
APPENDIX E7: TRADE IN COUNTRY ASSISTANCE STRATEGIES

Fiscal Years 1998–2000		
Country	Extensive analysis	Specific measures proposed
Tanzania		Simplify tariff structure.
Ghana		Gateway project. Complete review of tariff regime.
Mozambique		Continue liberalization of trade regime. Main ports under concession.
Nigeria		
Zambia		Maintain liberal exchange and trade regime. Resolution of ZCCM reform. Remove oil import restrictions.
South Africa	Subsection on regional trade integration.	Maintain competitive exchange rate. Commitment to future trade liberalization. Reduction of regional trade barriers.
Gabon	Subsection on exports diversification	Deepen trade liberalization.
Kenya		
Gambia, The	Section on export oriented growth	Tariff reduction. Establish free trade zones. Gateway project. Establish export promotion agency.
Malawi	Section on trade and investment	Improve administration of EPZs. Tariff reforms and better exchange rate management.
Lesotho	Section on integrating into the regional and global economy.	Eliminate remaining exchange controls.
Mali		Privatize international railway.
Rwanda		Promote development of high value added crops for exports. Tariff reduction. Duty drawback for exports.
Senegal	Section on regional integration	Implement Common External Tariff (CET) reduction. Trade reform adjustment credit (2000).
Cape Verde		Reduction of NTBs and reform of foreign exchange system.
Guinea	Section on exports diversification	
Mozambique		Tariff Reform. Cashew impact monitoring.
Niger		Road rehabilitation.
Ethiopia		Liberalize trade regime. Develop exports promotion strategy. Liberalization of foreign exchange regime.
Côte d'Ivoire		Implement Common External Tariff.
Ghana	Subsection of diversifying agricultural exports	Promote agricultural exports harnessing private sector participation (trade facilitation studies). Increase availability of working capital credit to exporters.
Pacific regional strategy		Trade liberalization.
Cambodia		
Bhutan	Section on trade diversification.	Increase horticultural exports.
Papua New Guinea		
Philippines		Simplify customs procedures.
Laos		Improve accessibility to neighboring countries.
Malaysia		Lifting of temporary import tariffs.
Belarus		Adoption of a unified market exchange rate.
Vietnam		Trade liberalization program. Exports competitiveness study.
Thailand		Competitiveness study.
Mongolia		Upgrade freight corridor through China. Reduce infrastructure costs for exports sectors.
Bosnia and Herzegovina		
Russia		Customs strengthening. Accession to WTO.
Azerbaijan		Support for trade liberalization in agriculture.
Croatia		Improve customs procedures.
Lithuania		
Moldova		Simplify customs policies.

Main objective	Only briefly mention trade
Subobjective of promoting agricultural exports. Subobjective of expanding non-traditional exports.	Oil exports
Subobjective of raising exports and regional trade integration. Subobjective of promoting trade.	U.S. trade initiative toward Africa
Subobjective of further trade liberalization.	
Subobjective of promoting nontraditional exports.	
Main objective to promote private sector trade and investment.	
Trade liberalization in the context of West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU).	
Main objective of promotion of open economic policies. Promoting export expansion is part of one main objective.	
Coordinate enhanced IFC and MIGA lending and nonlending assistance in the areas of financial sector, exports and infrastructure.	Commodities exports
	Mining exports
Objective of liberalization of the exchange rate mechanism. Subobjective of promoting agricultural exports. Subobjective to facilitate trade infrastructure. Main objective to develop infrastructure to support to contribute to global integration.	Importance of exports performance
Objective of supporting EU accession.	

(Table continues on the following page.)

