U.S. Contributions to Trade Capacity Building

Improving Lives Through Trade & Aid

SEPTEMBER
2003

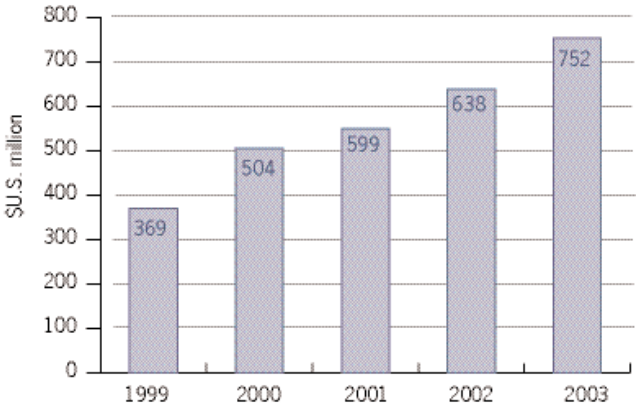
"Open trade fuels the engines of economic growth that creates new jobs and new income. It applies the power of markets to the needs of the poor. It spurs the process of economic and legal reform. It helps dismantle protectionist bureaucracies that stifle incentive and invite corruption."

U.S. President George W. Bush, April 2001

The U.S. Commitment

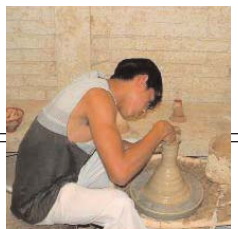
The launch of the Doha Development Agenda marked a new era in the partnership of World Trade Organization (WTO) countries: a recognition of the link between trade and development. As part of this partnership—and in fulfillment of the objectives of the Doha Ministerial Declaration—the United States is undertaking trade capacity building (TCB) activities to improve prosperity and reduce global poverty.

