

APPENDIX E4: DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE CAPACITY BUILDING COMPONENTS, 2001–04

Table E4.1a: Objectives of TCB Assistance by Region, 1998–2003 (number of components)

	Africa	East Asia and Pacific	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa	South Asia
Trade liberalization	2	3	0	1	0	0
Export development promotion	7	1	1	1	1	0
Export development finance	3	0	3	3	1	1
Export development competitiveness	4	1	1	1	1	1
Trade facilitation: customs	4	0	35	14	1	2
Trade facilitation: logistics	1	1	0	1	1	0
Trade facilitation: other	2	0	2	8	3	1
Standards	3	5	6	2	1	0
International negotiations	1	0	0	2	0	1
Total	27	11	48	33	9	6

Source: Trade Assistance Evaluation Trade Capacity Building Database.

Note: Please see Chapter 5, box 5.2, for a detailed definition of trade capacity building.

Table E4.1b: TCB Lending: Linkages to Bank TCB Objectives (2003–04)

Country /Region	Project name	Fiscal year of approval	Obj. 1	Obj. 2	Obj. 3	Obj. 4	Other	Description of TCB components and activities per project ^a
Philippines	Diversified Farm Income and Market Development Project	2004					X	Support Implementation information systems in SPS and standards.
Vietnam	Poverty Reduction Support Credit II	2003	X					Support actions in the trade liberalization arena.
Moldova	Trade and Transport Facilitations in South-east Europe Project	2003					X	Technical assistance for customs control and information systems.
Russian Federation	Customs Development Project	2003					X	Customs control and clearance, trade facilitation, regulation of custom activities, organizational structure and management, training, IT.
Yugoslavia	Export Finance Facilitation Project	2003					X	Political risk insurance facility, working capital loan facility, exporter performance insurance facility, technical assistance to Yugoslav exporters. Technical assistance will be provided to the Serbia and Montenegro Export Credit Agency (SMECA) for institutional strengthening.
Turkey	Anatolia Watershed Rehabilitation Project	2004				X		Support for implementing the EU Nitrates Directive, development of a Code of Good Agricultural Practices, support of producing and marketing organically produced farm products.
Honduras	Trade Facilitation and Productivity Improvement Project	2004					X	Support for the creation of centers to support textile, wood and artisan crafts industries to reach new markets. Analysis of standards and labeling. Assessing of the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Enquiry Points, staff training on enquiry points and standard-related information. Creation of the National Quality Council.
Peru	Programmatic Decentralization and Competitiveness SAL	2004					X	Improvement of trade logistics, support to the issuing of new technical standards.
Ecuador	Institutional Reform Project	2004					X	Support for the re-design of the Audit and Internal Affairs Unit, foster agency coordination to supervise foreign trade

Country /Region	Project name	Fiscal year of approval	Obj. 1	Obj. 2	Obj. 3	Obj. 4	Other	Description of TCB components and activities per project ^a
Ecuador (cont.)								activities, training and evaluation for Customs Administration Staff, customs valuation.
Argentina	Economic Recovery Support Structural Adjustment Loan	2004					X	Actions to issue new regulation to reduce TBT in the transport sector, link private sector enterprises and public sector agencies to enhance export and import substitution, program to support SME's to develop export business plans. Accreditation of the National Institute of Industrial Technology and international accreditation.
Tunisia	Second Exports Development Project	2004					X	Support to export initiatives and diversification of markets, pre-shipment export finance, technical barriers inquiry point, standards and technical regulations, customs procedures, information system on trade logistics performance.
Yemen, Rep. of	Port Cities Development Program	2003					X	Support in automating the Customs administration.
Afghanistan	Emergency Customs Modernization and Trade Facilitation Project	2004		X				Actions to help build the capacity of intermediary entities to support groups of firms linked to export plans; strengthen the Pre-Shipment Export Finance Guarantees Facility, improve information access about TBTs through the establishment of the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade Enquire Point, support for the streamlining of procedures and automation of processes of exporters and importers.
Sierra Leone	Economic Rehabilitation and Recovery Credit III	2003					X	Study on the economic and fiscal impact of the adoption of the Common External Tariff. In the mining sector, harmonizing policy with those of competing and neighboring countries to discourage smuggling and foster trade through official channels.
Ethiopia	Public Sector Capacity Building Program Support Project	2004					X	Reforming and modernizing customs.

