

AID FOR TRADE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

PROMOTING CONNECTIVITY FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

Cyn-Young Park

Director
Regional Cooperation and Integration Division
Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department
Asian Development Bank

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Key Messages

- Aid for trade flows account for about 40% of total official development assistance to Asia in 2015. Globally, Asia is amongst the largest recipients of AfT.
- Fast growing e-commerce presents abundant growth opportunities for the region.
- Aid targeted at tradable services sectors can be an important catalyst in promoting inclusive economic growth and structural transformation.
- Promoting connectivity is a priority to expand trade in services and achieve inclusive growth in geographically challenged economies of Asia and the Pacific.
- AfT should target further improving infrastructure, building an enabling policy and regulatory environment to advance growth in services trade, and promote the integration of geographically challenged economies into regional and global markets.

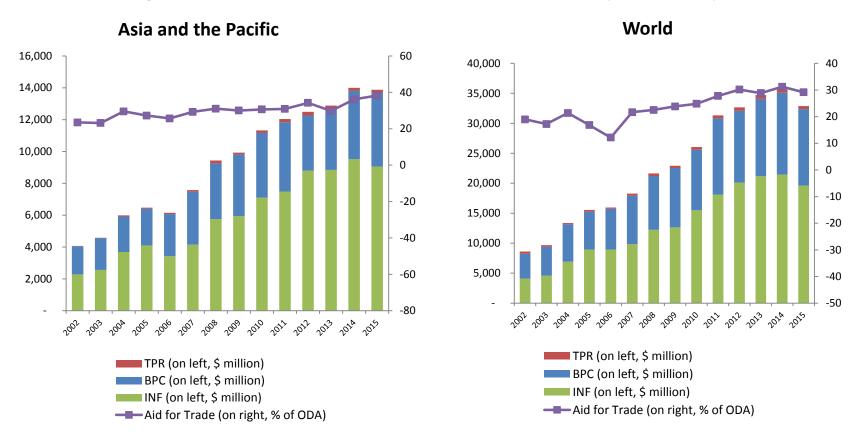






AfT flows to Asia and the Pacific have been growing steadily

Official Development Assistance and Aid for Trade, 2002–2015 (\$ million, %)



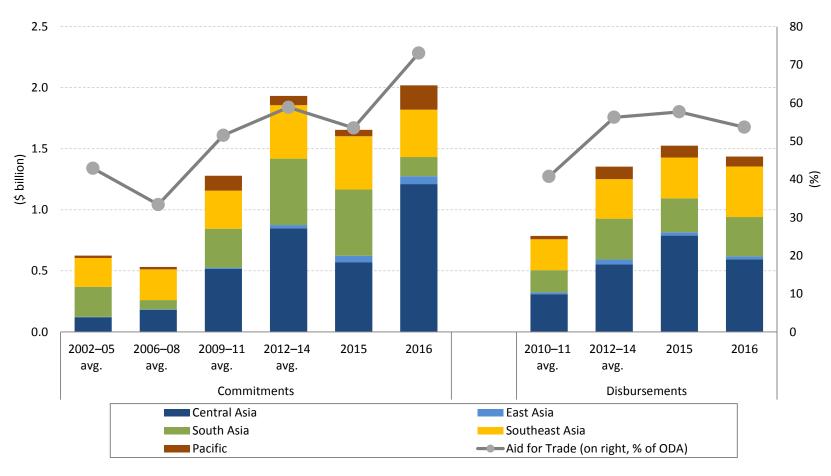
 $\label{eq:oda} \mathsf{ODA} = \mathsf{Official} \ \mathsf{Development} \ \mathsf{Assistance}.$

Note: Total aid for trade (AfT) is the sum of INF (aid for infrastructure), BPC (aid for building productive capacity) and TPR (trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment).

Source: ADB calculations using data from OECD. Creditor Reporting System. http://www.oecd.org/ (accessed April 2017).



