

CHAPTER 9

EMERGING LESSONS FROM AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

*Contributed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation
and Development*

Abstract: *This chapter examines how donors are taking into account gender perspectives in aid for trade, as women's economic empowerment is one of the key drivers of sustainable development. It introduces data showing that donors have been increasing gender-responsive aid for trade. At the same time, there is scope for improvement, particularly in sectors such as transport, energy, finance and business, mining and industry, where the proportion of gender-responsive aid is low. Good examples by a few donors are therefore highlighted to provide lessons to others that are facing challenges in taking account of gender perspectives in these areas. They reveal that many projects entail training of women as government officials or as project beneficiaries, particularly for income generation. Other activities include studies or development of project designs that are gender-responsive in the particular area. Given the Joint Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment, donors need to build the evidence base, establish an adequate monitoring and evaluation system, and ensure accountability towards women's economic empowerment.*

CONTEXT

Women's economic empowerment has been recognised as one of the key drivers of sustainable development and gender equality (Ferrant 2011; Cuberes, Teigner 2016; Gonzalez et al 2015; Ostry et al 2014; World Bank 2012; Knowles et al 2002). Studies indicate that if women have more control over household resources, it leads to greater investment in health and education. Furthermore, it results in higher and more sustainable levels of growth. In this respect, while the Beijing Platform for Action in 1995 promoted women's economic empowerment, it encouraged progress in developed and developing countries alike (see Box 9.1). On the other hand, Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 3 that targeted "gender equality and empower women", was mainly about developing countries and focused on education, particularly to increase the primary school enrolment rates for girls.

Partially as a reaction to the limited scope of MDG 3, as well as the development community's increased understanding of the positive impact of women's economic empowerment on development outcomes, the 2030 Agenda's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 expands the scope to "achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls" (Mason, King 2001; Morrison et al 2007; World Bank 2012; UN 2015; WEF 2015). For example, it raises the need to, *inter alia*, give women land ownership and access to financial services, enhance their use of information and communications technology (ICT), address unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of infrastructure, and strengthen policies and legislation to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Other targets that address women's empowerment includes SDG 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth, which refers to productive employment, decent work for women, and sex-disaggregated data.

Box 9.1. Beijing Platform for Action 1995 "Women in the Economy"

The Beijing Platform for Action 1995 included "Women in the Economy" which commits states to:

- Promote women's economic rights and independence, including access to employment, appropriate working conditions and control over economic resources. Example: *"Enact and enforce legislation to guarantee the rights of women and men to equal pay for equal work or work of equal value"*.
- Facilitate women's equal access to resources, employment, markets and trade. Example: *"Pay special attention to women's needs when disseminating market, trade and resource information and provide appropriate training in these fields"*.
- Provide business services, training and access to markets, information and technology, particularly to low-income women. Example: *"Create non-discriminatory support services, including investment funds for women's businesses, and target women, particularly low-income women, in trade promotion programmes"*
- Strengthen women's economic capacity and commercial networks. Example: *"Provide business services, including marketing and trade information, product design and innovation, technology transfer and quality, to women's business enterprises, including those in export sectors of the economy"*.
- Eliminate occupational segregation and all forms of employment discrimination. Example: *"Increase efforts to close the gap between women's and men's pay, take steps to implement the principle of equal remuneration for equal work of equal value by strengthening legislation, including compliance with international labour laws and standards, and encourage job evaluation schemes with gender-neutral criteria."*
- Promote harmonisation of work and family responsibilities for women and men. Example *"Improve the development of, and access to, technologies that facilitate occupational as well as domestic work, encourage self-support, generate income, transform gender-prescribed roles within the productive process and enable women to move out of low-paying jobs"*.

Source: Adapted from Beijing Platform for Action (1995) <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/economy.htm>

More recently in 2016, the High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment, convened by the UN Secretary-General, laid out measures to accelerate women's economic empowerment, recognising it as a cornerstone of the SDGs and critical to achieving gender equality (UN Women 2018). They include, *inter alia*: sharing the burden of unpaid care work; ensuring women's access to financial services, new technology, and justice; changing practices in employment; and ratifying key international agreements on the rights of women workers, especially in the informal sector and domestic work.

Despite these global commitments, however, women continue to face barriers to participate in the paid economy, leading to poorer outcomes than men across many key economic indicators. Particularly in developing countries, women still account for a large part of vulnerable and informal employment (ILO 2018). They often have less access to land, finance, agricultural machinery and production technologies than men, contributing to gender gaps in income and productivity (Palacios-López, Ramón López 2015; Asian Development Bank 2018; World Bank 2015a and 2015b; Sahay 2018; ILO 2016). Women working in the informal sector can face even more challenges, for instance, in access to loans from formal financial institutions (Osondu et al 2015; Kasseeah, Tandrayen-Ragoobur, 2015). Furthermore, women are responsible for a significant share of unpaid care and domestic work, which includes time-consuming tasks such as fetching water and labour intensive cooking, leaving them less time to engage in paid activities, training and education (OECD 2019a). Women are also concentrated in lower paid sectors (UN 2016).

Closing these gender gaps could lead to poverty reduction and other positive returns for women, their families and communities, for example, by increasing agricultural outputs and improving female and child health and education outcomes (World Bank 2012, 2015a). Investments in infrastructure in particular can support women's involvement in paid activities by facilitating movement with improved and safe transportation, or freeing up time spent on unpaid activities such as collecting fuel when modern energy sources are made available (World Bank 2012).

In this context, trade can potentially bring benefits to women. For example, aside from increased income, new jobs for women in the manufacturing sector had positive effects on women's bargaining power within households. In particular, export oriented textile and clothing production provided greater independence and enhanced decision-making power over the distribution of household resources for many women (Korinek 2005). Similarly, the arrival of the garment industry, where women are often over-represented, had positive spill-overs in other areas such as education, i.e., increasing the likelihood of girls attending school (Heath, Mobarak 2015). Agro-food value chains can also benefit women if businesses pay attention to gender issues in enforcing labour standards and when they are given access to labour saving technology and trainings to improve their skills (IFC 2016; FAO, ILO, IFAD 2010; World Bank, Government of Liberia 2010). Other studies show that trade expansion can reduce gender inequality if an appropriate mix and sequence of trade and other economic policies is implemented (Elson et al 2007).

At the same time, as women are not a homogeneous group, the impacts of trade differ on women, depending on their, *inter alia*, location, socio-economic status, education level, and disability. Therefore, as the Beijing Platform for Action underlined¹, special attention needs to be paid to possible unintended negative impacts of trade liberalisation on certain groups of women. For example, poor quality jobs for low skilled workers in unsafe environments may affect women negatively, including by increasing their exposure to violence. This can be exacerbated by the pressure of international competition (UN Women 2015). Increased imports due to trade liberalisation in agriculture can be a detriment to women who work in small-scale farming. For some higher skilled export industries, men's employment may rise more where there are significant gender gaps in education (Korinek 2005). Even where trade opens employment opportunities for women, their total workload may increase if the time needed for their unpaid care and domestic work remains the same (Çagatay 2001). In some countries, discriminatory laws and social norms curtail women's access to finance, new technology, and knowledge on marketing – making it difficult to take full advantage of the new opportunities created by trade liberalisation (World Bank 2018).

In this respect, aid for trade can enhance economic opportunities for women to participate in export and import activities, such as micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs), and thereby contribute to their economic empowerment² (Kimm Gnanon 2019). Aid for trade can also address impediments to trade, such as lack of infrastructure, and prevent women from being negatively impacted from export activities, including poor labour conditions and low wages (ILO 2017). Particularly since the establishment of the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade in 2006, there has been an acknowledgement of the need to take into account the “gender perspective” and of the overall goal of sustainable development. Thus taking account of the gender perspective was established as one of the guiding principles of the Task Force (WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade 2006).

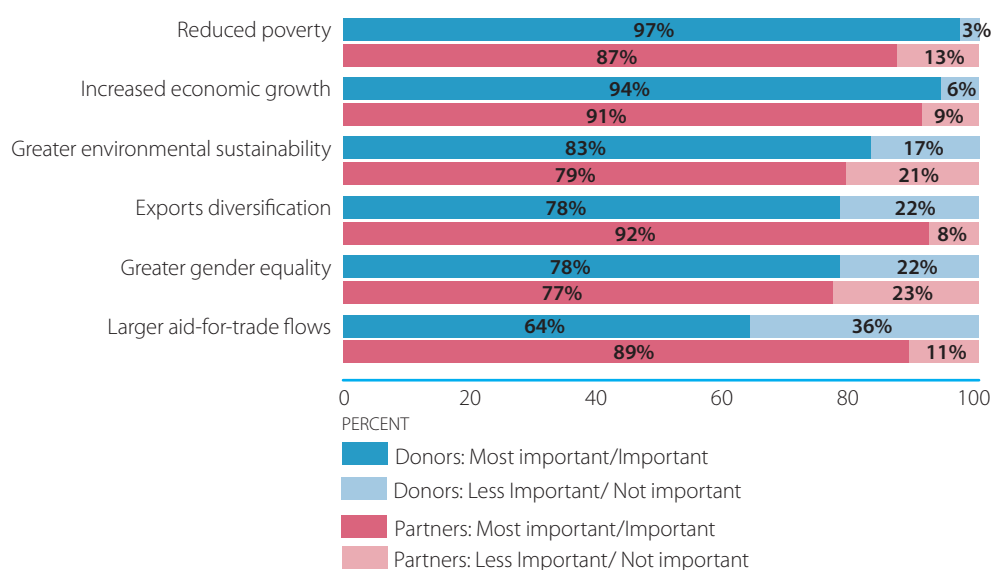
Furthermore, in 2017, a Joint Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment, adopted in the margin of the Buenos Aires WTO Ministerial Conference, acknowledged that “inclusive trade policies can contribute to advancing gender equality and women's economic empowerment”. The declaration listed a number of recommendations³, which includes the need to ensure that aid for trade supports tools and knowledge for analysing, designing and implementing more gender-responsive trade policies. The Task Force is required to report to the WTO on progress in implementing the recommendations of the Joint Declaration in 2020.

ASSESSING INCORPORATION OF GENDER PERSPECTIVES IN AID FOR TRADE

Views on the importance of gender dimensions in aid for trade

In this context, the Aid for Trade Initiative's bi-annual Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) exercises from 2011 to 2019 have been taking stock of gender dimensions, including the integration of gender perspectives and women's economic empowerment by donors and partner countries. The M&E 2019 shows that the majority of donors that responded considered women's economic empowerment in aid for trade as a priority. At the same time, Korea, Latvia and Portugal were unsure and Czech Republic, France and Hungary did not consider it as a priority (OECD-WTO 2019). Furthermore, the M&E 2011 showed that most donors considered greater gender equality as an “important” objective in aid for trade, although Norway was the only donor that responded that it was the “most important” objective. At the same time, greater gender equality was the penultimate lowest in terms of importance among several objectives (see Figure 9.1). As for partner countries, among those that responded, the M&E 2011⁴ showed that greater gender equality was the least important among the goals that they wanted to achieve through aid for trade – lower than greater environmental sustainability, reduced poverty, increased economic growth, and export diversification (OECD-WTO 2011).

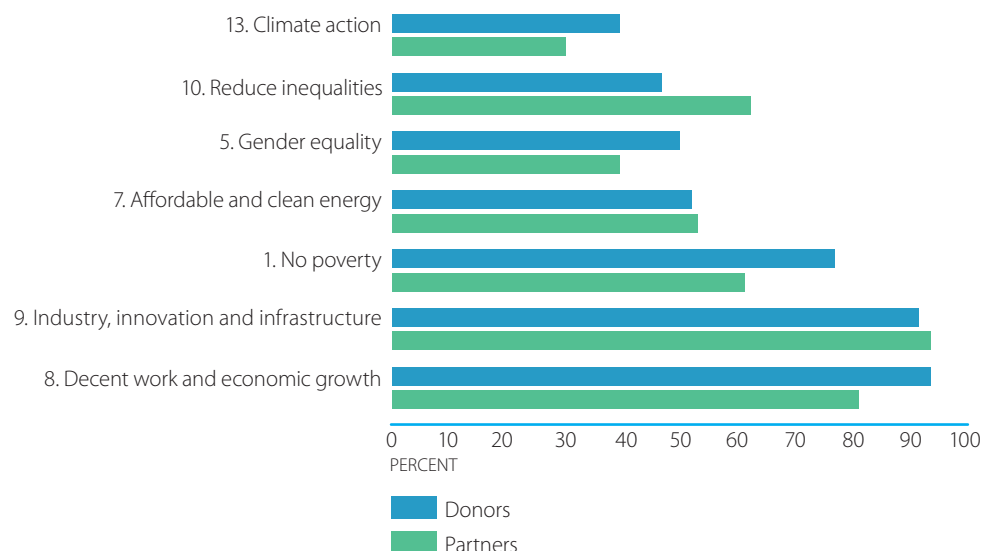
Moreover, the M&E 2017 reflected that only 48% of responded donors considered that aid for trade will contribute to SDG 5 on gender equality and women's empowerment (See figure 9.2) (OECD-WTO 2017). Although this was higher than SDG 13 on climate action, it was much lower than SDG 10 on reduced inequalities, SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth, and SDG 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure. On the other hand, donors' expectation of aid for trade to contribute to SDG 5 was still higher than that of the partner countries at 38%. This is despite developing countries acknowledging in the Buenos Aires Declaration that, recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, inclusive trade policies can contribute to advancing gender equality and women's economic empowerment, which has a positive impact on economic growth and poverty reduction. Furthermore, there are some developing countries that are making important efforts to support women's economic empowerment⁵.

Figure 9.1. Main goals donors and partner countries want to achieve through aid for trade

Source: OECD-WTO (2011), aid-for-trade monitoring exercise 2011 (questionnaires)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933953964>

The M&E exercises might be reflecting the views of the civil servants who responded to the questionnaires without necessarily representing a consolidated view of the government. The lower priority and expectations by partner countries could be based on their limited perception of women as economic agents and the unawareness of potential positive impacts of aid for trade for women, due perhaps to their gender bias, as well as the lack of communication or insufficient presentation of evidence on the part of donors. Thus the donor community could face a challenge in promoting women's economic empowerment as they work to align their investments with partner countries' priorities, as called for in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) and Busan Partnership Agreement (2011) and implemented by the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation.

Figure 9.2. Views on aid-for-trade contribution to the SDGs

Source: OECD-WTO (2017), aid-for-trade monitoring exercise 2017 (questionnaires)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933953983>

BOX 9.2. The Gender Marker

The OECD tracks aid in support of gender equality and women's rights using DAC Gender Marker – a qualitative statistical tool to record aid activities that target gender equality as a policy objective. It is based on a three-point scoring system:

Principal (Score 2) means that gender equality is the main objective of the project and is fundamental in its design and expected results. The project would not have been undertaken without this objective.

Significant (Score 1) means that gender equality is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the project. The gender equality objective must be explicit in the project documentation and cannot be implicit or assumed. The project, in addition to other objectives, is designed to have a positive impact on advancing gender equality or the empowerment of women. Minimum criteria are:

- Gender analysis of the project has been conducted.
- Findings from this gender analysis have informed the design of the project.
- Presence of at least one explicit gender equality objective backed by at least one gender-specific indicator.
- Data and indicators are disaggregated by sex where applicable.
- Commitment to monitor and report on the gender equality results achieved by the project in the evaluation phase.

Not targeted (Score 0) means that the project has been screened against the Gender Marker but has not been found to target gender equality.

In this report, the term “gender marked aid” refers to Official Development Finance (Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows) scored either 1 (significant) or 2 (principal). The Gender Marker is used here as a proxy to examine the sectors where donors are taking into account gender perspectives in adhering to the guiding principle by the Task Force on Aid for Trade mentioned above. In this context, the Gender Marker is mostly used as a tool to filter projects instead of analysing the quantity *per se*, particularly as the DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET)⁸ has recently carried out a study on amounts of aid to support women's economic empowerment (OECD 2018)⁹. Furthermore, this chapter focuses on women's economic empowerment, in accordance with the theme of the 2019 Aid for Trade Review, rather than assessing donor efforts to reduce and measure gender inequality, although the latter is strongly related to women's economic empowerment and is key to sustainable development.

Given the relatively low levels of aid to gender equality in aid for trade and even lower levels of dedicated funding (Score 2) (1% in 2016-17), the GENDERNET encourages donors to increase dedicated funding for gender equality and women's empowerment, particularly in the aid for trade sectors where it has remained consistently low. Increasing investments in these areas will be essential to achieving SDG 5, particularly Target 5.4 which focuses on unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services and infrastructure, and Goal 8 which promotes women's productive employment. This is backed by growing evidence from donors on the limits of gender mainstreaming to address the underlying power imbalances that drive gender equality and curtail women's empowerment. For example, a recent review of Switzerland found that gender specific projects were 73% effective in promoting gender equality while projects that included gender as a cross-cutting theme were only 31% effective (FDFA of Switzerland 2018). Thus, gender mainstreaming should be combined with other efforts to address gender-based discrimination and inequality, such as challenging discriminatory social norms, including engaging with men and boys to address power imbalances that can hold back women's economic empowerment.

The Handbook on the OECD-DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker provides more information on how members should apply the Gender Marker. The OECD is working with donors to ensure consistent reporting and comparability.

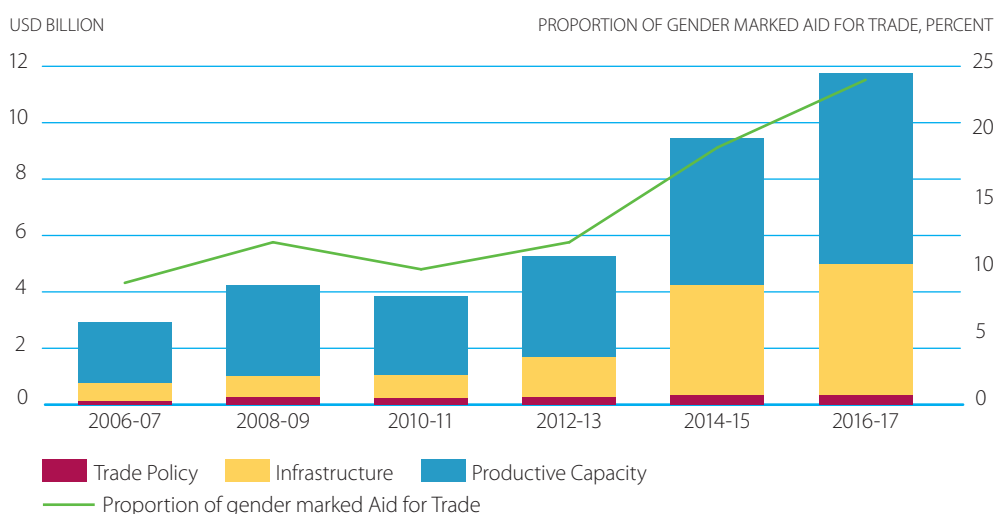
Source: Adapted from FDFA of Switzerland (2018), OECD DAC Network on Gender Equality (2016)

Trends in incorporating gender perspectives in aid for trade

In view of the above results from the M&E exercises, bilateral and multilateral donors have nevertheless steadily increased gender-responsive aid for trade, as measured by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Gender Equality Policy Marker (Gender Marker) (see Box 9.2 and Figure 9.3). Based on the data, total amount of commitments⁶ in aid for trade that have been marked with the Gender Marker – both as a Significant Objective and Principal Objective – rose from USD 3 billion per year on average in 2006-07 to USD 12 billion per year in 2016-17. In particular, there was a rapid surge in gender marked amounts in aid for trade between 2012-13 and 2014-15, mostly due to Japan's eightfold increase in gender-responsive aid for trade, especially in sectors like transport. This is significant progress since, for many years, bilateral and multilateral donors were more likely to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment in the social sectors⁷.

Moreover, the increase applied not only to the absolute volume, but also to the proportion of aid for trade that was gender-responsive, which grew from 9% on average in 2006-07 to 24% on average in 2016-17. The aggregate growth was due to the increase of proportions in practically every donor's aid for trade, which was in line with the overall rising trend of gender marking by DAC members in total aid – including sectors that are not considered aid for trade, such as health and education. Notably, aside from Japan, Finland steadily increased its share of gender marked aid for trade from 12% in 2012-13 to 43% in 2016-17, as did Ireland from 47% to 86%.

Figure 9.3. Trends in Gender Marked Aid for Trade (USD billion, 2016 constant)



Note: ODA and Other Official Flows. Only DAC members due to data availability

Source: OECD-DAC: aid activity database (2019)

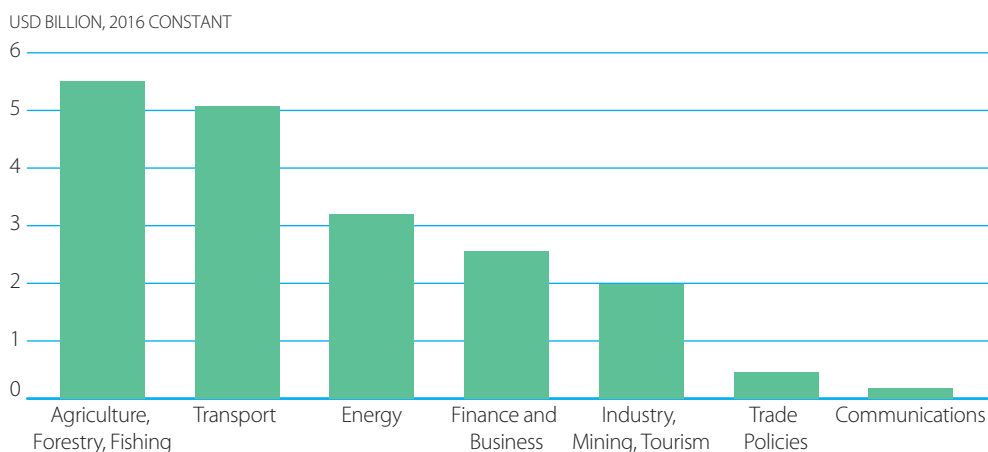
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933954002>

In the Aid for Trade Initiative, relevant sectors are grouped into three major categories: Trade Policy, Economic Infrastructure, and Productive Capacity¹⁰. The distribution of gender marked aid for trade in the three categories remained the same over the decade, with the most going to Productive Capacity, and the least going to Trade Policy. However, Economic Infrastructure rose seven times – predominantly due to Japan's increase – and Productive Capacity rose three times, while Trade Policy only doubled in ten years. The share of gender marked Trade Policy among the three categories is small as most projects are usually lower cost technical assistance. In contrast, Economic Infrastructure – which includes transport, energy, and communications – tends to have high hardware costs. Productive Capacity includes a wide range of sectors from agriculture, fisheries, mining, industry, finance and business.

Distribution of incorporating gender perspectives in aid for trade

Despite the growing trend of gender marked aid for trade, donor implementation of their agreement to take full account of gender perspectives in aid for trade remains low. As mentioned above, while the amount of gender marked aid for trade increased during the last decade, it still accounted for only 24% of total aid-for-trade commitments in 2016-17. In other words, 76% of aid for trade was not gender-responsive, i.e., 56% was not targeted and 20% was not screened. In terms of volume and disaggregated by sectors, the highest amount of gender marked aid-for-trade sector in 2016-17 was agriculture (around USD 5.5 billion, see Figure 9.4). This was followed by transport at USD 5 billion and energy at USD 3 billion.

Figure 9.4. Sector breakdown of gender marked aid for trade 2016-17 (USD billion, 2016 constant)



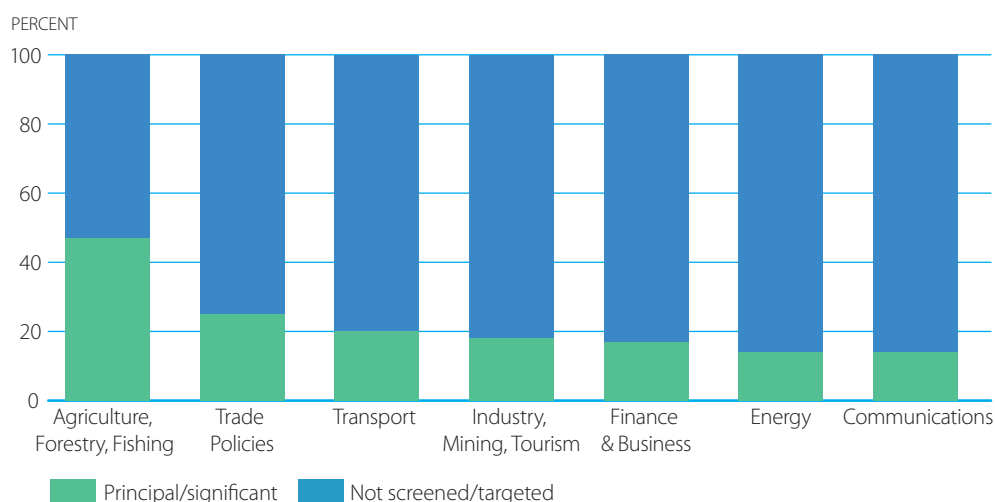
Note: DAC Members, AsDB, EBRD, IADB, World Bank, ILO, and UNDP.

Source: OECD-DAC: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933954021>

As for the proportion of gender marked aid out of the total aid committed to the respective sectors, agriculture also had the highest at around 47% in 2016-17 (see Figure 9.5). This was followed by trade policies at 25% and transport at 20%. Trade policies can be somewhat higher in proportion compared to other sectors because activities frequently involve trainings for partner governments that entail participation of female officials. Many studies were also carried out on trade and transport policies that addressed gender dimensions in the respective areas. In transport – mainly road – many projects consisted of involving women as stakeholders in the planning or as labourers in the construction.

On the other hand, although having relatively high total amounts of gender marked commitments, in terms of proportions, only 14% of energy was gender marked. Absolute amount and proportion of gender marked commitments were also low in communications¹¹. Therefore, the small proportions of gender marked amounts in many of these aid-for-trade sectors show scope for improvement. However, in analysing the size of projects, results indicate that those that incorporated gender perspectives in sectors such as energy, mining, industry, finance and business were on average smaller in scale (i.e., had lower amounts) than projects in the same sectors that did not incorporate gender perspectives¹². Therefore, future studies could explore whether smaller projects tend to target women as opposed to larger projects that have a wider beneficiary coverage. Moreover, studies could investigate how larger projects can be more gender-responsive to ensure that they are not having adverse effects on women and to identify entry points to promote women's economic empowerment.

Figure 9.5. Sector breakdown of Gender Marked aid for trade in proportion 2016-17

Note: DAC Members, AsDB, EBRD, IADB, World Bank, ILO, and UNDP.

Source: OECD-DAC: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933954040>

Further disaggregation shows the specific areas in which donors were actively taking account of gender perspectives within each sector. For example, they were mostly in agrarian reform, agricultural co-operatives, and agricultural extension, cottage industries, handicrafts, SMEs, microfinance, and tourism where women are often already working informally. These areas may have relatively high levels of support to women's economic empowerment as donors can target women as beneficiaries. For instance, microfinance is often used by donors to focus on women working in the informal sector who cannot have access to loans or savings mechanism in formal finance institutions.

Case Stories collected for the Aid for Trade Initiative described many projects, such as the ones carried out by the International Trade Centre (ITC), aiming at connecting women to export markets and value chains, including through e-commerce (OECD-WTO 2011, 2017). For example, companies became intermediaries with artisan groups – such as women tailors – to facilitate access to markets. Another project of ITC provided training to rural women in digital marketing skills using mobile phones. On the other hand, areas such as energy and communications where gender marked aid is low are often believed to be “gender neutral”, thus not requiring a gender perspective to be applied. This is despite evidence that improving women's access to reliable and affordable energy can, for example, reduce their unpaid workload, thereby freeing up more time for paid work activities (World Bank 2012).

The M&E 2019 showed that, when asked to select specific areas where aid for trade best support women's economic empowerment, donors and partner countries converged around similar sectors. A high proportion selected trade education and training, agriculture, business, banking, and trade policy/facilitation (See Figure 9.6). In particular, several partner countries mentioned more precise areas where they considered that aid for trade could contribute to the economic empowerment of women (Box 9.3). On the other hand, not many donors and partner countries selected forestry, mineral resources, regional trade agreements, energy, and communications as best areas in supporting women's economic empowerment.

Box 9.3. In my view

Some partner countries consider that aid for trade can contribute to women's economic empowerment in the following areas:

Cape Verde

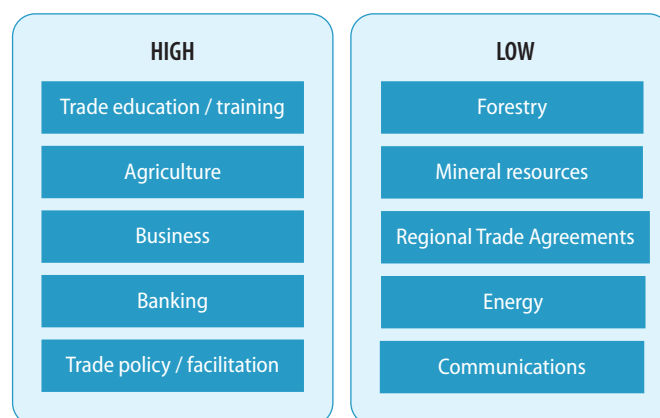
- learning about import/export terms and procedures;
- boosting digital and ICT skills;
- enhancing foreign language skills oriented for global trade; and
- upgrading water supply infrastructure.

Mauritius

- developing a coherent framework to boost the productive capacity of MSMEs; and
- mentoring and advisory programmes to connect MSMEs to untapped and potential markets at the international level.

Source: Adapted from OECD-WTO (2019), aid-for-trade monitoring exercise 2019 (questionnaires)

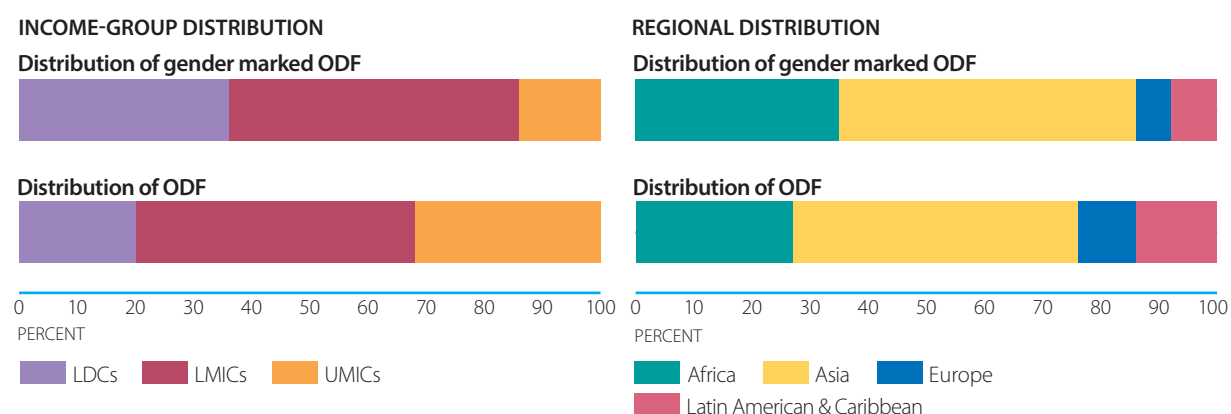
Figure 9.6. Areas of aid for trade that donors and partner countries believe can best support women's economic empowerment



Source: OECD-WTO (2019), aid-for-trade monitoring exercise 2019 (questionnaires)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933954059>

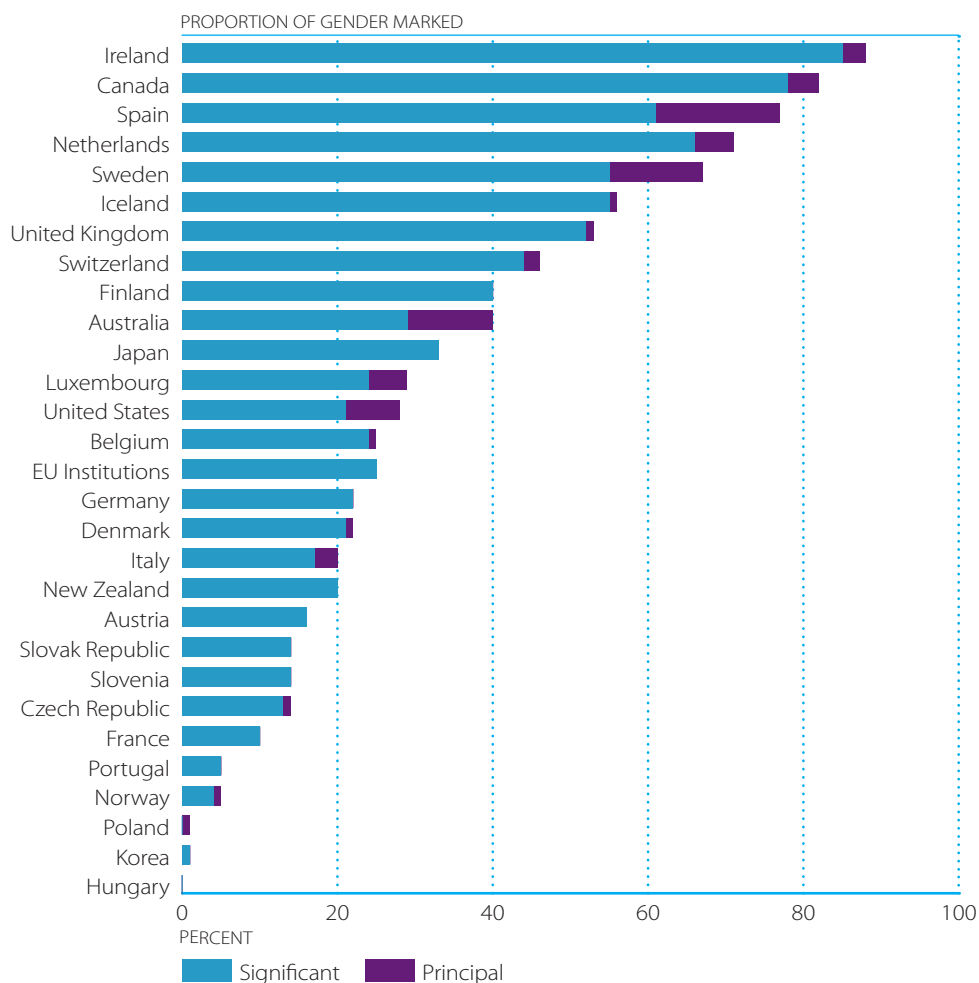
In terms of country income levels, gender marked aid for trade was allocated to lower middle income countries (LMICs), least developed countries (LDCs), and then upper middle income countries (UMICs), in that order in 2016-2017 (see Figure 9.7). However, LDCs received proportionally more gender marked aid for trade compared to their total share of aid for trade, while UMICs received proportionally less. This is because LDCs had a relatively high share of agriculture – the sector with the largest proportion of gender marked aid for trade – whereas UMICs had a relatively high share of infrastructure (transport and energy) which is generally low in gender marking. This is also reflected in the regional distribution¹³ where Africa received proportionally more gender marked aid for trade than its total share of aid for trade, while Latin America and Europe received less, due to the high amounts of agricultural projects in the former and infrastructure, finance and business projects in the latter two regions.

Figure 9.7. Distribution of Income-groups and regions of gender marked ODF 2016-2017

Note: DAC Members, AsDB, EBRD, IADB, World Bank, ILO, and UNDP.

Source: OECD-DAC: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933954078>

Figure 9.8. Average share of gender focused aid for trade per year 2016-2017

Note: DAC members only

Source: OECD-DAC: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933954097>

Box 9.4. Women's economic empowerment in "Aid for Trade" by Australia and EU**Australia**

Economic empowerment of women is included as a priority in the 2015 'Strategy for Australia's Aid for Trade Investments'. The Strategy states that empowerment of women should be incorporated in every investment, as aid for trade can help women to participate fully and effectively in goods trades in sectors such as agriculture and fisheries, as well as in services. Australia's 2016 'Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy' also prioritises women's economic empowerment and specifies areas of support where aid for trade can benefit women. These strategies focus on:

- *improving wages, working conditions and safety, as well as removing discrimination in sectors where women workers and traders predominate*
- *business and vocational skills, particularly for those who are disadvantaged*
- *global value chains*
- *addressing barriers faced by women entrepreneurs, including access to finance*
- *resources and innovations to improve agricultural productivity and income*
- *women's advancement in the private sector*
- *business and legal environment for women entrepreneurs*
- *infrastructure investments to support women's access to economic opportunities and trade*

EU

The 2007 Joint EU Strategy on Aid for Trade places specific focus on women's economic empowerment. In 2017, the EU expanded its coverage, particularly to support women's access to decent work, financial services, land, and entrepreneurship. The strategy states the need for:

- *inclusion of gender issues in needs assessments for trade, particularly by supporting active involvement of relevant community-based organisations*
- *involvement of small and medium enterprise associations, small-scale farmers and women's groups in designing and implementing aid for trade programmes*
- *development of qualitative and quantitative indicators on gender for monitoring and evaluation*
- *links to finance, advisory services, women's business networks and digital technology*
- *systematic gender analysis of every aid for trade project*

In its first monitoring report issued in December 2018, the EU illustrates many good practices that incorporated gender dimensions in aid for trade by the EU institutions and member states with positive outcomes on women's economic empowerment. On the other hand, the report also highlights the remaining gaps in addressing gender dimensions in aid for trade projects. For example, only 38% of 68 EU delegations stated that aid for trade projects were systematically subject to gender analyses and promotion of women's economic empowerment.

Sources: Adapted from DFAT of Australia (2015, 2016, 2017), European Union (2007, 2017, 2018)

Concerning gender-responsive aid for trade by bilateral donors in 2016-17, the largest ones in absolute amounts were Japan, EU institutions, Germany, the United States and the United Kingdom, who are also large donors in aid for trade. However, Figure 9.8. shows that Ireland had the highest proportion, with almost 90% of its aid for trade being gender-responsive, followed by Canada, Spain, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Moreover, Spain, Sweden, Australia and the United States had relatively high proportions of aid for trade focused on gender equality and women's empowerment as a Principal Objective. Of the donors with high proportions, Ireland and Canada had strong focus on agriculture, which is a sector that has higher levels of gender marked aid overall.

On the other hand, Hungary, Korea, Poland, Norway, Portugal, France, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Austria, New Zealand and Italy had less than 20% of their respective aid for trade as gender marked. Some of these donors that are relatively new may not have prioritised or may not be familiar with approaches to gender-responsive projects, despite their strong focus on agriculture. France, Italy and Norway, which predominantly support the infrastructure sectors such as energy and transport, had lower levels of gender marked aid. This is the case despite the fact that, for example, France has a framework and indicators to measure progress towards taking account of gender perspectives across aid for trade sectors.

STRATEGIES AND GUIDELINES IN INCORPORATING GENDER PERSPECTIVES IN AID FOR TRADE

As aid for trade encompasses a wide range of sectors – i.e., from agriculture, transport, energy, to industry – there are only a few donors, such as Australia and the EU, that have a dedicated strategy on integrating gender perspectives in “aid for trade” comprehensively (see Box 9.4). Other donors have integrated gender perspectives or have made it a cross-cutting priority in their development co-operation related to trade. For example, Sweden's Policy Framework for Development Co-operation aims to ensure both men and women benefit from trade, one of its highest priority areas. Others have nevertheless established overall strategies or plans for action to support women's economic empowerment in thematic priorities such as: promotion of women's economic and social rights, engaging the private sector in contributing to women's economic empowerment, or increasing the participation of women in the labour force. These are implemented mainly in agriculture, rural development, SMEs, and access to finance.

For example, in the M&E 2019, Canada referred to its “Feminist International Assistance Policy” which promoted women and girls to develop their skills, have access to decision-making positions, and take part in economic growth of their communities, particularly through supporting technical and vocational training and entrepreneurship. In addition, there are some development finance institutions (DFIs) that try to target women in their support to the private sector. An example is the “2X Challenge” by the G7 DFIs which committed to mobilise USD 3 billion by 2020 to invest in women. In this context, they developed guidelines and criteria to apply a gender lens for projects to qualify (see Box 9.5).

Furthermore, a few donors have guidelines for gender-responsive aid in specific sectors such as agriculture, SMEs, microfinance, tourism, extractive industries, energy, transport and communications. These are New Zealand, Asian Development Bank (AsDB), African Development Bank (AfDB), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), World Bank, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), United Nations Development Programme, and others (see Box 9.6). Many of these donors underline the need to, *inter alia*, collect sex-disaggregated data, carry out *ex ante* gender analysis, and conduct monitoring and evaluation on outputs and impact regarding women. In implementation, most donors state that they have a “twin-track approach” by mainstreaming gender equality across different sectors as well as by specifically targeting gender equality and women's empowerment in programming, following the DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (OECD DAC 1999).

Box 9.5. Applying a gender lens in supporting private investment by G7 Development Finance Institutions

The G7 DFIs launched the 2X Challenge at the 2018 G7 Summit in Charlevoix, Canada. The 2X Challenge commits the G7 DFIs to mobilize USD 3 billion with private sector partners to invest in women by providing loans, equity, guarantees, and political risk insurance. A project qualifies for the 2X Challenge if it meets at least one of the following 2X criteria:

		Criteria	Threshold
Direct Criteria	1	Entrepreneurship	1A. Share of women ownership 51%
		OR	1B. Business founded by a woman Yes/No
	OR		
	2	Leadership	2A. Share of women in senior management ¹ 20-30% ²
		OR	2B. Share of women on the Board or IC ¹ 30%
	OR		
	3	Employment	3A. Share of women in the workforce ¹ 30-50% ²
		AND	3B. One "quality" indicator beyond compliance Yes/No
	OR		
	4	Consumption	4. Product or service specifically or disproportionately benefit women Yes/No
	OR		
Indirect	5	Investments through Financial Intermediaries ³	On-Lending facilities: Percent of the DFI loan proceeds supporting businesses that meet direct criteria ¹ 30%
		OR	Funds: Percent of portfolio companies that meet the direct criteria ¹ 30%

Sector-Specific Thresholds

2.A Women in Senior Management*		
Grp.	Sector	%
Low	Infrastructure, Power, Telecoms	20%
Mid	Financial Services, Manufacturing	25%
	Agribusiness & Food, Professional Services, Consumer Services	
High	Healthcare, Education	30%

3.A Women in the Workforce*		
Grp.	Sector	%
Low	Infrastructure, Power, Telecoms	30%
Mid	Financial Services, Manufacturing – Heavy, Agribusiness & Food, Professional Services	40%
High	Healthcare, Education, Consumer Services, Manufacturing – Light ³	50%

*Room for judgement: Investees in unique sectors or geographies may require case-by-case consideration.

The 2X Challenge is committed to transparency and accountability. Every transaction qualified in the 2X Challenge will be posted on the 2X Challenge website (www.2XChallenge.org) which includes qualification details, sector information and capital commitments.

Source: Adapted from OPIC (2018, 2019) and 2X Challenge website, <https://www.2xchallenge.org/>

At a more collective level, in 2004, GENDERNET developed a guide "Why Gender Matters in Infrastructure" for energy, transport, water, and sanitation (OECD DAC, 2004). It suggests general actions to take, such as: incorporating gender specific objectives into project design; using gender analysis and sex-disaggregated data to develop gender strategies throughout the project; involving women through consultation, participation and decision-making; and monitoring the gender objectives of the project.

More recently, the OECD, with participation of some GENDERNET members, developed guidance for donors and partner country governments¹⁴ to support women's economic empowerment in, *inter alia*, infrastructure, with the specific aim of addressing women's disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work (OECD 2019a). It also states the need to include proper safeguarding measures to ensure women's safety in particular on large infrastructure projects, provide quality childcare provisions to allow women to engage in paid work, consider unpaid care work in gender assessments or diagnostics, and focus on closing gender gaps in employment in infrastructure sectors. Aside from the ones mentioned above, however, few donors have specific guidelines on how to take account of gender perspectives in several key aid-for-trade sectors such as transport, energy, communications, finance and business, or industry.

Box 9.6. Guidelines on trade, infrastructure, extractive Industries, and tourism**Guide on Gender Mainstreaming Trade Capacity-Building Projects by UNIDO, 2015**

- Ensure that women and men benefit equally from trade capacity-building projects throughout the project formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages. This is carried out by gender analysis and identification of potential stakeholders and partners.
- Indicators for gender-sensitive trade capacity include: ratio of women's income to men's income in comparable value-chain segments; percentage of women in better paid positions across segments of the value chain; ratio of women to men enrolling in trade capacity-building training; and number of procurement contracts obtained as a result of women-owned business certification.

Gender Mainstreaming in Infrastructure by AfDB, 2009

- Design and input indicators: infrastructure constraints on women's economic, domestic and community management roles addressed.
- Implementation indicators: participatory project planning and implementation with women in communities.
- Output indicators: increase in number of women participated in project activities such as road construction and maintenance, increase proportion of women with access to employment and income generating activities.
- Impact indicators: increased number of women entrepreneurs on road sides.

Internal Toolkit on Gender Mainstreaming in Infrastructure Operations by IADB

IADB has an internal on-line toolkit for gender mainstreaming in infrastructure operations, which is in the process of being on an open website. It includes guides on integrating gender perspectives, with examples of baselines in project design, 150 gender-sensitive activities, and 600 output and outcome indicators.

Mainstreaming Gender in Extractive Industries by World Bank, 2009

- Performance indicators: legal ability of women to own and operate mines, pro-female banking and land ownership regulations, and gender sensitisation activities.
- Impact indicators: percentage of extractive industry company's community program spent on women's projects, number of women employed and the gender wage gap for the same job in the company.

Gender Equality in Tourism by New Zealand, 2016

- Ensure women's participation in consultations, governance, policy-making and local government planning on tourism; and building capacity of SMEs to engage women in consultations and decision-making.
- Support economic opportunities for women in the service sector, such as food catering, tour guiding, transport, accommodation, and food supply. Minimise stereotypical roles for women, such as cleaning, washing, and bed making.
- Promote scholarships and training in hospitality, marketing, recruitment, management as well as in financial services for women, such as insurance, banking, and loans.
- Ensure women are able to negotiate terms and conditions of employment, including working hours to reflect domestic and community commitments.

Sources: Adapted from AfDB (2009), World Bank (2009), MFAT of New Zealand (2012) and UNIDO (2015)

Examples of incorporating gender perspectives in aid-for-trade areas

This section provides some good examples¹⁵ where donors are incorporating gender perspectives in different aid-for-trade sectors. They cover areas with relatively high levels of gender marked aid, such as agriculture, SMEs, tourism, and garments, as well as the areas that are relatively low, such as trade, infrastructure, finance and business, and industry. These examples could serve as lessons to donors that are facing challenges in similar areas. Most of the following projects were marked as Significant Objective (Score 1) as opposed to Principal Objective (Score 2) for gender equality and women's empowerment (See OECD DAC 2018 for the distribution).

Trade Policy

Sweden and **UNCTAD** developed the **Trade and Gender** Toolbox which provides a framework and methodology to assess the impact on women of **trade reforms**, such as the implementation of a preferential trade agreement. The methodology incorporates four components: the assessment of gender inequalities in the country's economic context; quantitative analysis of the expected consequences of the trade reform on the economy and women; gender-sensitive monitoring indicators; and a trade and gender index to synthesise the impact of trade openness on gender. This has been applied to the Economic Partnership Agreement between the EU and the East African Community to assess the impact of trade reforms on the different sectors for Kenyan women.

Australia and the **World Bank** are aiming to enhance women's economic opportunities and cross-border connectivity through the South Asia Regional Trade Facilitation Program (SARTFP), particularly in **Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal**. SARTFP stems from the recognition that women and men may be impacted in different ways by **trade facilitation**, thereby raising the need to collect sex-disaggregated data, as well as to carry out gender informed research, analysis, monitoring and evaluation in this area. SARTFP has led to the adoption of gender-sensitive trade facilitation policies by governments in areas such as cross-border markets, access to facilities, inland waterway transport and tourism policy.

Sweden also financed a study to analyse the gender impact of the prospective Association Agreement of **Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine** with the EU. The report highlights the potential negative impact due to import competition through the **preferential trade agreement** in areas where many women are employed, such as some agricultural sectors, food processing and manufacturing of electronic products. On the other hand, it points to opportunities in other areas for women, such as in textiles/apparel or various services. The study concludes that, for women to take advantage of more capital-intensive industries such as financial or ICT services, more opportunities would need to be provided for them to develop the necessary skills.

The M&E Case Stories point to many projects involving research on trade and women (OECD-WTO 2011, 2017). For example, **USAID** assessed the constraints and opportunities in **cross-border trade** between **Malawi and Botswana**. The study found that women usually lack information on trade border procedures, face higher transaction costs, and have limited access to transportation. The report also illustrates that women are vulnerable to harassment and different forms of gender-based violence at border crossings, including sexual coercion, often by border agents, while staying overnight in transit at borders.

As part of the World Customs Organization's (WCO) project for **customs reform** and modernisation in the East and Southern Africa Region, **Finland** financed workshops for officials on gender mainstreaming in customs with the participation of **Kenya, Eswatini, South Africa, Rwanda, Uganda, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Mauritius and Seychelles**. WCO introduced the Gender Equality Organizational Assessment Tool which helps administrations assess their own policies, procedures and practices in addressing gender equality issues. Additionally, an e-learning module was developed to raise awareness on how to advance gender equality in customs.

Canada and the **Netherlands** financed Trade Mark East Africa (TMEA) to ameliorate the constraints that limit the participation of East African women traders in economic activities and **cross-border trade**, for instance, through gender awareness trainings for custom officials at 12 border posts. Other activities focused on: improving the enabling environment by simplifying, translating and disseminating documentation on trading requirements for small scale traders, most of whom are women; adopting gender-sensitive cross border trade charters; establishing co-operatives and market access platforms for women traders; developing a reporting mechanism on violence against women; collecting sex-disaggregated data; and conducting evidence-based research on issues affecting women traders. One of the activities targets a 30% increase in the use of formal trade channels by the targeted women traders in order to increase their revenue by 10%.

In **trade facilitation**, the **World Bank** assisted the **Lao People's Democratic Republic** to simplify business regulations, facilitate trade, and improve firm-level competitiveness. Specifically, it supported the provision of free advisory services to businesses, including women-led enterprises, and the introduction of computers in provincial offices to allow for easier submission of documentation and enterprise registration. The results are to be measured by the increase in operating licenses in sectors of interest for women¹⁶ and the decrease in the number of procedures for businesses that were started by women. In three and a half years, the project surpassed its target and reached 34% women-owned businesses.

Economic Infrastructure

In the **transport sector**, **IADB** promoted female employment in the operation of heavy machinery for road construction in Latin America. For example, in **Bolivia, Nicaragua and Paraguay**, female personnel of construction and road maintenance companies received support for training and traineeships to develop their technical capacities. The project entailed: gender specific assessment in the market demand for qualified personnel; consideration of specific needs of women's livelihood and skills in order to increase their employability in the sector; and linkage with IADB's transport loan operations to gain support from government counterparts and local communities during implementation. One of the results show that 57% of female trainees in Bolivia scored very high compared to only 5% of male trainees.

In **air transport**, the **AsDB** supported the employment of women in the management and engineering works to upgrade airports and related markets in **Papua New Guinea**. The Bank included a provision for due diligence to identify gender-inclusive actions in order to ensure that women are involved in skills development and in designing airports. The achievement from these actions will be reviewed in progress reports and the project completion report. In **Nicaragua**, **Denmark** supported a **rural road** infrastructure maintenance and construction project to improve connectivity of rural areas. Women were involved as road committee members for the design as well as labours in the project making up 30% of those employed surpassing the 20% target. The evaluation points out that the income generated by the women through the employment allowed them to invest in their home gardens to grow vegetables and produce poultry and pork for sale.

The **United Kingdom** financed a research programme on **Sustainable Energy**, Access and Gender, which consisted of several research projects, including: gender factor in political economy of energy sector dynamics; gender and fossil fuels subsidy reform; and building the evidence base for women's empowerment and entrepreneurship to improve energy interventions' effectiveness. The findings show that energy provision systems are not gender neutral; for instance, men are more likely to capture decision-making over energy resources when provision systems are centralised, such as in the case of central grids. Decentralised energy provision systems like solar energy provide energy at smaller scales which allow for more participation by women in energy management.

In **energy policy**, **Iceland**, along with the UN Environment and other partners, organised a workshop on women entrepreneurs and sustainable energy in **Gabon** in order to promote gender-responsive energy policies across the African continent. It highlighted women's role across the energy value chain to expand economic opportunities and improve access to energy. The outcome included a commitment by African governments to take action on: environmentally sustainable and gender-responsive energy policies; improvement of access to finance and markets by women energy entrepreneurs across the value chain; and capacity building, skills creation and empowerment for women entrepreneurs. Another outcome was the establishment of the African Women Energy Entrepreneurs Framework, which is a platform for exchanging knowledge, accessing finance and accelerating sustainable energy.

Canada is implementing a project in **Burkina Faso** that includes **rural electrification** activities, particularly through the promotion of solar energy, as well as associated business development for women. The installation of solar energy equipment will be used to increase the production, processing and storage of onion, chicken and fish that are important in the region. The project is expected to benefit 40,000 people, especially women through the involvement of women's groups.

The **EU** is implementing a regional program in **Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan** to address **uranium waste** from uranium mining legacy sites, which includes awareness raising on radiation safety, taking into consideration women's time, mobility, and resource constraints. Furthermore, women were encouraged to participate in the training of trainers' workshops. The contents of the training and information materials as well as the public awareness campaign were also designed in a gender-sensitive manner. As a result, 60% of community representatives in campaign events and 85% of workshop participants for teachers and medical personnel were women.

Through the Finnpartnership Programme, **Finland** provided financial support to the Solar Fire Concentration company to invest in small-scale entrepreneurs, especially women, in **Kenya and Tanzania** to reduce energy costs through **solar** technology. In these countries, women collect fuel-wood, which is time-consuming, and use it for cooking, exposing them to hazardous smoke. Therefore, solar thermal is easier, cleaner, and time-saving for women, which also enables them to run small businesses such as bakeries or dehydrating process services for farmers using the energy. In addition, ovens utilising solar heat for food processing were installed to allow women to save money that was spent on charcoals. They were used by women's co-operatives to roast peanuts or cashew nuts and dry bananas as well as bakeries run by women. The project also included trainings in installing solar energy electrical devices for the residents, which required the inclusion of women.

In **energy manufacturing**, **Italy** provided trainings for the construction and use of small solar energy systems for women in **Burundi**. Furthermore, through the provision of electricity, the project specifically supported women's embroidery and clothing businesses that used electric sewing machines to produce beddings and clothes, as well as to water pumps for increased agricultural outputs. **UNIDO** also trained women and youth on the productive use of **renewable energy** in the Gambia, which led to the mobilisation of over 1000 women to participate in the programme.

Productive Capacity

The **IADB** supported the Coffee Renewal and Modernisation project in **Colombia** to contribute to the increase of coffee yields and quality of 2,000 small-hold **coffee** growers, of which more than half were women. With the grant, the co-operative will provide loans to coffee growers to purchase small mills, construct drying yards, or repair existing equipment. Technical assistance will help the coffee-growers in complying with certification standards. The expected results of the intervention is an 8% increase in the weight of coffee bean yield and the reduction of damaged beans.

A project by **USAID and Food and Agricultural Organisation** in **Afghanistan** targeted specifically women working in the poultry **value chain** to increase their income through intensive technical training on poultry rearing and vaccinations, sustainable inputs such as feed and drugs, and the establishment of a marketing network of women to link village poultry producers to urban markets. After two years, the project had trained over 21,000 women in poultry management and organised 850 producer groups. According to an evaluation, trainings and organisational development led to an increase in household income for the over 15,000 female producers in egg production.

The **Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries (BIO)** provided credit to Societe Ivoirienne de Traitement de l'Anacarde (SITA) in **Côte d'Ivoire**. The company, which is led by a woman, employed mostly women in processing cashews. Today, the company is the leader of the cashew industry in the country, which is the second largest exporter of cashew in the world after India. **Spain**, within the framework of a project of the University of Córdoba funded by the **Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation**, supported a course at two universities in **Mozambique**, focusing on **natural resources management** with a specific module on incorporating gender perspectives. This project included a publication on forest resources management and household energy production, with special attention to the role of rural women.

The **AsDB** provided a grant to the **Bangladesh Women Chamber of Commerce and Industry** to promote women's **entrepreneurship**. The project enabled 900 women entrepreneurs to receive training for loan applications. As a result, 91 women applicants received loans, with many going on to start a business. In addition, 600 desk officers from financial institutions were trained on pro-women government policies. Building on this project, AsDB is now implementing an SME development project which includes a credit facility with 10% earmarking for SMEs headed by women.

In the **West Bank and Gaza Strip**, the **World Bank** financed the development of the Abraham Path project, a long-distance trekking route where walkers have homestays with local Palestinian families and local guides. Women are usually the main hosts along the Abraham Path, managing and preparing lodging and food. The project also provided opportunities for sale of local women's handicrafts to walkers who pass through or stay in their villages. The World Bank financed the development of the path itself, training of guides and hosts, as well as marketing of the Path through a virtual information hub, location-based mapping, and social media. Women were provided with **tourism** and language training and work-readiness programmes. The latest monitoring report indicated that 196 jobs were created since the start of the initiative in 2014, of which 57% were women.

Case Stories from the Aid for Trade Initiative show many projects incorporating gender perspectives are in agriculture and SMEs, which include trainings, access to microfinance, and quality improvement of products to comply with international standards or certifications (OECD-WTO 2011, 2015, 2017). They also show concrete examples of donor activities in the textile and garment sectors where women are over-represented. The projects focus on ensuring decent working conditions for women by enforcing good labour standards at factories, carrying out spot checks, providing supervisory skills training, and integrating them in labour unions (OECD-WTO 2011).

The **AsDB** supported government reforms in the **Philippines** in **industrial policy** to help boost competitiveness in the country. The project included staff trainings in national agencies focusing on Public Private Partnerships, of which the target of 50% women trainees was established and surpassed. The **United States Inter-American Foundation** supported a project in **mineral exploration** in **Bolivia**, targeting women in mining co-operatives to improve their productivity and income. The project included the provision of machinery, equipment, tools, safety gear and associated training.

Norway supported a project in **Mozambique** in the **oil and gas sector** to enhance technical capabilities of young Mozambicans to benefit from employment opportunities in the sector or related investments. It aimed to train 500 people annually to obtain qualifications as demanded by the oil and gas industry, with a target of 50% women in two years. In the first 18 months, 47% of the 450 trainees completing the course were women. Approximately 25% of the project's facilitators, who were often recruited from the training centre, were also women.

Switzerland provided a grant to the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to develop a programme in **Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt** to improve access to financial and non-financial services for women by providing advisory services to **financial institutions**, such as banks and microfinance institutions. For instance, IFC helps financial institutions to expand their offering, including financial and non-financial services, such as networking opportunities and trainings, to women-led businesses. It also raises awareness and shares knowledge of best practices in women banking among financial institutions. UNIDO also carried out a similar project in the region to increase networking and capacity building of women's associations.

The **Netherlands** supported the development of the Global Banking Alliance (GBA) for Women, an international consortium composed of 46 members – mostly financial institutions – committed to promote women's economic empowerment. Its objective is to increase women's access to capital, markets and trainings. GBA conducts market intelligence research on "women's economy" and also created an online library collecting other related research. Moreover, GBA organises annual summits bringing together women entrepreneurs, academics, bankers and other stakeholders to review best practices, and market innovations for women's economic empowerment. In **Turkey, France** provided a loan to the private owned Turkish development and investment bank, TSKB, for a gender-focused line of credit dedicated to companies that proactively employ women or in order to comply with Turkish regulations on **workplace health and safety**. The Bank reported that the credit line contributed to the hiring of about 700 female employees.

The M&E Case Stories also mentions that the **Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG)** financed a **multi-sectoral** project that provided ferries, road upgrading and solar powered electricity to serve the Kalangala Island residents in **Uganda**, to increase tourism to the island. The project's training led to the first certified female mariners in Uganda. In the **Philippines, Germany** carried out a coastal resource management project where women represented 60% of fish farmers. It aimed at helping women and men avoid overexploitation of **fishing** grounds through training and peer learning activities. With the support of this project, women were appointed to key positions of local groups for sustainable resource management and participated in discussions of the government's regulatory and financial framework, marine protected areas, and capacity development for fishing organisations.

Synthesis and Assessment of Donor Activities

In sum, the above shows that there are several good examples of gender-responsive aid-for-trade activities by donors, including areas such as transport, energy, finance and business, and industry. These projects tend to be smaller in scale than projects in the same sectors that do not incorporate gender dimensions. Many projects entail training of women, either as government officials in policy making or implementation, or as project beneficiaries in enhancing income generating activities. Often there are targets or quotas to ensure that sufficient proportion of the trainees or employment of the local labour force in construction will be women. Other activities involve studies or development of project design that would incorporate gender perspectives in the particular area or activity. While some projects also try to help women connect to the global market, they are frequently limited to the low value added segment in agriculture, handicrafts, and garments.

Table 9.1. Types of activities incorporating gender dimensions in aid for trade

Category	Sector	On women	For women	By women
Trade Policy	Trade policies	- gender awareness raising tools/trainings/studies - application of gender issues in EPAs/policies - gender mainstreaming in customs reforms	- training on, including female government officials - simplification of registration including women entrepreneurs - free advisory services, including for women enterprises	
Economic Infrastructure	Road		- employment for female labourers - training on road maintenance for women	women as committee members for road design
	Airport		- employment in upgrading and markets - training and provision	women as decision makers in airport planning
	Energy	- workshop on gender sensitive energy policy - studies on gender factor of the energy sector	- platform for women in energy value chain - provision of solar energy for women entrepreneurs - training for women on energy use for women's businesses	women trainers
	Industrial policy	market research on women's businesses	training on PPPs, including female government officials	women facilitators
	Natural resources		- training and provision of machinery for mineral exploitation, including for women - training in oil exploitation, including for women	
	Financial sector	- establishment of a platform for women's banking - training for financial institutions on gender aspects	- credit for women entrepreneurs - training on financial management for entrepreneurs	
	Entrepreneurship		training for solar power and income generation for entrepreneurs	
Productive capacity	Tourism		- training for women in hosting tourists - training for women in marine management	
	Textiles	- enforcement of labour standards where women work - training on supervisory skills where women work	integration of women in labour unions	
	Agriculture		- technical co-operation or loans to increase crop yield for female farmers - investment in a woman-headed company for cashew processing - training on forestry products for women's groups	
	Fisheries		- training on coastal resource management for fish farmers - appointment of women in local groups	women decision-makers in fishery groups

These projects can be categorised as those that involve the upstream policy areas which take account of gender perspectives or those that are downstream which try to help women beneficiaries directly. Another way of looking at it is that some projects are “on women” (training subject), “for women” (trainees or beneficiaries), or “by women” (decision makers or trainers) (see Table 9.1). Aside from traditional bilateral projects, donors also finance specialised international agencies such as ITC, UNIDO, TMEA, as well as help establish global platforms such as the GBA, in order to promote women's economic empowerment regionally or globally. Furthermore, there are efforts to encourage private sector finance to women's economic empowerment, such as by BIO, PIDG, the Finnpartnership Programme, and the G7 DFIs.

In terms of process, most donors are committed to: collect sex-disaggregated data; carry out *ex-ante* gender analysis of the sectoral/institutional context and the project beneficiaries; and conduct monitoring and evaluation of gender dimensions. At the same time, not all donors undertake these activities systematically. For example, the only donors that generally disaggregate the number of people provided with electricity by sex are the EU, the Netherlands, New Zealand, AfDB, and the World Bank (OECD 2019b). As data collection on, *inter alia*, access to energy by its citizens and consumers is the responsibility of the national government, in many cases, donors need to encourage partner countries to disaggregate data by sex. Furthermore, some donors emphasise process indicators for their internal institutional gender mainstreaming – unrelated to partner country impact – such as increasing training for development co-operation staff on gender sensitisation, proportion of female managers in aid agencies, and organising meetings on gender mainstreaming in administrations.

Others have output indicators such as the number of women trained, accessing energy or receiving financial advisory services. However, there are only few donors that use indicators that are more outcome oriented. This is reflected in the M&E 2019 exercise which showed that only half the donors stated that they have any indicator to track women's economic empowerment in aid for trade. The few donors mentioning that they have indicators pertain predominantly to sex-disaggregated data, such as the number or proportion of women who were able to be employed in unskilled, technical, management, or supervisory roles, secured land titles, or obtained financing. Other output indicators involved the number of households adopting workload saving energy technologies or registered businesses owned solely or jointly by women.

The activities to promote women's economic empowerment in some aid-for-trade sectors are particularly important in contexts where social norms could constrain women's access to the market or finance, including for the poorest and marginalised. Therefore, some donors consider that, to have the greatest positive impact, gender-responsive aid for trade should be combined with other efforts to address poverty and inequalities. Others highlight the relevance of promoting women's employment in male-dominated jobs, notably in the transport sector where few women are employed, generally in low paid positions, such as cleaning or traffic signalling. Women's professional development and economic opportunities in certain sectors are constrained by discriminatory stereotypes and restrictive gender roles dictating which jobs are appropriate for women.

At the same time short-term trainings and employment in projects may not be enough for policy changes or to sustain women's economic activities, thereby limiting the effectiveness of interventions carried out by the donors (Buvinic, Furst-Nichols 2014). Aside from filling targets of involving women in training or consultations, these activities could report *ex-post* how policies or project designs were adjusted due to the enhanced women's involvement. Furthermore, projects that target women as recipients of loans, producers of tradable goods, or employees of male-dominated jobs that could lead to income generation and entrepreneurship would also need to be scaled up to have wider impact. This will also require co-operation to help partner government improve the enabling policy and legal environment.

Moreover, it would be necessary for donors to ensure that, systematically, sex-disaggregated data are collected, *ex-ante* analyses are carried out, and indicators related to gender are included in their results frameworks, to the extent possible aligning to the SDG indicators and to partner country results frameworks. In this respect, donors could also help strengthen partner countries' statistical and results based management systems, particularly in capturing gender dimensions. Beyond establishing an adequate monitoring and evaluation system, donors also need to use the results information generated through these systems to learn what works and what does not. Specifically, it is important to better understand how the incorporation of gender perspectives in key aid-for-trade sectors can lead to long-term and sustainable outcomes for women's economic empowerment. Finally, it is also essential to replicate good practices and improve programming – alongside communicating on the results achieved.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Women's economic empowerment has been recognised as one of the key drivers of sustainable development and gender equality. In this context, trade can advance women's position as economic actors with positive benefits for them and their families. On the other hand, special attention needs to be paid to negative impacts of trade liberalisation on women. Aid for trade should therefore enable women to gain from trade, particularly through active and meaningful participation in the relevant sectors, and minimise adverse impacts in pursuing economic opportunities. In this context, the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade established a guiding principle to take account of the gender perspective in aid for trade in order to catalyse women's role in sustainable and inclusive development.

In recent years, donors have increased gender-responsive aid for trade overall. In particular, donors are addressing this relatively well in agriculture, cottage industries, SMEs, and microfinance. Some donors have explicit strategies and guidelines to support economic empowerment of women in these areas. On the other hand, gender perspectives are not taken into account very well in sectors such as transport, energy, communications, industry, finance and business. In particular, many bilateral donors generally do not have strategies or guidelines on how to promote women's economic empowerment in these areas.

Nevertheless, there are some good examples of gender-responsive aid for trade in the difficult areas that could be shared with other donors whose approaches are not as well developed. These activities consist of: ensuring that women are part of training programmes; income generating projects for women; increased financial access and employment for women and studies on strengthening gender dimensions for the particular sector policy. At the same time, many donors still lack adequate indicators or monitoring and evaluation systems to assess impact on women's economic empowerment in these areas. These mechanisms will help to obtain insights about how activities that take account of gender perspectives can better contribute to women's economic empowerment.

The 2004 GENDERNET's guide on Why Gender Matters in Infrastructure mentions:

Although the policies of many aid agencies state that gender equality is critical to project sustainability and to the achievement to the MDGs, agencies often experience very real difficulties translating their political and policy commitments into practice on the ground. This is particularly true of large-scale infrastructure projects...

Box 9.7. In my view – Ann Linde, Minister for Foreign Trade, Sweden

The 2030 Agenda strengthens the prominence of international trade as an aim as well as a means of sustainable development, and recognises the importance of aid for trade. My Government is highly dedicated to these commitments. One sign of this is our strong support for the Aid for Trade initiative. In addition, as trade minister of the world's first officially feminist government I use available platforms for pushing the gender equality agenda forward, mainly the WTO and EU's free trade agreements but also through aid for trade. Sweden mobilises efforts around comprehensive gender integration across all development co-operation. This is notable for example in the Government's Policy Framework for Development Cooperation. In addition, since 2018 Sweden has a global strategy for development cooperation for gender equality and women's and girls' rights.

Historically, trade has proven to be an engine for development and poverty reduction by boosting growth, particularly in developing countries. The world has witnessed an enormous economic transformation over the past three decades. As goods, services, capital, and people flow across countries faster than ever before, information and knowledge have become global commodities. In addition, the digital revolution has opened great opportunities for growth, jobs and sustainable development around the world. At the same time, the OECD has found that around the world, some 250 million fewer women than men are online – many of them in developing countries. This at a time when there is plenty of evidence to suggest that digital access can help boost women's personal development and wider prosperity. The Women and the Web report by Intel found that enabling greater internet access in the developing world would contribute an estimated 13 to 18 billion dollars to annual GDP across 144 countries.

Given that the SDG's put significant emphasis on the role that trade plays in achieving the global goals and the 2030 Agenda, it was an eye-opener to read that only a small part of gender marked aid for trade is going to the category "Trade policy". I was also surprised to read that few donors integrate gender perspectives in key aid-for-trade sectors, one of them the ICT sector. If this is due to lack of guidelines, then we must start work on setting up guidelines in areas that are essential for contributing to women's economic empowerment and achieving global goals and the 2030 Agenda.

Analyses like this are extremely relevant and useful and it is precisely this type of effort that is needed to move from talk to action. Indeed, this is very much a wakeup call for both donors and partner countries to take gender issues in trade seriously. The gender policy marker is a useful tool in this regard and we are aware of the continuous quality assurance that OECD-DAC is carrying out, to ensure harmonized application of this marker among donors.

Fifteen years later, this quote still applies, not only for infrastructure, but many other aid-for-trade areas, although less for agriculture, SMEs, handicrafts, and microfinance. This calls for further research and analysis to build the evidence base on how donors can contribute to women's economic empowerment – going beyond short-term trainings for women and employment in project – and looking at how income-generating projects can be scaled up for wider impact and sustainability. In this context, sharing or better implementation of the guidance on how to plan, monitor and evaluate donor activities in contributing to women's economic empowerment through aid for trade, particularly in areas such as transport, energy, communication, finance and business, mining and industry, might be useful (see Box 9.7), building on work by the DAC GENDERNET.

One element could include exploring how to carry out gender assessments or diagnostics that would consider the impact of infrastructure on women's unpaid care work by examining patterns of mobility or energy use, particularly among the poor in rural areas. Furthermore, it could also encourage more awareness raising and training for men and women to design gender sensitive infrastructure investments (OECD 2019a). Moreover, some donors point to the need for: strong senior leadership and political will to ensure implementation of this agenda; adequate resources, sufficient number of experts with requisite skills and experience, and capacity building for mainstreaming; careful selection of implementing partners with aligned goals; and ensuring accountability. All of these efforts could particularly contribute to two SDGs – Goal 5, which addresses women's empowerment, including access to land ownership and financial services as well as unpaid care through the provision of infrastructure, and Goal 8, which promotes women to be engaged in productive employment.

NOTES

1. Para 157 "Although some new employment opportunities have been created for women as a result of the globalization of the economy, there are also trends that have exacerbated inequalities between women and men. At the same time, globalization, including economic integration, can create pressures on the employment situation of women to adjust to new circumstances and to find new sources of employment as patterns of trade change. More analysis needs to be done of the impact of globalization on women's economic status."
2. In the M&E 2013, Canada, the Netherlands, and the UK, stated that evaluations on the impacts of their value chain projects on women's economic empowerment, generally concluded that there were positive changes.
3. Other recommendations are: 1) sharing our respective experiences relating to policies and programs to encourage women's participation in national and international economies through WTO information exchanges, as appropriate, and voluntary reporting during the WTO trade policy review process; 2) Sharing best practices for conducting gender-based analysis of trade policies and for the monitoring of their effects; 3) Sharing methods and procedures for the collection of gender-disaggregated data, the use of indicators, monitoring and evaluation methodologies, and the analysis of gender-focused statistics related to trade; and 4) Working together in the WTO to remove barriers for women's economic empowerment and increase their participation in trade.
4. This question was not asked in the M&E for the later years.
5. See <https://www.empowerwomen.org/en/who-we-are/initiatives/sg-high-level-panel-on-womens-economic-empowerment>
6. This includes the concessional Official Development Assistance and non-concessional developmental Other Official Flows.
7. Between 1998 to 2017, Official Development Finance to health, education, government and civil society and water accounted between 42% to 61% of bilateral allocable gender marked commitments.
8. The goal of GENDERNET is to improve policies and practices to strengthen gender equality in development programmes and to secure girls' and women's rights, contributing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/about-gendernet.htm>
9. The data used for How Does Aid Support Women's Economic Empowerment? consist of only ODA and of DAC Members, whereas data for this Chapter include both ODA and Other Official Flows of DAC members and multilateral development banks. On the other hand, the former includes a wider range of sectors such as Urban Development, Public Finance Management, and Employment Policies which are not included in this Chapter as they are not part of the aid-for-trade sectors.
10. According to the World Trade Organization (WTO) Task Force on Aid for Trade, projects and programmes are part of aid for trade if these activities have been identified as trade-related development priorities in the partner country's national development strategies. Furthermore, the WTO Task Force concluded that to measure aid-for-trade flows, the following categories should be included: technical assistance for trade policy and regulations, trade-related infrastructure, productive capacity building (including trade development), trade-related adjustment, other trade-related needs. The DAC's CRS database was recognised as the best available data source for tracking global aid-for-trade flows. It should be kept in mind that the CRS does not provide data that match exactly all of the above aid-for-trade categories. In fact, the CRS provides proxies under four headings: trade policy and regulations, economic infrastructure, building productive capacity, and trade-related adjustment.

The CRS covers all ODA, but only those activities reported under the above four categories can be identified as aid for trade. It is not possible to distinguish activities in the context of “other trade-related needs”. To estimate the volume of such “other” activities, donors would need to examine aid projects in sectors other than those considered so far – for example in health and education – and indicate what share, if any, of these activities has an important trade component. A health programme, for instance, might permit increased trade from localities where the disease burden was previously a constraint on trade. Consequently, accurately monitoring aid for trade would require comparison of the CRS data with donor and partner countries’ self-assessments of their aid for trade. The list of sectors included in aid for trade can be found in: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aft/Aid-for-trade-sector-codes.pdf>.

11. Communications does not include ICT related assistance in other sectors such as health, education, business, public financial management, and so on.
12. The annual average amount of gender marked projects versus non-gender marked projects in 2014-17 were, respectively: USD 2million versus USD 4 million in energy; USD 0.9 million versus USD 3 million in industry and mining; and USD 3 million and USD 4 million in finance and business.
13. Africa includes data for Africa, Middle East, North of Sahara and South of Sahara. Latin America and Caribbean includes data for America, North & Central America, and South America. Asia includes data for Asia, Far East Asia, Oceania and South & Central Asia.
14. This work was led by the OECD Development Centre which has many developing countries as its members and not all DAC members are its members.
15. The projects were mostly identified from the DAC’s credit reporting system. Supplementary information was obtained through on-line sources or contacts with the respective donors.
16. Sectors are unspecified in the World Bank document.

REFERENCES

- Abukumail, A.H. (2017) West Bank and Gaza - Abraham Path: Economic Development across Fragile Communities : P147235 - Implementation Status Results Report : Sequence 06, World Bank Group. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/761131496943874637/West-Bank-and-Gaza-Abraham-Path-Economic-Development-across-Fragile-Communities-P147235-Implementation-Status-Results-Report-Sequence-06>, Washington, D.C.
- African Development Bank (2009), Checklist for Gender Mainstreaming in the Infrastructure Sector, African Development Bank Group. <https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Policy-Documents/Checklist%20for%20Gender%20Maintstreaming%20in%20the%20Infrastructure%20Sector.pdf>
- Asian Development Bank, "Papua New Guinea: Civil Aviation Development Investment Program", Project information, <https://www.adb.org/projects/43141-013/main>
- Asian Development Bank, "Philippines: Increasing Competitiveness for Inclusive Growth Program", Project information, <https://www.adb.org/projects/43396-014/main#project-pds>
- Buvinic, M., R. Furst-Nichols, (2014) Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment : What Works?. Policy Research Working Paper; No. 7087, World Bank Group, Washington, DC.
- Çagatay, N. (2001), Trade, Gender and Poverty, United Nations Development Programme Background paper, Social Development Group, Bureau for Development Policy
- Cuberes, D. and M. Teignier (2016), "Aggregate Effects of Gender Gaps in the Labor Market: A Quantitative Estimate", Journal of Human Capital 10 (1): 1–32
- Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia (2015), Strategy for Australia's Aid for Trade Investments, <https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/strategy-for-australias-aid-for-trade-investments.pdf>
- Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia (2016), Gender equality and women's empowerment strategy, <https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/gender-equality-and-womens-empowerment-strategy.pdf>
- Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia (2017), Australia advancing women's economic empowerment through aid, trade and economic diplomacy, <http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&ved=2ahUKEwjUv8aTdnhAhWK3OAKHfYTDQAFjABegQIAxAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fdfat.gov.au%2Fabout-us%2Fpublications%2FDocuments%2Faustalia-advancing-womens-economic-empowerment-aid-trade-economic-diplomacy.pdf&usg=AOvVaw3gMYsSP5uIPO3MxBITxwm>
- Elson et al (2007), Feminist Economics of Trade, Routledge IAFPE Advances in Feminist Economics (Book 5), Routledge; 1 edition (August 16, 2007), 352p.
- European Union (2007), Joint EU Strategy on Aid for Trade, Council of the European Union, General Secretariat, Note 14470/07, <https://register.consilium.europa.eu/doc/srv?l=EN&f=ST%2014470%202007%20INIT>, Brussels
- European Union (2015), "Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020", Joint Staff Working Document SWD(2015) 182 final, European Commission, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/150921_final_swd_gap.pdf
- European Union (2017), Achieving Prosperity through Trade and Investment. Updating the 2007 Joint EU Strategy on Aid for Trade, Commission Communication COM (2017) 667 of 13 November 2017 and Council Conclusions 15573/17 of 11 December 2017, https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/com_2017_667_f1_communication_from_commission_to_inst_en_v3_p1_954389.pdf

European Union (2018), EU Aid for Trade Progress Report 2018, European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development, https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/eu-aid-trade-progress-report-2018_en

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland (2018), Report on Effectiveness Swiss international cooperation in the field of gender equality 2007–2016, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC, https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/deza/en/documents/publikationen/Wirkungsberichte/Wirkungsbericht-Geschlechtergleichstellung-2007-2016_EN.pdf, Bern

Ferrant, G. (2011), "How Gender Inequalities Hinder Development: Cross-Country Evidence", CES Working Papers, Centre d'Économie de la Sorbonne, (ISSN: 1955-611X. 2011)

Food and Agriculture Organisation, International Fund for Agricultural Development, International Labour Office (2010) Agricultural value chain development: Threat or opportunity for women's employment?, Gender and Rural Employment Policy Brief, https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_150833.pdf

Foundation, The Asia (2018) Emerging Lessons on Women's Entrepreneurship in Asia and the Pacific: Case Studies from the Asian Development Bank and The Asia Foundation, Asian Development Bank, <http://hdl.handle.net/11540/8796>

Gonzales, C., S. Jain-Chandra, K. Kochhar, M. Newiak, and T. Zeinullayev (2015) "Women and Tackling Income Inequality", International Monetary Fund, Staff Discussion Notes No. 15/20

Heath, R. and M. Mobarak (2015) Manufacturing, Manufacturing growth and the lives of Bangladeshi women, Journal of Development Economics 115, 1–15

IFC (2016) Investing in Women along Agribusiness Value Chains, International Finance Corporation, https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/d19235d7-2ba7-4f7b-b0c6-5198fe9e4d30/Women+in+Agri+VC_Report_FINAL.pdf?MOD=AJPERES, Washington

ILO (2016) Closing the gender pay gap: a review of the issues, policy mechanisms and international evidence, International Labour Office, https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---gender/documents/publication/wcms_540889.pdf, Geneva

ILO (2017), World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2017, International Labour Office, https://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/weso/2017/WCMS_541211/lang--en/index.htm, Geneva

ILO (2018), World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends for Women 2018, Global snapshot

International Labour Office, https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_619577.pdf, Geneva

Iqbal, S. (2018) Women, Business, and the Law 2018, World Bank Group, <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/926401524803880673/Women-Business-and-the-Law-2018>, Washington, D.C.

Kasseah H. and V. Tandrayen-Ragoobur (2015) "Selfemployed women and their access to finance: perspectives from the informal sector", African Journal of Science, Technology, Innovation and Development, 7:4, 247-254

Kimm Gnanon, S. (2018) "Aid for Trade and Employment in Developing Countries: An empirical evidence", Review of Labour Economics and Industrial Relations, 33 (1):77-100

Knowles, S., P. Lorgelly, D. Owen (2002), "Are educational gender gaps a brake on economic development? Some cross-country empirical evidence", Oxford University Press, Oxford Economic Papers 54 (1): 118-149

Korinek, J. (2005), "Trade and Gender: Issues and Interactions", OECD Trade Policy Working Paper No. 24

- Mason, A.D., E.M. King, (2001) Engendering development through gender equality in rights, resources, and voice, World Bank, Policy research report, <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/512911468327401785/Engendering-development-through-gender-equality-in-rights-resources-and-voice>, Washington DC
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of New Zealand, (2012), Tourism and Gender Equality Knowledge Note, Aid & Development, <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid-Prog-docs/Tools-and-guides/Gender-Knowledge-Note-Tourism.pdf>
- Morrison, A., R. Dhushyanth and S. Nistha (2007) Gender equality, poverty and economic growth, World Bank, Policy Research working paper no. WPS 4349, <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/758041468340239015/Gender-equality-poverty-and-economic-growth>, Washington, DC
- Nilufer, C. (2001) "Trade, Gender and Poverty", background paper to the UNDP project on Trade and Sustainable Human Development, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- OECD (2019a), Breaking down Barriers to Women's Economics Empowerment: Policy Approaches to Unpaid Care Work, OECD Development, Policy Papers No. 18, OECD Publishing, https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/breaking-down-barriers-to-women-s-economic-empowerment_c4ff3ddb-en, Paris
- OECD (2019), "OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System: aid activity", OECD International Development Statistics (database), DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/data-00061-en>, (accessed on 25 January 2019)
- OECD (2019, b), Using the SDGs as a shared framework for results, SDG indicator 7.1.1: Electricity Access, Draft Technical report, OECD-DAC Results Community Workshop 4-5 April 2019, https://www.oecd.org/dac/results-development/docs/Results_SDG_Case_studies_technical_report_7.1.1_draft_web.pdf
- OECD DAC (2004), "Why Gender Matters in Infrastructure", OECD DAC's Network on Gender Equality, <https://www.ssatp.org/sites/ssatp/files/publications/HTML/Gender-RG/Source%20%20documents/Issue%20and%20Strategy%20Papers/G&T%20Rationale/ISGT10%20Why%20Gender%20matters%20in%20infrastructure%20OECD%20DAC%202004.pdf>
- OECD DAC (1999), DAC Guidelines for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Co-operation, Development Co-operation Guidelines Series, OECD Publications, <https://www.empowerwomen.org/en/who-we-are/initiatives/sg-high-level-panel-on-womens-economic-empowerment>, Paris
- OECD DAC Network on Gender Equality (2016), Handbook on the OECD-DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker, <https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/Handbook-OECD-DAC-Gender-Equality-Policy-Marker.pdf>
- OECD DAC Network on Gender Equality (2018), How Does Aid Support Women's Economic Empowerment?, <http://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/How-Does-Aid-Support-Womens-Economic-Empowerment.pdf>
- OECD-WTO (2011), aid-for-trade monitoring exercise 2011 (questionnaires) www.oecd.org/aidfortrade/countryprofiles/
- OECD-WTO (2011), aid-for-trade monitoring exercise 2011 (case stories) <http://www.oecd.org/aidfortrade/casestories/>
- OECD-WTO (2015), aid-for-trade monitoring exercise 2015 (questionnaires) www.oecd.org/aidfortrade/countryprofiles/
- OECD-WTO (2015), aid-for-trade monitoring exercise 2015 (case stories) <http://www.oecd.org/aidfortrade/casestories/>
- OECD-WTO (2017), aid-for-trade monitoring exercise 2017 (questionnaires) www.oecd.org/aidfortrade/countryprofiles/
- OECD-WTO (2017), aid-for-trade monitoring exercise 2017 (case stories) <http://www.oecd.org/aidfortrade/casestories/>
- OECD-WTO (2019), aid-for-trade monitoring exercise 2019 (questionnaires) www.oecd.org/aidfortrade/countryprofiles/
- Omi, M. (2013), Trade Liberalization and Women : A Feminist Analysis of the WTO System (in Japanese), Shogakusha; First edition (June 28, 2013), Tokyo, 262p.

- OPIC (2019), Factsheet 2X Women's Initiative, <http://opic-2x.sage-dev.net/>
- Ostry, J.D., A. Berg, and C.G. Tsangarides (2014), "Redistribution, Inequality, and Growth", International Monetary Fund, Staff Discussion Notes No. 14/02
- Osundu, C.K., S. I. Ogbonna and C. O. Emerole (2015), "Level and Determinants of Women Farmers Access to Informal Credit in Abia State, Nigeria", Asian Journal of Agricultural Extension, Economics & Sociology 7(1): 1-10
- Palacios-López, A. and R. López (2015), "The Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity: The Role of Market Imperfections", The Journal of Development Studies, 51(9), 1175-1192, DOI: [10.1080/00220388.2015.1028539](https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2015.1028539)
- Sahay, R., M. Čihák, and other IMF Staff (2018), "Women in Finance: A Case for Closing Gaps", International Monetary Fund, Staff Discussion Note SDN/18/05
- Terada-Hagiwara, A., Shiela, F. Camingue-Romance, and J.E. Zveglic, Jr. (2018), "Gender Pay Gap: A Macro Perspective", Asian Development Bank, Economics working paper series No. 538
- UN (1995), Declaration of the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women Beijing, Beijing, China <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/economy.htm>
- UN (2015), Sustainable Development Goals website, The Sustainable Development Agenda, <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>
- UN (2017) "Leave no one behind: Taking Action for Transformational Change on Women's Economic Empowerment", Second report Report of the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment, United Nations, <https://www.unscn.org/uploads/web/news/UNSG-HLP-WEE-2nd-Report.pdf>, New York
- UN Women (2015), Progress of the World's Women 2015-2016: Transforming Economies, Realizing Rights, United Nations, http://progress.unwomen.org/en/2015/pdf/UNW_progressreport.pdf, New York
- UN Women (2018), Empower Women website, <https://www.empowerwomen.org/en/who-we-are/initiatives/sg-high-level-panel-on-womens-economic-empowerment>
- UNIDO (2015), Guide on Gender Mainstreaming Trade Capacity-Building Projects, UNIDO Gender, https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/2015-02/Gender_TCB_Guide_0.pdf, United Nations Office at Vienna
- WEF (2015), The Global Gender Gap Report 2015, World Economic Forum, Geneva <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2015/>
- World Bank (2009), Mainstreaming Gender into Extractive Industries Projects Guidance, Note for Task Team Leaders, Extractive Industries and Development Series #9, http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTOGMC/Resources/eifd9_gender_guidance.pdf, Washington DC
- World Bank (2012), "World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development", <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/4391>, Washington DC
- World Bank (2015a). The cost of the gender gap in agricultural productivity in Malawi, Tanzania, and Uganda, World Bank Group, <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/847131467987832287/The-cost-of-the-gender-gap-in-agricultural-productivity-in-Malawi-Tanzania-and-Uganda>, Washington, D.C.
- World Bank, (2015b) World Bank Group gender strategy (FY16-23) : gender equality, poverty reduction and inclusive growth, World Bank Group, <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/820851467992505410/World-Bank-Group-gender-strategy-FY16-23-gender-equality-poverty-reduction-and-inclusive-growth>, Washington, D.C.

World Bank, Government of Liberia (2010) Gender aware Programs and Women's Roles in Agricultural Value Chains in Liberia, <https://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTGENDER/Resources/LibSum-fin-rev1.pdf>

WTO Aid for Trade Task Force (2006), Recommendations of the Task Force on Aid for Trade, WT/AFT/1, 27 July 2006 <http://docsonline.wto.org/imrd/directdoc.asp?DDFDocuments/t/WT/AFT/1.doc>

WTO, (2017) Joint Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment on the Occasion of the WTO Ministerial Conference in Buenos Aires in December 2017 https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc11_e/genderdeclarationmc11_e.pdf

2X Challenge website, <https://www.2xchallenge.org/>

2X Challenge (2018), 2X Criteria, <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5b180402c3c16a6fe0001e45/t/5bdc3ef321c67c31502108f4/1541160694250/2X+Challenge+Criteria+%2818+October+2018%29.pdf>

AID-FOR-TRADE COUNTRY PROFILES



EXPLANATORY NOTES ON AID-FOR-TRADE COUNTRY PROFILES

The aid-for-trade country profiles provide factual information to stimulate a debate on trends of aid for trade, trade costs, trade performance and development at the country level. The aim is to compare a country's performance in four categories of indicators from 2006 to 2017 and, for selected indicators, against country group benchmarks.

The country profiles are structured according to the results chain framework normally used in project-based development interventions. The results chain framework describes the causal sequence of development interventions based on four main elements: i) inputs and activities produce ii) direct outputs, which in turn lead to iii) intermediate outcomes that contribute to iv) long-term impacts.

The country profiles transpose the idea behind this project-based analytical tool to the macro level and trace a possible causal sequence of aid-for-trade interventions to achieve trade and development objectives. The country profiles therefore present indicators in four sections: A. Development Finance; B. Trade Costs; C. Trade Performance; and D. Development Indicators. Much of aid for trade is aimed at reducing trade costs; lower trade costs increase connectivity and lead to better trade performance in terms of growth and diversification; better trade performance can help improve long-term development indicators, notably through employment creation and poverty alleviation.

The country profiles do not posit a causal link; they do not attempt to test or estimate the causal impact of aid for trade at the macro level. Instead, they give a dynamic perspective on a country's development. In this sense, the sequence traced is one of contribution, not attribution. Where such contribution can be discerned, the country profiles provide ground for further in-depth, country-based research. In this sense, the country profiles contribute to a greater understanding of the important role that aid-for-trade flows play in a country's achievement of the trade and development objectives targeted by these flows.

Most indicators in the country profiles provide a comparison between 2006 and 2017. However, the year coverage is adapted to data availability at the level of both indicators and countries. For a selected number of indicators, comparisons against benchmark groups are shown. The country groups used as benchmarks are least developed countries (LDCs), lower middle income countries (LMICs), upper middle income countries (UMICs) and high income countries (HICs) based on the current United Nation's list of LDCs and the World Bank's income group classification for 2017. The country groups are non-overlapping, which means that LDCs are not included in income groups. Tajikistan and Zimbabwe, which are low income countries but not LDCs, are benchmarked against LMICs. The country composition of the four country groups differs among indicators according to data availability. The number of countries included in the four groups for a given indicator is provided in the indicator descriptions below.

The country profiles are divided into the following four sections:

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

Development finance constitutes a vital source of external financing for many developing countries as it comprises inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI), remittances, official development assistance (ODA), and other official flows (OOF). Development finance is used to finance capital investment as well as private and public consumption, which thereby forms the basis for economic growth and development.

This section illustrates how aid-for-trade flows have developed over time, how important they are compared to other flows of development finance and the importance of aid-for-trade for a country compared to other countries. Furthermore, the section shows trends in aid-for-trade disbursements over time at the aggregate level and at the level of sectors and donors. Development finance flows are presented for the periods 2006/08 and 2014/16 (three year averages) and for the year 2017.

Indicators and sources

FDI is defined as an investment involving a long-term relationship and reflecting a lasting interest in and control by a resident entity in one economy (foreign direct investor or parent enterprise) of an enterprise resident in a different economy (foreign affiliate). FDI inflows measure the net capital (equity capital, reinvested earnings and intra-company loans) provided by a foreign direct investor to a foreign affiliate. Source: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat.

Remittances comprise personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of transfers in cash or in kind received by resident households from non-resident households. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by non-resident entities. Compensation of employees tends to account for a high share of remittances in the case of developing countries which are close to a bigger economy such as Lesotho, which borders South Africa, or which are characterised by the presence of non-resident institutions such as Afghanistan. Source: World Bank (WB), World Development Indicators.

Official development assistance (ODA) are grants and loans provided by the official sector with the main objective to promote economic development and welfare of developing countries. ODA is concessional in character with a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a discount rate of 10 percent). **Aid-for-trade** flows are a subset of ODA that fall under the four categories trade policy and regulations, economic infrastructure, building productive capacity and trade-related adjustment. ODA and aid-for-trade flows are reported as gross disbursements. Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database.

Other official flows (OOF) are transactions by the official sector which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they have a grant element of less than 25 percent. **Trade-related OOF** are a subset of OOF that fall under the four categories trade policy and regulations, economic infrastructure, building productive capacity and trade-related adjustment. OOF and trade-related OOF flows are reported as gross disbursements. Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database.

The top **three aid-for-trade priorities** are based on a ranking of aid-for-trade categories given by countries in self-assessment questionnaires. Source: OECD/WTO Partner Country Questionnaire.

Share of aid for trade in development finance indicates a country's dependence on aid for trade in comparison to other development finance flows. Development finance corresponds to the sum of FDI inflows, remittances, OOF and ODA. For the periods 2006-08 and 2014-16, development finance is calculated as the sum of the three year averages of these four flows. Number of countries included in benchmark groups: LDCs (36), LMICs (25), UMICs (42). Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators.

Share of aid for trade in gross fixed capital formation indicates the importance of aid for trade for the financing of gross fixed capital formation. Gross fixed capital formation includes land improvements; plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. Number of countries included in benchmark groups: LDCs (29), LMICs (26), UMICs (35). Sources: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators.

B. TRADE COSTS

In the results chain, inputs and accompanying activities result in outputs. One of the main objectives of aid-for-trade projects is to reduce trade costs. The trade costs section covers indicators that allow assessing how a country's infrastructure and policy-related trade costs have evolved over time and how high trade costs are in comparison to a benchmark country group.

Indicators and sources

Tariffs: Simple and weighted averages of applied import tariffs measure most-favoured-nation (MFN) applied duties calculated either as simple average or as weighted average using import flows at the Harmonized System (HS) six-digit level as weights. The weighted average export tariff faced takes into account preferences and measures the weighted average tariff faced by the country in its top five export markets for agricultural and non-agricultural products, respectively. The share of duty-free exports measures the share of exports reaching these top export markets for agricultural and non-agricultural products duty-free. Source: WTO, World Tariff Profiles.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) connectivity (% of population): Mobile (fixed) broadband subscriptions refer to the percentage of inhabitants with an active mobile (fixed) broadband subscription. Internet users refer to the percentage of the population using the internet. Source: ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

Cost and time to trade measure the cost in USD and the time in hours required for documentary and border compliance when an economy imports a standardized shipment of auto parts from its natural import partner or when the economy exports its most important product in value terms (except oil and mining products) to its natural export partner. Documentary compliance captures the cost and time associated with compliance with the documentary requirements of all government agencies of the origin economy, the destination economy and any transit economies. Documentary compliance includes the cost and time for obtaining, preparing, processing, presenting and submitting documents. Border compliance captures the cost and time associated with compliance with the economy's customs regulations and with regulations relating to other mandatory border inspections, for instance regarding sanitary and phytosanitary standards, as well as the cost and time for handling that takes place at its port or border. Number of countries included in benchmark groups: LDCs (44), LMICs (31), UMICs (51), HICs (58). Source: WB, Doing Business.

Logistics performance index (LPI) (1-5): The "Overall LPI" is a perception-based composite indicator of a country's logistics based on six components. These components are efficiency and border clearance ("Customs"), quality of trade and transport infrastructure ("Infrastructure"), ease of arranging competitively priced shipments ("International shipments"), competence and quality of logistics services ("Logistics competence"), ability to track and trace consignments ("Tracking and tracing") and frequency with which shipments reach consignees within scheduled or expected delivery times ("Timeliness"). The index and its components range from 1 to 5, with a higher score representing better performance. Number of countries included in benchmark groups: LDCs (39), LMICs (25), UMICs (41), HICs (51). Source: WB, Logistics Performance Index.

Competitiveness indicators (1-7): The competitiveness indicators measure the perceptions of business executives regarding the access to finance of SMEs, the efficiency of train services, the quality of roads, the efficiency of seaport services, the efficiency of air transport services and the competition in network services. The ratings range from 1 (low) to 7 (best). Number of countries included in benchmark groups: LDCs (27), LMICs (25), UMICs (34), HICs (52). Source: WEF, Global Competitiveness Report 2018.

Trade costs (ad valorem, %): These indicators capture a country's total, intra-regional and extra-regional ad-valorem trade costs in percent. The trade costs measures are calculated as simple averages of bilateral ad valorem trade costs. Given the limited data availability, the number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs differs across countries. Therefore, the measure is informative regarding a country's evolution of trade costs over time but comparisons between countries should be undertaken with much caution. The bilateral trade costs are derived from observable trade flows representing the geometric mean of international trade costs between two countries relative to domestic trade costs within each country. The intuition of the measure is that if bilateral trade increases relative to domestic trade flows, bilateral trade costs have declined. The database and the bilateral trade cost measure are described in Arvis et al. (2013). To calculate intra- and extra-regional trade costs, trading partners are grouped according to the WTO classification into the following regions: Africa, Asia, Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Europe, Middle East, North America, South and Central America (including the Caribbean). Source: Author's calculations based on the ESCAP/World Bank Trade Cost Database.

Trade facilitation indicators (0-2): The trade facilitation indicators are composite indicators that measure various dimensions of trade facilitation, most of them closely related to the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, on a range from 0 (low) to 2 (best). The country profiles show the following six indicators (out of a total of eleven) for which data coverage is best: Information availability (publication of trade information, including on internet; enquiry points), Advance rulings (prior statements by the administration to requesting traders concerning the classification, origin, valuation method, etc., applied to specific goods at the time of importation; the rules and process applied to such statements), Appeal procedures (the possibility and modalities to appeal administrative decisions by border agencies), Automation (electronic exchange of data; automated border procedures; use of risk management), Procedures (streamlining of border controls; single windows; post-clearance audits; authorised economic operators), Governance and impartiality (customs structures and functions; accountability; ethics policy). Number of countries included in benchmark groups: LDCs (36), LMICs (28), UMICs (43), HICs (54). Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators.

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

Aid for trade interventions aim at improving the trade performance of firms and countries by addressing national supply side constraints to either lower trade costs or improve the productive capacity of firms. This section covers indicators that allow assessing the trade performance of countries in terms of value, growth, structure and diversification.

Indicators and sources

Trade to GDP ratio is estimated as an economy's total trade of goods and commercial services (exports + imports, balance of payments basis) divided by its GDP. Source: WTO Secretariat.

Commercial services as % of total exports (imports) refers to the share of commercial services in world exports (imports) of commercial services and goods. Trade flows are measured by balance of payments statistics according to the principles of the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6). Source: WTO Secretariat.

Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports [imports]) refers to the share of non-fuel intermediate goods in merchandise exports (imports) as measured by customs statistics. Intermediates are classified according to the UN Broad Economic Categories (BEC) classification. Fuel products are not classified as intermediates but are included in total merchandise exports. Source: UN Comtrade.

Trade flows (billion current US\$) provide exports and imports of goods and commercial services as measured by balance of payment statistics according to the principles of BPM6. Balance of payment statistics cover transactions between residents of a country and non-residents involving a change of ownership. Source: WTO Secretariat.

Number of products and markets: The numbers of exported and imported products and the numbers of export and import markets provide simple measures of product and market diversification, respectively. The maximum number of markets is 237 while the maximum number of products, defined at the Harmonized System (HS) 2002 4-digit level, is 1,245. Source: Author's calculations based on UN Comtrade data.

Hirschman-Herfindahl (HH) concentration indices: The HH concentration indices measure the concentration, or diversification, of a country's trade in terms of either products or markets. The HH export (import) product concentration index is calculated as the sum of squared product shares in a country's exports (imports) and then normalised to lie between zero and one. HH market concentration indices are calculated analogously. HH export and import product concentration indices with scores close to zero indicate a diversified, i.e. equally distributed, product portfolio and scores close to one indicate high concentration on a few products. Analogously, in the case of HH indices of export and import market concentration scores close to zero indicate that trade is diversified, i.e. equally distributed, across markets and scores close to one indicate concentration on a few markets. It should be noted that the HH indices inform only about the distribution of trade but not about the underlying numbers of products and markets. The assessment of, for instance, export diversification should therefore take into account both the number of exported products and export markets and the HH indices indicating how equally distributed trade is across these products and markets. Source: Author's calculations based on UN Comtrade data.

Structure of merchandise trade provides a breakdown of merchandise exports and imports by main commodity groups according to the WTO International Trade Statistics (ITS) definitions: agricultural products refer to food (SITC Rev. 3 sections 0, 1, 4 and division 22) and raw materials (SITC Rev. 3 divisions 21, 23, 24, 25 and 26). Fuels and mining products include ores and other minerals; fuels and non-ferrous metals. Manufactures refer to iron and steel, chemicals, other semi-manufactures, machinery and transport equipment, textiles, clothing and other consumer goods. Shares sum up to 100 percent since trade flows that are not classified in any of those product groups, for instance non-monetary gold, are not taken into account in the calculation. Source: WTO Secretariat.

Structure of services trade shows the shares of travel services, transport services, goods-related services and other commercial services in commercial services exports and imports. Goods-related services, *inter alia*, include manufacturing activities on a contract basis such as processing, assembly, labelling and packing ("manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others"). Other commercial services refer to communication, construction, insurance, financial, computer, information, other business, and cultural and recreational services, and royalties and license fees. Services trade is measured by balance of payments statistics according to the principles of BPM6. Source: WTO Secretariat.

Top 5 markets for merchandise exports and imports (%) indicate a country's top five export and import markets as recorded by customs-based statistics. Trade shares with EU member states are shown at the national level according to the national concept, which can deviate from data harmonized according to the community concept. Unspecified origins or destinations (areas n.e.s., bunkers and free zones) are not shown if they are among the top 5 markets. Source: UN Comtrade.

Top 5 merchandise imports and exports (%) refer to the percentage shares of a country's top five export and import products as recorded by customs-based statistics. Products are measured in terms of the Standard International Trade Classification, Rev.3 (SITC Rev. 3). Source: UN Comtrade.

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Aid for trade eventually aims to achieve long-term development impacts through increased participation of countries in international trade. This section describes trends in development indicators related to human and economic development, including poverty and inequality.

Indicators and sources

Unemployment (% of total labour force) refers to the share of the labour force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. The unemployment rates are harmonized estimates of the International Labour Organization (ILO) allowing comparisons across countries and over time. Source: ILO, ILOSTAT.

Female labour force participation rate (%) captures to what extent women participate in the labour market. The indicator measures the proportion of a country's female population aged 15 and older that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work. Source: ILO, ILOSTAT.

ODA (% of gross national income): The share of net ODA in gross national income (GNI) indicates to what extent a country is dependent on development assistance. Source: OECD, DAG-CRS Aid Activities Database.

Import duties collected (% of tax revenue): The share of import duties in tax revenue indicates to what extent a country is dependent on import duties in order to finance its government budget. Source: WB, World Development Indicators.

Total debt service (% of total exports): Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest paid on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. Both public and private external debt is included. External indebtedness affects a country's creditworthiness and investor perceptions. The share of total debt service to total exports helps assess the sustainability of a country's debt service obligations, in particular regarding a countries' ability to obtain foreign exchange through exports. Source: WB, World Development Indicators.

Human Development Index (HDI): The HDI ranges from zero (minimum level of development) to one (maximum level of development) summarising the three basic development dimensions health, education and living standard. Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Human Development Indicators: Human Development Index.

GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international \$): GDP per capita is converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. Number of countries included in benchmark groups: LDCs (43), LMICs (31), UMICs (51), HICs (61). Source: WB, World Development Indicators.

Economic structure: The development of a country's economic structure is captured by the shares of agriculture, industry and services in GDP in 2006 and 2017. Source: WB, World Development Indicators.

Poverty: Population living below \$1.90 (\$3.20) a day measures the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 (\$3.20) a day at 2011 international prices. Source: WB, World Development Indicators.

Inequality: Income held by lowest 20% (40%) is the percentage share of income that accrues to the subgroups of population indicated by the respective quintiles. Source: WB, World Development Indicators.

Legend:

"-" Not applicable

"..." Data not available or not reported

REFERENCES

Arvis, J. F., Y. Duval, B. Shepherd and C. Utoktham (2013), "Trade costs in the developing world: 1995-2010", *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper* 6309.

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Afghanistan

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	157.6	97.4	53.9	-66%
Remittances	76.3	319.7	378.2	396%
Other official flows (OOF)	15.9	79.1	76.3	379%
of which trade-related OOF	14.2	1.2	0.0	-100%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	3 668.9	4 482.6	3 858.5	5%
of which Aid for Trade	953.5	840.2	809.6	-15%

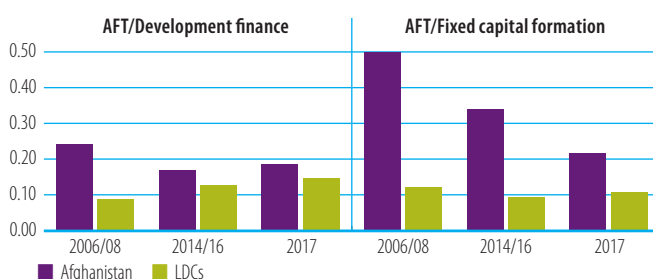
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Regional integration	2 Export diversification	3 Trade facilitation
------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



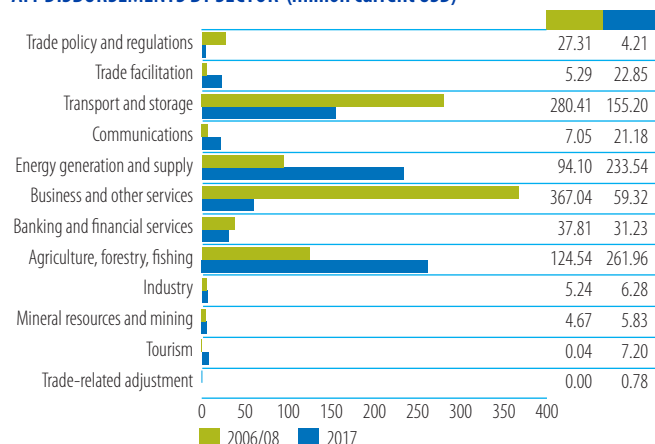
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
United States	699.3	73	United States	241.5	30
International Development Assoc.	95.3	10	Asian Development Bank	189.2	23
Canada	32.4	3	International Development Assoc.	90.2	11
United Kingdom	30.4	3	Germany	73.9	9
Germany	24.5	3	EU Institutions	65.4	8

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



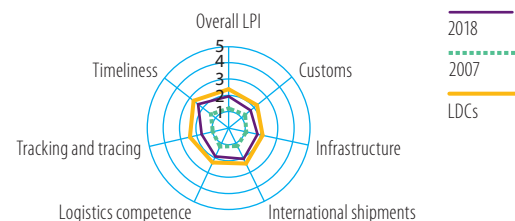
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	5.7	...
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	13.5	4.8
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	36.6	51.4
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	16.0
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.1
Internet users	2.1	11.4

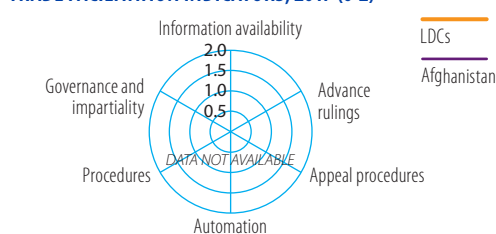
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



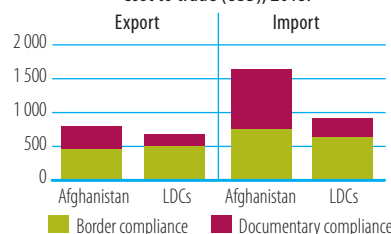
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



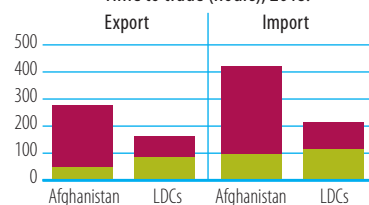
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

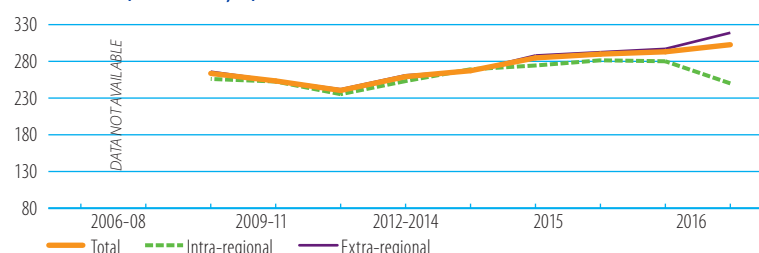


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



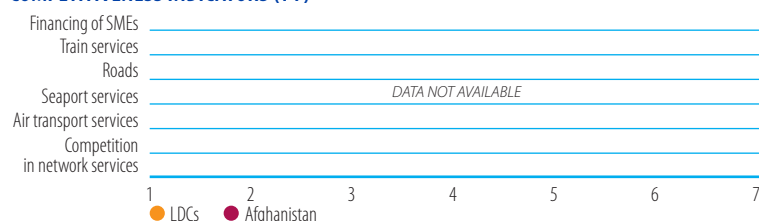
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (17), intra-regional (4), extra-regional (13)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

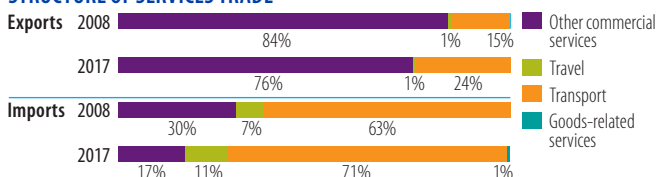
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	...	47
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	...	26
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	...	13
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s, 2006-2016)	...	32
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s, 2006-2016)	...	33

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	N.A.	0.796		
	Commercial services	N.A.	0.285		
Imports	Goods	N.A.	7.103		
	Commercial services	N.A.	1.041		

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE

Source: WTO Secretariat
Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2008	%	2016	%
Pakistan	49	Pakistan	48
India	24	India	39
Russian Federation	7	Iran	3
United Arab Emirates	3	Turkey	2
Iran	3	Iraq	2

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2008	%	2016	%
Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	51	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	33
Floor coverings, etc.	28	Special transactions not classified	19
Special transactions not classified	8	Crude veg. materials, n.e.s.	16
Works of art, antique etc.	6	Floor coverings, etc.	7
Crude veg. materials, n.e.s.	4	Other cereals, unmilled	6

Source: UN Comtrade

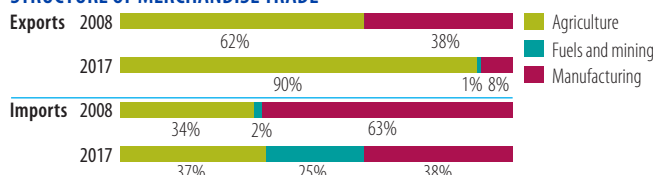
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig., 2006-2016)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	31
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	60
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.079
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.146

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	41
Number of import markets (max. 237)	...	70
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.361
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.108

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE

Source: WTO Secretariat
Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2008	%	2016	%
Pakistan	16	Iran	19
China	14	Pakistan	18
Japan	12	China	17
Iran	6	Kazakhstan	10
Uzbekistan	6	Uzbekistan	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2008	%	2016	%
Special transactions not classified	49	Special transactions not classified	36
Works of art, antique etc.	14	Meal, flour of wheat, meslin	10
Animal, veg. fats, oils, n.e.s.	5	Briquettes, lignite, peat	9
Meal, flour of wheat, meslin	5	Tulle, lace, embroidery, etc.	5
Rubber tyres, tubes, etc.	4	Animal, veg. fats, oils, n.e.s.	5

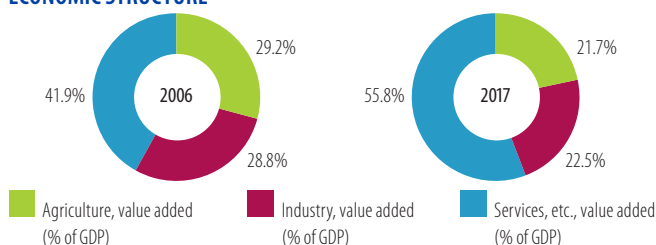
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	2.8	1.6
Female labour force participation rate (%)	43.6	48.5
ODA (% of gross national income)	40.8	18.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2006-2015)	47.6	32.6
Total debt service (% of total exports, 2008-2017)	0.5	4.0
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.42	0.5

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

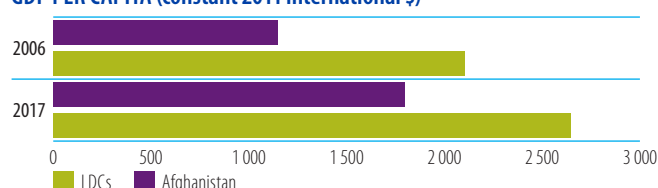
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Albania

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	652.4	1051.7	1119.1	72%
Remittances	1564.4	1338.9	1310.9	-16%
Other official flows (OOF)	48.0	145.6	367.8	666%
of which trade-related OOF	14.4	73.7	243.6	1587%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	341.5	360.0	271.9	-20%
of which Aid for Trade	89.3	87.3	34.0	-62%

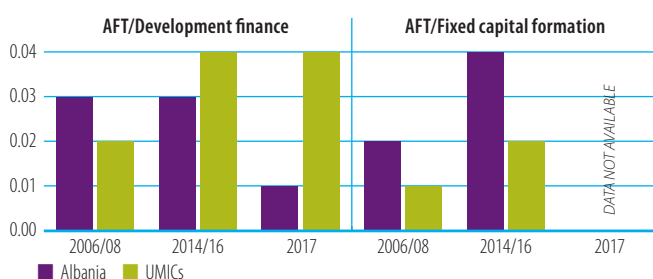
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	Regional integration	2	Transport infrastructure	3	International competitiveness
---	----------------------	---	--------------------------	---	-------------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



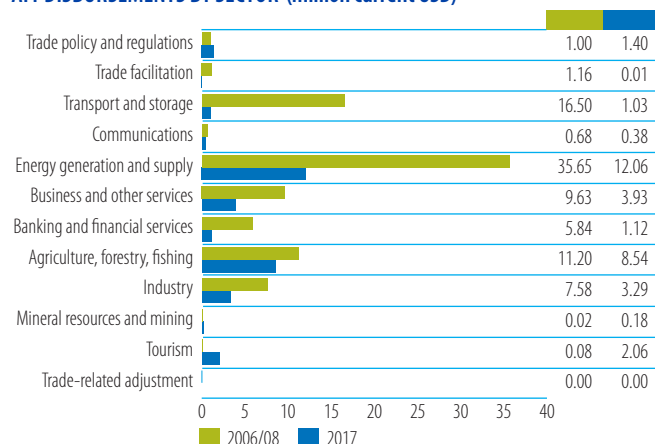
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	23.6	26	Germany	9.4	28
Germany	13.4	15	EU Institutions	6.9	20
United States	9.3	10	Switzerland	6.4	19
Italy	9.3	10	United States	2.6	8
EU Institutions	9.1	10	Denmark	2.3	7

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



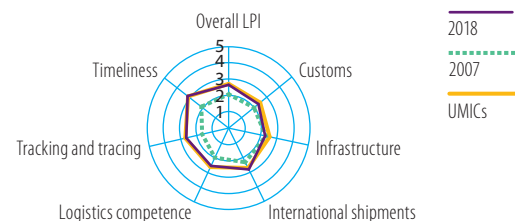
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	5.7	3.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (05-15)	7	3.3
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	1.0	0.6
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	94.3	97.0
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	69.3
Fixed broadband subscriptions (07-17)	0.3	10.4
Internet users	9.6	71.8

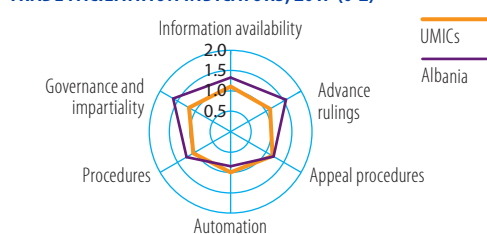
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



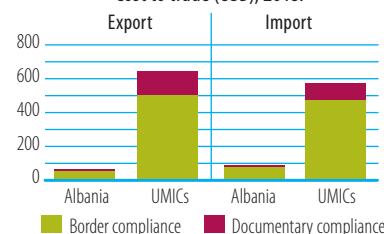
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



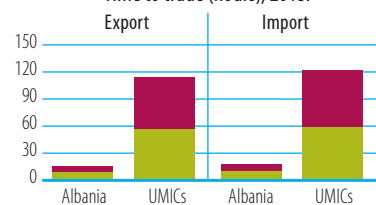
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

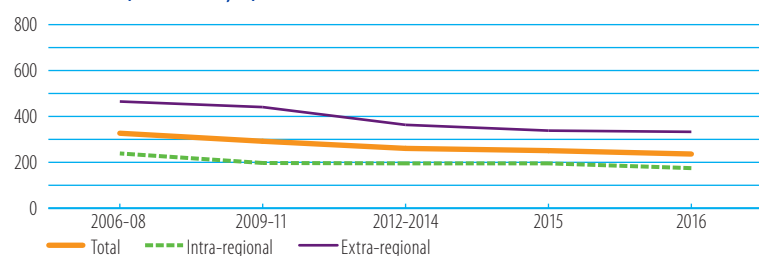


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



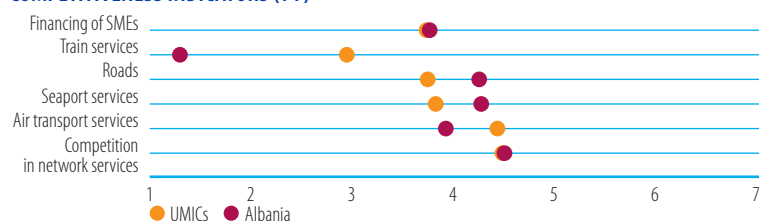
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (36), intra-regional (22), extra-regional (14)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

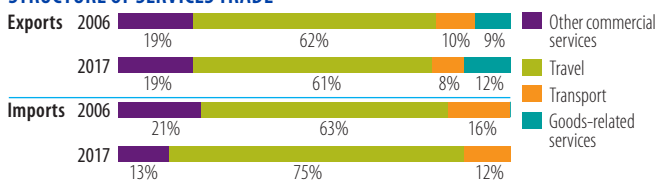
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	66	77
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	88	78
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	38	32
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	33	23
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	44	30

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.224	0.901	+303%	▲
	Commercial services	1.623	3.193	+97%	▲
Imports	Goods	2.500	4.103	+64%	▲
	Commercial services	1.541	1.898	+23%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat. Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Italy	73	Italy	53
Greece	10	Serbia	9
Serbia	5	Spain	5
Germany	3	Greece	4
FYR Macedonia	2	Germany	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Footwear	26	Special transactions not classified	38
Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	13	Footwear	21
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	6	Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	8
Non-ferrous waste, scrap	5	Ore, concentrate base metals	4
Manufactures base metals, n.e.s.	4	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	3

Source: UN Comtrade

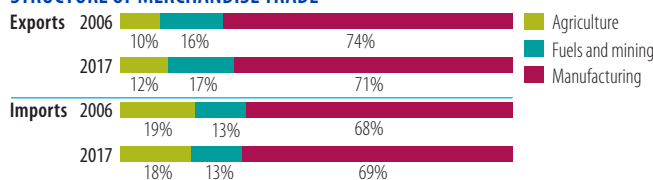
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	381	241
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	954	768
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.043	0.186
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.012	0.155

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	54	100
Number of import markets (max. 237)	112	133
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.532	0.298
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.115	0.108

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Italy	28	Italy	29
Greece	16	Turkey	8
Turkey	8	Germany	8
China	6	Greece	8
Germany	6	China	8

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	8	Special transactions not classified	38
Lime, cement, construction materials	3	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3	Petroleum products	3
Iron, steel bar, shapes, etc.	3	Footwear	2
Medicaments	3	Leather	2

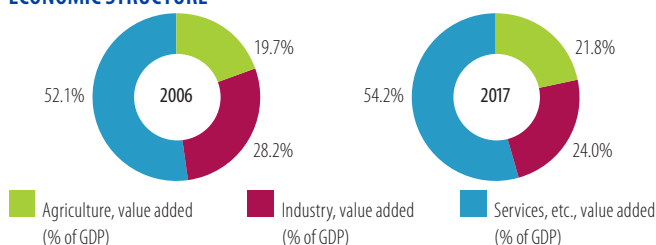
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	16.4	13.8
Female labour force participation rate (%)	47.4	47.3
ODA (% of gross national income)	3.5	1.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	2.2
Total debt service (% of total exports)	8.2	10.4
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.71	0.8

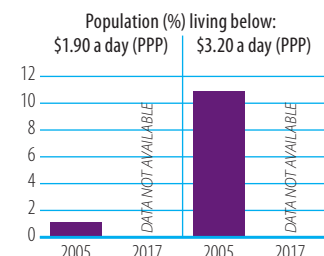
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



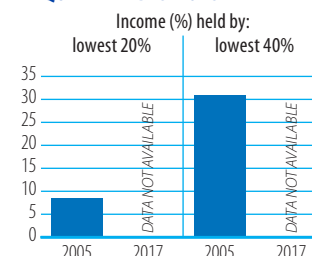
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

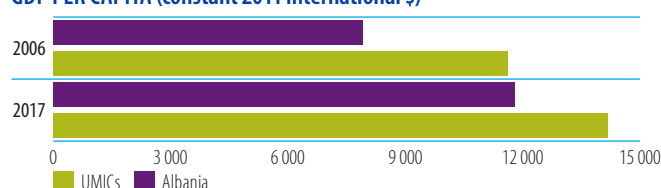


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Angola

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	249.3	5102.8	-2254.5	-
Remittances	82.1	15.4	1.4	-98%
Other official flows (OOF)	14.2	506.2	156.7	1006%
of which trade-related OOF	3.5	352.9	149.7	4193%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	352.5	343.2	297.5	-16%
of which Aid for Trade	31.9	85.4	12.7	-60%

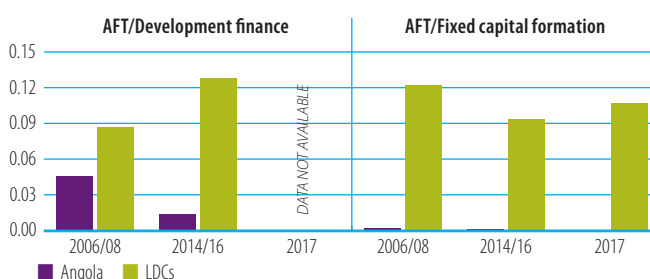
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	Export diversification	2	Industrialization	3	Transport infrastructure
---	------------------------	---	-------------------	---	--------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



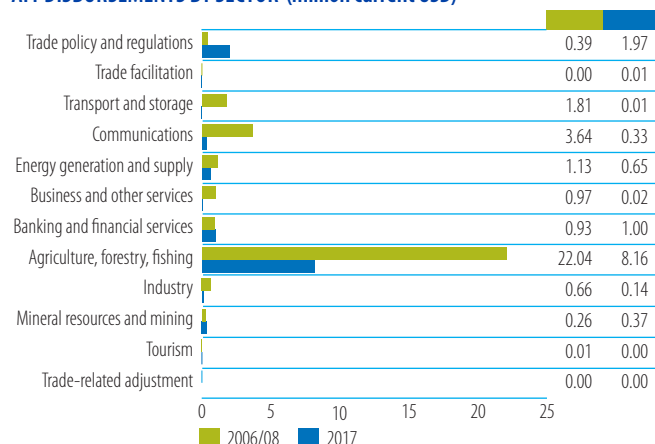
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Korea	13.4	42	African Development Fund	4.1	32
Italy	2.8	9	EU Institutions	2.6	21
International Development Assoc.	2.3	7	Korea	1.6	12
Spain	2.1	7	Norway	1.2	9
EU Institutions	1.8	6	Germany	0.9	7

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



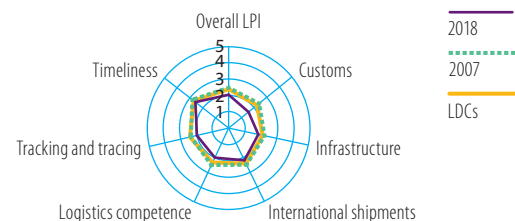
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (06-16)	7.2	11.4
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-15)	...	9.5
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.4	0.1
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	91.9	98.2
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	1.2	14.6
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.3
Internet users	1.5	14.3

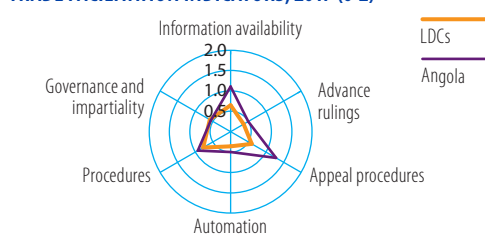
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



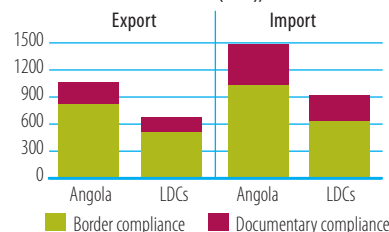
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



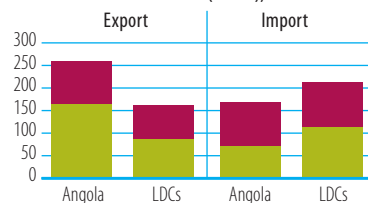
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

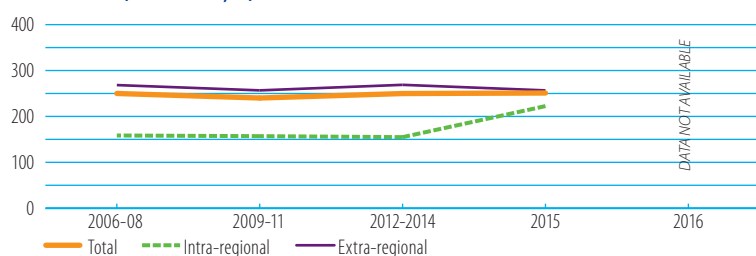


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



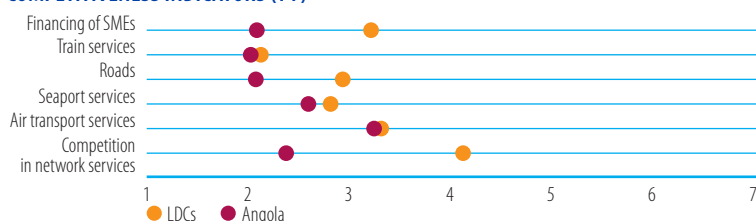
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (24), intra-regional (4), extra-regional (20)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

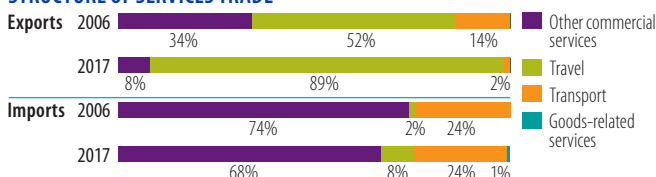
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	91	52
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	0	3
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	44	47
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s, 2007-2015)	4	5
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s, 2007-2015)	47	45

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	31.862	34.613	+9%	▲
	Commercial services	0.145	0.985	+579%	▲
Imports	Goods	8.778	14.463	+65%	▲
	Commercial services	6.860	12.903	+88%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2007	%	2015	%
China	30	China	43
United States	25	India	8
Canada	7	Spain	7
France	6	France	5
India	5	Other Asia, nes	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2007	%	2015	%
Petroleum oils, crude	96	Petroleum oils, crude	95
Natural abrasives, n.e.s.	3	Natural abrasives, n.e.s.	3
Residual petrol products	2	Residual petrol products	2
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	0	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	0
Coffee, coffee substitute	0	Wood rough, rough squared	0

Source: UN Comtrade

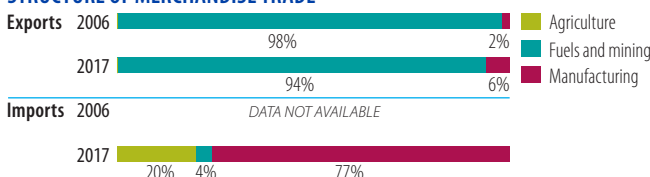
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig., 2007-2015)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	6	7
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1031	1041
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.901	0.888
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.027	0.030

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	31	40
Number of import markets (max. 237)	224	156
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.170	0.212
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.067	0.070

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2007	%	2015	%
Portugal	15	China	17
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	9	Portugal	15
United States	9	Korea, Republic of	9
China	8	United States	7
Brazil	6	South Africa	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2007	%	2015	%
Civil engineering equipment	16	Special transactions not classified	14
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	5	Civil engineering equipment	9
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4	Tubes, pipes, etc., iron, steel	4
Tubes, pipes, etc., iron, steel	4	Other meat, meat offal	3
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	2

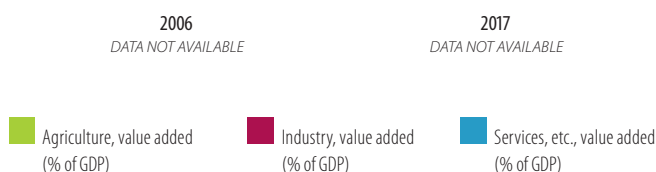
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	17.7	7.1
Female labour force participation rate (%)	75.1	75.5
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.5	0.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	4.4	6.4
Total debt service (% of total exports)	13.2	13.4
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.47	0.6

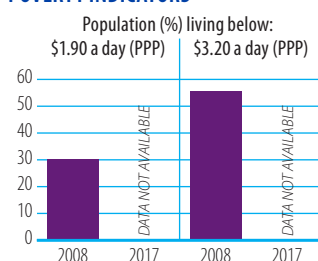
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



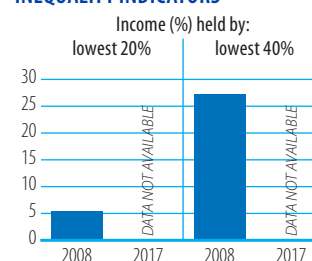
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