Source: World Bank data.

Note: Objective 1: Formulate and implement sound trade policy to enhance growth and reduce poverty; Objective 2: Manage the adjustment cost of trade reform and external trade shocks; Objective 3: Participate effectively in international negotiations; Objective 4: Develop appropriate regional trade policies.

a.The description refers to TCB elements included under the project's component category.

Table E4.2: Stand-Alone Trade Technical Assistance Loans, 1987–2004

Region	Country	Project name	Fiscal year of approval	Amount approved (US\$m)	Amount disbursed (US\$m)
Africa	Senegal	Development Management Project	1988	17	15.9
Africa	Angola	Economic Management Capacity Building Project	1991	23.0	22.1
Europe and Central Asia	Romania	Technical Assistance & Critical Imports Project	1991	180.0	179.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	Argentina	Public Sector Reform Technical Assistance Project	1991	23	23.0

Objectives	Implementation completion report project ratings				
	Outcome	Sustain-ability	Institutional development impact	Bank perform-ance	Borrower perform-ance
The primary objective of the project was to assist the government to build up the internal capabilities for strategic planning, financial management, and personnel management in the relevant agencies within the Ministries of Planning and Cooperation, Economy and Finance, and Civil Service and Labor. In particular, the project was to support action programs prepared by these agencies to carry out the tasks related to the implementation of the ongoing structural adjustment program.	HU	U	N	HU	HU
The project will help finance (a) a program of training to build up local skills in economic and financial management, accounting, procurement, project analysis, and statistics; (b) technical assistance, studies, and logistical support to improve economic management and facilitate the transition, including a pilot program for the privatization and liquidation of parastatals; and (c) supervision and project management to closely monitor project implementation. The project consists of the following components: (a) human resource development; (b) economic statistics; (c) legal assistance; (d) public resource management; and (e) liberalization policies.	U	U	M	U	U
The Technical Assistance & Critical Imports Loan Project is expected to support the ongoing economic reform program. The project will provide (i) technical assistance to support the ongoing economic reform process in the formulation and implementation of macroeconomic and sectoral policy programs and (ii) foreign exchange for the import of essential spare parts and equipment to the irrigation, telecommunications, power, lignite, petroleum, gas, and transportation sectors. The project includes a technical assistance (TA) and an import component. The TA component will support (a) national macroeconomic management to prepare fiscal and legal reforms; (b) strategy formulation and pricing reforms in the energy sector, sectoral restructuring programs in the industrial sector and support for the privatization of industrial enterprises, services, and housing; (c) establishment of an efficient service to administer unemployment benefits, improve labor market information; (d) strategic studies and assessments for computer requirements for commercial banks; and (e) sector studies in the irrigation and energy sectors. The imports component will provide spare parts and equipment financing for the transportation sector, two major power plants, the lignite mines, petroleum and gas wells, the telecommunications system, irrigation system and agricultural machinery.	MS	U	N		
The Public Sector Reform Technical Assistance Loan Project will support (a) modernization and computerization of the Customs Department; (b) administrative reform and modernization of the central government; (c) establishment of a new framework and development of systems for comprehensive public sector financial management; (d) reorganization and modernization of the Central Bank; and (e) implementation of a program for a complete restructuring of the Superintendency of Financial Entities (SEF). The project will strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Economy by providing	S	L	S	S	HS

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Table E4.2: Stand-Alone Trade Technical Assistance Loans, 1987–2004 (continued)

Region	Country	Project name	Fiscal year of approval	Amount approved (US\$m)	Amount disbursed (US\$m)
Latin America and the Caribbean	Argentina	Hydrocarbon Engineering Project	1992	28	8.3
Africa	Burundi	Agribusiness Promotion Project	1993	3.1	0.1

