

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	3
ACRONYMS	9
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	11
INTRODUCTION	15
CHAPTER 1: LDCs' EXPORT PROFILE AND PERFORMANCE	17
LDCs' export profile for merchandise exports	17
LDCs, intermediates and value chains	19
Geographical distribution of LDCs' merchandise trade	21
Services	23
CHAPTER 2: OBSTACLES CONNECTING TO VALUE CHAINS	27
Overview	27
Agrifood value chains and LDC firms	29
ICT value chains and obstacles for LDC firms	32
Textiles and apparel value chains and obstacles for LDC firms	36
Tourism value chains and obstacles for LDC firms	39
Transport and logistics value chains and obstacles for LDC firms	42
CHAPTER 3: DEVELOPMENT FINANCE FLOWS TO LDCs	45
Remittances	45
Foreign Direct Investment in LDCs	47
South-South investment flows	48
Aid-for-Trade flows to LDCs	50
CHAPTER 4: OVERVIEW OF LDC FACT SHEETS	55
Market access	55
Trade facilitation	57
Improvements in transport infrastructure and logistics services	59
Development impact	60
CONCLUSIONS	63
Expectations on development finance flows	63
Helping firms trade: Private sector views	64
ANNEX I - EXPLANATORY NOTES ON RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT AND LDC FACT SHEETS	67
ANNEX II – COUNTRY FACT SHEETS	71
REFERENCES	168

Tables and Figures

List of Tables

Table 1: Responses to the 2013 OECD-WTO Aid-for-Trade monitoring and evaluation exercise	15
Table 2: Trends in LDCs' exports of goods and commercial services, 2000-2012 (in USD billion and %)	17
Table 3: LDCs' commercial services exports by category, 2000-2012 (in USD million and %)	24
Table 4: LDC partner countries' trade priorities	27
Table 5: Major obstacles for LDCs to connect to value chains	28
Table 6: Profile of LDC supplier respondents to the OECD-WTO Survey	28
Table 7: Most effective support to LDC firms to connect to value chains	29
Table 8: Barriers for LDC firms to enter the agrifood value chains	30
Table 9: Agrifood value chains and supply-side constraints for LDC firms	30
Table 10: Factors that influence Lead Firms' sourcing and investment decisions	31
Table 11: Factors that influence sourcing and investment decisions in agrifood value chains for LDC suppliers	31
Table 12: Barriers for LDC firms to enter the ICT value chains	33
Table 13: ICT Value chains and supply-side constraints for LDC firms	34
Table 14: Factors that influence lead firms' sourcing and investment decisions in ICT value chains	34
Table 15: Factors that influence sourcing and investment decisions in ICT value chains for LDC suppliers	35
Table 16: Barriers for LDC firms to enter the textiles and apparel value chains	36
Table 17: Textiles and apparel value chains and supply-side constraints for LDC firms	37
Table 18: Factors that influence lead firms' sourcing and investment decisions in textiles and apparel value chains	37
Table 19: Factors that influence sourcing and investment decisions in textiles and apparel value chains for LDC suppliers	38
Table 20: Barriers for LDC firms to enter the tourism value chains	39
Table 21: Tourism value chains and supply-side constraints for LDC firms	40
Table 22: Factors that influence lead firms' sourcing and investment decisions in the tourism value chain	41
Table 23: Factors that influence domestic investment decisions in the tourism value chains for LDC suppliers	41
Table 24: Barriers for LDC firms to enter the transport and logistics value chains	42
Table 25: Transport and logistics value chains and supply-side constraints for LDC firms	43
Table 26: Factors that influence lead firms' sourcing and investment decisions in the transport and logistics value chain	43
Table 27: FDI flows and stock in Africa in 2010 (in USD billion)	49
Table 28: Distribution of FDI inflows among LDCs by range, 2011	50

Table 29: Aid-for-Trade Commitments, by Income Groups (in USD million).....	50
Table 30: Top Ten Aid-for-Trade LDC Recipients (in USD million)	51
Table 31: Aid-for-Trade Commitments to LDCs (in USD million)	53
Table 32: Results-based management approach to conceptualizing LDCs trade and development performance	55
Table 33: Proportion of developed country imports value from LDCs admitted duty free (in %).....	56
Table 34: Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on key products from LDCs (in % ad valorem).....	56
Table 35: Tariff treatment of LDC exports in selected developing countries: summary indicators, 2010.....	57
Table 36: LDCs trading across border indicators, 2012 or most recent survey period (a).....	58
Table 37: Top performing LDCs on trading across borders	58
Table 38: Poverty reduction in LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS between 1990 and 2008.....	61
Table 39: Most important sources of financing to help LDC firms connect to value chains, according to LDC governments.....	63
Table 40: Most important sources of financing to meet LDCs' trade related-capacity building needs over the next 5 years, according to Donor partners.....	63
Table 41: Most important sources of financing to meet LDCs' trade related-capacity building needs over the next 5 years, according to South-South partners.....	64
Table 42: How best should the private sector engage in trade and development issues?	65
Table 43: Why are lead firms engaged in support activities on trade and development?	65

List of Figures

Figure 1: Evolution of LDCs' exports of goods and commercial services, 2000-2012 (Total value index, 2000=100)	18
Figure 2: Composition of LDCs' merchandise exports by major product group, 2000 and 2012 (in %)	18
Figure 3: Evolution in LDCs' merchandise export structure, 2000 and 2012	19
Figure 4: Imports of intermediate goods, 2000-2011 (Index, 2000=100).....	20
Figure 5: Share of LDCs in world imports of intermediates (2000-2011, in %).....	20
Figure 6: Top LDC importers of intermediate goods, in % (Share in LDCs total imports of intermediate goods).....	21
Figure 7: LDCs' merchandise exports by destination, 2000 and 2011	22
Figure 8: Top 20 markets for LDCs' exports in goods, 2000 and 2012 (in USD billion).....	23
Figure 9: LDCs' structure of commercial services by sector, 2012 (in %)	25
Figure 10: External development finance to LDCs in 2011, selected flows	45

Figure 11: Share of remittances to GDP in 2011, top ten LDCs.....	46
Figure 12: Remittances received by the top ten LDCs	47
Figure 13: FDI flows to LDCs, 2006-2011.....	48
Figure 14: Regional breakdown of Aid-for-Trade Commitments	52
Figure 15: Reduction in the time to export by economic groupings and regions, 2005 to 2012 (in days).....	59
Figure 16: Benin, compared to LDC group on logistics.....	60
Figure 17: LDCs per capita GDP and per capita GDP growth, 2005-2011	61
Figure 18: How should Aid-for-Trade support be made more effective?	64

ACRONYMS

AfT	Aid for Trade
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CPA	Country Programmable Aid
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFQF	Duty-Free and Quota-Free
DTIS	Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GVC	Global Value Chain
GNI	Gross National Income
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
ICIO	Inter-Country Input-Output
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IT	Information Technology
LDC	Least-developed Country
LPI	Logistics Performance Index
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
MNE	Multinational Enterprise
NTB	Non-tariff Barrier
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPD	Public-Private Dialogue
RTA	Regional Trade Agreements
TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
US	United States
USD	United States Dollar
WTO	World Trade Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“Value Chain Analysis is one of the tools that can be used to effectively pinpoint the needs and gaps that Aid for trade Projects could focus on so as to deliver maximum value for the least possible costs in economies and Developing and Least developed countries” Communication from Zambia on behalf of the LDC Group – Value Chain Analysis as A Basis for Identifying Needs and Gaps, WTO: Geneva, WT/AFT/W/1, 2006.

This report on *Connecting Least-Developed Countries to Value Chains* sheds light on the positive as well as negative factors that influence Least-developed Countries (LDC) firms’ ability to enter, establish and move up value chains.

Exports from LDCs increased in value from USD 36 billion in 2000 to USD 207 billion in 2011. Product categories, including, textiles and clothing, food and semi-manufactures have seen impressive growth rates. There has also been a profound change in the direction of LDCs’ trade. Developing countries now account for 52% of LDCs’ exports.

The commodity boom of the last decade has tended to obscure growth in other areas. Such has been the growth in commodity exports that the exports share of primary commodities increased from 63% in 2000 to 77% in 2011. Commodity exports have helped drive the global share of LDC exports from 0.56% in 2000 to 1.14% in 2012. Little surprise then that adding value to exports is one of the top policy priorities for almost all LDCs.

From a statistical viewpoint, data limitations make it difficult to analyse LDC participation in value chains. The report makes use of trade in intermediates as a proxy for trade in value added. LDC imports of intermediates have increased five-fold during 2000 and 2011 – compared to a little over two-and-a-half fold increase for the world in general.

The analysis relies extensively on the OECD-WTO monitoring and evaluation (M&E) exercise for the Fourth Global Review of Aid for Trade. As part of the M&E exercise, 36 LDCs, 40 donors (including inter-governmental organizations), 10 South-South partners, 104 LDC supplier firms, and 219 Lead firms participated in a monitoring survey. The private sector survey focuses on 5 sectors- agrifood, information and communications technology (ICT), textiles and apparel, tourism, and transport and logistics.

The M&E survey highlighted that LDC policymakers consider domestic infrastructure, access to finance and compliance with standards and other regulations as the biggest obstacles for their firms to connect to value chains. Private sector responses yielded somewhat similar results. The table below summarises some of the broad categories of issues that emerged out of the sector specific surveys where LDC firms face constraints in connecting to value chains.

Overview of private sector responses on major difficulties faced by LDC firms to enter, establish and move up sector value chains	
Agrifood	Information, Communication and Technology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Infrastructure bottlenecks, including cold storage, power and transport ■ Business and policy environment ■ Productive capacity ■ Trade facilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Trade policy and regulatory issues ■ National supply-side constraints, including 'hard' and 'soft' infrastructure ■ Trade facilitation
Textiles and Apparel	Tourism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Skills and productivity ■ Institutional capacity ■ Border issues and trade facilitation measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Business environment ■ Infrastructure ■ Skills and productivity ■ Visa regimes
Transport and Logistics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Customs and other border procedures ■ Infrastructure bottlenecks ■ Monopolies and private sector development 	

LDC supplier firms and lead firms were also asked where support would be most effective in connecting LDC firms to the global value chains. The table below presents the top five responses from each set of respondents.

LDC Suppliers	Lead Firms
Better market access	Trade facilitation measures to streamline customs bureaucracy and border delays
Better access to finance	Better market access
Incentives for investment (domestic and foreign)	Better public-private dialogue with national authorities
Labour force training schemes	Investment in infrastructure (road, rail, port, airport capacity)
Investment in infrastructure (road, rail, port, airport capacity)	Support to improve business environment

The M&E survey confirms other results that highlight that the problems of tariff barriers as well as non-tariff measures (including cumbersome border procedures and compliance with standards) become highly magnified in the value chain context, where short manufacture and delivery times, low production costs and connectivity are crucial trading and investment factors.

The report also examined external development finance flows to LDCs. Remittances (USD 27 billion) were the highest by value, followed by foreign direct investment (FDI) (USD 15 billion) and Aid for Trade (AfT) (USD 13.5 billion) in 2011. Remittance flows are skewed towards the two Asian LDCs, Bangladesh and Nepal, that together accounted for 53% of total LDC remittances. FDI has mostly been directed to resource-rich LDCs in Africa. Bangladesh is the only Asian LDC which received FDI above USD 1 billion in FDI inflows in 2011.

Other developing countries now account for over half the FDI inflows in LDCs, led by India, China and South Africa, in diverse sectors like telecoms, tourism, finance, infrastructure, mining, oil and gas and agriculture. South-South partners have thus become crucial trading as well as investment partners for LDCs.

LDCs received over 32% of AfT commitments in 2011, at USD 13.5 billion. Africa LDCs received the largest share of AfT flows with over 53%, followed by Asian LDCs with 39%. Three sectors dominate flows: transport and storage, energy generation and supply, and agriculture, constituting over 84% of total AfT flows. The share of AfT flows to economic infrastructure in LDCs increased from 55% of the 2002-05 average to nearly 60% of total flows in 2011.

The LDC fact sheets (Annex II) focus on the results chain framework, where financing inputs are measured against outcomes and impacts. Some LDCs, such as Cambodia, have made marked improvements in their trade facilitation measures as tracked by the World Bank through its Doing Business Index – reducing the time to export for its firms by nearly half, from 43 days in 2005 to 22 days in 2012 and the lowest cost to export and import a Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit (TEU) among LDCs. Similarly, Benin has considerably improved its logistics services and transport infrastructure according to the *Logistics Performance Index*, as a result of AfT support to close the infrastructure gap.

The impact of development financing on LDCs poverty reduction efforts and the achievement of broader economic development goals seem to be positively associated. Estimates from the World Bank show that poverty rates in LDCs have come down from 64.6% in 1990 to 46.7% in 2008, the latest year for which data are available for the LDCs as a Group. In terms of growth, LDCs averaged an annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 7.9% between 2002 and 2008. Growth rates decelerated to 4.8%, 5.9% and 5% during 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively, but are expected to remain above 5% in 2012 and 2013.

Some key conclusions and messages coming out of report include;

- a. Focus on investment-led trade. LDC partners consider investments, both foreign and domestic, as the major source of financing to connect LDC firms to value chains.
- b. Official Development Assistance (ODA) will still play a critical role for LDCs for some time to come. Both OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors and South-South partners consider ODA as the most important sources of financing for LDC firms to connect to value chains.
- c. Lead firms and Multinational Enterprises (MNEs) have a development role. Many lead firms and MNEs now engage in value chain development.
- d. Public-private dialogues are a crucial mechanism to ensure that governments address the challenges highlighted by the private sector in order to attract sustainable investments.

INTRODUCTION

The aim of this report is to examine the participation of LDCs in value chains, discuss the challenges that LDCs face in connecting, moving up and establishing production and service value chains and survey how these constraints are being addressed.

This report is written in five sections. **Section 1** examines the trade profile of LDCs. Particular emphasis is laid on the changing export market structure of LDC exports.

Section 2 relies extensively on responses submitted to the joint OECD-WTO M&E exercise for the Fourth Global Review of Aid for Trade. As part of this exercise, LDC governments, bilateral and multilateral donors, and South-South partners were surveyed. A private sector M&E exercise was also undertaken in collaboration with Grow Africa, the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Trade Centre, the International Telecommunication Union and the United Nations World Tourism Organization. Of the 697 replies received from the private sector, the survey generated 104 responses from suppliers in LDCs, and from 219 lead firms sourcing from LDCs or developing countries. It focuses on five sectors: agrifood, information and communication technology (ICT), textiles and apparel, tourism and transport and logistics. These sectors are analysed in more detail.

Table 1: Responses to the 2013 OECD-WTO Aid-for-Trade monitoring and evaluation exercise

LDCs	Donors (including IGOs)	South-South partners	Supplier firms in LDCs	Lead firms
36	43	10	104	219

Section 3 looks at development finance flows to LDCs. It examines the relative importance of different external flows, notably remittances, FDI, and Aid for Trade, addressing some of the trade and development bottlenecks.

Section 4 provides an overview of where LDCs are making progress in trade indicators, drawing on the AfT fact sheets for LDCs in Annex II. These fact sheets are based on a results chain framework, normally used in project-based development interventions (see Annex 1 for more information). This results chain contains four elements: inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts.

Session 5 offers conclusions and suggestions for further research. It looks at LDC partners, donors, emerging South-South donors as well as the private sector responses on how best to direct support for LDCs to connect to value chains.

One important word of caution at the outset is with respect to data limitations for LDCs. Data sets are often at best incomplete, both in country coverage and in time series. Furthermore, where data exists, there is scope for improvement in its quality and the information it provides. Investment in data collection systems by both LDC government and their development partners would help provide a sounder basis for policymaking.

CHAPTER 1:

LDCs' EXPORT PROFILE AND PERFORMANCE

LDCs' export profile for merchandise exports

The contribution of LDCs in world trade in goods is now double that of 2000 when their share was only 0.58%; their share in world trade of commercial services also increased significantly from 0.64% in 2000 to 1.06% in 2012.

LDC exports have seen an annualised growth rate of 15.3% between 2000 and 2012, compared to the world average of 9% during the same period. However, preliminary data from 2012 shows a cooling off in exports growth, particularly of fuels and mining that posted a negative 1.6% growth after having grown phenomenally during the past decade.

Table 2: Trends in LDCs' exports of goods and commercial services, 2000-2012 (in USD billion and %)

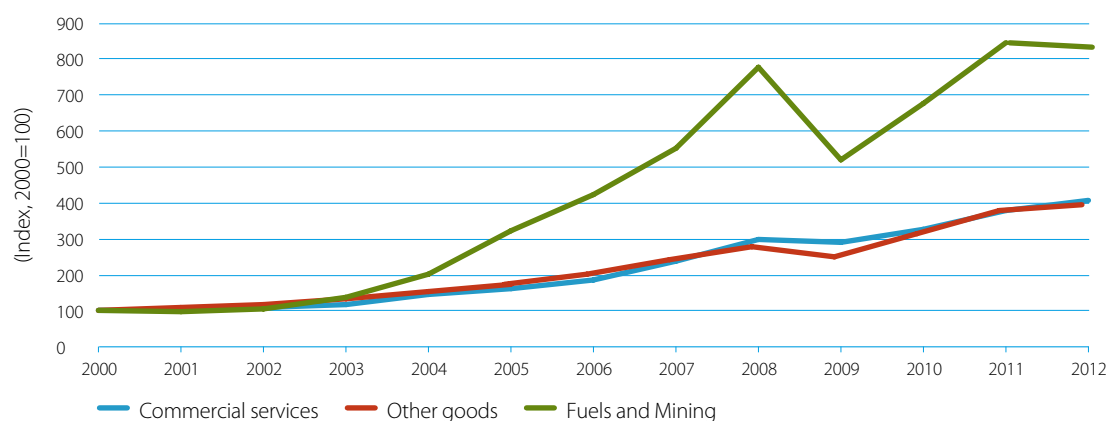
	Values (USD billion)		Annual rate of growth (in %)												
	2000	2012	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^a	2000-2012 ^a
Total goods and commercial services	41.5	230.2	4.0	9.3	16.5	29.4	32.2	23.3	26.9	30.6	-23.7	26.4	22.7	1.2	15.3
Total goods	35.8	206.9	4.2	9.6	18.2	30.2	34.9	24.2	26.7	31.2	-25.7	28.2	23.3	0.6	15.7
Fuels and Mining	15.1	125.3	-2.1	9.3	29.4	47.2	58.4	31.4	30.0	41.1	-33.0	29.7	25.1	-1.6	19.3
Other goods	20.7	81.5	8.9	9.8	10.9	17.3	12.5	14.5	21.5	14.8	-11.0	25.9	20.6	4.1	12.1
Commercial services	5.7	23.4	2.7	7.3	5.8	23.3	11.3	15.0	28.8	25.4	-3.0	12.8	17.0	7.4	12.4

a: Preliminary

Source: WTO Secretariat.

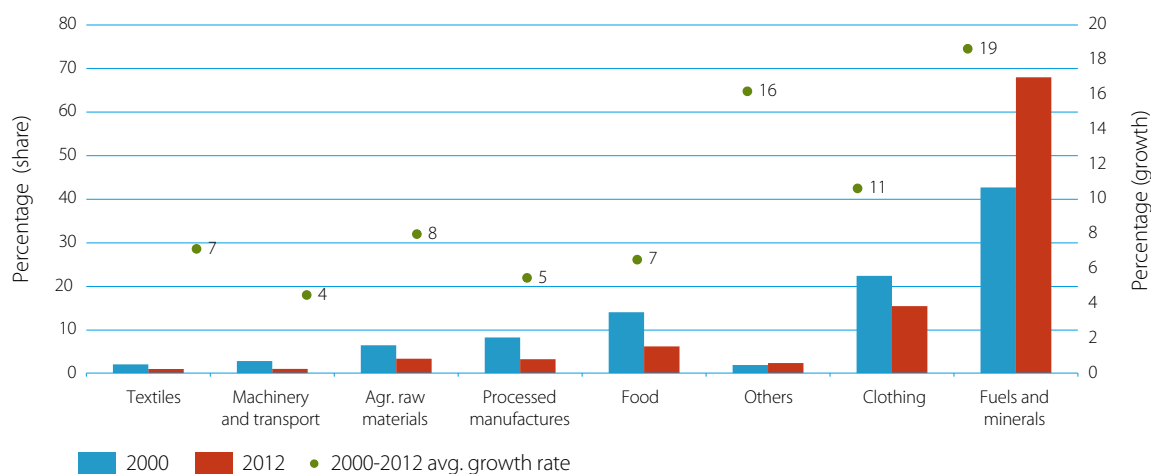
The “commodity super-cycle” of the past decade, after two decades of low prices, has increased the weight of commodities in the LDCs' export basket, despite positive growth in other sectors. Fuel and mining exports grew on average by 19% during the period 200-2011. (Figure 1)

Figure 1: Evolution of LDCs' exports of goods and commercial services, 2000-2012
(Total value index, 2000=100)



During the 2000 to 2012 period, LDCs merchandise exports expanded by an annual average of 15.5% as compared to 12.3% for non-LDC developing economies. Likewise, imports grew by an average of 14.6% per year; at a relatively higher pace compared to other non-LDC developing economies (12.3%). This average performance hides large divergences between individual countries. Fuel exporters and exporters of non-fuel minerals expanded their exports by about the same rate (on average 17.5% per year). Exporters of agricultural products follow with a nearly 13% annual increase. With an almost 12% annual increase, exporters of predominantly manufactured products lagged behind fuel exporters by 5%. Exporters of diversified products, countries without clear specialization in a specific product category, recorded average annual growth rates of 9%. (Figure 2)

Figure 2: Composition of LDCs' merchandise exports by major product group, 2000 and 2012 (in %)



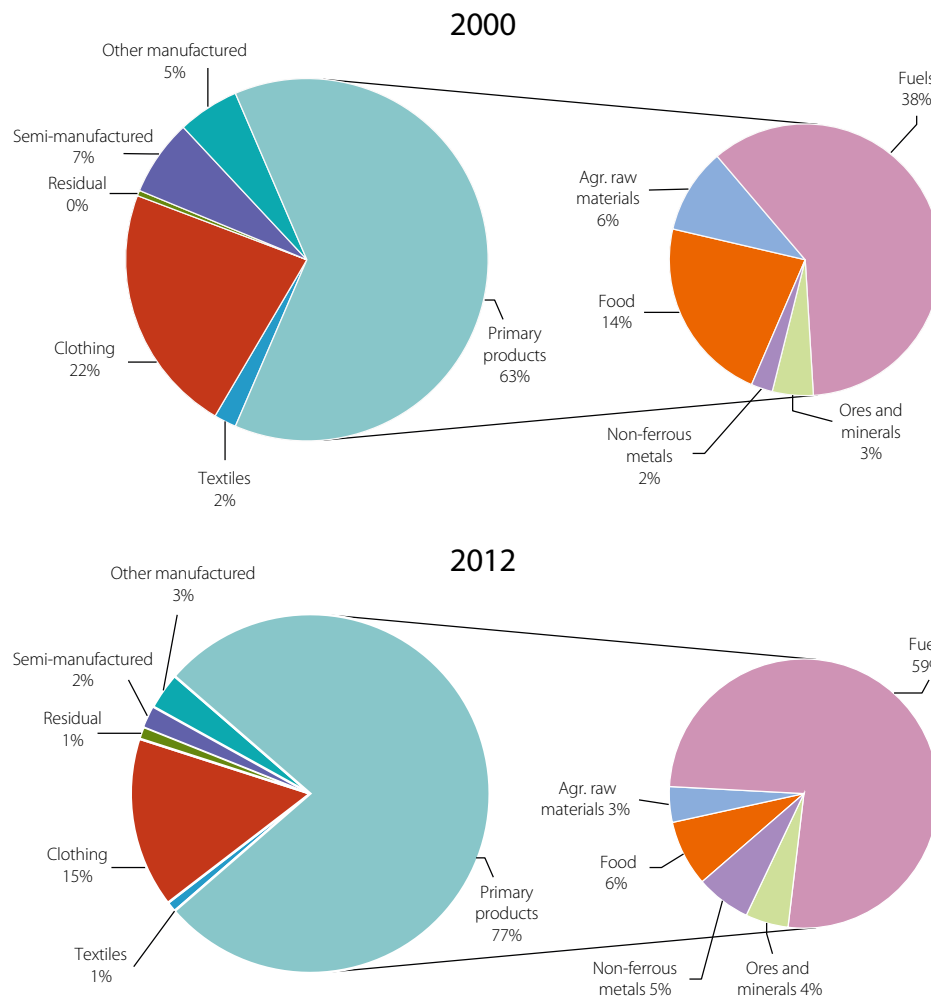
Note: Data may include re-exports. The number over 2012 bar indicates average annual growth rate for the period 2000-2012. Data are based entirely on imports of trading partners of LDCs.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Figure 3 shows a shift in the commodity composition of LDCs, with a general decrease in the share of practically all agricultural and manufactured product categories, despite annual growth rates of 12%. In the last 12 years, the average annual growth rate of LDCs' exports of fuels and mining products was more than one-and-a-half times of

those of manufactured and agricultural products. As mentioned above, the commodity boom of the last decade favoured more prices of fuels and mining products to grow faster (by twice as much in the 2000 to 2012 period) than those of agricultural products.

Figure 3: Evolution in LDCs' merchandise export structure, 2000 and 2012



Source: WTO Secretariat based on trading partner statistics.

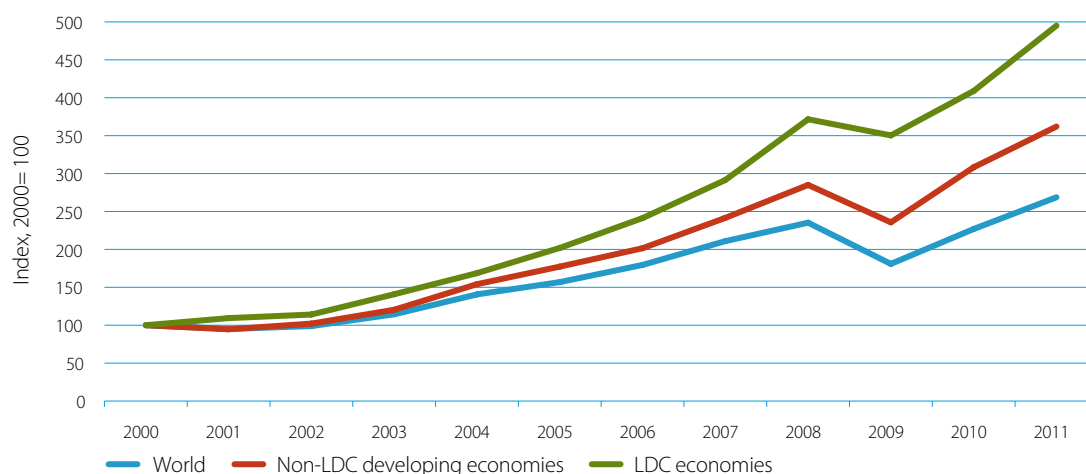
LDCs, intermediates and value chains

One indicator of insertion in global production networks is trade in intermediate inputs, derived from traditional trade statistics and filtering out the goods used for final consumption.¹ Some LDCs use imports of intermediate inputs in the production of final goods for domestic consumption. Angola, Yemen and Sudan could be cited among countries which utilize imports of intermediate products mainly for internal use, either for final domestic demand or as inputs for their more traditional exports (oil extraction, in particular). There are, however, a number of LDCs that use imported intermediate inputs to produce processed goods for exports.

¹ Fuels are also excluded, as it has dual use, either as intermediate goods – produce electricity or petrochemicals, or is used as final goods – for heating or transportation purpose

LDC merchandise imports of intermediate goods have increased from USD 18 billion in 2000 to USD 91 in 2011 which represents an average annual increase of almost 16%. In terms of value, LDCs still play a marginal role in global trade: non-LDC developing economies' imports of intermediate goods reached USD 3,465 billion in 2011, which is almost 40 times higher than those of LDC economies. (Figure 4)

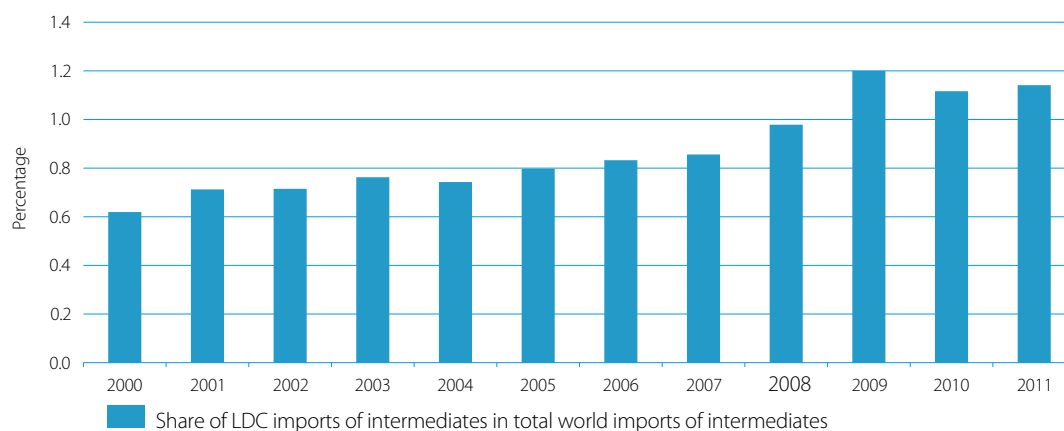
Figure 4: Imports of intermediate goods, 2000-2011
(Index, 2000=100)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

Figure 5 below shows the generally increasing trend in the share of the LDCs in world imports of intermediate goods. The highest share (1.2%) was reached during the 2009 crisis; the technical reason being mostly the fact that the respective trade values of all other economies decreased even more than the LDCs.

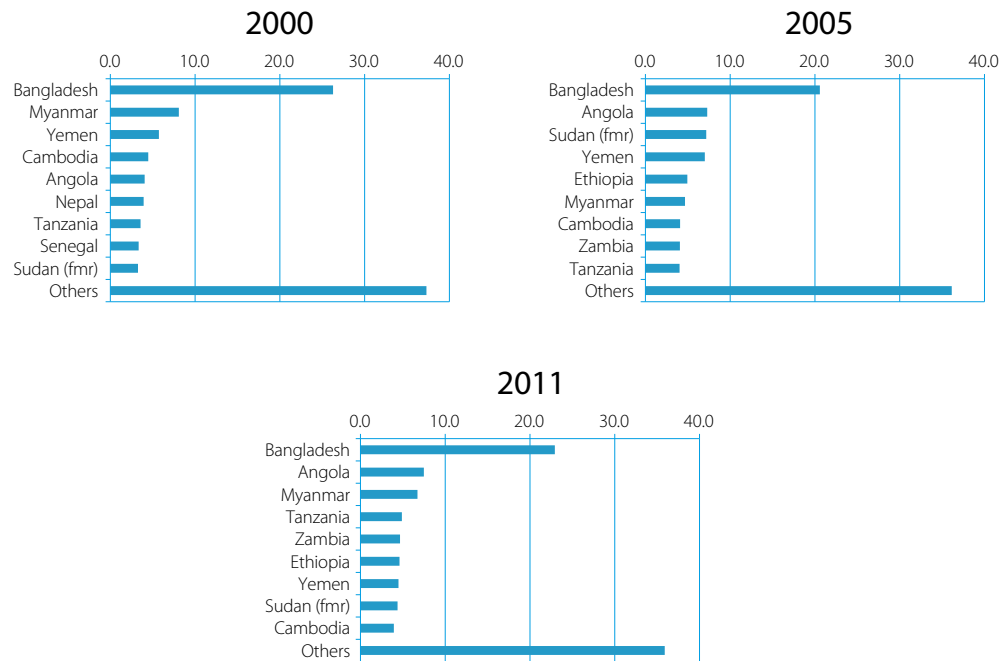
Figure 5: Share of LDCs in world imports of intermediates (2000-2011, in %)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

Bangladesh is by far the largest LDC importer of intermediates (USD21 billion in 2011, up from USD 5 billion in 2000), followed by Angola (USD7 billion in 2011) (Figure 6). Bangladesh alone accounted for 23% of LDCs total imports of intermediate goods in 2011.

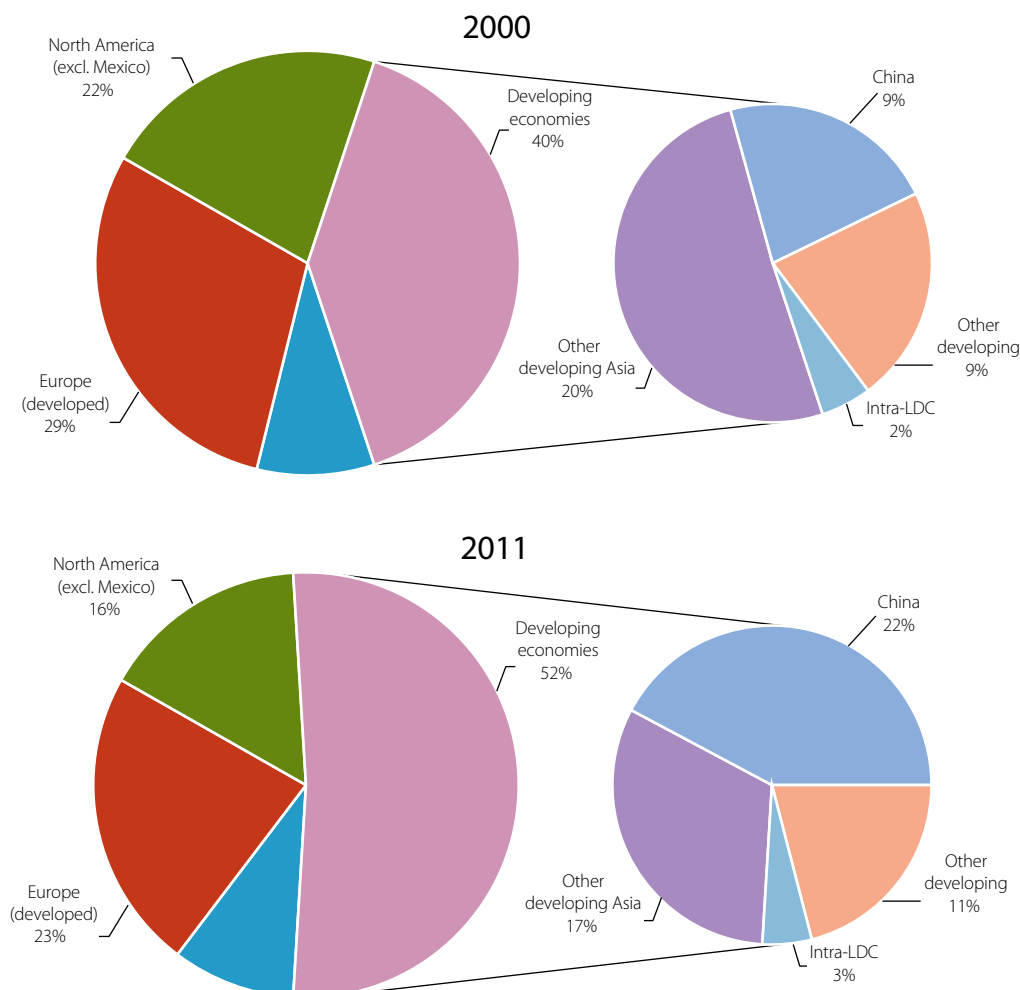
Figure 6: Top LDC importers of intermediate goods, in %
(Share in LDCs total imports of intermediate goods)



Source: WTO Secretariat

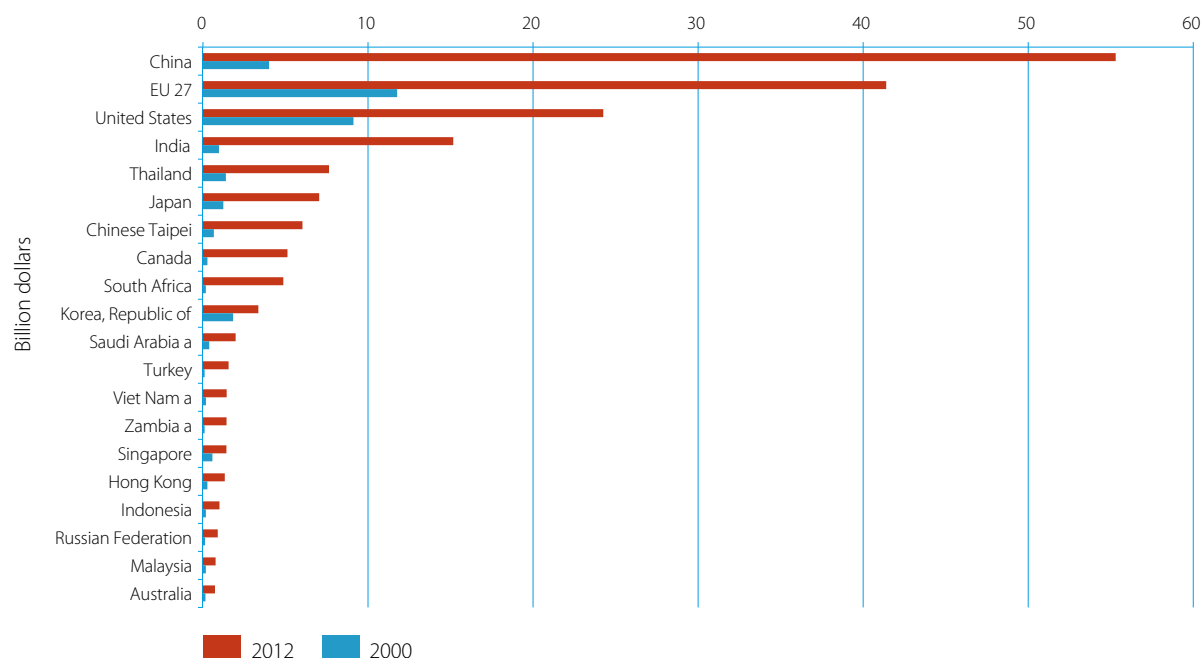
Geographical distribution of LDCs' merchandise trade

The last decade has witnessed a fundamental change with regard to destination markets for goods originating from LDCs (Figure 7). Exports of LDCs to developing economies increased at a rate of 19.8% per year on average between 2000 and 2011. Over the same period, LDCs' merchandise exports to developed economies expanded by 14% annually. At the beginning of the decade developed economies were still the major destination markets for products originating from LDCs, absorbing some 53% of their exports. By 2011, their share had fallen to 41%. On the other hand, LDCs' exports to developing economies expanded more than seven-fold to represent 52% of their total exports in 2011 - up from 40% in 2000. The growing importance of developing economies is mainly attributable to China.

Figure 7: LDCs' merchandise exports by destination, 2000 and 2011

Source: WTO Secretariat

Figure 8 is based on partner import statistics, and shows the 20 top markets for products originating from LDCs. The combined imports of these 20 markets valued at USD 34 billion in 2000 jumped to USD 183 billion in 2012. The top five markets accounted for nearly 80% of these cumulative imports in 2012; and some have considerably increased their imports from LDCs in the last decade. The most impressive changes are those of China, which imported only USD 4 billion from LDCs in 2000 but jumped to USD 55.3 billion in 2012 (an almost 14-fold increase). Imports by the European Union more than tripled, increasing from USD 12 billion to almost USD 41.4 billion and a similar trend is observed for the United States' imports (from USD 9.7 to USD 25 billion). India increased its imports by more than fifteen fold from USD 1.0 billion to USD 15.2 billion.

Figure 8: Top 20 markets for LDCs' exports in goods, 2000 and 2012 (in USD billion)

Note: Data for Saudi Arabia, Vietnam and Zambia pertain to 2011

Source: UN Comtrade database and Global Trade Information Services (GTIS).

These impressive results reflect not only the dynamism of world trade in general, but also the gains in market share realised by LDCs. Their share, which stood at 1.1% in the total merchandise imports of these five markets in 2000, grew to 2% in 2012. For example, LDCs' share in Chinese merchandise imports increased from 1.8% to 3%. Similarly, the share of LDCs in the total imports of India increased from 2% in 2000 to 3.1% in 2012.

Services

According to preliminary estimates, in 2012, the value of LDCs' commercial services exports reached USD 23.3 billion, up from USD 5.7 billion in 2000. The participation of LDCs in world exports of commercial services is marginal, at 0.5%. Despite the 7% rise recorded by the group in 2012, services exports accounted only for 10% of total goods and services exports.

In 2012, LDCs' total trade (imports and exports) in commercial services increased by 3.3%. Growth of commercial services exports (7.4%) was higher than the world average (1.6%); while growth of their imports at 1.9% was practically the same as that of the world average (2%).

Table 3: LDCs' commercial services exports by category, 2000-2012 (in USD million and %)

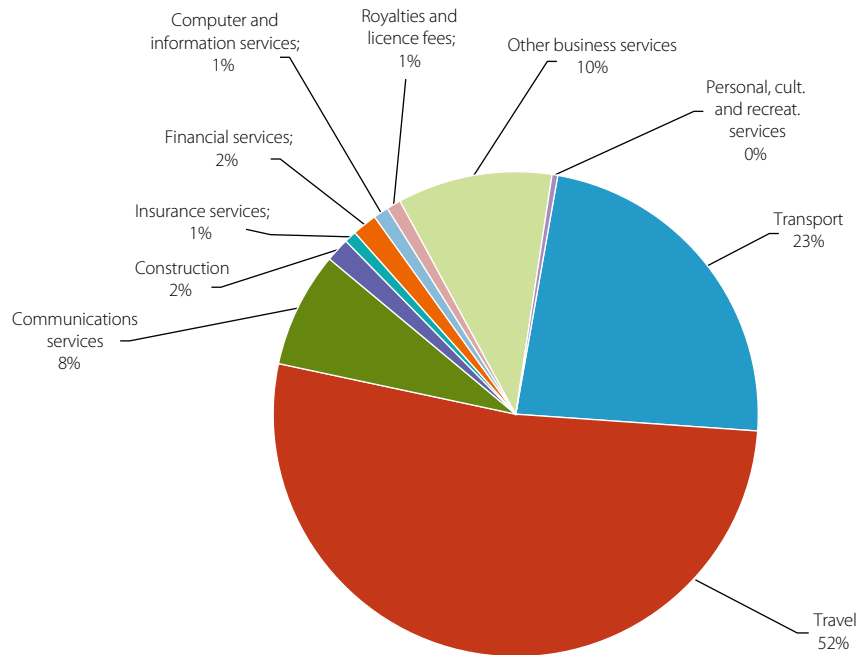
Value	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Commercial services	5713	5870	6302	6668	8220	9150	10524	13560	17007	16491	18596	21749	23354
Transport	1179	1224	1319	1456	1679	2095	2401	2770	3468	3154	4033	5056	5446
Travel	2546	2841	3137	3315	4146	4810	5366	7237	9160	8989	9796	11345	12197
Other commercial services	1989	1805	1846	1897	2394	2245	2757	3553	4378	4347	4768	5348	5711
Growth Rate													
Commercial services	3.3	2.7	7.3	5.8	23.3	11.3	15.0	28.8	25.4	-3.0	12.8	17.0	7.4
Transport	1.4	3.9	7.7	10.4	15.3	24.8	14.6	15.4	25.2	-9.1	27.8	25.4	7.7
Travel	0.6	11.6	10.4	5.7	25.1	16.0	11.6	34.9	26.6	-1.9	9.0	15.8	7.5
Other commercial services	8.3	-9.2	2.3	2.7	26.2	-6.2	22.8	28.9	23.2	-0.7	9.7	12.2	6.8
Composition													
Commercial services	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Transport	20.6	20.9	20.9	21.8	20.4	22.9	22.8	20.4	20.4	19.1	21.7	23.2	23.3
Travel	44.6	48.4	49.8	49.7	50.4	52.6	51.0	53.4	53.9	54.5	52.7	52.2	52.2
Other commercial services	34.8	30.8	29.3	28.4	29.1	24.5	26.2	26.2	25.7	26.4	25.6	24.6	24.5

Source: WTO and UNCTAD Secretariat estimates.

From a structural perspective, LDCs' services exports are dominated by the tourism sector. In the period 2000-2012, LDCs' travel exports grew by an annual average of 14%.² In 2012, travel receipts accounted for 52.2% of LDCs' total commercial services exports, up from 44.6% in 2000. Cambodia, Tanzania and Uganda remained the largest exporters within the group, accounting respectively for some 16%, 13% and 9% of the Groups' travel receipts. International tourist arrivals to these economies have been rising rapidly. In 2012, foreign tourists to Cambodia and Tanzania rose by 24% and in Uganda by almost 22% in 2011.³ (Table 3)

2 In Balance of payments Statistics, "travel" covers all goods and services acquired by international travellers in the host economy, for their own use or to give away, such as accommodation, food, souvenirs, visits to museums, local transportation, etc. It excludes transportation to the host country.

3 Sources: "Tourism Statistics Annual Report 2012", Cambodia Ministry of Tourism; "2012 Sector Statistical Abstract" Uganda Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage; Ministry for Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania (2013).

Figure 9: LDCs' structure of commercial services by sector, 2012 (in %)

Source: WTO and UNCTAD Secretariat estimates.

Transport is the second largest export service sector in LDCs. In 2012, transportation services receipts represented 23.2% of LDCs' total exports, with peaks in Djibouti (77%) and Ethiopia (67%). In LDCs, the aggregate "other commercial services" represented overall one quarter of total commercial services exports, a share which is significantly lower than the average of other developing countries (44%).⁴ In 2012, exports of computer and information services represented 2% of LDCs' total commercial services exports. Financial services, insurance services and royalties and licence fees stood at only 1%. (Figure 9)

The most important subsector is other business services, which accounted for 10% of total commercial services exports in 2012, followed by communications services (8%).⁵ Thanks to the rapid expansion of mobile telephony, communications services exports have been increasing rapidly in the LDC Group, in particular in Bangladesh, Mali and Nepal, where average annual growth ranged between 20 and 30%. (Figure 9)

4 The aggregate "other commercial services" covers communications services, construction, insurance services, financial services, computer and information services, royalties and licence fees, other business services and personal, cultural and recreational services.

5 These estimates, however, should be taken with caution as data quality issues affect LDCs' services trade statistics.

CHAPTER 2:

OBSTACLES CONNECTING TO VALUE CHAINS

Overview

This section provides an analysis of the OECD-WTO monitoring and evaluation exercise that includes results from surveys of the donor and partner communities as well as the private sector. The following analysis provides a detailed picture of the obstacles that LDC firms face in connecting to value chains.

Table 4 shows that more than half of the LDC partner country respondents to the joint OECD-WTO survey identified “adding value to exports” as the most important trade policy objective. In addition, addressing export competitiveness issues, developing new products and markets and promoting an enabling business environment figure high among the top priorities of LDC partner countries.

Many government trade strategies include the identification of trade opportunities, with a view to facilitating their firms’ participation in the export value chains. Furthermore, Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTIS) – drawn up as part of the Enhanced Integrated Framework process - for a number of LDC partner countries have provided sector specific strategies and recommendations aiming to increase value addition and production links and, increased competitiveness and diversification, among other things. This confirms the findings from the OECD-WTO survey that partner countries’ trade strategies are aligned with the broader development agenda of trade that require support from the AfT community.

Table 4: LDC partner countries’ trade priorities

What are your government’s priorities to expand export of goods and services? Please rank these objectives by order of importance (1 being the most important)							
Answer Options	1	2	3	4	5	6	Response Count
Adding value to your exports	20	4	3	5	1	0	33
Addressing export competitiveness issues	5	7	11	4	6	1	34
Developing new export markets	3	9	3	9	2	6	32
Developing new export products	3	8	9	4	3	3	30
Promoting an enabling business environment	3	4	7	6	13	0	33
Promoting specific trade policy objectives or agreements (e.g. Free Trade Agreements)	2	0	0	3	5	19	29
Total LDC partner respondents	-	-	-	-	-	-	36

Among the main obstacles that LDC firms face in connecting to value chains, more than three-quarters of the LDC partner countries indicate inadequate domestic infrastructure as the foremost issue. Issues regarding access to trade finance and compliance of sanitary and phytosanitary or technical standards have also been identified as serious obstacles facing their firms. (Table 5)

Table 5: Major obstacles for LDCs to connect to value chains

What do you consider to be the main obstacles to greater participation of your companies in value chains? Please rank the top 3 constraints (1 being the most serious constraint).				
Answer Options	1	2	3	Response Count
Inadequate domestic infrastructure	19	6	1	26
Limited access to trade finance	6	7	4	17
Standards compliance	2	6	9	17
Lack of comparative advantage	3	1	7	11
Market entry costs	2	4	1	7
Total LDC partner respondents	-	-	-	36

The OECD-WTO M&E exercise also surveyed private sector firms primarily engaged in five sectors, viz., Agrifood, ICT, Textiles and Apparel, Tourism, and Transport and Logistics, to understand the issues closer to the ground. These five sectors are important for many developing countries and LDCs with significant development impacts.

The survey generated 104 responses from firms in LDCs, including 82 supplier firms. LDC firms operating in the Agrifood value chain were the highest respondents (43), followed by ICT (23), Tourism (15), Textiles and Apparel (12), and Transport and Logistics (11). Over half the LDC firms that responded were from Africa (34), followed by Asia (28), Oceania (13) and America (1). The diversity in the survey provides a representative overview of the major issues that LDC firms face in connecting to value chains globally. (Table 6)

Table 6: Profile of LDC supplier respondents to the OECD-WTO Survey

Structural breakdown of LDC respondents			Geographical breakdown of LDC respondents			
Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count	Africa	Asia	America	Oceania
Agrifood	41.3%	43	34	4	1	4
Information and communication technology	22.1%	23	12	9	0	2
Textiles and apparel	11.5%	12	5	7	0	0
Tourism	14.4%	15	6	3	0	6
Transport and logistics	10.6%	11	5	5	0	1
answered question		104	62	28	1	13

The analysis also takes into account responses from 'lead firms', typically located in the US, the EU and East Asia. Some lead firms in Africa, Latin America and South Asia also responded. The breakdown of lead firms, according to sector, was: Agrifood (83), ICT (44), Textiles and Apparel (37), Transport and logistics (32), and Tourism (23).