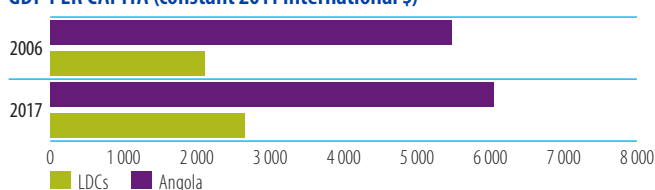


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Antigua and Barbuda

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	285.3	60.9	60.9	-79%
Remittances	20.6	27.4	32.9	59%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.0	14.7	35.3	-
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	3.9	4.2	11.0	181%
of which Aid for Trade	0.9	2.0	1.3	44%

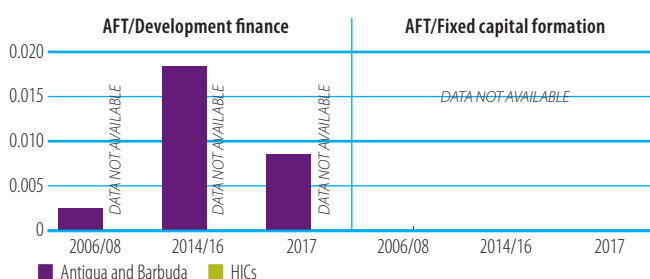
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Trade finance access	2 Services development	3 Regional integration
------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



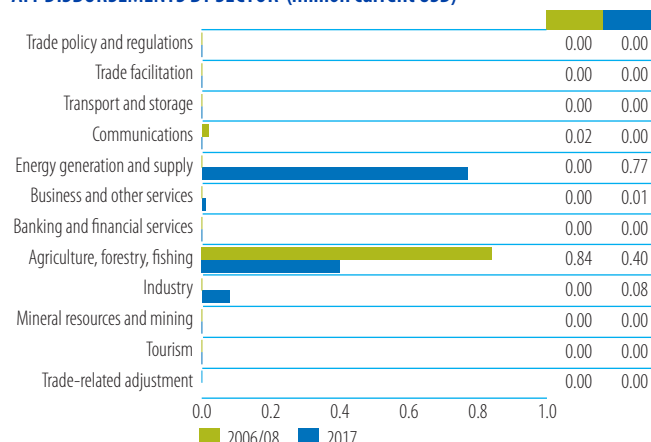
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	0.9	98	United Arab Emirates	0.8	59
			Japan	0.3	27
			Adaptation Fund	0.2	12
			International Labour Organisation	0.0	1

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



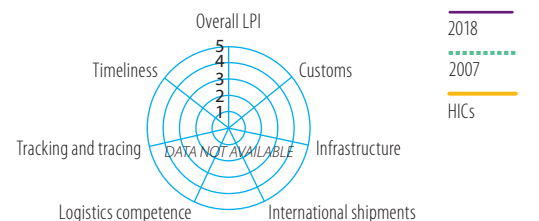
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	9.7	9.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	16.1
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.8	1.6
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	96.7	74.5
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	47.1
Fixed broadband subscriptions	1.7	8.8
Internet users	30.0	76.0

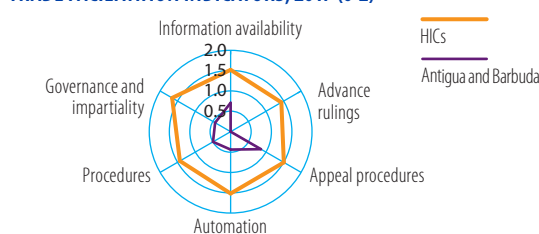
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

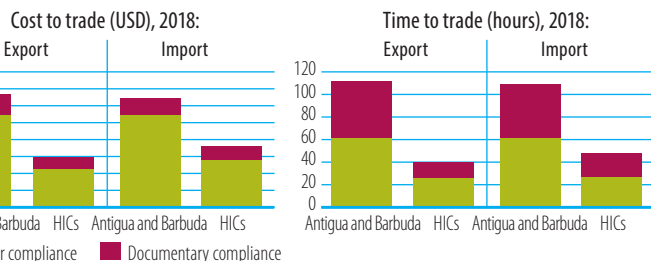


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

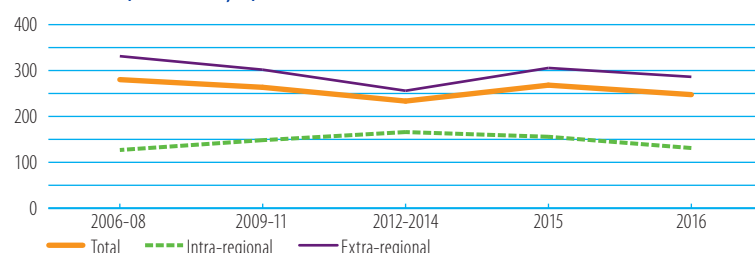


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

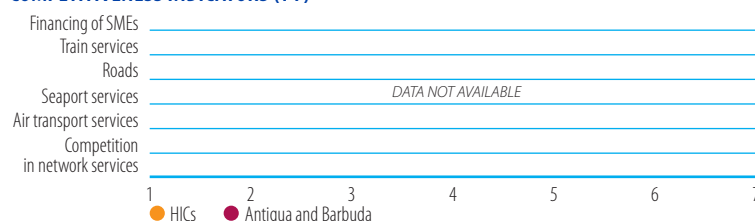
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (4), intra-regional (1), extra-regional (3)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

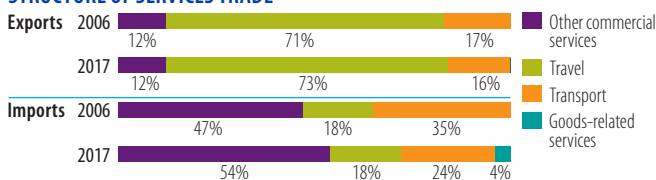
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	116	141
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	86	82
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	31	44
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exps., 2007-2017)	10	15
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	24	29

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.074	0.208	+182% ▲	
	Commercial services	0.462	0.929	+101% ▲	
Imports	Goods	0.560	0.554		-1% ▼
	Commercial services	0.249	0.437	+75% ▲	

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2007	%	2017	%
Neth. Antilles	31	Spain	22
United States	24	United Kingdom	21
Barbados	8	Bermuda	14
Dominica	6	United States	14
United Kingdom	4	Dominica	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

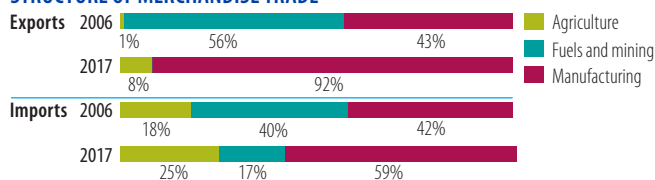
2007	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	58	Ship, boat, floating structures	43
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	8	Textile articles, n.e.s.	18
Rotating electric plant	4	Alcoholic beverages	5
Gold, silverware, jewel, n.e.s.	3	Gold, silverware, jewel, n.e.s.	3
Textile articles, n.e.s.	3	Manufactures base metals, n.e.s.	2

Source: UN Comtrade

INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	185
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	677
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.200
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.035
<i>Market diversification</i>		
Number of export markets (max. 237)	46	37
Number of import markets (max. 237)	89	100
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.151	0.131
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.225	0.272

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	41	United States	43
Neth. Antilles	23	United Kingdom	5
Trinidad and Tobago	9	China	4
United Kingdom	3	Japan	4
Japan	3	Trinidad and Tobago	3

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	36	Petroleum products	16
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4	Metallic structures, n.e.s.	5
Internal combustion piston engine	2	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	5
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2	Ship, boat, floating structures	4
Furniture, cushions, etc.	2	Other meat, meat offal	3

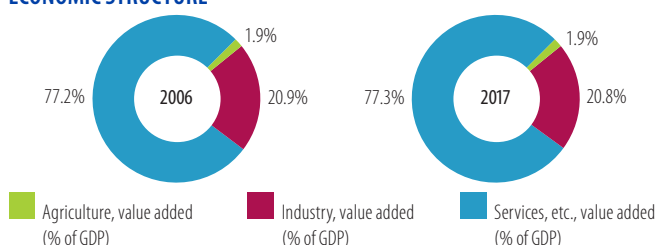
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	...	...
Female labour force participation rate (%)	...	...
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.3	0.7
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	14.5	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	...	...
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.77	0.8

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

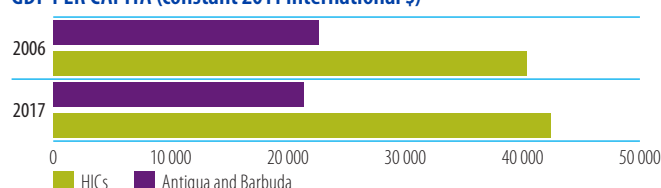
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933960538>

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Bangladesh

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	848.4	2039.8	2151.6	154%
Remittances	6976.8	14619.1	13498.2	93%
Other official flows (OOF)	14.9	543.8	642.4	4225%
of which trade-related OOF	14.0	397.3	550.9	3849%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	2031.2	3208.3	4537.9	123%
of which Aid for Trade	376.2	987.2	1884.8	401%

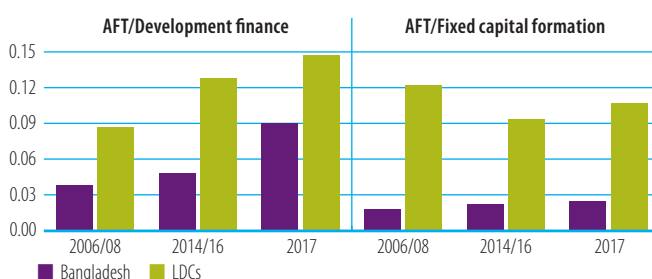
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Trade facilitation	2 Transport infrastructure	3 Network infrastructure
----------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



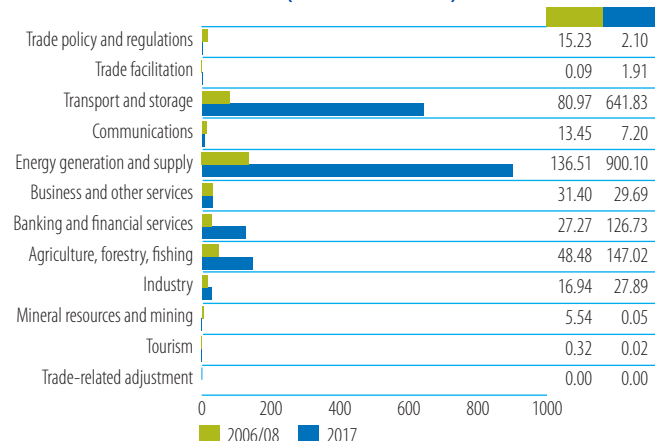
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	233.8	62	Japan	1168.1	62
United Kingdom	40.1	11	International Development Assoc.	405.6	22
Germany	21.5	6	Asian Development Bank	113.7	6
Denmark	16.6	4	United States	37.0	2
Japan	14.1	4	EU Institutions	35.4	2

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



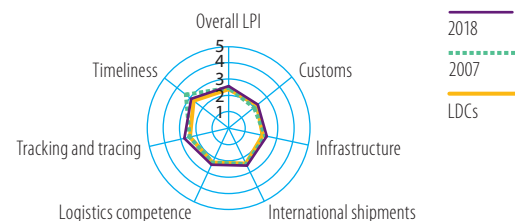
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (06-16)	15.2	13.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-15)	...	10.6
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	4.9	3.3
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	69.3	79.2
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	30.7
Fixed broadband subscriptions (07-17)	0.0	4.4
Internet users	1.0	18.0

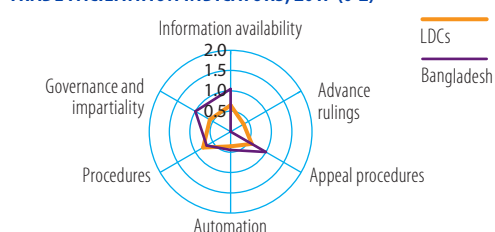
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



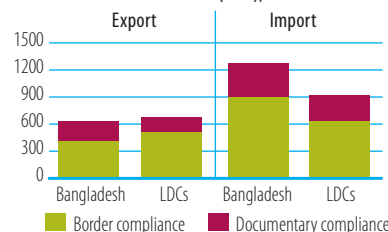
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



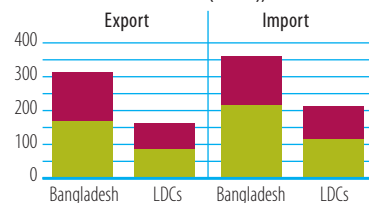
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

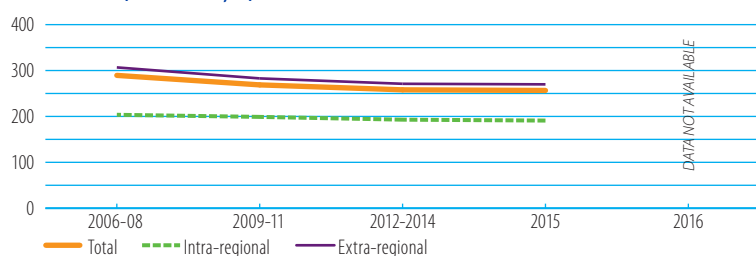


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



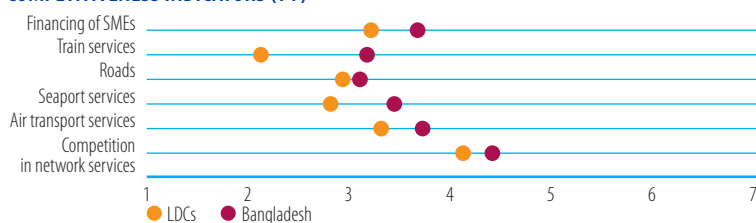
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (95), intra-regional (16), extra-regional (79)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

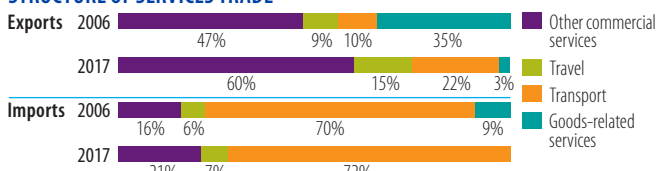
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	40	38
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	8	6
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	14	16
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s, 2006-2015)	17	6
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s, 2006-2015)	60	66

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	11.234	35.302	+214%	▲
	Commercial services	0.922	2.262	+145%	▲
Imports	Goods	14.246	47.558	+234%	▲
	Commercial services	2.309	9.011	+290%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2015	%
United States	27	United States	19
Germany	15	Germany	15
United Kingdom	9	United Kingdom	11
China	7	Spain	6
France	6	France	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2015	%
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	28	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	32
Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	24	Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	28
Women, girl clothing, excl. knitted or crocheted	10	Women, girl clothing, excl. knitted or crocheted	13
Cotton fabrics, woven	7	Mens, boys clothing, knit	6
Mens, boys clothing, knit	5	Women, girls clothing knitted	5

Source: UN Comtrade

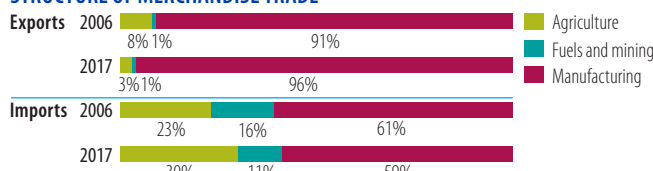
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig., 2006-2015)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	502	580
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1035	1101
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.082	0.100
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.024	0.018

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	160	180
Number of import markets (max. 237)	172	164
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.116	0.084
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.064	0.083

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2015	%
China	16	China	22
India	12	India	12
Kuwait	9	Singapore	9
Japan	6	Hong Kong, China	5
Korea, Republic of	4	Indonesia	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2015	%
Petroleum products	11	Petroleum products	9
Cotton	5	Cotton fabrics, woven	8
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	5	Cotton	5
Textile, leather machines	5	Textile yarn	4
Fabrics, man-made fibres	5	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	4

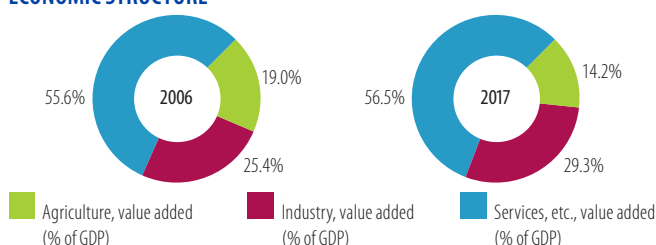
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.6	4.4
Female labour force participation rate (%)	27.9	35.9
ODA (% of gross national income)	1.4	1.4
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2006-2016)	39.9	28.9
Total debt service (% of total exports)	5.5	5.5
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.51	0.6

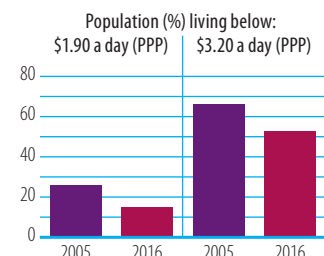
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



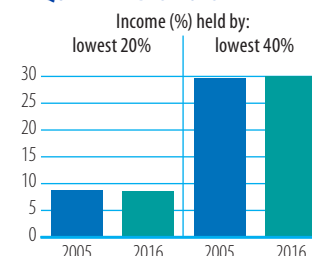
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

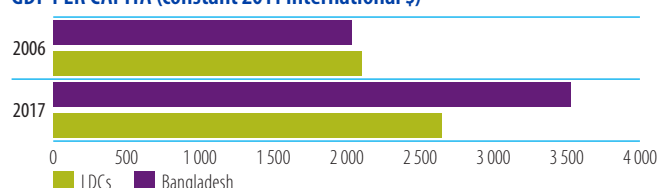


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Barbados

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	477.9	286.2	286.2	-40%
Remittances	109.1	108.3	111.7	2%
Other official flows (OOF)	2.4	...	...	-
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	...	...	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	7.9	...	...	-
of which Aid for Trade	0.0	...	...	-

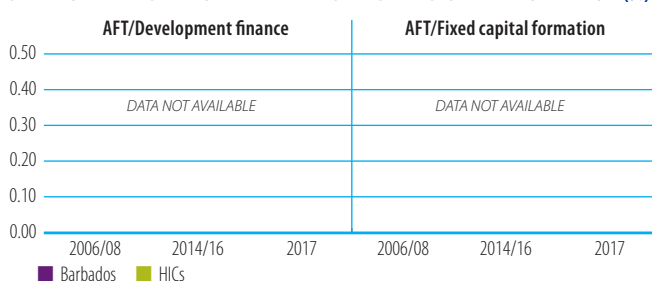
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 -	2 -	3 -
-----	-----	-----

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



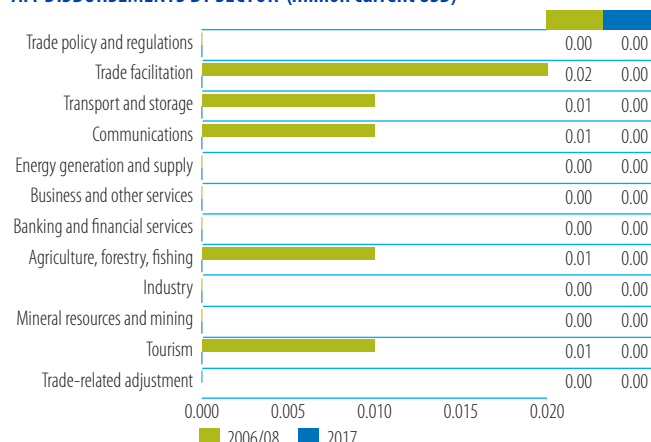
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
United States	0.0				
Japan	0.0				
Korea	0.0				

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



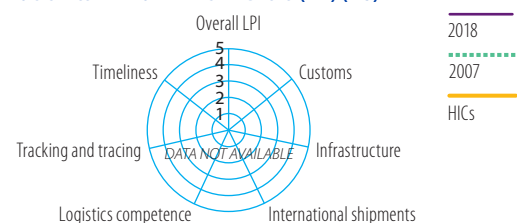
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	13.5	...
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.3	3.7
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	97.8	66.0
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	45.4
Fixed broadband subscriptions	14.1	24.2
Internet users	55.3	81.8

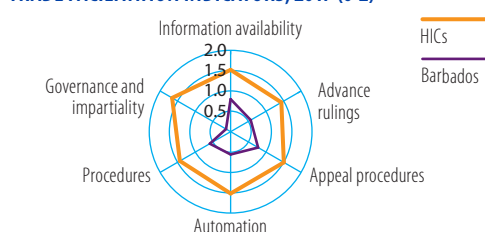
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

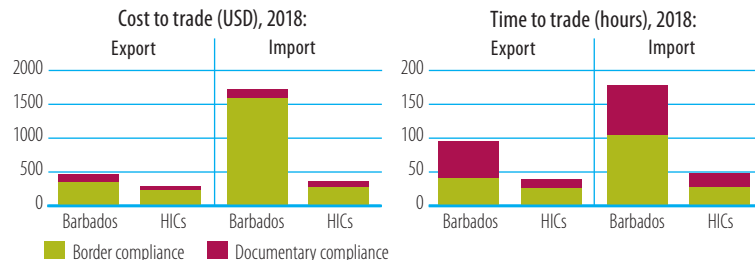


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

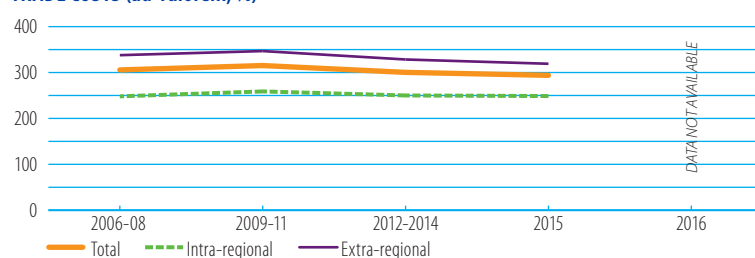


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

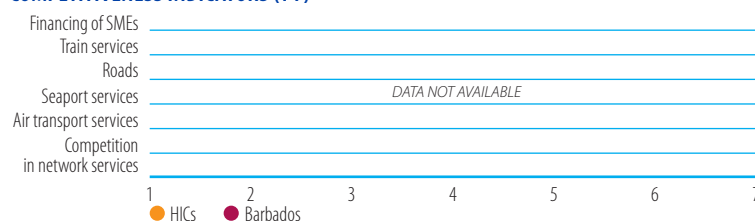
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (53), intra-regional (19), extra-regional (34)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

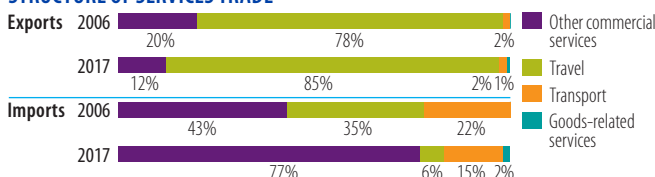
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	104	88
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	76	61
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	29	25
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	26	20
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	32	29

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.510	0.803	+57%	▲
	Commercial services	1.579	1.273	-19%	▼
Imports	Goods	1.602	1.520	+198%	-5%
	Commercial services	0.643	0.494	+291%	-23%

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	20	United States	26
Trinidad and Tobago	11	Trinidad and Tobago	8
United Kingdom	7	Jamaica	6
Saint Lucia	5	Guyana	5
Jamaica	5	Saint Lucia	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	26	Petroleum products	19
Alcoholic beverages	6	Alcoholic beverages	12
Petroleum oils, crude	5	Medicaments	7
Medicaments	5	Gold, silverware, jewel, n.e.s.	4
Sugars, molasses, honey	4	Misc. manufactured goods n.e.s.	4

Source: UN Comtrade

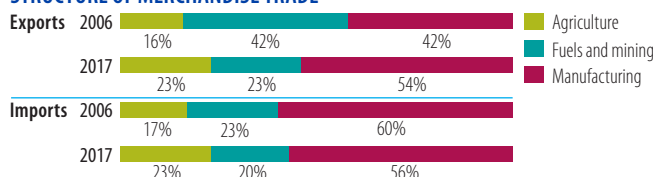
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	376	372
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	903	888
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.084	0.063
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.035	0.039

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	90	85
Number of import markets (max. 237)	120	130
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.113	0.121
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.196	0.189

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	38	United States	40
Trinidad and Tobago	22	Trinidad and Tobago	17
United Kingdom	6	China	6
Japan	4	United Kingdom	4
Canada	4	Japan	3

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	17	Petroleum products	19
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	4	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3	Medicaments	3
Medicaments	3	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	2
Automatic data processing equipment	2	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	2

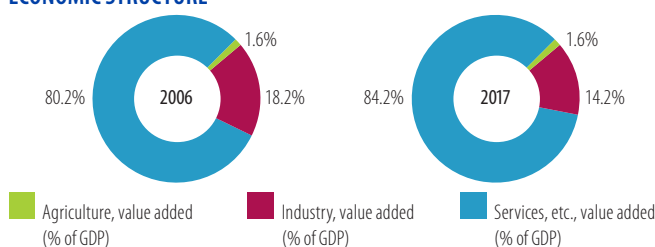
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	8.7	9.5
Female labour force participation rate (%)	64.1	62.2
ODA (% of gross national income)	-0.0	...
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2006-2015)	8.4	9.7
Total debt service (% of total exports)	...	...
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.77	0.8

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

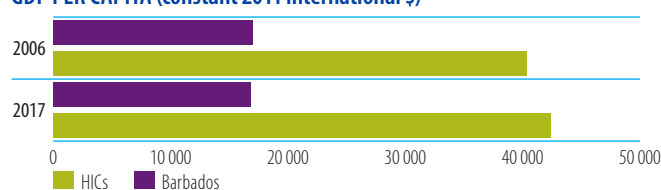
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933960576>

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Belize

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	140.5	74.8	77.0	-45%
Remittances	71.1	87.2	90.2	27%
Other official flows (OOF)	4.7	20.7	30.4	547%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	3.7	6.4	105339%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	14.3	39.1	41.4	190%
of which Aid for Trade	6.1	17.6	13.9	129%

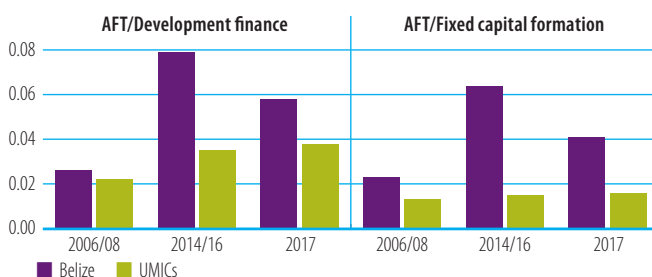
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Trade policy	2 Trade facilitation	3 Services development
----------------	----------------------	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



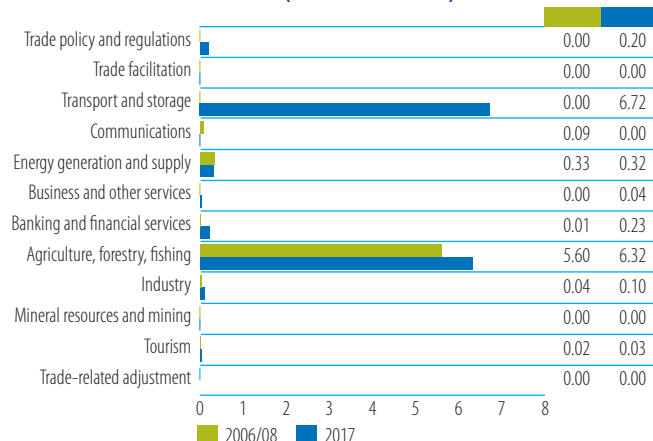
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
EU Institutions	5.8	95	EU Institutions	9.3	67
Japan	0.2	4	Kuwait	2.5	18
Canada	0.0	1	Inter-American Development Bank	1.6	11
Korea	0.0	0	United States	0.3	2
Austria	0.0	0	OPEC Fund for International Development	0.1	1

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



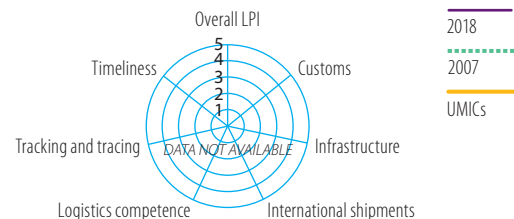
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	10.8	11.7
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	19.0
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	16.2	17.7
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	63.5	55.6
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	47.9
Fixed broadband subscriptions	2.5	5.4
Internet users	24.0	47.1

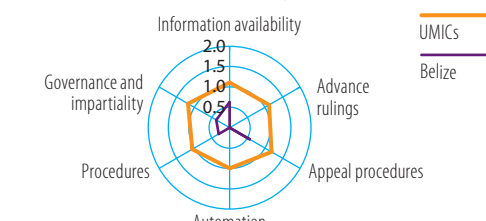
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

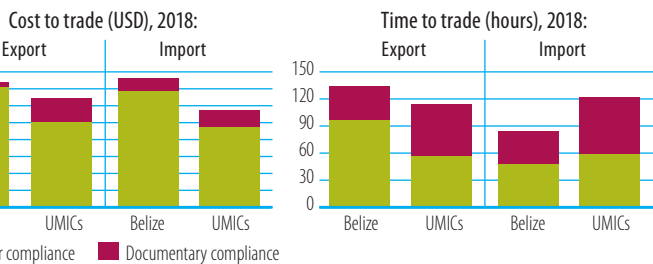


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

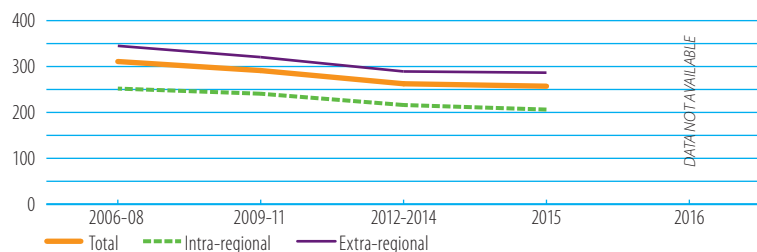


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (30), intra-regional (11), extra-regional (19)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

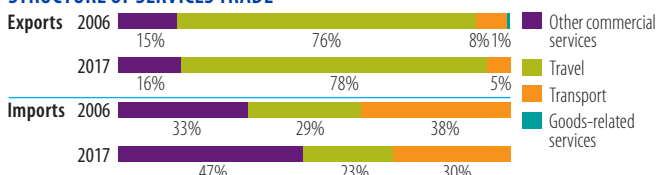
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	123	111
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	46	54
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	19	20
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	21	40
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	25	34

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.409	0.458	+12%	▲
	Commercial services	0.343	0.544	+59%	▲
Imports	Goods	0.598	0.846	+41%	▲
	Commercial services	0.143	0.217	+51%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	42	United Kingdom	28
United Kingdom	16	United States	26
Costa Rica	8	Jamaica	5
Netherlands	6	Italy	5
Jamaica	4	Barbados	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Fruit, veg. juices	20	Sugars, molasses, honey	28
Sugars, molasses, honey	19	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	15
Petroleum oils, crude	16	Fruit, veg. juices	12
Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	16	Crustaceans, molluscs etc	7
Crustaceans, molluscs etc	15	Petroleum oils, crude	4

Source: UN Comtrade

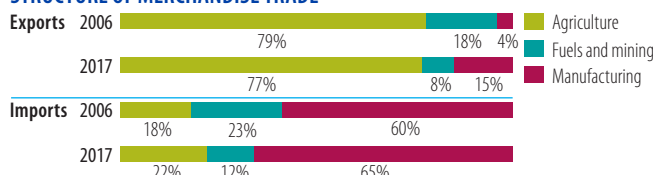
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	79	171
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	665	733
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.131	0.114
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.097	0.016

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	42	57
Number of import markets (max. 237)	71	83
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.200	0.147
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.180	0.159

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	39	United States	36
Neth. Antilles	11	China	11
Panama	10	Mexico	11
Mexico	9	Curacao	8
Guatemala	6	Guatemala	7

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Special transactions not classified	27	Petroleum products	10
Petroleum products	15	Tobacco, manufactured	5
Alcoholic beverages	2	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	3
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	2	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	2
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	2	Footwear	2

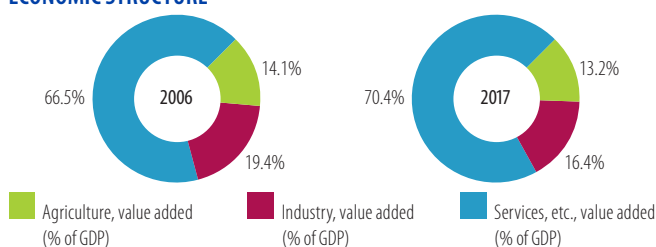
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	9.4	9.0
Female labour force participation rate (%)	47.1	52.9
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.7	2.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	17.6	9.7
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.70	0.7

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

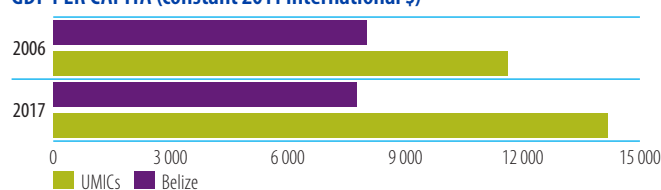
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933960595>

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	159.4	228.8	184.4	16%
Remittances	214.3	246.7	266.3	24%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.0	11.7	23.5	-
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	10.8	0.0	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	862.2	542.6	736.9	-15%
of which Aid for Trade	116.6	165.4	206.2	77%

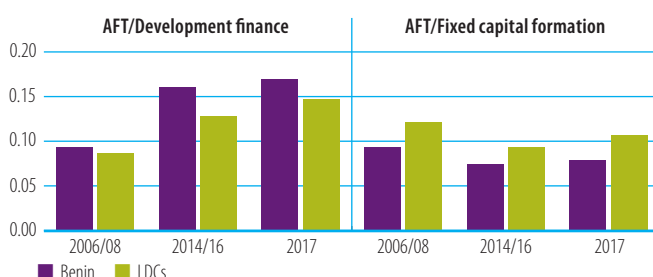
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Export diversification	2 Services development	3 Trade facilitation
---------------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



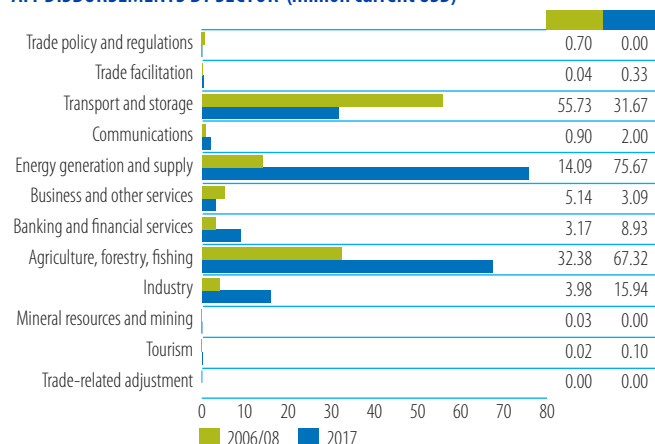
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
EU Institutions	29.7	26	African Development Fund	63.8	31
International Development Assoc.	23.6	20	International Development Assoc.	49.6	24
Denmark	19.0	16	EU Institutions	27.7	13
African Development Fund	18.4	16	Germany	14.1	7
France	8.0	7	France	11.4	6

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



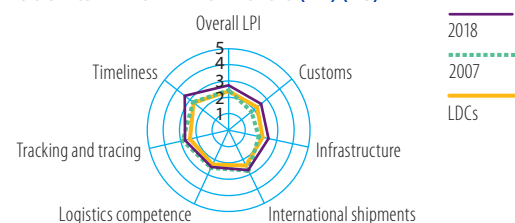
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	12.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (05-16)	12	13.0
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	24.3	0.4
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	24.7	93.4
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	12.0
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.3
Internet users	1.5	14.1

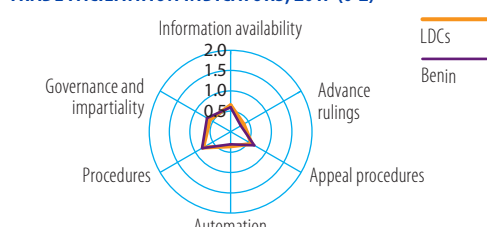
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

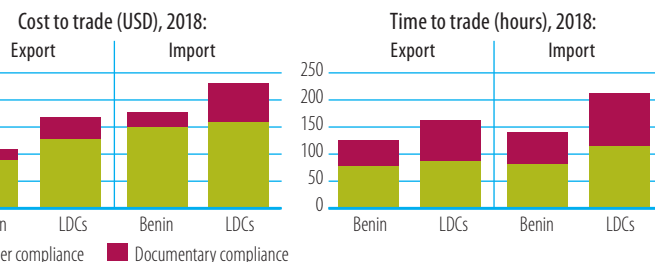


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

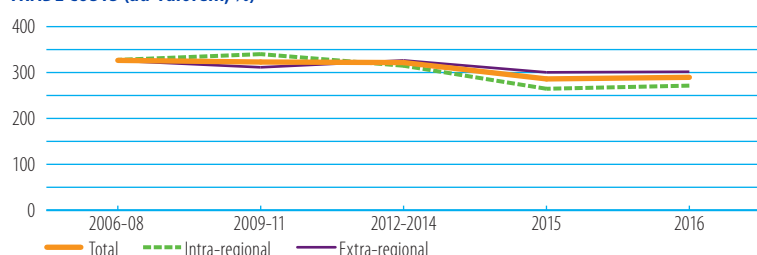


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

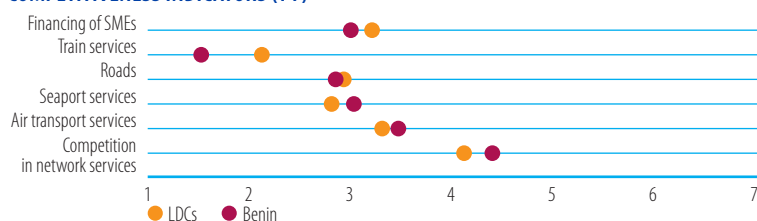
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (55), intra-regional (22), extra-regional (33)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

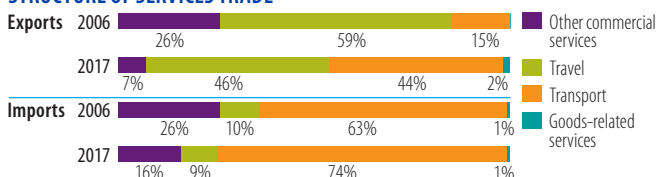
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	45	67
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	21	13
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	25	16
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	74	74
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	33	33

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.735	2.216	+201%	▲
	Commercial services	0.196	0.323	+64%	▲
Imports	Goods	1.042	3.066	+194%	▲
	Commercial services	0.346	0.577	+67%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat. Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
China	24	Viet Nam	14
Nigeria	9	Bangladesh	13
India	9	Malaysia	11
Niger	7	India	10
Cote d'Ivoire	6	Nigeria	10

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Cotton	40	Cotton	48
Tobacco, manufactured	16	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	13
Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	7	Fixed veg. fat, oils, soft	3
Lime, cement, construction materials	4	Oilseed (other fixed veg. oil)	3
Fixed veg. fat, oils, soft	4	Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	3

Source: UN Comtrade

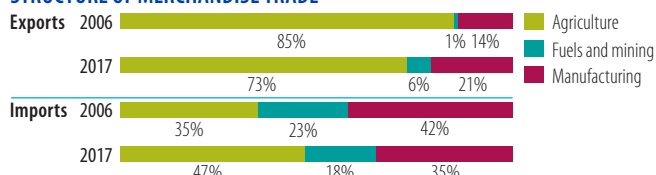
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	120	241
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	580	675
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.194	0.243
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.050	0.146

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	64	79
Number of import markets (max. 237)	99	118
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.078	0.070
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.054	0.077

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
France	17	India	19
China	9	Thailand	14
Cote d'Ivoire	7	China	8
Ghana	7	Netherlands	7
United Kingdom	6	Togo	7

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	15	Rice	35
Rice	11	Petroleum products	12
Electric current	6	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	7
Lime, cement, construction materials	5	Electric current	4
Worn clothing, textile articles	4	Other meat, meat offal	3

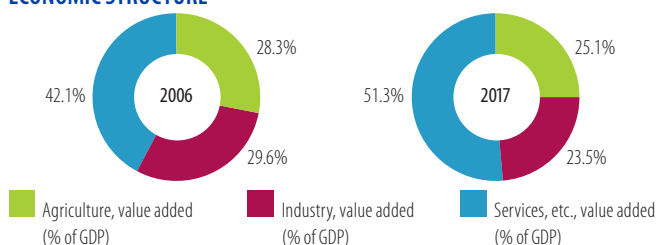
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	0.8	2.2
Female labour force participation rate (%)	67.8	69.0
ODA (% of gross national income)	7.8	7.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	26.5	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	4.2	4.2
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.45	0.5

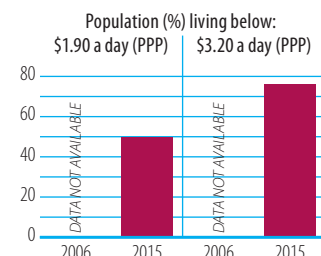
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



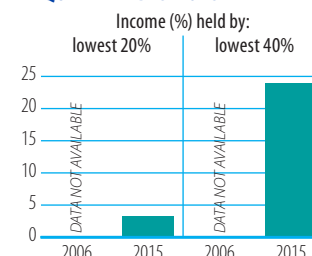
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

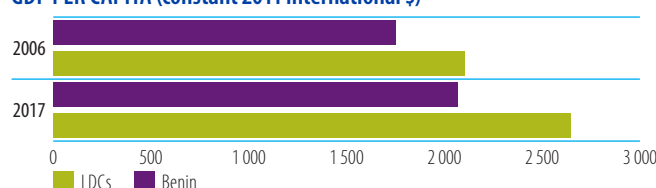


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Bhutan

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	40.8	12.0	10.3	-75%
Remittances	2.9	22.8	43.2	1384%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.0	3.7	4.8	-
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	3.6	4.2	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	84.9	106.2	132.2	56%
of which Aid for Trade	26.4	57.9	53.9	104%

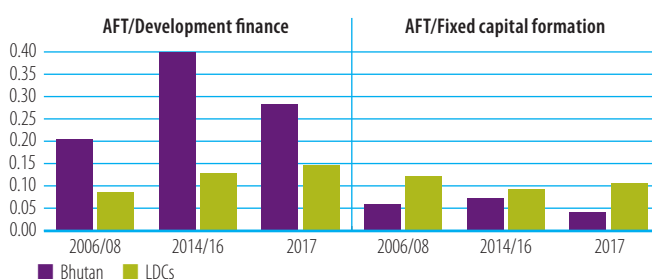
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Export diversification	2 Trade policy	3 Services development
--------------------------	----------------	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



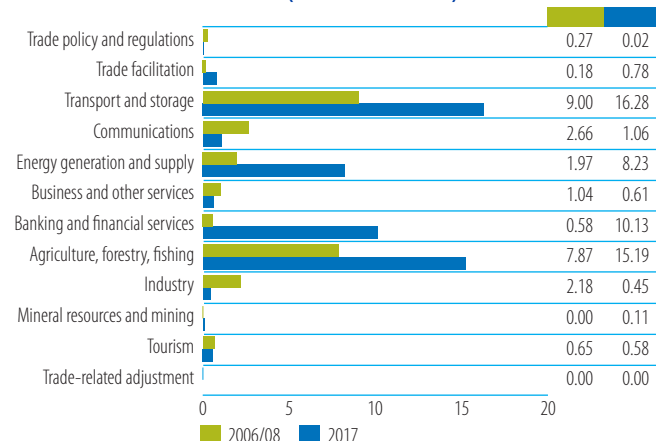
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	10.7	41	Asian Development Bank	22.9	42
International Development Assoc.	6.0	23	Japan	20.3	38
Switzerland	1.7	6	Australia	4.0	7
Global Environment Facility	1.6	6	International Development Assoc.	3.4	6
Austria	1.5	6	Austria	1.5	3

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



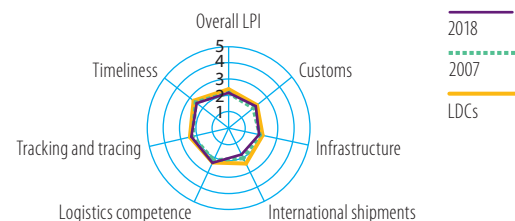
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (05-15)	22.1	22.3
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-14)	9.3	0.2
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-14)	40.3	96.6
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.3	87.4
Fixed broadband subscriptions (08-17)	0.3	2.1
Internet users	4.5	48.1

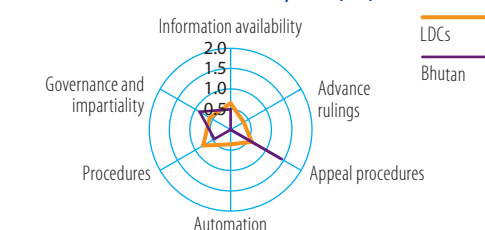
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



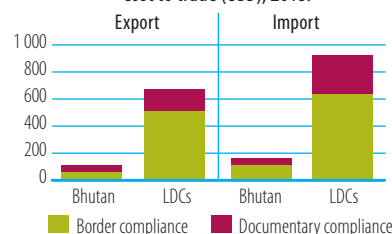
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



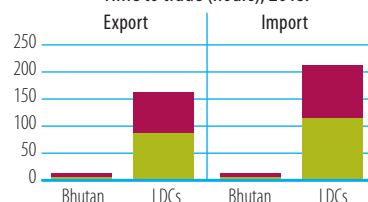
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

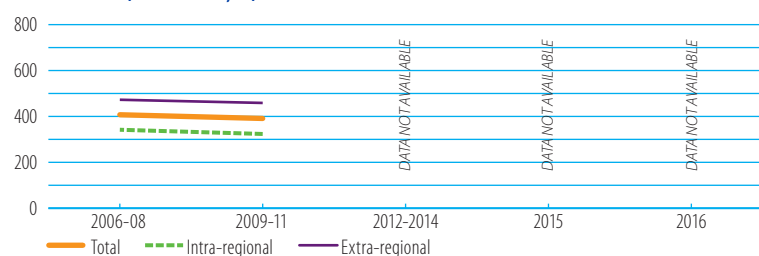


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



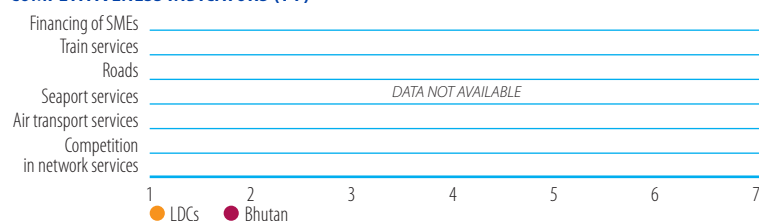
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (16), intra-regional (8), extra-regional (8)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

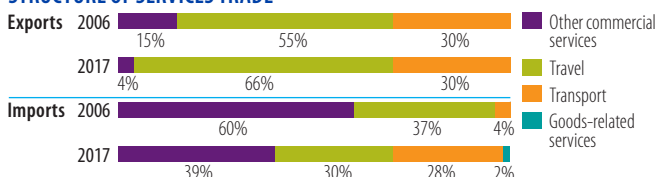
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	95	77
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	12	22
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	12	17
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s)	48	...
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s)	55	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.312	0.555	+78%	▲
	Commercial services	0.042	0.160	+280%	▲
Imports	Goods	0.435	1.025	+136%	▲
	Commercial services	0.061	0.203	+232%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
India	77		
Hong Kong, China	15		
Singapore	3	...	
Bangladesh	3		
Thailand	2		

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Electric current	27		
Musical instruments, etc.	19		
Copper	8	...	
Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	7		
Wire products excl. electrical wiring	6		

Source: UN Comtrade

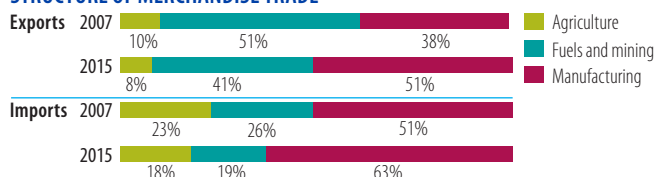
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	108	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	618	...
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.111	...
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.027	...

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	14	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	41	...
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.592	...
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.470	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
India	69		
Indonesia	7		
Russian Federation	5	...	
Singapore	3		
Korea, Republic of	2		

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	13		
Copper	9		
Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	7	...	
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3		
Iron, steel bar, shapes, etc.	3		

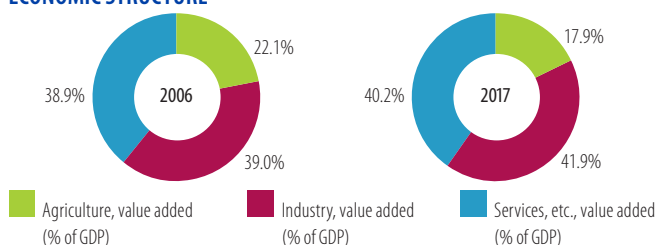
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.1	2.2
Female labour force participation rate (%)	65.5	58.0
ODA (% of gross national income)	10.3	5.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2006-2016)	4.3	3.1
Total debt service (% of total exports)	2.8	10.5
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.52	0.6

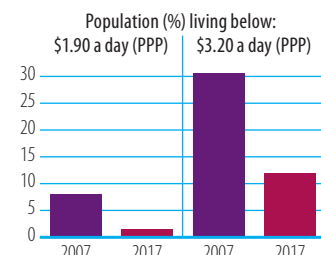
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



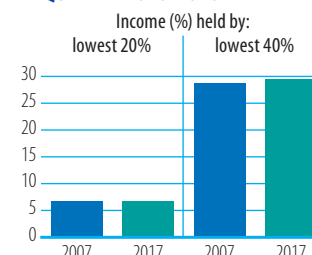
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

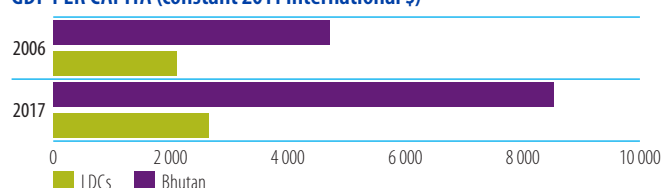


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Brunei Darussalam

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	338.9	197.2	-46.3	-
Remittances	...	...	...	-
Other official flows (OOF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
of which Aid for Trade	0.0	0.0	0.0	-

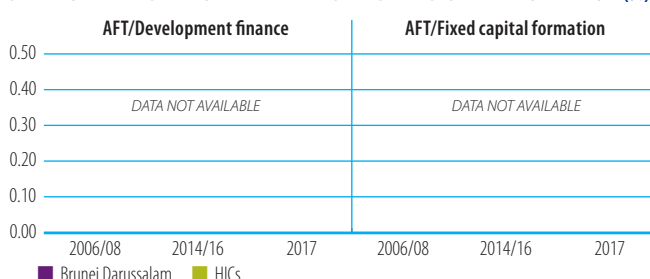
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Export diversification	2 Connecting to value chains	3 International competitiveness
--------------------------	------------------------------	---------------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



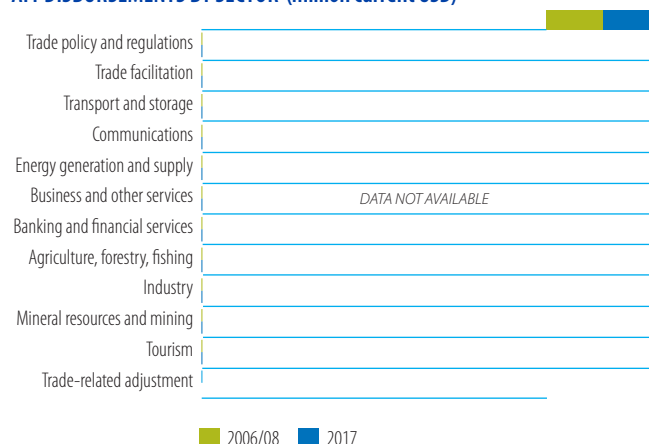
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



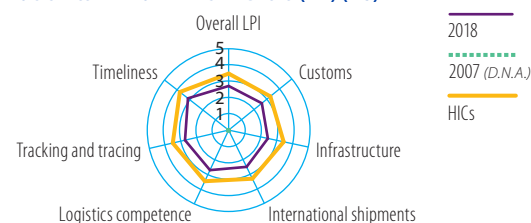
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	3.3	0.3
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	1.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	1.2	0.0
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	72.6	100.0
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	3.3	126.6
Fixed broadband subscriptions	2.4	9.6
Internet users	42.2	94.9

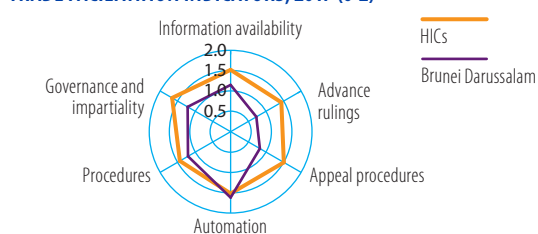
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

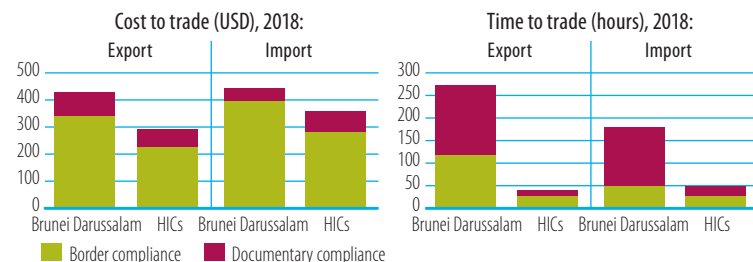


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

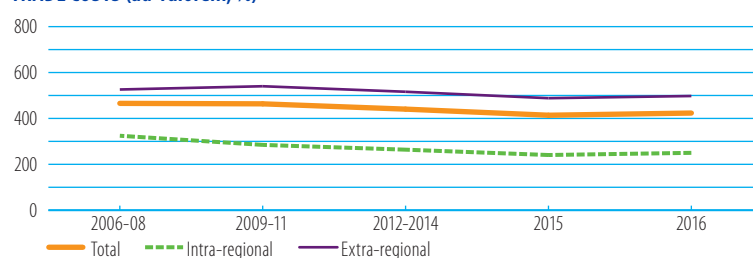


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

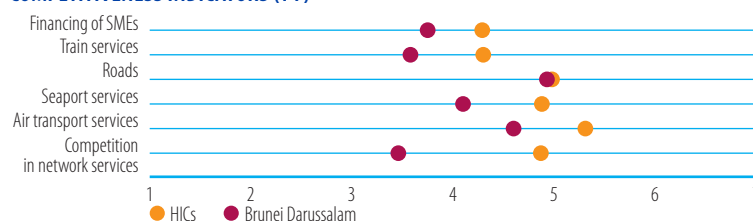
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (40), intra-regional (12), extra-regional (28)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

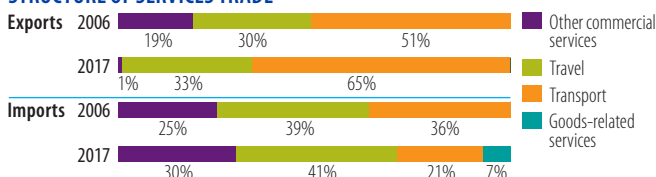
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	96	85
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	9	9
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	39	28
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	1	6
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	48	52

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	7.627	5.474		-28% ▼
	Commercial services	0.745	0.533		-28% ▼
Imports	Goods	1.588	3.072	+93% ▲	
	Commercial services	1.035	1.220	+18% ▲	

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Japan	31	Japan	29
Indonesia	20	Korea, Republic of	14
Korea, Republic of	15	Malaysia	11
Australia	12	Thailand	11
United States	7	India	10

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum oils, crude	67	Natural gas	50
Natural gas	29	Petroleum oils, crude	40
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	1	Alcohol, phenol, etc.	3
Women, girls clothing knitted	1	Misc. manufactured goods n.e.s.	2
Metal removal work tools	0	Misc. chemical products, n.e.s.	1

Source: UN Comtrade

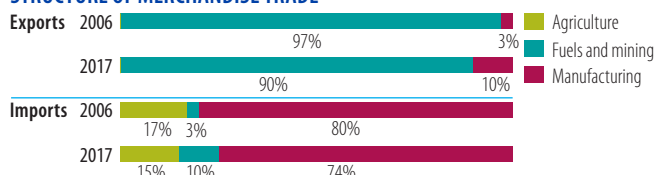
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig., 2007-2017)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	335	378
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	906	896
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.525	0.405
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.018	0.019

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	49	57
Number of import markets (max. 237)	67	99
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.163	0.146
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.107	0.122

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Malaysia	22	China	21
Singapore	17	Singapore	18
Japan	13	Malaysia	18
United States	9	United States	9
China	8	Germany	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	9	Petroleum products	9
Tubes, pipes, etc., iron, steel	5	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	6
Cotton fabrics, woven	3	Internal combustion piston engine	5
Medicaments	3	Metallic structures, n.e.s.	4
Engines, motors non-electric	3	Tubes, pipes, etc., iron, steel	4

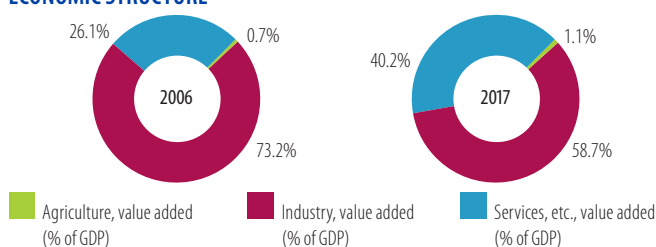
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	5.7	9.3
Female labour force participation rate (%)	56.2	58.4
ODA (% of gross national income)	...	...
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	...	...
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.84	0.9

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

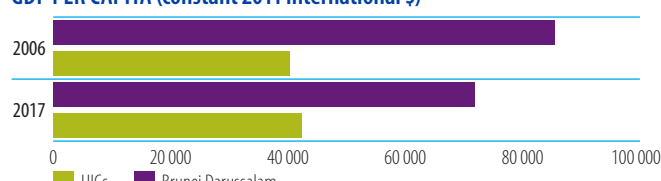
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Burkina Faso

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	161.0	326.0	485.9	202%
Remittances	83.9	392.5	444.3	430%
Other official flows (OOF)	4.2	31.6	104.7	2398%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	20.7	83.6	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	1346.6	1115.0	1005.9	-25%
of which Aid for Trade	196.2	336.6	319.1	63%

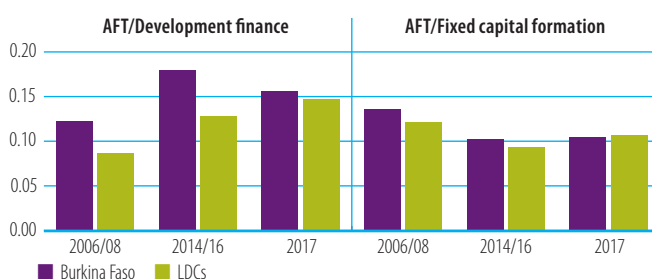
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	Connecting to value chains	2	Network infrastructure	3	Industrialization
---	----------------------------	---	------------------------	---	-------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



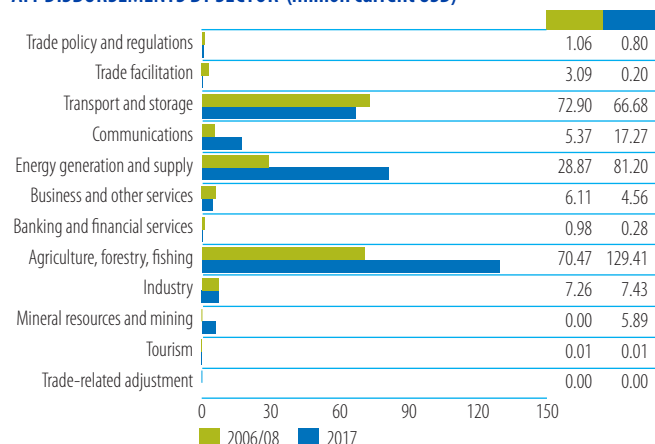
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
EU Institutions	62.0	32	International Development Assoc.	89.1	28
International Development Assoc.	48.3	25	EU Institutions	62.3	20
France	35.6	18	France	40.8	13
African Development Fund	12.6	6	African Development Fund	30.9	10
Denmark	8.2	4	Germany	16.3	5

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



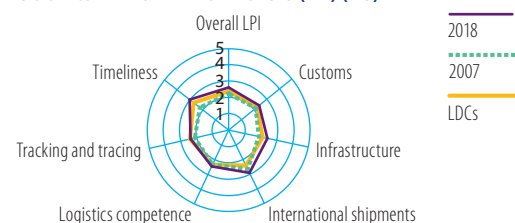
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	12.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	9.8
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	26.8	0.0
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	25.2	99.5
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	28.8
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.1
Internet users	0.6	15.9

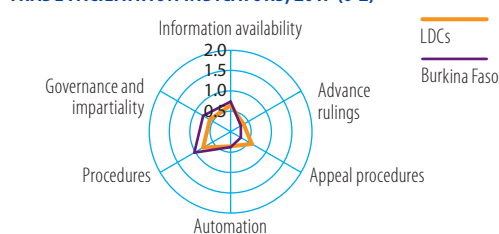
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



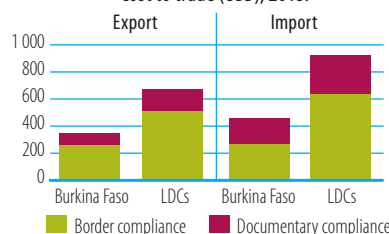
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



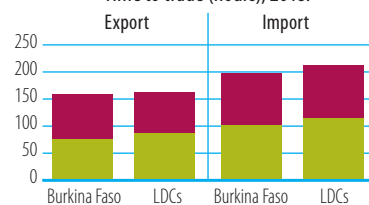
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

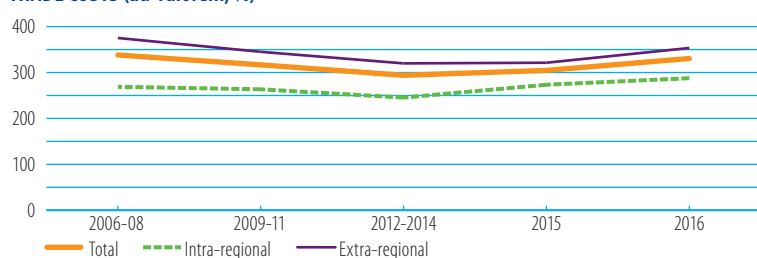


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



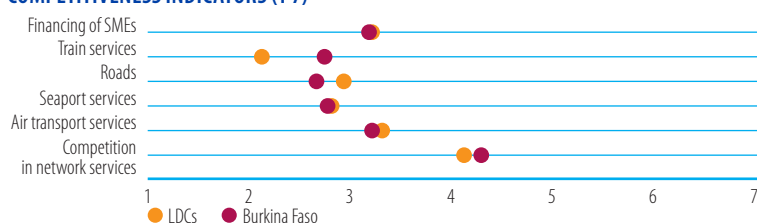
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (46), intra-regional (16), extra-regional (30)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

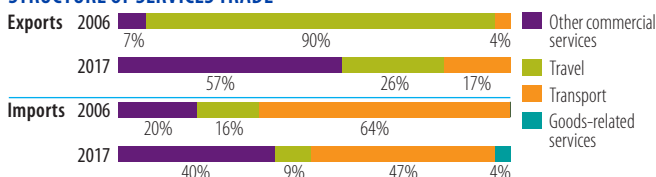
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	36	67
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	8	12
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	24	29
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s, 2007-2017)	92	91
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s, 2007-2017)	39	40

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.607	3.242	+434%	▲
	Commercial services	0.055	0.456	+725%	▲
Imports	Goods	1.090	3.248	+198%	▲
	Commercial services	0.346	1.354	+291%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2007	%	2017	%
Switzerland	28	Switzerland	59
France	14	India	10
Belgium	10	Singapore	9
Ghana	9	Cote d'Ivoire	7
Singapore	7	France	3

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2007	%	2017	%
Cotton	67	Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	64
Oilseed (other fixed veg. oil)	8	Cotton	13
Oilseed (soft fixed veg. oil)	6	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	6
Live animals	2	Zinc	6
Tobacco, manufactured	2	Oilseed (soft fixed veg. oil)	4

Source: UN Comtrade

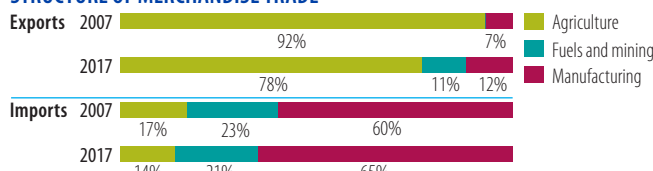
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig., 2007-2017)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	193	236
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	724	752
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.462	0.430
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.049	0.056

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	50	68
Number of import markets (max. 237)	101	122
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.114	0.361
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.067	0.053

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2007	%	2017	%
Cote d'Ivoire	17	China	14
France	15	Cote d'Ivoire	11
China	8	France	9
United States	7	Netherlands	7
India	6	United States	7

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2007	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	20	Petroleum products	22
Rice	4	Civil engineering equipment	5
Medicaments	4	Lime, cement, construction materials	4
Lime, cement, construction materials	4	Medicaments	4
Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	3	Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	3

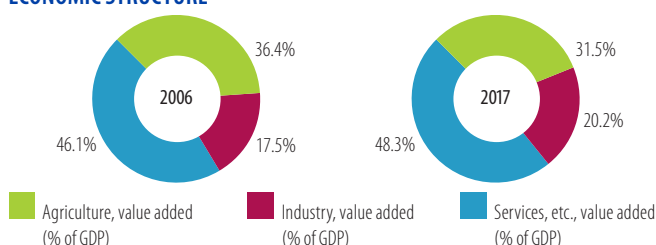
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.7	6.0
Female labour force participation rate (%)	61.2	58.6
ODA (% of gross national income)	15.5	7.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	17.5	15.7
Total debt service (% of total exports)	6.1	3.7
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.33	0.4

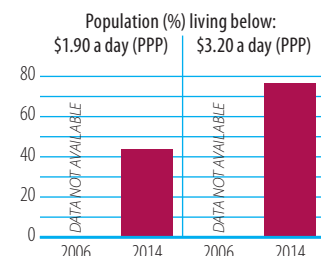
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



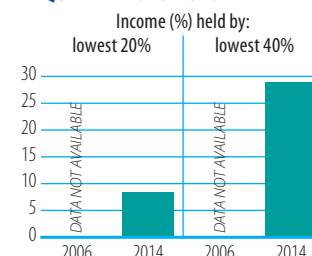
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

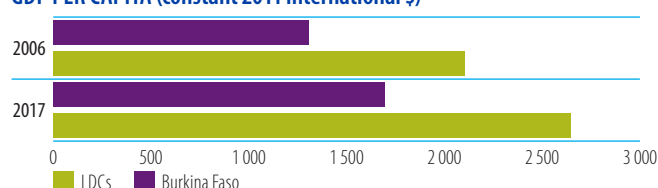


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933960671>

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Burundi

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	1.5	18.2	0.3	-78%
Remittances	1.3	46.2	33.7	2524%
Other official flows (OOF)	21.0	0.2	21.1	1%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	0.0	21.1	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	492.0	568.8	458.2	-7%
of which Aid for Trade	75.0	111.0	79.0	5%

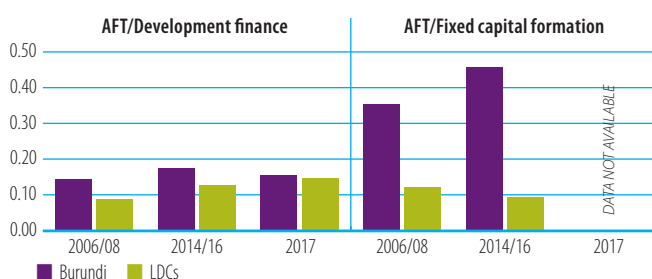
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	Regional integration	2	Services development	3	
---	----------------------	---	----------------------	---	--

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



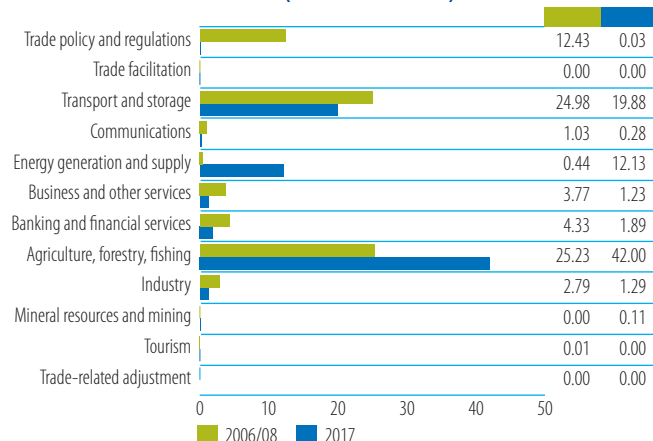
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	35.2	47	African Development Fund	19.8	25
EU Institutions	24.7	33	International Development Assoc.	18.4	23
Belgium	4.9	7	Netherlands	14.6	19
Netherlands	2.0	3	Belgium	10.0	13
African Development Fund	1.8	2	EU Institutions	9.8	12

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



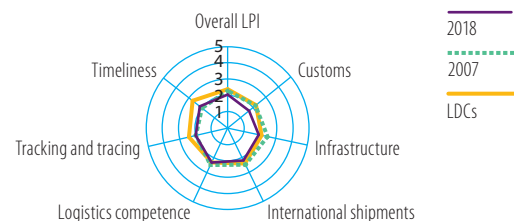
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.7	12.8
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	15.3
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.5	0.6
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	94.0	94.8
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	12.6
Fixed broadband subscriptions (08-17)	0.0	0.0
Internet users	0.7	5.6

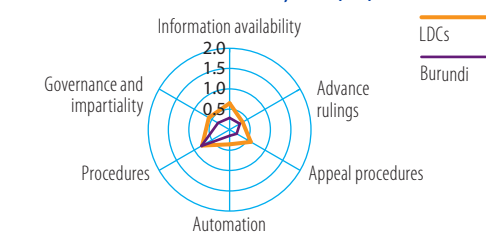
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



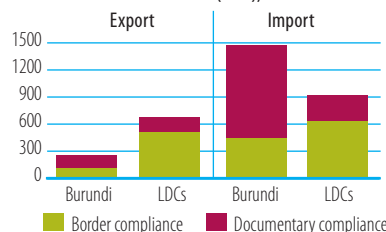
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



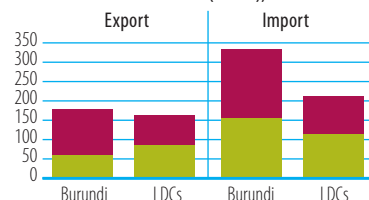
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

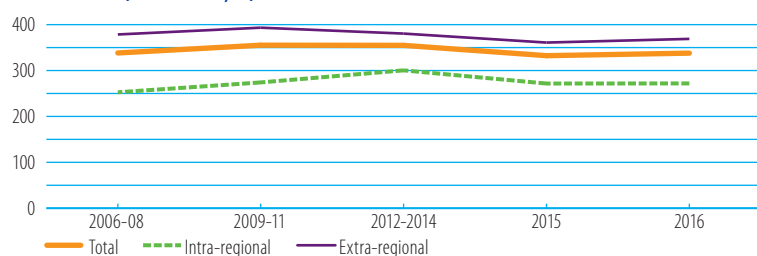


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



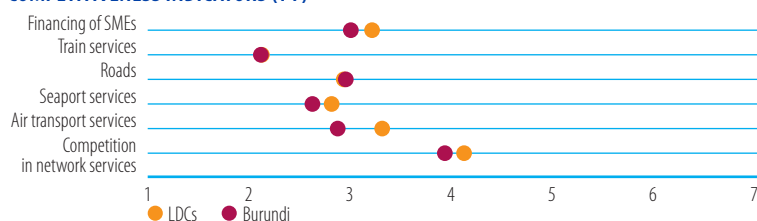
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (25), intra-regional (8), extra-regional (17)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

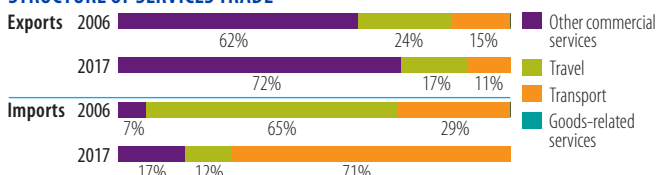
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	39	32
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	9	9
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	44	25
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	60	68
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	36	44

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.059	0.173	+194%	▲
	Commercial services	0.006	0.017	+210%	▲
Imports	Goods	0.245	0.626	+156%	▲
	Commercial services	0.193	0.206	+7%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United Arab Emirates	32	United Arab Emirates	26
Kenya	14	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	18
Pakistan	13	Pakistan	9
Japan	7	Switzerland	6
Switzerland	7	Germany	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	37	Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	25
Coffee, coffee substitute	16	Coffee, coffee substitute	25
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	14	Tea and mate	19
Aircraft, associated equipment	8	Meal, flour of wheat, meslin	5
Arms and ammunition	7	Ore, concentrate base metals	5

Source: UN Comtrade

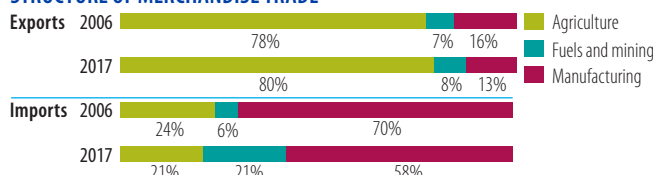
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	91	97
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	532	617
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.178	0.159
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.031	0.048

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	50	46
Number of import markets (max. 237)	86	89
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.139	0.104
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.051	0.062

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Belgium	11	India	14
Japan	11	China	14
Kenya	7	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	9
United Kingdom	5	Tanzania	8
Russian Federation	4	United Arab Emirates	7

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Alcoholic beverages	11	Petroleum products	19
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	8	Medicaments	6
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	8	Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	4
Arms and ammunition	5	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4
Aircraft, associated equipment	5	Rice	3

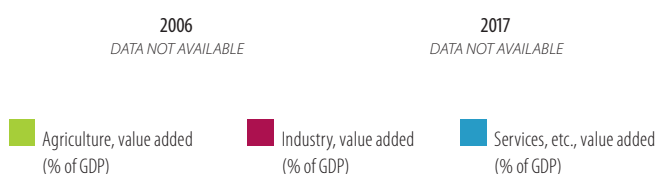
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	1.8	1.5
Female labour force participation rate (%)	81.7	80.3
ODA (% of gross national income)	34.2	12.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	20.4	14.4
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.35	0.4

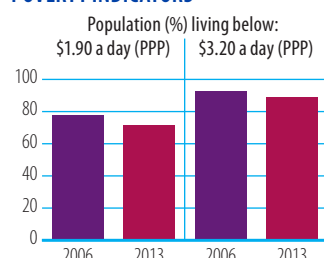
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



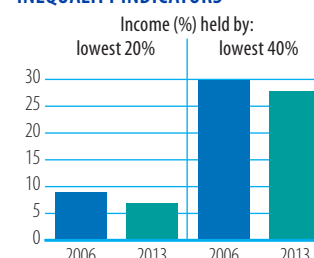
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

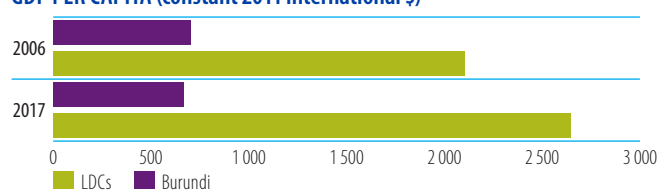


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Cambodia

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	742.5	2050.7	2784.4	275%
Remittances	185.8	1162.8	1294.7	597%
Other official flows (OOF)	10.2	114.5	182.4	1696%
of which trade-related OOF	5.2	81.5	171.1	3179%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	580.5	807.8	952.0	64%
of which Aid for Trade	123.8	257.8	339.0	174%

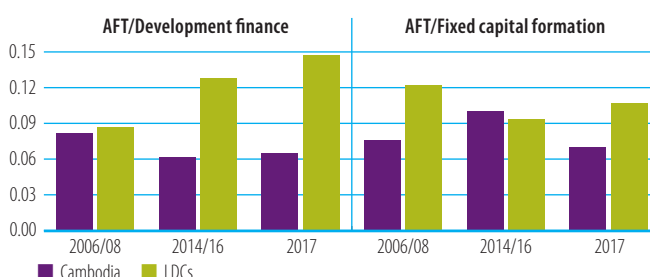
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Export diversification	2 E-commerce	3 Industrialization
--------------------------	--------------	---------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



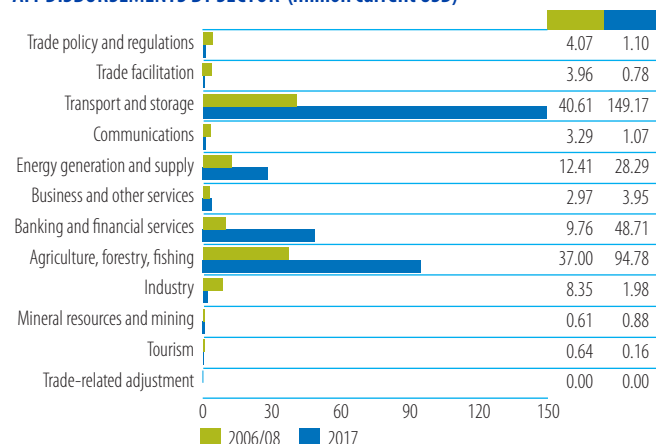
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	50.7	41	Asian Development Bank	107.1	32
Korea	11.8	10	Japan	97.5	29
International Development Assoc.	10.0	8	Korea	47.8	14
Germany	9.6	8	Australia	19.0	6
Australia	9.5	8	OPEC Fund for Internal Development	12.9	4

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



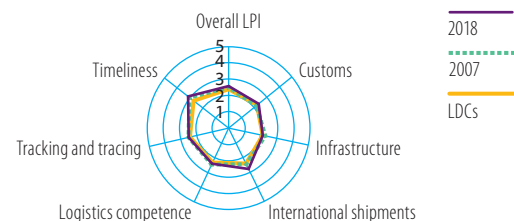
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	14.3	11.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-15)	...	9.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	10.6	3.8
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	35.0	78.8
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	1.0	66.9
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.8
Internet users	0.5	34.0

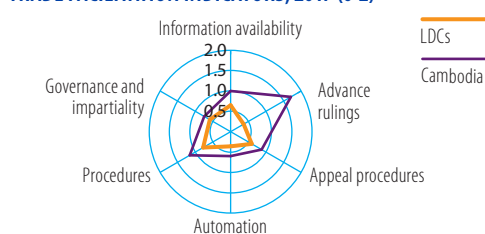
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



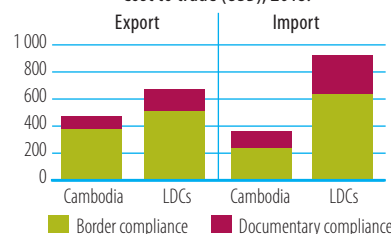
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



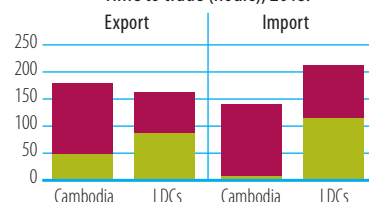
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

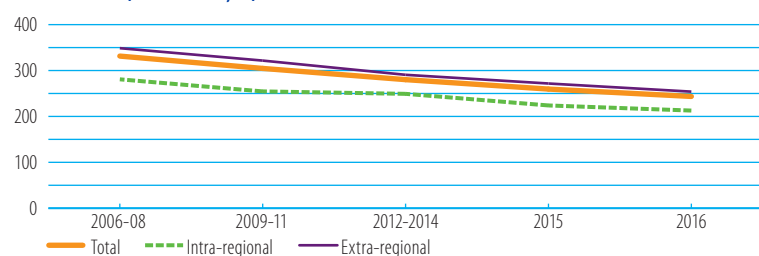


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



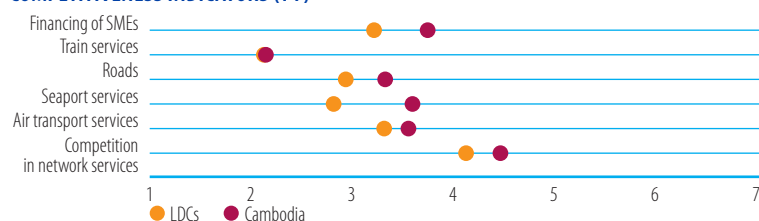
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (59), intra-regional (15), extra-regional (44)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

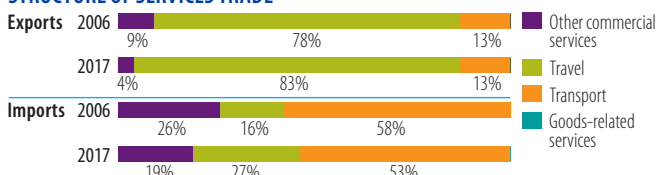
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	144	153
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	26	28
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	14	15
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s, 2006-2016)	22	13
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s, 2006-2016)	62	64

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	3.692	11.224	+204%	▲
	Commercial services	1.272	4.391	+245%	▲
Imports	Goods	4.771	15.502	+225%	▲
	Commercial services	0.760	2.699	+255%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
United States	53	United States	21
Hong Kong, China	15	United Kingdom	9
Germany	7	Germany	9
United Kingdom	4	Japan	8
Singapore	4	Canada	7

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	28	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	24
Women, girls clothing knitted	26	Women, girls clothing knitted	22
Printed matter	18	Mens, boys clothing, knit	15
Mens, boys clothing, knit	16	Footwear	8
Women, girl clothing, excl. knitted or crocheted	2	Cycles, motorcycles, etc.	3

Source: UN Comtrade

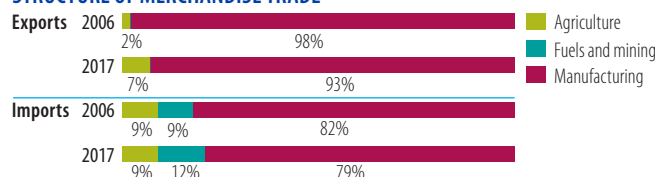
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig., 2006-2016)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	238	386
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	759	936
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.139	0.069
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.059	0.027

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	101	130
Number of import markets (max. 237)	86	105
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.312	0.080
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.122	0.196

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
Hong Kong, China	18	China	37
China	18	Thailand	15
Thailand	14	Viet Nam	11
Other Asia, nes	13	Other Asia, nes	6
Viet Nam	9	Singapore	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
Knit, crochet, fabric, n.e.s.	19	Knit, crochet, fabric, n.e.s.	18
Fabrics, man-made fibres	13	Petroleum products	7
Petroleum products	7	Fabrics, man-made fibres	7
Cycles, motorcycles, etc.	4	Cycles, motorcycles, etc.	4
Tobacco, manufactured	3	Cotton fabrics, woven	3

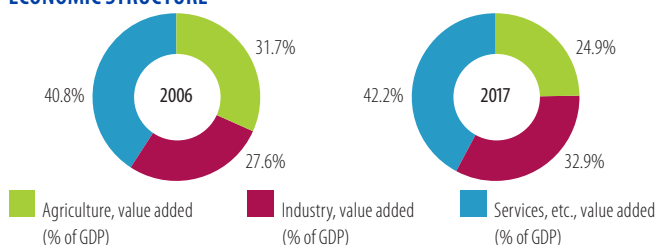
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	1.3	1.1
Female labour force participation rate (%)	78.1	75.1
ODA (% of gross national income)	6.8	4.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2006-2016)	25.2	15.8
Total debt service (% of total exports)	0.6	3.9
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.50	0.6

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

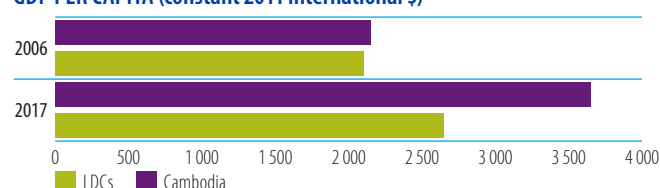
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Cape Verde

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	176.8	139.3	108.6	-39%
Remittances	143.5	199.0	210.6	47%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.0	27.5	35.4	-
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	14.8	10.3	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	180.4	189.6	146.8	-19%
of which Aid for Trade	61.7	60.8	26.6	-57%

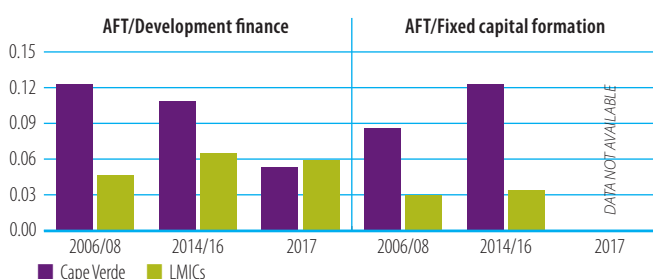
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	Export diversification	2	Industrialization	3	Regional integration
---	------------------------	---	-------------------	---	----------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



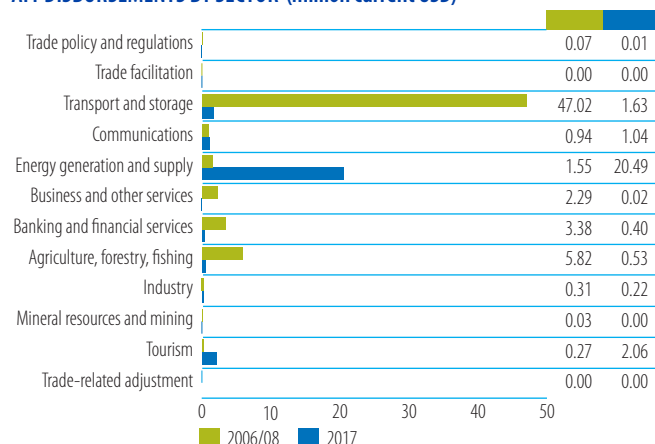
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Portugal	20.9	34	France	12.3	46
EU Institutions	9.3	15	Japan	6.2	23
International Development Assoc.	9.2	15	EU Institutions	3.7	14
United States	8.1	13	Spain	1.0	4
Spain	4.2	7	International Development Assoc.	1.0	4

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



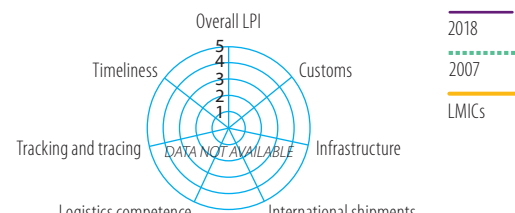
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (05-15)	10.4	10.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-14)	...	10.7
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.2	0.3
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	96.9	96.9
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	69.9
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.4	2.7
Internet users	6.8	57.2

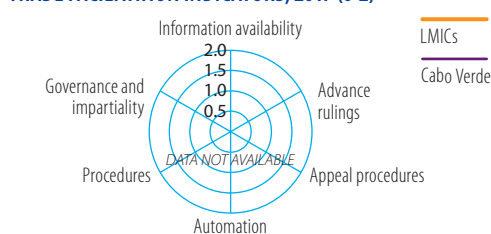
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



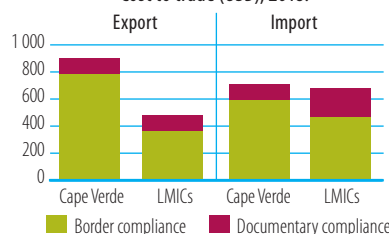
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



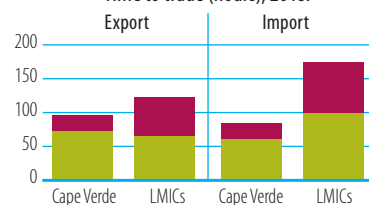
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

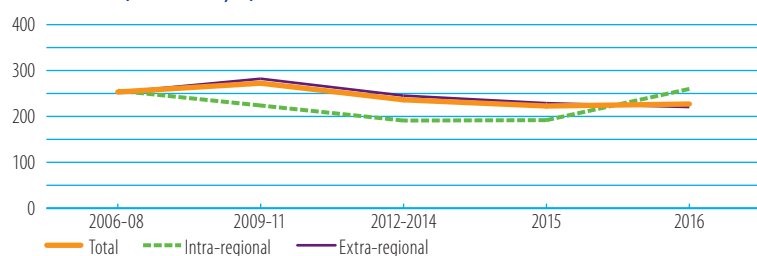


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



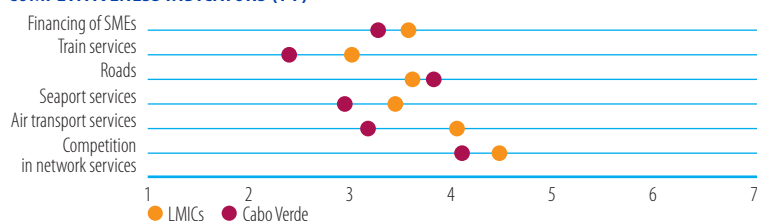
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (6), intra-regional (1), extra-regional (5)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

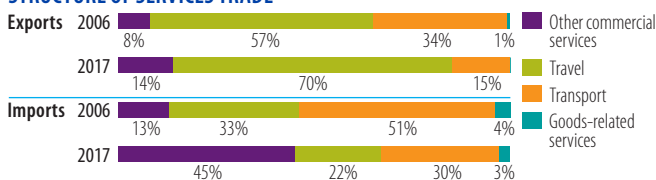
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	113	112
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	81	77
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	32	29
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	8	1
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	35	33

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.086	0.188	+119%	▲
	Commercial services	0.365	0.614	+68%	▲
Imports	Goods	0.545	0.837	+54%	▲
	Commercial services	0.251	0.342	+36%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Cote d'Ivoire	26	Spain	71
Portugal	17	Portugal	25
Netherlands	12	United States	2
United Kingdom	9	Angola	0
Spain	9	Italy	0

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	48	Fish etc. prepared, preserved, n.e.s.	55
Trailers, semi-trailers, etc	12	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	18
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	10	Footwear	7
Ship, boat, floating structures	5	Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	7
Internal combustion piston engine	3	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	3

Source: UN Comtrade

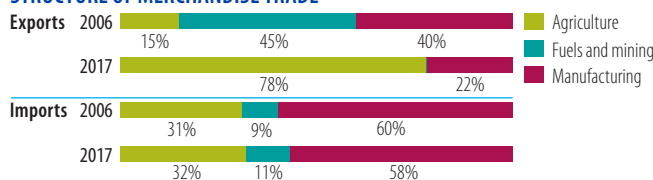
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig., 2007-2017)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	141	21
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	688	723
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.273	0.311
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.021	0.015

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	32	13
Number of import markets (max. 237)	74	93
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.114	0.527
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.212	0.213

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Portugal	44	Portugal	43
Netherlands	9	Spain	13
Brazil	6	Italy	6
Spain	6	China	5
Italy	5	Netherlands	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	8	Petroleum products	9
Lime, cement, construction materials	5	Aircraft, associated equipment	4
Milk and cream	4	Milk and cream	3
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3	Lime, cement, construction materials	3
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	3	Rice	3

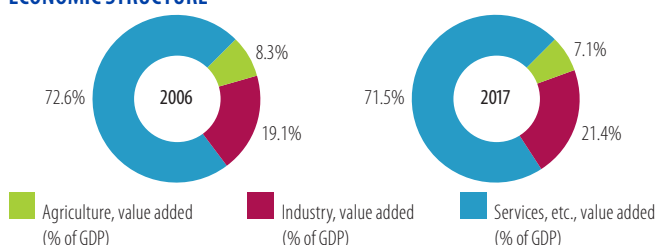
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	11.0	12.2
Female labour force participation rate (%)	55.2	64.7
ODA (% of gross national income)	13.1	7.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	22.1	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	6.4	5.9
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.61	0.7

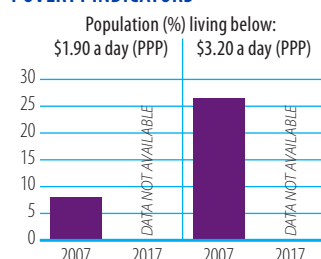
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



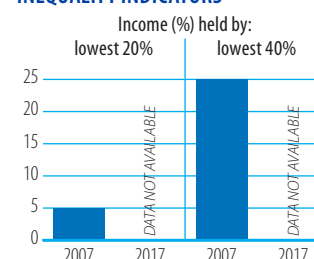
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

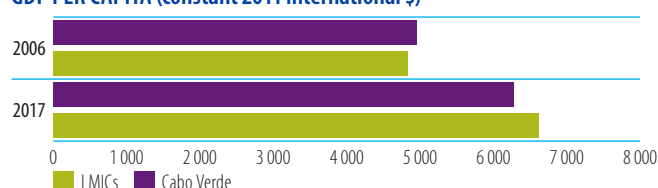


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for the Central African Republic

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	69.5	4.6	17.2	-75%
Remittances	...	...	...	-
Other official flows (OOF)	25.1	0.0	0.0	-100%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	228.9	549.8	530.7	132%
of which Aid for Trade	34.2	22.6	11.4	-67%

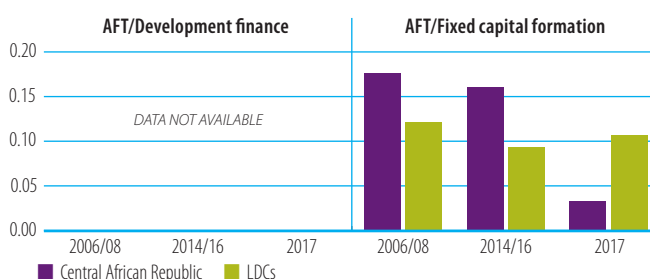
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Network infrastructure	2 Trade facilitation	3 Transport infrastructure
--------------------------	----------------------	----------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



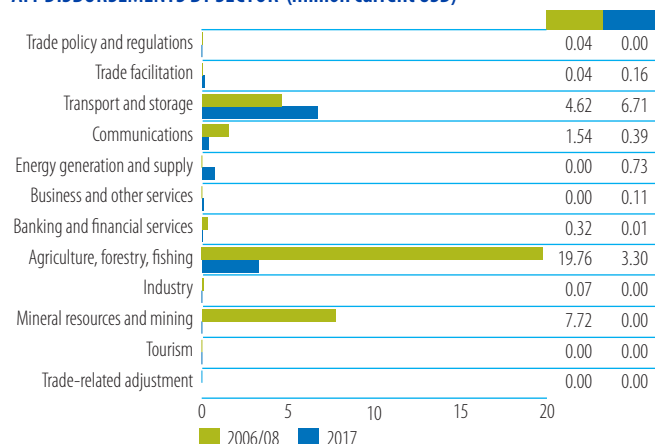
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	12.1	36	EU Institutions	5.0	44
France	9.8	29	France	3.2	28
United States	7.6	22	International Development Assoc.	1.8	15
Germany	2.4	7	Global Environment Facility	0.9	8
EU Institutions	1.8	5	Italy	0.3	3

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



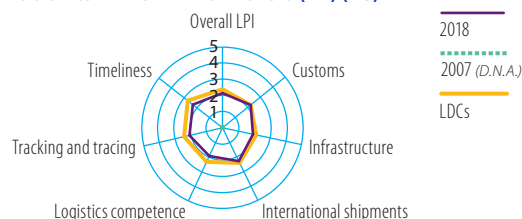
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (05-17)	18.0	18.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (05-16)	21	17.4
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.6	2.0
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	98.2	89.1
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	4.7
Fixed broadband subscriptions	...	...
Internet users	0.3	4.3

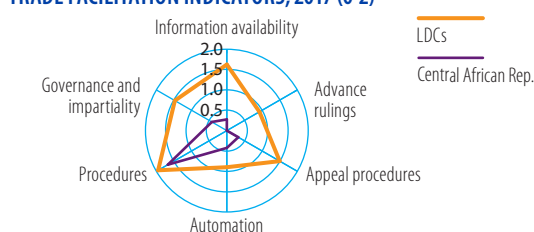
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



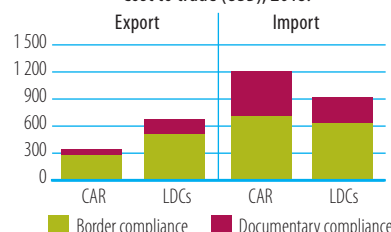
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



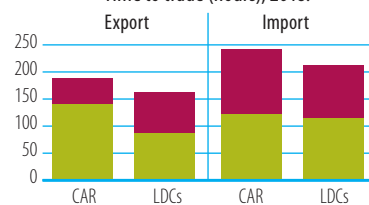
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:



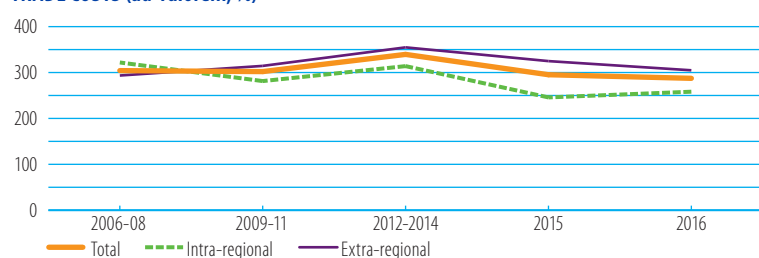
Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



Source: WB, Doing Business

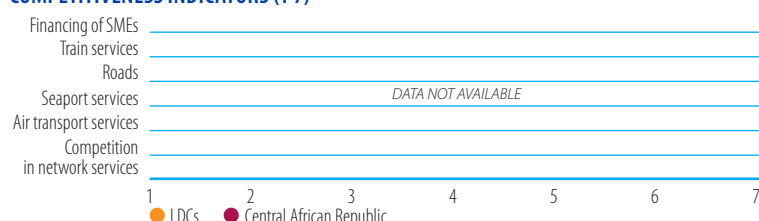
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (16), intra-regional (6), extra-regional (10)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (% of 2006-2016)	34	38
Commercial services as % of total exports (% of 2006-2016)	12	34
Commercial services as % of total imports (% of 2006-2016)	37	39
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	91	31
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	93	30

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.158	0.104		-34% ▼
	Commercial services	0.022	0.053	+139% ▲	
Imports	Goods	0.203	0.310	+53% ▲	
	Commercial services	0.120	0.196	+64% ▲	

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE

Exports

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Imports

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Belgium	27	France	61
Germany	9	Benin	10
Israel	8	China	7
Cameroon	6	Chad	5
France	6	Pakistan	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Pearls, precious stones	48	Trailers, semi-trailers, etc	20
Natural abrasives, n.e.s.	16	Arms and ammunition	18
Wood, simply worked	15	Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	15
Wood rough, rough squared	12	Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	13
Special transactions not classified	9	Wood rough, rough squared	9

Source: UN Comtrade

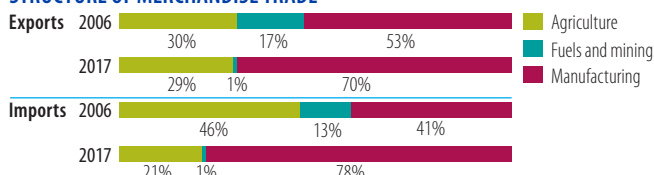
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	17	58
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	19	427
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.412	0.090
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.308	0.023

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	32	36
Number of import markets (max. 237)	34	81
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.157	0.377
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.153	0.094

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Belgium	21	France	26
Germany	8	Cameroon	12
Israel	7	Belgium	8
France	5	China	7
Cameroon	5	Japan	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Pearls, precious stones	38	Arms and ammunition	9
Wood rough, rough squared	23	Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	8
Wood, simply worked	19	Medicaments	6
Natural abrasives, n.e.s.	12	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	5
Special transactions not classified	7	Rotating electric plant	4

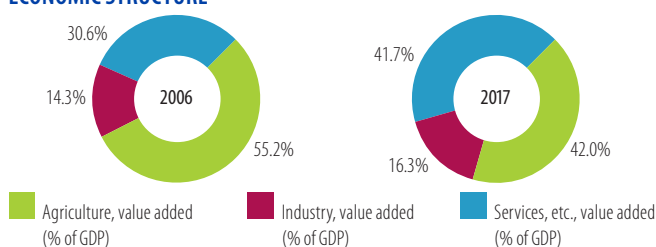
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	7.0	6.5
Female labour force participation rate (%)	65.7	64.8
ODA (% of gross national income)	9.2	26.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2008-2017)	19.6	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	...	...
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.33	0.4

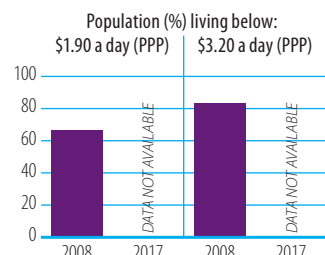
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



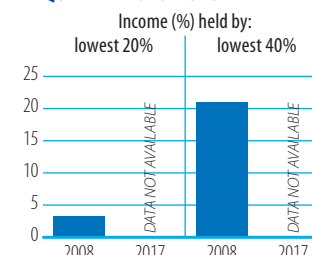
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

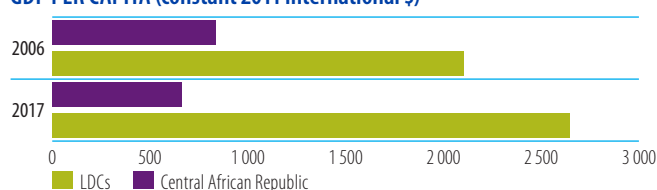


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Chad

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	-44.6	42.8	335.0	-
Remittances	...	...	...	-
Other official flows (OOF)	6.3	20.3	13.1	108%
of which trade-related OOF	5.1	0.0	0.0	-100%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	391.2	755.2	674.3	72%
of which Aid for Trade	50.2	72.1	35.5	-29%

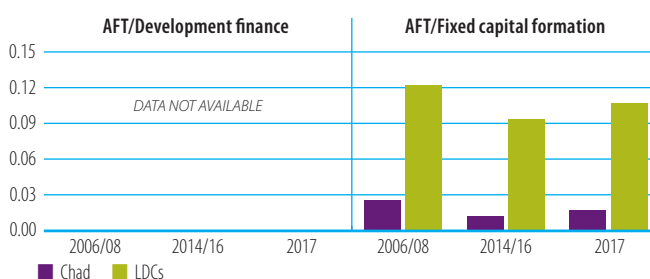
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Export diversification	2 Transport infrastructure	3 Trade finance access
--------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



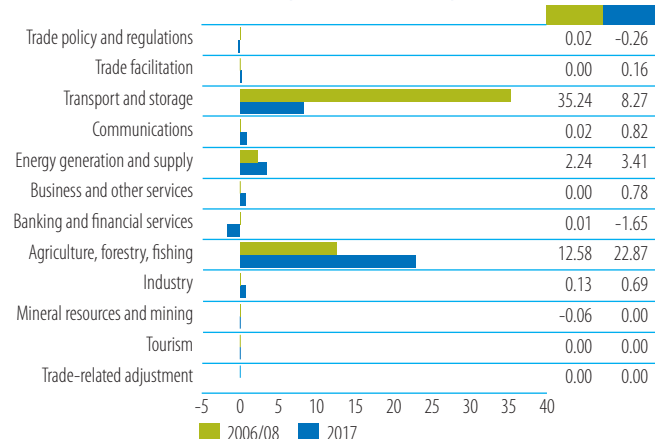
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
EU Institutions	29.9	60	International Development Assoc.	7.9	22
International Development Assoc.	11.6	23	France	6.6	19
Switzerland	3.0	6	African Development Fund	6.4	18
African Development Fund	2.7	5	Switzerland	5.4	15
France	1.6	3	OPEC Fund for International Devel.	4.0	11

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



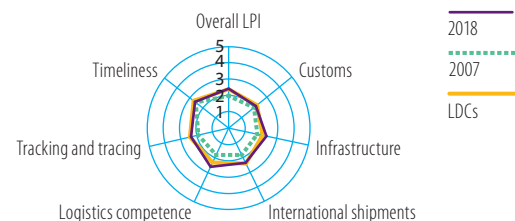
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (05-16)	18.0	17.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	14.0
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.5	0.2
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	94.7	98.2
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	22.6
Fixed broadband subscriptions	...	0.1
Internet users	0.6	6.5

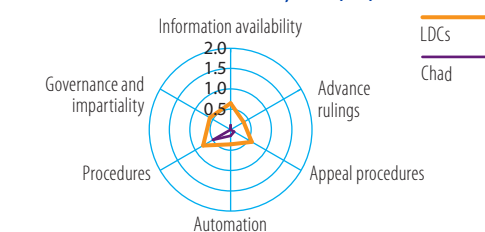
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



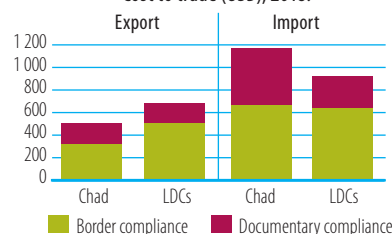
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



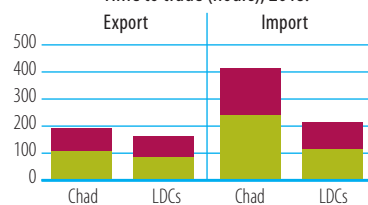
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

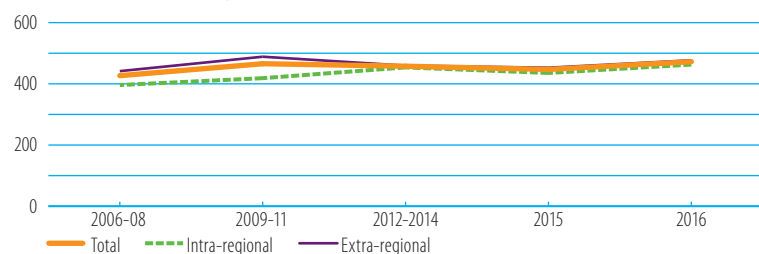


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



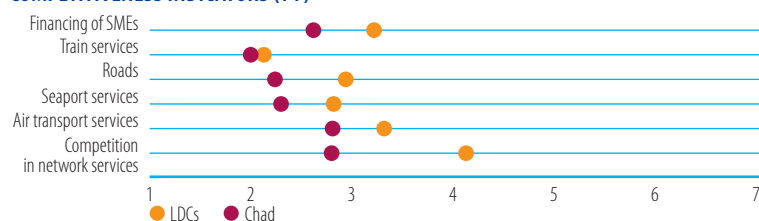
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (49), intra-regional (16), extra-regional (33)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%; 2006-2015)	94	65
Commercial services as % of total exports (%; 2006-2015)	2	7
Commercial services as % of total imports (%; 2006-2015)	60	64
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	...	...
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	3.375	2.628	-22% ▲	
	Commercial services	0.080	0.187	+134% ▲	
Imports	Goods	1.429	1.536	+7% ▲	
	Commercial services	2.124	2.717	+28% ▲	

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE

Exports

DATA NOT AVAILABLE



Imports

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	

Source: UN Comtrade

INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	...	...
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	...	...
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE

Exports 2006

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

2017

Imports 2006

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

2017

Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.



TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	

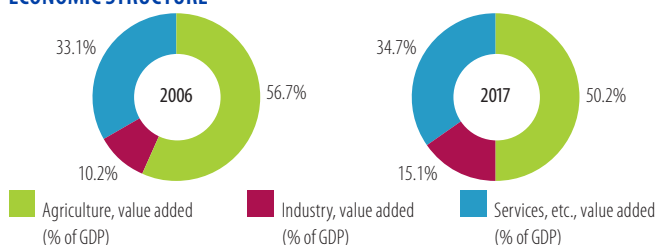
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	1.4	2.2
Female labour force participation rate (%)	63.9	64.7
ODA (% of gross national income)	4.7	6.6
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	...	...
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.33	0.4

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

INEQUALITY INDICATORS

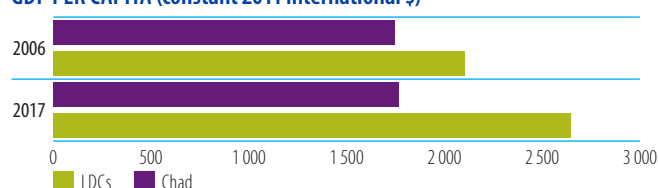
Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Colombia

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	8733.5	13917.2	14518.0	66%
Remittances	4395.4	4580.3	5527.3	26%
Other official flows (OOF)	814.2	2233.9	1225.3	50%
of which trade-related OOF	314.1	1171.3	910.5	190%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	918.1	1290.8	932.8	2%
of which Aid for Trade	124.0	203.9	162.7	31%

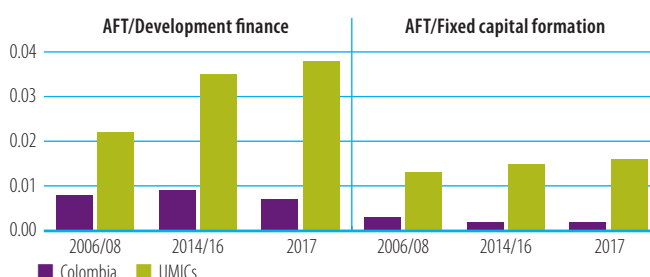
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Export diversification	2 Industrialization	3 Connecting to value chains
--------------------------	---------------------	------------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



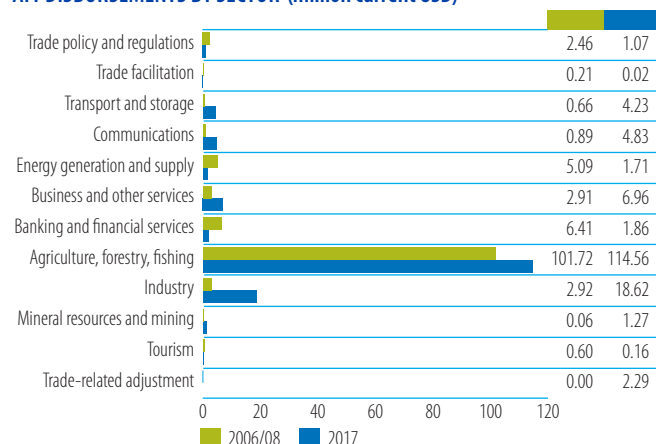
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
United States	89.3	72	United States	70.6	43
Spain	11.6	9	EU Institutions	17.9	11
Netherlands	7.3	6	Canada	12.2	7
EU Institutions	3.4	3	Finland	10.0	6
France	3.3	3	Germany	9.5	6

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



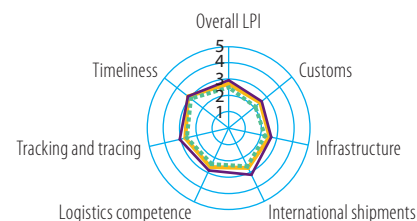
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.5	5.7
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	7.3
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	5.7	0.8
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	91.0	94.7
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	2.4	48.8
Fixed broadband subscriptions	1.4	12.9
Internet users	15.3	62.3

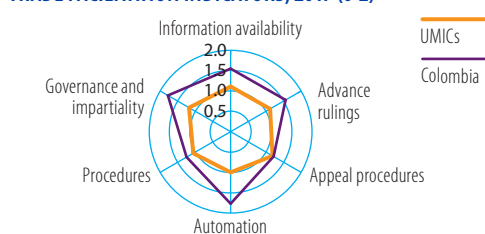
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

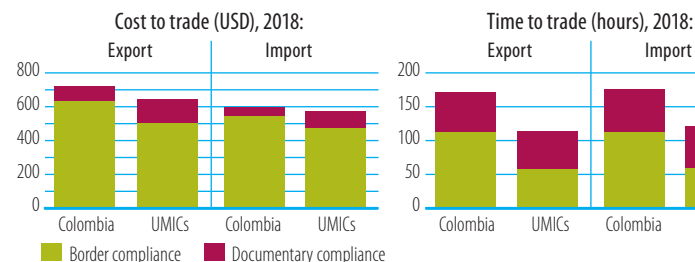


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

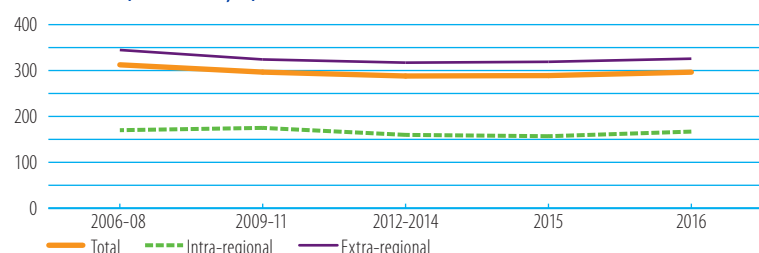


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

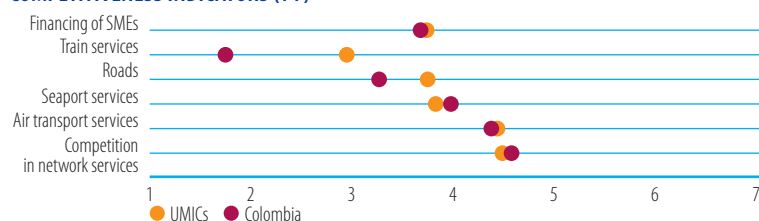
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (92), intra-regional (17), extra-regional (75)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

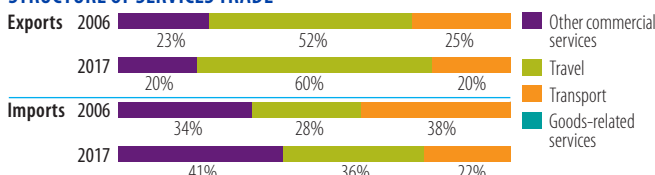
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	37	33
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	13	17
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	19	22
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	34	27
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	53	48

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	25.166	39.676	+58%	▲
	Commercial services	3.675	8.171	+122%	▲
Imports	Goods	24.810	44.247	+78%	▲
	Commercial services	5.973	12.296	+106%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	41	United States	29
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	11	Panama	7
Ecuador	5	China	5
Peru	3	Netherlands	4
Dominican Republic	2	Mexico	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum oils, crude	19	Petroleum oils, crude	29
Coal, not agglomerated	12	Coal, not agglomerated	18
Petroleum products	7	Coffee, coffee substitute	7
Coffee, coffee substitute	7	Petroleum products	5
Pig iron, spiegeleisen, etc.	5	Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	5

Source: UN Comtrade

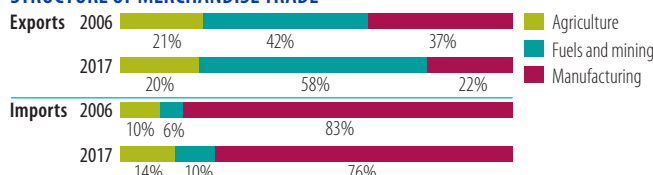
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	946	949
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1143	1135
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.063	0.129
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.010	0.014

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	157	175
Number of import markets (max. 237)	151	159
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.191	0.104
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.100	0.126

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	27	United States	26
Mexico	9	China	19
China	8	Mexico	7
Brazil	7	Brazil	5
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	6	Germany	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	6	Petroleum products	8
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	5	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	5
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	3	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4
Hydrocarbons, n.e.s., derivatives	3	Medicaments	3
Automatic data processing equipment	3	Automatic data processing equipment	2

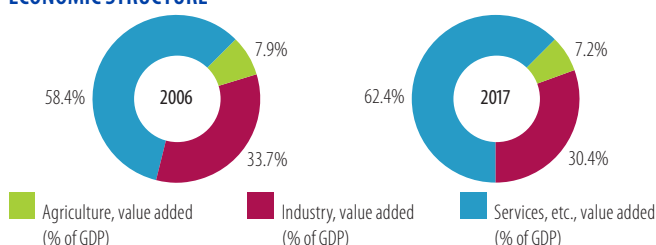
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	11.5	8.9
Female labour force participation rate (%)	52.1	58.6
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.6	0.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2008–2016)	8.9	4.6
Total debt service (% of total exports)	34.0	41.6
Human Development Index (0–1)	0.69	0.7

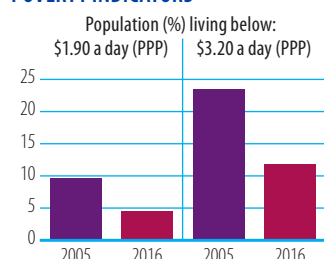
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



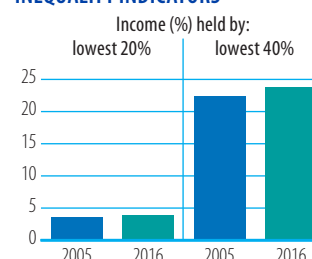
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

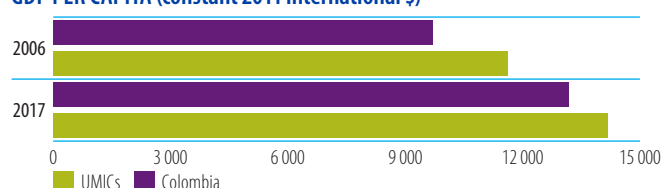


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Comoros

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	4.4	5.9	8.6	97%
Remittances	79.3	128.4	138.4	74%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.0	0.2	0.0	-
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	40.0	68.1	71.0	78%
of which Aid for Trade	3.6	13.3	22.4	519%

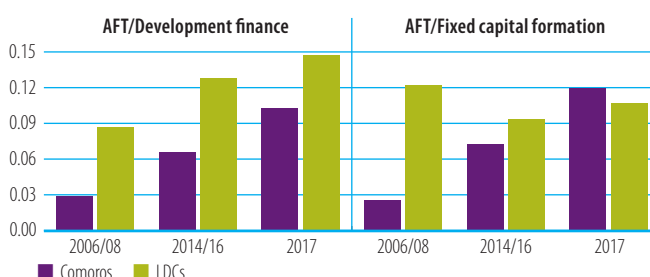
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	Export diversification	2		3	
---	------------------------	---	--	---	--

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



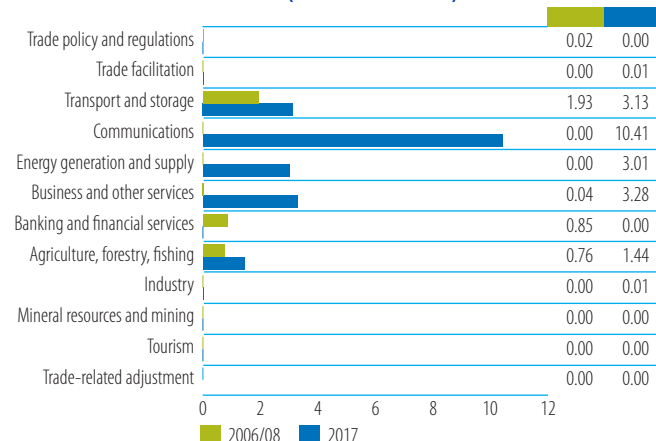
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
France	2.0	55	International Development Assoc.	14.5	65
EU Institutions	0.9	24	EU Institutions	2.9	13
International Development Assoc.	0.5	14	Arab Fund (AFESD)	1.8	8
Belgium	0.1	3	African Development Fund	1.7	8
UNDP	0.1	2	France	0.2	1

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



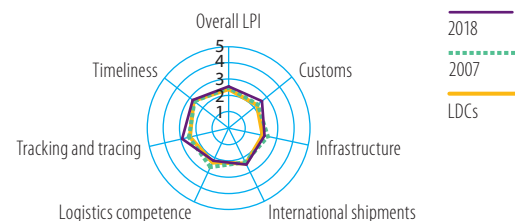
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	28.9	15.4
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.6	0.3
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	82.5	93.8
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	37.8
Fixed broadband subscriptions (07-17)	0.0	0.2
Internet users	2.2	8.5

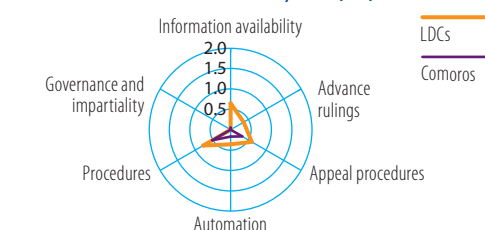
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



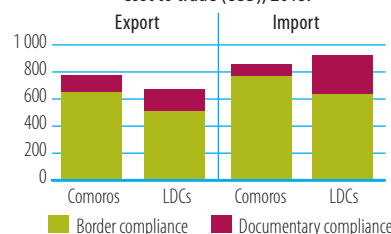
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



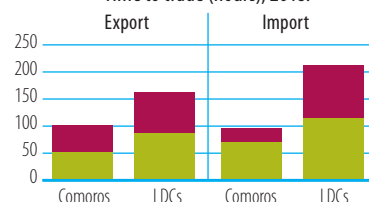
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

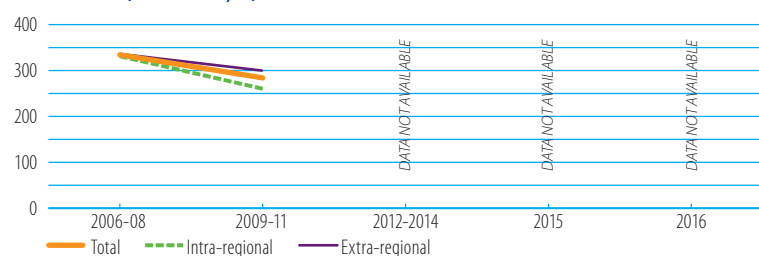


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



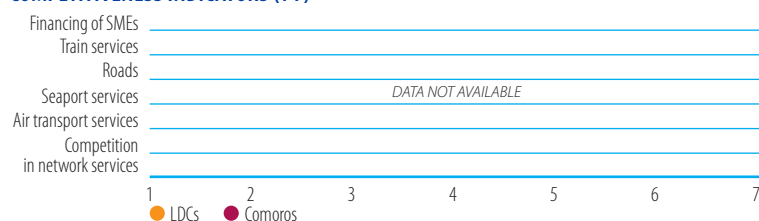
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (15), intra-regional (6), extra-regional (9)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

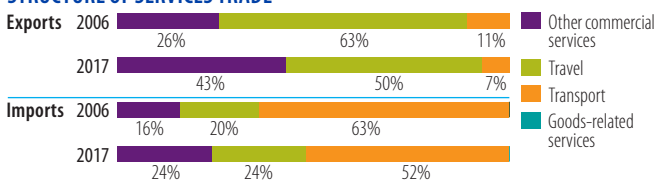
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%; 2006-2015)	30	37
Commercial services as % of total exports (%; 2006-2015)	76	83
Commercial services as % of total imports (%; 2006-2015)	35	31
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	...	...
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)	2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	0.013	0.016	+20% ▲	
	0.043	0.080	+88% ▲	
Imports	0.101	0.185	+83% ▲	
	0.054	0.082	+52% ▲	

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
France	53		
India	17		
Germany	11	...	
United Arab Emirates	7		
Singapore	7		

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Spices	86		
Essential oil, perfume, flavour	8		
Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	3	...	
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	1		
Special transactions not classified	0		

Source: UN Comtrade

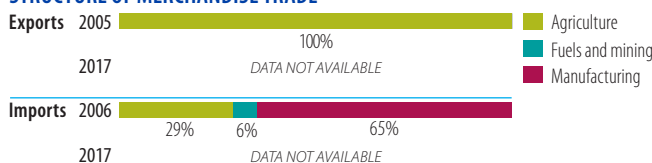
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	9	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	44	...
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.258	...
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.142	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United Arab Emirates	31		
France	21		
South Africa	9	...	
India	6		
China	5		

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Trailers, semi-trailers, etc	14		
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	7		
Lime, cement, construction materials	7	...	
Rice	6		
Petroleum products	6		

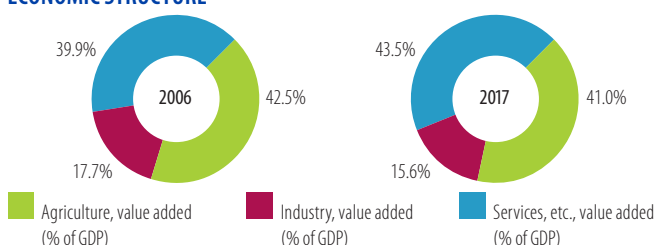
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	4.2	3.7
Female labour force participation rate (%)	33.8	37.2
ODA (% of gross national income)	7.9	10.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	5.9	1.9
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.46	0.5

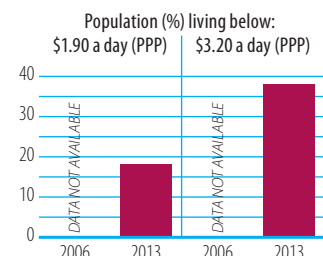
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



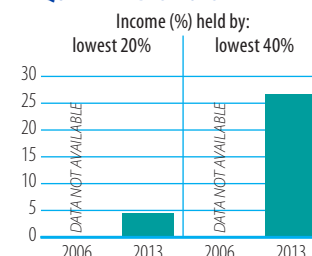
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

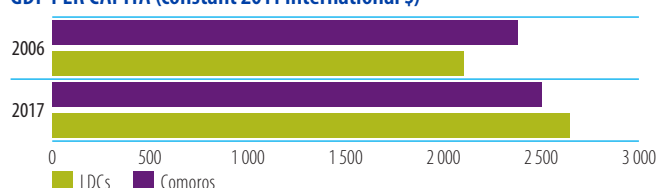


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Democratic Republic of Congo

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	1263.7	1573.8	1340.2	6%
Remittances	12.1	838.8	1273.8	10427%
Other official flows (OOF)	30.5	36.0	1.8	-94%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	35.6	0.0	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	1842.6	2483.3	2462.0	34%
of which Aid for Trade	200.5	497.9	429.0	114%

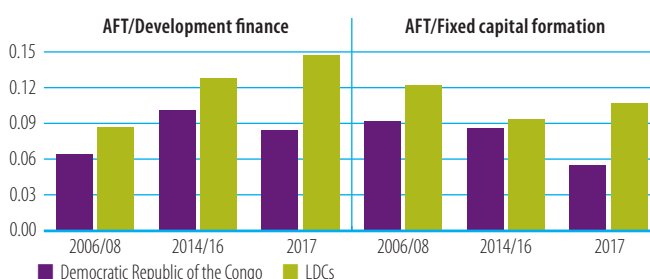
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	Export diversification	2	Trade facilitation	3	Cross-border infrastructure
---	------------------------	---	--------------------	---	-----------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



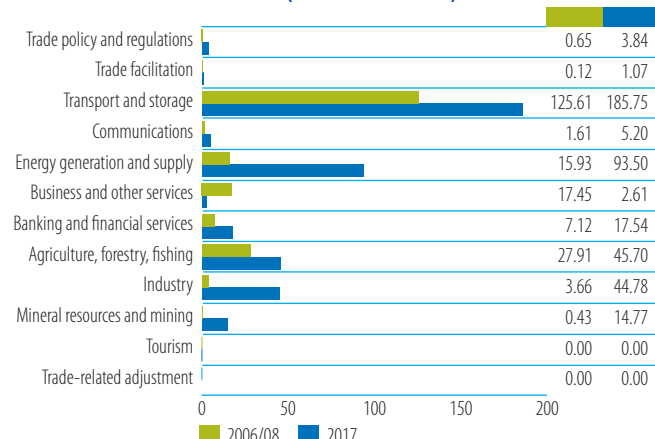
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	120.6	60	International Development Assoc.	169.1	39
EU Institutions	36.5	18	African Development Fund	75.4	18
Belgium	15.5	8	EU Institutions	65.5	15
United Kingdom	8.8	4	Belgium	30.8	7
Germany	6.3	3	United Kingdom	22.5	5

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



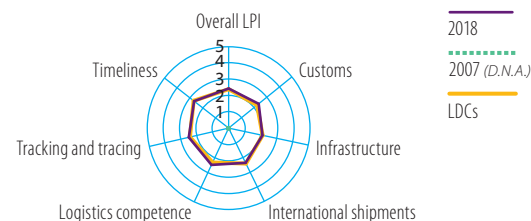
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (06-15)	12.0	10.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.4	1.7
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	98.7	51.8
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	16.2
Fixed broadband subscriptions	...	0.0
Internet users	0.3	8.6

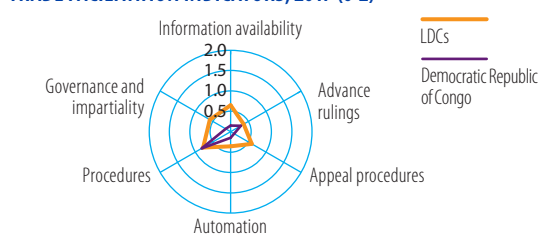
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

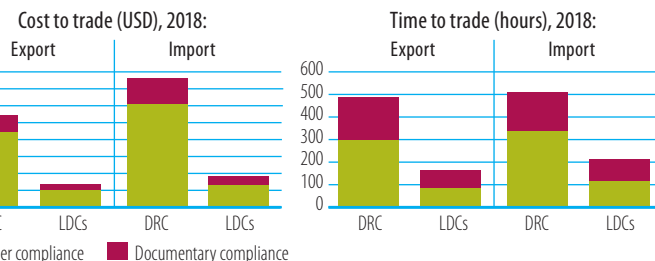


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

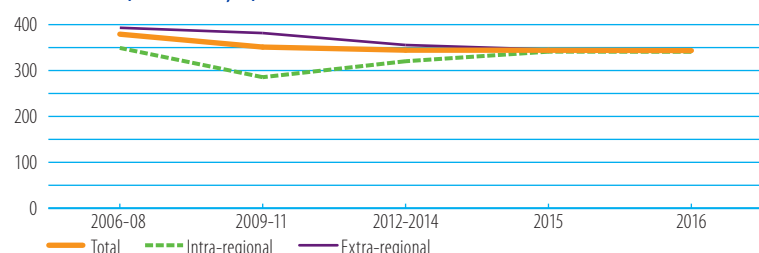


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

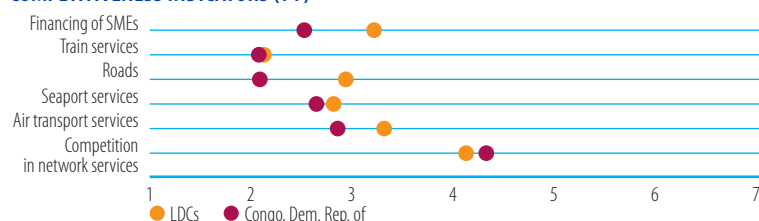
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (63), intra-regional (20), extra-regional (43)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

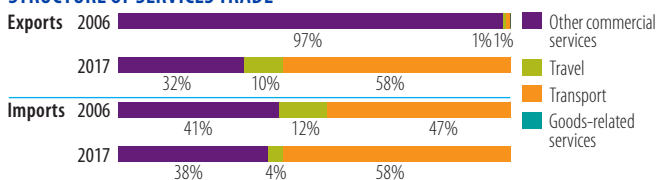
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	46	74
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	7	0
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	21	12
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	...	...
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	2.705	13.280	+391%	▲
	Commercial services	0.219	0.059	-73%	▼
Imports	Goods	2.892	12.870	+345%	▲
	Commercial services	0.763	1.779	+133%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...

