

Background paper

Aid for Trade: Profile of the SAARC

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Aid for Trade: Background

1. What is Aid for Trade?¹

Aid for Trade is about helping developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to build the trade capacity and infrastructure they need to benefit from trade opening. It is part of overall Official Development Assistance (ODA) targeted at trade-related programmes and projects.

It is recognized that Aid-for-Trade can be a valuable complement to the Doha Development Agenda, but it cannot be a substitute for the development benefits that will result from a successful conclusion to the DDA.

Because trade is a broad and complex activity, Aid for Trade is broad and not easily defined. It includes technical assistance — helping countries to develop trade strategies, negotiate more effectively, and implement outcomes. Infrastructure — building the roads, ports, and telecommunications that link domestic and global markets. Productive capacity — investing in industries and sectors so countries can diversify exports and build on comparative advantages. And adjustment assistance — helping with the costs associated with tariff reductions, preference erosion, or declining terms of trade.

2. The WTO Task Force for Aid for Trade

The WTO Aid for Trade initiative was launched in the Hong Kong Ministerial Conference in 2005. In February 2006, a Task Force was established with the aim to make recommendations on how to operationalize Aid for Trade and on how Aid for Trade might contribute most effectively to the development dimension of the DDA. The first set of recommendations was submitted to WTO members on July 27, 2006. The Task Force recommended that Aid for Trade cover six broad categories:

- (a) **Trade Policy and Regulations**, which includes training trade officials, helping governments implement trade agreements, and complying with rules and standards.
- (b) **Trade Development**, which includes providing support services for business, promoting finance and investment, conducting market analysis and e-commerce.
- (c) **Trade-related Infrastructure**, which includes building roads and ports.
- (d) **Building Productive Capacity**: improving the capacity of a country to produce goods and services.
- (e) **Trade-related Adjustment**, which includes financial assistance to meet adjustment costs from trade policy reform, including balance of payment problems resulting from lost tariff revenues or from the erosion of preferential market access.
- (f) **Other Trade-related Needs**.

Categories (a) and (b) cover the traditional forms of aid, namely trade-related technical assistance and capacity building. Categories (c) - (f) expand the Aid for Trade agenda.

The Task Force recommended that Aid for Trade build on existing trade-related assistance mechanisms, for example the IF and the JITAP, as well

as use existing guidelines for aid delivery, especially the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

The Task Force recommended several additional guidelines for the implementation of Aid for Trade. They include:

- (a) Strengthening country ownership of aid programs and country-based formulation of trade-related needs and priorities;
- (b) Strengthening the donor response to trade-related needs and priorities strengthening the bridge between country demands and donor responses at the country, region and global level; and strengthening monitoring and evaluation.
- (c) The Task Force also recommended the establishment of various structures to facilitate the implementation of Aid for Trade. These include a system of data collection and analysis at the country level, national and/or regional Aid for Trade Committees, and a global periodic review of Aid for Trade by WTO members (*Ibidem*).

3. What is the situation now?

OECD data show trade-related ODA commitments running at about \$25-30 billion a year in the past few years, which is around 30% of total ODA. This covers four main categories:

- (a) Trade policy and regulation amounted to roughly \$0.9 billion in 2005. This helps build local capacities to development of national trade policies, participate in trade negotiations and implement trade agreements. Annual commitments have increased by about 50% since the Doha Ministerial Declaration in November 2001.
- (b) Building Productive Capacity amounting to roughly \$9.5 billion This includes trade development spending of about \$2 billion a year. It is targeted at helping enterprises to trade and at creating a favourable business environment. Annual commitments have increased by about 75% since the Doha Ministerial Declaration.
- (c) Economic infrastructure spending was \$12.1 billion in 2005. This assistance helps countries build the physical means — transport and storage, communications and energy — to produce and move goods and export them. Its value to a country's economy extends well beyond trade. Since there is no way of breaking out the amount that is strictly "trade-related" (how much of a road is used for export trade as opposed to general domestic transport, for example), the total is treated as a proxy measure of Aid-for-Trade.
- (d) Another component of the broadest measure of Aid-for-Trade is assistance for trade-related structural adjustment (about \$3-6 billion a year).

At the WTO's Hong Kong Ministerial Conference in December 2005, the United States, the European Union and Japan made pledges to increase their Aid-for-trade contributions.

Most Aid-for-Trade is disbursed bilaterally by donors or through multilateral and regional finance and development organisations, such as the World Bank and the regional development banks.