Value chains are inherently sector-specific. However, there are cross-cutting conditions across sectors that determine firms' abilities to economically upgrade and connect to value chains. The joint OECD-WTO survey asked LDC suppliers and lead firms, across the five different sectors, to identify the areas where support would most effectively bring LDC firms into value chains. (Table 7)

Table 7: Most effective support to LDC firms to connect to value chains

LDC Suppliers			Lead Firms		
What type of support would be most effective in helping you enter, establish or move up value chains? Top 5 issues.			What type of support would be most effective to bring new developing country and LDC suppliers into your value chain(s)? Top 5 issues.		
Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count	Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count
Better market access	72.5%	58	Trade facilitation measures to streamline customs bureaucracy and border delays	44.1%	94
Better access to finance	56.3%	45	Better market access	43.7%	93
Incentives for investment (domestic and foreign)	51.3%	41	Better public-private dialogue with national authorities	42.7%	91
Labour force training schemes	51.3%	41	Investment in infrastructure (road, rail, port, airport capacity)	42.3%	90
Investment in infrastructure (road, rail, port, airport capacity)	46.3%	37	Support to improve business environment	34.3%	73
Answered question		80	Answered question		213

Support through better market access features high among LDC suppliers (73%) as well as among lead firms (44%). Both sets of firms also cited investment in infrastructure as one of the top areas where support would be most effective. A major obstacle for LDC suppliers across the sectors was that of access to trade finance and 56% of LDC suppliers would like support in this area. Lead firms, on the other hand, cited trade facilitation measures (44%) as the most crucial area where support would be effective in bringing LDC suppliers into value chains. Other major areas of support cited are in labour force training (51% LDC suppliers) and improving public-private dialogue with national authorities (43% lead firms).

The rest of the section looks at sector specific value chains and the obstacles that LDC firms face in connecting to these value chains.

Agrifood value chains and LDC firms

Many LDCs, particularly from Africa, earn a sizable portion of their export earnings through agriculture and food exports. However, LDC suppliers face significant hurdles in all the stages entering or moving up the value chains⁶. Table 8 below enumerates what they as well as global or regional lead firms perceive as the major hurdles for LDC firms to connect to agrifood value chains.

An overwhelming 84% of the LDC suppliers cited access to business finance or credit as the major hurdle in connecting to value chains. Access to credit is critical for all stages of the agrifood value chain, including procurement of inputs, such as seeds and fertilisers, to the final stages of distribution and marketing. Costs associated with transportation (63%) and certification (53%) creates significant barriers, while lack of access to trade finance is equally challenging (53%). (Table 8)

6 OECD/WTO Aid for Trade and Value Chains in Agrifood, WTO: Geneva, 2013.

For over half the lead firms operating in the agrifood value chain, cumbersome customs procedures pose the biggest problem in sourcing from LDC suppliers (51%). The problem is compounded with transportation costs and delays (41%), particularly in the value chain of perishable agricultural products. Other typical obstacles encountered by lead firms are export or import licensing requirements (37%), inability of LDC suppliers to consistently meet agrifood safety standards (32%), high import duties (31%) and inadequate transportation capacity or links (31%). (Table 8)

Table 8: Barriers for LDC firms to enter the agrifood value chains

LDC Suppliers			Lead Firms		
What difficulties do you face in entering, establishing or moving up agrifood value chains? Top 5 issues.			What are the most typical difficulties that you face in bringing new suppliers from developing or LDCs into your supply chain(s)? Top 5 issues.		
Answer Choices	Response Per cent	Response Count	Answer Choices	Response Per cent	Response Count
Access to business finance	84.3%	27	Customs procedures	50.6%	41
Transportation costs	62.5%	20	Transportation costs and delays	40.7%	33
Certification costs	53.1%	17	Export or import licensing requirements	37.0%	30
Access to trade finance	53.1%	17	Inability to meet agrifood safety standards	32.1%	26
Inadequate maritime transport and port capacity	28.1%	9	Import duties	30.9%	25
Lack of transparency in regulatory environment	25%	8	Inadequate airport, maritime or transport capacity or links	30.9%	25
Answered question		32	Answered question		81

The issue of access to finance (75%) figures most prominently as a national supply-side constraint for LDC firms. Short supply of labour skills (53%) is another important national constraint for firms in connecting to agrifood value chains. Infrastructure bottlenecks such as inadequate cold storage (47%), transport (47%) and irrigation (41%) have also been cited by LDC suppliers as major supply-side constraints. (Table 9)

Table 9: Agrifood value chains and supply-side constraints for LDC firms

LDC Suppliers		
What are the most serious NATIONAL SUPPLY-SIDE CONSTRAINTS that affect your ability to enter, establish or move up agrifood value chains? Top 5 issues.		
Answer Choices	Response Per cent	Response Count
Access to finance	75%	24
Labour force skills	53.1%	17
Inadequate cold chain infrastructure	46.8%	15
Transport infrastructure	46.8%	15
Access to irrigation/water management	40.6%	13
Answered question		32

Lead firms were asked to respond to the 'positive' factors as well as 'negative' factors that influence their decision to source and invest through the agrifood value chain. Most firms mentioned the ability of suppliers to consistently meet product specifications as the most positive factor (58%). Cost factors have a major influence on sourcing and investment decisions of lead firms. Lower cost of production (41%), and low labour costs (33%), have been cited as positive factors, while factors that increase transaction costs, including, corruption and graft (53%), high transportation and logistics costs (51%), opaque business and regulatory environment (48%) and customs delays (39%), rank high as negatively influencing sourcing and investment decisions from LDC suppliers. Lead firms also prefer to source from, or invest in markets that are typically big (38%). On the other hand, a smaller market size is seen as a negative factor (33%). (Table 10)

Table 10: Factors that influence Lead Firms' sourcing and investment decisions

LEAD FIRMS					
What factors most POSITIVELY influence sourcing and investment decisions in your supply chain(s)? Top 5 issues.			What factors most NEGATIVELY influence sourcing and investment decisions in your supply chain(s)? Top 5 issues.		
Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count	Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count
Ability to consistently meet product specifications	58.0%	47	Corruption and graft	53.0%	44
Production cost	40.7%	33	High transport and logistics costs	50.6%	42
Market size	38.3%	31	Business and regulatory environment	48.2%	40
Labour cost	33.3%	27	Customs delays	38.6%	32
Investment or tax incentives	30.9%	25	Small market size with low purchasing power	32.5%	27
Total answered		81	Total answered		83

The findings on lead firms' sourcing decisions are corroborated by LDC suppliers. According to the responses from LDC firms, the ability to meet quantity requirements (76%), and quality and safety standards (70%) at a lower production costs (58%) are the most important factors that help them connect to value chains. (Table 11)

Table 11: Factors that influence sourcing and investment decisions in agrifood value chains for LDC suppliers

LDC Suppliers		
What factors most influence sourcing and investment decisions in agrifood value chains? Top 5 issues.		
Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count
Ability to meet quantity requirements	75.8%	25
Ability to meet quality and safety standards	69.7%	23
Production cost	57.6%	19
Quality of infrastructure	54.5%	18
Labour skills and productivity	51.5%	17
answered question		33

The results of the survey provide a broad overview of the barriers faced by LDCs in connecting to the agrifood value chain, identified by both LDC supplier firms and lead firms. The major barriers can be classified into four broad categories:

- *Infrastructure bottlenecks*: Reliable infrastructure helps firm trade. More specifically, adequate transport capacity and linkages, availability of cold chain infrastructure and irrigation reduces delays, under-productivity as well as agricultural waste. Infrastructure bottlenecks are an overarching obstacle for value chains that need to be addressed through concerted national as well as international development strategies.
- *Business and policy environment*: LDC suppliers and lead firms alike consider an underdeveloped financial market that limits access to capital and trade finance, as a major constraint in the agrifood value chain. Moreover, lack of transparency in the regulatory environment, coupled with corruption and graft, could be a major obstacle for lead firms to establish connections with LDC suppliers. The situation, where policy as well as economic institutions that support markets are absent or weak, reinforces poor market integration.
- *Productive capacity*: Among the most positive factors that influence lead firms' sourcing decisions are low cost of production. But equally essential are goods that meet quantity as well as quality and standards requirements. This also depends on the availability of a productive labour force. For suppliers, high certification costs due to lack of laboratory infrastructure emerge as a major barrier.
- *Trade facilitation*: For most lead firms in the agrifood value chain, lack of trade facilitation measures like customs procedures and delays, export or import licensing requirements, and high transport and logistics costs, are among the major difficulties in sourcing or investing in LDCs. In a sector where waste and perishability are major concerns, at the border transparency and predictability, procedural simplification and streamlining will reduce trade costs significantly.

ICT value chains and obstacles for LDC firms

ICT value chains straddle both goods and services. LDCs typically account for a small share of global ICT exports of goods and services, and the potential for an LDC firm to successfully integrate into ICT value chains depends, among other things, on its closeness to a big market or to regional production networks, and its human capacity for offshore activities in IT and IT-enabled services.

LDC suppliers, responding to the OECD-WTO Survey, consider poor physical infrastructure, including inadequate power (59%), unreliable internet access or low band width (35%) and inadequate national telecommunications network (24%) as the most important barriers to connect to ICT value chains. Access to trade finance (71%) has been cited by LDC firms as the foremost obstacle to connect to ICT value chains. (Table 12)

Table 12: Barriers for LDC firms to enter the ICT value chains

LDC Suppliers			Lead Firms		
What difficulties do you face in entering, establishing or moving up ICT value chains? Top 5 issues.			What are the most typical difficulties that you face in bringing new suppliers from developing or LDCs into your supply chain(s)? Top 5 issues.		
Answer Choices	Response Per cent	Response Count	Answer Choices	Response Per cent	Response Count
Access to trade finance	70.6%	12	Lack of transparency in regulatory environment	51.2%	21
Inadequate or unreliable power infrastructure	58.8%	10	Customs procedures	43.9%	18
Unreliable internet access and/or low band width	35.3%	6	Export or import licensing requirements	43.9%	18
Requirements for commercial presence/joint ventures	29.4%	5	Import duties	36.6%	15
Inadequate national telecommunications networks	23.5%	4	Irregular supply and/or inconsistent quality	29.3%	12
Lack of transparency in regulatory environment	23.5%	4	National restrictions on professional service providers	26.8%	11
Answered question		17	Answered question		41

More than half of the lead firms cite opaque regulatory environment (51%) as the major barrier to bring in LDC firms into the ICT supply chain through sourcing or investments. The regulatory environment also features as among the important barriers cited by LDC suppliers (24%). Trade-related policy barriers, such as customs procedures (44%), export or import licensing requirements (44%), and import duties (37%) are among the other important barriers. Tariffs on ICT products are indeed significantly higher in LDCs compared to OECD Members. For instance, while the average applied Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) tariff on ICT imports is less than 2% in OECD countries, the respective average tariff rate is above 12% in LDCs.⁷ (Table 12)

National supply-side constraints are cited as among the most important obstacles for LDC firms to connect to ICT value chains. Physical infrastructure, including power (65%) and telecommunications (29%), has been cited as the most important constraint to connect to ICT value chains. Other equally crucial issues are access to finance (59%), poor business environment (47%), lack of ICT labour skills (47%) and opaque regulatory environment (41%) that LDC suppliers cite as affecting their ability to benefit from ICT value chains. (Table 13)

⁷ OECD/WTO, *Aid for Trade and Value Chains in Information and Communication Technology*, WTO: Geneva, 2013.

Table 13: ICT Value chains and supply-side constraints for LDC firms

LDC Suppliers		
What are the main NATIONAL SUPPLY-SIDE CONSTRAINTS that affect your ability to enter, establish and move up ICT value chains? Top 5 issues.		
Answer Choices	Response Per cent	Response Count
Unreliable power infrastructure	64.7%	11
Access to finance	58.8%	10
Business environment	47.1%	8
Lack of labour force ICT skills	47.1%	8
Lack of transparency in regulatory environment	41.2%	7
Inadequate telecommunications infrastructure	29.4%	5
Answered question		17

Lead firms' decisions to source and invest in ICT value chains are strongly influenced by cost factors; lead firms cite low labour costs (51%) and low production costs (40%) as positively influencing their sourcing and investment decisions. Costs associated with corruption and graft (61%), high transportation and logistics costs (33%) are factors negatively influencing their decisions. Suppliers' ability to meet product specifications (49%) consistently also positively influence sourcing decisions. From a policy perspective, investment incentives (35%) and an open market (35%) are equally important, while an opaque regulatory environment (58%), absence of investment incentives (33%), and investment restrictions (26%) negatively influence a lead firm's decision to source or invest in supply chains. (Table 14)

Table 14: Factors that influence lead firms' sourcing and investment decisions in ICT value chains

Lead Firms					
What factors most POSITIVELY influence sourcing and investment decisions in your supply chain(s)? Top 5 issues.			What factors most NEGATIVELY influence sourcing and investment decisions in your supply chain(s)? Top 5 issues.		
Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count	Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count
Labour cost	51.2%	22	Corruption and graft	60.5%	26
Ability to consistently meet product specifications	48.8%	21	Business and regulatory environment	58.1%	25
Production cost	39.5%	17	Absence of investment or tax incentives	32.6%	14
Market size	37.2%	16	High transport and logistics costs	32.6%	14
Investment or tax incentives	34.9%	15	Inward investment restrictions (e.g. requirements for local equity partners)	25.6%	11
Labour skills	34.9%	15	Lack of labour force ICT skills	25.6%	11
Market openness	34.9%	15	Power supply: access and outages	23.3%	10
Total answered		43	Total answered		43

Some of these factors have also been cited by LDC suppliers in order for them to move up the ICT value chain. For instance, LDC suppliers know that their ability to meet technical standards (63%) and technical capability (50%) are important factors that influence lead firms' sourcing and investment decisions. Labour productivity (56%) at lower production costs (56%) are equally important factors. (Table 15)

Table 15: Factors that influence sourcing and investment decisions in ICT value chains for LDC suppliers

DEVELOPING-COUNTRY SUPPLIERS (from LDCs)		
What factors most influence sourcing and investment decisions in ICT product value chains? Top 5 issues.		
Answer Choices	Response Per cent	Response Count
Ability to meet technical standards	62.5%	10
Labour skills and productivity	56.2%	9
Production or service cost	56.2%	9
Technical capability	50%	8
Quality of infrastructure	37.5%	6
Business environment	31.2%	5
Customs procedures	31.2%	5
Answered question		16

The responses of lead firms and LDC suppliers in the ICT value chains provide some key takeaways. The key messages can be classified into two categories:

- *Trade policy and regulatory issues:* ICT penetration provides an added fillip to economic development as well as catalysing social development in countries. In order for LDCs to benefit from ICT value chains, trade related and regulatory barriers, such as lack of transparency in regulatory environment, import licensing requirements, high import tariffs and national restrictions on professional service suppliers, must be overcome.
- *National supply-side constraints:* When it comes to physical infrastructure, both LDC suppliers and lead firms highlight difficulties with power supply, in addition to telecommunications infrastructure. Shortage of 'soft' infrastructure, like poor economic institutions that limit access to banking and financial services, low labour skills and productivity are also crucial impediments in the ICT value chains. Furthermore, a supplier's ability to meet technical standards, low production and services cost also have a bearing on lead firms' sourcing and investment decisions.

Textiles and apparel value chains and obstacles for LDC firms

In 2011, world exports of clothing amounted to USD 412 billion. Between 2000 and 2011, global trade in clothing expanded annually by an average of 7%. Developing economies have the lion's share in this trade. The share of developing economies in world trade increased from 65% in 2000 to 69% in 2011. Likewise, trade statistics show LDCs as a group expanding their shares from 4% in 2000 to nearly 7% in 2011. Clothing exports represent some 60% of LDCs' exports of manufactured products and is by far the major manufactured item in LDC exports. In fact, in the last 12 years, LDCs' exports of clothing registered an average annual growth rate of 11% compared to the world average of 6.5%.⁸

LDC suppliers as well as lead firms responding to the OECD-WTO survey considered customs procedures and delays (57%, 47%) and inadequate transport capacity or links (57%, 38%) as the two main hurdles in connecting LDC firms to value chains. LDC suppliers further identified access to trade finance (43%), and inadequate or unreliable power infrastructure (43%) as barriers they face. Lead firms identified export or import licensing requirements, import duties, and inability of suppliers to meet order delivery time (34% each) as other important hurdles in bringing new LDC suppliers to the value chain. (Table 16)

Table 16: Barriers for LDC firms to enter the textiles and apparel value chains

LDC Suppliers			Lead Firms		
What difficulties do you face in entering, establishing or moving up textiles and apparel value chains? Top 5 issues.			What are the most typical difficulties that you face in bringing new suppliers from developing or LDCs into your supply chain(s)? Top 5 issues.		
Answer Choices	Response Per cent	Response Count	Answer Choices	Response Per cent	Response Count
Customs paperwork or delays	57.1%	4	Customs procedures	46.9%	15
Inadequate transport infrastructure capacity or links	57.4%	4	Inadequate airport, maritime or transport capacity or links	37.5%	12
Access to trade finance	42.8%	3	Export or import licensing requirements	34.4%	11
Inadequate or unreliable power infrastructure	42.8%	3	Import duties	34.4%	11
Shipping costs and delays	28.5%	2	Inability of suppliers to meet order delivery times	34.4%	11
Supply chain governance issues (e.g. anti-competitive practices)	28.5%	2	Shipping costs and delays	31.3%	10
Answered question		7	Answered question		32

Textiles and apparel manufacturing is fairly labour-intensive and as such labour force skills (63%) and labour force turnover (50%) have been cited by LDC suppliers as major supply-side constraints. Poor supply chain management (63%) and domestic business environment (50%) are also cited as major supply-side constraints at the national level that impede LDC suppliers' ability to connect to textiles and apparel value chains. (Table 17)

8 OECD/IDE-JETRO/WTO; Aid for Trade and Value Chains in Textiles and Apparel, WTO: Geneva 2013

Table 17: Textiles and apparel value chains and supply-side constraints for LDC firms

LDC Suppliers		
What are the main NATIONAL SUPPLY-SIDE CONSTRAINTS that affect your ability to enter, establish or move up textile and apparel value chains? Top 5 issues.		
Answer Choices	Response Per cent	Response Count
Labour force skills	62.5%	5
Poor supply chain management	62.5%	5
Domestic business environment	50%	4
Labour force turnover	50%	4
Unreliable power infrastructure	37.5%	3
Answered question		8

Lead firms in the textiles and apparel value chain were asked to enumerate the top factors that positively and negatively influence their decisions in sourcing and investment in their supply chain. While cost factors such as low cost of production (49%), low labour cost (40%) positively influence sourcing decisions, high transport and logistics costs are cited as negative factors. Equally important are suppliers' ability to consistently meet product specifications (47%) and a short lead time, or manufacturing order completion time (46%). Some policy-related hurdles such as customs delays (47%), uncertainty in trade regime (36%), and business and regulatory environment (33%) figure prominently as negatively influencing sourcing or investment decisions. (Table 18)

Table 18: Factors that influence lead firms' sourcing and investment decisions in textiles and apparel value chains

Lead Firms					
What factors most POSITIVELY influence sourcing and investment decisions in your supply chain(s)? Top 5 issues.			What factors most NEGATIVELY influence sourcing and investment decisions in your supply chain(s)? Top 5 issues.		
Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count	Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count
Ability to consistently meet product specifications	48.6%	17	Customs delays	47.2%	17
Production cost	48.6%	17	High transport and logistics costs	47.2%	17
Short manufacturing order completion times	45.7%	16	Uncertainty in trade regime	36.1%	13
Labour cost	40.0%	14	Business and regulatory environment	33.3%	12
Labour skills	34.3%	12	Corruption and graft	33.3%	12
Answered question		35	Answered question		36

LDC suppliers similarly cite ability to meet quality standards (75%), and labour skills and productivity (75%) as the most important factors that influence lead firms' sourcing and investment decisions. According to the LDC suppliers, production cost (63%) and low labour cost (50%), along with the business environment (50%), are other important factors. (Table 19)

Table 19: Factors that influence sourcing and investment decisions in textiles and apparel value chains for LDC suppliers

LDC Suppliers		
What factors most influence sourcing and investment decisions in the textiles and apparel value chain? Top 5 issues.		
Answer Choices	Response Per cent	Response Count
Ability to meet quality standards	75%	6
Labour skills and productivity	75%	6
Production cost	62.5%	5
Business environment	50%	4
Labour cost	50%	4
Answered question		8

The textiles and apparel value chains are highly price competitive. The survey also throws light on some key conditions and requirements for the development of the sector that can be classified into three categories:

- *Skills and productivity*: Both lead firms and LDC suppliers place considerable importance on skilled labour productivity to consistently meet standards. In the textiles and apparel industry specifically, economies of scale are derived through dynamic 'clusters' that provide a large competitive pool of labour, technology and specialised skills that improve productivity and turnaround time. Many lead firms have also started investing in cluster development to harness such economies and in the upgrading process of local suppliers in the value chains.
- *Institutional capacity*: In the long run, innovative capacities depend on suitable human capital development. The textiles and apparel industry, characterized by rapidly changing consumer demand and retailer market power, organizational skills and flexibility, has become as important as achieving cost competitiveness. Economic institutions like banking and financial services, along with a competitive business environment that promotes entrepreneurship is crucial for the development of this sector.
- *Border issues and trade facilitation measures*: Effective trade facilitation is important to attract FDI with positive developmental results in LDCs. As the survey shows, some of the most negative factors that influence lead firms' sourcing and investment decisions pertain to border and customs delays, high transport and logistics costs, and uncertainty in trade regime and red tape. With the growing prevalence of regional and global value chains in the sector, trade facilitation is an essential ingredient in ensuring that LDCs benefit from the value chain trade and investments.

Tourism value chains and obstacles for LDC firms

Tourism is an important sector of economic activity in most LDCs and is the lead export sector for at least 11 countries, including small island LDCs.⁹ In 2011, the highest contributions of tourism to GDP were found in small islands such as Vanuatu (29.7%) and Samoa (20.9%). In 2012, foreign tourists to Cambodia and Tanzania rose by 24% and in Uganda by almost 22% in 2011.¹⁰

The OECD-WTO survey examined the private sector operating in the tourism sector, including LDC suppliers and lead firms, to identify the obstacles that hinder LDC suppliers entering the tourism value chains.

LDC suppliers identified low labour skills (62%) as the biggest operational difficulty they face. Quality of the business environment is one of the major determinants of success in nurturing a flourishing tourism industry. Both LDC suppliers (46%) and lead firms (44%) cited a poor business environment as a major difficulty for firms' operating in the tourism value chain. Similarly, access to finance has been cited by LDC suppliers (38%) as well as by over half the lead firms (52%). Successful development of a tourism sector is closely linked to the quality and availability of infrastructure, including accessibility of the country and tourist destinations within the country. Poor airport and port capacity and infrastructure have been cited by LDC suppliers (38%) and lead firms (35%) in bringing LDC suppliers to a tourism value chain. Interestingly, 23% of LDC suppliers mentioned official travel advice of foreign governments as a major operational difficulty indicating the importance of security and risk in the tourism sector. (Table 20)

Table 20: Barriers for LDC firms to enter the tourism value chains

LDC Suppliers			Lead Firms		
What operational difficulties do you face? Top 5 issues.			What are the most typical difficulties that you face in bringing new suppliers from developing or LDCs into your tourism product value chain(s)? Top 5 issues.		
Answer Choices	Response Per cent	Response Count	Answer Choices	Response Per cent	Response Count
Low labour skills	61.5%	8	Access of suppliers to finance	52.2%	12
Business environment	46.1%	6	Business environment	43.5%	10
Access to finance	38.4%	5	Visa regimes for foreign tourists	43.5%	10
Airport or port capacity and infrastructure	38.4%	5	Compliance with international service norms	39.1%	9
Official travel advice of foreign governments	23.1%	3	Airport or port capacity and infrastructure	34.8%	8
Supply chain governance issues (e.g. buying power of tour operators)	23.1%	3	Compliance with environmental standards	30.4%	7
Unreliable/inadequate power supply	23.1%	3	Insecurity	30.4%	7
Answered question		13	Answered question		23

⁹ OECD/UNWTO/WTO, *Aid for Trade and Value Chains in Tourism*, WTO:Geneva, 2013.

¹⁰ "Tourism Statistics Annual Report 2012", Cambodia Ministry of Tourism; "2012 Sector Statistical Abstract" Uganda Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage; Ministry for Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania (2013).

With regard to investment decisions in the tourism value chains, lead firms were asked to rate the positive and negative factors that influence their sourcing and investment decisions. Cost considerations, including cost of local services (52%) and investment or tax incentives (52%), ranked as the top positive factors. Market considerations, including market size (44%) and proximity to major tourist destinations (35%), figured as major factors. For lead firms, business and regulatory environment (57%), insecurity (52%), corruption and graft (48%) are major constraints to sourcing or investing. In addition, absence of investment or tax incentive (39%) and high costs of transport and logistics (39%) are equally investment unfriendly. (Table 21)

Table 21: Tourism value chains and supply-side constraints for LDC firms

LEAD FIRMS					
What factors most POSITIVELY influence sourcing and investment decisions? Top 5 issues.			What factors most NEGATIVELY influence sourcing and investment decisions? Top 5 issues.		
Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count	Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count
Cost of local services	52.2%	12	Business and regulatory environment	56.5%	13
Investment or tax incentives	52.2%	12	Insecurity	52.2%	12
Market size	43.5%	10	Corruption and graft	47.8%	11
Proximity to major tourist markets	34.8%	8	Absence of investment or tax incentives	39.1%	9
Ability to consistently meet international hospitality standards	30.4%	7	High transport and logistics costs	39.1%	9
Bilateral, regional, multilateral trade agreements	30.4%	7	Uncertainty in trade regime	30.4%	7
Labour cost	30.4%	7	Visa regime	30.4%	7
Answered question		23	Answered question		23

LDC suppliers were similarly asked, on the one hand, the factors they considered were crucial in attracting investments and sourcing by lead firms and, on the other, the negative factors that deter domestic investments away from the sector. Labour skills were cited as a positive factor (71%) while the lack of it was considered to drive away domestic investments (86%). Good quality infrastructure (64%) was similarly cited as positively influencing lead firms' sourcing and investment decisions while poor infrastructure, leading to high transport and logistics costs (79%) and power supply access and outages (29%), were seen as negative factors for domestic investments. (Tables 22 and 23)

Table 22: Factors that influence lead firms' sourcing and investment decisions in the tourism value chain

LDC Suppliers		
What factors most influence sourcing and investment decisions in the tourism value chain? Top 5 issues.		
Answer Choices	Response Per cent	Response Count
Labour skills and productivity	71.4%	10
Quality of infrastructure	64.3%	9
Proximity to target market	57.1%	8
Ability to meet international hospitality standards	35.7%	5
Business environment	35.7%	5
Answered question		14

Table 23: Factors that influence domestic investment decisions in the tourism value chains for LDC suppliers

LDC Suppliers		
What factors negatively influence domestic investment in tourism?		
Answer Choices	Response Per cent	Response Count
Lack of labour force and hospitality skills	85.71%	12
High transport or logistics costs	78.57%	11
Business or regulatory environment	42.86%	6
Corruption or graft	35.71%	5
Power supply access and outages	28.57%	4
Answered question		14

The private sector OECD-WTO survey results points towards three key categories of issues that impede LDC suppliers from connecting to tourism value chains:

- *Business environment:* Quality of the business environment is one of the major determinants of success in nurturing a flourishing tourism industry. Growth of the sector can, for instance, be hindered by aspects such as political instability, high crime rates, complex visa arrangements, unsafe roads, poor sanitation and high costs of electricity. Both lead firms and LDC suppliers rank problems with the business environment and access to banking and financial services as the main difficulties in the tourism value chains.
- *Infrastructure:* Infrastructure linkages and connectivity play a crucial role in the tourism value chains because of its role in bringing tourists to the country and in allowing them to travel through the country. A coordinated approach between development policies targeting tourism and infrastructure could therefore have significant pay-offs. Infrastructure issues, including airport and port capacities and high cost of transport and logistics, figure high when lead firms and suppliers were asked about the difficulty in operations as well as factors that negatively influence sourcing and investment decisions.
- *Skills and productivity:* The availability of workers with appropriate skills is a key requirement for the successful development of a tourism industry. Tourists have direct contact with many employees in the sector, in particular with those at the lower end of the hierarchy. The way those employees perform their jobs and relate to visitors is

one of the main determinants of the services quality experienced by visitors. The survey results corroborate this, as LDC suppliers consider skills in hospitality as the major factor that influence investments and operations of hotels, restaurants and other tourism stakeholders.

Transport and logistics value chains and obstacles for LDC firms

Transport is the second largest export service sector in LDCs. In 2012, transportation services receipts represented 23.2% of LDCs' total exports, with peaks in Djibouti (77%) and Ethiopia (67%). Accounting for one third of LDCs' total transport exports, Ethiopia is the largest transport exporter in the group. The country's transport sector is developing rapidly with exports rising by over 20% on average per year since 2005 due to expanding air transport.¹¹

The OECD-WTO survey of the private sector includes responses from 9 LDC suppliers and 28 lead firms operating in the sector on the obstacles that constrain investments in LDCs as well as the ability of LDC firms to connect to the transport and logistics value chains.

LDC firms were asked to respond to the supply-side constraints at the national level, while lead firms responded to the obstacles that they faced in establishing a commercial presence in LDCs. Policy-related constraints, including lack of transparency in the regulatory environment, infrastructure-related deficits, like inadequate air, maritime, rail and road capacity or links, along with a poor business environment, featured as the major impediments to foreign investments and LDC firms alike. Lack of labour skills in the sector has also been cited as a constraint by both sets of respondents. (Table 24)

Table 24: Barriers for LDC firms to enter the transport and logistics value chains

LDC Suppliers			Lead Firms		
What are the main NATIONAL SUPPLY-SIDE CONSTRAINTS that affect your ability to enter, establish or move up transport and logistics value chains? Top 5 issues.			What are the most typical obstacles that you face in establishing a commercial presence in developing countries and LDCs? Top 5 issues.		
Answer Choices	Response Per cent	Response Count	Answer Choices	Response Per cent	Response Count
Business environment	75%	6	Lack of transparency in regulatory environment	60.7%	17
Inadequate airport, rail, road or maritime infrastructure capacity or links	75%	6	Inadequate airport, maritime or transport capacity or links	50.0%	14
Lack of transparency in regulatory environment	50%	4	Labour skills	46.4%	13
Access to finance	37.5%	3	Business environment	32.1%	9
Labour skills	37.5%	3	Equity and/or ownership restrictions	25.0%	7
Lack of established dialogue with national authorities	37.5%	3	Inadequate telecommunications networks	25.0%	7
Market power of existing companies	37.5%	3	Labour practices and regulations	25.0%	7
Restrictive practices governing access to airport, rail, road or maritime infrastructure	37.5%	3	Power supply, access problems, regularity of supply and outages	25.0%	7
Answered question		8	Answered question		28

11 OECD/WTO Aid for Trade and Value Chains in Transport and Logistics, WTO: Geneva, 2013.

LDC suppliers operating in the sector found border measures, including border waiting time (78%), and customs documentation requirements (56%), as the most debilitating factor in their operational efficiency. Infrastructure deficits, leading to high port dwell time (56%) and inadequate transport capacity and links (44%), created further operational difficulties. Access to trade finance (56%) is cited as another major obstacle. (Table 25)

Table 25: Transport and logistics value chains and supply-side constraints for LDC firms

LDC Suppliers		
What operational difficulties do you face? Top 5 issues.		
Answer Choices	Response Per cent	Response Count
Border waiting times	77.8%	7
Access to trade finance	55.5%	5
Customs documentation requirements	55.5%	5
Port dwell times	55.5%	5
Inadequate airport, rail, road or maritime infrastructure capacity or links	44.4%	4
Answered question		9

Lead firms were asked to rank the major factors that positively and negatively affect their sourcing and investment decisions in the transport and logistics value chain. Lead firms tend to invest in markets that are large (64%). An open and predictable market, through bilateral, regional and multilateral trade agreements has also been cited as a positive factor by more than half the respondents. In contrast, an uncertain business and regulatory environment (54%) has been cited as the biggest obstacle to investment decisions in the transport and logistics sector. A large share of the lead firms also believe that lack of trade facilitation measures that increases customs delays (43%), and results in high transport and logistics cost (43%) negatively affects their sourcing and investment decisions. (Table 26)

Table 26: Factors that influence lead firms' sourcing and investment decisions in the transport and logistics value chain

Lead Firms					
What factors most POSITIVELY influence sourcing and investment decisions? Top 5 issues.			What factors most NEGATIVELY influence sourcing and investment decisions? Top 5 issues.		
Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count	Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count
Market size	64.3%	18	Business and regulatory environment	53.6%	15
Bilateral, regional, multilateral trade agreements	53.6%	15	Corruption and graft	50.0%	14
Investment or tax incentives	50.0%	14	Customs delays	42.9%	12
Labour cost	39.3%	11	High transport and logistics costs	42.9%	12
Market openness	28.6%	8	Small market size with low purchasing power	42.9%	12
Answered question		28	Answered question		28

The responses of lead firms and LDC suppliers in the transport and logistics chains provide some key findings. Some of the categories are:

- *Customs and other border procedures:* The survey of LDC suppliers and lead firms confirm the importance of customs and border procedures, both as business constraints, and as factors in sourcing and investment decisions from LDCs. In terms of operational difficulties of LDC suppliers, border waiting times, which are closely related to the performance of customs and other border agencies figure as main obstacle. This is also reflected in the sourcing and investment decisions of lead firms – trade facilitation measures are the most commonly identified barrier to connecting to transport and logistics value chains.
- *Infrastructure:* Infrastructure remains a serious constraint for LDCs within the transport and logistics value chain due to inadequate capacity and linkages. Even as a national supply side constraint, particularly for LDCs, the constraints posed by inadequate basic infrastructure—ports, airports, roads, and rail—are serious barriers to participating in transport and logistics global value chains (GVCs) as well as moving up within them, and therefore also hold back integration into other types of GVCs.
- *Monopolies and private sector development:* The transport and logistics LDC suppliers and lead firms point towards developing private sector dynamics in the sector. Monopolies could act as an important barrier to policy change. Establishing a public-private dialogue in formulating policy in the sector could significantly help firms enter the value chain. Moreover, a business environment that promotes private sector participation will not only encourage transport and logistics value chain development but also have a multiplier effect on other sectors.

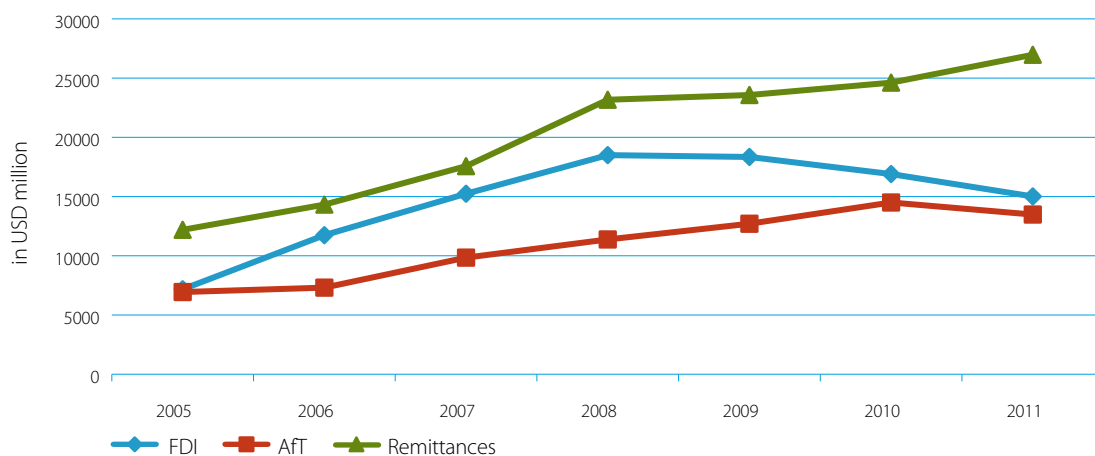
CHAPTER 3:

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE FLOWS TO LDCs

The aim of this section is to examine sources of development finance flowing to LDCs to connect to value chains. The section starts by analysing LDC governments', donors' and South-South partners' perceptions on development finance flows. It then examines three select sources of external development finance by flows, i.e. FDI, AfT to LDCs and remittances. Domestic flows are outside the scope of the current analysis - and an area where further work is required to understand how domestic public and private investment is evolving.

Figure 10 below provides an overview of external development finance to LDCs for selected flows. The data is partial. Missing is data on development assistance from South-South partners. Also absent is data on other flows of importance in this respect, notably debt relief and budget support. Of importance, too, are transfers from private sector foundations (e.g. Gates or Hewlett foundation) which may also be relevant in this respect.

Figure 10: External development finance to LDCs in 2011, selected flows



Sources: OECD DAC-CRS, UNCTAD

Between 2005 and 2011, remittance flows have seen a continuous annualised growth rate of 14.2%. FDI and AfT flows have doubled from their 2005 base levels, growing annually at 13.1% and 11.7%, respectively. However, both FDI and AfT flows to LDCs saw a decline in 2011 – FDI has dropped for a third year in a row since the financial crisis of 2008. In 2011, remittance flows alone accounted for nearly the total sum of FDI and AfT flows to LDCs.

Remittances

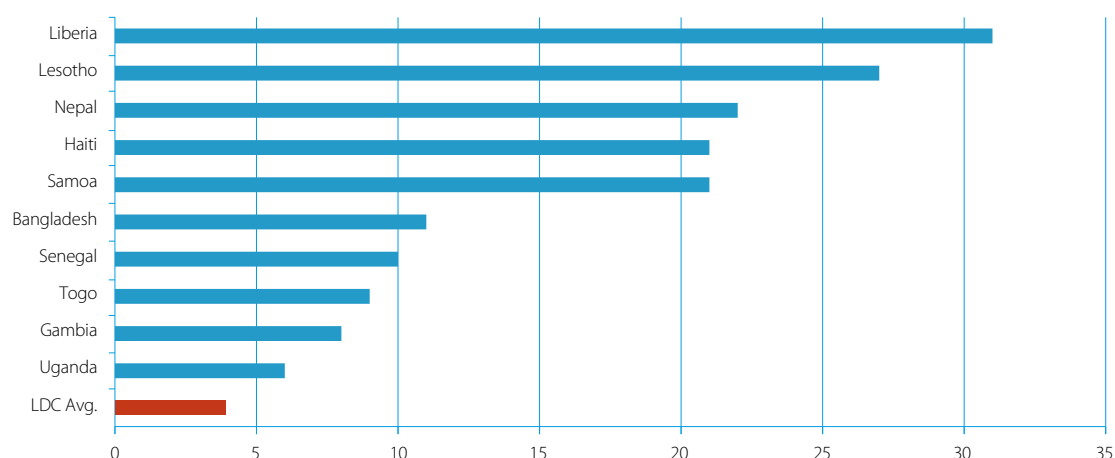
Migrant economic remittances have become a growing source of external financing for many LDCs and constitute a large source of foreign income relative to other foreign earnings. It is also one of the few sources of foreign earnings for LDCs that have been stable and even countercyclical in the face of the economic crisis. For instance, remittance

flows have offset large trade deficits in many countries like Bangladesh and Nepal and have enabled these countries to maintain a current account surplus.¹² Moreover, since remittances are well targeted to the needs of the recipients, its ability to reduce poverty and promote overall development has been well documented.¹³

Remittance receipts of LDCs had nearly doubled from USD 3.5 billion in 1990 to USD 6.3 in 2000. Between 2000 and 2011, remittances have quadrupled to USD 27 billion. Remittances play a crucial role in the integration of LDCs into the global economy. Currently, while LDCs represent 12% of global population, their contribution to world GDP as well as exports is only 1% and their share of global FDI is just under 3%, yet they account for 6% of global remittances.¹⁴

The share of remittances relative to GDP has been the highest in LDCs, compared to any other income category – in 2011, this share was 3.9%, nearly three times the share of developing countries. This share varies among LDCs and for some, like Liberia (31%), Lesotho (27%), Nepal (22%), Haiti (21%), and Samoa (21%), remittance flows are crucial not only to cushion Balance of Payment shocks but also to sustain GDP growth. (Figure 11)

Figure 11: Share of remittances to GDP in 2011, top ten LDCs



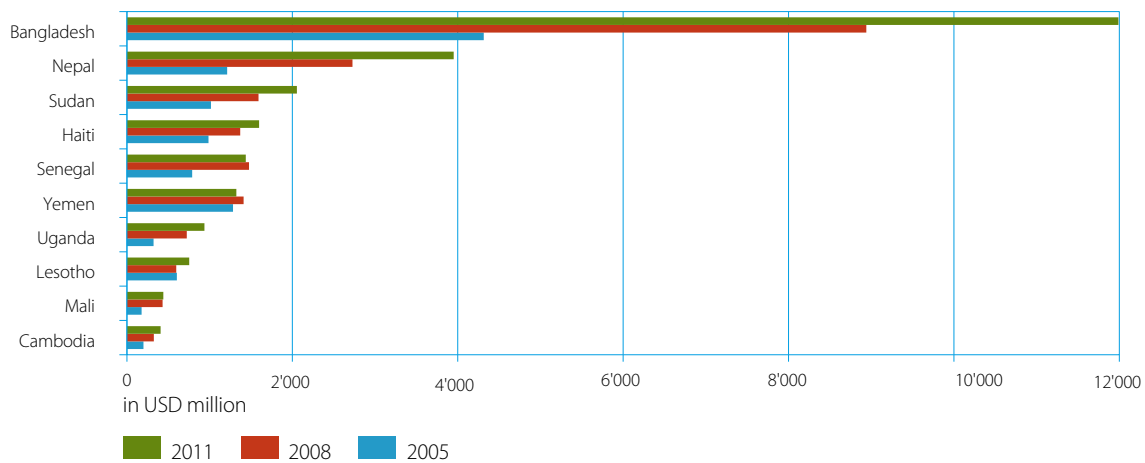
Source: World Bank

Given the heterogeneity of LDCs, in terms of population, economic size and structure, and importantly, migration patterns, the remittances received vary from one LDC to the other. The two South Asian LDCs, Bangladesh and Nepal, account for almost 53% of total LDC remittances. Therefore the relative importance of remittances to LDC economies are skewed towards Asian LDCs.

12 Mohapatra, S., Ratha, D. and Silwal, A., 'Outlook for Remittance Flows 2011-12: Recovery After the Crisis, But Risks Lie Ahead', *Migration and Development Brief 13*, Migration and Remittances Unit, World Bank: Washington DC, 2010.

13 Ratha, D., *Leveraging Remittances for Development*, Migration Policy Institute, World Bank: Washington, DC, 2007.

14 UNCTAD, *The Least Developed Countries Report 2012: Harnessing Remittances and Diaspora Knowledge to Build Productive Capacities*, UNCTAD: Geneva, 2012.

Figure 12: Remittances received by the top ten LDCs

Source: LDC Factsheets, World Bank

Of the top 10 remittance recipients in LDCs, five are from Africa, viz., Sudan, Senegal, Uganda, Lesotho, and Mali. Receipts in African LDCs have not seen the same growth – growing annually at 10.5% between 2005 and 2011 – as in remittance growth in South Asian LDCs – growing annually at 16.5% during the same period. Nonetheless, Senegal is the only country that saw remittance flows drop in 2011 vis-a-vis 2008, while Sudan, Uganda, Lesotho and Mali saw significant growth. (Figure 12)

The G-20 made a commitment regarding remittances during the 2011 G-20 Cannes Summit. Commitment #77 says, “We will work to reduce the average cost of transferring remittances from 10% to 5% by 2014, contributing to release an additional 15 billion USD per year for recipient families.”¹⁵ G-20 members have committed to reducing average transfer costs from 10% to 5% by 2014. The G-8 further committed to enhancing transparency and competition among remittance service providers in order to halve remittance costs in Africa.

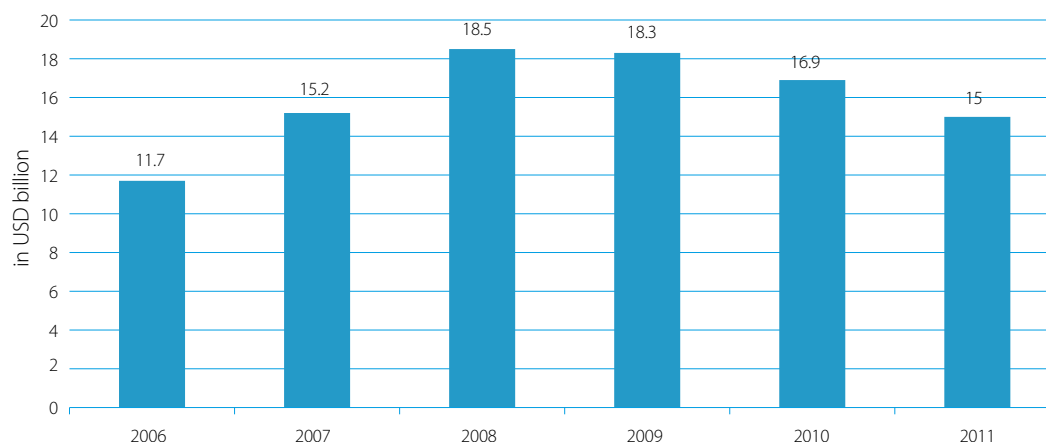
The efficiency of the services sector will be key for LDCs to benefit from the formalisation of remittances. New remittance technologies are being adopted in Africa and South Asia. In Bangladesh, Banglalink, the second largest mobile operator in Bangladesh, is launching a mobile remittance service in partnership with several Bangladeshi banks. These banks will offer ‘mobile wallet’ accounts through Banglalink and Banglalink distribution outlets will be used as remittance disbursement cash points. Zain Africa, now owned by Indian telecom major Bharti Airtel, offers Zain Zap, or mobile remittance service across its 15 African operations.¹⁶

Foreign Direct Investment in LDCs

FDI plays a fundamental role in transferring technology and skills to LDCs, especially in the area of services. In 2011, LDCs’ FDI inflows stood at USD 15 billion. According to UNCTAD statistics, FDI flows to the LDCs accounted for only 1% of global FDI flows. Furthermore, 2011 was the third consecutive year in which FDI flows to LDCs declined – mainly on account of disinvestments in the oil sector of Angola. FDI inflows to other LDCs have remained stable over the crisis period. (Figure 13)

15 Cannes Summit Document, 2011.

16 Mohapatra, 2010.

Figure 13: FDI flows to LDCs, 2006-2011

Source: UNCTAD World Investment Report 2012

Although not as heavily concentrated as remittances, FDI flows to the LDCs are unevenly distributed, targeting primarily extractive industries in resource-rich economies. In the last decade, Angola has been the largest recipient of FDI. In 2011, Mozambique, Sudan and Chad accounted for around 40% of all FDI flows to LDCs. Nevertheless, investment in the services sector is increasing, especially in utilities, transport and storage, as well as in telecommunications, particularly in Asian LDCs.

In general, FDI to the LDCs takes mainly the form of greenfield projects. In 2011, about half of the investment came from other developing economies, with India ranking as the largest developing economies' investor (USD 4.2 billion in 39 projects), followed by China (USD 2.8 billion in 20 projects) and South Africa (USD 2.3 billion in 27 projects). In addition, investments from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries in African LDCs have recently increased in industries such as telecoms, tourism, finance, infrastructure, mining, oil and gas and agriculture.¹⁷

South-South investment flows

Emerging economies have become significant investors in African LDCs. FDI flows from developing countries, particularly the BRICS economies of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, have been on the rise in Africa. Estimates from UNCTAD suggest that Malaysia, China and India were among the top five investors in Africa during 2010. Malaysian investments in Africa during 2011 amounted to about USD 3.3 billion, with stocks of USD 19.3 billion, ahead of the USD 16 billion owned by Chinese firms and USD 14 billion of India. The share of developing countries in FDI flows to Africa had increased to 32% by 2010. (Table 27)

¹⁷ UNCTAD, *World Investment Report*, 2011.

Table 27: FDI flows and stock in Africa in 2010 (in USD billion)

Region	FDI outflows	FDI Stock
Developed Countries; of which	26.7	237.8
■ European Union	■ 16.2	■ 156.0
■ North America	■ 9.3	■ 53.4
Developing Economies; of which	12.6	68.9
■ Developing Asia	■ 9.3	■ 50.1
■ BRICS	■ 10.0	■ 42.6
Africa, Total	39.5	308.7

Source: UNCTAD

Resource-seeking investments account for only 25% of the investment value from BRICS.¹⁸ Many efficiency-seeking investments are taking advantage of the domestic markets in Africa as well as the preferences they enjoy in many developed country markets. The largest number of investment projects undertaken by Chinese and Indian firms are in the services and manufacturing sector gaining a 'first mover advantage' in many of these sectors.¹⁹

A lion's share of the outward FDI emanating from the emerging economies goes to African developing countries, including South Africa, Nigeria, Egypt, Algeria and Ghana. Many African LDCs are also starting to attract investments from the emerging investors. For instance, China is a top investor in Sudan and Zambia, while Indian companies have forayed into Ethiopia, Zambia and Senegal. Brazilian businesses, under the aegis of the Brazilian Development Bank, have expanded in the ethanol industry in African LDCs like Angola and Mozambique, which have become important players in the expansion of worldwide biofuel supply.

Emerging economies are fast becoming an important source of investments for many African LDCs and this trend is likely to reinforce in the coming years. High-level bilateral events such as the Forum on China-Africa Co-operation and the India-Africa Project Partnerships have become important platforms for African LDCs to attract Chinese and Indian investments into their priority sectors.

Asian LDCs received increasing inflows in particular from China and Thailand. For instance, the Lao People's Democratic Republic has been recently receiving FDI in infrastructure. Following Chinese investment in an international high-speed rail network, it is expected that more FDI will be reaching the country in the future. In general, South-South FDI is likely to play an increasing role for LDCs in the future, and holds the potential to boost productivity and significantly affect development patterns in LDCs.²⁰ (Table 28)

18 UNCTAD, 'The Rise of BRICS FDI and Africa', *Global Investment Trends Monitor* (Special Edition), UNCTAD: Geneva, 25 March 2013.

19 Broadman, H.G., 'First Mover' Advantages in Sub-Saharan Africa: Why Northern Multinationals Should React (Quickly) to Their Southern Counterparts', *CESifo Forum Journal* (Munich), Volume 10, No. 4, 2009/2010.

20 UNCTAD, *World Investment Report*, 2011.

Table 28: Distribution of FDI inflows among LDCs by range, 2011

Range	Inflows
Above USD 1.0 billion	Mozambique; Zambia; Sudan; Chad; D.R. Congo; Guinea; Bangladesh; Tanzania; Niger.
USD 0.5 to USD0.9 billion	Madagascar; Cambodia; Myanmar; Uganda; Equatorial Guinea; Liberia.
USD 0.1 to USD0.4 billion	Lao People's Democratic Republic; Senegal; Ethiopia; Haiti; Mali; Solomon Islands; Benin; Central African Republic; Rwanda; Somalia.
Below USD 0.1 billion	Nepal; Afghanistan; Djibouti; Malawi; Vanuatu; Togo; Lesotho; Sierra Leone; Mauritania; Gambia; Timor-Leste; Guinea-Bissau; Eritrea; São Tomé and Príncipe; Bhutan; Samoa; Burkina Faso; Comoros; Kiribati; Tuvalu; Burundi; Yemen; Angola.