Source: UN Comtrade

INDICATOR	2006	2017
-----------	------	------

Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)

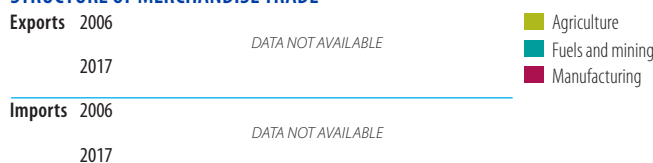
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	...	...
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	...	...
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...

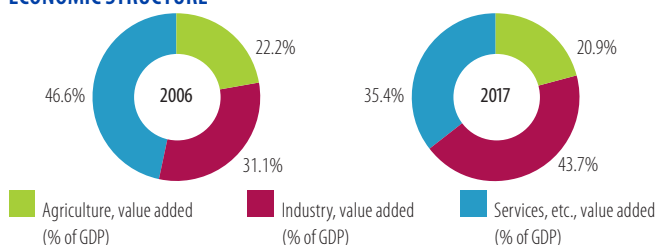
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	2.9	4.1
Female labour force participation rate (%)	69.2	61.1
ODA (% of gross national income)	15.7	6.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	33.3	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	9.2	3.0
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.37	0.5

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

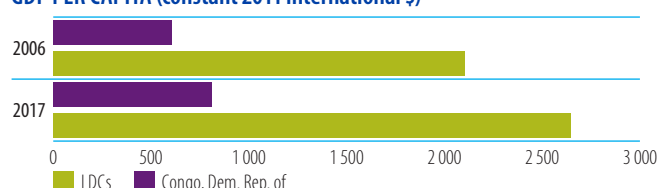
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Costa Rica

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	2037.0	2739.9	3007.1	48%
Remittances	578.6	563.8	563.5	-3%
Other official flows (OOF)	22.6	384.4	464.0	1956%
of which trade-related OOF	20.2	274.9	304.8	1412%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	96.8	116.4	126.6	31%
of which Aid for Trade	41.2	45.2	53.1	29%

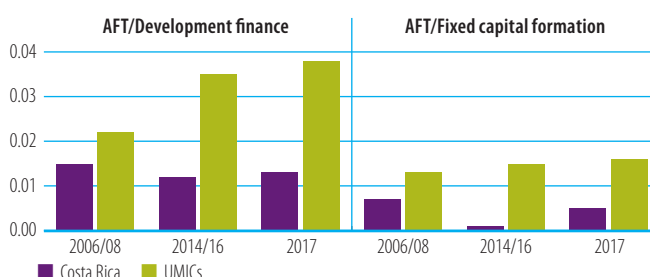
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Transport infrastructure	2 Trade facilitation	3 E-commerce
----------------------------	----------------------	--------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



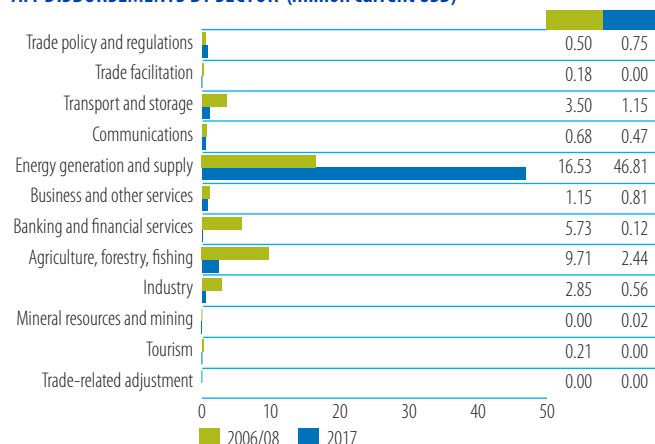
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	19.0	46	Japan	35.3	66
Germany	9.9	24	EU Institutions	12.1	23
France	7.0	17	Inter-American Development Bank	1.6	3
EU Institutions	1.8	4	France	1.5	3
Spain	1.2	3	Korea	0.9	2

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



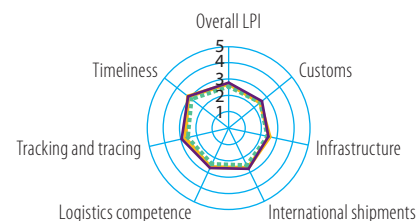
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (05-17)	5.9	5.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	5.3
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	7.3	1.8
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	86.7	90.6
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	7.4	97.6
Fixed broadband subscriptions	1.9	15.2
Internet users	25.1	71.6

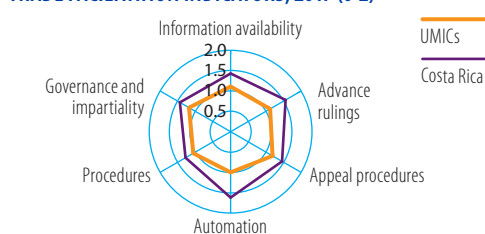
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



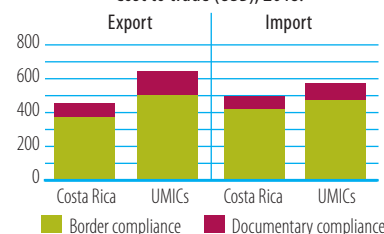
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



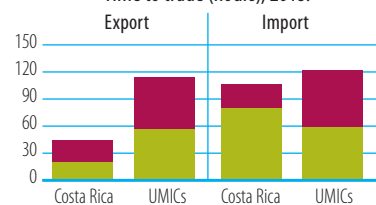
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

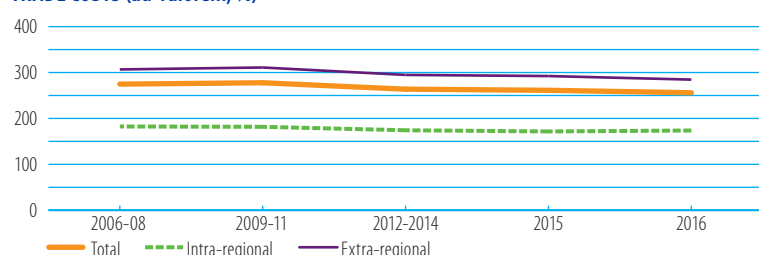


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



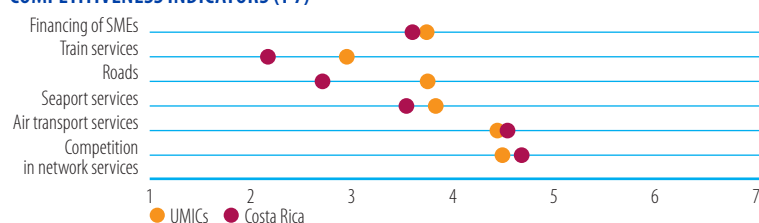
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (66), intra-regional (17), extra-regional (49)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

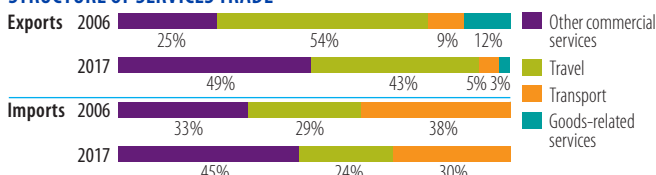
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	90	67
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	36	45
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	16	20
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	59	40
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	59	43

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	6.311	10.808	+71% ▲	
	Commercial services	3.549	8.673	+144% ▲	
Imports	Goods	8.843	15.150	+71% ▲	
	Commercial services	1.652	3.688	+123% ▲	

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	42	United States	41
China	8	Belgium	6
Hong Kong, China	7	Netherlands	6
Netherlands	7	Panama	5
Panama	3	Nicaragua	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Transistors, valves, etc.	17	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	20
Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	16	Medical instruments, n.e.s.	18
Parts, for office machines	9	Misc. manufactured goods n.e.s.	6
Medical instruments, n.e.s.	8	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	5
Coffee, coffee substitute	3	Coffee, coffee substitute	3

Source: UN Comtrade

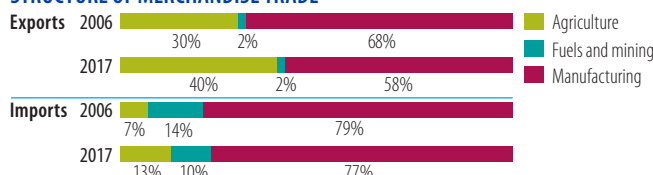
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	736	774
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1042	1083
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.056	0.065
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.039	0.015

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	110	132
Number of import markets (max. 237)	126	137
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.200	0.181
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.175	0.183

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	40	United States	38
Japan	5	China	13
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	5	Mexico	7
Mexico	5	Guatemala	3
China	5	Germany	3

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Transistors, valves, etc.	17	Petroleum products	8
Petroleum products	9	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	5
Electric switch relay circuit	4	Medicaments	4
Medicaments	3	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	3
Paper and paperboard	3	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	3

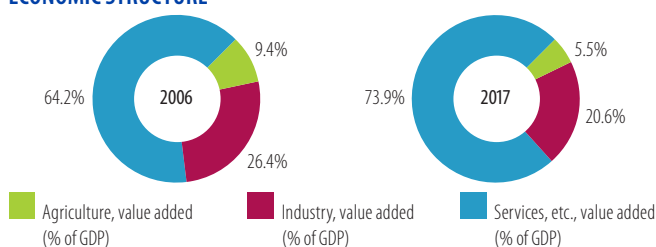
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	5.7	8.1
Female labour force participation rate (%)	44.6	45.4
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.2	0.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2006-2016)	6.6	4.3
Total debt service (% of total exports)	7.6	14.8
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.73	0.8

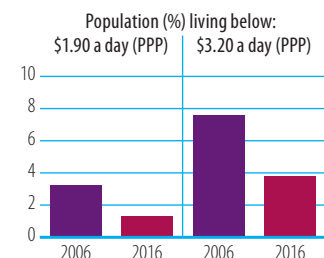
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



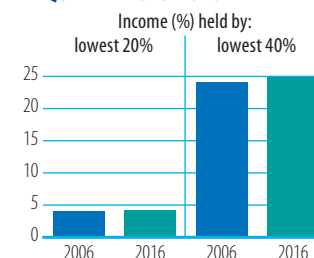
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

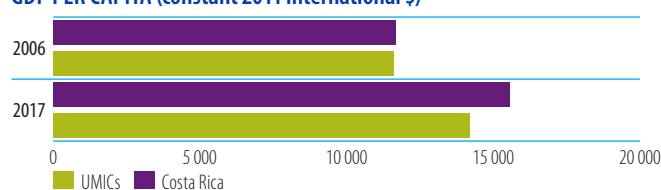


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Côte d'Ivoire

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	397.3	503.4	674.7	70%
Remittances	183.5	355.0	379.3	107%
Other official flows (OOF)	86.9	131.8	153.5	77%
of which trade-related OOF	1.7	107.4	105.1	6204%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	479.5	1064.3	1361.7	184%
of which Aid for Trade	96.0	189.6	212.8	122%

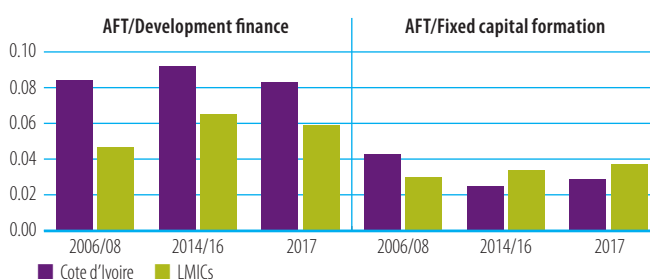
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Export diversification	2 International competitiveness	3 Cross-border infrastructure
--------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



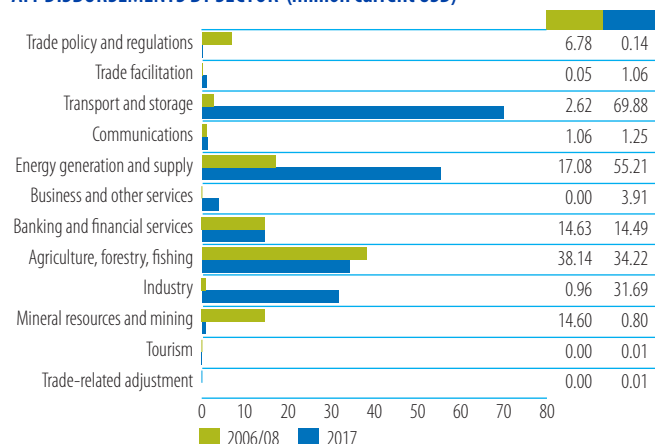
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	76.2	79	International Development Assoc.	82.6	39
EU Institutions	12.2	13	EU Institutions	47.4	22
France	3.8	4	African Development Fund	41.4	19
Belgium	1.1	1	Japan	26.4	12
Japan	0.7	1	Korea	2.8	1

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



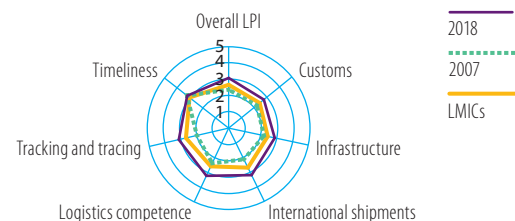
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	12.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-15)	...	8.1
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	3.5	1.5
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	87.0	90.6
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	53.9
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	0.6
Internet users	1.5	43.8

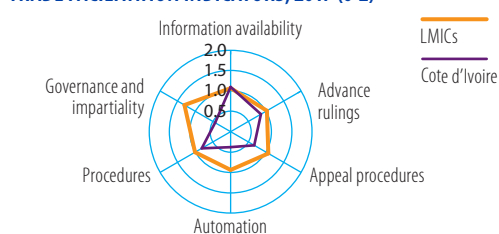
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

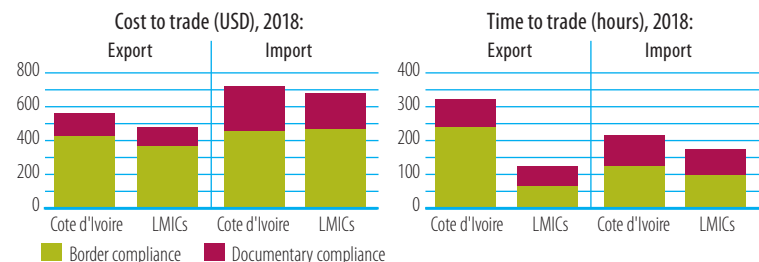


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

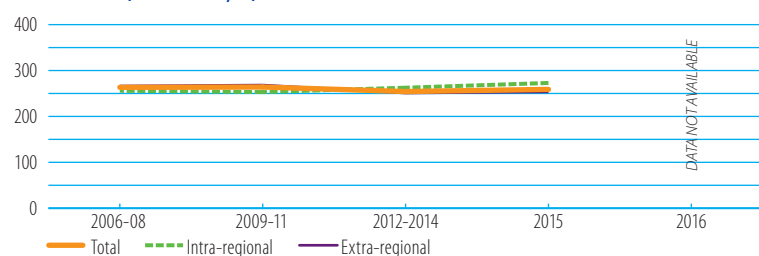


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

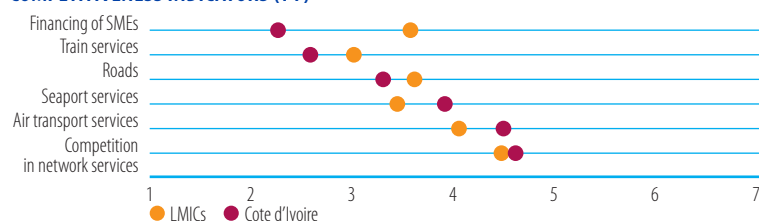
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (80), intra-regional (22), extra-regional (58)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

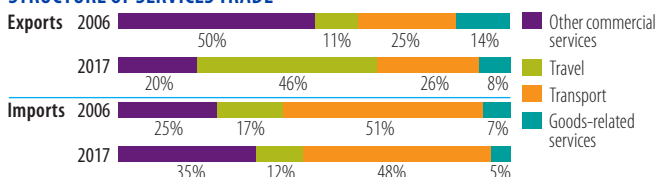
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	93	65
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	9	7
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	30	27
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	42	63
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	28	36

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	8.362	11.853	+42%	▲
	Commercial services	0.815	0.869	+7%	▲
Imports	Goods	5.209	8.487	+63%	▲
	Commercial services	2.239	3.180	+42%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
France	18	Netherlands	12
Netherlands	10	United States	9
United States	9	Viet Nam	6
Nigeria	7	France	5
Germany	4	Germany	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Cocoa	24	Cocoa	38
Petroleum products	20	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	11
Petroleum oils, crude	16	Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	7
Arms and ammunition	4	Natural rubber, etc.	7
Natural rubber, etc.	4	Petroleum products	6

Source: UN Comtrade

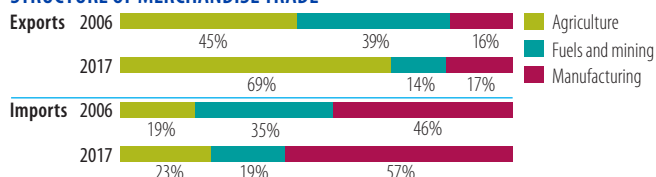
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	465	586
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	905	961
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.103	0.108
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.101	0.025

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	128	148
Number of import markets (max. 237)	122	152
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.063	0.044
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.144	0.053

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Nigeria	28	China	13
France	26	France	11
China	4	Nigeria	9
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	3	Spain	9
Germany	3	India	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum oils, crude	30	Petroleum oils, crude	8
Arms and ammunition	5	Petroleum products	7
Rice	5	Ship, boat, floating structures	6
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	4	Rice	6
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	3	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	5

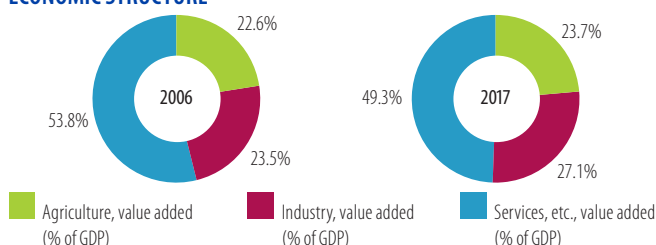
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

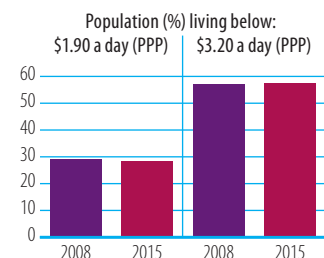
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	5.7	2.5
Female labour force participation rate (%)	48.3	48.2
ODA (% of gross national income)	1.5	2.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2006-2016)	29.9	13.6
Total debt service (% of total exports)	2.8	17.6
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.42	0.5

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

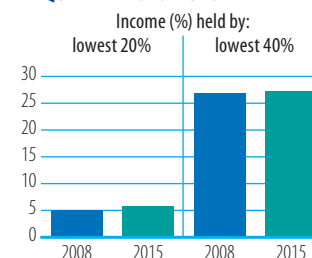
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



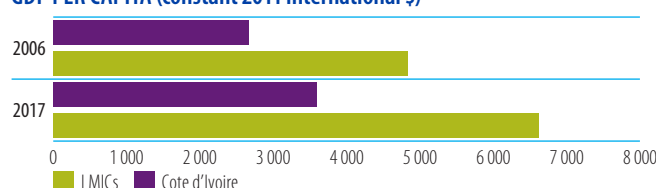
POVERTY INDICATORS



INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Dominican Republic

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	1874.0	2273.4	3570.0	91%
Remittances	3352.1	5171.7	6177.8	84%
Other official flows (OOF)	80.4	495.4	168.1	109%
of which trade-related OOF	45.6	152.8	45.9	1%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	229.0	276.2	185.2	-19%
of which Aid for Trade	53.8	46.0	27.0	-50%

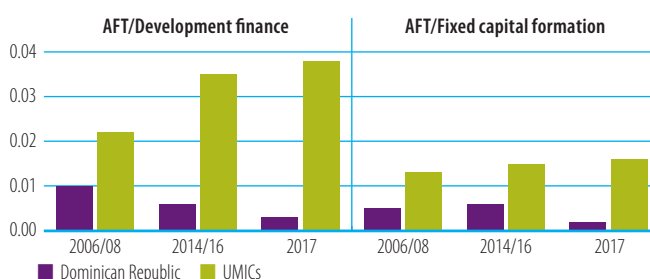
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Trade policy	2 Trade facilitation	3 3. Other (MSMEs, women, youth, etc.)
----------------	----------------------	--

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



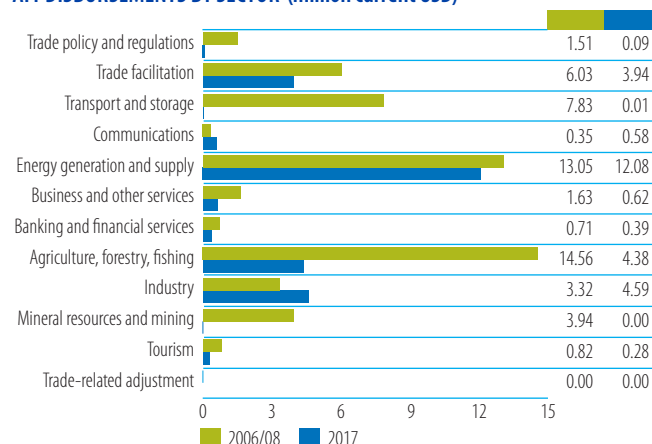
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
EU Institutions	15.2	28	EU Institutions	21.3	79
Germany	7.3	14	United States	1.5	5
United States	6.0	11	Inter-American Development Bank	1.1	4
Japan	5.9	11	Japan	1.1	4
France	5.6	10	Korea	0.9	3

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



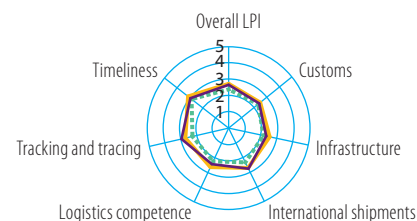
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	8.5	7.3
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	7.7
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	9.0	1.8
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	54.1	88.4
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	2.5	51.3
Fixed broadband subscriptions	1.1	7.6
Internet users	14.8	65.0

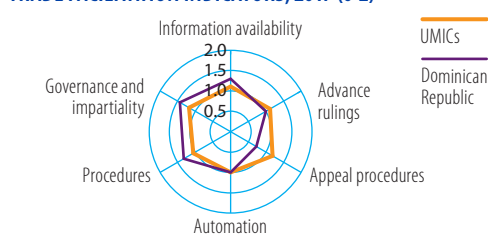
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



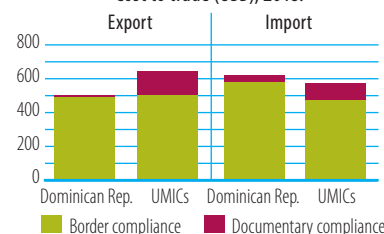
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



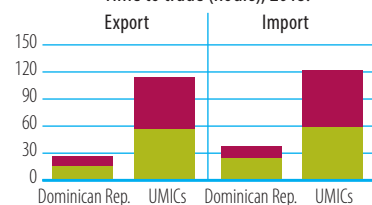
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

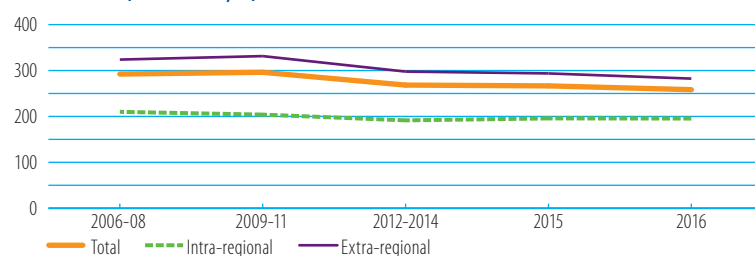


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



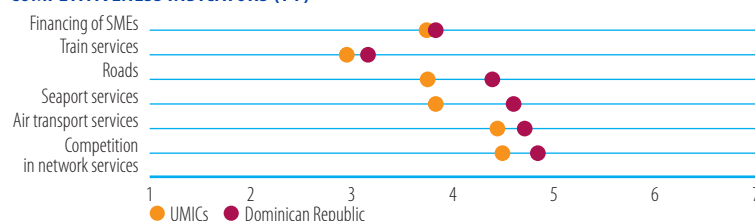
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (65), intra-regional (18), extra-regional (47)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

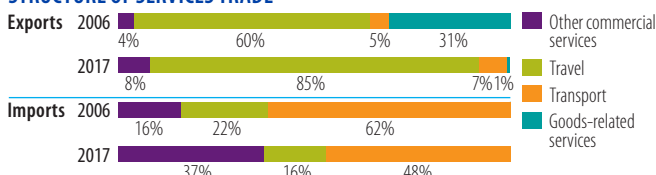
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	51	52
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	77	46
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	14	16
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	35	45
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	53	42

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	1.931	10.121	+424%	▲
	Commercial services	6.560	8.476	+29%	▲
Imports	Goods	9.559	17.700	+85%	▲
	Commercial services	1.510	3.354	+122%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	67	United States	53
Haiti	5	Haiti	10
Korea, Republic of	3	Canada	9
Netherlands	2	India	7
Canada	2	Switzerland	3

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	13	Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	18
Pig iron, spiegeleisen, etc.	12	Medical instruments, n.e.s.	9
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	9	Tobacco, manufactured	9
Medical instruments, n.e.s.	9	Electric switch relay circuit	5
Gold, silverware, jewel, n.e.s.	8	Medicaments	5

Source: UN Comtrade

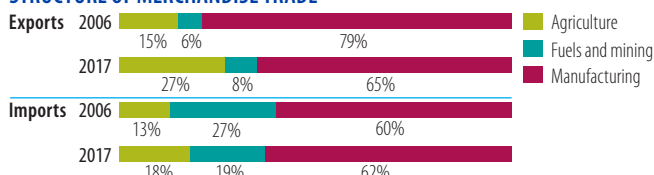
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	478	768
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1043	1062
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.048	0.056
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.009	0.017

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	106	123
Number of import markets (max. 237)	140	162
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.562	0.304
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.293	0.224

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	53	United States	44
China	7	China	13
Brazil	4	Mexico	5
Japan	3	Brazil	3
Spain	3	Spain	3

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	6	Petroleum products	10
Cotton fabrics, woven	4	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4
Electric switch relay circuit	3	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	3
Medicaments	3	Medicaments	3
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	2	Liquefied propane, butane	3

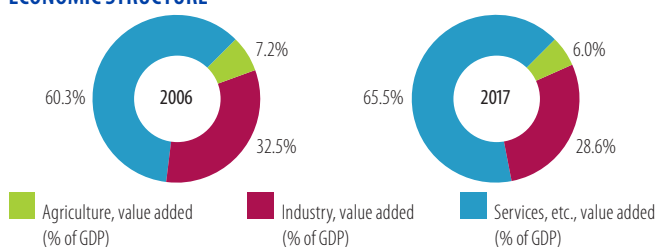
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	5.7	5.8
Female labour force participation rate (%)	41.0	50.7
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.2	0.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	9.9	5.8
Total debt service (% of total exports)	15.2	15.6
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.68	0.7

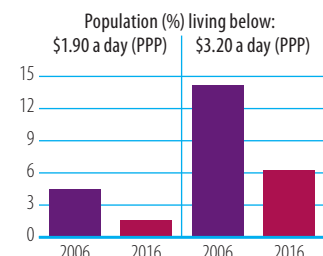
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



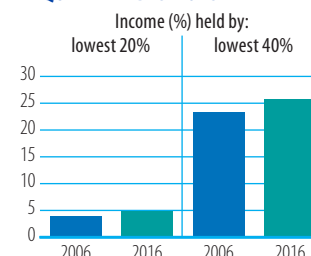
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

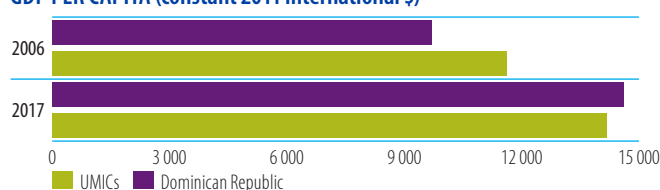


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Ecuador

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	507.5	950.0	606.4	19%
Remittances	3121.3	2490.7	2849.1	-9%
Other official flows (OOF)	37.8	888.3	631.8	1570%
of which trade-related OOF	12.7	564.2	351.5	2668%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	277.0	308.4	261.5	-6%
of which Aid for Trade	39.8	139.7	68.5	72%

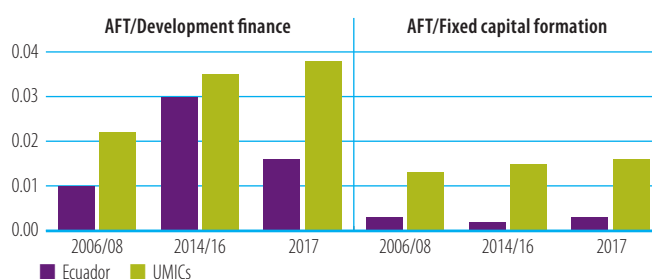
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Regional integration	2 Export diversification	3 Trade finance access
------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



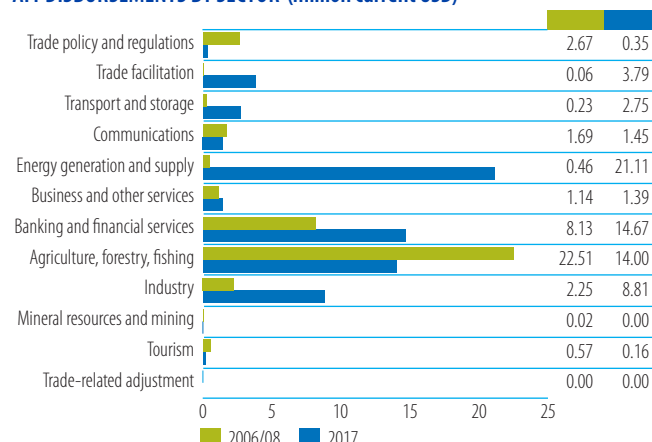
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Spain	14.4	36	EU Institutions	20.3	30
Belgium	5.6	14	Korea	11.3	16
Switzerland	3.2	8	France	10.6	15
United States	2.9	7	Germany	9.0	13
Japan	2.8	7	Spain	5.7	8

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



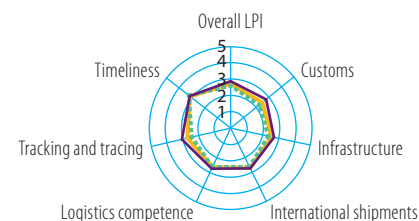
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	11.7	12.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	9.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	10.0	2.3
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	82.6	50.3
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	8.9	53.0
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.3	10.1
Internet users	7.2	57.3

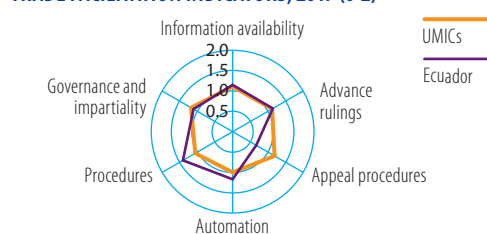
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



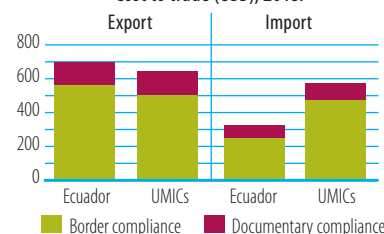
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



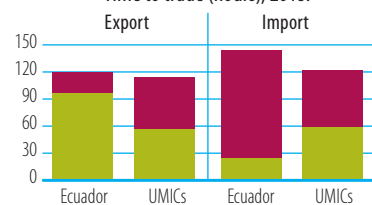
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

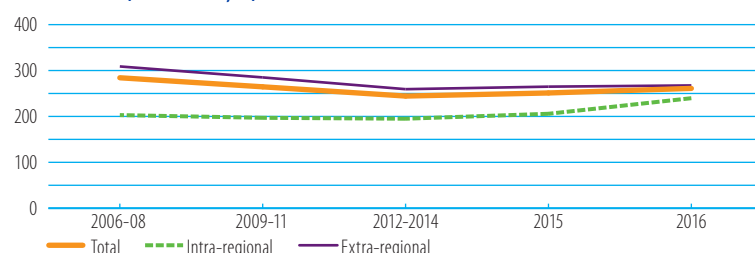


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



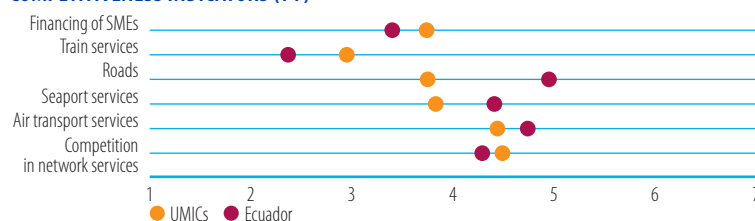
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (73), intra-regional (17), extra-regional (56)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

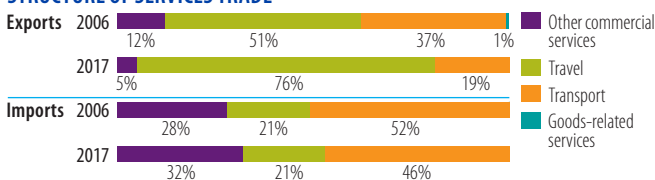
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	59	42
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	7	10
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	17	14
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	9	14
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	41	49

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	13.170	19.612	+49%	▲
	Commercial services	0.965	2.177	+126%	▲
Imports	Goods	11.402	19.301	+69%	▲
	Commercial services	2.271	3.198	+41%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	54	United States	32
Peru	8	Viet Nam	8
Colombia	6	Peru	7
Chile	4	Chile	6
Italy	3	Panama	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum oils, crude	54	Petroleum oils, crude	32
Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	10	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	16
Crustaceans, molluscs etc	5	Crustaceans, molluscs etc	16
Fish etc. prepared, preserved, n.e.s.	4	Fish etc. prepared, preserved, n.e.s.	6
Petroleum products	4	Crude veg. materials, n.e.s.	5

Source: UN Comtrade

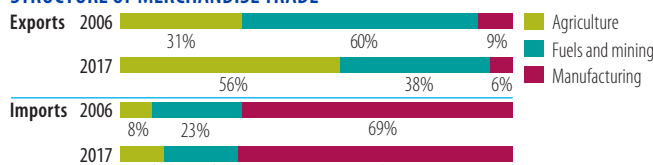
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	615	648
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1057	1062
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.313	0.163
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.024	0.018

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	127	148
Number of import markets (max. 237)	103	141
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.300	0.121
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.083	0.090

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	23	United States	20
Colombia	13	China	19
Brazil	7	Colombia	8
China	7	Panama	4
Chile	4	Brazil	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	11	Petroleum products	9
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	5	Residual petrol products	6
Residual petrol products	5	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	5
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	4	Medicaments	4
Petroleum gases, n.e.s.	4	Animal feed stuff	3

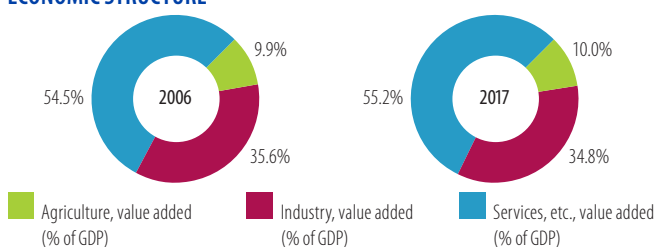
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.6	3.8
Female labour force participation rate (%)	53.7	56.6
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.5	0.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	30.7	29.3
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.70	0.8

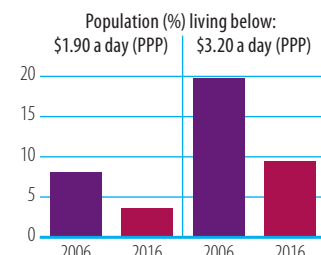
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



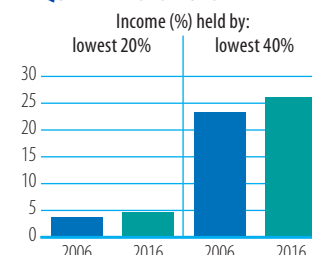
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

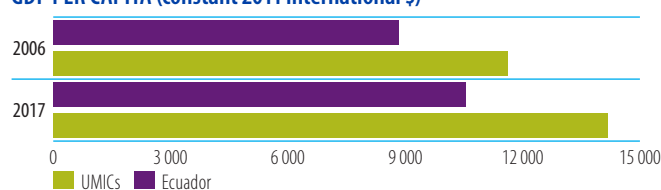


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for El Salvador

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	898.3	350.1	791.9	-12%
Remittances	3648.8	4350.8	5054.0	39%
Other official flows (OOF)	43.7	170.2	215.8	394%
of which trade-related OOF	7.7	98.5	129.3	1578%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	229.8	168.9	217.2	-5%
of which Aid for Trade	51.0	28.6	33.2	-35%

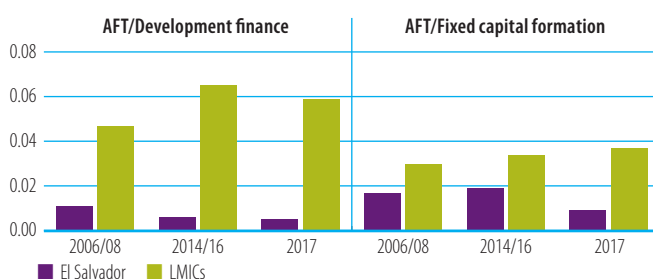
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Trade facilitation	2 Regional integration	3 Transport infrastructure
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



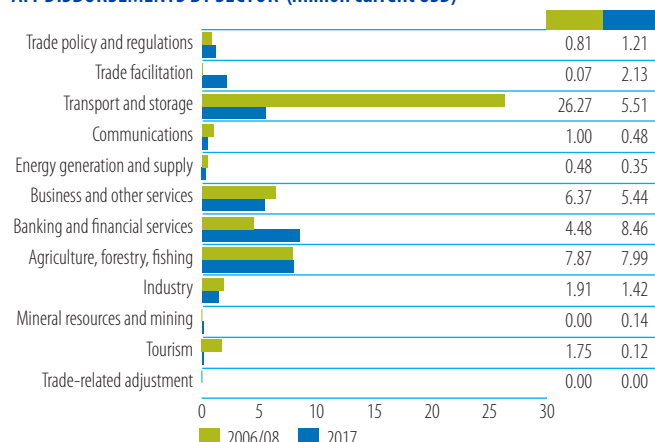
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	27.8	54	United States	10.5	32
Spain	9.9	19	Germany	7.2	22
United States	3.7	7	Japan	3.6	11
EU Institutions	3.1	6	Korea	2.2	7
Germany	2.7	5	Inter-American Development Bank	2.0	6

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



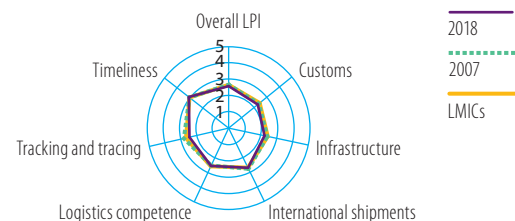
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (05-17)	5.9	6.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	7.7
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	10.1	2.2
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	43.2	95.9
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	2.3	56.1
Fixed broadband subscriptions	1.0	6.9
Internet users	5.5	31.3

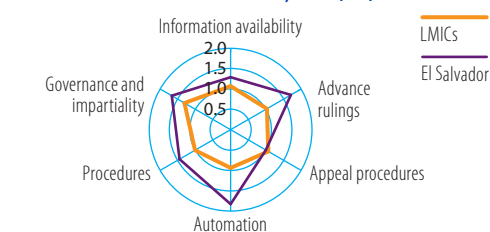
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

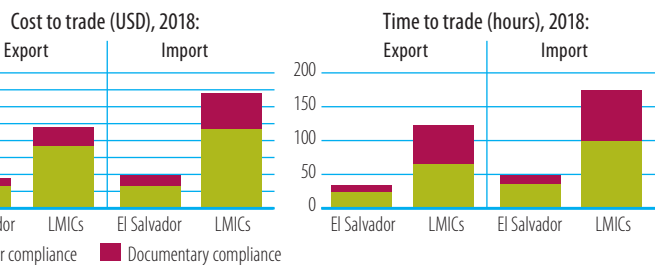


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

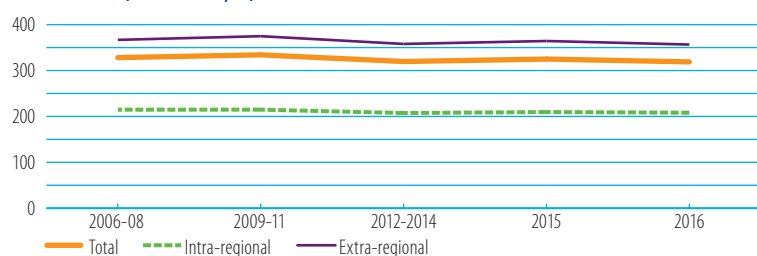


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

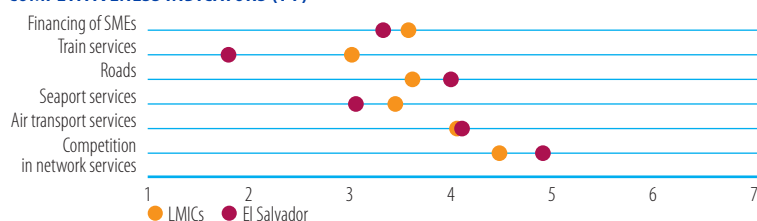
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (59), intra-regional (15), extra-regional (44)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

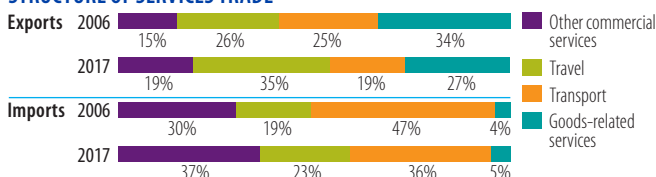
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	70	75
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	40	35
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	16	16
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	30	32
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	46	44

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	2.255	4.662	+107%	▲
	Commercial services	1.477	2.492	+69%	▲
Imports	Goods	6.339	9.499	+50%	▲
	Commercial services	1.205	1.829	+52%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	53	United States	45
Guatemala	13	Honduras	14
Honduras	11	Guatemala	14
Nicaragua	5	Nicaragua	7
Costa Rica	3	Costa Rica	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	25	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	21
Women, girls clothing knitted	5	Mens, boys clothing, knit	6
Coffee, coffee substitute	5	Clothing accessories, fabric	5
Mens, boys clothing, knit	5	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	5
Alcohol, phenol, etc.	4	Sugars, molasses, honey	4

Source: UN Comtrade

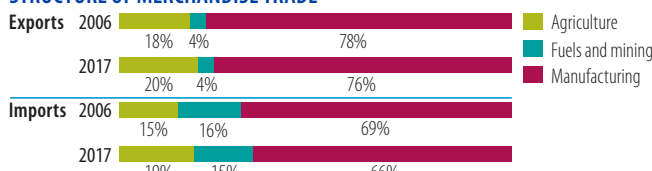
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	659	708
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1019	1031
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.044	0.033
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.015	0.015

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	90	102
Number of import markets (max. 237)	105	119
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.309	0.246
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.145	0.140

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	36	United States	32
Guatemala	8	China	14
Mexico	7	Guatemala	10
China	4	Mexico	8
Brazil	4	Honduras	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	8	Petroleum products	10
Knit, crochet, fabric, n.e.s.	6	Textile yarn	4
Petroleum oils, crude	5	Medicaments	3
Special transactions not classified	3	Knit, crochet, fabric, n.e.s.	3
Medicaments	3	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	2

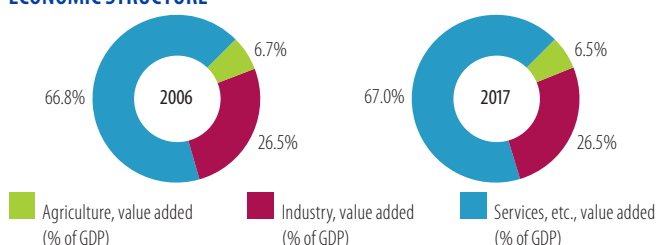
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	6.6	4.4
Female labour force participation rate (%)	46.2	45.9
ODA (% of gross national income)	1.0	0.6
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	8.0	4.8
Total debt service (% of total exports)	31.6	20.2
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.66	0.7

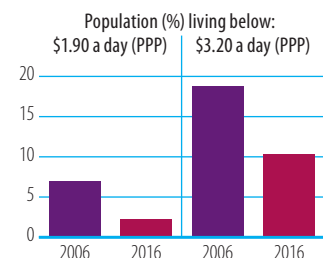
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



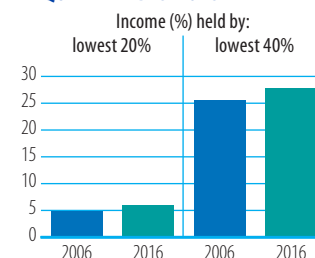
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

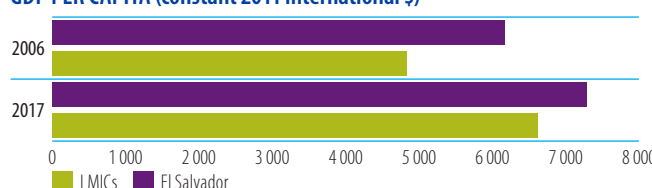


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Equatorial Guinea

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	306.1	151.7	304.1	-1%
Remittances	...	...	...	-
Other official flows (OOF)	0.0	7.1	8.9	-
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	33.6	10.7	11.8	-65%
of which Aid for Trade	0.5	0.1	0.3	-27%

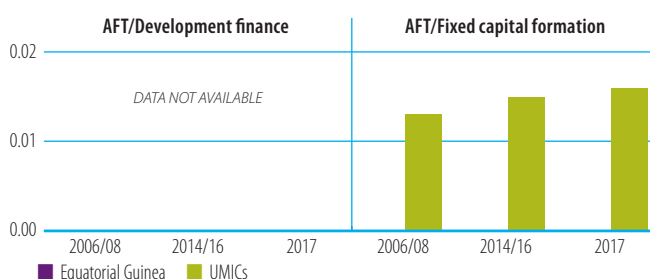
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Industrialization	2 Connecting to value chains	3 E-commerce
---------------------	------------------------------	--------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



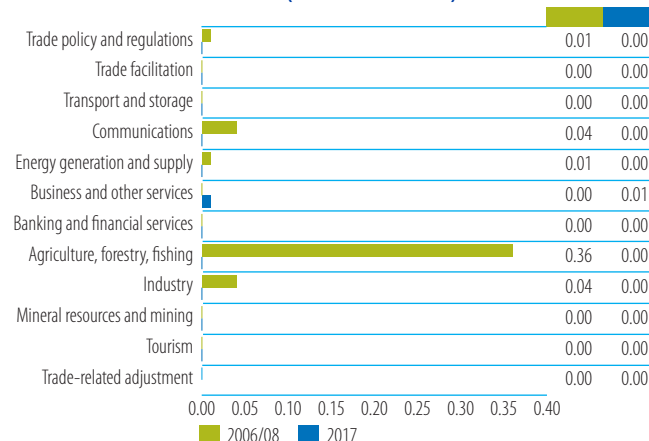
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Spain	0.3	66	International Labour Organisation	0.0	4
EU Institutions	0.1	28	Spain	0.0	0
Japan	0.0	6			
UNDP	0.0	0			

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



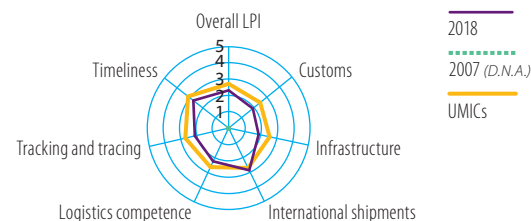
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (05-17)	18.0	...
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-17)	0.1	...
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-17)	95.9	...
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	0.0
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.1
Internet users	1.3	26.2

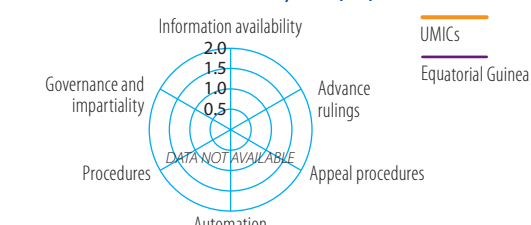
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



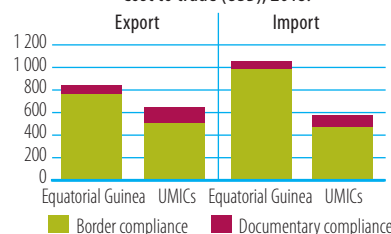
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



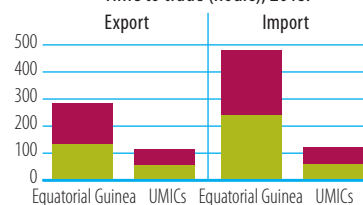
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

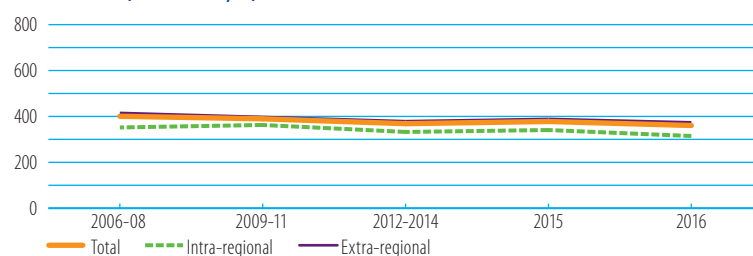


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



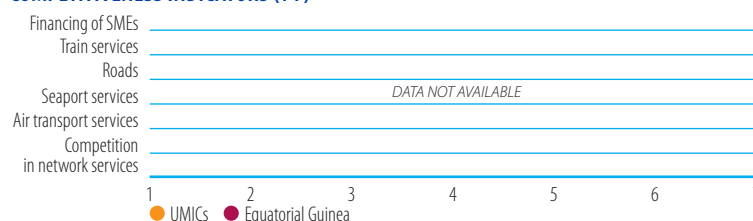
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (39), intra-regional (9), extra-regional (30)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (% of GDP, 2006-2016)	110	70
Commercial services as % of total exports (% of total exports, 2006-2016)	0	6
Commercial services as % of total imports (% of total imports, 2006-2016)	29	41
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	...	...
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	8.235	4.145		-50% ▼
	Commercial services	0.023	0.281	+1131% ▲	
Imports	Goods	2.021	2.043	+1% ▲	
	Commercial services	0.845	1.415	+67% ▲	

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE

Exports

DATA NOT AVAILABLE



Imports

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	

Source: UN Comtrade

INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	...	...
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	...	...
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE

Exports 2006

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

2017

Imports 2006

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

2017

Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.



TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	

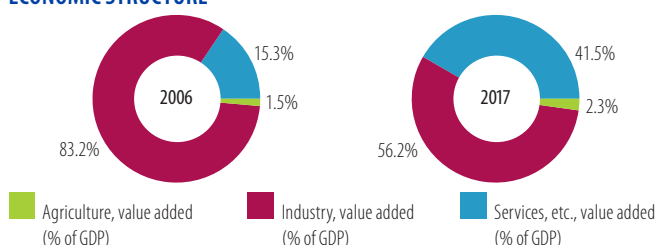
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	8.2	9.2
Female labour force participation rate (%)	52.4	55.1
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.3	0.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2006-2015)	2.0	3.5
Total debt service (% of total exports)	...	...
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.58	0.6

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

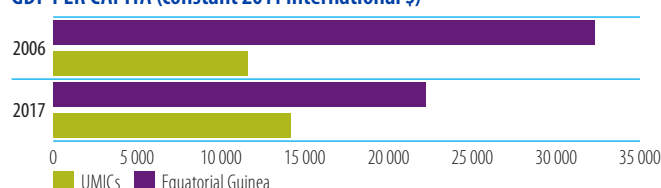
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Ethiopia

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	291.9	2823.5	3586.4	1129%
Remittances	305.6	1218.5	393.0	29%
Other official flows (OOF)	6.9	26.6	187.8	2608%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	26.3	184.4	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	3940.0	3734.7	4278.8	9%
of which Aid for Trade	497.8	827.1	917.1	84%

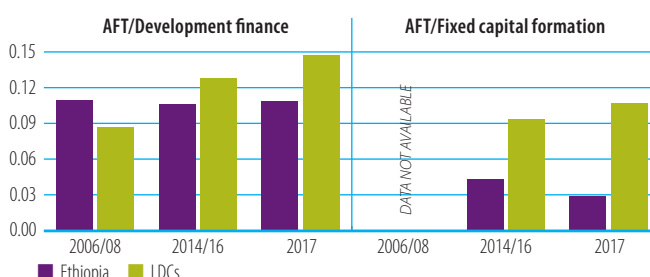
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Industrialization	2 Export diversification	3 Regional integration
---------------------	--------------------------	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



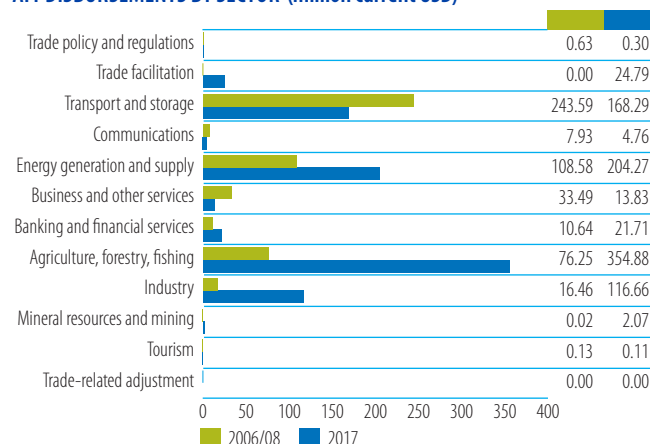
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
EU Institutions	133.3	27	International Development Assoc.	358.4	39
International Development Assoc.	124.9	25	African Development Fund	147.5	16
Italy	63.5	13	EU Institutions	64.9	7
African Development Fund	49.4	10	France	51.3	6
Germany	39.3	8	United States	46.8	5

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



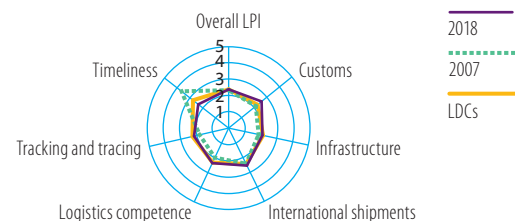
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (06-15)	16.8	17.4
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-14)	...	10.6
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-14)	2.1	0.1
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-14)	89.8	98.3
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.1	14.1
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.1
Internet users	0.3	18.6

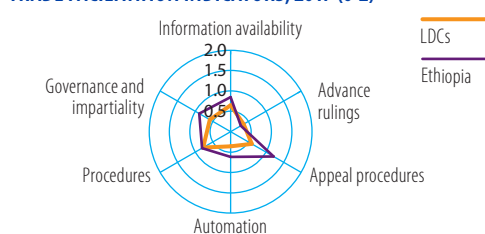
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



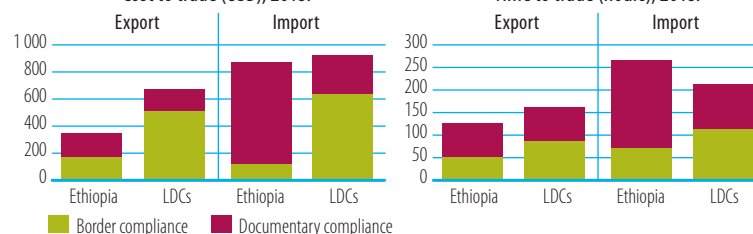
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



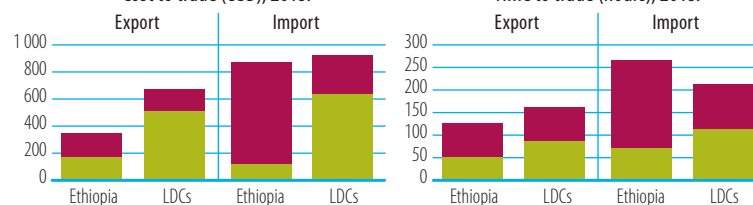
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:



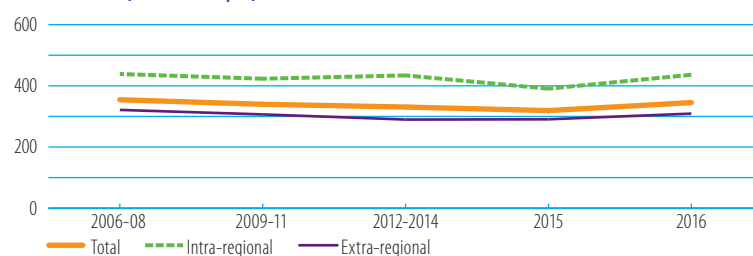
Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



Source: WB, Doing Business

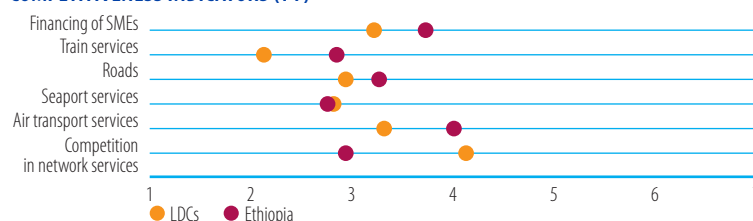
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (74), intra-regional (21), extra-regional (53)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

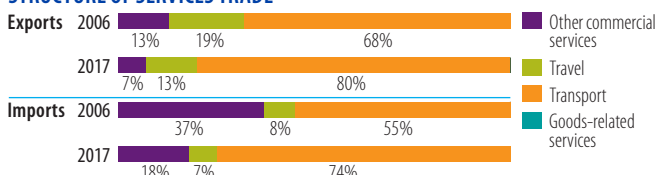
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	47	31
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	45	52
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	22	25
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s, 2006-2016)	53	60
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s, 2006-2016)	38	49

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	1.056	3.030	+187% ▲	
	Commercial services	0.859	3.264	+280% ▲	
Imports	Goods	4.106	14.235	+247% ▲	
	Commercial services	1.154	4.844	+320% ▲	

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
Germany	13	United States	10
China	10	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	10
Japan	8	Germany	9
Switzerland	6	Switzerland	8
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	6	China	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
Coffee, coffee substitute	41	Coffee, coffee substitute	42
Oilseed (soft fixed veg. oil)	16	Veg.	15
Crude veg. materials, n.e.s.	12	Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	7
Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	6	Other meat, meat offal	6
Veg.	5	Leather	5

Source: UN Comtrade

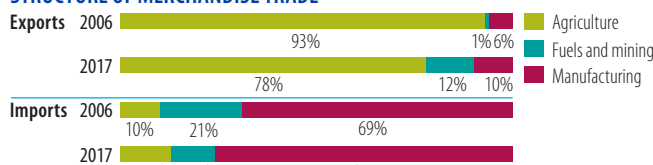
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig., 2006-2016)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	181	377
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	920	992
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.203	0.203
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.049	0.019

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	87	127
Number of import markets (max. 237)	148	132
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.050	0.042
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.067	0.122

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	18	China	32
China	12	United States	9
Italy	8	India	7
United Arab Emirates	8	Kuwait	6
India	6	Japan	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
Petroleum products	20	Petroleum products	10
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	8	Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	5
Civil engineering equipment	4	Aircraft, associated equipment	3
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3	Medicaments	3
Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	2	Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	3

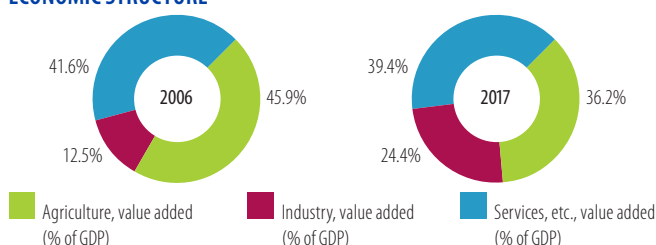
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	2.3	1.8
Female labour force participation rate (%)	74.3	74.1
ODA (% of gross national income)	13.4	5.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	59.9	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	5.9	20.8
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.36	0.5

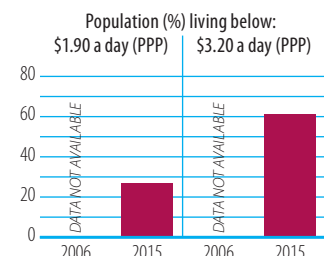
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



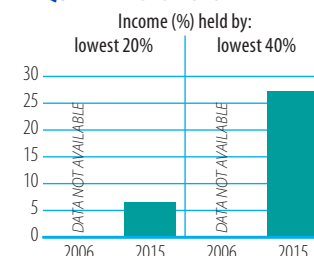
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

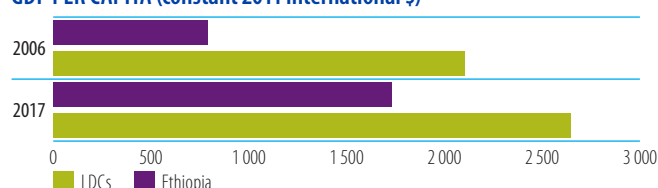


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Gabon

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	579.6	1093.0	1498.0	158%
Remittances	17.5	...	...	-
Other official flows (OOF)	23.7	82.8	831.2	3413%
of which trade-related OOF	9.5	36.1	78.0	717%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	91.0	102.0	142.4	57%
of which Aid for Trade	23.5	44.8	8.7	-63%

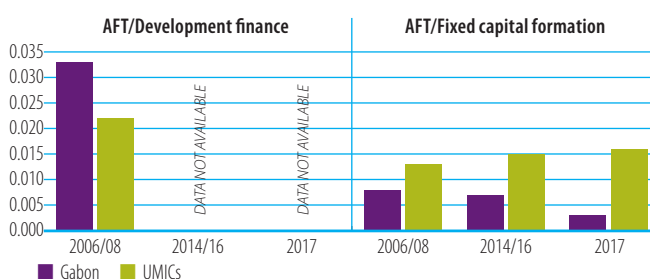
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Cross-border infrastructure	2 Trade facilitation	3 Services development
-------------------------------	----------------------	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



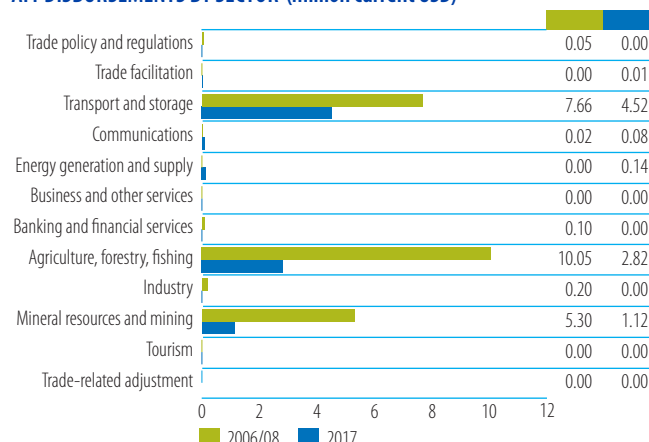
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
France	13.0	55	France	3.8	44
EU Institutions	8.4	36	EU Institutions	2.7	31
Japan	1.9	8	African Development Bank	1.1	13
Belgium	0.1	0	Japan	0.9	10
United States	0.0	0	Canada	0.1	1

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



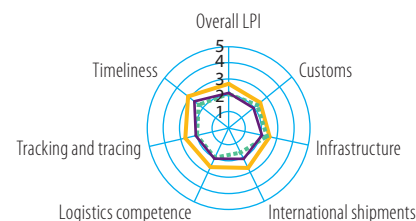
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (05-16)	18.0	17.7
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.0	0.5
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	99.9	86.8
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	84.1
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	0.7
Internet users	5.5	50.3

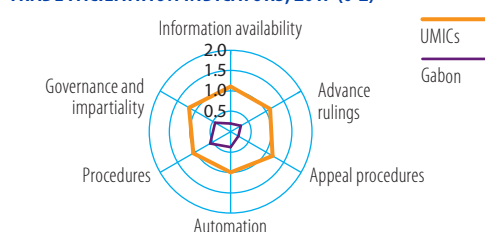
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



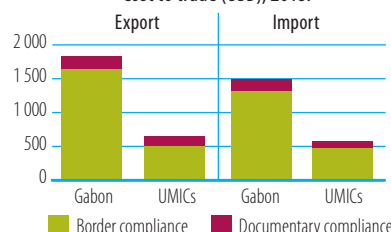
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



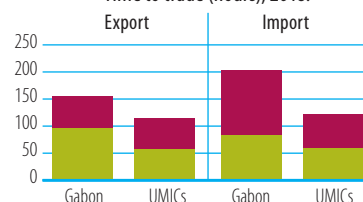
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

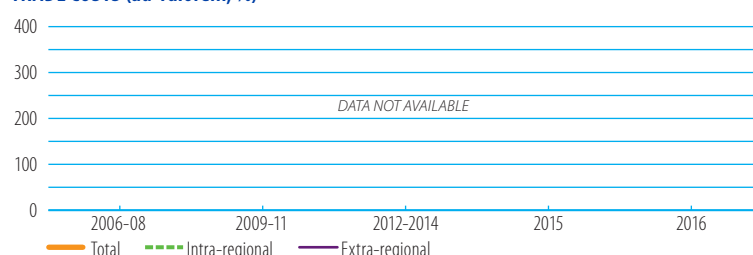


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



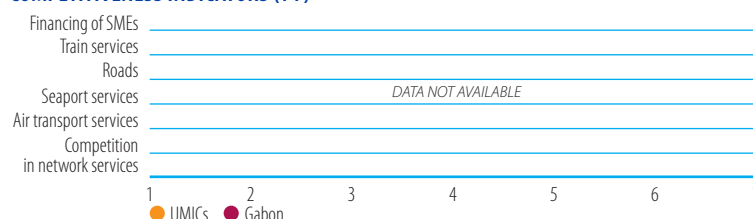
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (74), intra-regional (24), extra-regional (50)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (% of 2006-2015)	87	74
Commercial services as % of total exports (% of 2006-2015)	2	6
Commercial services as % of total imports (% of 2006-2015)	44	40
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s)	12	...
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s)	45	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)	2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports				
Goods	6.056	5.590		-8%
Commercial services	0.121	0.357	+194%	
Imports				
Goods	1.561	2.777	+78%	
Commercial services	1.207	1.792	+48%	

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE

Exports

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Imports

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	58		
China	11		
France	7	...	
Singapore	5		
Switzerland	3		

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum oils, crude	84		
Wood rough, rough squared	5		
Ore, concentrate base metals	3	...	
Veneers, plywood, etc.	2		
Wood, simply worked	1		

Source: UN Comtrade

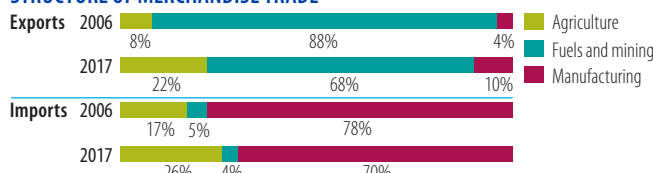
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	184	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	817	...
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.715	...
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.011	...

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	91	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	102	...
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.356	...
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.184	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
France	40		
Belgium	14		
United States	7	...	
Cameroon	3		
Japan	3		

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Tubes, pipes, etc., iron, steel	6		
Civil engineering equipment	4		
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4	...	
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	3		
Petroleum products	3		

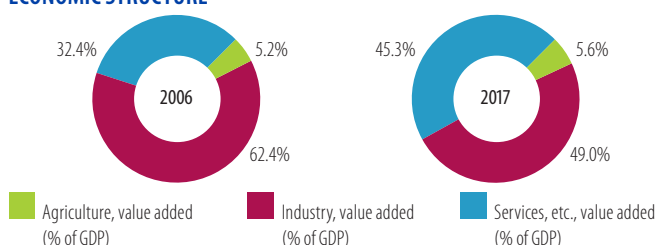
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	17.0	19.4
Female labour force participation rate (%)	37.5	43.1
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.3	0.8
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports, 2007-2017)	12.1	...
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.65	0.7

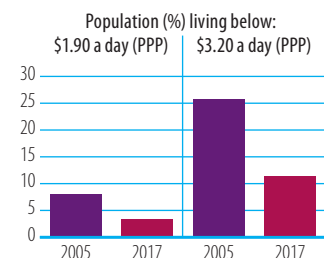
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



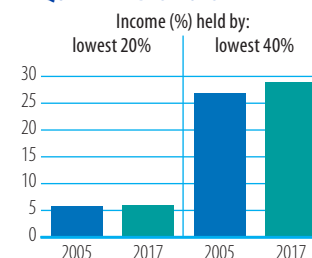
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

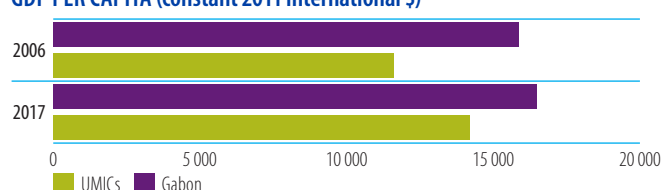


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Gambia

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	76.3	6.8	87.5	15%
Remittances	61.4	160.4	228.2	272%
Other official flows (OOF)	69.4	15.9	10.9	-84%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	5.2	0.0	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	147.4	115.7	291.7	98%
of which Aid for Trade	15.1	37.5	80.3	431%

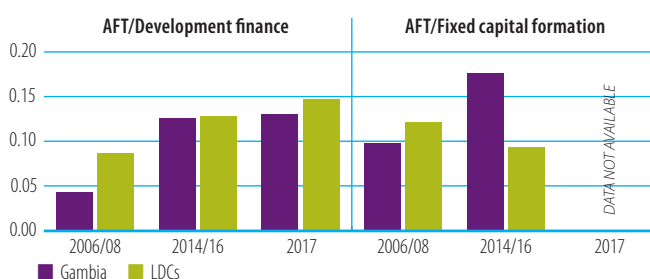
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	Network infrastructure	2	Transport infrastructure	3	Connecting to value chains
---	------------------------	---	--------------------------	---	----------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



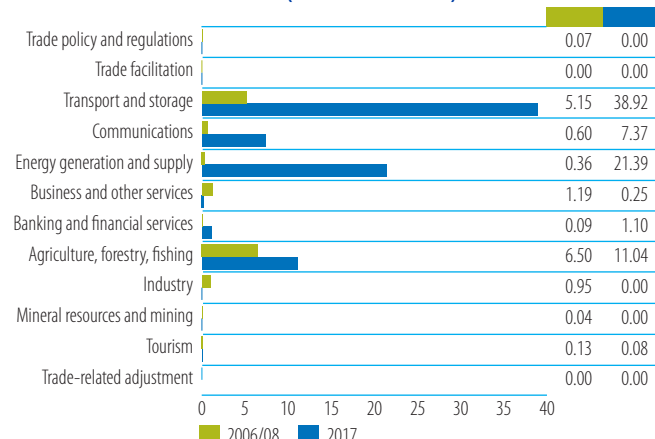
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
EU Institutions	4.4	29	International Development Assoc.	33.9	42
African Development Fund	4.0	26	OPEC Fund for International Devel.	21.3	27
International Development Assoc.	3.3	22	African Development Fund	12.8	16
Japan	1.6	11	EU Institutions	8.3	10
Belgium	0.5	3	Kuwait	1.9	2

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



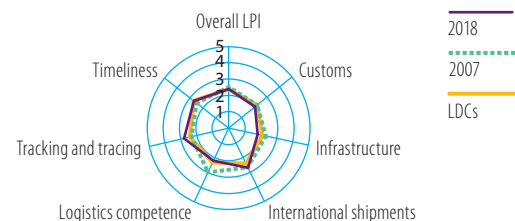
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	...	12.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	14.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	15.1	0.4
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	36.7	92.4
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.5	27.0
Fixed broadband subscriptions (07-17)	0.0	0.2
Internet users	5.2	19.8

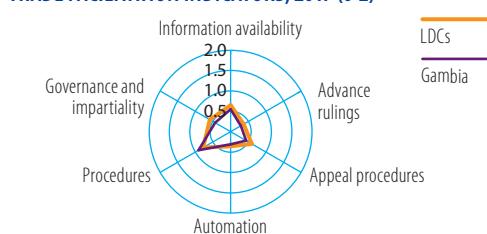
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



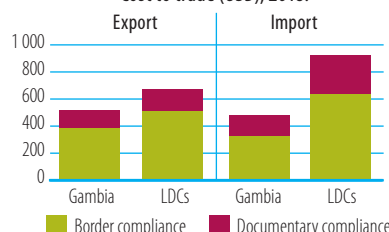
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



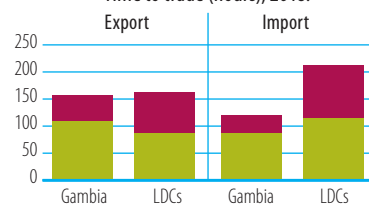
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

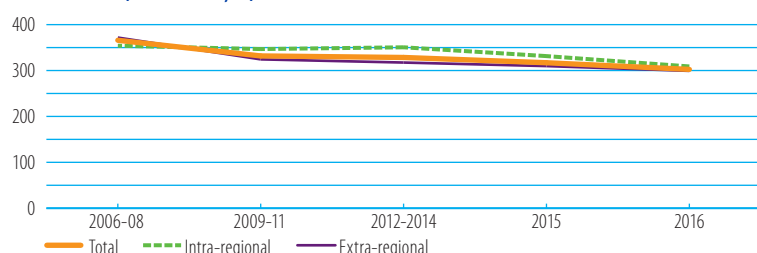


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



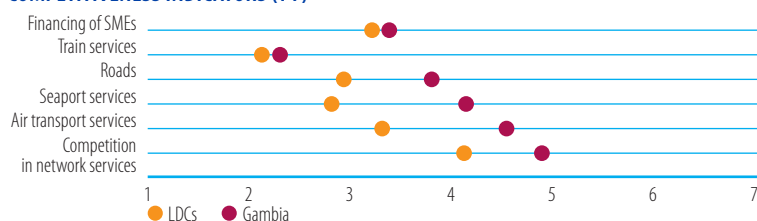
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (24), intra-regional (8), extra-regional (16)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

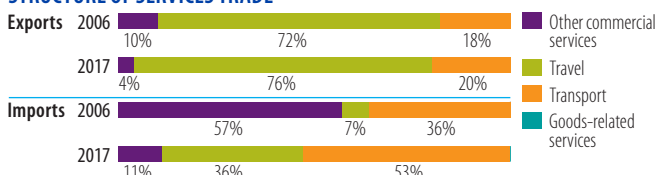
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	79	55
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	46	51
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	30	22
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	56	55
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	37	39

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.109	0.129	+18%	▲
	Commercial services	0.092	0.136	+47%	▲
Imports	Goods	0.222	0.426	+92%	▲
	Commercial services	0.094	0.122	+30%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United Kingdom	49	Viet Nam	36
Senegal	32	Mali	28
France	5	Guinea-Bissau	9
Germany	3	China	5
Morocco	2	India	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Oilseed (soft fixed veg. oil)	48	Oilseed (soft fixed veg. oil)	32
Veg.	22	Milk and cream	10
Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	7	Fabrics, man-made fibres	7
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	6	Crustaceans, molluscs etc	7
Worn clothing, textile articles	2	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	7

Source: UN Comtrade

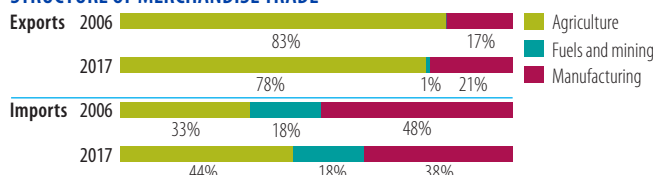
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	46
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	445
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.117
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.126

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	21	31
Number of import markets (max. 237)	53	79
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.313	0.197
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.063	0.126

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Denmark	17	Cote d'Ivoire	29
United States	12	Senegal	18
China	9	China	8
Cote d'Ivoire	9	Brazil	6
Germany	8	Spain	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	17	Petroleum products	30
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	10	Stone, sand and gravel	15
Sugars, molasses, honey	6	Rice	8
Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	5	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	6
Rice	4	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	6

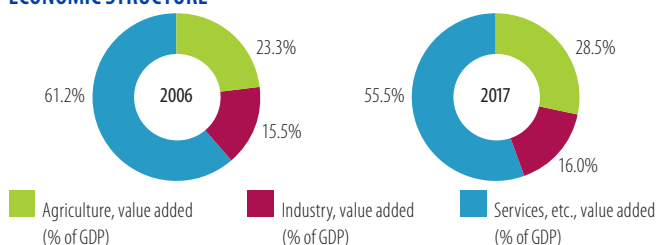
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	9.2	8.9
Female labour force participation rate (%)	48.9	51.6
ODA (% of gross national income)	11.9	27.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	33.5	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	14.8	16.9
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.42	0.5

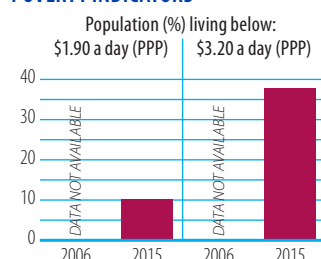
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



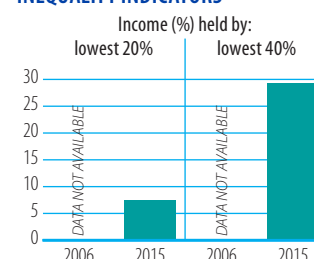
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

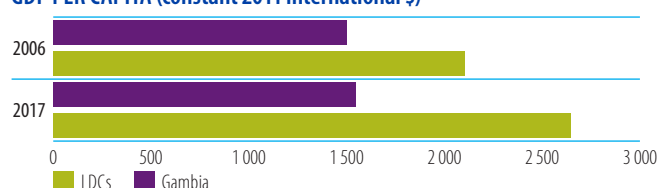


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Georgia

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	1497.8	1691.1	1861.9	24%
Remittances	858.5	1655.3	1793.9	109%
Other official flows (OOF)	19.3	465.7	451.3	2239%
of which trade-related OOF	19.3	347.5	313.4	1524%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	545.8	599.3	571.8	5%
of which Aid for Trade	146.0	249.8	199.4	37%

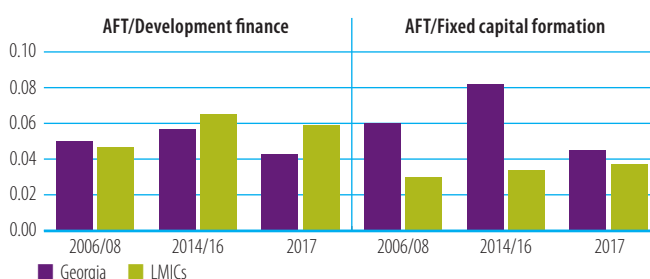
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



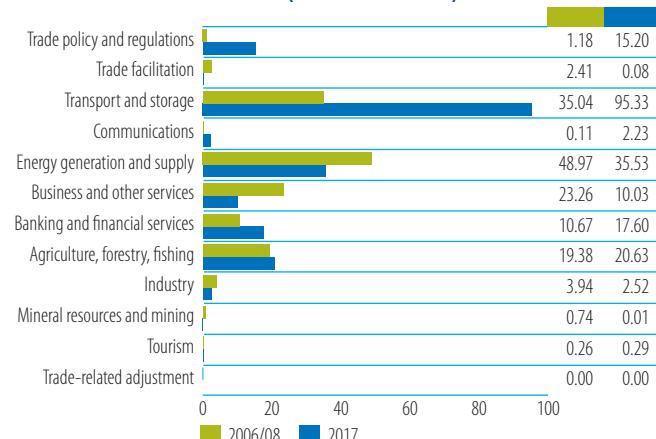
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
United States	63.2	43	EU Institutions	114.9	58
International Development Assoc	55.1	38	Japan	15.6	8
Germany	18.3	13	United States	15.2	8
Sweden	2.0	1	Asian Development Bank	12.8	6
Netherlands	1.8	1	Germany	11.7	6

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



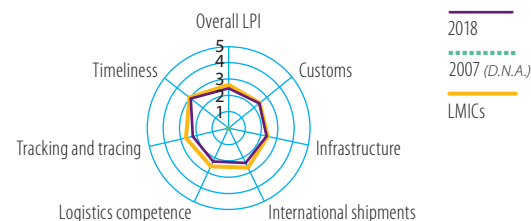
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	7.0	1.5
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	1.9
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	7.1	0.2
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	95.0	96.4
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	5.8	66.7
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.6	19.7
Internet users	7.5	60.5

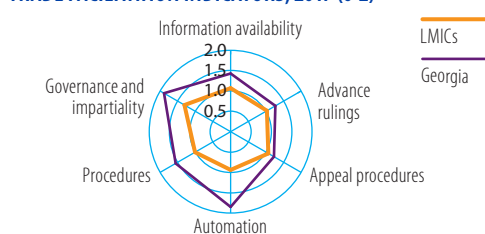
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

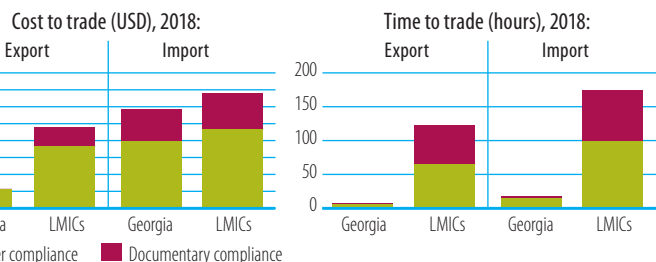


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

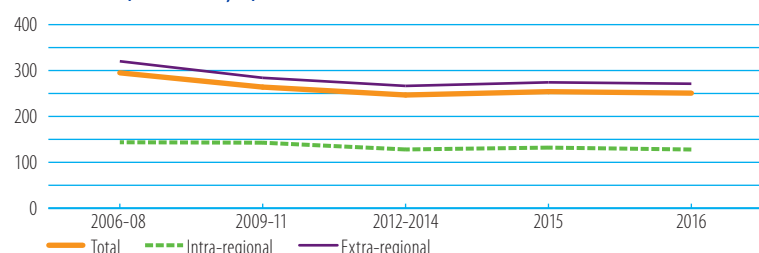


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

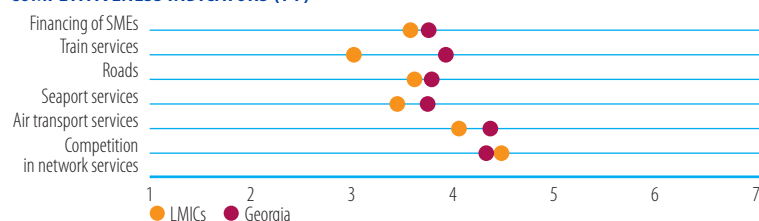
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (63), intra-regional (9), extra-regional (54)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

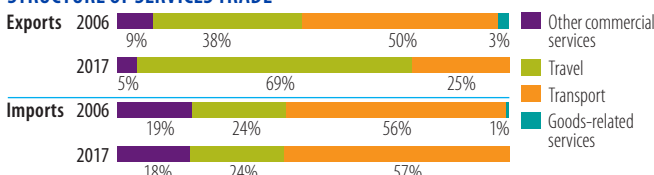
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	87	111
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	34	52
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	16	20
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	55	50
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	31	35

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	1.586	3.570	+125%	▲
	Commercial services	0.829	3.892	+369%	▲
Imports	Goods	3.643	7.374	+102%	▲
	Commercial services	0.693	1.898	+174%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Turkey	13	Russian Federation	15
Azerbaijan	9	Azerbaijan	10
Russian Federation	8	Turkey	8
Armenia	8	Armenia	8
Turkmenistan	8	China	7

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Pig iron, spiegeleisen, etc.	10	Copper ores, concentrates	15
Copper ores, concentrates	9	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, etc.	11
Alcoholic beverages	8	Alcoholic beverages	11
Ferrous waste and scrap	8	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	9
Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	7	Medicaments	5

Source: UN Comtrade

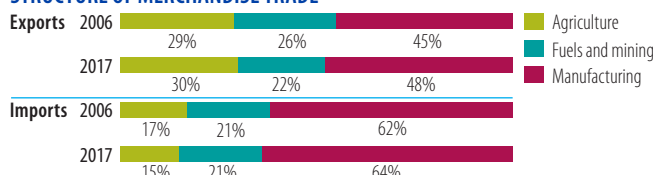
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	409	606
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	954	978
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.043	0.057
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.028	0.019

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	82	106
Number of import markets (max. 237)	101	112
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.053	0.054
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.069	0.059

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Russian Federation	15	Turkey	17
Turkey	14	Russian Federation	10
Germany	10	China	9
Azerbaijan	9	Azerbaijan	7
Ukraine	8	Ukraine	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	12	Petroleum products	9
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	8	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	6
Natural gas	6	Medicaments	4
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	3	Copper ores, concentrates	4
Medicaments	3	Natural gas	4

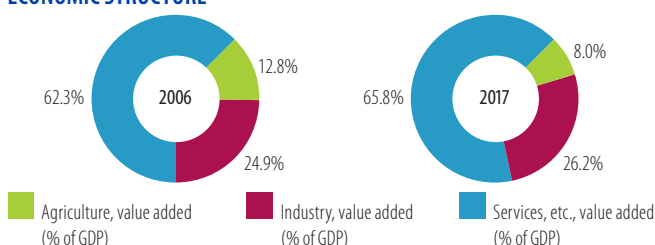
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	13.6	13.9
Female labour force participation rate (%)	54.9	57.7
ODA (% of gross national income)	4.5	3.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	6.2	0.8
Total debt service (% of total exports)	10.7	29.4
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.72	0.8

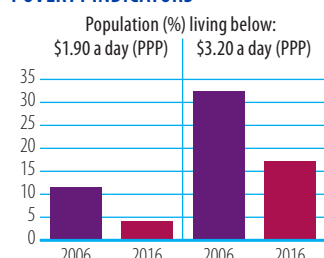
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



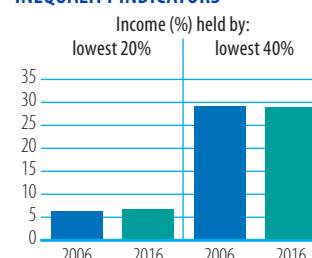
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

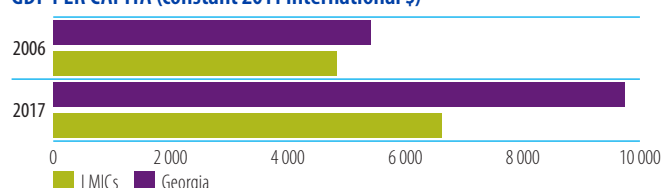


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Grenada

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	127.1	79.4	79.4	-38%
Remittances	28.6	43.0	45.9	60%
Other official flows (OOF)	5.1	13.9	8.4	66%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	4.0	6.3	14310%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	16.5	33.6	20.0	21%
of which Aid for Trade	0.9	8.9	3.6	287%

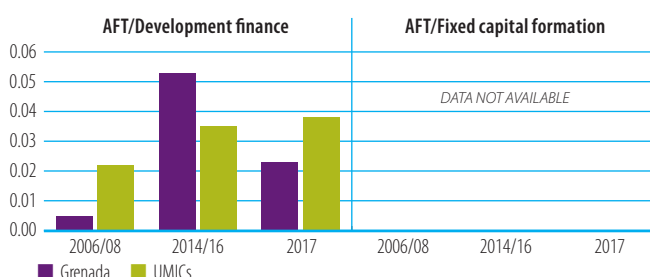
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Trade policy	2 Trade facilitation	3 Regional integration
----------------	----------------------	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



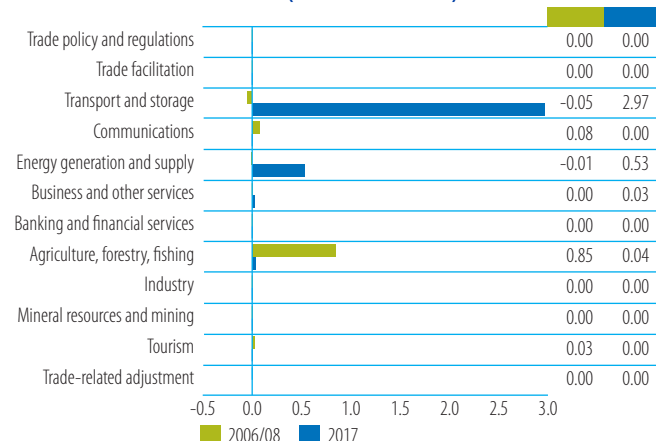
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
EU Institutions	0.7	76	International Development Assoc.	1.8	51
Japan	0.2	19	Kuwait	1.2	32
Canada	0.1	6	Germany	0.4	10
United Kingdom	0.0	2	Korea	0.1	2
Korea	0.0	1	Australia	0.1	2

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



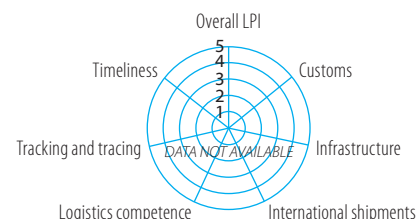
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (06-16)	10.2	11.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.5	0.0
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	92.9	100.0
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	89.2
Fixed broadband subscriptions	5.4	20.6
Internet users	21.4	59.1

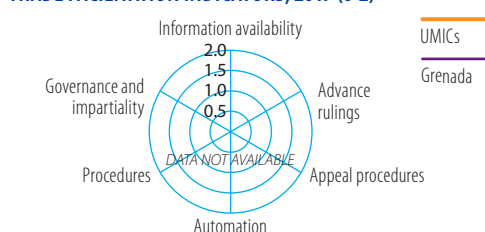
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



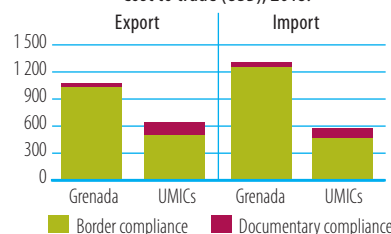
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



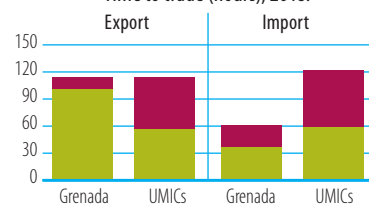
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

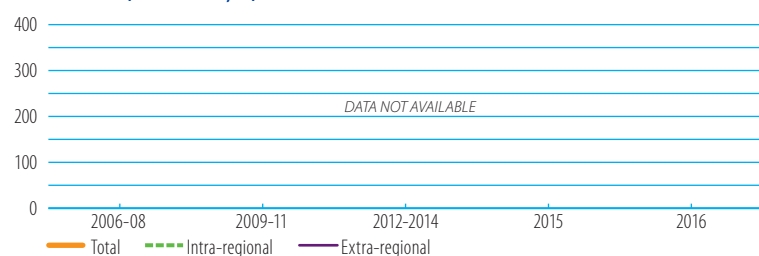


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



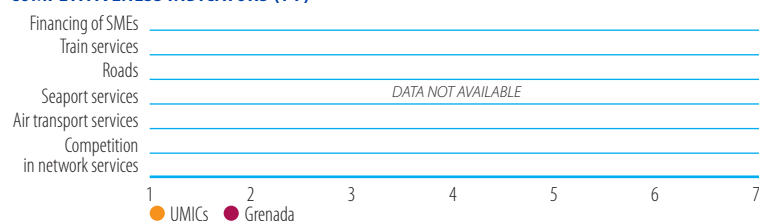
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (30), intra-regional (14), extra-regional (16)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

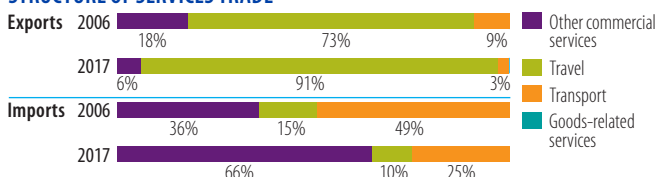
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	80	105
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	80	94
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	25	38
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s)	36	...
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s)	38	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.032	0.035	+8%	▲
	Commercial services	0.129	0.546	+324%	▲
Imports	Goods	0.297	0.370	+24%	▲
	Commercial services	0.101	0.229	+126%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	28		
Saint Lucia	13		
Dominica	10	...	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	7		
Trinidad and Tobago	7		

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Meal, flour of wheat, meslin	16		
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	14		
Spices	11	...	
Paper, paperboard, cut etc.	9		
Animal feed stuff	7		

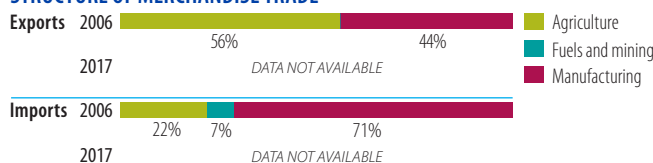
Source: UN Comtrade

PRODUCT DIVERSIFICATION (BASED ON HS02, 4-DIG.)

<i>Number of exported products (max. 1,245)</i>	...	...
<i>Number of imported products (max. 1,245)</i>	...	...
<i>HH export product concentration (0 to 1)</i>	...	...
<i>HH import product concentration (0 to 1)</i>	...	...
<i>Market diversification</i>		
<i>Number of export markets (max. 237)</i>	28	...
<i>Number of import markets (max. 237)</i>	85	...
<i>HH export market concentration (0 to 1)</i>	0.094	...
<i>HH import market concentration (0 to 1)</i>	0.194	...
<i>HH import market concentration (0 to 1)</i>	0.067	0.053

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	39		
Trinidad and Tobago	19		
United Kingdom	6	...	
China	5		
Japan	4		

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Printed matter	8		
Petroleum products	6		
Medicaments	3	...	
Metallic structures, n.e.s.	3		
Wood, simply worked	3		

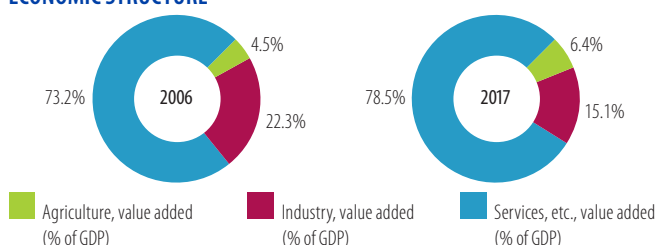
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	...	...
Female labour force participation rate (%)	...	...
ODA (% of gross national income)	4.0	0.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	13.1	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	8.6	9.4
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.73	0.8

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

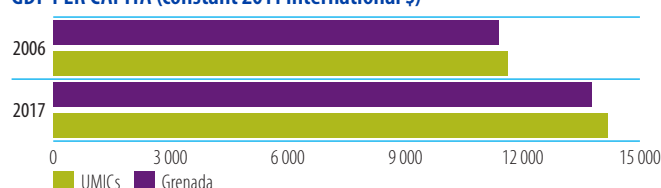
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Guatemala

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	696.9	1264.8	1146.7	65%
Remittances	4132.0	6627.4	8449.2	104%
Other official flows (OOF)	156.8	253.9	205.8	31%
of which trade-related OOF	73.3	46.7	175.1	139%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	538.3	363.9	435.2	-19%
of which Aid for Trade	26.8	57.3	47.9	79%

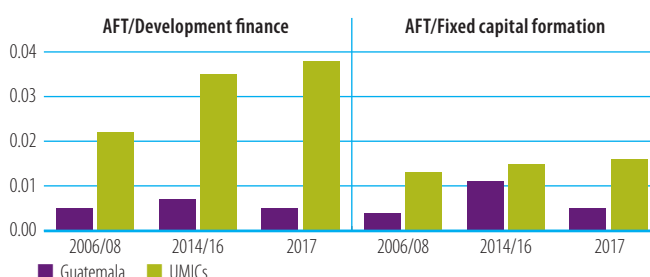
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	Network infrastructure	2	Cross-border infrastructure	3	Other (MSMEs, women, youth, etc.)
---	------------------------	---	-----------------------------	---	-----------------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



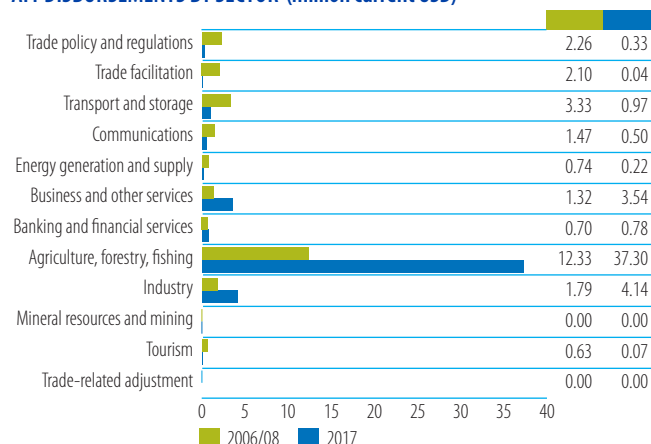
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Spain	5.0	19	United States	20.7	43
EU Institutions	4.7	18	EU Institutions	11.6	24
Japan	4.4	16	Inter-American Development Bank	2.8	6
Netherlands	3.1	11	Sweden	2.7	6
United States	2.3	9	Canada	2.5	5

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



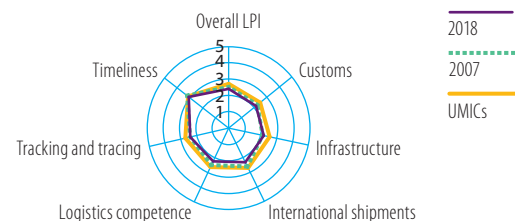
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (05-15)	5.6	5.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-14)	...	4.7
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	8.6	1.9
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	54.3	96.4
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	3.6	16.5
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.3	3.1
Internet users	6.5	40.7

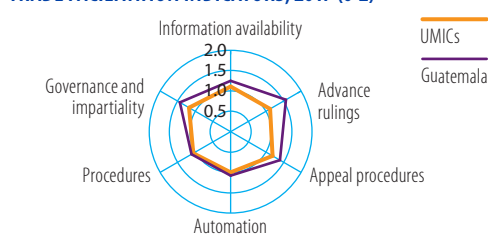
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

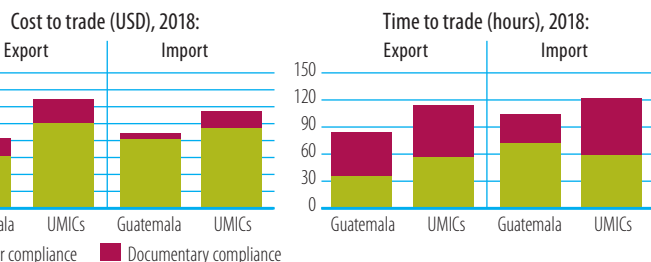


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

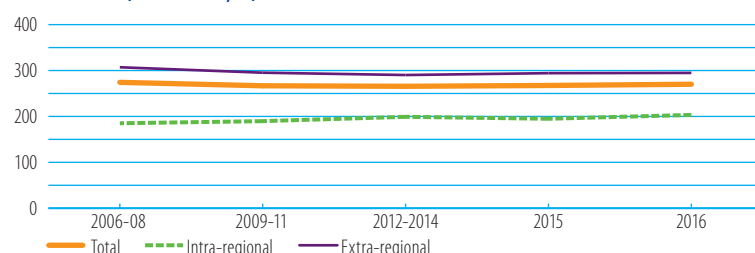


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

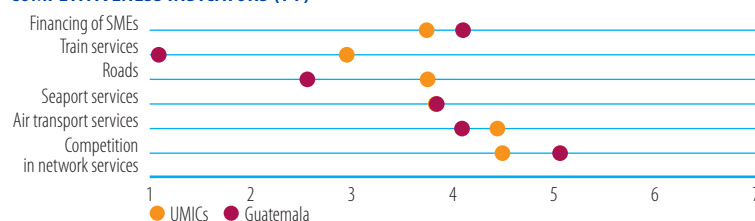
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (63), intra-regional (17), extra-regional (46)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

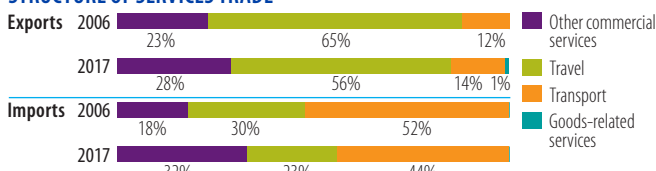
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	67	45
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	19	20
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	14	16
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s, 2006-2016)	53	46
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s, 2006-2016)	40	43

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	6.082	11.100	+83%	▲
	Commercial services	1.410	2.772	+97%	▲
Imports	Goods	10.934	17.110	+56%	▲
	Commercial services	1.756	3.204	+82%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
United States	31	United States	34
El Salvador	15	El Salvador	11
Honduras	10	Honduras	9
Mexico	5	Nicaragua	5
Nicaragua	4	Mexico	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
Coffee, coffee substitute	15	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	11
Sugars, molasses, honey	11	Sugars, molasses, honey	8
Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	8	Coffee, coffee substitute	6
Petroleum oils, crude	7	Women, girls clothing knitted	5
Natural rubber, etc.	3	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	4

Source: UN Comtrade

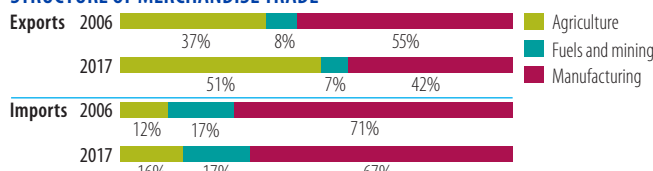
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig., 2006-2016)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	856	865
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1075	1059
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.043	0.025
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.035	0.017

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	109	130
Number of import markets (max. 237)	102	114
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.136	0.146
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.166	0.177

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
United States	39	United States	39
Mexico	9	Mexico	11
China	5	China	11
Brazil	4	El Salvador	5
Panama	4	Costa Rica	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
Petroleum products	17	Petroleum products	11
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	5	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	4
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	3	Medicaments	3
Paper and paperboard	2	Paper and paperboard	2

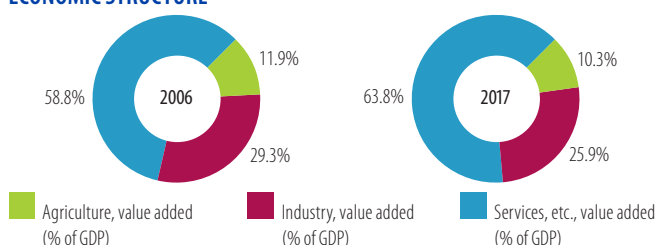
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	2.9	2.7
Female labour force participation rate (%)	41.5	41.1
ODA (% of gross national income)	1.7	0.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2006-2016)	9.6	4.3
Total debt service (% of total exports)	15.8	28.6
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.58	0.7

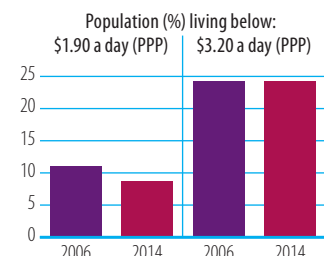
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



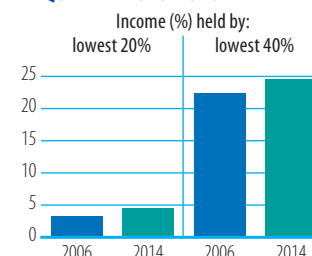
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

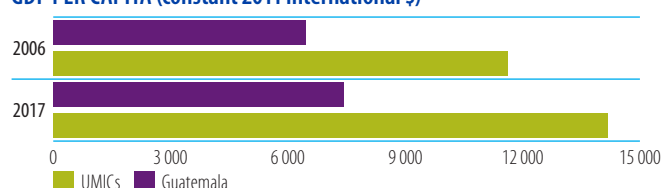


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Guinea

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	255.6	574.2	576.5	126%
Remittances	35.4	101.4	43.8	24%
Other official flows (OOF)	12.4	1.9	21.0	70%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	0.2	2.8	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	328.0	594.9	496.8	51%
of which Aid for Trade	45.4	66.9	120.2	164%

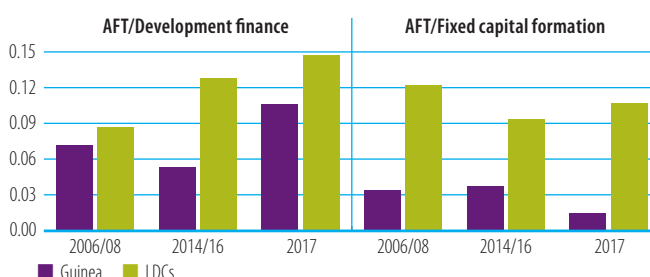
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Export diversification	2 Trade facilitation	3 Trade finance access
--------------------------	----------------------	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



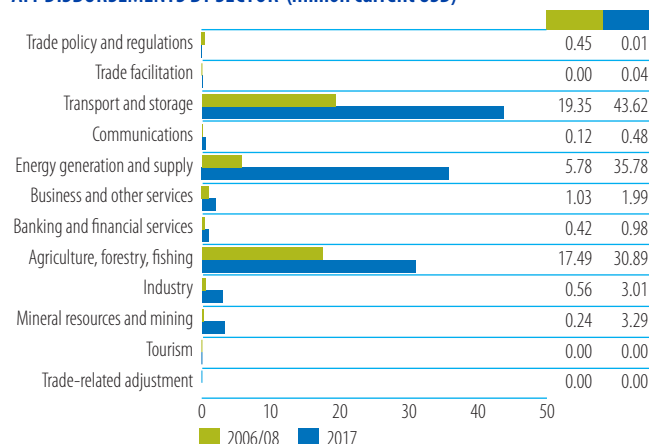
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
EU Institutions	14.6	32	International Development Assoc.	36.9	31
International Development Assoc.	7.5	17	EU Institutions	34.6	29
African Development Fund	6.8	15	African Development Fund	20.8	17
France	6.7	15	Japan	7.6	6
Japan	3.4	8	United States	6.2	5

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



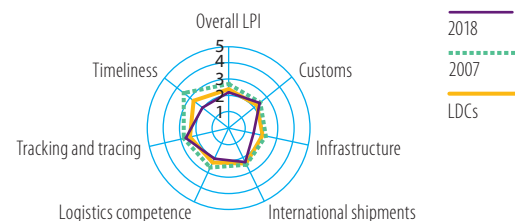
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (05-17)	11.9	12.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-15)	...	10.9
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	1.6	1.3
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	60.8	84.9
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	24.6
Fixed broadband subscriptions	...	0.0
Internet users	0.6	11.4

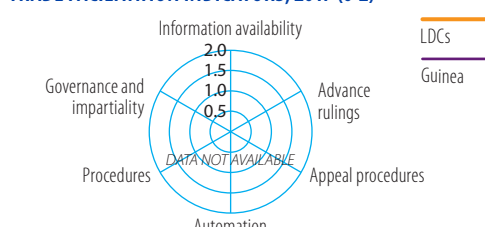
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

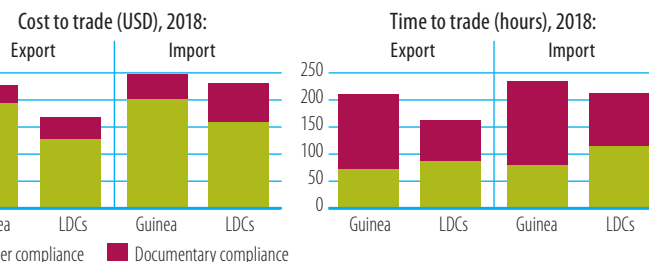


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

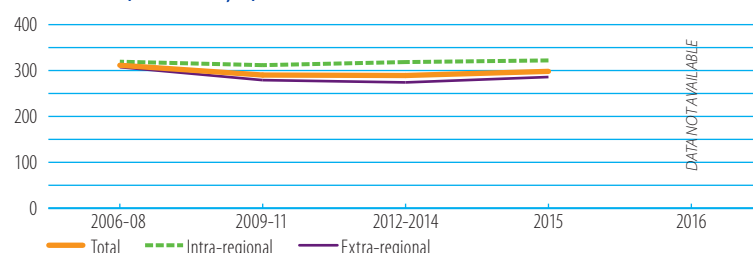


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



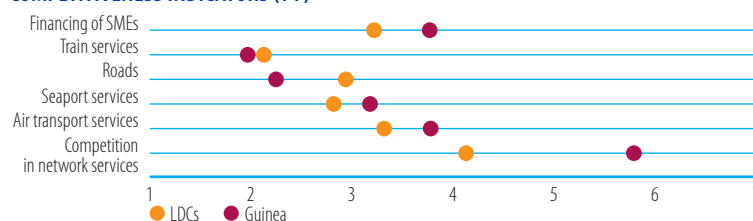
Source: WB, Doing Business

TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database
Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (47), intra-regional (16), extra-regional (31)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

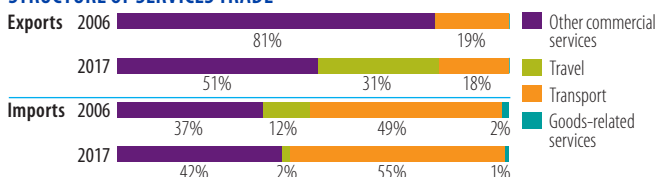
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	54	85
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	4	1
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	20	18
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s, 2006-2015)	73	90
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s, 2006-2015)	37	33

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	1.033	4.595	+345%	▲
	Commercial services	0.038	0.052	+39%	▲
Imports	Goods	0.951	3.484	+266%	▲
	Commercial services	0.238	0.755	+217%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2015	%
Other Europe, nes	13	Ghana	22
Spain	12	India	16
United States	10	United Arab Emirates	10
Ireland	9	Spain	9
Germany	8	Germany	7

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2015	%
Aluminium ores and concentrates	56	Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	40
Special transactions not classified	25	Aluminium ores and concentrates	37
Cocoa	6	Printed matter	8
Coffee, coffee substitute	2	Ship, boat, floating structures	5
Wood, simply worked	2	Natural rubber, etc.	2

Source: UN Comtrade

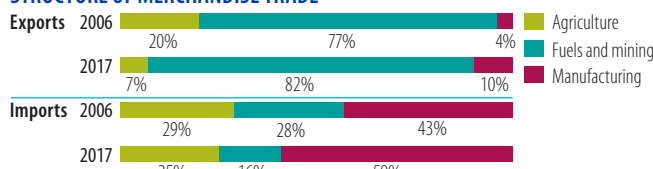
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-digit, 2006-2015)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	73	158
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	630	707
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.373	0.300
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.080	0.041

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	51	69
Number of import markets (max. 237)	90	118
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.102	0.098
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.058	0.066

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2015	%
Cote d'Ivoire	16	China	15
France	10	Netherlands	13
India	8	India	11
China	8	Belgium	8
Belgium	7	France	7

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2015	%
Petroleum products	24	Petroleum products	15
Rice	13	Rice	11
Civil engineering equipment	5	Medicaments	6
Tobacco, manufactured	4	Ship, boat, floating structures	5
Lime, cement, construction materials	3	Civil engineering equipment	4

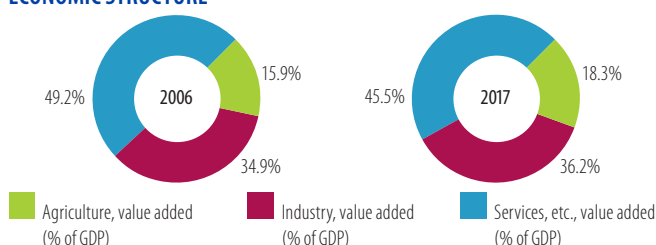
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	4.0	3.6
Female labour force participation rate (%)	62.9	64.0
ODA (% of gross national income)	4.3	4.4
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	15.9	1.4
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.38	0.5

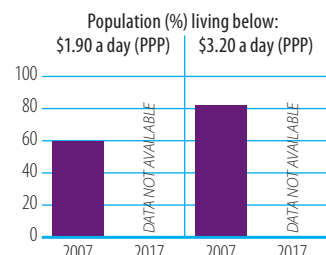
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



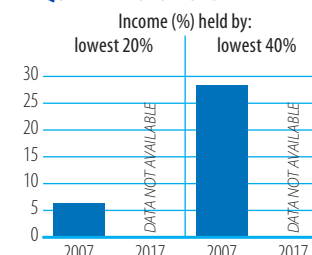
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

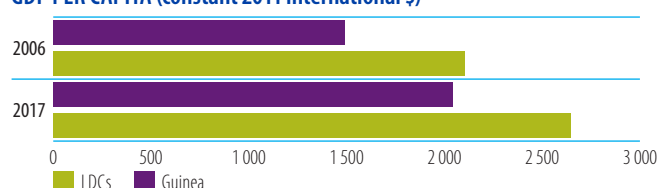


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Guinea-Bissau

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	13.7	23.8	16.6	21%
Remittances	39.3	77.9	103.6	163%
Other official flows (OOF)	4.4	0.5	0.0	-100%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	121.6	138.1	120.3	-1%
of which Aid for Trade	33.2	10.8	27.7	-17%

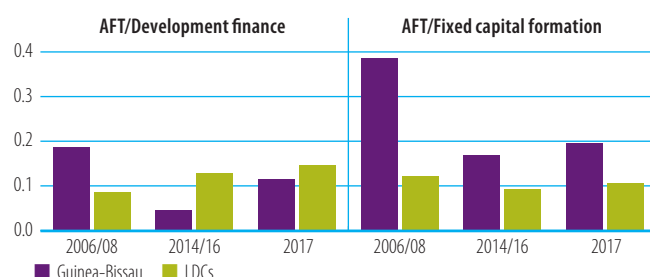
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Export diversification	2 Network infrastructure	3 Transport infrastructure
--------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



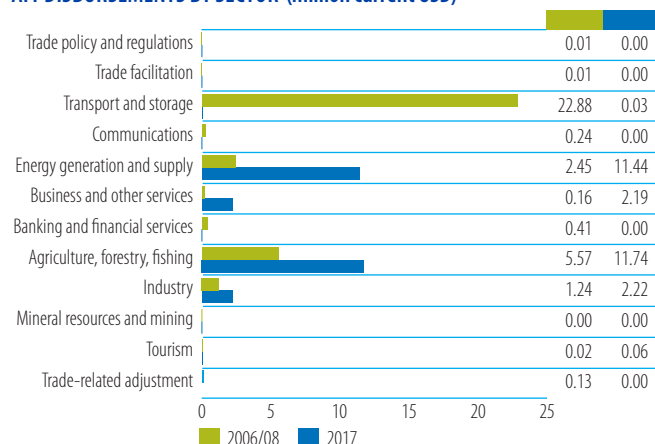
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
EU Institutions	23.5	71	International Development Assoc.	10.0	36
International Development Assoc.	5.1	15	EU Institutions	8.3	30
African Development Fund	1.5	4	African Development Fund	3.2	12
Spain	1.4	4	United Arab Emirates	2.2	8
Portugal	0.5	1	Adaptation Fund	2.1	8

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



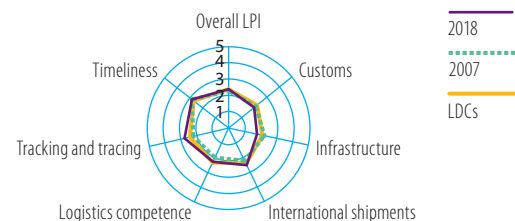
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	12.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	26.5	24.0
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	4.7	7.6
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	8.5
Fixed broadband subscriptions	...	0.0
Internet users	2.1	3.9

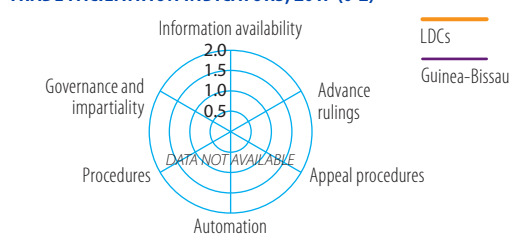
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



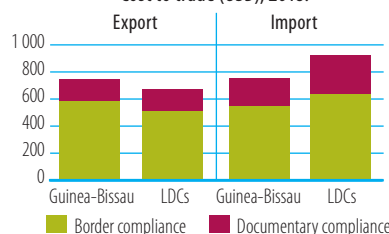
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



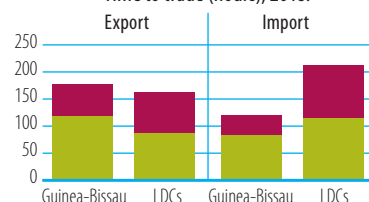
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

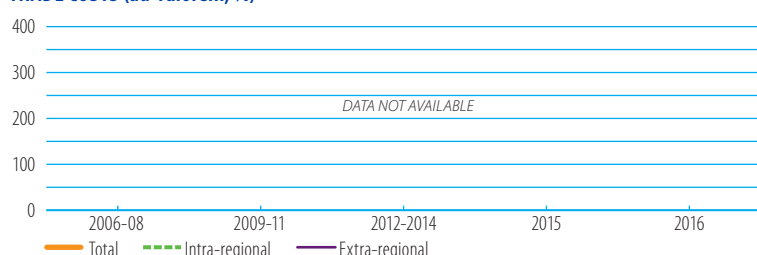


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



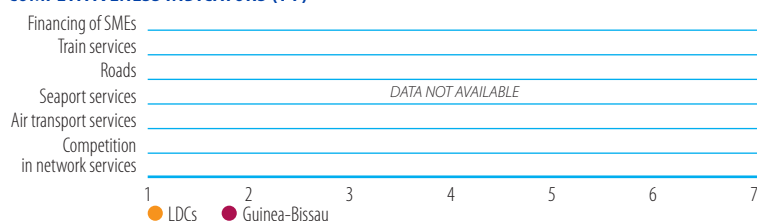
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (0), intra-regional (0), extra-regional (0)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

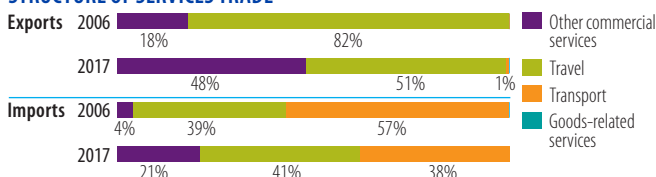
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	41	61
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	4	9
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	24	35
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s, 2005-2017)	1	...
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s, 2005-2017)	21	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.074	0.339	+358%	▲
	Commercial services	0.003	0.032	+836%	▲
Imports	Goods	0.127	0.291	+129%	▲
	Commercial services	0.040	0.154	+290%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat. Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...

Source: UN Comtrade

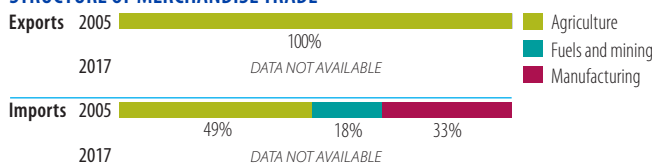
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	6	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	22	...
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.720	...
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.284	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...

