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**Revisiting Aid for Trade Initiative in
Bangladesh**



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INTRODUCTION

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- Targeting aid to overcome "*supply side*" constraints
- The purpose of AfT is to help developing countries and LDCs to build infrastructure, stimulate trade, develop trade strategies, negotiate more effectively and implement outcomes
- AfT is a part of overall development aid (ODA) – in a form of grants and concessional loans targeted at trade-related programmes and projects

INTRODUCTION

- Due to supply side constraints, the developing country, like Bangladesh, is unable to materialize the benefit of preferential trade
- Technical and financial supports are being provided by the development partners to enhance trade performance by the LDCs
- Four Global Reviews (2007, 2009, 2011 & 2013) have been conducted by the WTO and OECD for the monitoring and evaluation of AfT
- An in-depth independent effectiveness analysis of the AfT in Bangladesh is required

OVERVIEW OF AfT IN BD

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▪ Supply side constraints faced by Bangladesh:

- (i) Weak infrastructure
- (ii) Lack of good governance
- (iii) Inefficient trade facilitation measures
- (iv) Limited support services
- (v) Limited access to capital/credit
- (vi) Low research and innovation capacity
- (vii) Poor human resources and rigid labour regulations

OVERVIEW OF AfT IN BD

■ Main Components of Aid for Trade :

The Aid for Trade Task Force makes the following distinction in their recommendations in 27 July 2006:

- Trade policy and regulation
- Trade development
- Trade related infrastructure
- Building productive capacity

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_6414