Note: Economies are listed according to the magnitude of their FDI inflows.

Source: UNCTAD, *World Investment Report*, 2012.

Aid-for-Trade flows to LDCs²¹

Since the adoption of the Brussels Programme of Action in 2001, donors have committed over USD 76 billion to help LDCs overcome the structural and capacity bottlenecks to trade expansion. Table 29 below shows where AfT resources have been committed to LDCs thus far vis-a-vis other income groups and categories. Commitments to LDCs grew steadily until 2011 when a decline of 7% from 2010 was registered. However, between the 2002-05 average and 2011, the AfT commitments have seen a steady annual growth of 11.7% - higher than the total AfT growth of 7.8%. Consequently, the share of LDCs in total AfT rose from an average of 26.5% between 2002-05 to 32.4% in 2011.

Table 29: Aid-for-Trade Commitments, by Income Groups (in USD million)

	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share in 2011
Least developed countries	6939	7310	9844	11378	12705	14498	13481	32.4
Other low-income countries	540	729	1269	351	1360	2303	1454	3.5
Lower middle-income countries	12149	12723	12880	20289	16240	17787	14863	35.8
Upper middle-income countries	4450	3555	3652	5774	5195	6302	4029	9.7
Global unallocated	2414	4548	4299	5176	7498	7281	7742	18.6
Total AfT	26492	28865	31944	42969	42997	48171	41569	100

Source: OECD DAC-CRS aid activity database

Aid for Trade to LDCs is concentrated with the top ten recipients accounting for 63% of total flows between 2002 and 2011. The top ten recipients also account for 59% of the total LDC population of 851 million in 2011.²²

21 Note that the figures in this section only relate to the OECD-DAC donors, and do not include the important financial flows to many LDCs from South-South partners.

22 UN, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision*, United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division: New York, 2011.

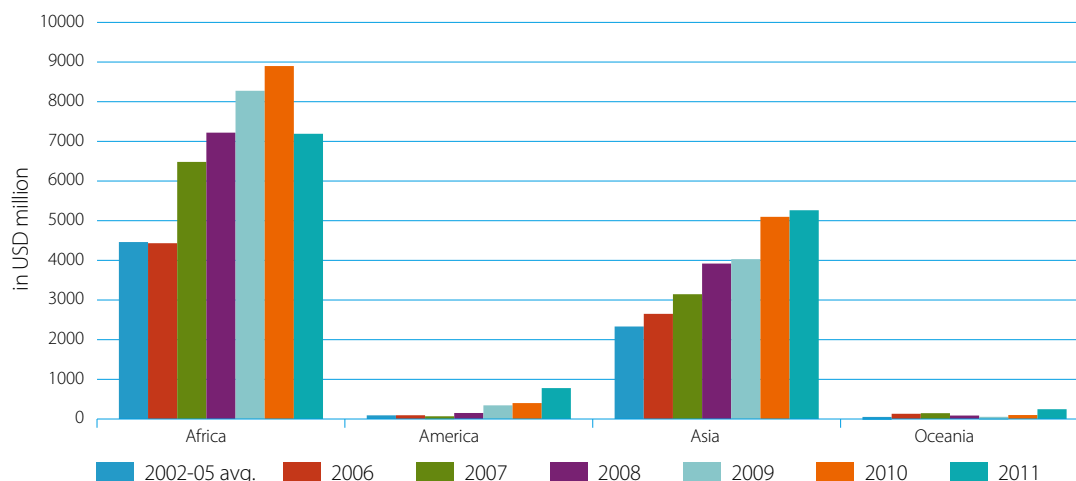
Afghanistan is the largest beneficiary, receiving over USD 10.9 billion in AfT flows since 2002. Nearly 42% of the flows in 2011 have gone to economic infrastructure, while another one-third of the flows are directed towards increasing the productive capacity of its agriculture sector. Bangladesh, with flows of USD 7.5 billion between 2002 and 2011, is the second largest recipient. Seven LDCs from Sub-Saharan Africa make up the rest of the top ten along with Nepal. For many of the top African recipients, including Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Mali, AfT commitments have seen a gradual decline from the 2008-09 levels. (Table 30)

Table 30: Top Ten Aid-for-Trade LDC Recipients (in USD million)

Countries	Commitments							Total Commitments 2002-2011
	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Afghanistan	793	1262	1545	1762	1539	2052	1956	10908
Bangladesh	828	637	806	1131	971	1275	1910	7558
Tanzania	434	454	582	1407	847	1503	608	5836
Ethiopia	560	741	959	700	792	975	467	5193
Uganda	278	207	881	310	1042	803	459	3980
Congo, Dem. Rep.	532	168	495	289	746	756	808	3794
Mozambique	365	373	530	546	395	694	336	3238
Mali	178	154	805	608	663	337	267	3011
Senegal	196	271	133	365	424	837	246	2472
Nepal	183	234	229	210	315	463	453	2088
Total Top Ten								48078

Source: OECD DAG-CRS aid activity database

In terms of region, Africa received the largest share of Aid for Trade with over 53% of total flows. However, Africa is also the only region to have seen commitments drop sharply by over 19% in 2011 compared to 2010. This is due to the sharp fall in aid commitments going to Economic Infrastructure, particularly towards transport and storage. Although AfT disbursement figures show a growth in 2011, commitments translate into disbursements and are likely to show a decline in the future years. Asian LDCs, particularly South and Central Asian LDCs, have seen a consistent growth in commitments, largely due to increased flows from multilateral institutions like the World Bank Group and the Asian Development Bank. (Figure 14)

Figure 14: Regional breakdown of Aid-for-Trade Commitments

Source: OECD DAC-CRS aid activity database

AfT flows are classified into four major categories, viz. Trade Policy and Regulation, Economic Infrastructure, Building Productive Capacity and Trade-related Adjustment, that are sub-categorised into various sectors. Three sectors dominate flows: transport and storage, energy generation and supply and agriculture. Together, they account for over 84% of total AfT flows.

In 2009, flows to the agriculture and banking and financial sectors saw a sharp rise after the food and financial crisis. LDC partner countries gave priority to agriculture as a response to the crisis and donor support to the sector has gone up from USD 2.37 billion in 2008 to USD 3.67 billion in 2011. For instance, AfT flows in this sector disbursed to agricultural and food exporters like Burkina Faso and Malawi formed 42% and 58%, respectively, of total support provided to them. (Table 31)

Table 31: Aid-for-Trade Commitments to LDCs (in USD million)

	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Trade Policy & Regulations							
Trade Policy and Admin. Management	45	264	66	190	156	92	50
Trade Facilitation	14	2	32	69	47	124	65
Regional Trade Agreements	31	2	5	3	128	8	7
Multilateral Trade Negotiations	4	1	2	5	2	3	1
Trade Education/Training	1	1	2	3	2	3	2
Trade Policy & Regulations Total	94	271	108	269	335	229	125
Economic Infrastructure							
Transport and Storage	2574	2397	3347	4434	4392	5481	4471
Communications	143	201	119	131	287	113	316
Energy Generation and Supply	1104	814	2872	2480	2431	2867	3215
Economic Infrastructure Total	3821	3412	6338	7045	7110	8462	8002
Building Productive Capacity							
Business And Other Services	281	804	323	547	411	673	385
Banking & Financial Services	427	293	431	442	999	768	411
Agriculture	1508	1835	2228	2371	3005	3359	3672
Forestry	103	58	67	120	162	152	183
Fishing	90	91	55	84	131	139	77
Industry	386	434	246	404	393	556	424
Mineral Resources and Mining	208	103	39	75	111	92	175
Tourism	20	9	10	16	47	62	26
Building Productive Capacity Total	3023	3627	3398	4058	5259	5801	5354
Trade-related Adjustment							
Trade-related Adjustment	-	-	-	5	1	7	1
Trade-related Adjustment Total	-	-	-	5	1	7	1
Aft to LDCS	6939	7310	9844	11378	12705	14498	13481

Source: OECD DAC-CRS aid activity database

Looking ahead, the OECD-DAC survey on Donors' Forward Spending Plans for 2012 to 2015 suggest that from 2013 global Country Programmable Aid (CPA)²³ is expected to stagnate, and could thus confirm earlier findings that it takes several years from the onset of a recession for the full impact to be felt on ODA flows.

23 CPA is measured on a gross receipts basis and excludes non-programmable items such as humanitarian aid, debt relief and in-donor costs like administrative and refugees in donor countries.

CHAPTER 4:

OVERVIEW OF LDC FACT SHEETS

Please see Annex I for the methodology.

The LDC fact sheet analysis provides a concise presentation of the development impact that various forms of investment and financial flows are having in the economies. It is based on a results-based management approach that contains four elements: inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts (Table 32). This approach illustrates the sequence or cause and effect for an intervention to achieve development objectives. Inputs and accompanying activities lead to outputs, which lead to certain outcomes and contribute to impacts. Using such a results chain framework in a macro setting illustrates the development finance flows (i.e. inputs) available to LDCs to pursue integration into the regional and global economy; LDCs trade performance (i.e. outputs) and their penetration into value chains; changes in specific trade performance indicators (i.e. outcomes), as well as of development indicators (i.e. impacts) over the time span 2005 to 2011.

Table 32: Results-based management approach to conceptualizing LDCs trade and development performance



The global economy in which LDCs operate is a complex, changing system. Changes in other exogenous variables (e.g. the global economic downturn in 2009 and changes in commodity prices) mean that such simplified system analysis has its limitations. Cause and effect do not run in such clear linear lines. However, using such a simplified approach, associations and inferences can be made. New methodological approaches (such as impact assessment using randomized controls) can establish causality at a project level, but typically this becomes much harder the farther away from an immediate project or programmes the analysis ranges.

The aim of this report has been to search for associations, to explore where development finance flows are helping LDCs to connect to the regional and global economy and value chains, and to see where improvements are occurring in trade and development indicators for LDCs. In this sense, the report is a starting point and provides the basis for further research and analysis.

Market access

Better market access has been cited as one of the major areas of support that would help LDC firms enter the global value chains. Market access to LDCs has been discussed in many multilateral forums, including the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Target 8.B of the MDGs states, "Address the special needs of the least developed countries. Includes: tariff and quota free access for least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction."²⁴

²⁴ UN, *Millennium Development Goals Report 2012*, United Nations, 2012.

Between 2000 and 2010, market access conditions for LDC exports have significantly improved in developed countries. However, the share of duty free exports has remained almost constant at 80.4% since 2005. Despite the stagnant share, the proportion covered by true duty-free preferences increased from 49% in 2005 to 53.5% in 2010. Given one fifth of LDC exports still faced duties in 2010, there remains scope for a fuller implementation of the Hong Kong Decision on duty-free and quota-free (DFQF) market access for LDCs. (Table 33)

Table 33: Proportion of developed country imports value from LDCs admitted duty free (in %)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total Duty Free	69.8	80.4	79.1	79.8	80.6	80.4	80.4
DF under MFN	34.9	31.4	26.4	28.0	31.8	27.6	26.9
DF under true preference	35.0	49.0	52.7	51.9	48.7	52.9	53.5

Note: The true preference margin is calculated by subtracting from the total duty-free access all products receiving duty free treatment under the MFN regime. The indicators are based on the best available treatment, including regional and preferential agreements

Source: WTO Secretariat

Table 34 below shows that among product categories of export interest to LDCs agrifood products have seen the highest decrease in average tariff rates, from 3% in 2005 to 1.1% in 2010. Tariffs on textiles have remained constant, while average tariff on clothing exports from LDCs have actually seen a marginal rise from 6.4% in 2005 to 6.7% in 2010. The table below also shows the preference margin that LDC exports enjoy over the MFN applied tariffs – agrifood products had a preference of 4.8%, clothing, 5.6%, and textiles exports enjoyed a preference margin of 3% in 2010.

Table 34: Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on key products from LDCs (in % ad valorem)

		2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Preferential	Agriculture	3.6	3.0	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.1
	Clothing	7.8	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.7
	Textile	4.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Preference margin	Agriculture	1.5	2.5	2.7	3.7	4.0	4.7	4.8
	Clothing	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.6
	Textile	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0

Note: Average tariffs are based on best applicable tariffs (MFN and preferential treatments granted to LDCs and developing countries), and weighted using a standard export structure based on 2000 2001 data, to limit the impact of the year-to-year changes in export composition and relative prices on the indicators. Preference margin (in %) indicate the difference with MFN treatment.

Source: WTO Secretariat

A summary of LDC exports' market access to select developing countries shows that nearly 77% of such exports entered duty free in 2010. Ores (98.9%) and manufactures (63.1%) have the highest share of duty free access, while agriculture products (43.4%) have the lowest. There is, undeniably, a greater degree of dispersion among preference giving developing countries. For instance, weighted applied duty varies from 21% in Mexico to 0.4% in China.(Table 35)

Table 35: Tariff treatment of LDC exports in selected developing countries: summary indicators, 2010

	Duty free (%)	Applied duty ^a	
		Weighted average	Standard Deviation
Total	76.9	3.9	5.9
Agriculture	43.4	15.1	7.6
Non-agriculture ^b	63.1	2.3	5.7
Ores	98.9	0.0	1.7

Note: a: On all imports, dutiable and non-dutiable, excludes non-ad valorem duties.

b: "Non-agriculture" covers NAMA products with the exclusion of ores and petroleum.

Developing countries include, Brazil, Chile, China, Hong Kong (China), India, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Pakistan, Singapore, South Africa, Chinese Taipei, Thailand and Turkey

Source: WTO Secretariat

Many developed as well as developing countries have taken a number of recent initiatives to offer greater market access to LDC products through multilateral and non-reciprocal preference schemes. It may be noted that a number of schemes, particularly from large developing country trading partners like China and India, provide for a gradual phasing-in of duty-free access. China currently offers DFQF access to LDCs for 60% of its tariff lines and further intends to expand the coverage to 97% of all tariff lines by 2015. India's duty free tariff preference program for LDCs came into operation in 2012 and provides duty-free access for 85% of tariff lines and a margin of preference above MFN for an additional 9% of tariff lines.

For a more detailed analysis please refer to the WTO document, *Market Access for Products and Services of Export Interest to Least-Developed Countries*.

Trade facilitation

In today's world of globalized manufactures, cheap production costs are only part of the comparative advantages. Time-to-delivery is particularly critical when international supply chains are organized according to the "just-in-time" management method. Unfortunately, most LDCs are still far behind when it comes to trade and transport efficiency. It takes on average 33 days to export from LDCs, which is 14 days longer than the delay in other developing economies. Non-tariff barriers are particularly high in landlocked LDCs: the export delay is on average 42 days, about 15 days longer than in other LDCs, and costs to export are more than double (USD 2977 against USD 1261). (Table 36)

Table 36: LDCs trading across border indicators, 2012 or most recent survey period (a)

Grouping or Region (b)	Documents to export (number) (c)	Time to export (day)	Cost to export (USD per container) (d)
LDCs, of which	7.6	32.7	1885.1
LDC Asia	8.0	31.7	1624.0
LDC Africa	7.5	33.1	2016.4
Haiti	8.0	33.0	1185.0
Yemen	6.0	29.0	995.0
Landlocked LDCs	8.5	42.4	2976.8
Memorandum items			
Developing economies	6.9	23.3	1443.2
Developing economies excl. LDCs	6.6	18.4	1211.8

(a) Procedural requirements for exporting a standardized cargo of goods by ocean transport. Procedures range from packing the goods at the factory to their departure from the port of exit. The time and cost for ocean transport itself are not included.

(b) Computed according to WTO definitions as simple averages across economies composing the respective groups.

(c) Documents include bank documents, customs declaration and clearance documents, port filing documents, import licenses and other official documents.

(d) Cost is recorded as the fees levied on a 20-foot container, excluding tariffs or trade taxes.

Source: WTO calculations based on World Bank Doing Business database

The Gambia is the top performing LDC in the World Bank's *trading across border* ranking, coming in at 87 out of a total 184 economies surveyed. The documents required to export and import, as well as the cost to import one TEU container is one of the lowest among LDCs. Cambodia has been the most improved, reducing the time to export for its firms by nearly half, from 43 days in 2005 to 22 days in 2012 and the lowest cost to export and import a TEU. However, the documentation requirements to trade for Cambodia are still one of the highest. (Table 37)

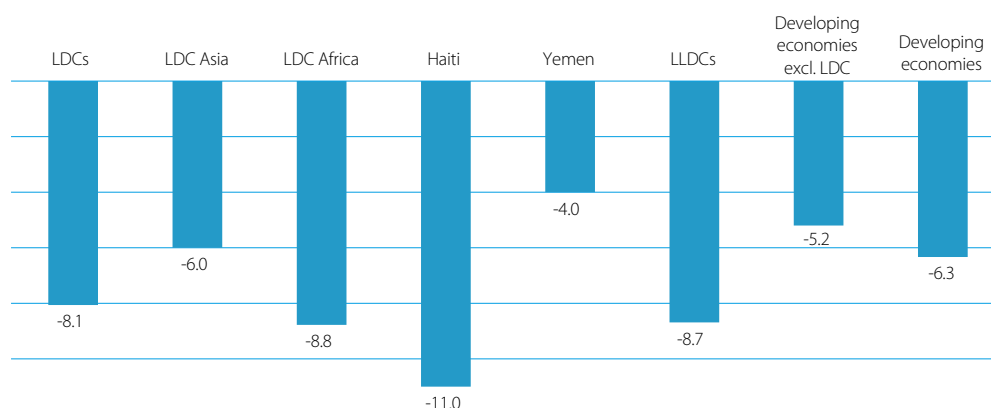
Table 37: Top performing LDCs on trading across borders

	Rank	Documents to export (number)	Time to export (days)	Cost to export (USD per container)	Documents to import (number)	Time to import (days)	Cost to import (USD per container)
Gambia	87	6	23	1,141	7	21	885
Togo	103	6	24	940	8	28	1,109
Madagascar	111	4	21	1,197	9	24	1,555
Guinea-Bissau	118	6	23	1,448	6	22	2,006
Tanzania	119	6	18	1,255	9	24	1,430
Bangladesh	120	6	25	965	8	34	1,370
Cambodia	121	9	22	732	10	26	872
Benin	130	7	30	1,049	8	32	1,496
Guinea	131	7	35	855	9	32	1,391
Sierra Leone	132	7	24	1,573	7	27	1,639

Source: World Bank Doing Business Report, 2012

For LDCs as a group export delays are improving faster as they have decreased by about eight days since 2005, against five days of reduction on average in other developing economies (Figure 15). The case of Cambodia is often given as an example of best practices, where trade facilitation and a dramatic reduction in delivery time made possible the successful insertion of the country in the textiles and clothing supply chains.

Figure 15: Reduction in the time to export by economic groupings and regions, 2005 to 2012 (in days)



Source: WTO calculations based on World Bank Doing Business database (simple averages across economies composing the respective groups)

During the Global Review of Aid for Trade in 2011, Cambodia submitted a case study on 'Reform of Trade Facilitation in Cambodia'. The summary stated, "In 2004, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) assembled a Special Inter-Ministerial Task Force on Trade Facilitation and Investment Climate (SITF) and adopted a Twelve-Point Action Point to implement reform and modernize its trade facilitation infrastructure. Since then, there has been major progress by way of extensive legal and regulatory reforms to bring Customs into compliance with WTO obligations, computerization its operations (using ASYCUDA), and introduction of a Risk Management approach for Customs inspections. Such progress has been possible in part due to extensive AfT assistance received by Customs."²⁵ Such case stories point towards a continued need for engagement between LDC partners and the donor community for sustained trade facilitation reforms.

Improvements in transport infrastructure and logistics services

The quality of transport and logistics services - trucking, forwarding, and customs brokerage - are central to trade efficiency and are strongly associated with the reliability of supply chains and the predictability of service delivery available to producers and exporters. LDCs score poorly on trucking, despite trucking systems having recently attracted more policy attention.²⁶

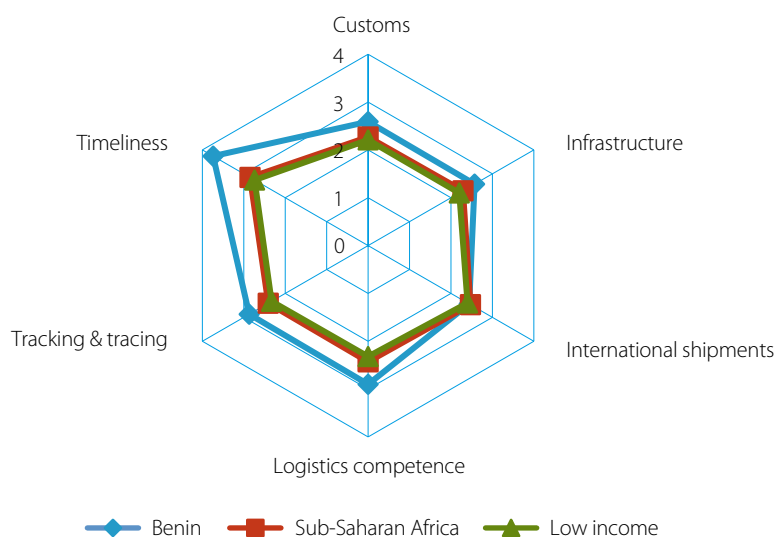
In terms of the Logistics Performance Index (LPI) of the World Bank, Benin was the top performing LDC with a ranking of 55 out of 155 economies surveyed in 2010. Benin has improved its logistics infrastructure and services that allowed it to jump from 89th in 2007 to 55th in 2010. Countries were surveyed across six areas to measure trading efficiency - customs procedures, trade-related infrastructure, arranging international shipments, quality of logistics service, ability to track and trace consignments, and consignments meeting expected delivery time. Benin performed better than the low income cohort of countries in all categories, and the Sub-Saharan Africa, except in arranging competitively priced shipments. (Figure 16)

25 Ministry of Commerce, 'Reform of Trade Facilitation in Cambodia', The Royal Government of Cambodia, 2011. For the case story, please see: <http://www.oecd.org/aidfortrade/48413459.pdf>

26 World Bank, *Connecting to Compete 2012: Trade Logistics in the Global Economy*, The World Bank: Washington, 2012.

The Report states, “This perceived improvement [of Benin] attests to the success of donor efforts to close the infrastructure gap between high- and low-income countries.”²⁷ There has been a 177% rise in the AfT flows disbursed to Benin between 2005 and 2010. A total of USD 185 million was disbursed in 2010, of which USD 117 million were directed towards trade-related transport and storage.

Figure 16: Benin, compared to LDC group on logistics



Source: World Bank Logistics Performance Index 2012

LDCs, as an income group, improved its LPI score from 2.22 out of 5 in 2007 to 2.37 in 2012. Incremental improvements have taken place in infrastructure (from 2.0 to 2.2), timeliness of delivery (from 2.65 to 2.74) and arranging competitively priced shipments (from 2.24 to 2.4) between 2007 and 2012.

What is important from a value chain perspective is the reduction in lead time as export supply chains rely heavily on timeliness of consignments. Export lead time also significantly varies across countries and income groups – it is three or even four times longer for low-income countries than for high-income countries. This reduces their export competitiveness and ability to participate in international value chains.

Development impact

Positive economic and trade growth in a country has a multiplier effect on other economic variables, inter alia, poverty reduction, per capita income and human development. Poverty reduction is one of the crucial MDGs and LDCs have taken important strides in this area. Target 1.A of the MDGs States, “Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.”²⁸

Latest estimates from the World Bank show that poverty rates in LDCs have come down from 64.6% in 1990 to 46.7% in 2008, the latest year for which estimates are available for the LDCs as a group. Within LDCs, regional and national variances exist – while Madagascar had the highest poverty rate of 81.3% in 2010, Bhutan’s poverty rate was down to 10.2%. Bangladesh, the most populous LDC, reduced poverty rate from 58.6% in 2000 to 43.3% in 2010. Many of the larger African LDCs, including, Ethiopia (39%), Uganda (38%), and Sudan (19.8%) have also seen poverty rates fall. (Table 38)

²⁷ Ibid., p. 3.

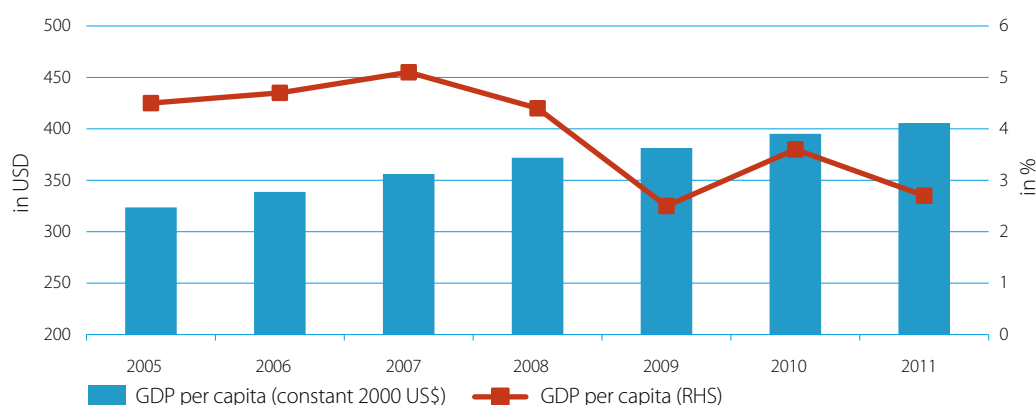
²⁸ Ibid.

Table 38: Poverty reduction in LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS between 1990 and 2008

Percentage of people living on less than \$1.25 purchasing power parity (2005 PPP) per day				
	1990	1999	2005	2008
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	64.6	61.3	53.4	46.7
Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	53.2	52.2	40.9	31.8
Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	29.6	29.5	32	29.9
<i>Memorandum item:</i>				
Developing Countries	46.7	36.5	26.9	24

Source: World Bank

In the pre-crisis period, LDCs averaged an annual GDP growth rate of 7.9% between 2002 and 2008. Growth rates have decelerated to 4.8%, 5.9% and 5% during 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively. LDCs are expected to grow by 5.1% in 2012 and a slightly better 5.5% in 2013. As studies show, growth in more equal markets has a greater chance to cut poverty further and faster than unequal ones. A recent World Bank paper notes that a 1% increase in incomes cut poverty by 0.6% in the most unequal countries but by 4.3% in the most equal ones.²⁹

Figure 17: LDCs per capita GDP and per capita GDP growth, 2005-2011

Source: World Development Indicators 2012, World Bank

Figure 17 shows that GDP per capita in LDCs has increased from USD 324 in 2005 to USD 406 in constant 2000 USD. In the same vein, the real per capita GDP growth has increased, albeit at a slower rate after the 2008 economic crisis, posting 2.7% in 2011. The per capita GDP growth figures are expected to grow by 2.8% and 3.2% in 2012 and 2013, respectively. It is crucial that these income growth figures inch closer to the 5% mark, seen during the pre-crisis period, in order to cut poverty rates faster in the LDC economies.

A concise analysis of the results-based management approach at the country level can be found for all LDCs in Annex II.

29 Ravallion, M., 'How Long Will It Take to Lift One Billion People Out of Poverty?', *Policy Research Working Paper 6325*, The World Bank, January 2013.

CONCLUSIONS

Expectations on development finance flows

Table 39 below provides an analysis of LDC government's expectations of sources of development finance to help connect their firms to regional, South-South and global markets over the next five years. It highlights the importance that LDC partners lay on FDI as the most important source of financing compared to ODA or other non-concessional financing.

Table 39: Most important sources of financing to help LDC firms connect to value chains, according to LDC governments

Answer Options	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE	Response Count
Foreign direct investment	24	10	1	0	35
Domestic private investment	23	9	2	1	35
Official development assistance	15	9	10	0	34
Domestic public investment	15	10	7	0	32
Non-concessional financing	5	15	7	6	33
Income remitted by migrants	5	11	10	6	32

Donors consider ODA as the most important source of financing for LDCs to increase their trade-related capacity building over the next five years. Donor partners also consider assistance from South-South partners as an increasingly important source of financing for LDCs behind ODA and FDI. (Table 40)

Table 40: Most important sources of financing to meet LDCs' trade related-capacity building needs over the next 5 years, according to Donor partners

Answer Options	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE	Response Count
Official development assistance	28	10	0	5	43
Foreign direct investment	13	18	3	7	41
Assistance from South-South partners	10	24	1	6	41
Domestic private investment	4	16	8	10	38
Income remitted by migrants	3	18	10	10	41

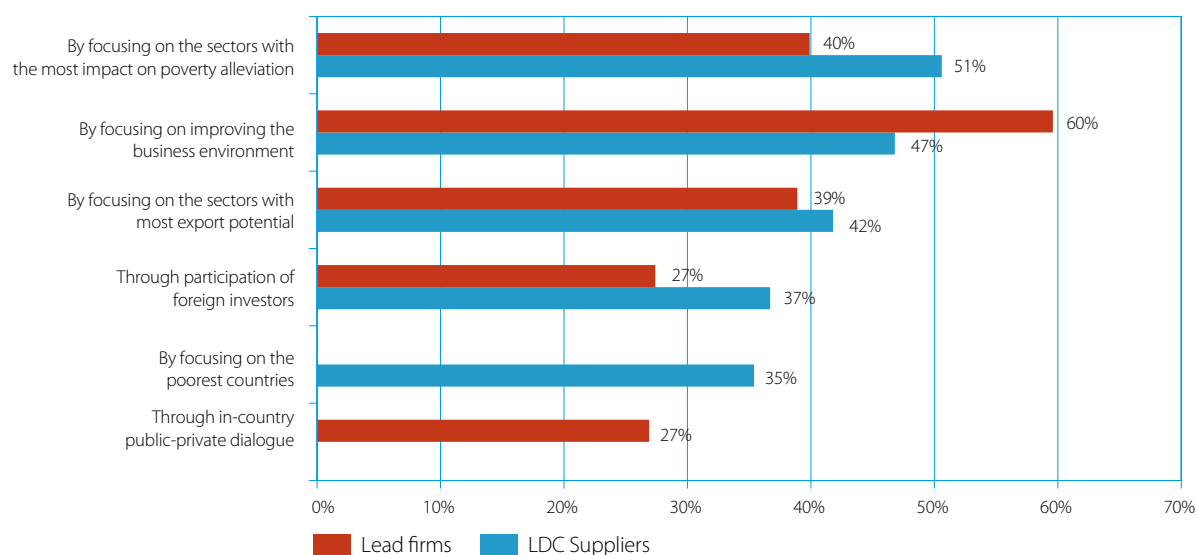
South-South partners believe ODA will continue to be the most important financial source - together with the assistance they provide. (Table 41)

Table 41: Most important sources of financing to meet LDCs' trade related-capacity building needs over the next 5 years, according to South-South partners

Answer Options	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE	Response Count
Official development assistance	7	2	0	0	9
Assistance from South-South partners	6	3	0	0	9
Non-concessional financing	4	0	1	1	6
Corporate philanthropic foundations	4	1	0	1	6
Domestic public investment	3	1	2	1	7
Income remitted by migrants	3	0	1	2	6
Foreign direct investment	2	3	0	1	6
Domestic private investment	2	2	1	1	6

Helping firms trade: Private sector views

The joint OECD-WTO survey asked respondents where to focus future AfT support. Most LDC suppliers (51%) thought that support should focus on sectors with the most impact on poverty alleviation, while most lead firms cited improving the overall business environment (60%) should be the top priority for donor support. LDC suppliers and lead firms alike stressed these two areas as priority focus areas, as well as sectors with most export potential, increasing the participation of foreign investors and focus on the poorest countries for support, in that order. (Figure 18)

Figure 18: How should Aid-for-Trade support be made more effective?

Besides public and donor support, the OECD-WTO survey also sought to identify the activities that the private sector itself could undertake to better integrate developing country and LDC suppliers into value chains. Of the 210 lead firms that responded, 145 firms felt that joint public-private training would be the best way for the private sector to engage in trade and development issues. This was closely followed by lead firms ensuring compliance with labour and environmental rules (141 lead firms), and through each company's corporate social responsibility (CSR) agenda (140 lead firms). (Table 42)

Table 42: How best should the private sector engage in trade and development issues?

Lead Firms			
Answer Options	YES	NO	Response Count
By providing joint public-private training	145	19	164
By ensuring compliance with labour and environment rules	141	17	158
Through each company's corporate social responsibility agenda	140	21	161
Through industry-funded activities and development of industry codes of practice	132	21	153
By ensuring compliance with national legislation in developing country markets	130	21	151
Answered question			210

Over 61% of lead firms stated that they undertake development activities as part of their core corporate strategy. Many lead firms have stated that they aim to help supplier firms, particularly from developing countries and LDCs, to comply with government directives that eventually enhance competitiveness of the lead firm. CSR agenda (44%) and corporate foundation programmes (19%) also feature as major drivers for lead firms to engage in support and capacity building activities. Further, many lead firms also partner with development agencies (25%) in such activities. (Table 43)

Table 43: Why are lead firms engaged in support activities on trade and development?

Lead Firms		
Answer Options	Response Per cent	Response Count
Core business strategy	61.2%	82
Company corporate social responsibility agenda	44.0%	59
Partnership with development agency	24.6%	33
Participation in business to business scheme (e.g. supplier codes of conduct or industry supplier scheme)	20.9%	28
Company corporate foundation projects or programmes	18.7%	25
Answered question		134

The private sector, including LDC suppliers and lead firms, is an important stakeholder in the LDCs' bid to achieve economic up gradation and connect to value chains. Whether AfT addresses the crucial challenges highlighted by the private sector will have an important bearing on the ability of LDCs to enter, establish or move up the value chains.

The role of public-private dialogue (PPD), in this context, cannot be overemphasised. The *Aid for Trade at a Glance 2011* Report described PPD as a key element in implementing successful trade-related assistance programmes from a donors' perspective. It showed the extent to which various donor programmes involved the private sector in identifying as well as helping to solve various trade-related development challenges.³⁰ On the other hand, many partners, including case stories from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and experiences from the Asia and the Pacific, highlight the growing importance of engaging the private sector in formulating trade policy.

The 2013 OECD-WTO M&E exercise makes the case for engaging the private sector further, not only from an AfT perspective but also in attracting FDI and domestic investments needed for developing a vibrant business environment, focused on entering and moving up value chains.

30 OECD/WTO, *Aid for Trade at a Glance 2011: Showing Results*, 2011. Available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264117471-en>

ANNEX I - EXPLANATORY NOTES ON RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT AND LDC FACT SHEETS

The impact analysis and fact sheets are structured according to the results chain framework normally used in project-based development interventions. Its four elements - inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts - illustrate the causal sequence for an intervention to achieve development objectives. Inputs and accompanying activities lead to outputs, which allow obtaining certain outcomes and contribute to long-term impacts of the development intervention.

The fact sheets apply the results chain framework in a macro setting to illustrate the significance of AfT flows relative to other economic inputs and show AfT interventions in the context of trade outputs and outcomes, as well as of development impacts over the time span 2005 to 2011. While the fact sheets do not allow for causal inference, they can help understand the relative importance of AfT flows and how successful a country has been in achieving development objectives targeted at also by Aid for Trade. Hence, the fact sheets can also be a starting point and provide the basis for further research and analysis.

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 purposes of this analysis. However, an absence of historical data and geographic coverage means that they are not ripe for inclusion. As such, the indicators in the fact sheets will be updated and refined in future editions.

A. Investment and financing (inputs)

The inputs section covers investment and financing flows in the economy that form the basis for economic growth and development. 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 indicators used are FDI inflows, long-term external debt and IMF disbursements, disbursed trade-related non-concessional flows, disbursed AfT flows (overall, by sector and by donor), and remittances and compensation of employees by migrants and non-resident workers. External financing inflows can be used to finance capital investment and also serve purposes such as private and public consumption.

The comparison of disbursed AfT flows with other external financial inputs illustrates the relative importance of Aid for Trade for investment and the local economy. Furthermore, the presentation of AfT flows by sector and by donor provides a more nuanced view on AfT development for the period 2005-2010.

Sources and variables:

- OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database: AfT flows disbursed (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%.
- World Bank, 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.

B. 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 respective changes are shown for exports and imports of goods and commercial services and 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 % of total exports (imports), non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports (imports)), goods and commercial services export and imports, top five markets for exports (imports), top five export (import) products.

C. Trade indicators (outcomes)

The outcomes section covers mostly trade policy and trade performance indicators. 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 one 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 (RTAs) covering goods and economic integration agreements (EIAs) 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: RTAs and services 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 %). 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.

D. 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 labor force disclose how inclusive development has been. The share of ODA received in gross national income, the share of import duties in tax revenue and 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 and its foreign debt burden. The human development index ranges from zero (minimum level of development) to one (maximum level of development) summarising 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% 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 constant 2000 USD and based on purchasing power parity, PPP, in current international USD), unemployment (% of total labor force), female labor force (% of total labor force), net ODA received (% of GNI), population living below USD1.25 and USD2 a day (PPP) (%), income share held by highest 20% of the population.
- WTO, Trade Profiles: Import duties collected (% of tax revenue).

ANNEX II – COUNTRY FACT SHEETS



■ Angola	■ Chad	■ Haiti	■ Myanmar	■ Sudan
■ Afghanistan	■ Comoros	■ Kiribati	■ Nepal	■ Tanzania UR
■ Bangladesh	■ Congo DR	■ Lao PDR	■ Niger	■ Timor-Leste
■ Benin	■ Djibouti	■ Lesotho	■ Rwanda	■ Togo
■ Bhutan	■ Equatorial Guinea	■ Liberia	■ Samoa	■ Tuvalu
■ Burkina Faso	■ Eritrea	■ Madagascar	■ São Tomé & Príncipe	■ Uganda
■ Burundi	■ Ethiopia	■ Malawi	■ Senegal	■ Vanuatu
■ Cambodia	■ Gambia	■ Mali	■ Sierra Leone	■ Yemen
■ Central African Republic	■ Guinea	■ Mauritania	■ Solomon Islands	■ Zambia
	■ Guinea-Bissau	■ Mozambique	■ Somalia	



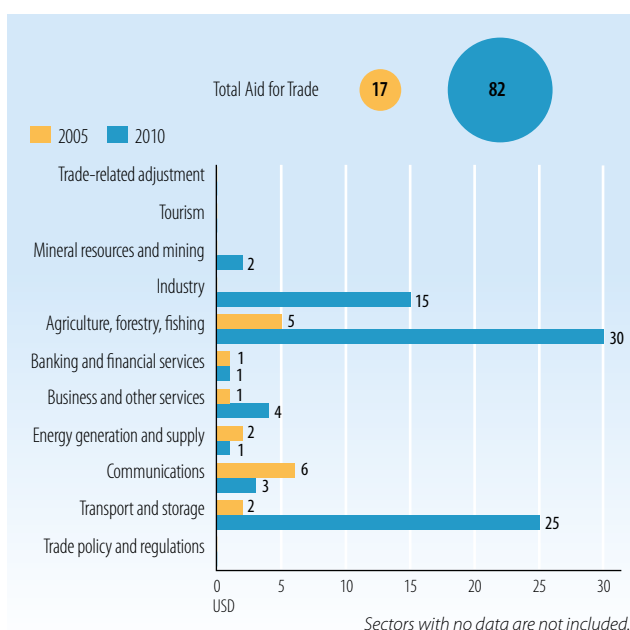
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Angola

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	2 515.3	13 645.5	10 428.4	315%
of which: public	1 545.7	11 896.6	7 979.3	416%
of which: private	969.6	1 748.9	2 449.2	153%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	-1 303.8	1 679.0	-3 227.2	-148%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	3 675.9	4 621.4	4 454.1	21%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	67.8	d.b.z.
AfT flows disbursed	17.2	43.9	82.0	376%
Remittances and compensation of employees	n.a.	82.1	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)

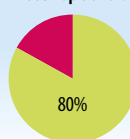


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

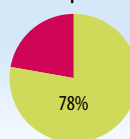
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Italy	5.6	33
Japan	3.6	21
Spain	2.1	12
Portugal	1.4	8
Norway	1.1	6
2010	value	%
Japan	23.6	29
Korea, Rep. of	16.1	20
United Kingdom	13.8	17
Spain	6.1	7
African Dev. Bank	4.5	5

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



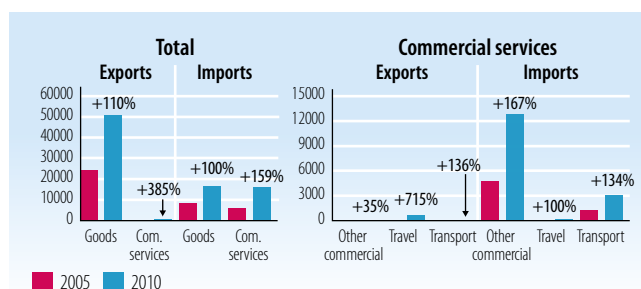
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	138	126	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	43	49	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

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	18.3	3.4
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	5	5
Tariffs (% , 2006-2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	7.2	7.3
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.4	0.5
Exports: duty free (value in %)	91.9	89.1

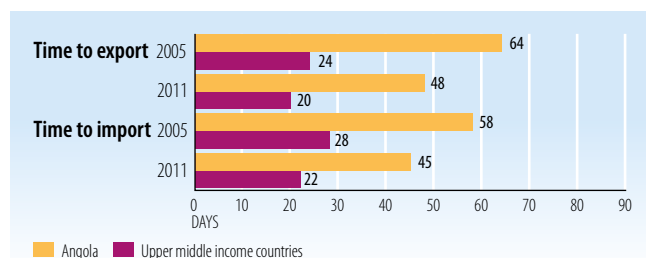
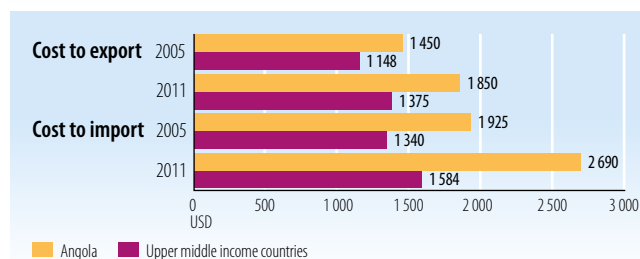
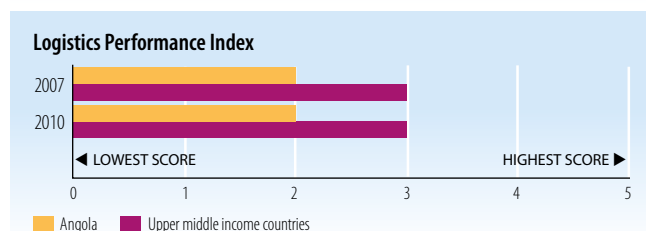
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	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

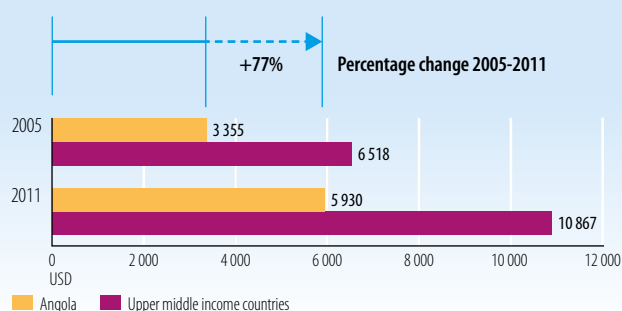
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	46.9	45.9
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	1.7	0.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	5.0	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	10.7	4.5
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.45	0.48

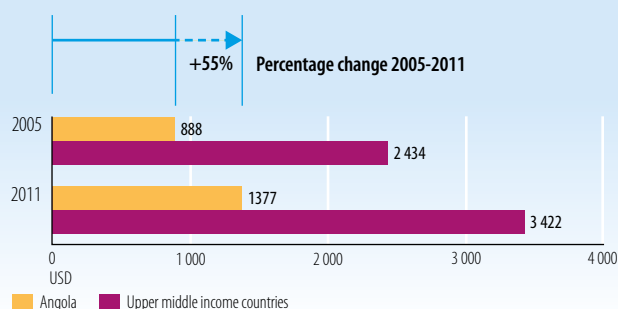
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

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

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



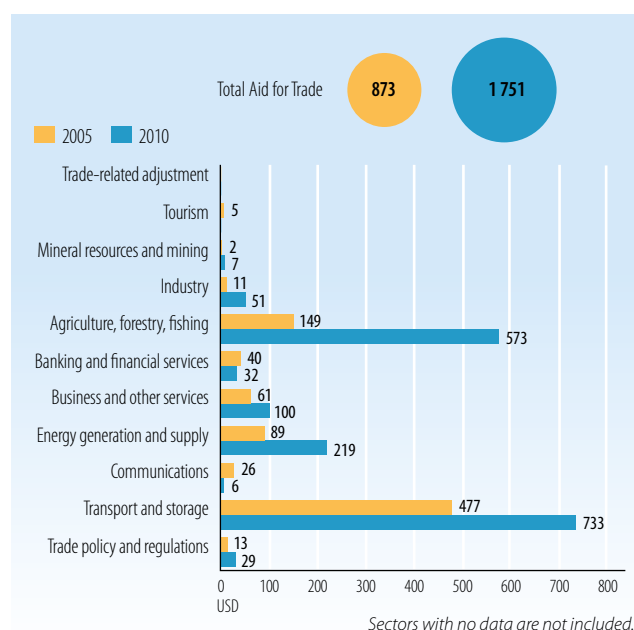
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Afghanistan

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)

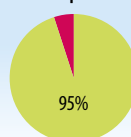


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

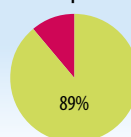
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

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

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



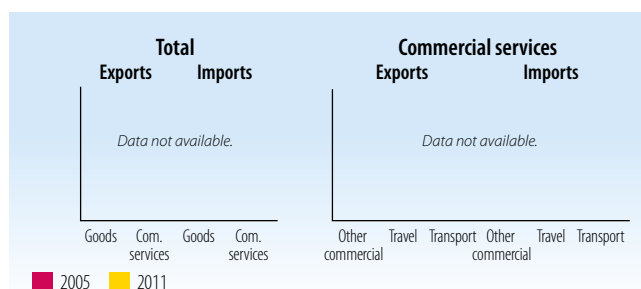
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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.

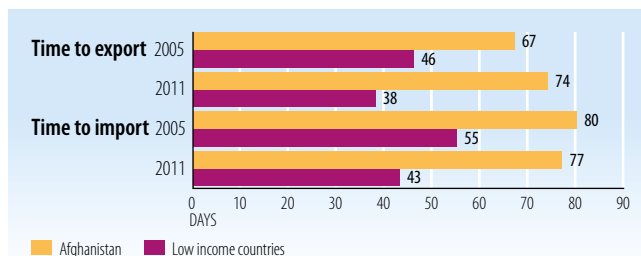
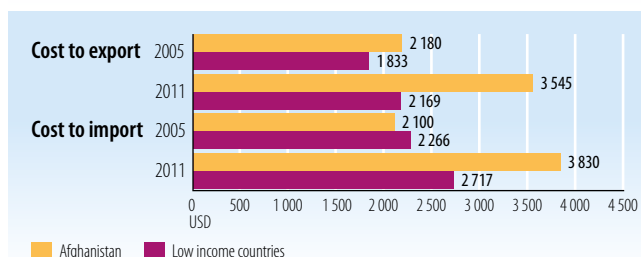
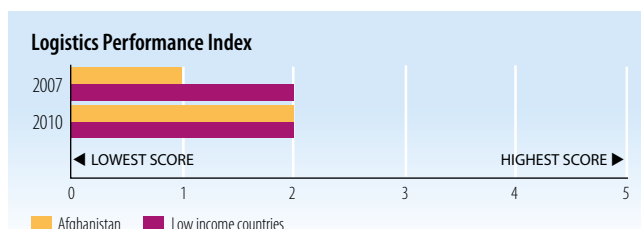
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

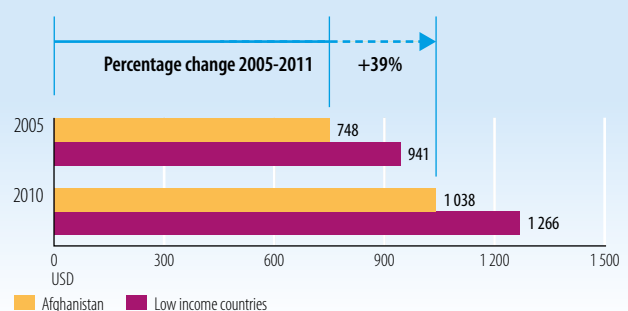
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

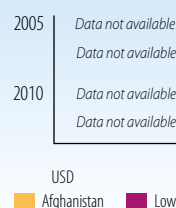
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

Percentage change 2005-2011 Data not available.