Fiscal Years 1998–2000 (continued)		
Country	Extensive analysis	Specific measures proposed
Macedonia		Lowering tariffs level and dispersion.
Albania		Maintain low and uniform tariffs.
Tajikistan		Move to a market denominated exchange rate. Eliminate export restrictions.
Latvia		Strengthen customs administration.
Kyrgyz Republic		Implement automated customs system.
Bulgaria		Support EU accession program. Elimination of exports taxes and QRs to imports. Develop clear objectives regarding Free Trade Areas.
Uzbekistan		Gradually remove trade and exchange rate restrictions.
Hungary		
Georgia		Strengthen customs administration.
Turkey		One of the actions is to strengthen customs. Also port reform. Supports oil exports. Rationalize trade barriers in agriculture.
Armenia		Trade and Transport Project.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	An overview section entitled "Recovery of Trade Important for Medium-Term Growth."	
Kazakhstan		
Uruguay		Adoption of technology to diversify exports.
Brazil		Ports restructuring.
Honduras		Improve business climate to promote export sectors.
Dominican Republic	Subsection on trade liberalization and agricultural sector reform	Trade reform bill.
Mexico		Seek to improve linkages between large exporters and small firms.
Trinidad and Tobago		Strengthen customs administration.
Panama		Eliminate NTBs and issues WTO regulation. Lowering NTBs and tariffs on food items.
Guatemala		Support for regional infrastructure development.
Bolivia		Infrastructure for international trade.
Nicaragua		
Colombia		
Tunisia	Section on increased international competition.	Support export promotion, trade liberalization, customs strengthening.
Jordan	Subsection on Private Investment, Export Development and Tourism	Establish standards system for agriculture exports. Promote linkages between farmers-exporters. Aqaba Freeport development.
Yemen		Reform of customs administration. Establishment of exports zones. Non-Lending Services: Institutions for exports promotion.
Lebanon		Export Promotion Project (nonlending FY98).
Nepal	Section on Foreign Trade and Investment	
Bangladesh		Concrete program to reduce tariffs and NTBs. Project supporting export diversification. Trade institutional strengthening. Exports matching grants. Promoting agricultural exports.
India	Section on Trade and regulatory reforms	

Main objective	Only briefly mention trade
Subobjective of ensuring environment conducive to exports growth	
Subobjective on trade and price policies.	
Improvement of incentives for private investment by further liberalizing trade.	
Main objective of liberalizing trade and exchange rate regimes.	Completion of trade liberalization.
One of the explicit goals of improving infrastructure is to promote exports.	
	Previous trade liberalization.
Subobjective of increasing agroexports and exports diversification through private sector participation.	
Subobjective of liberalize trade and agriculture.	
Subobjective of exports diversification.	
Subobjective of trade reform.	
Subobjective to increase trade.	Trade policy regime.
	Trade policy regime.
Subobjective to promote Tunisia's integration in the world economy.	
Objective of reviving growth through export development.	
Subobjective of export development.	
Main objective to support an outward-oriented private sector driving economic growth.	

(Table continues on the following page.)

Fiscal Years 2001–03

Country	Document	Extensive analysis	Specific measures proposed
Algeria	CAS	(1) The movement to a market economy and the liberalization of trade represented two things simultaneously to many enterprises: a shock but also a scope for extraordinary development opportunities. Many enterprises struggle in the face of foreign competition, for which they are ill prepared.	As of April 20, 2002, International Finance Corporation (IFC) net committed portfolio in Algeria is \$558.6m, of which \$20m is guarantee of a trade enhancement facility.
Ethiopia	CAS		
Gambia	CAS	Section on strategy describes an export promotion strategy.	
Guinea	CAS		The PRSP envisages that policy reforms in customs, tax administration, transportation and the like will be implemented to foster regional integration and to remove bottlenecks constraining trade. The results of a 2003 integrated trade framework diagnostic will support the government's actions in this area.
Malawi	CAS	A section is devoted to the analysis of the trade sector.	Mentions the implementation of the Regional Trade Facilitation Project.
Mauritania	CAS		
Niger	CAS		Mentions that the Agro-Pastoral Export Promotion Project is helping producers of exportable crops and animal products collectively invest in production and marketing so as to allow them to increase sales by putting tools of transport, market information, storage and credit in their hands.
Rwanda	CAS	The PRSP identifies export production as an important source of growth and the transformation of the economy.	The ongoing Regional Trade Facilitation project is mentioned. New trade-related loans.
Senegal	CAS		Refers to the DTIS and supports its implementation. These include reforms in fisheries policies, to be implemented under the planned Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Project (FY04—base case, with GEF support). Further efforts will be made to improve food safety, as identified in the current regional AAA on food safety, so as to meet world trade standards. The proposed PIPP will continue promotion of tourism.
China	CAS		A set of studies addressing the effects of China's WTO accession on trade and investment in Asia is nearing completion.
Philippines	CAS		

