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
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

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

110 Self-assessment questionnaires
145 Case stories

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

Respondents

- Partner countries
- Asia-Pacific

- Bangladesh
- Indonesia
- Lao PDR
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Pakistan
- Papua New Guinea
- Philippines
- Samoa
- Sri Lanka
- Tonga
- Vietnam

Donor respondents from the region: Korea, Japan and Chinese Taipei. South-South respondent: Indonesia.

Pakistan: “Pakistan eyes $150 billion exports by 2025 under Vision-2025, which requires a paradigm 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.”

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Response Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade facilitation</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export diversification</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecting to value chains</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International competitiveness</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrialization</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional integration</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services development</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-commerce</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment costs</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>WTO accession</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sri Lanka:** “Trade Facilitation plays a key strategic role in Sri Lanka’s economic development. In view of this importance, Sri Lanka has duly ratified TFA at an early date.”

Japan: “We provide various types of support both directly and through specific international organizations like WCO and APEC.”

Korea: “In addition to the aforementioned disciplines of the TFA, aid for trade support is provided with respect to AEO (Authorized Economic Operator), single window, risk management, TRS(time release study), electronic clearance system, etc.”

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
Overview of 2017 Aid for Trade Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Response Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High shipping costs</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High costs of small parcel shipment</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuance and acceptance of sanitary and phytosanitary certificates</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problems with on-line payment systems</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence of, or difficulties in, using electronic single window for customs or border clearance</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficulties accessing third-party payment services</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehousing, storage and packaging difficulties</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuance and acceptance of conformity assessment certificates</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking restrictions on foreign exchange transfer</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuance and acceptance of origin certificates</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overview of 2017 Aid for Trade Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise

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

- Difficulties to control counterfeit goods: 18
- Difficulties issuing sanitary and Phytosanitary certificates: 16
- Dealing with returned goods: 16
- Problems clearing small parcel shipments: 14
- Banking restrictions on foreign exchange transfer: 13
- Difficulties issuing origin certificates: 12
- Difficulties issuing conformity assessment certificates: 12
- Difficulties issuing export certificates: 8
- Problems collecting export taxes: 7
- Difficulties in issuing rules of origin determinations: 7

Overview of 2017 Aid for Trade Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise

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

- Difficulties to control counterfeit goods
- Dealing with returned goods
- Problems clearing small parcel shipments
- Difficulties issuing conformity assessment certificates
- Difficulties issuing sanitary and Phytosanitary certificates
- Difficulties issuing origin certificates
- Difficulties issuing export certificates
- Banking restrictions on foreign exchange transfer
- Problems collecting export taxes
- Difficulties in issuing rules of origin determinations

Overview of 2017 Aid for Trade Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise- Case Stories

- 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.

Overview of 2017 Aid for Trade Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise

USD million (2014 prices)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>20,821</td>
<td>22,899</td>
<td>26,365</td>
<td>29,371</td>
<td>32,737</td>
<td>36,488</td>
<td>37,927</td>
<td>40,454</td>
<td>42,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>10,478</td>
<td>10,218</td>
<td>10,928</td>
<td>10,852</td>
<td>12,535</td>
<td>12,201</td>
<td>12,356</td>
<td>14,150</td>
<td>15,056</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OECD-CRS, Creditor Reporting System
Overview of 2017 Aid for Trade Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise

Trade Facilitation Disbursements

USD million (2014 prices)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Global</th>
<th>Asia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
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<td>501</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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