Regional Workshop Promoting Connectivity through Trade Facilitation and Aid for Trade

Overview of 2017 Aft monitoring and evaluation exercise

March 27-28, 2017 Incheon, Korea



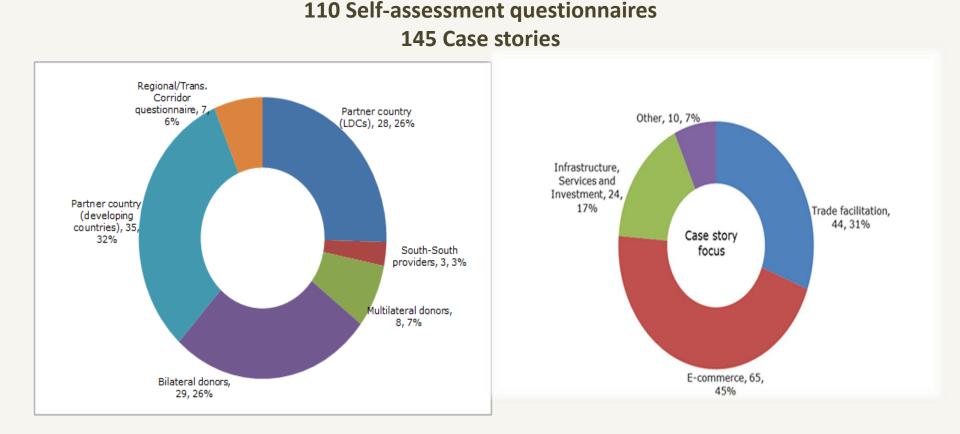
Overview of 2017 Aid for Trade Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise: Aft Work Programme- Promoting Connectivity

- Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) exercise is a core element in the 2016-2017 WTO Aid for Trade (AfT) biennial work programme.
- □ M&E exercise includes:
 - Self assessment questionnaires
 - Case stories
 - Country profiles
 - AfT Financial flows
- Thematic focus
 - □Aid for Trade priorities
 - Trade Facilitation
 - E-commerce
 - □Infrastructure, Services and Investment
- □6th edition of the AfT Global Review 11-13 July, 2017



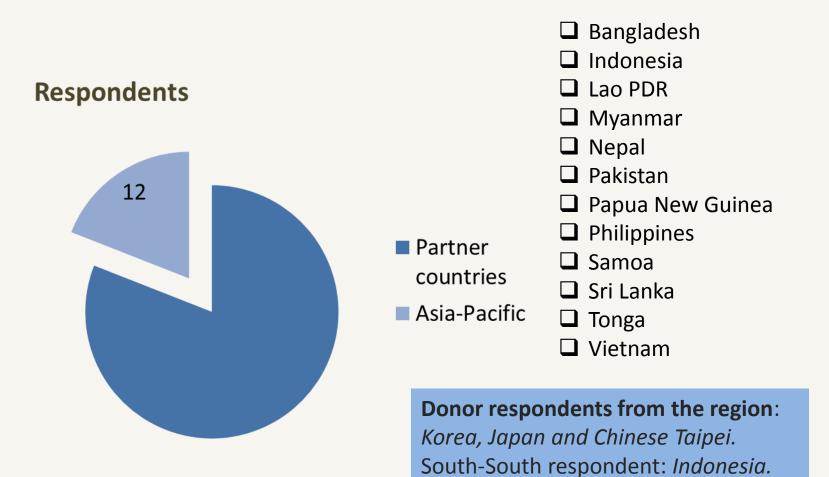


Overview of 2017 Aid for Trade Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise: Promoting Connectivity-Self Assessment Questionnaire



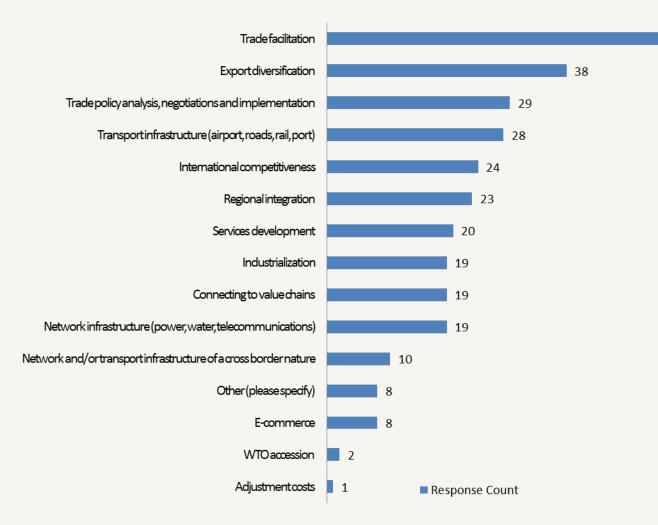


Overview of 2017 Aid for Trade Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise: Promoting Connectivity-Self Assessment Questionnaire





