Aid for Trade at a Glance: Connecting to Value Chains

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2013 AID FOR TRADE AT A GLANCE: CONNECTING TO VALUE CHAINS

- Policies
- Finance
- Value chains
- Regional approaches
- Results
- The way forward
PUBLIC SECTOR VIEWS (132)

- Partner countries: 33% (44)
- Bilateral donors: 21% (28)
- Multilateral donors: 11% (15)
- LDCs: 27% (36)
- South-South providers: 8% (9)
PRIVATE SECTOR VIEWS (697)

**Regional Breakdown**
- OECD 25%
- LAC 40%
- Africa 19%
- Europe 2%
- Oceania 2%
- Asia 12%

**Sectoral Breakdown**
- Agrifood 37%
- Transport & logistics 14%
- Tourism 16%
- Textiles & apparel 15%
- ICT 18%
CONSTRAINTS:
ACCORDING TO THE PUBLIC SECTOR

- Inadequate infrastructure
- Limited access to finance
- Standards compliance
- Lack of comparative advantage
- Market entry costs
- Structure of value chains
- Lack of labour force skills
- Cumbersome border procedures
- Inability to attract FDI
- Trade restrictions
- Burdensome documentation
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[Bar chart showing constraints and their percentages]
CONTRAINTS:
ACCORDING TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR
CONSTRAINTS: ACCORDING TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR
DEVELOPMENT FINANCE FLOWS: LICs

USD billion (current prices)

- FDI
- Migrant remittances
- Total net ODA
- Total net OOF
DEVELOPMENT FINANCE FLOWS: MICs

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OECD
TRADE POLICY & REGULATIONS

*including AID FOR TRADE FACILITATION*

Commitments, USD billion (2011 constant)

- 2002-05 avg.: 81.8
- 2006-08 avg.: 202.4
- 2009: 339.1
- 2010: 421.9
- 2011: 381.1

- Blue: Trade Facilitation
- Red: Trade Policy and Regulations
AID FOR TRADE: TRADE DEVELOPMENT MARKER

Trade Development marker

USD million (2010 constant)

- 2007: 928
- 2008: 2494
- 2009: 4745
- 2010: 1864
- 2011: 4745

- Principal objective
- Upper bound estimate (principal + significant)
AID FOR TRADE: BY INCOME GROUP

Commitments, USD billion (2011 constant)

- Low-income
- Lower-middle income
- Upper-middle income

2002-05 avg.  2006-08 avg.  2009  2010  2011
EFFECTIVE AID FOR TRADE: PARTNER’S VIEWS

- Infrastructure development support: 68%
- Support for labour skills development: 58%
- Support to improve business climate: 54%
- Trade promotion and market analysis: 45%
- Business development: 42%
- Investment promotion support: 42%
- Support for financial services: 39%
- Direct sectoral support: 35%
- Support for export processing zones: 19%
AID FOR TRADE IMPACTS: LEAD FIRM’S VIEWS

- New product development: 43%
- Better skilled workers: 41%
- New jobs: 37%
- Poverty alleviation: 36%
- Improved environmental performance: 36%
- Higher exports: 33%
- Better working conditions: 31%
- Better infrastructure: 30%
- Cost savings for company: 28%
- Improved health: workers / community: 20%
- Cost savings for consumers: 19%
- No impact: 7%
- Negative impact: 2%
THE WAY FORWARD

- Adapt to changes in trade and development
- Maintain concessional funding
- Leverage aid for ‘investment in trade’
- Expand partnerships with private sector
- Focus in-country discussions, but keep Global Review comprehensive
- Obtain new mandate from 9th WTO MC in Bali
THANK YOU

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

www.oecd.org/dac/aft
www.aid4trade.org