The WTO participates in the disbursement of a very small share of Aid-for-Trade in categories (a) and (b), through the DDA Global Trust Fund, the Integrated Framework, JITAP, the STDF, and the ITC.

SAARC: Profile for Aid for Trade

In 2006, Asia and Africa received the largest volumes of Aid for Trade (respectively US\$10.5 billion and US\$7.5 billion) and OECD calculations before the economic crisis indicated that Aid for Trade could reach US\$30 billion in 2010². However, OECD's Development Co-operation Report 2009 found that although donors promised to increase funding by US \$50 billion each year by 2010 compared with 2004, they have fallen US \$30 billion short of that goal³.

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), established in 1985, was the first regional cooperation initiative in South Asia to promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical, and scientific fields; and to strengthen cooperation among the member states in international forums on matters of common interest. It was established by the Heads of State or Government of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Afghanistan joined in 2007 as its eighth member.

According to the report called "*Mobilizing Aid for Trade: Focus Asia and the Pacific-South Asia Breakout Session*", published on the ADB website, various recent SASEC⁴ projects will expand the scope for assistance. Among them, the Information Highway Project, the Tourism Development Project; and the Transport Logistics and Trade Facilitation project. ADB estimates of potential trade-related assistance to South Asia totals about \$2.1 billion. The South Asia Strategic Framework for Aid for Trade needs a road map for investment in complete service as well as production chains and networks, together with the necessary logistics and infrastructure investment. It should prioritize potential trade-related interventions and investment according to the expected strength of their impacts.

A new book from ADB called "*Pan-Asian Integration: Linking East and South Asia*"⁵, outlines the significant welfare gains a broad Pan Asian agreement (covering goods, services and trade costs) involving East and South Asian economies would offer, providing an income of around \$261 billion. Key impediments to realizing these gains include the persistence of tariff and non-tariff barriers, regulatory barriers affecting services trade, unfinished structural reforms, weaknesses in technological capabilities of local firms, variable logistics efficiency and insufficient trade-related infrastructure. To this end, the study makes five important recommendations at the regional level to foster closer East Asia-South Asia integration in the future, these include:

- (1) Countries should continue lowering trade and non-tariff barriers,
- (2) Investment in trade related infrastructure and streamlining of cross-border procedures offers a direct path to lower trade costs,
- (3) South and East Asian countries need to consolidate their FTAs into a broad region wide arrangement,
- (4) De-regulation and policy reform in the services sector should be pursued, and
- (5) Trade liberalization efforts need to be embedded in a wider program of economic reforms.

1. Main features of the South Asia AfT Roadmap⁶

(a) Trade Policy and Regulations

- South Asia is still hampered by somewhat restrictive trade policies.
- Main barriers to trade are major regulatory and customs barriers, high trade and business costs, lack of both physical and services related infrastructure, government regulations, port inefficiency and corruption in customs.
- Controlling for trade costs requires time and some commitments at policy level.
- Need for a road map for investment in complete service and production chains and networks, together with the necessary logistics and infrastructure investment.
- Need for support in building knowledge and technical capacity in nodal points and agencies. The ADB TA will involve those nodal points in developing a subregional AfT strategy and road map, and it will do so through training and workshops.
- Need to liberalize trade and investment measures in services
- Reducing the number of negative lists on export products

(b) Trade Development

- According to the "trade centrality index," South Asia is still relatively marginal to global service and production networks for outsourcing and integration. Possibility of building upon ADB's experience and partnership with global and regional development institutions.
- South Asian needs greater integration into global service and production networks. The TA will outline a strategic investment framework. The ADB TA aims to sustain and deepen the integration and trade facilitation efforts of the South Asia subregion.
- One general strategy for South Asian DMCs is to diversify trade in terms of sectors and markets. This is especially important for Bangladesh, Maldives, and Nepal, as their export markets are few and therefore vulnerable, and access to them can become increasingly precarious.
- Another strategy for smaller or landlocked economies is to move into niche markets, possibly with higher value added, and to use subcontracting networks in larger, closer markets such as India.

(c) Trade-related Infrastructure

- Trade-related infrastructure investment and building supply capacities, especially in least-developed countries in the region such as Nepal, take the bulk of additional resources. As a result, access to international markets is considerably limited.