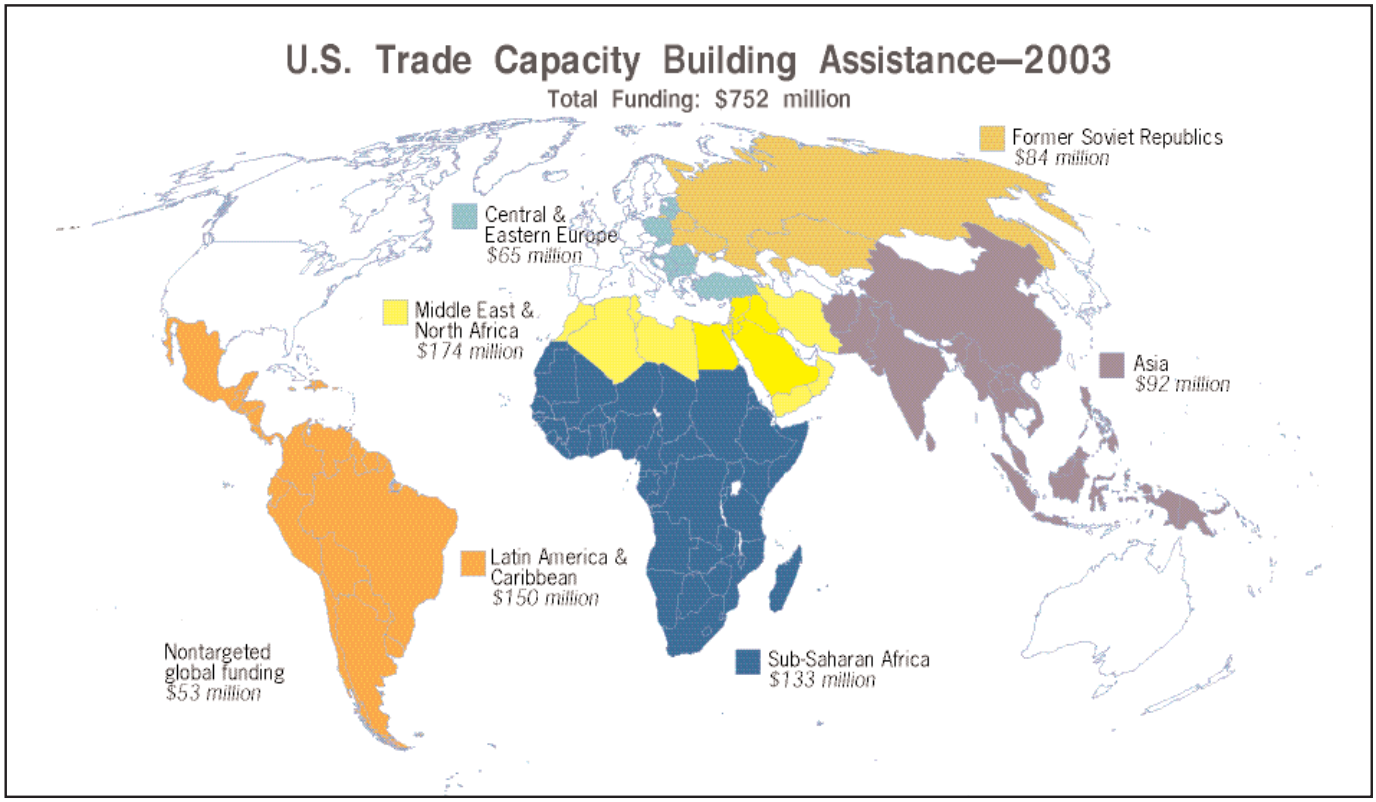
U.S. GOVERNMENT TRADE CAPACITY BUILDING ASSISTANCE



At Doha, ministers renewed their commitment to build the capacity of developing countries to participate in the world trading system. Paragraph 41 of the Ministerial Declaration outlines specific technical assistance and capacity building commitments on a range of issues, from competition policy and trade facilitation to WTO accession and intellectual property rights. Paragraphs 42 and 43 recognize the particular capacity building needs of least developed countries (LDCs), and call for increased support for the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least-Developed Countries (IF).

This publication provides information about how the United States is meeting the commitments it made at Doha.





The United States is the largest single-country donor of TCB assistance.

The United States is the largest single-country donor of TCB assistance. According to the 2003 U.S. Government TCB Survey, total U.S. funding for TCB activities was $752 million in fiscal year 2003, up from $369 million in 1999.[1] The United States is also the largest single-country contributor to the World Bank and other multilateral development banks, which provide an increasingly broad range of TCB assistance related to the Doha Development Agenda.

U.S. TCB efforts support the WTO and its technical assistance program as well as developing countries' efforts to address "supply side" constraints affecting their participation in international trade. The United States contributes extensively to the IF, through contributions to the IF Trust Fund, participation in the IF Working Group, and, most importantly, funding for TCB priorities identified by least developed countries in the IF diagnostic process.[2]

[1] Previous surveys were conducted in 2001 and 2002. Survey methodology can be found in the 2001 report *United States Government Initiatives to Build Trade-Related Capacity in Developing and Transition Countries—Main Report*. Survey definitions can be found in the U.S. Trade Capacity Building Database <www.usaid.gov>, Keyword TCB Database, and on the attached CD-ROM.

[2] Data on these activities can be found in the U.S. Trade Capacity Building Database and in the WTO Database of Trade-Related Technical Assistance and Capacity Building <http://tcbdb.wto.org>. The CD-ROM attached to this report contains summary tables for the U.S. Survey of 2003 TCB activities and detailed descriptions of activities through 2002.

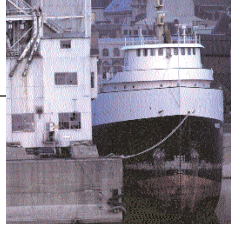
The U.S. Approach

The President's Trade Policy Agenda for 2003 states that the "United States is committed to expanding the circle of nations that benefit from global trade... [and] to help[ing] developing economies build the capacity to take part in trade negotiations, implement the rules, and seize opportunities."

The United States has responded quickly and decisively to the Doha Development Agenda's call to increase TCB efforts. This response includes

- increasing TCB funding and expanding programs
- mainstreaming TCB into development strategies
- diversifying TCB assistance tools
- leveraging assistance by forging alliances with NGOs and the private sector
- strengthening collaboration with other donors

The United States recognizes that assistance works best when it is demand driven—when it responds to the unique priorities and needs identified by recipient countries. Without the commitment of the recipient, the risk is that the assistance will lose focus and not achieve the desired effects. Therefore, all U.S. TCB assistance starts with the input of the recipient.