Objectives	Implementation completion report project ratings				
	Outcome	Sustain-ability	Institutional development impact	Bank performance	Borrower performance
consultant services, computer equipment and software, and logistical support to (i) manage economic reforms; (ii) allocate and control public resources; and (iii) administer customs by the establishment of new administrative procedures and related computerized information systems. It will strengthen the central government ministries and the presidency by providing consultant services, computer equipment, and software to modernize its internal administration by developing new uniform procedures and information systems for personnel, financial resources, and facilities management. Last, it will strengthen the Central Bank through the provision of consultant services, computer equipment and software to improve its organizational structure and administrative procedures, develop key information systems and enhance staff capabilities, with special emphasis on the SEF.					
The Hydrocarbon Engineering Project aims to (a) help the YPF Sociedad Anonima (YPFSA) make an effective transition to its new commercial role; (b) expand opportunities for mobilizing greater private enterprise investment in the sector; (c) strengthen the government's hydrocarbon policy making and regulatory capabilities; and (d) support energy conservation and bolster the government's efforts in developing and enforcing environmental and safety standards. Technical assistance will be provided to prepare engineering designs and specifications to support YPFSA's and the government's investment program in the areas of: (a) enhancement of primary, secondary and tertiary hydrocarbon recovery in YPFSA fields; (b) natural gas processing and storage facilities expected to be put in place by private investors; and (c) improvement of YPFSA's petroleum processing and marketing in terms of dispatch centers and export infrastructure. The institutional strengthening component will provide technical assistance to: (a) design and implement YPFSA's financial information, procurement, taxation and accounting systems to function as a private corporation, define environmental policies, and provide related staff training; and (b) develop in the Combustibles Subsecretariat of the Ministry of Economy the capability to oversee sector policy and regulatory activities and negotiate contracts for exploration and production.	S	L	M		
The Agribusiness Promotion Project is designed to accelerate a private sector supply response to the government's more liberal policies in the area of agro-processing. Its objectives are to increase and diversify agricultural exports and induce greater efficiency in agricultural production, processing and marketing. The project will include (i) the privatization of government-owned agro-industries in the tea, sugar, cotton, and rice subsectors and (ii) the establishment of an agribusiness development fund, which will finance professional training and commercial services to private entrepreneurs and professional organizations, for market development, on a matching fund basis.	HU	U	N		

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Table E4.2: Stand-Alone Trade Technical Assistance Loans, 1987–2004 (continued)

Region	Country	Project name	Fiscal year of approval	Amount approved (US\$m)	Amount disbursed (US\$m)
Europe and Central Asia	Albania	Tax Administration Modernization Project	1995	4	3.3
Africa	Cameroon	Transport Sector Technical Assistance Project	1995	10.2	9.3
Europe and Central Asia	Turkey	Baku Ceyhan Oil Export Pipeline Technical Assistance Project	1997	5	2.9

Objectives	Implementation completion report project ratings				
	Outcome	Sustain-ability	Institutional development impact	Bank perform-ance	Borrower perform-ance
The Tax Administration Modernization Project's objective is to assist the authorities to sustain and enhance revenue collection in the short term and to improve tax and customs administration in the long run. This objective is to be achieved by institutional and technological strengthening of administrative units in charge of national taxes. The strategy includes defining the roles of the various entities, the collection and taxpayer auditing areas, the improvement of taxpayer services for the current tax structure, preparation for the implementation of the value added tax (VAT), as well as measures to improve the efficiency of the Customs Directorate. The project has five major components: (a) technical cooperation to implement the short/medium-term measures to sustain revenue collection, and to reorganize the tax and customs administrations; (b) technical cooperation for the development and implementation of a VAT that would replace the current turnover tax in 1995; (c) technical cooperation for the setting up of two pilot units to implement a computer-based system for monitoring compliance with basic tax obligations; (d) training for both tax and customs officers; and (e) purchase of vehicles, equipment and materials and any necessary refurbishing of buildings to accommodate the equipment for both tax and customs directorates.	S	L	S	S	S
With the assistance of the Transport Sector Technical Assistance Project, the government intends to (a) launch the transport sector reform program, which would result in the creation of a new private civil aviation company, private operation of rail services, liquidation of the urban bus company, sale of public in CAMSHIP and CAMTAINER, restructuring of the Ministere des Transports (MINT), and reform of the regulatory framework for air, urban, and maritime transport; and (b) continue preparation of the subsequent phases which will result in (i) restructuring of Ministere des Travaux Publics (MINTP); (ii) restructuring and downsizing of the port authority; implementation of an efficiency-driven organization for dredging; and (iii) improved customs institutional framework, overhaul of customs computerized information system, and implementation of a new international transit system.	S	L	S	S	S
The objectives of the Baku-Ceyhan Oil Export Pipeline Technical Assistance Project are to (a) identify and evaluate technically viable and environmentally sustainable pipeline route options for the export of crude oil from Baku in Azerbaijan to the international markets throughout Ceyhan in Turkey, under various throughput assumptions; (b) conduct optimization studies of the routes so identified to arrive at the most robust pipeline route and configuration which merits further and more detailed technical financial and economic evaluations; and (c) recommend a realistic commercial structure for building, constructing and operating the selected pipelines. The project will be carried out by one or more consultants and will consist of the following components: (a) review and update existing studies by Boru Hatlari ile Petro Tasima A.S. (BOTAS) on the various pipeline routes; (b) preliminary design, route survey, implementation plan; (c) economic and financial analysis on various throughput assumptions to be agreed with BOTAS; (d) commercial structure and development of Tariff models; and (e) an environmental audit.	S	L	M	S	S