Main objective	Only briefly mention trade
<p>Part of key development challenges are: (1) Reducing Algeria's vulnerability to export revenues from oil. (2) Enhancing the efficiency of infrastructure, trade-related services, streamlining customs procedures, and upgrading product standards to international norms to improve Algeria's attractiveness of export-oriented investment and to reap the benefits from a free-trade zone for industrial products with the EU and the requirements of WTO accession.</p>	
<p>Trade is identified as a key sector / cross-cutting issue and promoting higher export growth is part of one of the core objectives of the CAE.</p>	
<p>Within the PRSP framework, Mali's trade policy aims to reduce existing handicaps by pursuing and consolidating the trade liberalization policy that has been implemented since the 1990s (comprising openness to external trade, promoting the development of modern information and communication technologies, and accelerating and strengthening the regional integration process within WAEMU and ECOWAS by implementing an export promotion strategy.</p>	
<p>As part of the First Pillar of the strategy on Poverty and Growth "Actions will be taken to improve the environment for trade. Guinea's trade environment is one of the main impediments to economic growth."</p>	
<p>Part of the PSD strategy is "(v) improving trade facilitation for existing and potential exporters; and (vi) helping exporters meet product and phyto-sanitary standards to export."</p>	
<p>Trade is a significant part of the wealth creation pillar of the CAS, aiming at the development of export-oriented manufacturing, especially garments; in part stimulated by the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA); provision of trade services, in particular based on Senegal becoming a Gateway to West-Africa; and support to ports infrastructure. The strategy also supported reform in the groundnut sector.</p>	
<p>Accession to WTO is a major part of the country strategy.</p>	
<p>Part of the growth objective is to enhance competitiveness through trade and regulatory reforms, especially in the agriculture, services, and small and medium enterprise sectors.</p>	

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Fiscal Years 2001–03 (continued)			
Country	Document	Extensive analysis	Specific measures proposed
Thailand	CAS	One paragraph mentions that China's WTO accession provides export opportunities to Thailand, even as it poses new challenges in third-country markets. There is considerable scope for increasing exports to a more open China.	An in-depth report on Thailand competitiveness will be undertaken in the CEM, in order to sustain higher private investment, to benefit from the rapidly expanding Chinese market and to compete with Chinese exports in the global marketplace.
Vietnam	CAS		
Albania	CAS		(1) The Bank is supporting the port sector through the ongoing Durres Port Project. The ongoing Trade and Transport Facilitation in Southeast Europe Project-part of a regional program joining eight Balkan countries-aims to reduce non-tariff costs of trade and transport and reduce corruption and smuggling at border crossings. A planned Transport Strategy (FY05) will take stock of overall transport sector issues and needs, especially in the context of Albania's alignment with EU structures.
Azerbaijan	CAS		
Belarus	CAS	(1) Belarus' creditworthiness for IBRD lending is poor. This reflects the country's weak liquidity position (reserve coverage is currently only about 2 weeks of imports), fairly substantial external payments arrears that could represent contingent claims on the government, heavy dependence on barter trade, heavy dependence on Russia for trade and finance, and lack of progress on the key reforms required to underpin sustainable growth in the medium term.	(1) The Bank will conduct a financial sector review (2003), which might provide the basis for further policy advice, particularly in the context of the envisaged currency unification with Russia. Under the improvements stipulated in the base case, IFC may be able to attract foreign banks to partner with Belarusian financial institutions, especially in the area of trade financing. (2) In the financial sector, the EBRD is planning to expand the trade facilitation program with local banks and the development of a micro-lending facility.
Bulgaria	CAS		
Kyrgyz Rep.	CAS		
Latvia	CAS		