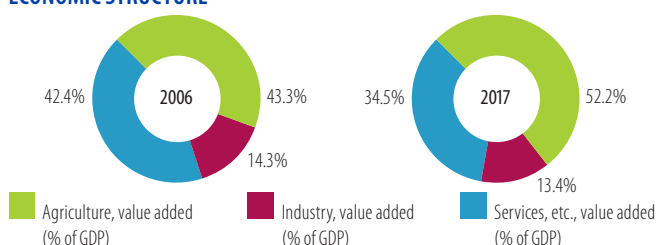
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	4.2	4.0
Female labour force participation rate (%)	65.3	67.2
ODA (% of gross national income)	15.1	8.4
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	12.6	2.4
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.40	0.5

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

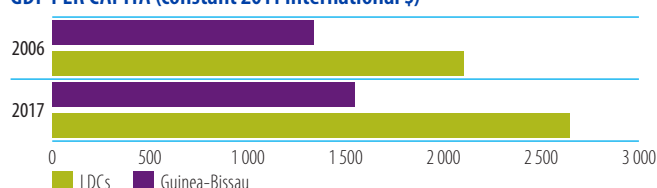
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Honduras

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	867.7	1253.4	1185.7	37%
Remittances	2597.8	3633.7	4322.8	66%
Other official flows (OOF)	17.7	130.7	78.4	343%
of which trade-related OOF	3.9	130.1	74.9	1812%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	915.5	586.2	531.6	-42%
of which Aid for Trade	72.8	191.9	162.2	123%

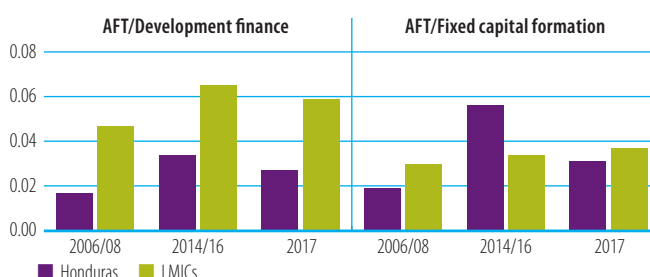
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Trade facilitation	2 Cross-border infrastructure	3 Connecting to value chains
----------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



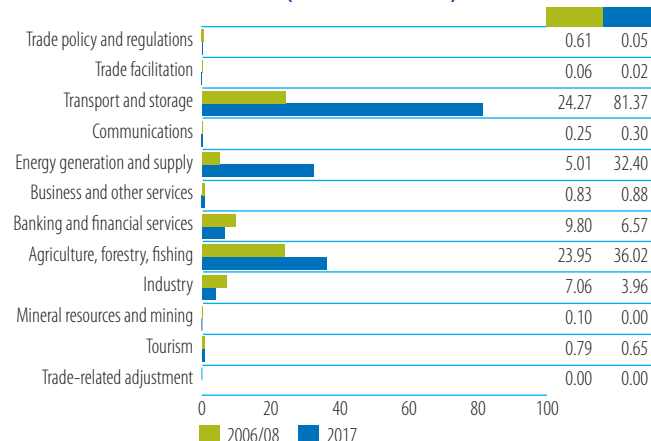
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	26.4	36	Inter-American Development Bank	63.5	39
United States	18.5	25	EU Institutions	36.3	22
Japan	10.1	14	Korea	22.7	14
Spain	6.5	9	United States	17.0	10
Germany	3.3	5	Spain	7.5	5

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



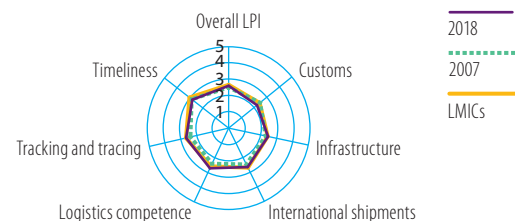
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (05-15)	5.6	5.7
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-14)	...	6.0
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	11.5	0.3
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	38.9	99.5
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	1.2	24.5
Fixed broadband subscriptions	...	2.6
Internet users	7.8	32.1

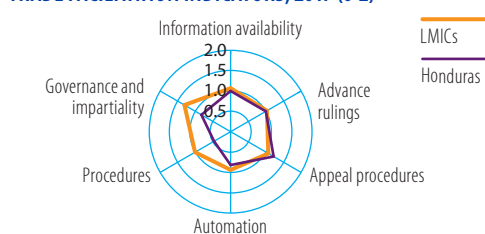
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

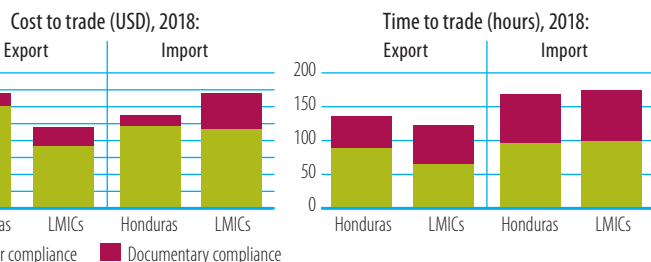


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

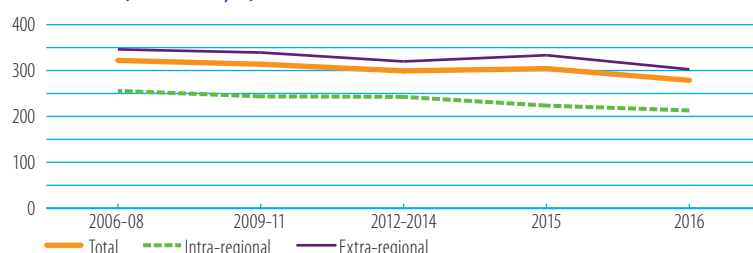


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

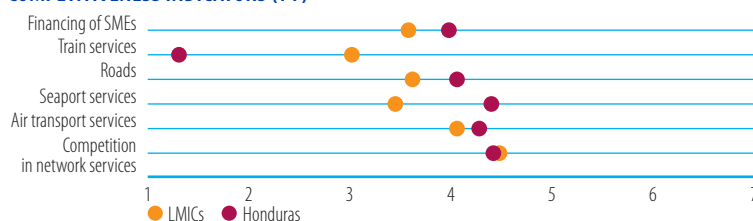
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (60), intra-regional (16), extra-regional (44)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

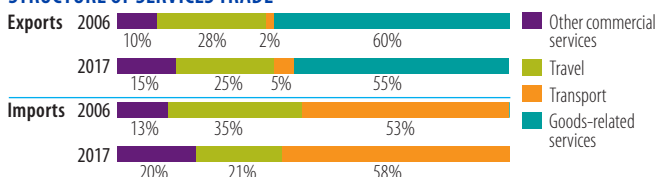
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	94	79
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	46	38
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	16	18
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	64	69
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	40	41

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	2.109	4.596	+118%	▲
	Commercial services	1.810	2.816	+56%	▲
Imports	Goods	5.219	8.785	+68%	▲
	Commercial services	1.027	1.874	+83%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat. Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	52	United States	40
Germany	8	Germany	8
Belgium	6	Belgium	7
Mexico	5	Netherlands	6
El Salvador	4	El Salvador	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Coffee, coffee substitute	21	Coffee, coffee substitute	26
Electric distribution equipment, n.e.s.	14	Electric distribution equipment, n.e.s.	9
Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	10	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	8
Crustaceans, molluscs etc	9	Crustaceans, molluscs etc	7
Tobacco, manufactured	3	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	7

Source: UN Comtrade

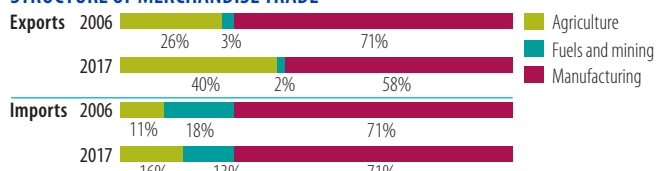
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	548	616
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	999	988
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.079	0.092
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.045	0.026

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	82	106
Number of import markets (max. 237)	103	121
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.284	0.192
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.216	0.160

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	45	United States	35
Guatemala	7	China	15
Mexico	5	Guatemala	9
Panama	5	Mexico	7
El Salvador	4	El Salvador	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	20	Petroleum products	14
Medicaments	3	Medicaments	4
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	3	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	3
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3	Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	2
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	3	Animal feed stuff	2

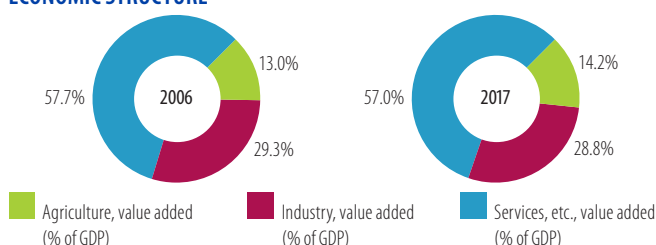
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.6	4.1
Female labour force participation rate (%)	40.2	47.1
ODA (% of gross national income)	5.0	2.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2006-2015)	7.5	4.4
Total debt service (% of total exports)	7.9	23.9
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.59	0.6

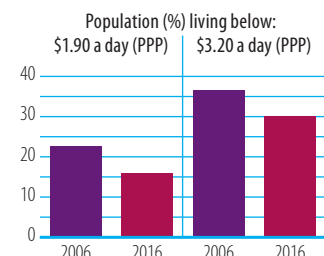
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



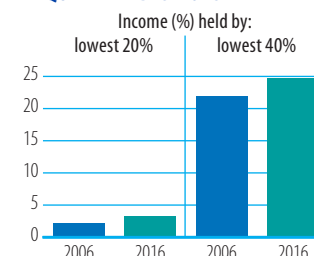
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

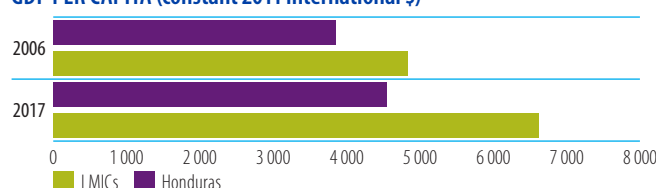


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Indonesia

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	7053.7	14124.4	23063.1	227%
Remittances	6230.3	9039.0	9011.3	45%
Other official flows (OOF)	1261.4	5020.4	2507.1	99%
of which trade-related OOF	662.6	3464.0	1967.3	197%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	2953.9	2088.6	2474.9	-16%
of which Aid for Trade	755.8	657.7	1184.4	57%

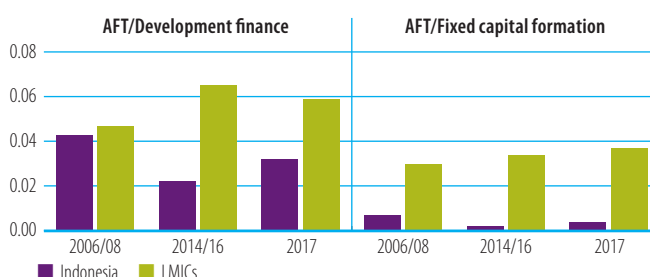
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	Transport infrastructure	2	Services development	3	Industrialization
---	--------------------------	---	----------------------	---	-------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



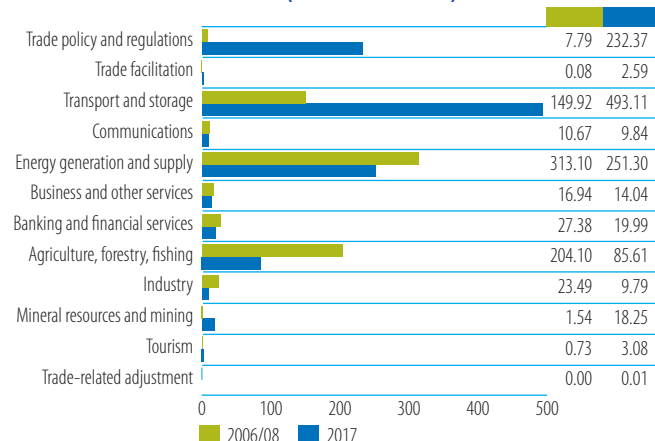
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	524.6	69	Japan	405.8	34
Germany	55.9	7	France	336.7	28
Australia	38.8	5	Germany	254.7	22
International Development Assoc.	34.9	5	Australia	59.3	5
United Kingdom	25.2	3	United States	24.0	2

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



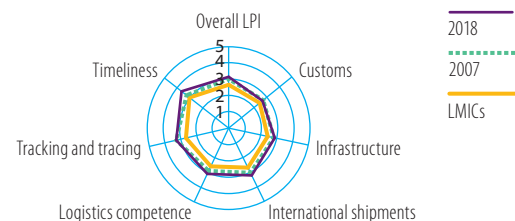
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	6.9	8.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (05-16)	5	5.3
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	2.5	3.0
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	71.3	73.5
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	18.5	98.3
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	2.4
Internet users	4.8	32.3

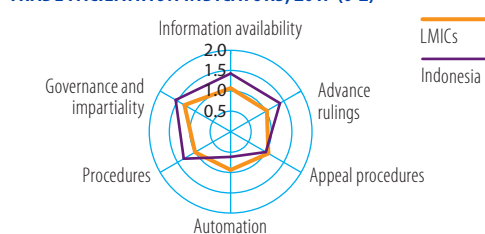
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

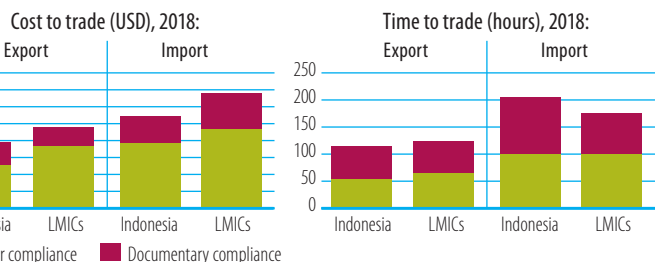


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

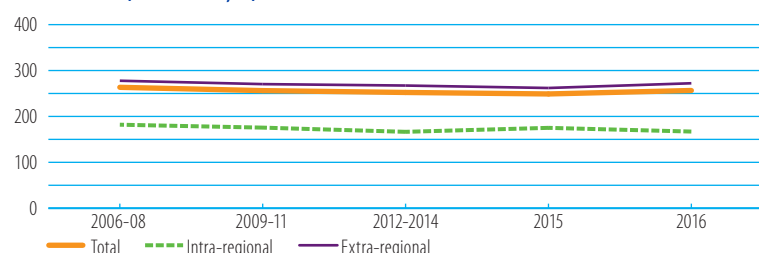


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



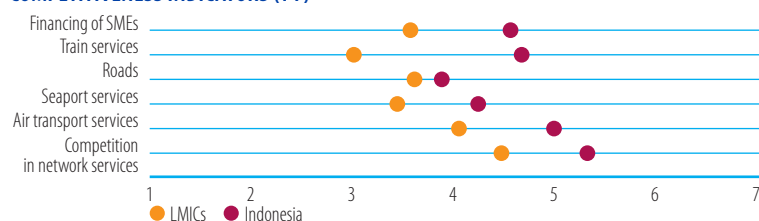
Source: WB, Doing Business

TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database
Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (107), intra-regional (16), extra-regional (91)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

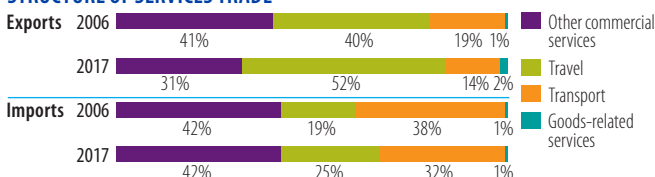
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	54	37
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	10	12
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	24	18
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	50	52
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	48	59

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	98.251	168.854	+72% ▲	
	Commercial services	11.157	24.072	+116% ▲	
Imports	Goods	66.053	150.069	+127% ▲	
	Commercial services	21.342	32.513	+52% ▲	

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Japan	22	China	14
United States	11	United States	11
Singapore	9	Japan	11
China	8	India	8
Korea, Republic of	8	Singapore	8

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Natural gas	10	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	13
Petroleum oils, crude	8	Coal, not agglomerated	11
Coal, not agglomerated	6	Natural gas	5
Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	6	Petroleum oils, crude	3
Copper ores, concentrates	5	Natural rubber, etc.	3

Source: UN Comtrade

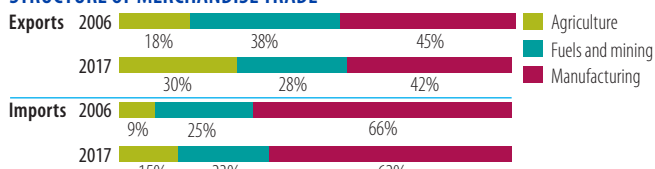
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	1040
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	1183
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.031
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.014

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	211	210
Number of import markets (max. 237)	177	194
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.087	0.063
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.066	0.089

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Singapore	16	China	23
China	11	Singapore	11
Japan	9	Japan	10
United States	7	Thailand	6
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	6	Malaysia	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	18	Petroleum products	9
Petroleum oils, crude	13	Petroleum oils, crude	5
Hydrocarbons, n.e.s., derivatives	3	Parts, for office machines	3
Ship, boat, floating structures	2	Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	2
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2	Liquefied propane, butane	2

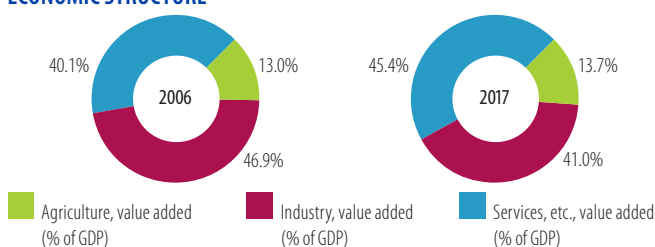
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	7.6	4.2
Female labour force participation rate (%)	45.5	52.2
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.3	0.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2008–2016)	3.5	2.5
Total debt service (% of total exports)	25.7	34.0
Human Development Index (0–1)	0.64	0.7

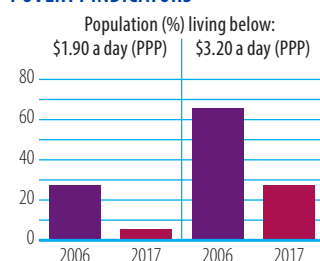
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



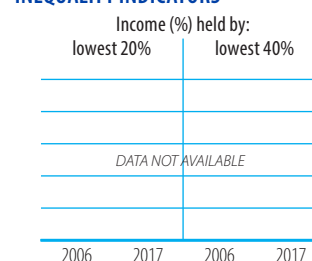
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

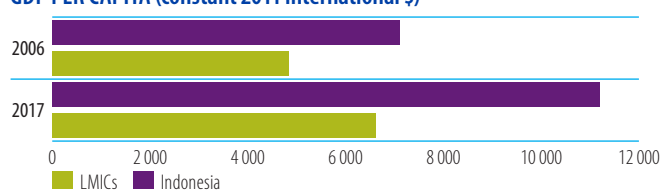


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Iraq

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	1070.2	-8002.2	-5032.4	-
Remittances	154.3	906.8	1034.9	571%
Other official flows (OOF)	210.5	1176.5	199.2	-5%
of which trade-related OOF	16.2	396.4	151.5	832%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	9294.7	1715.5	2938.2	-68%
of which Aid for Trade	1710.1	254.1	364.2	-79%

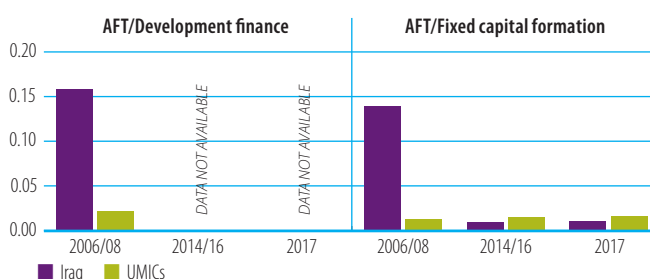
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 WTO accession	2 Trade facilitation	3 Services development
-----------------	----------------------	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



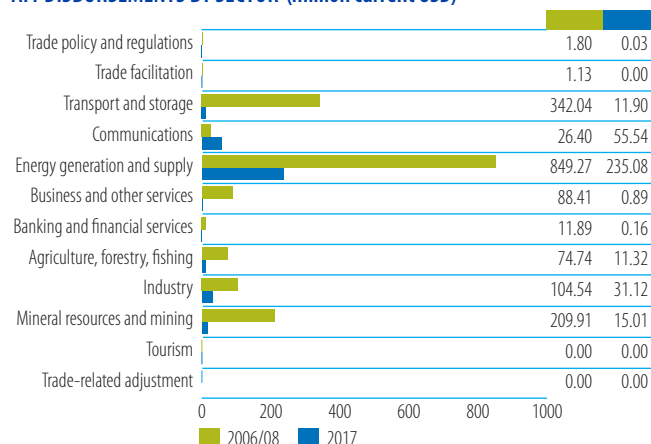
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
United States	1666.1	97	Japan	238.4	65
United Kingdom	19.1	1	Italy	114.0	31
Korea	8.5	0	EU Institutions	3.4	1
International Development Assoc.	4.1	0	Netherlands	2.0	1
Australia	3.3	0	Norway	0.9	0

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



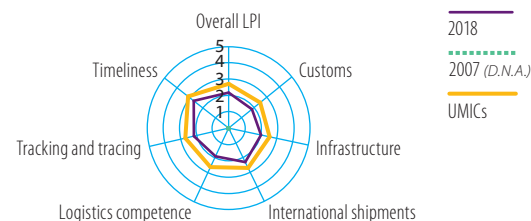
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	...	...
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	...	...
Exports: duty free (value in %)	...	...
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	41.0
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	...
Internet users	1.0	49.4

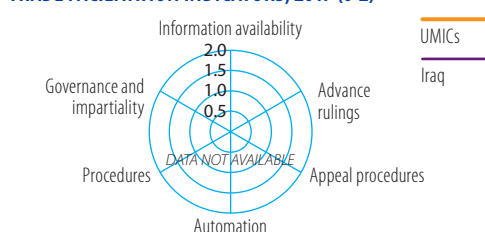
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



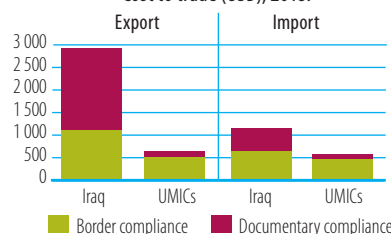
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



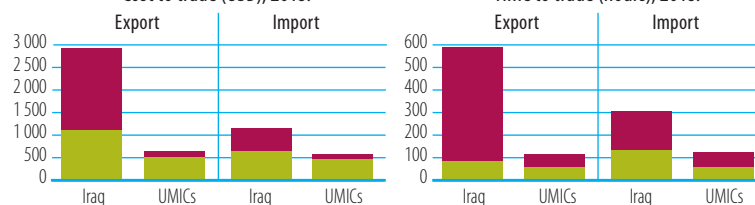
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:



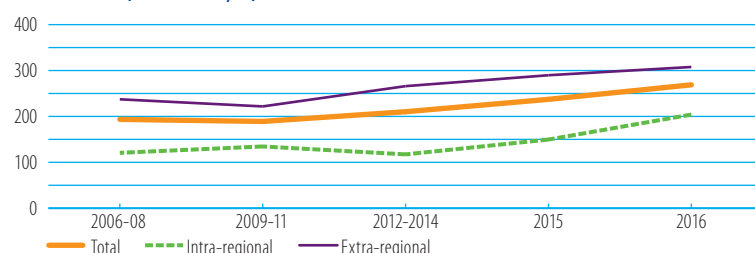
Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



Source: WB, Doing Business

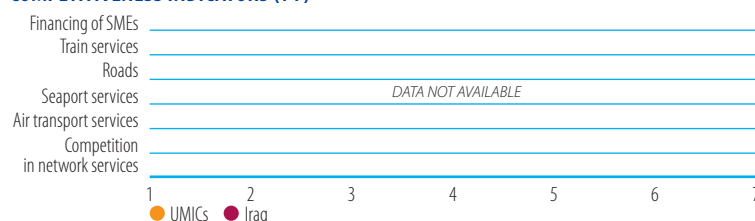
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (8), intra-regional (3), extra-regional (5)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

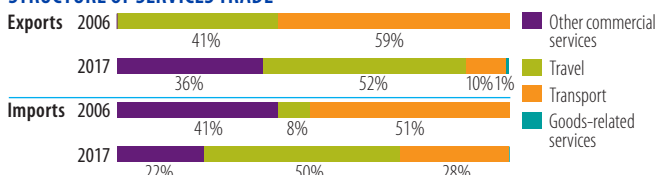
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	84	58
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	1	9
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	21	33
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s, 2006-2016)	0	0
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s, 2007-2017)	0	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	30.529	57.559	+89%	▲
	Commercial services	0.353	5.653	+1500%	▲
Imports	Goods	18.708	32.186	+72%	▲
	Commercial services	5.030	16.158	+221%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
		Singapore	0
		United Arab Emirates	0
...		Italy	0
		Lebanon	0
		Iran	0

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
Petroleum oils, crude	97	Petroleum oils, crude	100
Petroleum products	2	Petroleum products	0
Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	0	Hides, skins (excl. furs), raw	0
Hydrocarbons, n.e.s., derivatives	0	Crude animal materials, n.e.s.	0
Furniture, cushions, etc.	0	Leather	0

Source: UN Comtrade

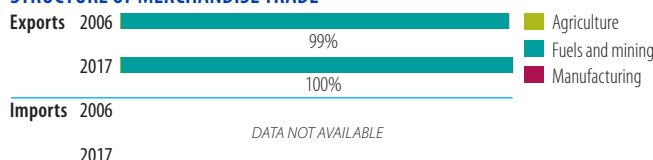
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig., 2006-2016)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	17
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.993
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	10
Number of import markets (max. 237)	...	...
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.752
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...		...	

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2007	%	2017	%
Special transactions not classified	39		
Petroleum products	23		
Tobacco, manufactured	12	...	
Articles of rubber, n.e.s.	9		
Natural gas	4		

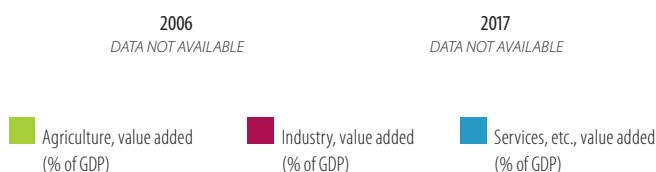
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	9.1	7.9
Female labour force participation rate (%)	11.9	12.3
ODA (% of gross national income)	13.5	1.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2006-2016)	...	14.1
Total debt service (% of total exports)	...	...
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.64	0.7

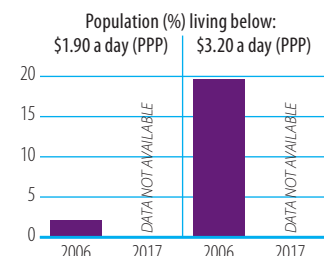
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



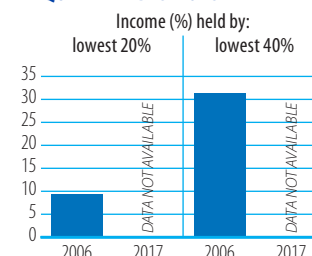
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

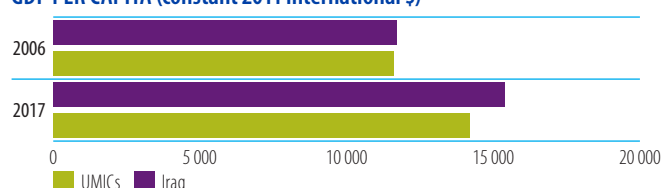


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Kazakhstan

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	10573.0	6787.7	4633.7	-56%
Remittances	117.4	232.8	355.0	202%
Other official flows (OOF)	116.4	1855.8	789.7	578%
of which trade-related OOF	110.1	1286.4	564.7	413%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	197.3	119.7	110.5	-44%
of which Aid for Trade	91.6	23.9	7.8	-92%

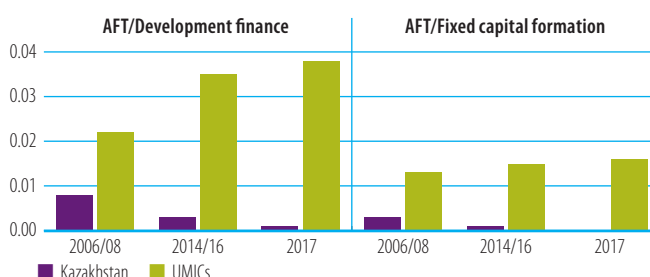
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	Export diversification	2	Other (MSMEs, women, youth, etc.)	3	Industrialization
---	------------------------	---	-----------------------------------	---	-------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



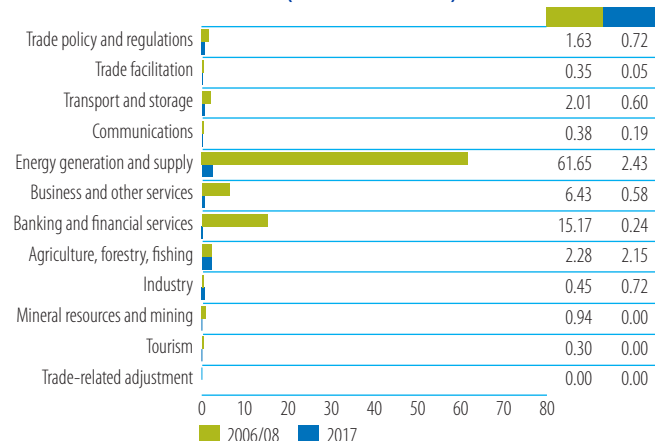
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
United States	64.4	70	Germany	1.8	23
Germany	16.4	18	United States	1.7	22
Japan	4.0	4	Korea	1.4	19
EU Institutions	2.3	3	Asian Development Bank	0.9	11
Korea	1.1	1	Japan	0.6	8

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



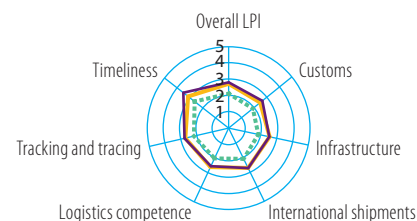
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	...	6.5
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	5.9
Exports: weighted avg. faced (06-16)	...	1.0
Exports: duty free (value in %) (06-16)	...	79.6
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	22.6	76.6
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.2	14.2
Internet users	3.3	76.4

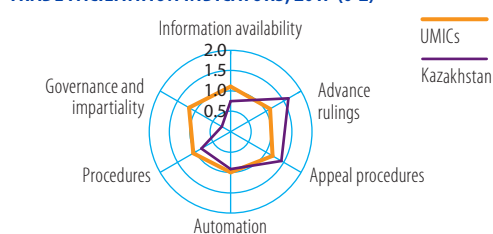
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



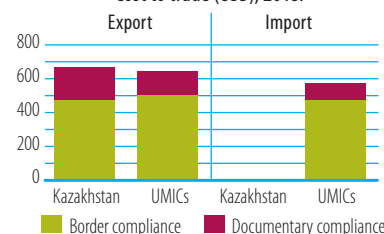
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



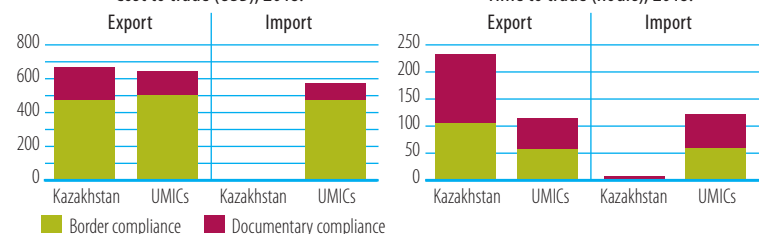
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

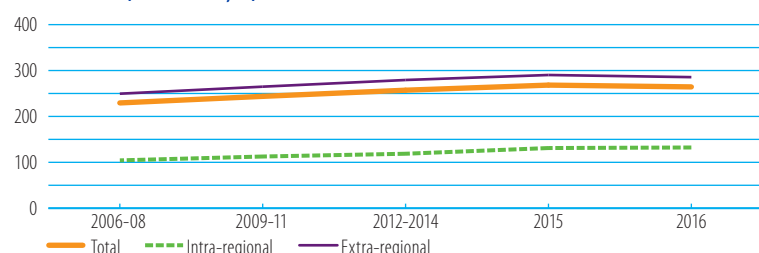


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



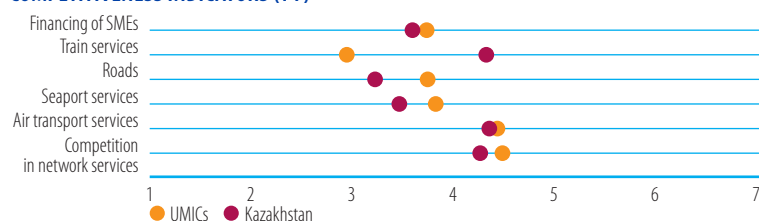
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (65), intra-regional (9), extra-regional (56)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

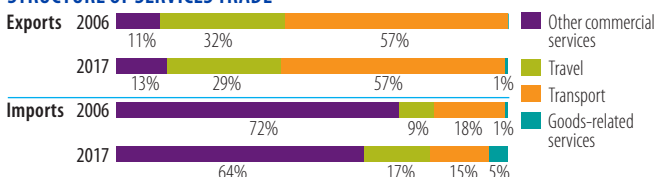
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	91	60
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	6	11
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	26	25
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	29	34
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	39	46

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	38.761	49.455	+28%	▲
	Commercial services	2.584	6.201	+140%	▲
Imports	Goods	24.070	32.107	+33%	▲
	Commercial services	8.672	10.724	+24%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Italy	18	Italy	18
Switzerland	18	China	12
Russian Federation	10	Netherlands	10
China	9	Russian Federation	9
France	9	Switzerland	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum oils, crude	62	Petroleum oils, crude	55
Copper	7	Copper	5
Petroleum products	3	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, etc.	5
Pig iron, spiegeleisen, etc.	2	Natural gas	3
Zinc	2	Radio-active materials	3

Source: UN Comtrade

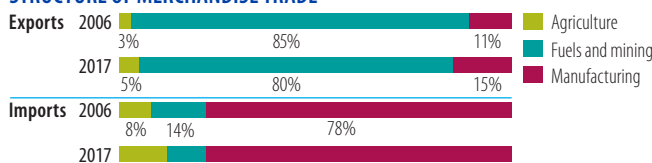
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	648	823
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1066	1126
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.389	0.312
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.013	0.006

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	104	107
Number of import markets (max. 237)	131	143
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.089	0.070
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.165	0.183

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Russian Federation	38	Russian Federation	39
China	8	China	16
Germany	8	Germany	5
Italy	6	United States	4
United States	5	Italy	3

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum oils, crude	6	Petroleum products	3
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	6	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	3
Tubes, pipes, etc., iron, steel	4	Medicaments	3
Petroleum products	3	Tubes, pipes, etc., iron, steel	3
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	3	Ore, concentrate base metals	2

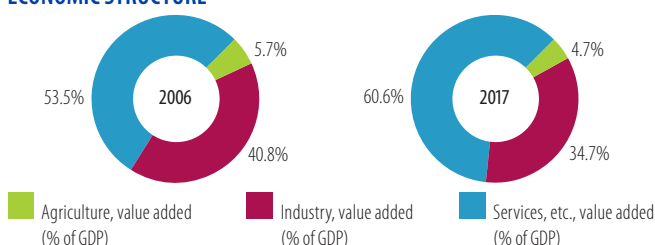
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	7.8	4.9
Female labour force participation rate (%)	64.7	65.3
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.3	0.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	5.3
Total debt service (% of total exports)	33.5	47.9
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.75	0.8

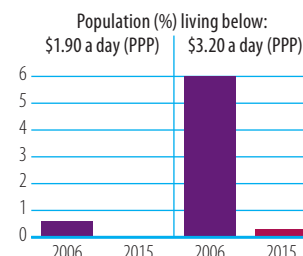
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



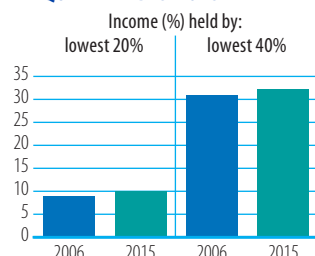
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

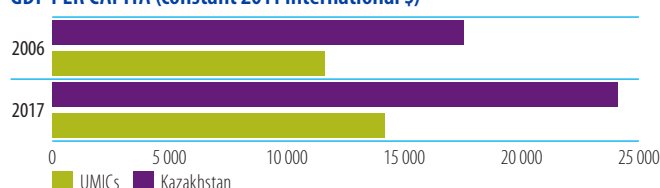


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Kenya

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	548.7	611.3	671.7	22%
Remittances	627.7	1584.9	1962.3	213%
Other official flows (OOF)	41.4	397.9	228.6	452%
of which trade-related OOF	32.5	385.8	187.8	478%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	1346.7	2775.8	2945.7	119%
of which Aid for Trade	285.0	934.7	932.3	227%

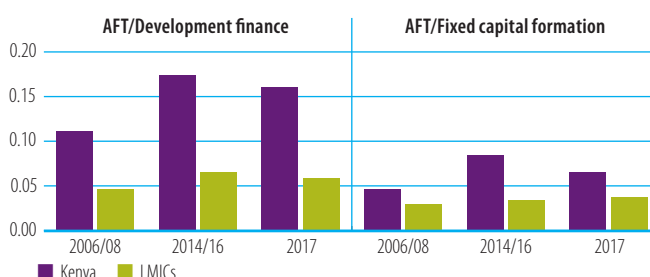
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Industrialization	2 Trade policy	3 Regional integration
---------------------	----------------	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



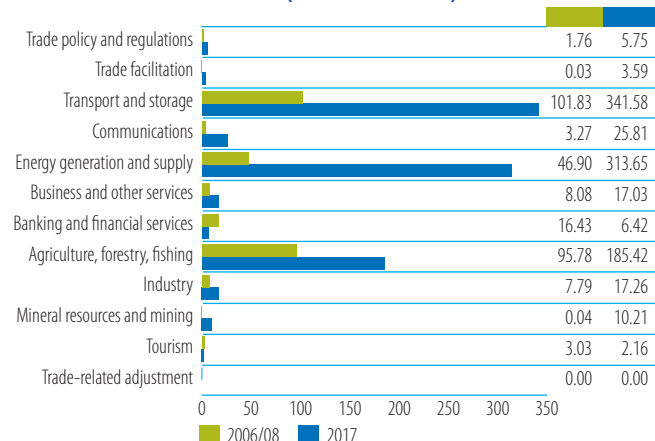
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	83.9	29	International Development Assoc.	321.5	34
Japan	35.7	13	African Development Fund	162.0	17
France	29.9	10	Japan	116.4	12
EU Institutions	28.1	10	EU Institutions	81.6	9
African Development Fund	17.5	6	United States	55.3	6

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



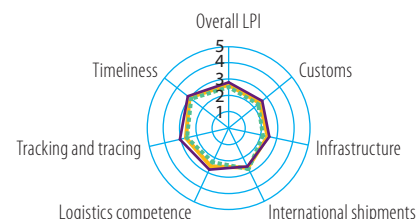
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.7	12.8
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (05-17)	6	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	1.5	1.3
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	86.3	87.5
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.2	34.1
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.6
Internet users	3.6	17.8

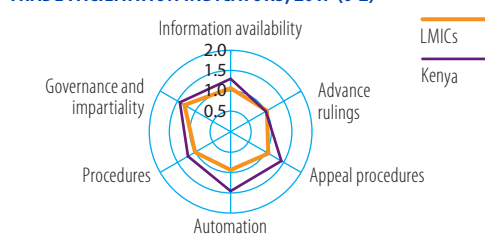
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



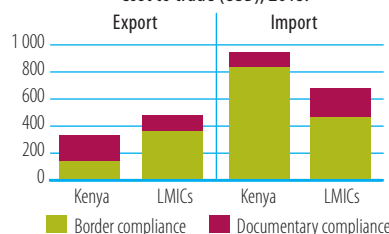
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



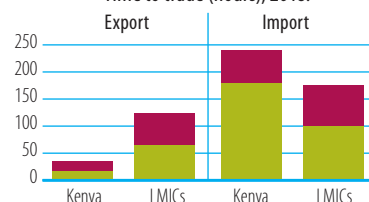
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

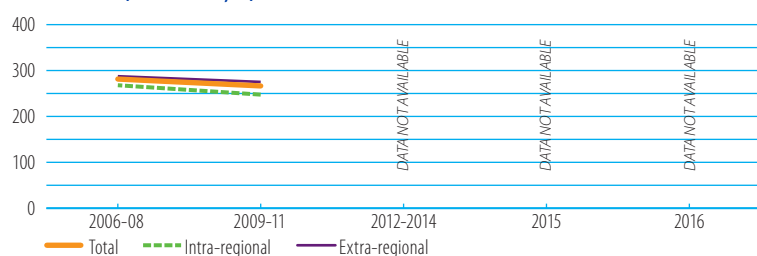


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



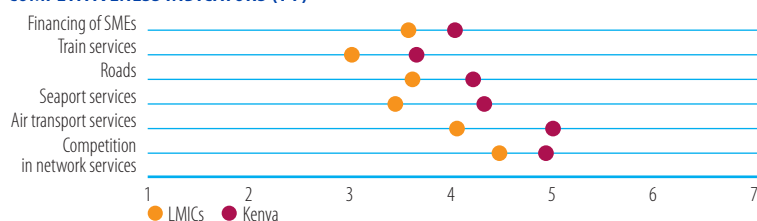
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (105), intra-regional (33), extra-regional (72)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

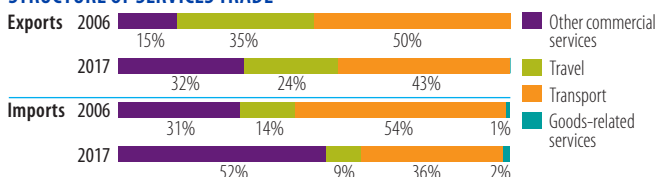
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	52	36
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	36	40
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	16	15
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	31	29
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	40	46

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	3.509	5.792	+65%	▲
	Commercial services	1.987	3.785	+91%	▲
Imports	Goods	6.752	15.994	+137%	▲
	Commercial services	1.252	2.847	+127%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Uganda	11	Pakistan	11
United Kingdom	11	Uganda	10
United States	8	United States	8
Netherlands	8	Netherlands	7
Tanzania	7	United Kingdom	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Tea and mate	19	Tea and mate	25
Crude veg. materials, n.e.s.	11	Crude veg. materials, n.e.s.	11
Petroleum products	7	Petroleum products	6
Veg.	6	Coffee, coffee substitute	4
Coffee, coffee substitute	4	Veg.	4

Source: UN Comtrade

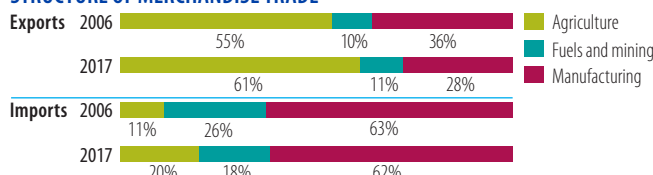
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	881	845
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1023	1034
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.054	0.079
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.039	0.030

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	153	151
Number of import markets (max. 237)	136	142
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.053	0.045
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.048	0.077

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United Arab Emirates	15	China	23
India	7	India	10
South Africa	7	United Arab Emirates	8
China	6	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	7
Japan	6	Japan	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	13	Petroleum products	15
Petroleum oils, crude	11	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	4
Aircraft, associated equipment	8	Sugars, molasses, honey	4
Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	3	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3	Railway vehicles equipment	3

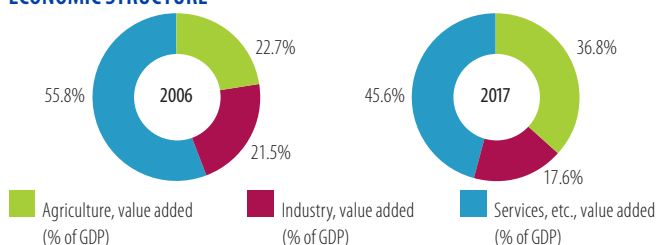
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	9.4	9.3
Female labour force participation rate (%)	60.4	63.6
ODA (% of gross national income)	3.7	3.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2006-2015)	...	7.2
Total debt service (% of total exports)	7.1	14.8
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.51	0.6

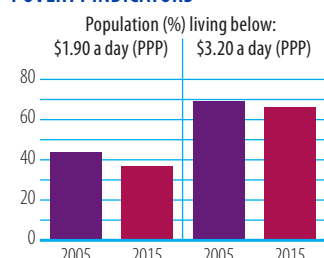
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



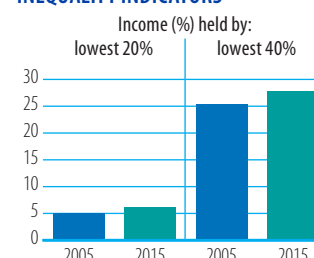
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

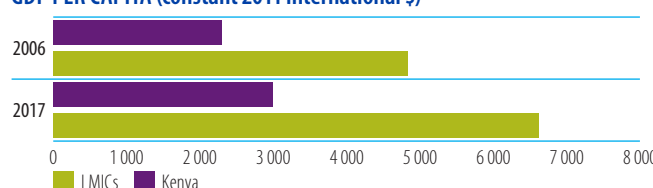


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Kiribati

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	0.2	1.4	1.4	803%
Remittances	13.8	16.8	18.4	33%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.5	0.2	0.1	-73%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	0.2	0.1	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	26.2	69.2	77.5	195%
of which Aid for Trade	9.3	32.7	29.3	216%

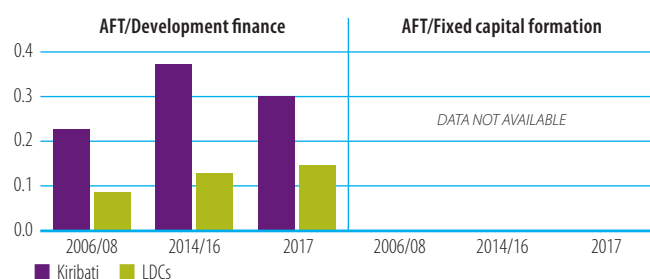
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Transport infrastructure	2 Network infrastructure	3 Trade policy
----------------------------	--------------------------	----------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



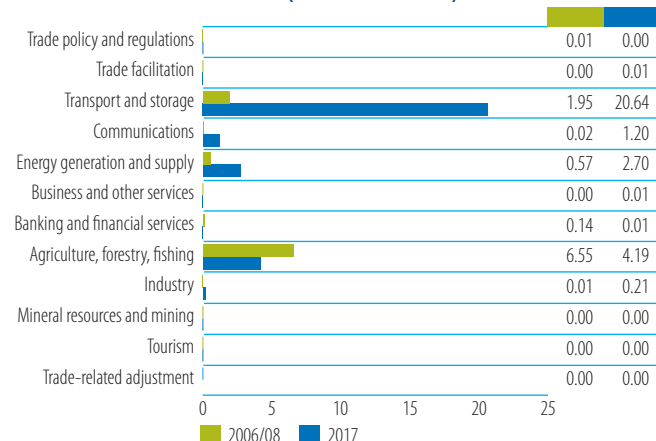
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	8.3	90	International Development Assoc.	8.8	30
EU Institutions	0.4	4	Asian Development Bank	8.7	30
New Zealand	0.3	3	Japan	5.7	19
Australia	0.2	2	New Zealand	3.1	11
Korea	0.1	1	Australia	2.1	7

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



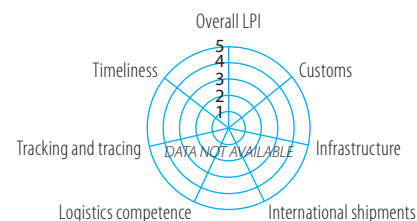
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	17.5	...
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-17)	1.3	...
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-17)	62.5	...
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	32.2
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.4	0.1
Internet users	4.5	14.6

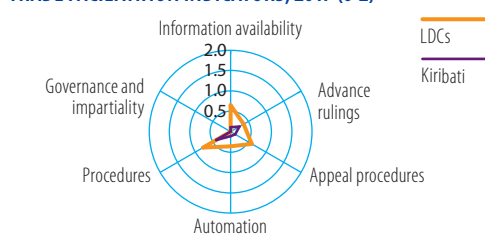
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



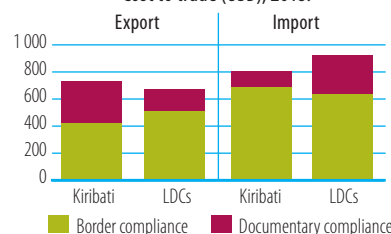
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



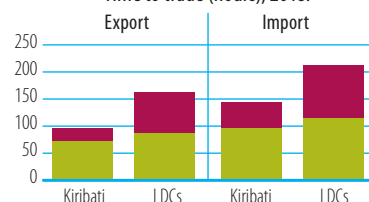
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

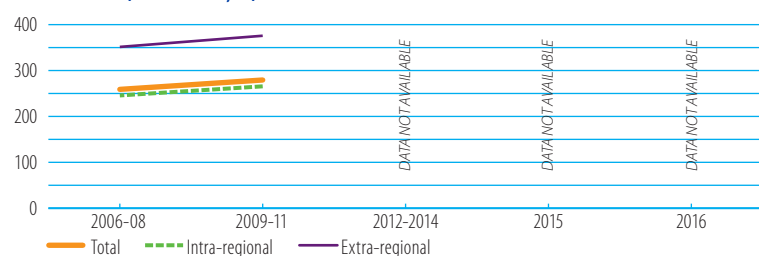


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



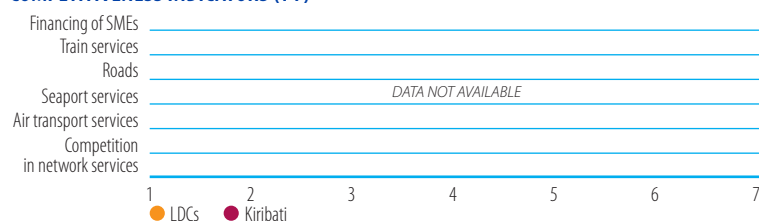
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (8), intra-regional (7), extra-regional (1)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

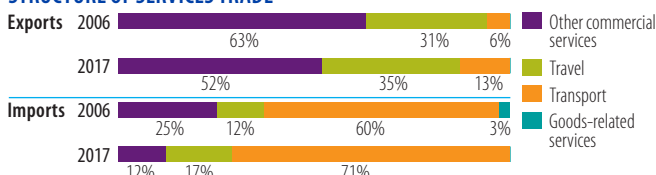
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (% of GDP, 2006-2016)	88	101
Commercial services as % of total exports (% of total exports, 2006-2016)	69	48
Commercial services as % of total imports (% of total imports, 2006-2016)	30	33
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s, 2007-2016)	74	45
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s, 2006-2016)	28	36

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)	2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports				
Goods	0.003	0.010	+219% ▲	
Commercial services	0.007	0.010	+35% ▲	
Imports				
Goods	0.061	0.107	+77% ▲	
Commercial services	0.026	0.053	+103% ▲	

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2007	%	2016	%
Australia	45	Malaysia	33
Other Asia, nes	21	United States	21
Singapore	14	Fiji	15
Hong Kong, China	10	New Zealand	14
Fiji	5	Japan	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2007	%	2016	%
Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	49	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	31
Fish, dried, salted, smoked	13	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	26
Manufactures base metals, n.e.s.	8	Petroleum products	12
Animal feed stuff	8	Oilseed (other fixed veg. oil)	10
Oilseed (other fixed veg. oil)	7	Other machinery, parts, specialized industries	7

Source: UN Comtrade

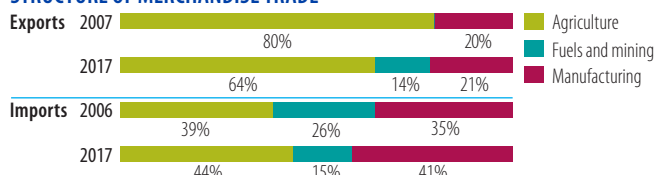
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-digit, 2007-2016)		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	20	36
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	320	391
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.242	0.158
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.073	0.022

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	9	19
Number of import markets (max. 237)	33	29
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.301	0.159
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.245	0.101

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
Australia	36	Australia	22
Fiji	35	Fiji	22
New Zealand	7	China	10
Japan	6	New Zealand	8
United States	4	Singapore	8

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
Petroleum products	25	Petroleum products	7
Rice	8	Rice	7
Tobacco, manufactured	4	Tobacco, manufactured	6
Alcoholic beverages	3	Stone, sand and gravel	4
Sugars, molasses, honey	3	Sugars, molasses, honey	4

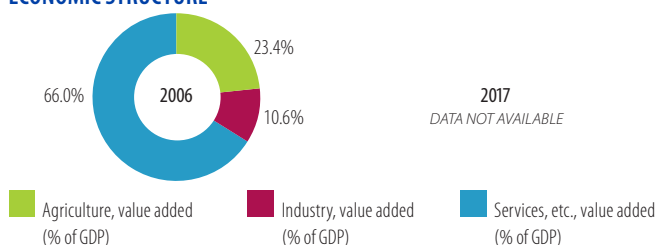
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	...	...
Female labour force participation rate (%)	...	...
ODA (% of gross national income)	16.0	22.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	9.1
Total debt service (% of total exports)	...	...
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.58	0.6

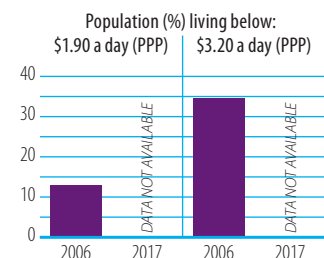
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



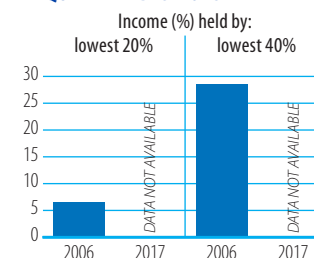
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

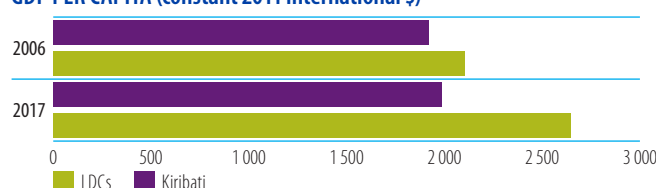


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Kyrgyz Republic

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	255.6	668.6	93.8	-63%
Remittances	800.1	1975.0	2485.8	211%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.1	54.4	23.8	18191%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	49.2	12.0	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	226.7	616.4	544.9	140%
of which Aid for Trade	52.0	136.9	129.2	148%

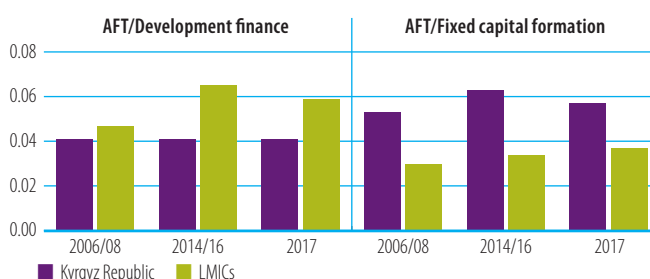
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Trade policy	2 Services development	3 Regional integration
----------------	------------------------	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



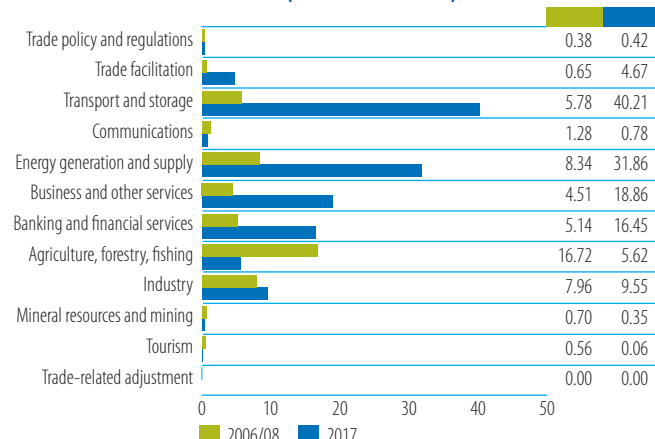
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	13.1	25	Asian Development Bank	54.8	42
United States	11.7	22	Japan	17.4	13
Switzerland	5.8	11	International Development Assoc.	16.7	13
Germany	5.7	11	United States	15.4	12
Japan	5.3	10	Switzerland	10.4	8

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



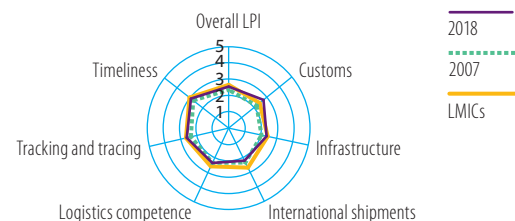
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	4.8	6.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	6.4
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	2.4	0.7
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	66.7	95.1
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.5	73.7
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	4.3
Internet users	12.3	38.2

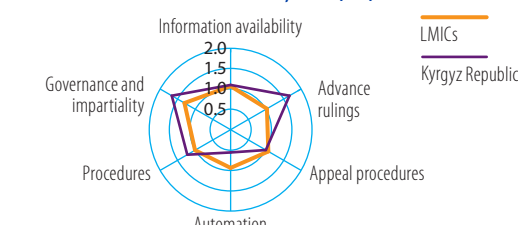
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

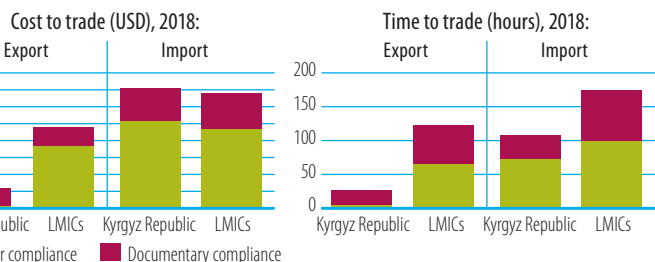


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

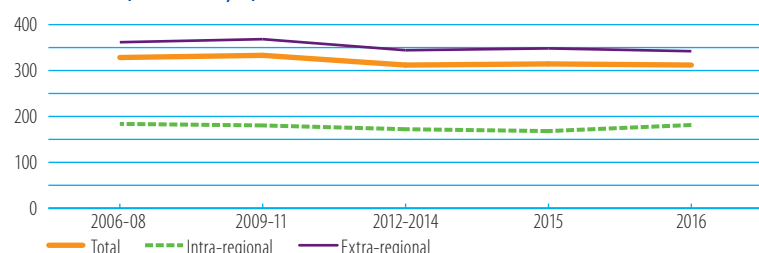


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

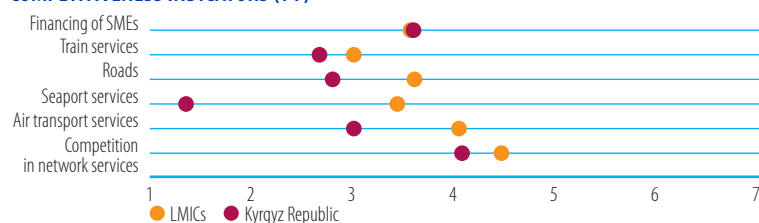
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (48), intra-regional (9), extra-regional (39)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

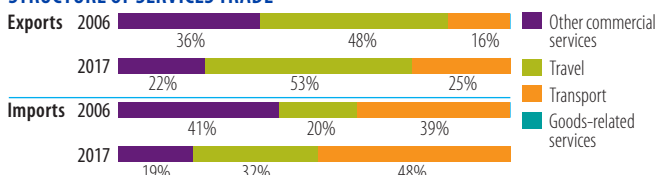
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	124	101
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	28	32
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	20	18
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	56	65
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	32	37

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.906	1.749	+93%	▲
	Commercial services	0.351	0.816	+132%	▲
Imports	Goods	1.792	4.159	+132%	▲
	Commercial services	0.455	0.901	+98%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Switzerland	26	Switzerland	28
Kazakhstan	20	Kazakhstan	15
Russian Federation	19	Russian Federation	15
Afghanistan	9	United Kingdom	11
China	5	Uzbekistan	8

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	26	Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	40
Petroleum products	15	Precious metal ores, concentrates	9
Women, girl clothing, excl. knitted or crocheted	5	Aircraft, associated equipment	4
Cotton	5	Veg.	4
Lime, cement, construction materials	4	Women, girls clothing knitted	3

Source: UN Comtrade

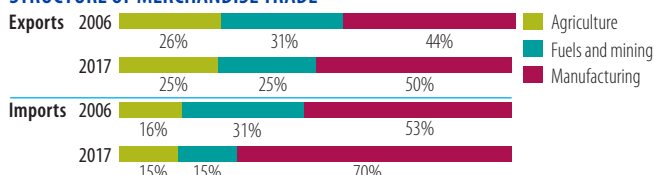
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	438	453
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	792	926
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.097	0.171
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.069	0.023

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	62	72
Number of import markets (max. 237)	87	97
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.149	0.140
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.177	0.198

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Russian Federation	38	China	33
China	14	Russian Federation	27
Kazakhstan	12	Kazakhstan	12
United States	6	Turkey	5
Uzbekistan	4	Uzbekistan	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	25	Petroleum products	12
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	5	Footwear	7
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	3	Fabrics, man-made fibres	6
Sugars, molasses, honey	3	Medicaments	4
Medicaments	3	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	2

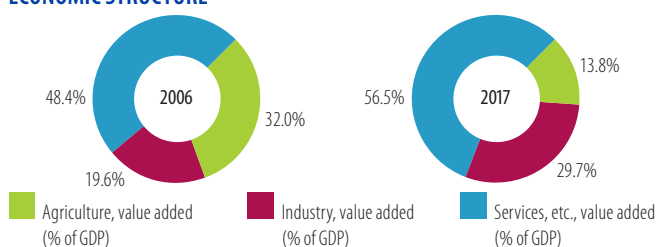
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	8.3	6.9
Female labour force participation rate (%)	54.4	48.3
ODA (% of gross national income)	9.7	6.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	17.6
Total debt service (% of total exports)	7.6	29.9
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.62	0.7

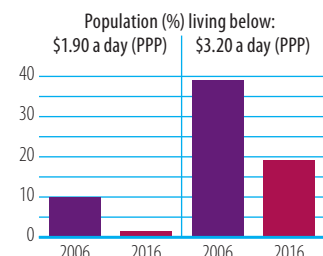
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



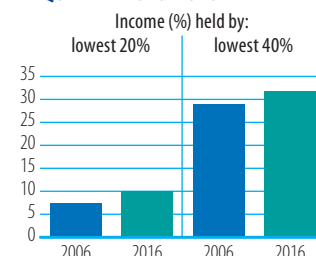
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

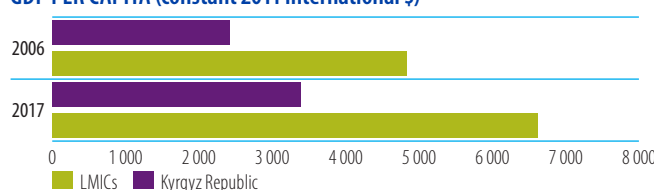


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Lao People's Democratic Republic

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	246.2	945.7	813.0	230%
Remittances	9.4	188.9	252.8	2587%
Other official flows (OOF)	23.3	56.0	52.9	127%
of which trade-related OOF	12.5	35.3	52.7	323%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	304.9	502.3	563.6	85%
of which Aid for Trade	113.4	168.9	208.3	84%

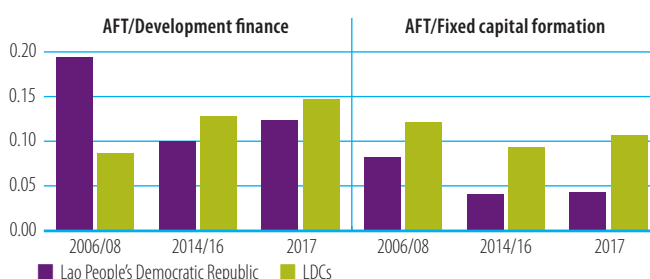
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Export diversification	2 International competitiveness	3 Regional integration
--------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



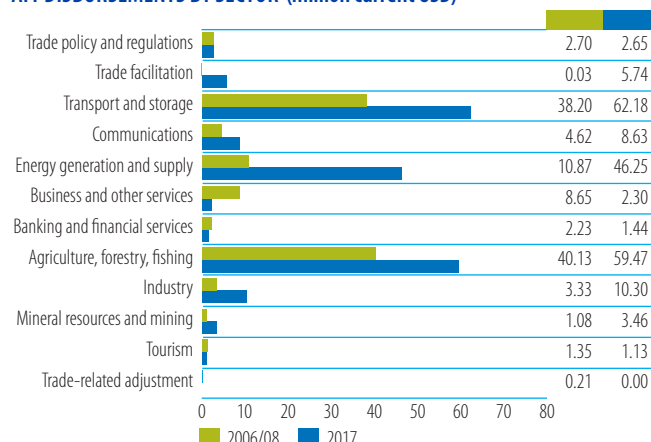
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	32.2	28	Japan	48.2	23
International Development Assoc.	21.6	19	International Development Assoc.	40.4	19
France	12.4	11	Asian Development Bank	29.8	14
Sweden	10.5	9	Korea	23.8	11
Germany	10.4	9	Thailand	18.7	9

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



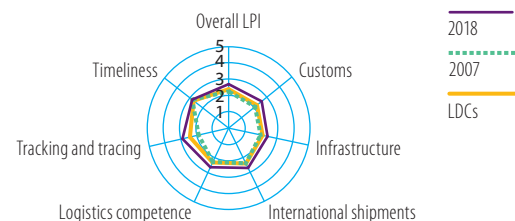
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (05-17)	9.7	8.5
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-15)	...	7.7
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	2.2	1.9
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	60.7	93.9
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.1	40.0
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.4
Internet users	1.2	25.5

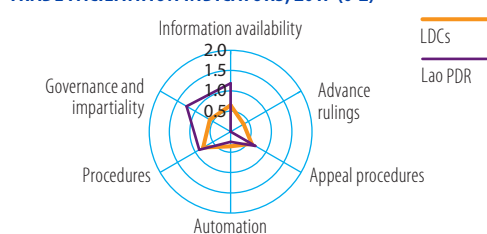
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



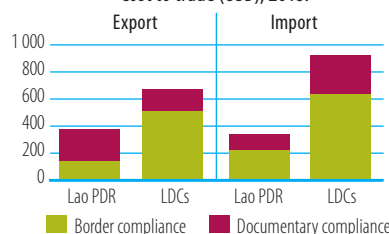
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



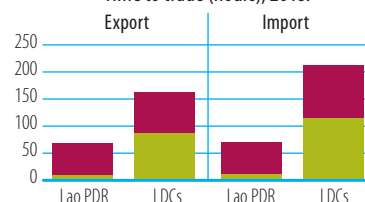
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

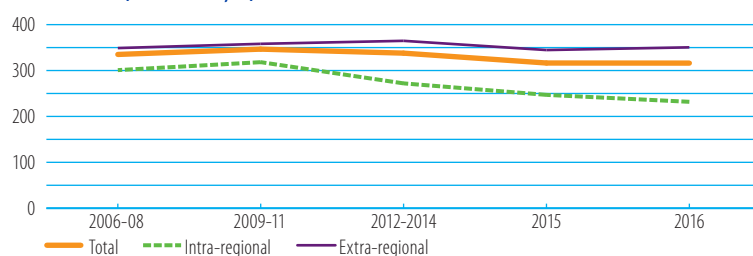


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



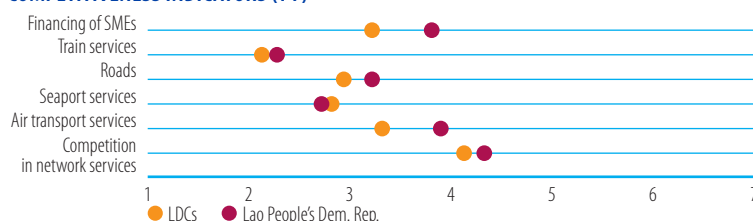
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (38), intra-regional (11), extra-regional (27)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

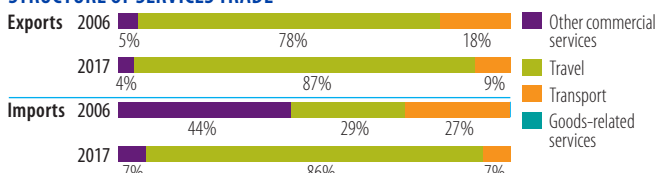
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	63	74
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	19	15
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	3	17
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s, 2006-2016)	...	60
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s, 2006-2016)	...	47

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.882	4.823	+447%	▲
	Commercial services	0.203	0.878	+333%	▲
Imports	Goods	1.060	5.636	+432%	▲
	Commercial services	0.031	1.140	+3598%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
		China	36
		Thailand	31
...		Viet Nam	17
		India	3
		Japan	2

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
		Copper ores, concentrates	23
		Copper	12
...		Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	7
		Sound recorder, phonograph	5
		Non-alcohol beverages, n.e.s.	5

Source: UN Comtrade

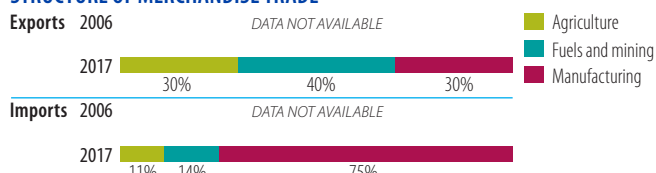
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig., 2006-2016)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	330
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	879
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.084
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.035

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	67
Number of import markets (max. 237)	...	59
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.250
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.420

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
		Thailand	62
		China	18
...		Viet Nam	10
		Japan	2
		Korea, Republic of	2

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
		Petroleum products	13
		Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	9
...		Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	6
		Non-alcohol beverages, n.e.s.	4
		Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	4

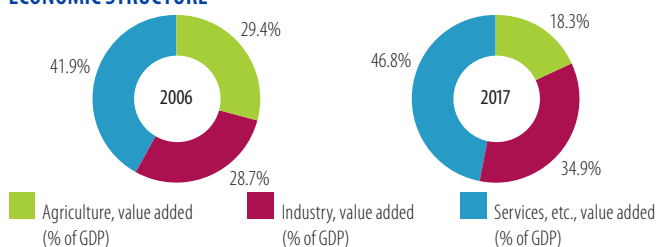
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	1.1	0.6
Female labour force participation rate (%)	77.6	76.7
ODA (% of gross national income)	9.4	3.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2008-2017)	11.7	8.9
Total debt service (% of total exports)	16.7	13.4
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.51	0.6

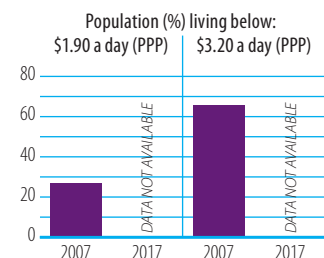
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



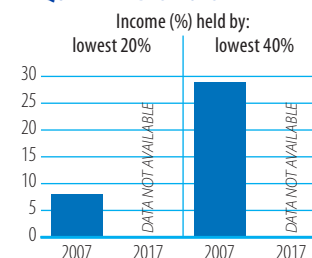
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

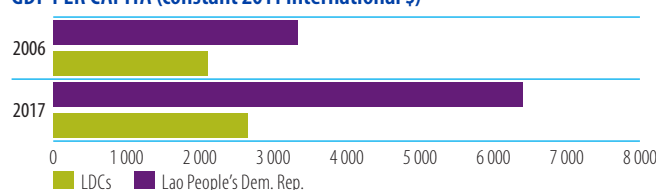


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Lesotho

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	58.2	154.3	135.0	132%
Remittances	609.3	369.2	401.0	-34%
Other official flows (OOF)	-0.4	5.3	0.0	-
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	118.9	125.7	175.2	47%
of which Aid for Trade	17.5	13.0	9.7	-44%

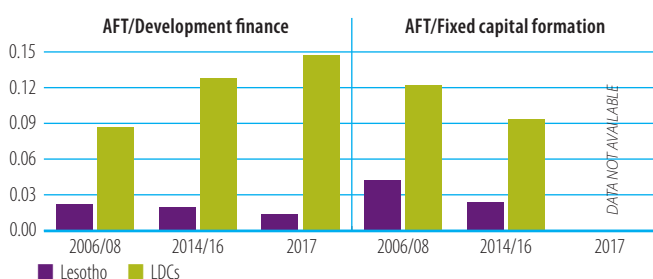
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 E-commerce	2 Regional integration	3 Export diversification
--------------	------------------------	--------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



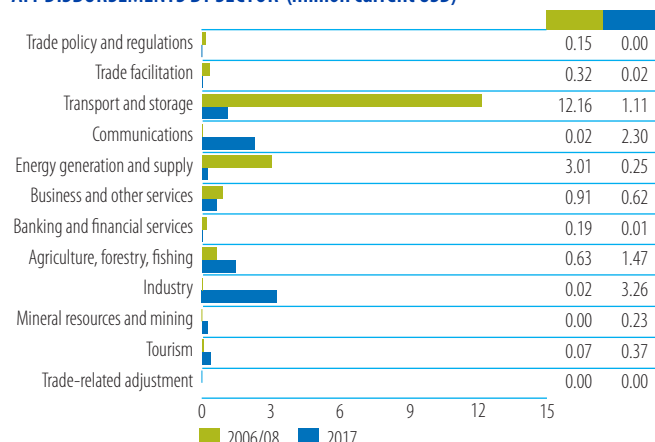
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	6.7	38	International Development Assoc.	4.1	42
African Development Fund	6.1	35	African Development Fund	2.4	24
EU Institutions	3.1	17	OPEC Fund for International Devel.	2.2	23
Germany	0.7	4	EU Institutions	0.7	7
United States	0.2	1	Germany	0.2	2

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



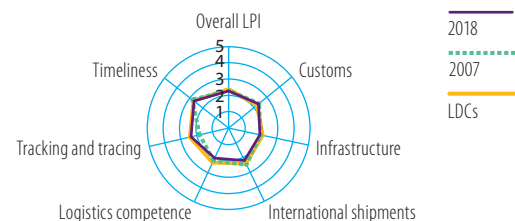
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	7.9	7.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-15)	...	12.0
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.0	0.5
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	99.9	98.6
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	1.8	49.0
Fixed broadband subscriptions (07-17)	0.0	0.2
Internet users	3.0	29.8

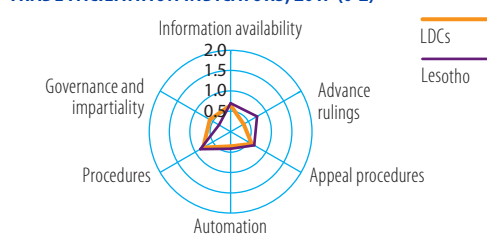
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



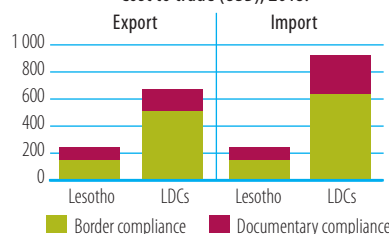
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



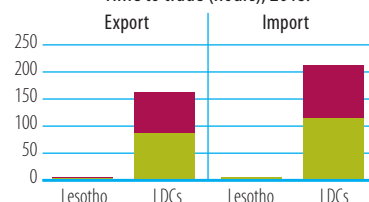
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

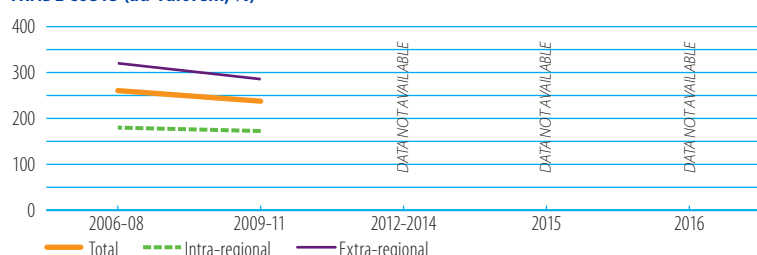


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



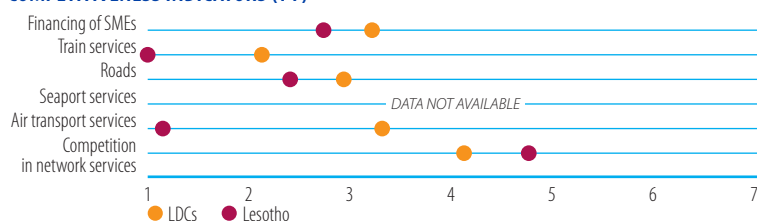
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (14), intra-regional (4), extra-regional (10)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

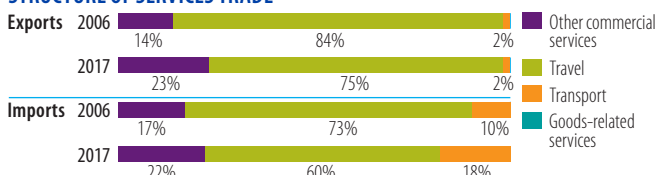
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	137	124
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	5	3
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	21	15
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s)	...	23
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s)	...	59

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.718	1.028	+43%	▲
	Commercial services	0.035	0.031	-12%	▼
Imports	Goods	1.359	1.826	+34%	▲
	Commercial services	0.358	0.319	-11%	▼

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2008	%	2017	%
South Africa	83	South Africa	49
United States	15	United States	45
Madagascar	1	Eswatini	2
Kenya	1	Germany	1
Canada	0	Canada	1

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2008	%	2017	%
Television receivers etc.	21	Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	18
Electric switch relay circuit	18	Women, girls clothing knitted	15
Footwear	7	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	15
Wool, other animal hair	6	Mens, boys clothing, knit	11
Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	6	Women, girl clothing, excl. knitted or crocheted	7

Source: UN Comtrade

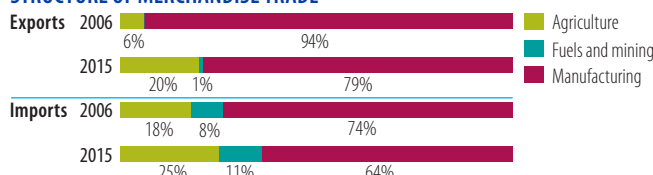
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	254
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	827
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.069
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.032

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	48
Number of import markets (max. 237)	...	57
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.438
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.576

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2008	%	2017	%
South Africa	95	South Africa	71
Japan	2	China	15
Germany	1	Other Asia, nes	5
United States	1	India	3
United Kingdom	0	Japan	2

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2008	%	2017	%
Special transactions not classified	13	Manufactures base metals, n.e.s.	12
Petroleum products	7	Residual petrol products	9
Perfumery, cosmetics, etc.	4	Petroleum products	7
Misc. manufactured goods n.e.s.	4	Knit, crochet, fabric, n.e.s.	5
Road motor vehicles n.e.s.	4	Cotton fabrics, woven	3

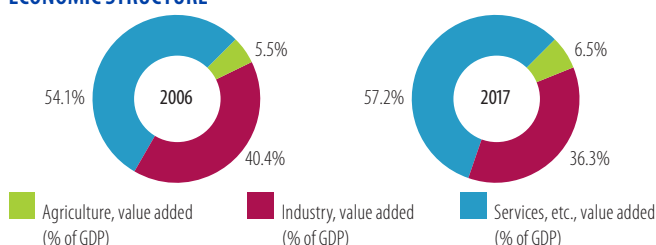
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	30.3	23.6
Female labour force participation rate (%)	63.4	59.8
ODA (% of gross national income)	3.2	5.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	3.1	3.6
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.47	0.5

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

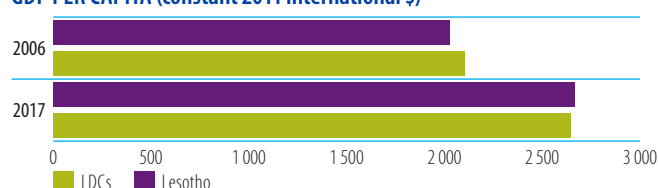
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Liberia

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	174.4	452.3	247.8	42%
Remittances	66.3	582.2	403.5	509%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.9	66.3	198.6	23015%
of which trade-related OOF	0.9	66.3	198.6	23015%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	991.9	905.3	629.1	-37%
of which Aid for Trade	67.0	219.6	227.6	240%

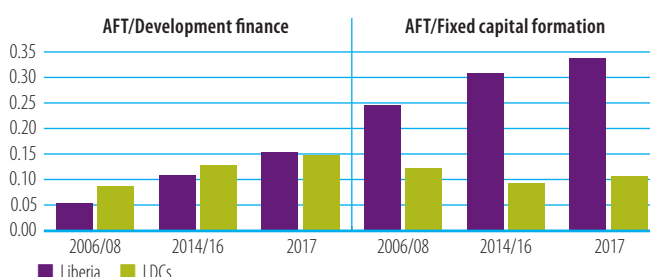
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	Transport infrastructure	2	Trade facilitation	3	Export diversification
---	--------------------------	---	--------------------	---	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



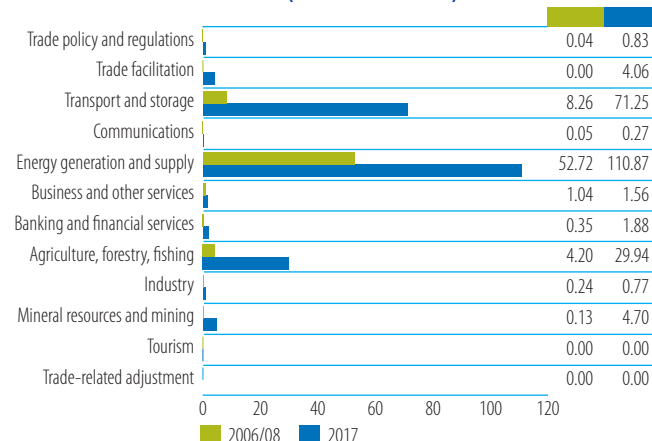
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	49.8	74	United States	76.6	34
United States	8.4	12	International Development Assoc.	58.8	26
Norway	2.8	4	African Development Fund	25.1	11
Sweden	2.5	4	Japan	19.0	8
EU Institutions	1.8	3	Germany	18.5	8

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



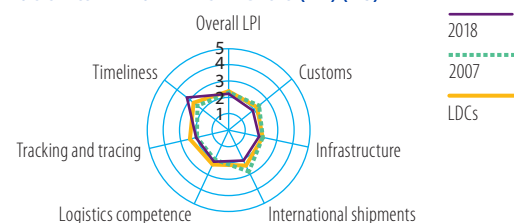
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (06-14)	...	10.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced (06-16)	...	1.0
Exports: duty free (value in %) (06-16)	...	91.7
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	11.6
Fixed broadband subscriptions (08-17)	0.0	0.2
Internet users (07-17)	0.6	8.0

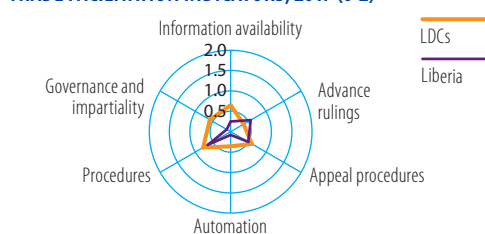
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



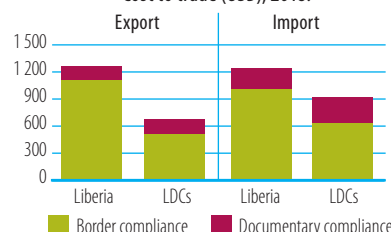
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



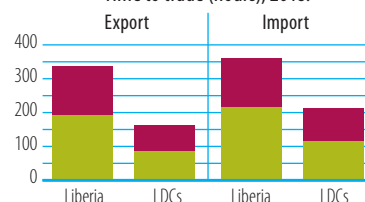
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

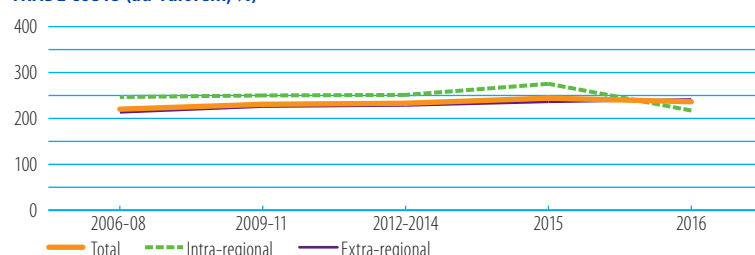


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



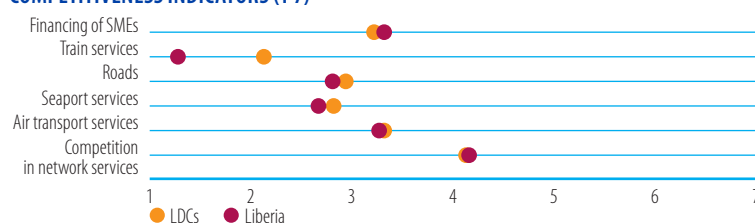
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (44), intra-regional (9), extra-regional (35)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

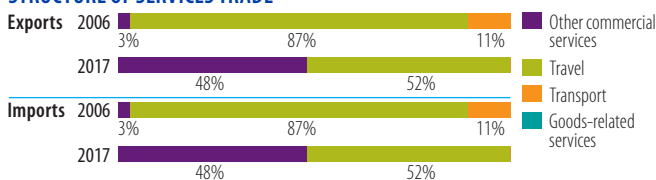
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	85	49
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	48	5
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	33	18
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	...	...
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.155	0.368	+138%	▲
	Commercial services	0.143	0.021	-85%	▼
Imports	Goods	0.441	0.998	+126%	▲
	Commercial services	0.217	0.217	+0%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

Source: UN Comtrade

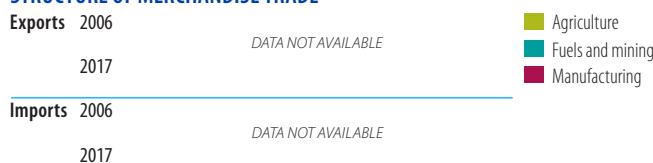
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	...	...
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	...	...
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

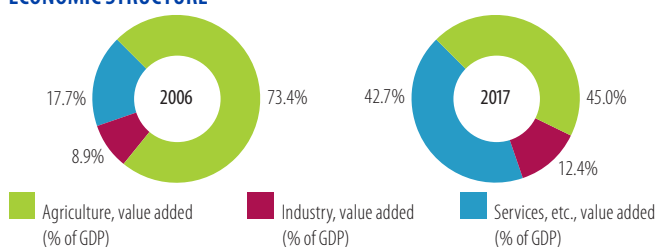
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	2.2	2.0
Female labour force participation rate (%)	53.2	54.7
ODA (% of gross national income)	57.7	33.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	42.8	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	0.4	3.5
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.38	0.4

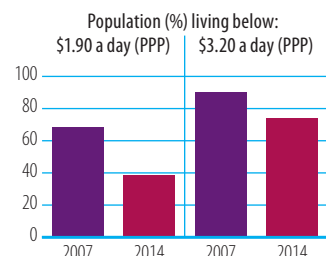
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



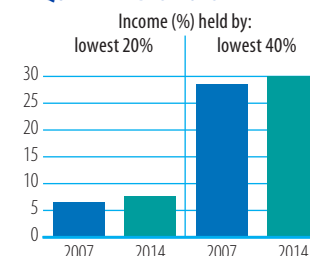
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

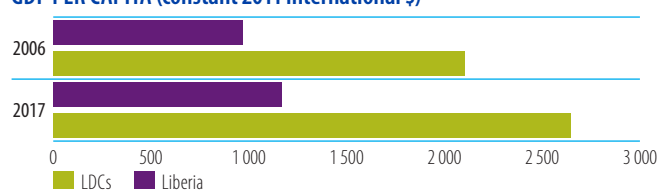


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Madagascar

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	809.2	400.0	389.1	-52%
Remittances	239.6	323.5	342.8	43%
Other official flows (OOF)	165.2	9.9	44.4	-73%
of which trade-related OOF	164.9	9.9	12.6	-92%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	1667.1	676.5	830.6	-50%
of which Aid for Trade	280.0	142.2	205.6	-27%

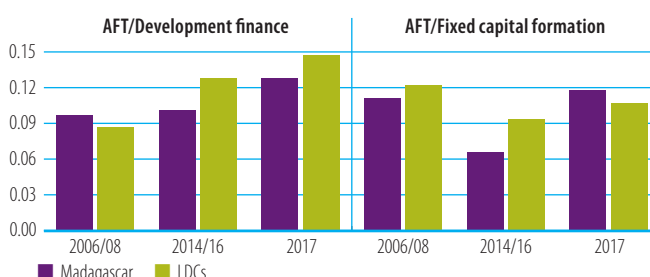
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	Connecting to value chains	2	Trade facilitation	3	E-commerce
---	----------------------------	---	--------------------	---	------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



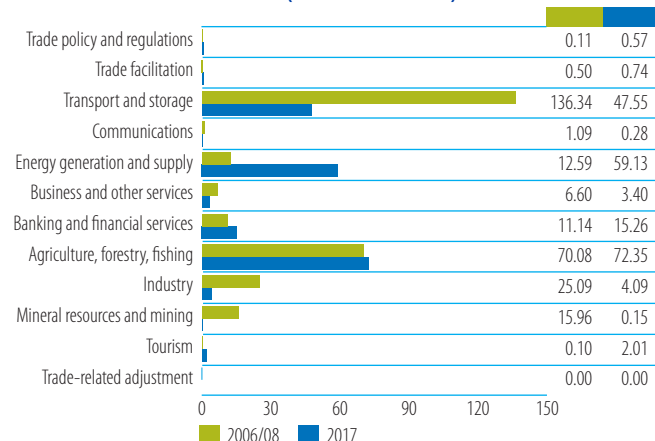
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	118.6	42	International Development Assoc.	95.8	47
EU Institutions	81.0	29	African Development Fund	45.7	22
France	32.7	12	EU Institutions	35.3	17
African Development Fund	12.0	4	Germany	14.2	7
United States	10.4	4	France	5.8	3

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



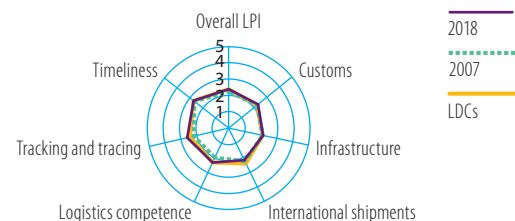
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	13.3	11.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	8.7
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.3	0.3
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	99.3	97.3
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	13.0
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.1
Internet users	0.6	9.8

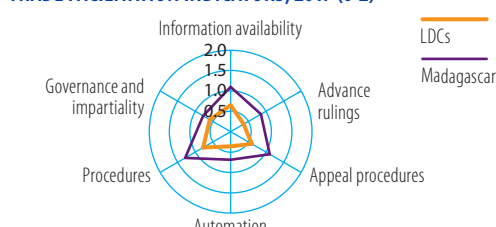
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



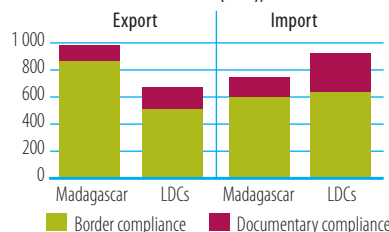
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



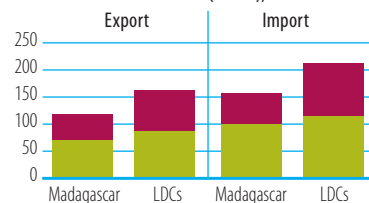
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

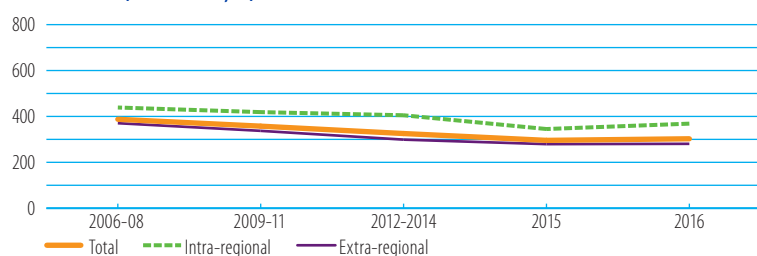


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



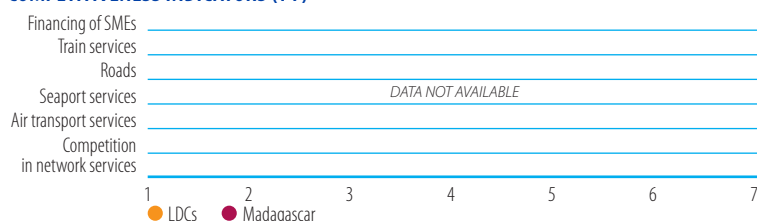
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (68), intra-regional (17), extra-regional (51)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

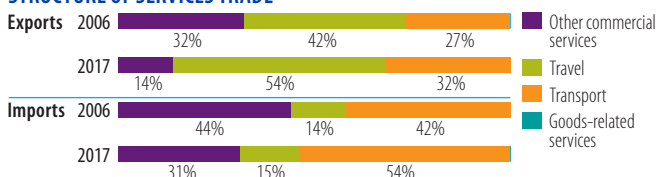
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	67	73
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	37	31
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	29	25
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	25	35
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	50	46

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.969	2.804	+189%	▲
	Commercial services	0.558	1.244	+123%	▲
Imports	Goods	1.534	3.254	+112%	▲
	Commercial services	0.633	1.089	+72%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
France	40	France	23
United States	15	United States	19
Germany	6	Germany	7
Italy	4	China	6
United Kingdom	3	Netherlands	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Crustaceans, molluscs etc	13	Spices	33
Special transactions not classified	10	Nickel	12
Petroleum products	8	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	8
Spices	8	Misc. non-ferrous base metals	5
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	8	Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	4

Source: UN Comtrade

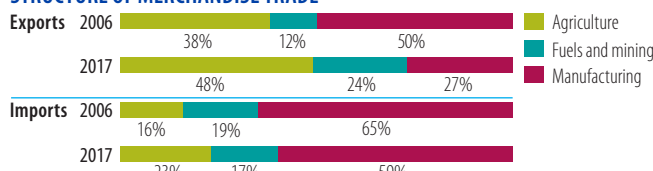
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	427	424
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	870	925
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.046	0.092
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.037	0.027

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	108	124
Number of import markets (max. 237)	117	127
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.212	0.104
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.089	0.071

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
China	18	China	21
Bahrain, Kingdom of	16	United Arab Emirates	8
France	13	India	7
South Africa	6	France	7
United States	4	South Africa	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	18	Petroleum products	13
Textile yarn	6	Rice	7
Cotton fabrics, woven	4	Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	4
Knit, crochet, fabric, n.e.s.	3	Cotton fabrics, woven	3
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	3	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	2

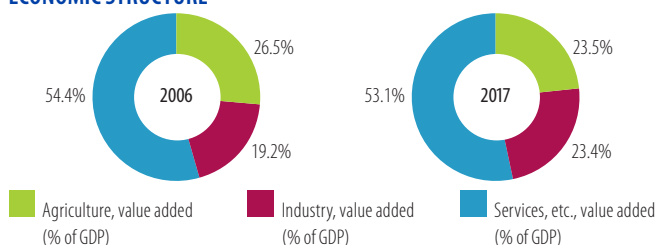
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	2.5	1.7
Female labour force participation rate (%)	84.9	83.5
ODA (% of gross national income)	14.4	7.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	3.6	3.2
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.48	0.5

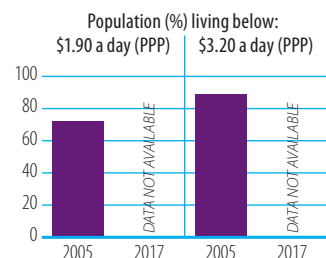
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



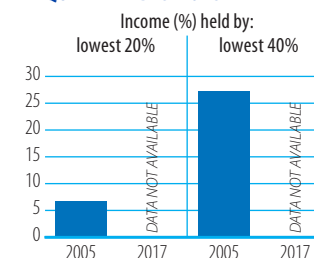
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

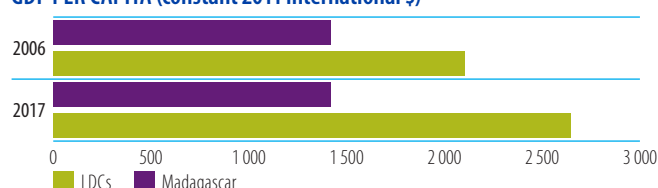


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Malawi

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	118.5	404.0	277.1	134%
Remittances	17.5	38.1	40.9	134%
Other official flows (OOF)	531.3	0.9	44.1	-92%
of which trade-related OOF	1.7	0.1	20.9	1097%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	1643.7	1137.3	1568.9	-5%
of which Aid for Trade	103.8	240.8	445.6	329%

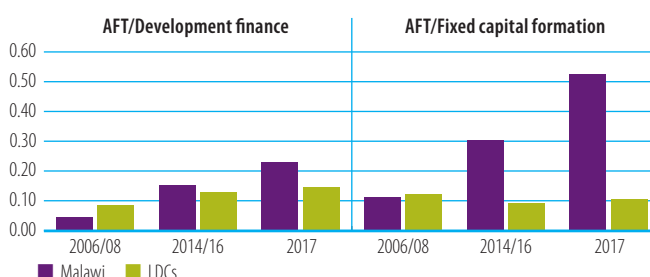
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Export diversification	2 Transport infrastructure	3 Industrialization
--------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



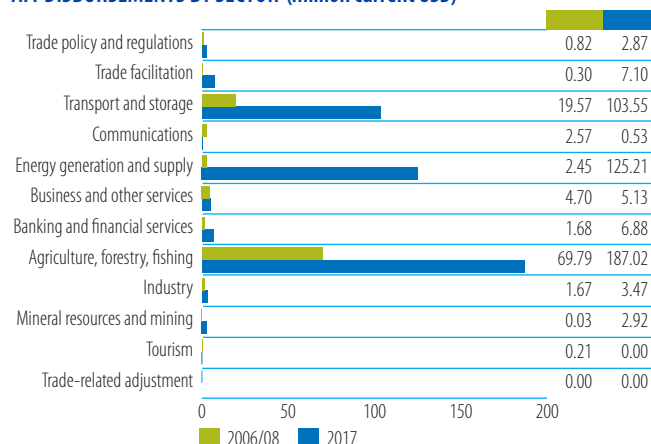
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	28.5	27	International Development Assoc.	151.4	34
EU Institutions	23.5	23	United States	119.6	27
Japan	12.4	12	EU Institutions	38.2	9
Norway	11.2	11	African Development Fund	34.1	8
African Development Fund	9.6	9	Japan	30.7	7

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



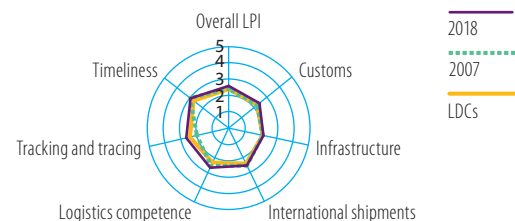
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	13.5	12.4
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-15)	...	8.0
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	14.7	12.3
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	85.7	90.0
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.6	25.5
Fixed broadband subscriptions (07-17)	0.0	0.1
Internet users	0.4	13.8

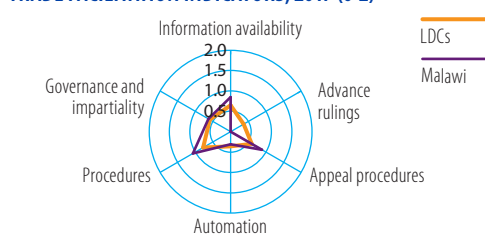
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



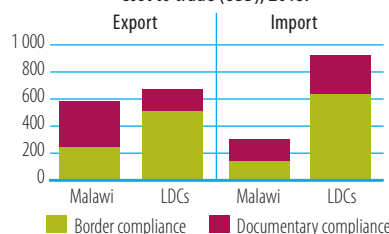
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



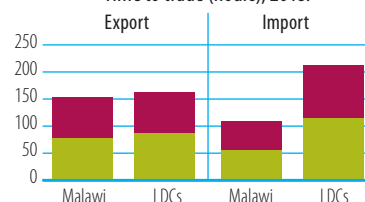
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

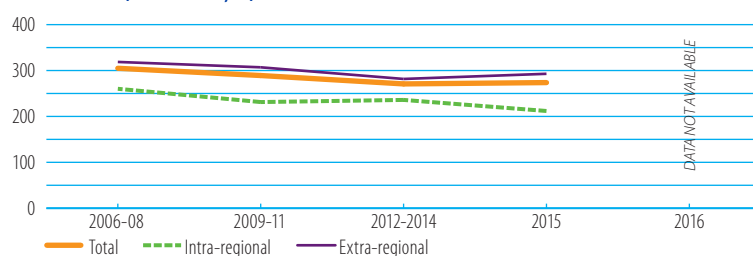


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



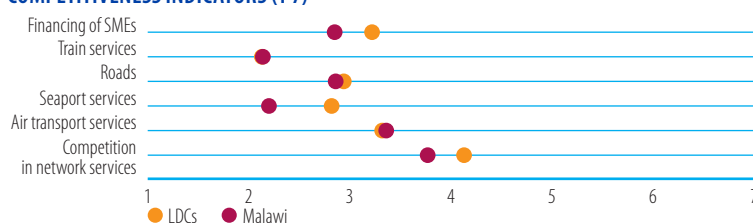
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (55), intra-regional (13), extra-regional (42)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

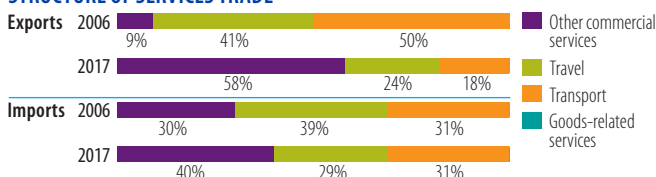
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	52	58
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	8	11
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	11	12
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	77	82
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	49	53

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.721	1.106	+53%	▲
	Commercial services	0.062	0.130	+109%	▲
Imports	Goods	1.161	2.144	+85%	▲
	Commercial services	0.142	0.301	+112%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
South Africa	22	Belgium	22
United Kingdom	13	South Africa	8
Germany	10	Tanzania	8
United States	8	Germany	6
Egypt	5	Egypt	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Tobacco, unmanufactured	61	Tobacco, unmanufactured	60
Tea and mate	7	Tea and mate	8
Sugars, molasses, honey	6	Animal feed stuff	7
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	2	Oilseed (soft fixed veg. oil)	5
Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	2	Sugars, molasses, honey	4

Source: UN Comtrade

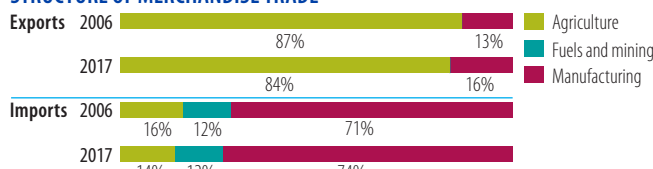
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	253	257
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	798	852
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.387	0.369
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.028	0.022

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	96	100
Number of import markets (max. 237)	98	110
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.086	0.069
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.156	0.073

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
South Africa	36	South Africa	18
Mozambique	13	China	15
United Arab Emirates	6	India	11
United Kingdom	6	United Arab Emirates	7
India	4	United Kingdom	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	11	Petroleum products	9
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	11	Printed matter	8
Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	6	Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	6
Tobacco, unmanufactured	4	Medicaments	5
Printed matter	4	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	3

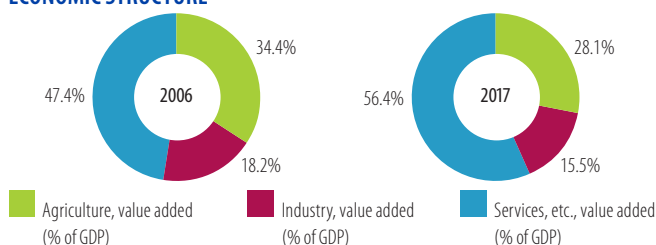
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	7.1	5.5
Female labour force participation rate (%)	74.0	72.8
ODA (% of gross national income)	18.3	24.6
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	8.8
Total debt service (% of total exports)	8.9	5.7
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.39	0.5

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

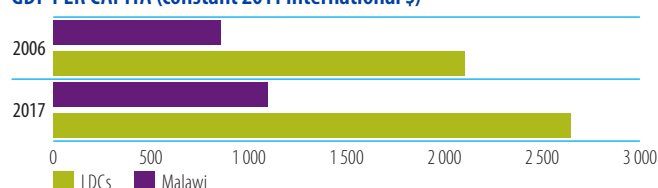
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Maldives

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	136.3	362.7	517.5	280%
Remittances	5.7	3.6	4.0	-29%
Other official flows (OOF)	24.3	1.5	9.9	-59%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	31.4	38.6	59.6	90%
of which Aid for Trade	4.1	9.4	29.6	629%

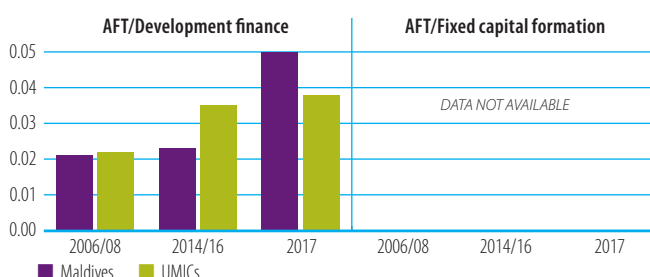
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	International competitiveness	2	Export diversification	3	Transport infrastructure
---	-------------------------------	---	------------------------	---	--------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



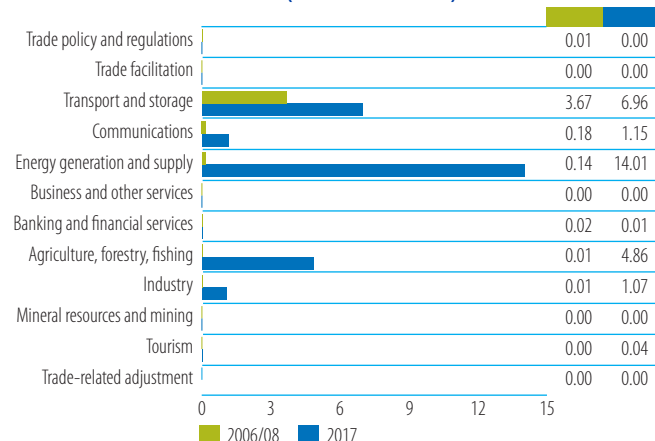
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Netherlands	3.6	89	Asian Development Bank	11.7	39
Japan	0.2	4	OPEC Fund for International Devel.	7.6	26
International Development Assoc.	0.1	2	International Development Assoc.	4.0	13
Denmark	0.1	1	United Arab Emirates	2.4	8
Finland	0.1	1	Japan	2.0	7

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



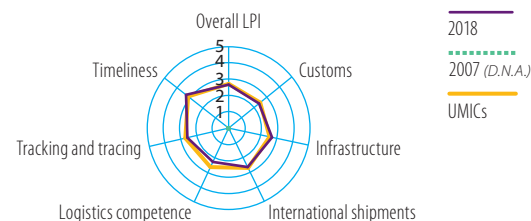
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	20.2	13.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (05-16)	22	14.7
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	3.7	9.4
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	35.1	47.5
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	5.8	94.6
Fixed broadband subscriptions	1.9	8.4
Internet users	11.0	63.2

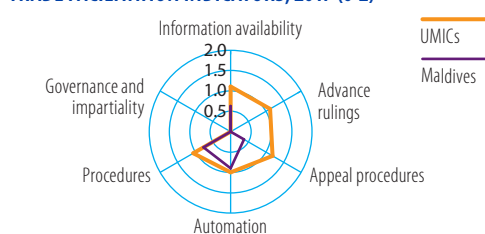
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



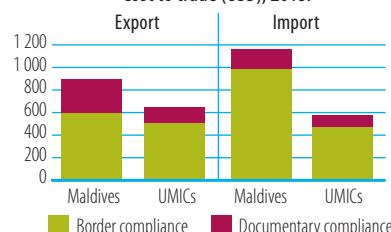
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



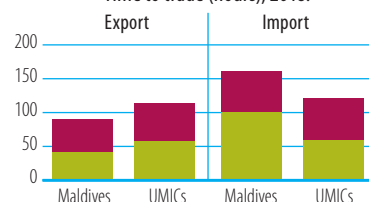
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

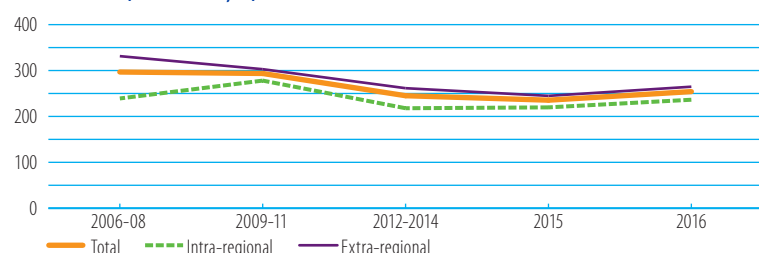


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



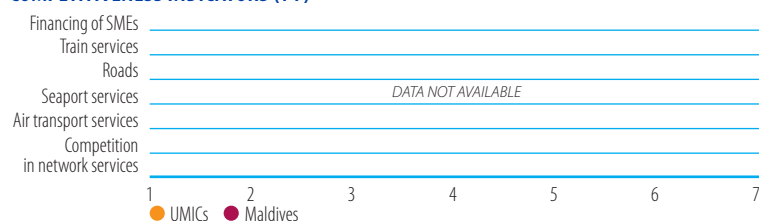
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (24), intra-regional (9), extra-regional (15)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

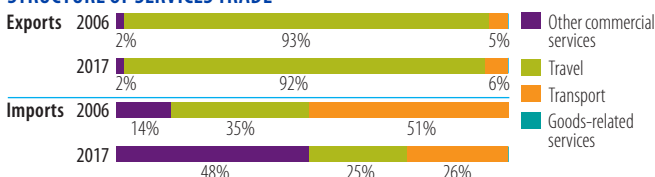
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	115	139
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	71	90
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	22	36
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	2	2
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	34	38

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.225	0.318	+41%	▲
	Commercial services	0.549	2.964	+440%	▲
Imports	Goods	0.815	2.226	+173%	▲
	Commercial services	0.226	1.279	+465%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Thailand	26	Thailand	49
Japan	15	Germany	7
Sri Lanka	13	United States	7
United Kingdom	10	France	7
Other Asia, nes	5	United Kingdom	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	77	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	82
Fish etc. prepared, preserved, n.e.s.	11	Fish etc. prepared, preserved, n.e.s.	12
Fish, dried, salted, smoked	9	Fish, dried, salted, smoked	3
Animal feed stuff	1	Animal feed stuff	1
Crustaceans, molluscs etc	1	Ferrous waste and scrap	1

Source: UN Comtrade

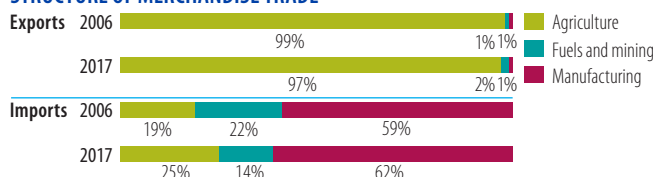
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	15	17
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	673	774
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.254	0.274
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.034	0.021

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	25	34
Number of import markets (max. 237)	58	91
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.105	0.245
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.112	0.087

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Singapore	24	United Arab Emirates	19
United Arab Emirates	21	Singapore	13
India	9	India	12
Malaysia	7	China	12
Sri Lanka	6	Malaysia	7

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	17	Petroleum products	13
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	4	Stone, sand and gravel	4
Wood, simply worked	3	Iron, steel bar, shapes, etc.	3
Furniture, cushions, etc.	3	Aircraft, associated equipment	3
Internal combustion piston engine	2	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	3

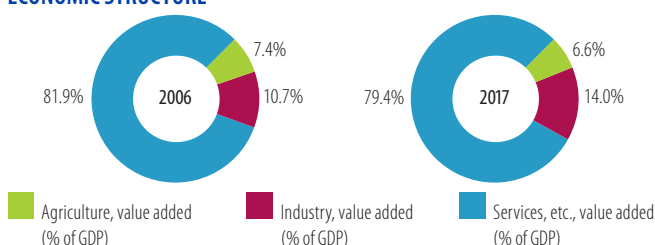
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.0	5.8
Female labour force participation rate (%)	41.1	41.8
ODA (% of gross national income)	2.2	1.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	71.0	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	5.7	3.5
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.64	0.7

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

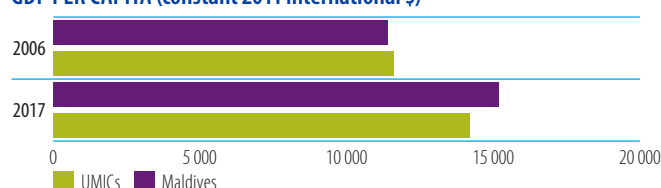
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Mali

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	112.2	258.5	265.6	137%
Remittances	328.9	836.5	1039.9	216%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.0	28.2	91.6	683676224%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	7.1	58.6	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	1590.1	1283.4	1426.5	-10%
of which Aid for Trade	237.3	268.8	296.7	25%

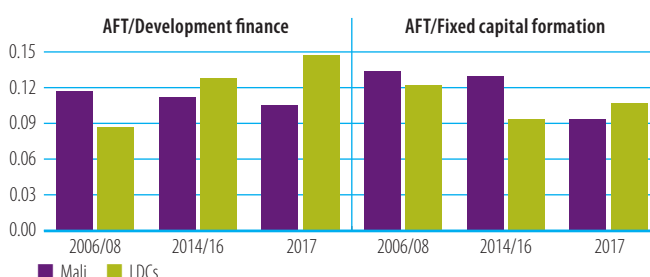
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Trade facilitation	2 Export diversification	3 Connecting to value chains
----------------------	--------------------------	------------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



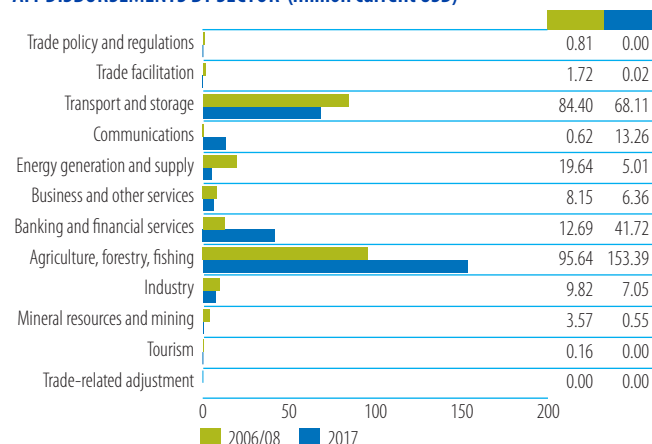
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	79.8	34	International Development Assoc.	75.4	25
EU Institutions	76.0	32	African Development Fund	48.8	16
France	15.8	7	France	38.2	13
African Development Fund	13.8	6	EU Institutions	30.5	10
Germany	11.3	5	Canada	25.6	9

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



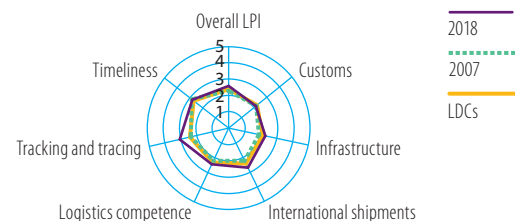
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	12.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	17.1	0.1
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	51.3	99.1
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.4	30.6
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.2
Internet users	0.7	12.7

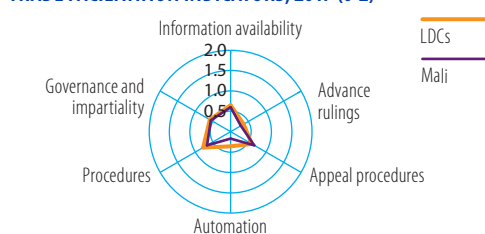
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



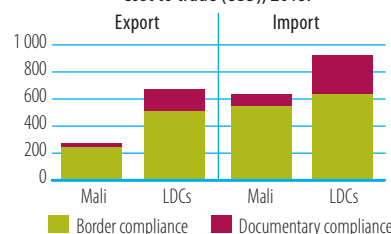
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



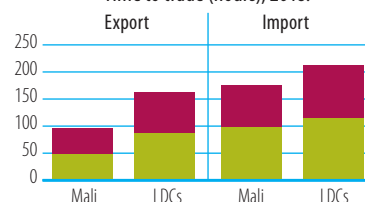
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

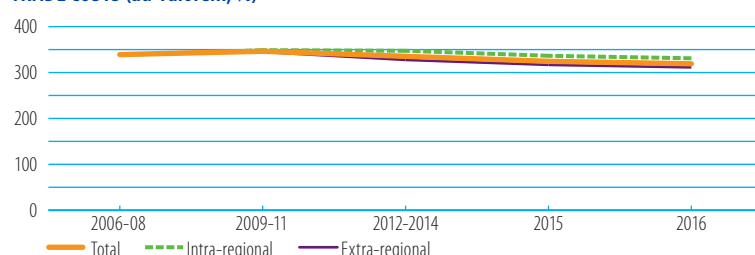


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



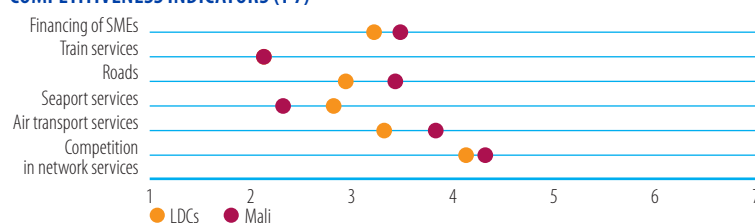
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (51), intra-regional (20), extra-regional (31)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

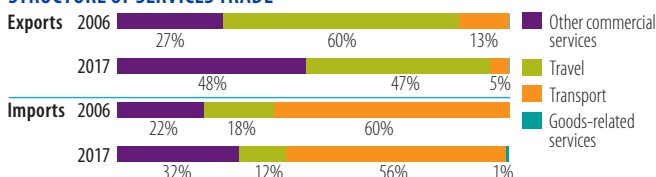
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	58	54
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	16	13
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	31	27
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	97	91
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	40	41

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	1.550	2.896	+87%	▲
	Commercial services	0.291	0.441	+51%	▲
Imports	Goods	1.473	3.600	+144%	▲
	Commercial services	0.674	1.323	+96%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
South Africa	71	South Africa	41
China	6	Switzerland	21
Senegal	3	Burkina Faso	6
Viet Nam	2	Bangladesh	6
Thailand	2	Cote d'Ivoire	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	74	Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	66
Cotton	17	Live animals	10
Live animals	3	Cotton	7
Other cereals, unmilled	1	Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	5
Petroleum products	1	Aircraft, associated equipment	3

Source: UN Comtrade

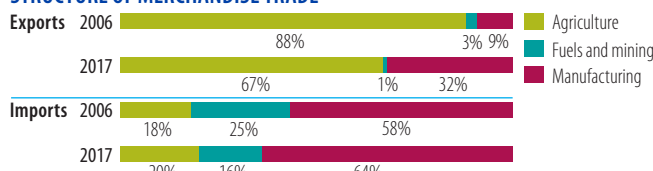
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	200	288
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	733	855
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.577	0.445
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.063	0.062

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	71	73
Number of import markets (max. 237)	100	128
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.516	0.217
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.064	0.083

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
France	15	Senegal	21
Senegal	12	China	15
Cote d'Ivoire	11	Cote d'Ivoire	10
Benin	9	France	8
China	6	Germany	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	23	Petroleum products	23
Lime, cement, construction materials	5	Medicaments	5
Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	5	Lime, cement, construction materials	5
Medicaments	3	Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	4
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	3	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2

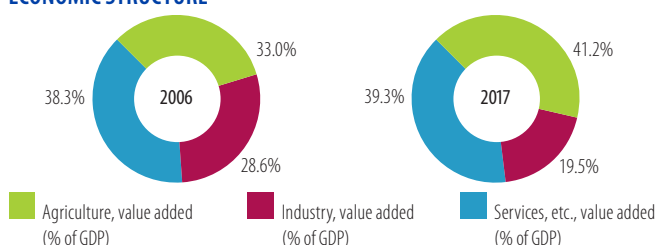
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	10.8	9.4
Female labour force participation rate (%)	60.6	61.4
ODA (% of gross national income)	13.1	9.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	12.4	11.4
Total debt service (% of total exports)	4.4	4.5
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.37	0.4

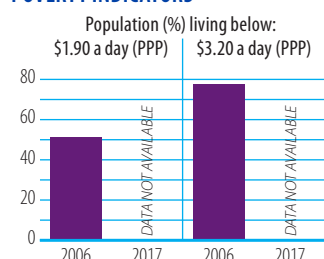
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



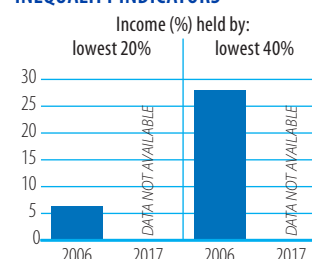
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

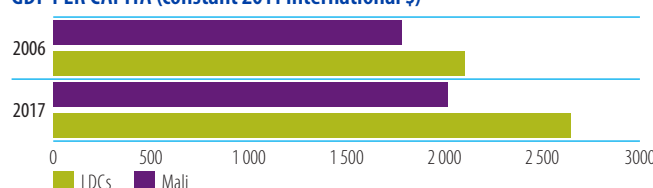


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Mauritania

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	212.2	424.8	329.6	55%
Remittances	...	...	77.2	-
Other official flows (OOF)	19.9	80.7	39.4	98%
of which trade-related OOF	10.3	16.2	13.9	35%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	655.2	357.7	386.2	-41%
of which Aid for Trade	79.9	112.8	125.3	57%

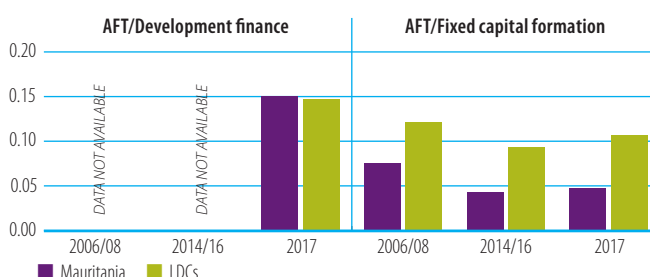
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	Regional integration	2	Transport infrastructure	3	Connecting to value chains
---	----------------------	---	--------------------------	---	----------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



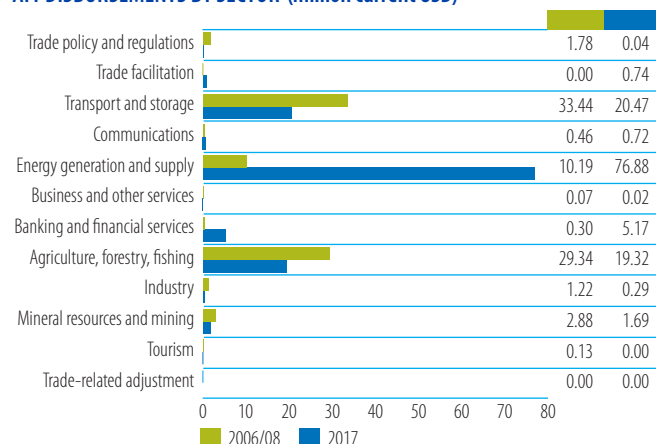
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
EU Institutions	32.2	40	Arab Fund (AFESD)	71.5	57
International Development Assoc.	18.8	24	Kuwait	13.3	11
Spain	6.8	8	International Development Assoc.	12.0	10
Arab Fund (AFESD)	6.4	8	OPEC Fund for International Devel.	8.7	7
African Development Fund	5.8	7	France	4.3	3

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



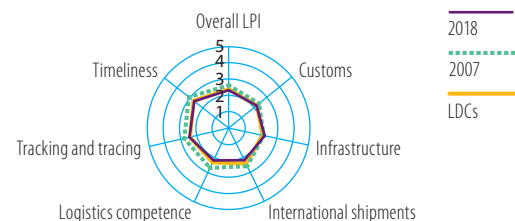
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (06-15)	10.7	12.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-14)	...	8.1
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	1.3	0.5
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	89.4	94.2
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.5	30.3
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.3
Internet users	1.0	20.8

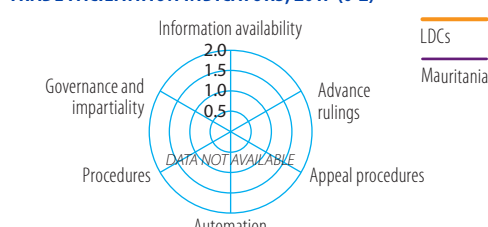
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



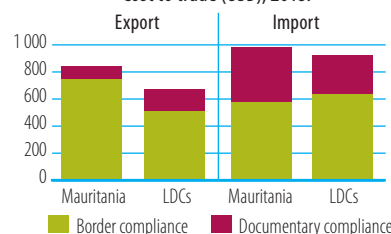
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



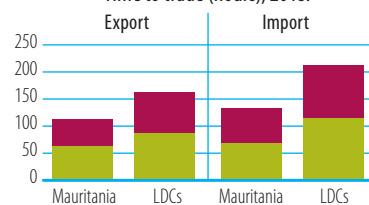
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

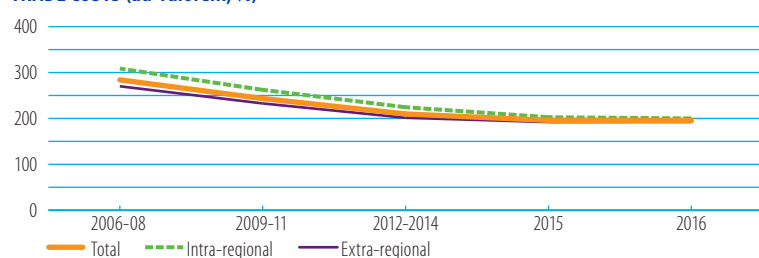


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



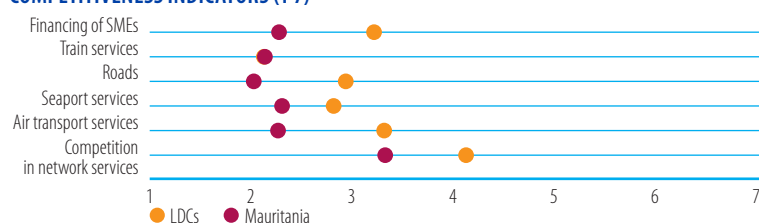
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (25), intra-regional (9), extra-regional (16)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

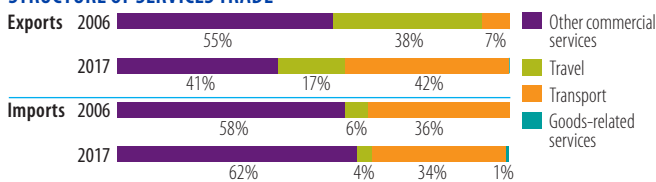
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	99	92
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	5	7
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	25	25
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exps., 2007-2017)	57	66
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	43	25

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	1.367	1.722	+26%	▲
	Commercial services	0.076	0.133	+74%	▲
Imports	Goods	1.167	2.094	+79%	▲
	Commercial services	0.387	0.698	+80%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2007	%	2017	%
Cote d'Ivoire	14	China	35
France	11	Switzerland	15
Germany	7	Spain	12
Italy	7	Japan	7
Belgium	5	Italy	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2007	%	2017	%
Iron ore, concentrates	41	Iron ore, concentrates	31
Petroleum oils, crude	25	Crustaceans, molluscs etc	20
Copper ores, concentrates	13	Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	16
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	12	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	14
Special transactions not classified	5	Copper ores, concentrates	10

Source: UN Comtrade

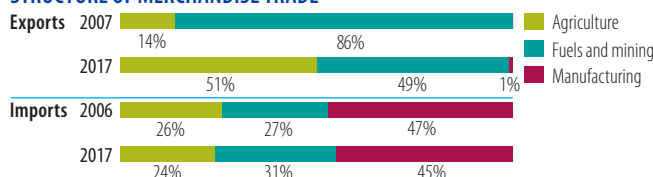
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	40
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	638
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.168
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.123

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	28	65
Number of import markets (max. 237)	78	111
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.107	0.163
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.070	0.061

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
France	15	Korea, Republic of	18
Brazil	6	United Arab Emirates	9
China	6	Norway	8
United States	6	Belgium	7
Belgium	5	Netherlands	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	25	Ship, boat, floating structures	35
Sugars, molasses, honey	6	Petroleum products	17
Civil engineering equipment	6	Civil engineering equipment	3
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	3
Wheat, meslin, unmilled	4	Other machinery, parts, specialized industries	2

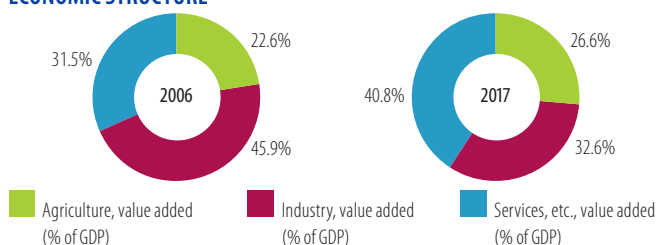
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	10.6	10.3
Female labour force participation rate (%)	28.6	29.1
ODA (% of gross national income)	7.3	5.7
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	5.9	13.2
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.48	0.5

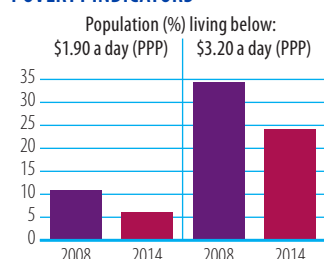
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



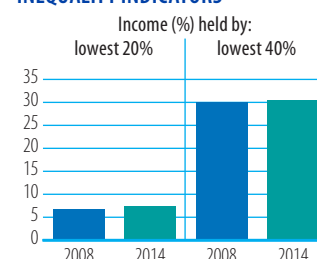
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

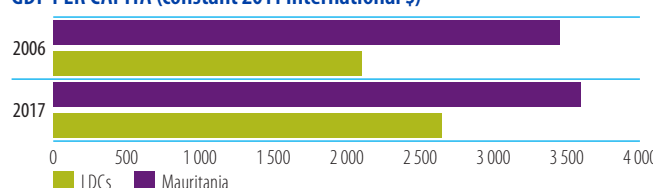


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Mauritius

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	275.8	325.4	292.7	6%
Remittances	0.7	248.2	250.2	36236%
Other official flows (OOF)	44.6	108.7	55.8	25%
of which trade-related OOF	9.1	57.9	55.8	516%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	103.2	107.3	55.3	-46%
of which Aid for Trade	6.6	59.7	26.0	291%

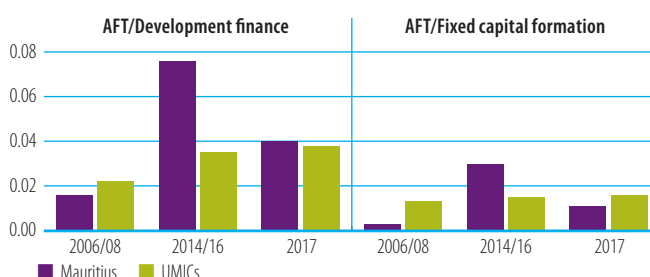
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Export diversification	2 Regional integration	3 Services development
--------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



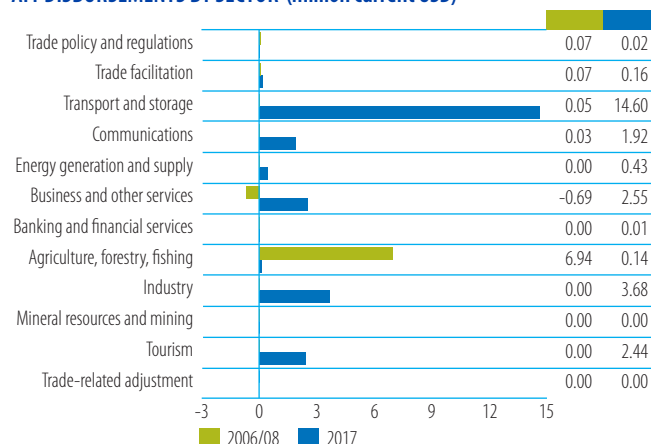
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
EU Institutions	6.5	98	France	20.8	80
Greece	0.3	4	EU Institutions	3.1	12
Japan	0.2	4	Japan	2.0	8
Germany	0.1	1	Canada	0.1	0
UNDP	0.1	1	Australia	0.0	0

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



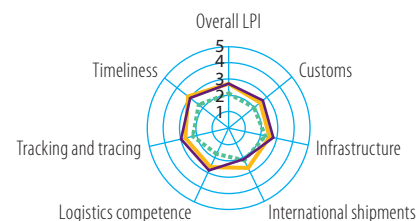
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	3.5	0.7
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (05-16)	2	1.0
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	1.6	0.2
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	95.3	99.5
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	14.2	59.0
Fixed broadband subscriptions	2.3	19.4
Internet users	16.7	55.6

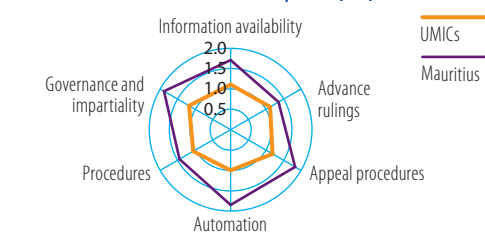
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



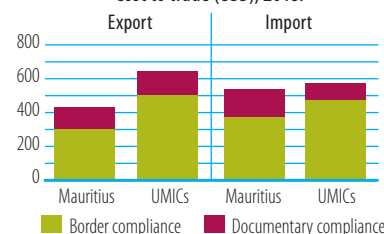
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



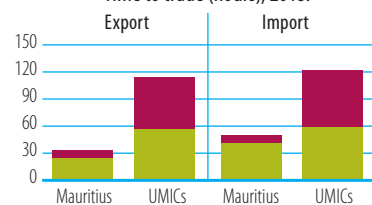
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

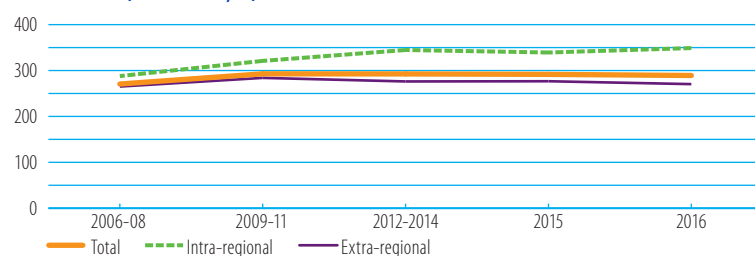


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



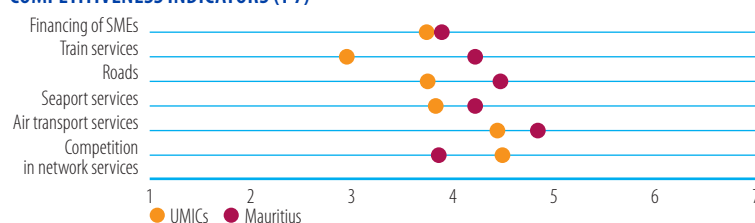
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (71), intra-regional (17), extra-regional (54)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

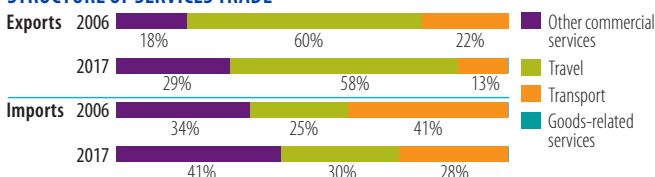
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	124	95
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	42	56
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	28	31
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	29	24
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	35	34

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	2.329	2.361	+1%	▲
	Commercial services	1.663	3.017	+81%	▲
Imports	Goods	3.409	4.995	+47%	▲
	Commercial services	1.312	2.200	+68%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United Kingdom	30	France	16
France	14	United Kingdom	12
United Arab Emirates	11	United States	11
United States	8	South Africa	9
Madagascar	4	Italy	7

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	21	Fish etc. prepared, preserved, n.e.s.	14
Sugars, molasses, honey	15	Sugars, molasses, honey	12
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	11	Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	12
Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	7	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	10
Special transactions not classified	7	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	6

Source: UN Comtrade

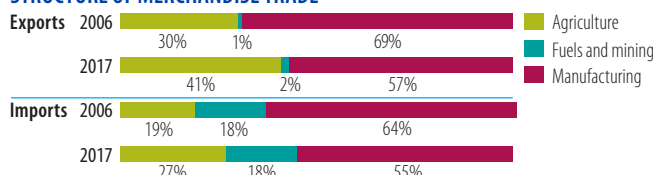
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	594	581
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	991	996
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.078	0.052
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.036	0.026

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	126	115
Number of import markets (max. 237)	130	145
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.154	0.070
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.059	0.072

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
France	14	China	16
India	14	India	16
China	9	South Africa	9
South Africa	7	France	8
Germany	4	Japan	3

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	15	Petroleum products	13
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	9	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	6
Aircraft, associated equipment	6	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	5
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	5	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2
Textile yarn	4	Medicaments	2

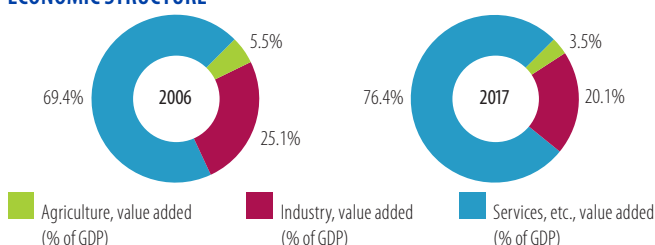
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

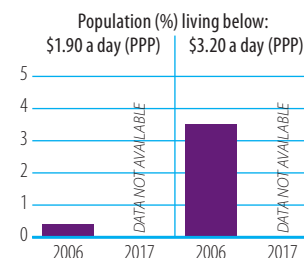
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	9.0	6.8
Female labour force participation rate (%)	41.5	45.0
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.3	0.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	20.1	1.4
Total debt service (% of total exports)	31.9	19.8
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.72	0.8

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

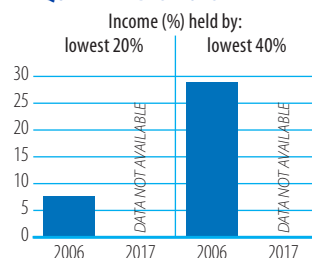


POVERTY INDICATORS

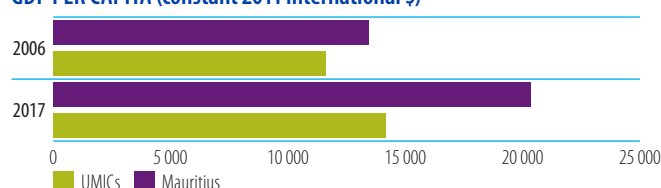


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Mexico

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	27662.1	31094.9	29695.0	7%
Remittances	26488.1	26575.4	32270.5	22%
Other official flows (OOF)	1517.8	2216.1	2433.0	60%
of which trade-related OOF	549.2	868.0	982.6	79%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	283.9	777.5	930.0	228%
of which Aid for Trade	26.0	288.0	375.2	1345%

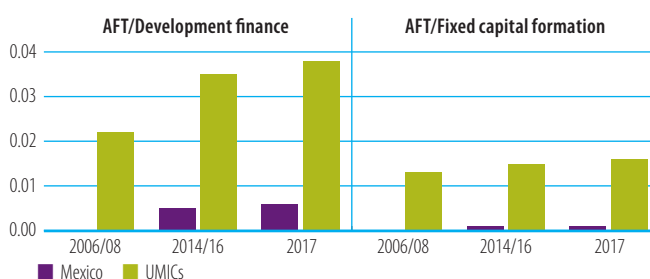
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Export diversification	2 Connecting to value chains	3 International competitiveness
--------------------------	------------------------------	---------------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



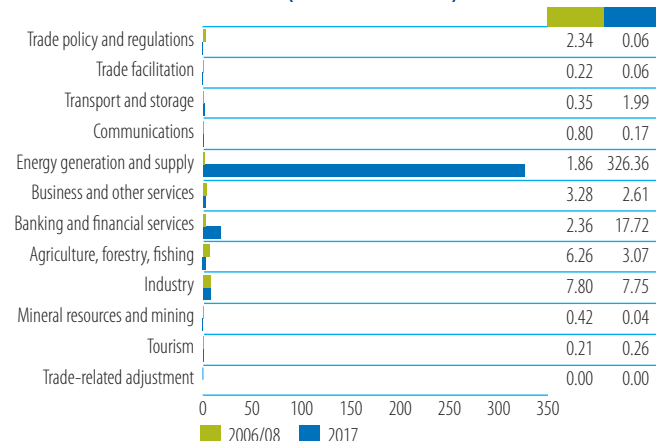
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
EU Institutions	5.7	22	Germany	133.7	36
United States	5.4	21	France	113.3	30
Japan	4.5	17	EU Institutions	95.9	26
France	2.9	11	Inter-American Development Bank	5.7	2
Germany	2.4	9	Japan	4.3	1