A systematic and focused approach to assistance must be taken to support fast-moving negotiations in the WTO and other forums and to seize trading opportunities. The United States works with developing countries to assess their TCB needs, identify immediate and long-term priorities, and develop national action plans. On this basis, the United States focuses its TCB efforts on initiatives that will yield tangible and timely results.

For development to be sustainable, countries need to take care of their people and their environment. The United States believes that labor and environmental issues are critical dimensions of trade and includes assistance in these areas in TCB activities where possible.

To complement Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations with the countries of Central America and with the Southern African Customs Union, the United States and its partners have established separate TCB Cooperative Groups that meet in parallel with the negotiating groups. The TCB Cooperative Groups provide an opportunity for multiple donors to listen and respond to the needs and priorities of FTA partners. In addition, the countries that are part of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) have created the Hemispheric Cooperation Program (HCP) to strengthen the trade capacity of participating countries. Also, in support of the President's Middle East Partnership Initiative and the proposed Middle East Free Trade Area, the Department of State, in conjunction with other agencies, is undertaking a broad array of TCB programs.

Interagency working groups within the U.S. Government help improve the effectiveness and coherence of U.S. TCB activities by tapping into the range of technical expertise at the United States' disposal. Key coordination agencies include the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), the Department of State, the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA), and the Commercial Law Development Program of the Department of Commerce. U.S. TCB activities are strengthened by the technical expertise of specialized agencies, including the Departments of Agriculture, Energy, Interior, Justice, and Transportation; the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP); U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO); the Food and Drug Administration; the Federal Trade Commission; Peace Corps; and the Small Business Administration.

Taking Concrete Action

TCB assistance activities fall into two broad categories:

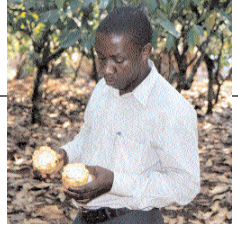
- Assistance that addresses supply-side obstacles and helps developing countries create conditions conducive to open trade and respond effectively to the opportunities created by trade liberalization
- Assistance related to participation in and implementation of the WTO Technical Assistance Plan and regional trade arrangements, including activities that support developing-country efforts to implement existing trade commitments

TURNING ACCESS INTO SUCCESS: U.S. ASSISTANCE TO EXPAND THE BENEFITS OF TRADE

NEW TOOLS

U.S. assistance agencies deploy a range of new tools that allow them to respond quickly in areas of high demand. These areas include quantitative economic and trade analysis, customs and trade facilitation, SPS (food safety, animal health, and plant health) issues, and commercial and institutional reform. These new tools include

- Commercial Law Diagnostic Tool
- Customs Valuation Training Manual
- International Trade Centre's TradeMap to provide access to trade data and analysis



- Statistical models to assist national policymakers
- Environmental law, institutions, and enforcement courses

THE ENVIRONMENT

U.S. assistance helps developing countries achieve high levels of domestic environmental protection, enforce domestic environmental laws and regulations, broadly encourage citizen participation in environmental decisionmaking, meet international environmental standards, increase ecotourism trade, and promote sustainable development. This is achieved through the transfer of environmental technology and the promotion of government practices and policies that support sustainable development. In response to Paragraph 33 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is developing a training course on performing environmental reviews of trade agreements.

In the Philippines, the Transforming the Marine Aquarium Trade (TMAT) alliance is dedicated to reversing the effect of the unsustainable collection of aquarium ornamentals (fish, coral, and other organisms) and ensuring that trade in marine ornamentals is environmentally sound. This project is implementing a certification program and educating collectors on the economic incentives underlying environmental certification.

The U.S. is working with Chile to develop a Pollutant Release and Transfer Registry, improve environmental compliance and develop alternatives to methyl bromide.