(d) Building Productive Capacity

- The business capacity, especially of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), to produce time- and quality-sensitive consumer goods and services has to be raised.
- Companies lack expertise in such key areas as quality control, e-business, packaging and labeling, market information, marketing and contract negotiations.
- Low competitiveness of the products concerned results in difficulties to compete effectively in the international marketplace. As a result, in many countries, and LDCs in particular, SMEs are under much pressure and need to rethink their product or service offer and markets targeted, including exploring new niche markets with potentially higher returns.
- Huge gaps are evident in logistics, production technology, marketing and market access, and other export-related capabilities.
- SARD has not so far given priority to trade-oriented capacity building, service and production network integration, or logistics. However, trade and logistics are important pillars in the RCI strategy and in Strategy 2020.
- Transfer of funds from economically advanced countries to economically poor ones within SAARC, to help the laggard regions modernize and diversify their economies.

(e) Trade-related Adjustment

- - Need for granting of transit facilities for movement of goods, services and energy, through one country's territories but originating from neighbouring countries.

(f) Other Trade-related

2 ICTSD Website, "Aid for Trade Flows Largely on Target in 2006", <http://ictsd.net/i/news/bridges/32702/>

3 ICTSD Website, "Rich Nations Have Fallen Short of Aid Goals: OECD", <http://ictsd.net/i/news/bridgesweekly/41647/>

4 South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation

5 ADB, *Pan-Asian Integration: Linking East and South Asia*, <http://www.adb.org/Documents/books/Pan-Asian-Integration/default.asp>

6 These features have been culled out of three sources: ADB, *South Asia Strategic Framework for Aid for Trade Road Map*, March 2009, www.adb.org/Documents/TARs/REG/42528-REG-TAR.pdf; ITC, *ITC's Role in Aid for Trade: West & South Asia*, <http://www.intracen.org/AidforTrade/Documents/Asia-Pacific/A4T-West-South-Asia-ENG.pdf> and ADB, *Mobilizing Aid for Trade: Focus Asia and the Pacific-South Asia Breakout Session*, www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/a4t_e/asia_pacific_e.pdf.

2. Aspects of the “SAARC plan of action for poverty alleviation” relevant for Aid for Trade³

(a) **Good governance:** improved public sector management and delivery system, effective monitoring of public expenditure, transparent and cost effective public procurement practices, development of IT

(b) **Macro-economic management policies :** focus on quality and pattern of growth, fiscal discipline, domestic resource mobilization and reduced internal and external borrowing, outcome-based spending on poverty reduction programmes

(c) **Combating both rural and urban poverty:** better targeting of poor, appropriate agriculture, livestock and fisheries policies, promoting employment through rural non-farm enterprise, access to micro-finance, small and medium enterprise development, creation of rural infrastructure, development of service sector, including tourism.

(d) **Prudence in allocating public resources and strengthen domestic resource mobilization:** increased domestic revenue to reduce the dependence on ODA, fewer but well-targeted subsidies, coordinated improvement of revenue collection agencies.

(e) **Strengthening poverty alleviation programmes:** building up the physical assets of the poor, including grant assistance

to the indigent for purchase of small capital assets.

(f) **Expand intra-regional trade:** early completion and full operationalization of SAPTA, faster movement towards SAFTA, facilitation of intra-regional capital flows.

(f) **Learning from each other’s experience:** exchange of best practices, frequent interactions among scholars, practitioners and policy makers at all levels.

(g) **Seek increased market access in developed countries:** joint positions to address the biases against developing countries in WTO related issues, removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers, joint positions against creeping protectionism against the exports of developing countries, flexibility for developing countries in Intellectual Property Rights.

(h) **Reduce the burden of multi-lateral borrowing and external debt:** more selective multi-lateral borrowing, debt swaps for human development, debt relief for poverty reduction, debt relief for non-HIPC developing countries, increased grant assistance for investment in social sector development.

3. TRTA & CB flows as of 2007: a basis for determining recent needs⁷

The study in annexes 1, 2 and 3 aims at determining the recent needs for Aid for Trade among the SAARC countries, by analysing Trade-Related Technical Assistance (TRTA) and Capacity Building (CB) flows they received in 2006 and 2007. TRTA and CB data are the best indicators for such a study as the Aid for Trade definition mentions two clear goals which are mitigating technical and technological gaps in the one hand, and improving capacity to trade for developing and least developed countries in the other hand.