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

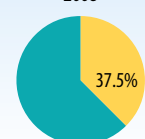
Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2008



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844695>



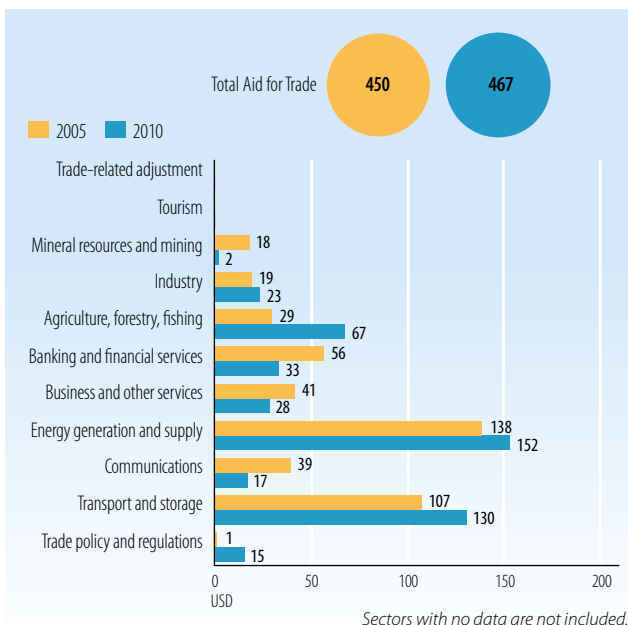
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Bangladesh

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)

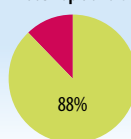


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

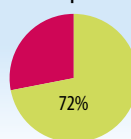
AfT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

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

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



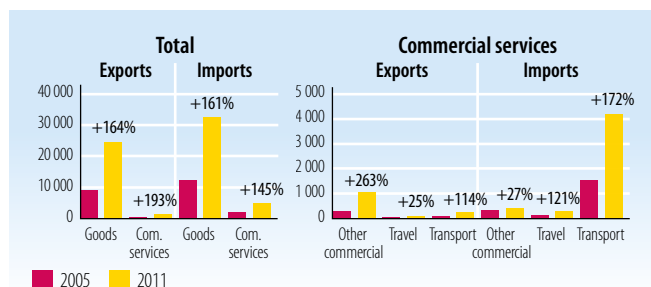
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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

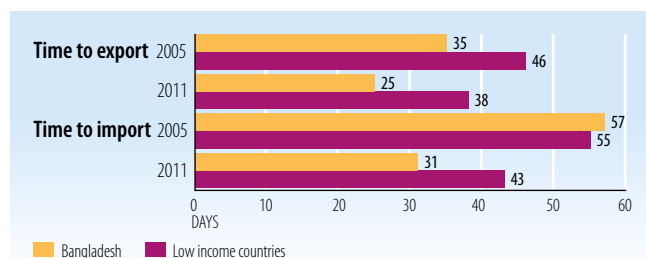
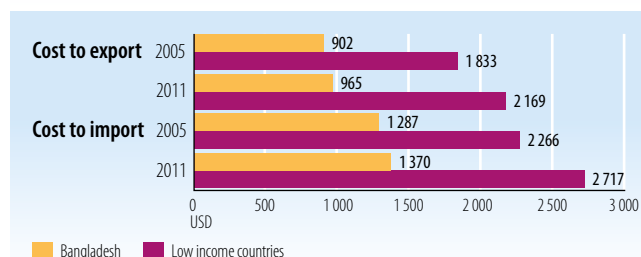
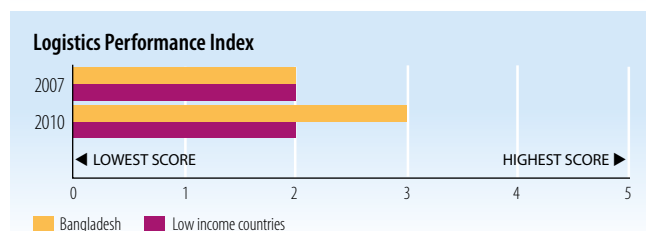
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

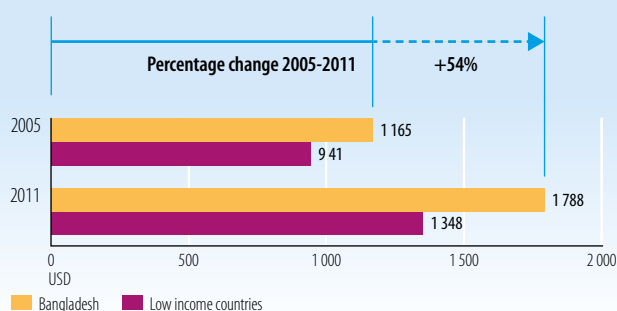
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

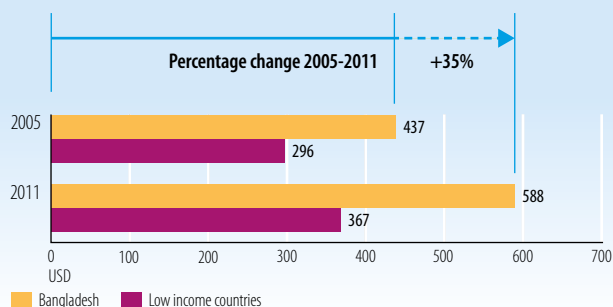
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)

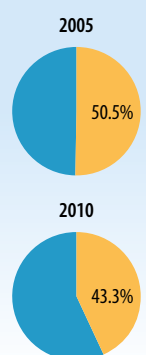


GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

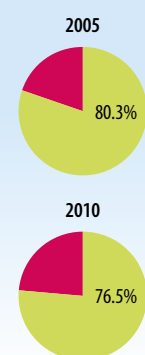


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

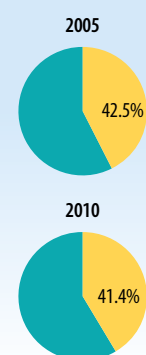
Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)



Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)



Income share held by highest 20%



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844752>



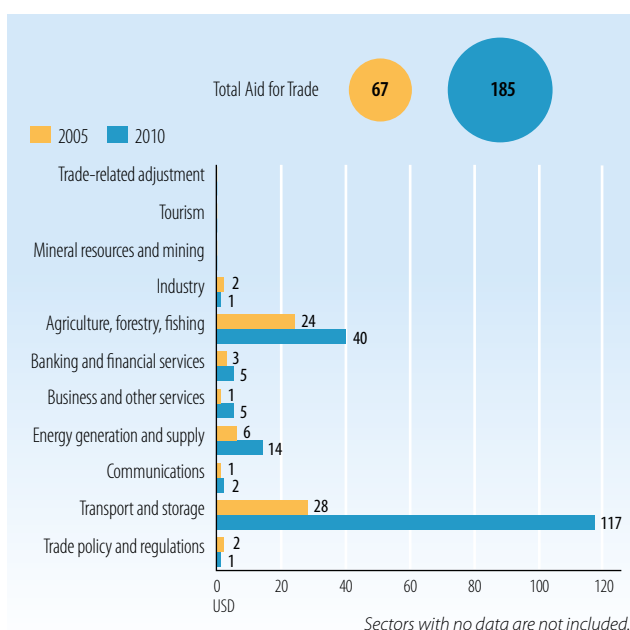
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Benin

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)



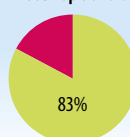
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

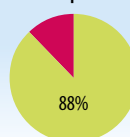
2005	value	%
EU Institutions	16.7	25
World Bank	13.1	20
Denmark	10.7	16
African Dev. Bank	9.0	13
Japan	6.0	9
2010	value	%
United States	57.6	31
EU Institutions	46.4	25
World Bank	29.8	16
African Dev. Bank	16.5	9
Denmark	13.2	7

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors

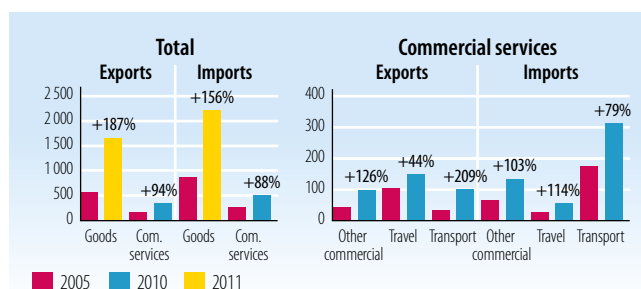


TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

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

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

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

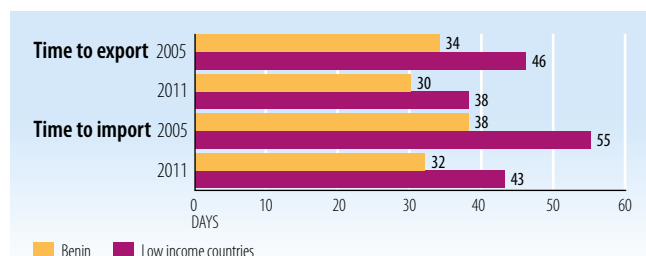
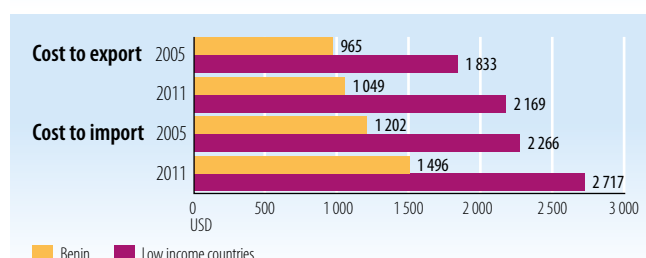
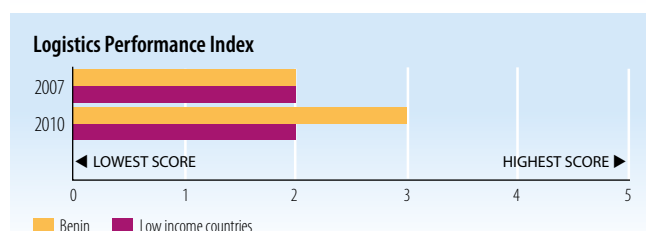
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

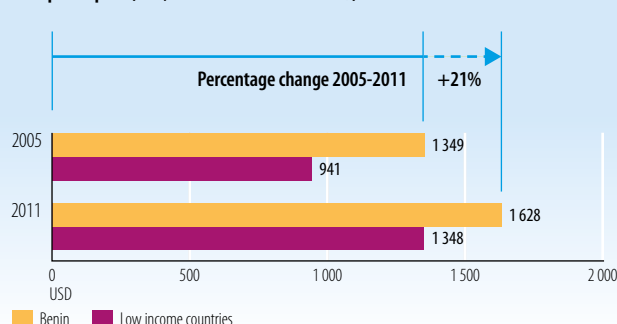
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

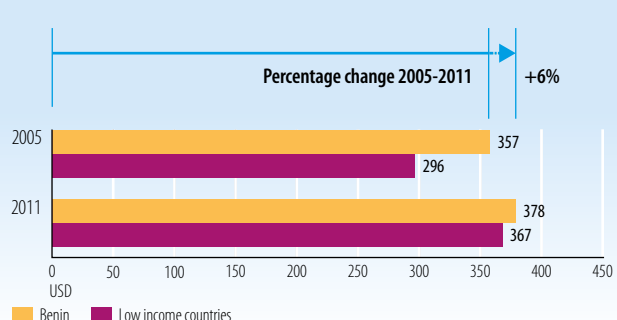
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

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)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844809>



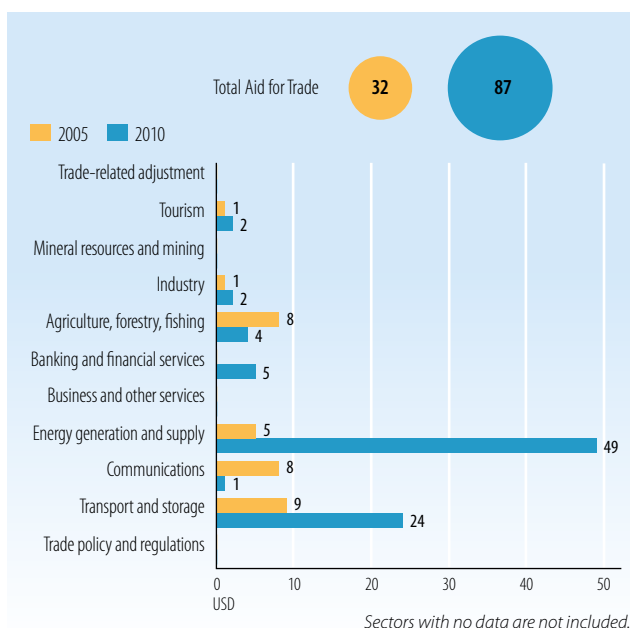
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Bhutan

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)



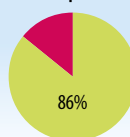
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

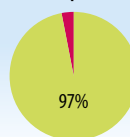
2005	value	%
Japan	12.7	40
Denmark	6.6	20
World Bank	3.4	11
Netherlands	2.7	8
Austria	2.4	7
2010	value	%
Japan	37.8	43
Asian Dev. Bank	36.5	42
World Bank	4.4	5
Austria	3.8	4
Norway	1.5	2

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors

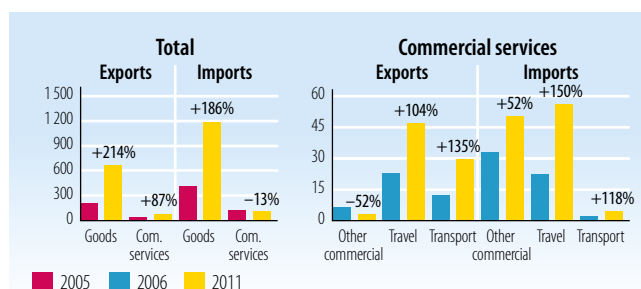


TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

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



CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

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.

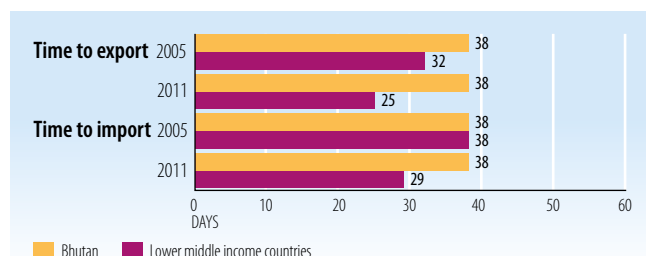
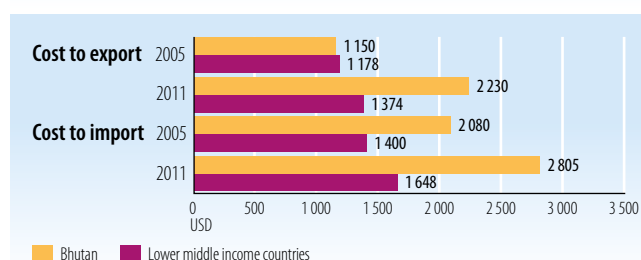
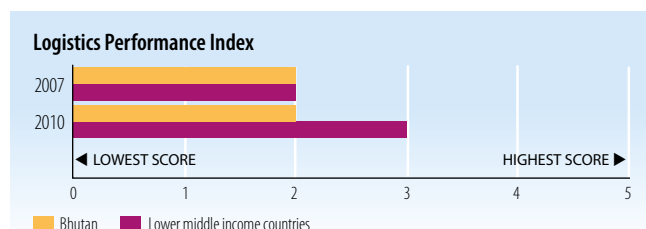
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

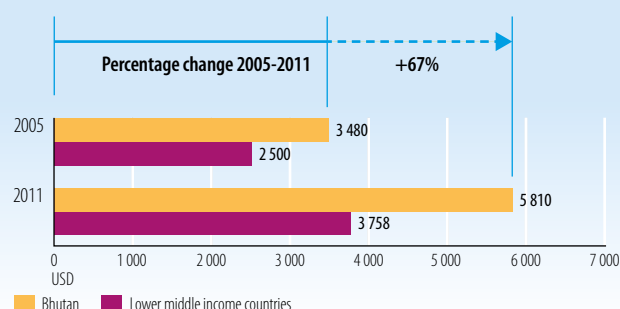
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

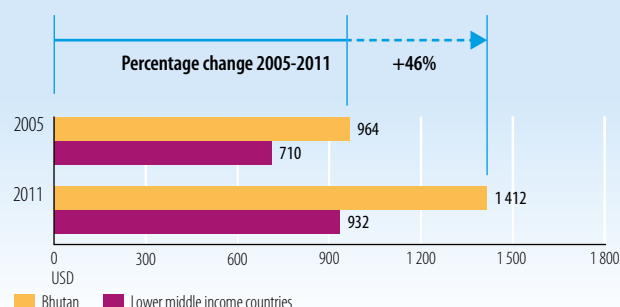
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)

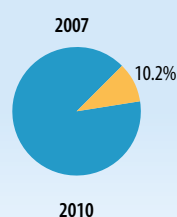


GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

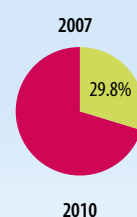


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

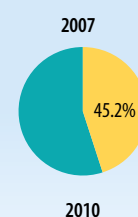
Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)



Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)



Income share held by highest 20%



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844828>



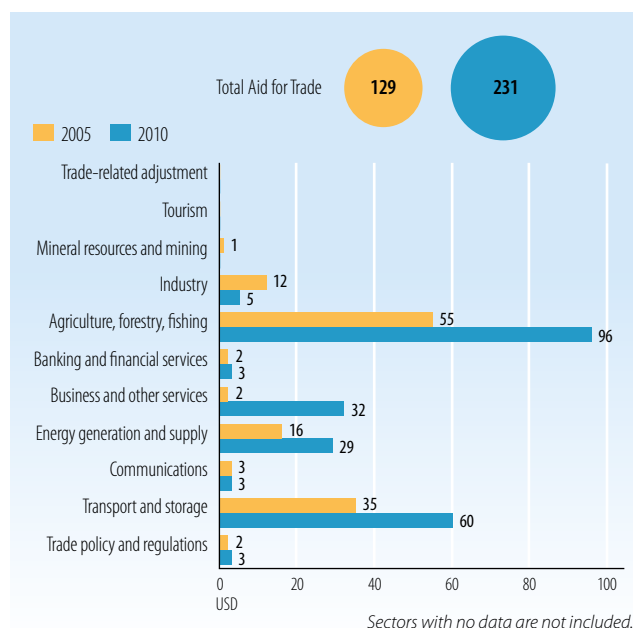
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Burkina Faso

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)

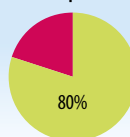


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

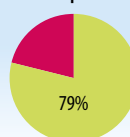
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

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

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



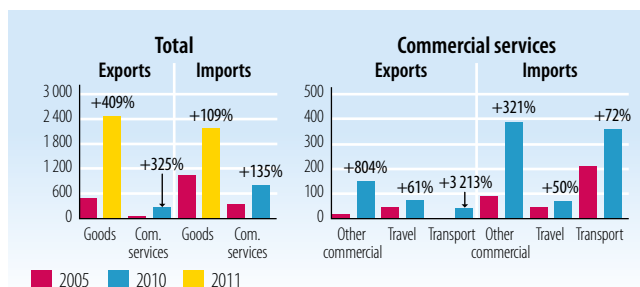
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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

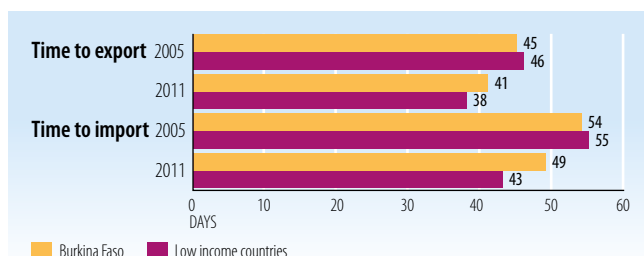
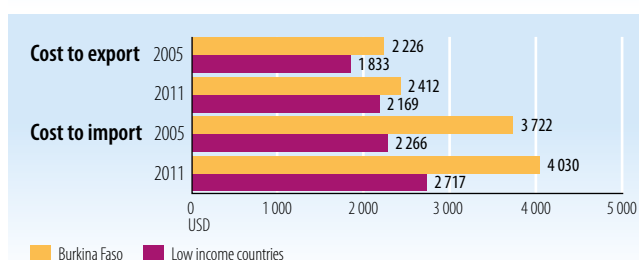
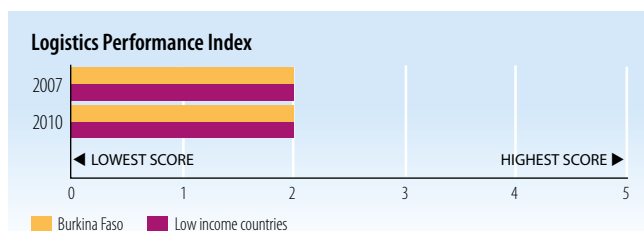
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

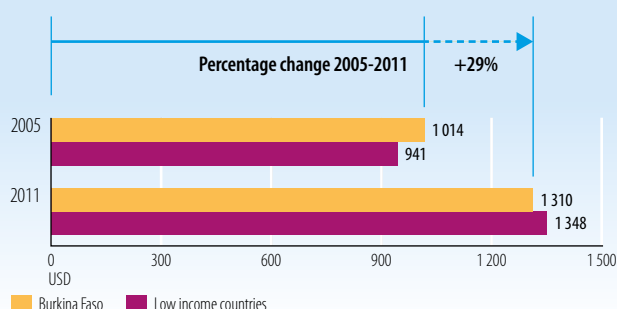
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

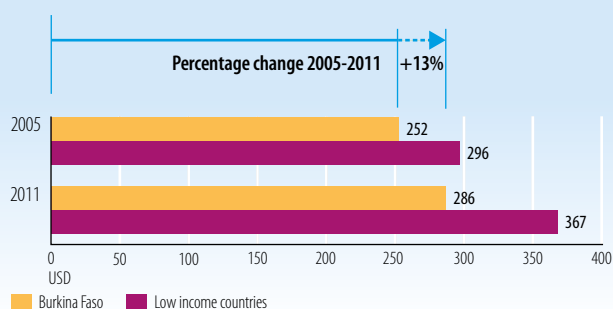
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

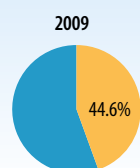


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)

2005

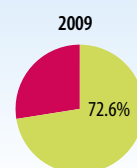
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Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

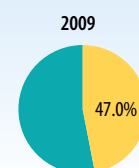
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Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844866>



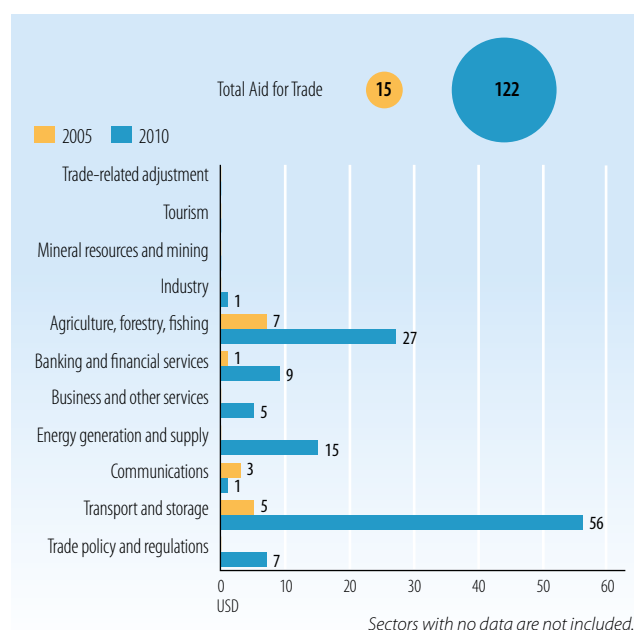
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Burundi

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)

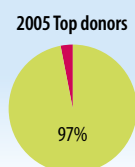
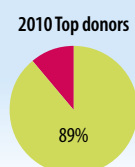


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: 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

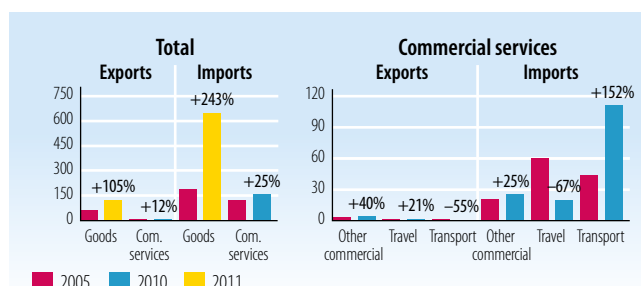


TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

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

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

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

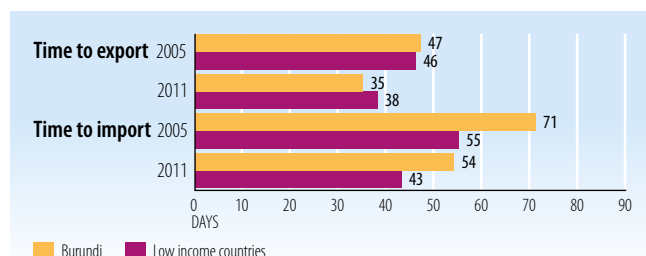
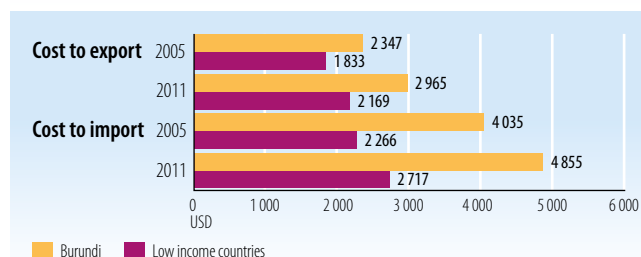
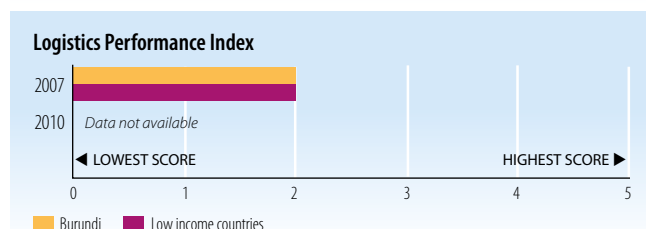
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

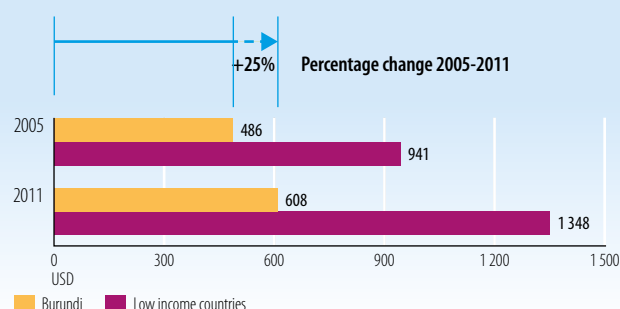
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

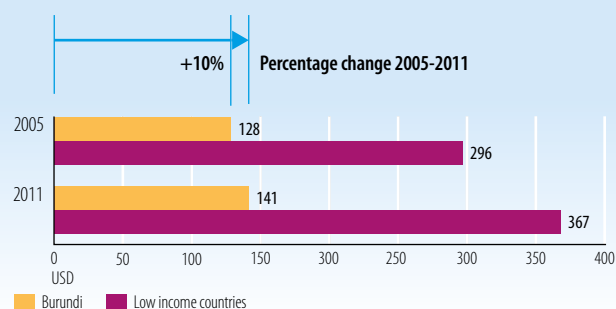
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)

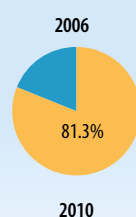


GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



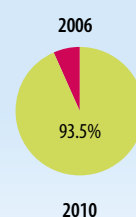
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)



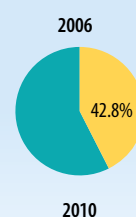
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Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)



Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%



Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844885>



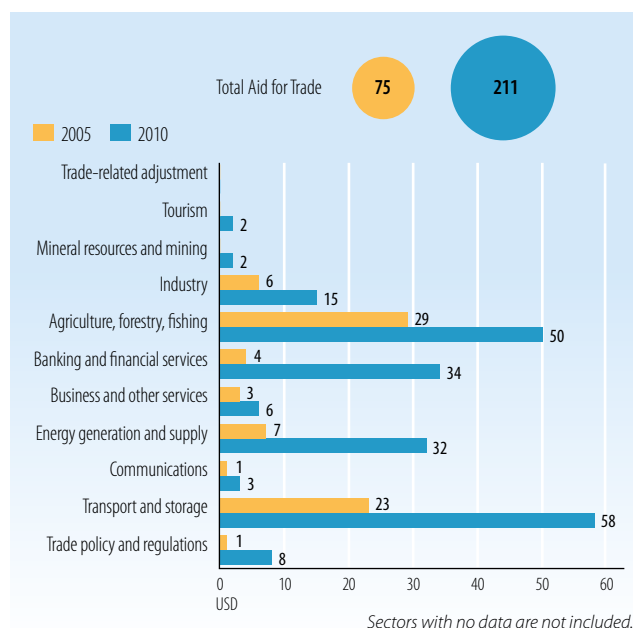
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Cambodia

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)

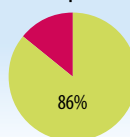


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

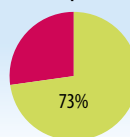
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

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

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



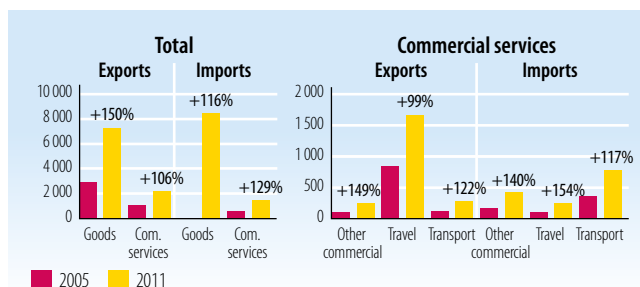
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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

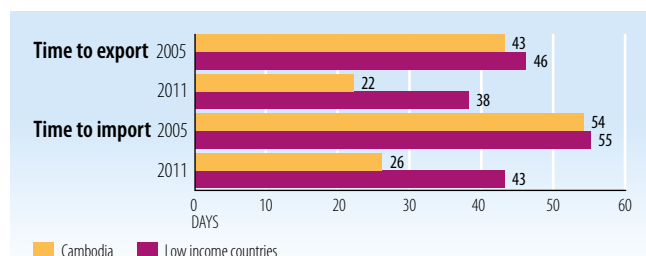
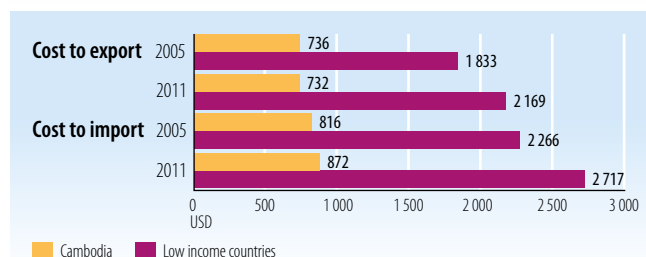
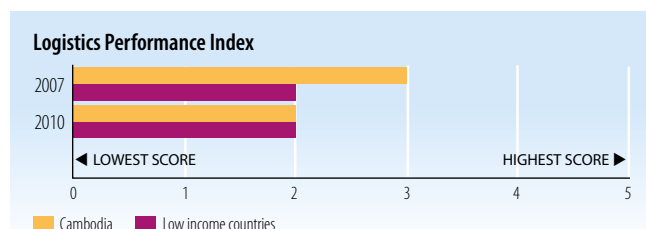
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

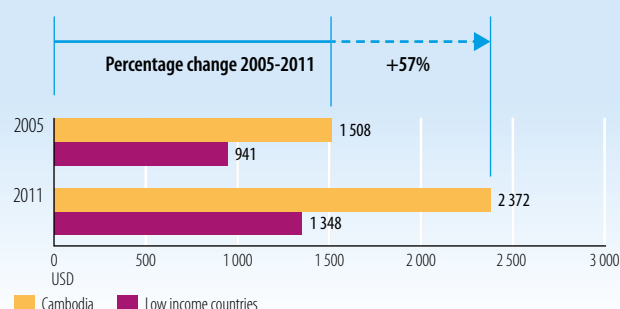
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)

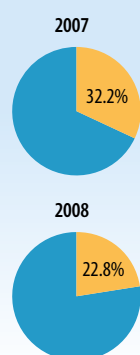


GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

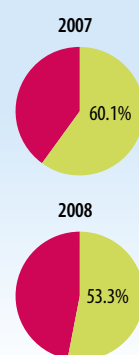


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

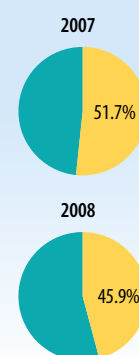
Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)



Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)



Income share held by highest 20%



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844904>

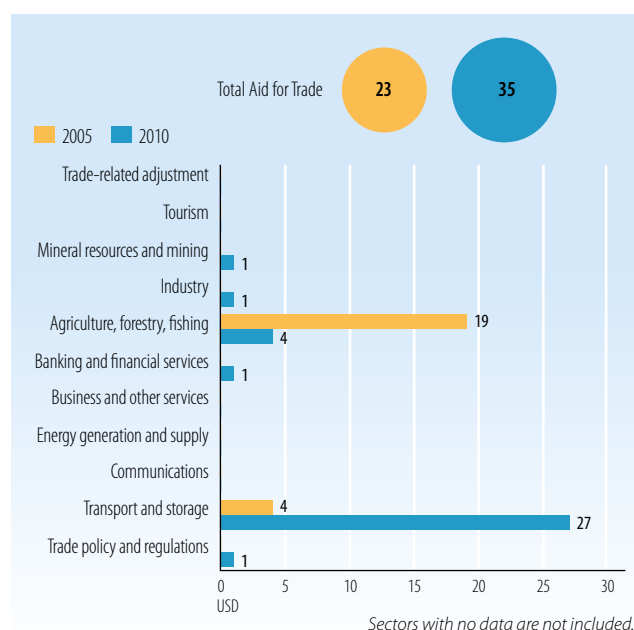
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Central African Republic

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

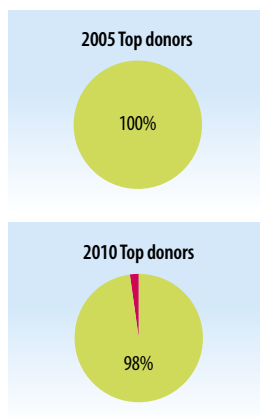
AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: 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



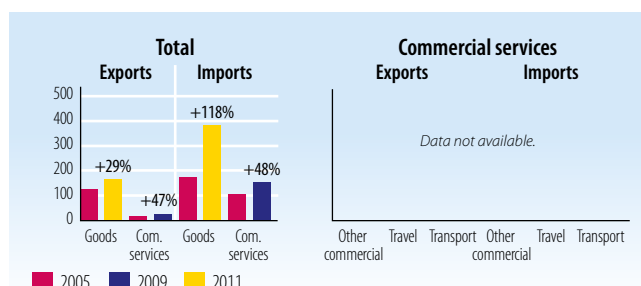
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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

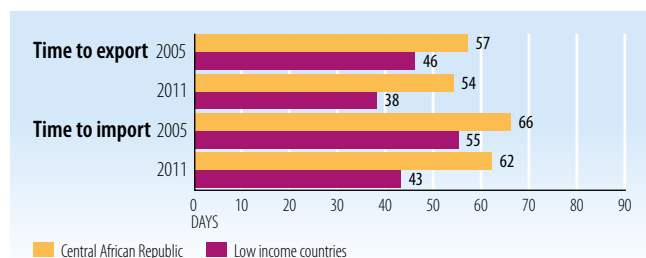
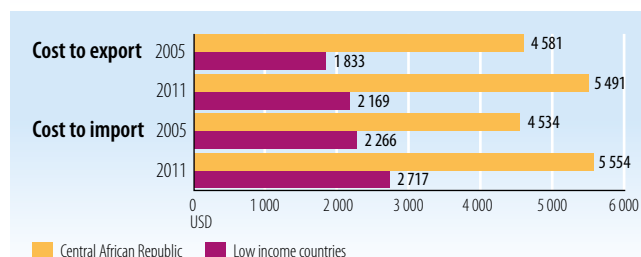
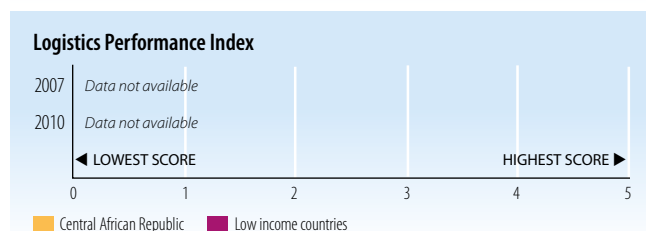
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

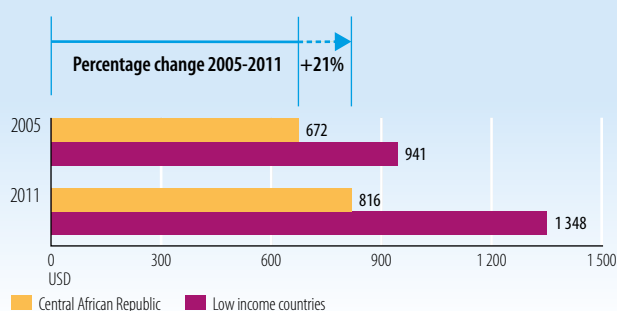
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

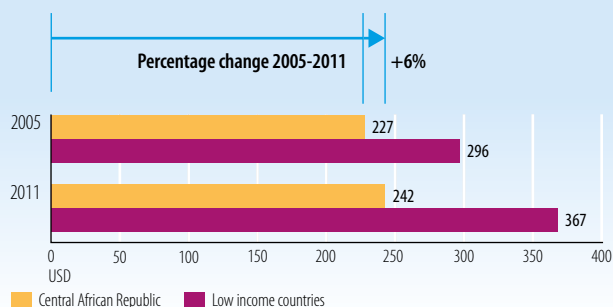
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

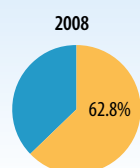


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)

2005

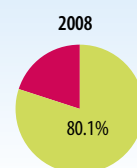
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Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

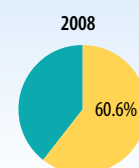
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Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844942>



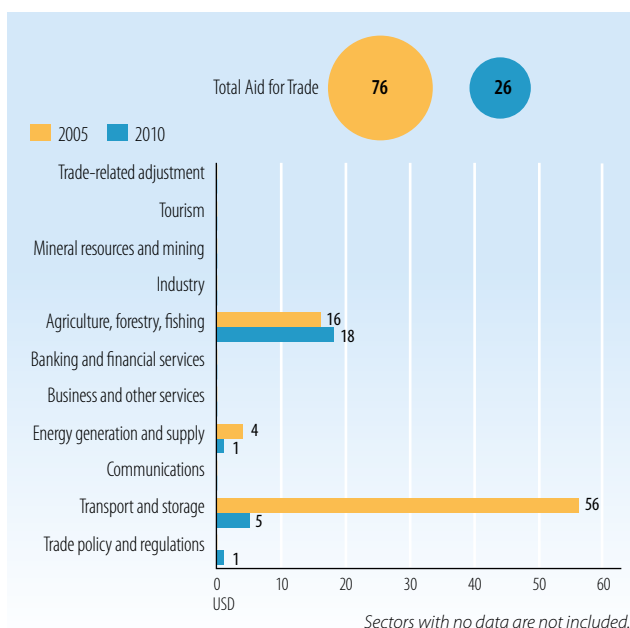
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Chad

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)

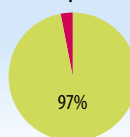


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

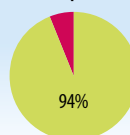
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

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

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



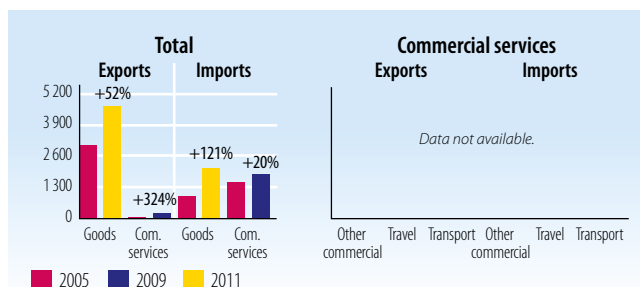
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

	%		%

Data not available.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

	%		%

Data not available.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

	%		%

Data not available.

Source: WTO Secretariat

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

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

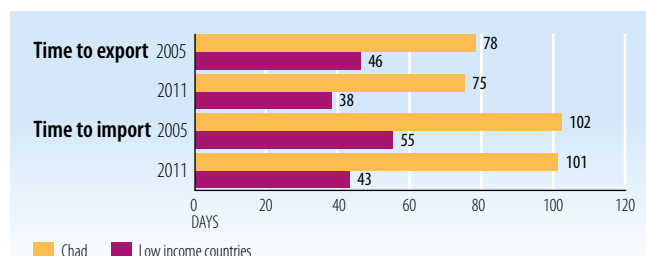
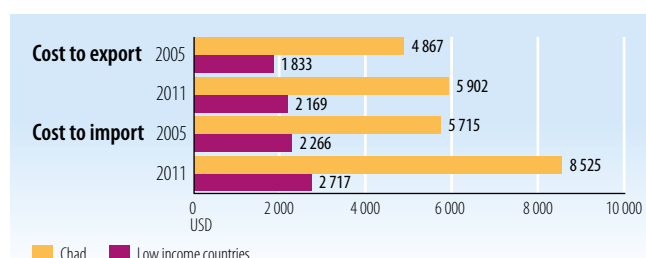
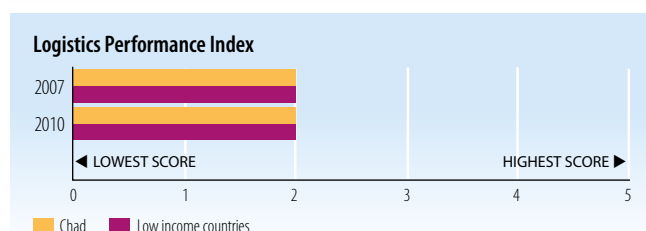
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

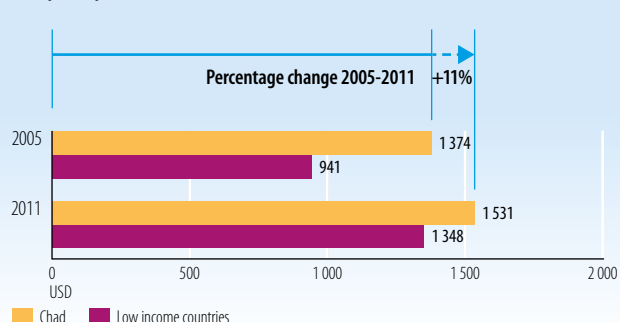
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

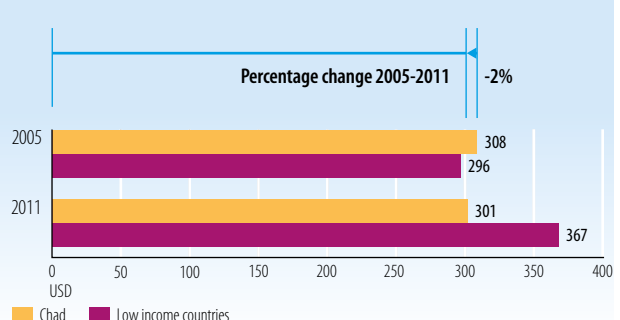
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844961>



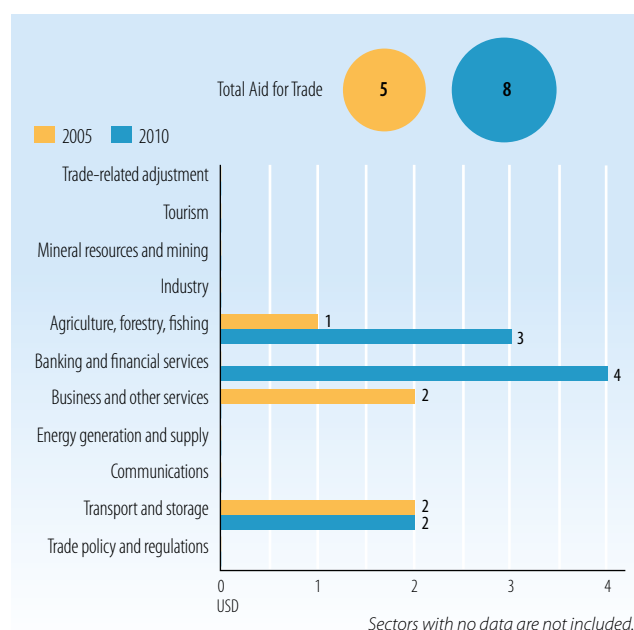
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Comoros

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 DISBURSEMENTS: 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

2005 Top donors

100%

2010 Top donors

100%

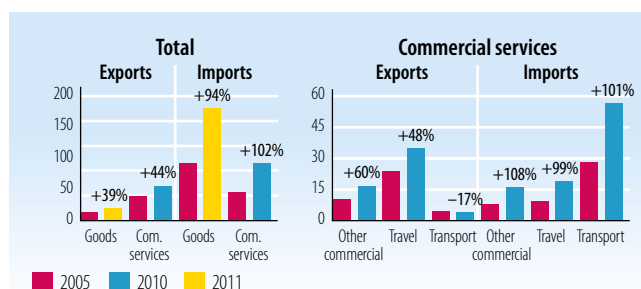
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

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

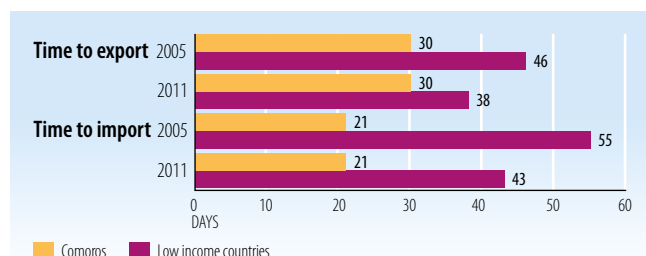
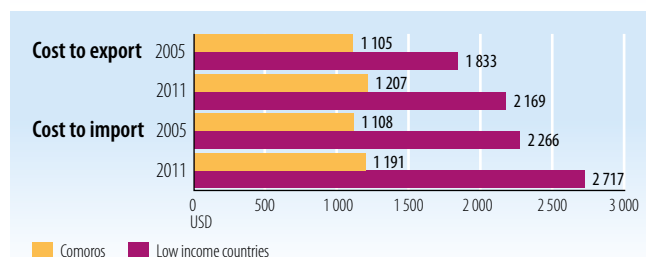
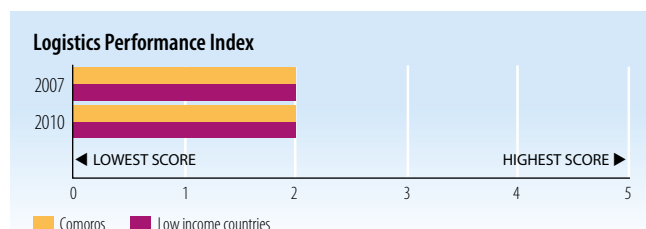
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

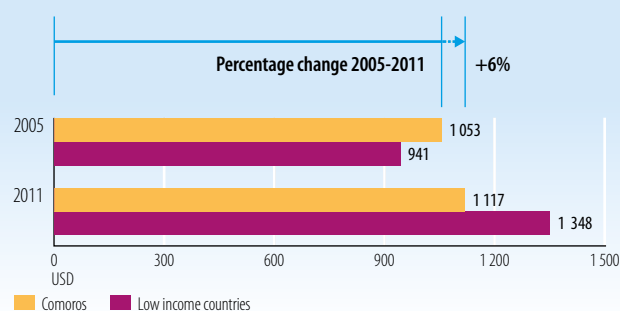
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

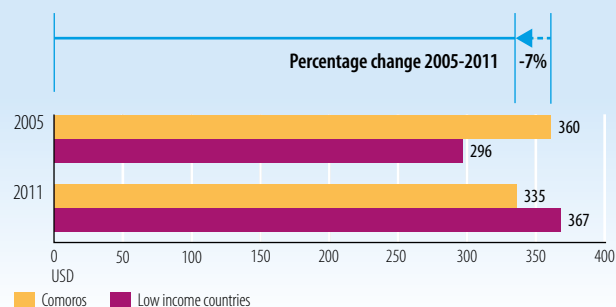
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932844999>



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

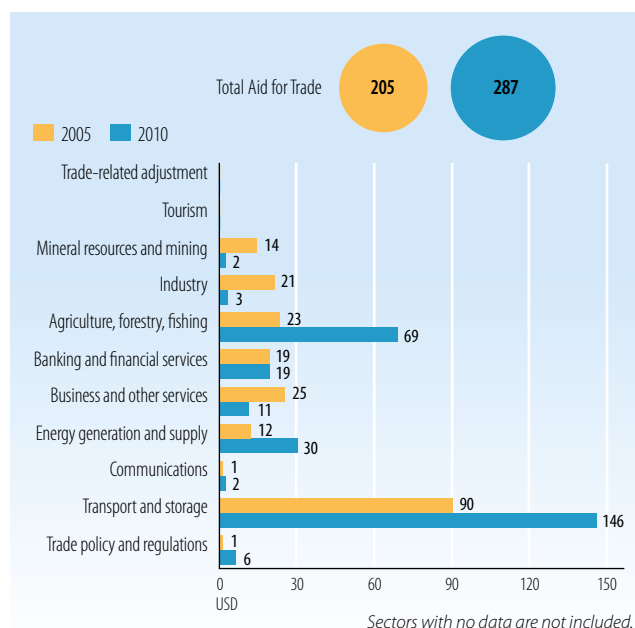
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Democratic Republic of the Congo

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)

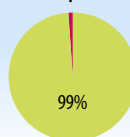


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

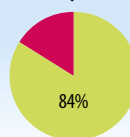
AfT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

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

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



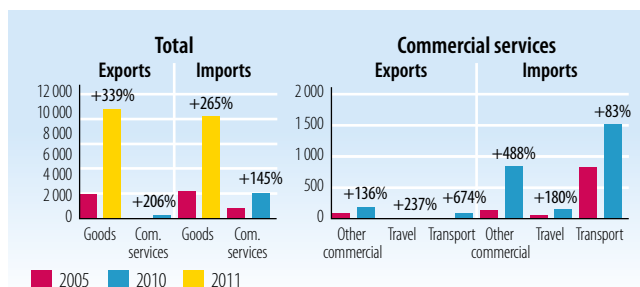
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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 (%)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS



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.