ECOTOURISM IN KENYA—FROM CORN TO CONSERVATION

In recent years, elephants have destroyed crops and degraded water supplies in the Kwale District of southern Kenya, contributing to high levels of poverty, hunger, and insecurity. To resolve this situation, the United States, the Kenya Wildlife Service, and the Born Free Foundation formed a partnership with more than 200 local families to establish the Mwaluganje Elephant Sanctuary (MES). By contributing land to the sanctuary, participants became MES shareholders and managers. They now receive annual dividends from ecotourism generated by MES. The sanctuary also generates employment opportunities for guards, guides, game scouts, tourism service providers, and construction workers. A recent study shows sanctuary shareholders earn twice as much per acre from the MES as they would from growing corn.

LABOR

U.S. TCB efforts include activities designed to improve workforce skills, strengthen the protection of worker rights and labor standards, eliminate the exploitation of child labor, and prevent gender bias.

USAID supported the labor ministries in Central America and the Dominican Republic in formulating national and regional policies and implementing modern labor laws and practices. An Internet-based labor information system was implemented throughout the region. Training on social dialogue, alternative dispute resolution, occupational health and safety standards, and labor market modernization was provided to the public and private sectors.

PREFERENCE PROGRAMS

U.S. TCB activities help developing countries take advantage of opportunities created by a range of U.S. trade preference programs. In support of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), for example, the U.S. Government assists countries to obtain textile visas, improve food safety, conduct pest risk assessments, identify markets, and establish direct business-to-business linkages with American firms.

Because Africa is composed of large clusters of smaller countries with similar trading environments, the U.S. Government recognized the practical value of conducting TCB efforts from a regional perspective. USAID established trade hubs in eastern, western, and southern Africa. Each hub serves as a technical assistance platform for a cadre of experts with the ability to respond to a wide range of African trade needs in a practical and rapid fashion.

FOSTERING REGIONAL TRADE

Recent studies demonstrate that expanded trade among developing countries offers the largest potential gains. The United States assists many developing countries to improve their intraregional trade cooperation.

- Through the Regional Center for Southern Africa (RCSA), the United States provided assistance in support of the region's efforts to modernize customs administration pursuant to the SADC (Southern African Development Community) Trade

EXPANDING MEXICAN TRADE FLOWS

The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) sponsored a feasibility study that helped an operator of the North East Rail Line in Mexico develop an efficient intermodal system, thereby facilitating commercial traffic. The expansion and upgrade of terminals resulted in traffic efficiency that stimulated trade at the three ports that were the target of USTDA's assistance. The new intermodal terminals have increased the ports' commercial area by 50 percent between 2001 and 2002. Because of the new and upgraded terminals, the operator experienced a 15-percent growth in trade volume between 2001 and 2002. The majority of that growth was from regional trade with the United States.

Protocol. The SADC Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation Initiative aims to support regional initiatives to simplify, standardize, and harmonize customs procedures; improve customs cooperation at bilateral, regional, and multilateral levels; and develop and strengthen cooperation and consultation between customs administrations and stakeholders.

- Through the Andean Regional TCB Program, the United States assists the region's countries to harmonize customs procedures, develop competition policy and laws, meet SPS requirements, identify and analyze potential markets, and prepare for FTAA participation.

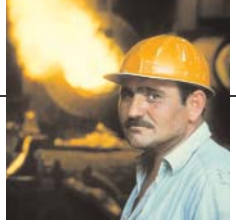
In the Western Hemisphere, the United States and its FTA partners launched the Hemispheric Cooperation Program (HCP), a TCB initiative to assist small and developing countries to benefit fully from hemispheric free trade. The foundation of the HCP is TCB strategies based on needs assessments conducted by the countries. The assessments provide valuable insight—not only for the donor community but for developing countries themselves. These assessment-based strategies will help integrate trade into the countries' overall development efforts and into their development programs with the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank.

PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL SUBSECTORS AND AGRIBUSINESS IN MALI

Rural poverty in West Africa is rooted in chronically low agricultural productivity. In response, the United States is assisting agribusiness operators to improve product testing and certification, access market information and research, strengthen business planning and marketing skills, obtain access to trade financing, and acquire new processing technologies and methods. Major results to date include facilitation of regional trade of over 50,000 metric tons of cereals and enhanced livestock trade, including the export of Malian cattle to Guinea.

AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION

A large and growing number of U.S. agricultural sector projects enable developing-country farmers and rural entrepreneurs to integrate themselves into international food and agriculture markets. For example, USAID, working with U.S. land grant universities and other research centers, provides users with the latest production and processing technologies. It has also formed alliances with regional supermarkets and other private sector partners to help producers meet the high safety and quality stan-



dards of major international markets. U.S. rural development projects help governments and farmers obtain access to real time price and other information on global markets.

Other examples of U.S. assistance include the following:

- The United States helps small-scale coffee growers in Nicaragua shift to higher-quality coffees, expand sales in organic coffee markets, and process their beans more efficiently.
- In Africa, the AfricaLink project is a catalyst for agricultural research institutes all over the region to use the Internet to share information and technical knowledge.
- In Haiti, 35,000 farmers were assisted with product marketing training, which led to increased exports of high-quality cocoa and fair trade coffee.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

The United States helps introduce information and marketing technologies, including those that promote e-commerce and direct business-to-business linkages with potential trade partners around the world. U.S. assistance agencies also collaborate with American entrepreneurs and business managers who volunteer to share their knowledge and expertise with private sector counterparts in the developing world.

PUBLIC GOVERNANCE

Trade growth depends on an attractive and stable enabling environment for commerce, including a transparent and broad-based fiscal regime, a well-regulated financial and banking system, an efficient customs service, and other regulatory and administrative procedures. These must be no more burdensome than necessary to achieve legitimate public objectives. The United States provides assistance designed to improve macro- and microeconomic governance.

GHANA BENEFITS FROM PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Small- and medium-scale agricultural exporters in Ghana needed to improve their phytosanitary standards and expand their variety of crops to compete in global markets. In response, USAID formed a partnership with a large grocery retailer, a university, and other private sector organizations to provide expertise on meeting these standards. In addition to new sales of premium pineapples, this partnership enabled exporters to meet SPS standards, expand market access, and increase the value of exported products.

WTO-RELATED SUPPORT

The United States provides an array of assistance to help developing countries participate fully in the WTO and other international trade bodies and to implement their current and future trade commitments.

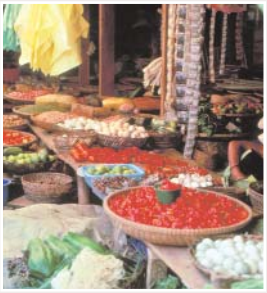
WTO ACCESSION

The United States has helped acceding countries such as Nepal, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Cape Verde improve their understanding of the WTO agreements and identify changes to laws, regulations, policies, and procedures necessary to complete negotiations on the terms of WTO membership. In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, for example, the United States provided expert technical assistance that greatly accelerated the accession process.

TRADE POLICY ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION

In response to concerns about the need for more data and analysis of the complex economic, social, environmental, and other effects of trade liberalization, the United States provides a rapidly expanding range of information and analytical tools. For example, the United States has formed an alliance with the International Trade Centre in Geneva to help make its powerful, user-friendly TradeMap Interactive Database available to public and private sector users in the developing world. TradeMap provides information on trade flows and nontariff barriers and enables a country to analyze its competitiveness in the world markets.

Through a grant to the African Economic Research Council, the United States is also helping African analysts conduct in-depth studies of institutional capacity and national trade interests in six countries in sub-Saharan Africa.



INDONESIA IMPROVES PUBLIC GOVERNANCE

The government of Indonesia has faced challenges in fiscal policies and public governance. USAID's Partnership for Economic Growth (PEG) project helped the country meet its technical assistance needs. PEG organized seminars and prepared key data tools (such as quarterly inflation and deflation watch reports for the monetary authorities) to support the government's implementation of its *Blueprint for Financial System Stability*. USAID support also developed a pilot credit rating project and training case studies on bank audits. PEG strengthened the Ministry of Finance's institutional capacity for analysis, leading to key tax reforms and the use of fiscal sustainability indicators. Given the critical role that good public governance plays in fostering trade growth, the successes of Indonesia, with support from PEG, are establishing the foundation for rapid, export-led poverty reduction.

TRADE IN SERVICES

The United States assists developing countries to create the legal, regulatory, and institutional frameworks they need to establish open and well-regulated services markets that contribute to their economic development and poverty reduction goals. U.S. TCB assistance includes support for implementation of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and for supply-side activities to help developing countries build their capacity to participate in trade in services.