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



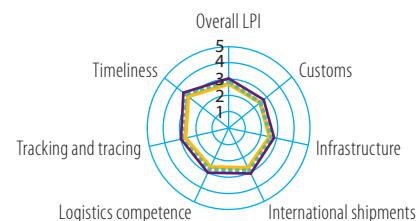
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	14.0	6.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (05-16)	12	4.4
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.2	0.2
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	98.6	98.4
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	4.1	62.8
Fixed broadband subscriptions	2.7	13.3
Internet users	19.5	63.9

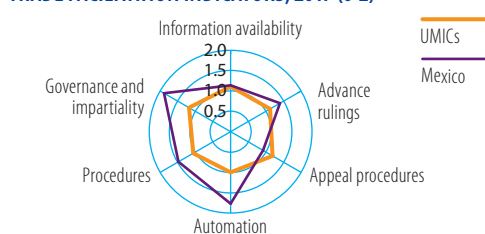
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

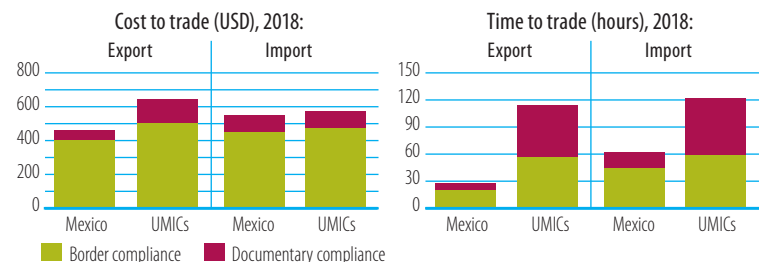


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

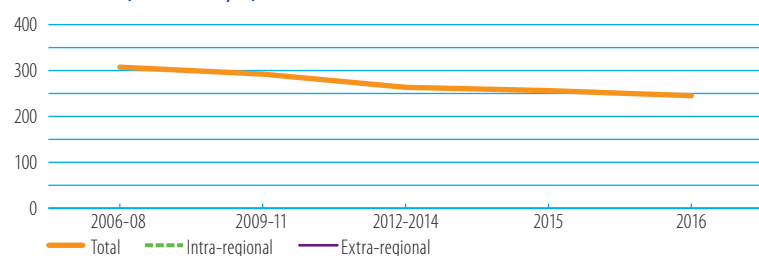


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

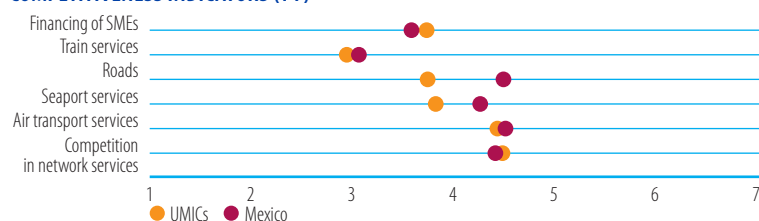
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (101), intra-regional (0), extra-regional (101)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

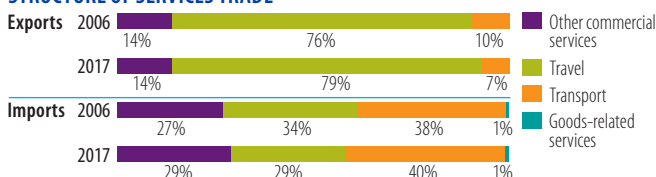
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	56	78
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	6	6
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	8	8
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	37	38
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	61	58

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	250.319	409.775	+64%	▲
	Commercial services	15.918	27.012	+70%	▲
Imports	Goods	256.631	420.765	+64%	▲
	Commercial services	23.616	36.775	+56%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat. Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	85	United States	80
Canada	2	Canada	3
Spain	1	Germany	2
Germany	1	China	2
Colombia	1	Spain	1

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum oils, crude	14	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	10
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	7	Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	7
Television receivers etc.	7	Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	6
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	5	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	6
Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	5	Automatic data processing equipment	6

Source: UN Comtrade

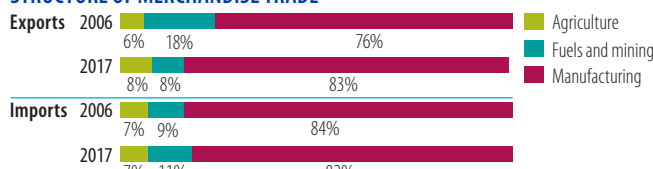
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	1120	1137
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1222	1192
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.037	0.030
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.011	0.014

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	182	195
Number of import markets (max. 237)	200	211
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.723	0.641
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.287	0.259

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	51	United States	46
China	10	China	18
Japan	6	Japan	4
Korea, Republic of	4	Germany	4
Germany	4	Korea, Republic of	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	6	Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	6
Transistors, valves, etc.	5	Petroleum products	6
Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	5	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	5
Electric switch relay circuit	4	Transistors, valves, etc.	5
Petroleum products	4	Special transactions not classified	4

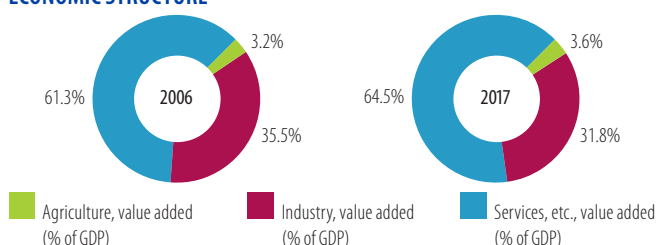
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.6	3.4
Female labour force participation rate (%)	42.5	43.7
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.0	0.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2008-2016)	3.1	1.9
Total debt service (% of total exports)	19.9	14.0
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.74	0.8

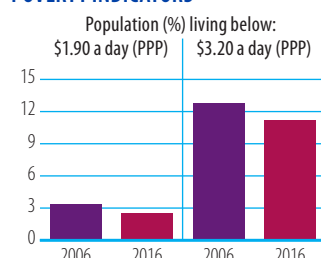
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



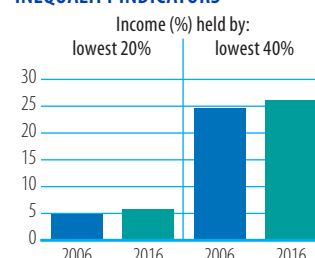
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

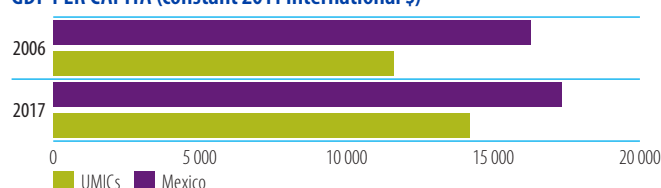


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Mongolia

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	487.6	-1241.7	1494.4	206%
Remittances	185.9	258.6	273.4	47%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.0	387.8	328.3	4710048%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	257.8	222.9	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	201.7	347.3	840.8	317%
of which Aid for Trade	65.5	183.8	276.4	322%

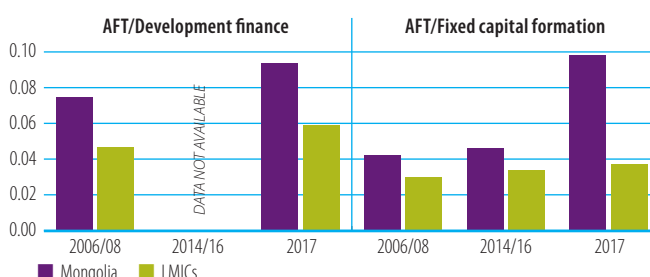
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Export diversification	2 Industrialization	3 Cross-border infrastructure
--------------------------	---------------------	-------------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



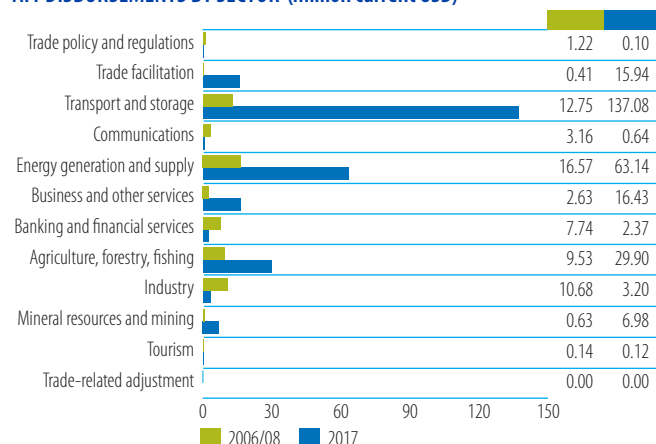
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	25.0	38	Japan	178.3	65
Germany	10.9	17	International Development Assoc.	44.9	16
International Development Assoc.	10.4	16	Asian Development Bank	18.9	7
Korea	6.1	9	EU Institutions	8.3	3
United States	5.2	8	Korea	6.1	2

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



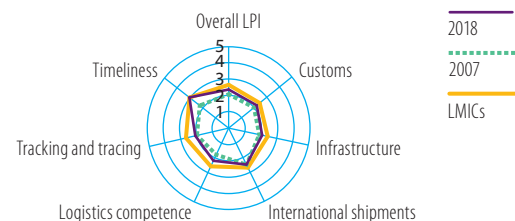
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	4.5	5.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (05-16)	4	5.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	4.0	1.8
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	71.1	69.5
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	7.4	80.8
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	9.3
Internet users (07-17)	9.0	23.7

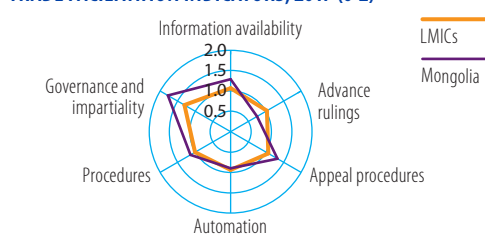
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

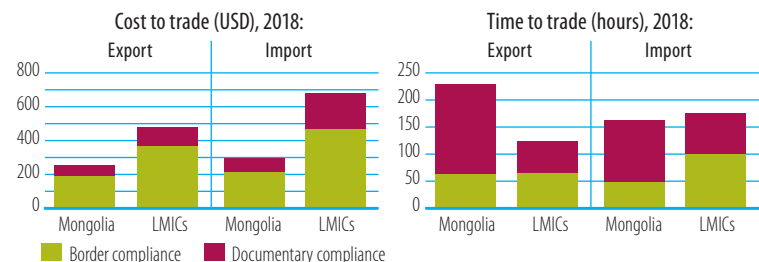


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

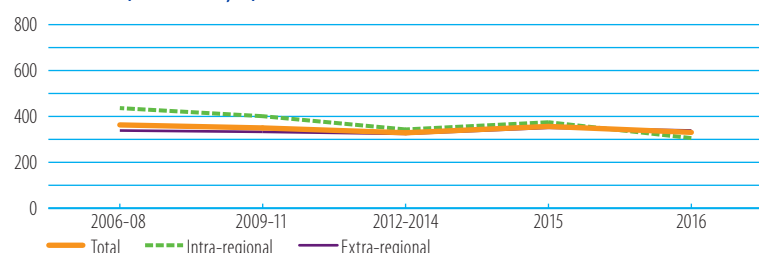


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

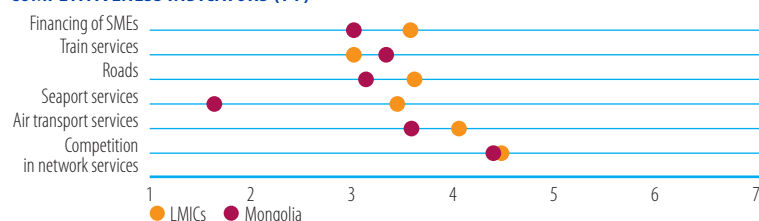
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (44), intra-regional (11), extra-regional (33)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

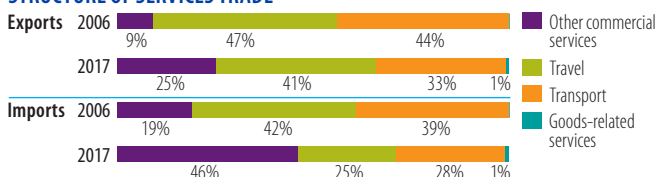
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	113	116
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	24	14
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	23	33
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	88	55
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	34	31

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	1.544	5.834	+278%	▲
	Commercial services	0.483	0.964	+100%	▲
Imports	Goods	1.408	4.345	+209%	▲
	Commercial services	0.410	2.154	+426%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
China	68	China	85
Canada	11	United Kingdom	11
United States	8	Russian Federation	1
Russian Federation	3	Italy	1
Italy	3	Other Asia, nes	0

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Copper ores, concentrates	41	Coal, not agglomerated	36
Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	18	Copper ores, concentrates	26
Wool, other animal hair	10	Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	10
Ore, concentrate base metals	9	Petroleum oils, crude	6
Coal, not agglomerated	3	Iron ore, concentrates	5

Source: UN Comtrade

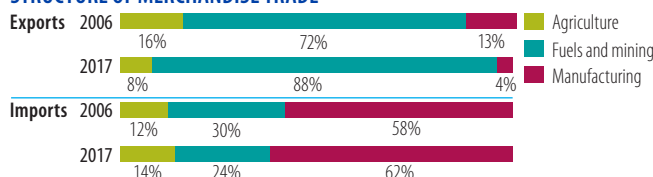
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	242	279
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	770	875
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.209	0.216
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.088	0.043

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	55	59
Number of import markets (max. 237)	72	105
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.471	0.735
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.211	0.191

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Russian Federation	37	China	33
China	27	Russian Federation	28
Japan	7	Japan	8
Korea, Republic of	6	United States	5
Kazakhstan	3	Korea, Republic of	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	28	Petroleum products	18
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	5	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	6
Printed matter	4	Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	5
Civil engineering equipment	3	Civil engineering equipment	3
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2	Electric current	3

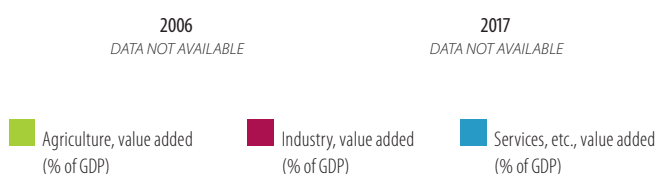
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	7.0	6.4
Female labour force participation rate (%)	53.6	53.3
ODA (% of gross national income)	5.4	7.7
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2006-2016)	5.6	12.1
Total debt service (% of total exports)	2.5	56.2
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.66	0.7

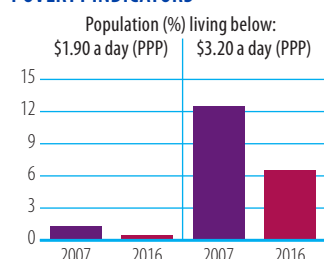
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



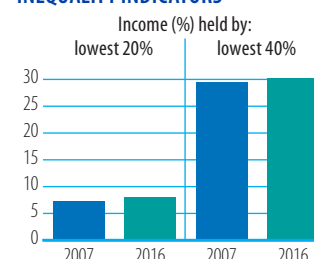
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

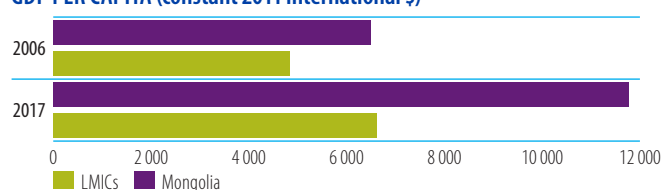


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Myanmar

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	443.3	2253.1	4341.0	879%
Remittances	83.6	2071.7	2565.4	2967%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.9	395.2	220.3	24957%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	48.9	199.5	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	286.3	1653.0	1589.8	455%
of which Aid for Trade	16.1	321.7	529.0	3190%

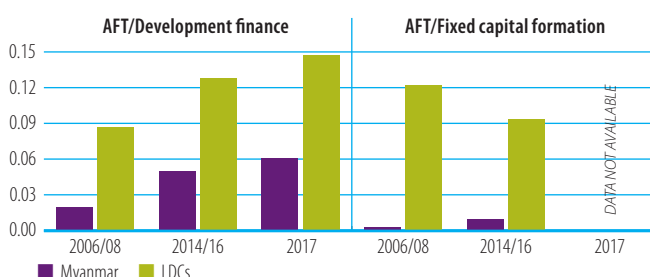
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Trade finance access	2 Trade facilitation	3 Trade policy
------------------------	----------------------	----------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



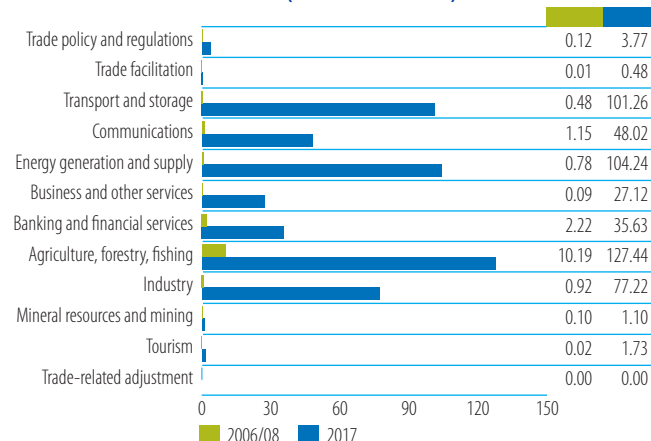
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	8.0	49	Japan	236.7	45
Korea	1.8	11	International Development Assoc.	78.8	15
UNDP	1.5	10	Korea	53.9	10
Australia	1.4	9	United Kingdom	47.3	9
Italy	1.2	8	Asian Development Bank	23.4	4

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



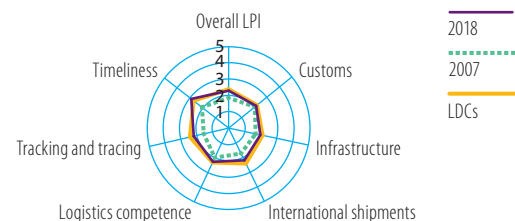
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	5.6	6.5
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-15)	...	4.9
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	4.1	0.6
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	16.7	97.2
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	89.9
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.2
Internet users	0.2	30.7

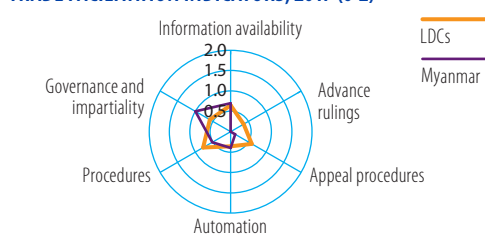
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



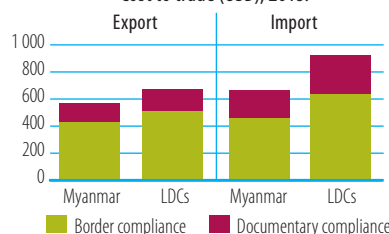
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



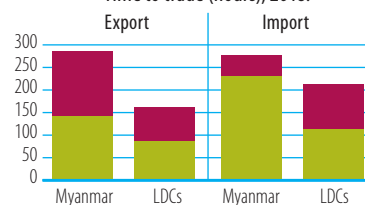
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:



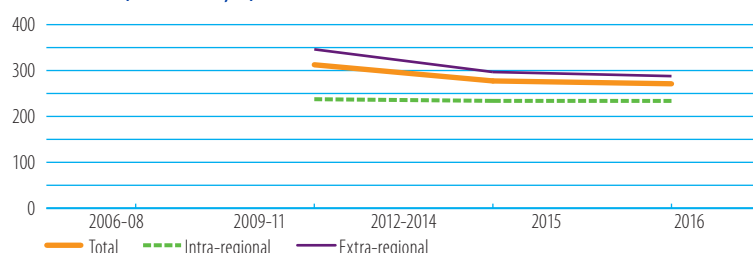
Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



Source: WB, Doing Business

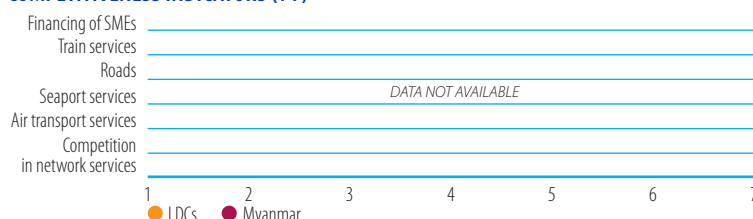
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (0), intra-regional (0), extra-regional (0)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

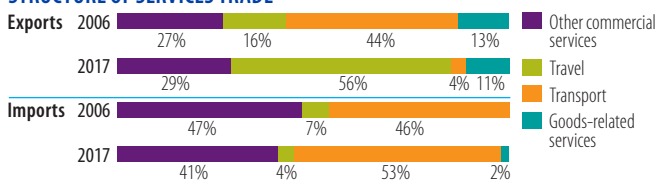
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	49	49
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	6	29
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	21	15
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s)	...	27
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s)	...	40

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	4.222	9.832	+133%	▲
	Commercial services	0.291	4.066	+1299%	▲
Imports	Goods	2.070	15.784	+663%	▲
	Commercial services	0.541	2.870	+430%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
		China	39
		Thailand	19
...		Japan	7
		Singapore	5
		India	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
		Natural gas	24
		Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	8
...		Rice	7
		Veg.	7
		Sugars, molasses, honey	6

Source: UN Comtrade

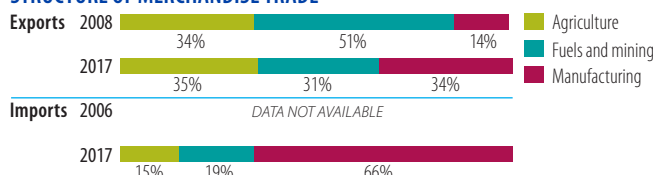
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	512
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	1054
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.076
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.039

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	125
Number of import markets (max. 237)	...	157
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.196
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.148

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
		China	32
		Singapore	15
...		Thailand	11
		Japan	5
		Malaysia	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
		Petroleum products	18
		Sugars, molasses, honey	4
...		Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	4
		Fabrics, man-made fibres	4
		Animal, veg. fats, oils, n.e.s.	3

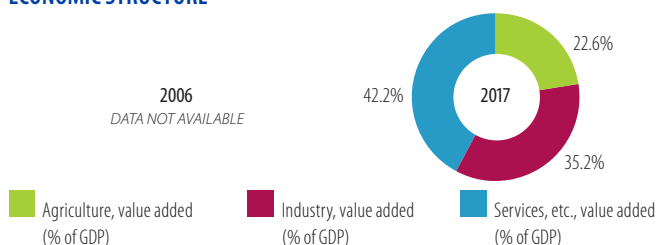
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	1.0	1.6
Female labour force participation rate (%)	55.7	47.9
ODA (% of gross national income)	1.0	2.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2005-2017)	3.9	9.0
Total debt service (% of total exports)	1.2	5.2
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.49	0.6

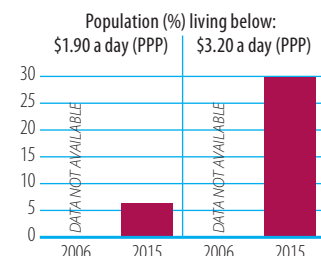
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



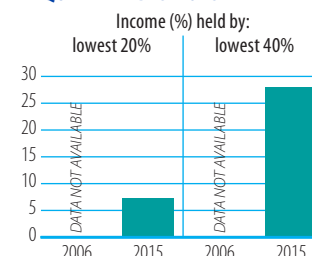
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

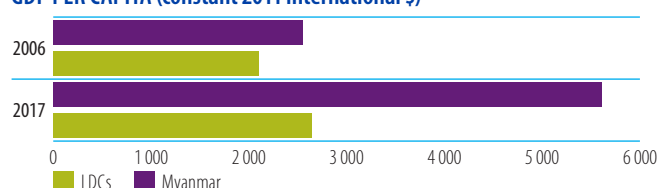


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Nepal

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	0.1	62.6	198.0	234832%
Remittances	1971.4	6410.2	6928.1	251%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.4	0.2	0.1	-70%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	593.2	1214.4	1436.6	142%
of which Aid for Trade	127.7	334.8	488.6	283%

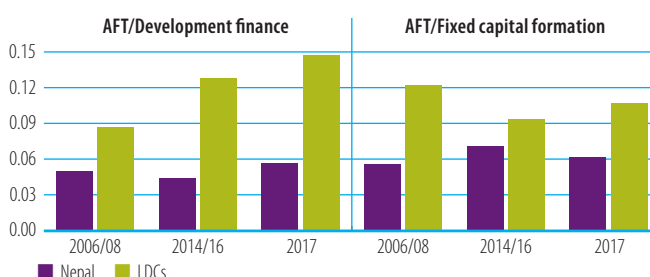
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	Transport infrastructure	2	Connecting to value chains	3	International competitiveness
---	--------------------------	---	----------------------------	---	-------------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



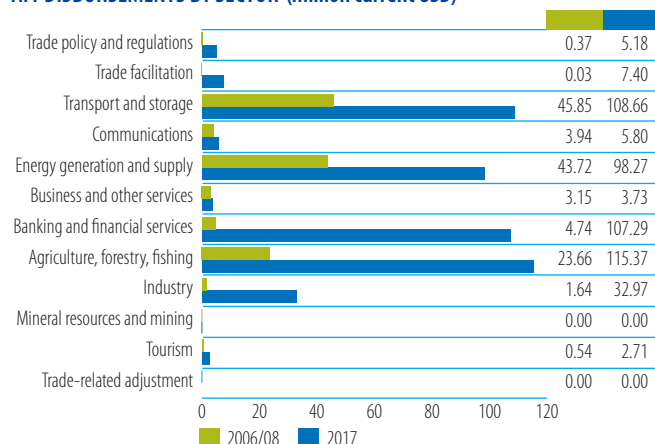
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	33.5	26	International Development Assoc.	195.1	40
United Kingdom	24.6	19	Asian Development Bank	128.5	26
Germany	21.4	17	United States	41.2	8
Japan	16.4	13	United Kingdom	31.7	6
Norway	10.4	8	Denmark	13.2	3

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



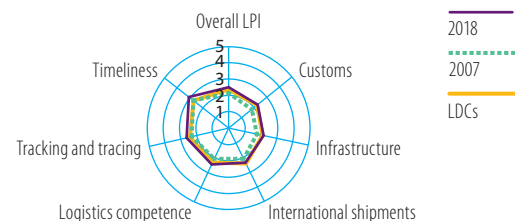
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (05-16)	13.9	12.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	13.7
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	11.8	0.3
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	37.8	97.5
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.1	52.4
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	1.7
Internet users	1.1	21.4

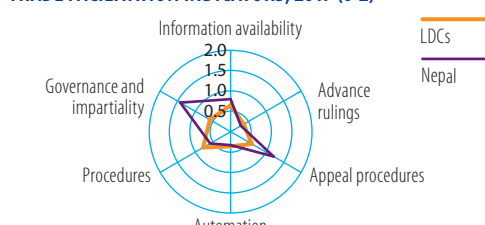
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



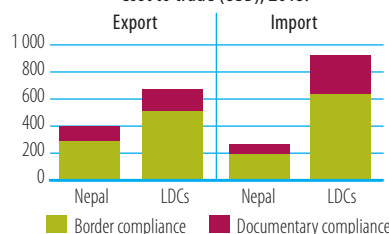
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



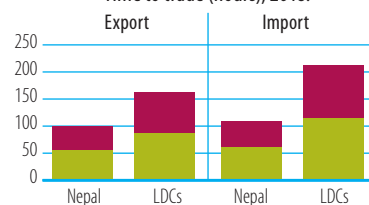
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:



Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



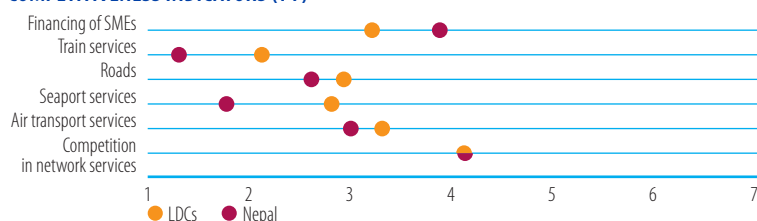
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (54), intra-regional (17), extra-regional (37)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

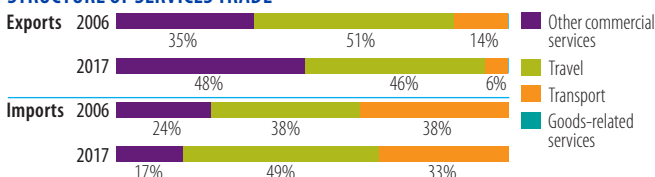
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	45	56
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	23	62
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	17	14
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s)	...	49
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s)	...	50

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.849	0.840		-1% ▼
	Commercial services	0.252	1.383	+449% ▲	
Imports	Goods	2.441	10.000	+310% ▲	
	Commercial services	0.488	1.591	+226% ▲	

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
		India	57
		United States	11
...		Turkey	6
		Germany	4
		United Kingdom	3

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
		Textile yarn	11
		Floor coverings, etc.	9
...		Spices	7
		Fruit, veg. juices	6
		Fabrics, man-made fibres	4

Source: UN Comtrade

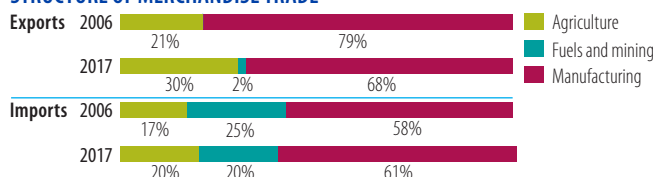
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	302
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	1040
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.035
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.021

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	85
Number of import markets (max. 237)	...	120
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.336
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.456

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
		India	65
		China	13
...		United Arab Emirates	2
		France	2
		Argentina	1

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
		Petroleum products	11
		Ingots etc. iron or steel	5
...		Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	3
		Lime, cement, construction materials	3
		Civil engineering equipment	3

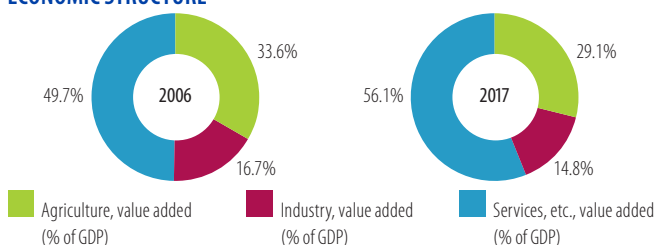
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	1.6	1.3
Female labour force participation rate (%)	79.6	81.7
ODA (% of gross national income)	5.0	5.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	25.4	17.8
Total debt service (% of total exports)	10.2	8.5
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.49	0.6

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

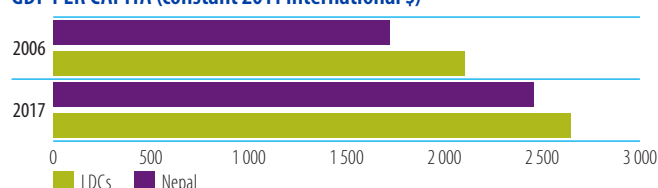
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Niger

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	173.3	550.7	334.3	93%
Remittances	83.7	188.9	197.8	136%
Other official flows (OOF)	2.6	16.5	18.5	604%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	9.7	7.7	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	999.8	948.3	1257.9	26%
of which Aid for Trade	92.0	155.6	283.2	208%

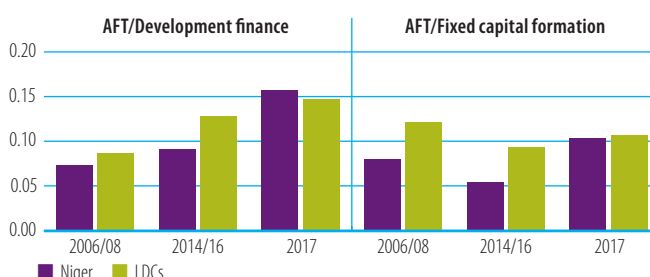
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Trade finance access	2 Trade facilitation	3 Export diversification
------------------------	----------------------	--------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



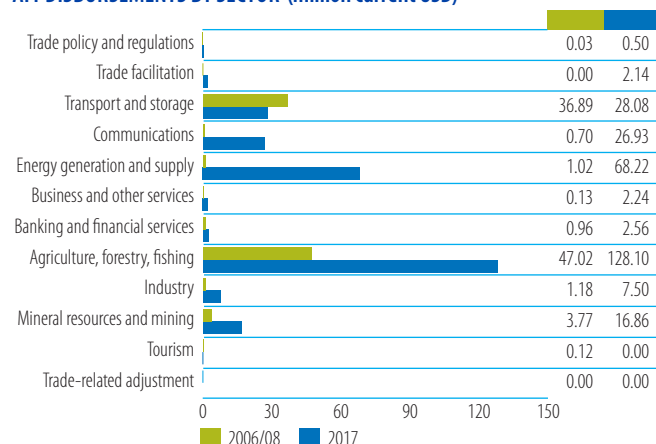
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
EU Institutions	48.8	53	International Development Assoc.	135.9	48
International Development Assoc.	17.5	19	EU Institutions	67.8	24
African Development Fund	6.6	7	France	14.7	5
France	5.0	5	OPEC Fund for International Devel.	11.0	4
Japan	3.3	4	United States	10.4	4

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



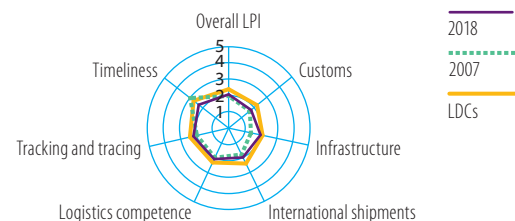
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	12.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	10.9
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.0	0.0
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	99.6	100.0
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	4.0
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.0
Internet users	0.3	10.2

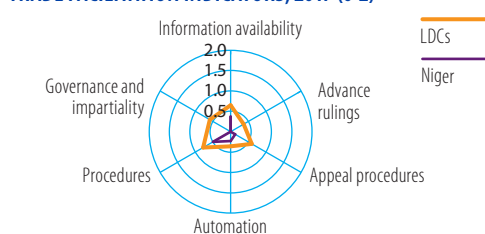
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



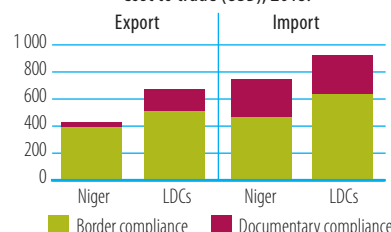
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



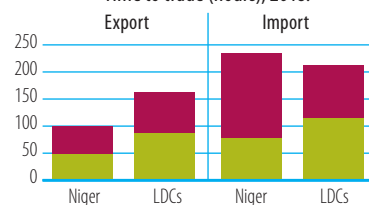
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

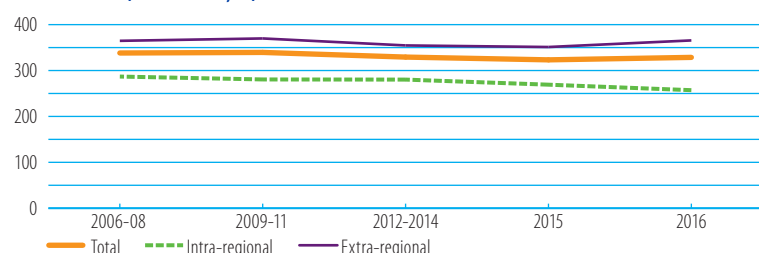


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



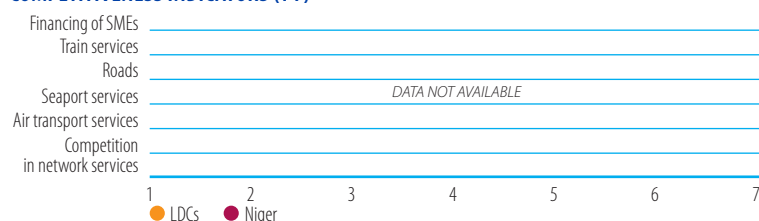
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (44), intra-regional (15), extra-regional (29)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

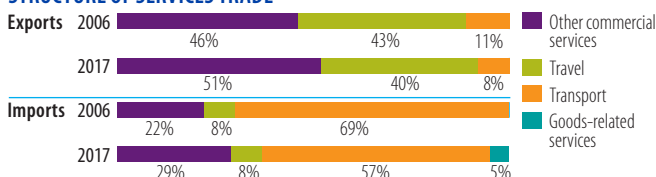
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	46	53
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	14	14
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	30	33
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s, 2006-2016)	69	69
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s, 2006-2016)	39	50

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.508	1.206	+137% ▲	
	Commercial services	0.084	0.204	+144% ▲	
Imports	Goods	0.748	1.952	+161% ▲	
	Commercial services	0.327	0.971	+197% ▲	

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat. Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
France	24	France	31
Nigeria	10	Thailand	12
Japan	9	Malaysia	11
Switzerland	8	Nigeria	9
Ghana	3	Mali	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
Uranium, thorium ores, etc.	32	Uranium, thorium ores, etc.	32
Live animals	16	Petroleum products	16
Veg.	11	Rice	14
Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	8	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	14
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	6	Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	4

Source: UN Comtrade

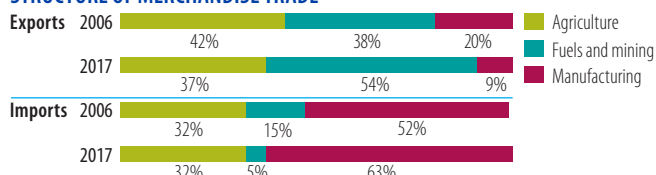
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig., 2006-2016)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	198	193
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	603	656
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.136	0.171
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.031	0.054

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	54	68
Number of import markets (max. 237)	99	109
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.170	0.132
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.061	0.118

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
France	15	France	28
China	12	China	16
United States	10	United States	8
Cote d'Ivoire	6	Nigeria	6
Nigeria	6	Thailand	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
Petroleum products	12	Aircraft, associated equipment	20
Rice	7	Rice	8
Lime, cement, construction materials	4	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	4
Worn clothing, textile articles	4	Lime, cement, construction materials	4
Civil engineering equipment	4	Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	4

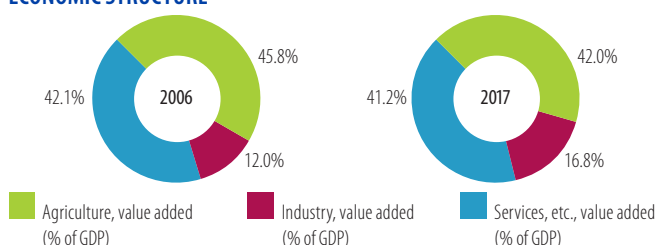
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	2.2	0.3
Female labour force participation rate (%)	68.1	67.4
ODA (% of gross national income)	14.9	15.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	26.6	15.6
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.29	0.4

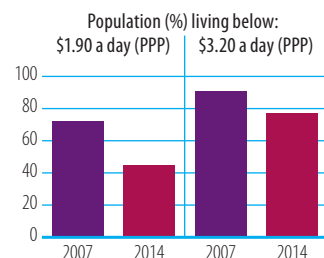
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



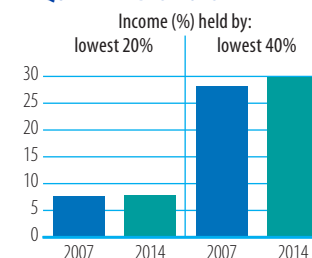
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

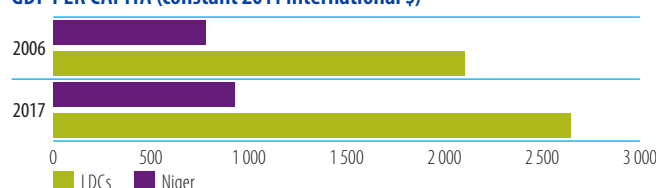


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Nigeria

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	6411.1	4068.9	3503.0	-45%
Remittances	18050.0	20547.7	22000.7	22%
Other official flows (OOF)	163.3	529.6	1449.1	787%
of which trade-related OOF	28.1	515.4	692.5	2361%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	5283.6	2597.8	3471.6	-34%
of which Aid for Trade	244.6	535.5	695.4	184%

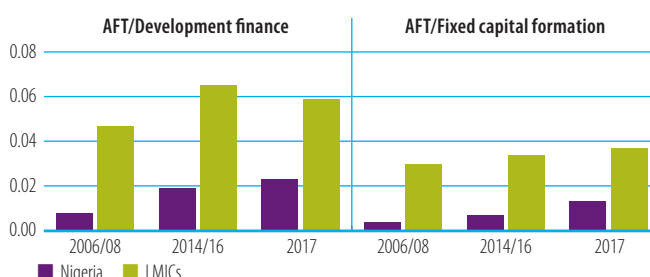
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 E-commerce	2 Transport infrastructure	3 Services development
---------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



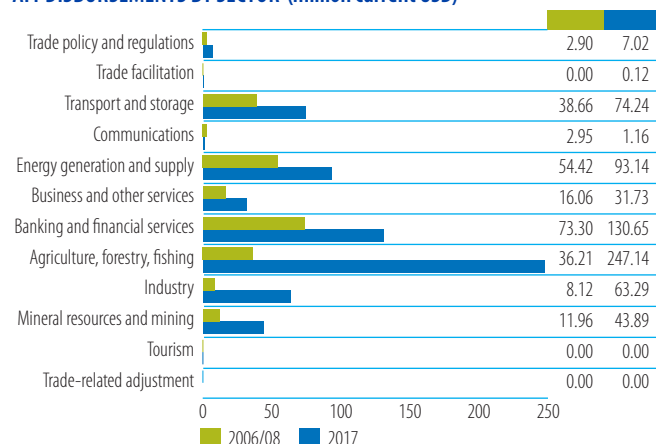
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	126.0	52	International Development Assoc.	375.7	54
United Kingdom	81.6	33	Germany	127.9	18
United States	8.4	3	France	43.5	6
Japan	7.5	3	United Kingdom	42.8	6
African Development Fund	6.0	2	EU Institutions	38.8	6

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



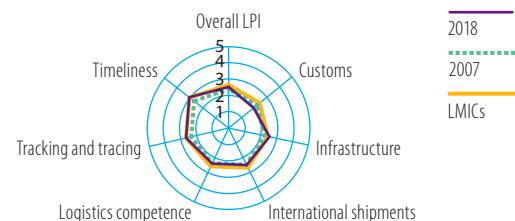
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (06-16)	12.0	12.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	8.8
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.0	0.3
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	97.5	94.8
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.6	19.9
Fixed broadband subscriptions (07-17)	0.0	0.1
Internet users	5.5	27.7

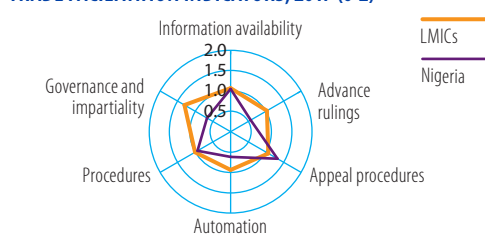
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

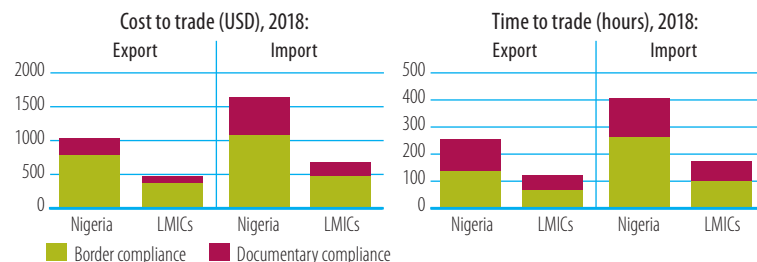


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

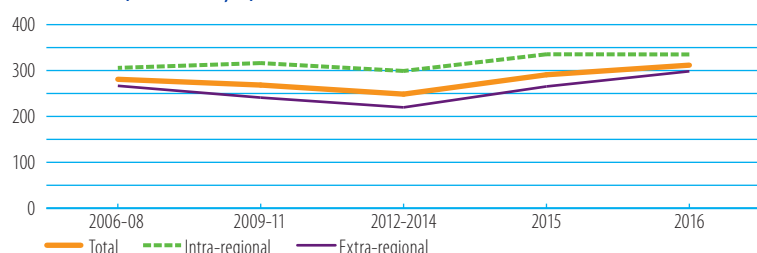


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



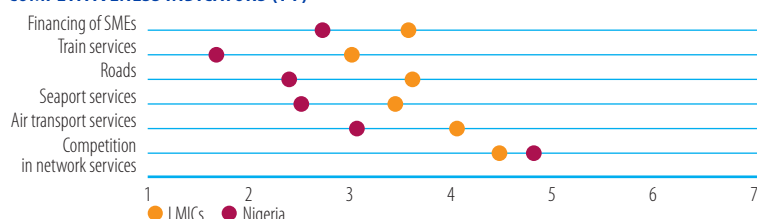
Source: WB, Doing Business

TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database
Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (55), intra-regional (20), extra-regional (35)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

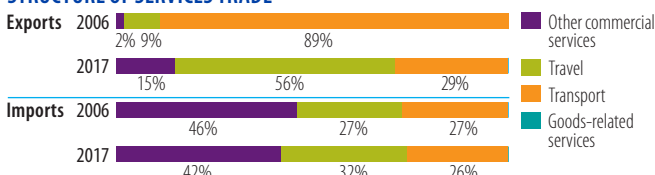
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	39	27
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	3	9
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	36	36
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	1	3
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	53	44

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	56.934	45.742		-20% ▼
	Commercial services	2.057	4.541	+121% ▲	
Imports	Goods	21.988	32.616	+48% ▲	
	Commercial services	12.115	17.973	+48% ▲	

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	45	India	18
India	9	United States	13
Spain	8	Spain	10
France	6	Netherlands	8
Brazil	4	France	8

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum oils, crude	93	Petroleum oils, crude	81
Petroleum products	5	Natural gas	12
Ship, boat, floating structures	1	Petroleum gases, n.e.s.	1
Crude veg. materials, n.e.s.	0	Liquefied propane, butane	1
Leather	0	Ship, boat, floating structures	1

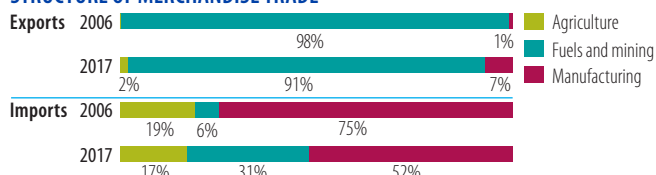
Source: UN Comtrade

PRODUCT DIVERSIFICATION (BASED ON HS02, 4-DIG.)

<i>Number of exported products (max. 1,245)</i>	154	222
<i>Number of imported products (max. 1,245)</i>	964	1094
<i>HH export product concentration (0 to 1)</i>	0.862	0.675
<i>HH import product concentration (0 to 1)</i>	0.014	0.080
<i>Market diversification</i>		
<i>Number of export markets (max. 237)</i>	67	110
<i>Number of import markets (max. 237)</i>	194	156
<i>HH export market concentration (0 to 1)</i>	0.218	0.072
<i>HH import market concentration (0 to 1)</i>	0.071	0.072
<i>HH import market concentration (0 to 1)</i>	0.067	0.053

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	16	China	19
China	14	Belgium	13
United Kingdom	12	Netherlands	9
Germany	6	United States	8
Belgium	5	India	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Wheat, meslin, unmilled	6	Petroleum products	27
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	5	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	4
Arms and ammunition	4	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	2
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	2
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	3	Stone, sand and gravel	2

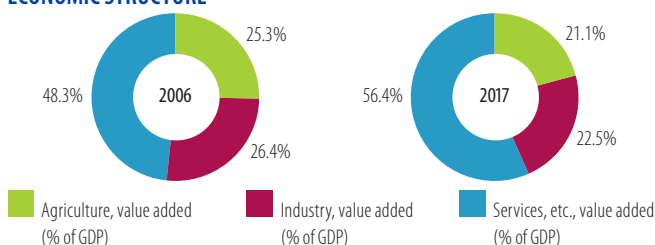
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.7	6.0
Female labour force participation rate (%)	48.0	50.5
ODA (% of gross national income)	8.1	0.9
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	11.0	6.8
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.48	0.5

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

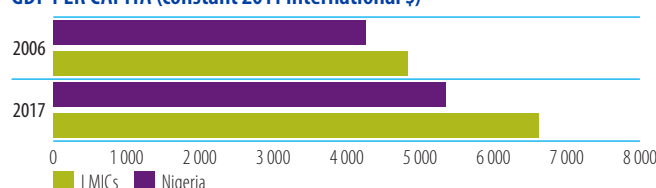
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	5100.3	1989.3	2806.0	-45%
Remittances	6052.7	18786.0	19689.0	225%
Other official flows (OOF)	163.7	870.2	1420.5	768%
of which trade-related OOF	138.2	562.9	1158.7	738%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	1908.2	4108.1	3368.1	77%
of which Aid for Trade	338.9	1559.9	928.3	174%

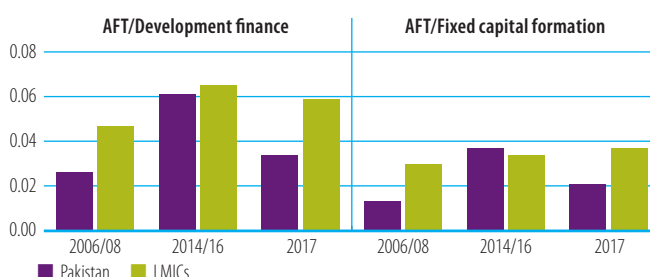
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Network infrastructure	2 Transport infrastructure	3 Export diversification
--------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



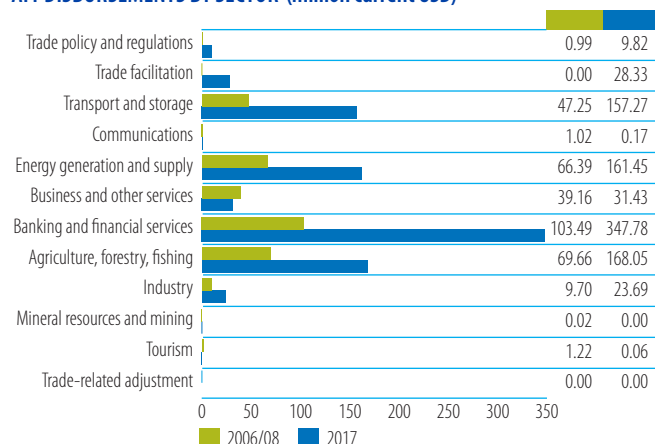
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	190.0	56	International Development Assoc.	435.0	47
United States	47.1	14	United Kingdom	153.3	17
Japan	37.3	11	United States	115.5	12
Germany	29.6	9	Japan	75.8	8
United Kingdom	12.5	4	Asian Development Bank	67.0	7

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



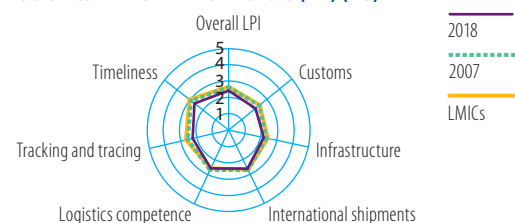
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (06-16)	14.3	12.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (05-16)	13	11.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	7.6	5.0
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	19.0	60.6
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.1	24.7
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.9
Internet users	6.5	15.5

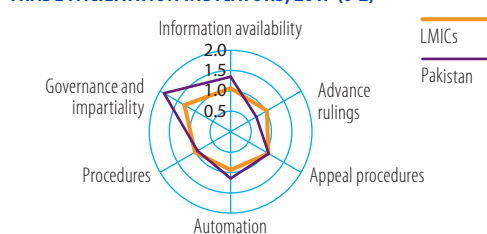
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

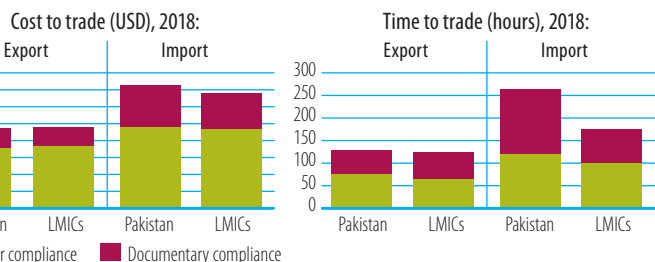


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

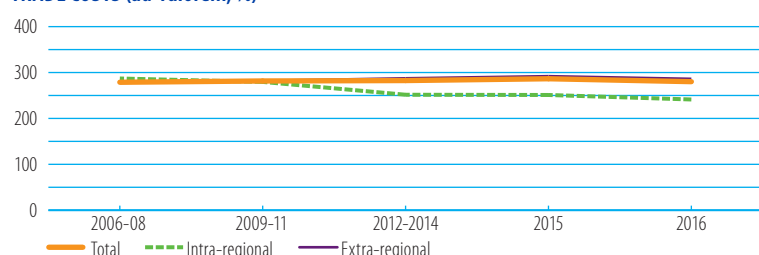


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

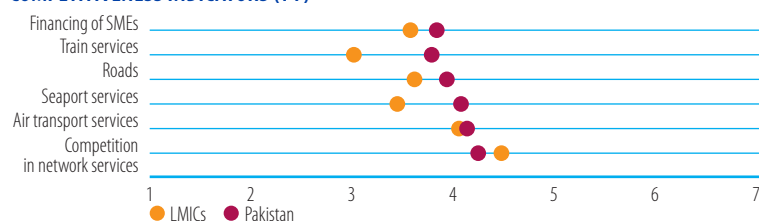
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (103), intra-regional (14), extra-regional (89)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

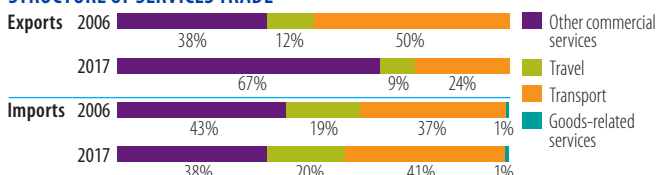
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	39	30
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	11	14
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	24	16
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	35	32
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	42	49

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	17.065	23.203	+36%	▲
	Commercial services	2.214	3.914	+77%	▲
Imports	Goods	26.597	53.258	+100%	▲
	Commercial services	8.177	9.858	+21%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	26	United States	16
United Arab Emirates	7	United Kingdom	7
Afghanistan	6	China	7
United Kingdom	6	Afghanistan	6
Germany	4	Germany	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Textile articles, n.e.s.	19	Textile articles, n.e.s.	18
Cotton fabrics, woven	12	Cotton fabrics, woven	10
Textile yarn	9	Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	9
Rice	7	Rice	8
Mens, boys clothing, knit	5	Textile yarn	6

Source: UN Comtrade

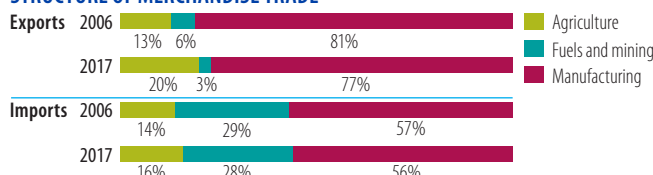
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	827	818
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1092	1107
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.050	0.045
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.039	0.026

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	196	186
Number of import markets (max. 237)	186	184
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.084	0.050
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.050	0.103

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United Arab Emirates	11	China	27
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	10	United Arab Emirates	13
China	10	United States	5
United States	6	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	5
Kuwait	6	Indonesia	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum oils, crude	13	Petroleum products	13
Petroleum products	12	Petroleum oils, crude	5
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	7	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	4
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3	Natural gas	3
Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	3	Ferrous waste and scrap	3

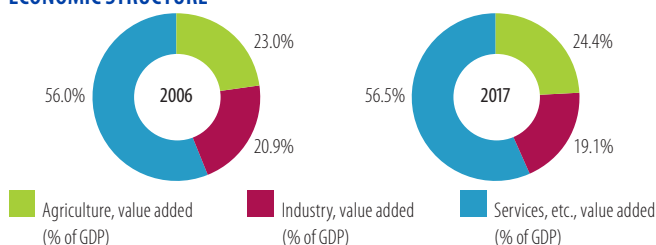
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	0.6	3.2
Female labour force participation rate (%)	18.9	23.7
ODA (% of gross national income)	1.5	0.7
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2005-2017)	18.8	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	10.8	22.8
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.51	0.6

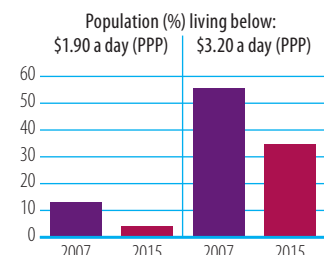
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



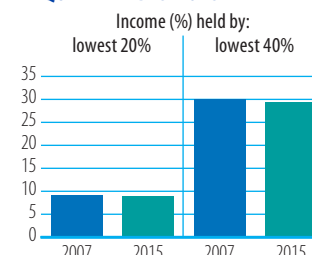
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

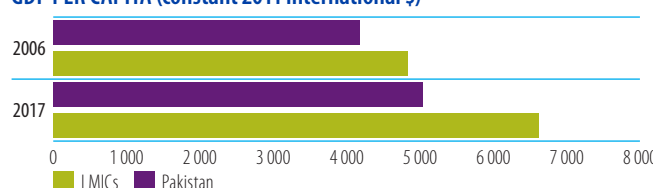


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Palau

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	15.0	35.5	35.5	137%
Remittances	1.6	2.3	2.4	56%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.0	2.9	10.6	27091%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	2.2	6.2	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	33.6	18.4	22.1	-34%
of which Aid for Trade	7.8	4.6	9.4	20%

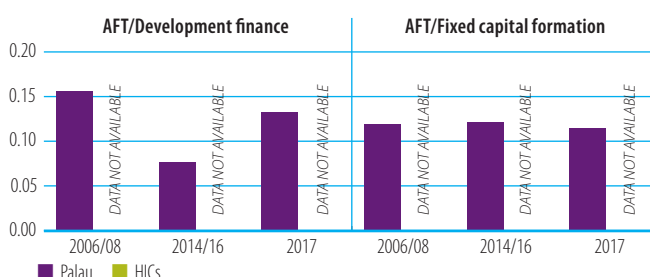
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 -	2 -	3 -
-----	-----	-----

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



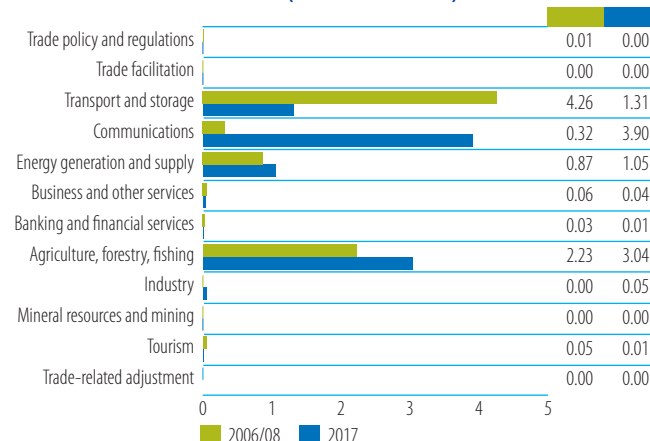
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	7.2	92	Japan	5.0	53
EU Institutions	0.5	7	Asian Development Bank	3.1	33
United States	0.1	1	Australia	0.8	9
Korea	0.0	0	United Arab Emirates	0.5	5
Australia	0.0	0			

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



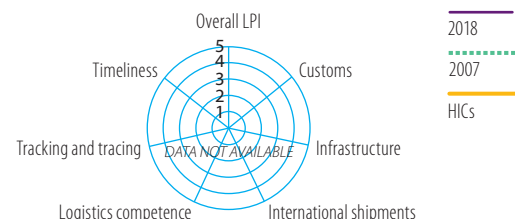
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (05-17)	2.9	3.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	5.8
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	3.5	2.3
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	2.6	35.5
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	...
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.5	...
Internet users	...	...

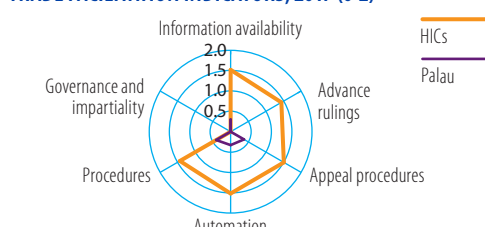
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

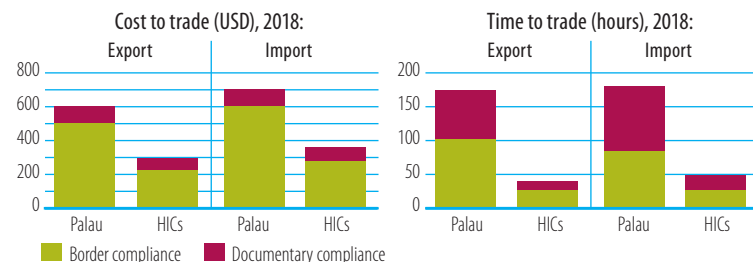


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

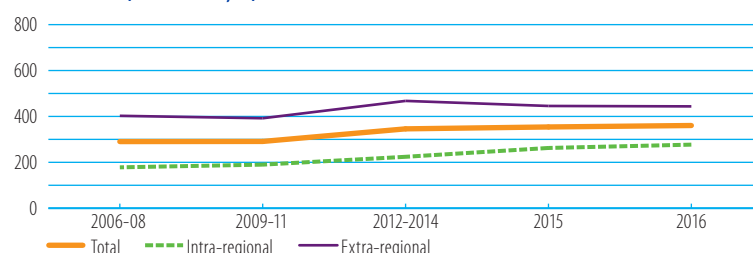


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

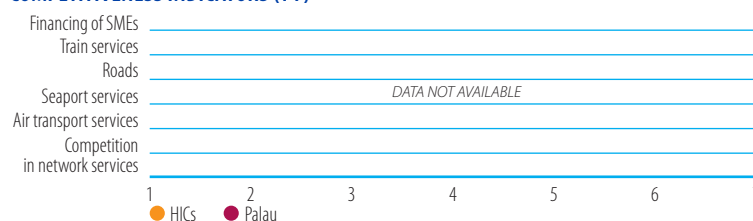
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (4), intra-regional (2), extra-regional (2)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	...	...
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	...	...
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	...	...
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s)	...	15
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s, 2007-2017)	23	26

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)	2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports				
Goods	...	...		
Commercial services	...	...		
Imports				
Goods	...	...		
Commercial services	...	...		

Source: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE

Exports 2006

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

2017

Imports 2006

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

2017

Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
		Japan	23
		Guam	15
...		United States	8
		Australia	8
		Other Asia, nes	3

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
		Civil engineering equipment	21
		Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	20
...		Measure, control instrument	18
		Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	13
		Mach-tools, metal-working	5

Source: UN Comtrade

PRODUCT DIVERSIFICATION (BASED ON HS02, 4-DIG.)

<i>Number of exported products (max. 1,245)</i>	...	38
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	549	564
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.116
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.090	0.040
Market diversification		
<i>Number of export markets (max. 237)</i>	...	9
Number of import markets (max. 237)	33	46
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.178
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.183	0.192
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.067	0.053

Source: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE

Exports 2006

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

2017

Imports 2007

2017

Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2007	%	2017	%
United States	31	United States	36
Singapore	25	Singapore	15
Guam	11	Japan	13
Japan	9	Korea, Republic of	7
Philippines	6	China	7

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2007	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	29	Petroleum products	19
Alcoholic beverages	3	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	2	Alcoholic beverages	3
Non-alcohol beverages, n.e.s.	2	Measure, control instrument	2
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	2	Cereal preparations	2

Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	...	...
Female labour force participation rate (%)	...	...
ODA (% of gross national income)	20.8	7.9
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2008-2016)	24.1	24.7
Total debt service (% of total exports)	...	...
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.76	0.8

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

2006
DATA NOT AVAILABLE2017
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

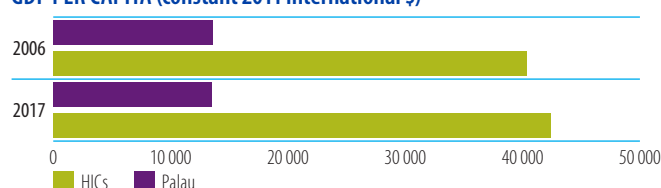
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Panama

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	2197.5	4726.1	5319.2	142%
Remittances	344.6	604.3	533.2	55%
Other official flows (OOF)	70.2	979.3	908.1	1193%
of which trade-related OOF	19.1	580.9	677.5	3445%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	49.2	39.7	65.5	33%
of which Aid for Trade	7.7	6.2	12.6	63%

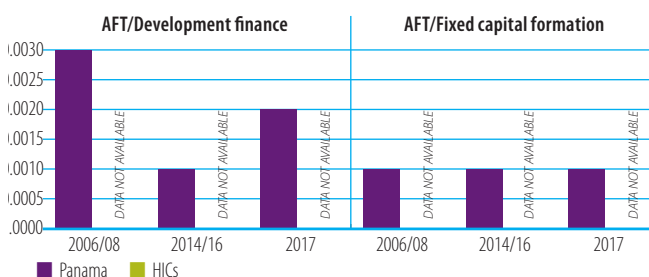
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Services development	2 Trade facilitation	3 Network infrastructure
------------------------	----------------------	--------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



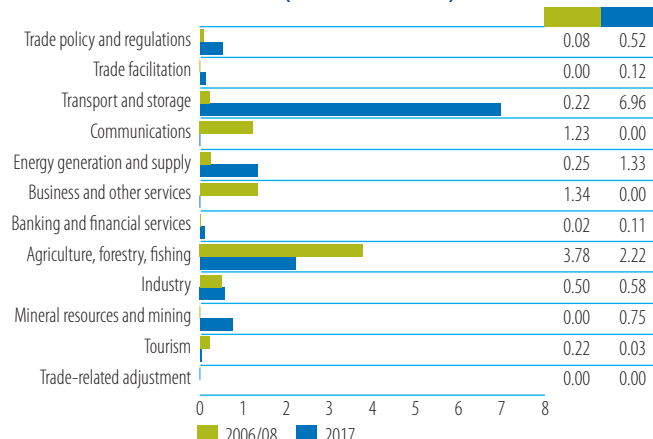
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	3.4	44	Japan	3.7	30
Spain	2.5	33	OPEC Fund for International Devel.	2.8	22
Korea	0.8	10	Adaptation Fund	2.2	18
United States	0.6	8	United States	1.7	14
Germany	0.1	2	Inter-American Development Bank	1.2	10

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



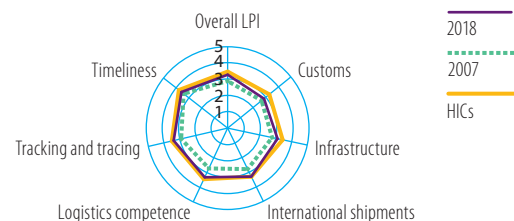
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	7.3	6.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	6.4
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	16.7	4.9
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	64.1	67.4
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	3.2	60.7
Fixed broadband subscriptions	3.3	10.9
Internet users	17.3	57.9

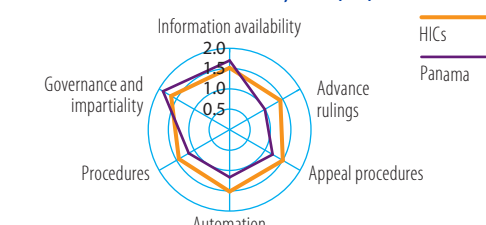
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

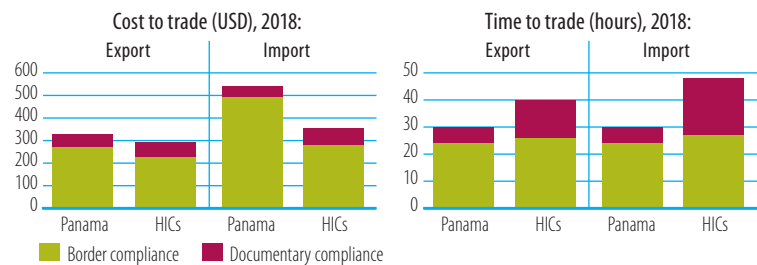


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

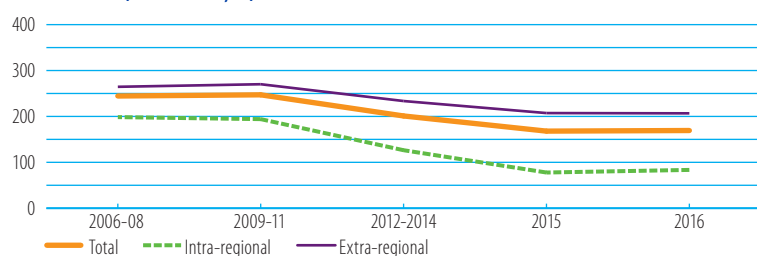


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

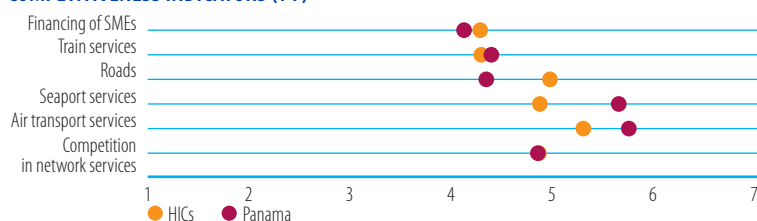
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (56), intra-regional (17), extra-regional (39)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

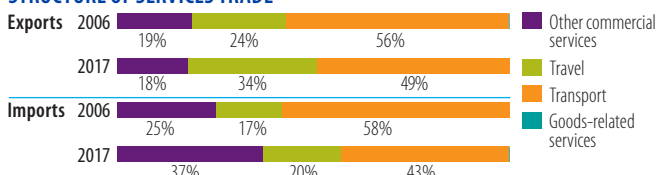
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	134	87
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	32	49
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	14	17
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s, 2006-2016)	15	35
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s, 2006-2016)	23	35

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	8.465	13.822	+63%	▲
	Commercial services	3.936	13.303	+238%	▲
Imports	Goods	10.189	22.293	+119%	▲
	Commercial services	1.641	4.652	+183%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	20	United States	21
Colombia	16	Colombia	10
United States	9	Costa Rica	7
Guatemala	6	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	5
Dominican Republic	5	Dominican Republic	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
Medicaments	10	Medicaments	14
Footwear	9	Organo-inorganic compounds	8
Women, girl clothing, excl. knitted or crocheted	7	Footwear	8
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	5	Nitrogen-funct.compounds	7
Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	5	Perfumery, cosmetics, etc.	5

Source: UN Comtrade

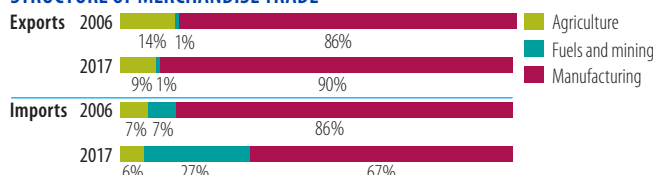
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig., 2006-2016)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	769	893
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1025	845
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.025	0.037
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.017	0.043

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	100	103
Number of import markets (max. 237)	95	85
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.080	0.082
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.102	0.147

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
China	20	China	31
United States	19	Singapore	19
Hong Kong, China	12	United States	10
Other Asia, nes	7	Mexico	5
Neth. Antilles	5	Viet Nam	3

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
Footwear	7	Medicaments	14
Medicaments	6	Organo-inorganic compounds	11
Petroleum products	6	Nitrogen-funct.compounds	8
Women, girl clothing, excl. knitted or crocheted	5	Footwear	8
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	4	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	5

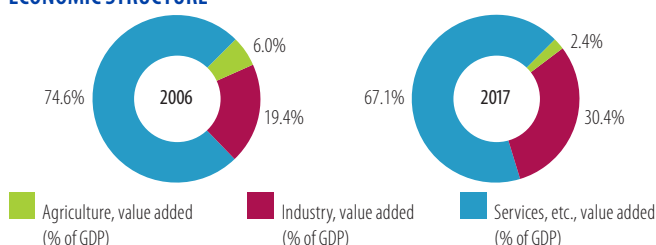
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.9	3.9
Female labour force participation rate (%)	46.6	52.5
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.2	0.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	...	...
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.74	0.8

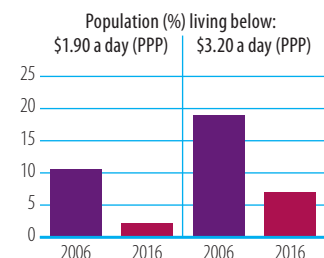
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



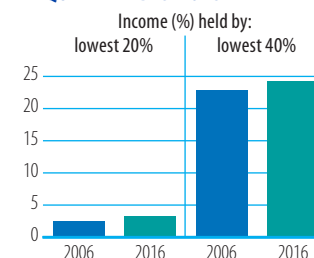
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

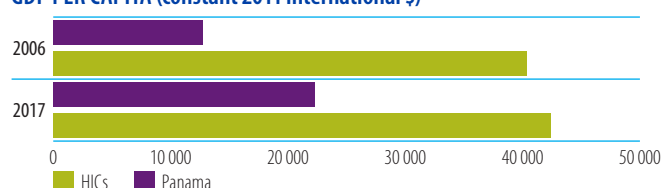


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Papua New Guinea

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	19.5	-13.9	-200.5	-
Remittances	6.5	7.9	4.2	-35%
Other official flows (OOF)	15.8	113.1	103.5	556%
of which trade-related OOF	10.1	77.9	84.1	732%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	353.0	608.1	574.7	63%
of which Aid for Trade	87.7	175.4	155.4	77%

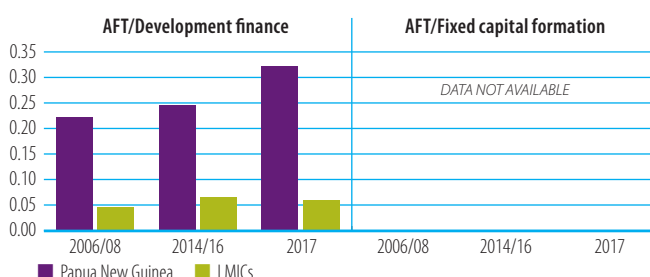
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Transport infrastructure	2 Cross-border infrastructure	3 Export diversification
----------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



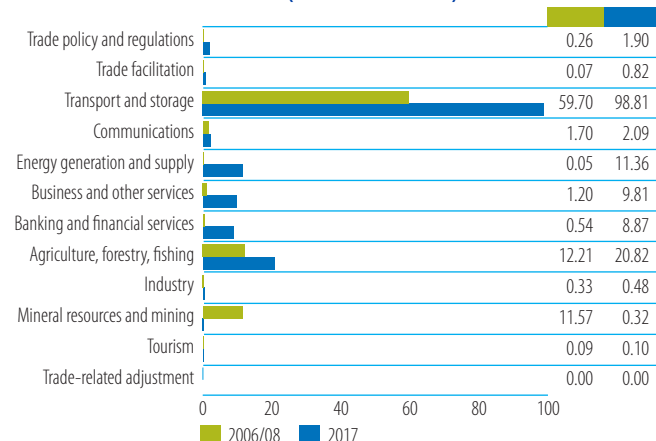
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Australia	67.5	77	Australia	80.0	51
EU Institutions	12.3	14	Asian Development Bank	33.2	21
Japan	4.7	5	International Development Assoc.	20.2	13
New Zealand	1.6	2	New Zealand	10.1	7
International Development Assoc.	0.7	1	Japan	9.1	6

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



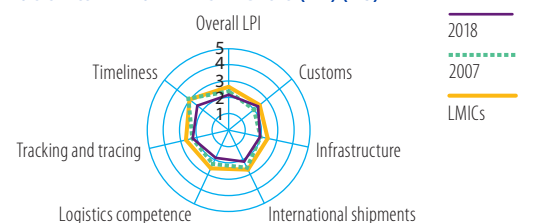
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (06-14)	5.5	4.7
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.2	0.2
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	92.5	95.9
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	11.1
Fixed broadband subscriptions (08-17)	0.0	0.2
Internet users	1.8	11.2

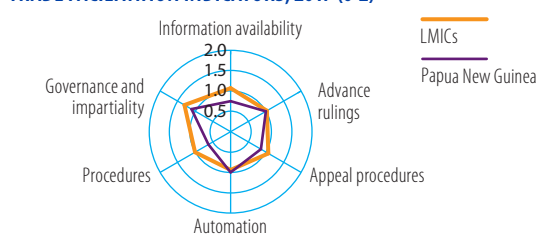
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



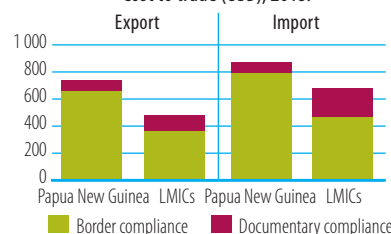
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



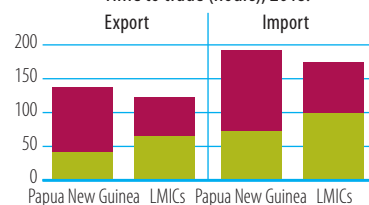
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

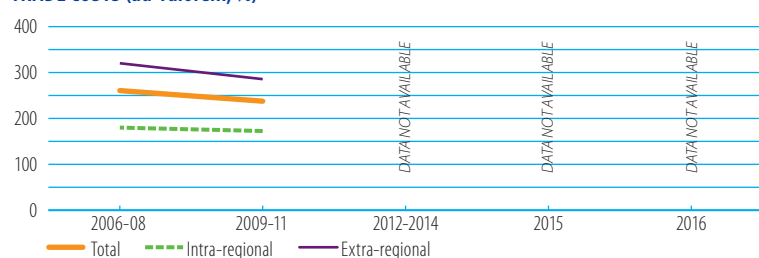


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



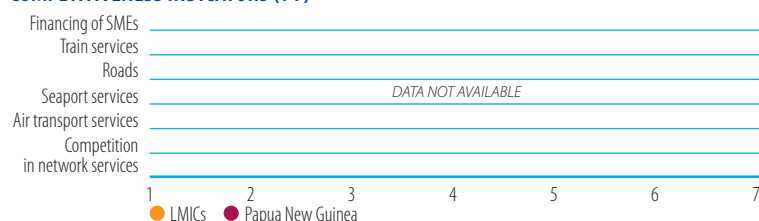
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (40), intra-regional (17), extra-regional (23)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

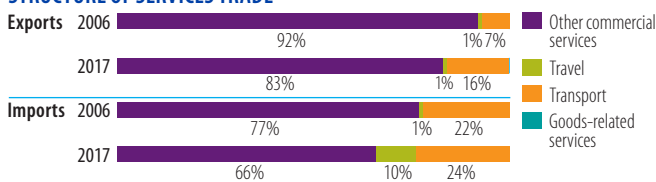
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	97	72
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	7	2
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	44	34
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	...	...
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	4.204	9.956	+137%	▲
	Commercial services	0.305	0.254	-16%	▼
Imports	Goods	1.991	2.977	+50%	▲
	Commercial services	1.584	1.510	-5%	▼

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

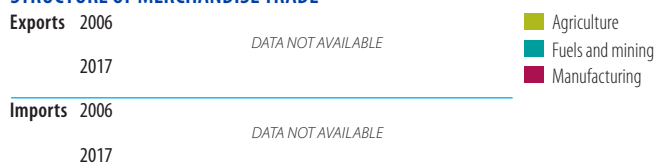
2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

Source: UN Comtrade

INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...
<i>Market diversification</i>		
Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	...	...
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	...	...
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

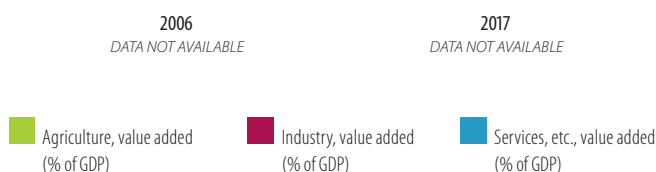
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	2.1	2.4
Female labour force participation rate (%)	57.2	46.3
ODA (% of gross national income)	3.7	2.6
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	2.8
Total debt service (% of total exports)	7.1	27.1
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.48	0.5

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

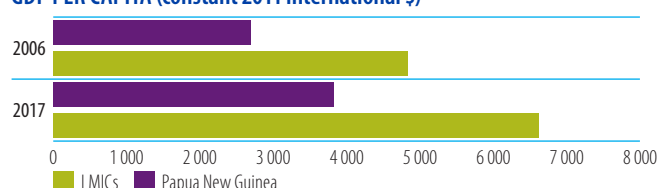
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Paraguay

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	186.7	346.0	355.8	91%
Remittances	346.5	572.4	704.1	103%
Other official flows (OOF)	33.4	258.1	339.8	917%
of which trade-related OOF	20.9	192.9	186.4	792%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	150.5	142.0	204.2	36%
of which Aid for Trade	35.0	59.7	108.3	210%

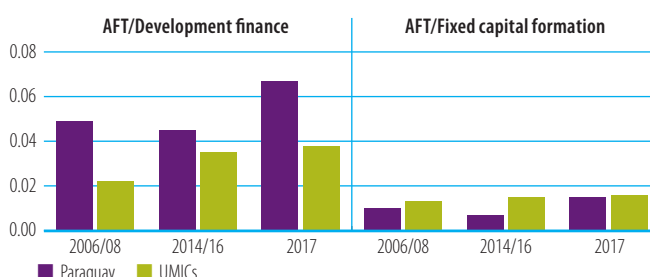
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Export diversification	2 Services development	3 Cross-border infrastructure
--------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



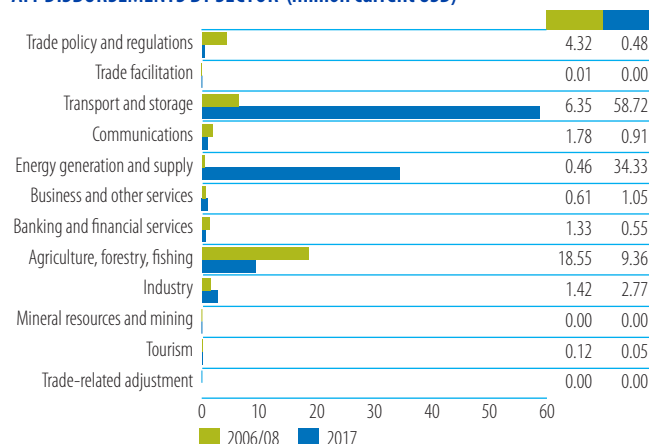
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	23.4	67	Inter-American Development Bank	31.1	29
EU Institutions	3.7	11	EU Institutions	31.0	29
Korea	2.0	6	Japan	16.0	15
Spain	1.7	5	OPEC Fund for International Devel.	14.9	14
Germany	1.3	4	Spain	7.4	7

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



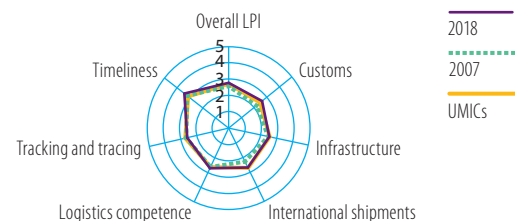
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	9.9	9.8
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	6.6
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.4	1.9
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	93.2	92.6
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	2.8	47.9
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	4.1
Internet users	8.0	61.1

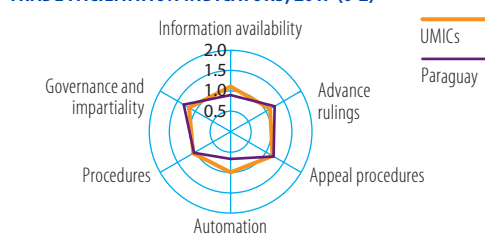
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



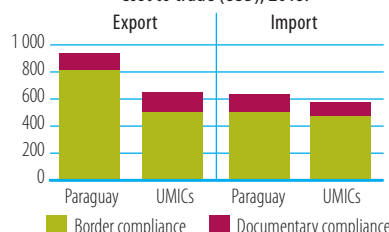
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



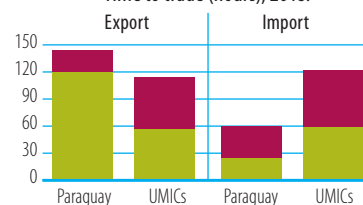
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

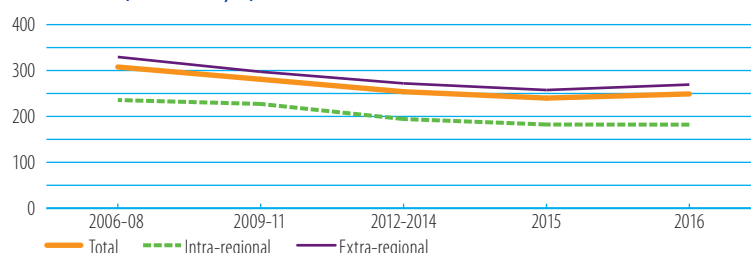


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



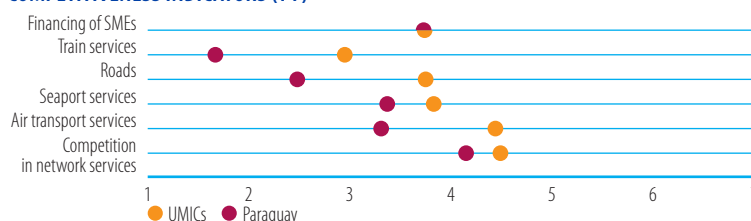
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (60), intra-regional (14), extra-regional (46)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

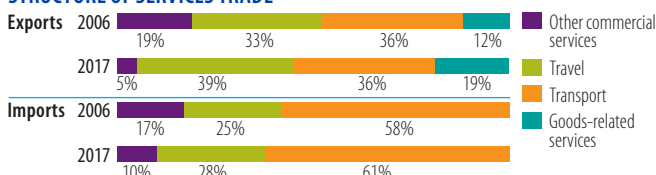
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	85	67
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	4	7
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	7	9
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	37	55
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	35	36

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	5.950	12.990	+118%	▲
	Commercial services	0.277	0.938	+239%	▲
Imports	Goods	4.853	11.288	+133%	▲
	Commercial services	0.365	1.175	+222%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Brazil	48	Brazil	32
Argentina	13	Argentina	13
Uruguay	10	Chile	7
Russian Federation	6	Russian Federation	7
Cayman Islands	5	Turkey	3

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Electric current	47	Oilseed (soft fixed veg. oil)	25
Oilseed (soft fixed veg. oil)	13	Electric current	24
Bovine meat	12	Bovine meat	13
Maize unmilled	5	Animal feed stuff	9
Animal feed stuff	4	Fixed veg. fat, oils, soft	6

Source: UN Comtrade

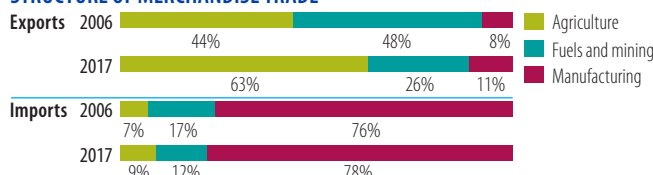
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	342	437
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	900	998
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.246	0.139
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.044	0.024

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	101	125
Number of import markets (max. 237)	79	104
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.255	0.130
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.145	0.163

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
China	27	China	31
Brazil	21	Brazil	23
Argentina	15	Argentina	10
United States	7	United States	8
Japan	4	Netherlands	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	15	Petroleum products	11
Automatic data processing equipment	11	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	7
Parts, for office machines	7	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	4	Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	4
Sound recorder, phonograph	4	Automatic data processing equipment	3

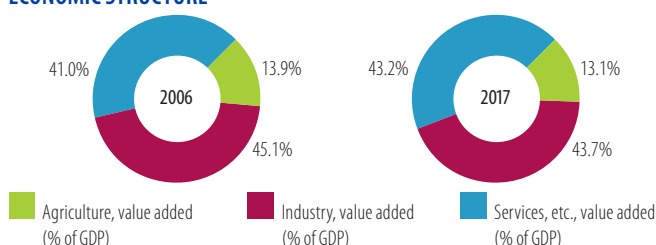
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

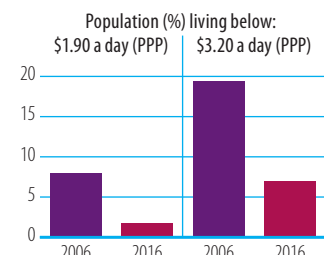
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	5.3	4.6
Female labour force participation rate (%)	52.3	56.6
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.7	0.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	14.5	10.1
Total debt service (% of total exports)	6.8	12.4
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.65	0.7

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

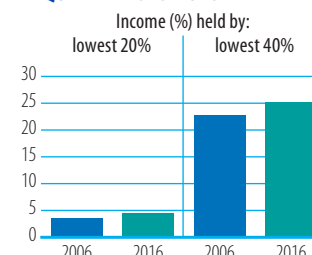


POVERTY INDICATORS

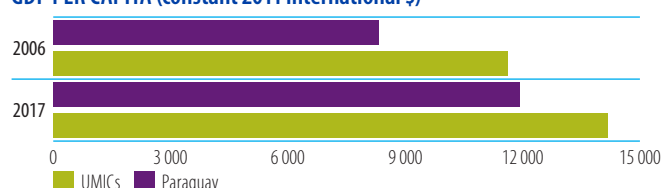


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Peru

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	5293.7	6525.2	6769.5	28%
Remittances	2137.3	2748.5	3051.2	43%
Other official flows (OOF)	316.5	850.6	296.1	-6%
of which trade-related OOF	160.3	387.1	187.4	17%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	684.9	506.4	577.4	-16%
of which Aid for Trade	179.9	105.4	253.6	41%

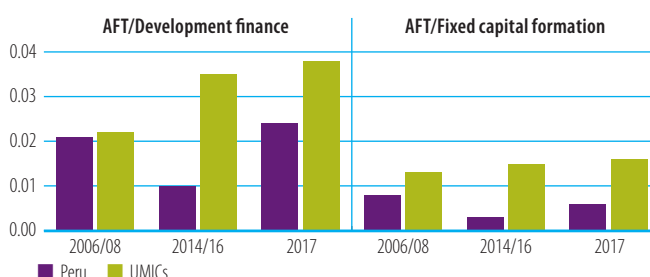
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	International competitiveness	2	Connecting to value chains	3	Export diversification
---	-------------------------------	---	----------------------------	---	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



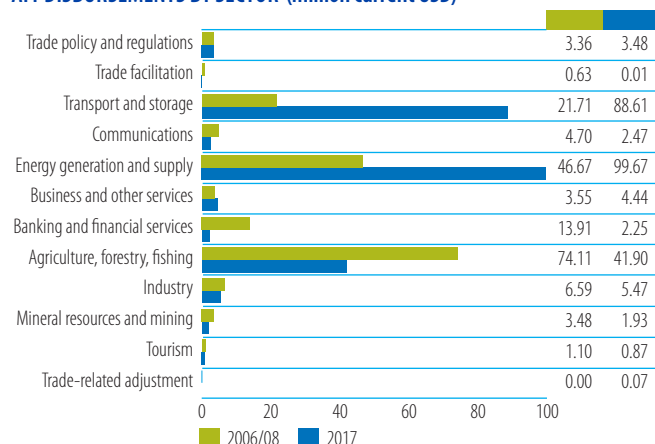
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Norway	45.3	25	EU Institutions	95.7	38
United States	44.4	25	Germany	91.4	36
EU Institutions	27.4	15	United States	16.6	7
Spain	21.4	12	Japan	10.5	4
Japan	9.8	5	Canada	8.4	3

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



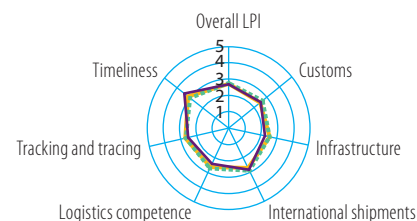
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	10.2	2.4
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	1.9
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	1.6	0.3
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	84.0	98.0
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.9	64.2
Fixed broadband subscriptions	1.7	7.2
Internet users	20.7	48.7

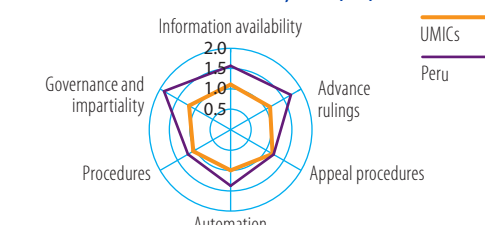
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



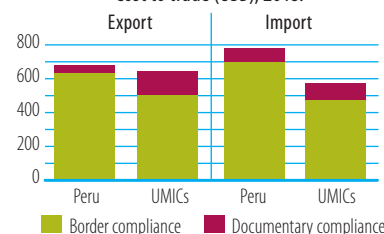
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



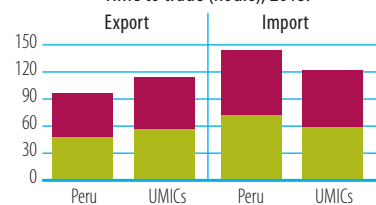
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

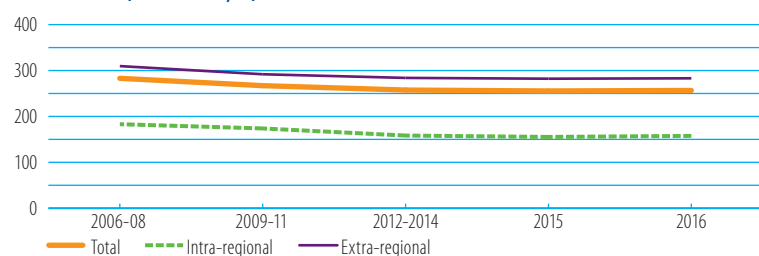


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



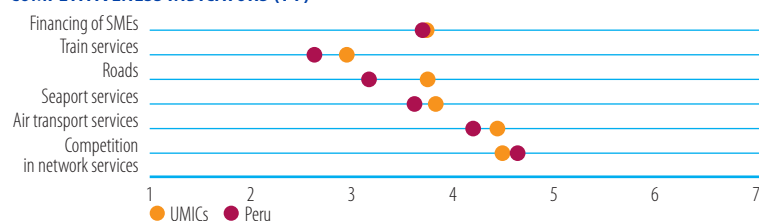
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (76), intra-regional (16), extra-regional (60)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

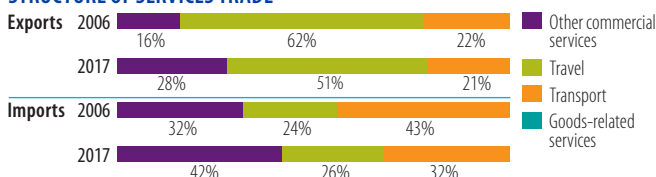
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	50	47
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	10	14
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	18	18
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	79	76
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	46	44

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	23.830	44.918	+88%	▲
	Commercial services	2.533	7.232	+186%	▲
Imports	Goods	14.468	38.261	+164%	▲
	Commercial services	3.277	8.657	+164%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	24	China	26
China	10	United States	16
Switzerland	7	Switzerland	5
Canada	7	Korea, Republic of	5
Chile	6	India	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	17	Copper ores, concentrates	27
Copper	15	Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	16
Ore, concentrate base metals	13	Ore, concentrate base metals	8
Copper ores, concentrates	12	Petroleum products	6
Petroleum products	6	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	5

Source: UN Comtrade

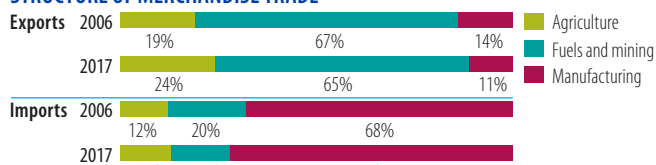
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	845	923
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1086	1113
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.074	0.110
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.027	0.016

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	157	164
Number of import markets (max. 237)	128	150
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.089	0.107
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.065	0.102

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	16	China	22
Brazil	10	United States	20
China	10	Brazil	6
Ecuador	7	Mexico	4
Colombia	6	Ecuador	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum oils, crude	14	Petroleum products	8
Petroleum products	4	Petroleum oils, crude	6
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	4	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	2	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	4
Civil engineering equipment	2	Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	2

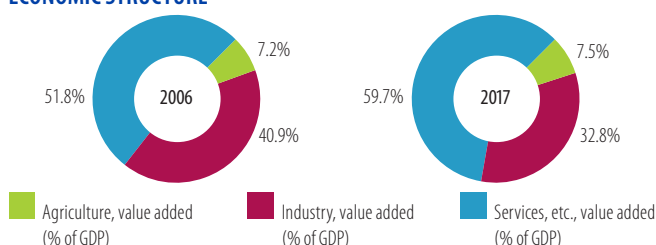
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	4.3	3.5
Female labour force participation rate (%)	67.1	69.7
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.6	0.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	5.2	1.6
Total debt service (% of total exports)	13.1	21.7
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.70	0.8

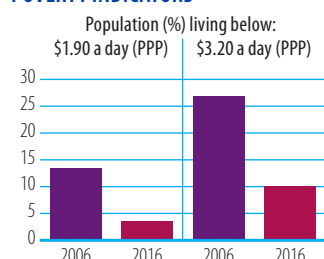
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



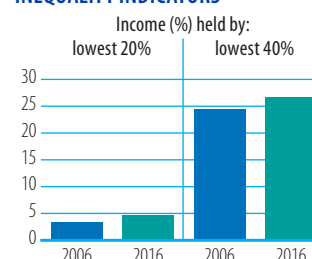
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

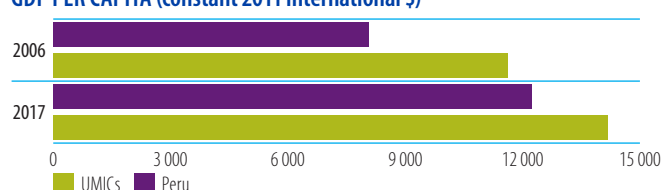


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Philippines

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	2432.2	5548.8	9524.3	292%
Remittances	16928.1	29877.4	32809.8	94%
Other official flows (OOF)	392.7	1818.6	1188.6	203%
of which trade-related OOF	141.3	827.8	183.7	30%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	1096.6	1237.9	823.7	-25%
of which Aid for Trade	468.9	318.1	274.8	-41%

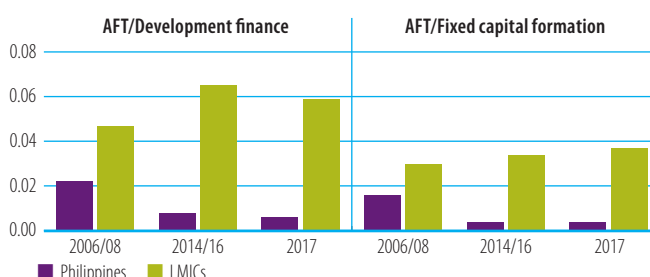
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Other (MSMEs, women, youth, etc.)	2 Export diversification	3 International competitiveness
-------------------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



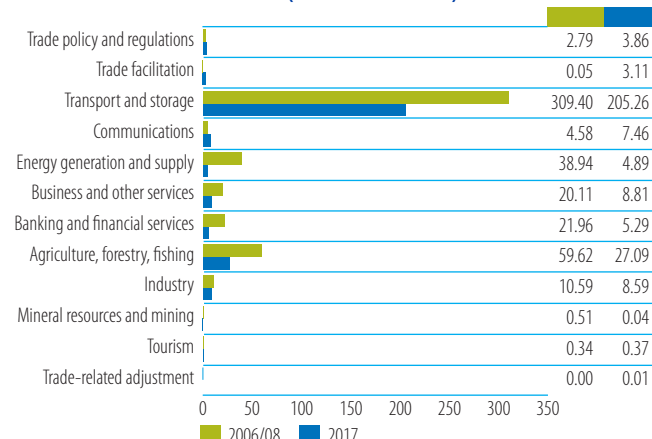
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	349.8	75	Japan	212.5	77
Germany	25.8	6	Korea	23.7	9
Norway	22.9	5	United States	12.0	4
United States	20.3	4	Australia	8.1	3
Korea	17.7	4	Germany	7.3	3

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



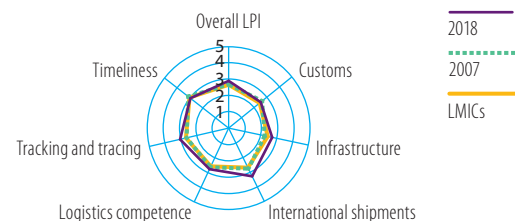
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	6.3	6.3
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (05-16)	4	6.0
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	1.6	0.9
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	86.4	93.3
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	2.3	68.6
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.3	3.2
Internet users	5.7	60.1

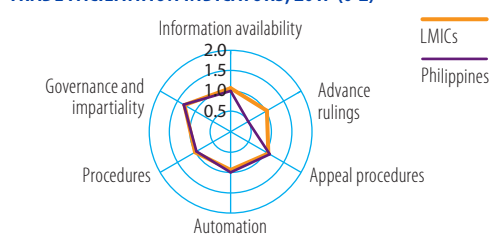
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



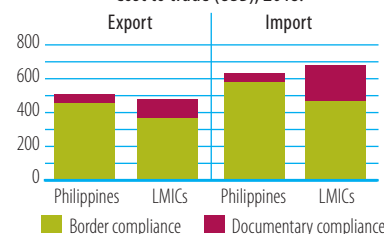
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



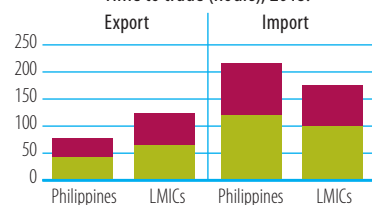
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

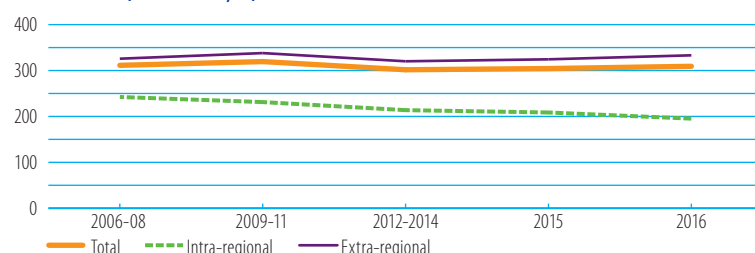


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



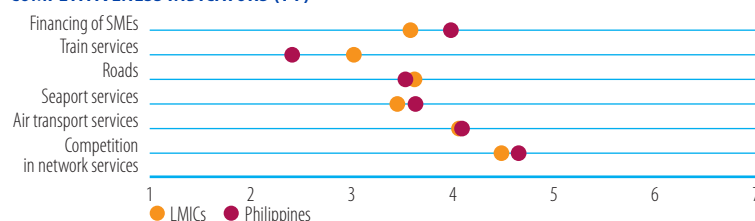
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (98), intra-regional (17), extra-regional (81)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

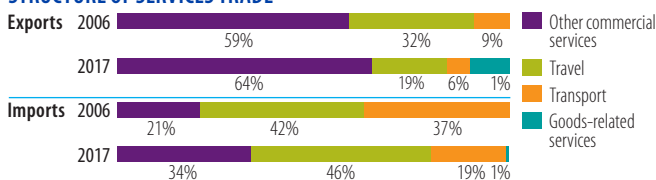
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	74	66
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	26	41
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	13	22
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	68	68
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	70	57

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	30.734	51.865	+69%	▲
	Commercial services	11.064	35.865	+224%	▲
Imports	Goods	42.194	92.370	+119%	▲
	Commercial services	6.491	26.342	+306%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	18	Japan	16
Japan	17	United States	14
Netherlands	10	Hong Kong, China	13
China	10	China	12
Hong Kong, China	8	Korea, Republic of	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Transistors, valves, etc.	36	Transistors, valves, etc.	23
Automatic data processing equipment	10	Electric machine apparatus, n.e.s.	13
Parts, for office machines	7	Automatic data processing equipment	8
Electric machine apparatus, n.e.s.	3	Electric distribution equipment, n.e.s.	3
Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	3	Copper	3

Source: UN Comtrade

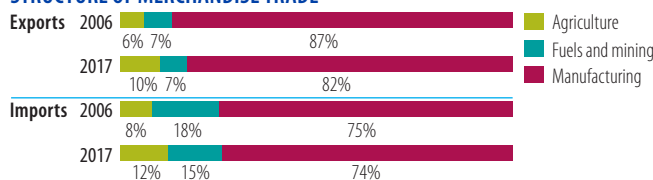
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig., 2007-2017)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	849	902
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1157	1163
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.130	0.066
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.112	0.026

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	174	191
Number of import markets (max. 237)	129	167
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.103	0.091
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.079	0.081

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	16	China	18
Japan	14	Japan	12
Singapore	8	Korea, Republic of	9
Other Asia, nes	8	United States	8
China	7	Thailand	7

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Transistors, valves, etc.	33	Transistors, valves, etc.	13
Petroleum oils, crude	10	Petroleum products	6
Parts, for office machines	7	Parts, for office machines	4
Petroleum products	4	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2	Petroleum oils, crude	3

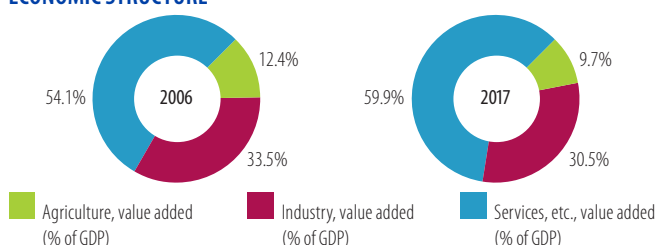
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	4.1	2.6
Female labour force participation rate (%)	48.0	45.5
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.4	0.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	23.0	20.4
Total debt service (% of total exports)	27.6	11.3
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.65	0.7

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

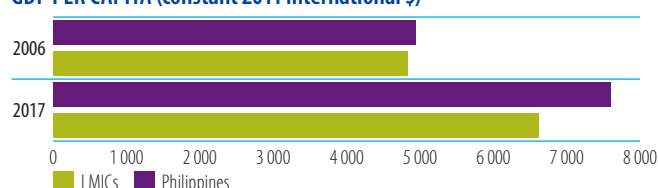
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Saint Kitts and Nevis

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	140.9	126.7	126.7	-10%
Remittances	36.4	20.6	21.8	-40%
Other official flows (OOF)	2.1	...	...	-
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	...	...	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	17.6	...	...	-
of which Aid for Trade	0.0	...	...	-

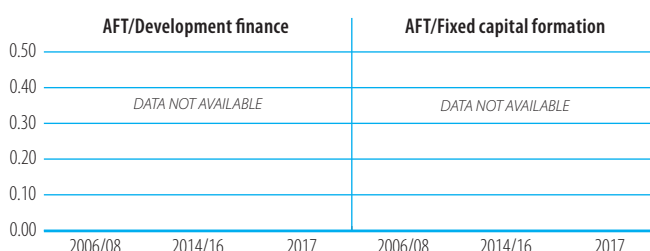
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Services development	2 Trade finance access	3 Trade facilitation
------------------------	------------------------	----------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



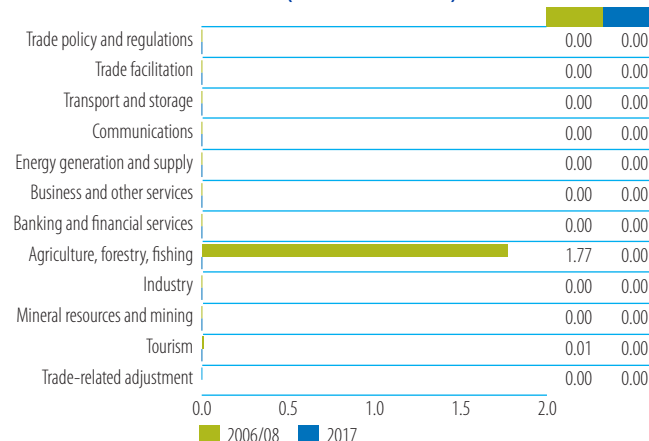
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	1.6				
EU Institutions	0.1				
			...		

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



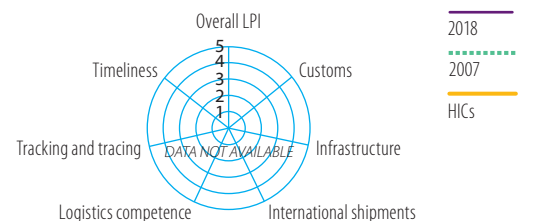
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	9.2	9.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.2	0.2
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	98.6	98.7
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	84.9
Fixed broadband subscriptions	17.9	28.9
Internet users	38.5	80.7

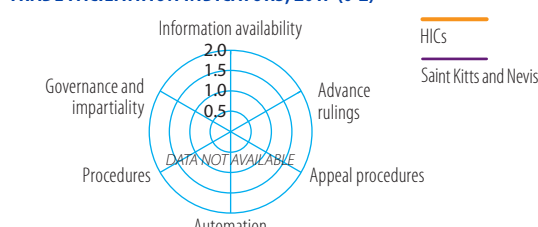
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

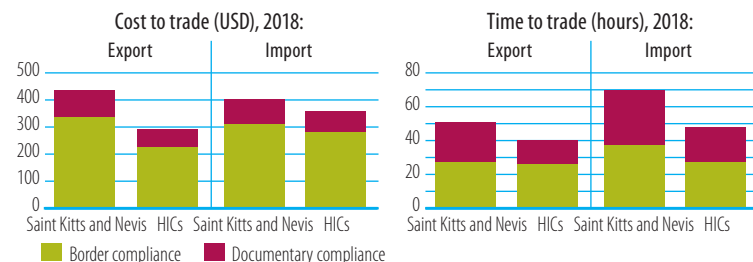


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

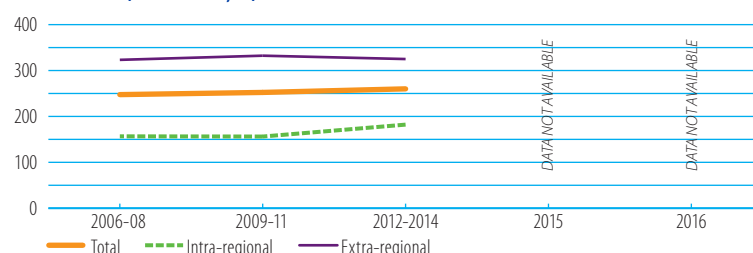


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

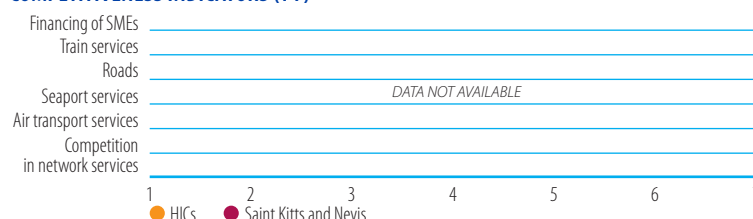
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (11), intra-regional (5), extra-regional (6)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

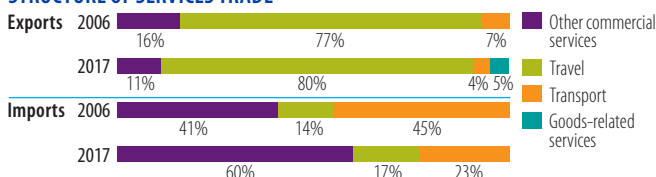
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	83	101
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	75	95
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	31	42
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	76	57
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	41	37

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.058	0.025		-57% ▼
	Commercial services	0.172	0.444	+158% ▲	
Imports	Goods	0.220	0.310	+41% ▲	
	Commercial services	0.096	0.223	+131% ▲	

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	89	United States	69
United Kingdom	2	Saint Lucia	7
Trinidad and Tobago	2	Trinidad and Tobago	7
Neth. Antilles	1	Antigua and Barbuda	3
Saint Lucia	1	Dominica	2

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Electric switch relay circuit	45	Electric switch relay circuit	27
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	26	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	26
Rotating electric plant	10	Printed matter	12
Alcoholic beverages	3	Gold, silverware, jewel, n.e.s.	6
Non-alcohol beverages, n.e.s.	3	Alcoholic beverages	5

Source: UN Comtrade

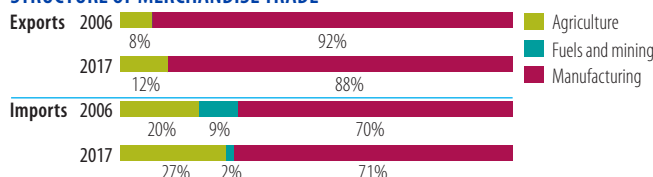
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	87
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	635
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.108
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.008

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	17	25
Number of import markets (max. 237)	69	88
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.774	0.486
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.354	0.456

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	58	United States	67
Trinidad and Tobago	12	Trinidad and Tobago	4
United Kingdom	5	Canada	3
Japan	4	Japan	3
Canada	3	China	3

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	7	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	5
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4	Gold, silverware, jewel, n.e.s.	5
Electric switch relay circuit	3	Furniture, cushions, etc.	4
Furniture, cushions, etc.	3	Other meat, meat offal	3
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	3	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	3

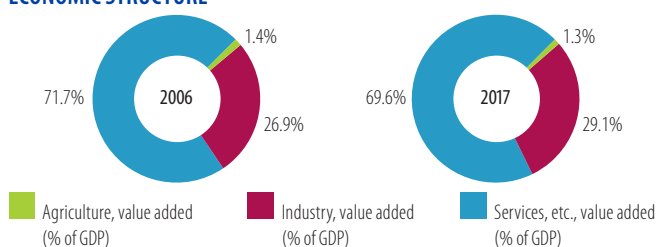
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	...	...
Female labour force participation rate (%)	...	...
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.9	...
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	9.7	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	...	...
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.73	0.8

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

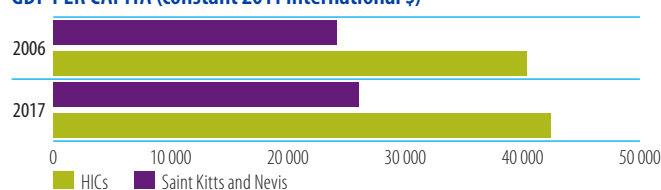
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	129.3	87.1	87.1	-33%
Remittances	27.1	43.2	45.3	67%
Other official flows (OOF)	2.3	2.6	0.0	-100%
of which trade-related OOF	0.8	0.0	0.0	-100%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	31.3	16.8	15.1	-52%
of which Aid for Trade	9.6	3.6	4.1	-57%

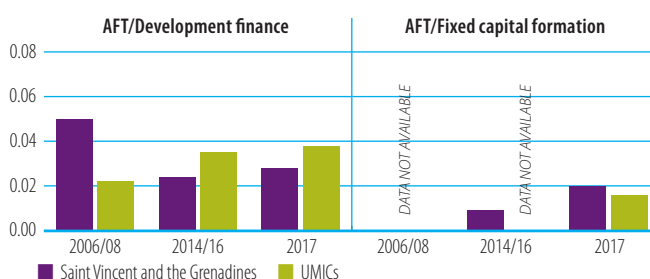
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Trade finance access	2 Regional integration	3 Transport infrastructure
------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



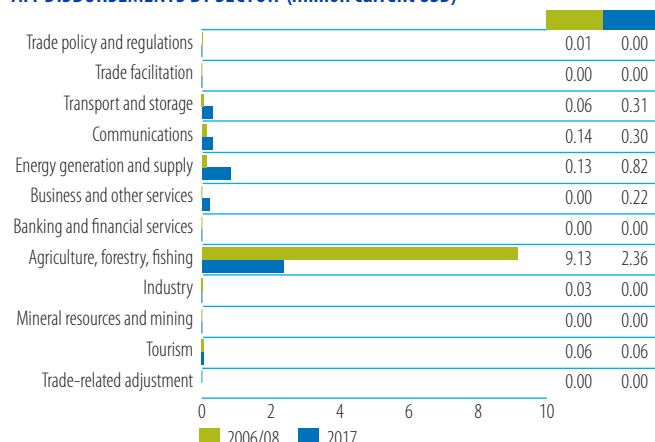
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
EU Institutions	5.2	54	EU Institutions	2.3	57
Japan	4.0	42	United Arab Emirates	0.8	18
International Development Assoc.	0.2	2	International Development Assoc.	0.5	12
Germany	0.1	1	Japan	0.3	8
Austria	0.1	1	Kuwait	0.1	3

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



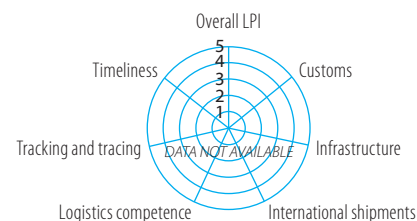
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	9.8	10.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	13.1
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	2.4	1.8
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	95.3	87.9
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	52.7
Fixed broadband subscriptions	5.2	22.0
Internet users	12.0	65.6

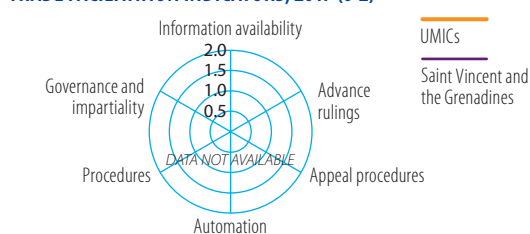
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

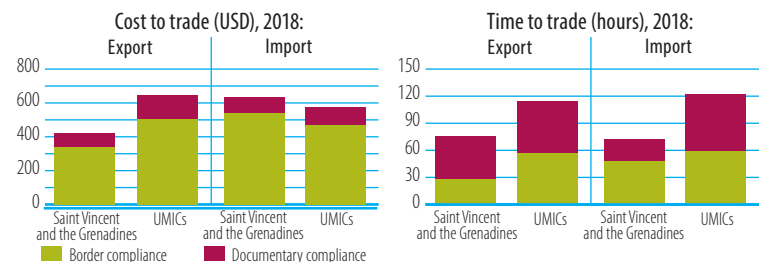


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

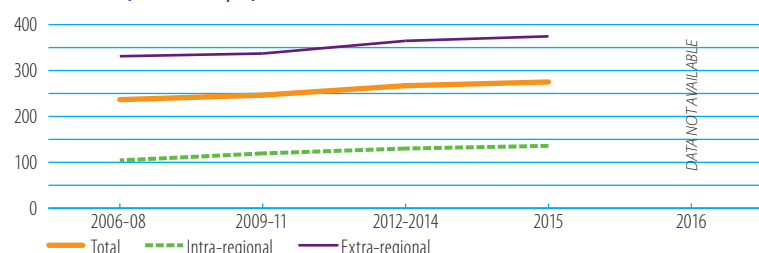


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

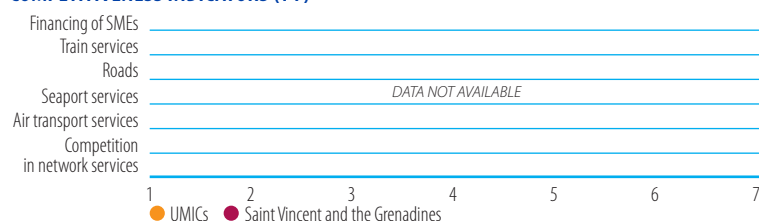
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (12), intra-regional (5), extra-regional (7)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

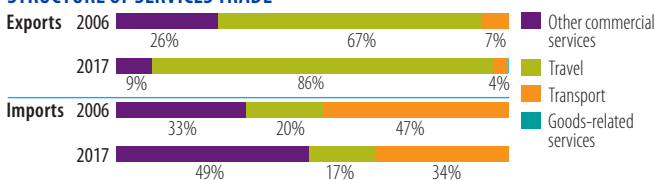
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	86	90
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	80	87
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	25	32
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	33	58
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	37	37

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.041	0.037		-10% ▼
	Commercial services	0.169	0.245	+45% ▲	
Imports	Goods	0.238	0.290	+22% ▲	
	Commercial services	0.080	0.134	+67% ▲	

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United Kingdom	25	Barbados	19
Trinidad and Tobago	15	Saint Lucia	16
Barbados	14	Dominica	14
Saint Lucia	12	Antigua and Barbuda	13
Antigua and Barbuda	8	Trinidad and Tobago	12

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	31	Meal, flour of wheat, meslin	25
Meal, flour of wheat, meslin	13	Flat-rolled plated iron	10
Veg.	11	Alcoholic beverages	9
Rice	10	Veg.	8
Animal feed stuff	5	Animal feed stuff	8

Source: UN Comtrade

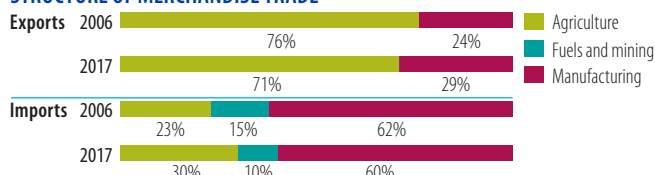
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	96
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	601
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.095
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.013

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	25	23
Number of import markets (max. 237)	74	86
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.101	0.082
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.178	0.174

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	33	United States	38
Trinidad and Tobago	26	Trinidad and Tobago	16
United Kingdom	7	United Kingdom	7
Japan	4	China	6
Canada	4	Italy	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	13	Petroleum products	8
Lime, cement, construction materials	3	Other meat, meat offal	4
Other meat, meat offal	3	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	3
Metallic structures, n.e.s.	3	Lime, cement, construction materials	3
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3

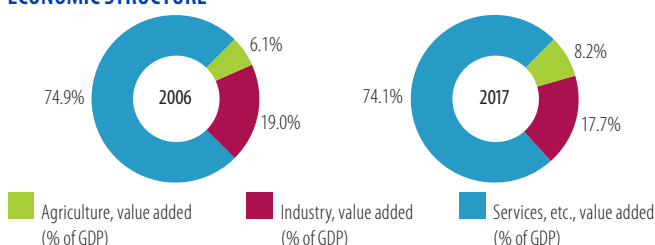
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	19.3	19.7
Female labour force participation rate (%)	55.2	57.2
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.8	0.9
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	35.4	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	14.8	11.6
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.70	0.7

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

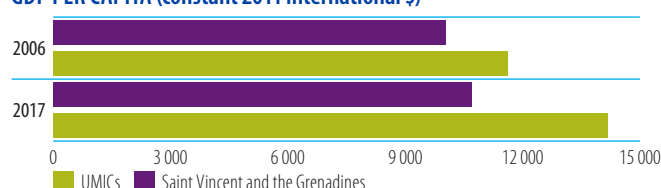
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Samoa

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	26.1	17.4	9.0	-66%
Remittances	97.6	134.1	137.8	41%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.5	0.7	3.9	629%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	0.1	2.7	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	42.8	100.9	142.0	232%
of which Aid for Trade	8.4	34.0	75.3	797%

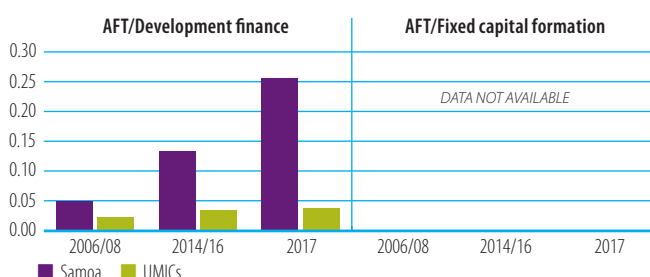
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	International competitiveness	2	Services development	3	Network infrastructure
---	-------------------------------	---	----------------------	---	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



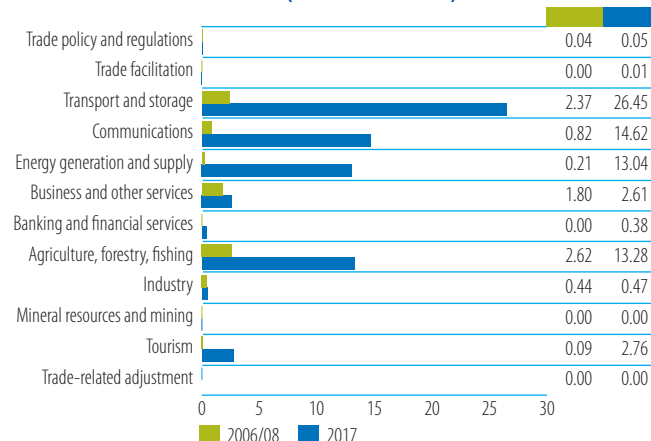
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	3.5	42	Japan	24.1	32
International Development Assoc.	2.6	31	International Development Assoc.	17.2	23
Australia	1.8	22	Australia	14.9	20
New Zealand	0.4	4	Asian Development Bank	11.6	15
UNDP	0.0	0	New Zealand	5.7	8

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



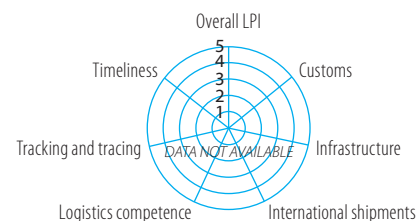
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	...	11.4
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	9.7
Exports: weighted avg. faced (06-16)	...	1.3
Exports: duty free (value in %) (06-16)	...	91.2
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	26.0
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	0.9
Internet users	4.5	33.6

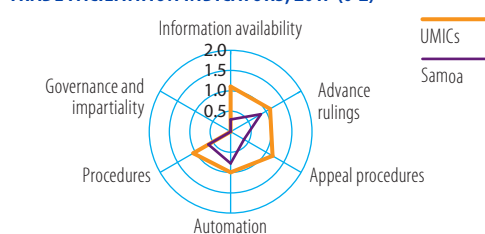
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



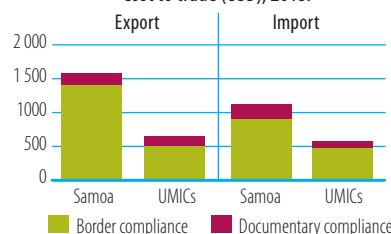
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



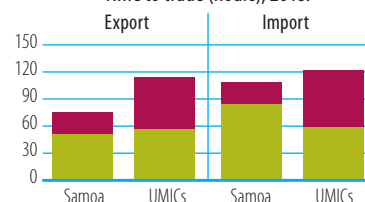
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

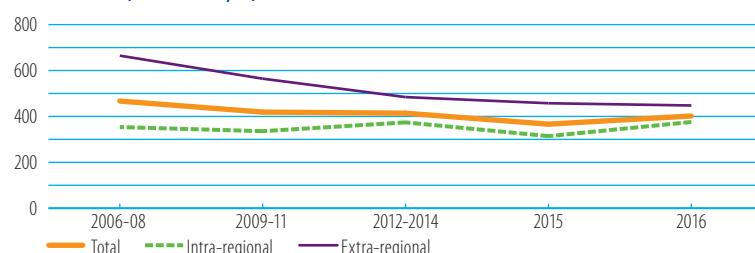


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



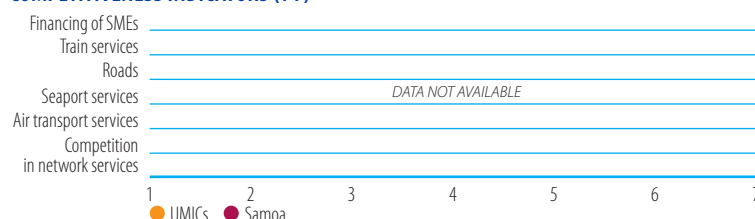
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (11), intra-regional (7), extra-regional (4)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

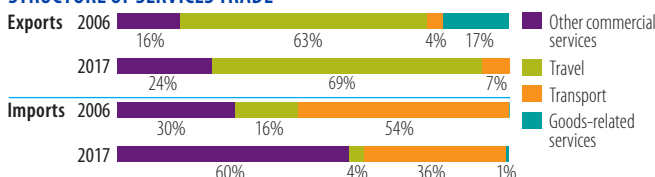
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	84	82
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	93	87
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	22	21
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	76	17
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	27	35

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.010	0.038	+264%	▲
	Commercial services	0.138	0.243	+76%	▲
Imports	Goods	0.219	0.324	+48%	▲
	Commercial services	0.062	0.087	+40%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Australia	72	American Samoa	27
American Samoa	15	Australia	21
United States	4	New Zealand	20
New Zealand	4	Tokelau	8
Tokelau	3	United States	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Electric distribution equipment, n.e.s.	73	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	30
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	12	Petroleum products	29
Fruit, veg. juices	3	Veg.	10
Alcoholic beverages	3	Electric distribution equipment, n.e.s.	8
Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	2	Alcoholic beverages	5

Source: UN Comtrade

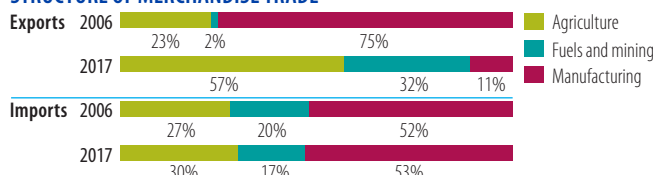
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	94
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	611
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.175
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.030

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	13	21
Number of import markets (max. 237)	33	45
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.506	0.148
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.146	0.118

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
New Zealand	33	New Zealand	26
Australia	16	Singapore	17
United States	12	United States	11
Japan	10	Australia	10
Singapore	9	China	9

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Special transactions not classified	21	Petroleum products	15
Petroleum products	15	Other meat, meat offal	7
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	6	Cereal preparations	3
Wire products excluding electrical wiring	5	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3
Other meat, meat offal	4	Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	3

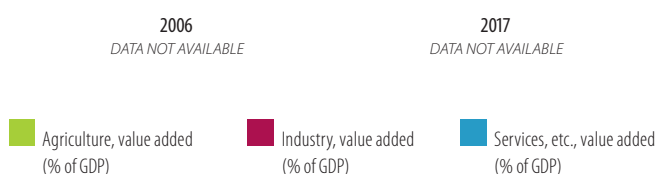
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	5.0	8.3
Female labour force participation rate (%)	24.5	23.7
ODA (% of gross national income)	10.2	15.6
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	10.6
Total debt service (% of total exports)	4.6	8.9
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.68	0.7

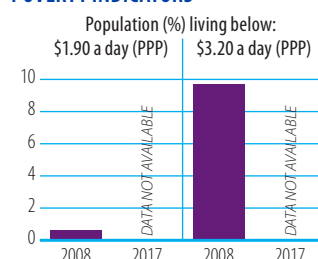
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



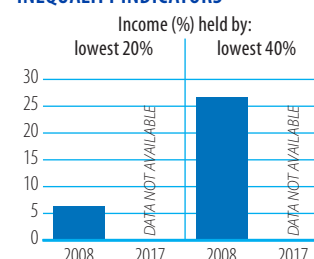
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