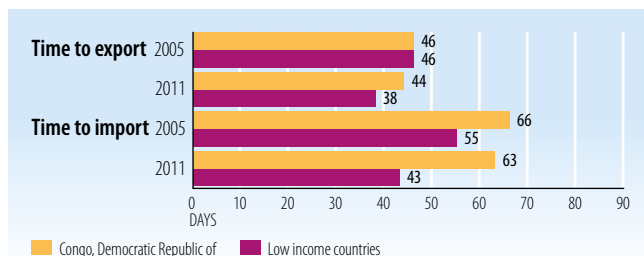
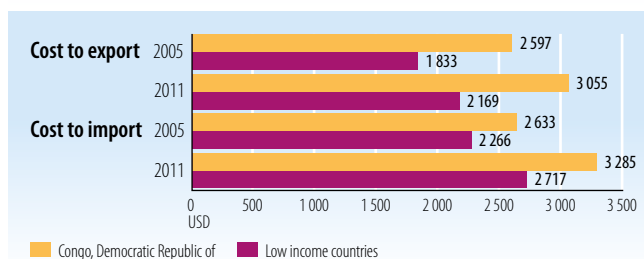
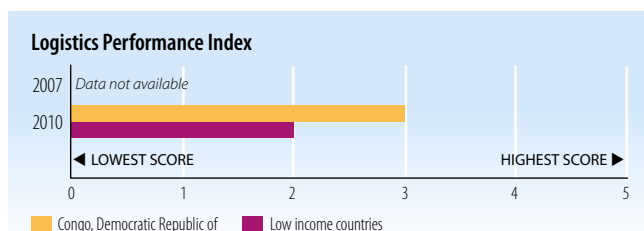
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

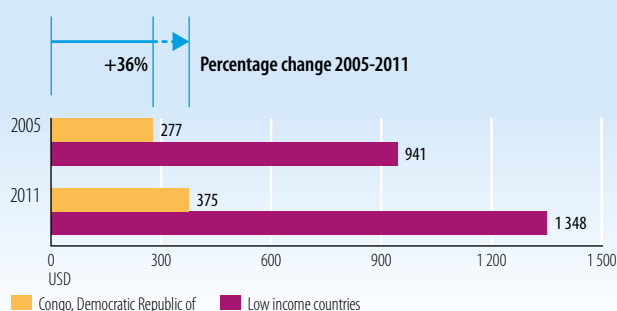
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

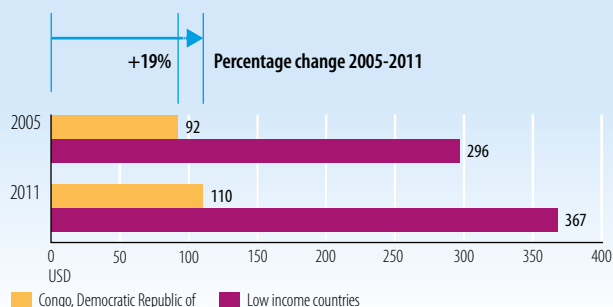
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)

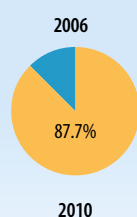


GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



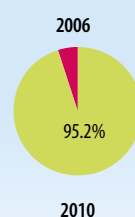
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)



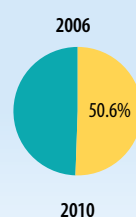
Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)



Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%



Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

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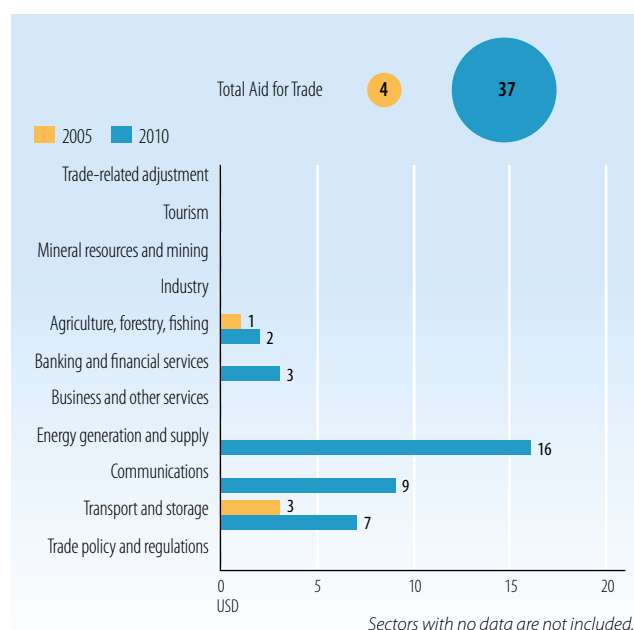
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Djibouti

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)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

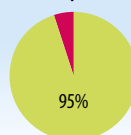
2005	value	%
EU Institutions	2.3	66
Japan	0.4	12
African Dev. Bank	0.4	12
France	0.3	7
World Bank	0.1	2
2010	value	%
Japan	17.1	46
Kuwait	6.6	18
United States	4.8	13
African Dev. Bank	3.9	11
EU Institutions	3.1	8

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors

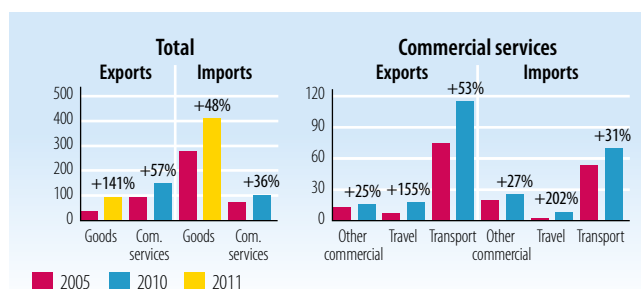


TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

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

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

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

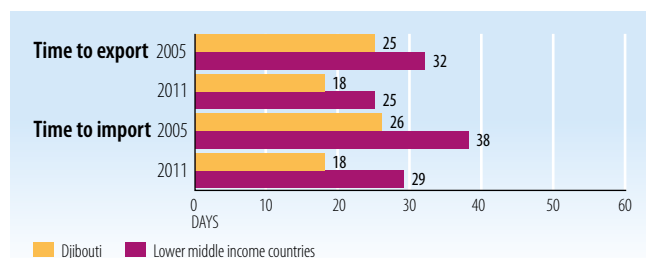
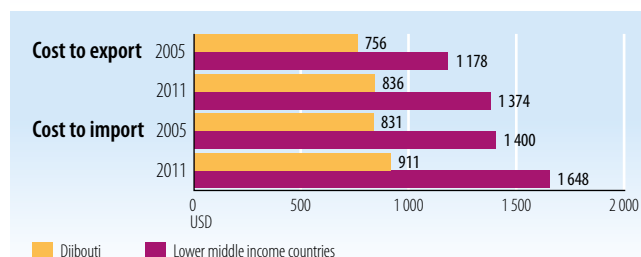
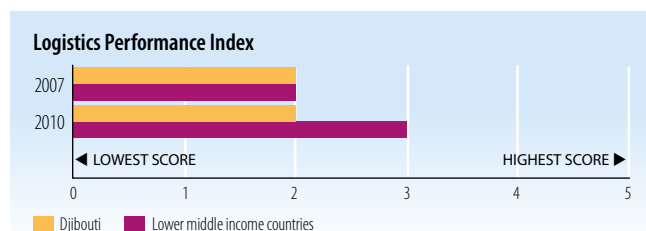
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

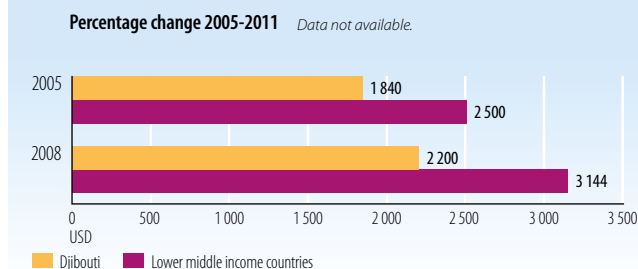
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

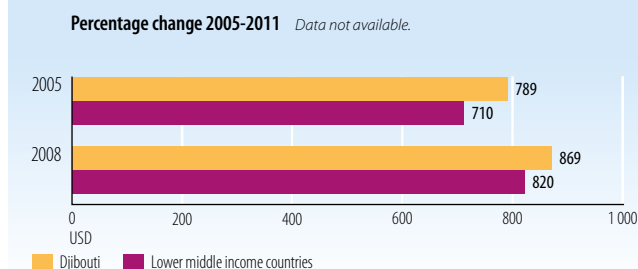
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845094>



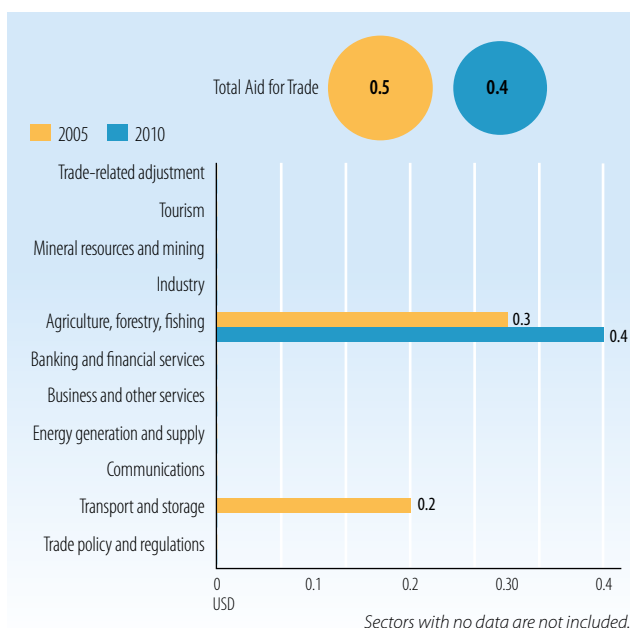
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Equatorial Guinea

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	3 093.2	5 226.2	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	845.6	3 107.4	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	2 247.6	2 118.8	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	769.1	-793.9	695.0	-10%
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	0.5	0.6	0.4	-11%
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 DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Spain	0.2	39
EU Institutions	0.2	38
Japan	0.1	15
France	0.0	6
UNDP	0.0	2
2010	value	%
Japan	0.3	76
UNDP	0.1	18
Spain	0.0	6

2005 Top donors

100%

2010 Top donors

100%

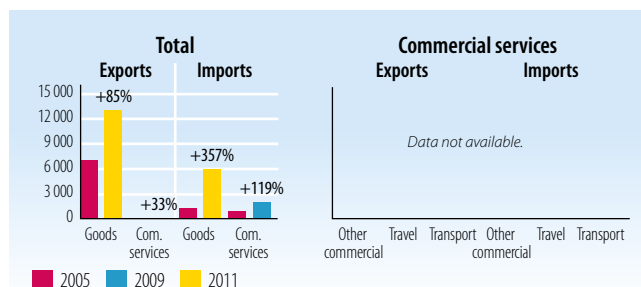
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	113	112	96	-17
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	41	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 (%)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	9.7	7.1
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	0	0
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	18.0	n.a.
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.1	n.a.
Exports: duty free (value in %)	95.9	n.a.

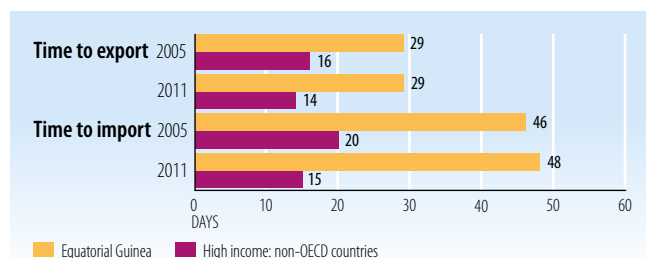
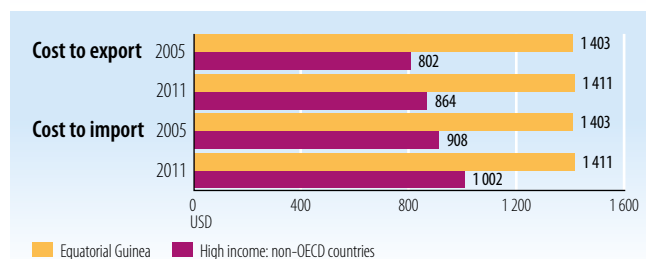
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

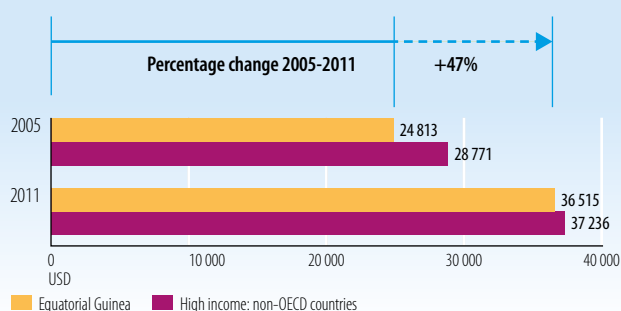
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	44.5	44.7
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	0.9	0.9
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)	0.52	0.53

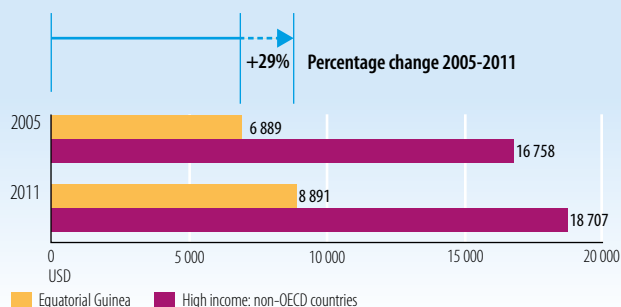
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

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

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



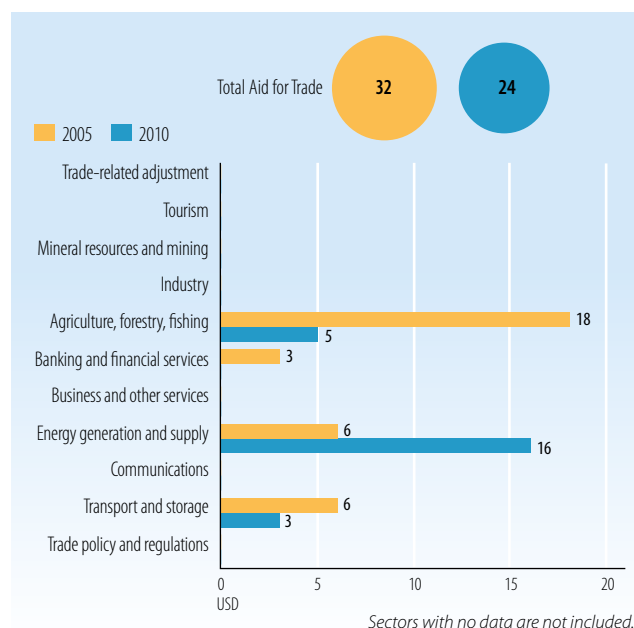
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Eritrea

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	216.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: public	196.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
of which: private	20.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	-1.0	-0.2	55.6	5446%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	70.6	104.9	7.9	-89%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.5	0.0	0.0	-100%
AfT flows disbursed	32.5	18.3	24.4	-25%
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)

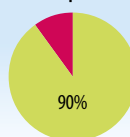


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	12.1	37
African Dev. Bank	7.8	24
Japan	4.5	14
EU Institutions	2.7	8
Norway	2.4	7
2010	value	%
EU Institutions	20.4	84
Norway	2.0	8
UNDP	1.1	4
Ireland	1.0	4
Germany	0.1	0

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



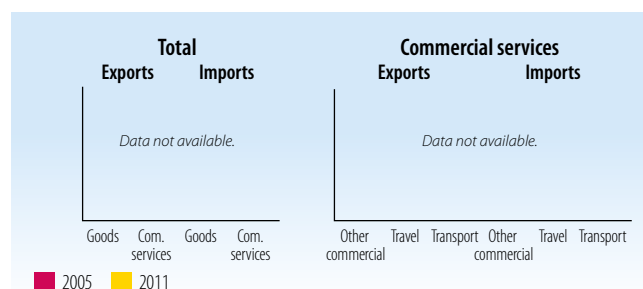
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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.	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 (%)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat



CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	2.6	8.7
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.	1
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	0	0
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	7.9	n.a.
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	9.2	n.a.
Exports: duty free (value in %)	44.6	n.a.

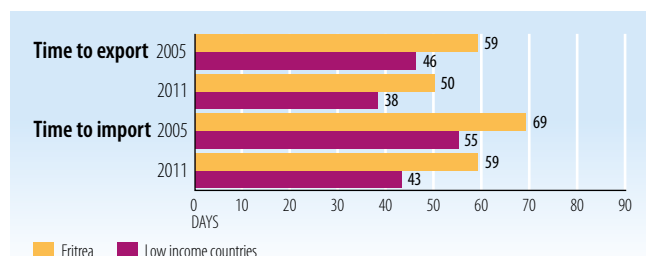
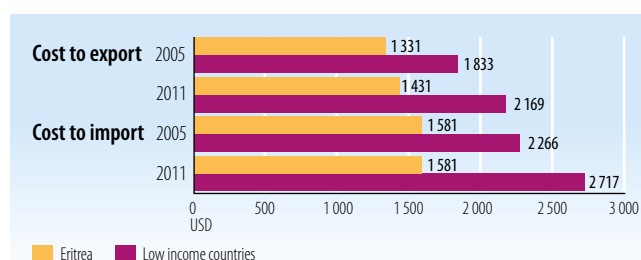
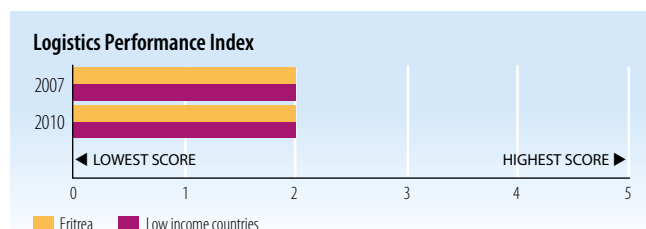
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2010
Africa	n.a.	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

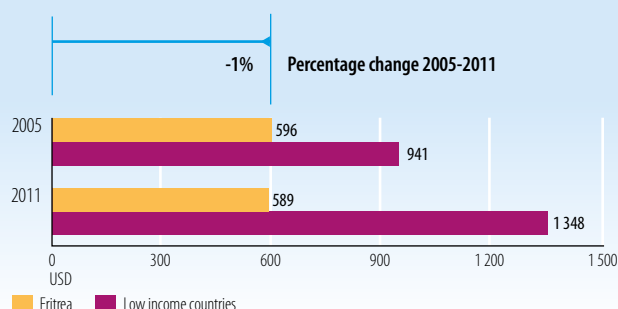
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	48.3	48.6
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	32.1	7.7
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.	0.34

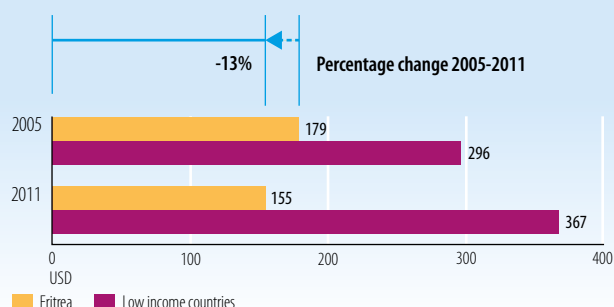
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

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)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



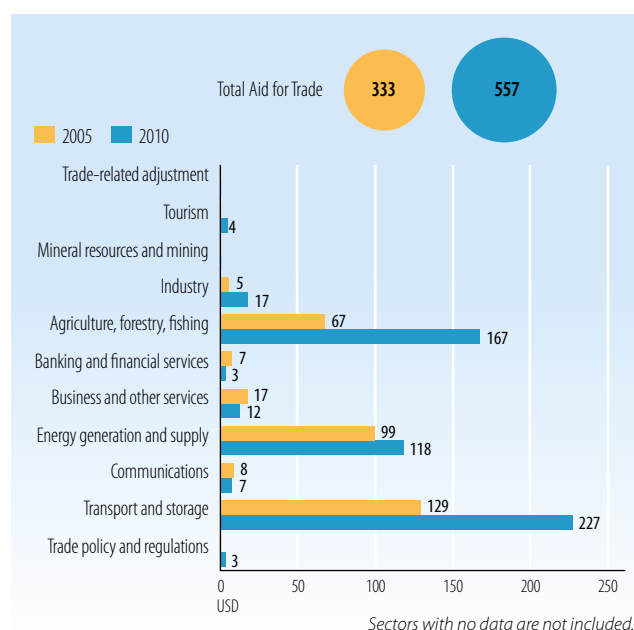
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Ethiopia

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)

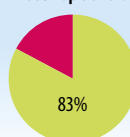


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

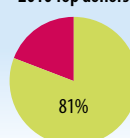
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

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

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



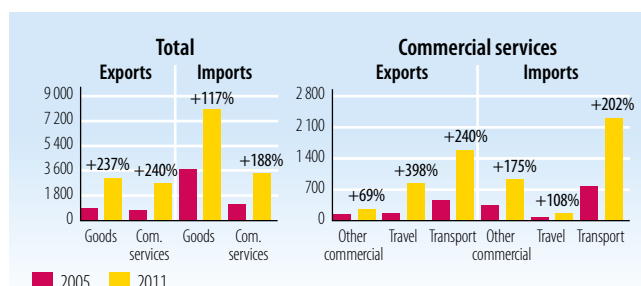
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

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

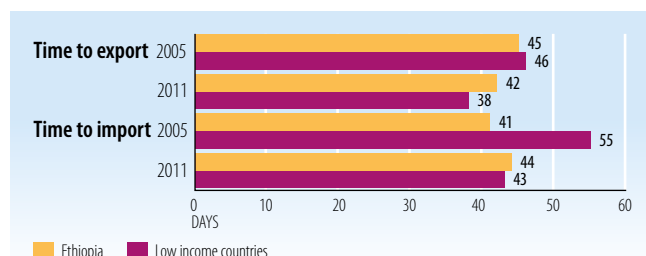
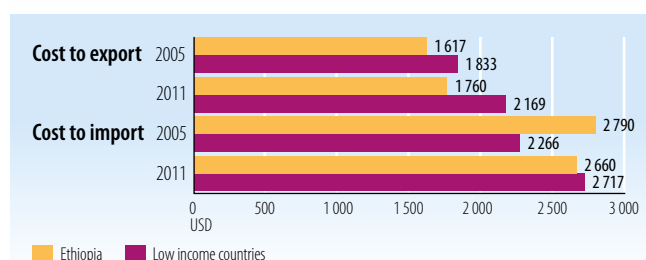
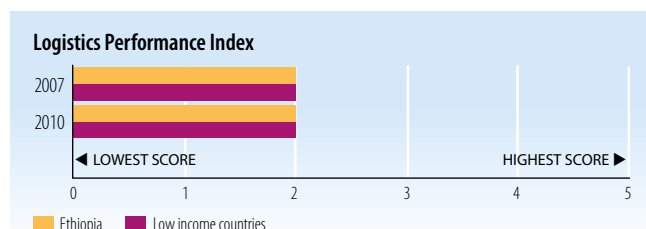
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

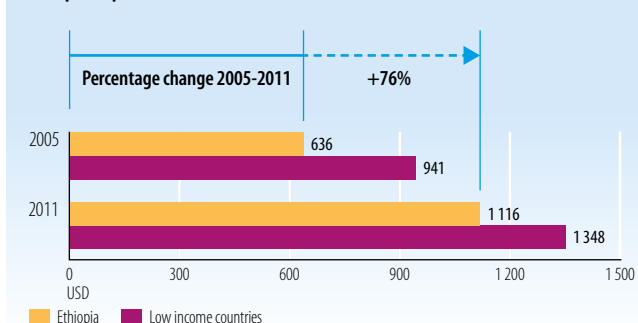
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

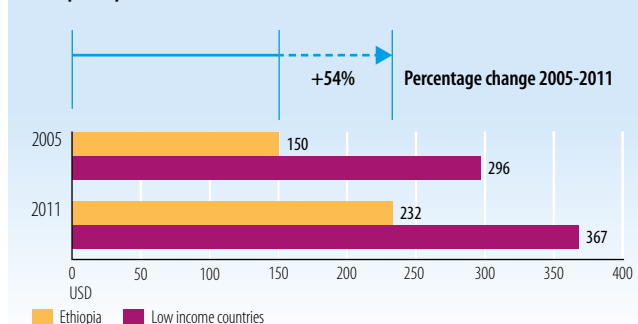
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)

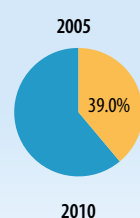


GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



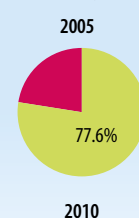
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)



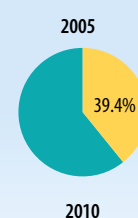
Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)



Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%



Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845170>



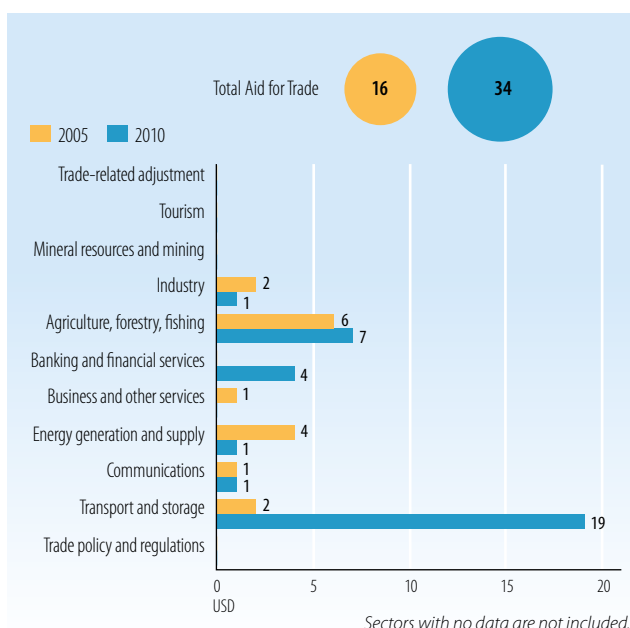
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Gambia

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)

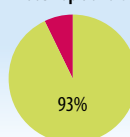


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

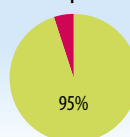
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

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

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



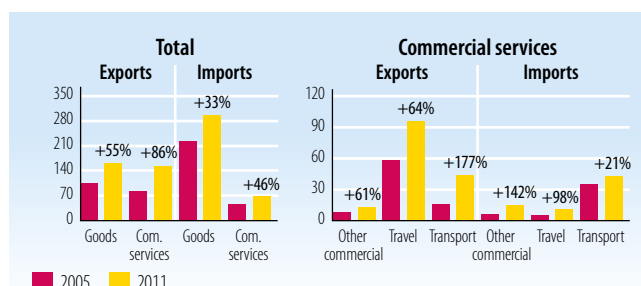
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

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

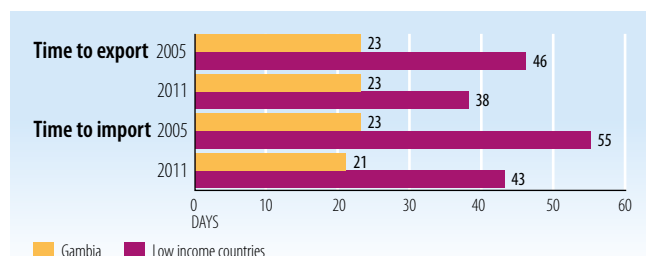
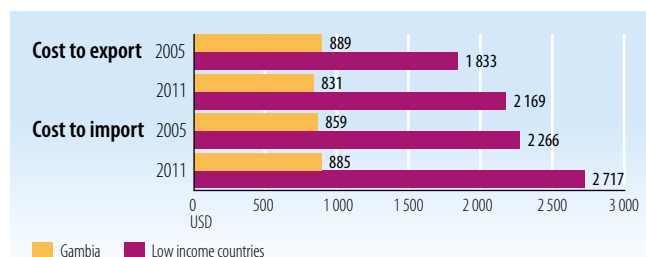
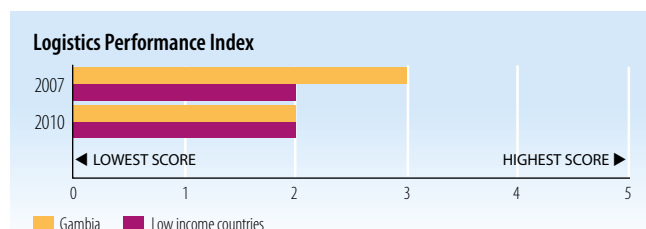
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

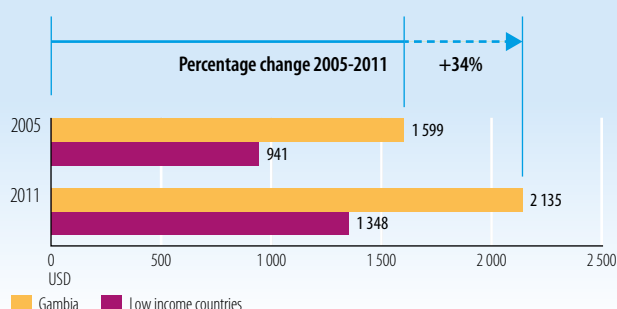
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

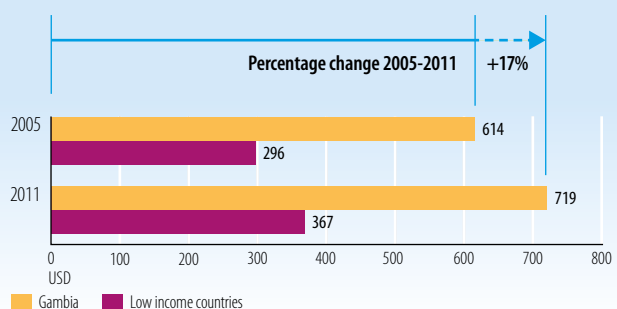
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

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)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845227>



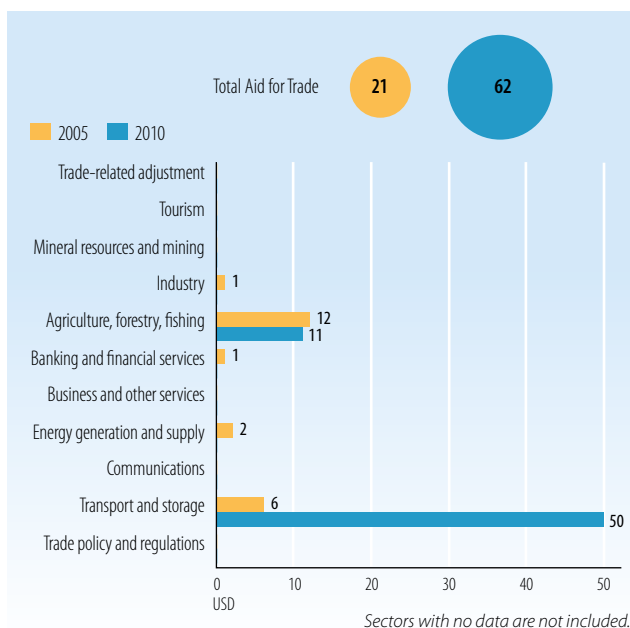
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Guinea

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)

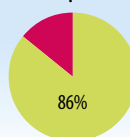


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

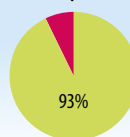
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

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

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



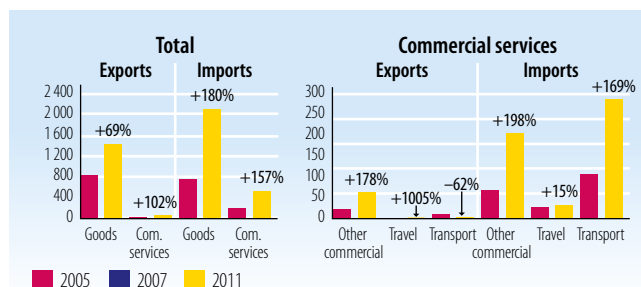
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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

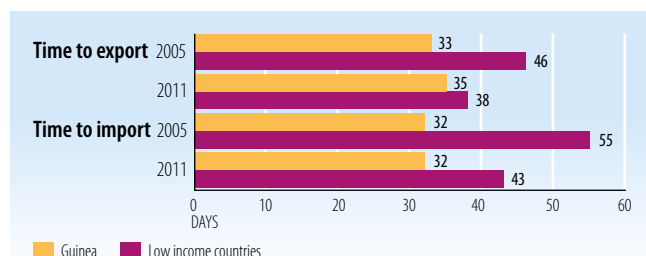
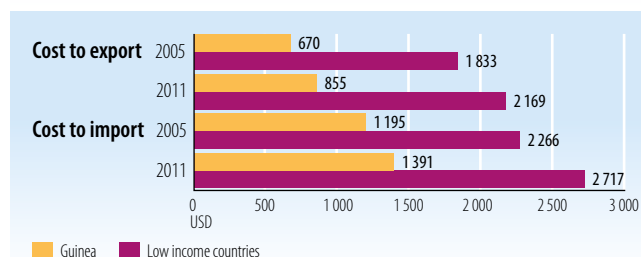
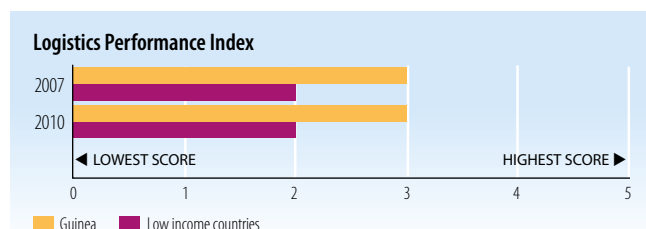
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

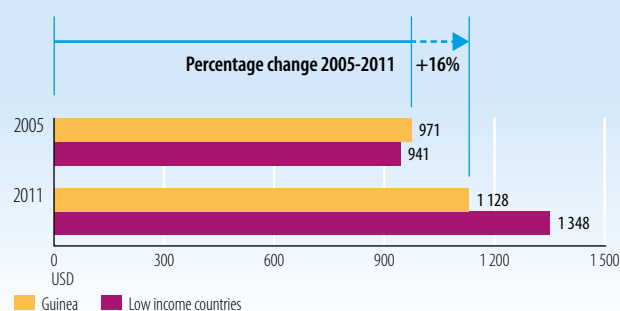
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

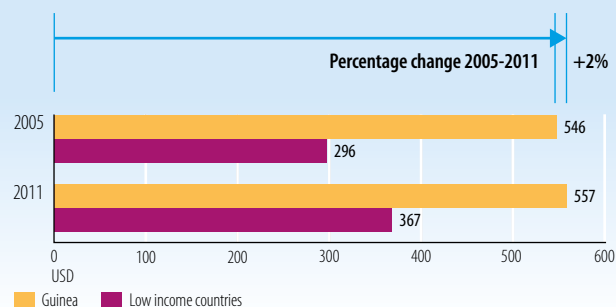
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)

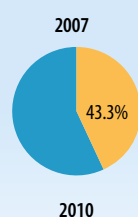


GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



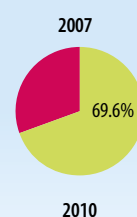
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)



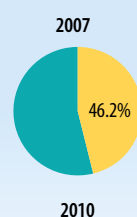
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Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)



Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%



Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845303>



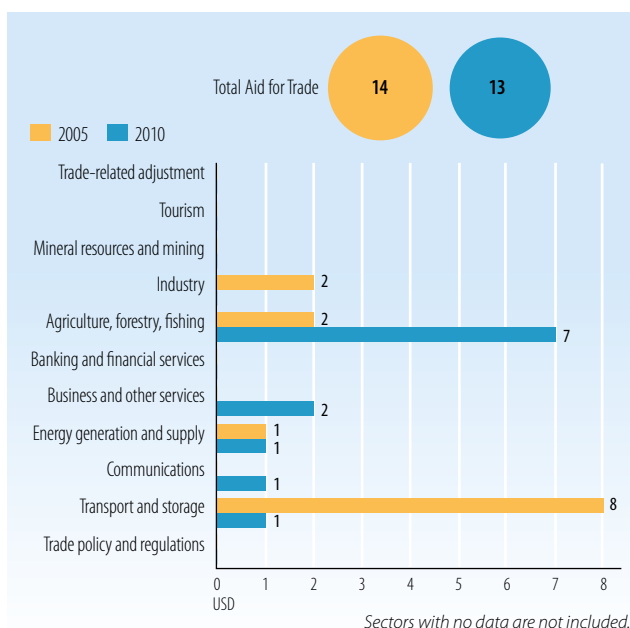
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Guinea-Bissau

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	8.7	5.1	8.8	2%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	14.2	11.6	19.1	34%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	14.3	29.8	13.1	-8%
Remittances and compensation of employees	19.9	49.5	48.1	142%

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

AfT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

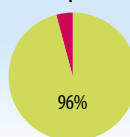


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

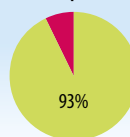
AfT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	6.7	47
World Bank	5.0	35
African Dev. Bank	0.8	5
Spain	0.7	5
Portugal	0.6	4
2010	value	%
African Dev. Bank	3.9	30
EU Institutions	3.0	23
World Bank	2.9	22
Spain	1.6	12
Japan	0.8	6

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



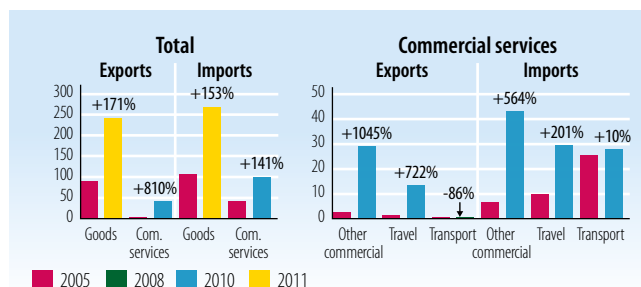
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	42	54	52	10
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	5	25	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	28	30	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	21	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%		%
India	87		
Singapore	12		
EU (27)	1	Data not available.	
Panama	0		
Korea, Dem. Rep.	0		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%		%
Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	99		
Ferrous waste and scrap	1		
Special transactions not classified	0	Data not available.	
Wood rough, rough squared	0		
Fruit, preserved, prepared	0		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%		%
EU (27)	47		
Senegal	41		
Thailand	7	Data not available.	
China	2		
Gambia	2		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%		%
Non-alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	24		
Petroleum products	17		
Rice	15	Data not available.	
Lime, cement, construction materials	4		
Alcoholic beverages	4		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	3.5	5.3
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.	2
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	2	2
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.

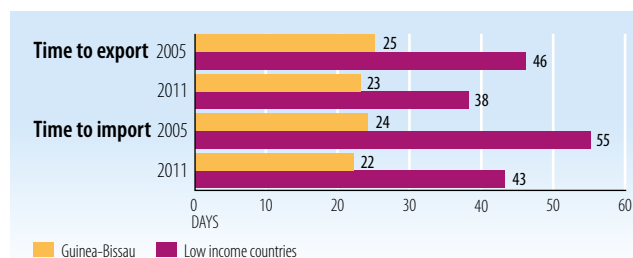
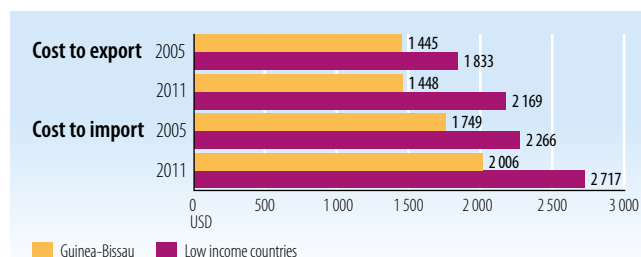
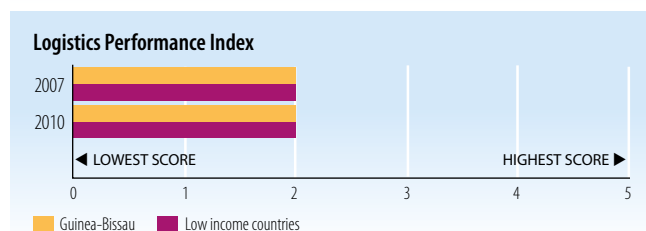
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	0.1	n.a.
Asia	98.9	n.a.
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	n.a.
Europe	0.8	n.a.
Middle East	0.0	n.a.
North America	0.0	n.a.
South and Central America	0.2	n.a.

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

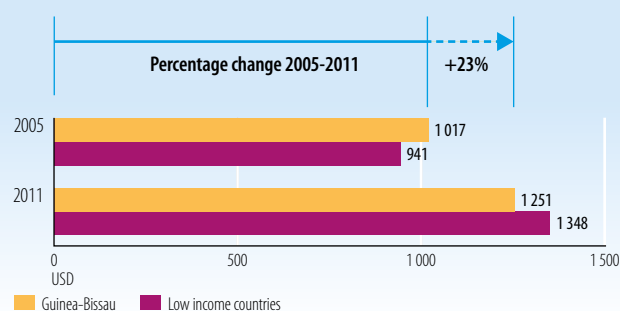
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	46.6	47.3
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	11.8	16.7
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	6.6	5.6
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.34	0.35

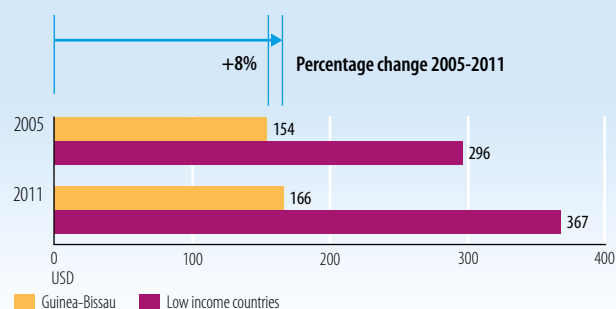
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

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

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



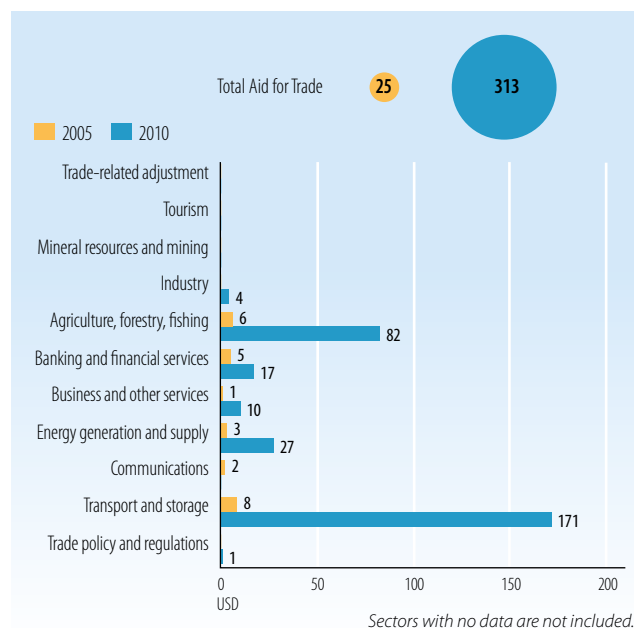
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Haiti

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)



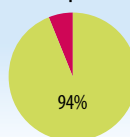
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

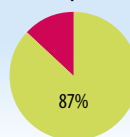
2005	value	%
World Bank	11.3	45
Canada	8.3	33
EU Institutions	2.1	8
Spain	1.0	4
Germany	1.0	4
2010	value	%
IACB	76.9	25
Canada	71.5	23
France	54.8	18
United States	35.3	11
World Bank	32.4	10

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors

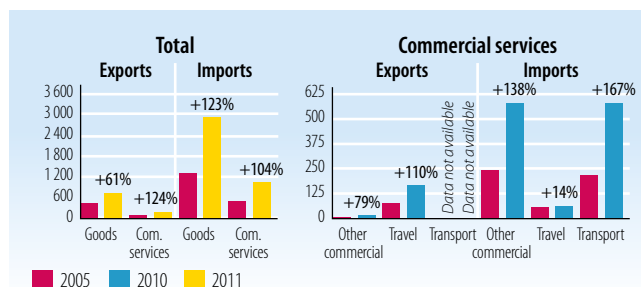


TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

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 (%)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

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

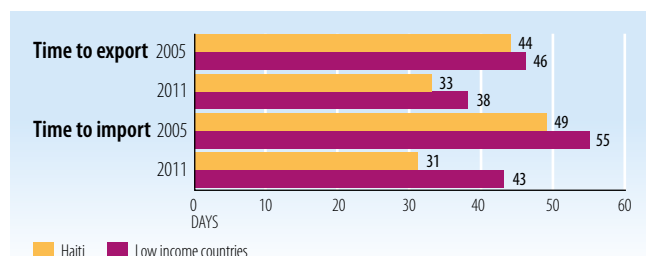
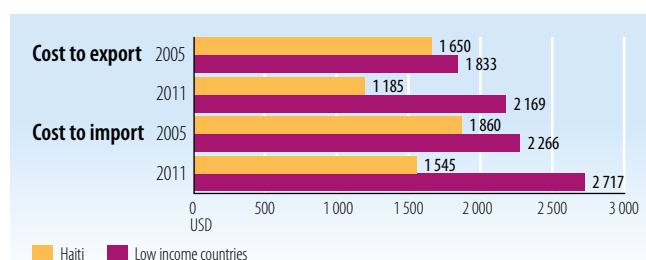
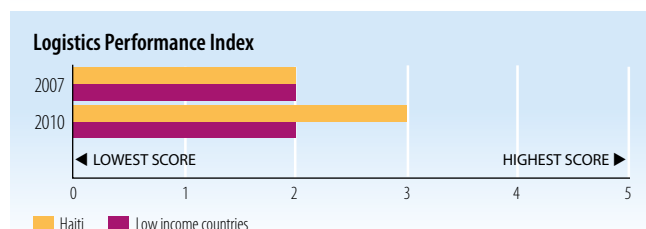
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

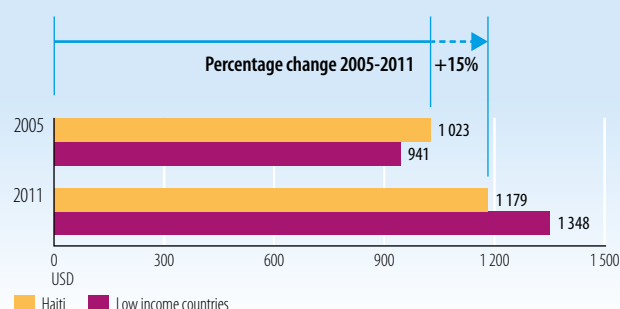
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

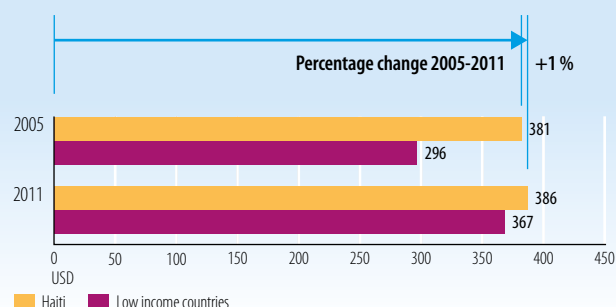
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

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)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845322>



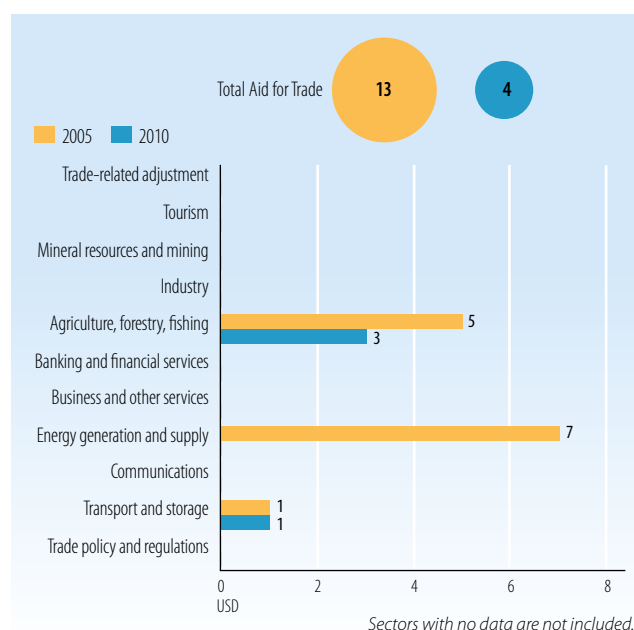
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Kiribati

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	4.8	2.7	3.7	-23%
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	13.0	6.3	3.6	-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)

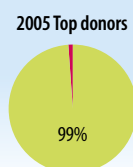
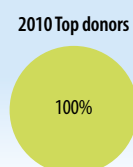


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	11.1	85
EU Institutions	1.3	10
Australia	0.5	3
New Zealand	0.1	1
2010	value	%
Japan	1.6	44
Australia	1.1	32
New Zealand	0.7	19
Korea, Rep. of	0.2	5
United Kingdom	0.0	0

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

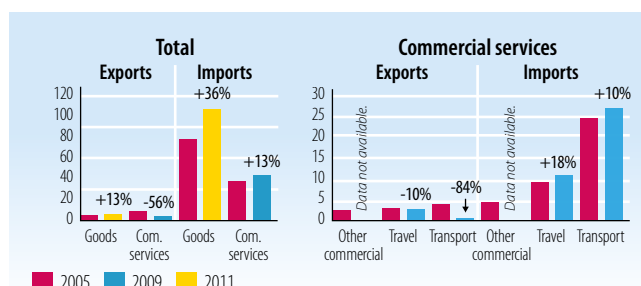


TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	121	104	64	-57
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	64	34	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	33	41	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	68	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	32	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%		%
Australia	23		
Fiji	15		
Taipei, Chinese	13	Data not available.	
Hong Kong, China	10		
Bangladesh	2		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%		%
Oilseed (other fixed vegetable oil)	26		
Fixed vegetable fats and oil, other	25		
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, soft	13	Data not available.	
Crustaceans, molluscs etc.	8		
Special transactions not classified	5		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2009	%
Australia	36	Australia	29
Fiji	21	Fiji	26
Japan	17	EU (27)	8
New Zealand	5	United States	7
Taipei, Chinese	5	New Zealand	7

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%		%
Petroleum products	17		
Rice	11		
Electrical machinery, apparatus n.e.s.	7	Data not available.	
Special transactions not classified	4		
Meat, offal, prepared, preserved, n.e.s.	4		

Source: WTO Secretariat

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	0.3	1.8
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	0.15	0.47
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	17.5	n.a.
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.3	n.a.
Exports: duty free (value in %)	62.5	n.a.