Overview of 2017 Aid for Trade Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise - Partner Countries Aid for Trade Priorities

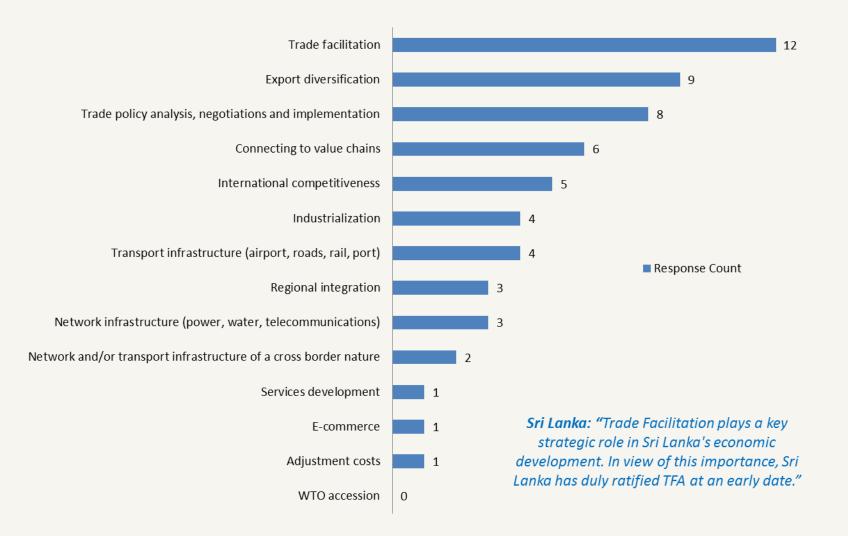


Pakistan: "Pakistan eyes \$U150 billion exports by 2025 under Vision-2025, which requires a paradiam shift in nature and composition of exports by adding value and introducing innovation in existing export regime. Government is simultaneously working on major initiatives on economic integration and regional connectivity to turn Pakistan into a major trade and manufacturing hub in the region. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), TAPI and KASA 1000-MGW are the major projects for economic integration and regional connectivity, which would enormously benefit Pakistan and region."

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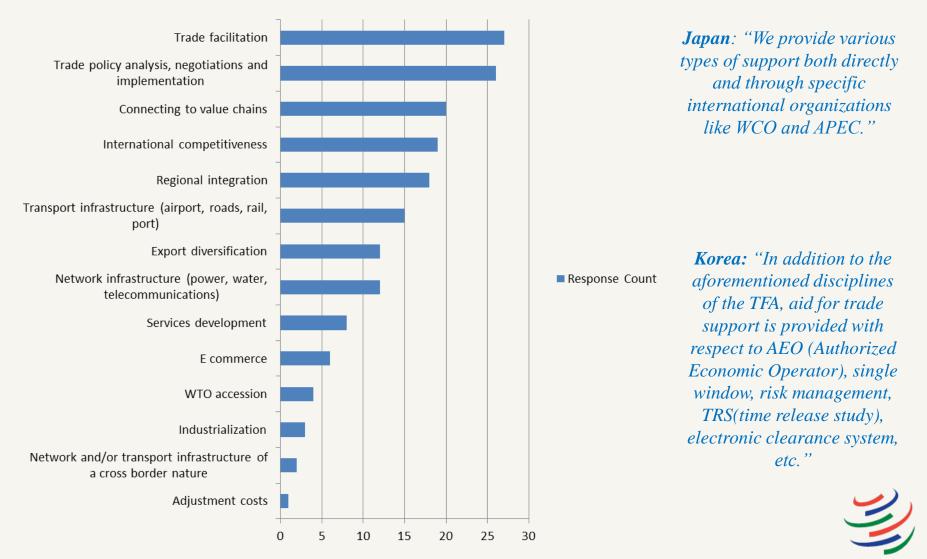


Overview of 2017 Aid for Trade Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise - Asia and the Pacific Aid for Trade Priorities





Overview of 2017 Aid for Trade Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise-Donors Aid for Trade Priorities



Source: OECD/WTO Aid for Trade monitoring exercise (2017).