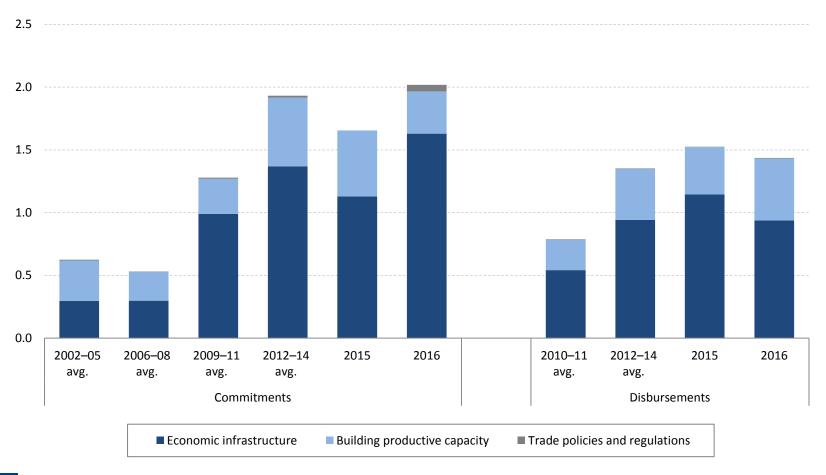
ADB's Aid-for-Trade Contribution by Subregion, 2002–2016



Source: ADB calculations using data from OECD. Creditor Reporting System (accessed 25 January 2018).



ADB's Aid-for-Trade Contribution by Category, 2002–2016 (\$ billion)





Source: ADB calculations using data from OECD. Creditor Reporting System (accessed 25 January 2018).



Aid for trade enhances trade performance and helps reduce the burden of trade costs

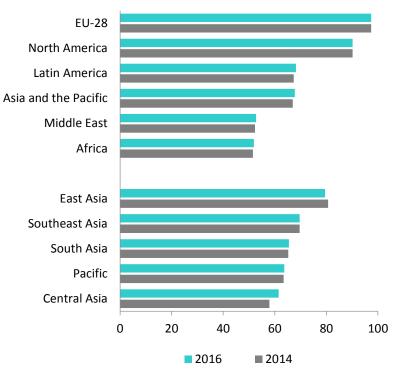




Reducing trade costs remains a priority



Distance to 'Best Performer Frontier' in Trading Across Borders by Region and Asia's Subregions, 2014 and 2016



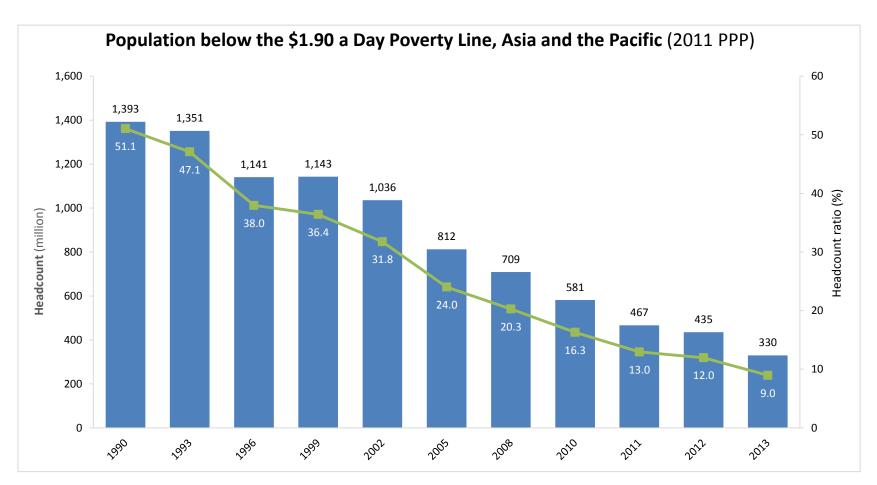
Note: Asia includes developing economies only. Source: ADB calculations using data from World Bank. *Doing Business* Database. http://doingbusiness.org (accessed March 2017).