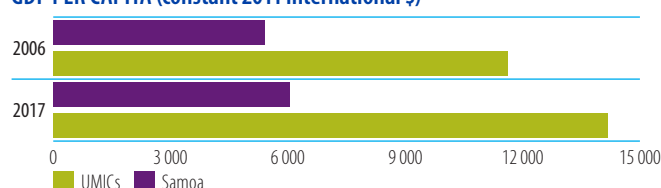


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for São Tomé and Príncipe

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	51.0	25.9	41.0	-20%
Remittances	2.2	21.6	18.2	727%
Other official flows (OOF)	44.7	0.0	0.0	-100%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	88.5	48.5	45.2	-49%
of which Aid for Trade	6.6	11.4	7.7	15%

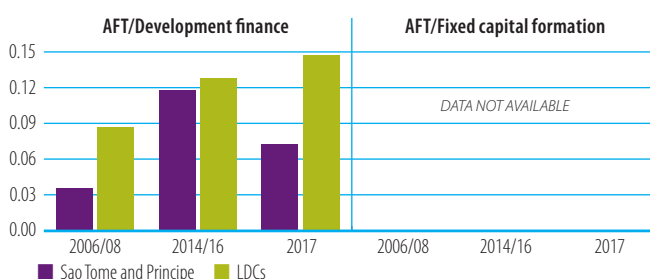
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Trade facilitation	2 Export diversification	3 Regional integration
----------------------	--------------------------	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



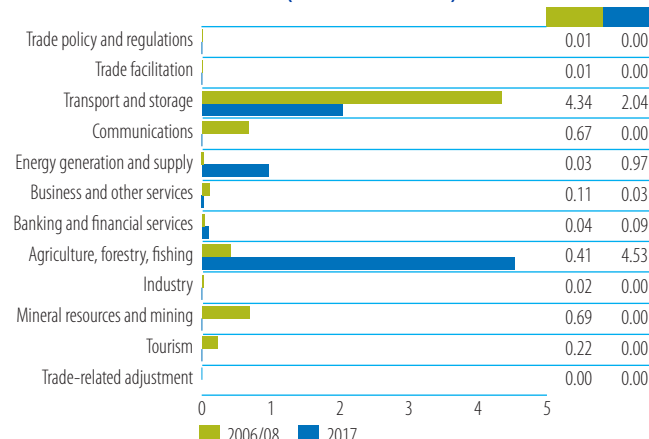
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
EU Institutions	3.0	46	African Development Fund	2.7	36
Portugal	1.4	21	EU Institutions	1.8	23
International Development Assoc.	0.7	10	OPEC Fund for International Devel.	1.4	19
Belgium	0.5	7	International Development Assoc.	0.6	7
Spain	0.3	5	Portugal	0.5	7

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



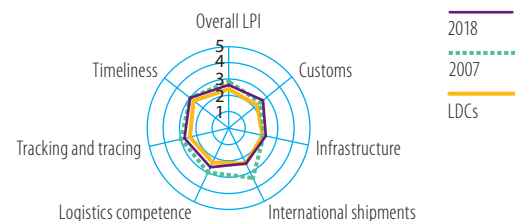
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	10.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-15)	...	9.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced (06-16)	...	0.6
Exports: duty free (value in %) (06-16)	...	95.4
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	34.3
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	0.7
Internet users	14.2	29.9

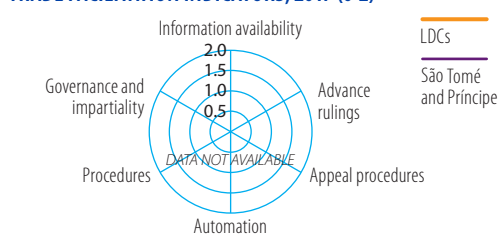
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



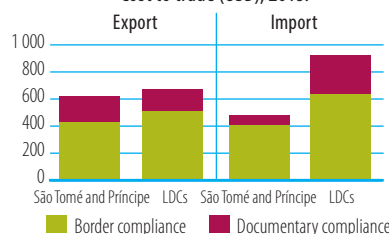
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



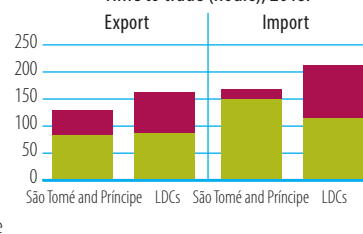
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

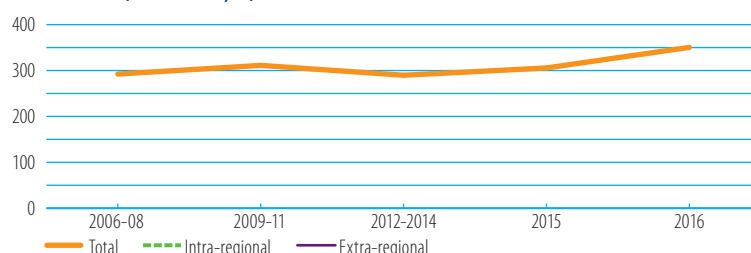


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



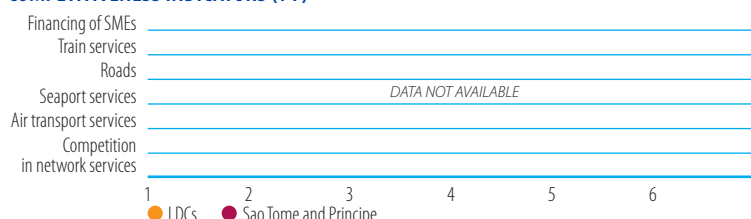
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (4), intra-regional (0), extra-regional (4)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

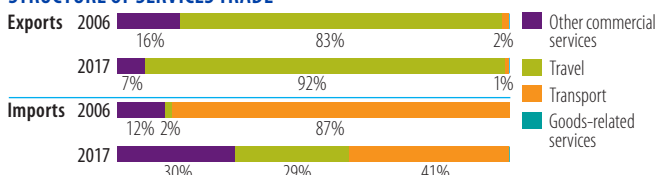
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	68	70
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	51	82
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	21	32
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	93	89
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	31	29

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.008	0.016	+102%	▲
	Commercial services	0.008	0.072	+780%	▲
Imports	Goods	0.059	0.128	+116%	▲
	Commercial services	0.016	0.059	+277%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Portugal	33	Netherlands	30
Netherlands	27	Spain	17
Belgium	14	France	16
France	9	Belgium	14
Bahamas	3	Germany	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Cocoa	88	Cocoa	79
Alcoholic beverages	3	Aircraft, associated equipment	3
Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	3	Printed matter	3
Chocolate, other cocoa preparations	2	Ferrous waste and scrap	2
Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	1	Spices	2

Source: UN Comtrade

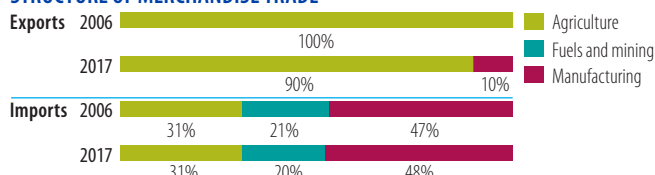
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	23
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	430
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.635
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.045

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	10	19
Number of import markets (max. 237)	31	48
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.173	0.123
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.455	0.328

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Portugal	65	Portugal	54
Angola	20	Angola	20
Belgium	4	China	5
Viet Nam	1	Nigeria	2
Netherlands	1	United States	2

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	20	Petroleum products	19
Alcoholic beverages	8	Rotating electric plant	4
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4	Rice	4
Lime, cement, construction materials	4	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4
Rice	3	Alcoholic beverages	3

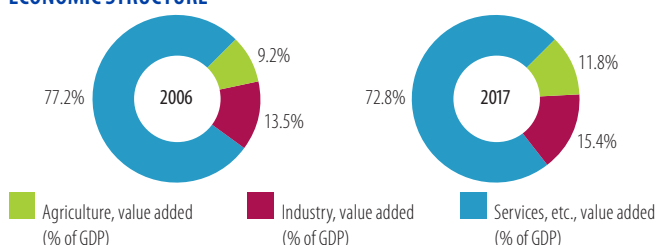
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	16.7	13.1
Female labour force participation rate (%)	40.6	43.3
ODA (% of gross national income)	17.0	10.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	22.0	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	31.7	3.4
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.53	0.6

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

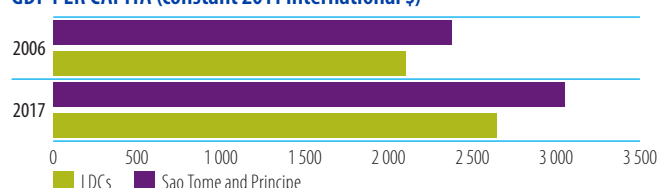
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Senegal

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	305.1	427.8	532.3	74%
Remittances	1197.7	1849.0	2237.7	87%
Other official flows (OOF)	48.7	130.9	332.4	583%
of which trade-related OOF	7.2	77.9	153.0	2023%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	1716.4	1003.1	1037.6	-40%
of which Aid for Trade	219.3	397.0	376.5	72%

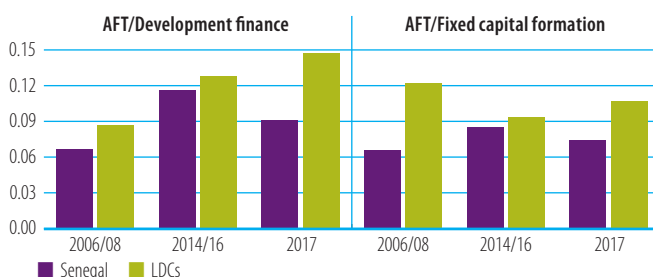
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	Connecting to value chains	2	Export diversification	3	E-commerce
---	----------------------------	---	------------------------	---	------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



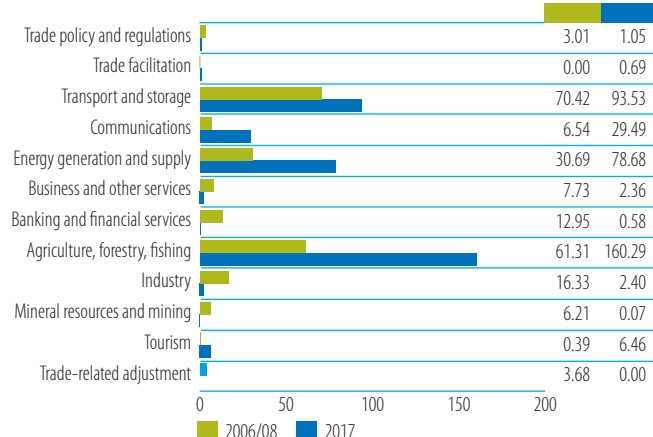
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	62.6	29	International Development Assoc.	170.6	45
EU Institutions	45.3	21	France	61.9	16
France	44.9	20	United States	25.0	7
African Development Fund	10.6	5	EU Institutions	24.2	6
Germany	10.6	5	African Development Fund	17.8	5

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



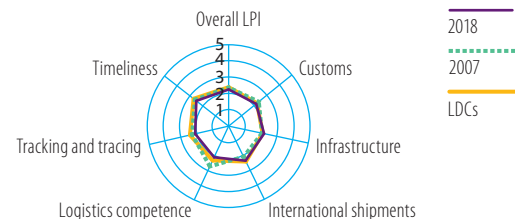
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	12.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (05-15)	9	9.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	3.4	0.2
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	75.7	98.0
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.2	26.9
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.3	0.7
Internet users	5.6	29.6

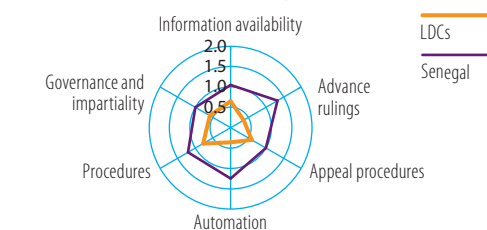
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

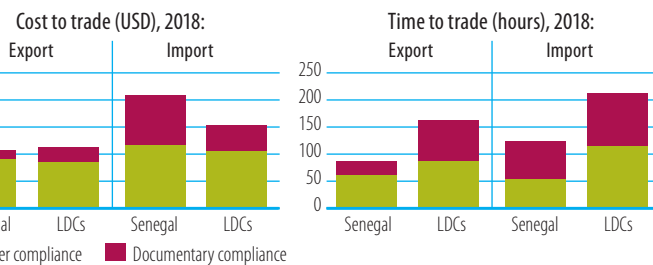


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

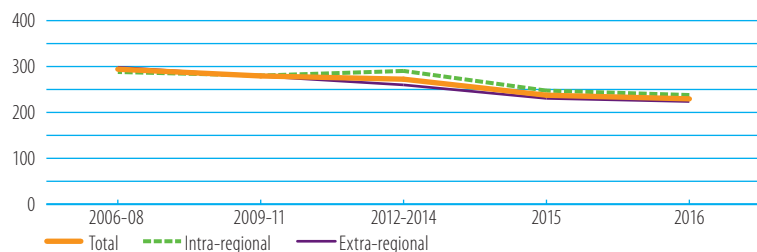


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

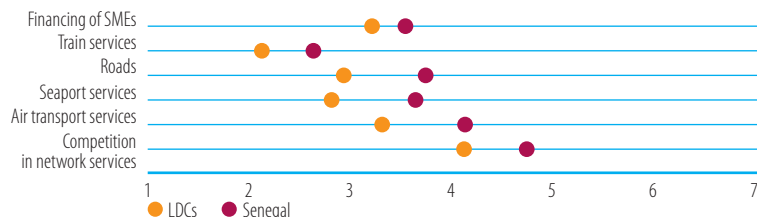
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (71), intra-regional (29), extra-regional (42)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

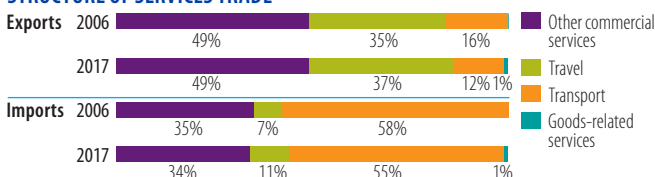
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	53	56
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	31	26
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	20	20
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	33	50
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	34	38

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	1.600	3.278	+105%	▲
	Commercial services	0.710	1.130	+59%	▲
Imports	Goods	3.193	5.973	+87%	▲
	Commercial services	0.808	1.464	+81%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Mali	20	Mali	20
France	8	Switzerland	10
Gambia	6	India	5
India	5	Cote d'Ivoire	5
Spain	5	United Arab Emirates	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	24	Petroleum products	14
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	10	Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	13
Crustaceans, molluscs etc	7	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	10
Lime, cement, construction materials	5	Lime, cement, construction materials	7
Inorganic chemical elements	5	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	6

Source: UN Comtrade

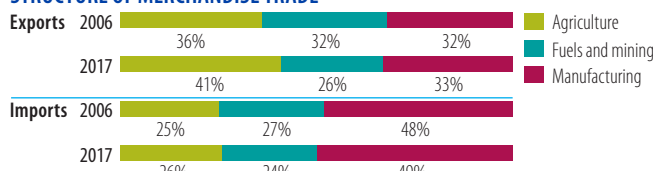
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	541	545
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	915	964
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.075	0.053
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.044	0.028

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	113	110
Number of import markets (max. 237)	120	141
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.083	0.067
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.072	0.050

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
France	24	France	15
United Kingdom	6	China	10
China	4	Nigeria	8
Thailand	4	India	7
Spain	4	Netherlands	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	18	Petroleum products	11
Rice	6	Petroleum oils, crude	8
Petroleum oils, crude	4	Rice	6
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3	Medicaments	3
Medicaments	3	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	3

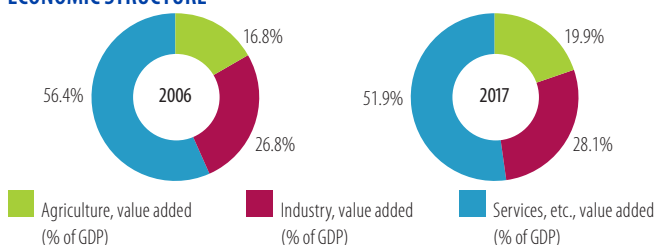
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	10.0	6.4
Female labour force participation rate (%)	34.0	35.1
ODA (% of gross national income)	9.4	5.8
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	14.3
Total debt service (% of total exports)	7.2	14.2
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.43	0.5

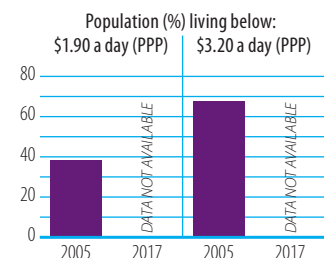
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



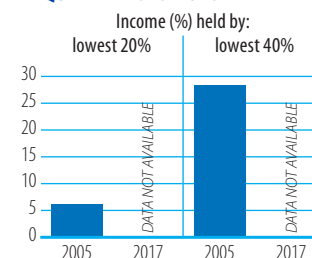
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

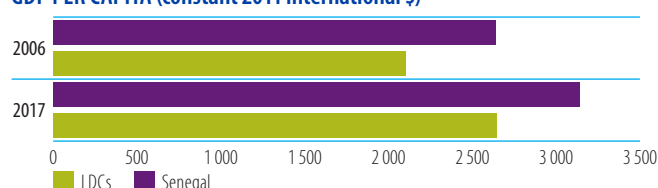


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Seychelles

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	169.8	193.2	191.9	13%
Remittances	7.1	18.5	21.7	207%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.0	15.4	9.0	-
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	7.3	6.7	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	8.2	17.0	21.7	165%
of which Aid for Trade	3.1	4.2	9.8	218%

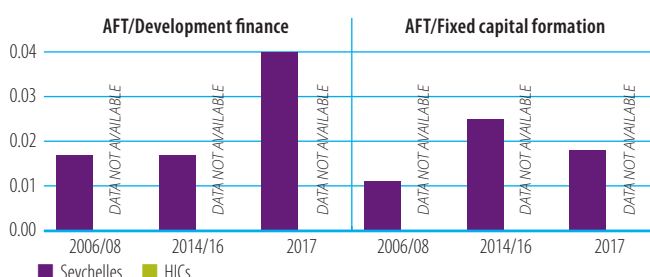
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 E-commerce	2 Trade facilitation	3 Trade policy
--------------	----------------------	----------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



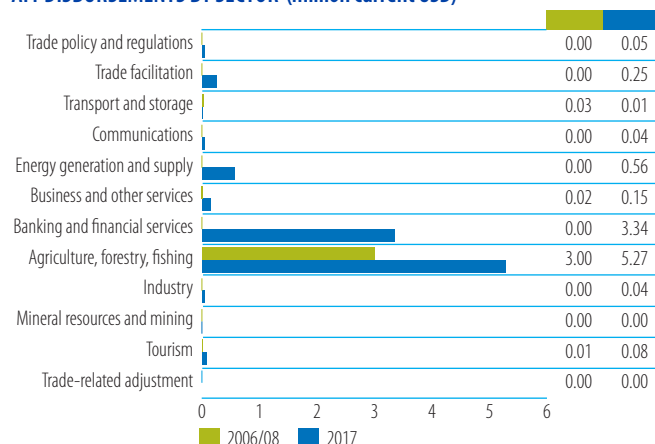
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
EU Institutions	1.6	51	Japan	5.3	54
Japan	1.3	42	EU Institutions	3.6	36
France	0.2	6	France	0.6	7
Austria	0.0	0	African Development Bank	0.2	2
Korea	0.0	0	Australia	0.1	1

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



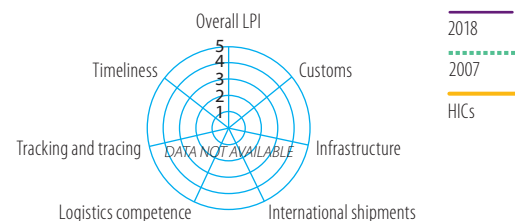
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	...	2.7
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	3.0
Exports: weighted avg. faced (06-16)	...	0.8
Exports: duty free (value in %) (06-16)	...	87.5
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	1.6	76.0
Fixed broadband subscriptions	2.8	16.1
Internet users	35.0	58.8

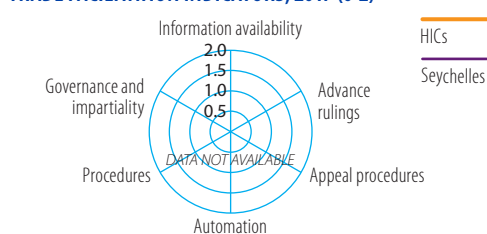
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

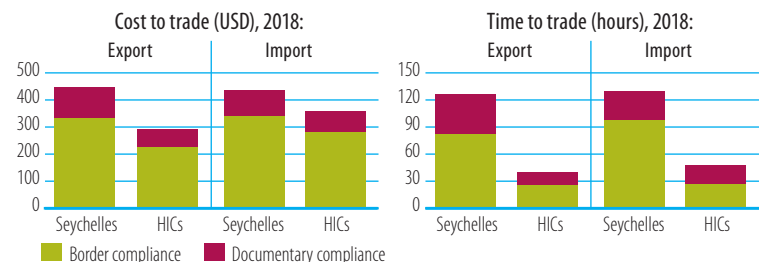


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

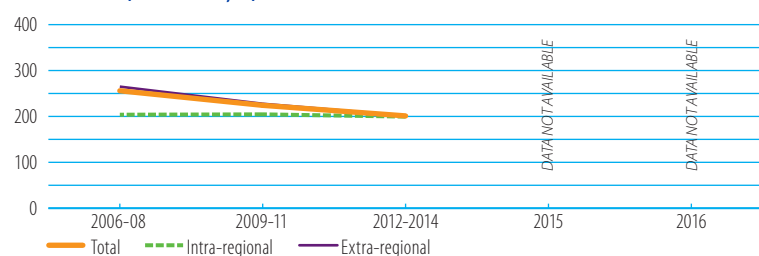


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

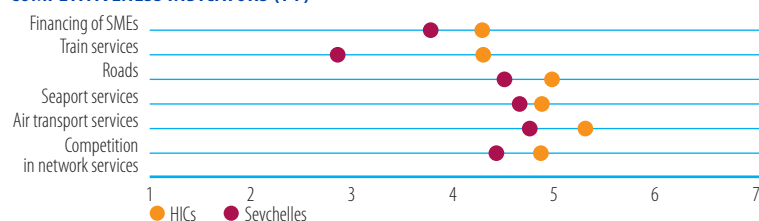
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (34), intra-regional (5), extra-regional (29)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

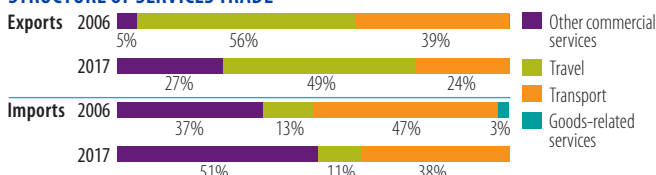
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	178	217
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	49	63
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	28	32
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	1	4
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	23	23

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.419	0.565	+35%	▲
	Commercial services	0.410	0.982	+140%	▲
Imports	Goods	0.702	1.155	+65%	▲
	Commercial services	0.274	0.548	+100%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	42	United Arab Emirates	36
United Kingdom	24	France	18
France	15	United Kingdom	13
Italy	10	Italy	8
Germany	2	Netherlands	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Fish etc. prepared, preserved, n.e.s.	49	Fish etc. prepared, preserved, n.e.s.	43
Petroleum products	42	Petroleum products	26
Medical instruments, n.e.s.	4	Aircraft, associated equipment	11
Crustaceans, molluscs etc	1	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	7
Animal feed stuff	1	Ship, boat, floating structures	6

Source: UN Comtrade

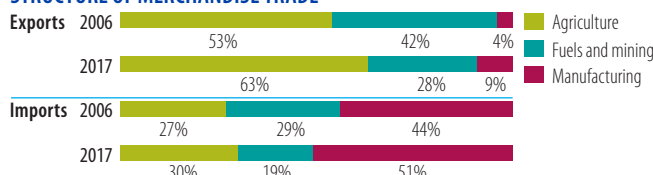
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	96
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	764
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.266
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.050

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	37	66
Number of import markets (max. 237)	69	113
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.249	0.176
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.099	0.093

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	26	United Arab Emirates	26
Singapore	11	Spain	10
France	8	France	9
Spain	8	Hong Kong, China	6
South Africa	7	South Africa	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	26	Petroleum products	15
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	12	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	12
Special transactions not classified	7	Ship, boat, floating structures	10
Ship, boat, floating structures	3	Aircraft, associated equipment	6
Fixed veg. fat, oils, soft	2	Pumps n.e.s., centrifugs etc	5

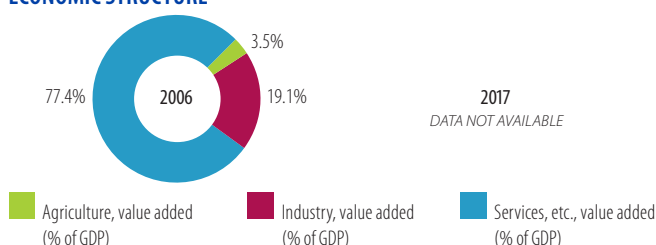
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

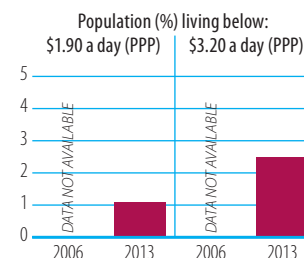
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	...	...
Female labour force participation rate (%)	...	...
ODA (% of gross national income)	1.3	1.4
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2006-2016)	16.3	6.1
Total debt service (% of total exports)	...	...
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.72	0.8

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

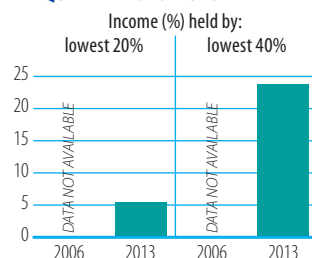


POVERTY INDICATORS

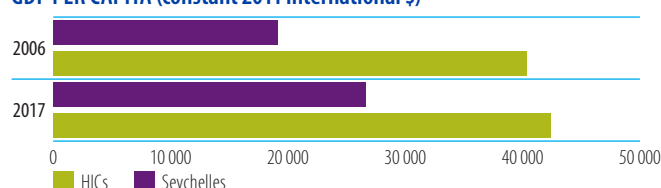


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Solomon Islands

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	68.4	30.2	36.5	-47%
Remittances	10.8	18.4	16.1	48%
Other official flows (OOF)	2.7	16.5	2.3	-14%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	2.2	2.1	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	221.1	195.6	194.6	-12%
of which Aid for Trade	15.4	42.8	57.2	271%

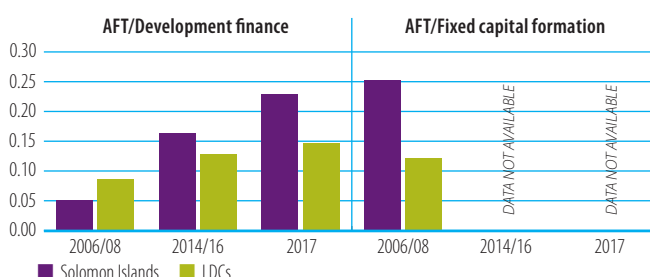
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	Transport infrastructure	2	Export diversification	3	Network infrastructure
---	--------------------------	---	------------------------	---	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



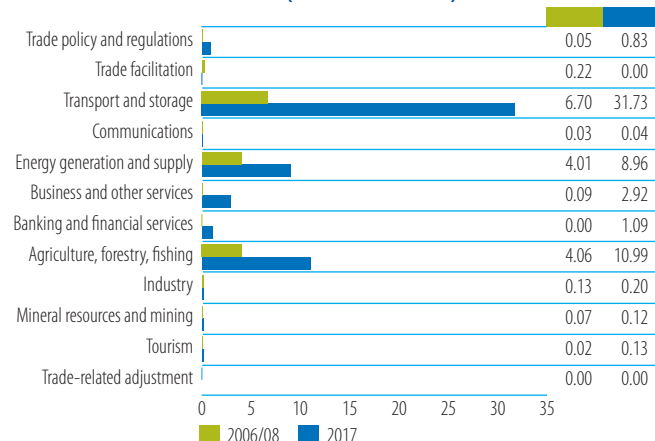
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	9.7	63	Australia	20.4	36
New Zealand	4.0	26	Asian Development Bank	10.9	19
Australia	1.0	6	Japan	9.1	16
EU Institutions	0.6	4	New Zealand	7.3	13
Korea	0.1	0	EU Institutions	5.7	10

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



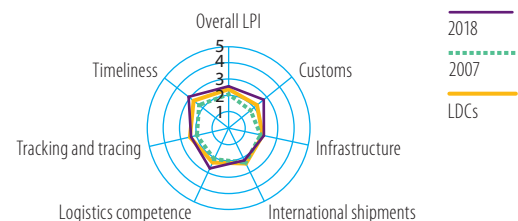
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	14.5	9.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	8.7
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.4	0.7
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	90.5	88.3
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	1.6	18.7
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	0.2
Internet users	1.6	11.9

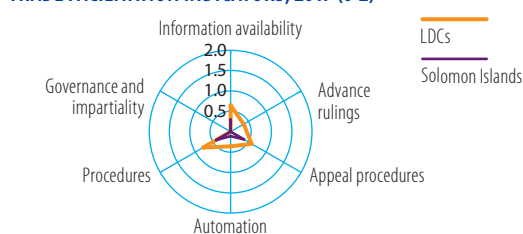
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



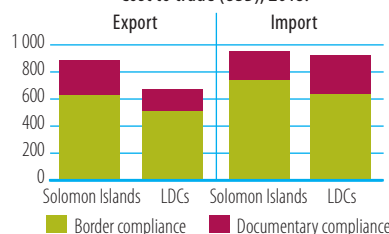
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



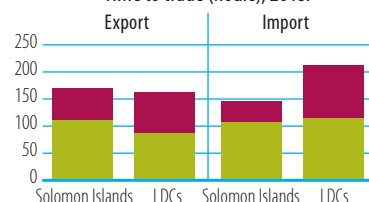
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

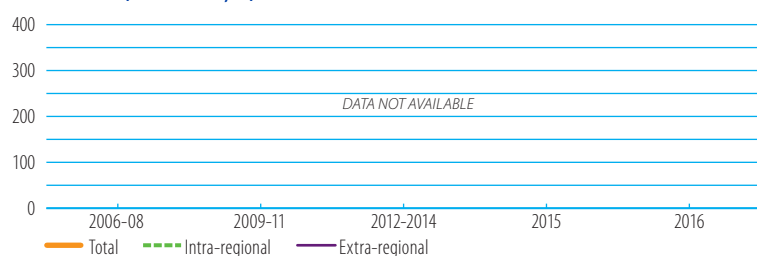


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



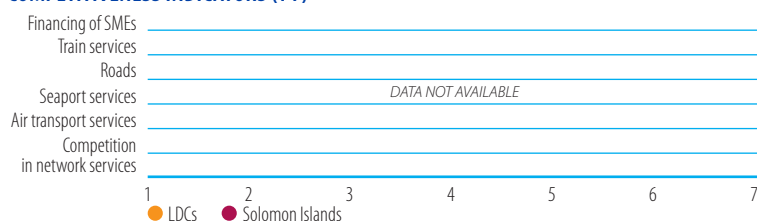
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (0), intra-regional (0), extra-regional (0)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

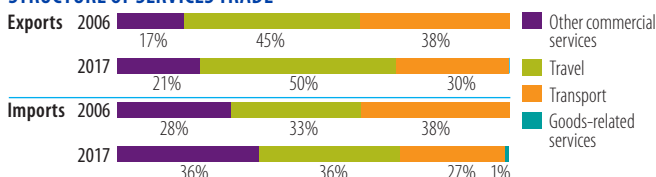
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	92	97
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	29	22
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	25	30
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	76	91
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	44	38

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.114	0.469	+311%	▲
	Commercial services	0.047	0.134	+188%	▲
Imports	Goods	0.195	0.462	+136%	▲
	Commercial services	0.066	0.202	+205%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
China	42	China	65
Japan	10	Italy	8
Korea, Republic of	7	Switzerland	4
Thailand	6	India	4
Philippines	4	Philippines	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Wood rough, rough squared	65	Wood rough, rough squared	64
Special transactions not classified	11	Fish, dried, salted, smoked	8
Fish, dried, salted, smoked	7	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	8
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	4	Veneers, plywood, etc.	5
Cocoa	3	Aluminium ores and concentrates	4

Source: UN Comtrade

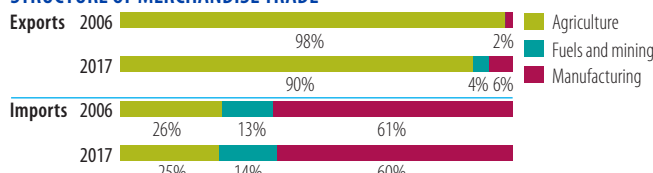
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	31	75
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	566	680
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.423	0.424
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.024	0.036

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	27	37
Number of import markets (max. 237)	34	58
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.232	0.435
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.154	0.103

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Australia	37	Australia	20
Singapore	11	Singapore	14
Malaysia	8	New Zealand	13
New Zealand	8	Malaysia	13
Japan	7	China	13

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	11	Petroleum products	13
Rice	9	Electric machine apparatus, n.e.s.	10
Civil engineering equipment	5	Rice	8
Printed matter	5	Civil engineering equipment	6
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	3	Alcoholic beverages	2

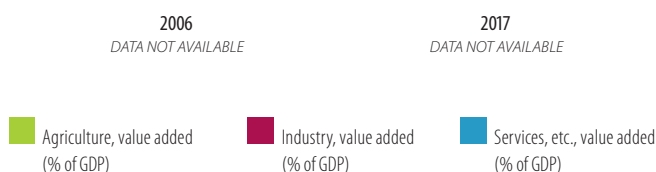
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	2.1	1.8
Female labour force participation rate (%)	63.6	62.5
ODA (% of gross national income)	43.3	15.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	8.4
Total debt service (% of total exports)	2.5	3.9
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.50	0.5

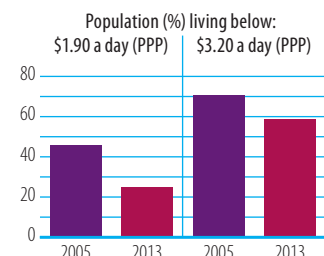
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



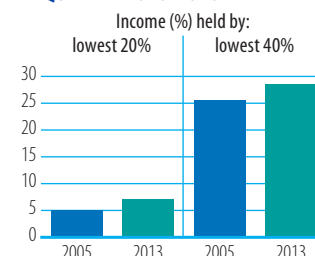
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

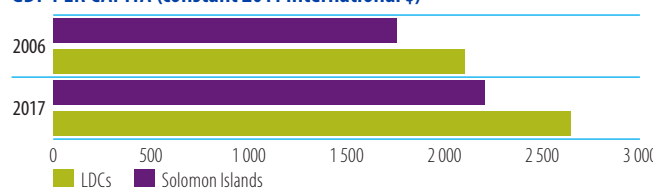


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Sri Lanka

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	611.9	823.4	1374.9	125%
Remittances	2532.9	7099.3	7190.3	184%
Other official flows (OOF)	48.9	378.8	334.4	584%
of which trade-related OOF	9.7	237.3	250.4	2478%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	931.0	871.2	776.7	-17%
of which Aid for Trade	283.4	373.1	262.1	-8%

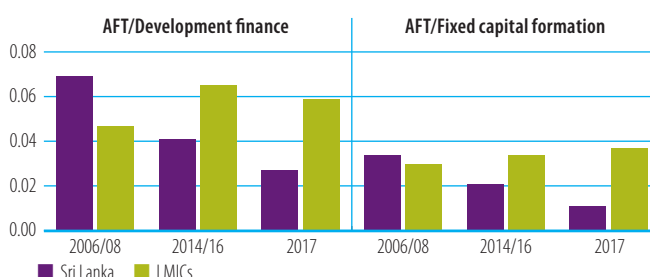
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	Connecting to value chains	2	Export diversification	3	Trade facilitation
---	----------------------------	---	------------------------	---	--------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



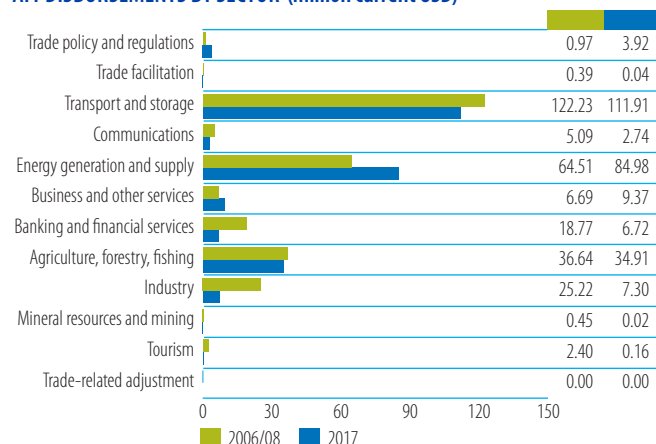
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	146.4	52	Japan	163.3	62
International Development Assoc.	55.5	20	Asian Development Bank	36.6	14
Germany	22.6	8	International Development Assoc.	15.7	6
Spain	7.6	3	Kuwait	8.6	3
Korea	7.0	2	Australia	8.4	3

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



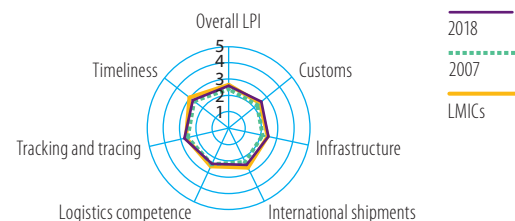
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	11.2	9.3
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-15)	...	7.0
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	7.1	7.8
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	54.3	40.2
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	1.5	22.4
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	5.8
Internet users	2.5	34.1

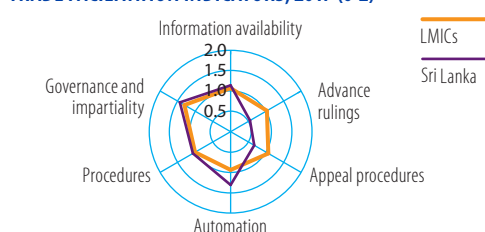
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



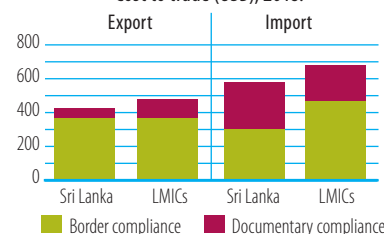
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



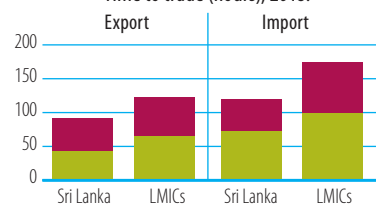
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

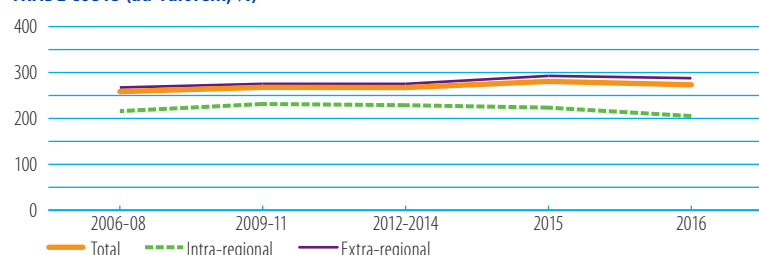


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



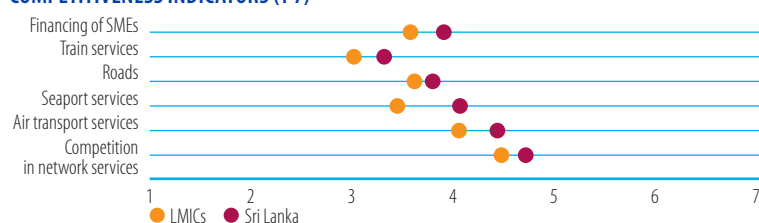
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (86), intra-regional (15), extra-regional (71)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

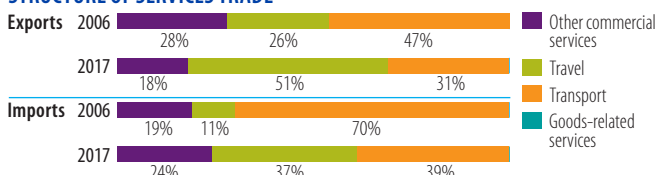
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	71	51
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	19	40
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	28	17
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	30	24
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	54	49

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	6.883	11.360	+65%	▲
	Commercial services	1.604	7.726	+382%	▲
Imports	Goods	8.305	20.980	+153%	▲
	Commercial services	3.281	4.353	+33%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	30	United States	25
United Kingdom	13	United Kingdom	9
India	7	India	7
Belgium	5	Germany	5
Germany	5	Italy	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Tea and mate	13	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	14
Women, girl clothing, excl. knitted or crocheted	12	Tea and mate	13
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	11	Women, girls clothing knitted	9
Women, girls clothing knitted	8	Women, girl clothing, excl. knitted or crocheted	6
Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	7	Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	5

Source: UN Comtrade

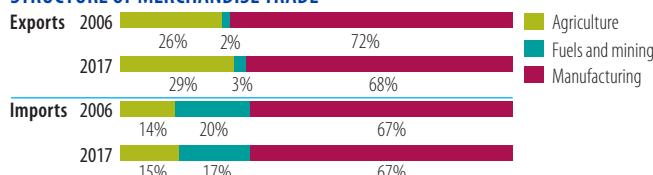
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	657	761
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1065	1087
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.039	0.032
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.020	0.017

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	169	182
Number of import markets (max. 237)	122	155
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.122	0.083
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.068	0.100

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
India	18	India	21
Singapore	10	China	20
China	8	United Arab Emirates	7
Iran	7	Singapore	6
Hong Kong, China	7	Japan	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum oils, crude	10	Petroleum products	10
Petroleum products	5	Knit, crochet, fabric, n.e.s.	4
Cotton fabrics, woven	4	Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	3
Knit, crochet, fabric, n.e.s.	4	Petroleum oils, crude	3
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	3	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3

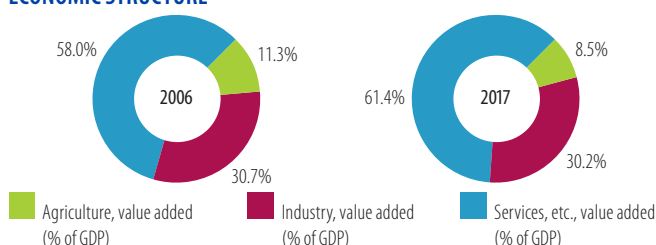
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	6.5	4.2
Female labour force participation rate (%)	36.9	35.0
ODA (% of gross national income)	2.5	0.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	12.3	22.1
Total debt service (% of total exports)	10.8	21.2
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.72	0.8

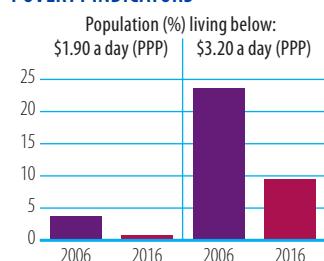
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



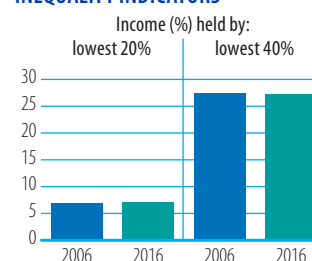
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

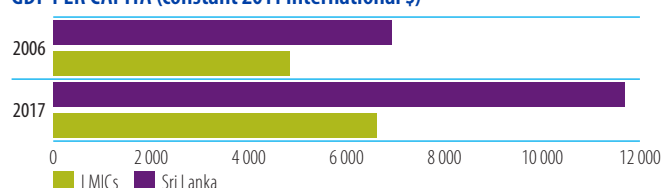


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	1666.4	1347.8	1065.3	-36%
Remittances	1130.4	270.5	212.9	-81%
Other official flows (OOF)	3.6	188.0	28.3	675%
of which trade-related OOF	2.9	0.6	0.0	-100%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	2066.1	940.7	887.6	-57%
of which Aid for Trade	84.7	161.1	121.4	43%

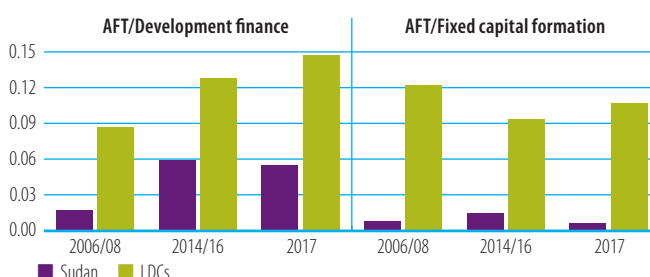
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Connecting to value chains	2 Export diversification	3 WTO accession
-------------------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



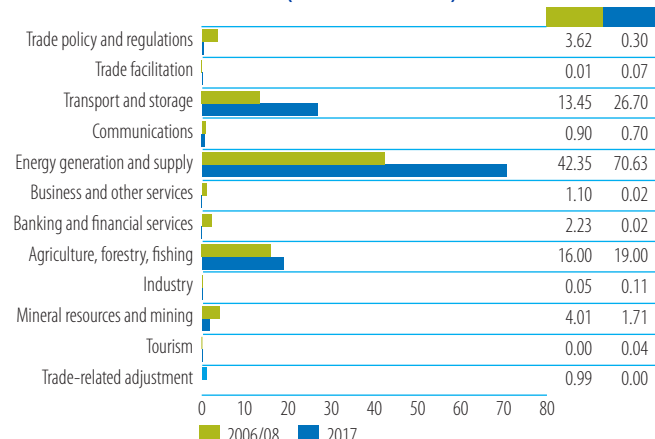
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Arab Fund (AFESD)	52.9	62	Arab Fund (AFESD)	53.0	44
United States	11.1	13	Kuwait	49.8	41
United Kingdom	7.0	8	EU Institutions	4.7	4
EU Institutions	4.6	5	Norway	3.0	3
Norway	3.9	5	United Kingdom	2.2	2

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



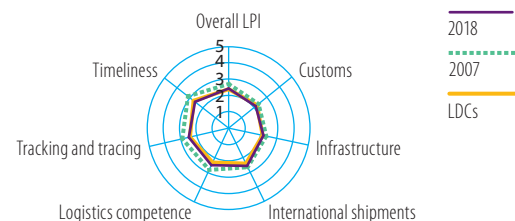
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	20.1	21.5
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-15)	...	17.5
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	1.3	1.7
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	59.2	96.9
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	3.9	30.5
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.1
Internet users (07-17)	8.7	30.9

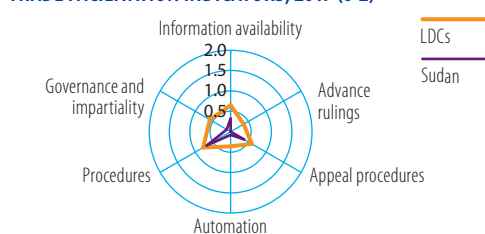
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



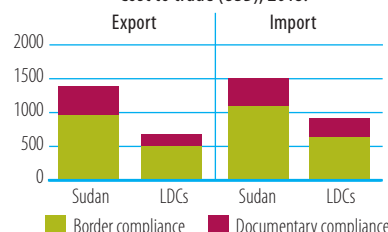
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



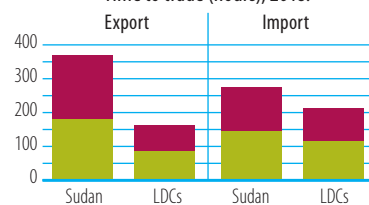
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:



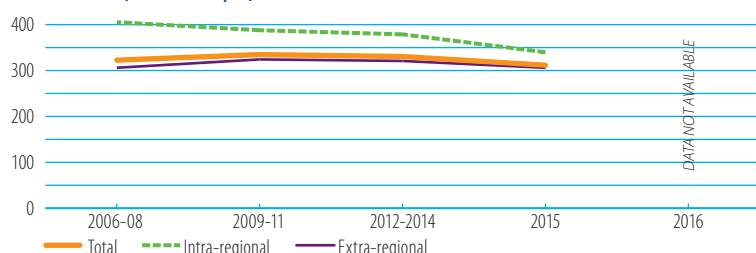
Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



Source: WB, Doing Business

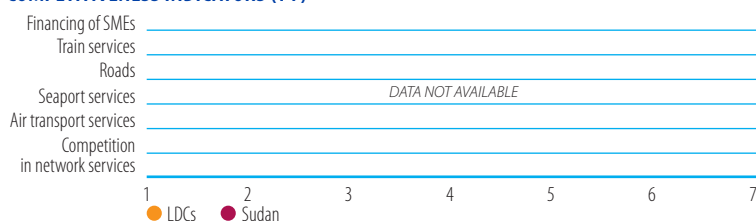
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (48), intra-regional (8), extra-regional (40)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

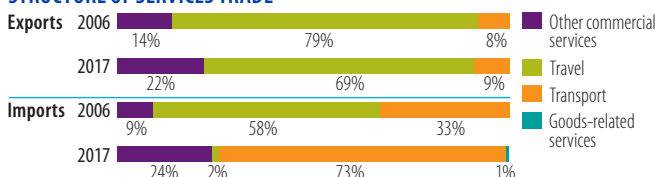
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	43	13
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	4	27
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	26	13
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	11	83
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	50	51

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	5.657	4.100		-28% ▼
	Commercial services	0.246	1.487	+503% ▲	
Imports	Goods	7.105	8.220	+16% ▲	
	Commercial services	2.454	1.259		-49% ▼

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
China	79	United Arab Emirates	40
Japan	5	China	17
United Arab Emirates	5	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	14
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	3	Egypt	10
Egypt	1	Ethiopia	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	87	Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	36
Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	3	Live animals	20
Oilseed (soft fixed veg. oil)	3	Oilseed (soft fixed veg. oil)	12
Live animals	2	Petroleum oils, crude	10
Cotton	1	Cotton	3

Source: UN Comtrade

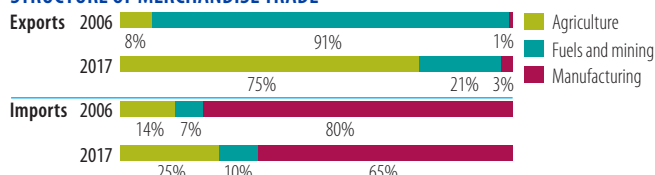
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	137
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	870	909
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.164
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.034	0.019

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	59	83
Number of import markets (max. 237)	94	154
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.624	0.215
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.062	0.084

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
China	19	China	22
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	9	United Arab Emirates	11
Japan	8	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	7
India	7	India	7
United Arab Emirates	6	Japan	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	6	Petroleum products	8
Civil engineering equipment	5	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	6
Petroleum products	5	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	5
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	5	Medicaments	5
Tractors	4	Civil engineering equipment	4

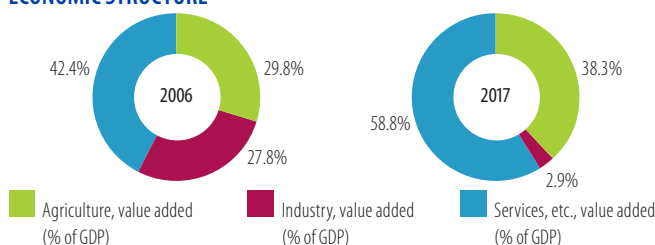
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	15.3	12.8
Female labour force participation rate (%)	24.1	24.6
ODA (% of gross national income)	6.1	0.8
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	5.0	4.2
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.45	0.5

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

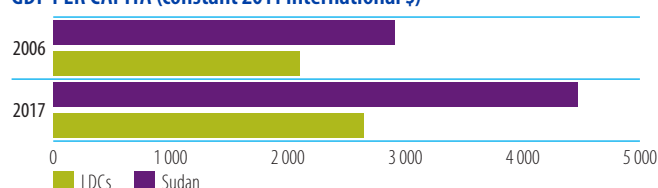
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Tajikistan

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	467.6	301.7	141.3	-70%
Remittances	1751.2	2503.4	2236.7	28%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.0	48.5	43.5	-
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	36.0	22.9	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	237.2	413.5	381.3	61%
of which Aid for Trade	47.5	200.2	186.0	292%

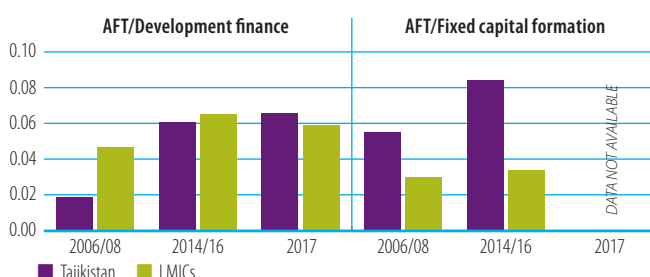
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Export diversification	2 Trade facilitation	3 Transport infrastructure
--------------------------	----------------------	----------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



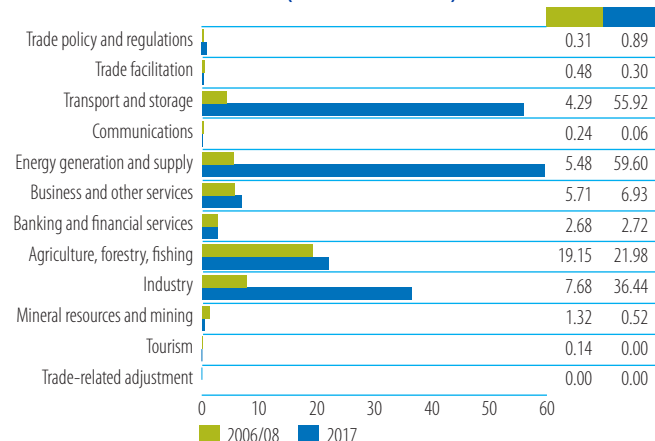
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	15.8	33	Asian Development Bank	109.4	59
United States	5.3	11	International Development Assoc.	21.1	11
Sweden	4.7	10	Japan	16.2	9
Canada	4.7	10	United States	11.8	6
Switzerland	3.5	7	Germany	10.7	6

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



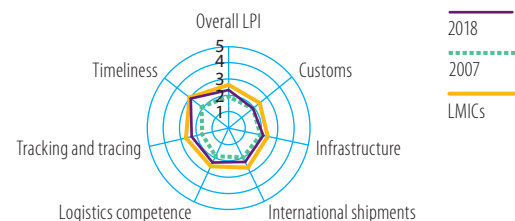
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	7.9	7.7
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	1.2	2.6
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	81.6	56.7
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	...	22.7
Fixed broadband subscriptions (07-17)	0.1	0.1
Internet users	3.8	22.0

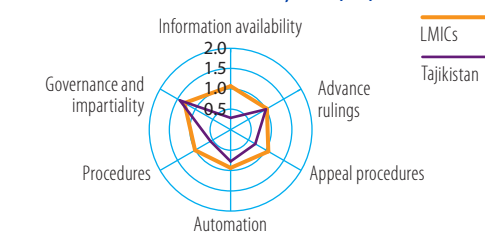
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



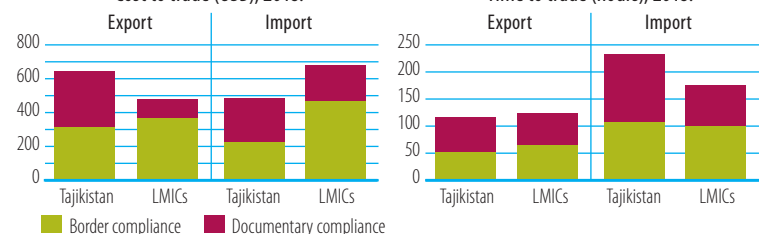
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



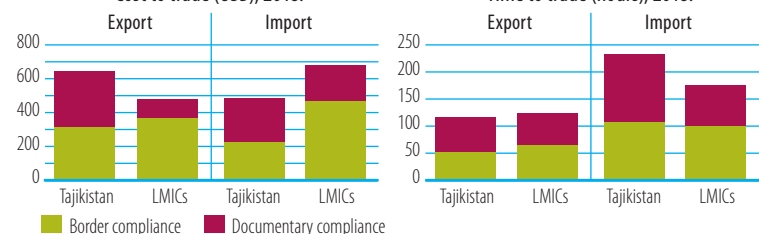
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

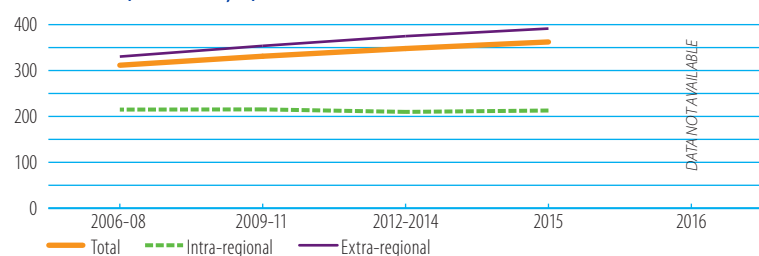


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



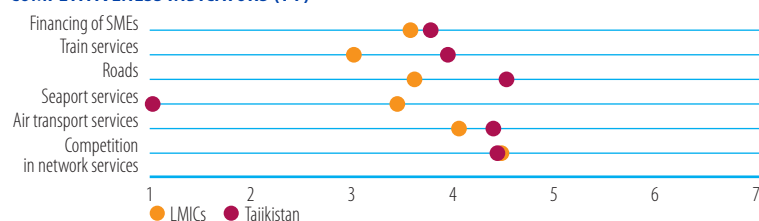
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (49), intra-regional (8), extra-regional (41)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

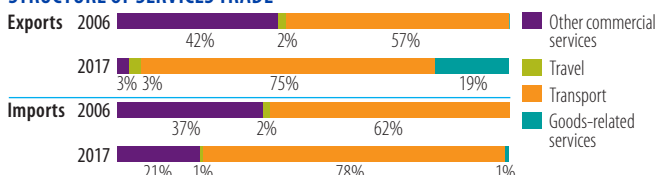
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	140	54
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	7	22
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	17	13
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	...	...
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	1.512	0.873		-42% ▼
	Commercial services	0.110	0.247	+124% ▲	
Imports	Goods	1.955	2.390	+22% ▲	
	Commercial services	0.393	0.368	-6% ▲	

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE

Source: WTO Secretariat
Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	

Source: UN Comtrade

INDICATOR	2006	2017
-----------	------	------

Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)

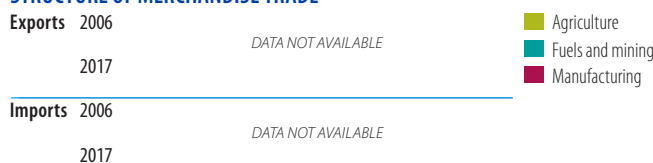
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	...	...
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	...	...
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	
...		...	

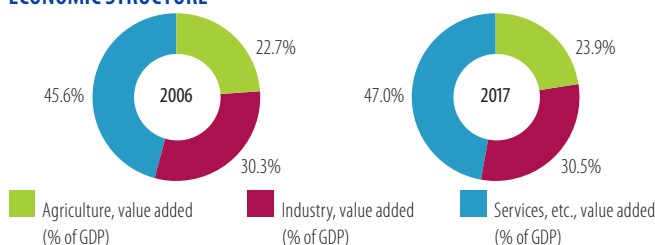
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	11.9	10.7
Female labour force participation rate (%)	30.1	27.9
ODA (% of gross national income)	7.6	3.7
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	4.2	26.1
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.60	0.7

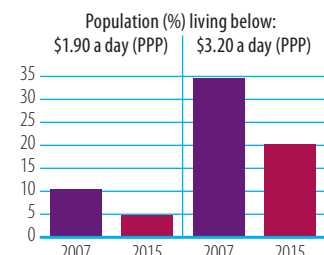
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



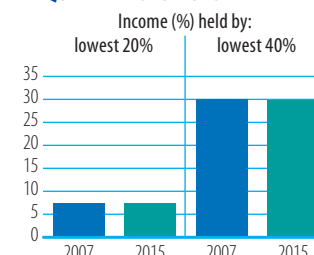
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

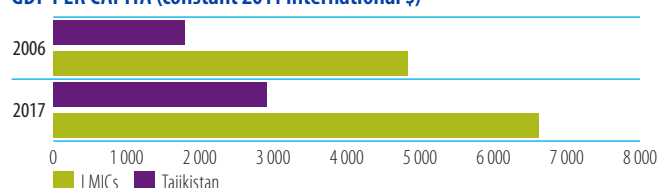


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Tanzania

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	789.3	1447.4	1180.4	50%
Remittances	25.9	393.3	402.6	1455%
Other official flows (OOF)	20.1	38.7	128.6	541%
of which trade-related OOF	17.4	33.9	122.2	603%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	3766.8	2623.3	2761.0	-27%
of which Aid for Trade	397.5	817.1	797.5	101%

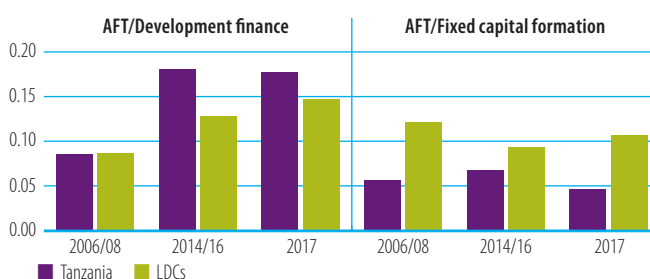
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Industrialization	2 Cross-border infrastructure	3 Transport infrastructure
---------------------	-------------------------------	----------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



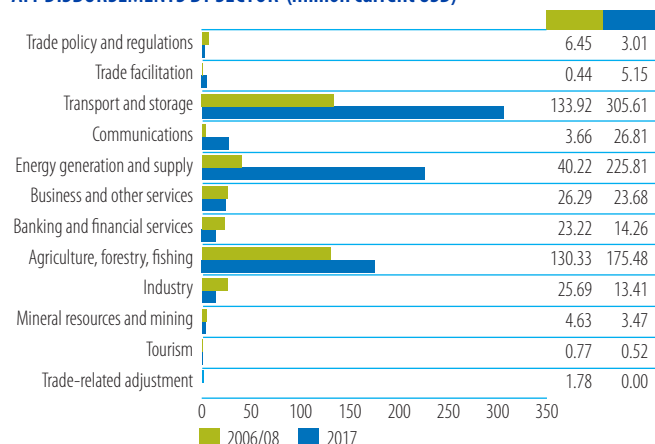
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	153.7	39	African Development Fund	221.5	28
EU Institutions	62.2	16	International Development Assoc.	193.3	24
African Development Fund	33.8	9	United Kingdom	70.4	9
Denmark	32.2	8	Japan	67.4	8
Sweden	23.8	6	United States	54.5	7

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



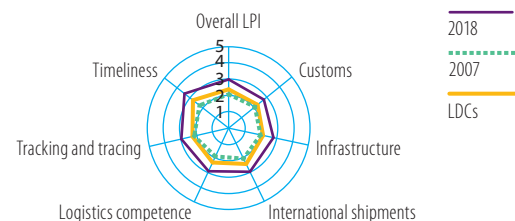
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.7	12.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (05-15)	10	8.5
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	5.0	0.3
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	81.6	96.1
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	1.0	8.7
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	3.2
Internet users	1.3	16.0

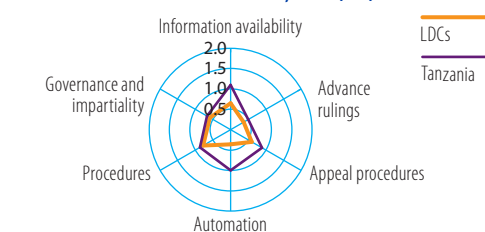
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



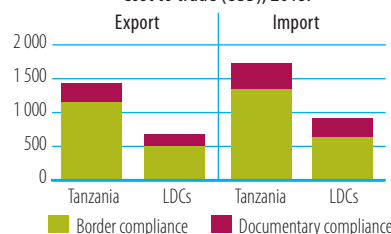
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



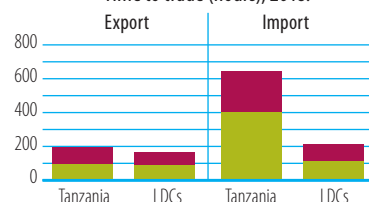
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

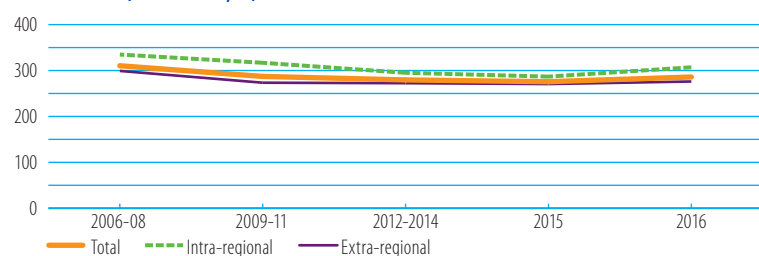


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



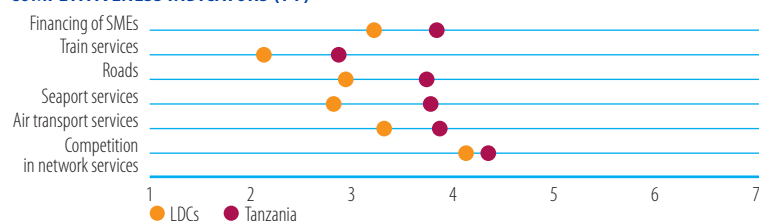
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (76), intra-regional (24), extra-regional (52)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

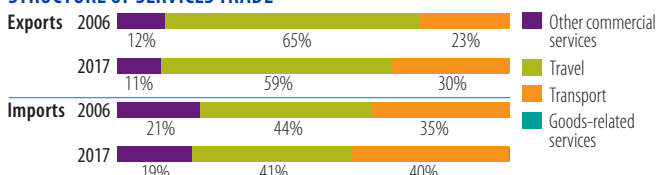
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	45	35
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	43	44
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	24	21
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	76	66
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	44	46

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	1.918	4.898	+155%	▲
	Commercial services	1.467	3.830	+161%	▲
Imports	Goods	3.864	7.552	+95%	▲
	Commercial services	1.212	1.952	+61%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Switzerland	19	India	24
South Africa	15	South Africa	17
China	8	Viet Nam	8
Germany	6	Kenya	7
Netherlands	6	Switzerland	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	33	Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	37
Precious metal ores, concentrates	10	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	13
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	9	Tobacco, unmanufactured	5
Tobacco, unmanufactured	5	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	4
Coffee, coffee substitute	4	Coffee, coffee substitute	3

Source: UN Comtrade

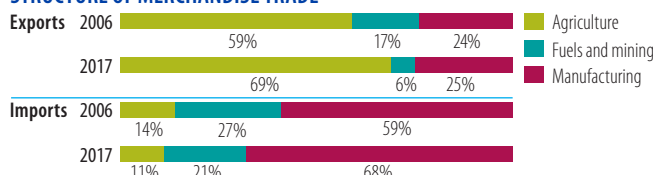
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	527	573
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	958	968
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.132	0.158
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.064	0.039

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	118	133
Number of import markets (max. 237)	131	138
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.076	0.099
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.052	0.075

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
South Africa	13	China	19
United Arab Emirates	11	India	15
Bahrain, Kingdom of	9	United Arab Emirates	8
China	7	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	6
Japan	6	South Africa	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	23	Petroleum products	18
Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	5	Medicaments	5
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	3
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	4	Civil engineering equipment	2
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	3	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	2

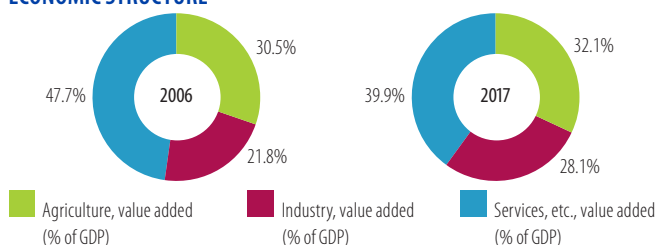
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.3	1.9
Female labour force participation rate (%)	87.0	79.6
ODA (% of gross national income)	10.1	5.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	2.5	8.4
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.46	0.5

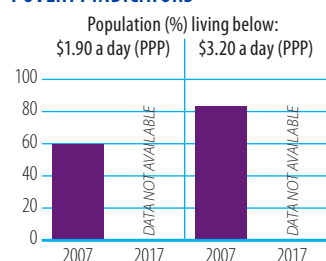
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



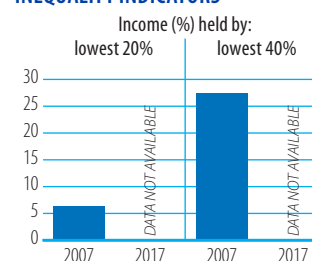
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

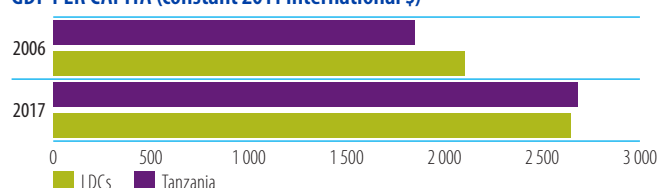


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Thailand

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	8476.9	4167.1	7635.2	-10%
Remittances	1622.2	6229.6	6720.1	314%
Other official flows (OOF)	33.9	184.7	148.8	339%
of which trade-related OOF	20.6	130.3	120.6	486%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	413.7	513.1	555.8	34%
of which Aid for Trade	165.6	303.2	370.6	124%

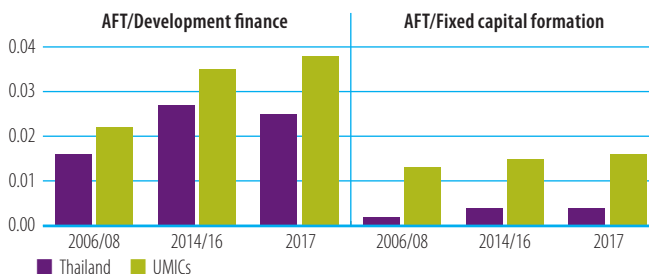
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Trade facilitation	2 International competitiveness	3 Regional integration
----------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



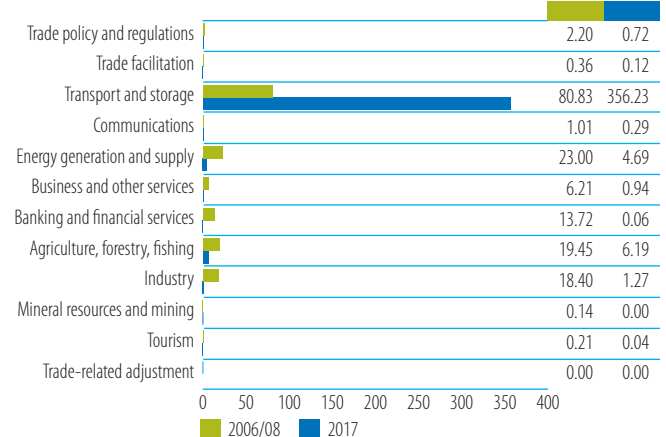
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	120.3	73	Japan	361.7	98
Germany	16.9	10	France	2.5	1
France	11.6	7	Australia	1.6	0
United States	5.6	3	Global Environment Facility	1.1	0
EU Institutions	3.4	2	EU Institutions	0.9	0

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



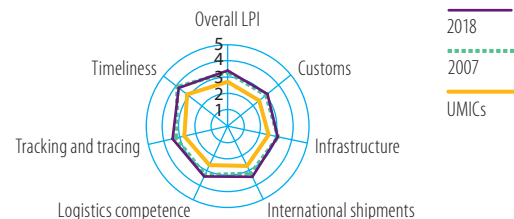
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	10.0	9.5
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (05-16)	5	6.7
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	3.7	2.2
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	72.1	79.2
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	99.0
Fixed broadband subscriptions	1.4	11.9
Internet users	17.2	52.9

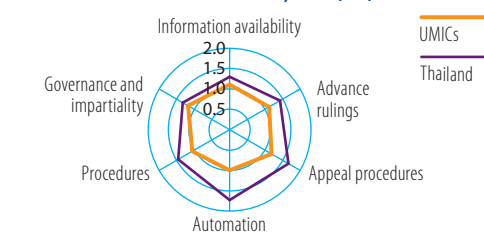
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

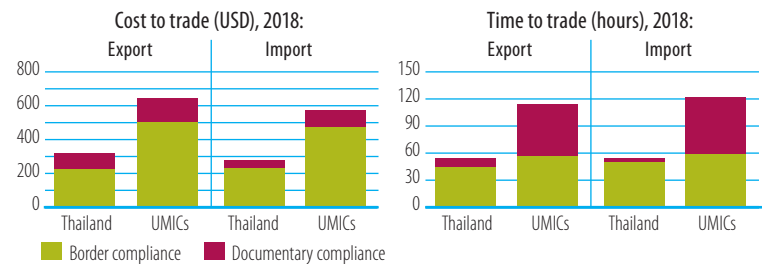


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

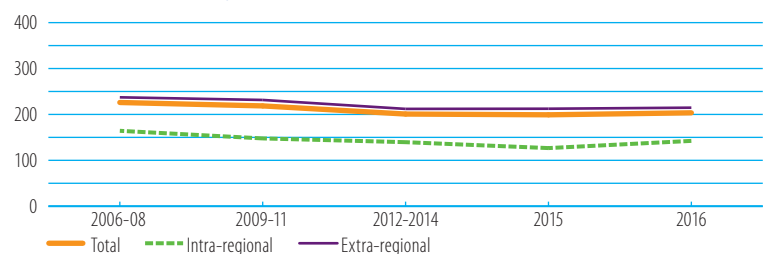


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (110), intra-regional (17), extra-regional (93)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

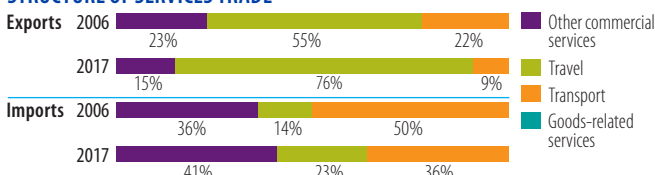
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	135	123
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	16	24
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	22	19
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s, 2006-2016)	49	50
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s, 2006-2016)	57	57

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	127.941	235.267	+84%	▲
	Commercial services	24.425	75.228	+208%	▲
Imports	Goods	114.272	201.107	+76%	▲
	Commercial services	32.439	46.385	+43%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
United States	15	United States	11
Japan	13	China	11
China	9	Japan	10
Singapore	6	Hong Kong, China	5
Hong Kong, China	6	Australia	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
Automatic data processing equipment	8	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	5
Transistors, valves, etc.	6	Automatic data processing equipment	5
Natural rubber, etc.	4	Transistors, valves, etc.	4
Petroleum products	3	Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	3
Parts, for office machines	3	Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	3

Source: UN Comtrade

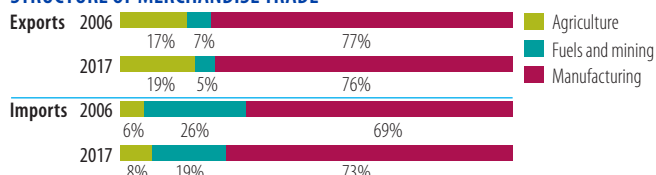
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig., 2006-2016)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	1125	1152
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1208	1202
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.018	0.015
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.034	0.014

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	212	217
Number of import markets (max. 237)	202	205
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.062	0.049
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.075	0.090

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
Japan	20	China	22
China	11	Japan	16
United States	7	United States	6
Malaysia	7	Malaysia	6
United Arab Emirates	6	Korea, Republic of	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2016	%
Petroleum oils, crude	16	Petroleum oils, crude	8
Transistors, valves, etc.	8	Transistors, valves, etc.	6
Parts, for office machines	3	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	4
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	3	Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	3
Electric switch relay circuit	3	Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	3

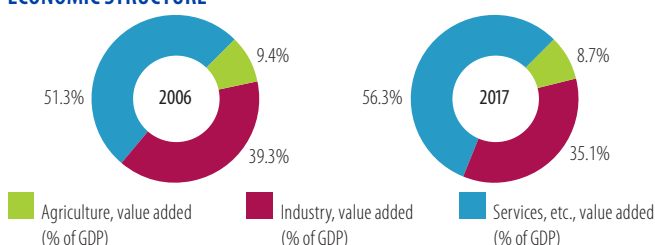
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	1.2	0.6
Female labour force participation rate (%)	64.8	59.8
ODA (% of gross national income)	-0.1	0.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	7.1	4.0
Total debt service (% of total exports)	9.4	4.7
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.70	0.8

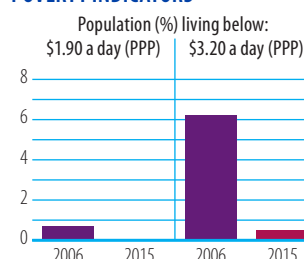
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



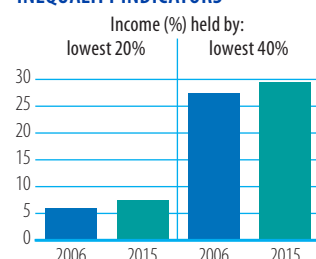
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

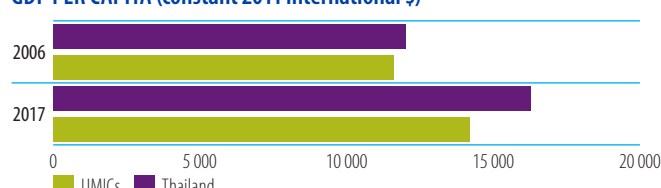


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Togo

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	50.1	88.4	145.6	190%
Remittances	284.6	385.9	402.1	41%
Other official flows (OOF)	48.1	28.6	8.1	-83%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	28.5	8.0	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	225.3	221.8	384.9	71%
of which Aid for Trade	36.6	60.5	77.9	113%

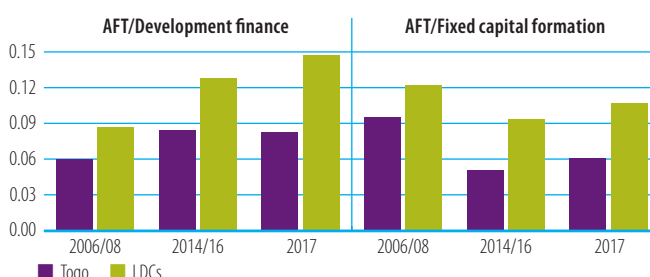
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Export diversification	2 Trade facilitation	3 Connecting to value chains
--------------------------	----------------------	------------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



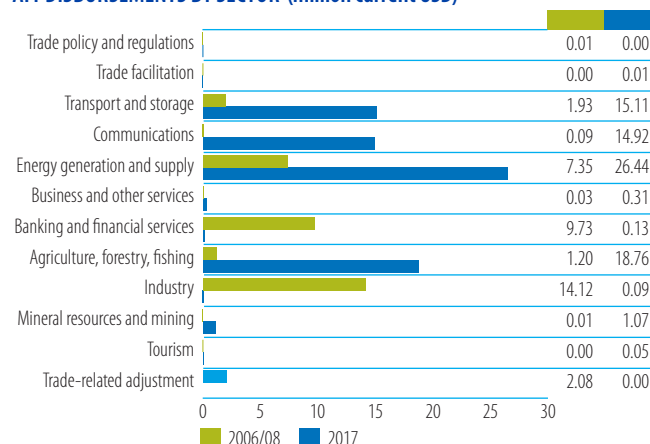
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	27.2	74	International Development Assoc.	32.4	42
United Kingdom	2.9	8	Japan	13.8	18
EU Institutions	2.4	7	Germany	10.6	14
France	2.1	6	OPEC Fund for International Devel.	8.2	11
Germany	0.6	2	EU Institutions	6.0	8

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



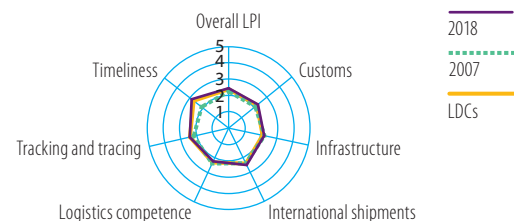
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	12.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (05-16)	10	11.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	6.9	0.1
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	66.5	97.7
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	51.5
Fixed broadband subscriptions (07-17)	0.0	0.6
Internet users	2.0	12.4

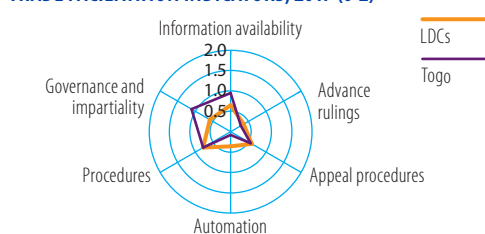
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



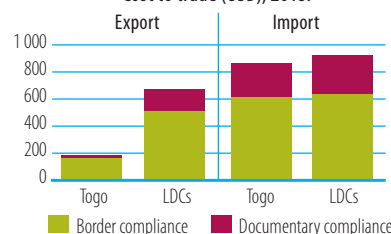
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



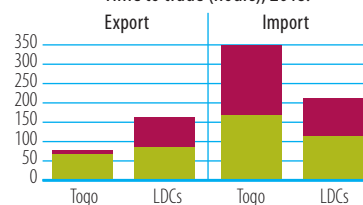
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

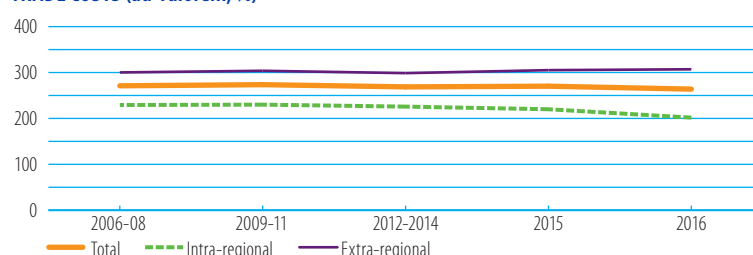


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



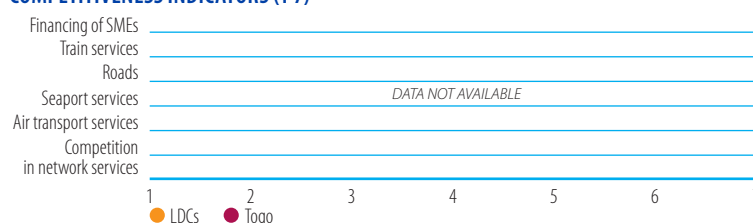
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (39), intra-regional (16), extra-regional (23)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

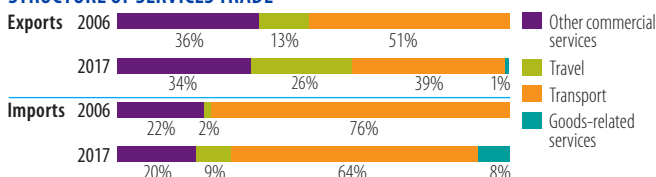
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	85	76
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	20	34
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	22	20
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s, 2007-2017)	89	63
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s, 2007-2017)	37	44

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.630	1.016	+61%	▲
	Commercial services	0.159	0.531	+233%	▲
Imports	Goods	0.949	1.658	+75%	▲
	Commercial services	0.261	0.427	+64%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat. Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2007	%	2017	%
Niger	13	Burkina Faso	18
Benin	11	Benin	14
India	10	Ghana	8
Burkina Faso	10	Niger	6
Mali	7	India	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2007	%	2017	%
Lime, cement, construction materials	44	Lime, cement, construction materials	13
Fertilizers, crude	11	Cotton	10
Cotton	9	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	9
Flat-rolled plated iron	6	Fertilizers, crude	9
Iron, steel bar, shapes, etc.	5	Perfumery, cosmetics, etc.	7

Source: UN Comtrade

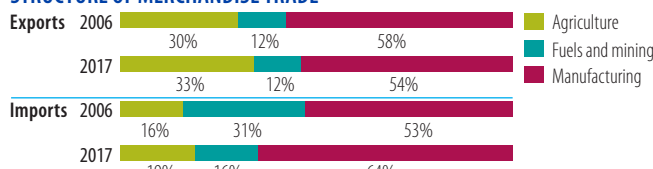
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig., 2007-2017)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	163	282
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	589	705
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.217	0.052
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.085	0.028

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	70	80
Number of import markets (max. 237)	107	112
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.081	0.068
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.082	0.059

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2007	%	2017	%
France	19	China	20
China	16	France	11
Netherlands	11	Japan	5
United States	4	Netherlands	5
Belgium	4	Ghana	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2007	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	27	Petroleum products	12
Lime, cement, construction materials	8	Medicaments	6
Medicaments	6	Polymers of ethylene	4
Cotton fabrics, woven	3	Cycles, motorcycles, etc.	4
Wheat, meslin, unmilled	3	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3

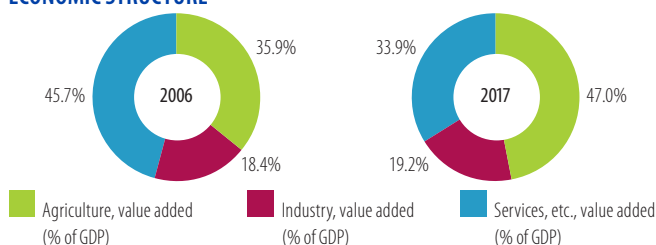
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	1.9	1.7
Female labour force participation rate (%)	80.6	76.3
ODA (% of gross national income)	3.7	6.9
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	21.3	20.7
Total debt service (% of total exports)	3.0	5.8
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.44	0.5

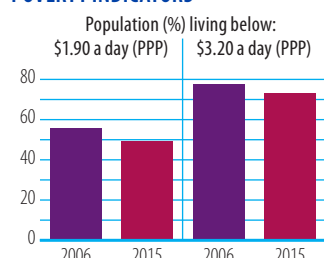
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



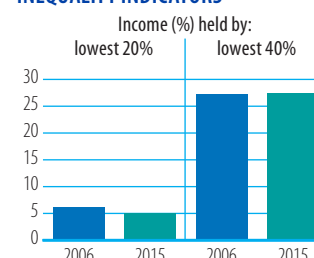
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

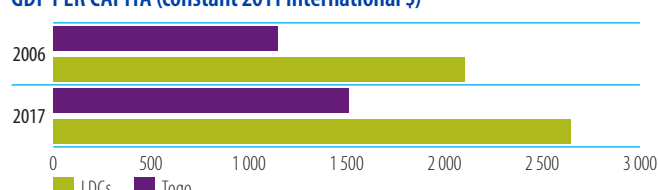


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Tonga

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	29.2	25.7	13.8	-53%
Remittances	87.8	131.8	158.6	81%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.3	1.6	1.2	314%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	1.4	0.9	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	26.9	79.7	91.5	241%
of which Aid for Trade	5.9	31.0	36.5	514%

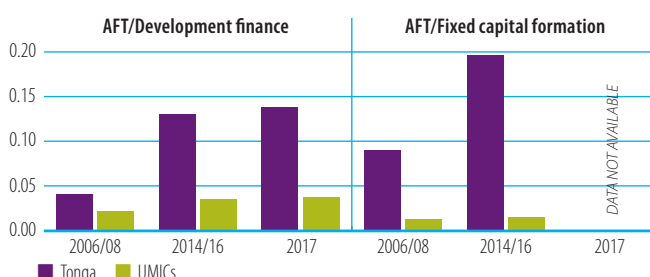
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Industrialization	2 Export diversification	3 Cross-border infrastructure
---------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



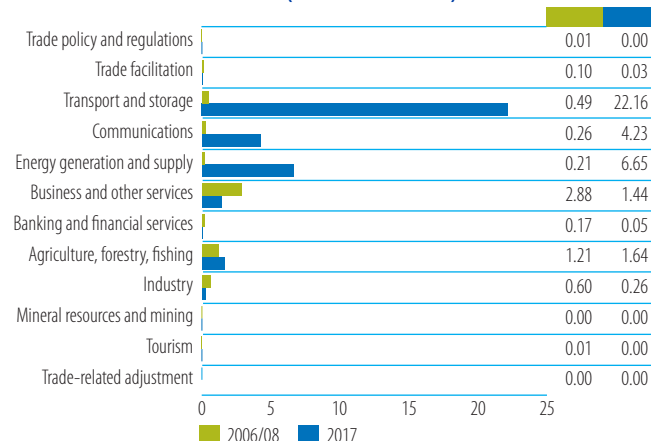
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Australia	3.3	55	Japan	20.4	56
New Zealand	1.7	29	International Development Assoc.	6.5	18
Japan	0.8	13	Asian Development Bank	3.9	11
United Kingdom	0.2	3	EU Institutions	2.2	6
EU Institutions	0.0	1	New Zealand	2.2	6

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



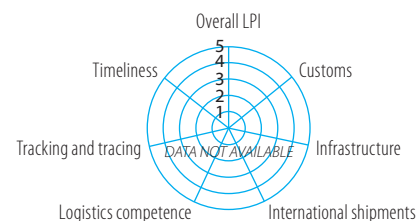
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	17.0	11.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-15)	...	5.8
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	2.6	4.6
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	45.3	61.5
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	59.2
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.6	2.8
Internet users	5.9	41.2

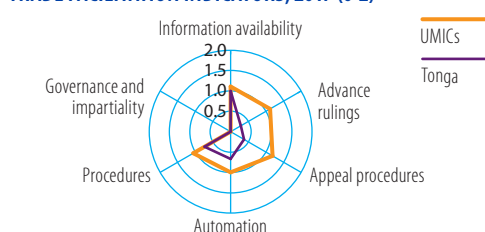
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

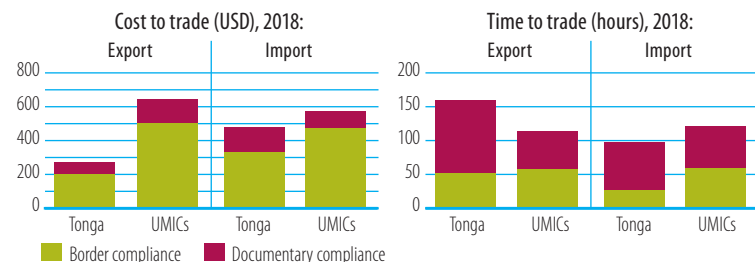


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

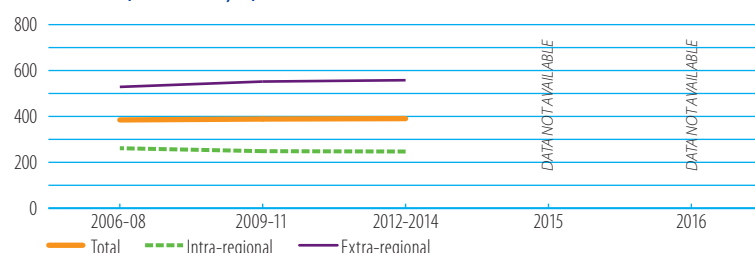


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

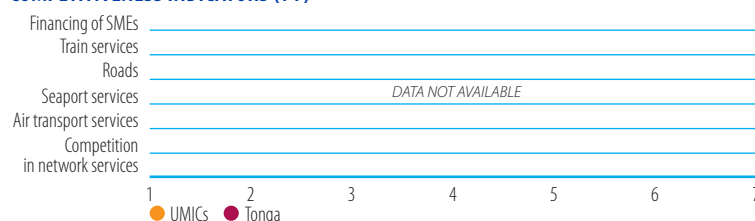
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (13), intra-regional (7), extra-regional (6)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

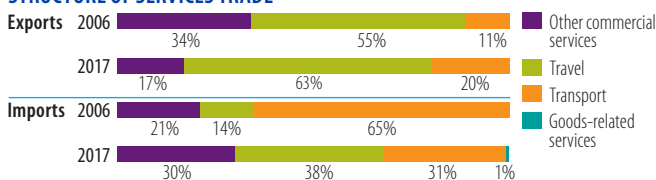
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	64	92
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	71	79
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	19	31
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	...	...
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.011	0.021	+93%	▲
	Commercial services	0.027	0.077	+189%	▲
Imports	Goods	0.123	0.206	+68%	▲
	Commercial services	0.029	0.090	+217%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat. Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Japan	41		
United States	25		
New Zealand	15	...	
Korea, Republic of	9		
Australia	4		

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Special transactions not classified	45		
Veg.	41		
Crude veg. materials, n.e.s.	6	...	
Fruit, veg. juices	4		
Pigments, paints, etc.	3		

Source: UN Comtrade

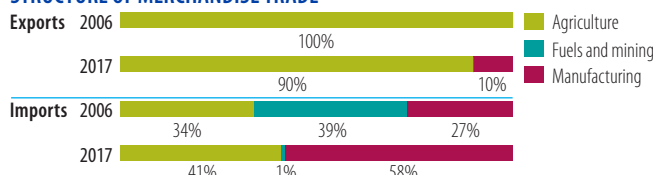
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	12	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	30	...
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.196	...
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.194	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
New Zealand	33		
Fiji	28		
Australia	13	...	
United States	10		
China	5		

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Special transactions not classified	34		
Petroleum products	26		
Other meat, meat offal	8	...	
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3		
Paper, paperboard, cut etc.	2		

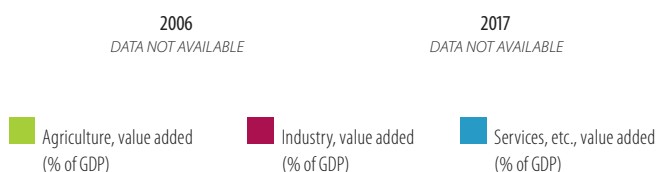
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	1.1	1.0
Female labour force participation rate (%)	45.8	45.3
ODA (% of gross national income)	7.5	18.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	8.6	9.9
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.70	0.7

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

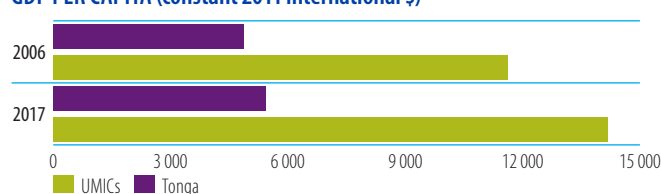
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Tuvalu

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	0.6	0.3	0.3	-46%
Remittances	5.1	4.1	4.3	-15%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.3	0.2	0.1	-58%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	0.1	0.1	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	13.1	36.6	26.9	105%
of which Aid for Trade	4.9	17.5	17.6	260%

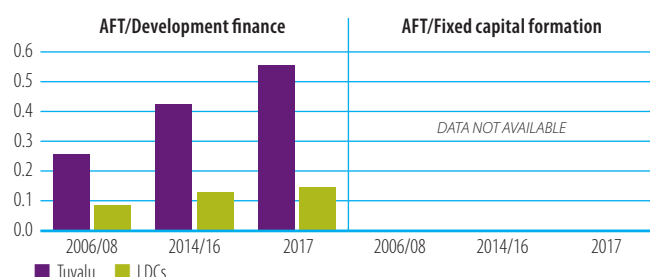
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	Connecting to value chains	2	Trade facilitation	3	Trade finance access
---	----------------------------	---	--------------------	---	----------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



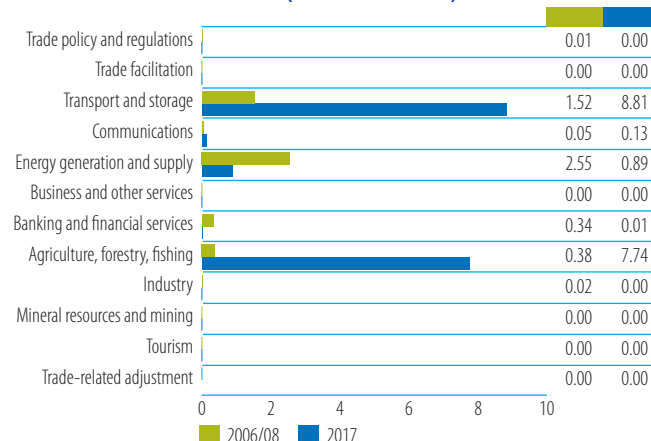
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	4.4	90	International Development Assoc.	8.2	47
New Zealand	0.5	9	Asian Development Bank	4.8	28
Korea	0.0	0	New Zealand	3.1	17
Australia	0.0	0	Australia	0.8	4
			Japan	0.5	3

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



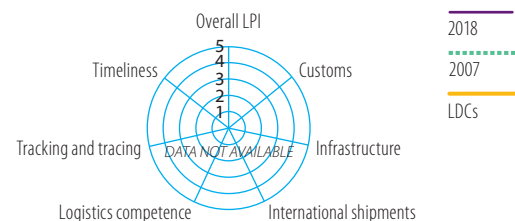
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	...	...
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	...	...
Exports: duty free (value in %)	...	...
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	0.0
Fixed broadband subscriptions	2.5	4.0
Internet users (07-17)	10.0	49.3

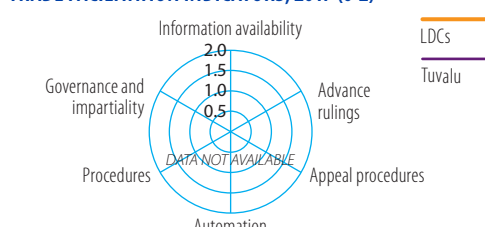
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

Export	Import
Tuvalu	Tuvalu
LDCs	LDCs

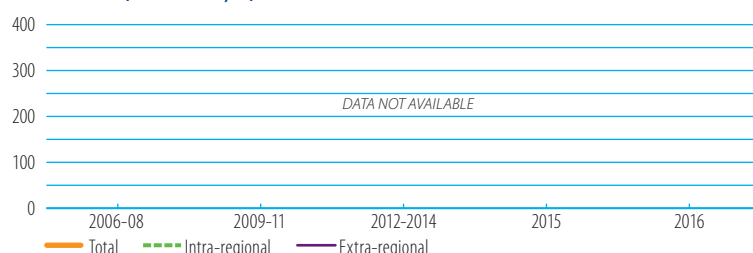
Legend: ■ Border compliance ■ Documentary compliance

Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:

Export	Import
Tuvalu	Tuvalu
LDCs	LDCs

TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (0), intra-regional (0), extra-regional (0)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)

Financing of SMEs	1
Train services	1
Roads	1
Seaport services	1
Air transport services	1
Competition in network services	1

Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

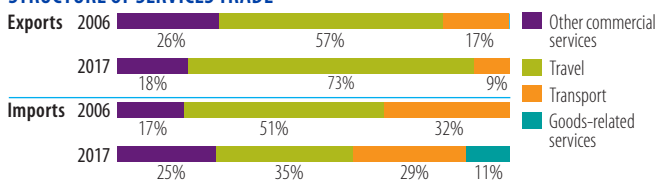
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	95	144
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	83	18
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	50	47
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	...	...
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.000	0.014	+3320%	▲
	Commercial services	0.002	0.003	+52%	▲
Imports	Goods	0.010	0.021	+118%	▲
	Commercial services	0.010	0.019	+93%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

Source: UN Comtrade

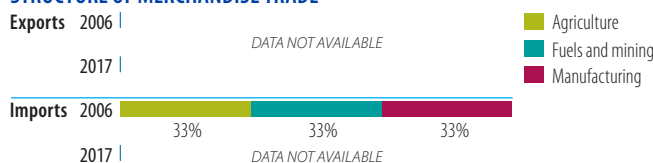
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	2	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	15	...
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.394	...
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.105	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Australia	22	...	...
Fiji	18	...	...
Singapore	18	...	...
New Zealand	15	...	...
Indonesia	8	...	...

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Special transactions not classified	30	...	...
Petroleum products	19	...	...
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	5	...	...
Other meat, meat offal	4	...	...
Fertilizers, crude	3	...	...

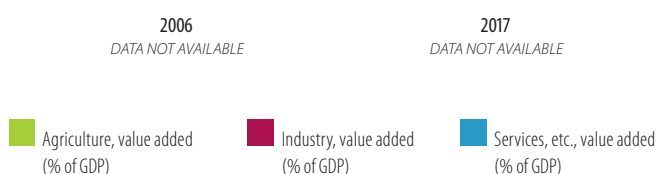
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	...	...
Female labour force participation rate (%)	...	...
ODA (% of gross national income)	37.5	44.9
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	...	...
Human Development Index (0-1)	...	...

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

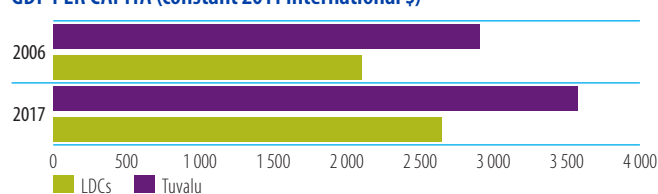
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Uganda

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	721.8	807.3	699.7	-3%
Remittances	528.7	978.6	1239.8	134%
Other official flows (OOF)	37.0	37.5	54.4	47%
of which trade-related OOF	33.2	35.4	31.8	-4%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	2801.6	1745.9	2069.3	-26%
of which Aid for Trade	386.1	409.2	390.6	1%

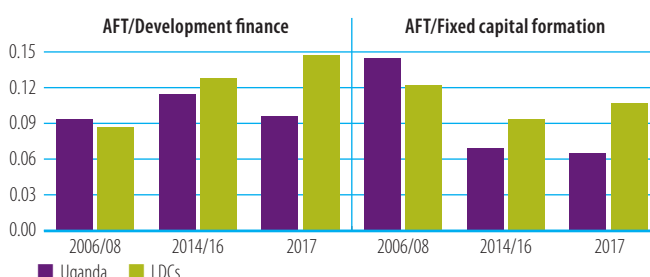
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Industrialization	2 Export diversification	3 International competitiveness
---------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



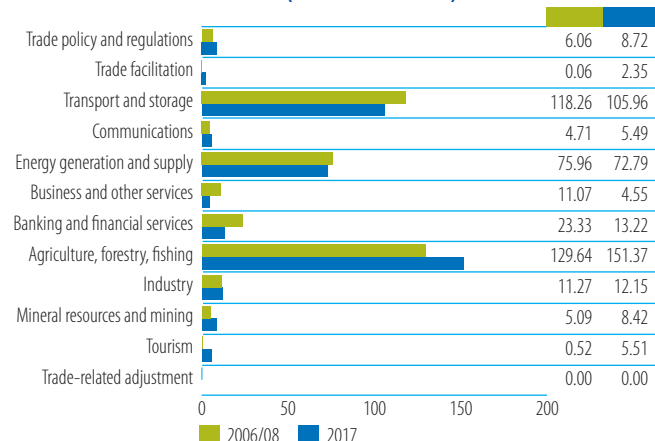
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	169.5	44	International Development Assoc.	116.7	30
EU Institutions	71.1	18	EU Institutions	47.3	12
African Development Fund	47.8	12	United States	42.2	11
United States	16.3	4	Japan	36.7	9
Norway	15.3	4	United Kingdom	26.9	7

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



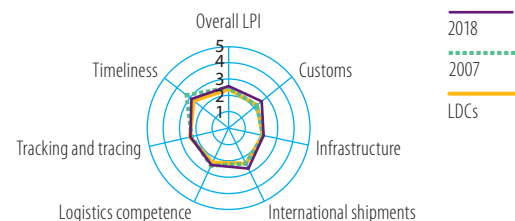
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.7	12.7
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (05-16)	12	11.3
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	1.1	2.3
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	96.8	92.6
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	1.6	23.4
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.3
Internet users	2.5	23.7

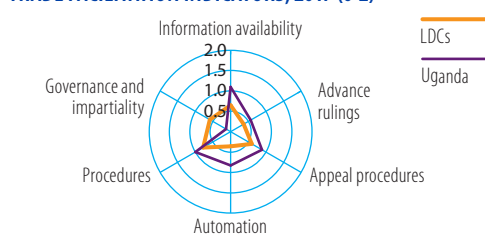
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



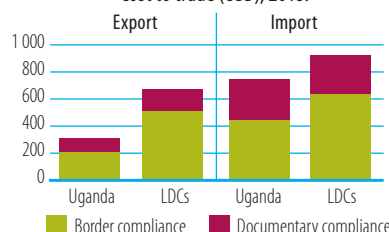
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



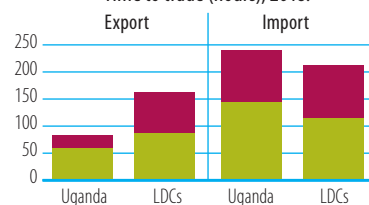
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

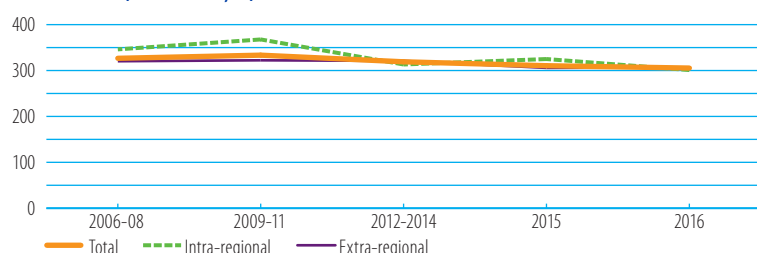


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (61), intra-regional (15), extra-regional (46)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

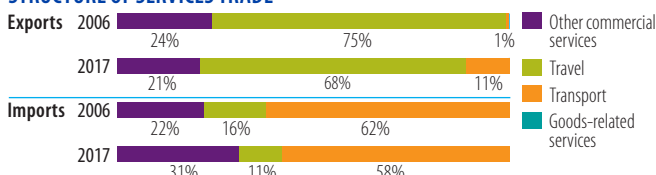
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	46	46
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	28	28
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	25	28
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	60	65
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	42	44

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	1.188	3.450	+190%	▲
	Commercial services	0.458	1.375	+200%	▲
Imports	Goods	2.216	5.164	+133%	▲
	Commercial services	0.756	2.048	+171%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United Arab Emirates	19	Kenya	19
Sudan	10	United Arab Emirates	15
Kenya	9	South Sudan	10
Netherlands	6	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	7
Switzerland	5	Rwanda	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Coffee, coffee substitute	20	Coffee, coffee substitute	19
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	14	Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	14
Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	13	Petroleum products	4
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	6	Veg.	4
Tea and mate	5	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	3

Source: UN Comtrade

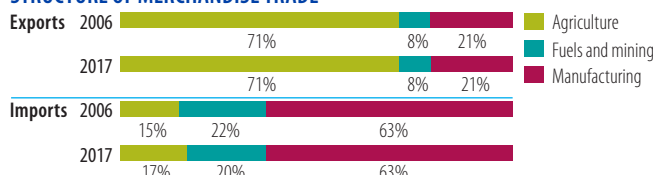
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	392	575
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	875	933
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.085	0.066
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.050	0.041

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	101	110
Number of import markets (max. 237)	120	122
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.071	0.080
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.060	0.077

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Kenya	16	China	18
United Arab Emirates	13	India	13
India	8	United Arab Emirates	12
Japan	7	Kenya	8
South Africa	6	Japan	7

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	20	Petroleum products	18
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	5	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	5
Wheat, meslin, unmilled	4	Medicaments	4
Medicaments	4	Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	3
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	3

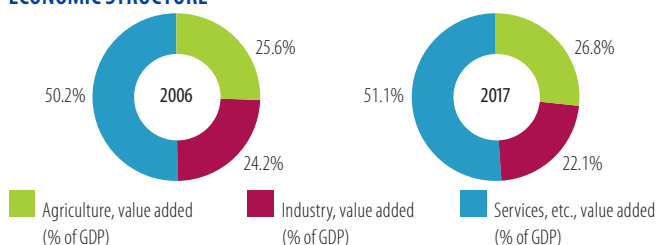
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	2.1	1.7
Female labour force participation rate (%)	65.2	67.0
ODA (% of gross national income)	16.4	7.9
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2006-2016)	...	11.7
Total debt service (% of total exports)	5.6	3.8
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.45	0.5

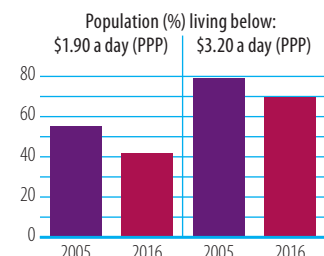
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



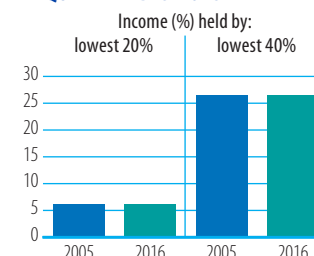
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

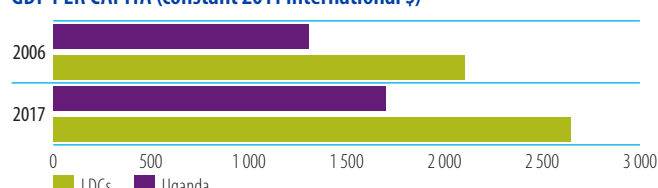


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Ukraine

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	8802.7	2218.3	2202.0	-75%
Remittances	5058.0	8433.3	12132.0	140%
Other official flows (OOF)	412.4	1777.3	575.5	40%
of which trade-related OOF	206.2	1486.0	441.4	114%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	469.9	1484.8	1194.0	154%
of which Aid for Trade	159.3	227.8	243.9	53%

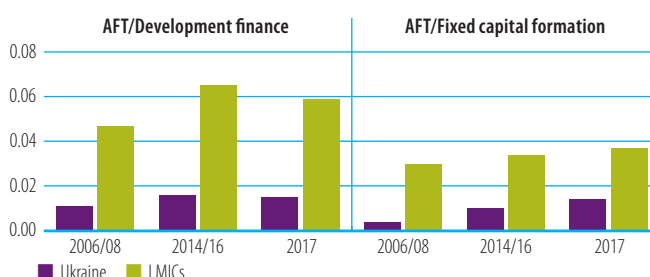
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Export diversification	2 Trade facilitation	3 Trade policy
--------------------------	----------------------	----------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



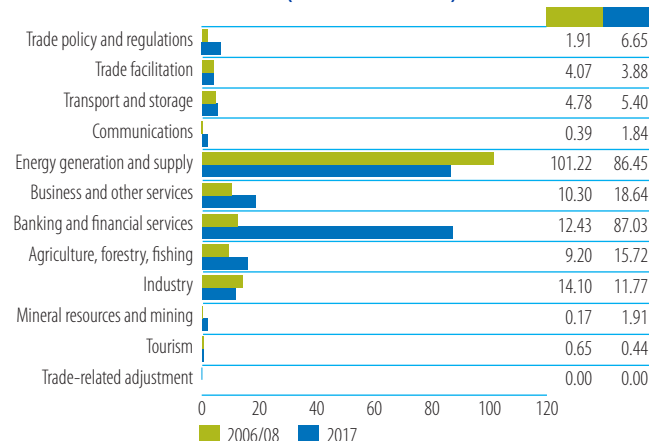
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
EU Institutions	81.7	51	EU Institutions	144.1	59
United States	47.4	30	Germany	29.3	12
Germany	7.7	5	United States	26.3	11
Canada	5.3	3	Canada	9.2	4
Sweden	4.6	3	Norway	7.8	3

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



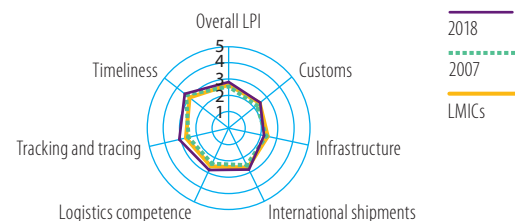
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	6.8	4.5
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	2.9
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	1.9	5.1
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	79.2	77.2
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	4.1	41.7
Fixed broadband subscriptions	1.1	12.6
Internet users	4.5	57.1

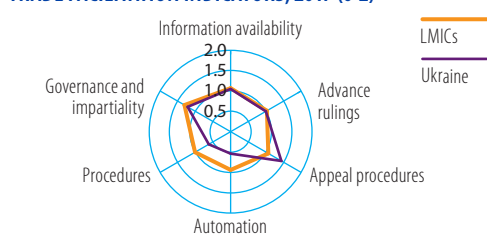
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)

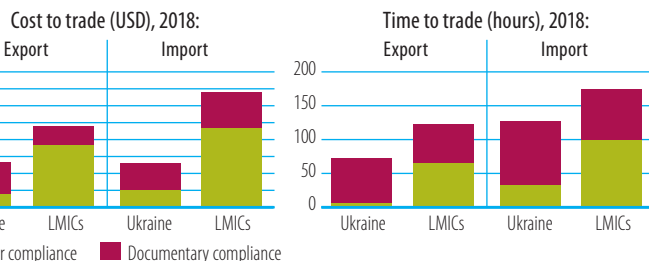


Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)

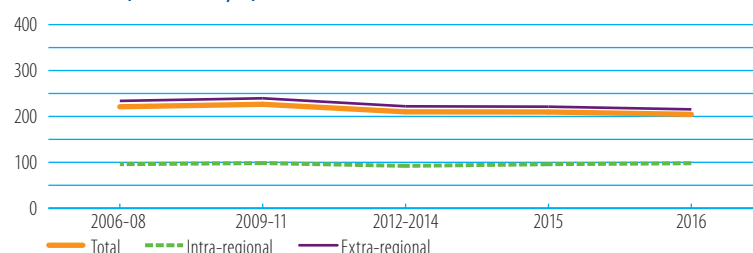


Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators



Source: WB, Doing Business

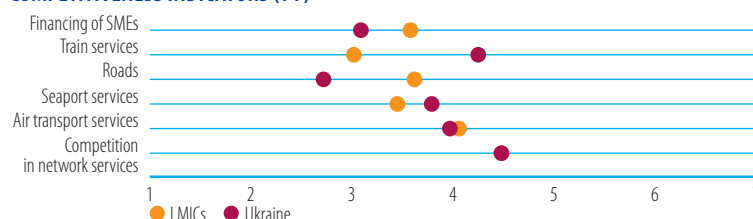
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (97), intra-regional (9), extra-regional (88)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

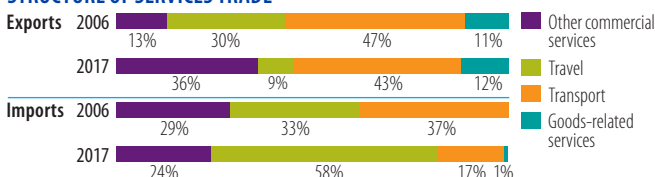
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	92	103
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	24	26
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	17	20
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	76	81
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	37	38

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	36.174	39.701	+10%	▲
	Commercial services	11.713	13.860	+18%	▲
Imports	Goods	42.220	49.364	+17%	▲
	Commercial services	8.623	12.231	+42%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat. Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Russian Federation	23	Russian Federation	9
Italy	7	Poland	6
Turkey	6	Turkey	6
Poland	4	Italy	6
Germany	3	India	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Ingots etc. iron or steel	11	Fixed veg. fat, oil, soft	10
Flat-rolled iron etc.	9	Maize unmilled	7
Iron, steel bar, shapes, etc.	8	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	6
Tubes, pipes, etc., iron, steel	5	Iron ore, concentrates	6
Petroleum products	4	Ingots etc. iron or steel	6

Source: UN Comtrade

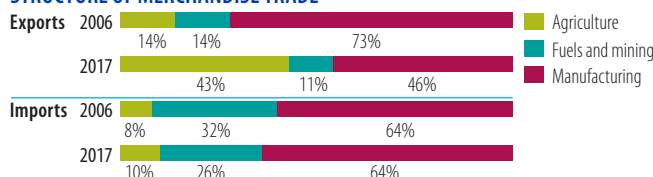
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	987
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	1143
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.032
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	0.020

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	164	187
Number of import markets (max. 237)	159	171
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.065	0.030
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.115	0.060

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Russian Federation	31	Russian Federation	15
Germany	9	China	11
Turkmenistan	8	Germany	11
China	5	Poland	7
Poland	5	Belarus	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Natural gas	11	Petroleum products	8
Petroleum oils, crude	10	Natural gas	6
Petroleum products	5	Coal, not agglomerated	6
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	5	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4
Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	3	Medicaments	3

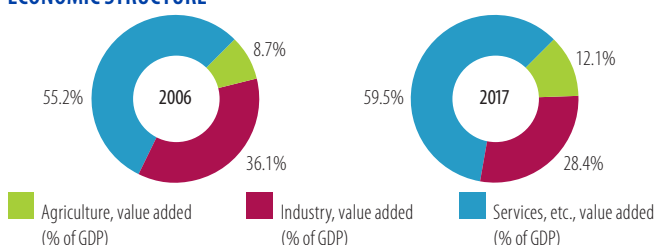
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	6.8	9.5
Female labour force participation rate (%)	48.5	46.9
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.5	1.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	7.4	4.0
Total debt service (% of total exports)	19.0	20.7
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.72	0.8

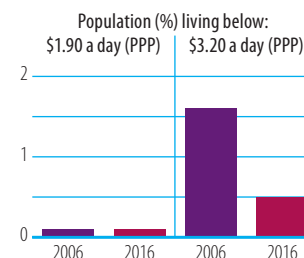
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



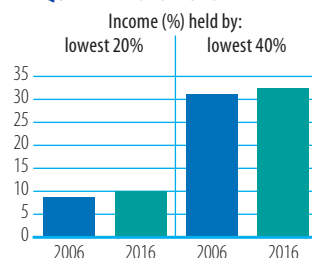
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

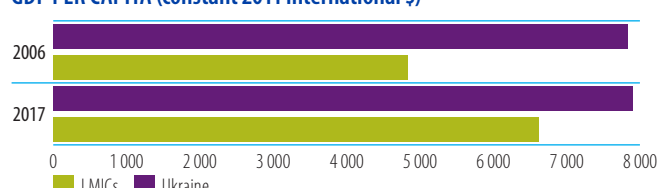


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Uzbekistan

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	530.1	319.1	95.8	-82%
Remittances	1865.8	3789.7	...	-
Other official flows (OOF)	38.6	809.8	476.1	1134%
of which trade-related OOF	28.8	636.8	272.7	846%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	148.8	465.2	696.5	368%
of which Aid for Trade	49.8	230.9	482.3	868%

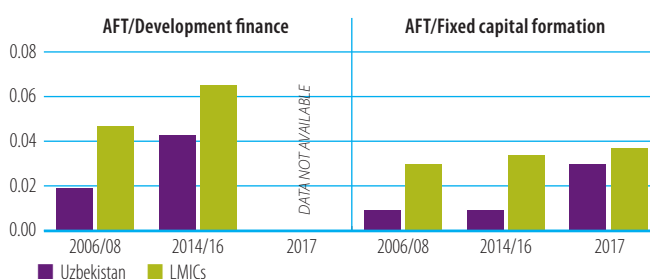
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 WTO accession	2 Regional integration	3 Export diversification
-----------------	------------------------	--------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



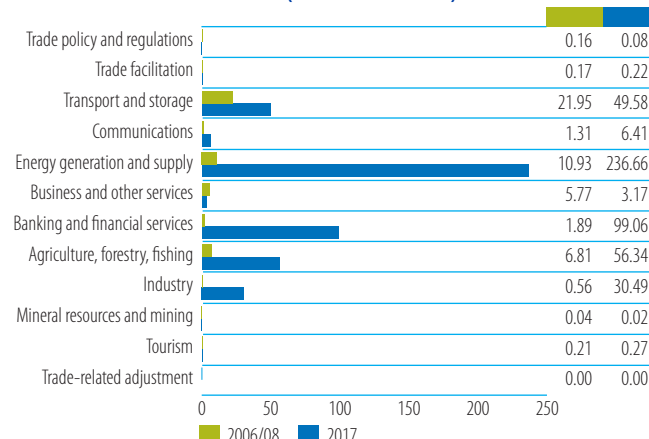
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	20.1	40	Japan	267.1	55
United States	14.2	28	Asian Development Bank	163.1	34
Germany	6.1	12	International Development Assoc.	17.7	4
International Development Assoc.	4.4	9	Korea	16.8	3
Korea	1.5	3	EU Institutions	9.7	2

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



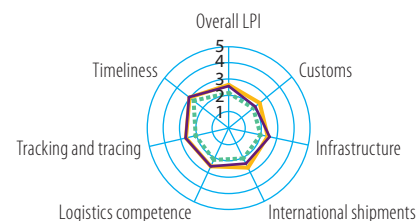
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (06-15)	15.6	14.8
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-14)	7.3	0.7
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-14)	72.7	83.8
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	14.4	59.4
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	10.4
Internet users	6.4	52.3

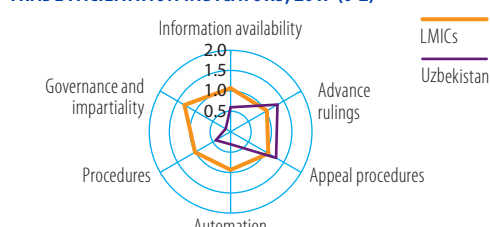
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



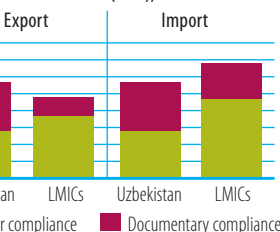
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



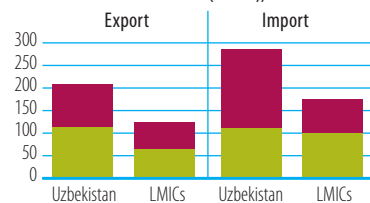
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

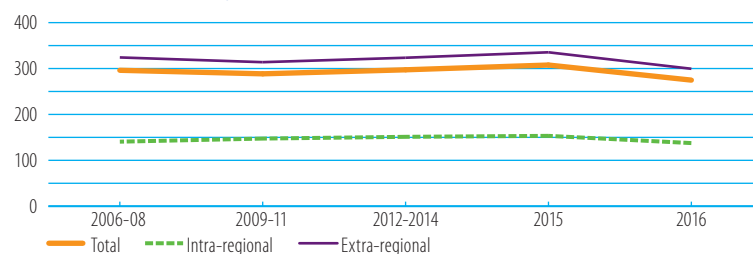


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



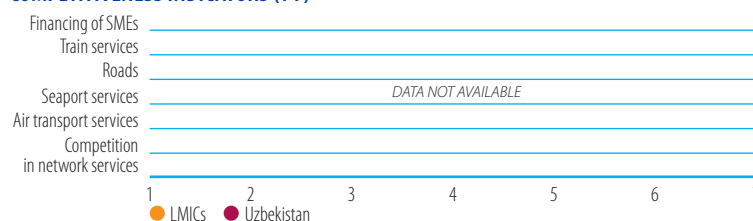
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (59), intra-regional (9), extra-regional (50)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	64	54
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	12	25
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	8	8
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	...	...
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	5.617	10.388	+85%	▲
	Commercial services	0.773	3.506	+353%	▲
Imports	Goods	4.380	12.035	+175%	▲
	Commercial services	0.402	0.978	+144%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE

Exports

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Imports

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...

Source: UN Comtrade

INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	...	...

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	...	...
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	...	...
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE

Exports 2006

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

2017

Imports 2006

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

2017

Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
...	...	...	...

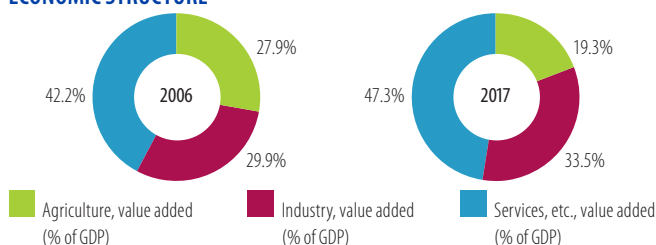
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	5.9	5.0
Female labour force participation rate (%)	52.3	53.4
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.9	1.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	5.2
Total debt service (% of total exports)	...	...
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.63	0.7

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

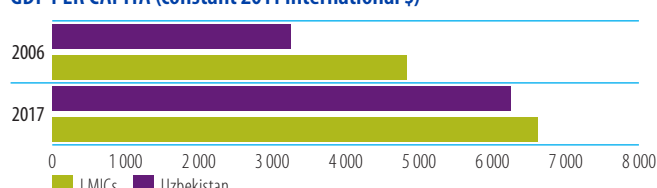
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Vanuatu

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	57.4	10.9	24.7	-57%
Remittances	6.5	23.7	19.4	199%
Other official flows (OOF)	1.3	0.8	0.3	-75%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	0.4	0.3	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	66.6	141.9	135.0	103%
of which Aid for Trade	21.7	39.9	66.6	207%

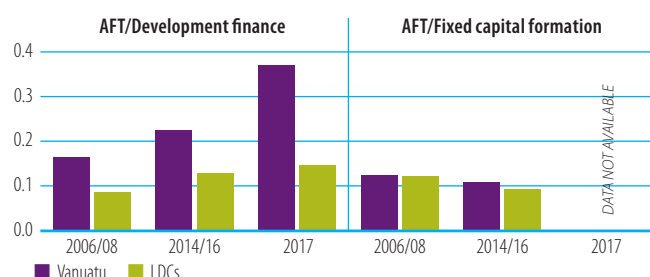
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1	Transport infrastructure	2	Services development	3	Trade facilitation
---	--------------------------	---	----------------------	---	--------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



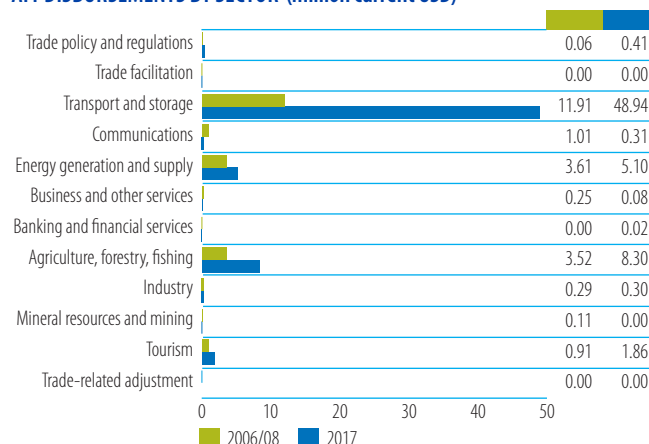
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
United States	8.0	37	Japan	27.2	41
Japan	5.5	26	Australia	11.5	17
France	4.8	22	International Development Assoc.	9.1	14
EU Institutions	1.5	7	Asian Development Bank	9.0	14
Australia	1.0	4	New Zealand	7.1	11

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



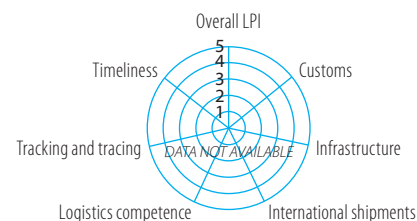
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	16.3	9.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	3.1	1.5
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	41.1	84.6
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	45.4
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	1.6
Internet users	5.9	25.7

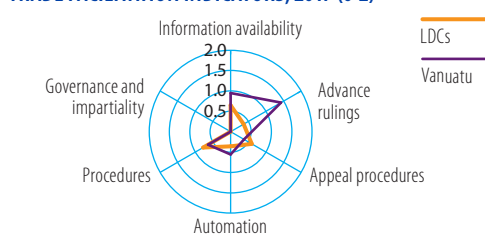
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



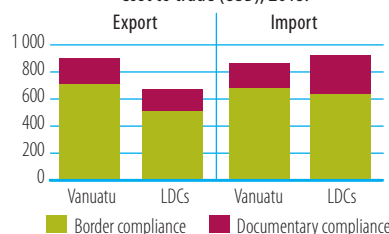
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



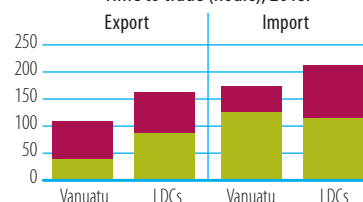
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

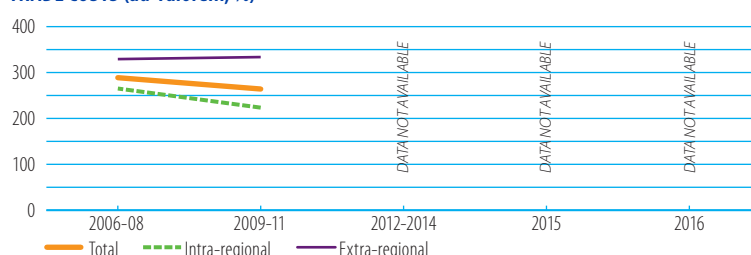


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



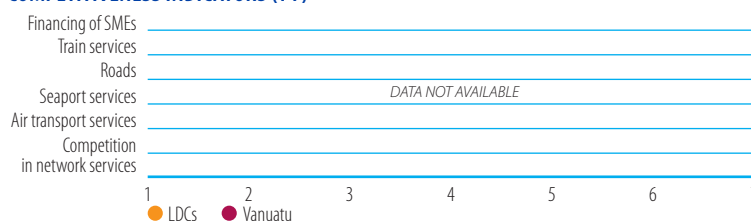
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (19), intra-regional (12), extra-regional (7)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

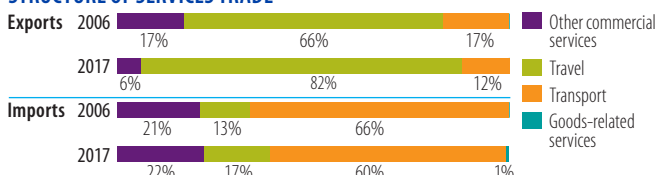
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	89	91
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	79	91
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	31	31
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s)	50	...
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s)	31	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	0.038	0.033		-11% ▼
	Commercial services	0.140	0.344	+146% ▲	
Imports	Goods	0.148	0.283	+91% ▲	
	Commercial services	0.066	0.128	+93% ▲	

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Fiji	12		
Australia	8		
New Caledonia	7	...	
Belgium	5		
Singapore	5		

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Special transactions not classified	37		
Veg.	18		
Bovine meat	8	...	
Oilseed (other fixed veg. oil)	8		
Cocoa	7		

Source: UN Comtrade

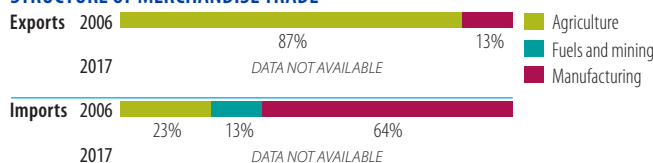
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig., 2007-2017)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	54	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	598	...
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.146	...
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.036	...

