

OE

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f'.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f'.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and rests.



Musical score for guitar, consisting of five systems of notation. The notation includes notes, rests, and various guitar-specific symbols such as 'x' (natural harmonics), '7' (barre), and '7x' (bent notes). The score is written in a standard staff format with a treble clef.

Aid for Trade at a Glance: Promoting Trade, Inclusiveness and Connectivity for Sustainable Development

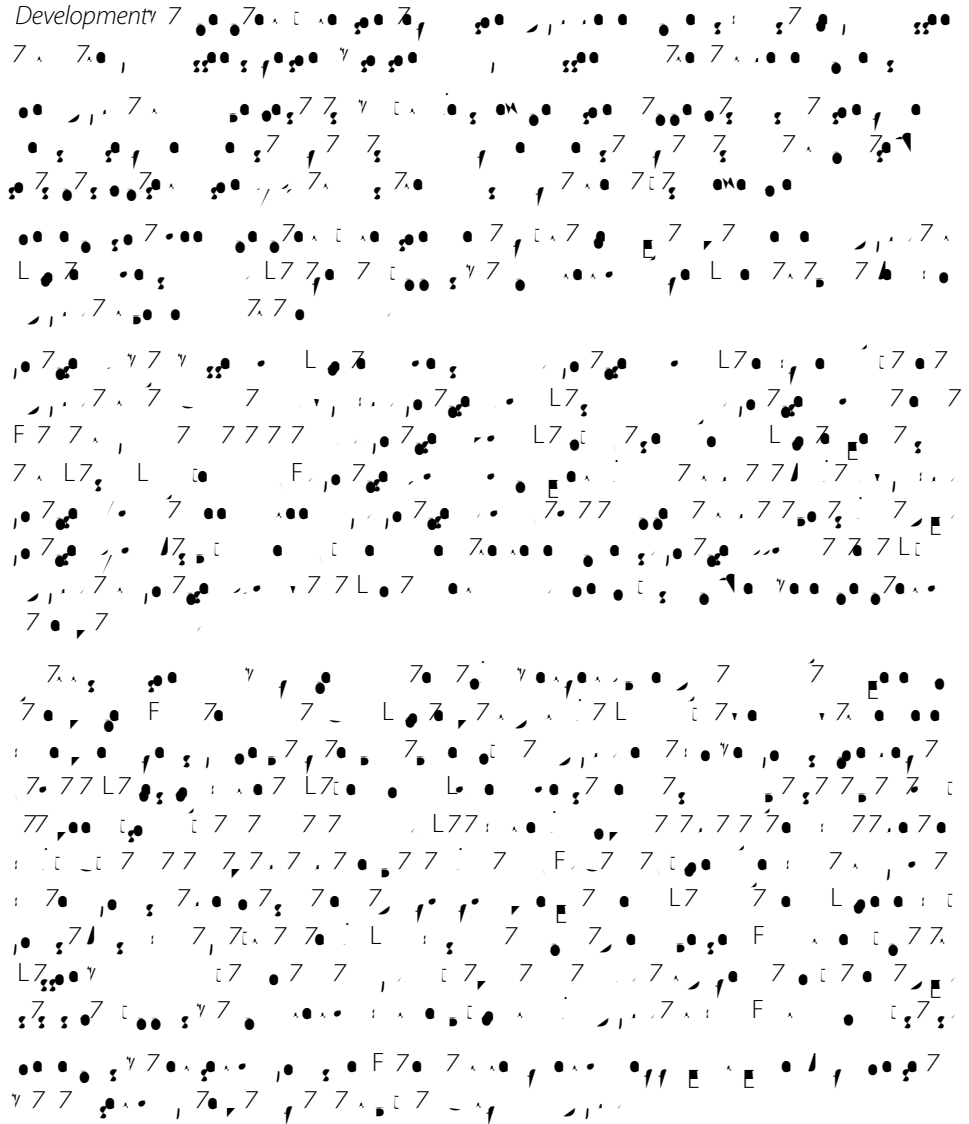


TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	3
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	5
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	19
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	23
CHAPTER 1 OVERVIEW: PROMOTING TRADE, INCLUSIVENESS AND CONNECTIVITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.	25
Introduction	26
Who participated in the OECD-WTO aid-for-trade monitoring exercise?	27
CHAPTER 2 SETTING THE SCENE	51
Contributed by World Trade Organisation	
Introduction	52
Digital connectivity adds a new dimension to the global economy	54
Trade costs and digital connectivity	59
Tackling digital trade costs	66
Bridging the digital trade policy divide	70
Aid for trade can promote digital connectivity	72
Conclusions	78
CHAPTER 3 DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY AND TRADE LOGISTICS GETTING GOODS SHIPPED, ACROSS THE BORDER AND DELIVERED	83
Contributed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the United Nations	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 4 S