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Table E4.2: Stand-Alone Trade Technical Assistance Loans, 1987–2004 (continued)

Region	Country	Project name	Fiscal year of approval	Amount approved (US\$m)	Amount disbursed (US\$m)
Africa	Côte d'Ivoire	Private Sector Development Capacity Building Project	1998	12	
South Asia	Bangladesh	Export Diversification Project	1999	32.0	
East Asia and Pacific	Papua New Guinea	Gas Development and Utilization Technical Assistance Project	2000	7	

Objectives	Implementation completion report project ratings				
	Outcome	Sustain-ability	Institutional development impact	Bank performance	Borrower performance
<p>The objective of the Private Sector Development Capacity Building Project is to help Côte d'Ivoire achieve a sustainable growth rate of at least 6 percent per annum through increased levels of investments and exports. Specifically the project will contribute to (a) reducing the dependency of traditional exports and increasing the share of high value added products in the nation's export structure; (b) attracting foreign investors and promoting domestic investment by foreign direct investment (FDI) targeting, simplifying investment procedures; and (c) creating a more secure legal and judicial environment for new investors and existing mechanisms. The project components include: (a) export promotion; (b) investment promotion/ simplification of investment procedures/ small and medium-size enterprise (SME) support/ public/private consultation; (c) strengthening of legal and judicial system (implementation of regional business law reform under the OHADA (Organisation pour l'Harmonisation du Droit des Affaires en Afrique—Organization for the Harmonization of Business Laws in Africa) Treaty; and (d) project preparation facility (PPF) and contingencies.</p>					
<p>The Export Diversification Project's main goal is to accelerate Bangladesh's integration into the world economy by expanding net export production value through product and market diversification, including increased value added. Important subsidiary goals are to improve the business environment for industry and commerce generally. The project is divided into three broad components. The first, product and market development support, emphasizes entrepreneur capacity building and promoting markets in export support services. It consists of administration and advisory services as well as funding to operate a matching grant facility and smaller subprojects to strengthen selected public, private, and public/private support service providers not amenable to matching grants. The second component, trade management capacity building, focuses on key aspects of the policy and institutional environment for export and other business. It includes more rapid clearance for exports and their imported inputs, better bonded warehousing and duty drawback schemes, a management information system, the piloting of modern auditing and risk management methods, taxpayer education, and staff training. Another subproject strengthens capacity in the tariff commission for trade data and protection policy analysis and in the commerce ministry for international and regional trade cooperation. A coordination and development unit will undertake analysis of export constraints and institutional change needs.</p>					
<p>The Gas Development and Utilization Technical Assistance Project will strengthen the government's capacity to efficiently manage the gas sector development in Papua New Guinea. The components call for (1) enhanced skills within the Petroleum Division's expertise in gas resource evaluation, market assessment, processing, and distribution. Skills will be upgraded through a needs-based training program, consisting of on-the-job training, short courses, industrial know-how, and post-graduate studies.</p>					

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Table E4.2: Stand-Alone Trade Technical Assistance Loans, 1987–2004 (continued)

Region	Country	Project name	Fiscal year of approval	Amount approved (US\$m)	Amount disbursed (US\$m)
Africa	Malawi	Fiscal Restructuring and Deregulation Program Technical Assistance Project (03)	2001	3	
South Asia	Pakistan	Trade and Transport Facilitation Project	2001	3.0	