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Overview of 2017 Aid for Trade Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise Promoting Connectivity- Physical Connectivity and Trade Costs

- "Trade costs matter. They exert a strong influence on trade flows; on who trades what and with whom; on where products are made and services traded; and on the goods and services available to consumers and the prices they pay for them" (2015, OECD/WTO)
- □ The 2016/ 2017 Monitoring exercise extended this analysis to examine:
 - □ Trade facilitation agreement implementation
 - E-commerce
 - □ Services, infrastructure and the SDGs



Overview of 2017 Aid for Trade Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise - Digital Connectivity

□ Intertwines with physical connectivity

Underpins Global Value Chains

Digitally delivered goods and services

Physically delivered goods and services

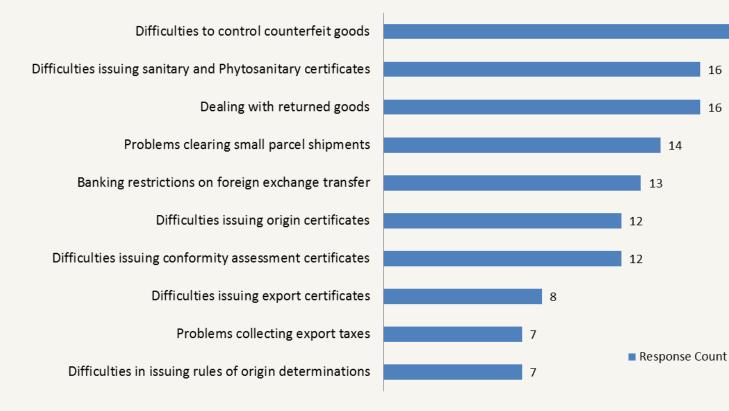


Top 10 issues export challenges that micro, small and medium sized enterprises face in relation to cross-border e-commerce transactions





Challenges the online purchase of goods present to customs and other border authorities





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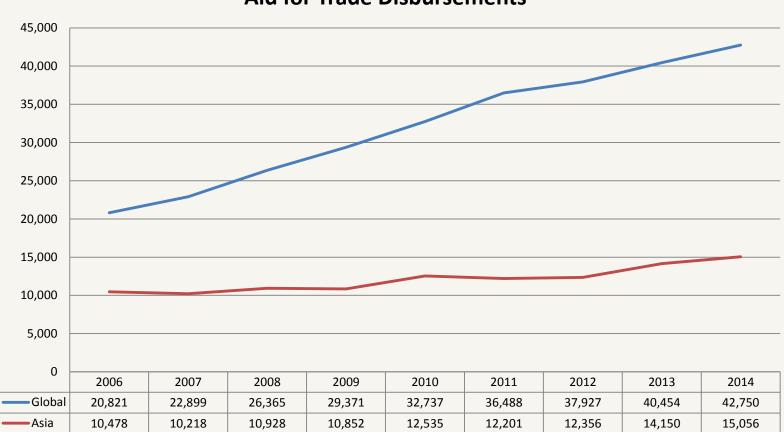
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Challenges the online purchase of goods present to customs and other border authorities- Asia and the Pacific respondents



- In Myanmar, public-private partnerships between customs and private sector operators including customs brokers, economic operators, the international trade supply chain and chambers of commerce has resulted in nationwide buy-in and effective implementation. (CS 125- AsDB)
- The Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific (FA-PT) by UNESCAP Member States (CS 86-UNESCAP) is estimated that implementation of cross-border paperless trade in the region could reduce export costs by 15-30% on average, increasing export potential of the region by US\$257 billion when fully implemented.
- The US-ASEAN Connectivity through Trade and Investment (US-ACTI) project launched a regional single window that connects and integrates national single windows of ASEAN Member States (CS 146-USAID). Since its live launch in 2016, the ASEAN Single Window (ASW) has transmitted data from thousands of certificate of origin documents among the participating countries. US-ACTI is continuing to work with remaining Member States to enter into the ASW, and to add further critical documents to the system.





Aid for Trade Disbursements



Source: OECD-CRS, Creditor Reporting System

USD million (2014 prices)

USD million (2014 prices)



Trade Facilitation Disbursements



Source: OECD-CRS, Creditor Reporting System

Overview of 2017 Aid for Trade Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise- Financing for Development

ODA as a catalyst for private investments

Plus private sector engagement

"Investment in infrastructure with private participation in developing countries totaled US\$29.5 billion in H1 2016." (World Banks, Private participation in infrastructure Database, Global Update for 1st half 2016)

Investment climate reforms

- Top 3 investment climate reforms taken by respondents from Asia and the Pacific in the last 5 years are-
- ✓ Facilitating entry and operations of foreign investors (10)
- ✓ Updating investment policy, regulations and/or strategy (8)
- Reforming an existing investment authority, investment promotion agency (IPA) and/or investment development agency (6)
- Examples public-private initiatives
 - □ Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation
 - □ Global Infrastructure Facility
 - □ The Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG)





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