

## PROGRAMME INDICATOR SOURCES

### Trade policy analysis, negotiation and implementation:

Simple Average MFN applied tariff: Calculated as the simple average of the applied tariff rates that a country applies. The lower the percentage rate the easier it is for the exporter to enter the considered market. (Source: ITC)

Further information about trade policy is available on the WTO's Trade Policy Review website.

### WTO accession costs:

This indicator is a combination of two pieces of information on the status of the country in the accession process: i) whether the trade policy memorandum has been submitted to the WTO Accession Working Group; and ii) whether the draft working party report has been submitted to the WTO Accession Working Group (Source: WTO Accessions in Progress).

It is otherwise difficult to assess accession costs: maintaining a mission in Geneva and paying membership are standard costs accruing evenly for all members, except LDCs that are exonerated of fees in view of their constraints.

### Trade facilitation:

The number of days it takes to export and import to and from a country is a widely-recognised trade facilitation indicator (Source: World Bank- Doing Business).

### Network infrastructure:

The number of main fixed telephone lines and mobile cellular subscribers give an indication of the availability of suitable network infrastructure (Source: ITU ICT Statistics Database).

Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants (Source: WB-WDI).

### Cross-border infrastructure:

The airport density index is the number of airports per country which were the origin point for at least one scheduled passenger flight in 2007. The lowest country score is 0.1, and the highest country score 28.9 (Source: Global Enabling Trade Report 2009, World Economic Forum).

The transshipment connectivity index provides information about the type of transshipment connections available to shippers from each country/economy on bilateral routes. The lowest country score is 60, and the highest country score is 135 (Source: Global Enabling Trade Report 2009, World Economic Forum).

### Other transport infrastructure:

The first indicator measures paved roads (*i.e.* those surfaced with crushed stone [macadam] and hydrocarbon binder or bituminised agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones) as a percentage of all the country's roads, measured in length (Source: WB-WDI).

The quality of railroads and passenger air transport in a country using scores from 1 to 7 (1 = underdeveloped, 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards) (Source: Global Enabling Trade Report 2009, World Economic Forum).

**Competitiveness:**

For the Trade Performance Index, the higher the differential between a country's export growth rate and the world export growth rate the higher the gain in world market share. The current index is based on 5 elements: i) net exports, ii) export per capita, iii) share in world markets iv) product diversification, and v) market diversification (Source: ITC).

**Export diversification:**

Product diversification represents the number of exported products (related to commodities nomenclature) to the world by exporter country at equal size. It is the number of products which would give the same index-value (or output) that the given country exporter would reach if its export-basket had been uniformly restricted at each of those products (ITC Trade Competitiveness Map).

**Value chains:**

No suitable indicator could be identified for this priority.

**Regional integration:**

Regional integration is measured by the number of regional trade agreements (RTAs) that a partner country has notified to the WTO and enforced (WTO RTA database, 30 April 2009). Naturally, the country may also be involved in a number of agreements that have not been notified to the WTO, but the WTO database provides the best information available. Data is provided for years 2002, 2005 and 2008.

**Adjustment costs:**

Adjustment costs are not easily assessed and there is no available indicator that accurately measures this complex issue.

## NOTES

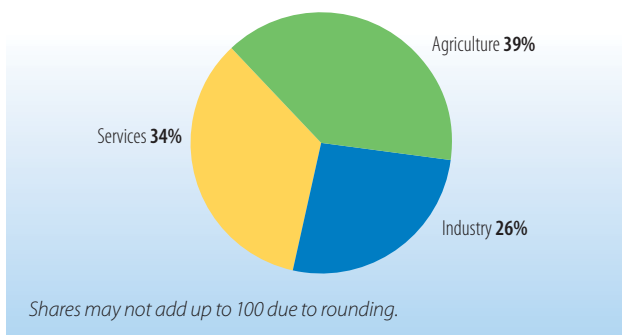
1. The fact sheets do not provide the basis for academic research. Nor should they be perceived as a diagnostic or evaluation tool for aid-for-trade programming.
2. Angola, El Salvador, Namibia, Samoa, Seychelles responded after the deadline for Chapter 2 but have a fact sheet included based partly on their response.
3. Therefore partner countries that have graduated to higher-income categories since 2007 are nevertheless indicated as being part of their former income groups (e.g. India, Nicaragua) for consistency.

# AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2009

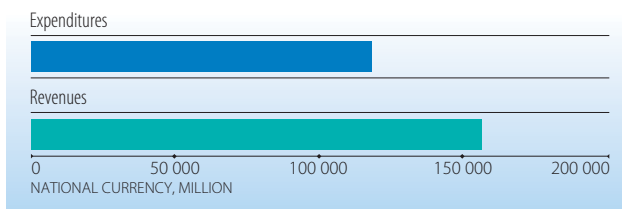
## BASIC INDICATORS

Population (thousands) <sup>1</sup>	–
GDP (USD m, current 2007) <sup>1</sup>	11 627
GDP real growth rate (annual %, 2006) <sup>2</sup>	5.3
GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollars) <sup>2</sup>	–
Income group <sup>3</sup>	Least developed country (LDC)
Poverty (% living below USD 1.25/day) <sup>4</sup>	–
Income share held by highest 20% (%) <sup>2</sup>	–
Women employed in non-agricultural sector (% , 1990) <sup>5</sup>	17.8
Human development index (2006) <sup>6</sup>	–
Aid dependency (ODA/GNI, 2006) <sup>7</sup>	31.9

## GDP - COMPOSITION BY SECTOR (2007)<sup>8</sup>



## BUDGET (2007)<sup>9</sup>



## SOURCES:

- WTO Trade Profiles 2008
- World Bank - WDI
- DAC List of ODA Recipients 2007
- Poverty data supplement to WDI 2008
- ILO Statistics Division
- UNDP – HDR (2007/2008)
- World Bank – World Development Indicators 2009 publication
- United Nations Statistics Division
- IMF's Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2007 and data files
- OECD CRS database
- Questionnaire responses
- World Bank OTRI Indices
- Fixed lines and mobiles: ITU ICT Statistics Database  
Electricity power consumption: WB-WDI
- ITC
- World Bank- Doing Business
- WTO online statistics database
- UN Comtrade database

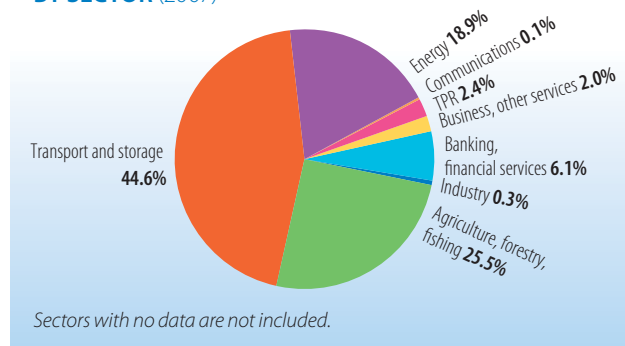
## AID FLOWS<sup>10</sup>

### FLOWS (USD m, 2006 constant)

Aid for Trade	Commitments		Disbursements
	2002-05 avg.	2007	2007
Trade policy & regulations	16.7	31.8	17.3
Economic infrastructure	421.6	854.5	194.8
Building productive capacity	226.8	455.0	551.6
Of which: Trade development marker	–	23.4	429.6
Trade-related adjustment	–	–	–
<b>Total AFT*</b>	<b>665.0</b>	<b>1341.4</b>	<b>763.7</b>
<b>AFT per capita (USD)</b>	–	–	–

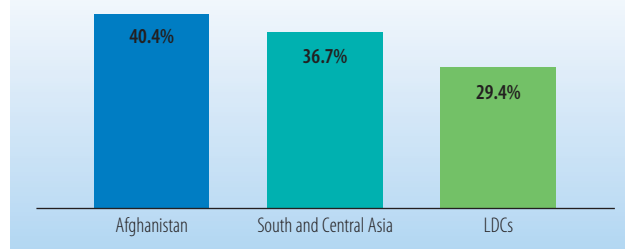
\*Breakdown data may not add up to total due to rounding.

### BY SECTOR (2007)



### SHARE IN ODA

Share of AFT in sector allocable ODA compared to regional and income group averages (2006-07 avg.)

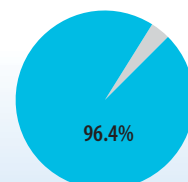


### TOP DONORS (USD m, 2006 constant)

#### Commitments 2006-07 (avg.)

United States	908.7
World Bank	130.1
Canada	67.3
ADB	56.7
Germany	26.6
EC	20.7

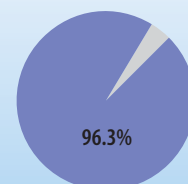
Top donors' share in total AFT

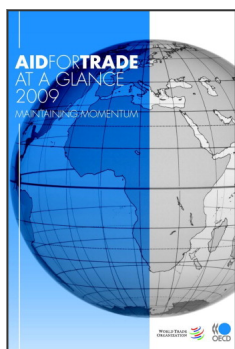


#### Disbursements 2006-07 (avg.)

United States	583.2
Canada	39.4
United Kingdom	24.0
Germany	20.2
EC	20.0
Italy	11.0

Top donors' share in total AFT





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