As such, Aid for Trade mainly include such diverse categories of grants as Agriculture, Customs Valuation, Dispute Settlement, Regional Trade Agreements, Rules, Services, Tariff Negotiations, Tariff Reforms, Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights, Trade-Related Training Education, Trade and Competition, Trade and Investment, Trade Facilitation, Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. Plans, Market Analysis, Public-Private Sector Networking, Trade Finance, Trade Promotion Strategy, Trade and Environment, Plant Health, Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, Transparency and Government Procurement.

In *annex 1*, these data were tabulated for each SAARC country by category of Aid in 2006 and 2007. In *annex 2*, the table shows the number of TRTA & CB Projects granted for each SAARC country by donors during the same period. Finally, in *annex 3* are tabulated the amounts of these TRTA & CB Projects.

For the SAARC countries, TRTA and CB flows represented 70.347 USD million in 2006 and 8.912 USD million in 2007. This decrease is due to the fact that most of the projects started in 2006 and were still continuing in 2007. During this period, Maldives received the least Aid for Trade (714 USD Thousands, 1% of total) and Afghanistan the most (50.6 USD million, 40.3% of total), mainly granted for “Market Analysis and Development” (32.5% of total) and “Trade Finance” (12,7% of total).

The top 3 categories of TRTA & CB flows for the SAARC countries members of the WTO⁸ were “Trade Facilitation” (23.1%) “Technical Barriers to Trade” (20%) and “General” (12%). Then, the top 3 donors for these countries in terms of amount of Aid for Trade granted were the European Commission (30.8%), the International Development Agency (14.4%) and the World Trade Organization (13.6%). The Asian Development Bank represented only 1,4% of total TRTA & CB flows to all SAARC countries during the period 2006-2007.

³ SAARSC website, [SAARC plan of action for poverty alleviation](http://www.saarc-sec.org/data/agenda/pov2/plan%20of%20action.doc), February 2004, www.saarc-sec.org/data/agenda/pov2/plan%20of%20action.doc

⁷ Based on joint WTO/OECD data, Doha Development Agenda Trade Capacity Building Database (TCBDB) Website, [Trade-Related Technical Assistance & Capacity Building data](http://tcbdb.wto.org/benef_country.aspx), http://tcbdb.wto.org/benef_country.aspx

⁸ Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (on 23 July 2008)

4. Special needs for LDCs

The SAARC includes 4 LDCs (Nepal, Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Bhutan) of the 14 situated in Asia and Pacific and 2 of them currently belong to the WTO: Bangladesh and Nepal. Through The Integrated Framework (IF) for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to least-developed countries, various international organizations and agencies, in collaboration with those of LDCs and other development partners, intend to respond to their trade development needs. As such, looking at the recommendations from the IF is fully relevant when determining LDCs' needs for Aid for Trade.

For example, in the case of Nepal, the Integrated Framework established the following as key objectives for improving its trade:

- Strengthen trade policy capacity; rationalize institutions and practices
 - Move toward WTO compliance
 - Reduce transaction costs and improve market integration
 - Reform labor market mechanisms
 - Reform institutions and regulations, targeting investment
- (a) Trade policy and WTO accession**
- Institutional rationalization
 - WTO accession
 - Tariff and duty drawback and tax reforms
- (b) Trade facilitation through customs and logistics reform**
- Customs procedure
 - Customs Governance and Institutional reform
 - Customs infrastructure
- (c) Improving transports and logistics**
- (d) Ease labor market rigidities**
- (e) Regulatory framework and FDI**
- Rationalize institutions
 - Enhance Implementation
 - Improve business/ government relations
- (f) Efficiency in key manufacturing exports – garments and carpets**
- Carpets: rationalizing regulations
 - Garments: reducing finance and transactions costs
- (g) Efficiency in a potential growth industry – tea**
- Institutional strengthening and rationalizing regulations
- (h) Efficiency in a potential growth sector – agriculture**
- Improve productivity and market access
 - Address credit market imperfections
- (i) Efficiency in key sectors –tourism**
- (j) Efficiency in key sectors – hydropower**

Annex 1: Trade-Related Technical Assistance & Capacity Building Projects in SAARC Countries by Category¹