Main objective	Only briefly mention trade
<p>Among the 5 main objectives of the strategy is to enhance competitiveness through trade reforms.</p>	
<p>(1) A 1998 Country Assistance Evaluation (CAE) by OED assessed IDA assistance to Albania from 1992 to 1997. The CAE concluded that IDA assistance was largely effective, especially in supporting agricultural growth, small- and medium-scale enterprise privatization, tax reform, and price and trade liberalization.</p>	
<p>As a part of strategic goal to generate jobs and sustainable non-oil growth: (a) improving the trade policy regime and market access by creating a more export-friendly tariff structure, accelerating Azerbaijan's accession to the WTO, increasing access to regional markets and the EU, (b) enhancing trade facilitation by streamlining customs procedures and improving the quality and capacity of transportation infrastructure.</p>	
<p>is despite of recent developments in</p> <p>and trade, thus offering better business opportunities for Bulgaria, any setback in the security situation in the region could have a severe impact on Bulgaria's external position and slow down economic growth.</p>	<p>(1) One of the risks in CAS implementation</p> <p>Yugoslavia augur well for regional stability</p>
<p>Trade and Investment is one part of the strategy, with specific attention to exports standards, regional integration. The document mentions an upcoming DTIS as well as the Trade and Transport Facilitation Project as part of this strategy.</p>	

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Fiscal Years 2001–03 (continued)			
Country	Document	Extensive analysis	Specific measures proposed
Poland	CAS		
Russia	CAS		(1) Improving financial intermediation by IFC and MIGA will extend to trade finance.
Tajikistan	CAS	(1) World Bank's regional study on trade and transportation (FY03).	(1) While export-led growth will be needed to pull Tajikistan's people out of poverty, serious infrastructure deficiencies, unfavorable geography and difficult regional trade environment mean that Tajikistan will have to pay increased attention to the development of its internal markets, that is, on improving local economies during the CAS period. At the same time, it will continue implementation of export diversification programs, but the pay-offs from these programs are likely to come only in the long run. (2) The Analytic and Advisory Activities (AAA), to be undertaken by the World Bank, will include trade and transport facilitation.
Uzbekistan	CAS		(1) Trade liberalization should include the most urgent measures related to import contract registration, foreign currency access, commodity exchanges and the cotton trade. Competition could be addressed by strengthening the Anti-Monopoly Committee (AMC) as proposed in Bank staff's policy note on competition policy reform.

Main objective	Only briefly mention trade
	<p>(1) Another risk to Poland's growth may be imposed by further economic slowdown in Europe. Although exports as a percent of GDP are not that high, 29% in 2001, export's contribution to GDP growth has greatly increased in recent years. Hence, a protracted slowdown in Europe would have a more pronounced impact on Poland's economy than just a few years ago. The indirect effect of the diminished opportunities for Poland's exports to the West would be reduced output and profitability of those firms engaged in export activities and those linked to it.</p>
	<p>(1) Recently, the factors that have driven Russia's economic growth have changed. In 1999, the first year after the crisis, the trade balance provided the single largest contribution to economic growth, reflecting ruble devaluation and oil price improvements. (2) Rail represents a major challenge. Freight rates are high and discriminatory, and the financial transactions of many non-core activities and ancillary companies are not transparent. The cross-subsidy to passenger services forces rail freight rates well above costs, damaging remote locations and potential export trade. (3) At the federal level, the most serious policy issues in agriculture are not with pricing or trade policy, but rather with the legal framework, continued state domination of some markets.</p>
<p>(1) One of the key CAS objectives is to improve the policy framework for liberalization of the foreign exchange and trade regime.</p>	

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Fiscal Years 2001–03 (continued)