In India, for example, the Financial Institutions Reforms and Expansion-Regulatory (FIRE-R) project is helping the government raise the efficiency, transparency, and integrity of its financial services and capital markets to international standards. Results include increased investor protection and a strengthened regulatory framework. Improvement in India's financial and insurance institutions increases the country's competitiveness in services trade and creates a better enabling environment for all trade.

CUSTOMS VALUATION

Implementation of the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement improves transparency and predictability, decreases trade transaction costs, and helps developing-country firms integrate themselves

HELPING NEPAL ACCEDE TO THE WTO

The United States supported Nepal's efforts to accede to the WTO with technical assistance relating to customs administration, including implementation of the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement, and training related to the enforcement of intellectual property rights and implementation of the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs). TRIPs assistance included hands-on training on patent and trademark examination and copyright registration in the United States. Bilateral discussions are underway about further assistance relating to customs valuation, the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures (food safety, animal health, and plant health), and other needs that Nepal may identify.

CREATING A WTO UNIT IN EGYPT

Negotiation and implementation of WTO agreements requires continuous coordination among a range of government offices. It also requires consultation with interested private sector and civil society stakeholders. With the help of USAID and the Commercial Law Development Program of the Department of Commerce, Egypt met this challenge by creating a WTO Unit within its Ministry of Foreign Trade. U.S. assistance helped Egypt develop and execute the unit's implementation plan, and continuing assistance provides training to unit officials on trade policy formulation and export promotion. This unit is now primarily responsible for Egypt's preparation for WTO meetings, including the Fifth WTO Ministerial in Cancún.

into global production and distribution chains. USAID, working closely with the U.S. Bureau for Customs and Border Protection, World Customs Organization, and other donors, is developing new assistance tools to meet these needs.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR)

U.S. agencies, drawing on the resources and expertise of private industry and international organizations, provide technical assistance to help developing countries implement the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs). For example, several U.S. agencies have collaborated to fund a series of seminars in Manila. Providing an overview of the special issues surrounding effective crime enforcement, the seminars engaged Filipino judges, prosecutors, investigators, and administrators to address problems with laws and institutions, such as lengthy court dockets and shortages of needed technology.

The United States also provides IPR training to strengthen bilateral trade agreements. In Vietnam, for example, workshops have led to improved IPR legal and enforcement structures. Despite continued problems with piracy and counterfeiting, workshops are building upon Vietnam's public commitment to implement IPR provisions of the U.S.-Vietnam Bilateral Trade Agreement and to help it become TRIPs-consistent.

CARICOM NETWORK GETS STRONGER

CARICOM requested computers and related equipment for its Regional Negotiating Machinery to create a virtual secretariat. The purpose was to improve coordination of trade policy positions across the 15 member states. USAID responded by purchasing and installing a computer network in each CARICOM member's trade ministry. The network provides true workgroup collaboration, email, document management, and forums to enable members to collaborate and exchange information on trade-related matters. Other activities in support of CARICOM include hiring an information technology specialist to administer the virtual secretariat network, conducting special focus seminars on trade issues for key stakeholders, and training on trade matters to build institutional capacity within the governments of the region.

TRADE FACILITATION

U.S. assistance helps reduce transaction costs and eliminate impediments to trade expansion by improving transparency and accountability in governance. For example, the innovative "competitiveness clusters" assistance tool provides an effective framework for identifying administrative and regulato-

ry procedures that can be streamlined without compromising necessary government oversight. This tool is being applied in Croatia, Romania, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Uganda, Sri Lanka, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, Lebanon, and Jamaica.

SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY (SPS) MEASURES

To protect agricultural and environmental resource bases, aid compliance with importing countries' certification requirements, and improve food safety and public health, the United States provides assistance to strengthen plant, animal, human health, and environmental measures. When the Andean Community countries unanimously identified SPS as their top priority for TCB assistance, USAID and the U.S. Department of Agriculture established an agricultural health program that helped countries understand and accelerate implementation of their obligations under the WTO SPS Agreement. Activities include training in risk assessment, developing technical research and background indices for regional pests and animal diseases, and designing an information and surveillance system for plant and animal health issues in the region.

