

Making trade inclusive

Is there a role for aid for trade?

Ratnakar Adhikari, SAWTEE

Presented at
Expert Group Meeting on Inclusive and Job-Enhancing Trade: Asia-Pacific Opportunities
14 December 2012, Bangkok

Structure of presentation

- ▶ Aid for trade
- ▶ Pathways towards making it inclusive
- ▶ Major problems
- ▶ What needs to be done?

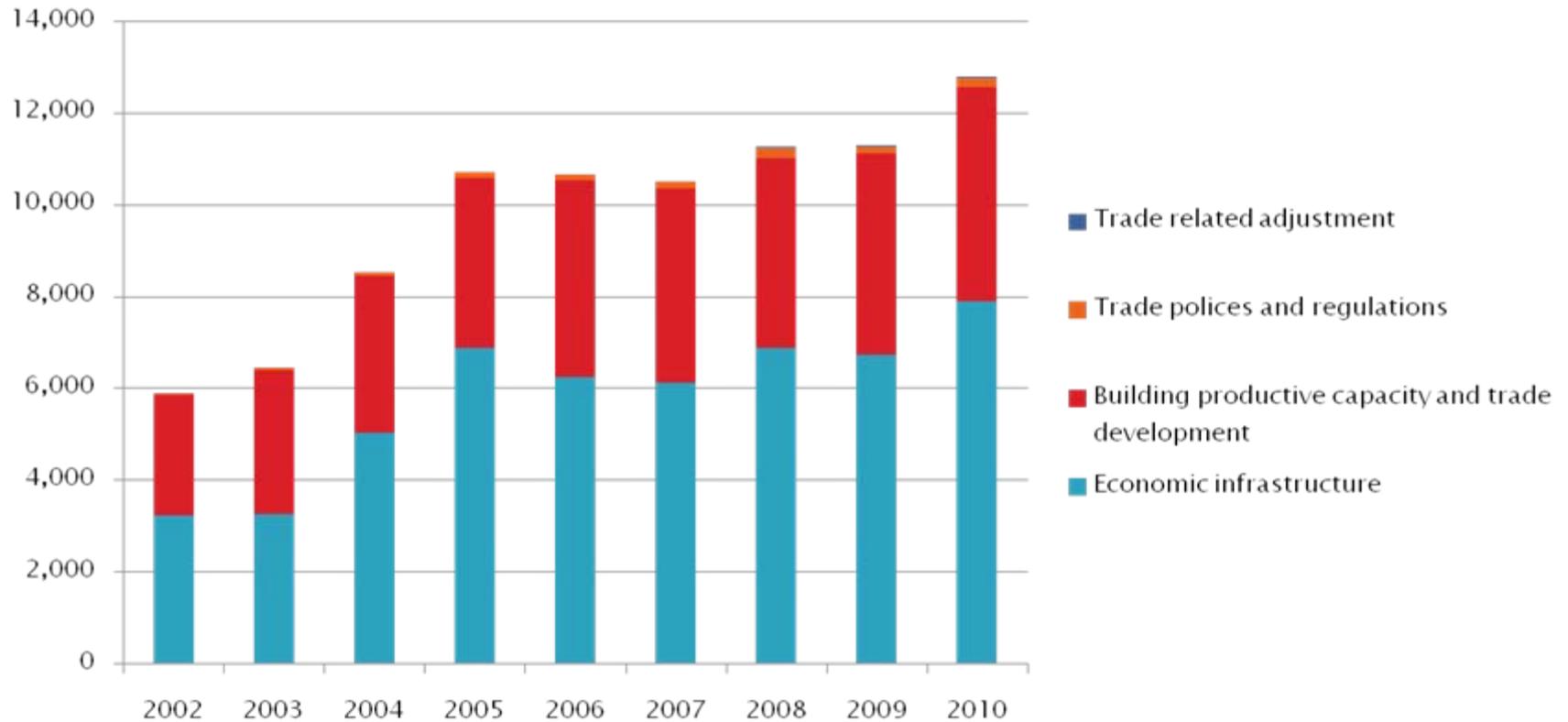
Aid for trade – I

- ▶ Trade related technical assistance/capacity building initiatives (TRTA/CB) have been around since 1997
- ▶ Most of these initiatives focused on *market access* and/or *software* part
- ▶ They could not generate the *supply response* required to help LDCs to address their supply-side constraints; neither did they take care of *adjustment* issues
- ▶ Therefore, there was a call for well-funded targeted, predictable, sustainable and effective mechanism
- ▶ Aid for Trade (AfT) initiative aimed at promoting “inclusive trade” – improved trade capacity of LDCs in particular