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	29	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	50	...
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.061	...
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.198	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Australia	41		
New Zealand	16		
Fiji	9	...	
Singapore	5		
China	5		

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	11		
Rice	5		
Medicaments	5	...	
Furniture, cushions, etc.	3		
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2		

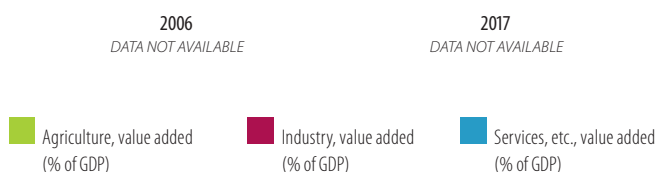
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	5.8	5.4
Female labour force participation rate (%)	61.1	61.5
ODA (% of gross national income)	11.8	15.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2006-2016)	...	22.1
Total debt service (% of total exports, 2006-2016)	2.1	2.1
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.58	0.6

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

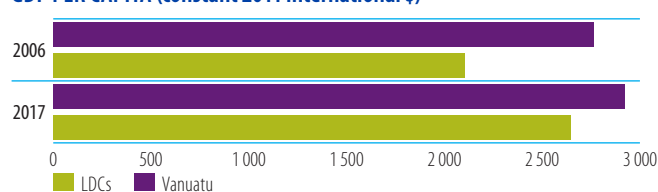
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	1802.3	269.7	-68.0	-
Remittances	151.0	189.3	293.3	94%
Other official flows (OOF)	2.9	144.8	17.6	505%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	43.8	5.9	27014%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	60.6	43.4	88.8	46%
of which Aid for Trade	2.2	2.3	0.7	-67%

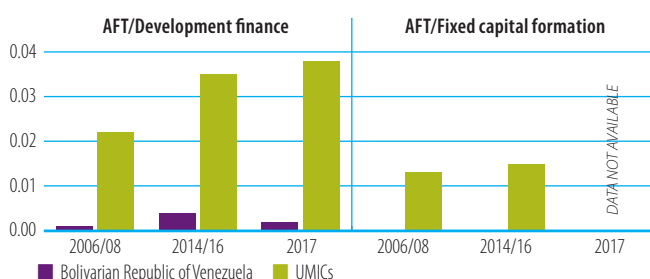
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Export diversification	2 Trade facilitation	3 Trade policy
--------------------------	----------------------	----------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



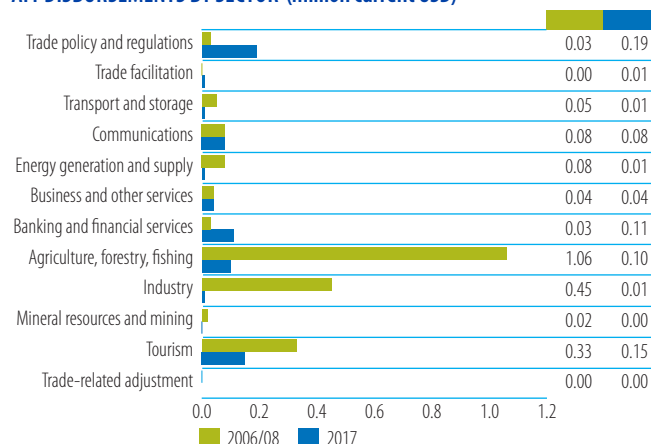
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	0.9	44	United Kingdom	0.2	26
Spain	0.3	15	EU Institutions	0.1	17
EU Institutions	0.2	10	Japan	0.1	16
United States	0.2	9	United Arab Emirates	0.1	14
Italy	0.2	8	UNICEF	0.1	11

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



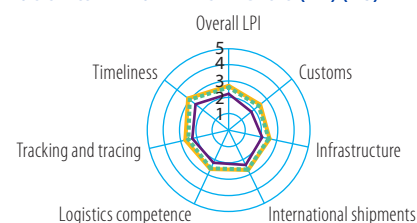
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	13.0	13.8
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-15)	...	12.6
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.1	0.2
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	98.4	75.1
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	21.4	49.2
Fixed broadband subscriptions	2.0	8.2
Internet users	15.2	64.3

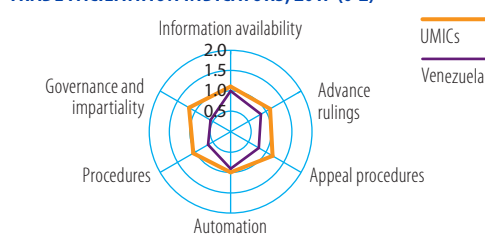
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



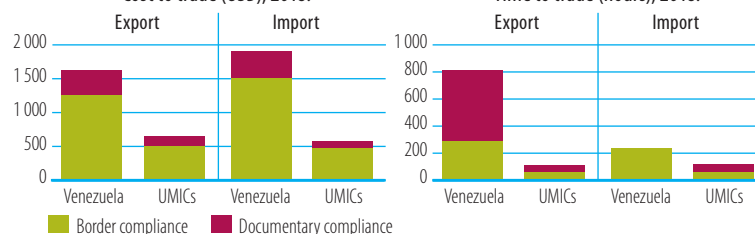
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



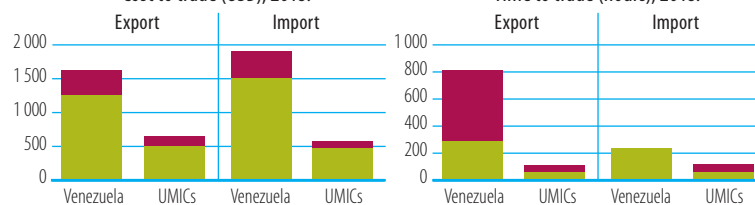
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:



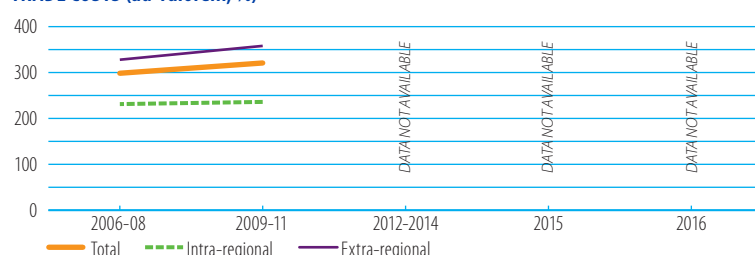
Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



Source: WB, Doing Business

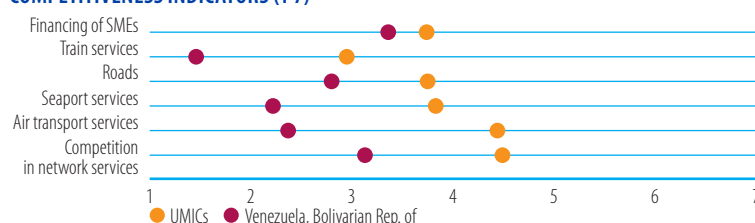
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (59), intra-regional (18), extra-regional (41)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

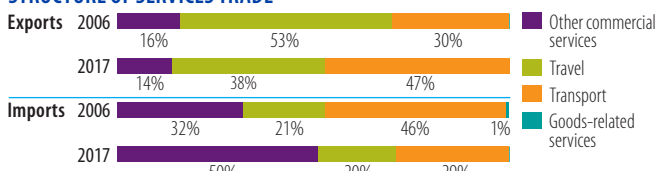
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	58	...
Commercial services as % of total exports (%; 2006-2016)	2	4
Commercial services as % of total imports (%; 2006-2016)	15	36
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s)	7	...
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s)	33	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)	2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports				
Goods	65.574	27.399		-58% ▼
Commercial services	1.445	1.242		-14% ▼
Imports				
Goods	33.547	16.338		-51% ▼
Commercial services	5.782	9.068	+57% ▲	

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	51		
L.A.I.A., nes	17		
Neth. Antilles	6	...	
Other Asia, nes	4		
Spain	3		

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum oils, crude	92		
Aluminium	2		
Pig iron, spiegeleisen, etc.	2	...	
Flat-rolled iron etc.	1		
Petroleum products	0		

Source: UN Comtrade

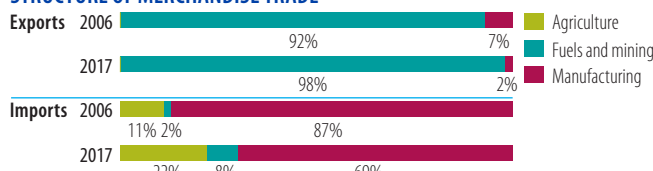
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	550	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1112	...
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.839	...
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.050	...

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	93	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	121	...
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.446	...
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.121	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	24		
Brazil	8		
Colombia	8	...	
China	5		
Mexico	5		

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Special transactions not classified	20		
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	6		
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	6	...	
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	3		
Medicaments	2		

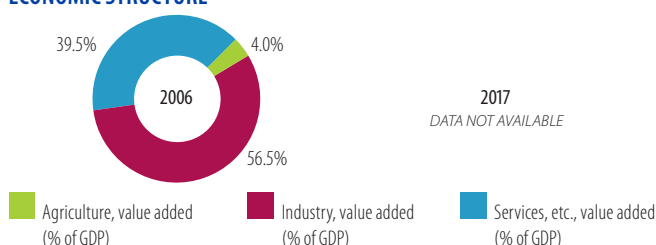
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	8.6	7.4
Female labour force participation rate (%)	50.7	47.7
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.0	...
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports, 2006-2016)	7.5	57.4
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.73	0.8

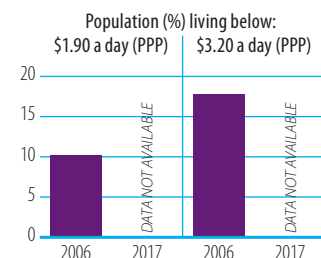
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



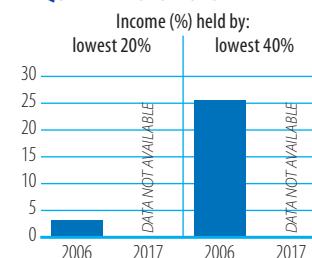
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

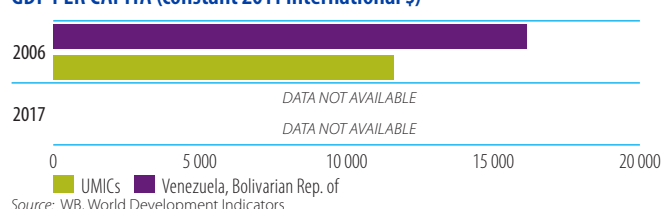


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Viet Nam

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	6320.0	11200.0	14100.0	123%
Remittances	5595.0	12360.0	13780.8	146%
Other official flows (OOF)	237.5	1718.9	1927.9	712%
of which trade-related OOF	195.7	1585.0	1641.6	739%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	2316.6	4194.2	3380.9	46%
of which Aid for Trade	1031.5	2437.1	1760.0	71%

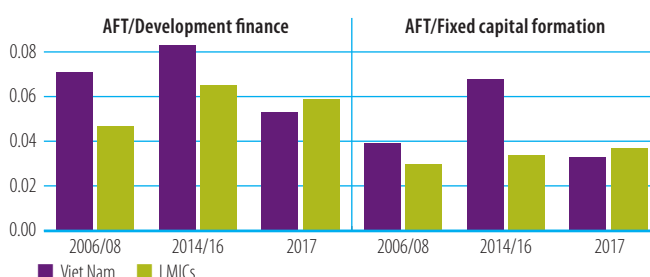
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Industrialization	2 Regional integration	3 Connecting to value chains
---------------------	------------------------	------------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



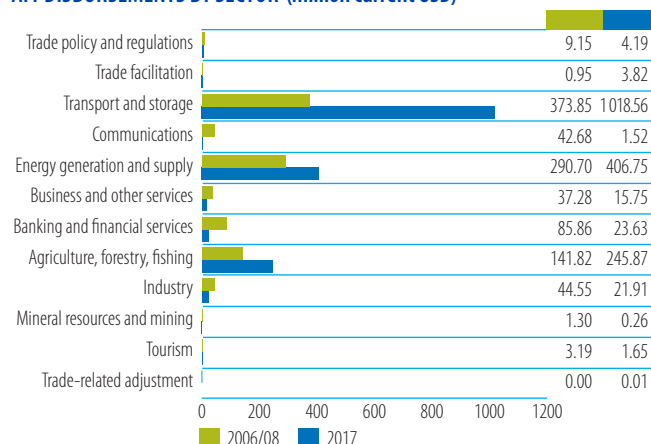
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
Japan	516.3	50	Japan	887.7	50
International Development Assoc.	299.5	29	International Development Assoc.	354.5	20
France	64.2	6	Asian Development Bank	133.2	8
Germany	20.9	2	Korea	100.9	6
Denmark	18.0	2	Germany	82.6	5

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



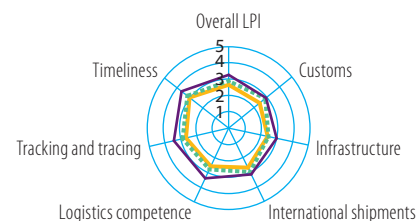
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	16.8	9.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-15)	...	5.6
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	5.8	3.3
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	48.1	73.9
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	7.9	46.9
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.6	11.8
Internet users	17.3	49.6

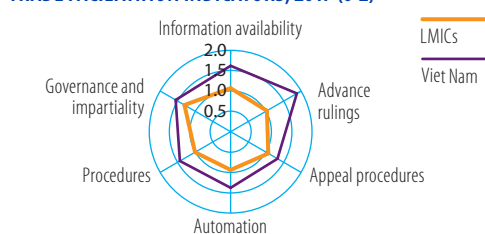
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



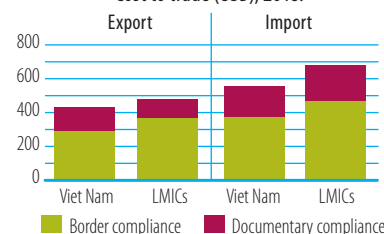
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



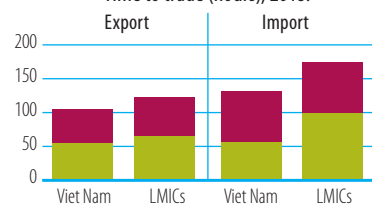
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

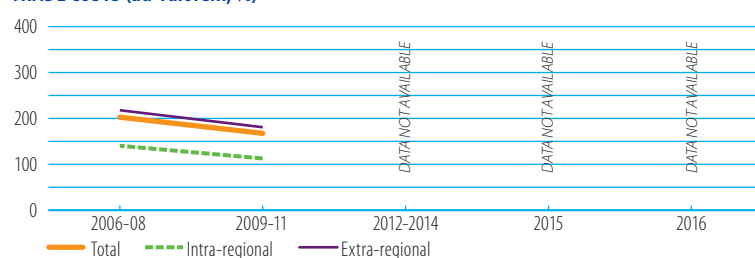


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



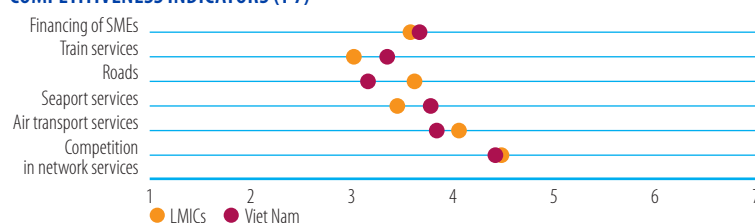
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (102), intra-regional (20), extra-regional (82)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

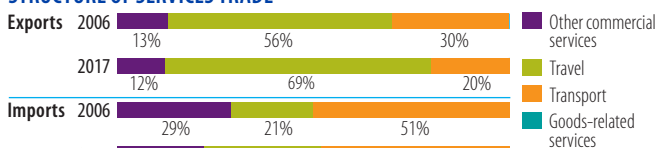
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	139	200
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	11	6
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	11	8
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	23	36
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	62	70

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	39.826	214.135	+438%	▲
	Commercial services	5.060	12.948	+156%	▲
Imports	Goods	42.602	202.640	+376%	▲
	Commercial services	5.082	16.824	+231%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
United States	20	United States	19
Japan	13	China	16
Australia	9	Japan	8
China	8	Korea, Republic of	7
Singapore	4	Hong Kong, China	4

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum oils, crude	21	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	24
Footwear	9	Footwear	7
Crustaceans, molluscs etc	5	Transistors, valves, etc.	4
Furniture, cushions, etc.	4	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	4
Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	4	Furniture, cushions, etc.	3

Source: UN Comtrade

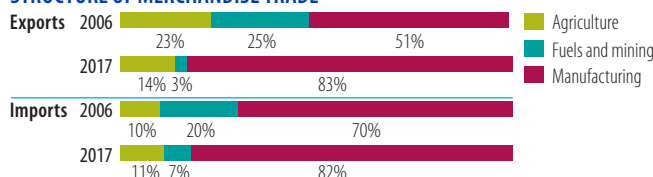
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	986	1064
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1172	1169
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.055	0.035
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.024	0.020

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	173	141
Number of import markets (max. 237)	166	138
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.082	0.081
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.091	0.153

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
China	16	China	27
Singapore	14	Korea, Republic of	22
Other Asia, nes	11	Japan	8
Japan	10	Other Asia, nes	6
Korea, Republic of	9	Thailand	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	14	Transistors, valves, etc.	11
Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	4	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	11
Fabrics, man-made fibres	3	Petroleum products	4
Flat-rolled iron etc.	3	Electric switch relay circuit	3
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	3	Other machinery, parts, specialized industries	2

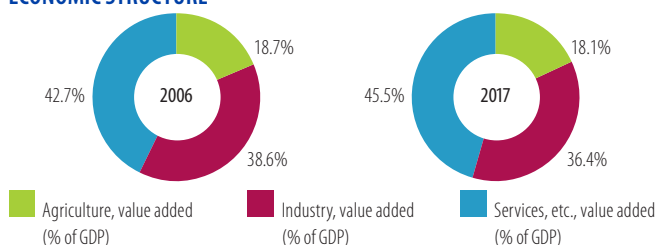
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	2.2	1.9
Female labour force participation rate (%)	71.6	72.7
ODA (% of gross national income)	2.6	1.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	2.1	5.9
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.62	0.7

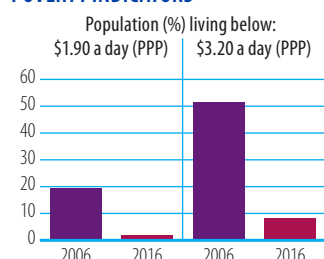
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



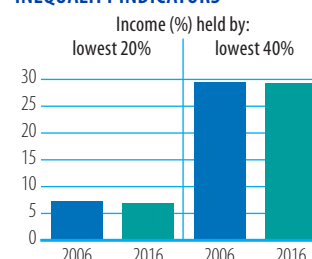
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

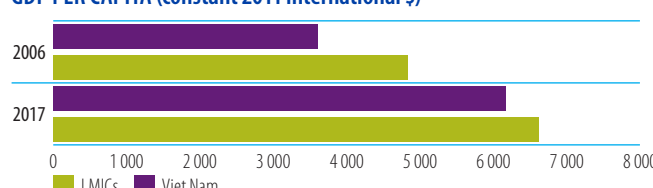


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Yemen

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	1197.6	-269.9	-269.9	-
Remittances	1338.2	3490.5	3350.5	150%
Other official flows (OOF)	162.6	6.3	7.3	-95%
of which trade-related OOF	162.6	0.4	0.0	-100%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	417.6	1866.7	3316.3	694%
of which Aid for Trade	75.4	252.7	276.5	267%

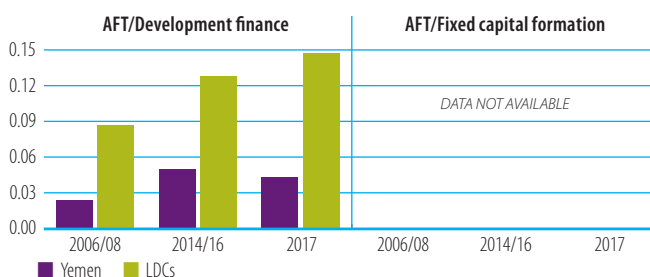
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Network infrastructure	2 Transport infrastructure	3 Industrialization
--------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



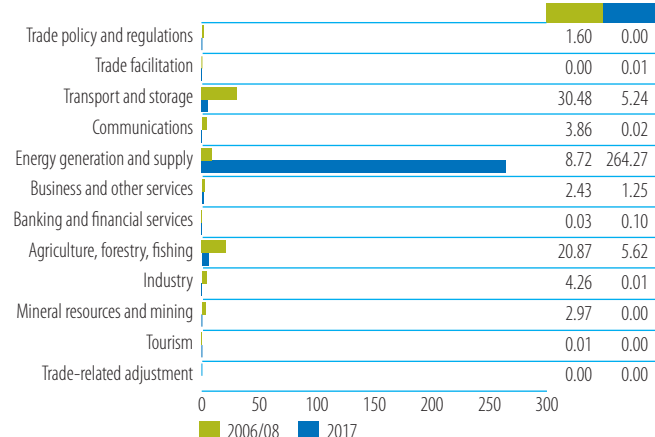
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
International Development Assoc.	32.0	42	International Development Assoc.	229.9	83
Arab Fund (AFESD)	26.9	36	United Arab Emirates	40.6	15
Italy	4.0	5	EU Institutions	4.2	2
EU Institutions	3.3	4	Germany	1.6	1
Korea	2.7	4	United States	0.1	0

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



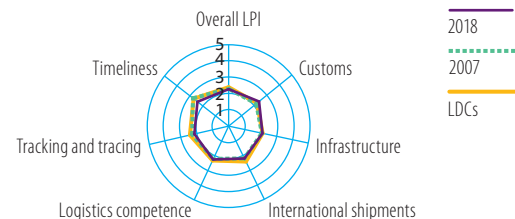
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	7.1	7.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-15)	...	6.3
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	0.5	0.0
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	83.2	100.0
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.0	5.9
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	1.7
Internet users	1.2	26.7

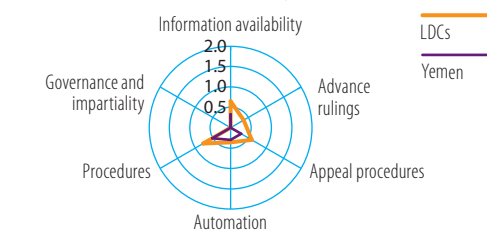
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

Export	Import
Yemen	Yemen
LDCs	LDCs
Yemen	LDCs
LDCs	Yemen
LDCs	LDCs

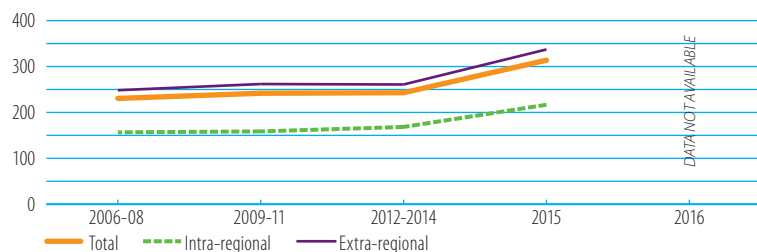
Legend: ■ Border compliance ■ Documentary compliance

Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:

Export	Import
Yemen	Yemen
LDCs	LDCs
Yemen	LDCs
LDCs	Yemen
LDCs	LDCs

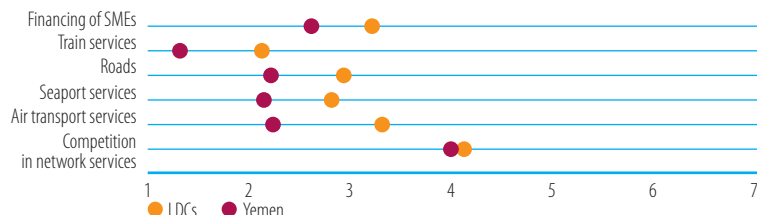
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (36), intra-regional (7), extra-regional (29)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

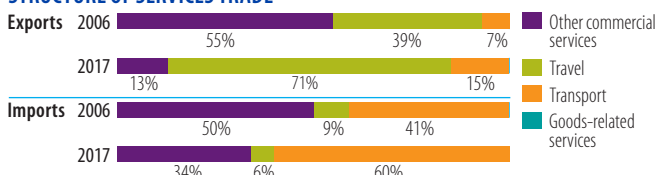
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (% of GDP, 2006-2016)	81	25
Commercial services as % of total exports (% of total exports, 2006-2016)	6	39
Commercial services as % of total imports (% of total imports, 2006-2016)	23	18
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. exp.s, 2006-2015)	3	25
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merch. imp.s, 2006-2015)	45	51

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)	2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports				
Goods	7.316	0.473		-94% ▼
Commercial services	0.468	0.309		-34% ▼
Imports				
Goods	5.926	6.798	+15% ▲	
Commercial services	1.800	1.450		-19% ▼

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2015	%
India	24	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	32
China	23	Oman	17
Thailand	15	Somalia	7
United States	6	Japan	5
United Kingdom	6	United Arab Emirates	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2015	%
Petroleum oils, crude	85	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	18
Petroleum products	7	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	11
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	1	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	9
Civil engineering equipment	1	Rotating electric plant	6
Crustaceans, molluscs etc	1	Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	5

Source: UN Comtrade

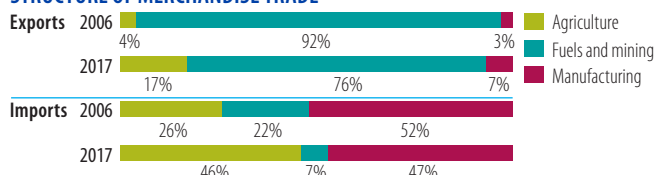
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig., 2006-2015)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	342	244
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	922	811
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.722	0.043
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.058	0.036

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	81	57
Number of import markets (max. 237)	104	104
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.136	0.170
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.043	0.050

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2015	%
United Arab Emirates	10	United Arab Emirates	11
Japan	9	China	11
Switzerland	8	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	9
China	7	Turkey	7
Kuwait	6	India	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2015	%
Petroleum products	21	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	12
Wheat, meslin, unmilled	6	Petroleum products	10
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	5	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	6
Tubes, pipes, etc., iron, steel	5	Rice	5
Civil engineering equipment	3	Iron, steel bar, shapes, etc.	3

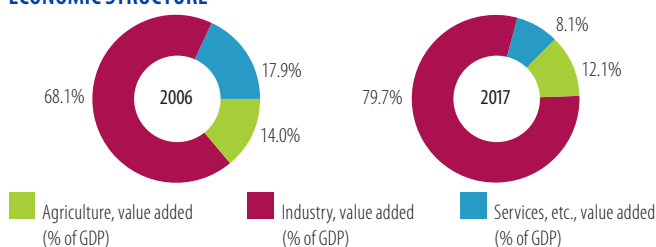
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	11.6	13.2
Female labour force participation rate (%)	13.4	6.1
ODA (% of gross national income, 2006-2016)	1.6	8.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports, 2006-2016)	2.9	14.6
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.48	0.5

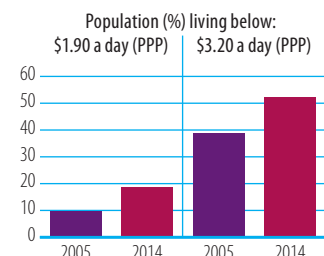
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



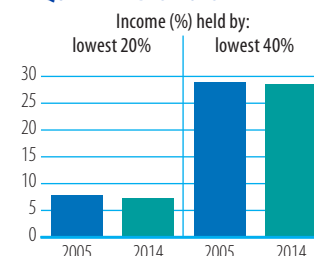
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

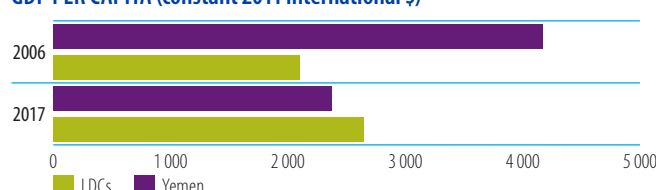


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Zambia

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	959.4	1152.2	1091.2	14%
Remittances	61.7	47.9	93.6	52%
Other official flows (OOF)	67.9	88.0	51.2	-25%
of which trade-related OOF	32.6	85.9	21.8	-33%
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	2313.6	993.4	1133.6	-51%
of which Aid for Trade	144.5	274.6	203.5	41%

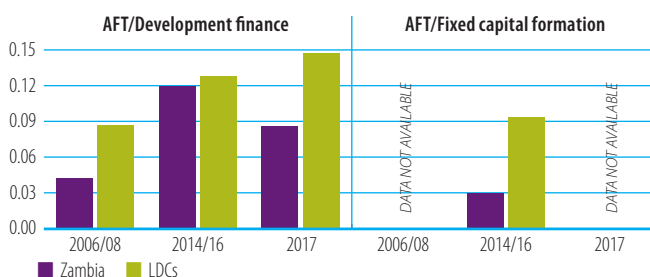
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Industrialization	2 Trade facilitation	3 Network infrastructure
---------------------	----------------------	--------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



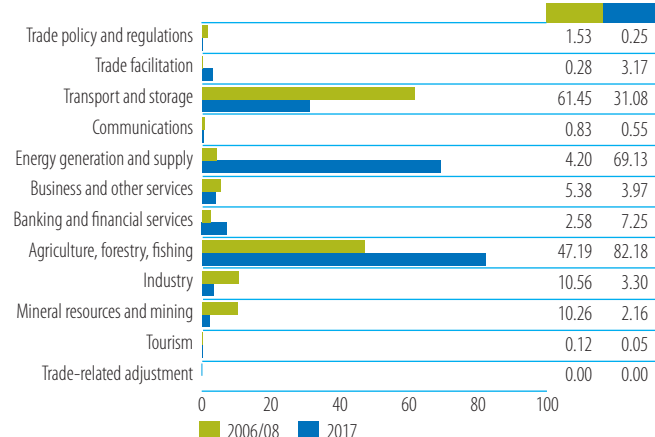
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
EU Institutions	41.6	29	International Development Assoc.	42.4	21
International Development Assoc.	29.3	20	EU Institutions	29.0	14
Denmark	12.2	8	Sweden	21.6	11
Japan	11.9	8	United Kingdom	21.5	11
Norway	10.7	7	African Development Fund	19.6	10

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



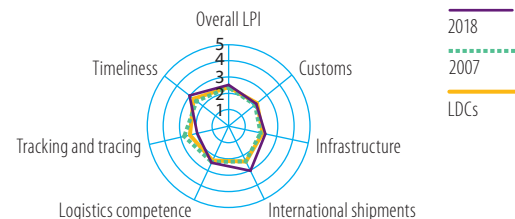
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied (05-16)	13.9	13.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (05-15)	11	12.0
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	2.9	1.2
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	84.5	82.6
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	0.2	45.2
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.2
Internet users	4.2	27.9

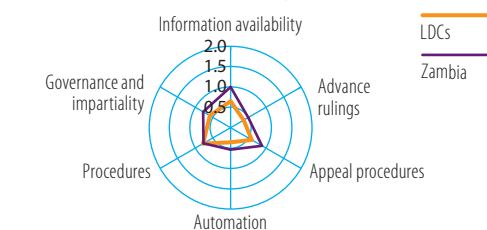
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



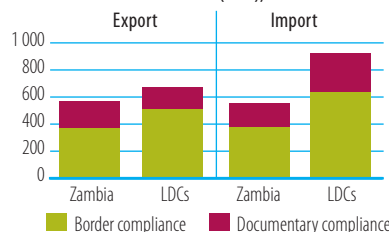
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



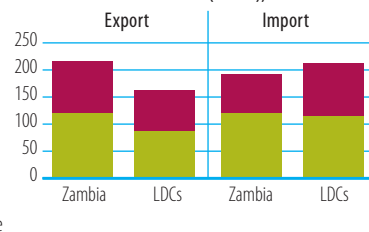
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

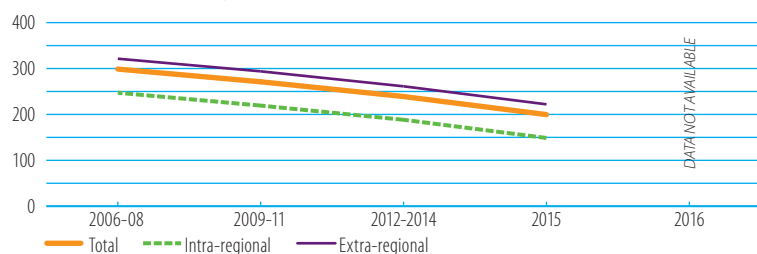


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



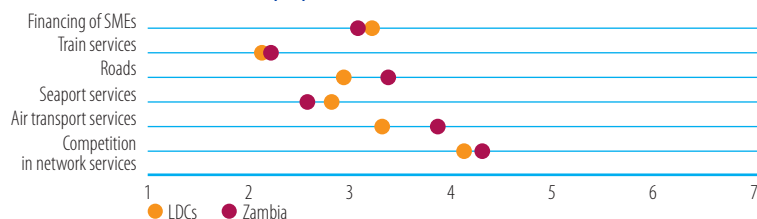
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (59), intra-regional (18), extra-regional (41)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

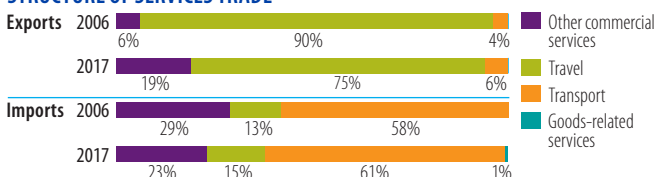
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	60	71
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	12	10
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	16	16
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	96	95
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	47	58

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	3.985	8.216	+106%	▲
	Commercial services	0.562	0.865	+54%	▲
Imports	Goods	2.636	7.851	+198%	▲
	Commercial services	0.488	1.467	+201%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat. Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Switzerland	40	Switzerland	45
South Africa	11	China	16
Thailand	8	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	7
China	7	Singapore	6
Egypt	4	South Africa	6

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Copper	69	Copper	75
Copper ores, concentrates	11	Inorganic chemical elements	3
Manufactures base metals, n.e.s.	4	Manufactures base metals, n.e.s.	2
Tobacco, unmanufactured	2	Sugars, molasses, honey	2
Cotton	2	Printed matter	1

Source: UN Comtrade

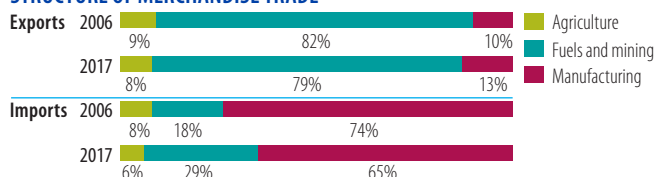
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	405	499
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	965	982
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.229	0.288
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.019	0.030

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	78	83
Number of import markets (max. 237)	99	135
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.186	0.244
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.237	0.140

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
South Africa	47	South Africa	28
United Arab Emirates	10	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	21
Zimbabwe	6	China	13
Norway	4	United Arab Emirates	5
United Kingdom	4	Kuwait	5

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum oils, crude	8	Copper ores, concentrates	10
Other machinery, parts, specialized industries	6	Inorganic chemical elements	8
Petroleum products	6	Petroleum products	8
Civil engineering equipment	5	Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	6
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	5	Petroleum oils, crude	5

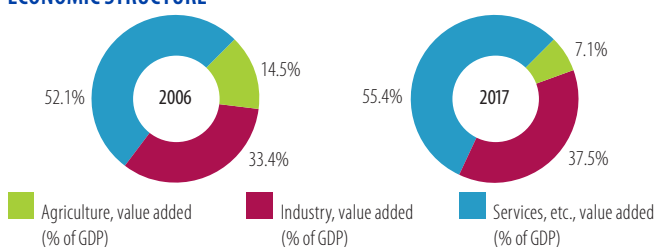
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	12.5	7.2
Female labour force participation rate (%)	73.2	70.7
ODA (% of gross national income)	12.7	4.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue, 2007-2016)	10.5	5.8
Total debt service (% of total exports)	3.2	18.1
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.49	0.6

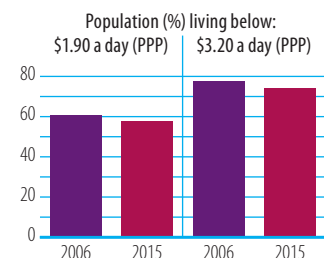
Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



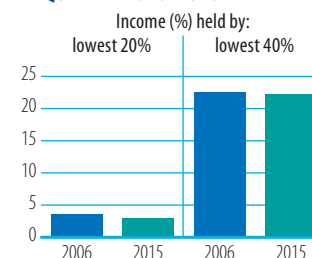
Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

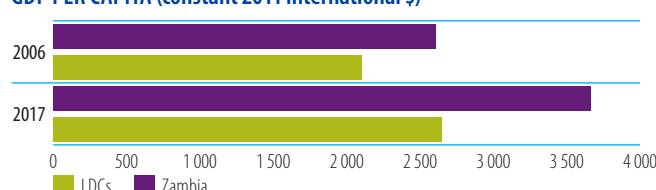


Source: WB, World Development Indicators

INEQUALITY INDICATORS



GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

Aid, Trade and Development Indicators for Zimbabwe

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

EXTERNAL FINANCING INFLOWS (million current USD)	2006/08	2014/16	2017	Δ:06/08-17
FDI inflows	53.5	445.9	289.4	441%
Remittances	...	1935.5	1729.9	-
Other official flows (OOF)	1.5	1.6	3.7	148%
of which trade-related OOF	0.0	1.2	1.6	-
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	446.2	777.7	729.7	64%
of which Aid for Trade	11.4	66.1	53.7	371%

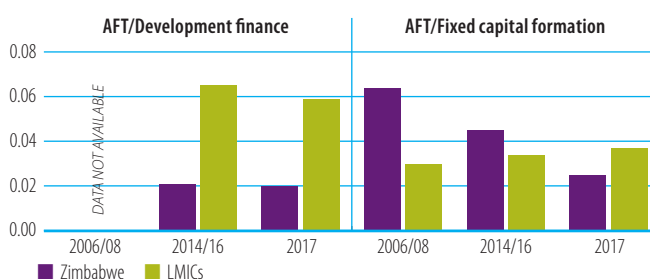
Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; WB, World Development Indicators; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES

1 Industrialization	2 Connecting to value chains	3 Export diversification
---------------------	------------------------------	--------------------------

Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire

SHARE OF AFT IN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (%)



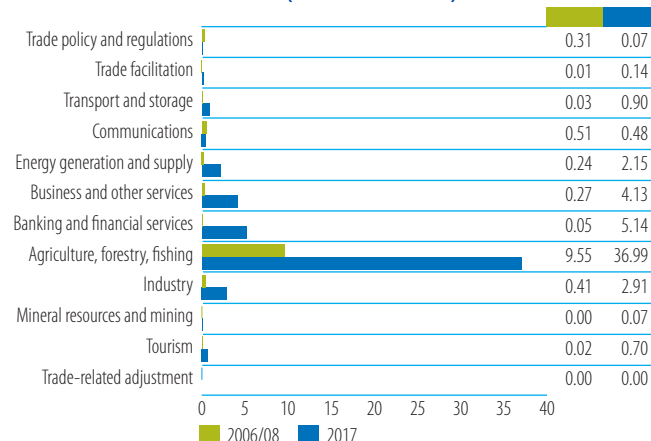
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS: TOP DONORS (million current USD)

2006/08	value	%	2017	value	%
France	4.8	42	United Kingdom	18.3	34
Germany	1.6	14	Japan	8.3	15
EU Institutions	1.4	12	United States	6.6	12
Japan	1.0	9	EU Institutions	6.2	12
Ireland	1.0	9	Germany	4.7	9

Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million current USD)



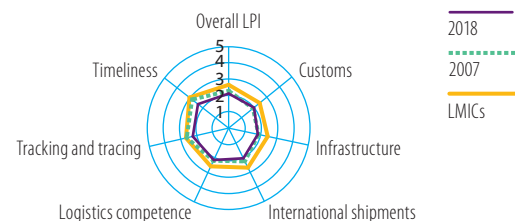
Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

B. TRADE COSTS

INDICATORS	2006	2017
Tariffs (%)		
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	...	17.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied (06-16)	...	12.0
Exports: weighted avg. faced (05-16)	3.8	6.2
Exports: duty free (value in %) (05-16)	73.9	58.5
ICT connectivity (% of population)		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (10-17)	4.3	41.3
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	1.1
Internet users	2.4	27.1

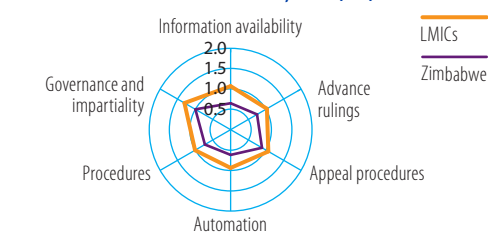
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators

LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDICES (LPI) (1-5)



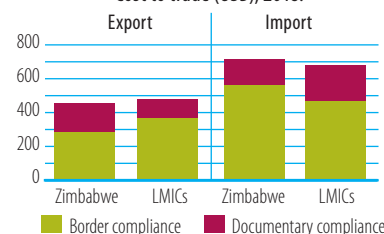
Source: WB Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS, 2017 (0-2)



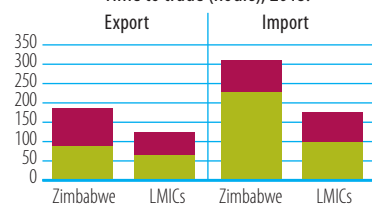
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Cost to trade (USD), 2018:

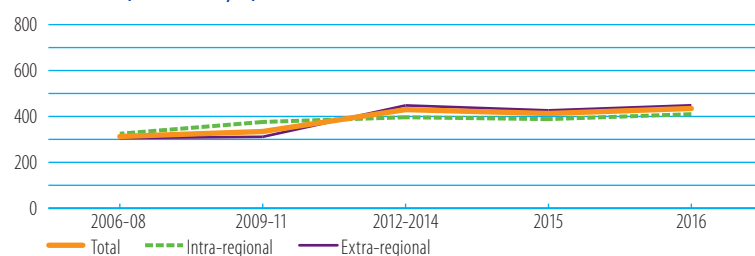


Source: WB, Doing Business

Time to trade (hours), 2018:



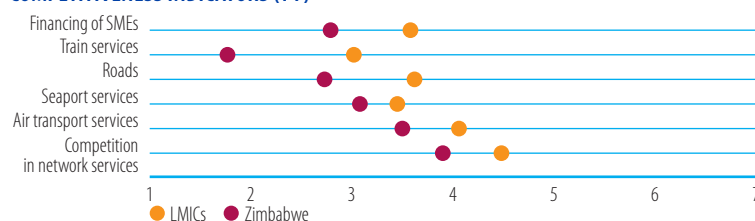
TRADE COSTS (ad-valorem, %)



Source: ESCAP-WB Trade Cost Database

Note: Number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs: total (45), intra-regional (16), extra-regional (29)

COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (1-7)



Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Index

C. TRADE PERFORMANCE

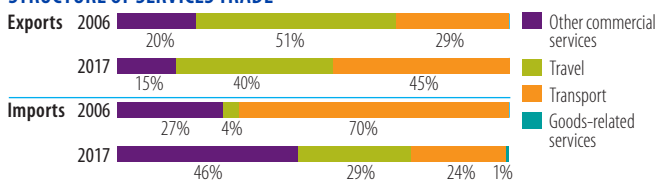
INDICATOR	2006	2017
Trade to GDP ratio (%)	91	51
Commercial services as % of total exports (%)	14	8
Commercial services as % of total imports (%)	17	16
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise exports)	34	93
Non-fuel intermediates (% of merchandise imports)	46	40

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

TRADE FLOWS (billion current USD)		2006	2017	Increase	Decrease
Exports	Goods	1.874	4.296	+129%	▲
	Commercial services	0.294	0.371	+26%	▲
Imports	Goods	2.319	5.467	+136%	▲
	Commercial services	0.485	1.072	+121%	▲

Sources: WTO Secretariat

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: For goods-related services, no value label is provided in the case of missing data or zero trade.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Zambia	26	South Africa	63
South Africa	17	Mozambique	10
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	15	United Arab Emirates	6
Netherlands	14	Zambia	2
Mozambique	6	Belgium	2

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Coke, semi-coke, retort carbon	35	Gold, nonmonetary excl. ores	25
Crude veg. materials, n.e.s.	12	Nickel ores, concentrates, mattes	23
Veg.	7	Tobacco, unmanufactured	23
Pig iron, spiegeleisen, etc.	5	Pig iron, spiegeleisen, etc.	8
Nickel ores, concentrates, mattes	5	Ore, concentrate base metals	3

Source: UN Comtrade

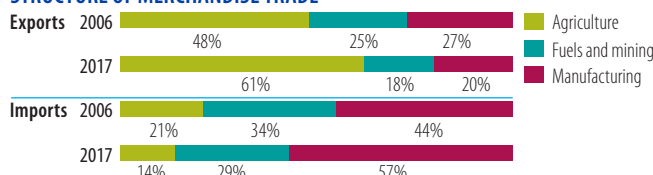
INDICATOR	2006	2017
<i>Product diversification (based on HS02, 4-dig.)</i>		
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	504	409
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	927	935
HH export product concentration (0 to 1)	0.146	0.151
HH import product concentration (0 to 1)	0.055	0.072

Market diversification

Number of export markets (max. 237)	113	61
Number of import markets (max. 237)	94	107
HH export market concentration (0 to 1)	0.138	0.560
HH import market concentration (0 to 1)	0.228	0.220

Sources: WTO Secretariat; UN Comtrade

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Source: WTO Secretariat

Note: Only classified products are included in the calculation.

TOP 5 MARKETS FOR MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
South Africa	45	South Africa	41
United States	9	Singapore	22
Botswana	8	China	9
Mozambique	8	Zambia	3
China	4	Japan	2

TOP 5 MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (%)

2006	%	2017	%
Petroleum products	21	Petroleum products	26
Fixed veg. fat, oils, soft	7	Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	4
Copper ores, concentrates	6	Electric current	4
Maize unmilled	4	Medicaments	3
Goods, special-purpose transport vehicles	3	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	3

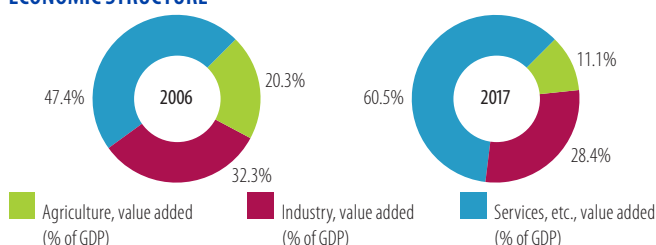
Source: UN Comtrade

D. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

INDICATOR	2006	2017
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	4.1	4.9
Female labour force participation rate (%)	77.1	78.4
ODA (% of gross national income)	5.4	4.6
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	...	8.4
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.44	0.5

Sources: ILO, ILOSTAT; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database; WB, World Development Indicators; UNDP, International Human Development Indicators

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

POVERTY INDICATORS

Population (%) living below:
\$1.90 a day (PPP) \$3.20 a day (PPP)

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

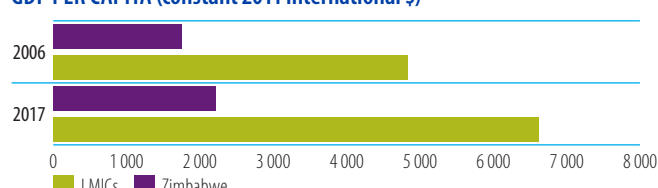
INEQUALITY INDICATORS

Income (%) held by:
lowest 20% lowest 40%

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Source: WB, World Development Indicators

GDP PER CAPITA (constant 2011 international \$)



Source: WB, World Development Indicators

STATISTICAL NOTES

According to the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade, projects and programmes are part of aid for trade if these activities have been identified as trade related development priorities in the partner country's national development strategies. Furthermore, the WTO Task Force concluded that to measure aid for trade flows the following categories should be included:

- a) Technical assistance for trade policy and regulations: for example, helping countries to develop trade strategies, negotiate trade agreements, and implement their outcomes;
- b) Trade-related infrastructure: for example, building roads, ports, and telecommunications networks to connect domestic markets to the global economy;
- c) Productive capacity building (including trade development): for example, supporting the private sector to exploit their comparative advantages and diversify their exports;
- d) Trade-related adjustment: helping developing countries with the costs associated with trade liberalisation, such as tariff reductions, preference erosion, or declining terms of trade; and,
- e) Other trade-related needs: if identified as trade-related development priorities in partner countries' national development strategies.

The OECD DAC aid activity database (CRS) – a database covering around 90% of all ODA - is recognised as the best available data source for tracking global aid-for-trade flows. The CRS was established in 1967 and collects information on official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOF) to developing countries. It is the internationally recognised source of data on aid activities (geographical and sectoral breakdowns) and is widely used by governments, organisations and researchers active in the field of development. For the OECD, the CRS serves as a tool for monitoring specific policy issues, including aid for trade. The CRS enables the tracking of aid commitments and disbursements, and provides comparable data over time and across countries. The use of this existing database led to significant savings of time and resources to effectively track aid-for-trade flows. The policy and guidelines for CRS reporting are approved by DAC members as represented at the DAC Working Party on Statistics (WP-STAT). The OECD collects, collates and verifies the consistency of the data, and maintains the database.

It should be kept in mind that the CRS does not provide data that match exactly all of the above aid-for-trade categories. In fact, the CRS provides proxies under four headings:

- **Trade policy and regulations.** In the CRS, five purpose codes are used to cover trade policy and regulations activities. These five sub-categories are: trade policy and administrative management; trade facilitation; regional trade agreements; multilateral trade negotiations; and trade education/training.
- **Economic infrastructure.** Amounts relating to trade-related infrastructure are provided in the CRS by data under the heading "Economic Infrastructure and Services" and cover the sectors transport and storage, communications and energy generation and supply.
- **Building Productive capacity (BPC), including trade development.** The CRS captures full data on all activities in the productive and services sectors, such as agriculture; industry; mineral resources and mining; business; and banking. Trade development activities are identified through the *Trade Development policy marker* and have been separately identified in the CRS data collection since

2007 flows. These activities are an “of which” of *Building Productive Capacity* and are scored as either principally or significantly contributing to trade development. However, at time of reporting, some donors may have difficulty in identifying aid activities that have a defined trade component. This may reflect upon the accuracy of these data and, as such, amounts shown under trade development can only at best be used as approximations.

- **Trade-related adjustment.** Was introduced in the CRS as a separate data item in 2007 to track flows corresponding to trade-related adjustment. This category identifies contributions to developing country budgets to assist the implementation of trade reforms and adjustments to trade policy measures by other countries, and alleviate shortfalls in balance-of-payments due to changes in the world trading environment.

The CRS covers all ODA, but only those activities reported under the above four categories can be identified as aid for trade. It is not possible to distinguish activities in the context of ‘*Other trade-related needs*’. To estimate the volume of such ‘other’ activities, it would be necessary to examine aid projects in sectors other than those considered so far – for example in health and education – and indicate what share, if any, of these activities have an important trade component. A health programme, for instance, might permit increased trade from localities where the disease burden was previously a constraint on trade. Consequently, accurate monitoring of aid for trade would require comparison of the CRS data with providers and partner countries’ self-assessments of their aid for trade.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLES IN ANNEX A

Most of the data shown in Annex A are sourced from the CRS. To view the full set of CRS data please visit: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline

Providers of aid for trade and trade-related other official flows:

The list of aid providers is split into DAC member countries, other bilateral donors and multilateral organisations. The full names of organisations are listed under the Acronyms section.

Korea became a member of the DAC in 2010 and was joined in 2013 by the Czech Republic, Iceland, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia. Data shown in previous years for these countries may be partial.

Data collected from the EIF, FAO, IMF, ITC UNESCAP, UNESCWA, UNIDO, WTO and Turkey comprise specialised reporting as from 2007 on Aid for Trade flows and may not constitute the totality of their individual aid funding.

The **Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)** changed its reporting methodology to the CRS as from 2009 flows.

“**Other multilateral donors**” include small amounts from several multilateral agencies (GGGI, AITIC, Nordic Development Fund, UNPBF, UNICEF).

Aid recipients:

The DAC List of ODA Recipients represents all countries and territories eligible to receive official development assistance (ODA). These ODA-eligible recipients consist of low and middle income countries based on gross national income (GNI) per capita as published by the World Bank, with the exception of G8 members, EU members, and countries with a firm date for entry into the EU. The low-income countries include the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) as defined by the United Nations. See the Annexes to view the DAC List of Aid Recipients by income group and region. A full historic of graduations to and from the DAC List can be viewed at: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist.htm>

Channels of delivery:

The list shown in Table A.11 represents major headings for channels of delivery in the CRS. The full list under each category (updated in 6 July 2016), is accessible at: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/annex2.htm>.

The category “Other” represents channels of delivery such as: Universities, colleges, or other teaching institutions, research institutes or think-tanks.

Sector allocable aid:

As from 2010 the method used to calculate sector allocable aid has changed. In order to measure donors’ intention, the calculation is now based on types of aid. This allows the inclusion of unpredictable aid that has a specific policy. For example, humanitarian aid is unpredictable but allows practices targeting gender equality. Aid where the donor has no control on the spending has been removed such as sector budget support and core support to NGOs.

Legend:

“..” denotes zero.

0.0 denotes amounts of less than USD 0.5 million.

0.0% denotes a percentage of less than 0.5%

ANNEX A

AID-FOR-TRADE KEY DATA

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.1. Aid for trade by category													
	COMMITMENTS							DISBURSEMENTS					
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Trade Policy & Regulations													
Trade Policy and Admin. Management	581.9	666.0	635.8	529.3	676.7	472.4	700.2	468.9	523.7	500.0	426.4	546.4	738.8
Trade Facilitation	68.7	173.9	393.1	515.0	327.9	430.0	649.8	114.4	262.9	430.5	425.2	411.2	362.8
Regional Trade Agreements	74.2	115.3	232.5	175.5	41.0	31.8	42.4	64.0	124.8	149.2	96.4	141.6	81.9
Multilateral Trade Negotiations	14.4	39.6	17.8	9.2	7.7	7.8	5.6	23.7	32.5	18.9	16.1	13.6	7.5
Trade Education/Training	9.7	30.2	32.7	21.5	34.3	30.2	26.3	20.7	30.6	23.6	33.0	34.6	25.9
Sub-total	748.8	1 025.0	1 311.9	1 250.5	1 087.6	972.1	1 424.3	691.7	974.5	1 122.3	997.0	1 147.4	1 216.9
Economic Infrastructure													
Transport and Storage	6 297.9	9 309.9	12 084.7	14 719.0	16 381.1	18 277.6	17 773.3	5 882.3	8 677.6	11 309.1	11 123.8	10 970.4	12 314.7
Communications	601.5	473.4	609.0	819.3	579.3	582.2	749.2	459.5	551.9	649.1	457.3	554.7	650.5
Energy Generation and Supply	5 206.0	6 566.4	9 235.9	13 771.4	16 748.8	13 587.9	14 347.9	4 544.3	6 186.3	8 290.9	9 778.9	9 640.8	10 896.4
Sub-total	12 105.4	16 349.7	21 929.6	29 309.6	33 709.2	32 447.7	32 870.3	10 886.1	15 415.8	20 249.0	21 359.9	21 165.9	23 861.7
Building Productive Capacity													
Business And Other Services	1 293.3	1 969.4	1 888.2	1 719.3	1 952.3	1 902.0	2 085.0	1 795.1	1 558.2	1 584.4	2 050.8	1 846.4	1 570.8
Banking & Financial Services	1 643.7	2 330.1	3 069.7	4 892.7	5 401.7	4 099.4	5 152.2	2 007.4	3 183.5	4 134.6	5 633.3	4 697.9	4 472.2
Agriculture	3 908.3	5 680.9	7 712.0	8 731.4	9 842.4	8 979.1	10 634.9	3 897.8	6 027.5	6 276.5	7 400.8	7 644.3	7 484.7
Forestry	515.3	596.4	675.3	741.7	767.6	648.5	983.2	518.1	723.0	628.9	753.8	561.3	805.0
Fishing	242.7	333.6	445.0	338.2	351.7	498.0	963.5	258.4	327.3	280.5	234.8	364.6	544.2
Industry	1 776.3	1 563.8	1 940.0	2 150.0	2 482.3	1 665.6	2 692.8	1 192.4	1 619.9	1 748.5	1 801.3	1 442.0	2 427.5
Mineral Resources and Mining	832.2	388.7	426.0	558.8	578.8	157.8	575.4	431.8	284.1	737.3	450.7	405.0	481.4
Tourism	94.3	201.7	169.6	117.0	92.7	196.1	401.3	66.5	134.4	171.9	168.1	190.3	197.0
Sub-total	10 306.1	13 064.6	16 325.8	19 249.2	21 469.7	18 146.6	23 488.3	10 167.4	13 857.9	15 562.6	18 493.7	17 151.9	17 982.8
Trade-related Adjustment													
Trade-related Adjustment	..	2.0	20.7	2.2	2.3	21.3	0.8	7.8	36.4	14.6	13.5	10.5	5.4
Sub-total	..	2.0	20.7	2.2	2.3	21.3	0.8	7.8	36.4	14.6	13.5	10.5	5.4
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	23 160.4	30 441.3	39 588.0	49 811.5	56 268.7	51 587.7	57 783.8	21 753.0	30 284.5	36 948.5	40 864.2	39 475.7	43 066.9
Focus on Trade Development													
Principal objective	..	1 001.4	2 478.6	2 950.9	3 771.5	2 995.4	3 546.3	907.3	2 006.6	2 910.0	3 647.5	4 046.5	3 230.1
Significant objective	..	1 330.9	2 568.3	1 814.8	2 578.3	2 519.4	4 572.5	568.8	2 112.1	1 713.5	2 191.5	1 847.7	2 584.5
TOTAL	..	2 332.3	5 046.9	4 765.7	6 349.8	5 514.8	8 118.7	1 476.2	4 118.6	4 623.5	5 839.0	5 894.2	5 814.6
Share in total Aid for Trade													
Trade Policy & Regulations	3.2%	3.4%	3.3%	2.5%	1.9%	1.9%	2.4%	3.2%	3.2%	3.0%	2.4%	2.9%	2.8%
Economic Infrastructure	52.3%	53.7%	55.4%	58.8%	59.9%	62.9%	56.9%	50.0%	50.9%	54.8%	52.3%	53.6%	55.4%
Building Productive Capacity	44.5%	42.9%	41.2%	38.6%	38.2%	35.2%	40.7%	46.7%	45.8%	42.1%	45.3%	43.4%	41.8%
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Share in sector allocable aid	30.6%	31.2%	33.3%	38.8%	38.3%	38.0%	39.8%	28.6%	30.6%	34.3%	35.6%	33.4%	34.7%
Share in total ODA	19.8%	26.1%	25.9%	30.2%	28.3%	27.1%	29.4%	22.9%	22.1%	25.0%	22.9%	21.4%	22.6%

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.2. Aid for trade by category and region

	COMMITMENTS							DISBURSEMENTS						
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	
Africa														
Trade Policy & Regulations	370.9	352.9	425.7	427.0	490.4	291.1	470.0	203.3	317.1	387.2	377.6	418.7	320.0	
Economic Infrastructure	3 459.5	5 955.5	8 205.5	10 336.8	10 755.0	10 775.5	11 756.8	3 592.3	5 353.0	7 402.5	7 922.3	8 148.1	7 982.4	
Building Productive Capacity	3 267.7	4 548.5	6 047.0	7 177.3	7 722.7	7 717.9	9 514.8	3 354.6	5 060.4	5 843.3	6 064.2	6 174.3	6 900.4	
Trade-related Adjustment	..	1.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.3	7.5	26.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	
Sub-total	7 098.2	10 858.3	14 683.1	17 941.2	18 968.1	18 786.8	21 741.9	7 157.7	10 756.7	13 634.2	14 364.3	14 741.2	15 203.4	
America														
Trade Policy & Regulations	62.7	109.5	169.4	75.4	71.3	66.7	34.4	83.0	93.3	94.8	89.7	68.6	59.6	
Economic Infrastructure	451.8	720.1	1 319.8	2 385.9	2 647.4	2 295.8	3 346.7	421.0	1 147.6	1 714.8	1 589.9	1 575.6	2 096.7	
Building Productive Capacity	1 093.3	1 126.1	1 492.8	1 417.0	1 504.4	1 410.4	1 365.0	1 024.9	1 418.3	1 242.8	1 202.6	1 524.2	1 145.5	
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.3	12.8	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.1	0.0	5.7	9.2	11.4	7.6	3.0	
Sub-total	1 607.8	1 956.0	2 994.6	3 878.4	4 223.1	3 791.7	4 746.2	1 528.9	2 664.9	3 061.7	2 893.6	3 176.0	3 304.7	
Asia														
Trade Policy & Regulations	151.4	247.3	295.2	361.7	181.7	352.2	631.5	173.2	261.2	280.1	245.7	379.3	508.1	
Economic Infrastructure	7 168.8	8 440.8	9 922.2	13 163.1	18 284.7	16 444.4	14 974.5	5 897.2	6 588.7	8 610.4	10 005.8	8 940.7	11 421.0	
Building Productive Capacity	4 499.2	5 154.2	4 924.3	5 454.2	6 804.4	4 304.4	6 508.5	4 052.7	4 378.3	4 119.3	5 232.2	4 079.8	4 701.4	
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.2	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	3.0	2.1	0.1	1.1	0.9	
Sub-total	11 819.4	13 842.6	15 144.6	18 979.3	25 270.8	21 101.3	22 114.6	10 123.5	11 231.2	13 011.9	15 483.9	13 400.9	16 631.4	
Europe														
Trade Policy & Regulations	24.8	76.0	63.2	72.8	23.4	25.0	63.8	25.1	49.9	51.0	39.7	28.4	86.0	
Economic Infrastructure	702.3	769.3	1 472.4	2 647.0	914.7	2 170.6	1 608.8	668.1	1 491.5	1 915.5	1 276.0	1 850.4	1 620.1	
Building Productive Capacity	579.0	650.5	1 176.3	2 639.1	2 302.2	2 186.4	2 286.9	501.5	1 102.0	2 254.2	2 649.5	2 310.4	2 196.0	
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.0	0.2	1.8	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	0.7	
Sub-total	1 306.1	1 495.8	2 712.1	5 360.7	3 242.5	4 382.0	3 959.8	1 194.7	2 644.5	4 222.8	3 966.9	4 191.0	3 902.8	
Oceania														
Trade Policy & Regulations	3.3	4.5	33.1	15.7	10.9	14.1	37.9	2.4	10.0	19.3	21.0	10.4	13.2	
Economic Infrastructure	130.3	219.3	288.0	390.0	703.6	365.2	560.7	137.2	200.7	281.8	359.1	345.1	381.8	
Building Productive Capacity	105.9	133.1	156.3	157.8	169.8	133.5	375.1	116.4	112.5	126.5	180.2	134.6	298.3	
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.3	0.0	..	0.0	..	
Sub-total	239.5	356.8	477.4	563.5	884.3	512.8	973.8	256.1	323.4	427.5	560.3	490.1	693.3	
Non-region specific														
Trade Policy & Regulations	135.7	234.9	325.3	297.9	309.9	223.0	186.6	204.7	243.1	289.8	223.2	242.0	230.0	
Economic Infrastructure	192.9	244.7	721.7	386.8	403.9	396.1	622.8	170.2	634.2	324.1	206.8	305.9	359.7	
Building Productive Capacity	760.9	1 452.2	2 529.3	2 403.7	2 966.1	2 393.9	3 438.0	1 117.3	1 786.5	1 976.4	3 165.0	2 928.5	2 741.3	
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.3	
Sub-total	1 089.5	1 931.8	3 576.2	3 088.4	3 679.9	3 013.0	4 247.5	1 492.2	2 663.7	2 590.3	3 595.1	3 476.4	3 331.2	
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	23 160.4	30 441.3	39 588.0	49 811.5	56 268.7	51 587.7	57 783.8	21 753.0	30 284.5	36 948.5	40 864.2	39 475.7	43 066.9	

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933962134>

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.3. Aid for trade by category and income group

	COMMITMENTS							DISBURSEMENTS						
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	
Least developed countries														
Trade Policy & Regulations	83.3	210.0	226.6	334.9	237.6	152.6	486.5	118.4	148.8	244.9	253.1	299.4	162.0	
Economic Infrastructure	3 441.8	5 154.4	6 973.5	8 488.9	11 224.6	8 920.3	11 746.6	3 047.1	4 460.3	5 454.8	6 104.0	5 414.2	7 229.3	
Building Productive Capacity	2 722.1	3 448.6	4 963.0	5 083.5	6 522.2	5 552.7	6 553.8	2 666.2	3 894.0	3 879.3	4 418.5	4 289.7	4 782.8	
Trade-related Adjustment	..	1.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	7.7	24.7	2.0	0.3	1.0	1.1	
Sub-total	6 247.2	8 814.5	12 165.4	13 907.3	17 984.4	14 627.8	18 786.8	5 839.4	8 527.7	9 581.0	10 775.9	10 004.3	12 175.2	
Other low-income countries														
Trade Policy & Regulations	0.2	0.8	2.2	2.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	0.2	
Economic Infrastructure	32.9	6.5	10.7	13.9	1.0	1.3	26.1	6.8	9.5	11.7	5.7	7.1	11.2	
Building Productive Capacity	12.5	16.5	85.3	56.2	113.6	53.4	57.6	12.3	60.1	64.9	56.4	57.2	51.0	
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.0	1.3	..	..	..	..	
Sub-total	45.6	23.9	98.2	72.7	115.6	54.9	83.9	19.6	71.7	79.3	64.6	66.8	62.4	
Lower middle-income countries														
Trade Policy & Regulations	337.7	220.2	249.3	292.9	291.0	330.9	348.3	159.0	214.3	242.3	199.9	345.5	441.5	
Economic Infrastructure	4 958.2	7 064.1	10 372.0	15 065.9	16 657.4	15 791.3	14 820.4	4 312.3	6 854.8	9 878.1	11 149.8	10 546.5	11 402.9	
Building Productive Capacity	3 654.7	4 660.5	4 928.9	6 293.2	6 711.0	5 185.1	8 034.7	3 152.5	4 161.5	4 794.4	5 548.0	4 636.3	5 673.8	
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.0	2.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.8	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	
Sub-total	8 950.5	11 944.8	15 552.3	21 653.1	23 659.3	21 307.2	23 203.7	7 623.8	11 233.3	14 917.0	16 898.1	15 528.7	17 518.4	
Upper middle-income countries														
Trade Policy & Regulations	79.4	126.0	115.3	85.9	35.6	21.1	37.4	84.2	83.8	94.6	65.1	38.4	48.0	
Economic Infrastructure	3 221.1	3 239.9	2 874.6	4 275.0	4 693.0	5 822.8	4 214.4	3 057.1	2 794.0	3 777.1	3 337.0	3 993.7	3 837.5	
Building Productive Capacity	2 545.6	2 264.2	2 285.2	3 670.6	3 280.8	2 673.3	3 020.2	2 179.0	2 271.9	3 295.1	3 384.1	3 187.2	2 760.8	
Trade-related Adjustment		0.3	12.8	0.8	0.4	18.6	0.4	0.2	7.2	10.1	11.9	8.3	3.3	
Sub-total	5 846.1	5 630.5	5 287.9	8 032.3	8 009.9	8 535.9	7 272.3	5 320.5	5 156.9	7 176.9	6 798.1	7 227.7	6 649.7	
Non-country specific														
Trade Policy & Regulations	248.2	468.0	718.5	534.1	522.4	467.3	551.9	329.6	526.9	537.8	476.4	461.6	565.2	
Economic Infrastructure	451.5	884.8	1 698.7	1 466.0	1 133.2	1 912.0	2 062.8	462.8	1 297.2	1 127.4	763.4	1 204.4	1 380.8	
Building Productive Capacity	1 371.3	2 674.7	4 063.5	4 145.7	4 842.1	4 682.1	5 822.1	2 157.3	3 470.5	3 528.8	5 086.8	4 981.5	4 714.5	
Trade-related Adjustment		0.1	3.5	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	
Sub-total	2 071.0	4 027.7	6 484.2	6 146.0	6 499.5	7 061.9	8 437.0	2 949.6	5 295.0	5 194.3	6 327.4	6 648.2	6 661.2	
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	23 160.4	30 441.3	39 588.0	49 811.5	56 268.7	51 587.7	57 783.8	21 753.0	30 284.5	36 948.5	40 864.2	39 475.7	43 066.9	

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933962153>

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.4. Aid for trade by individual provider (page 1 of 2)

	COMMITMENTS							DISBURSEMENTS					
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2015	2017
DAC countries													
Australia	206.6	311.3	494.4	385.6	412.2	394.3	427.8	253.8	391.1	385.6	412.2	394.3	427.8
Austria	45.2	52.7	74.3	86.5	71.1	75.5	75.8	38.7	59.8	58.9	47.5	48.4	64.5
Belgium	229.9	254.6	431.8	184.9	215.6	164.8	217.0	175.8	382.5	204.4	214.5	195.7	192.7
Canada	327.6	359.8	552.5	504.2	722.7	555.6	186.4	272.8	566.2	441.3	347.3	393.8	463.5
Czech Republic		0.0	3.5	7.8	11.2	6.9	9.0	0.0	3.4	7.9	11.2	6.3	8.4
Denmark	413.6	269.5	303.1	371.1	124.6	255.4	203.5	260.4	330.3	335.9	269.1	255.0	232.4
Finland	78.7	126.8	291.8	131.7	91.9	70.2	223.3	61.1	136.4	155.2	155.7	126.7	168.7
France	656.9	1405.8	1347.1	2501.2	2913.7	2510.3	3225.0	839.0	1092.9	1746.1	1504.2	1928.8	2470.8
Germany	1217.6	2033.4	3317.0	4866.1	5887.8	6093.6	5696.6	1673.2	2558.5	3182.4	5193.9	4613.7	4522.4
Greece	11.4	16.7	15.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	15.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.4	3.9	2.4
Iceland		0.0	3.3	12.0	8.4	8.7	8.4	0.0	3.3	12.0	8.4	8.7	8.4
Ireland	26.6	42.2	58.4	47.8	33.0	40.2	42.7	42.2	58.4	47.8	33.0	40.2	42.7
Italy	249.7	228.7	164.9	117.4	189.9	77.5	352.6	240.0	142.8	87.2	201.0	98.4	290.3
Japan	4492.8	5661.4	6073.6	8321.9	12683.5	11268.9	12510.7	4040.3	4761.0	5906.4	6407.7	6317.1	8264.1
Korea		490.3	941.1	877.6	930.8	1061.0	1183.7	200.7	373.3	518.5	613.1	590.9	556.5
Luxembourg	16.9	31.4	34.0	38.9	33.9	38.6	55.2	31.4	34.0	38.9	33.9	38.6	55.2
Netherlands	533.3	686.9	698.9	865.0	607.6	511.7	655.0	476.9	474.8	618.5	540.5	616.0	542.3
New Zealand	22.5	45.7	97.9	120.6	145.0	128.6	162.0	31.0	53.6	98.1	114.3	105.6	98.3
Norway	246.3	399.0	502.6	527.1	338.1	348.9	497.4	378.6	383.7	484.0	482.3	404.3	426.9
Poland		0.0	0.0	8.8	31.9	80.5	16.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	31.7	80.3	16.0
Portugal	43.3	28.1	51.0	27.8	25.3	4.2	3.4	35.6	52.5	41.1	23.5	5.1	3.9
Slovak Republic		0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.7
Slovenia		0.0	2.1	1.2	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.6	1.7	1.2
Spain	359.8	658.0	817.1	90.0	52.0	42.9	105.6	460.5	808.2	111.5	69.6	79.7	90.3
Sweden	225.5	326.3	330.5	374.0	292.1	345.6	382.8	328.2	346.2	396.8	337.3	334.8	441.5
Switzerland	295.4	266.1	282.7	374.5	305.1	353.8	695.0	245.9	224.8	295.6	370.4	370.9	331.9
United Kingdom	646.0	806.7	1107.1	851.3	1513.7	811.6	1136.5	827.6	1177.5	1293.4	1960.6	1815.7	1918.9
United States	4278.2	6094.8	4696.0	3469.0	3487.4	2975.3	2416.9	4403.2	4332.0	3550.3	2922.1	2748.0	2406.5
Sub-total	14 623.8	20 596.1	22 692.4	25 164.6	31 130.1	28 230.7	30 492.4	15 333.6	18 764.8	20 029.9	22 306.7	21 623.7	24 049.3
Other bilateral													
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	..	..	0.1	0.2	1.8	2.3
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.7	..
Croatia							0.5	..	..	..	..	..	0.5
Estonia	..	..	..	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.0	..	..	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.9
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.7	1.8	0.1
Kuwait (KFAED)	..	..	313.7	534.2	399.2	718.9	277.9	..	251.2	269.6	408.7	692.9	373.2
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.2	0.0
Lithuania	..	..	..	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	..	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5
Romania				0.1	0.5	1.3		..	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.3	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	481.0	843.4	546.4	..	0.0	0.0	6.8	3.8	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	18.5	18.7
Turkey			34.4	..	..	..	..	..	34.4	0.0	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	233.4	891.5	907.3	71.7	437.8	..	88.6	703.9	897.6	429.3	584.3
Sub-total	..	..	581.5	1 427.4	1 789.9	1 638.0	1 267.4	..	374.2	975.1	1 316.5	1 160.0	981.5

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.4. Aid for trade by individual provider (page 2 of 2)

	COMMITMENTS							DISBURSEMENTS					
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2015	2017
Multilateral													
AfDB	149.0	706.4	1 498.2	1 578.6	1 824.1	806.7	1 062.6	379.7	1 204.9	1 004.7	1 238.6	1 003.4	1 443.5
Arab Fund (AFESD)		388.3	1 010.3	769.0	1 351.3	962.2	1 031.6	233.6	696.7	670.6	493.0	441.2	528.6
AsDB	747.7	521.1	1 198.4	1 783.8	1 690.1	1 723.7	1 614.7	..	486.7	1 252.0	1 573.2	1 498.7	1 379.9
Caribbean Development Bank		0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	35.5	12.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB		0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8			..	12.6	2.0	1.4	1.4	
Climate Investment Funds		0.0	0.0	783.8	668.7	610.5	570.8	..	..	65.0	210.3	40.2	245.0
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)		0.0	13.1	26.3	18.6	3.6	11.7	..	10.2	16.0	7.6	23.3	15.4
EU Institutions	2 457.6	3 013.4	4 320.7	8 642.2	6 953.8	8 891.2	8 361.0	2 215.3	3 859.8	6 719.9	6 491.9	7 919.1	7 151.6
FAO		131.7	273.6	271.7	316.7			131.7	273.6	271.7	316.7	..	..
GEF		0.0	120.0	274.9	112.6	119.4	624.5	65.7	96.0	125.7	164.6	113.7	65.5
Green Climate Fund		0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	163.7	186.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
IDB	242.3	110.9	433.2	585.8	797.9	446.9	475.0	0.0	354.9	563.5	521.3	373.9	737.8
IFAD	268.8	375.8	581.0	540.9	927.3	536.8	934.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	15.1	14.2	18.4
IMF		10.2	13.6	9.5				0.0	0.0	0.7			
Islamic Development Bank	190.4	252.3	188.9	138.2	236.7	261.2	149.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
ITC		30.1	54.2	64.9	68.9	57.4	51.4	29.6	51.9	58.0	66.2	54.9	52.8
OFID		0.0	346.8	419.2	515.2	606.4	493.3	0.0	168.2	224.1	297.9	368.8	355.3
UNDP	11.9	24.0	33.5	30.6	26.2	7.0	8.7	23.3	33.4	30.6	26.2	7.0	8.7
UNECE		1.3	4.2	3.5	5.2	5.5	5.7	1.3	4.2	3.5	5.2	5.5	5.7
UNESCAP		0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8
UNESCWA		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
UNIDO		27.0	61.5	12.9	..	82.6	13.5	..	..	..	..	48.6	57.5
World Bank	4 467.9	4 235.5	6 098.7	7 117.1	7 718.2	6 267.1	10 284.3	3 324.1	3 854.7	4 808.6	5 682.2	4 673.4	5 888.0
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.2	12.7
WTO		12.7	15.6	11.9	11.7	23.0	12.3	12.7	15.5	11.9	11.7	23.0	12.3
Other multilateral donors	1.0	4.1	47.9	153.9	85.0	107.9	118.2	2.2	21.6	101.3	116.8	67.8	56.2
Sub-total	8 536.6	9 845.2	16 314.1	23 219.5	23 348.8	21 719.0	26 024.0	6 419.4	11 145.6	15 943.5	17 241.0	16 692.0	18 036.0
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	23 160.4	30 441.3	39 588.0	49 811.5	56 268.7	51 587.7	57 783.8	21 753.0	30 284.5	36 948.5	40 864.2	39 475.7	43 066.9
Shares in total Aid for Trade													
DAC countries	63.1%	67.7%	57.3%	50.5%	55.3%	54.7%	52.8%	70.5%	62.0%	54.2%	54.6%	54.8%	55.8%
Other bilateral	..	..	1.5%	2.9%	3.2%	3.2%	2.2%	..	1.2%	2.6%	3.2%	2.9%	2.3%
Multilateral	36.9%	32.3%	41.2%	46.6%	41.5%	42.1%	45.0%	29.5%	36.8%	43.2%	42.2%	42.3%	41.9%

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933962172>

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.5a. Top 20 providers of aid for trade in 2017, commitments

a	COMMITMENTS						
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Japan	4 492.8	5 661.4	6 073.6	8 321.9	12 683.5	11 268.9	12 510.7
World Bank	4 467.9	4 235.5	6 098.7	7 117.1	7 718.2	6 267.1	10 284.3
EU Institutions	2 457.6	3 013.4	4 320.7	8 642.2	6 953.8	8 891.2	8 361.0
Germany	1 217.6	2 033.4	3 317.0	4 866.1	5 887.8	6 093.6	5 696.6
France	656.9	1 405.8	1 347.1	2 501.2	2 913.7	2 510.3	3 225.0
United States	4 278.2	6 094.8	4 696.0	3 469.0	3 487.4	2 975.3	2 416.9
Asian Development Bank	747.7	521.1	1 198.4	1 783.8	1 690.1	1 723.7	1 614.7
Korea		490.3	941.1	877.6	930.8	1 061.0	1 183.7
United Kingdom	646.0	806.7	1 107.1	851.3	1 513.7	811.6	1 136.5
AfDB	149.0	706.4	1 496.5	1 564.0	1 807.0	794.6	1 052.6
Arab Fund (AFESD)		388.3	1 010.3	769.0	1 351.3	962.2	1 031.6
IFAD	268.8	375.8	581.0	540.9	927.3	536.8	934.0
Switzerland	295.4	266.1	282.7	374.5	305.1	353.8	695.0
Netherlands	533.3	686.9	698.9	865.0	607.6	511.7	655.0
Global Environment Facility	..	..	120.0	274.9	112.6	119.4	624.5
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	783.8	668.7	610.5	570.8
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	481.0	843.4	546.4
Norway	246.3	399.0	502.6	527.1	338.1	348.9	497.4
OPEC Fund for International Development	..	..	346.8	419.2	515.2	606.4	493.3
IDB	242.3	110.9	433.2	585.8	797.9	446.9	475.0
Sub-total	20 699.8	27 195.7	34 571.7	45 134.2	51 690.6	47 737.4	54 004.9
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	23 160.4	30 441.3	39 588.0	49 811.5	56 268.7	51 587.7	57 783.8
<i>Top 20 share in total AFT</i>	<i>89.4%</i>	<i>89.3%</i>	<i>87.3%</i>	<i>90.6%</i>	<i>91.9%</i>	<i>92.5%</i>	<i>93.5%</i>

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.5b. Top 20 providers of aid for trade in 2017, disbursements

a	DISBURSEMENTS						
	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2015
Japan	4 040.3	4 761.0	5 906.4	6 407.7	6 317.1	8 264.1	6 269.7
EU Institutions	2 215.3	3 859.8	6 719.9	6 491.9	7 919.1	7 151.6	5 938.4
International Development Association	3 324.1	3 854.7	4 808.6	5 682.2	4 673.4	5 888.0	5 611.0
Germany	1 673.2	2 558.5	3 182.4	5 193.9	4 613.7	4 522.4	4 965.7
France	839.0	1 092.9	1 746.1	1 504.2	1 928.8	2 470.8	2 836.6
United States	4 403.2	4 332.0	3 550.3	2 922.1	2 748.0	2 406.5	2 234.0
United Kingdom	827.6	1 177.5	1 293.4	1 960.6	1 815.7	1 918.9	1 553.4
AfDB	379.7	1 203.7	1 001.1	1 232.0	995.6	1 425.4	1 467.6
AsDB	..	486.7	1 252.0	1 573.2	1 498.7	1 379.9	1 223.1
IDB	..	354.9	563.5	521.3	373.9	737.8	886.4
United Arab Emirates	..	88.6	703.9	897.6	429.3	584.3	587.6
Korea	200.7	373.3	518.5	613.1	590.9	556.5	523.3
Netherlands	476.9	474.8	618.5	540.5	616.0	542.3	514.7
Arab Fund (AFESD)	233.6	696.7	670.6	493.0	441.2	528.6	486.9
Canada	272.8	566.2	441.3	347.3	393.8	463.5	481.7
Sweden	328.2	346.2	396.8	337.3	334.8	441.5	403.6
Australia	253.8	391.1	385.6	412.2	394.3	427.8	386.0
Norway	378.6	383.7	484.0	482.3	404.3	426.9	383.0
Kuwait	..	251.2	269.6	408.7	692.9	373.2	342.7
OPEC Fund for International Development	..	168.2	224.1	297.9	368.8	355.3	329.1
Sub-total	19 847.0	27 421.6	34 736.5	38 318.9	37 550.3	40 865.6	37 424.3
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	21 753.0	30 284.5	36 948.5	40 864.2	39 475.7	43 066.9	39 815.5
<i>Top 20 share in total AFT</i>	<i>91.2%</i>	<i>90.5%</i>	<i>94.0%</i>	<i>93.8%</i>	<i>95.1%</i>	<i>94.9%</i>	<i>94.0%</i>

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933962191>

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.6. Aid for trade by individual recipient country (page 1 of 4)

	COMMITMENTS							DISBURSEMENTS					
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Afghanistan	779.1	1593.0	1841.9	1636.2	1283.3	896.8	992.1	1055.6	1843.2	1175.5	856.6	818.4	809.6
Albania	129.5	120.7	140.5	57.5	102.4	156.8	118.4	87.9	144.3	113.9	110.0	54.8	34.0
Algeria	93.4	128.7	23.5	21.6	5.9	18.5	22.6	109.0	59.7	32.2	16.1	16.2	17.1
Angola	17.6	79.4	35.7	29.3	217.9	29.1	13.1	32.1	57.0	33.2	227.9	18.3	12.7
Antigua and Barbuda	2.2	0.2	4.6	1.8	12.4	0.2	20.4	0.9	5.1	0.4	0.6	4.9	1.3
Argentina	41.8	24.0	37.2	44.5	10.1	23.9	13.7	32.2	34.3	45.9	12.4	11.4	14.1
Armenia	107.1	229.3	136.9	189.2	251.9	227.2	133.0	101.9	163.9	104.6	204.0	168.2	201.0
Azerbaijan	131.7	92.1	115.9	21.8	24.9	9.7	150.8	80.3	96.0	132.5	23.9	24.7	70.8
Bangladesh	731.3	765.4	1 169.9	1 399.3	2 513.8	2 657.1	2 958.5	357.9	378.8	853.5	945.5	1 055.4	1 884.8
Belarus	0.5	7.5	27.9	8.2	5.2	25.7	18.4	4.0	14.7	12.2	14.1	15.7	22.3
Belize	8.2	8.7	17.5	22.4	40.5	4.7	54.7	5.5	9.3	15.6	11.1	23.1	13.9
Benin	106.4	195.1	209.4	118.4	239.3	146.1	738.5	110.4	212.0	156.6	171.0	150.5	206.2
Bhutan	40.0	39.0	50.9	57.5	135.6	66.0	46.1	26.4	57.5	66.9	59.3	30.8	53.9
Bolivia	240.4	154.0	315.3	297.0	474.8	183.3	994.0	139.9	214.3	239.4	246.2	208.1	376.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	109.1	154.6	213.7	377.0	74.7	60.2	195.5	88.9	162.5	254.0	144.6	213.8	217.9
Botswana	14.5	5.2	8.9	33.3	2.9	7.6	8.3	10.8	18.8	9.7	5.1	10.6	11.5
Brazil	47.4	62.8	218.1	667.2	786.5	251.1	591.6	73.3	230.2	482.3	685.2	353.4	398.1
Burkina Faso	231.9	184.2	407.4	353.8	310.9	400.7	477.7	187.8	218.3	333.1	305.8	291.2	319.1
Burundi	48.0	81.2	163.0	207.5	143.4	92.3	226.4	71.5	100.8	146.5	91.9	83.6	79.0
Cabo Verde	78.9	61.0	70.5	59.9	45.9	14.9	57.7	59.2	102.3	68.1	54.1	41.9	26.6
Cambodia	177.4	202.3	288.3	416.2	431.0	495.0	525.5	123.0	181.5	265.8	223.4	237.9	339.0
Cameroon	115.8	269.4	285.8	315.4	134.7	190.0	445.1	128.6	136.4	253.5	201.7	215.3	226.7
Central African Republic	32.2	55.5	60.8	47.1	0.3	9.6	51.2	34.8	46.9	30.6	18.9	24.3	11.4
Chad	95.0	38.8	89.8	79.4	120.4	53.5	38.6	48.0	50.7	44.5	89.9	79.2	35.5
Chile	36.1	31.5	58.9	222.3	77.4	157.9	16.7	48.4	75.4	83.4	20.3	173.2	49.5
China (People's Republic of)	714.6	523.7	420.0	318.7	509.3	780.7	281.7	737.9	507.4	361.0	386.1	276.9	300.3
Colombia	89.2	156.4	230.5	226.1	248.2	130.6	252.7	135.5	192.3	159.9	212.6	212.1	162.7
Comoros	3.3	5.8	14.0	25.8	23.3	0.3	39.6	3.4	5.5	11.4	13.9	11.8	22.4
Congo	36.1	34.9	49.4	43.8	89.2	16.5	116.0	26.9	26.5	34.1	28.3	25.3	27.2
Cook Islands	1.5	0.5	10.0	12.0	6.1	4.4	10.9	1.4	4.4	11.0	10.9	0.2	4.4
Costa Rica	46.0	20.2	25.1	63.6	66.6	24.4	252.2	39.1	50.6	12.5	53.4	69.5	53.1
Côte d'Ivoire	55.0	104.1	219.4	132.6	406.1	339.3	752.9	89.8	158.5	115.9	222.2	170.1	212.8
Cuba	8.2	10.4	15.5	15.4	23.6	46.9	152.9	10.7	22.7	16.1	12.7	13.4	25.3
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	36.1	9.2	1.6	9.1	2.5	1.2	4.1	9.2	3.4	2.5	6.1	2.5	8.7
Democratic Republic of the Congo	468.7	280.9	680.1	437.1	401.9	570.7	486.9	192.9	356.4	510.6	467.7	483.0	429.0
Djibouti	20.9	10.2	40.6	62.4	68.5	112.2	71.5	8.3	27.7	23.5	56.2	72.0	46.4
Dominica	12.8	5.9	2.5	19.1	2.1	0.0	17.1	8.5	16.5	11.3	3.9	4.8	10.4
Dominican Republic	39.1	33.2	136.1	53.2	23.9	28.7	34.1	52.3	79.5	74.6	28.8	53.9	27.0
Ecuador	47.9	54.8	62.6	72.7	353.8	66.9	227.4	37.7	58.1	57.6	248.3	114.7	68.5
Egypt	577.1	793.4	951.3	1 640.1	1 558.7	2 528.6	1 069.1	558.6	671.7	1 349.2	883.4	1 125.7	807.5
El Salvador	27.2	212.4	78.6	79.4	171.1	66.5	31.1	48.8	121.7	71.0	20.8	42.3	33.2
Equatorial Guinea	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.6. Aid for trade by individual recipient country (page 2 of 4)

	COMMITMENTS							DISBURSEMENTS					
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Eritrea	46.5	32.5	25.3	7.2	31.0	24.1	111.4	17.4	16.1	6.1	10.9	11.8	10.2
Eswatini	16.2	20.1	36.8	10.1	58.9	7.7	0.5	11.1	14.1	25.6	27.0	33.9	24.8
Ethiopia	490.8	706.5	662.4	1 228.0	1 409.7	1 355.0	1 081.6	481.4	688.1	693.5	770.8	924.9	917.1
Fiji	7.0	10.8	13.3	26.8	24.3	12.1	15.1	8.3	7.8	11.9	28.4	18.6	30.4
Gabon	36.8	48.7	18.6	23.7	1.6	121.8	3.8	21.6	28.6	32.3	67.2	12.4	8.7
Gambia	32.5	17.3	55.4	81.8	73.5	77.0	120.2	14.5	38.6	40.5	37.2	34.1	80.3
Georgia	101.1	246.2	303.2	313.2	63.5	131.1	306.2	153.0	223.0	299.9	246.8	231.2	199.4
Ghana	257.9	590.6	659.3	392.4	342.0	1 027.0	636.3	318.7	531.8	524.3	474.8	429.3	427.0
Grenada	7.2	1.4	8.8	9.9	10.1	22.9	29.3	0.8	6.0	4.3	12.5	5.0	3.6
Guatemala	27.2	50.0	64.7	123.2	74.5	45.2	32.3	25.3	58.5	80.3	57.2	58.5	47.9
Guinea	66.5	70.0	53.8	128.3	146.5	116.6	160.5	42.6	58.5	66.8	54.4	85.3	120.2
Guinea-Bissau	24.3	14.5	16.3	11.5	116.1	2.6	77.2	31.3	21.9	11.2	10.3	10.5	27.7
Guyana	40.9	51.9	53.0	42.7	3.0	27.6	12.0	16.2	53.4	44.5	4.5	40.1	11.9
Haiti	81.1	90.2	371.5	270.6	367.8	101.7	224.6	53.8	250.2	247.9	255.2	187.3	192.8
Honduras	180.8	66.1	193.1	230.1	346.9	153.7	168.4	73.9	179.1	228.1	146.9	149.1	162.2
India	1 438.3	2 158.2	2 466.4	4 234.1	2 918.7	4 238.1	5 274.9	1 148.4	1 807.9	1 868.8	3 240.5	2 769.2	3 707.8
Indonesia	1 010.0	769.7	780.8	515.4	2 347.7	329.5	2 945.8	736.8	765.0	555.3	922.2	506.3	1 184.4
Iran	4.5	3.1	6.4	2.8	3.9	7.7	13.3	2.0	3.8	5.0	6.3	4.3	4.8
Iraq	2 345.8	2 192.4	421.2	357.3	668.4	8.2	593.3	2 008.8	429.1	447.5	213.9	259.8	364.2
Jamaica	32.1	33.5	43.0	21.8	4.7	24.3	47.5	42.8	47.0	33.2	26.8	18.5	8.0
Jordan	39.7	116.1	179.7	462.1	581.3	301.7	395.3	65.1	213.2	270.9	292.4	315.6	329.1
Kazakhstan	39.3	115.6	84.8	30.1	15.9	5.5	17.5	100.3	58.5	33.8	15.9	34.2	7.8
Kenya	290.6	458.1	1 049.8	1 252.6	1 706.5	934.6	1 213.1	272.6	389.8	912.5	953.3	843.7	932.3
Kiribati	6.9	7.1	35.5	15.2	15.7	63.4	39.8	9.3	7.5	31.1	26.5	31.2	29.3
Kosovo		0.0	82.8	69.1	72.3	60.2	130.1	0.0	53.9	71.2	84.9	68.9	72.1
Kyrgyzstan	51.9	91.7	156.6	186.7	285.3	312.0	172.3	54.5	82.6	129.6	156.2	114.8	129.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	144.8	119.4	191.1	246.7	257.4	150.3	135.9	112.5	123.0	133.7	211.4	168.7	208.3
Lebanon	26.7	77.9	52.4	59.3	174.1	140.2	50.5	50.0	97.9	87.5	65.7	81.8	96.7
Lesotho	6.3	30.9	27.2	25.2	1.9	25.7	40.8	17.0	23.2	17.1	14.7	10.1	9.7
Liberia	0.9	96.9	192.8	266.0	637.2	141.2	265.9	66.0	96.3	161.3	174.2	278.7	227.6
Libya	2.1	4.7	10.6	11.2	1.8	0.0	7.4	11.3	14.4	2.2	1.5	4.3	7.4
Madagascar	276.8	244.0	47.8	216.9	217.4	277.4	866.8	271.3	126.2	101.8	134.0	155.7	205.6
Malawi	105.9	132.3	226.6	355.3	379.6	225.5	545.6	98.7	149.9	196.1	247.5	279.9	445.6
Malaysia	11.4	41.6	23.0	14.9	15.0	6.4	7.1	127.2	46.2	10.8	9.5	10.3	10.8
Maldives	9.8	14.7	13.7	31.7	110.1	138.5	69.7	3.6	15.4	4.9	7.7	13.7	29.6
Mali	176.2	512.8	382.0	274.7	193.2	351.3	309.0	227.9	348.5	269.6	256.2	272.5	296.7
Marshall Islands	4.9	1.2	6.7	9.8	7.8	11.1	61.4	1.6	5.2	6.5	5.0	1.2	4.0
Mauritania	115.7	138.5	132.1	173.6	177.6	332.4	503.4	74.8	124.2	113.3	103.9	122.6	125.3
Mauritius	48.7	31.0	44.8	89.7	42.8	40.3	9.1	6.1	20.6	66.7	69.5	25.7	26.0
Mexico	24.5	49.0	110.6	312.6	198.3	481.6	330.0	25.5	85.4	227.1	105.8	504.2	375.2

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.6. Aid for trade by individual recipient country (page 3 of 4)

	COMMITMENTS							DISBURSEMENTS					
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Micronesia	13.1	16.2	7.3	35.0	9.2	12.0	26.0	9.1	13.3	10.6	13.4	15.7	9.2
Moldova	63.3	43.2	188.1	243.2	77.5	281.9	106.1	39.7	79.2	184.4	165.6	122.5	84.0
Mongolia	55.6	251.7	169.0	94.5	429.5	214.8	155.6	65.4	127.6	199.8	146.9	221.5	276.4
Montenegro	6.4	28.6	24.4	75.2	137.5	48.2	108.1	22.3	35.1	46.1	91.5	67.8	116.1
Montserrat	6.9	10.8	1.4	10.0	22.4	9.1	2.2	4.2	9.1	13.3	17.0	9.1	12.2
Morocco	292.3	831.5	899.7	1624.8	958.7	1133.6	1398.8	401.0	720.8	1177.9	995.7	1722.7	1752.1
Mozambique	321.0	439.9	419.5	599.7	720.0	270.6	603.7	329.4	320.2	500.9	569.5	445.6	486.6
Myanmar	9.9	15.4	32.8	697.3	2281.2	609.9	1191.5	15.9	45.5	174.3	328.9	474.6	529.0
Namibia	30.1	72.8	91.6	36.7	92.1	47.8	110.9	28.6	69.9	58.1	53.3	58.6	54.8
Nauru	2.2	10.0	2.6	3.6	14.3	4.5	33.5	9.7	2.9	3.9	8.4	2.5	6.0
Nepal	158.7	195.7	370.0	630.3	331.1	465.1	765.6	121.4	207.4	278.8	400.3	282.3	488.6
Nicaragua	183.2	197.9	215.2	220.4	308.6	364.7	391.3	132.4	203.9	187.2	246.9	199.1	343.9
Niger	108.3	108.2	109.2	268.7	321.9	576.4	424.7	86.8	97.6	133.6	109.0	205.9	283.2
Nigeria	227.3	331.4	560.7	898.6	293.4	249.5	804.3	225.7	322.6	467.2	590.2	406.1	695.4
Niue	2.3	2.0	5.9	3.8	9.8	1.0	15.5	2.2	4.8	3.8	10.0	2.6	4.2
North Macedonia	48.8	45.4	65.7	152.0	95.3	50.0	31.4	31.9	44.8	117.2	144.5	54.5	19.5
Pakistan	564.4	681.7	755.8	1532.8	1755.3	1079.4	884.8	340.1	425.9	1083.4	1759.3	900.0	928.3
Palau	6.0	5.8	3.5	6.9	6.0	15.7	5.2	7.5	3.8	6.4	5.5	4.1	9.4
Panama	9.6	12.2	17.4	7.0	6.6	269.1	14.4	7.4	12.4	7.9	3.8	9.4	12.6
Papua New Guinea	121.4	132.3	191.9	196.7	380.7	136.0	220.6	96.3	108.1	159.2	194.8	171.0	155.4
Paraguay	15.2	83.7	84.5	92.6	63.7	140.2	83.4	32.8	43.9	46.4	44.0	75.6	108.3
Peru	129.8	125.0	144.7	173.9	96.2	401.3	193.0	176.6	131.0	125.2	98.8	119.9	253.6
Philippines	313.1	220.2	573.0	630.9	2846.4	266.0	294.0	462.0	369.5	220.7	366.4	362.0	274.8
Rwanda	71.4	122.1	287.0	310.1	356.2	868.4	468.5	101.7	205.8	198.2	340.5	335.9	527.1
Saint Helena	36.4	13.4	28.4	12.5	24.1	82.1	3.9	13.2	29.8	92.8	42.5	44.6	25.1
Saint Lucia	8.4	7.7	3.5	17.9	12.2	17.2	21.1	6.6	15.3	6.5	4.1	8.7	6.3
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	6.1	6.7	0.7	8.7	0.5	50.1	19.3	8.8	7.3	1.5	1.9	8.0	4.1
Samoa	14.4	25.7	18.0	41.9	65.6	32.4	45.9	8.6	25.6	26.4	32.5	37.6	75.3
Sao Tome and Principe	7.1	6.1	16.1	4.9	31.2	23.3	5.6	6.2	8.2	9.8	16.4	9.1	7.7
Senegal	181.3	232.2	501.3	350.0	617.6	251.4	959.1	208.0	237.7	337.3	427.7	292.0	376.5
Serbia	411.3	276.1	593.4	715.2	559.8	225.5	621.8	230.5	435.6	535.8	420.6	440.8	475.6
Seychelles	2.9	5.2	1.5	4.8	28.2	19.3	6.9	3.0	6.4	11.3	3.0	3.9	9.8
Sierra Leone	92.1	83.6	90.5	122.4	56.2	222.2	154.9	49.7	97.9	92.3	65.9	101.6	98.3
Solomon Islands	11.2	24.0	35.9	55.2	65.5	51.5	121.9	16.6	29.1	38.9	44.2	47.5	57.2
Somalia	4.0	13.3	28.7	67.0	58.8	34.4	28.7	5.7	22.9	49.5	70.8	54.6	50.1
South Africa	118.8	147.5	146.7	228.9	999.7	192.7	225.5	177.9	154.3	197.2	616.6	462.7	211.8
South Sudan		0.0	21.6	165.4	100.9	11.8	119.5	0.0	6.2	87.2	134.6	72.2	97.9
Sri Lanka	451.5	347.8	391.9	597.6	473.1	969.2	484.0	273.8	359.3	390.1	390.2	297.4	262.1
Sudan	27.5	219.1	403.3	257.0	207.1	225.8	211.1	80.5	257.3	182.4	269.7	59.0	121.4
Suriname	21.1	16.3	19.6	4.7	0.4	22.4	0.5	21.2	30.1	13.5	2.1	5.5	8.5

Table A.6. Aid for trade by individual recipient country (page 4 of 4)

	COMMITMENTS							DISBURSEMENTS					
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Syrian Arab Republic	15.8	26.6	177.4	1.9	4.6	15.0	13.4	43.2	94.5	14.6	4.6	14.7	14.7
Tajikistan	100.4	120.7	188.3	199.2	260.6	188.5	439.2	47.5	115.2	155.7	230.3	196.1	186.0
Tanzania	374.8	751.8	851.0	960.5	1 133.1	871.9	962.2	381.5	611.0	863.6	863.4	750.1	797.5
Thailand	325.7	222.9	306.3	57.5	354.4	1 498.0	52.2	164.5	151.1	359.9	145.6	377.4	370.6
Timor-Leste	31.0	31.7	54.1	83.8	59.8	144.6	62.6	22.7	37.9	57.0	72.0	75.3	75.9
Togo	8.3	39.8	93.6	61.8	81.9	108.7	189.8	33.9	35.0	46.0	86.5	32.9	77.9
Tokelau	1.6	1.3	3.8	9.0	0.8	0.1	17.6	2.6	2.6	8.8	2.8	0.1	1.7
Tonga	2.7	13.1	34.6	27.9	54.0	12.8	29.4	6.8	17.8	28.0	28.4	34.0	36.5
Tunisia	196.9	257.6	327.7	1 003.4	746.6	336.5	1 072.7	186.4	357.3	503.9	401.8	485.1	702.7
Turkey	407.8	371.8	989.5	2 973.2	1 700.5	2 533.8	1 933.2	353.4	1 199.8	2 528.5	2 344.8	2 699.5	2 299.3
Turkmenistan	2.6	1.9	8.9	6.8	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.1	3.5	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.8
Tuvalu	3.8	5.3	6.1	21.2	14.2	7.9	21.6	4.9	3.5	8.2	26.0	10.3	17.6
Uganda	245.2	373.4	680.4	511.6	830.9	640.8	340.2	370.3	414.4	422.3	437.1	346.0	390.6
Ukraine	79.3	230.3	228.3	588.9	192.3	764.0	250.4	159.4	273.4	251.2	214.0	328.9	243.9
Uruguay	5.6	3.9	9.0	50.5	3.2	6.0	0.9	6.2	13.1	28.8	26.1	3.2	27.8
Uzbekistan	137.8	54.2	201.7	601.1	502.5	323.7	495.4	50.7	70.2	130.6	280.8	267.4	482.3
Vanuatu	6.0	42.2	20.6	38.7	145.8	47.3	50.4	22.2	33.6	18.4	39.5	54.4	66.6
Venezuela	2.3	1.5	1.7	4.4	0.8	0.3	1.3	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.3	2.1	0.7
Viet Nam	1 421.1	1 684.4	2 226.8	2 521.3	2 346.7	3 725.3	1 154.0	1 007.9	1 501.5	2 474.2	2 332.6	2 176.7	1 760.0
Wallis and Futuna	6.6	1.5	3.7	11.7	2.0	7.4	3.8	1.5	5.7	6.9	4.5	7.7	4.1
West Bank and Gaza Strip	61.1	90.7	165.4	107.2	142.8	139.5	121.3	67.8	174.1	95.3	99.3	124.4	217.7
Yemen	57.0	155.7	414.8	200.1	425.5	61.8	516.8	72.3	124.2	144.9	367.6	129.6	276.5
Zambia	201.4	211.2	257.3	330.6	231.3	360.3	440.0	139.4	123.7	195.7	270.9	295.5	203.5
Zimbabwe	9.5	14.6	96.6	63.6	113.0	53.7	79.8	10.5	68.3	76.8	58.5	64.4	53.7
Total recipient countries	21 089.4	26 413.6	33 103.7	43 665.4	49 769.2	44 525.8	49 346.7	18 803.3	24 989.5	31 754.2	34 536.7	32 827.5	36 405.7
Non-country specific	2 071.0	4 027.7	6 484.2	6 146.0	6 499.5	7 061.9	8 437.0	2 949.6	5 295.0	5 194.3	6 327.4	6 648.2	6 661.2
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	23 160.4	30 441.3	39 588.0	49 811.5	56 268.7	51 587.7	57 783.8	21 753.0	30 284.5	36 948.5	40 864.2	39 475.7	43 066.9

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933962210>

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.7a. Top 20 recipients of aid for trade in 2017, commitments

	COMMITMENTS								
	Region	Income group	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
India	Asia	LMIC	1 438.3	2 158.2	2 466.4	4 234.1	2 918.7	4 238.1	5 274.9
Bangladesh	Asia	LDC	731.3	765.4	1 169.9	1 399.3	2 513.8	2 657.1	2 958.5
Indonesia	Asia	LMIC	1 010.0	769.7	780.8	515.4	2 347.7	329.5	2 945.8
Turkey	Europe	UMIC	407.8	371.8	989.5	2 973.2	1 700.5	2 533.8	1 933.2
Morocco	Africa	LMIC	292.3	831.5	899.7	1 624.8	958.7	1 133.6	1 398.8
Kenya	Africa	LMIC	290.6	458.1	1 049.8	1 252.6	1 706.5	934.6	1 213.1
Myanmar	Asia	LDC	9.9	15.4	32.8	697.3	2 281.2	609.9	1 191.5
Viet Nam	Africa	LMIC	1 421.1	1 684.4	2 226.8	2 521.3	2 346.7	3 725.3	1 154.0
Ethiopia	Africa	LDC	490.8	706.5	662.4	1 228.0	1 409.7	1 355.0	1 081.6
Tunisia	Africa	LMIC	196.9	257.6	327.7	1 003.4	746.6	336.5	1 072.7
Egypt	Africa	LMIC	577.1	793.4	951.3	1 640.1	1 558.7	2 528.6	1 069.1
Bolivia	America	LMIC	240.4	154.0	315.3	297.0	474.8	183.3	994.0
Afghanistan	Asia	LDC	779.1	1 593.0	1 841.9	1 636.2	1 283.3	896.8	992.1
Tanzania	Africa	LDC	374.8	751.8	851.0	960.5	1 133.1	871.9	962.2
Senegal	Africa	LDC	181.3	232.2	501.3	350.0	617.6	251.4	959.1
Pakistan	Asia	LMIC	564.4	681.7	755.8	1 532.8	1 755.3	1 079.4	884.8
Madagascar	Africa	LDC	276.8	244.0	47.8	216.9	217.4	277.4	866.8
Nigeria	Africa	LMIC	227.3	331.4	560.7	898.6	293.4	249.5	804.3
Nepal	Asia	LDC	158.7	195.7	370.0	630.3	331.1	465.1	765.6
Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	LMIC	55.0	104.1	219.4	132.6	406.1	339.3	752.9
Sub-total			9 724.0	13 099.7	17 020.3	25 744.7	27 000.7	24 996.2	29 275.1
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE			23 160.4	30 441.3	39 588.0	49 811.5	56 268.7	51 587.7	57 759.8
<i>Top 20 share in total AFT</i>			<i>42.0%</i>	<i>43.0%</i>	<i>43.0%</i>	<i>51.7%</i>	<i>48.0%</i>	<i>48.5%</i>	<i>50.7%</i>

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.7b. Top 20 recipients of aid for trade in 2017, disbursements

	DISBURSEMENTS								
	Region	Income group	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2017
India	Asia	LMIC	1 148.4	1 807.9	1 868.8	3 240.5	2 769.2	3 707.8	5 274.9
Turkey	Europe	UMIC	353.4	1 199.8	2 528.5	2 344.8	2 699.5	2 299.3	2 958.5
Bangladesh	Asia	LDC	357.9	378.8	853.5	945.5	1 055.4	1 884.8	2 945.8
Viet Nam	Asia	LMIC	1 007.9	1 501.5	2 474.2	2 332.6	2 176.7	1 760.0	1 933.2
Morocco	Africa	LMIC	401.0	720.8	1 177.9	995.7	1 722.7	1 752.1	1 398.8
Indonesia	Asia	LMIC	736.8	765.0	555.3	922.2	506.3	1 184.4	1 213.1
Kenya	Africa	LMIC	272.6	389.8	912.5	953.3	843.7	932.3	1 191.5
Pakistan	Asia	LMIC	340.1	425.9	1 083.4	1 759.3	900.0	928.3	1 154.0
Ethiopia	Africa	LDC	481.4	688.1	693.5	770.8	924.9	917.1	1 081.6
Afghanistan	Asia	LDC	1 055.6	1 843.2	1 175.5	856.6	818.4	809.6	1 072.7
Egypt	Africa	LMIC	558.6	671.7	1 349.2	883.4	1 125.7	807.5	1 069.1
Tanzania	Africa	LDC	381.5	611.0	863.6	863.4	750.1	797.5	994.0
Tunisia	Africa	LMIC	186.4	357.3	503.9	401.8	485.1	702.7	992.1
Nigeria	Africa	LMIC	225.7	322.6	467.2	590.2	406.1	695.4	962.2
Myanmar	Asia	LDC	15.9	45.5	174.3	328.9	474.6	529.0	959.1
Rwanda	Africa	LDC	101.7	205.8	198.2	340.5	335.9	527.1	884.8
Nepal	Asia	LDC	121.4	207.4	278.8	400.3	282.3	488.6	866.8
Mozambique	Africa	LDC	329.4	320.2	500.9	569.5	445.6	486.6	804.3
Uzbekistan	Asia	LMIC	50.7	70.2	130.6	280.8	267.4	482.3	765.6
Serbia	Europe	UMIC	230.5	435.6	535.8	420.6	440.8	475.6	752.9
Sub-total			8 356.8	12 968.3	18 325.6	20 200.5	19 430.3	22 168.1	29 275.1
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE			21 753.0	30 284.5	36 948.5	40 864.2	39 475.7	43 066.9	57 759.8
<i>Top 20 share in total AFT</i>			<i>38.4%</i>	<i>42.8%</i>	<i>49.6%</i>	<i>49.4%</i>	<i>49.2%</i>	<i>51.5%</i>	<i>50.7%</i>

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933962229>

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.8. Aid-for-trade regional and global programmes

	COMMITMENTS							DISBURSEMENTS					
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Africa	551.5	1 106.1	1 818.7	1 901.2	1 658.5	2 615.1	2 562.9	661.8	1 649.0	1 536.2	1 679.0	2 138.1	1 796.0
America	179.3	373.6	449.8	492.6	412.2	669.4	515.8	259.5	407.3	494.9	281.3	487.7	491.5
Asia	173.0	340.9	403.9	514.4	461.6	495.5	409.4	312.1	326.4	417.1	460.5	370.9	542.5
Europe	50.1	217.4	157.8	101.1	224.9	175.6	446.3	176.6	201.2	108.2	232.2	123.7	318.0
Oceania	27.7	57.8	77.8	48.3	62.4	93.2	255.1	47.4	47.5	47.5	79.4	51.3	182.1
Non-region specific	1 089.5	1 931.8	3 576.2	3 088.4	3 679.9	3 013.0	4 247.5	1 492.2	2 663.7	2 590.3	3 595.1	3 476.4	3 331.2
TOTAL	2 071.0	4 027.7	6 484.2	6 146.0	6 499.5	7 061.9	8 437.0	2 949.6	5 295.0	5 194.3	6 327.4	6 648.2	6 661.2

Share in total

<i>Africa</i>	26.6%	27.5%	28.0%	30.9%	25.5%	37.0%	30.4%	22.4%	31.1%	29.6%	26.5%	32.2%	27.0%
<i>America</i>	8.7%	9.3%	6.9%	8.0%	6.3%	9.5%	6.1%	8.8%	7.7%	9.5%	4.4%	7.3%	7.4%
<i>Asia</i>	8.4%	8.5%	6.2%	8.4%	7.1%	7.0%	4.9%	10.6%	6.2%	8.0%	7.3%	5.6%	8.1%
<i>Europe</i>	2.4%	5.4%	2.4%	1.6%	3.5%	2.5%	5.3%	6.0%	3.8%	2.1%	3.7%	1.9%	4.8%
<i>Oceania</i>	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	0.8%	1.0%	1.3%	3.0%	1.6%	0.9%	0.9%	1.3%	0.8%	2.7%
<i>Non-region specific</i>	52.6%	48.0%	55.2%	50.2%	56.6%	42.7%	50.3%	50.6%	50.3%	49.9%	56.8%	52.3%	50.0%

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933962248>

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.9. Aid for trade regional and global programmes by category

	COMMITMENTS							DISBURSEMENTS					
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Trade Policy & Regulations	248.2	468.0	718.5	534.1	522.4	467.3	551.9	329.6	526.9	537.8	476.4	461.6	565.2
Economic Infrastructure	451.5	884.8	1 698.7	1 466.0	1 133.2	1 912.0	2 062.8	462.8	1 297.2	1 127.4	763.4	1 204.4	1 380.8
Building Productive Capacity	1 371.3	2 674.7	4 063.5	4 145.7	4 842.1	4 682.1	5 822.1	2 157.3	3 470.5	3 528.8	5 086.8	4 981.5	4 714.5
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.1	3.5	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.7
TOTAL	2 071.0	4 027.7	6 484.2	6 146.0	6 499.5	7 061.9	8 437.0	2 949.6	5 295.0	5 194.3	6 327.4	6 648.2	6 661.2

Share in total

<i>Trade Policy & Regulations</i>	12.0%	11.6%	11.1%	8.7%	8.0%	6.6%	6.5%	11.2%	10.0%	10.4%	7.5%	6.9%	8.5%
<i>Economic Infrastructure</i>	21.8%	22.0%	26.2%	23.9%	17.4%	27.1%	24.4%	15.7%	24.5%	21.7%	12.1%	18.1%	20.7%
<i>Building Productive Capacity</i>	66.2%	66.4%	62.7%	67.5%	74.5%	66.3%	69.0%	73.1%	65.5%	67.9%	80.4%	74.9%	70.8%
<i>Trade-related Adjustment</i>	..	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933962267>

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.10. Aid-for-trade grants and loans by category

	COMMITMENTS							DISBURSEMENTS					
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Trade Policy & Regulations													
Grants	671.6	984.3	1 246.6	1 100.5	865.0	667.9	801.7	658.8	910.5	1 008.7	874.2	823.1	903.2
Loans	77.3	40.8	65.2	149.9	222.6	304.2	622.6	32.9	64.0	113.6	122.9	324.3	313.7
Sub-total	748.8	1 025.0	1 311.9	1 250.5	1 087.6	972.1	1 424.3	691.7	974.5	1 122.3	997.0	1 147.4	1 216.9
Economic Infrastructure													
Grants	4 917.8	7 276.3	7 350.8	6 840.9	6 137.8	5 991.2	6 270.7	5 181.2	5 942.2	6 121.6	5 718.0	5 826.4	5 354.0
Loans	7 187.6	9 073.4	14 578.8	22 468.8	27 571.4	26 456.5	26 599.7	5 704.8	9 473.5	14 127.5	15 641.9	15 339.5	18 507.7
Sub-total	12 105.4	16 349.7	21 929.6	29 309.6	33 709.2	32 447.7	32 870.3	10 886.1	15 415.8	20 249.0	21 359.9	21 165.9	23 861.7
Building Productive Capacity													
Grants	6 129.8	7 869.6	10 061.8	9 631.5	10 106.3	9 189.9	10 853.4	6 698.9	8 775.9	8 509.9	9 696.3	9 627.4	9 494.9
Loans	4 176.3	5 195.0	6 264.1	9 617.7	11 363.4	8 956.7	12 634.9	3 468.5	5 082.0	7 052.7	8 797.5	7 524.5	8 488.0
Sub-total	10 306.1	13 064.6	16 325.8	19 249.2	21 469.7	18 146.6	23 488.3	10 167.4	13 857.9	15 562.6	18 493.7	17 151.9	17 982.8
Trade-related Adjustment													
Grants	..	2.0	17.5	2.2	2.3	21.3	0.8	7.8	36.0	14.6	13.5	9.5	4.6
Loans	..	..	3.2	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8
Sub-total	..	2.0	20.7	2.2	2.3	21.3	0.8	7.8	36.4	14.6	13.5	10.5	5.4
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	23 160.4	30 441.3	39 588.0	49 811.5	56 268.7	51 587.7	57 783.8	21 753.0	30 284.5	36 948.5	40 864.2	39 475.7	43 066.9
Share in total Aid for Trade													
Grants	50.6%	53.0%	47.2%	35.3%	30.4%	30.8%	31.0%	57.7%	51.7%	42.4%	39.9%	41.3%	36.6%
Loans	49.4%	47.0%	52.8%	64.7%	69.6%	69.2%	69.0%	42.3%	48.3%	57.6%	60.1%	58.7%	63.4%

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933962286>

USD million (2017 constant)

TABLE A.11. Aid-for-trade channels of delivery

	COMMITMENTS							DISBURSEMENTS					
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Public sector institution	1 404.2	21 392.7	27 571.6	33 926.0	41 008.4	38 416.8	44 876.2	10 080.5	19 976.6	23 944.2	28 979.2	28 064.5	31 862.7
NGOs and civil society	95.8	875.0	1 554.2	1 867.4	2 438.6	1 801.2	1 584.6	819.0	1 712.3	1 700.0	2 155.1	1 945.2	1 937.4
Public-private partnerships and networks	0.9	4.8	289.3	185.4	374.6	290.7	360.0	5.7	323.3	207.1	315.1	407.6	364.8
Multilateral organisations	201.8	1 309.6	3 660.8	7 932.1	4 053.7	4 365.0	5 291.6	1 176.6	3 167.5	6 028.1	3 759.7	3 631.0	3 821.3
Other	1 872.0	2 165.1	4 120.2	3 884.0	5 465.9	5 218.7	4 986.5	2 777.2	3 961.1	4 075.8	4 984.2	5 003.2	4 696.1
Channels not reported	19 585.7	4 694.2	2 391.8	2 016.6	2 927.5	1 495.4	684.8	6 894.0	1 143.8	993.3	670.7	424.2	384.6
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	23 160.4	30 441.3	39 588.0	49 811.5	56 268.7	51 587.7	57 783.8	21 753.0	30 284.5	36 948.5	40 864.2	39 475.7	43 066.9

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933962305>

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.12. Aid for trade by provider and by category, commitments (page 1 of 6)

	TOTAL AID FOR TRADE						
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
DAC countries							
Australia	206.6	311.3	494.4	385.6	412.2	394.3	427.8
Austria	45.2	52.7	74.3	86.5	71.1	75.5	75.8
Belgium	229.9	254.6	431.8	184.9	215.6	164.8	217.0
Canada	327.6	359.8	552.5	504.2	722.7	555.6	186.4
Czech Republic	..	..	3.5	7.8	11.2	6.9	9.0
Denmark	413.6	269.5	303.1	371.1	124.6	255.4	203.5
Finland	78.7	126.8	291.8	131.7	91.9	70.2	223.3
France	656.9	1405.8	1 347.1	2 501.2	2 913.7	2 510.3	3 225.0
Germany	1 217.6	2 033.4	3 317.0	4 866.1	5 887.8	6 093.6	5 696.6
Greece	11.4	16.7	15.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.9	2.4
Iceland	..	0.0	3.3	12.0	8.4	8.7	8.4
Ireland	26.6	42.2	58.4	47.8	33.0	40.2	42.7
Italy	249.7	228.7	164.9	117.4	189.9	77.5	352.6
Japan	4 492.8	5 661.4	6 073.6	8 321.9	12 683.5	11 268.9	12 510.7
Korea	..	490.3	941.1	877.6	930.8	1 061.0	1 183.7
Luxembourg	16.9	31.4	34.0	38.9	33.9	38.6	55.2
Netherlands	533.3	686.9	698.9	865.0	607.6	511.7	655.0
New Zealand	22.5	45.7	97.9	120.6	145.0	128.6	162.0
Norway	246.3	399.0	502.6	527.1	338.1	348.9	497.4
Poland	..	0.0	0.0	8.8	31.9	80.5	16.0
Portugal	43.3	28.1	51.0	27.8	25.3	4.2	3.4
Slovak Republic	..	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8
Slovenia	..	0.0	2.1	1.2	0.1	1.2	1.0
Spain	359.8	658.0	817.1	90.0	52.0	42.9	105.6
Sweden	225.5	326.3	330.5	374.0	292.1	345.6	382.8
Switzerland	295.4	266.1	282.7	374.5	305.1	353.8	695.0
United Kingdom	646.0	806.7	1 107.1	851.3	1 513.7	811.6	1 136.5
United States	4 278.2	6 094.8	4 696.0	3 469.0	3 487.4	2 975.3	2 416.9
Sub-total	14 623.8	20 596.1	22 692.4	25 164.6	31 130.1	28 230.7	30 492.4
Other bilateral							
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.3
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5
Estonia	..	..	..	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.0
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	313.7	534.2	399.2	718.9	277.9
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.0
Lithuania	..	..	..	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5
Romania	..	..	..	0.1	0.5	1.3	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	481.0	843.4	546.4
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	34.4	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	233.4	891.5	907.3	71.7	437.8
Sub-total	..	..	581.5	1 427.4	1 789.9	1 638.0	1 267.4

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.12. Aid for trade by provider and by category, commitments (page 2 of 6)

	TOTAL AID FOR TRADE						
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Multilateral							
AfDB	149.0	706.4	1 498.2	1 578.6	1 824.1	806.7	1 062.6
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	388.3	1 010.3	769.0	1 351.3	962.2	1 031.6
AsDB	747.7	521.1	1 198.4	1 783.8	1 690.1	1 723.7	1 614.7
BADEA	..	..	..	..	4.1	35.5	12.9
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	2.8	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	783.8	668.7	610.5	570.8
Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	..	..	13.1	26.3	18.6	3.6	11.7
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	2 457.6	3 013.4	4 320.7	8 642.2	6 953.8	8 891.2	8 361.0
EU Institutions	..	131.7	273.6	271.7	316.7	..	..
FAO	..	..	120.0	274.9	112.6	119.4	624.5
GEF	..	..	..	..	12.8	163.7	186.9
IDB	242.3	110.9	433.2	585.8	797.9	446.9	475.0
IFAD	268.8	375.8	581.0	540.9	927.3	536.8	934.0
IMF	..	10.2	13.6	9.5	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	190.4	252.3	188.9	138.2	236.7	261.2	149.7
ITC	..	30.1	54.2	64.9	68.9	57.4	51.4
OFID	..	..	346.8	419.2	515.2	606.4	493.3
UNDP	11.9	24.0	33.5	30.6	26.2	7.0	8.7
UNECE	..	1.3	4.2	3.5	5.2	5.5	5.7
UNESCAP	..	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8
UNESCWA	..	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
UNIDO	..	27.0	61.5	12.9	..	82.6	13.5
World Bank	4 467.9	4 235.5	6 098.7	7 117.1	7 718.2	6 267.1	10 284.3
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WTO	..	12.7	15.6	11.9	11.7	23.0	12.3
Other multilateral donors	1.0	4.1	47.9	153.9	85.0	107.9	118.2
Sub-total	8 536.6	9 845.2	16 314.1	23 219.5	23 348.8	21 719.0	26 024.0
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	23 160.4	30 441.3	39 588.0	49 811.5	56 268.7	51 587.7	57 783.8

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.12. Aid for trade by provider and by category, commitments (page 3 of 6)

	TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS							ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE						
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
DAC countries														
Australia	9.6	6.1	28.5	18.6	38.8	31.6	29.2	69.9	144.5	244.5	160.2	182.8	143.4	134.3
Austria	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	23.8	18.8	26.0	30.3	35.2	26.5	25.9
Belgium	3.9	4.9	10.5	10.7	0.7	0.7	4.5	52.9	74.0	89.2	42.8	35.5	37.4	62.0
Canada	18.6	20.0	30.2	16.7	35.1	24.0	8.6	43.6	73.5	90.7	93.0	39.7	144.5	55.4
Czech Republic		0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	1.4	2.4	5.0	1.7	1.9
Denmark	0.4	2.9	11.4	5.1	2.1	6.5	9.0	200.0	109.1	68.7	90.4	7.9	23.9	42.8
Finland	2.4	6.3	11.6	8.1	22.0	12.1	4.3	29.4	19.6	89.2	45.1	12.7	4.7	169.5
France	4.1	2.6	1.2	3.1	10.0	0.0	3.4	330.3	789.9	729.0	2 043.6	2 118.1	1 398.8	2 220.1
Germany	13.7	34.2	33.7	38.4	43.3	82.1	301.0	556.5	873.5	1 733.8	2 448.9	3 129.6	3 768.0	2 961.8
Greece	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0		..		6.5	6.9	12.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	0.0
Iceland	..	0.0	0.0	0.0		..		..	0.0	1.2	4.9	3.9	4.4	4.0
Ireland	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	6.8	2.5	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Italy	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	146.5	114.3	48.6	29.9	61.7	29.2	270.3
Japan	47.8	50.6	49.7	108.1	44.7	43.5	41.7	3 539.8	3 997.6	5 116.1	6 933.9	11 100.0	10 347.3	9 840.3
Korea		7.1	4.4	8.1	9.6	3.8	12.3	..	403.6	818.7	635.0	777.9	904.3	963.5
Luxembourg	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.0		2.3	0.1	1.1	5.6	2.4	6.0	2.7	0.8	11.5
Netherlands	17.2	60.8	137.9	85.7	130.6	59.1	60.4	136.1	169.0	156.3	67.4	53.5	47.3	47.5
New Zealand	1.8	3.2	5.1	3.7	2.5	7.9	7.3	4.4	16.1	46.5	53.6	30.6	25.0	86.3
Norway	8.8	24.7	11.2	13.4	9.8	19.7	10.8	86.5	148.3	194.8	194.9	44.6	69.5	73.6
Poland		0.0	..	..	..	0.0		..	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.1	0.4	0.4
Portugal	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	0.8	0.1	35.9	24.7	47.4	25.9	22.1	1.4	0.9
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Slovenia	..	..	0.4	0.0	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.4
Spain	1.3	4.2	3.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	219.0	405.1	256.1	6.5	15.0	4.0	29.4
Sweden	16.2	31.9	50.2	36.5	35.0	30.2	26.8	102.7	89.9	65.4	51.6	131.4	86.3	82.5
Switzerland	37.3	17.1	33.5	35.2	15.3	24.8	60.3	40.1	47.0	43.6	63.8	57.4	48.8	49.3
United Kingdom	23.9	55.3	123.6	56.1	28.5	21.8	30.5	264.9	151.8	359.2	344.6	266.0	440.7	232.1
United States	270.7	270.4	200.8	314.4	193.3	164.9	191.8	1 984.2	3 237.6	1 962.0	1 161.2	1 236.2	1 100.5	919.6
Sub-total	480.3	605.9	749.3	763.4	622.1	536.7	803.0	7 880.8	10 923.0	12 205.6	14 537.5	19 371.7	18 659.3	18 285.5
Other bilateral														
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	..
Estonia	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.0	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	298.1	477.8	330.9	503.2	257.7	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	481.0	688.6	429.7	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	31.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216.8	539.2	575.8	71.3	284.7	..
Sub-total	..	31.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.0	..	515.3	1 017.7	1 388.3	1 264.8	973.8	..