Trade can deliver inclusive growth and quality jobs



Source: ADB estimaes using World Bank. PovcalNet Database. http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/home.aspx (accessed 4 October 2016).



"Evidence is compelling that participation in global value chains generate more jobs for women"









"AfT can support targeted policies that increase opportunities for women"











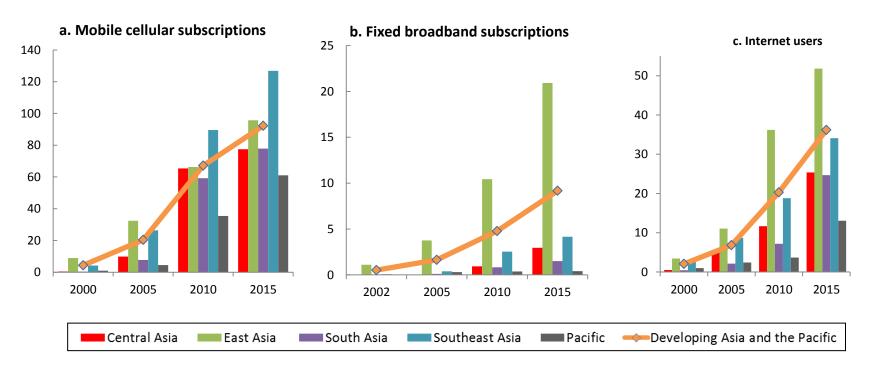
Fast growing e-commerce presents abundant growth opportunities for Asia and the Pacific





Technology can be leveraged to improve inclusiveness of trade-driven growth

Internet Users and Mobile Cellular and Fixed Broadband Subscriptions in Asia and the Pacific, 2000–2015 (per 100 people)



Note: For fixed broadband subscriptions, 2002 reported the required (earliest year) data for the largest number of constituent countries in each subregion. Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators. http://www.data.worldbank.org (accessed April 2017).



In order to unlock the potential of service trade and e-commerce in the region, it is imperative to take on the following measures:



✓ Institute legal, regulatory and institutional reforms



✓ Intensify regional efforts to modernize and harmonize regulations.



✓ Boost market access by removing barriers to digital trade.



Improve the availability and quality of connectivity infrastructure



✓ Close data gaps and limitations



Mainstreaming gender into ICT initiatives can promote women's entrepreneurial activities