CHAPTER 8 CLOSING THE SMALL BUSINESS AND GENDER GAP TO MAKE TRADE MORE INCLUSIVE
C

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COUNTRY PROFILES	353	...
Explanatory notes	355	...
Antigua and Barbuda	362	...
Bangladesh	364	.....
Barbados	366	.....
Belize	368	.....
Benin	370	.....
Botswana	372	.....
Burkina Faso	374	.....
Burundi	376	.....
Cameroon	378	.....
Central African Republic	380	.....
Chad	382	.....
Colombia	384	.....
Comoros	386	.....
Congo	388	.....
Democratic Republic of the Congo	390	.....
Costa Rica	392	.....
Côte d'Ivoire	394	.....
Dominica	396	.....
Dominican Republic	398	.....
El Salvador	400	.....
Gabon	402	.....
Gambia	404	.....
Grenada	406	.....
Guatemala	408	.....
Guinea	410	.....
Guinea-Bissau .....		.....

ANNEXES

Statistical notes489

ANNEX A

TABLES, FIGURES AND BOXES

CHAPTER 1

Figures

Figure 1.1	Responses submitted in the aid-for-trade monitoring exercise	27
Figure 1.2.	Program focus of case stories submitted in the context of the 2017 OECD -WTO aid-for-trade monitoring exercise	28
Figure 1.3.	Aid-for-trade priorities from partner and donor agencies	29
Figure 1.4.	Freight and insurance costs as a percentage of the value of imports, ten-year moving averages within country groups, 1989-2016	30
Figure 1.5.	Automation tools in place, by type of tool and by country grouping	31
Figure 1.6.	Automation tools for domestic border agency co-operation	31
Figure 1.7.	Partner views of SDGs that growth in services trade may help achieve	33
Figure 1.8.	ICT penetration by level of development, 2016	35
Figure 1.9.	A stylised model of e-trade benefits at different levels of development	36
Figure 1.10.	The E-trade for All analytical framework for e-commerce	37
Figure 1.11.	E-commerce readiness, by component indicators and geographic region	38
Figure 1.12	Relative proportions of small and large firms with a business website	39
Figure 1.13	E-commerce process chain	40
Figure 1.14.	Beneficial outcomes from women and girls having online access	40
Figure 1.15.	Generations of regulation	41
Figure 1.16.	Internet users per 100 inhabitants in the LDCs, 2015	42
Figure 1.17.	Merchants' perception of obstacles to cross-border e-commerce, by company size	43
Figure 1.18.	Aid-for-trade commitments and disbursements by category, 2002-15	44
Figure 1.19.	Time and cost to export and GDP per capita, by region	46
Figure 1.20.	Poverty rates by region and percentage of Internet users	46
Figure 1.21.	Aid-for-trade contribution to the SDGs	47

Annex

Annex 1.A1.	48
---------------------	----

CHAPTER 2

Tables

Table 2.1.	Digital inclusion targets	60
------------	-------------------------------------	----

Figures

Figure 2.1.	Developing country aid-for-trade priorities	52
Figure 2.2.	Donor aid-for-trade priorities	53
Figure 2.3.	Top ten issues enterprises and consumers face in accessing and using Internet services, as cited by developing country governments	61
Figure 2.4.	E-commerce access, transaction, payment and delivery pathways	61
Figure 2.5.	Top ten export challenges faced by micro, small and medium enterprises in relation to cross-border e-commerce transactions	62
Figure 2.6.	Challenges the online purchase of goods presents to customs and other border authorities	63
Figure 2.7.	Frequency of ICT-related concerns raised in the WTO TBT Committee	65
Figure 2.8.	Preconditions for participation	66
Figure 2.9.	Focus areas of donor support for digital connectivity	72
Figure 2.10.	Types of support offered to promote digital connectivity	73

Boxes

Box 2.1.	The APEC Connectivity Blueprint.	54
Box 2.2.	The digital connectivity challenges of landlocked countries.	55
Box 2.3.	Overview of key economic efficiency gains from digital connectivity	57
Box 2.4.	The definition and measurement puzzle.	58
Box 2.5.	Cross-border e-commerce problems reported by customs officials in Central Asia	64
Box 2.6.	Selected national policy commitments made at the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in 2014.	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Figure 4.8. Growth of global exports of commercial services by sub-sector, 1995-2014.	123 ...
Figure 4.9. STRI scores for developing and developed economies, by sector.	126
Figure 4.10. Percentage of schedules with commitments for mode 1 and mode 3 in selected sectors ...	127
Figure 4.11. STRI in relation to export and import times (averages 2014)	129
Figure 4.12. Official development assistance and private participation in infrastructure, by sector, 2004-15	133
Boxes	
Box 4.1. Trade in services and modes of supply.	114
Box 4.2. Mobile payments in Rwanda and South Africa.	120
Box 4.3. ICT services in Jordan and Senegal.	124
Box 4.4. Services trade barriers.	125
Box 4.5. The Myanmar investment policy project	134