AFRICAN EXPORTS INCREASINGLY MEET SPS STANDARDS

When African countries voiced concern about their ability to comply with U.S. agricultural regulations and thereby maximize their benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), the U.S. Government responded with practical, targeted assistance. The U.S. Department of Agriculture assigned an official from its Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to the Global Competitiveness Hub in Gaborone, Botswana, to advise southern African nations on agricultural trade within the region and internationally. The assistance has paid immediate dividends: by the end of 2003, African nations will have completed 15–20 pest risk assessments on products ranging from asparagus and cut beans to baby corn, table grapes, and apricots.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE PROMOTES LDC COMPETITIVENESS

In June 2003, USDA hosted Ministers of Agriculture, Environment, Science, and Trade from 117 nations for a global Ministerial Conference and Expo on Agricultural Science and Technology. One outcome was dissemination of information about new technologies, including biotechnology, that enhance global competitiveness. Ministers and experts shared information on how to attract investment and develop appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks that promote agricultural competitiveness and trade. Highlighted technologies included food identity preservation and quality assurance, supermarket management, and improving "cold chain" infrastructure. Technologies and issues related to improving global sanitary and phytosanitary conditions, including food safety, were also featured.

TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE

Developing countries need assistance complying with international standards and harmonizing technical regulations regionally so that such standards and regulations do not form barriers to trade. In response, USAID funded a World Bank project in which local academics and trade experts conducted in-depth case studies on the standards regimes of five key African nations: Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, and Uganda. The studies suggested practical ways in which African firms and farmers could improve product quality and thereby increase their market access around the globe.

BANGLADESHI SHRIMP EXPORTERS BECOME WORLD CLASS

Hindered by a reputation for substandard product quality and environmental practices, Bangladeshi shrimp producers experienced a significant decline in exports in 2001. However, with help from the United States, the industry is changing both its practices and its image. USAID assistance is introducing shrimp exporters to hygienic processing practices and to environmentally friendly freshwater species. Further, through the Seal of Quality Program, the United States has helped the industry establish private third-party testing laboratories to ensure producers meet quality standards and establish international credibility. Exporters are required to meet international codes. As a result of implementing these industry "best practices," exports have already grown by roughly 30 percent, to over $350 million.

GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

Improved transparency and predictability in government procurement reduces trade transaction costs and can dramatically enhance the effectiveness and impact of public investment and social services. To this end, the United States is helping Jordan become one of the first developing countries to be a signatory to the Agreement on Government Procurement. The United States is providing technical assistance in drafting procurement legislation and is training government officials to draft and implement transparent procurement regulations.

INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK (IF)

The primary goal of the IF is to mainstream least developed countries into the global trading system. The United States has supported the IF, focusing on the importance of effective and timely response to the TCB priorities identified in IF diagnostic studies. For example, to ensure that U.S. field missions would be

able to respond quickly to the three initial pilot projects in the second phase of the IF, USAID set aside $3 million in 2002 discretionary funds. These funds helped jumpstart the U.S. response by providing immediate funding while U.S. missions worked to adjust their long-term regional and country assistance programs to deploy more resources in support of IF follow-up priorities. In Senegal, these funds supported projects in critical areas such as international negotiations, export promotion, marketing of agricultural products, and the modernization of telecommunications infrastructure.

Continued Commitment

The United States is committed to to advance the Doha Development Agenda and expand participation in the global trading system. The United States will continue to provide trade capacity building that is demand driven. Building on this approach, the United States will enhance its range of assistance through partnerships with the private sector and nongovernmental organizations and through increased cooperation with other donors and international organizations.

The United States is committed to continuing to advance the Doha Development Agenda and expand participation in the global trading system.