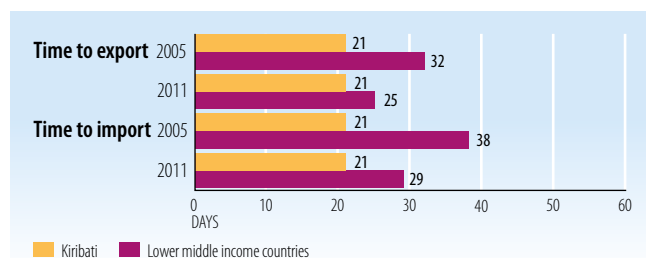
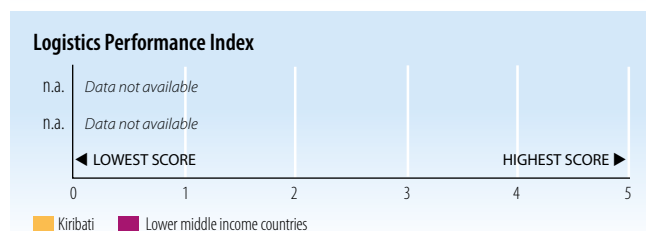
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	0.0	n.a.
Asia	65.6	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



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

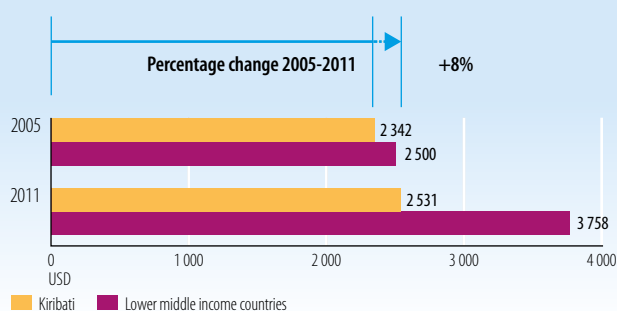
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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)	17.1	10.5
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.	0.62

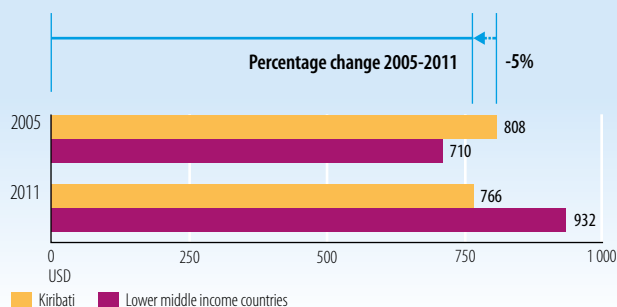
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



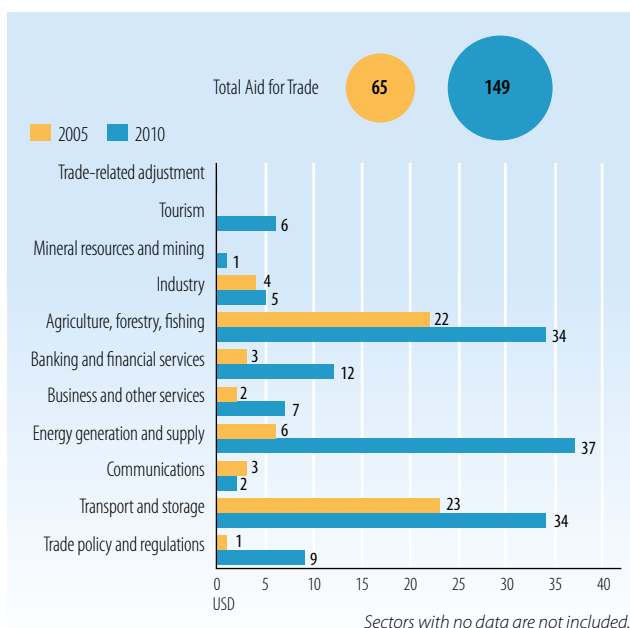
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Lao People's Democratic Republic

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	631.2	1 749.2	1 746.8	177%
of which: public	234.9	537.4	708.9	202%
of which: private	396.4	1 211.8	1 037.9	162%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	27.7	227.8	278.8	906%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	471.6	755.7	232.7	-51%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	18.2	2.9	14.8	-19%
AfT flows disbursed	65.0	113.1	148.7	129%
Remittances and compensation of employees	0.8	17.8	40.9	4822%

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

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

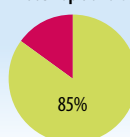


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

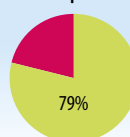
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
World Bank	21.7	33
Japan	14.9	23
France	6.9	11
Germany	6.0	9
Sweden	5.8	9
2010	value	%
Japan	48.5	33
Asian Dev. Bank	27.1	18
World Bank	24.6	17
Germany	9.0	6
Australia	7.7	5

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



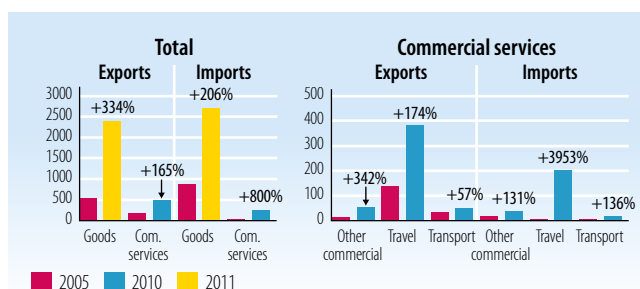
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	60	54	61	1
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	25	25	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	3	7	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 (%)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	7.1	8.0
Number of exporters	363	604
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	n.a.
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	8
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	3
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.

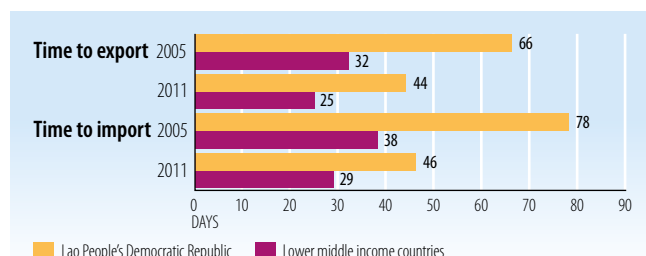
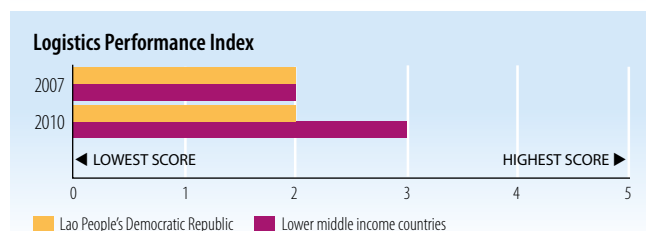
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

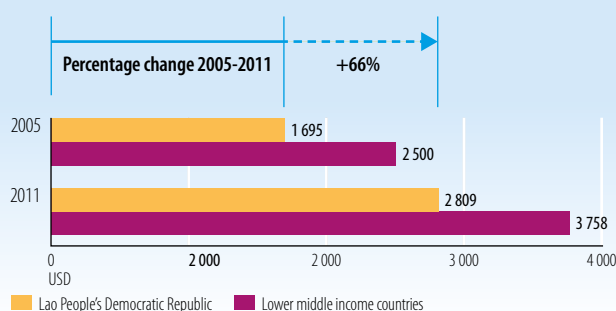
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	1.4	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	50.2	49.8
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	11.3	6.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	10.8
Total debt service (% of total exports)	17.4	14.8
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.48	0.52

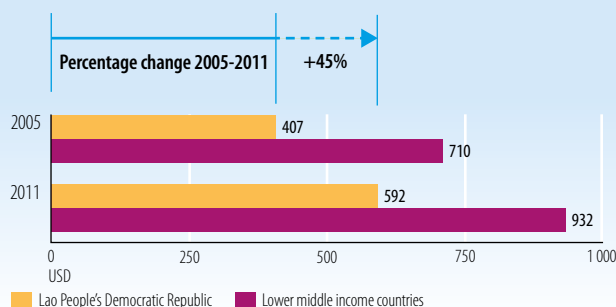
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

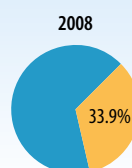


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)

2005

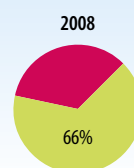
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Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

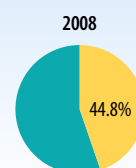
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Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



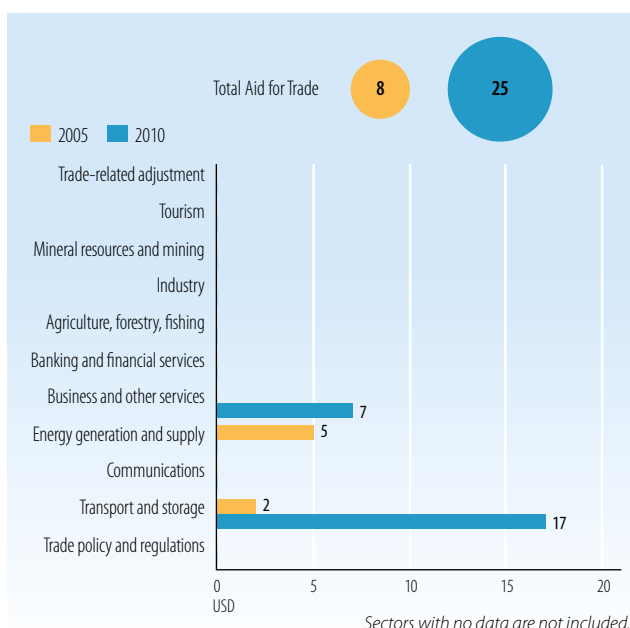
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Lesotho

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

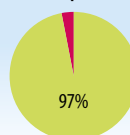
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

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

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



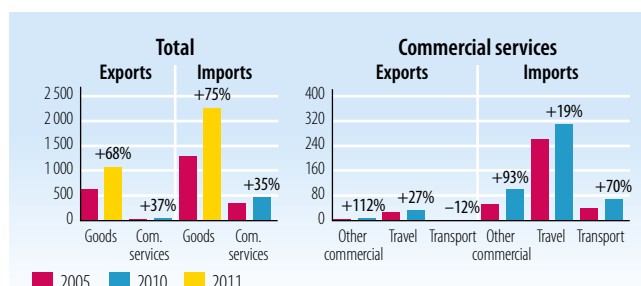
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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

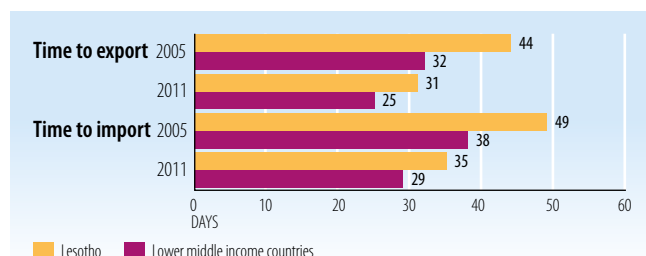
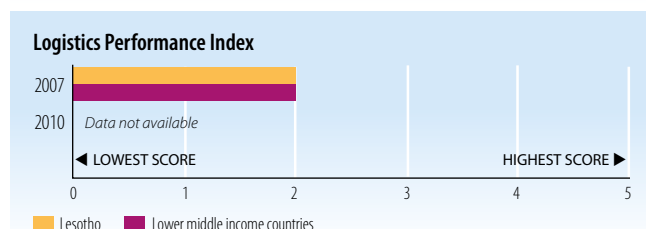
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

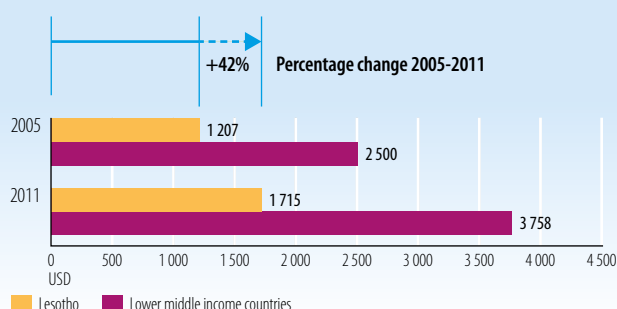
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

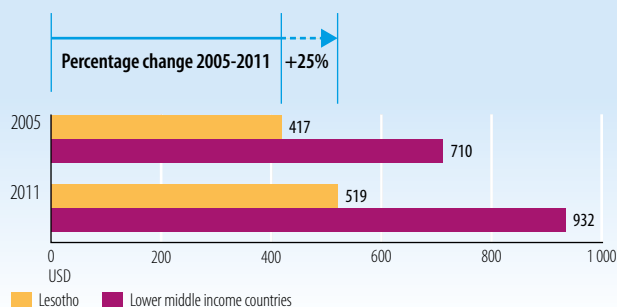
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845455>



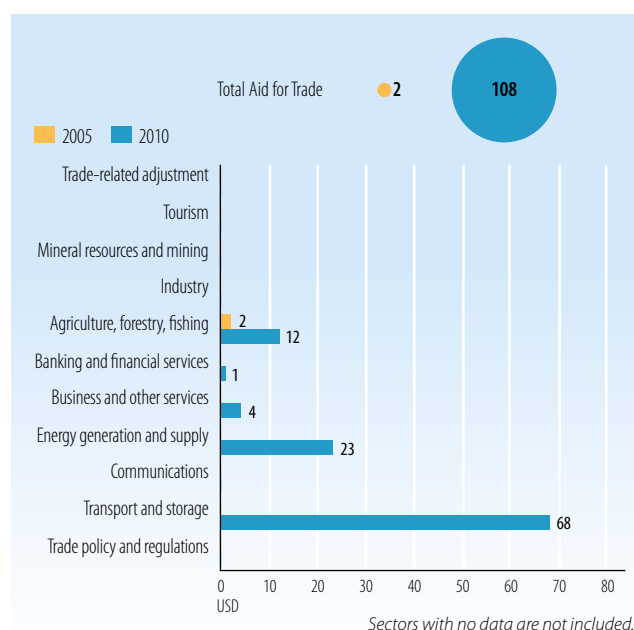
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Liberia

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

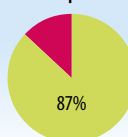
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
United States	1.1	56
Ireland	0.7	33
Germany	0.1	6
EU Institutions	0.1	5
2010		
EU Institutions	49.0	45
United States	13.8	13
Norway	11.8	11
World Bank	10.1	9
United Kingdom	9.4	9

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



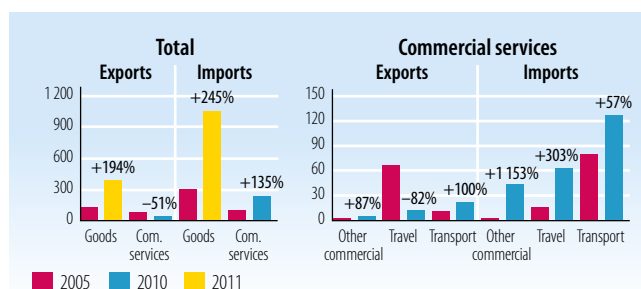
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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 (%)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

	%		%

Source: WTO Secretariat

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

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.

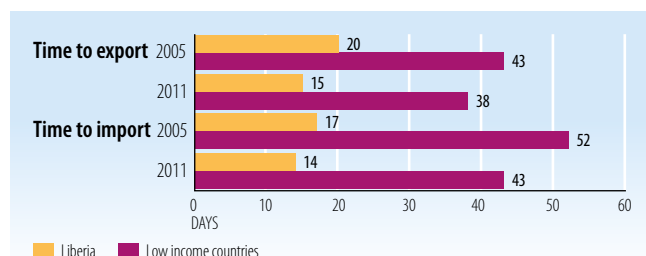
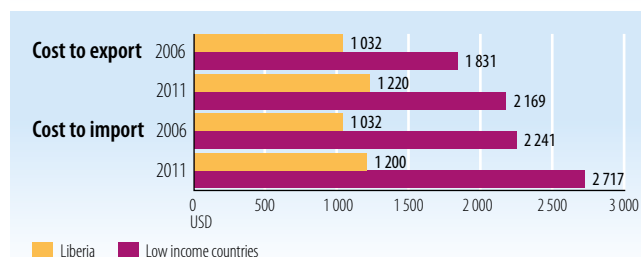
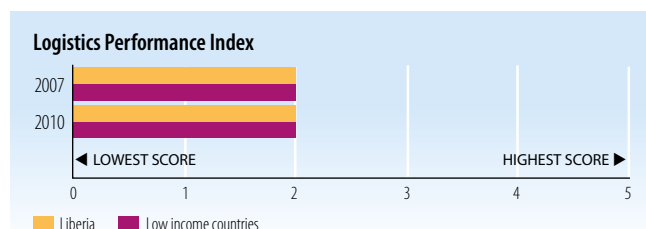
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

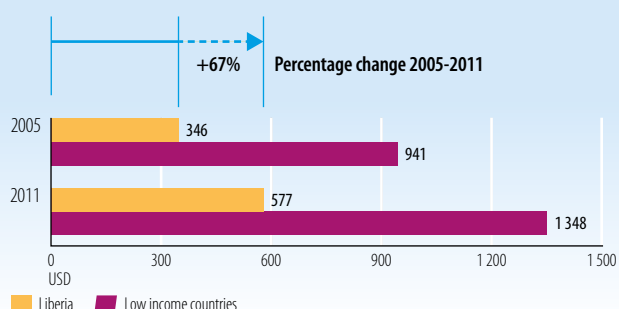
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

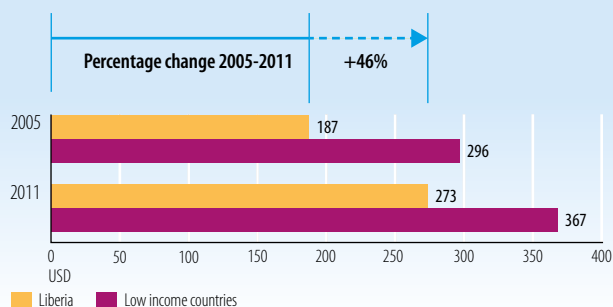
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)

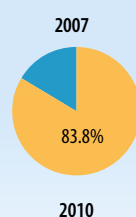


GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



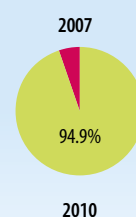
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)



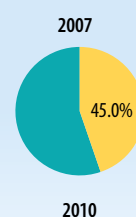
Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)



Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%



Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845474>



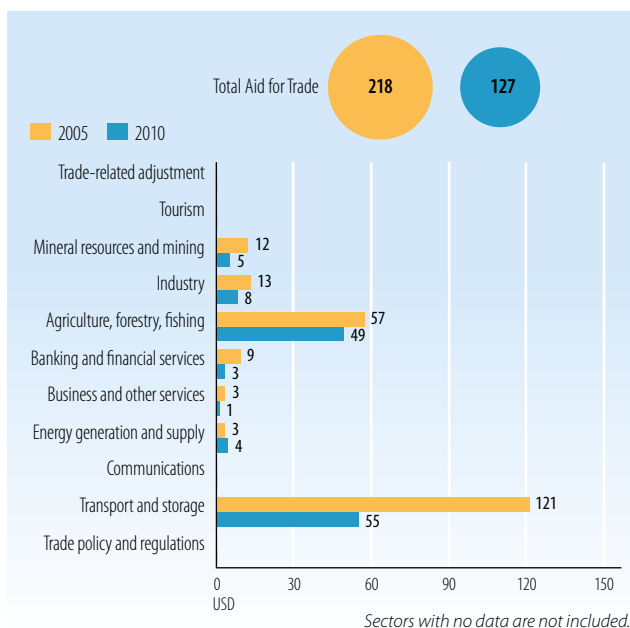
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Madagascar

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)

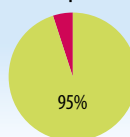


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

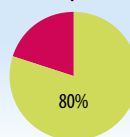
AfT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

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

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



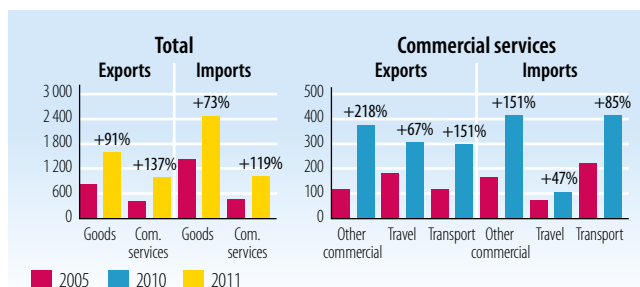
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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

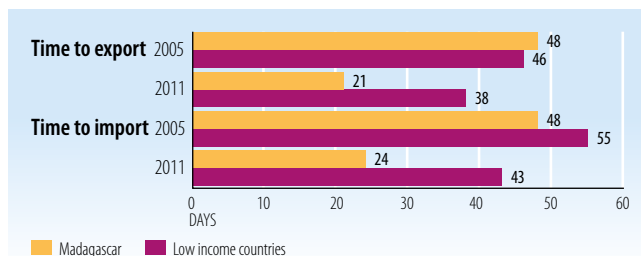
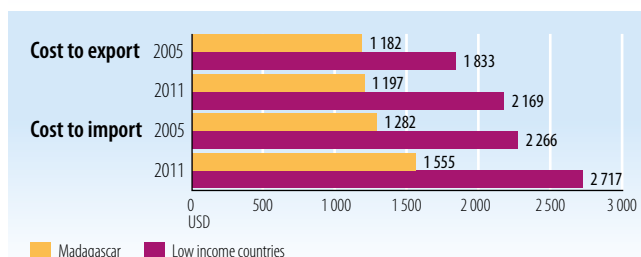
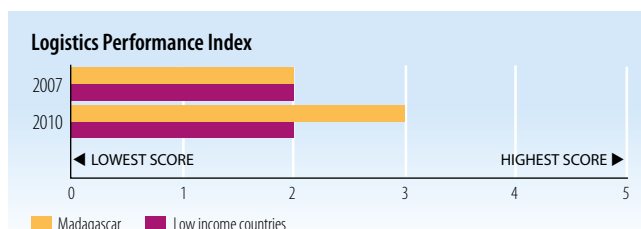
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

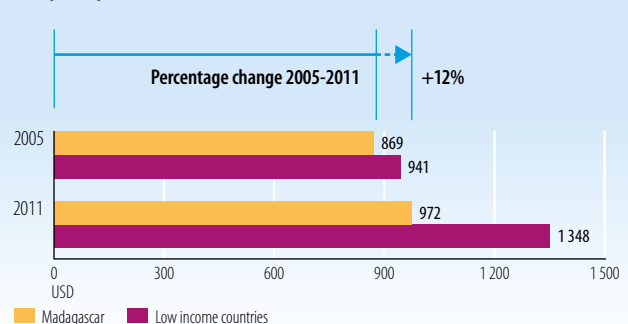
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

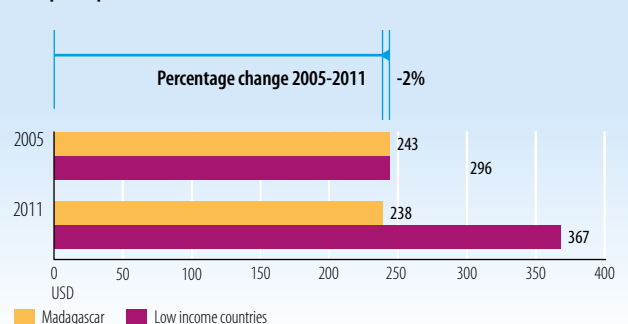
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)

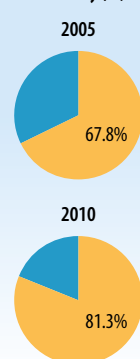


GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

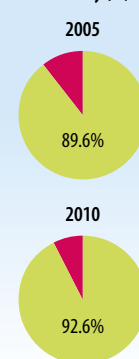


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

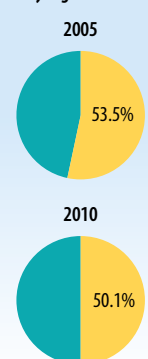
Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)



Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)



Income share held by highest 20%



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845493>



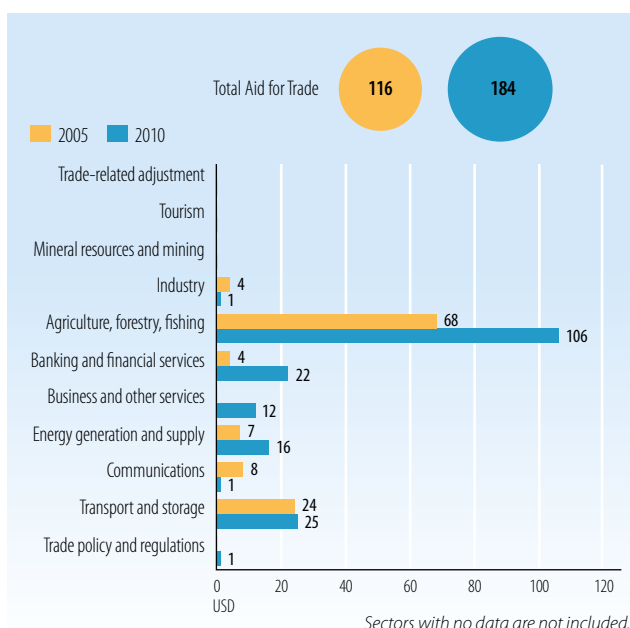
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Malawi

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)

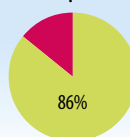


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

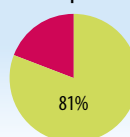
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

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

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



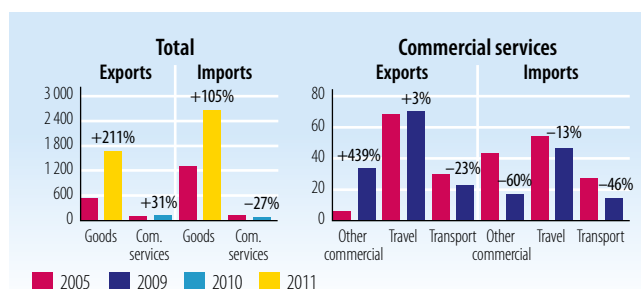
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	75	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

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

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

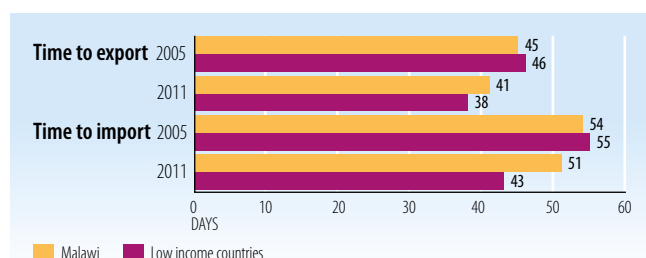
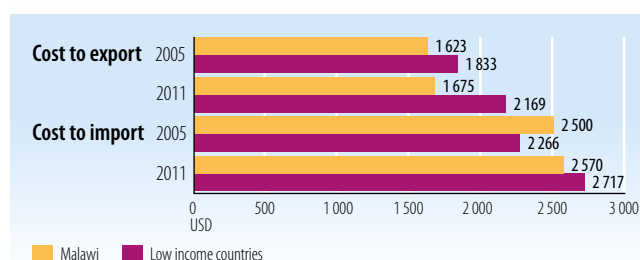
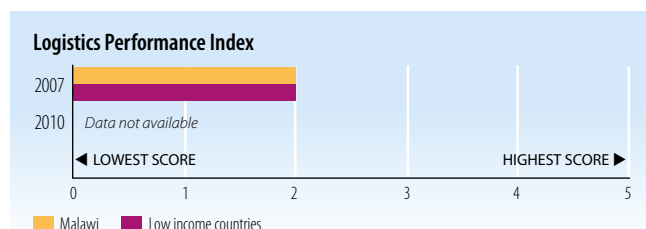
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

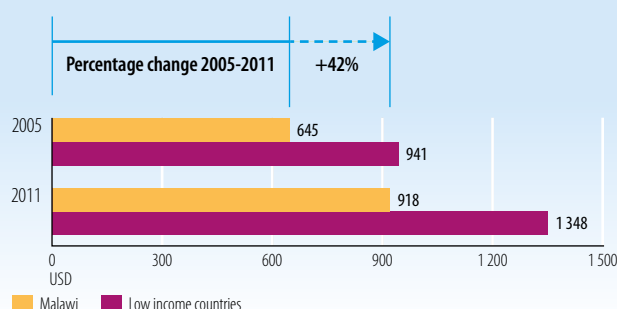
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

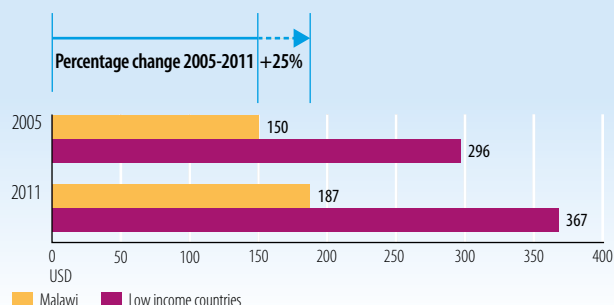
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845512>



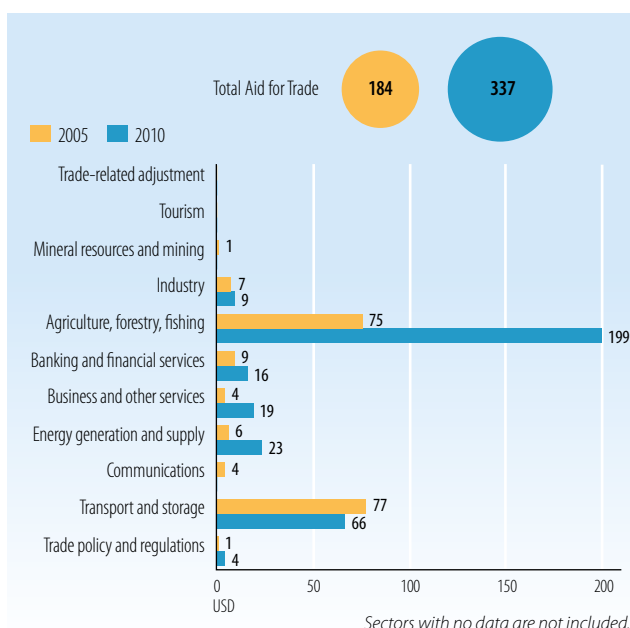
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Mali

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)

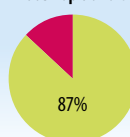


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

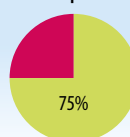
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

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

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



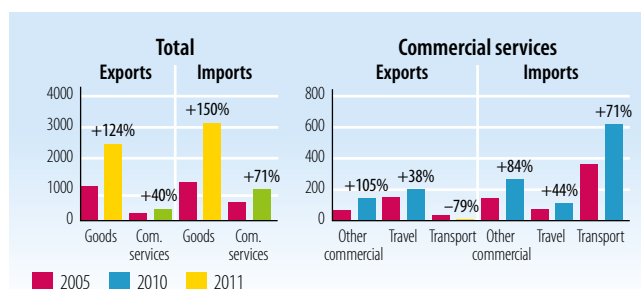
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

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

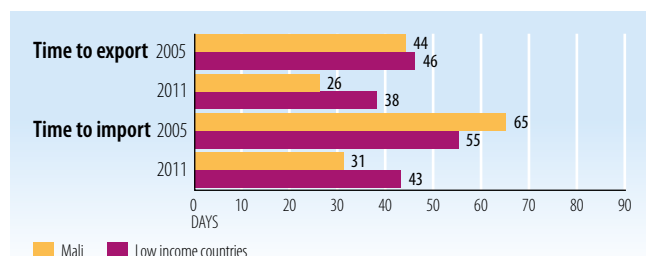
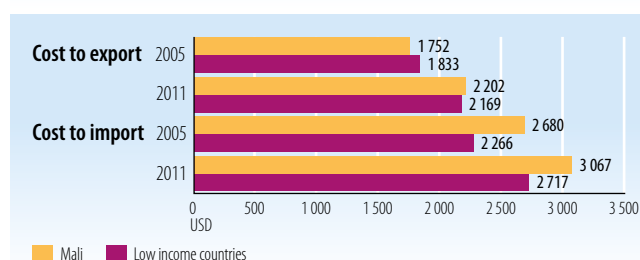
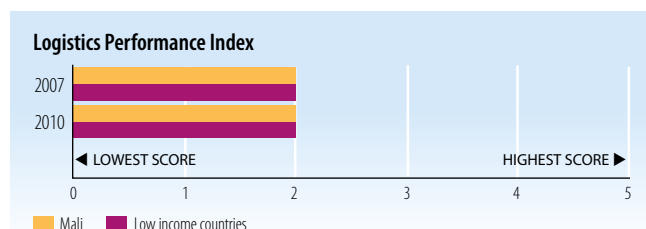
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

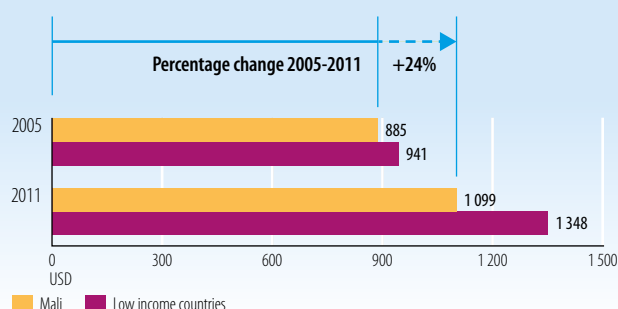
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

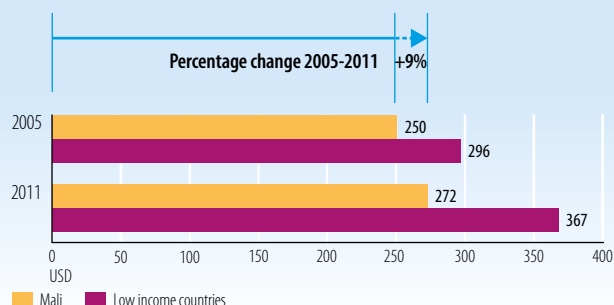
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)

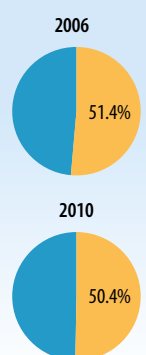


GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

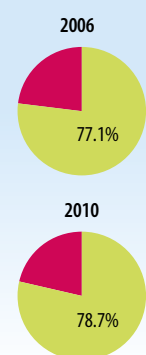


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

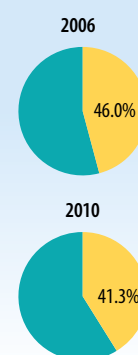
Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)



Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)



Income share held by highest 20%



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845531>



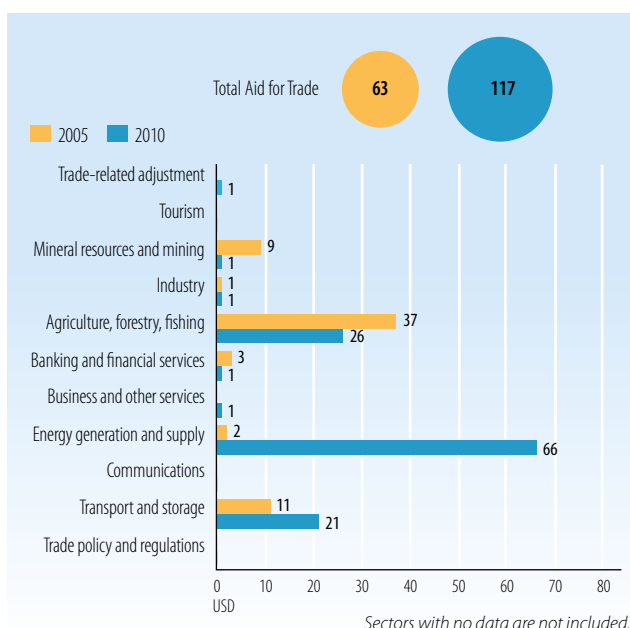
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Mauritania

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)



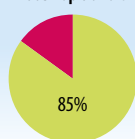
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

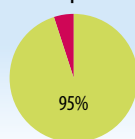
2005	value	%
EU Institutions	15.6	25
World Bank	13.4	21
Japan	10.5	17
Spain	8.9	14
African Dev. Bank	5.2	8
2010	value	%
Arab Fund	65.4	56
World Bank	18.9	16
EU Institutions	15.6	13
Spain	7.9	7
African Dev. Bank	3.2	3

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors

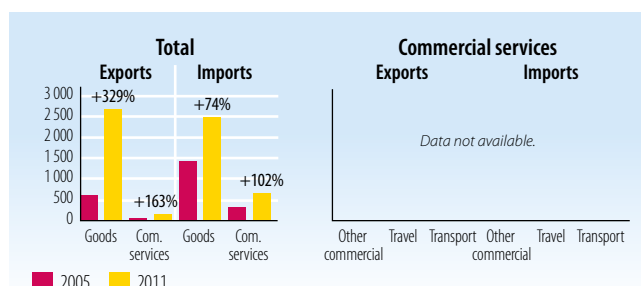


TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

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 handling 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

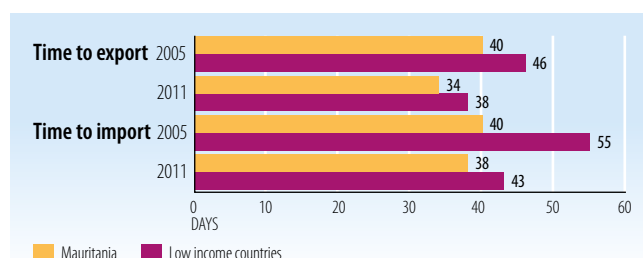
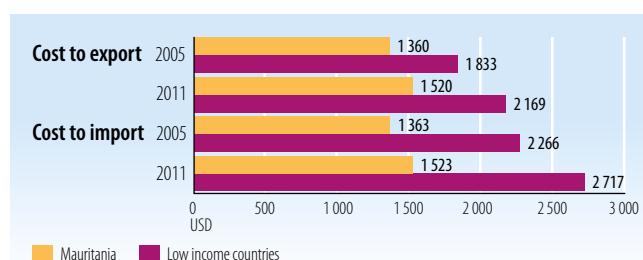
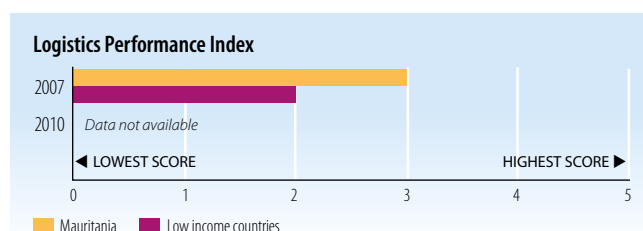
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

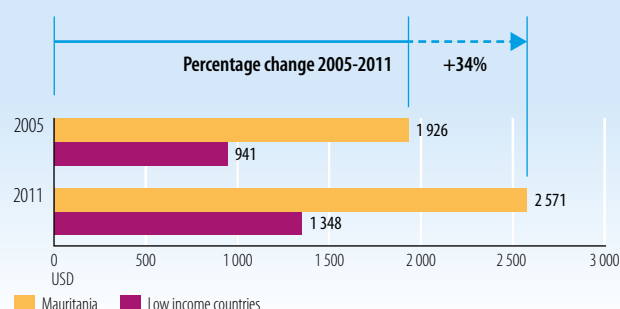
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

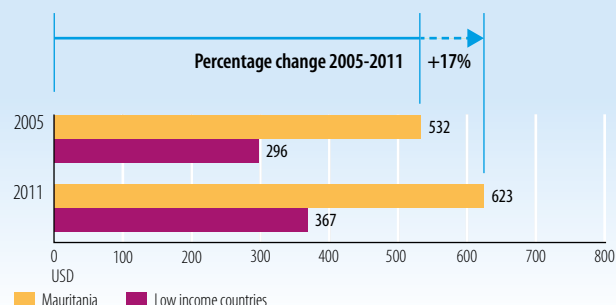
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

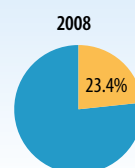


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)

2005

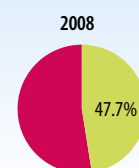
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Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

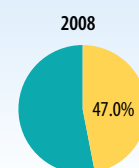
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Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845550>



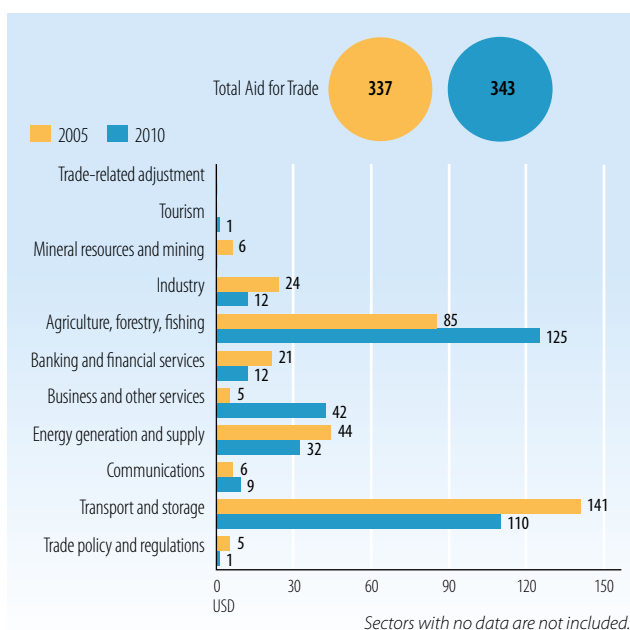
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Mozambique

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)



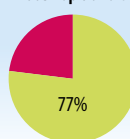
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

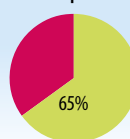
2005	value	%
World Bank	113.1	34
African Dev. Bank	55.7	17
EU Institutions	37.2	11
Sweden	34.1	10
Norway	20.3	6
2010	value	%
World Bank	90.1	26
EU Institutions	49.2	14
African Dev. Bank	31.0	9
Norway	28.6	8
Japan	23.7	7

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors

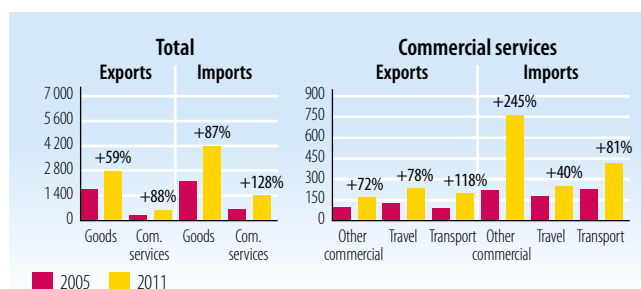


TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

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

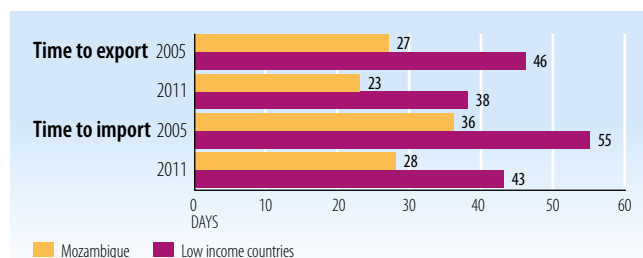
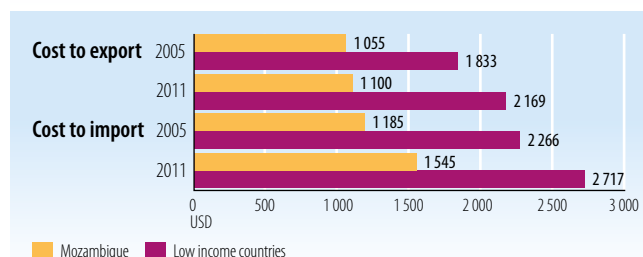
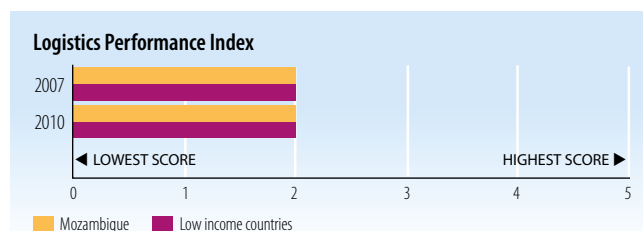
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

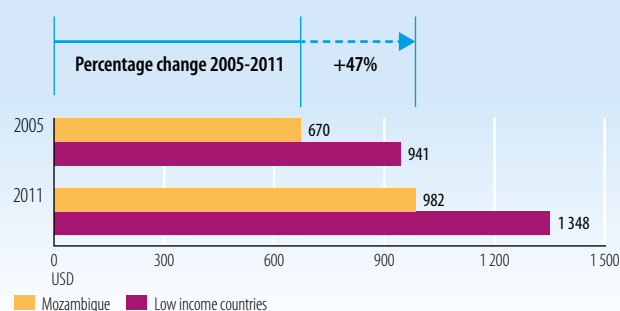
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

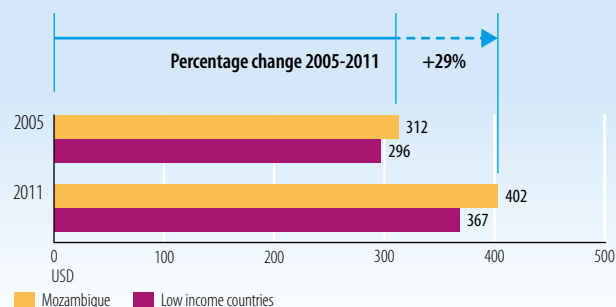
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

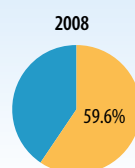


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)

2005

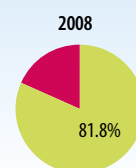
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Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

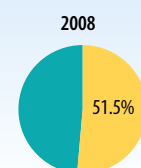
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Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845626>



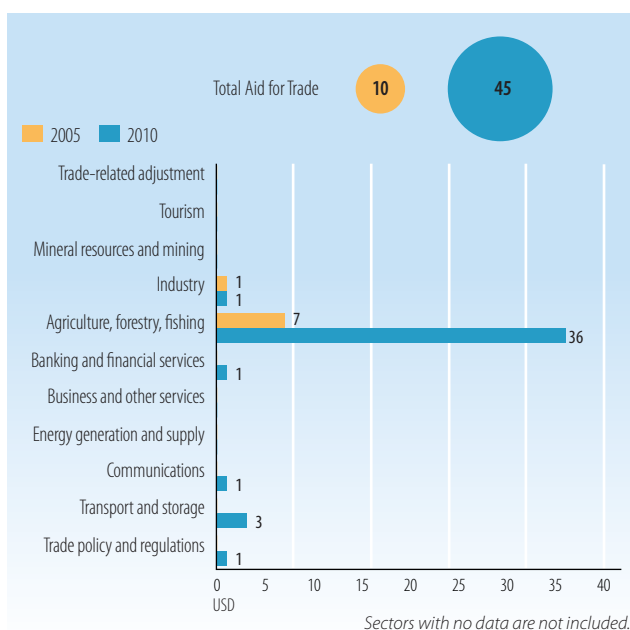
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Myanmar

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	237.2	872.7	910.3	284%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	1.3	0.5	0.6	-56%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	9.6	21.5	44.6	364%
Remittances and compensation of employees	130.8	116.3	133.0	2%

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

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

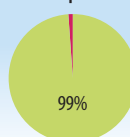


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

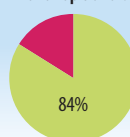
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	8.3	86
Norway	0.6	6
Australia	0.5	5
Germany	0.1	1
United Kingdom	0.1	1
2010	value	%
Japan	14.4	32
United Kingdom	9.3	21
OFID	6.2	14
Australia	3.8	9
UNDP	3.7	8

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



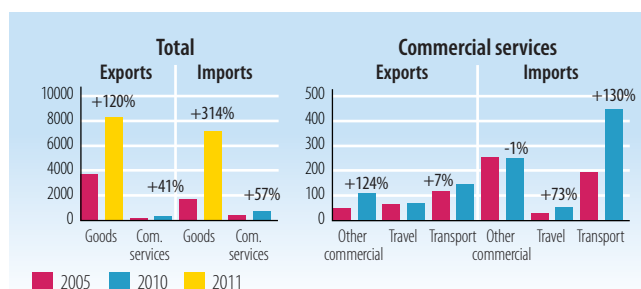
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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	6	4	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	22	13	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 (%)

	%	2010	%
		Natural gas	39
		Pearls, precious stones	25
Data not available.		Vegetables	12
		Wood rough, rough squared	7
		Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	3

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

	%	2010	%
		Petroleum products	22
		Civil engineering equipment	5
Data not available.		Fabrics, man-made fibres	5
		Ship, boat, float, structures	4
		Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	n.a.	n.a.
Number of exporters	n.a.	n.a.
Product export concentration (0 to 1)	n.a.	0.22
Goods RTAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	7
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	3
Services sectors with GATS commitments	5	5
Tariffs (% , 2006 and 2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	5.6	n.a.
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	4.1	n.a.
Exports: duty free (value in %)	16.7	n.a.

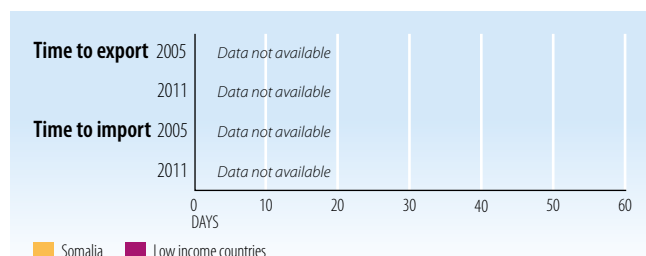
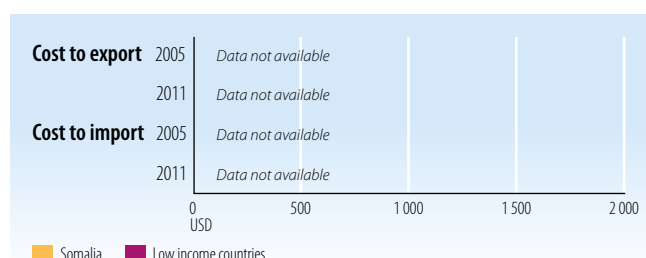
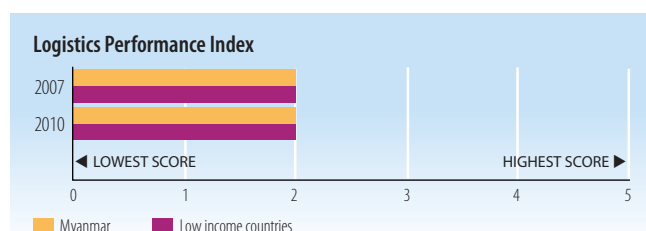
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	n.a.	1.4
Asia	n.a.	94.8
Commonwealth of Independent States	n.a.	0.6
Europe	n.a.	1.3
Middle East	n.a.	1.7
North America	n.a.	0.0
South and Central America	n.a.	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	48.9
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	n.a.	n.a.
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	3.9	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	1.7	n.a.
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.44	0.48

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

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)

Percentage change 2005-2011 Data not available.



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

Percentage change 2005-2011 Data not available.