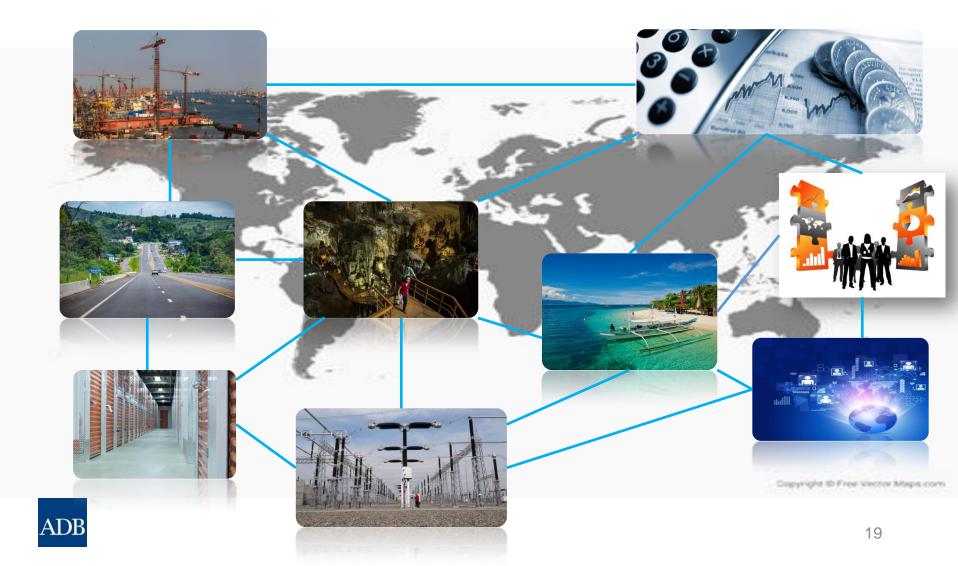




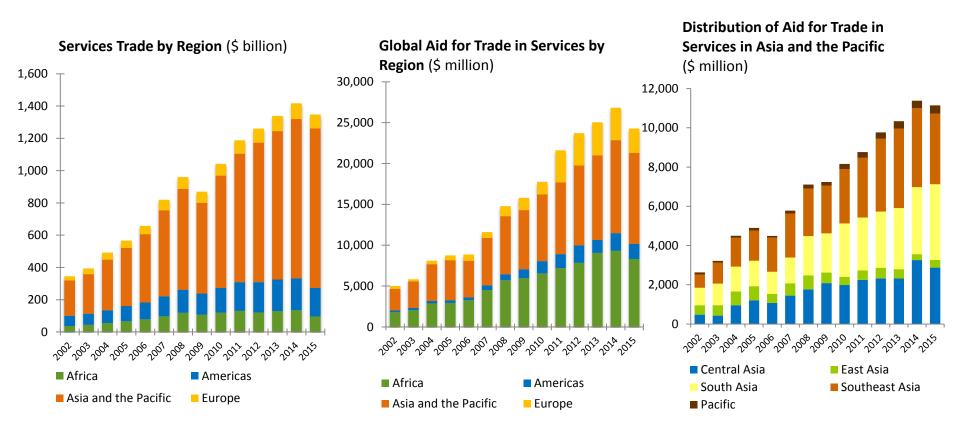




"Aid targeted at tradable services sectors can be an important catalyst in promoting inclusive economic growth and structural transformation."



Asia takes the lion's share of services AfT



Note: Services AfT include six aggregate sectors: transport and storage; communications; energy; banking and finance; business and other services; tourism. Source: ADB calculations using data from OECD. Creditor Reporting System. http://www.oecd.org/ (accessed April 2017). UNComtrade. https://comtrade.un.org/ (accessed June 2017).

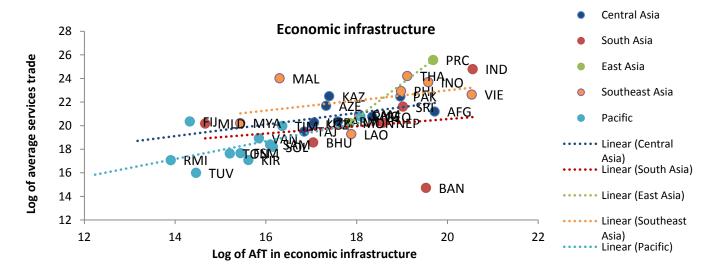


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Targeted AfT can boost trade in services

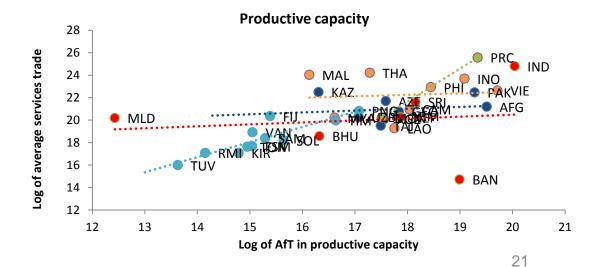
Services Trade and AfT: Asia and the Pacific (average 2002–2015)

"Aid that enhances economic infrastructure and boosts productive capacity is positively correlated with services trade across the region."



"Empirical analysis shows a significant impact of AfT on services trade across all subregions, most pronounced for **South Asia** and **Southeast Asia**."