Figures in USD Thousands

	INDIA		BANGLADESH		BHUTAN		MALDIVES		NEPAL		PAKISTAN		AFGHANISTAN		SRI LANKA		TOTAL
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	
Accession	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2470	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2 478
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Customs Valuation	0	0	9	0	0	0	630	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	648
Dispute Settlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negotiation Training	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	112	0	56	0	0	0	60	0	284
Services	721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	742
Tariff Negotiations - Non-Agricultural Market Access	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tariff Reforms	0	0	28	137	0	0	84	0	121	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	429
Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights	101	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	0	0	0	0	0	304
Trade-Related Training Education	58	0	1 169	0	23	50	0	0	1	0	24	9	0	0	1 146	87	2 567
Trade and Competition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	448	0	0	0	125	0	573
Trade and Investment	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	0	0	0	278	0	501
Trade Facilitation	175	0	99	424	113	251	0	0	632	4020	700	0	0	0	300	0	6 714
Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. Plans	510	0	0	0	696	0	0	0	0	0	116	0	0	0	0	0	1 322
Business Support Services and Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6928	0	0	0	6 928
General	196	0	3042	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	3 273
Market Analysis and Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25830	0	0	0	25 830
Public-Private Sector Networking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1450	0	0	0	1 450
Trade Finance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10103	0	0	0	10 103
Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6346	0	0	0	6 346
Trade and Environment	125	1736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 861
Food Safety	25	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	379	0	0	706
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	0	672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	672
Technical Barriers to Trade	0	0	4129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	804	489	5 506
TOTAL	2033	2710	8483	561	888	301	0	714	3362	4020	1805	30	50657	0	3119	576	79 259

Total in 2006: 70 347 USD Thousands
Total in 2007: 8 912 USD Thousands

¹ This table is based on the joint OECD/WTO figures concerning Trade-Related Technical Assistance & Capacity Building. Doha Development Agenda Trade Capacity Building Database (TCBDB) Website, http://tcdbd.wto.org/benef_country.aspx

Annex 2: Number of Trade-Related Technical Assistance & Capacity Building Projects in SAARC Countries by Donors²

Figures in USD Thousands

	INDIA	BANGLADESH	BHUTAN	MALDIVES	NEPAL	PAKISTAN	AFGHANISTAN	SRI LANKA	TOTAL
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	8
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Japan	3	6	0	0	0	7	4	3	23
Korea, Rep. of	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	4	11
European Commission	0	2	3	0	1	1	1	0	8
Spain	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
World Trade Organization (WTO)	51	48	34	35	45	52	0	42	307
Norway	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
United States	8	0	0	0	2	15	21	4	50
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
International Development Agency (IDA)	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
France	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4
United Kingdom	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6
Canada	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Switzerland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Australia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
World Customs Organization (WCO)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNESCAP	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
UNDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNIDO	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Thailand	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	4
TOTAL	73	64	45	37	54	81	37	60	451

² This table is based on the joint OECD/WTO figures concerning Trade-Related Technical Assistance & Capacity Building, Doha Development Agenda Trade Capacity Building Database (TCBDB) Website, http://tcdbd.wto.org/benef_country.aspx

Annex 3: Amounts of Trade-Related Technical Assistance & Capacity Building Projects in SAARC Countries by Donors³

Figures in USD Thousands

	INDIA	BANGLADESH	BHUTAN	MALDIVES	NEPAL	PAKISTAN	AFGHANISTAN	SRI LANKA	TOTAL
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	0	424	0	0	632	0	0	83	1 139
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	0	165	0	84	121	0	0	0	370
Japan	23	30	0	0	0	78	20	8	159
Korea, Rep. of	0	1 225	155	0	112	163	0	1 520	3 175
European Commission	0	6 084	877	0	2 465	21	12 324	0	21 771
Spain	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	12	37
World Trade Organization (WTO)	3 129	4	0	630	0	9	0	8	3 780
Norway	116	1 087	0	0	0	0	0	1 156	2 359
United States	426	0	0	0	13	1 347	16 521	365	18 672
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	0	246
International Development Agency (IDA)	0	0	0	0	4 020	0	2 560	0	6 580
France	0	0	0	0	18	0	3 717	0	3 735
United Kingdom	510	0	0	0	0	116	2 013	0	2 639
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 186	0	13 186
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	70
Switzerland	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196
Australia	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
World Customs Organization (WCO)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	302
UNESCO	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	84
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	489	489
UNDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNIDO	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	54	138
Thailand	0	165	0	84	121	0	0	0	370
Finland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	4 743	9 209	1 116	798	7 503	1 818	50 657	3 695	79 539

³ This table is based on the joint OECD/WTO figures concerning Trade-Related Technical Assistance & Capacity Building. Doha Development Agenda Trade Capacity Building Database (TCBDB) Website, http://tcbbdb.wto.org/benef_country.aspx