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

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845626>



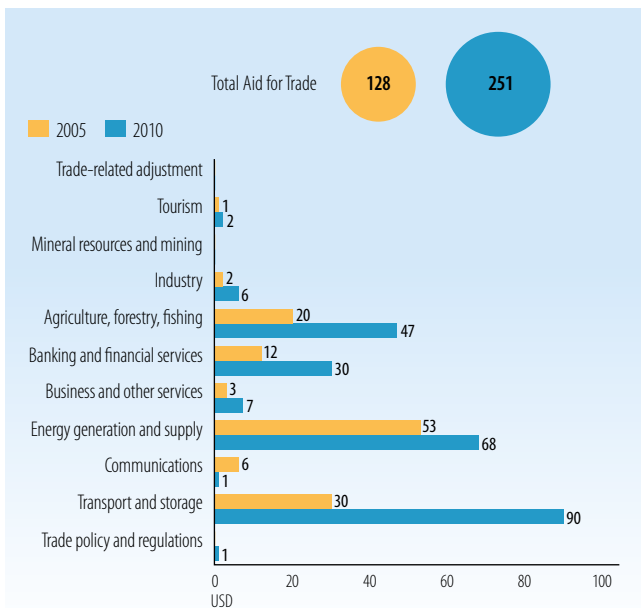
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Nepal

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)

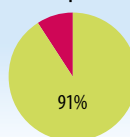


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

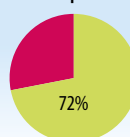
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

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

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



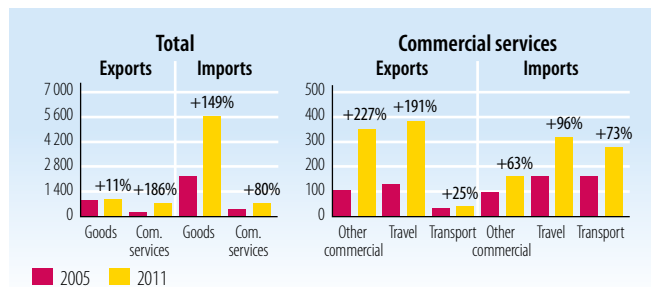
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

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

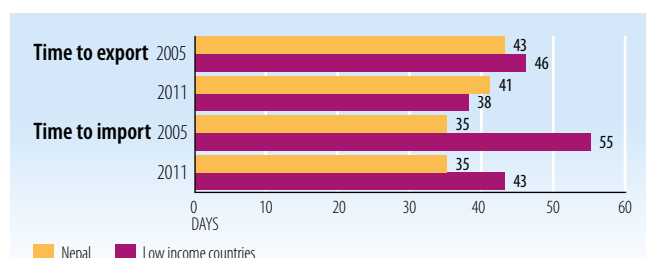
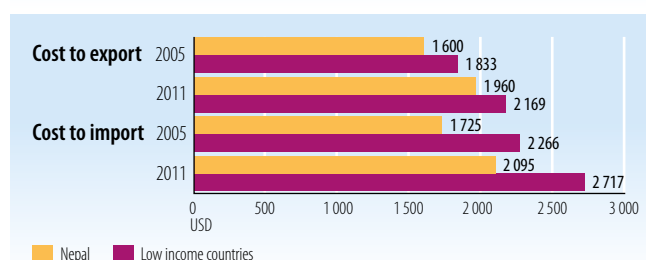
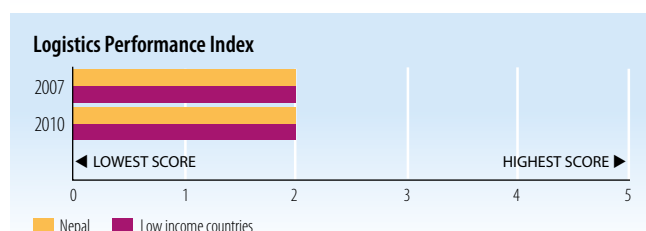
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

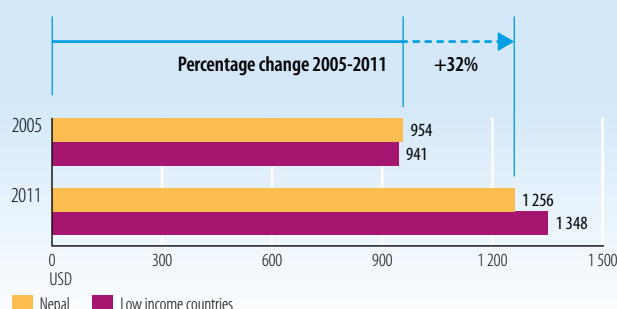
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

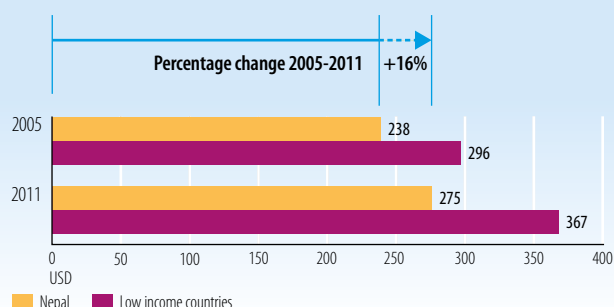
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

Data not available.

2010

24.8%

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

57.3%

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2010

41.5%

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845645>

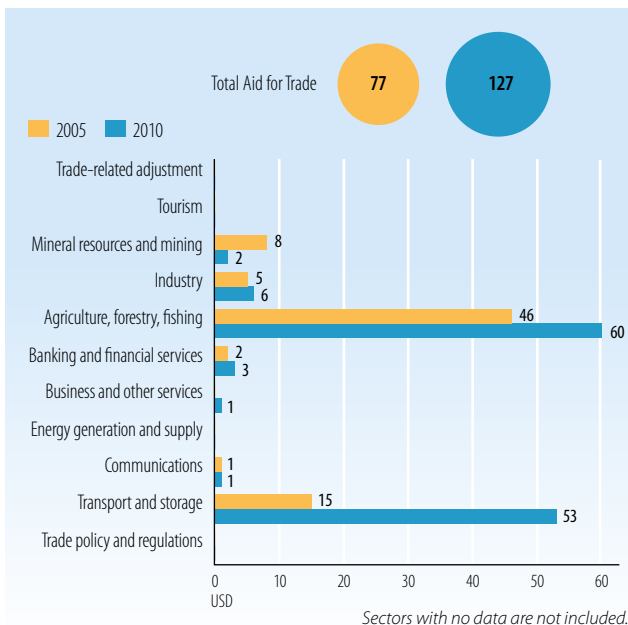
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Niger

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)

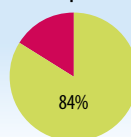


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

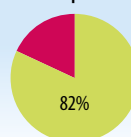
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

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

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



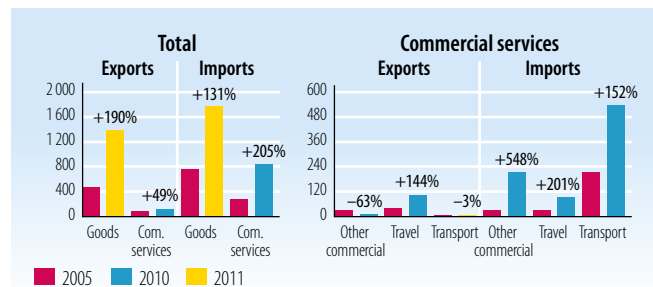
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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

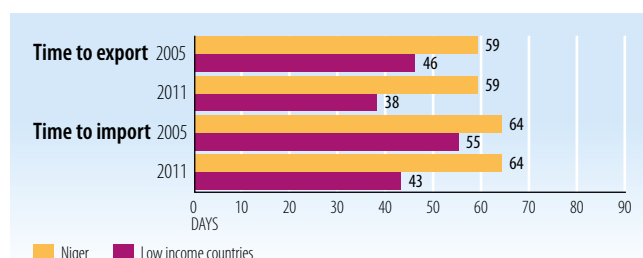
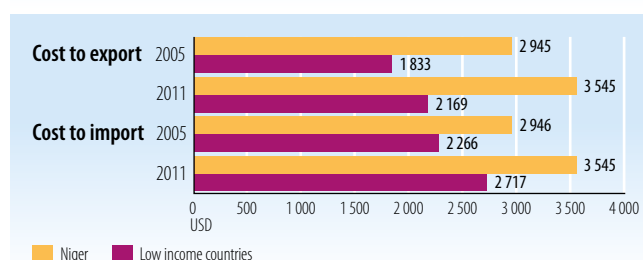
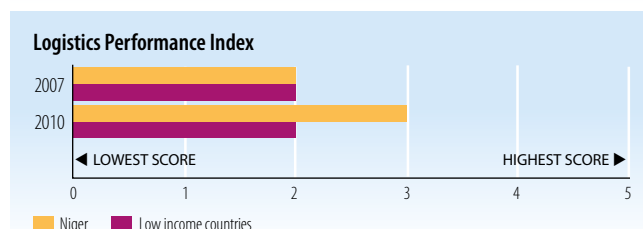
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

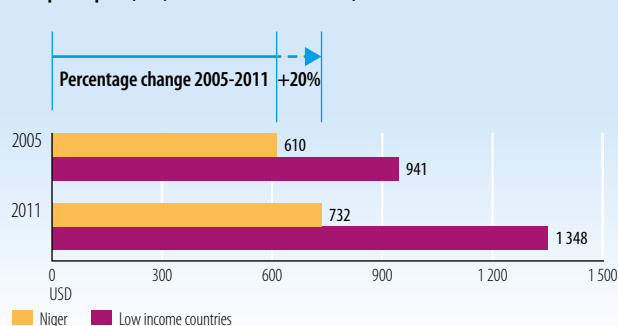
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

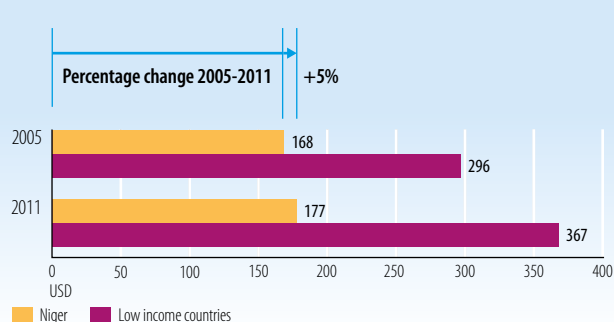
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)

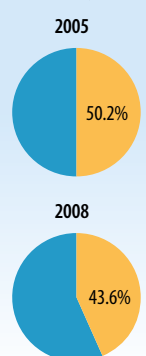


GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

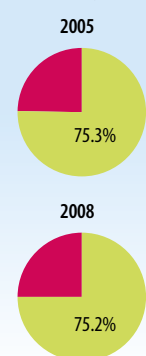


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

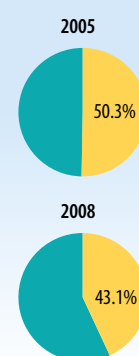
Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)



Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)



Income share held by highest 20%



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845683>



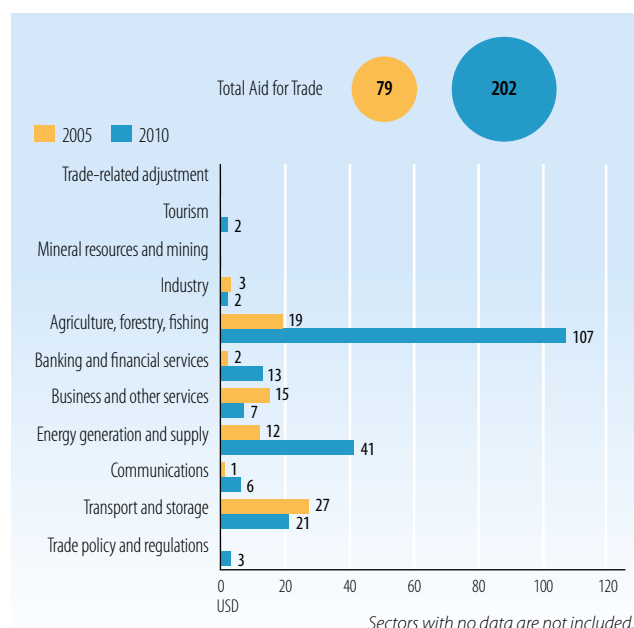
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Rwanda

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)

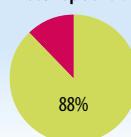


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

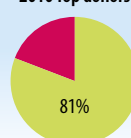
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

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

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



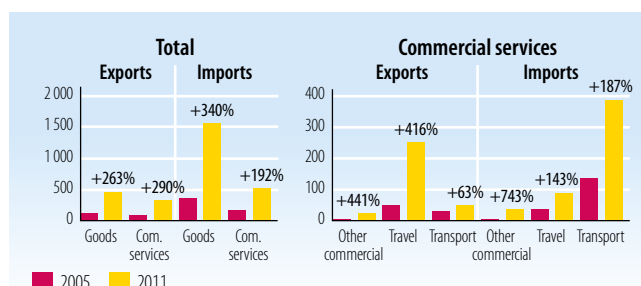
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

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

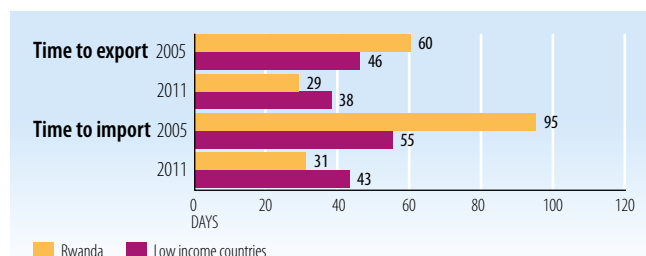
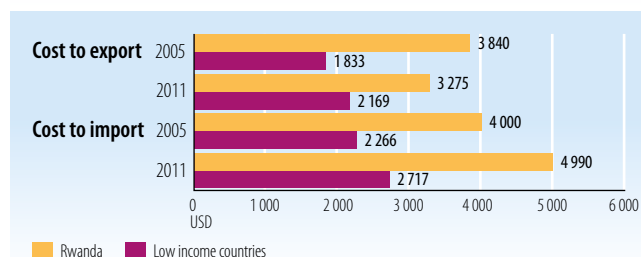
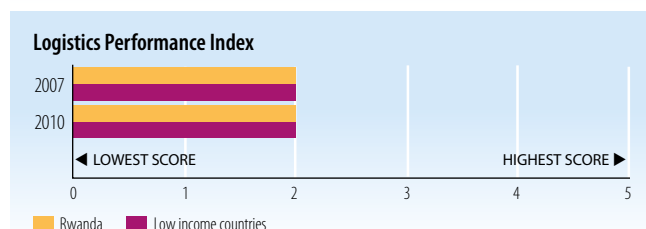
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

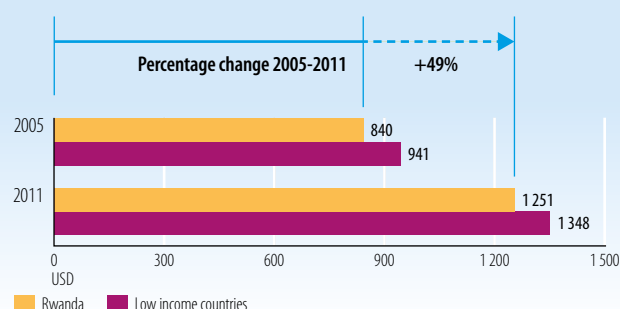
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)

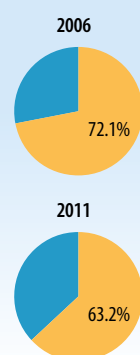


GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

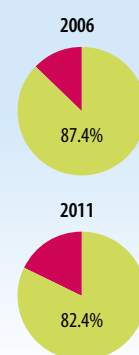


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

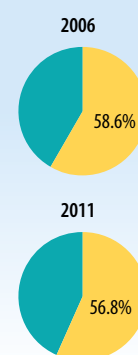
Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)



Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)



Income share held by highest 20%



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845835>



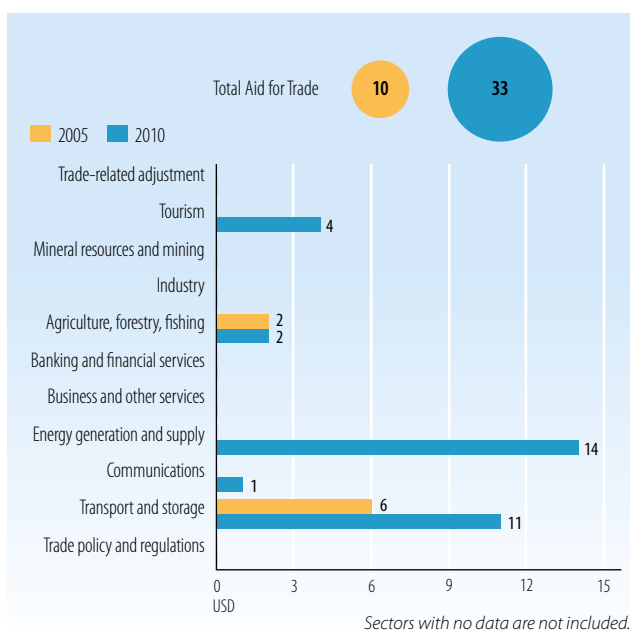
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Samoa

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 DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

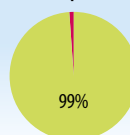
2005	value	%
World Bank	6.2	61
Japan	1.9	18
Australia	1.6	16
New Zealand	0.4	4
UNDP	0.1	1
2010	value	%
Japan	11.5	35
World Bank	9.8	30
Asian Dev. Bank	5.3	16
Australia	3.2	10
New Zealand	2.3	7

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors

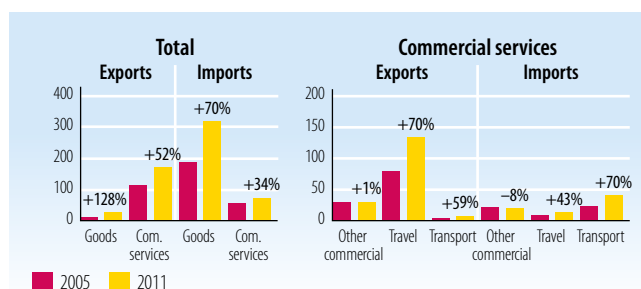


TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

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

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

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.

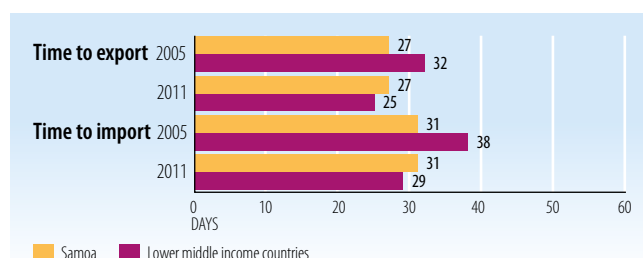
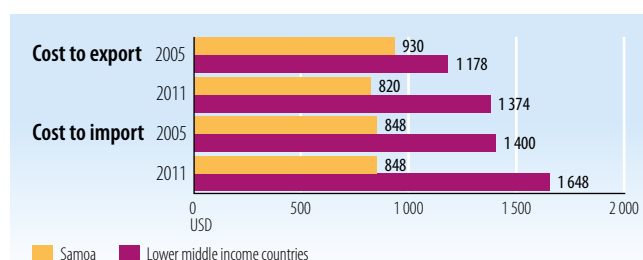
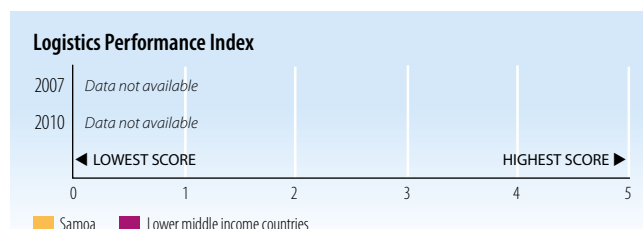
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

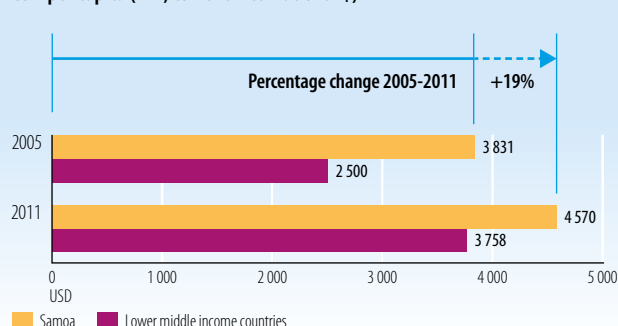
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

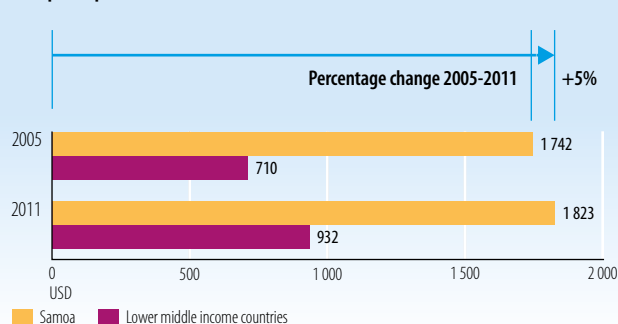
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

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)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845911>



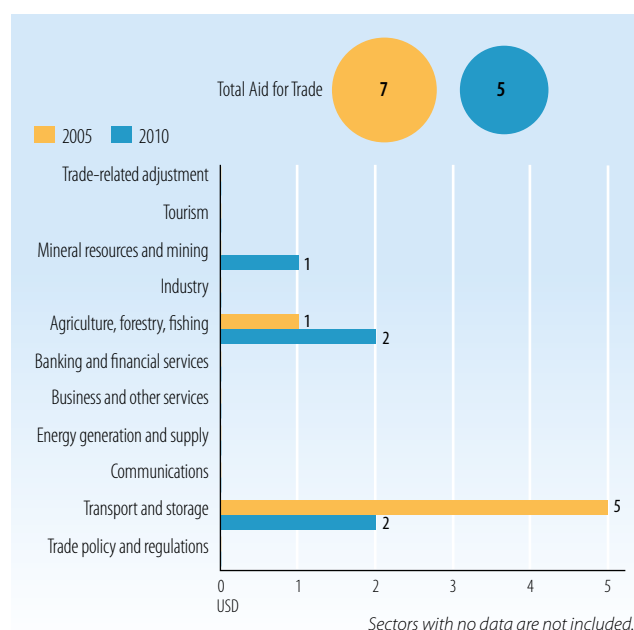
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for São Tomé and Príncipe

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	15.7	79.1	24.6	57%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	6.1	6.6	20.3	235%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	7.3	8.7	5.5	-25%
Remittances and compensation of employees	1.5	3.0	2.0	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)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

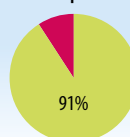
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	4.2	58
Portugal	1.6	22
France	1.3	18
Norway	0.1	2
United States	0.0	0
2010	value	%
EU Institutions	2.4	44
Spain	0.8	14
World Bank	0.7	14
Japan	0.7	12
Portugal	0.4	8

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



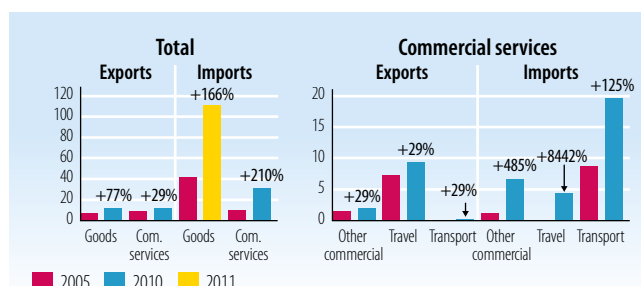
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	59	70	49	-10
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	57	55	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	19	17	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	95	49	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)	91	EU (27)	81
Angola	4	Norway	5
Japan	2	Nigeria	4
Nigeria	2	Angola	1
Equatorial Guinea	1	United States	0

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%	2010	%
Cocoa	89	Cocoa	85
Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	3	Fixed vegetable fats and oils, soft	4
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	2	Chocolate, other cocoa preparations	3
Fixed vegetable fats and oil, other	1	Fruit, nuts excluding oil nuts	1
Fixed vegetable fats and oils, soft	1	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	1

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%	2010	%
EU (27)	65	EU (27)	67
Angola	20	Angola	16
Japan	7	Gabon	5
Viet Nam	3	Japan	2
Taipei, Chinese	1	China	2

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%	2010	%
Petroleum products	20	Petroleum products	16
Rice	8	Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	6
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	8	Alcoholic beverages	6
Alcoholic beverages	8	Rice	4
Meal, flour of wheat, flour of meslin	4	Lime, cement, construction materials	4

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	-1.4	4.9
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.	0
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.

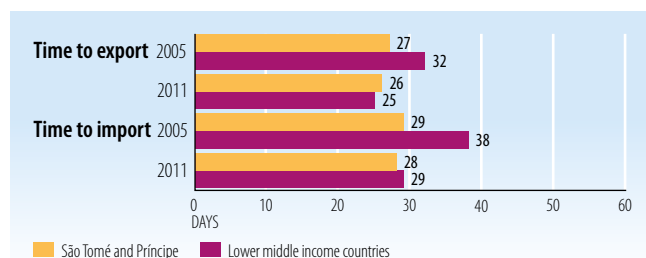
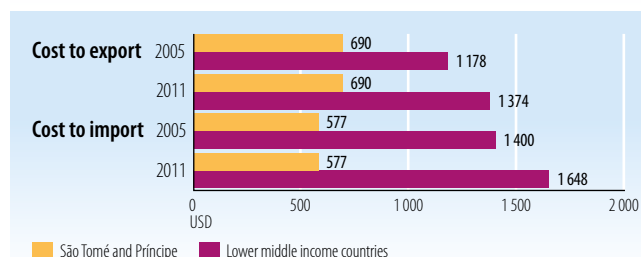
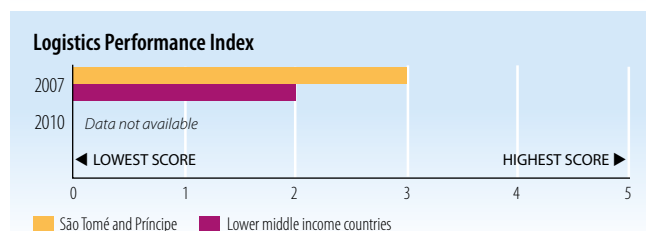
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2010
Africa	6.7	6.3
Asia	2.4	0.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	90.8	86.1
Middle East	0.0	0.1
North America	0.0	0.5
South and Central America	0.0	0.5

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

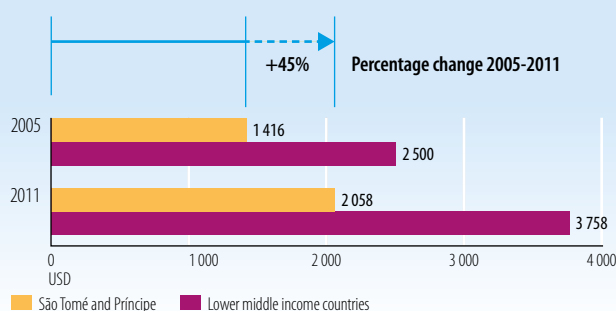
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	16.7	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	36.1	37.2
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	29.0	24.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	22.3	25.3
Total debt service (% of total exports)	37.0	6.5
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.48	0.51

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)

Percentage change 2005-2011 n.a.



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



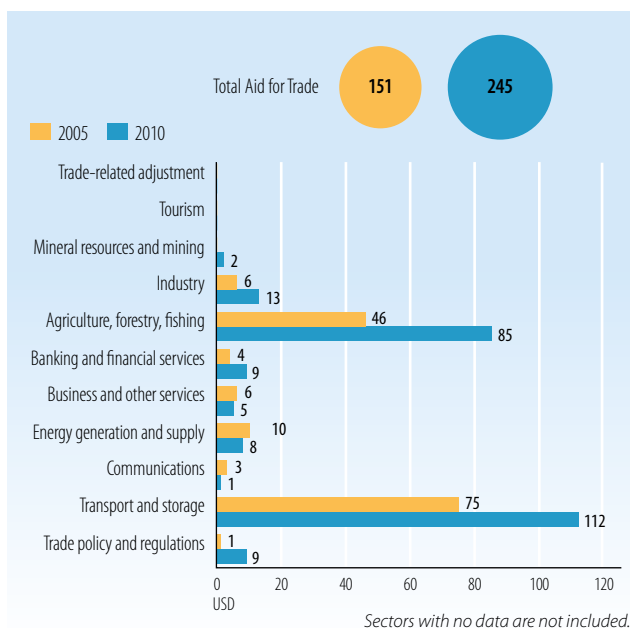
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Senegal

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)

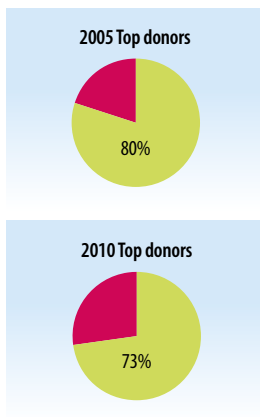


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AfT DISBURSEMENTS: 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

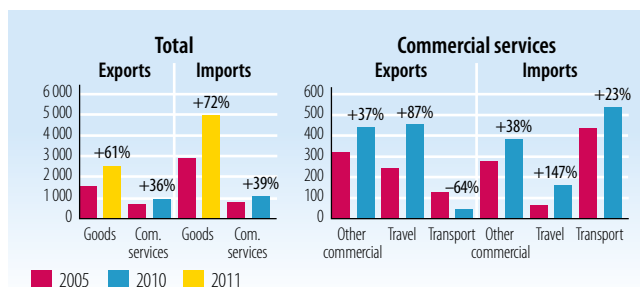


TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

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

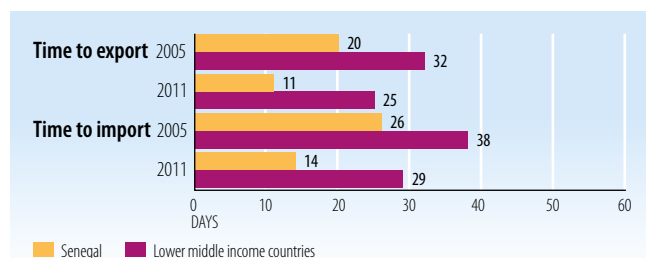
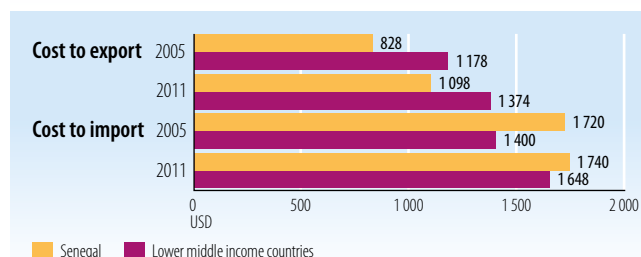
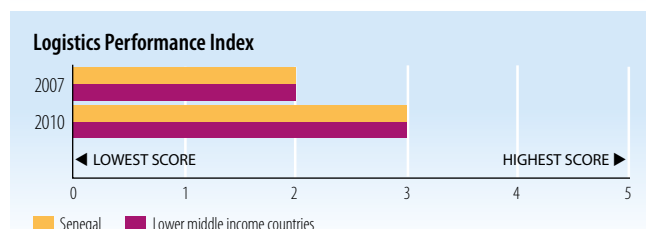
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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



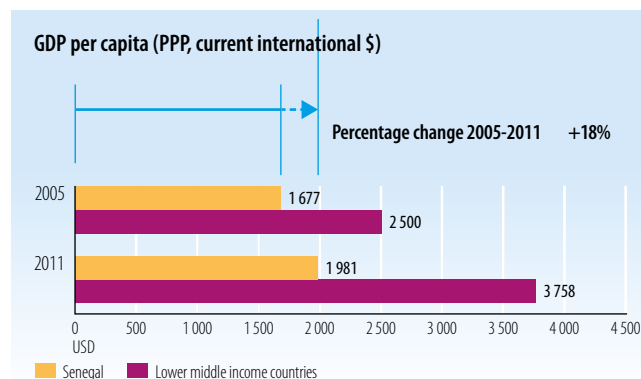
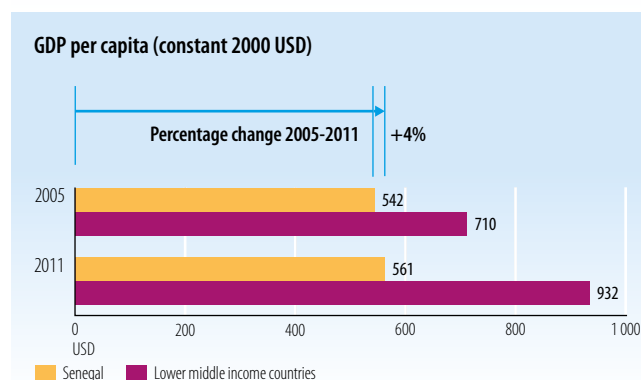
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

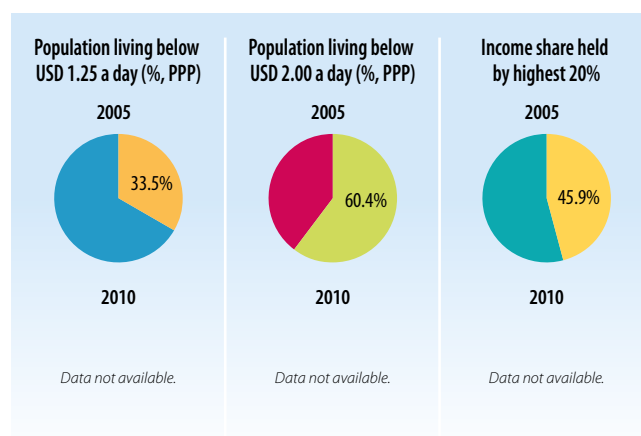
Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	10.0	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	43.4	43.9
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	8.2	7.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	8.3	4.8
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.43	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

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845930>



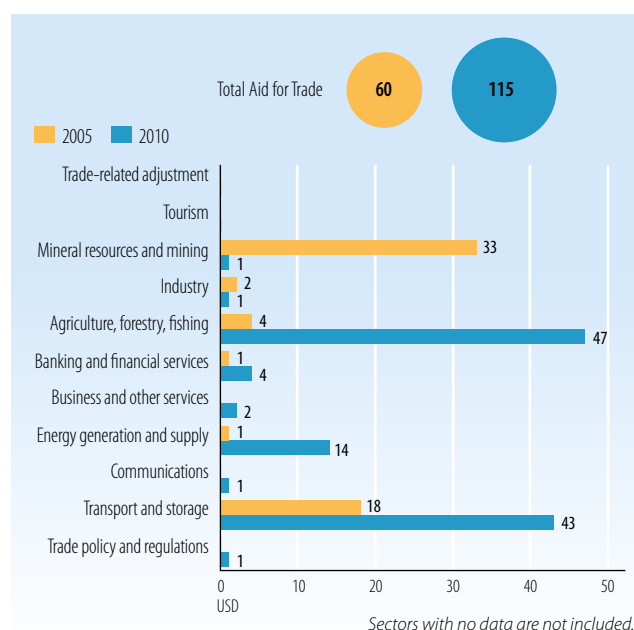
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Sierra Leone

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	210.5	287.7	301.0	43%
of which: public	70.6	120.4	147.8	109%
of which: private	139.9	167.2	153.2	10%
External financing inflows				
FDI inflows	83.2	57.6	86.6	4%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	71.4	87.0	109.3	53%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
AfT flows disbursed	59.6	79.0	115.1	93%
Remittances and compensation of employees	2.4	27.5	57.5	2262%

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

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)

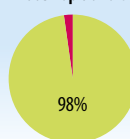


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

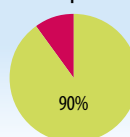
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
EU Institutions	45.4	76
World Bank	9.1	15
United Kingdom	1.8	3
Germany	1.3	2
African Dev. Bank	1.2	2
2010	value	%
EU Institutions	31.9	28
World Bank	28.5	25
Canada	27.8	24
African Dev. Bank	11.2	10
Japan	4.2	4

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



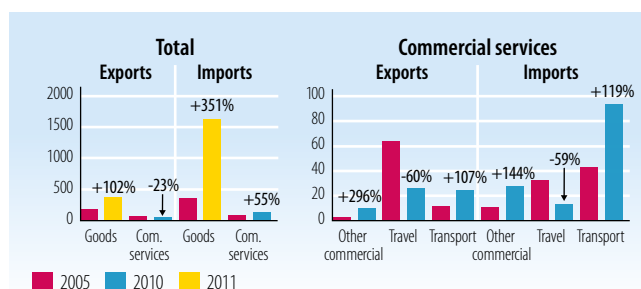
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	57	47	89	32
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	30	18	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	19	20	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 (%)	7.2	6.0
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.	1
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	107	107
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	13.6	n.a.
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.3	n.a.
Exports: duty free (value in %)	93.2	n.a.

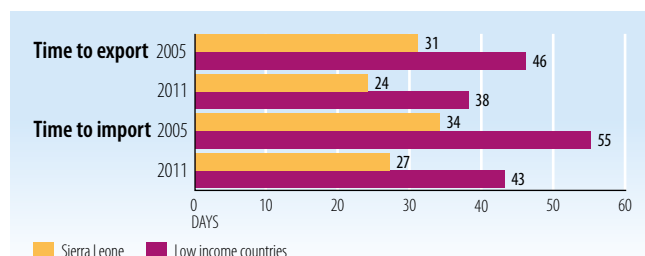
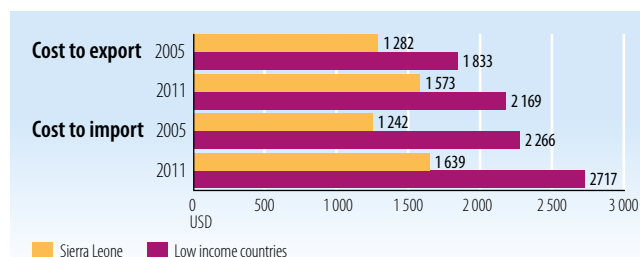
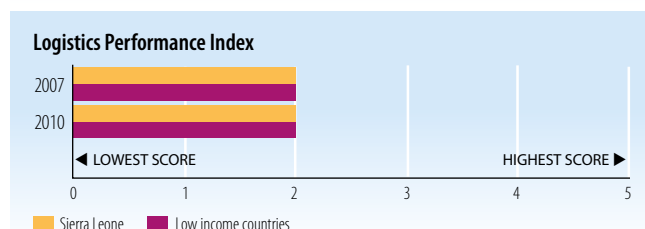
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

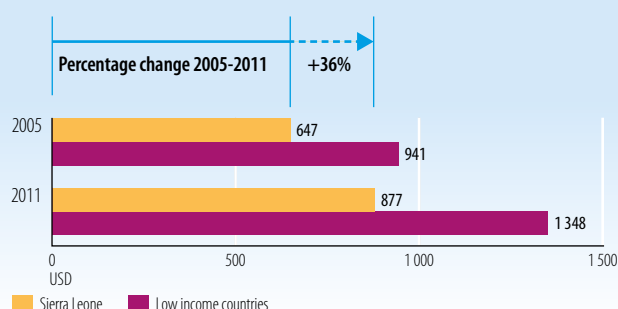
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	51.2	50.7
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	28.9	24.4
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	46.5	26.0
Total debt service (% of total exports)	6.6	2.6
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.31	0.33

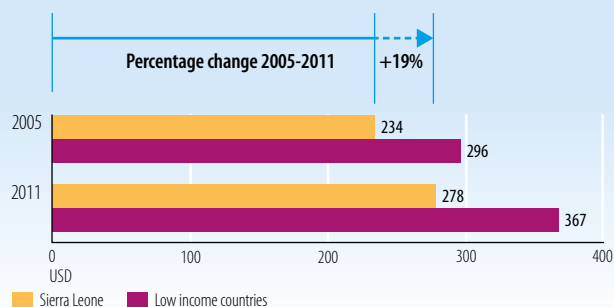
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



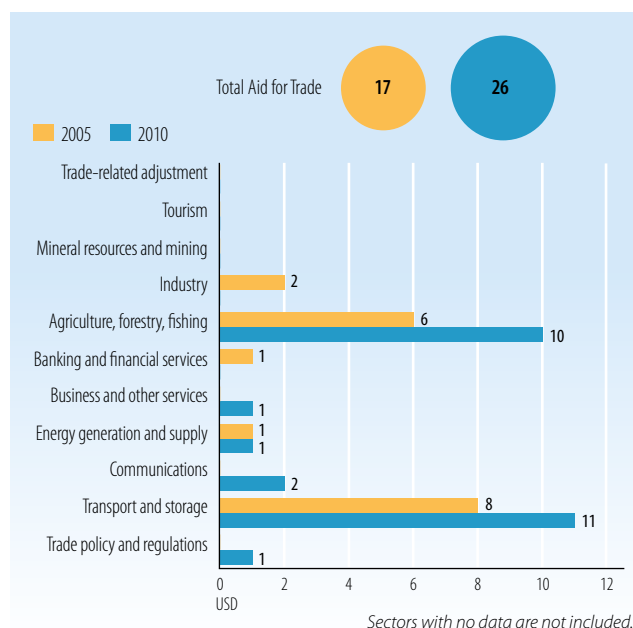
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Solomon Islands

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING (INPUTS)

Indicator (million current USD)	2005	2008	2010	Δ:05-10
Gross fixed capital formation	51.7	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	18.6	94.9	237.9	1180%
Long-term external debt and IMF disbursements	5.7	1.1	46.4	709%
Trade-related non-concessional flows disbursed	0.0	0.0	2.0	d.b.z.
AfT flows disbursed	17.1	11.1	26.1	53%
Remittances and compensation of employees	7.2	1.7	2.9	-59%

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 DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	11.8	69
Australia	2.8	16
EU Institutions	2.1	12
New Zealand	0.3	2
2010		
Australia	13.5	52
Japan	6.0	23
New Zealand	3.2	12
Asian Dev. Bank	2.0	8
World Bank	1.1	4

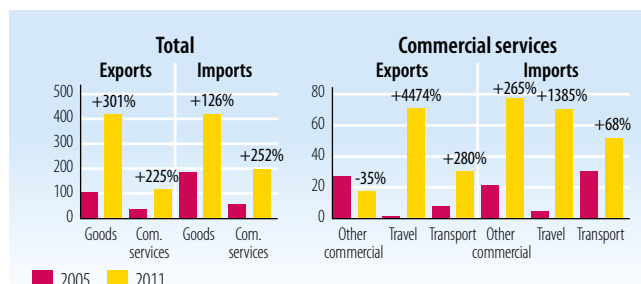
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	93	104	138	45
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	26	20	22	-4
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	23	28	32	9
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	96	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	51	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%		%
China	46		
Korea, Dem. Rep.	15		
Japan	7	Data not available.	
Philippines	7		
Thailand	5		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%		%
Wood rough, rough squared	79		
Cocoa	7		
Oilseed (other fixed vegetable oil)	5	Data not available.	
Wood, simply worked	3		
Crude animal materials, n.e.s.	1		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%		%
Australia	42		
Papua New Guinea	9		
Malaysia	9	Data not available.	
New Zealand	6		
Singapore	6		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%		%
Rice	13		
Civil engineering equipment	6		
Cereal preparations	3	Data not available.	
Ships, boats, floating structures	3		
Petroleum products	3		

Source: WTO Secretariat

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	5.4	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.	3
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	29	29
Tariffs (% , 2006-2011)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	14.5	10.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.4	0.6
Exports: duty free (value in %)	90.5	90.2

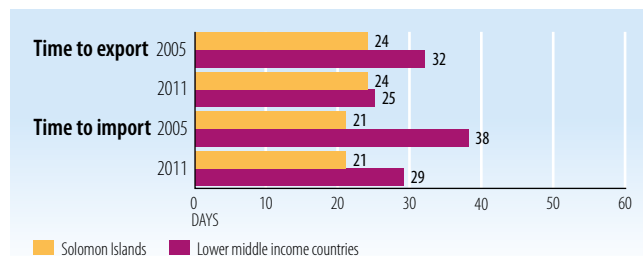
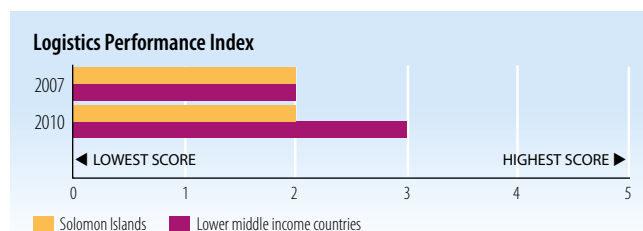
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2009
Africa	0.0	0.0
Asia	95.9	73.7
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	0.0
Europe	3.9	26.1
Middle East	0.0	0.0
North America	0.2	0.1
South and Central America	0.0	0.1

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

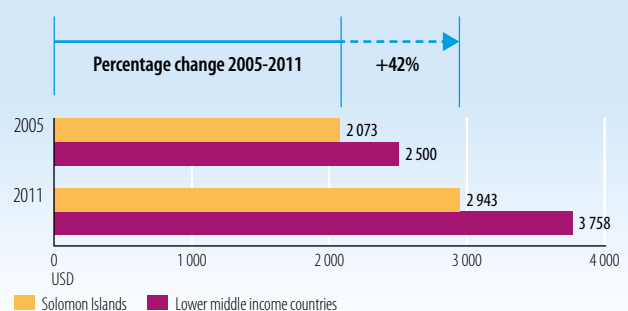
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	38.9	38.5
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	47.8	61.4
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	n.a.	n.a.
Total debt service (% of total exports)	9.1	5.9
Human Development Index (0 to 1)	0.50	0.51

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

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators



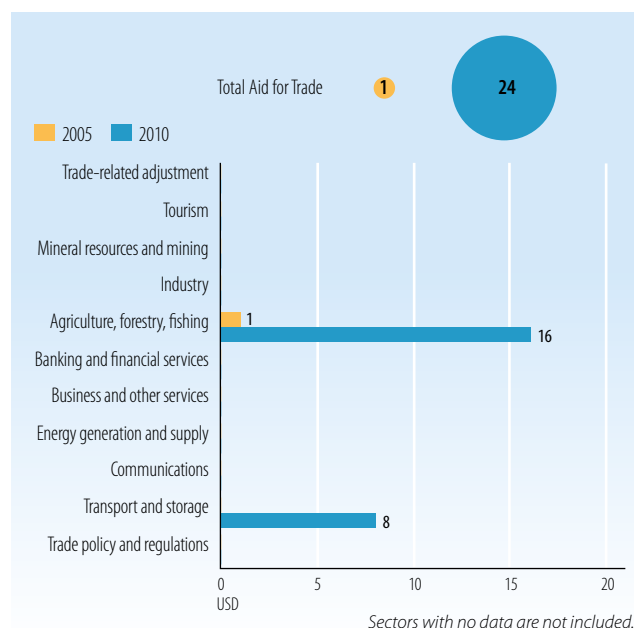
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Somalia

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	24.0	87.0	112.0	367%
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	1.1	9.3	24.5	2082%
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 DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
UNDP	0.6	51
Norway	0.5	45
Italy	0.0	4
Ireland	0.0	0
2010		
EU Institutions	23.3	95
Ireland	0.5	2
Norway	0.4	1
UNDP	0.2	1
Finland	0.1	0

2005 Top donors

100%

2010 Top donors

100%

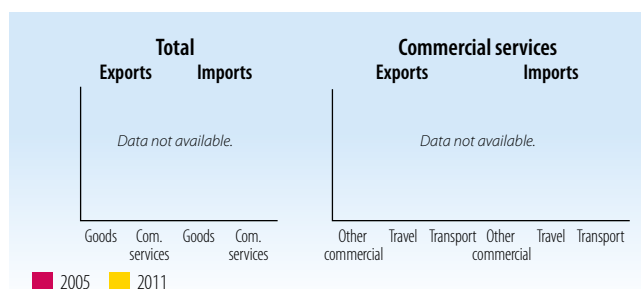
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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.	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 (%)

	%	%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

	%	%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

	%	%

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

	%	%

Source: WTO Secretariat

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	n.a.	n.a.
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.	0
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.