Integrated and coherent policies—together with more trade liberalization and regulatory reform—are critical for services trade









Small size and remoteness are key bottlenecks to trade for Pacific countries

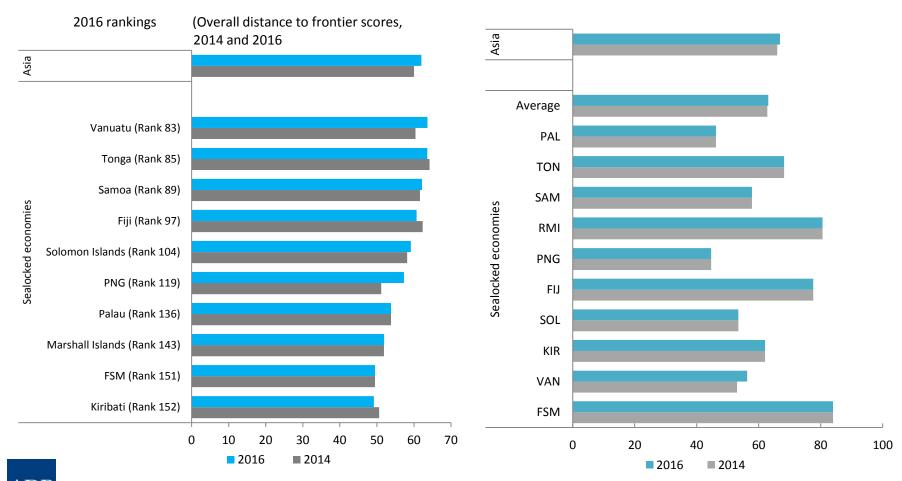




Improving the business environment and reducing trade costs remain as priorities

Ease of Doing Business Rankings (out of 190)

Distance to Frontier in the Ease of Trading Across Borders



Note: Asia refers to developing Asia.

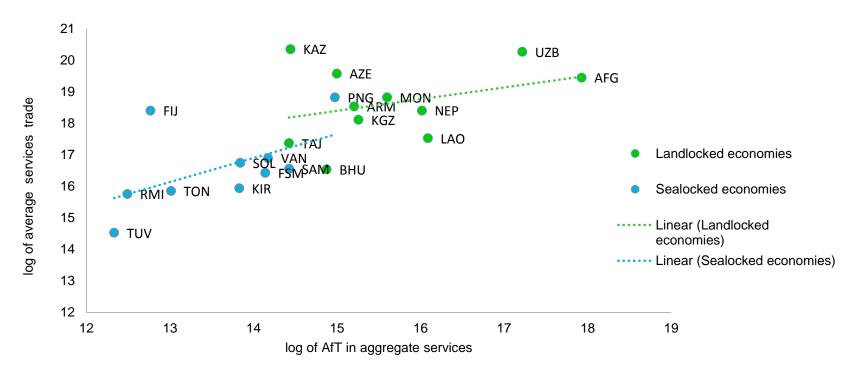
Source: World Bank. Doing Business Database (accessed March 2017).

Aid for trade promotes growth and trade in services in geographically challenged economies...

... with the most pronounced impact on tourism services for sealocked economies

Mean services trade and AfT: aggregate services

(geographically challenged economies, 2002-2014)





Sealocked economies can benefit from developing their tourism industries.

Some of the crucial actions for this include:

- establishing tourism linkages with the local economy
- enhancing tourism management capacity through institutional and human capacity development
- tapping private sector resources
- pursuing regional integration strategies









Policy Prescriptions

AfT should target

(i) further improving infrastructure



(ii) building an enabling policy and regulatory environment to advance growth in trade in services



(iii) promote the integration of geographically challenged economies into regional and global markets

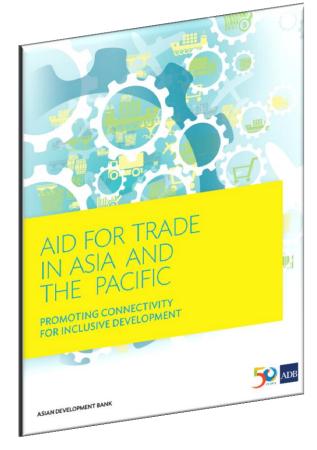




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