“Promoting Trade, Inclusiveness and Connectivity for Sustainable Development”

Global Review 2017 – in numbers

- 111 questionnaires
- 145 case stories
- A flagship report with 8 author organizations
- 4 regional reports
- 55 sessions, 1,500 participants
- 2.7 million social media views
- All information publicly available on WTO website
Digital connectivity

- Digital connectivity intertwines physical connectivity
- Digital divide is a market access one too
- Lack of digital connectivity reinforces economic isolation
- Digital divide characteristics: rural, MSMEs, gender
- Accessible and affordable connections needed
- Positive supply and demand measures available
- Key role of services’ trade policies
Aid for Trade & Financing for Development

- National connectivity plans – WSIS
- European External Investment Plan
- Working with the private sector
- Investment facilitation ideas & proposals
- Investment remains a thorny issue at WTO
Trade facilitation

- Border delays also obstruct ecommerce – particularly for MSMEs
- Digitalization of customs processes supports efficient clearance
- Evidence of mainstreaming of trade facilitation by developing countries and their development partners
- Positive impacts of support programmes

22 February 2017
Legal entry into force of the TFA
Empowerment

• Female entrepreneurs face an additional range of obstacles as compared to their male peers

• Access to a digital connection is a necessary, but not a sufficient condition for ecommerce

• Positive news on mainstreaming:
  • 34 donor M&E respondents indicated that gender empowerment features in their AfT programmes
  • All developing country M&E respondents believe that AfT can make a contribution to women’s economic empowerment

• Strong link between poor connectivity (physical/digital) and poverty, the burden of which falls disproportionately on women and girls.
Pacific Events at the Fifth Global Review

- Context: 5GR “Reducing Trade Costs for Sustainable, Inclusive Growth”
- The Pacific region has the highest nature-caused trade costs
- Session 6: Reducing Trade Costs in Asia Pacific
  - Mere Falameka, Ambassador, Representative of the Pacific Islands Forum to the WTO
  - Marokon Alilee, Director General, Ministry of Tourism, Trade, Commerce and Ni-Vanuatu Business, Vanuatu
- Session 8: Access to cooperation for SVEs through AfT (Lautafi Fio Selafi Purcell, Minister for Public Enterprises, Samoa)
- Side Event 23: Discovering the Pacific Trade Potential (EIF, PIFS, Australia, WTO)
- Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands also contributed to discussion.
Pacific Events at the 2017 Global Review

  • Tuifa’Asisina Misa Lisati Leleisiuao Palemene, Associate Minister of Commerce, Industry and Labour, Samoa

• Session 27: Development Hub: “Hack the Pacific: Bringing the Hackathon to Aid for Trade”. Organizer: Mission of Australia to the World Trade Organization
  • Robyn Ekstrom, Pacific Island Forum Secretariat
Aid for Trade Flows to the Pacific Region

AfT Disbursements to Oceania
(in million US$, 2015 constant)

Fiji
Papua New Guinea
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Timor-Leste
Tonga
Vanuatu
Aid for Trade Flows to the Pacific Region

- Over the period 2006-2015
  - US$ 3.39 bn ODA disbursed to Oceania (or 1.2% of US$ 275 bn total)
  - US$ 0.66 bn OOF disbursed to Oceania (or 0.3% of US$ 245 bn total)

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Aid for Trade Flows to the Pacific Region

Oceania AfT Recipients (Disbursements for 2006-2015)

In million US$, 2015 constant

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Disbursements (million US$)</th>
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WTO OMC
Aid for Trade Flows to the Pacific Region

Aid for Trade Disbursements to Oceania per Donor (2006-2015)

In million US$, 2015 constant

Total disbursements: US$ 3.39bn

- Australia: 1044, 31%
- Japan: 620, 18%
- New Zealand: 462, 14%
- EU: 287, 8%
- World Bank: 272, 8%
- Other donors: 708, 21%

Aid for Trade Disbursements to Oceania per Donor (2006-2015)
Aid for Trade Flows to the Pacific Region

AfT Disbursements to Oceania by Category (2006-2015)

- **Economic Infrastructure**: 2104.7 (62%)
- **Building Productive Capacity**: 1177.0 (35%)
- **Trade Policy & Regulations**: 110.1 (3%)
- **Trade-related Adjustment**: 0.3 (0%)
Aid for Trade Flows to the Pacific Region


In US$ million, 2015 constant

- Road transport: 28%
- Water transport: 13%
- Energy policy and administrative management: 4%
- Solar energy: 5%
- Business support services & institutions: 6%
- Fishery development: 6%
- Fishing policy and admin. management: 6%
- Air transport: 7%
- Transport policy & administrative management: 13%
- Other sectors: 12%
Where next?

Issues

• Changing trade and aid landscape
• 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
• LDC participation in multilateral trade

Process

• Ministerial conference
• New work programme for 2018-19
Supporting Economic Empowerment and Inclusive Sustainable Development through Aid for Trade

Elements of economic empowerment to be:

- Youth
- Women
- MSMEs

Focus aligns with 2019 UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

Other areas of work programme focus:

- Digital connectivity and skills
- Sustainable development and access to energy
More than half the world's population is under the age of 30.

Almost 1.1 billion young job-seekers are expected to enter the employment market between 2012-20.

Young people aged 15 to 24 years disproportionately more affected by unemployment than their adult counterparts.

Research suggests that young women are badly affected by youth unemployment.

High-growth firms in developing countries tend to play a disproportionately large role in job creation. Such firms tend to be small in size (less than ten employees) and young in existence (i.e. less than ten years old).
Supporting Economic Empowerment and Inclusive Sustainable Development through Aid for Trade

• Unprecedented speed of technical change in the global economy
• Skills are an area Global Review identified as critical
• Digital skills are a foundational element for participation in e-commerce
Supporting Economic Empowerment and Inclusive Sustainable Development through Aid for Trade

• Pursuing structural transformation and export diversification in the context of the transition to green economy.

• SDG 7 that relates to ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

• Access to electricity highlighted as a major constraint for digital connectivity.

• Energy generation is also one of the largest items in Aid-for-Trade (AfT) spending by development partners.
Supporting Economic Empowerment and Inclusive Sustainable Development through Aid for Trade

- Overview of AfT achievements
- Discussion of monitoring methodology and frequency of Global Reviews.
- Next Global Review planned mid-2019