CHAPTER 8

Tables

Table 8.1.	A checklist for policymakers to support small-business digitalisation	224
Table 8.2.	A checklist for establishing online businesses	225
Table 8.3.	A checklist for promoting international e-payment	226
Table 8.4.	Value of e-transactions by payment method and region, 2012	229

CHAPTER 10

Tables

Table 10.1. Small company rating of the top 15 Challenges in enabling environment for cross-border e-commerce, by subcomponent	271
--	-----------

Figures

Figure 10.1. Percentage of companies that export, by company size and online activity	268
Figure 10.2. Number of markets companies sell into, by company's online sales activity	268
Figure 10.3. Merchants' perception of obstacles to cross-border e-commerce, by company size	269.
Figure 10.4. Rating of the enabling environment for e-commerce and cross-border e-commerce, selected countries	270
Figure 10.5. LAC Companies' answers to the question: "What would be the loss on your organization's productivity (measured as the value of sales per employee) if it did not have access to the Internet or other digital networks?"	272
Figure 10.6. Percentage of online LAC companies with cross-border online sales or purchases in 2016,	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Figure 11.13 Aid-for-trade disbursements for infrastructure.	301
Figure 11.14 ODA disbursements for ITC.	307
Figure 11.15. Cumulative distribution of ODA for ITC by region, 2002-15.	307
Figure 11.16. Partner and donor countries' aid-for-trade priorities.	312
Figure 11.17 Drivers of change in the aid-for-trade strategies of partner countries since 2014'	313
Figure 11.18. Aid-for-trade commitments and disbursements by category	316
Figure 11.19. Aid-for-trade commitments by region.	316
Figure 11.20. Aid-for-trade commitments by income group.	316
Figure 11.21. Trade-related OOF commitments and disbursements by category.	317
Figure 11.22. Trade-related OOF commitments by region.	317
Figure 11.23. Trade-related OOF commitments by income group	317

CHAPTER 12

Tables

Table 12.1. Average tariffs versus income levels in India	330
Table 12.2. Disaggregated import costs in Nepal (per twenty-foot equivalent unit)	334
Table 12.3.	

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

2G	Second generation (of wireless mobile telecommunications technology)	COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
3G	Third generation (of wireless mobile telecommunications technology)	Congo DPR	Democratic Republic of the Congo
4G	Fourth generation (of wireless mobile telecommunications technology)	CRS	Creditor Reporting System
A4AI	Alliance for Affordable Internet	DAC	Development Assistance Committee
AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda	DFID	UK Department for International Development
ADB	Asian Development Bank	DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ADSL	Asymmetric digital subscriber line	DTIS	Diagnostic Trade Integration Study
AFD	French Development Agency	DTISU	Diagnostic Trade Integration Study Update
AfDB	African Development Bank	EABN	East Africa Broadband Network
AfT	Aid for trade	EASSy	Eastern Africa Submarine Cable System
AIFT	EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund	EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
APPEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	EC	European Commission
APTTA	Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit-Trade Agreement	ECOWAS	Economic Community
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations		
ASYCUDA	Automated System for Customs Data		
B2B	Business-to-business		
B2C	Business-to-consumer		
B2G	Business-to-government		
BIGAN	Burundi Internet General Applications Network		
BOP	Balance-of-payments		
BPM	Business process management		
BPO	Business process outsourcing		
C2C	Consumer-to-consumer		
CAB	Central African Backbone		
CAR	Central African Republic		
CAREC	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation		
CARICOM	Caribbean Community		
CBI	Centre for the Promotion of Imports, the Netherlands		
CBTA	Cross-Border Transport Agreement		
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States		