PHOTO CREDITS

Cement plant: Larry Luxner
Mexican train: Larry Luxner
Cows: Stephen Goldstein; Photoshare, a service of The INFO Project
Worker with hard hat: Yosef Hadar; World Bank
Ship unloading: World Bank
Sunflowers in Egypt: FAO
Bottling plants: Larry Luxner
Indonesian market: Andrea Fisch; Photoshare, a service of The INFO Project
Bus: Roger Taylor; NREL
Computer plant: Larry Luxner
All other photos from USAID

Annex

Trade Capacity Building Assistance *(in U.S.$)*

TCB CATEGORY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
WTO Awareness	3,133,288	7,011,722	8,250,253	9,518,213	8,389,916
WTO Accession	4,756,898	5,379,382	8,112,957	4,074,503	5,996,026
WTO Agreements (Sum of)	**9,867,296**	**38,203,329**	**37,572,617**	**36,325,261**	**35,088,900**
Agreements on Trade in Goods	1,661,529	6,066,389	2,653,722	1,039,694	671,330
Agreement on Agriculture	2,345,878	9,315,602	4,105,782	2,186,466	729,950
Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures	1,638,052	4,908,706	6,788,308	9,857,862	6,995,360
Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	730,850	2,583,650	4,840,140	4,643,520	4,401,560
Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs)	13,500	1,228,000	1,956,048	330,000	220,070
Agreement on Antidumping	89,782	685,050	32,770	703,562	103,680
Agreement on Customs Valuation Methods	568,849	2,244,350	3,462,136	3,974,680	6,651,130
Agreement on Rules of Origin	117,870	415,500	1,459,185	1,211,590	659,070
Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures		296,500	1,366,840	383,000	52,230
Agreement on Subsidies & Countervailing Measures (CVM)	50,500	1,226,000	198,440	237,480	236,600
Agreement on Safeguards	74,000	1,266,000	108,400	664,562	149,750
General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)	285	1,186,496	3,423,691	1,558,513	3,878,527
Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs)	770,632	3,020,831	3,558,952	6,215,359	7,027,824
Agreement on Dispute Settlement	506,962	770,710	258,942	736,100	1,568,210
Agreement on Trade Policy Review Mechanism	622,150	1,533,792	1,508,041	485,000	252,920
Agreement on Government Procurement	676,456	1,455,753	1,851,219	1,993,873	1,480,000
Other WTO Agreements				104,000	10,689
Trade Facilitation (Sum of)	**67,490,438**	**102,541,733**	**111,337,461**	**167,787,129**	**223,462,044**
Customs Operation & Administration				19,900,167	21,505,858
E-Commerce & Information Technology (IT)				22,635,501	27,446,716
Export Promotion				30,992,468	67,413,517
Business Services & Training				74,482,426	75,252,761
Regional Trade Agreements (RTA)				9,449,448	29,262,861
Other Trade Facilitation				10,327,118	2,580,331
Human Resources & Labor Standards	40,896,838	84,190,472	132,074,621	99,664,527	113,522,095
Financial Sector Development & Good Governance	61,503,185	56,722,232	63,332,344	68,850,959	87,594,004
Physical Infrastructure Development	72,222,878	50,770,242	43,251,493	19,401,099	43,140,581
Environmental Trade & Standards	20,221,648	29,773,110	34,465,246	19,310,946	22,823,590
Competition Policy & Foreign Investment	19,681,057	28,642,174	37,038,793	28,667,469	21,652,718
Trade-Related Agriculture	37,037,830	48,542,947	41,628,190	84,002,132	103,700,791
Tourism Sector Development	3,866,088	2,570,716	6,051,892	20,989,283	10,623,252
Other Services Development	9,210,857	13,303,913	21,897,831	23,619,182	6,373,076
Governance Transparency & Interagency Coordination	18,775,175	27,650,085	46,158,928	33,358,407	41,043,955
Other TCB	475,632	9,157,534	7,576,435	22,266,038	28,300,000
TOTALS	**369,139,107**	**504,459,705**	**598,749,112**	**637,835,149**	**751,710,945**

Notes: These numbers may be updated after the end of the 2003 fiscal year, which ends September 30, 2003. For complete details and definitions, see the TCB Database at <www.usaid.gov>, Keyword TCB Database.

For Further Information

About trade capacity in your country, see <www.usaid.gov>, keyword: TCB Report.

To find USAID mission websites and contact information, see <www.usaid.gov/locations/>.

For countries without a USAID mission, search the directory of U.S. embassies and consulates at <http://usembassy.state.gov/>.

For access to TradeMap, see <www.trademap-usaid.org>.

For information regarding USTDA activities in your country, see <www.tda.gov/region/index.html>.

For more information on U.S. TCB programs contact:

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PD-ABY-500