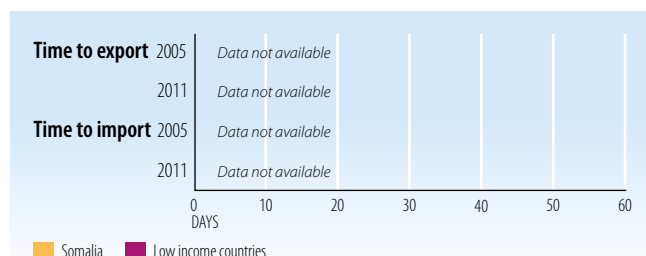
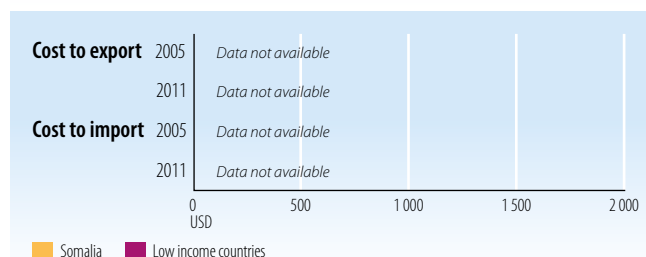
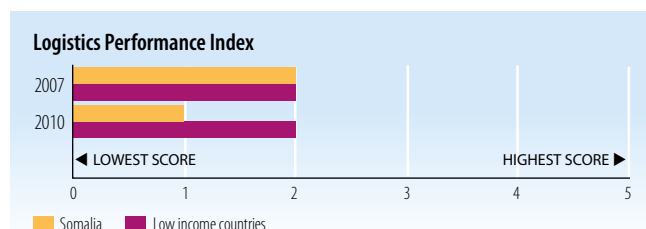
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

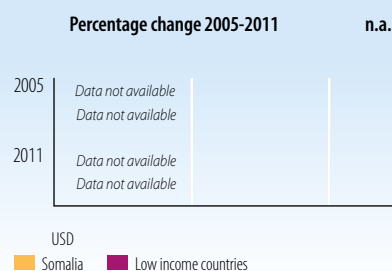
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	33.1	33.6
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	n.a.	n.a.
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



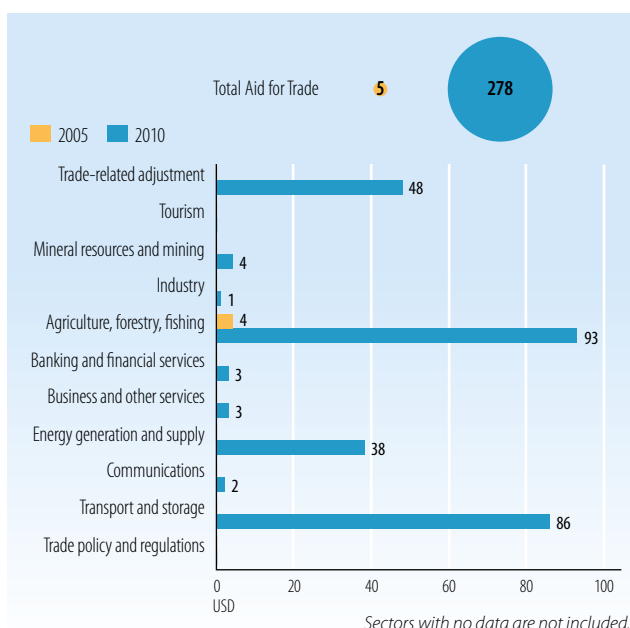
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Sudan

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)

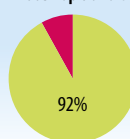


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

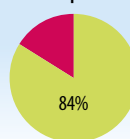
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

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

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



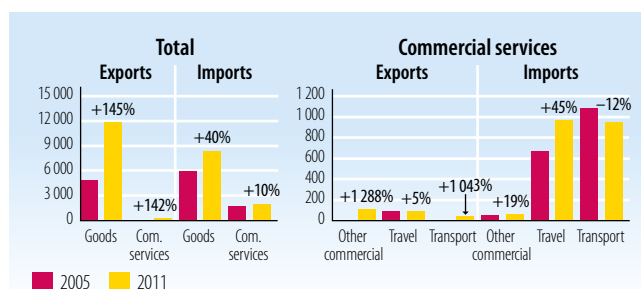
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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

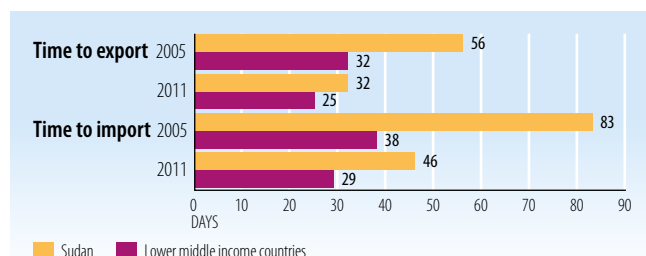
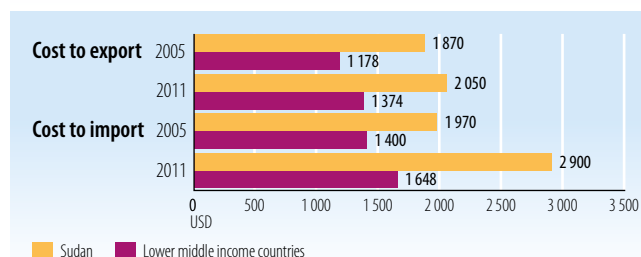
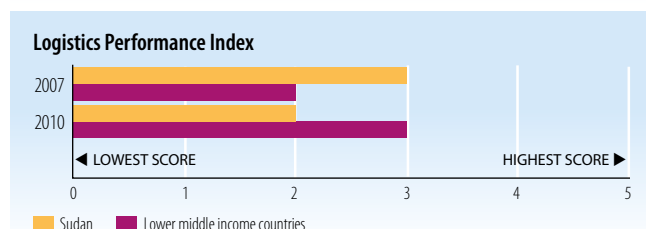
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

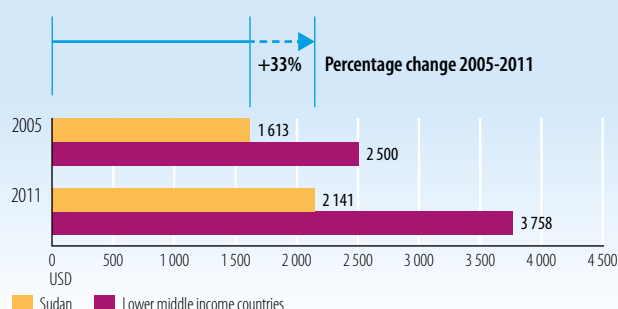
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

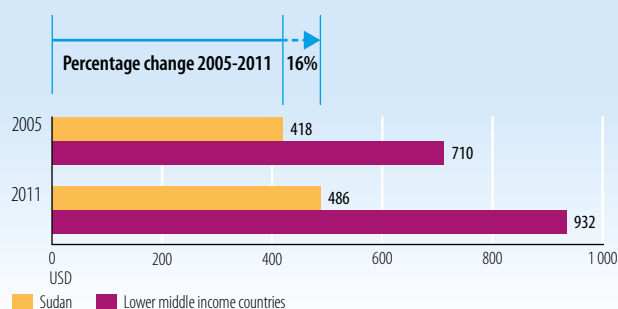
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)



GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

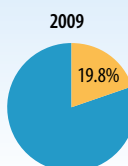


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)

2005

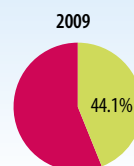
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Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

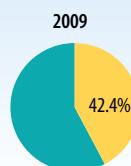
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Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845949>



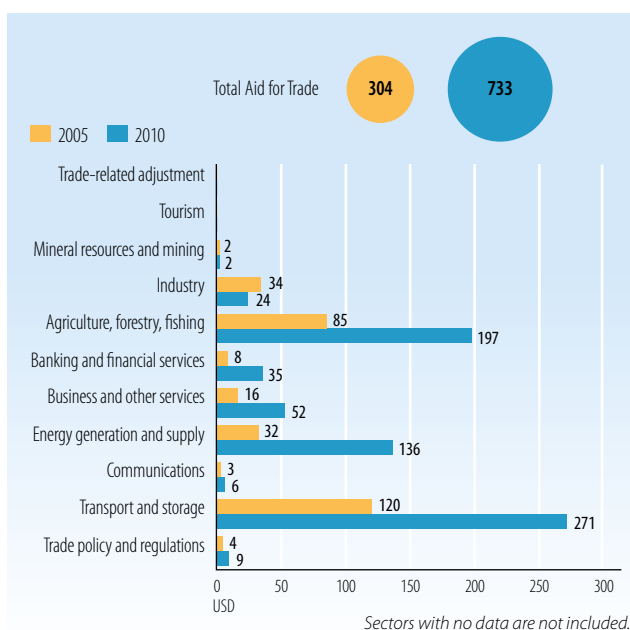
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Tanzania

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)

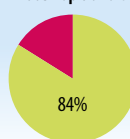


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

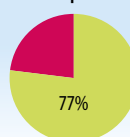
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

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

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



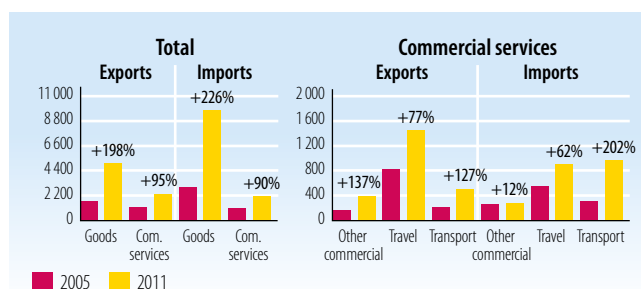
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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

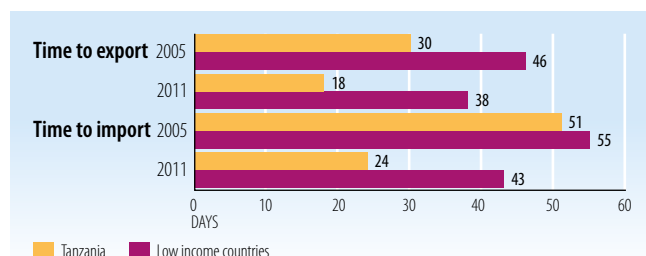
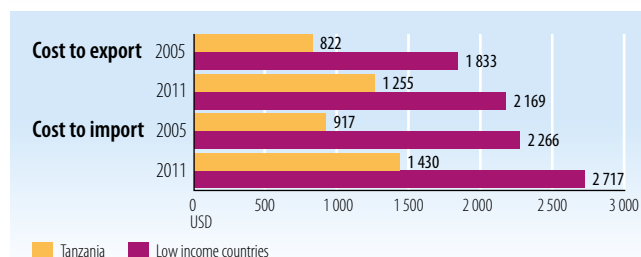
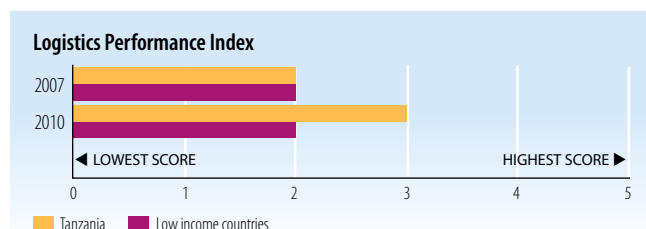
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

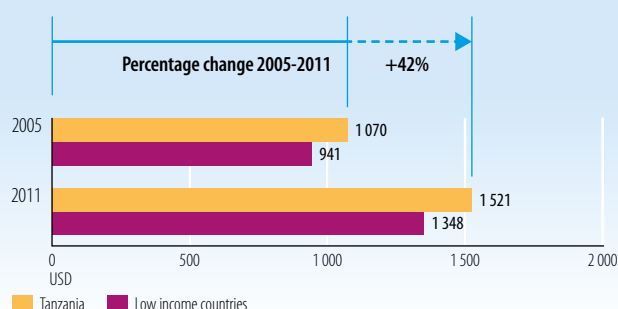
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)

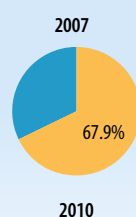


GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



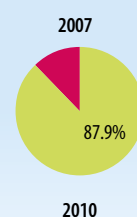
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)



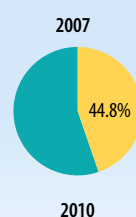
Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)



Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%



Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932845987>



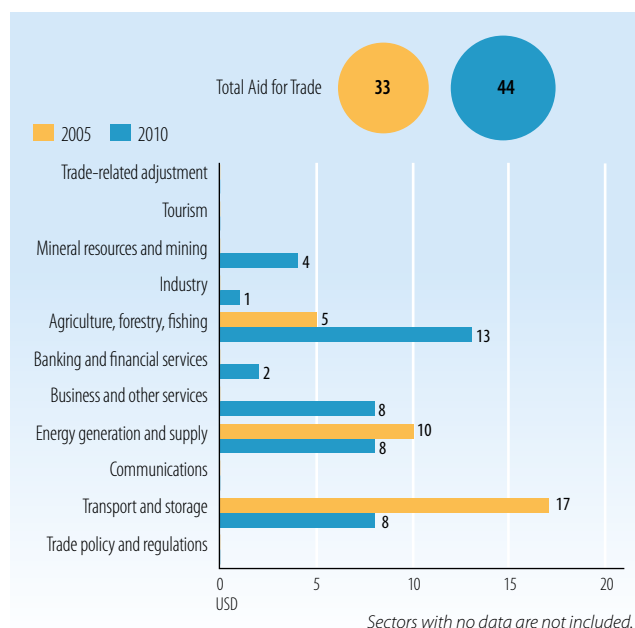
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Timor-Leste

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	0.9	39.7	279.6	30698%
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	33.3	34.8	43.7	31%
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)

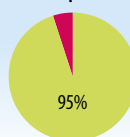


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

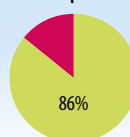
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2005	value	%
Japan	20.4	61
Norway	4.8	14
Germany	3.0	9
Australia	1.8	5
Portugal	1.6	5
2010	value	%
Japan	14.1	32
United States	11.3	26
Australia	5.4	12
Norway	5.3	12
Ireland	1.6	4

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



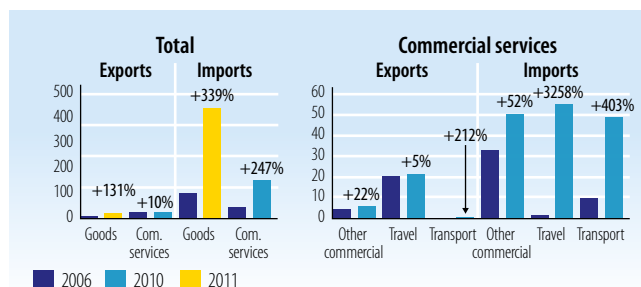
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	n.a.	68	44	n.a.
Commercial services exports as % of total exports	n.a.	62	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial services imports as % of total imports	n.a.	25	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	71	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: WTO Secretariat

TRADE FLOWS (million current USD)



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2005	%		%
Australia	54		
United States	24		
EU (27)	7	Data not available.	
Brazil	2		
Bangladesh	2		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 EXPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise exports)

2005	%		%
Aircraft, associated equipment	29		
Coffee, coffee substitute	18		
Printed matter	14	Data not available.	
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	12		
Telecomm. equipment, parts, n.e.s.	5		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2005	%		%
Indonesia	47		
Singapore	15		
Australia	14	Data not available.	
Japan	10		
Viet Nam	4		

Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 IMPORT PRODUCTS (% of merchandise imports)

2005	%		%
Petroleum products	34		
Rice	5		
Passenger motor vehicles ex. bus	3	Data not available.	
Medicaments	2		
Cereal preparations	2		

Source: WTO Secretariat



CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

TRADE INDICATORS (OUTCOMES)

Indicator	2005	2011
GDP growth (%)	6.2	10.6
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.	0
Services EIAs notified to the WTO	n.a.	0
Services sectors with GATS commitments	0	0
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	n.a.	2.5
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	n.a.	n.a.
Exports: weighted avg. faced	n.a.	0.7
Exports: duty free (value in %)	n.a.	91.8

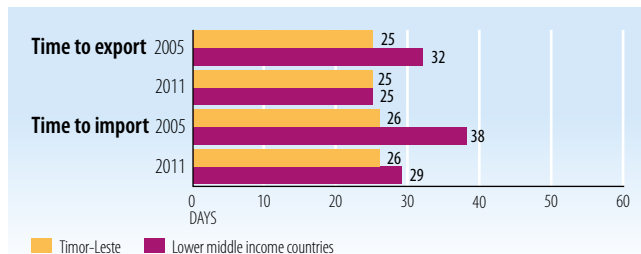
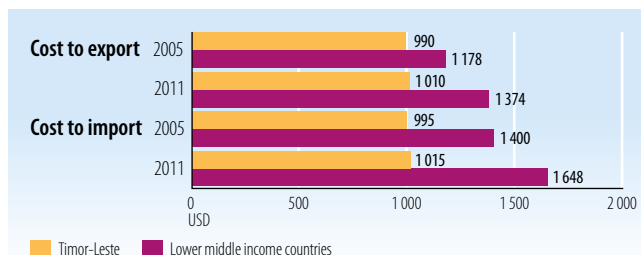
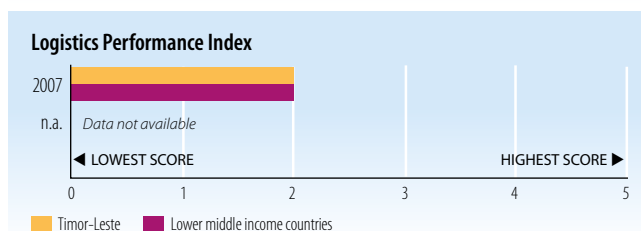
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

EXPORT SHARES BY REGION (%)

	2005	2011
Africa	1.5	n.a.
Asia	64.3	n.a.
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.0	n.a.
Europe	7.7	n.a.
Middle East	0.0	n.a.
North America	24.0	n.a.
South and Central America	2.5	n.a.

Source: WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

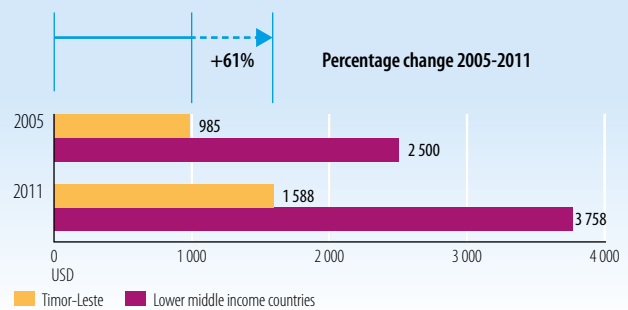
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

Indicator	2005	2010
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	n.a.	n.a.
Labour force, female (% of total labour force)	33.0	33.3
Net ODA received (% of GNI)	21.8	9.2
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)	0.45	0.49

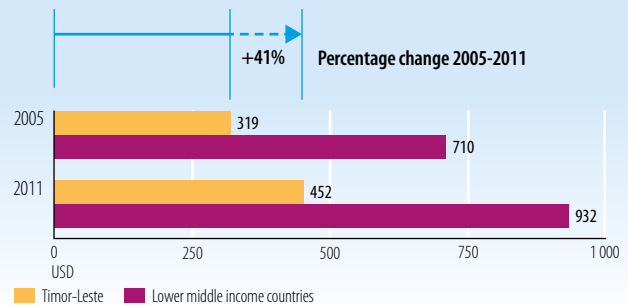
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)

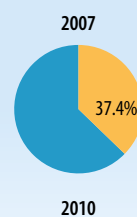


GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



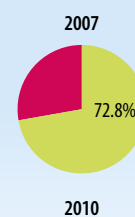
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)



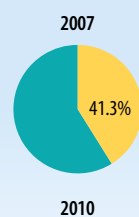
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Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)



Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%



Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

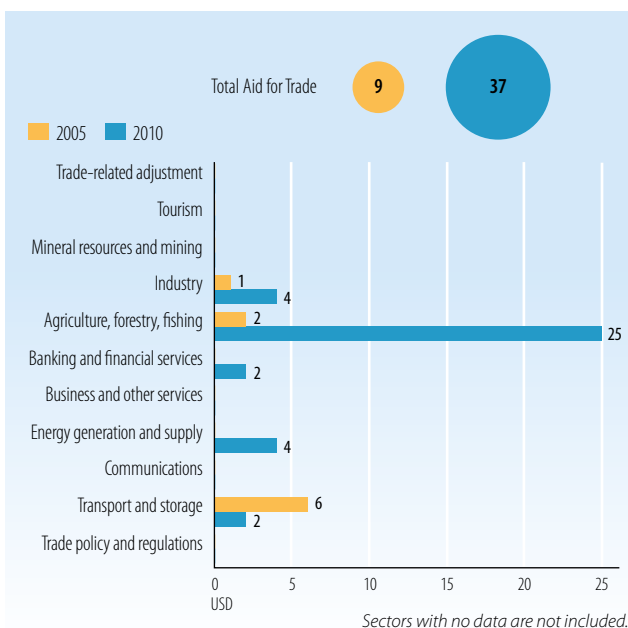
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Togo

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)

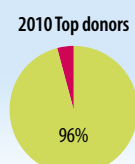


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AfT DISBURSEMENTS: 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

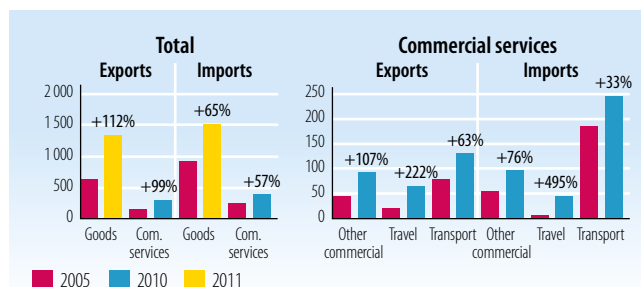


TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

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

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

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

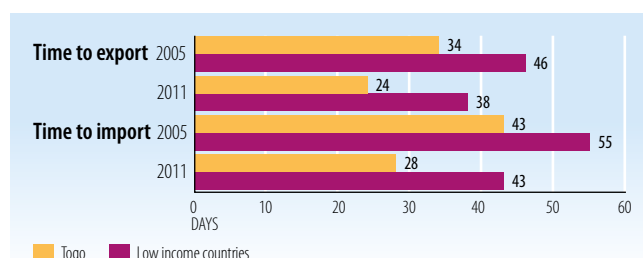
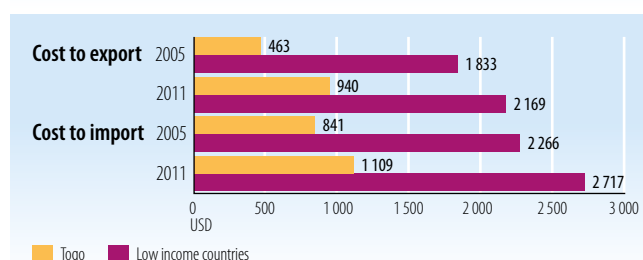
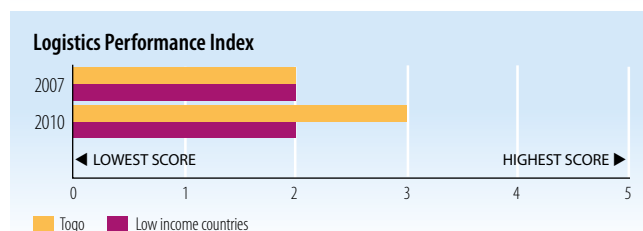
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

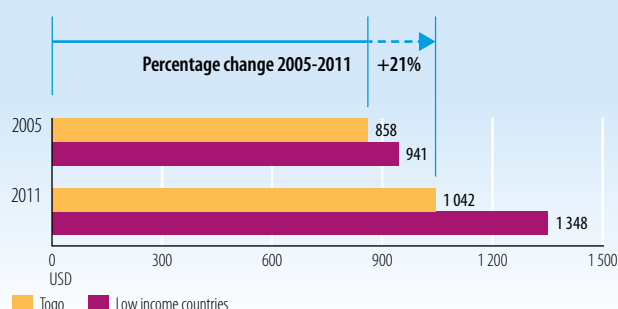
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

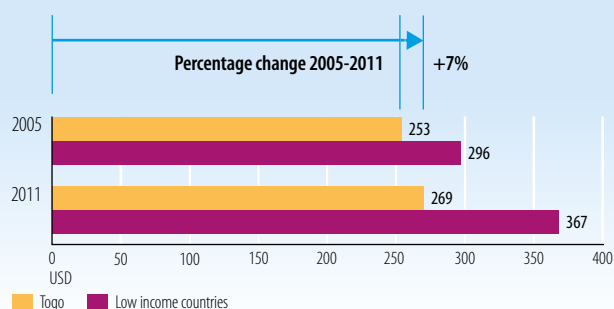
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)

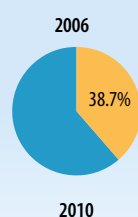


GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



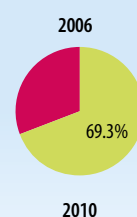
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)



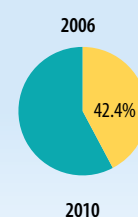
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Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)



Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%



Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846006>

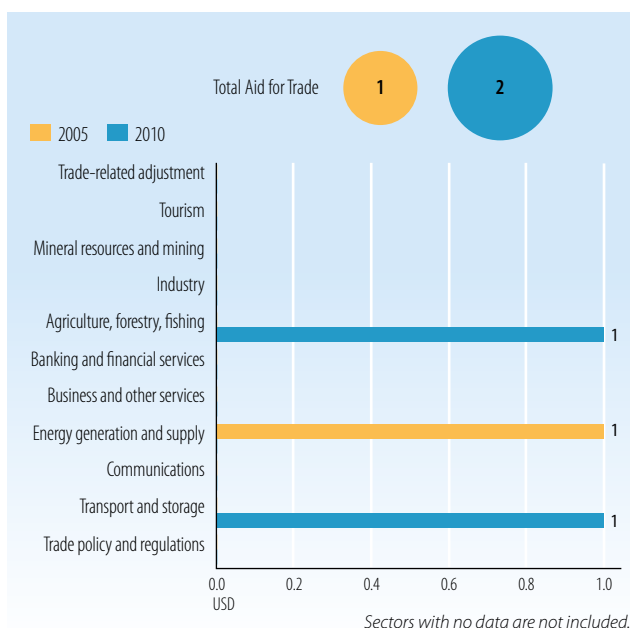
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Tuvalu

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 DISBURSEMENTS: 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

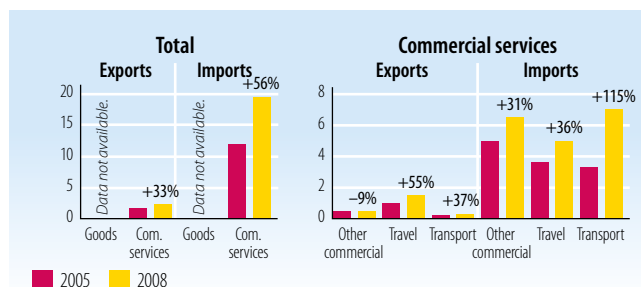
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

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

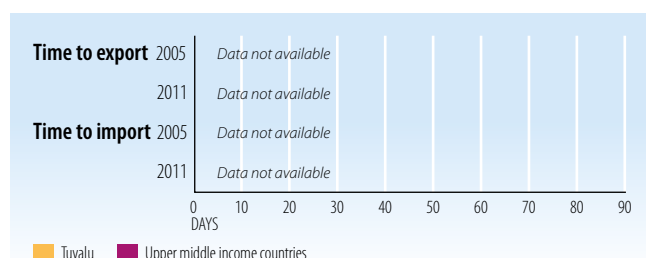
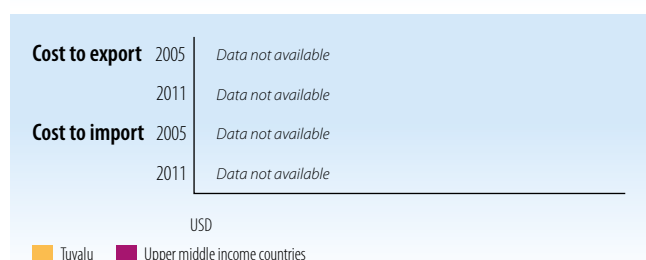
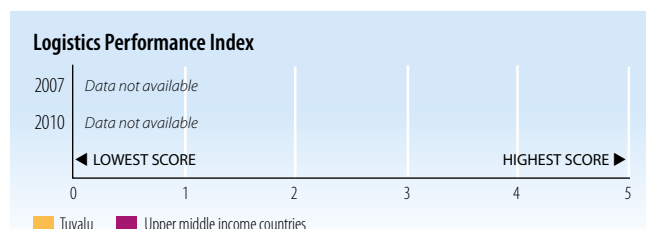
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

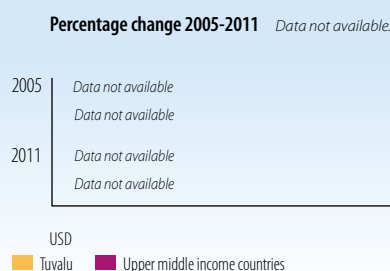
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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.

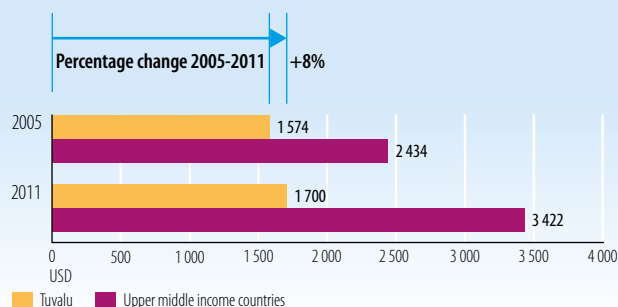
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

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)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846082>



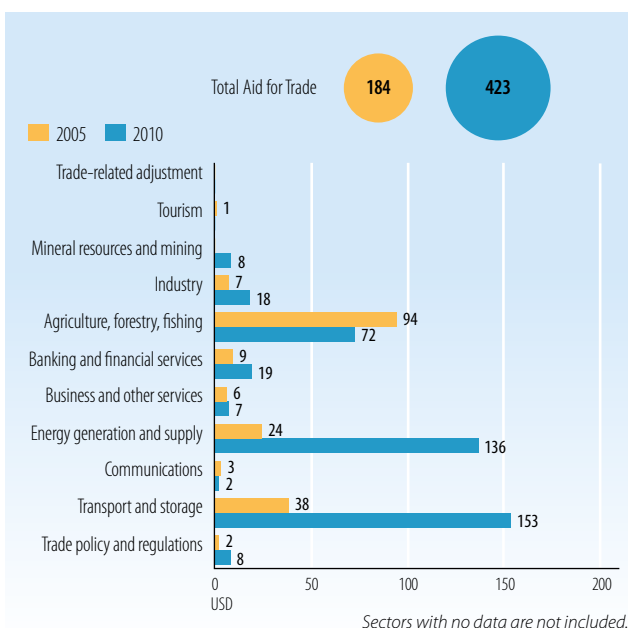
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Uganda

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)



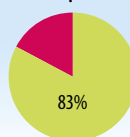
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

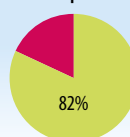
2005	value	%
World Bank	98.0	53
United States	18.8	10
EU Institutions	15.1	8
African Dev. Bank	10.6	6
Denmark	9.4	5
2010	value	%
World Bank	150.4	36
African Dev. Bank	75.6	18
EU Institutions	56.5	13
Japan	37.4	9
Norway	24.9	6

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors

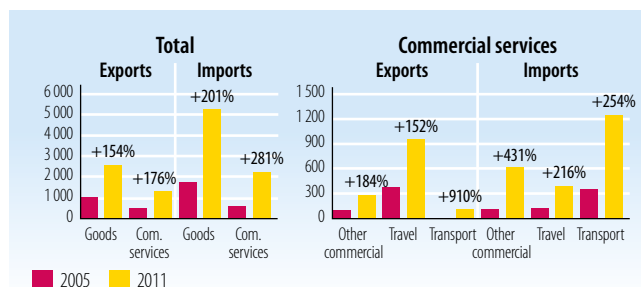


TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

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

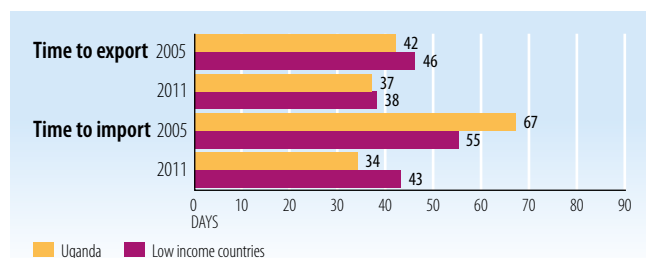
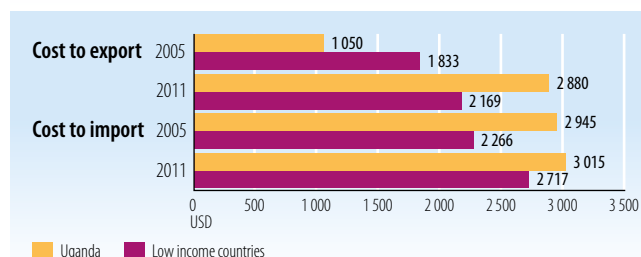
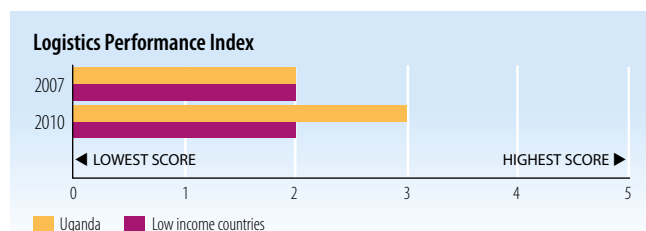
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

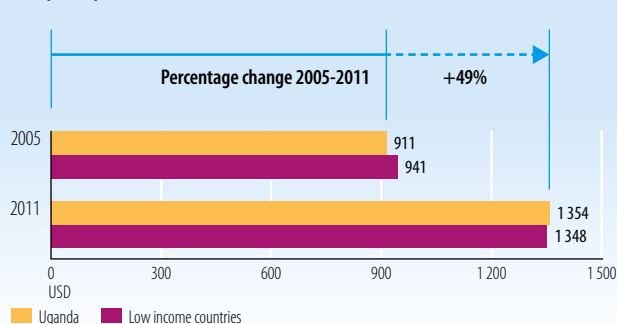
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

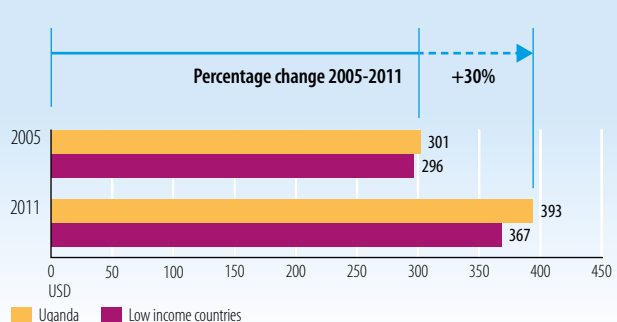
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)

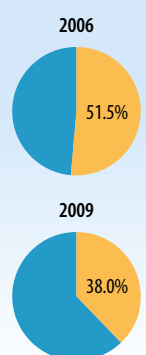


GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

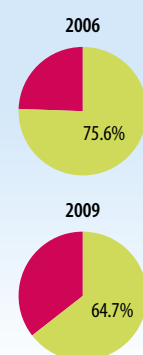


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

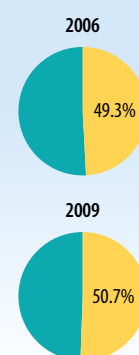
Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)



Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)



Income share held by highest 20%



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846101>



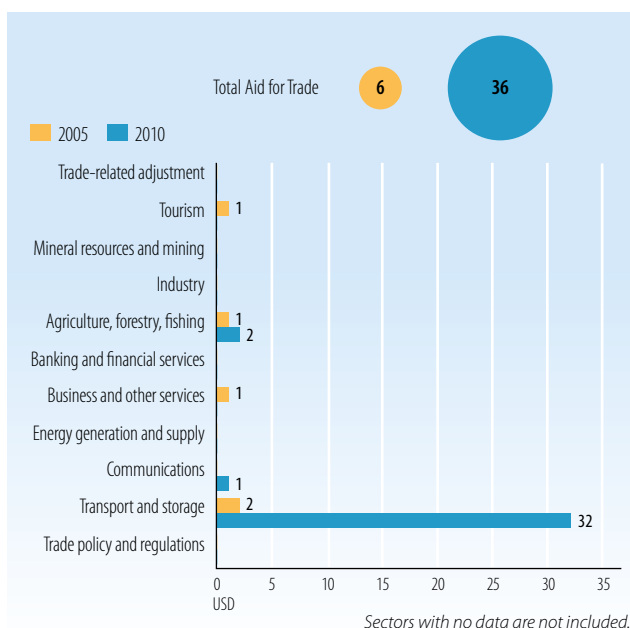
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Vanuatu

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)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

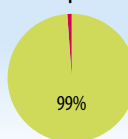
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

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

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



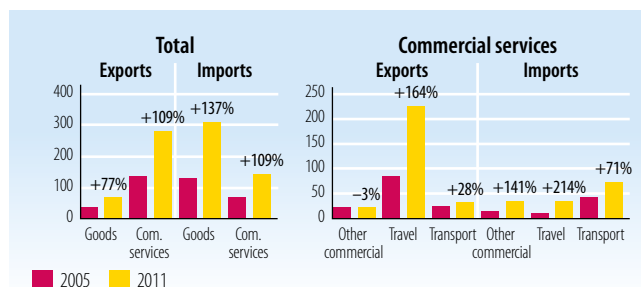
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

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

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

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.

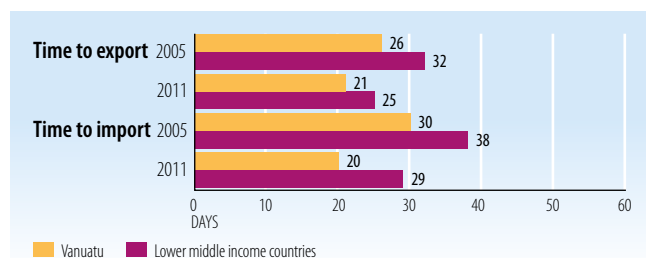
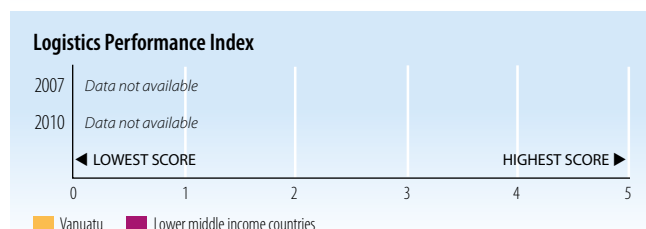
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

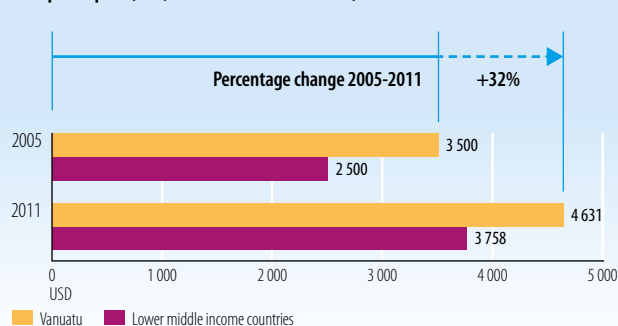
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

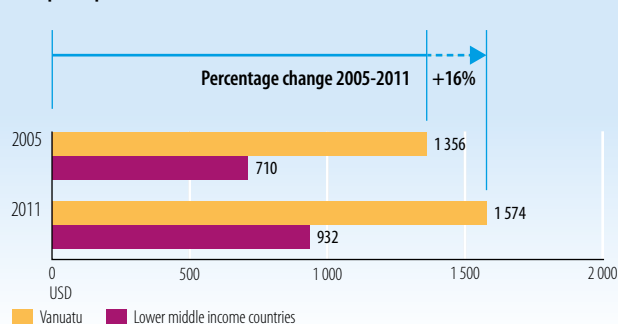
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%

2005

Data not available.

2010

Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846139>

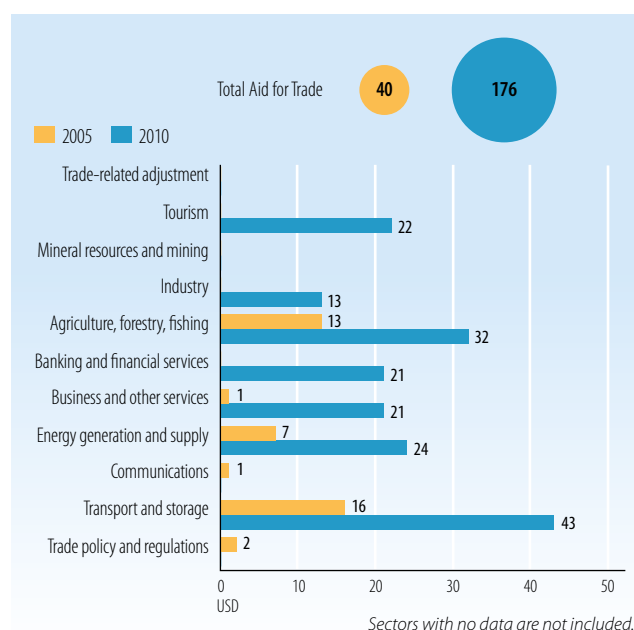
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Yemen

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)

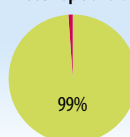


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

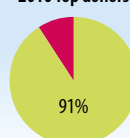
AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

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

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors



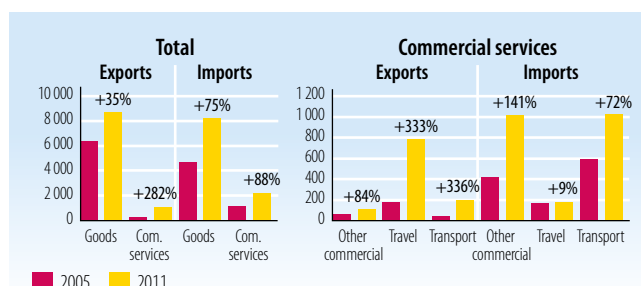
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

Indicator	2005	2008	2011	Δ:05-11
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	75	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

CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

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

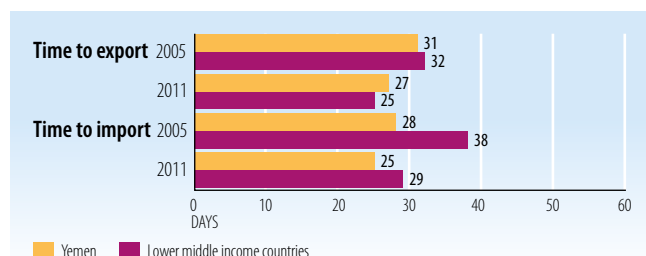
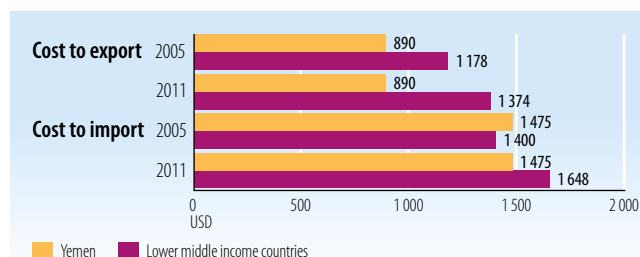
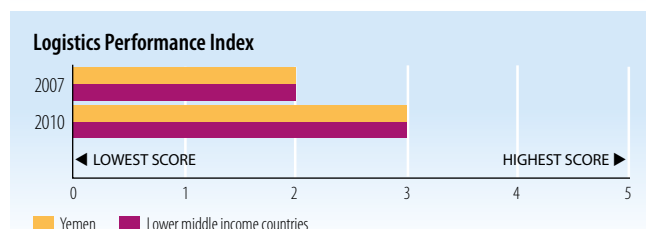
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

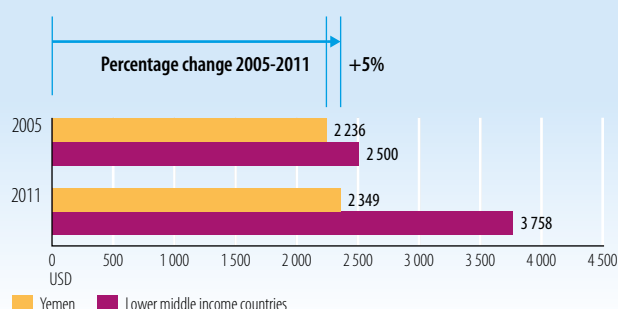
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

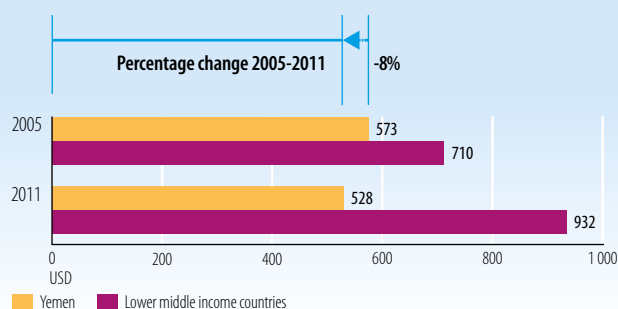
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)

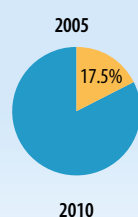


GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)

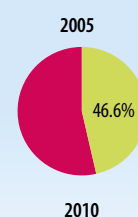


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

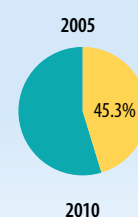
Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)



Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)



Income share held by highest 20%



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846158>



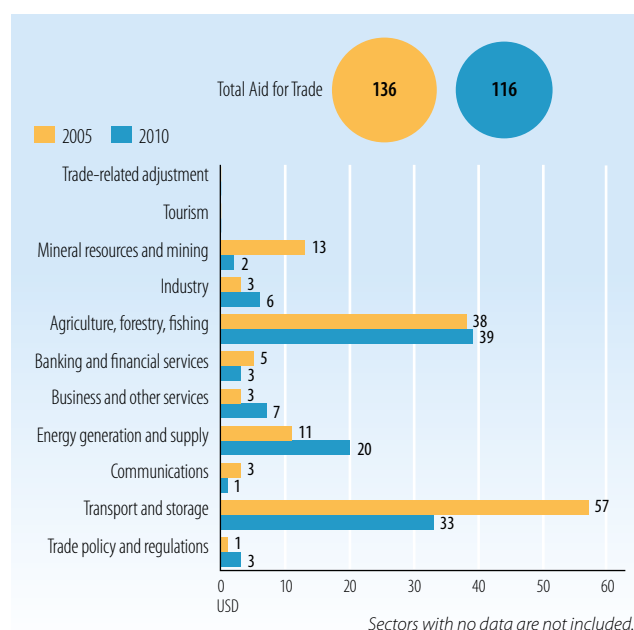
Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Zambia

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)



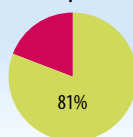
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

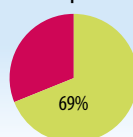
2005	value	%
EU Institutions	40.6	30
World Bank	37.8	28
Denmark	12.1	9
Sweden	11.1	8
African Dev. Bank	9.2	7
2010	value	%
Japan	27.2	24
World Bank	18.0	16
EU Institutions	14.2	12
Sweden	11.0	10
United States	9.5	8

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

2005 Top donors



2010 Top donors

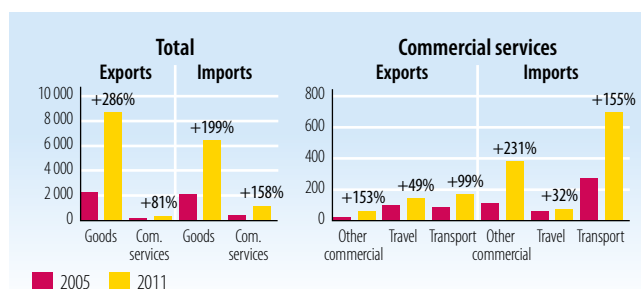


TRADE PERFORMANCE (OUTPUTS)

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



CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

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

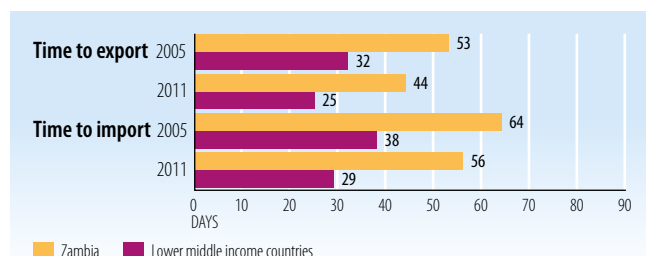
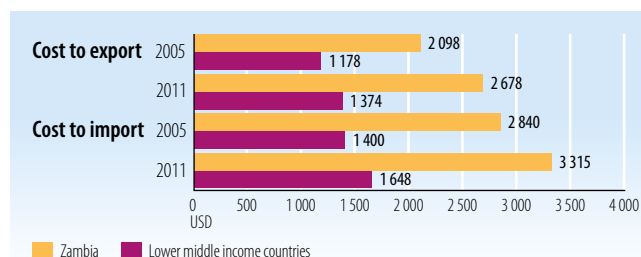
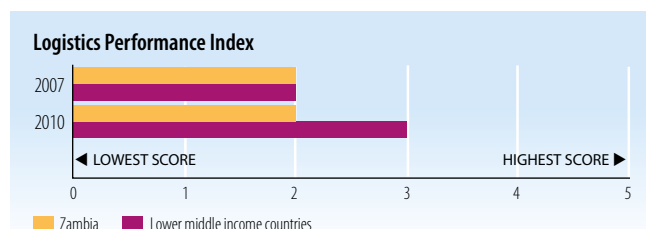
Sources: UN Comtrade; World Bank, Exporter Dynamics Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators; WTO, Trade and Tariff Profiles

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

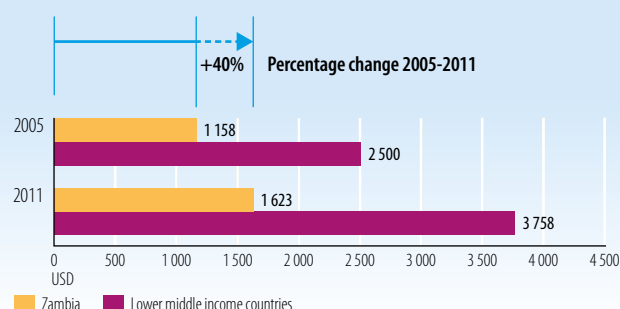
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (IMPACTS)

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

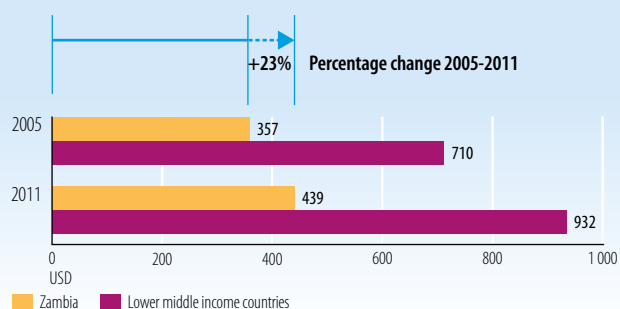
Sources: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators; World Bank, World Development Indicators

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (PPP, current international \$)

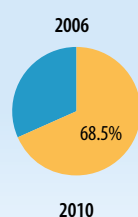


GDP per capita (constant 2000 USD)



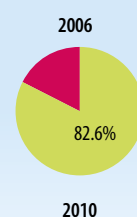
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Population living below USD 1.25 a day (% , PPP)



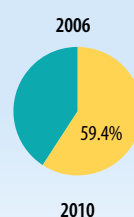
Data not available.

Population living below USD 2.00 a day (% , PPP)



Data not available.

Income share held by highest 20%



Data not available.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932846177>

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CONNECTING LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO VALUE CHAINS

This report on Connecting Least-Developed Countries to Value Chains sheds light on the positive as well as negative factors that influence Least-developed Countries (LDC) firms' ability to enter, establish and move up value chains.

Exports from LDCs increased in value from USD 36 billion in 2000 to USD 207 billion in 2011. Product categories, including, textiles and clothing, food and semi-manufactures have seen impressive growth rates. There has also been a profound change in the direction of LDCs' trade. Developing countries now account for 52% of LDCs' exports.

The commodity boom of the last decade has tended to obscure growth in other areas. Such has been the growth in commodity exports that the exports share of primary commodities increased from 63% in 2000 to 77% in 2011. Commodity exports have helped drive the global share of LDC exports from 0.56% in 2000 to 1.14% in 2012. Little surprise then that adding value to exports is one of the top policy priorities for almost all LDCs.

From a statistical viewpoint, data limitations make it difficult to analyse LDC participation in value chains. The report makes use of trade in intermediates as a proxy for trade in value added. LDC imports of intermediates have increased five-fold during 2000 and 2011 – compared to a little over two-and-a-half fold increase for the world in general.

Contents

Chapter 1. LDCs' Export Profile and Performance

Chapter 2. Obstacles Connecting to Value Chains

Chapter 3. Development Finance Flows to LDCs

Chapter 4. Overview of LDC Fact Sheets

Conclusions

Annex I. Exploratory Notes on Results-Based Management and LDC Fact Sheets

Annex II. Country Fact Sheets