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GNI	Gross national income	LDCs	Least developed countries
GPI	Gender Parity Index	LICs	Low income countries
GSMA	GSM Association	LIMCs	Lower middle income countries
GSR	Global symposiums for regulators	LLDCs	Landlocked developing countries
G2C	Government-to-citizen	LPI	Logistics Performance Index
GVC	Global value chain	LTE	Long-term evolution
HICs	Higher income countries	Mbit/s	Megabit per second
HTS	High-throughput satellites	MICs	Middle income countries
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank	MOOCs	Massive open online courses
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	mPOS	Mobile point-of-sale
IDA	International Development Association	MSMEs	Micro, small and medium enterprises
IDI	ICT Development Index	NCTTCA	Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Coordination Authority
IDS	Institute of Development Studies	NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund	NGSO	Non-geostationary satellite orbit
IMT	international mobile telecommunication system	OCTA	Association of the Overseas Countries and Territories of the European Union
IoT	Internet of Things	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
IPCC	Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change	OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
IPR	Intellectual property rights	OLICs	Other low income countries
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education	OOF	Other official flows
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank	OPHDI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
IT	Information technology	OSBP	One-stop border post
ITA	Information Technology Agreement	PIAAC	Programme for International Assessment of Adult Competencies
ITC	International Trade Centre	PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
ITF	International Transport Forum	PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
ITFC	International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation	PPI	Private participation in infrastructure
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	PPIAF	Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility
IXP	Internet exchange points	PTD	Post and Telecommunications Department
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency	PPP	Purchasing power parity
Kbit/s	Kilobit per second	PPPs	Public-private partnerships
KFAED	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	PPPUSD	Purchasing power parity dollars
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry	PMR	Product market regulation
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean	QoS	Quality of service
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic		

RECs	Regional economic communities
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SATA	South Africa Telecommunications Association
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	Small island developing states
SIECA	Secretaría de Integración Económica Centroamericana
SMEs	Small and medium enterprises
SPS	Sanitary and phytosanitary
SSL	Secure sockets layer
ST-EP	Sustainable tourism-eliminating poverty
STRI	Services Trade Restrictiveness Index
TBT	Technical barriers to trade
TFA	Trade Facilitation Agreement
TFP	Total factor productivity
TIP	Telecom Infra Project
TiVA	Trade in value added
TMEA	TradeMark East Africa
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
UK	United Kingdom

UMICs A

Appendix A: UMICs A

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the sixth edition of the

Border clearance delays and inadequate physical infrastructure also obstruct e-commerce. At the border, the digitalisation of customs and border agencies can support efficient customs services. Behind the border, the provision of efficient trade logistics still matters and is arguably even more important in an increasingly digital world. A priority for micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs) that emerges from the report is the need for action to streamline customs procedures for these firms. The coming into force of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) will arguably address many of these concerns.

The TFA is a powerful tool to reduce trade costs. Trade facilitation tops the aid-for-trade priorities of both developing countries and their development partners, albeit in a broader conception that also includes physical connectivity, such as transport corridors, and digital connectivity too. There is also growing evidence of the positive impact of aid for trade in tackling border bottlenecks and contributing to inclusive trade outcomes.

The role of services trade in promoting connectivity is growing. Services provide the basic infrastructure to support trade in goods, facilitate supply chains, provide significant value added to manufacturing activities, and form the backbone infrastructure that enables e-commerce and the growing online supply of services. Services trade policies can enhance (or hinder) connectivity and thus access to the benefits of integration into the international trading system.

Governments together with other stakeholders have a central role in developing e-commerce strategies not only around ICT infrastructure, but also including trade logistics, e-commerce skills, legal frameworks, payment solutions and access to financing. Access to a digital connection is a necessary, but not a sufficient condition to engage in e-commerce. Actions by developing country governments to boost connectivity needs to be complemented by action in these areas if they are to make the most of e-trade opportunities for generating economic growth, job creation and poverty reduction.

Digital connectivity promises productivity gains across all areas of the economy, including traditional sectors like agriculture. Developing countries and the least developed can use e-trade as a productivity lever and device for trade connectivity. Digital connectivity helps connecting MSMEs and women-owned enterprises to customers and suppliers around the world. A significant connectivity gap exists between large and small firms, notably in low income countries and LDCs. The Internet may reinforce existing inequalities of access, such as those between women and men, rural and urban, and large firms and small firms. Policy makers should scale up access and training programmes to tackle this risk.

The publication sheds light on various examples of how the private sector is helping MSMEs, women, and rural populations to connect to the global economy. The private sector is vital to bridging the digital divide and more should be done to solicit their views on policy choices and public investment, and promote public-private collaboration for boosting connectivity. Moving ahead, both developing countries and their development partners expect a scaling up of digital connectivity and e-commerce programmes.

Findings show that the better the physical and digital connectivity, the more it contributes to market access, financial inclusion, women's economic empowerment and poverty reduction. These impacts get amplified when the public and private sector work together to build the institutional and physical capacity to help the poor connect and compete.

The experience of some LDCs demonstrates that investing in efforts to improve ICT brings benefits for trade and economic development. When LDC governments together with key stakeholders including the private sector, and international donors work together to focus development finance on trade inclusiveness for sustainable development inclusion, much can be achieved.