Aid for trade – II

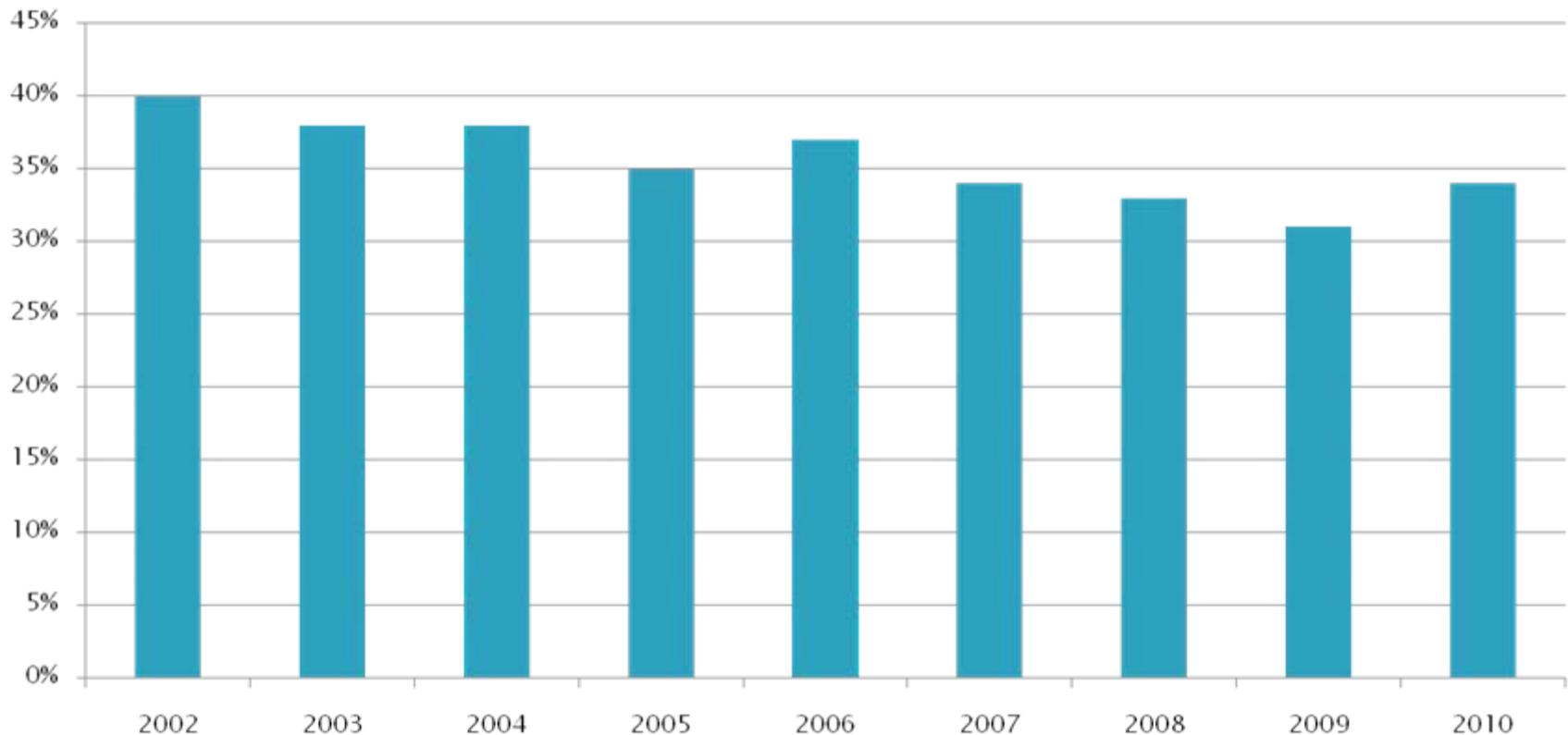
- ▶ Broadly increasing and has been instrumental in:
 - Creating “spotlight” effect
 - Helping countries mainstream trade in their development strategies, at least in formal sense
 - A few success stories are worth highlighting (e.g., North-South Corridor in Africa, Cambodia’s trade SWAp, etc.)
- ▶ In the context of Asia, AfT continue to increase (Figure 1), but as a percentage of sector allocable aid, it has reduced from a peak of 40% in 2002, to 31% in 2009, only to rise to 34% in 2010 (Figure 2)

Figure 1: AfT disbursement to Asia (constant 2010 US\$ million)



Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System (accessed 13.12.12)

Figure 2: AfT disbursement to Asia as a % of sector allocable aid (constant 2010 US\$ million)



Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System (accessed 13.12.12)

s towards making it inclusive

Examples of trade-related processes	Examples of trade-related outcomes	Development outcomes
Building infrastructure and trade logistics	Reduced trade costs	Poverty alleviation through the creation of employment opportunities for different skill categories
Developing various productive sectors	Trade (in particular exports) growth	
Trade promotion	Creation of backwards and forward linkages	Building resilience and preventing people from sliding back to poverty
Mainstreaming trade/ engagement of stakeholders	Better trade policies/ negotiating positions	
Training and retooling	Better adjustments in labour markets	

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_7191