Objectives	Implementation completion report project ratings				
	Outcome	Sustain-ability	Institutional development impact	Bank perform-ance	Borrower perform-ance
<p>Management training will be provided to cover project management and implementation, while other government departments will also participate in relevant courses and training assignments to promote coherent policies and understanding of the petroleum industry to enable consistent sector management practices within the government; (2) studies, to be undertaken in-house, by the Petroleum Division staff, under expert supervision, covering liquid petroleum gas (LPG) policy and utilization; gas-based industrial development and power generation opportunities, and gas transportation and export, as well as gas pipeline and facility regulations. Institutional studies will address the transition of the Petroleum Division into a Statutory authority; (3) promotion of investment opportunities for gas export, and domestic utilization, through seminars, and public awareness campaigns.</p>					
<p>The Third Fiscal Restructuring and Deregulation Program Project and the Third Fiscal Restructuring and Deregulation Program Technical Assistance Project are made in support of policy reforms designed to accelerate economic growth and reduce poverty and to help deepen structural reforms launched in 1995 to improve public sector management, promote private sector growth, and strengthen the social safety net, and to help Malawi implement policy reforms, especially in the area of financial management, supported by the Credit. The Credit will also assist the government in maintaining macroeconomic stability by meeting financing requirements (gap) in the balance of payments. In the fiscal accounts, the Credit will enable the government to maintain an overall non-interest expenditure level at about 24 percent of GDP. This will allow the government to protect outlays in key social sectors, while reducing domestic borrowing, thereby helping to reduce inflation and interest rates.</p>					
<p>The Trade and Transport Facilitation Project will establish a public/private sector collaborative institutional framework to develop the first phase of Pakistan's medium-term trade and transport facilitation program; that is, to modernize trade practices and procedures based on international best practices. The project components call for (1) establishment and operation of the National Trade and Transport Facilitation Committee (NTTFC) Secretariat. The component comprises technical assistance (TA) provided by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); incremental costs of the Secretariat's professional staff; selected and agreed reimbursable operating costs of the Secretariat and the Ministry of Commerce, while local support staff, office space, utilities, and cash contributions, among others, will be provided by the Pakistan Shippers Council; (2) TA to draft modern trade and transport facilitation procedures, documents, and legislation; (3) human resources development, by providing training to NTTFC Secretariat staff, as well as to the public/private staff directly involved in project implementation; and (4) development of the third-year program, to be detailed at the mid-term review, which should cover the above-mentioned components.</p>					

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Table E4.2: Stand-Alone Trade Technical Assistance Loans, 1987–2004 (continued)

Region	Country	Project name	Fiscal year of approval	Amount approved (US\$m)	Amount disbursed (US\$m)
Latin America and the Caribbean	Panama	Public Policy Reform Technical Assistance Project	2002	10.5	
Latin America and the Caribbean	Peru	Peru Trade Facilitation and Productivity Improvement Technical Assistance Project	2003	20.00	

Source: IEG staff estimation.

Objectives	Implementation completion report project ratings				
	Outcome	Sustain-ability	Institutional development impact	Bank perform-ance	Borrower perform-ance
<p>The Public Policy Reform Technical Assistance Project aims at consolidating and deepening the reforms needed to accelerate growth, and reduce poverty, by strengthening the government's economic monitoring and planning, policy formulation, and execution capacity. The components will (1) support trade reform and institutional capacity by (a) implementing the competition, consumer protection, and unfair trade policy law and (b) strengthening the trade negotiating capacity of the Vice-ministry of International Trade, so as to conclude market opening trade agreements, develop capacity to prepare—with the private sector participation—international competitiveness diagnostic and negotiating strategies, and by building management capacity in specialized trade policy areas; (2) improve the quality and timeliness of macro-economic data through technical assistance (TA) focused on accurate calculation methodologies of economic activities, and modernization of computer systems. Capacity building and advisory services will be provided to strengthen economic management, to draft legislation, and to implement economic proposals. It includes the management of the debt reduction scheme and implementation of the Economic Recovery and Public Expenditure Rationalization Plans; (3) improve social spending and reduce poverty through TA provision, focused on monitoring and evaluation of tools, targeted toward poverty reduction; (4) strengthen the public procurement system, by improving the procurement legal framework, and building institutional capacity, supported by the development of an electronic system; and (5) support project management, namely to oversee project design, implementation, and coordination among implementing agencies.</p>					
<p>The Trade Facilitation and Productivity Improvement Technical Assistance Project development objectives are to assist the GOP in (a) establishing a more streamlined, integrated, and effective institutional, and policy framework to increase nontraditional exports and (b) developing and implementing initiatives designed to foster the entrance of new export market participants, especially small and medium producers.</p>					