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.12. Aid for trade by provider and by category, commitments (page 4 of 6)

	TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS							ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE						
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Multilateral														
AfDB	22.9	..	..	0.1	..	1.5	2.5	61.3	539.0	1 207.1	1 329.8	1 279.6	619.7	940.0
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	288.7	888.1	692.8	1 140.5	589.7	922.0
AsDB	8.4	1.7	8.0	13.6	1.9	57.6	28.0	358.4	291.2	925.8	1 260.5	1 144.8	1 309.3	1 236.7
BADEA	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.4	25.0	2.2
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	704.5	618.7	517.0	462.3
Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	..	..	13.1	7.7	5.5	3.6	7.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	179.7	326.6	316.3	232.5	187.6	97.2	187.8	1 270.8	1 686.1	1 935.6	4 423.3	3 108.6	4 968.1	3 848.3
EU Institutions	..	19.0	40.3	24.9	32.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FAO	..	..	..	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	61.5	129.3	85.2	..	108.6
GEF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.1	123.7	89.6
IDB	..	0.6	7.1	7.8	2.2	1.3	1.8	122.3	87.8	299.8	424.1	610.4	241.1	317.9
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.7	20.9	43.9	26.4	48.2	9.3	2.3
IMF	..	10.2	13.6	9.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	0.3	0.0	..	1.1	..	115.5	140.1	82.5	73.3	156.0	186.5	26.8
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OFID	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	253.9	361.3	445.6	435.6	327.9
UNDP	1.5	3.1	2.9	0.8	0.0	..	..	2.1	5.2	8.9	8.8	16.1	7.0	8.7
UNECE	..	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	0.9	3.4	1.9	3.6	4.4	4.6
UNESCAP	..	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
UNIDO	..	3.8	7.4	4.4	..	1.7	1.1	..	1.3	8.2	0.2	..	36.5	1.5
World Bank	56.0	40.1	105.4	172.0	222.6	247.7	376.6	2 280.6	2 362.7	3 451.1	4 210.8	4 245.7	3 396.0	5 252.3
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WTO	..	12.7	15.6	11.8	11.7	23.0	12.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other multilateral donors	..	0.8	0.2	..	..	..	..	1.0	2.8	39.0	107.4	40.6	54.7	59.4
Sub-total	268.5	419.2	530.8	487.0	465.4	435.3	619.0	4 224.7	5 426.7	9 208.6	13 754.4	12 949.1	12 523.6	13 611.1
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	748.8	1 056.8	1 280.1	1 250.5	1 087.6	974.4	1 422.0	12 105.4	16 865.0	22 432.0	29 680.3	33 585.6	32 156.7	31 896.6

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.12. Aid for trade by provider and by category, commitments (page 5 of 6)

	BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY							TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT					
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
DAC countries													
Australia	127.0	160.5	221.1	206.9	190.7	219.4	264.4	0.2	0.4	..	..	..	..
Austria	21.4	32.6	48.2	56.2	35.9	49.0	49.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	173.1	175.7	332.2	131.3	179.5	126.8	150.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	265.5	266.1	431.6	394.3	647.9	386.7	122.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	..	0.4	0.1
Czech Republic	..	..	2.1	5.3	6.2	5.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	213.1	157.5	222.9	275.7	114.6	225.1	151.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	46.9	101.0	187.9	78.6	57.2	53.4	49.5	..	3.2	..	..	..	..
France	322.5	613.3	616.8	454.5	785.7	1 109.2	1 001.5	..	..	0.0	..	2.3	..
Germany	647.5	1 125.7	1 549.5	2 378.9	2 714.9	2 243.6	2 433.5	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.2
Greece	4.6	9.3	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	0.4	3.9	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	2.2	7.1	4.5	4.3	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	19.7	38.7	56.9	46.5	32.3	39.4	41.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	101.5	114.0	116.2	87.4	128.1	48.0	82.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	905.1	1 613.2	907.8	1 279.8	1 538.8	878.1	2 628.7	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.0
Korea	..	79.5	118.0	234.4	143.3	153.0	207.9	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Luxembourg	15.7	25.4	30.3	32.9	31.2	35.6	43.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	380.1	457.0	404.7	711.9	423.5	405.3	547.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	16.3	26.4	46.3	63.4	111.9	95.8	68.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	151.0	226.0	296.6	318.8	283.8	259.7	413.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	0.0	0.0	8.2	29.7	80.0	15.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	7.3	3.4	3.5	1.9	3.2	2.0	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	139.5	248.7	557.7	83.0	37.0	38.7	76.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	106.5	204.5	214.2	284.9	123.9	229.0	273.4	..	0.7	0.9	1.8	..	0.1
Switzerland	218.1	202.0	203.9	274.8	232.0	261.6	585.1	..	1.7	0.6	0.4	18.6	0.3
United Kingdom	357.1	599.5	624.3	450.6	1 219.2	349.0	873.9	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
United States	2 023.4	2 586.8	2 533.2	1 993.4	2 057.9	1 709.9	1 305.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total	6 262.8	9 066.9	9 731.3	9 861.8	11 134.0	9 013.4	11 403.0	0.3	6.1	1.8	2.3	21.2	0.8
Other bilateral													
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	0.7	0.9	1.8	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	15.6	56.4	68.3	215.7	20.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..
Romania	..	..	0.1	0.5	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	154.8	116.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	16.5	352.3	331.5	0.4	153.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total	..	34.4	409.6	401.5	373.1	291.3	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.12. Aid for trade by provider and by category, commitments (page 6 of 6)

	BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY							TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT					
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Multilateral													
AfDB	64.7	167.5	291.1	248.7	544.5	185.5	120.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	99.6	122.1	76.2	210.8	372.6	109.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
AsDB	381.0	228.2	264.6	509.7	543.4	356.8	350.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	..	..	3.7	10.5	10.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	79.2	50.0	93.5	108.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	..	..	..	18.6	13.1	..	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	1 007.1	999.0	2 056.1	3 986.4	3 657.6	3 825.9	4 324.9	1.7	12.7	0.1	..	..	..
EU Institutions	..	112.7	233.3	246.8	283.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FAO	..	..	58.6	144.4	27.3	119.4	515.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
GEF	..	..	..	..	7.7	40.0	97.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
IDB	120.1	22.5	126.2	154.0	185.3	204.5	155.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
IFAD	256.1	354.9	537.1	514.5	879.1	527.5	931.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
IMF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	74.9	112.2	106.1	64.9	80.8	73.5	122.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
ITC	..	30.1	54.2	64.9	68.9	57.4	51.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
OFID	..	..	92.9	57.9	69.6	170.9	165.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNDP	8.3	15.7	21.7	21.0	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNECE	..	0.1	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.9	..	..	0.2	..	0.0	..
UNESCAP	..	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..
UNESCWA	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	21.9	45.9	8.3	..	44.4	10.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Bank	2 131.3	1 832.7	2 540.4	2 734.3	3 249.9	2 623.4	4 655.4	..	1.9	..	..	..	..
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WTO	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other multilateral donors	..	0.5	8.7	46.5	44.4	53.2	58.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total	4 043.3	3 997.7	6 560.1	8 977.8	9 934.2	8 760.0	11 793.9	1.7	14.6	0.3	..	0.0	..
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	10 306.1	13 099.0	16 701.1	19 241.1	21 441.3	18 064.8	23 197.0	2.0	20.7	2.2	2.3	21.3	0.8

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933962324>

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.13. Aid for trade by provider and by category, disbursements (page 1 of 6)

	TOTAL AID FOR TRADE					
	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
DAC countries						
Australia	253.8	391.1	385.6	412.2	394.3	427.8
Austria	38.7	59.8	58.9	47.5	48.4	64.5
Belgium	175.8	382.5	204.4	214.5	195.7	192.7
Canada	272.8	566.2	441.3	347.3	393.8	463.5
Czech Republic	..	3.4	7.9	11.2	6.3	8.4
Denmark	260.4	330.3	335.9	269.1	255.0	232.4
Finland	61.1	136.4	155.2	155.7	126.7	168.7
France	839.0	1 092.9	1 746.1	1 504.2	1 928.8	2 470.8
Germany	1 673.2	2 558.5	3 182.4	5 193.9	4 613.7	4 522.4
Greece	16.7	15.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	..	..	2.1	0.4	3.9	2.4
Iceland	..	3.3	12.0	8.4	8.7	8.4
Ireland	42.2	58.4	47.8	33.0	40.2	42.7
Italy	240.0	142.8	87.2	201.0	98.4	290.3
Japan	4 040.3	4 761.0	5 906.4	6 407.7	6 317.1	8 264.1
Korea	200.7	373.3	518.5	613.1	590.9	556.5
Luxembourg	31.4	34.0	38.9	33.9	38.6	55.2
Netherlands	476.9	474.8	618.5	540.5	616.0	542.3
New Zealand	31.0	53.6	98.1	114.3	105.6	98.3
Norway	378.6	383.7	484.0	482.3	404.3	426.9
Poland	..	..	8.8	31.7	80.3	16.0
Portugal	35.6	52.5	41.1	23.5	5.1	3.9
Slovak Republic	..	..	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.7
Slovenia	..	2.1	0.8	0.6	1.7	1.2
Spain	460.5	808.2	111.5	69.6	79.7	90.3
Sweden	328.2	346.2	396.8	337.3	334.8	441.5
Switzerland	245.9	224.8	295.6	370.4	370.9	331.9
United Kingdom	827.6	1 177.5	1 293.4	1 960.6	1 815.7	1 918.9
United States	4 403.2	4 332.0	3 550.3	2 922.1	2 748.0	2 406.5
Sub-total	15 333.6	18 764.8	20 029.9	22 306.7	21 623.7	24 049.3
Other bilateral						
Azerbaijan	..	..	0.1	0.2	1.8	2.3
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	8.7	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	0.5
Estonia	..	..	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.9
Kazakhstan	..	..	0.1	0.7	1.8	0.1
Kuwait	..	251.2	269.6	408.7	692.9	373.2
Latvia	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.0
Lithuania	..	..	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5
Romania	..	..	0.3	0.5	1.3	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	6.8	3.8	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	18.5	18.7
Turkey	..	34.4	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	88.6	703.9	897.6	429.3	584.3
Sub-total	..	374.2	975.1	1 316.5	1 160.0	981.5

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.13. Aid for trade by provider and by category, disbursements (page 2 of 6)

	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Multilateral						
AfDB	1 204.9	1 004.7	1 238.6	1 003.4	1 443.5	1 062.6
Arab Fund (AFESD)	696.7	670.6	493.0	441.2	528.6	1 031.6
AsDB	486.7	1 252.0	1 573.2	1 498.7	1 379.9	1 614.7
BADEA	..	..	..	..	..	12.9
Caribbean Development Bank	12.6	2.0	1.4	1.4	..	..
CEB	..	65.0	210.3	40.2	245.0	570.8
Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	10.2	16.0	7.6	23.3	15.4	11.7
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	3 859.8	6 719.9	6 491.9	7 919.1	7 151.6	8 361.0
EU Institutions	273.6	271.7	316.7	..	..	..
FAO	96.0	125.7	164.6	113.7	65.5	624.5
GEF	..	..	..	..	..	186.9
IDB	354.9	563.5	521.3	373.9	737.8	475.0
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	934.0
IMF	..	0.7	..	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	149.7
ITC	51.9	58.0	66.2	54.9	52.8	51.4
OFID	168.2	224.1	297.9	368.8	355.3	493.3
UNDP	33.4	30.6	26.2	7.0	8.7	8.7
UNECE	4.2	3.5	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.7
UNESCAP	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.8
UNESCWA	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
UNIDO	..	..	..	48.6	57.5	13.5
World Bank	3 854.7	4 808.6	5 682.2	4 673.4	5 888.0	10 284.3
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	13.2	12.7	..
WTO	15.5	11.9	11.7	23.0	12.3	12.3
Other multilateral donors	21.6	114.3	132.0	82.0	74.7	118.2
Sub-total	11 145.6	15 943.5	17 241.0	16 692.0	18 036.0	26 024.0
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	30 284.5	36 948.5	40 864.2	39 475.7	43 066.9	57 783.8

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.13. Aid for trade by provider and by category, disbursements (page 3 of 6)

	TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS						ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE					
	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
DAC countries												
Australia	5.7	12.0	18.6	38.8	31.6	29.2	105.1	175.2	160.2	182.8	143.4	134.3
Austria	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	9.4	14.9	14.8	18.4	16.5	22.1
Belgium	3.7	9.1	7.1	1.9	6.1	0.5	32.2	82.9	46.3	41.5	31.0	40.6
Canada	14.8	30.2	20.9	18.5	15.9	14.9	46.9	118.1	91.5	41.4	27.1	135.5
Czech Republic	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	1.4	2.5	5.0	1.6	1.8
Denmark	0.7	3.3	12.5	4.9	5.7	13.5	128.6	125.7	103.3	44.6	37.3	50.8
Finland	5.3	6.9	7.4	8.6	13.0	4.2	12.9	33.3	46.0	38.5	21.8	95.7
France	2.2	3.5	2.6	4.3	4.3	3.4	335.0	564.0	1 275.5	1 110.4	1 253.0	1 601.5
Germany	24.0	27.9	31.9	37.7	53.2	288.8	620.5	1 228.3	1 357.8	2 413.0	2 393.5	1 986.9
Greece	0.5	0.2	..	..	..	..	6.9	12.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	..	..	..	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	4.9	3.9	4.4	4.0
Ireland	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.5	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Italy	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	144.7	66.6	30.8	63.6	20.2	162.1
Japan	47.9	49.2	95.1	53.4	69.1	41.5	2 873.5	3 568.8	4 668.6	5 075.1	5 027.5	6 834.6
Korea	9.8	7.1	8.6	7.2	6.4	6.3	137.2	291.6	387.8	458.8	439.0	404.7
Luxembourg	0.4	1.3	..	..	2.3	0.1	5.6	2.4	6.0	2.7	0.8	11.5
Netherlands	43.5	55.1	85.2	64.0	89.4	61.9	114.0	129.0	100.9	49.6	58.6	65.6
New Zealand	2.6	3.2	4.1	4.6	2.4	2.6	8.4	23.0	50.7	39.6	30.3	35.3
Norway	15.8	16.2	11.5	11.6	10.1	9.7	193.0	142.8	195.5	120.7	87.6	71.0
Poland	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	0.6	2.1	0.4	0.3
Portugal	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.1	32.1	48.9	39.2	20.4	3.0	1.2
Slovak Republic	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Slovenia	..	0.4	0.0	..	..	0.0	..	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4
Spain	4.0	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	248.7	340.4	17.2	11.3	11.0	20.4
Sweden	25.7	42.1	42.9	46.9	31.3	41.2	88.4	84.7	91.4	111.9	60.9	101.3
Switzerland	24.1	21.6	38.6	32.4	23.2	29.9	40.4	28.6	47.9	39.9	48.0	44.1
United Kingdom	42.8	109.9	89.4	72.1	60.3	102.4	128.3	371.0	489.6	360.7	486.3	435.4
United States	152.2	205.2	268.4	200.3	117.6	219.5	2 154.6	1 891.0	1 234.5	852.3	762.2	607.6
Sub-total	428.3	607.8	746.2	608.2	543.1	870.8	7 469.2	9 348.6	10 464.0	11 108.5	10 966.0	12 869.2
Other bilateral												
Azerbaijan	..	..	0.1	0.1	1.7	2.1	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.7	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3
Estonia	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.9
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.1
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	227.5	225.6	384.8	663.9	344.8
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
Romania	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.4	18.7
Turkey	..	31.8	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	3.4	..	..	..	..	72.7	268.9	624.9	382.0	359.6
Sub-total	..	31.8	3.5	0.2	1.7	2.3	..	300.5	495.1	1 011.9	1 076.5	724.7

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.13. Aid for trade by provider and by category, disbursements (page 4 of 6)

	TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS						ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE					
	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Multilateral												
AfDB	0.4	0.6	0.1	..	..	0.9	176.9	554.6	803.7	1 063.2	803.1	1 129.8
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	206.3	590.9	560.4	394.0	346.1	454.1
AsDB	..	3.2	4.3	4.0	6.1	18.1	..	335.7	868.2	1 174.4	974.0	853.2
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.6	2.0	..	..	..
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.6	204.9	28.4	174.0
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	10.2	9.6	3.8	12.4	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	196.0	200.7	186.7	188.9	187.2	211.4	1 235.5	1 898.6	3 412.7	2 651.4	3 863.4	3 626.5
FAO	19.0	40.3	24.9	32.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GEF	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.0	17.3	34.9	44.3	30.7	55.4
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IADB	..	5.2	9.3	14.8	3.9	8.1	..	211.5	377.7	402.1	254.0	537.1
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IMF	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OFID	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123.0	172.4	222.5	297.3	294.1
UNDP	3.0	2.9	0.8	0.0	..	..	5.1	8.9	8.8	16.1	7.0	8.7
UNECE	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	3.4	1.9	3.6	4.4	4.6
UNESCAP	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
UNESCWA	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNIDO	..	..	..	..	8.4	6.5	..	..	..	..	1.9	3.1
World Bank	31.0	55.2	123.7	131.8	360.9	79.2	1 781.9	1 994.8	2 903.4	2 968.8	2 467.0	3 090.2
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WTO	12.7	15.5	11.8	11.7	23.0	12.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other multilateral donors	0.8	0.2	..	..	..	..	1.2	15.4	81.1	94.4	46.1	36.8
Sub-total	263.4	334.9	372.6	388.7	602.6	343.8	3 416.9	5 766.7	9 289.9	9 239.6	9 123.4	10 267.7
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	691.7	974.5	1 122.3	997.0	1 147.4	1 216.9	10 886.1	15 415.8	20 249.0	21 359.9	21 165.9	23 861.7

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.13. Aid for trade by provider and by category, disbursements (page 5 of 6)

	BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY						TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT					
	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
DAC countries												
Australia	142.9	203.7	206.9	190.7	219.4	264.4	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..
Austria	28.0	44.8	44.1	29.0	31.8	42.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	139.8	290.5	151.1	171.2	158.6	151.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	211.0	417.9	328.8	287.4	350.7	313.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.1	0.1
Czech Republic	..	2.0	5.3	6.1	4.7	6.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	131.2	201.3	220.1	219.6	212.0	168.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland	42.9	95.9	101.8	108.6	91.9	68.9	..	0.4	..	..	..	..
France	501.8	525.3	468.0	389.5	671.5	865.7	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.3
Germany	1 028.7	1 302.3	1 792.3	2 742.8	2 167.0	2 245.8	..	..	0.5	0.4	..	0.9
Greece	9.3	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	2.1	0.4	3.9	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	2.2	7.1	4.5	4.3	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	38.7	56.9	46.5	32.3	39.4	41.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	95.0	76.0	56.4	137.3	78.0	128.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	1 118.9	1 142.9	1 142.5	1 279.2	1 220.5	1 388.0	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.0
Korea	53.7	74.6	122.1	147.1	145.4	145.6	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Luxembourg	25.4	30.3	32.9	31.2	35.6	43.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	319.5	290.7	432.4	426.8	468.0	414.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	20.1	27.4	43.3	70.2	72.8	60.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	169.8	224.8	277.0	349.9	306.6	346.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	..	..	8.3	29.6	79.8	15.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	3.4	3.5	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	1.2	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	207.7	464.9	94.0	58.1	68.6	69.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	214.1	219.4	262.3	177.7	242.0	298.6	..	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4
Switzerland	181.3	173.7	209.0	297.9	292.1	255.2	..	0.9	0.0	0.2	7.5	2.7
United Kingdom	656.5	696.6	714.4	1 527.7	1 269.1	1 381.1	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
United States	2 096.4	2 235.7	2 047.4	1 869.5	1 868.2	1 579.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total	7 435.9	8 806.7	8 818.8	10 588.7	10 106.4	10 304.8	0.2	1.7	0.9	1.4	8.2	4.4
Other bilateral												
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	23.7	44.0	23.9	29.0	28.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.0	..
Romania	..	..	0.3	0.5	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	5.9	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	16.0	431.7	272.7	47.4	224.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total	..	41.9	476.5	304.4	81.8	254.5	..	..	..	..	0.0	..

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.13. Aid for trade by provider and by category, disbursements (page 6 of 6)

	BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY						TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT					
	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Multilateral												
AfDB	202.3	649.6	200.9	175.5	200.3	312.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab Fund (AFESD)	27.3	105.5	110.3	99.0	95.2	74.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
AsDB	..	147.7	379.5	394.8	518.5	508.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	1.4	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	2.3	5.5	11.8	71.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	6.4	3.9	10.9	9.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	776.1	1 726.2	3 108.5	3 639.5	3 867.2	3 313.5	7.6	34.2	12.0	12.1	1.3	0.2
FAO	112.7	233.3	246.8	283.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GEF	56.8	78.8	90.9	120.3	83.0	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IADB	..	138.1	176.5	104.3	116.0	192.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IMF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ITC	29.6	51.9	58.0	66.2	54.9	52.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
OFID	..	45.2	51.6	75.5	71.5	61.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNDP	15.2	21.6	21.0	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNECE	0.1	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.9	..	..	0.2	..	0.0	..
UNESCAP	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..
UNESCWA	..	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	..	..	..	38.4	47.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Bank	1 511.1	1 804.3	1 780.2	2 581.7	1 844.5	2 717.8	..	0.4	1.4	..	1.0	0.8
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	13.2	12.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
WTO	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other multilateral donors	0.2	6.1	33.1	37.5	36.0	37.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total	2 731.5	5 009.4	6 267.4	7 600.6	6 963.7	7 423.5	7.6	34.7	13.7	12.1	2.3	1.0
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	10 167.4	13 857.9	15 562.6	18 493.7	17 151.9	17 982.8	7.8	36.4	14.6	13.5	10.5	5.4

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933962343>

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.14. Aid for trade by provider and by region, commitments (page 1 of 6)

	AFRICA							AMERICA						
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
DAC countries														
Australia	10.2	0.6	22.5	33.0	12.3	6.8	10.4	0.2	0.2	3.1	3.9	0.2	0.6	0.6
Austria	9.1	14.8	18.5	31.9	24.5	27.2	15.7	4.6	5.4	6.8	6.0	2.6	6.7	2.1
Belgium	111.5	163.2	225.9	116.6	148.0	98.4	146.6	44.1	33.4	45.3	14.2	14.3	14.3	16.7
Canada	137.1	115.1	243.8	232.6	349.3	394.4	44.6	62.4	89.7	107.4	140.0	163.8	54.7	37.7
Czech Republic	..	..	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.2	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Denmark	234.8	165.6	217.7	218.5	92.2	68.6	86.1	38.3	5.4	15.9	16.1	1.7	2.4	6.1
Finland	21.0	47.5	154.2	53.5	62.6	44.5	40.1	11.1	9.1	28.6	15.6	0.7	0.7	10.2
France	375.6	793.0	732.2	1 282.6	1 393.4	1 262.1	1 513.3	28.9	54.1	177.2	430.2	218.0	435.4	410.5
Germany	375.9	421.7	741.9	1 469.1	1 903.8	1 576.5	1 763.6	86.1	257.6	357.6	760.5	702.6	1 017.4	668.8
Greece	0.7	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.7	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	1.6	5.5	3.1	2.8	2.2	..	..	0.3	0.5	..	..	..
Ireland	21.6	29.0	43.4	35.6	28.5	30.7	30.4	0.6	2.8	4.0	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.1
Italy	136.4	94.9	22.7	67.0	87.1	28.9	81.7	37.6	11.9	19.8	6.3	24.7	10.4	18.4
Japan	320.7	882.4	946.1	1 075.5	1 829.6	2 223.4	1 594.8	97.3	211.6	167.9	359.0	226.0	322.1	899.9
Korea	..	74.4	232.0	195.1	140.6	186.0	332.0	..	15.5	89.0	63.8	55.3	201.8	72.0
Luxembourg	7.7	16.9	12.0	16.7	10.8	13.2	28.4	1.8	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.7	2.4	2.3
Netherlands	81.2	104.7	106.3	216.5	310.7	93.0	204.5	39.9	38.3	24.6	4.7	0.7	..	0.1
New Zealand	0.2	0.1	0.8	6.3	1.4	7.9	8.8	0.5	1.5	0.5	3.0	7.3	4.2	..
Norway	116.7	169.2	269.4	296.9	75.8	75.7	130.6	18.6	17.8	35.4	25.8	5.3	11.6	6.1
Poland	..	..	..	6.8	27.5	76.5	12.8	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	24.0	25.8	49.3	25.9	24.2	2.9	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Spain	106.3	297.7	354.5	29.0	10.0	16.3	21.1	90.2	114.1	196.1	51.6	39.6	22.8	80.7
Sweden	84.8	140.9	127.8	105.5	144.6	118.4	189.9	13.3	8.4	14.3	15.8	11.2	7.4	5.1
Switzerland	70.5	65.4	57.4	141.2	113.1	93.6	136.7	45.8	38.8	39.9	32.7	35.8	58.5	48.9
United Kingdom	206.9	257.0	499.2	343.4	377.6	387.0	173.3	60.8	17.5	58.1	73.8	99.5	126.9	149.8
United States	598.3	1 542.5	1 271.6	966.1	1 212.4	1 418.2	1 126.8	303.2	548.8	440.7	311.2	479.8	204.0	206.3
Sub-total	3 051.3	5 423.5	6 352.3	6 972.0	8 385.1	8 255.7	7 699.3	985.4	1 485.4	1 836.4	2 340.3	2 094.7	2 506.5	2 643.8
Other bilateral														
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	204.7	393.1	262.4	546.5	236.8	..	..	3.0	0.6	25.3	30.8	13.2
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	204.6	773.8	293.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.7
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	78.3	595.1	387.7	40.7	321.9	..	..	..	..	15.2	30.5	59.0
Sub-total	..	..	283.4	988.3	854.7	1 361.2	852.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.6	40.5	61.4	98.9

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.14. Aid for trade by provider and by region, commitments (page 2 of 6)

	AFRICA							AMERICA						
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Multilateral														
AfDB	149.0	706.4	1 498.2	1 578.6	1 824.1	806.7	1 062.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	276.9	693.8	641.7	959.5	960.6	931.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AsDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	35.5	12.9
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	83.4	107.4	96.8	219.9	..	..	..	117.5	144.5	28.0	159.5
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	10.1	17.2	13.1	2.8	6.9	..	..	0.1	0.3	..	..	0.3
EU Institutions	1 541.8	1 743.1	1 557.0	2 973.7	2 226.3	3 580.9	3 377.1	236.9	245.3	410.0	615.1	826.8	449.6	711.3
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GEF	..	..	30.3	81.0	21.4	46.4	282.0	..	..	18.3	46.0	6.2	27.3	118.0
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	12.8	89.2	73.3	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	2.1
IADB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	242.3	110.9	433.2	585.8	797.9	446.9	475.0
IFAD	139.7	189.8	352.7	279.0	545.8	317.7	470.4	12.0	17.9	17.2	15.9	18.1	23.5	47.4
IMF	..	4.0	6.3	4.0	..	..	..	..	1.9	1.9	2.1	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	140.5	144.3	105.7	98.9	69.6	134.5	146.6	..	..	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.1
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OFID	..	..	155.0	199.3	296.6	184.0	179.2	..	..	109.8	45.6	170.3	175.2	229.4
UNDP	4.6	12.7	15.6	16.2	16.0	4.8	3.9	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.4	2.0	0.2	0.2
UNECE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	15.5	23.6	6.5	..	25.8	8.1	..	2.0	4.0	0.4	..	6.3	0.1
World Bank	2 070.6	2 333.9	3 559.4	3 880.8	3 602.0	2 856.8	6 366.6	130.8	89.3	151.7	96.2	92.7	22.8	214.6
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WTO	..	4.5	4.2	2.0	1.7	3.7	1.4	..	2.5	1.7	0.9	1.4	3.2	1.9
Other multilateral donors	0.6	3.5	35.4	118.4	31.9	59.3	61.1	0.1	0.1	6.7	10.3	24.0	3.5	30.7
Sub-total	4 046.8	5 434.7	8 047.4	9 980.9	9 728.3	9 169.9	13 190.1	622.3	470.6	1 155.3	1 537.5	2 088.0	1 223.8	2 003.5
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	7 098.2	10 858.3	14 683.1	17 941.2	18 968.1	18 786.8	21 741.9	1 607.8	1 956.0	2 994.6	3 878.4	4 223.1	3 791.7	4 746.2

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.14. Aid for trade by provider and by region, commitments (page 3 of 6)

	ASIA							EUROPE						
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
DAC countries														
Australia	96.4	155.8	285.7	196.2	213.6	188.7	227.0	..	0.0	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
Austria	27.3	16.2	15.8	32.9	17.2	21.8	16.2	3.1	11.7	15.8	3.6	10.2	9.3	34.4
Belgium	30.3	18.7	32.4	12.5	5.3	5.1	4.6	1.7	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5
Canada	114.7	118.4	88.0	103.3	185.2	86.0	91.1	1.2	9.5	12.1	17.8	13.3	16.6	6.8
Czech Republic	..	..	1.6	3.6	5.1	2.5	2.9	..	..	1.1	2.8	4.7	2.8	3.7
Denmark	115.5	84.6	44.8	104.4	10.6	81.9	73.1	0.2	0.9	17.9	11.8	10.6	..	0.0
Finland	33.0	38.2	55.3	25.2	5.6	14.9	20.6	2.5	2.5	5.3	1.4	0.6	0.1	7.6
France	164.8	337.2	201.3	546.5	1 147.5	328.7	679.1	20.0	124.1	25.7	41.0	14.8	342.1	45.4
Germany	583.6	944.9	1 186.4	1 725.6	2 093.9	2 235.1	2 085.1	99.9	270.8	394.1	547.7	596.1	537.6	543.2
Greece	2.9	4.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	10.8	13.3	0.0	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	0.4	3.1	2.2	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.2
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	..
Ireland	2.1	7.8	5.6	3.1	1.0	1.3	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	..	..	..	..
Italy	29.1	64.6	103.3	29.2	39.7	27.5	237.1	43.2	56.6	18.9	11.7	2.3	1.8	2.9
Japan	3 697.3	4 399.6	4 601.1	6 557.6	10 112.1	8 543.4	9 699.5	293.3	14.6	261.3	141.3	8.8	10.2	4.3
Korea	..	391.7	613.7	606.7	713.5	663.7	740.0	..	3.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9
Luxembourg	3.2	4.6	6.2	4.7	5.5	2.6	5.4	3.4	2.6	3.1	1.8	0.2	0.2	2.1
Netherlands	102.1	70.7	48.8	30.3	9.2	41.0	69.5	16.7	14.3	1.5	..	..	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	7.5	9.5	21.1	22.3	49.3	31.8	18.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	60.7	102.8	73.5	75.2	21.9	19.6	28.1	20.3	19.5	15.4	11.6	8.7	3.8	8.0
Poland	..	..	..	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	..	..	..	1.2	3.4	2.8	2.2
Portugal	2.7	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	15.0	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
Slovenia	..	..	0.1	0.0	..	0.0	0.1	..	..	1.8	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.8
Spain	94.5	96.1	74.9	7.5	1.6	2.7	1.1	60.8	137.5	56.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.5
Sweden	56.7	48.5	32.7	46.1	12.9	90.5	61.4	26.7	24.3	28.4	18.1	29.1	22.8	9.4
Switzerland	102.3	83.0	78.3	107.1	82.4	124.6	186.4	27.4	24.9	25.3	25.8	29.6	10.9	41.5
United Kingdom	274.5	333.8	384.1	237.8	202.3	92.1	170.5	5.8	5.3	1.6	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.9
United States	3 051.2	3 651.1	2 482.8	1 719.6	1 343.5	920.7	622.1	154.8	148.2	254.7	85.0	77.4	89.1	168.7
Sub-total	8 652.4	10 983.9	10 439.6	12 198.4	16 279.9	13 530.5	15 044.7	804.0	885.0	1 155.0	927.1	812.0	1 054.5	884.4
Other bilateral														
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5
Estonia	..	..	..	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	..	..	..	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	105.6	129.5	110.5	101.1	27.2	..	..	0.4	11.0	..	40.4	0.7
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.0
Lithuania	..	..	..	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1
Romania	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.4	1.2	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	276.4	69.6	196.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.0
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	33.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	137.2	249.4	433.0	0.4	51.1	..	..	15.0	29.5	50.6	..	..
Sub-total	..	..	275.8	379.6	820.8	172.2	275.0	..	..	16.3	41.1	52.0	43.0	32.3

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.14. Aid for trade by provider and by region, commitments (page 4 of 6)

	ASIA							EUROPE						
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Multilateral														
AfDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	111.4	311.0	126.0	391.8	..	100.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AsDB	723.8	502.6	1 097.5	1 720.5	1 636.8	1 606.8	1 510.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.8	..	..
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	423.5	175.6	448.4	175.4	..	..	..	143.1	85.4	..	9.3
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	2.5	6.5	1.8	0.7	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	253.4	275.6	305.8	603.5	1 409.0	1 418.2	898.4	259.2	508.3	1 472.7	4 132.4	2 227.3	3 175.7	2 899.3
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GEF	..	..	43.4	105.1	53.8	42.3	111.2	..	..	5.3	17.6	3.9	3.3	19.2
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	..	20.9	53.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IADB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IFAD	107.2	153.8	196.9	235.2	358.8	176.9	347.7	9.9	14.3	9.4	3.4	..	18.7	48.1
IMF	..	3.0	3.3	2.6	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.4	0.6	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	44.3	90.4	71.5	35.6	165.3	123.1	0.5	2.8	9.5	4.9	0.1	..	..	0.0
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OFID	..	..	66.3	140.4	47.1	218.7	83.1	..	..	11.3	32.8	..	27.4	..
UNDP	6.5	9.8	12.9	9.1	6.9	1.7	4.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3
UNECE	..	0.0	0.1	0.2	..	0.0	0.3	..	1.3	4.1	3.3	5.2	5.5	5.2
UNESCAP	..	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	0.0	..	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	5.6	22.5	4.1	..	24.4	2.9	..	0.5	1.5	0.2	..	11.0	0.8
World Bank	2 031.5	1 704.9	2 287.3	2 974.5	3 905.0	3 282.1	3 494.6	229.9	75.1	29.4	57.8	52.7	41.5	60.2
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WTO	..	1.4	2.0	1.6	2.2	3.6	2.4	..	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other multilateral donors	0.2	0.1	5.6	12.0	15.1	30.1	5.8	..	..	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.6
Sub-total	3 167.0	2 858.7	4 429.1	6 401.3	8 170.1	7 398.6	6 794.9	502.1	610.8	1 540.7	4 392.4	2 378.5	3 284.5	3 043.1
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	11 819.4	13 842.6	15 144.6	18 979.3	25 270.8	21 101.3	22 114.6	1 306.1	1 495.8	2 712.1	5 360.7	3 242.5	4 382.0	3 959.8

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.14. Aid for trade by provider and by region, commitments (page 5 of 6)

	OCEANIA							NON-REGION SPECIFIC						
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
DAC countries														
Australia	95.5	108.4	102.0	105.2	150.0	128.7	157.6	4.2	46.3	81.1	47.3	36.1	69.2	32.0
Austria	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	..	0.7	..	1.2	4.6	17.3	11.9	16.7	9.9	7.4
Belgium	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	42.3	36.7	127.2	41.7	48.0	46.6	48.5
Canada	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	3.8	12.1	27.0	99.9	10.3	10.9	3.5	2.5
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.8	13.1	6.8	20.4	9.5	102.5	38.3
Finland	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	..	..	11.0	29.4	48.4	35.9	22.3	10.0	144.8
France	11.4	3.1	6.3	6.8	3.6	7.6	4.0	56.2	94.3	204.3	194.2	136.3	134.3	572.7
Germany	1.6	0.6	2.6	1.7	18.0	0.6	11.3	70.4	137.7	634.5	361.4	573.3	726.6	624.5
Greece	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.2	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	6.0	5.3	5.8	6.2
Ireland	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	2.4	5.5	7.2	1.8	6.5	9.1
Italy	..	..	..	0.5	0.7	..	1.1	3.4	0.5	0.2	2.7	35.6	8.9	11.4
Japan	39.9	105.6	46.8	101.0	426.5	67.1	213.6	44.2	47.6	50.4	87.5	80.5	102.8	98.5
Korea	..	1.1	2.1	2.1	3.6	2.0	33.4	..	3.6	3.7	9.2	17.1	6.9	5.4
Luxembourg	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	0.8	3.6	8.8	12.2	13.7	20.2	16.8
Netherlands	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	293.5	458.8	517.8	613.5	287.0	377.6	380.8
New Zealand	13.7	33.7	74.3	87.7	86.9	83.3	134.1	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	..	1.5	0.7
Norway	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	30.0	89.6	108.9	117.6	226.3	238.1	324.6
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.2
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.3	..	0.3	0.1
Spain	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.0	12.6	135.4	0.7	0.8	1.1	2.2
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.9	104.2	127.3	188.4	94.3	106.5	117.1
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49.4	54.0	81.8	67.8	44.2	66.1	281.6
United Kingdom	7.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	..	..	0.1	90.8	192.4	163.4	195.1	833.5	204.0	641.9
United States	4.9	29.2	14.6	1.5	3.5	..	2.4	165.9	174.9	231.6	385.6	370.8	343.4	290.6
Sub-total	174.5	282.7	251.1	306.9	693.1	290.4	561.5	956.2	1 535.5	2 658.1	2 419.8	2 865.3	2 593.2	3 658.7
Other bilateral														
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.3
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	0.2	0.6
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	1.0	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	0.1
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	1.5	15.1	20.8	..	5.8	..	..	1.3	2.4	..	..	..
Sub-total	..	..	1.6	15.1	20.8	..	5.8	..	..	1.3	2.6	1.1	0.2	2.9

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.14. Aid for trade by provider and by region, commitments (page 6 of 6)

	OCEANIA							NON-REGION SPECIFIC						
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Multilateral														
AfDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	5.5	1.3	..	1.7	..
AsDB	23.9	18.5	100.9	63.3	53.4	116.9	104.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	4.6	9.0	6.8	6.8	..	..	..	11.7	146.8	30.5	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	0.4	2.3	3.7	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	35.7	22.6	40.0	49.2	23.0	16.9	62.0	130.6	218.4	535.1	268.3	241.5	250.1	412.8
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131.7	273.6	271.7	316.7	..	..
GEF	..	..	3.3	6.3	10.1	..	16.1	..	..	19.4	18.8	17.3	..	78.0
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	..	17.3	42.9	..	..	..	..	..	34.6	15.0
IADB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IFAD	..	..	4.8	7.4	4.6	..	20.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IMF	..	0.2	0.6	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.8	8.1	6.8	3.6	1.8	3.6	2.6
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.1	54.2	64.9	68.9	57.4	51.4
OFID	..	..	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.6
UNDP	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	3.6	3.1	0.4	..	..
UNECE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2
UNESCAP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.1	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	3.4	10.0	1.7	..	15.1	1.7
World Bank	5.1	32.3	70.9	107.8	65.8	63.8	148.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WTO	..	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	3.5	7.4	7.2	6.3	12.5	6.5
Other multilateral donors	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.8	3.9	..	0.5	0.1	12.6	12.6	12.9	16.1
Sub-total	64.9	74.1	224.7	241.5	170.4	222.5	406.5	133.3	396.3	916.8	666.0	813.5	419.7	585.9
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	239.5	356.8	477.4	563.5	884.3	512.8	973.8	1 089.5	1 931.8	3 576.2	3 088.4	3 679.9	3 013.0	4 247.5

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933962362>

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.15. Aid for trade by provider and by region, disbursements (page 1 of 6)

	AFRICA						AMERICA					
	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
DAC countries												
Australia	10.2	0.6	22.5	33.0	12.3	10.4	0.2	3.1	3.9	0.2	0.6	0.6
Austria	9.1	14.8	18.5	31.9	24.5	15.7	5.1	6.9	3.7	2.4	2.9	3.2
Belgium	111.5	163.2	225.9	116.6	148.0	146.6	28.0	50.1	25.3	21.3	17.7	17.5
Canada	137.1	115.1	243.8	232.6	349.3	44.6	51.1	103.2	126.5	93.7	97.7	82.0
Czech Republic	..	..	0.7	1.1	1.3	2.2	..	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Denmark	234.8	165.6	217.7	218.5	92.2	86.1	26.9	22.4	12.2	14.3	11.0	39.2
Finland	21.0	47.5	154.2	53.5	62.6	40.1	7.0	18.1	15.5	10.0	5.3	12.4
France	375.6	793.0	732.2	1 282.6	1 393.4	1 513.3	54.8	113.0	390.7	227.0	418.4	175.4
Germany	375.9	421.7	741.9	1 469.1	1 903.8	1 763.6	187.6	361.7	592.3	499.1	801.6	510.0
Greece	0.7	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	1.6	5.5	3.1	2.2	..	0.3	0.5	..	..	..
Ireland	21.6	29.0	43.4	35.6	28.5	30.4	2.8	4.0	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.1
Italy	136.4	94.9	22.7	67.0	87.1	81.7	19.8	14.0	6.1	9.4	5.3	18.9
Japan	320.7	882.4	946.1	1 075.5	1 829.6	1 594.8	166.2	214.6	99.4	99.7	129.8	117.0
Korea	..	74.4	232.0	195.1	140.6	332.0	22.9	18.2	29.9	43.5	76.2	83.8
Luxembourg	7.7	16.9	12.0	16.7	10.8	28.4	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.7	2.4	2.3
Netherlands	81.2	104.7	106.3	216.5	310.7	204.5	32.9	34.8	11.0	2.8	0.6	2.1
New Zealand	0.2	0.1	0.8	6.3	1.4	8.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	4.6	3.7	3.4
Norway	116.7	169.2	269.4	296.9	75.8	130.6	73.8	40.4	66.3	9.9	8.5	5.8
Poland	..	..	..	6.8	27.5	12.8	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	24.0	25.8	49.3	25.9	24.2	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	0.4	0.6	0.3	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Spain	106.3	297.7	354.5	29.0	10.0	21.1	119.3	169.8	43.7	33.3	39.6	54.4
Sweden	84.8	140.9	127.8	105.5	144.6	189.9	15.1	12.7	14.1	7.3	10.8	8.8
Switzerland	70.5	65.4	57.4	141.2	113.1	136.7	36.6	37.5	32.2	42.5	40.7	35.2
United Kingdom	206.9	257.0	499.2	343.4	377.6	173.3	20.9	61.1	79.3	69.5	130.0	161.6
United States	598.3	1 542.5	1 271.6	966.1	1 212.4	1 126.8	297.8	474.4	338.2	285.3	259.5	218.4
Sub-total	3 051.3	5 423.5	6 352.3	6 972.0	8 385.1	7 699.3	1 173.3	1 765.1	1 897.5	1 481.3	2 064.7	1 553.5
Other bilateral												
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	204.7	393.1	262.4	236.8	..	4.6	7.8	4.3	8.7	3.8
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	204.6	293.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	78.3	595.1	387.7	321.9	..	..	..	..	0.0	2.7
Sub-total	..	..	283.4	988.3	854.7	852.4	..	4.6	7.8	4.3	8.7	6.5

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.15. Aid for trade by provider and by region, disbursements (page 2 of 6)

	AFRICA						AMERICA					
	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Multilateral												
AfDB	379.7	1 204.9	1 004.7	1 238.6	1 003.4	1 443.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab Fund (AFESD)	154.9	481.3	492.2	432.8	390.2	456.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
AsDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	45.7	202.6	35.4	57.7	..	..	0.7	4.8	4.8	28.9
Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	..	5.7	10.9	6.6	17.9	10.2	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.3	0.2
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	1 365.6	1 525.1	2 441.7	2 007.0	2 876.5	2 484.4	271.1	400.5	402.8	632.1	524.6	799.6
EU Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FAO	34.2	48.2	33.6	35.2	28.2	12.1	10.6	17.3	24.5	30.0	19.8	16.4
GEF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	354.9	563.5	521.3	373.9	737.8
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ILO	..	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..
IMF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ITC	..	91.5	108.7	138.7	140.6	152.1	..	22.8	43.5	61.8	72.3	76.4
OFID	12.4	15.6	16.2	16.0	4.8	3.9	0.6	0.7	1.4	2.0	0.2	0.2
UNDP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNECE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	..	..	..	23.8	27.8	..	..	..	..	1.5	2.0
UNIDO	1 734.4	2 179.7	2 684.3	2 946.0	2 633.4	3 213.6	70.6	96.3	105.6	142.4	90.8	70.9
World Bank	..	..	..	..	0.9	0.8	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.4
WTO	4.5	4.2	2.0	1.7	3.7	1.4	2.5	1.7	0.9	1.4	3.2	1.9
Other multilateral donors	1.6	18.4	77.6	91.7	39.9	39.3	0.1	1.1	13.3	12.1	10.5	9.9
Sub-total	3 687.3	5 574.5	6 918.0	7 117.1	7 198.8	7 903.5	355.6	895.3	1 156.4	1 408.0	1 102.6	1 744.8
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	7 157.7	10 756.7	13 634.2	14 364.3	14 741.2	15 102.7	1 528.9	2 664.9	3 061.7	2 893.6	3 176.0	3 304.7

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.15. Aid for trade by provider and by region, disbursements (page 3 of 6)

	ASIA						EUROPE					
	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
DAC countries												
Australia	116.0	188.3	196.2	213.6	188.7	227.0	0.0	..	..	..	0.3	0.3
Austria	4.8	10.6	20.9	10.2	12.2	18.4	11.3	15.1	5.3	4.9	6.7	12.4
Belgium	18.3	32.2	12.6	5.8	5.6	5.1	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5
Canada	99.6	112.5	90.6	57.7	87.1	186.5	6.7	10.8	17.2	11.6	13.3	10.6
Czech Republic	..	1.6	3.7	5.1	2.4	2.7	..	1.1	2.9	4.7	2.3	3.3
Denmark	55.3	72.2	84.1	62.7	79.6	64.4	0.1	6.8	12.8	21.6	3.8	5.0
Finland	14.7	29.6	26.5	25.8	36.1	26.1	1.1	3.1	2.9	2.0	0.3	0.0
France	167.1	194.4	299.5	369.8	361.9	660.4	78.3	65.1	18.8	3.7	61.9	294.8
Germany	713.4	955.5	1 149.7	1 986.8	993.1	1 488.5	176.0	252.3	362.9	658.2	264.5	524.3
Greece	4.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	13.3	0.0	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	0.1	0.4	3.1	2.2	..	..	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Iceland	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	..
Ireland	7.8	5.6	3.1	1.0	1.3	2.0	0.2	0.0	..	..	..	..
Italy	45.7	40.2	29.5	80.2	22.9	162.4	25.6	41.5	12.2	20.1	7.9	3.5
Japan	3 035.4	3 454.1	4 688.5	4 857.5	4 967.5	6 453.2	183.0	321.8	125.7	65.6	69.1	111.5
Korea	121.2	274.0	334.1	411.7	326.6	325.6	14.4	17.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9
Luxembourg	4.6	6.2	4.7	5.5	2.6	5.4	2.6	3.1	1.8	0.2	0.2	2.1
Netherlands	74.9	57.9	28.5	22.4	25.9	29.9	14.5	8.6	0.1	..	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	7.2	9.1	19.0	27.0	22.6	22.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	90.3	67.7	60.2	51.1	33.5	28.4	16.1	13.8	10.3	10.5	9.7	8.5
Poland	..	..	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	..	..	1.1	3.4	2.8	2.2
Portugal	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	9.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Slovak Republic	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Slovenia	..	0.1	0.0	..	0.0	0.1	..	1.8	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.0
Spain	82.8	88.8	13.7	3.6	4.0	3.2	102.0	81.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2
Sweden	51.6	42.5	44.7	41.0	37.6	57.7	25.0	34.5	28.5	32.2	28.4	30.5
Switzerland	70.9	64.8	87.5	116.9	114.3	117.3	22.1	20.3	25.6	19.4	28.8	31.2
United Kingdom	357.2	433.2	319.5	339.7	285.1	421.2	6.5	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.9
United States	3 241.2	2 392.0	1 479.9	1 141.1	979.1	775.1	145.9	145.5	167.4	138.2	84.2	139.3
Sub-total	8 386.2	8 535.0	8 997.7	9 837.2	8 593.8	11 086.1	854.6	1 059.8	798.7	999.2	588.9	1 183.4
Other bilateral												
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5
Estonia	..	..	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	..	..	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9
Kazakhstan	..	..	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	63.5	66.3	83.7	142.0	76.1	..	2.3	6.6	27.0	9.2	8.3
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.0
Lithuania	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1
Romania	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.3	0.4	1.2	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	6.8	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	18.5	18.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	33.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	57.9	126.0	481.3	235.9	178.9	..	..	14.6	17.0	0.1	17.1
Sub-total	..	154.4	192.9	573.0	401.1	274.6	..	3.2	21.9	45.4	11.4	27.0

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.15. Aid for trade by provider and by region, disbursements (page 4 of 6)

	ASIA						EUROPE					
	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Multilateral												
AfDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab Fund (AFESD)	78.4	211.6	175.5	60.2	49.1	71.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
AsDB	..	470.3	1 169.1	1 493.5	1 421.5	1 290.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.6	2.0	1.4	1.4	..
CEB	..	..	18.3	2.6	..	141.2	..	..	..	..	..	12.8
Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	..	4.3	4.4	0.5	2.8	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	207.2	295.6	401.2	842.6	893.2	1 100.7	248.8	1 475.0	3 336.4	2 872.7	3 509.2	2 629.2
EU Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FAO	13.4	19.1	40.0	61.4	40.9	20.4	0.5	2.1	8.0	11.5	8.2	6.6
GEF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ILO	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IMF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ITC	..	46.6	58.6	90.0	129.9	119.4	..	6.9	8.8	5.0	22.4	6.1
OFID	9.6	12.8	9.1	6.9	1.7	4.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3
UNDP	0.0	0.1	0.2	..	0.0	0.3	1.3	4.1	3.3	5.2	5.5	5.2
UNECE	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCAP	0.0	..	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	..	..	..	13.1	13.7	..	..	..	..	1.3	1.7
UNIDO	1 427.3	1 476.9	1 932.3	2 498.6	1 831.4	2 493.8	88.5	80.1	42.4	25.2	40.8	29.3
World Bank	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.2	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.4
WTO	1.4	2.0	1.6	2.2	3.6	2.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other multilateral donors	0.1	2.1	10.2	14.1	16.7	7.5	..	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.6
Sub-total	1 737.3	2 541.8	3 821.4	5 073.7	4 406.0	5 270.8	340.1	1 581.6	3 402.1	2 922.3	3 590.6	2 692.4
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	10 123.5	11 231.2	13 011.9	15 483.9	13 400.9	16 631.4	1 194.7	2 644.5	4 222.8	3 966.9	4 191.0	3 902.8

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.15. Aid for trade by provider and by region, disbursements (page 5 of 6)

	OCEANIA						NON-REGION SPECIFIC					
	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
DAC countries												
Australia	107.4	108.9	105.2	150.0	128.7	157.6	27.3	70.6	47.3	36.1	69.2	32.0
Austria	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	4.0	12.0	13.8	11.9	12.3	7.6
Belgium	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	34.9	127.7	36.5	48.8	52.8	47.1
Canada	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.7	17.1	99.4	10.3	11.0	3.5	2.7
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.2	12.9	16.3	30.8	33.5	31.4
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	..	..	18.9	31.7	29.4	22.7	25.1	88.5
France	5.6	6.4	6.0	6.0	7.6	4.0	103.3	205.6	190.2	134.9	141.8	165.8
Germany	0.3	0.9	2.2	18.7	1.0	1.3	115.1	488.7	266.0	569.4	745.1	568.3
Greece	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.2	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	0.0	..	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	6.0	5.3	5.8	6.2
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	5.5	7.2	1.8	6.5	9.1
Italy	0.1	..	0.5	0.7	..	0.5	0.8	0.3	2.8	33.2	10.0	19.3
Japan	75.7	66.9	58.0	72.2	81.6	247.8	47.5	49.8	86.9	80.3	102.5	89.2
Korea	1.1	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.1	1.8	3.7	3.4	9.2	14.5	6.7	5.5
Luxembourg	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	3.6	8.8	12.2	13.7	20.2	16.8
Netherlands	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	266.3	280.6	404.0	355.6	392.7	312.3
New Zealand	22.2	42.2	75.1	77.9	74.7	68.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.3
Norway	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	74.9	75.3	129.2	244.9	224.9	258.7
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.2
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.0	138.8	4.1	0.5	4.6	8.2
Sweden	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	100.9	132.9	181.5	107.2	151.5	185.6
Switzerland	..	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	52.7	56.0	61.1	71.3	60.9	65.3
United Kingdom	0.9	0.7	0.0	..	..	0.1	158.6	161.7	302.1	943.2	783.0	800.7
United States	12.4	28.0	0.9	0.7	..	1.5	167.1	210.8	293.1	340.6	399.7	371.0
Sub-total	226.0	257.3	250.3	329.1	296.3	488.7	1 223.0	2 175.9	2 113.9	3 079.6	3 254.2	3 093.7
Other bilateral												
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	1.8	2.3
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.0
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	0.1
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	4.4	26.2	3.2	1.1	..	1.3	3.4	..	6.6	13.7
Sub-total	..	0.1	4.4	26.2	12.0	1.1	..	1.3	3.7	0.6	10.1	16.5

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.15. Aid for trade by provider and by region, disbursements (page 6 of 6)

	OCEANIA						NON-REGION SPECIFIC					
	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Multilateral												
AfDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	3.8	3.0	..	1.9	..
AsDB	..	16.4	82.9	79.7	77.1	89.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	0.3	0.4	..	1.0	..	..	0.0	..	..	3.4
Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	..	0.1	0.6	0.5	2.3	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	26.3	24.0	33.9	45.4	19.9	26.1	96.3	139.6	103.9	92.1	95.6	111.7
EU Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	131.7	273.6	271.7	316.7	..	..
FAO	..	3.3	7.0	6.9	1.7	2.4	7.0	6.1	12.6	19.6	14.8	7.5
GEF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ILO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IMF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.6	51.9	58.0	66.2	54.9	52.8
ITC	..	0.3	3.7	1.5	3.0	..	..	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.3
OFID	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	..	..	3.6	3.1	0.4	..	..
UNDP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2
UNECE	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.0	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	9.0	12.3
UNIDO	3.3	21.6	44.0	69.9	77.0	80.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.9	9.9
WTO	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.5	7.4	7.2	6.3	12.5	6.5
Other multilateral donors	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.8	0.5	0.1	12.6	12.6	12.9	15.5
Sub-total	30.0	66.0	172.8	205.1	181.9	203.5	269.2	486.6	472.8	514.8	212.1	221.1
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	256.1	323.4	427.5	560.3	490.1	693.3	1 492.2	2 663.7	2 590.3	3 595.1	3 476.4	3 331.2

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933962381>

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.16. Aid for trade by provider and by income group, commitments (page 1 of 6)

	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES							OTHER LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES						
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
DAC countries														
Australia	24.0	29.6	74.5	106.4	94.7	87.1	115.7	1.2	0.0	9.3	5.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
Austria	15.9	10.0	6.7	21.0	11.0	9.6	17.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0
Belgium	65.0	100.6	178.2	95.5	128.2	64.3	123.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Canada	86.3	165.8	233.3	145.9	266.7	116.5	28.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Czech Republic	..	..	1.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	3.0	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..
Denmark	211.7	169.9	96.6	266.8	41.8	56.9	87.2	..	..	13.4	12.6	7.1	..	..
Finland	9.0	28.4	85.0	29.8	26.9	33.0	11.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	..
France	125.7	184.3	206.0	285.6	574.8	294.7	486.9	0.2	4.1	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7
Germany	210.3	207.6	276.5	434.4	505.6	627.6	677.6	2.9	2.0	6.4	1.8	5.9	2.6	5.5
Greece	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	0.4	3.8	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	1.3	4.1	1.8	1.4	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	21.7	30.9	42.8	33.4	24.0	27.0	26.3	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.7
Italy	98.5	67.1	48.4	52.9	49.2	17.3	128.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	..	0.0
Japan	311.8	496.3	1 036.9	1 838.2	3 667.7	2 494.9	3 772.8	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.9	17.5	2.0	1.8
Korea	..	191.7	349.9	425.9	451.9	325.1	207.5	..	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5
Luxembourg	5.0	9.2	10.2	15.1	11.7	12.6	27.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	74.0	67.0	80.1	138.0	147.7	61.2	134.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	4.1	18.8	40.3	34.5	57.7	38.2	35.6	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	111.0	149.0	203.2	282.8	65.0	91.0	102.0	1.3	0.0	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.2
Poland	..	..	..	6.7	27.5	68.1	11.8	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0
Portugal	8.7	5.2	5.0	3.2	16.8	2.1	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	0.1	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	37.4	50.7	102.8	23.5	10.0	14.4	20.5	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	65.3	91.2	95.0	74.4	132.7	137.6	152.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.5	8.9
Switzerland	62.3	54.5	52.6	87.4	70.3	67.4	118.4	2.0	2.5	1.6	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.7
United Kingdom	154.4	211.7	237.7	179.5	271.2	172.2	168.0	1.7	0.3	27.2	8.8	3.1	0.1	1.9
United States	589.8	2 093.8	2 075.3	1 533.8	1 688.7	1 035.7	936.4	30.8	5.3	18.0	10.0	12.9	7.4	3.7
Sub-total	2 292.0	4 433.4	5 539.4	6 121.3	8 345.9	5 861.9	7 397.9	44.2	18.8	82.5	44.6	54.2	16.4	26.1
Other bilateral														
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	112.7	274.2	159.2	256.1	166.9	..	..	..	6.6	..	..	19.8
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	104.3	102.2	309.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	142.5	104.2	430.1	0.4	12.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total	..	..	255.7	378.5	693.7	358.7	488.6	..	..	..	6.6	..	..	19.8

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.16. Aid for trade by provider and by income group, commitments (page 2 of 6)

	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES							OTHER LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES						
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Multilateral														
AfDB	110.6	363.6	812.5	890.2	1 338.2	546.6	773.3	..	..	..	0.4	..	4.1	17.0
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	258.8	360.5	264.4	235.7	421.2	415.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AsDB	361.8	150.6	542.5	893.7	787.8	771.5	1 091.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	76.6	86.1	90.8	211.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	12.5	24.6	18.4	3.0	11.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	971.0	1 047.9	816.5	921.7	866.8	2 120.9	1 059.3	0.9	4.5	13.5	19.0	60.9	8.0	3.4
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GEF	..	..	19.6	66.5	15.0	28.4	240.1	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.1
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	7.7	18.8	52.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IADB	37.1	5.9	99.1	118.3	154.1	23.3	57.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IFAD	146.0	183.8	337.7	311.1	612.2	332.8	350.9	..	..	..	..	..	25.9	..
IMF	..	3.6	5.5	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.0	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	140.6	166.8	108.4	89.5	77.9	205.7	119.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OFID	..	..	141.4	145.6	235.8	162.5	170.7	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	15.0
UNDP	5.7	14.6	18.4	18.0	16.4	4.1	3.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	2.4
UNECE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	10.7	12.6	5.2	..	9.6	7.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..
World Bank	2 181.8	2 168.8	3 054.8	3 476.7	4 461.3	3 601.3	6 311.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WTO	..	2.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other multilateral donors	0.5	3.5	27.4	101.1	31.0	57.8	24.8	..	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Sub-total	3 955.1	4 381.0	6 370.4	7 407.6	8 944.9	8 407.2	10 900.3	1.4	5.1	15.6	21.5	61.4	38.5	38.0
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	6 247.2	8 814.5	12 165.4	13 907.3	17 984.4	14 627.8	18 786.8	45.6	23.9	98.2	72.7	115.6	54.9	83.9

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.16. Aid for trade by provider and by income group, commitments (page 3 of 6)

	LOWER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES							UPPER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES						
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
DAC countries														
Australia	117.3	183.4	257.7	164.3	209.0	177.2	207.2	31.7	34.4	23.8	25.4	18.0	21.1	35.0
Austria	17.9	10.8	16.8	22.7	23.4	16.2	17.8	7.8	11.4	10.6	2.9	0.5	4.9	0.8
Belgium	55.6	54.5	81.9	29.0	25.1	36.2	29.3	46.0	45.4	25.7	10.1	10.0	13.3	12.1
Canada	103.0	89.7	106.2	113.5	234.6	223.1	38.1	64.6	15.8	22.3	49.2	55.7	13.2	20.4
Czech Republic	..	..	1.3	3.0	5.6	2.7	3.5	..	..	1.1	2.1	2.8	1.9	2.5
Denmark	142.1	69.9	111.6	42.8	58.9	40.4	64.9	23.8	13.6	16.4	9.6	1.2	22.2	12.4
Finland	27.5	24.3	64.4	34.0	3.5	7.4	34.9	21.5	13.6	21.4	8.6	0.8	1.3	11.5
France	274.9	821.6	666.5	1 338.0	1 708.8	970.0	1 588.1	173.5	298.7	257.8	664.5	438.2	701.7	574.6
Germany	560.8	645.6	1 086.6	2 066.2	2 155.8	2 300.2	2 049.8	338.7	624.2	827.5	1 190.2	1 735.1	1 356.0	1 183.7
Greece	3.1	4.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	11.6	13.3	0.0	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1
Iceland	..	..	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.1	..
Ireland	2.0	6.9	7.8	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.8	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Italy	51.0	76.0	33.6	41.6	78.3	25.7	43.5	89.1	81.8	79.3	17.5	19.4	12.2	128.7
Japan	3 022.4	3 798.2	4 006.3	5 453.8	7 427.8	6 617.9	7 354.7	1 091.8	1 125.5	874.6	766.8	1 146.9	1 878.6	818.2
Korea	..	255.7	542.4	410.5	429.9	657.9	940.5	..	35.1	41.9	27.6	26.4	69.7	22.3
Luxembourg	6.2	9.8	7.3	8.4	7.7	4.1	8.0	4.3	4.9	2.9	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.0
Netherlands	103.4	65.8	46.3	35.6	16.2	39.4	79.4	33.8	30.2	7.2	2.2	0.9	13.9	3.8
New Zealand	7.6	8.7	13.8	26.4	29.0	15.2	41.0	6.3	6.7	26.1	35.3	27.5	12.3	43.7
Norway	32.8	62.0	55.9	31.7	24.1	9.7	29.4	31.0	26.9	44.0	21.9	12.6	5.8	3.5
Poland	..	..	..	1.6	3.9	11.5	3.8	..	..	..	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3
Portugal	16.9	21.6	44.8	23.1	7.5	0.9	0.7	15.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	..	..	..	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Slovenia	..	..	0.1	0.2	..	0.0	0.1	..	..	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.5
Spain	96.8	267.0	217.7	24.3	14.2	13.0	22.5	205.1	302.9	125.1	24.3	13.0	11.5	57.4
Sweden	45.3	51.6	41.2	47.1	33.2	16.7	65.2	29.0	20.9	22.0	9.7	13.6	13.2	5.6
Switzerland	92.1	66.7	69.8	81.8	72.4	57.6	164.1	40.1	37.4	27.9	36.6	31.6	53.5	62.0
United Kingdom	155.3	191.7	281.2	259.2	151.3	80.6	87.7	204.2	96.5	164.8	109.0	136.4	155.0	37.7
United States	753.7	1 746.7	1 518.8	1 104.4	963.0	1 153.1	726.3	2 597.1	1 933.6	678.4	300.7	229.4	134.7	172.5
Sub-total	5 687.6	8 532.2	9 282.0	11 368.4	13 688.6	12 482.1	13 605.7	5 063.3	4 772.2	3 316.5	3 317.2	3 921.2	4 499.6	3 210.8
Other bilateral														
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5
Estonia	..	..	..	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.1	..	..	..	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	197.6	214.7	190.1	341.0	77.4	..	..	3.4	38.7	48.8	121.8	13.9
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	..	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Romania	..	..	..	0.1	0.5	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	255.1	741.2	180.0	..	..	..	..	121.5	..	56.7
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	73.0	749.2	392.5	40.7	311.0	..	..	16.5	35.7	84.7	30.5	74.0
Sub-total	..	..	271.0	965.2	839.8	1 126.5	569.9	..	..	21.0	74.5	255.2	152.6	145.0

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.16. Aid for trade by provider and by income group, commitments (page 4 of 6)

	LOWER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES							UPPER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES						
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Multilateral														
AfDB	30.9	119.6	208.8	427.7	393.3	176.3	151.2	..	..	0.5	2.4	4.8	3.4	4.0
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	129.5	636.5	497.9	1 000.9	539.4	610.7	..	..	7.8	3.5	107.8	..	..
AsDB	375.5	364.4	647.8	847.3	856.7	881.0	482.8	10.5	6.1	8.0	30.0	31.3	40.6	19.0
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	24.5	10.5
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.8	..	..
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	403.3	183.4	478.9	238.9	..	..	..	216.9	250.4	10.2	120.8
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	0.3	0.1	..	0.3	..	..	..	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.4
EU Institutions	561.2	634.4	899.5	2 712.4	2 202.4	2 152.7	2 530.1	451.8	560.5	1 583.7	4 008.0	3 238.8	3 322.9	3 220.2
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GEF	..	..	20.9	68.0	30.6	58.3	89.0	..	..	42.9	113.9	37.6	15.8	181.0
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	..	62.6	86.3	..	..	..	..	..	28.7	30.9
IADB	168.0	78.8	207.8	341.2	562.0	317.0	373.8	37.2	26.2	90.5	84.0	45.1	71.3	27.7
IFAD	96.4	138.3	222.4	186.7	315.1	175.5	483.7	26.3	53.7	20.8	43.1	..	2.6	99.4
IMF	..	2.7	4.1	2.9	..	..	..	..	3.0	3.8	2.9	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	33.5	61.2	63.6	39.0	157.0	51.4	27.2	13.5	16.0	9.1	6.1	..	0.5	0.5
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OFID	..	..	102.3	212.5	207.1	239.5	206.5	..	..	70.1	57.8	68.2	202.2	97.2
UNDP	3.9	5.7	8.4	5.6	5.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	3.2	2.4	2.5	2.9	0.5	0.5
UNECE	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	..
UNESCAP	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0
UNIDO	..	5.7	17.5	1.2	..	24.6	1.2	..	4.6	16.4	3.8	..	24.7	2.5
World Bank	1 993.0	1 870.1	2 946.4	3 555.1	3 202.2	2 521.2	3 737.5	241.7	181.1	92.2	53.7	27.3	130.3	80.1
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WTO	..	2.2	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	..	3.8	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5
Other multilateral donors	0.4	0.0	11.6	18.4	14.9	17.8	6.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	9.8	14.5	4.6	21.4
Sub-total	3 262.9	3 412.7	5 999.3	9 319.6	9 130.9	7 698.6	9 028.1	782.8	858.2	1 950.4	4 640.6	3 833.5	3 883.8	3 916.5
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	8 950.5	11 944.8	15 552.3	21 653.1	23 659.3	21 307.2	23 203.7	5 846.1	5 630.5	5 287.9	8 032.3	8 009.9	8 535.9	7 272.3

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.16. Aid for trade by provider and by income group, commitments (page 5 of 6)

	NON-COUNTRY SPECIFIC						
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
DAC countries							
Australia	32.4	64.0	129.1	84.4	90.0	108.6	69.5
Austria	3.3	20.4	40.2	39.8	36.2	44.8	39.5
Belgium	62.3	54.0	145.9	50.3	52.3	51.0	52.4
Canada	73.4	88.3	190.3	195.4	165.5	202.7	99.4
Czech Republic	..	..	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.0
Denmark	36.0	16.2	65.1	39.3	15.6	135.9	39.1
Finland	20.6	60.2	120.9	59.1	60.7	28.4	165.8
France	82.7	97.1	215.0	212.3	191.1	543.2	574.7
Germany	104.9	553.9	1 120.0	1 173.6	1 485.4	1 807.3	1 780.0
Greece	0.1	0.8	0.2	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..
Iceland	..	..	1.7	7.5	6.6	7.2	7.4
Ireland	2.0	2.5	6.7	8.5	2.6	6.6	9.8
Italy	10.7	3.7	3.5	5.0	42.7	22.3	51.7
Japan	65.7	240.3	155.5	262.3	423.6	275.5	563.1
Korea	..	6.5	6.4	13.3	22.1	7.6	13.0
Luxembourg	1.4	7.4	13.6	13.7	13.8	20.9	18.9
Netherlands	321.7	523.6	565.1	689.2	442.7	397.1	437.4
New Zealand	4.5	11.5	17.6	24.4	30.7	62.9	41.6
Norway	70.3	161.1	198.1	189.2	235.7	242.2	362.3
Poland	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2
Portugal	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Slovenia	..	..	0.2	0.3	..	0.4	0.4
Spain	20.5	37.2	371.2	17.8	14.8	4.0	5.1
Sweden	85.4	162.5	171.9	242.7	111.4	177.5	150.9
Switzerland	98.9	105.0	130.9	168.1	129.5	175.1	349.7
United Kingdom	130.3	306.5	396.2	294.8	951.8	403.6	841.2
United States	306.9	315.3	405.5	520.1	593.3	644.4	578.0
Sub-total	1 536.7	2 839.4	4 472.0	4 313.2	5 120.3	5 370.7	6 251.8
Other bilateral							
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.3
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Estonia	..	..	..	0.2	..	0.2	0.9
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	0.0	..	1.0	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Lithuania	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Romania	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	32.5	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	1.3	2.4	0.1	..	40.8
Sub-total	..	..	33.9	2.6	1.2	0.2	44.1

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.16. Aid for trade by provider and by income group, commitments (page 6 of 6)

	NON-COUNTRY SPECIFIC						
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Multilateral							
AfDB	7.5	223.2	476.5	258.0	87.8	76.3	117.2
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	0.0	5.5	3.1	6.9	1.7	5.0
AsDB	..	..	..	12.8	14.3	30.7	21.4
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	2.7	2.9	2.5
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	87.0	148.8	30.5	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	472.7	766.0	1 007.5	981.2	585.0	1 286.8	1 547.9
FAO	..	131.7	273.6	271.7	316.7	..	..
GEF	..	..	36.6	26.4	29.4	16.9	114.3
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	5.1	53.6	17.1
IADB	..	..	35.8	42.3	36.8	35.3	16.1
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IMF	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	2.8	8.3	7.7	3.6	1.8	3.6	2.7
ITC	..	30.1	54.2	64.9	68.9	57.4	51.4
OFID	..	..	33.1	3.1	4.1	2.3	3.9
UNDP	..	..	3.9	3.4	1.4	0.0	0.5
UNECE	..	1.3	4.2	3.4	5.2	5.5	5.7
UNESCAP	..	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8
UNESCWA	..	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
UNIDO	..	6.0	15.0	2.6	..	23.6	2.7
World Bank	51.3	15.6	5.4	31.6	27.3	14.3	155.6
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WTO	..	4.2	11.7	10.6	10.8	21.3	11.3
Other multilateral donors	0.0	0.6	7.1	23.7	24.3	27.5	64.9
Sub-total	534.3	1 188.2	1 978.4	1 830.2	1 378.1	1 690.9	2 141.1
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	2 071.0	4 027.7	6 484.2	6 146.0	6 499.5	7 061.9	8 437.0

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933962400>

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.17. Aid for trade by provider and by income group, disbursements (page 1 of 6)

	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES						OTHER LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES					
	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
DAC countries												
Australia	29.3	68.2	106.4	94.7	87.1	115.7	0.0	9.4	5.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
Austria	9.3	8.5	10.3	11.8	8.6	13.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0
Belgium	60.0	128.1	105.5	115.9	99.9	98.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..
Canada	103.4	245.3	121.3	130.1	146.4	128.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4
Czech Republic	..	1.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	3.0	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..
Denmark	128.3	170.0	171.5	126.1	124.8	111.8	..	10.3	12.4	10.2	5.2	..
Finland	8.7	28.8	41.1	43.0	49.0	23.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
France	182.3	118.9	189.5	219.5	240.5	323.8	4.3	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7
Germany	209.8	218.7	261.0	327.0	305.6	367.1	1.7	5.6	3.7	2.3	2.9	4.8
Greece	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	0.1	0.4	3.8	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	1.3	4.1	1.8	1.4	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	30.9	42.8	33.4	24.0	27.0	26.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.7
Italy	107.0	40.9	36.3	56.1	27.2	60.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	..	0.2
Japan	312.8	493.7	927.2	1 355.8	1 167.1	2 075.5	1.0	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.0	8.3
Korea	54.7	149.7	218.9	283.7	256.9	247.3	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4
Luxembourg	9.2	10.2	15.1	11.7	12.6	27.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	60.2	61.6	106.0	76.8	84.1	108.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	..	..	..
New Zealand	9.4	18.4	37.0	36.4	38.4	34.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	120.8	160.4	187.5	169.4	137.5	119.9	0.3	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.2
Poland	..	..	6.7	27.5	68.1	11.8	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0
Portugal	5.2	5.0	3.2	14.9	3.2	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	0.1	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	34.6	81.2	31.5	18.8	18.3	20.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Sweden	92.0	88.1	97.0	127.7	94.7	149.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.4	1.8
Switzerland	48.4	40.7	62.5	87.2	77.4	88.6	2.2	1.8	0.5	0.7	1.8	1.8
United Kingdom	134.2	290.8	280.2	476.5	317.0	424.9	0.2	15.1	15.9	18.2	24.6	18.3
United States	1 019.5	1 989.6	1 589.7	1 280.9	1 122.5	918.1	5.4	8.9	15.8	7.9	9.4	6.6
Sub-total	2 770.1	4 462.2	4 645.3	5 119.7	4 521.2	5 504.4	17.3	58.6	59.5	47.6	51.6	45.8
Other bilateral												
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	60.4	81.9	170.5	181.8	167.1	..	..	0.1	3.8	0.3	5.3
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	5.9	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	18.4	18.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	37.9	53.6	395.7	134.0	72.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total	..	98.8	135.6	572.2	343.3	258.1	..	..	0.1	3.8	0.3	5.3

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.17. Aid for trade by provider and by income group, disbursements (page 2 of 6)

	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES						OTHER LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES					
	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Multilateral												
AfDB	290.7	608.7	567.3	781.9	617.1	949.7	..	..	..	0.3	3.3	1.1
Arab Fund (AFESD)	81.9	179.8	233.2	197.9	107.2	128.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
AsDB	..	247.1	532.0	438.6	542.6	657.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	2.7	2.2	5.8	57.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	9.7	15.4	7.6	21.6	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	926.1	836.8	790.9	783.6	1 129.9	1 035.7	1.8	12.8	18.4	12.3	11.2	6.2
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GEF	17.4	28.7	26.0	33.2	27.3	10.0	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IADB	..	73.4	103.1	115.9	50.0	70.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IMF	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OFID	..	67.9	81.3	111.9	166.5	126.9	..	..	0.0	0.1	..	1.4
UNDP	14.1	18.4	18.0	16.4	4.1	3.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.3	2.4
UNECE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCAP	0.0	..	0.0	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	..	..	..	11.0	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Bank	1 735.0	1 879.8	2 369.3	2 518.7	2 424.9	3 328.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WTO	2.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other multilateral donors	1.6	15.3	60.2	75.6	30.8	20.1	..	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Sub-total	3 069.3	3 966.7	4 800.1	5 084.0	5 139.7	6 412.7	2.3	13.1	19.6	13.2	15.0	11.3
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	5 839.4	8 527.7	9 581.0	10 775.9	10 004.3	12 175.2	19.6	71.7	79.3	64.6	66.8	62.4

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.17. Aid for trade by provider and by income group, disbursements (page 3 of 6)

	LOWER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES						UPPER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES					
	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
DAC countries												
Australia	151.2	194.3	164.3	209.0	177.2	207.2	28.6	27.0	25.4	18.0	21.1	35.0
Austria	7.4	9.0	11.2	12.1	10.2	15.9	6.5	5.3	2.3	0.9	2.7	2.0
Belgium	34.1	71.3	34.2	30.7	23.7	29.7	36.0	35.9	20.8	14.8	14.9	14.1
Canada	81.0	112.4	109.6	100.2	136.1	120.1	28.1	24.2	23.4	33.8	32.0	28.0
Czech Republic	..	1.2	3.1	5.6	2.3	3.1	..	1.0	2.1	2.8	1.7	2.3
Denmark	106.2	81.8	75.6	64.3	58.7	66.1	12.7	17.8	22.1	18.5	25.4	17.2
Finland	11.7	29.3	33.3	31.0	22.2	19.4	9.5	8.5	10.2	15.8	3.0	11.4
France	300.6	461.2	807.2	755.5	901.4	1 322.1	247.0	294.1	548.3	373.6	500.2	591.8
Germany	583.9	779.9	1 058.2	1 944.7	1 471.5	1 937.6	400.9	598.8	889.1	1 512.7	1 343.3	986.6
Greece	4.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	13.3	0.0	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Iceland	..	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.1	..
Ireland	6.9	7.8	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.8	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Italy	73.3	35.7	24.9	35.0	21.3	55.0	55.3	63.8	20.3	61.5	21.1	130.9
Japan	2 595.1	3 159.3	3 717.9	4 192.0	4 043.0	4 725.3	897.5	950.7	1 002.8	442.9	827.0	896.6
Korea	86.7	177.3	261.4	285.9	288.7	262.4	53.0	39.0	24.7	26.2	36.7	32.5
Luxembourg	9.8	7.3	8.4	7.7	4.1	8.0	4.9	2.9	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.0
Netherlands	70.9	59.1	30.2	25.8	27.7	32.1	36.4	21.1	4.0	1.7	6.5	6.3
New Zealand	7.5	10.8	18.5	21.8	18.1	20.7	6.6	13.9	24.4	30.4	19.5	17.6
Norway	57.3	50.6	39.6	23.1	17.6	19.9	84.8	45.8	64.6	14.3	11.1	6.2
Poland	..	..	1.6	3.8	11.4	3.7	..	..	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2
Portugal	19.4	45.3	36.4	7.6	0.8	0.7	9.7	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Slovak Republic	..	..	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Slovenia	..	0.0	0.2	..	0.0	0.0	..	1.7	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.7
Spain	132.4	267.6	32.3	15.6	19.3	21.4	252.3	202.3	22.7	14.5	18.5	26.0
Sweden	60.1	56.0	50.4	37.7	33.9	43.7	22.2	23.7	20.0	16.9	11.3	14.9
Switzerland	64.9	56.3	72.4	81.2	67.5	87.8	36.4	24.0	28.7	31.4	45.6	38.3
United Kingdom	236.8	296.0	337.9	273.3	292.7	311.1	169.3	165.8	192.9	118.1	121.5	69.3
United States	753.5	1 333.2	1 162.7	882.1	804.1	586.9	2 362.3	628.1	356.0	251.8	197.5	173.3
Sub-total	5 454.8	7 305.0	8 096.8	9 050.4	8 459.3	9 905.0	4 772.7	3 210.2	3 307.4	3 002.2	3 264.4	3 102.6
Other bilateral												
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5
Estonia	..	..	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.1	..	..	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	167.0	164.2	198.9	489.0	179.8	..	23.8	23.4	35.5	21.9	21.0
Latvia	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Romania	..	..	0.3	0.5	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	0.9	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	44.2	615.7	469.4	287.0	475.1	..	5.1	31.2	32.4	1.4	23.0
Sub-total	..	211.6	781.0	671.3	778.8	656.4	..	29.9	54.6	68.1	27.0	44.6

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.17. Aid for trade by provider and by income group, disbursements (page 4 of 6)

	LOWER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES						UPPER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES					
	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Multilateral												
AfDB	49.4	200.5	331.7	363.1	238.6	339.5	..	0.1	1.3	1.7	1.8	4.5
Arab Fund (AFESD)	137.7	480.6	403.3	268.8	296.5	373.6	13.6	32.5	29.7	24.3	35.6	20.2
AsDB	..	228.8	686.3	1 086.7	879.4	649.1	..	10.7	21.1	18.5	38.9	41.9
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.6	2.0	1.4	1.4	..
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	44.1	129.3	23.3	144.4	..	..	17.8	78.3	11.1	39.6
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.2	0.1	..	0.4	0.5	..	1.4	1.5
EU Institutions	484.8	704.7	1 766.4	1 717.0	2 245.5	2 349.3	398.0	1 605.3	3 447.5	3 390.4	3 634.4	3 050.8
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GEF	16.3	18.2	25.2	32.3	23.8	13.6	15.2	25.6	49.8	69.5	38.5	32.1
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IADB	..	173.9	337.7	311.8	222.1	558.5	..	80.2	87.4	53.4	62.1	78.8
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IMF	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OFID	..	58.8	96.4	150.8	142.8	112.1	..	39.6	44.5	29.6	57.3	77.1
UNDP	5.5	8.4	5.6	5.2	2.0	1.9	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.9	0.5	0.5
UNECE	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	..
UNESCAP	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
UNESCWA	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0
UNIDO	..	..	..	..	12.7	13.1	..	..	..	..	7.5	9.1
World Bank	1 473.0	1 838.6	2 321.6	3 085.1	2 186.2	2 394.3	114.0	105.5	101.2	50.8	40.5	134.8
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..
WTO	2.2	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.8	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5
Other multilateral donors	0.0	2.9	20.3	26.1	17.3	7.2	0.0	0.4	8.6	6.8	4.6	10.9
Sub-total	2 169.0	3 716.7	6 039.3	7 176.4	6 290.6	6 957.1	547.8	1 916.8	3 814.8	3 727.9	3 936.3	3 502.5
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	7 623.8	11 233.3	14 917.0	16 898.1	15 528.7	17 518.4	5 320.5	5 156.9	7 176.9	6 798.1	7 227.7	6 649.7

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.17. Aid for trade by provider and by income group, disbursements (page 5 of 6)

	NON-COUNTRY SPECIFIC					
	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
DAC countries						
Australia	44.7	92.1	84.4	90.0	108.6	69.5
Austria	15.3	37.0	35.1	22.7	26.9	33.5
Belgium	45.5	147.1	43.9	53.1	57.2	50.9
Canada	60.2	183.9	186.7	82.6	79.2	186.6
Czech Republic	..	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.0
Denmark	13.2	50.4	54.4	49.9	40.9	37.4
Finland	31.1	69.6	70.5	65.7	52.3	113.7
France	104.9	216.9	200.3	154.6	286.0	232.4
Germany	477.0	955.5	970.4	1 407.1	1 490.5	1 226.3
Greece	0.8	0.2	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	1.9	0.0	..	..
Iceland	..	1.7	7.5	6.6	7.2	7.4
Ireland	2.5	6.7	8.5	2.6	6.6	9.8
Italy	4.3	2.3	5.5	48.0	28.8	43.8
Japan	233.9	156.8	257.6	415.4	278.0	558.6
Korea	6.2	6.0	12.9	16.9	7.8	13.9
Luxembourg	7.4	13.6	13.7	13.8	20.9	18.9
Netherlands	309.2	332.7	478.3	436.2	497.7	395.1
New Zealand	7.5	10.5	18.2	25.8	29.5	25.6
Norway	115.4	125.4	190.7	275.0	237.7	280.7
Poland	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Portugal	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7
Slovak Republic	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Slovenia	..	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4
Spain	41.0	257.0	25.0	20.5	23.4	22.2
Sweden	153.5	177.9	229.1	154.0	193.5	231.3
Switzerland	94.0	101.9	131.5	170.0	178.5	115.5
United Kingdom	287.1	409.9	466.5	1 074.6	1 060.0	1 095.3
United States	262.6	372.2	426.1	499.5	614.5	721.6
Sub-total	2 318.6	3 728.8	3 920.9	5 086.9	5 327.2	5 491.5
Other bilateral						
Azerbaijan	..	..	0.1	0.1	1.8	2.3
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Estonia	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7
Kazakhstan	..	..	0.1	0.7	1.8	0.1
Kuwait	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Lithuania	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Romania	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	0.1	..
Turkey	..	32.5	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	1.3	3.4	0.1	6.8	13.9
Sub-total	..	33.9	3.7	1.1	10.7	17.2

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.17. Aid for trade by provider and by income group, disbursements (page 6 of 6)

	NON-COUNTRY SPECIFIC					
	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Multilateral						
AfDB	39.6	395.6	104.3	91.5	142.7	148.7
Arab Fund (AFESD)	0.4	3.8	4.5	2.1	1.9	6.1
AsDB	..	0.0	12.5	29.4	37.8	31.7
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	0.3	0.6	..	3.6
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	404.6	700.2	696.7	588.6	898.1	709.7
FAO	131.7	273.6	271.7	316.7	..	..
GEF	16.9	23.5	24.8	29.6	24.0	9.7
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..
IADB	..	27.4	35.3	40.1	39.7	29.6
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..
IMF	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..
ITC	29.6	51.9	58.0	66.2	54.9	52.8
OFID	..	1.9	1.9	5.6	2.2	37.8
UNDP	..	3.9	3.4	1.4	0.0	0.5
UNECE	1.3	4.2	3.4	5.2	5.5	5.7
UNESCAP	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8
UNESCWA	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
UNIDO	..	..	..	..	17.5	25.2
World Bank	2.0	30.8	16.5	27.6	21.7	30.3
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	13.2	12.7
WTO	4.2	11.7	10.6	10.8	21.3	11.3
Other multilateral donors	0.6	3.0	25.1	23.1	29.1	36.4
Sub-total	631.0	1 532.3	1 269.7	1 239.4	1 310.3	1 152.6
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	2 949.6	5 295.0	5 194.3	6 327.4	6 648.2	6 661.2

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933962419>

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.18. Trade related other official flows by category

	COMMITMENTS							DISBURSEMENTS						
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-011 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-011 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	
Trade Policy and Regulations														
Trade Policy and Admin. Management	285.1	138.1	283.9	267.7	138.3	938.6	609.3	56.0	150.8	73.6	53.6	76.7	72.4	
Trade Facilitation	82.5	28.6	215.1	413.7	501.8	960.2	662.2	16.3	157.7	418.6	451.9	180.8	735.6	
Regional Trade Agreements	67.0	0.0	13.7	0.0		4.3	32.0	0.0	15.1	..	..	4.3	4.7	
Multilateral Trade Negotiations	..	11.7	3.2	..	..	..	..	11.2	..	..	..	..	..	
Trade Education/Training	..	..	..	214.9	250.1	73.1	0.0	..	..	7.4	4.3	4.7	5.4	
Sub-total	434.5	178.4	515.9	896.3	890.2	1976.2	1303.5	83.5	323.6	499.6	509.9	266.5	818.2	
Economic Infrastructure														
Transport and Storage	5 659.5	8 301.3	11 813.2	11 885.3	13 795.4	11 873.4	13 735.0	2 633.1	6 968.0	7 888.5	9 391.7	9 914.7	9 269.3	
Communications	612.1	692.7	687.8	1 245.5	1 161.8	1 514.1	955.1	343.0	705.9	861.7	615.0	1 315.7	509.6	
Energy Generation and Supply	2 187.0	6 075.5	12 486.2	10 414.8	13 567.0	21 940.7	15 243.3	1 216.3	6 386.8	6 038.8	11 308.0	9 943.7	10 829.2	
Sub-total	8 458.6	15 069.4	24 987.2	23 545.6	28 524.3	35 328.3	29 933.4	4 192.4	14 060.7	14 789.0	21 314.7	21 174.1	20 608.1	
Building Productive Capacity														
Business And Other Services	579.4	1 318.6	2 043.6	690.2	1 891.5	1 134.2	1 648.9	715.3	1 375.5	653.8	1 054.0	1 075.3	821.3	
Banking & Financial Services	2 409.7	2 592.2	8 203.0	11 328.9	15 518.4	11 303.4	9 906.1	1 688.8	7 345.4	6 187.7	9 471.3	8 292.1	8 876.8	
Agriculture	1 219.9	1 128.7	2 073.0	2 337.6	2 552.6	3 164.2	4 686.3	717.3	1 107.6	1 392.2	1 382.0	1 630.7	1 955.5	
Forestry	84.9	68.1	323.2	303.5	128.1	296.3	144.6	52.1	174.0	197.3	149.8	180.3	178.4	
Fishing	7.7	1.5	46.9	206.3	119.9	81.7	84.5	1.6	21.3	31.5	100.1	112.3	100.6	
Industry	1 576.6	4 210.8	4 185.8	6 433.1	8 933.7	12 186.4	7 968.5	2 041.8	4 003.3	5 041.1	8 210.6	8 871.3	5 827.7	
Mineral Resources and Mining	260.5	897.1	1 932.8	1 711.5	3 295.4	1 669.2	4 573.8	657.1	1 454.1	995.3	1 660.7	2 024.1	647.4	
Tourism	114.3	80.6	241.6	243.9	208.1	250.6	192.6	53.8	94.9	105.7	121.4	139.5	217.0	
Sub-total	6 253.0	10 297.6	19 049.9	23 255.0	32 647.6	30 085.9	29 205.4	5 927.9	15 576.1	14 604.7	22 149.8	22 325.7	18 624.7	
TOTAL TRADE-RELATED OOF	15 146.2	25 545.5	44 553.0	47 696.9	62 062.1	67 390.4	60 442.3	10 203.9	29 960.4	29 893.3	43 974.4	43 766.3	40 051.1	
Shares in total														
Trade Policy and Regulations	2.9%	0.7%	1.2%	1.9%	1.4%	2.9%	2.2%	0.8%	1.1%	1.7%	1.2%	0.6%	2.0%	
Economic Infrastructure	55.8%	59.0%	56.1%	49.4%	46.0%	52.4%	49.5%	41.1%	46.9%	49.5%	48.5%	48.4%	51.5%	
Building Productive Capacity	41.3%	40.3%	42.8%	48.8%	52.6%	44.6%	48.3%	58.1%	52.0%	48.9%	50.4%	51.0%	46.5%	
Share in sector allocable OOF	45.7%	63.7%	64.8%	71.9%	69.7%	73.1%	64.1%	59.4%	61.6%	68.9%	70.4%	71.1%	73.1%	
Share in total OOF	43.4%	58.5%	61.9%	69.1%	66.9%	69.7%	60.6%	44.4%	56.9%	61.7%	60.3%	66.0%	65.8%	

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933962438>

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.19. Trade related other official flows by individual provider

	COMMITMENTS							DISBURSEMENTS					
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-011 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-011 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
DAC countries													
Australia	..	0.9	13.6	28.9	11.9	14.9	9.0	2.7	13.6	28.9	11.9	14.9	9.0
Austria	1.4	..	..	..	..	95.4	61.3	..	..	..	..	182.1	86.8
Belgium	..	..	0.0	49.9	90.8	5.7	186.7	..	..	93.4	90.8	162.8	143.7
Canada	..	..	4.0	16.1	..	..	..	..	4.0	16.1	..	..	..
Denmark	7.2	..	..	..	..	97.4	70.6	..	..	13.2	32.2	49.8	46.3
Finland	16.0	30.0	41.0	31.7	42.4	77.4	162.5	29.8	40.0	26.3	46.0	66.2	90.6
France	235.2	279.9	912.4	1 240.7	892.7	894.0	1 049.3	263.0	622.6	973.5	1 116.3	956.3	833.7
Germany	..	1 036.1	1 074.8	1 041.7	888.6	748.2	920.4	850.4	1 172.5	1 067.9	956.8	773.1	945.5
Greece	..	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	0.4	1.6	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	2.4	..
Japan	921.7	1 380.7	..	..	..	..	..	25.1	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	1 866.9	4 382.9	6 216.1	11 896.1	8 704.1	6 642.5	1 703.9	3 793.2	5 549.2	12 742.9	9 191.9	6 046.0
Netherlands	7.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	109.5	578.8	584.2	460.6	..	..	125.6	779.2	179.8	136.1
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Portugal	..	..	0.4	2.8	2.3	1.1	2.3	..	0.4	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.1
Spain	..	2.1	..	4.4	0.0	..	1.4	..	..	4.9	0.0	..	1.4
Sweden	1.6	0.0	..	45.2	55.8	21.7	46.8	0.1	..	32.7	37.4	..	51.7
Switzerland	..	..	..	6.6	..	..	..	..	..	6.6	26.1	16.9	98.9
United Kingdom	183.4	13.2	102.2	63.4	..	..	..	..	102.2	63.4	..	869.1	..
United States	189.0	399.4	733.6	469.0	349.4	1 203.3	353.5	126.7	362.6	261.3	296.9	424.5	675.9
Sub-total	1 563.3	5 010.5	7 265.2	9 327.7	14 808.8	12 447.6	9 966.8	3 002.9	6 111.3	8 265.2	16 138.2	12 891.4	9 166.8
Other bilateral													
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.7	21.1	33.8	0.8	..
Sub-total	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.1	..	12.7	21.1	33.8	0.8	0.3
Multilateral													
AfDB	337.9	938.4	3 519.2	1 788.8	3 261.7	4 530.8	3 729.6	487.2	2 129.5	2 108.4	1 994.2	2 674.2	3 727.3
AsDB	3 350.6	3 785.2	4 451.9	6 333.8	8 595.8	6 836.4	13 357.6	..	2 175.5	3 897.5	4 999.4	7 154.7	7 247.9
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	..	..	..	..	..	1 214.2	1 618.0	..	..	..	..	9.9	691.3
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	9.1	95.4	113.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	150.5	206.3	132.6	..	408.6	..	133.5	205.3	234.8	216.5	129.1
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.5	..	10.3	..
EU Institutions	1 988.4	4 745.4	2 781.0	948.5	655.1	1 575.4	1 323.9	1 438.0	3 047.2	870.8	491.6	1 704.0	1 344.9
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	..	0.0	3 771.5	4 107.1	7 033.4	5 694.8	5 335.1	..	2 657.9	3 199.9	4 698.5	5 425.8	3 318.3
Green Climate Fund	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	555.8	628.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
IADB	1 734.9	2 687.9	5 184.2	4 997.6	4 168.9	3 706.4	4 258.6	..	4 048.6	3 468.3	5 076.3	3 196.7	3 813.4
IDB Invest	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	1 910.9	2 478.9	..	..	..	..	..	1 858.4
IFAD	22.4	35.1	64.3	88.5	268.2	168.8	74.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Finance Corporation	..	0.0	0.0	7 866.6	8 435.5	10 406.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	520.5	1 218.0	2 313.4	2 581.5	3 150.4	7 476.3	7 839.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
OFID	..	0.0	451.2	563.3	499.9	627.0	709.0	..	368.6	487.1	524.8	358.6	522.8
World Bank	5 628.1	7 124.9	14 600.5	8 887.2	11 022.3	10 143.6	8 571.2	5 280.7	9 275.6	7 331.1	9 782.9	10 123.6	8 230.6
sub-total	13 582.9	20 534.9	37 287.8	38 369.2	47 253.3	54 942.8	50 445.3	7 205.9	23 836.4	21 607.0	27 802.4	30 874.1	30 884.0
TOTAL TRADE-RELATED OOF	15 146.2	25 545.5	44 553.0	47 696.9	62 062.1	67 390.4	60 442.3	10 208.8	29 960.4	29 893.3	43 974.4	43 766.3	40 051.1

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933962457>

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.20. Trade related other official flows by individual recipient country (page 1 of 4)

	COMMITMENTS							DISBURSEMENTS					
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-011 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-011 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Afghanistan	8.9	26.0	22.8	24.8	3.2	3.5	..	14.4	19.2	5.5	3.1	0.5	..
Albania	11.5	41.7	173.1	248.6	92.4	285.9	195.2	13.2	68.3	81.4	29.2	22.2	243.6
Algeria	112.7	0.0	202.8	95.0	473.9	0.0	..	4.3	202.8	79.3	341.9	6.1	..
Angola	..	6.3	28.1	326.1	4.6	148.4	370.4	3.0	29.2	190.7	0.1	439.6	149.7
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	6.1	48.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	525.5	1 357.1	829.1	511.1	397.2	1 422.7	1 547.2	165.5	971.6	728.0	662.5	611.4	953.1
Armenia	..	14.8	231.1	224.7	476.1	288.3	198.6	15.5	145.3	112.6	203.1	267.0	207.5
Azerbaijan	23.9	483.9	476.1	646.5	801.4	1 264.4	1 405.0	30.9	252.0	469.6	504.4	935.2	1 144.9
Bangladesh	113.1	253.0	461.7	727.4	1 193.6	1 556.7	2 461.3	13.3	107.9	310.3	377.8	498.3	550.9
Belarus	..	23.8	192.7	318.4	89.4	91.5	173.4	10.7	68.4	281.0	77.7	128.3	233.4
Belize	2.4	0.9	7.4	15.1	15.2	19.3	..	0.0	3.3	5.7	3.9	3.2	6.4
Benin	8.0	..	6.8	67.5	118.9	17.0	117.6	..	..	5.3	0.2	17.0	..
Bhutan	..	..	16.4	8.9	80.5	..	..	..	11.2	2.1	0.0	11.1	4.2
Bolivia	13.4	10.9	39.0	14.2	261.3	30.2	310.5	6.3	3.1	6.6	53.8	27.0	18.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50.6	182.4	191.2	224.1	164.4	356.7	202.2	56.7	224.4	222.4	209.3	117.3	70.6
Botswana	13.1	2.1	694.1	0.6	23.0	..	134.0	2.1	333.1	23.7	11.8	31.5	4.5
Brazil	1 701.0	1 397.9	2 704.8	2 588.6	1 297.5	2 587.6	1 916.3	520.5	2 201.4	1 276.8	2 181.9	1 874.8	2 713.9
Burkina Faso	2.4	5.0	10.3	77.6	207.5	338.6	479.7	..	1.4	..	14.1	49.0	83.6
Cabo Verde	..	19.4	32.8	40.3	..	..	..	..	38.1	14.4	14.2	6.5	10.3
Cambodia	5.2	1.4	21.2	128.2	144.3	365.9	117.0	4.6	17.6	63.3	105.6	95.2	171.1
Cameroon	4.4	10.1	46.5	106.0	794.3	881.7	496.3	17.0	41.7	33.9	62.1	33.1	115.4
Chad	8.3	21.2	52.4	67.8	153.1	..	5.4	4.5	..	0.4	..	..	..
Chile	58.3	260.6	139.5	463.5	319.9	555.0	336.6	64.3	177.1	183.0	318.0	107.6	271.6
China (People's Republic of)	2 159.9	3 023.2	3 560.6	4 396.0	5 822.1	5 173.4	4 862.1	1 578.6	2 814.5	3 453.2	5 204.5	4 438.2	4 876.2
Colombia	367.3	459.3	717.8	704.3	1 427.7	1 848.5	1 394.4	312.4	452.3	444.4	880.9	1 876.8	910.5
Comoros	..	..	1.6	..	..	20.4	22.0	..	0.8	..	..	..	..
Congo	..	0.6	..	6.9	134.9	84.6	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	28.5
Cook Islands	..	..	4.2	..	13.2	0.2	0.1	..	1.7	2.2	0.4	0.6	3.6
Costa Rica	54.0	32.0	110.7	387.0	397.8	204.1	102.6	21.8	165.9	245.4	280.8	129.4	304.8
Côte d'Ivoire	6.5	46.7	15.9	244.1	387.3	374.0	522.0	1.4	..	58.1	152.3	36.2	105.1
Cuba	1.1	..	..	..	..	12.1	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	0.2	1.1	..	..	..	..	0.2	1.1	..	..	..
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..	..	67.9	76.6	..	7.8	..	2.2	10.1	53.3	34.0	..
Djibouti	..	26.9	34.0	..	22.8	77.4	222.5	..	47.4	0.1	..	3.7	16.8
Dominica	0.3	..	..	2.8	..	..	10.0	..	..	2.7	..	..	..
Dominican Republic	126.7	34.6	356.4	213.0	232.0	182.4	127.8	46.2	202.3	70.6	344.2	38.7	45.9
Ecuador	38.7	73.1	268.3	376.4	830.1	470.5	339.0	12.2	98.4	150.5	1 303.5	274.0	351.5
Egypt	564.3	1 079.2	1 551.5	1 377.8	2 126.5	2 713.7	4 034.7	445.6	770.8	710.6	1 587.0	2 231.2	1 525.4
El Salvador	45.2	133.1	108.8	206.3	149.4	192.6	167.1	7.3	103.4	77.2	139.4	101.1	129.3
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eswatini	0.1	..	..	14.1	39.1	65.8	..	9.7	4.1	0.1	3.4	4.6	17.6
Ethiopia	..	17.6	15.1	92.7	182.1	127.6	179.1	..	28.6	4.6	40.1	25.9	184.4

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.20. Trade related other official flows by individual recipient country (page 2 of 4)

	COMMITMENTS							DISBURSEMENTS					
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-011 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-011 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Fiji	5.8	10.5	14.3	31.2	30.4	2.0	..	..	5.2	7.7	0.7	0.8	4.5
Gabon	43.7	212.8	8.8	175.8	61.4	136.6	44.0	9.1	61.3	52.2	20.3	25.4	78.0
Gambia	3.0	0.1	12.6	11.5	3.0	66.2	91.2	..	3.7	7.5	2.8	2.7	..
Georgia	0.3	40.4	359.1	351.7	428.9	524.0	540.5	21.2	239.6	144.1	314.3	556.2	313.4
Ghana	3.9	96.1	80.7	170.1	105.6	546.8	147.7	33.7	54.7	85.1	79.2	37.4	114.3
Grenada	0.5	..	4.2	..	12.7	..	5.5	0.0	1.8	1.4	6.1	1.5	6.3
Guatemala	189.4	55.1	98.4	83.4	80.2	403.3	192.4	74.2	117.6	76.0	89.4	22.1	175.1
Guinea	6.8	..	3.3	56.0	138.7	357.9	39.6	..	..	0.1	0.7	..	2.8
Guinea-Bissau	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guyana	..	5.9	4.8	15.4	..	..	..	..	1.0	0.0	..	..	..
Haiti	..	0.2	3.7	33.9	6.0	0.7	0.5	..	2.5	5.4	4.2	0.2	0.2
Honduras	3.1	68.9	27.9	101.6	233.2	110.5	48.6	4.2	20.3	50.7	159.3	167.8	74.9
India	2 307.7	2 217.5	4 343.4	3 672.3	4 236.9	4 561.7	6 139.0	1 116.2	2 631.2	2 070.6	2 659.6	4 047.6	3 402.0
Indonesia	395.6	806.4	1 842.2	2 565.7	5 071.1	5 401.8	3 146.4	669.2	926.7	1 648.8	4 952.1	4 656.8	1 967.3
Iran	193.9	131.8	298.9	93.9	..	105.5	13.3	34.0	16.0	4.5	..	0.0	13.3
Iraq	14.2	249.1	110.6	349.6	954.1	494.3	168.0	18.9	58.3	114.1	827.8	182.2	151.5
Jamaica	29.7	31.6	207.2	107.9	248.5	162.4	88.2	0.9	133.4	89.7	107.0	152.2	101.0
Jordan	21.3	118.0	250.4	271.7	401.8	904.6	384.5	11.9	201.8	202.9	366.6	438.2	182.6
Kazakhstan	64.7	114.0	1 753.7	1 020.9	2 146.5	2 650.9	1 176.3	104.9	876.3	1 002.9	862.7	1 702.0	564.7
Kenya	12.8	41.4	84.4	475.4	632.5	773.9	302.5	29.3	67.4	144.0	375.5	552.3	187.8
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.3	0.1	..	..	..	0.2	0.3	0.1
Kosovo	..	..	6.3	30.8	63.5	37.2	8.7	..	3.0	4.5	7.8	26.7	18.8
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	79.6	75.5	51.3	116.1	37.2	..	31.8	65.3	24.1	96.8	12.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	24.8	9.5	7.4	85.8	145.7	28.2	63.8	11.5	10.0	31.5	6.5	14.1	52.7
Lebanon	92.7	147.6	46.3	131.9	72.6	161.7	347.2	77.3	65.5	46.8	86.6	21.8	78.9
Lesotho	..	..	8.4	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	..	..	..	..
Liberia	..	21.7	79.5	10.5	182.5	57.1	185.5	0.9	21.4	14.4	169.5	35.0	198.6
Libya	..	2.5	0.0	15.4	..	0.0	..	0.2	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	..
Madagascar	0.7	375.5	221.0	1.5	6.0	37.2	27.6	170.5	345.6	15.4	24.3	6.5	12.6
Malawi	0.6	0.4	3.0	4.6	0.0	..	21.5	1.7	..	..	0.1	0.3	20.9
Malaysia	140.7	80.3	11.8	85.3	309.9	101.4	154.7	0.3	5.0	59.5	386.2	102.9	117.1
Maldives	..	26.4	..	3.7	..	..	145.0	..	3.7	..	..	..	..
Mali	0.3	19.7	24.3	26.2	28.0	193.4	289.8	..	..	0.0	12.4	9.1	58.6
Marshall Islands	..	..	3.3	65.0	261.2	76.9	99.7	..	3.3	12.5	261.2	76.9	99.7
Mauritania	7.3	22.2	141.8	71.0	..	70.6	45.0	9.0	24.4	80.9	19.1	7.8	13.9
Mauritius	7.0	21.6	97.1	98.6	0.3	26.5	0.3	8.8	67.8	56.8	44.4	109.6	55.8
Mexico	1 206.2	577.7	2 285.1	1 380.9	1 382.3	1 532.4	1 234.3	551.8	2 137.7	1 054.9	870.1	701.1	982.6
Micronesia	..	..	..	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.2	0.2	2.4	1.7
Moldova	0.9	23.1	74.5	154.2	131.4	131.6	178.4	1.5	54.5	53.1	48.8	95.5	55.7
Mongolia	..	..	116.8	292.5	1 002.7	325.6	212.7	..	87.4	149.8	97.1	601.4	222.9
Montenegro	..	19.3	162.0	83.6	125.3	11.5	39.2	15.9	79.1	77.4	62.4	77.7	56.3
Morocco	422.7	603.0	977.1	1 229.1	1 670.8	988.5	1 053.8	233.9	588.0	769.9	802.8	959.1	1 233.8
Mozambique	43.7	9.5	46.6	47.5	268.8	34.8	558.4	19.4	31.6	9.4	18.5	4.4	94.0

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.20. Trade related other official flows by individual recipient country (page 3 of 4)

	COMMITMENTS							DISBURSEMENTS					
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-011 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-011 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Myanmar	..	..	..	31.3	335.4	107.2	175.5	..	..	4.9	2.4	138.1	199.5
Namibia	20.4	15.6	33.4	92.1	101.8	357.7	255.8	20.9	33.8	24.2	94.7	205.5	379.2
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..
Nepal	..	..	..	21.7	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..
Nicaragua	2.8	35.2	43.7	86.1	12.4	86.5	93.4	14.0	17.0	47.1	32.2	26.2	61.9
Niger	2.4	6.2	7.4	28.1	31.8	146.2	34.5	..	6.0	5.6	0.0	23.9	7.7
Nigeria	52.1	127.4	211.7	931.7	896.2	843.1	523.2	25.7	150.6	322.5	559.8	398.7	692.5
North Macedonia	13.9	66.2	158.7	220.0	258.6	24.9	21.5	20.0	94.5	125.3	74.0	84.8	37.6
Pakistan	687.2	851.2	657.2	1041.3	1074.4	2993.8	3439.0	138.2	300.2	420.7	452.1	808.2	1158.7
Palau	..	..	..	..	0.3	17.2	0.2	..	..	..	0.3	6.3	6.2
Panama	33.4	255.4	512.7	309.7	694.2	1049.7	400.3	18.0	238.6	495.0	612.3	497.3	677.5
Papua New Guinea	16.4	31.0	32.4	119.7	56.8	102.2	540.9	10.3	9.6	54.1	76.3	100.0	84.1
Paraguay	9.7	164.9	118.8	273.7	367.8	258.1	325.4	18.9	118.9	143.7	190.4	135.3	186.4
Peru	258.1	410.0	564.3	653.2	419.0	1062.6	357.6	159.8	572.4	211.8	681.5	198.8	187.4
Philippines	109.3	1119.1	201.1	702.1	1488.5	272.6	552.2	143.0	174.1	299.3	1097.1	711.6	183.7
Rwanda	3.4	2.9	28.1	39.4	40.8	33.0	33.8	0.3	7.5	21.9	5.5	19.1	17.3
Saint Lucia	0.9	0.1	0.5	..	..	10.8	..	0.1	0.5	0.0	..	..	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
Samoa	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	2.0	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	2.7
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..
Senegal	15.4	18.6	158.9	97.8	410.6	1014.7	461.4	7.0	23.9	55.7	106.5	89.2	153.0
Serbia	23.4	200.4	924.8	583.2	711.7	212.0	541.1	12.8	603.8	412.2	575.8	561.4	370.6
Seychelles	..	..	12.0	2.5	11.4	5.1	5.0	..	5.1	4.7	2.5	16.4	6.7
Sierra Leone	..	..	7.6	8.4	..	45.7	129.5	..	..	17.2	..	18.3	0.3
Solomon Islands	..	..	1.4	4.9	2.5	2.6	72.1	..	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.1
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..
South Africa	143.4	178.0	2698.5	306.6	260.4	853.6	81.7	22.3	980.4	1167.1	587.9	645.2	812.3
South Sudan	..	..	..	1.1	..	2.2	..	..	..	0.3	2.4	..	1.0
Sri Lanka	125.3	236.7	159.0	179.7	488.9	636.8	488.2	9.1	122.1	190.6	210.2	302.2	250.4
Sudan	18.3	45.5	65.5	56.5	..	12.4	..	2.4	23.8	7.0	..	..	..
Suriname	5.6	1.4	13.8	59.3	..	130.5	49.3	..	23.6	43.2	30.7	78.4	6.6
Syrian Arab Republic	203.5	84.8	72.4	..	..	..	..	..	47.3	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	..	..	18.2	51.2	176.3	74.1	94.8	..	16.8	12.1	71.5	23.0	22.9
Tanzania	6.1	18.1	8.2	99.6	563.9	181.3	47.9	15.0	10.0	27.7	31.3	44.4	122.2
Thailand	25.7	58.0	218.4	267.8	182.2	111.6	118.6	21.1	60.8	178.5	157.1	150.5	120.6
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	26.5	11.9	55.1	0.1	..	..	4.2	11.8	15.7	10.4
Togo	0.0	55.8	24.1	22.4	215.7	122.5	76.0	..	53.4	36.5	23.5	1.9	8.0
Tonga	..	..	..	..	2.2	2.4	0.9	..	..	..	2.2	2.4	0.9
Tunisia	317.3	507.8	846.1	345.1	1203.5	648.1	1121.9	203.1	608.7	289.3	690.9	482.8	818.7
Turkey	1168.2	3398.6	3279.5	3319.8	3678.1	5214.3	3396.5	1710.9	3219.8	2399.7	2736.3	3134.3	2556.6
Turkmenistan	..	..	267.8	13.8	12.8	726.1	305.3	..	11.6	39.4	19.7	31.1	28.9
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.1
Uganda	2.9	96.7	24.0	195.4	531.0	143.8	50.4	29.2	63.2	50.4	37.3	29.2	31.8

USD million (2017 constant)

Table A.20. Trade related other official flows by individual recipient country (page 4 of 4)

	COMMITMENTS							DISBURSEMENTS					
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-011 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017	2006-08 avg.	2009-011 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016	2017
Ukraine	58.6	421.0	1 438.0	1 616.0	2 385.0	553.0	713.8	197.3	1 140.4	1 239.5	1 310.9	1 065.4	441.4
Uruguay	234.3	136.2	216.9	615.3	782.5	170.8	409.0	63.7	186.9	191.7	186.1	101.4	314.1
Uzbekistan	123.7	93.8	368.8	1 113.7	792.4	386.2	526.4	29.9	61.3	406.2	729.3	394.0	272.7
Vanuatu	0.1	..	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	..	1.8	..	0.8	0.5	0.3
Venezuela	13.1	265.3	545.0	2.2	0.9	0.0	..	0.0	365.8	26.0	25.8	34.4	5.9
Viet Nam	27.9	736.5	1 592.1	1 635.3	1 455.3	1 431.3	1 531.6	215.8	779.1	1 493.9	1 920.3	1 293.3	1 641.6
Wallis and Futuna	0.0	..	..	..	..	14.8	..	..	..	..	..	7.4	2.1
West Bank and Gaza Strip	..	124.0	11.2	16.3	0.3	53.5	13.6	..	..	9.8	9.0	10.2	8.3
Yemen	..	164.2	11.1	15.4	..	..	..	180.1	32.8	0.4	..	..	..
Zambia	16.8	30.9	21.4	53.4	151.5	289.9	121.6	30.6	9.4	8.9	79.4	150.9	21.8
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	17.7	4.0	27.5	..	..	..	8.7	0.0	3.7	1.6
Total recipient countries	15 012.3	25 162.2	42 809.1	43 775.8	59 264.1	63 389.7	56 849.8	9 932.9	28 766.4	28 037.0	42 375.0	42 016.0	38 094.9
Non country specific	133.9	383.3	1 743.9	3 921.1	2 798.0	4 000.7	3 592.5	270.9	1 194.0	1 856.3	1 599.3	1 750.3	1 956.1
TOTAL TRADE-RELATED OOF	15 146.2	25 545.5	44 553.0	47 696.9	62 062.1	67 390.4	60 442.3	10 203.9	29 960.4	29 893.3	43 974.4	43 766.3	40 051.1

Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2019)

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933962476>

ANNEX B

DAC LIST OF ODA RECIPIENTS BY INCOME GROUP

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Afghanistan	Djibouti	Malawi	South Sudan
Angola	Eritrea	Mali	Sudan
Bangladesh	Ethiopia	Mauritania	Tanzania
Benin	Gambia	Mozambique	Timor-Leste
Bhutan	Guinea	Myanmar	Togo
Burkina Faso	Guinea-Bissau	Nepal	Tuvalu
Burundi	Haiti	Niger	Uganda
Cambodia	Kiribati	Rwanda	Vanuatu
Central African Republic	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Sao Tome and Principe	Yemen
Chad	Lesotho	Senegal	Zambia
Comoros	Liberia	Sierra Leone	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Madagascar	Solomon Islands	
		Somalia	

OTHER LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES (GNI per capita ≤ \$1 005 in 2016)

Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Zimbabwe
---------------------------------------	----------

LOWER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES (GNI per capita ≤ \$1 006 to \$3 955 in 2016)

Armenia	Ghana	Moldova	Tajikistan
Bolivia	Guatemala	Mongolia	Tokelau*
Cabo Verde	Honduras	Morocco	Tunisia
Cameroon	India	Nicaragua	Ukraine
Congo	Indonesia	Nigeria	Uzbekistan
Côte d'Ivoire	Jordan	Pakistan	Viet Nam
Egypt	Kenya	Papua New Guinea	West Bank and Gaza Strip
Eswatini	Kosovo ¹	Philippines	
El Salvador	Kyrgyzstan	Sri Lanka	
Georgia	Micronesia	Syrian Arab Republic	

UPPER MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES (GNI per capita ≤ \$3 956 to \$12 235 in 2016)

Albania	Dominica	Libya	Saint Helen*
Algeria	Dominican Republic	Malaysia	Saint Lucia
Antigua and Barbuda	Ecuador	Maldives	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Argentina	Equatorial Guinea	Marshall Islands	Samoa
Azerbaijan	Fiji	Mauritius	Serbia
Belarus	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Mexico	South Africa
Belize	Gabon	Montenegro	Suriname
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Grenada	Montserrat*	Thailand
Botswana	Guyana	Namibia	Tonga
Brazil	Iran	Nauru	Turkey
People's Republic of China	Iraq	Niue	Turkmenistan
Colombia	Jamaica	Palau	Venezuela
Cook Islands	Kazakhstan	Panama	Wallis and Futuna*
Costa Rica	Lebanon	Paraguay	
Cuba		Peru	

Notes:

* Territory

1. This is without prejudice to the status of Kosovo under international law.

ANNEX C

DAC LIST OF ODA-ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES BY REGION

AFRICA

North of Sahara

Algeria
Egypt
Libya
Morocco
Tunisia

South of Sahara

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cabo Verde
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic
of the Congo
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea

Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia

Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Saint Helena
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
South Sudan
Sudan
Eswatini
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

AMERICA

North & Central America

Antigua and Barbuda
Belize
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Haiti

Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Montserrat
Nicaragua
Panama
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent
and the Grenadines
West Indies, regional

South America

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Colombia
Ecuador

Guyana
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Venezuela

ASIA**South & Central Asia**

Afghanistan	Maldives
Armenia	Myanmar
Azerbaijan	Nepal
Bangladesh	Pakistan
Bhutan	Sri Lanka
Georgia	Tajikistan
India	Turkmenistan
Kazakhstan	Uzbekistan
Kyrgyzstan	

Middle East

Iran
Iraq
Jordan
Lebanon
Syrian Arab Republic
West Bank and Gaza Strip
Yemen

Far East

Cambodia
China (People's Republic of)
Democratic People's
Republic of Korea
Indonesia
Lao People's
Democratic Republic
Malaysia
Mongolia
Philippines
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Viet Nam

EUROPE

Albania	Former Yugoslav
Belarus	Republic of Macedonia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kosovo

Moldova
Montenegro
Serbia

Turkey
Ukraine

OCEANIA

Cook Islands	Micronesia
Fiji	Nauru
Kiribati	Niue
Marshall Islands	Palau

Papua New Guinea
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Tokelau

Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Wallis and Futuna

ANNEX D

AID FOR TRADE: SECTORS AND DEFINITIONS

CRS PURPOSE CODE	DESCRIPTION	CLARIFICATIONS / ADDITIONAL NOTES ON COVERAGE
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment		
33110	Trade policy and administrative management	Trade policy and planning; support to ministries and departments responsible for trade policy; trade-related legislation and regulatory reforms; policy analysis and implementation of multilateral trade agreements e.g. technical barriers to trade and sanitary and phytosanitary measures (TBT/SPS) except at regional level (see 33130); mainstreaming trade in national development strategies (e.g. poverty reduction strategy papers); wholesale/retail trade; unspecified trade and trade promotion activities.
33120	Trade facilitation	Simplification and harmonisation of international import and export procedures (e.g. customs valuation, licensing procedures, transport formalities, payments, insurance); support to customs departments and other border agencies including in particular implementation of the provisions of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement; tariff reforms.
33130	Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	Support to regional trade arrangements [e.g. Southern African Development Community (SADC), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), African Caribbean Pacific/European Union (ACP/EU)], including work on technical barriers to trade and sanitary and phytosanitary measures (TBT/SPS) at regional level; elaboration of rules of origin and introduction of special and differential treatment in RTAs.
33140	Multilateral trade negotiations	Support developing countries' effective participation in multilateral trade negotiations, including training of negotiators, assessing impacts of negotiations; accession to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and other multilateral trade-related organisations.
33181	Trade education/training	Human resources development in trade not included under any of the above codes. Includes university programmes in trade.
33150	Trade-related adjustment	Contributions to the government budget to assist the implementation of recipients' own trade reforms and adjustments to trade policy measures by other countries; assistance to manage shortfalls in the balance of payments due to changes in the world trading environment.
Economic infrastructure		
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE		Note: Manufacturing of transport equipment should be included under code 32172.
21010	Transport policy and administrative management	Transport sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to transport ministries; institution capacity building and advice; unspecified transport; activities that combine road, rail, water and/or air transport.
21020	Road transport	Road infrastructure, road vehicles; passenger road transport, motor passenger cars.

21030	Rail transport	Rail infrastructure, rail equipment, locomotives, other rolling stock; including light rail (tram) and underground systems.
21040	Water transport	Harbours and docks, harbour guidance systems, ships and boats; river and other inland water transport, inland barges and vessels.
21050	Air transport	Airports, airport guidance systems, aeroplanes, aeroplane maintenance equipment.
21061	Storage	Whether or not related to transportation.
21081	Education and training in transport and storage	
COMMUNICATIONS		
22010	Communications policy and administrative management	Communications sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; including postal services development; unspecified communications activities.
22020	Telecommunications	Telephone networks, telecommunication satellites, earth stations.
22030	Radio/television/print media	Radio and TV links, equipment; newspapers; printing and publishing.
22040	Information and communication technology (ICT)	Computer hardware and software; internet access; IT training. When sector cannot be specified.
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY		
23110	Energy policy and administrative management	Energy sector policy, planning; aid to energy ministries; institution capacity building and advice; unspecified energy activities.
23111	Energy sector policy, planning and administration	
23112	Energy regulation	Regulation of the energy sector, including wholesale and retail electricity provision.
23181	Energy education/training	All levels of training not included elsewhere.
23182	Energy research	Including general inventories, surveys.
23183	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	All projects in support of energy demand reduction, e.g. building and industry upgrades, smart grids, metering and tariffs. Also includes efficient cook-stoves and biogas projects.
23210	Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies	Renewable energy generation programmes that cannot be attributed to one single technology (codes 23220 through 23280 below). Fuelwood/ charcoal production should be included under forestry 31261.
23220	Hydro-electric power plants	Including energy generating river barges.
23230	Solar energy	Including photo-voltaic cells, solar thermal applications and solar heating.
23240	Wind energy	Wind energy for water lifting and electric power generation.
23250	Marine energy	Including ocean thermal energy conversion, tidal and wave power.
23260	Geothermal energy	Use of geothermal energy for generating electric power or directly as heat for agriculture, etc.

23270	Biofuel-fired power plants	Use of solids and liquids produced from biomass for direct power generation. Also includes biogases from anaerobic fermentation (e.g. landfill gas, sewage sludge gas, fermentation of energy crops and manure) and thermal processes (also known as syngas); waste-fired power plants making use of biodegradable municipal waste (household waste and waste from companies and public services that resembles household waste, collected at installations specifically designed for their disposal with recovery of combustible liquids, gases or heat). See code 23360 for non-renewable waste-fired power plants.
23310	Energy generation, non-renewable sources, unspecified	Thermal power plants including when energy source cannot be determined; combined gas-coal power plants.
23320	Coal-fired electric power plants	Thermal electric power plants that use coal as the energy source.
23330	Oil-fired electric power plants	Thermal electric power plants that use fuel oil or diesel fuel as the energy source.
23340	Natural gas-fired electric power plants	Electric power plants that are fuelled by natural gas.
23350	Fossil fuel electric power plants with carbon capture and storage (CCS)	Fossil fuel electric power plants employing technologies to capture carbon dioxide emissions. CCS not related to power plants should be included under 41020. CCS activities are not reportable as ODA.
23360	Non-renewable waste-fired electric power plants	Electric power plants that use non-biodegradable industrial and municipal waste as the energy source.
23410	Hybrid energy electric power plants	Electric power plants that make use of both non-renewable and renewable energy sources.
23510	Nuclear energy electric power plants	Including nuclear safety.
23610	Heat plants	Power plants which are designed to produce heat only.
23620	District heating and cooling	Distribution of heat generated in a centralised location, or delivery of chilled water, for residential and commercial heating or cooling purposes.
23630	Electric power transmission and distribution	Grid distribution from power source to end user; transmission lines. Also includes storage of energy to generate power (e.g. pumped hydro, batteries) and the extension of grid access, often to rural areas.
23640	Gas distribution	Delivery for use by ultimate consumer.

Building productive capacity (the following codes relate to the trade development marker)

BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

24010	Financial policy and administrative management	Finance sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; financial markets and systems.
24020	Monetary institutions	Central banks.
24030	Formal sector financial intermediaries	All formal sector financial intermediaries; credit lines; insurance, leasing, venture capital, etc. (except when focused on only one sector).
24040	Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	Micro credit, savings and credit co-operatives etc.

24050	Remittance facilitation, promotion and optimisation	
24081	Education/training in banking and financial services	
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES		
25010	Business support services and institutions	Support to trade and business associations, chambers of commerce; legal and regulatory reform aimed at improving business and investment climate; private sector institution capacity building and advice; trade information; public-private sector networking including trade fairs; e-commerce. Where sector cannot be specified: general support to private sector enterprises (in particular, use code 32130 for enterprises in the industrial sector).
25020	Privatisation	When sector cannot be specified. Including general state enterprise restructuring or demonopolisation programmes; planning, programming, advice.
25030	Business development services	Public and private provision of business development services, e.g. incubators, business strategies, commercial linkages programmes and matchmaking services. Includes support to private organisations representing businesses, e.g. business associations; chambers of commerce; producer associations; providers of know-how and other business development services. For financial services use CRS codes 24030 or 24040. For SME development and for support to companies in the industrial sector use codes 32130 through 32172. For support to companies in the agricultural sector use code 31120.
25040	Responsible Business Conduct	Support to policy reform, implementation and enforcement of responsible business conduct (RBC) principles and standards as well as facilitation of responsible business practices by companies. Includes establishing and enforcing a legal and regulatory framework to protect stakeholder rights and the environment, rewarding best performers; exemplifying RBC in government economic activities, such as state-owned enterprises' operations or public procurement; support to the implementation of the OECD Guidelines for MNEs, including disclosure, human rights, employment and industrial relations, environment, combating bribery, consumer interests, science and technology, competition and taxation.
AGRICULTURE		
31110	Agricultural policy and administrative management	Agricultural sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to agricultural ministries; institution capacity building and advice; unspecified agriculture.
31120	Agricultural development	Integrated projects; farm development.
31130	Agricultural land resources	Including soil degradation control; soil improvement; drainage of water logged areas; soil desalination; agricultural land surveys; land reclamation; erosion control, desertification control.
31140	Agricultural water resources	Irrigation, reservoirs, hydraulic structures, ground water exploitation for agricultural use.
31150	Agricultural inputs	Supply of seeds, fertilizers, agricultural machinery/equipment.

31161	Food crop production	Including grains (wheat, rice, barley, maize, rye, oats, millet, sorghum); horticulture; vegetables; fruit and berries; other annual and perennial crops. [Use code 32161 for agro-industries.]
31162	Industrial crops/export crops	Including sugar; coffee, cocoa, tea; oil seeds, nuts, kernels; fibre crops; tobacco; rubber. [Use code 32161 for agro-industries.]
31163	Livestock	Animal husbandry; animal feed aid.
31164	Agrarian reform	Including agricultural sector adjustment.
31165	Agricultural alternative development	Projects to reduce illicit drug cultivation through other agricultural marketing and production opportunities (see code 43050 for non-agricultural alternative development).
31166	Agricultural extension	Non-formal training in agriculture.
31181	Agricultural education/training	
31182	Agricultural research	Plant breeding, physiology, genetic resources, ecology, taxonomy, disease control, agricultural bio-technology; including livestock research (animal health, breeding and genetics, nutrition, physiology).
31191	Agricultural services	Marketing policies & organisation; storage and transportation, creation of strategic reserves.
31192	Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control	Including integrated plant protection, biological plant protection activities, supply and management of agrochemicals, supply of pesticides, plant protection policy and legislation.
31193	Agricultural financial services	Financial intermediaries for the agricultural sector including credit schemes; crop insurance.
31194	Agricultural co-operatives	Including farmers' organisations.
31195	Livestock/veterinary services	Animal health and management, genetic resources, feed resources.
FORESTRY		
31210	Forestry policy and administrative management	Forestry sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; forest surveys; unspecified forestry and agro-forestry activities.
31220	Forestry development	Afforestation for industrial and rural consumption; exploitation and utilisation; erosion control, desertification control; integrated forestry projects.
31261	Fuelwood/charcoal	Forestry development whose primary purpose is production of fuelwood and charcoal.
31281	Forestry education/training	
31282	Forestry research	Including artificial regeneration, genetic improvement, production methods, fertilizer, harvesting.
31291	Forestry services	

FISHING		
31310	Fishing policy and administrative management	Fishing sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; ocean and coastal fishing; marine and freshwater fish surveys and prospecting; fishing boats/equipment; unspecified fishing activities.
31320	Fishery development	Exploitation and utilisation of fisheries; fish stock protection; aquaculture; integrated fishery projects.
31381	Fishery education/training	
31382	Fishery research	Pilot fish culture; marine/freshwater biological research.
31391	Fishery services	Fishing harbours; fish markets; fishery transport and cold storage.
INDUSTRY		
32110	Industrial policy and administrative management	Industrial sector policy, planning and programmes; institution capacity building and advice; unspecified industrial activities; manufacturing of goods not specified below.
32120	Industrial development	
32130	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	Direct support to the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the industrial sector, including accounting, auditing and advisory services.
32140	Cottage industries and handicraft	
32161	Agro-industries	Staple food processing, dairy products, slaughter houses and equipment, meat and fish processing and preserving, oils/fats, sugar refineries, beverages/tobacco, animal feeds production.
32162	Forest industries	Wood production, pulp/paper production.
32163	Textiles, leather and substitutes	Including knitting factories.
32164	Chemicals	Industrial and non-industrial production facilities; includes pesticides production.
32165	Fertilizer plants	
32166	Cement/lime/plaster	
32167	Energy manufacturing	Including gas liquefaction; petroleum refineries.
32168	Pharmaceutical production	Medical equipment/supplies; drugs, medicines, vaccines; hygienic products.
32169	Basic metal industries	Iron and steel, structural metal production.
32170	Non-ferrous metal industries	
32171	Engineering	Manufacturing of electrical and non-electrical machinery, engines/turbines.
32172	Transport equipment industry	Shipbuilding, fishing boats building; railroad equipment; motor vehicles and motor passenger cars; aircraft; navigation/guidance systems.
32182	Technological research and development	Including industrial standards; quality management; metrology; testing; accreditation; certification.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING		
32210	Mineral/mining policy and administrative management	Mineral and mining sector policy, planning and programmes; mining legislation, mining cadastre, mineral resources inventory, information systems, institution capacity building and advice; unspecified mineral resources exploitation.
32220	Mineral prospection and exploration	Geology, geophysics, geochemistry; excluding hydrogeology (14010) and environmental geology (41010), mineral extraction and processing, infrastructure, technology, economics, safety and environment management.
32261	Coal	Including lignite and peat.
32262	Oil and gas	Petroleum, natural gas, condensates, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), liquefied natural gas (LNG); including drilling and production.
32263	Ferrous metals	Iron and ferro-alloy metals.
32264	Nonferrous metals	Aluminium, copper, lead, nickel, tin, zinc.
32265	Precious metals/materials	Gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, gemstones.
32266	Industrial minerals	Baryte, limestone, feldspar, kaolin, sand, gypsum, gravel, ornamental stones.
32267	Fertilizer minerals	Phosphates, potash.
32268	Offshore minerals	Polymetallic nodules, phosphorites, marine placer deposits.
TOURISM		
33210	Tourism policy and administrative management	

ENHANCED INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK

The EIF is a global partnership that is dedicated to supporting the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to use trade as a tool for economic growth and poverty reduction through job and income opportunities. The EIF empowers LDCs to identify where and how trade can form an integral part of their national development strategies and assist them in harnessing Aid for Trade towards this objective.

The EIF provides country specific and customized support that addresses the full suite of trade capacity building needs. Through building trade capacity, the partnership works together to support the LDCs' own drive to:

- identify and address the priority constraints to trade;
- ensure trade directly supports the national development agenda;
- set up institutional and coordination mechanisms for trade related technical assistance;
- initiate policy reform and mobilize additional financial and technical resources to address priority trade needs.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

ITC is a multilateral agency fully dedicated to developing the international competitiveness of SMEs. As a joint agency of WTO and UN, ITC focuses on small business export success. ITC works especially in least developed countries, land-locked developing countries, fragile and post-conflict countries, Small Island Developing States and sub-Saharan Africa. We help to build vibrant, sustainable export sectors that provide entrepreneurial opportunities, particularly for women, young people and poor communities.

Focus areas for SME competitiveness include:

- Developing trade and market intelligence
- Building a conducive business environment
- Strengthening trade and investment support institutions
- Connecting to value chains
- Supporting regional integration and South-South linkages
- Mainstreaming inclusive and green trade

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

UNCTAD, which is governed by its 194 member States, is the United Nations body responsible for dealing with development issues, particularly international trade – the main driver of development. Its work can be summed up in three words: think, debate, and deliver. Reflection on development is at the heart of UNCTAD's work. It produces analyses that form the basis for recommendations to policymakers. UNCTAD is also a forum where representatives of all countries can freely engage in dialogue and discuss ways to establish a better balance in the global economy. In addition, UNCTAD offers direct technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, helping them to build the capacities they need to become equitably integrated into the global economy and improve the well-being of their populations.

UNCTAD holds a ministerial-level meeting every four years to discuss major global economic issues and to decide on its programme of work. Every two years, UNCTAD organizes the World Investment Forum, which brings together major players from the international investment community to discuss challenges and opportunities and to promote investment policies and partnerships for sustainable development and equitable growth.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

UNIDO is the specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability. As of 1 April 2019, 170 States are Members of UNIDO. They regularly discuss and decide UNIDO's guiding principles and policies in the sessions of the Policymaking Organs. The mission of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), as described in the Lima Declaration adopted at the fifteenth session of the UNIDO General Conference in 2013, is to promote and accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrial development in Member States.

The Organization's programmatic focus is structured, in four strategic priorities:

- Creating shared prosperity
- Advancing economic competitiveness
- Safeguarding the environment
- Strengthening knowledge and institutions

WORLD BANK GROUP

The World Bank Group has set two goals for the world to achieve by 2030: end extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than \$1.25 a day to no more than 3%; and promote shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the bottom 40% for every country. In the area of trade and competitiveness, the World Bank Group helps countries achieve these two goals through rapid and broad-based economic growth, centred on strong contributions from the private sector. The World Bank Group is working in this area to help countries expand the volume and value of trade, enhance the investment climate, improve competitiveness in sectors, and foster innovation and entrepreneurship.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global organisation dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business.

The WTO's main activities are to:

- negotiate the reduction or elimination of obstacles to trade (import tariffs, other barriers to trade) and agreeing on rules governing the conduct of international trade (e.g. antidumping, subsidies, product standards, etc.)
- administer and monitor the application of the WTO's agreed rules for trade in goods, trade in services, and trade-related intellectual property rights
- monitor and review the trade policies of its members, as well as to ensure transparency of regional and bilateral trade agreements
- settle disputes among its members regarding the interpretation and application of the agreements
- build capacity of developing country government officials in international trade matters
- assist the process of accession of some 30 countries who are not yet members of the organization
- conduct economic research and collecting and disseminating trade data in support of the WTO's other main activities
- explain to and educate the public about the WTO, its mission and its activities.

The WTO currently has 164 members, with more than two-thirds developing economies or separate customs territories.

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The OECD is a unique forum where governments work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of globalisation. The OECD is also at the forefront of efforts to understand and to help governments respond to new developments and concerns, such as corporate governance, the information economy and the challenges of an ageing population. The Organisation provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and work to co-ordinate domestic and international policies.

The OECD member countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The European Union takes part in the work of the OECD. OECD Publishing disseminates widely the results of the Organisation's statistics gathering and research on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as the conventions, guidelines and standards agreed by its members.



AID FOR TRADE

Global Review

3-5 July 2019

AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2019

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND EMPOWERMENT

Aid for Trade at a Glance 2019 analyses how trade can contribute to economic diversification and empowerment, with a focus on eliminating extreme poverty, particularly through the effective participation of women and youth, and how aid for trade can contribute to those objectives by addressing supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure constraints, including for Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises notably in rural areas.

The analysis is based on the views of 133 respondents – 88 developing countries, 35 donors, 5 providers of South-South trade-related support and 5 regional organisations – who participated in the 2019 aid-for-trade monitoring and evaluation exercise. They share the view that economic diversification is a gateway for economic empowerment, but also that empowerment is essential for economic diversification particularly when it enables youth, women and Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises to engage in international trade.

Overview		Contributed by
Chapter 1	Setting the Scene	WTO
Chapter 2	Aid for Trade, Economic Diversification and Empowerment	OECD
Chapter 3	Economic Diversification through Industrialisation	UNIDO
Chapter 4	Aid for Trade in Challenging Contexts	UNDP and EIF
Chapter 5	Economic Diversification: Lessons from Practice	WBG
Chapter 6	The Critical Role of Trade Facilitation	WB, OECD, and UNCTAD
Chapter 7	Export Diversification at the Time of Slowbalisation	UNCTAD
Chapter 8	Empowering Youth For Sustainable Trade	ITC
Chapter 9	Supporting Women's Economic Empowerment	OECD

Consult the full publication on line at <https://doi.org/10.1787/18ea27d8-en>.

This work is published on the OECD iLibrary, which gathers all OECD books, periodicals and statistical databases. Visit www.oecd-ilibrary.org for more information.

www.aid4trade.org

OECD publishing
www.oecd.org/publishing

978-92-870-4986-5