Country	Document	Extensive analysis	Specific measures proposed
Chile	CAS	<p>(1) Trade liberalization helped efficient resource allocation, ensuring a rapid and sustained growth in mining and natural resources. This growth has been export led: export have averaged 9.6% growth per year since 1984 and trade now accounts for about 75% of GDP. While copper remains a key part of Chile's exports (37%), there has been significant diversification into forestry, fishing, wines, fruits, and other agro-based products. (2) Chile is collaborating with its MERCOSUR neighbors and is currently advancing in trade discussions with the USA for a possible bi-lateral trade agreement. It expects the on-going trade talks with the EU to be completed as early as mid-2002. These efforts continue the path that Chile has followed for the past two decades, in liberalizing its trade relations on a bilateral basis, making Chile the most open economy in Latin America.</p>	<p>(1) As a part of the challenge of enhancing investment climate, a reduction in logistics costs would result in the highest welfare gain for Chile due to the importance of trade in the economy.</p>
Colombia	CAS	<p>(1) With regard to the fiscal sector, trade liberalization led to a fall in tariff revenues and negatively affected fiscal balance.</p>	<p>(1) Core CAS monitoring benchmark includes progress implementing Doha, increased number of free trade agreements with developed and developing countries. This is a part of the Global partnership for development. The strategy of is improved coordination of national strategy, maintenance of strong relationship with international financial institutions, negotiation of free trade agreements at regional and global levels. The instruments are competitiveness plans, open trade policy, and international trade negotiations.</p>
El Salvador	CAS	<p>(1) Maquila exports and employment could be affected by WTO rules on removing special tax incentives and the WTO agreement to phase out trade barriers on textiles and clothing. Projected to continue growing at double digits in the medium-term, as a result of an expanded benefit of the Caribbean Basis Initiative, Salvadoran maquila exports could be hit by the global trade agreement scheduled to enter in full effect in January 2005.</p>	<p>(1) As a part of structural growth prospects, preserving productivity gains is essential to remain competitive in world trade. (2) In addition to prudent macroeconomic management, the government's program included a number of critical structural reforms: (i) completing trade reform with enhanced Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) access and free trade agreements with Mexico, Canada, Panama, Dominican Republic, and others.</p>

Main objective**Only briefly mention trade**

(1) As a part of facilitating the rebirth of the rural economy, the government embarked on a comprehensive reform program for the sector called *la apertura*. It essentially aimed at (a) trade liberalization and lower tariff reforms, (b) the promotion of market-oriented approaches, and (c) the reduction of state intervention in marketing and licensing activities.

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Fiscal Years 2001–03 (continued)			
Country	Document	Extensive analysis	Specific measures proposed
Guyana	CAS		
Mexico	CAS		
Nicaragua	CAS		
Peru	CAS		An export competitiveness and trade facilitation project is planned.
Jordan	CAS		
Yemen	CAS		(1) Yemen's Second Five Year Plan (SFYP), launched in 2001 and the recently completed PRSP provide the basis for this CAS. It benefits, as well, from recent extensive joint work between Yemen and IDA on poverty, public expenditures, trade-enhancement and the investment climate. (2) A multi-donor, Bank-led diagnostic study under the Integrated Framework for Trade Development (FY03) has helped Yemen identify the policy and technical assistance needs. (3) WBI would also provide advice on trade strategy; help develop the Development Research Forum.
Pakistan	CAS		
Pakistan	CAS	(1) Had Pakistan encouraged global production sharing in the textile industry by easing imports of raw materials, its textile and clothing exports would probably both have performed significantly better. (2) The private sector is exposed to international competition, but the anti-export bias and nontransparent trade regime remains. Tariff reductions and rapid devaluation of the currency since 2000 are probably behind the improvements in export performance in recent years.	(1) The Bank will continue to encourage the federal and provincial governments to pursue the trade liberalization that is already under way. To build the knowledge base to underpin the policy dialogue on private sector development, the Bank plans to carry out a significant program of analytical work. An analysis of the trade regime will also be undertaken in FY03. (2) The government also intends to reduce maximum tariffs to 25% by 2003 and the number of tariff slabs to three, to rationalize duty drawback and export-financing schemes for exporters, and to comply with the WTO trade regime and standards.
Benin	PRSP		
Ethiopia	PRSP	A section discusses export development within the strategy, focusing on the agricultural sector and promotion of industrial zones.	

Main objective	Only briefly mention trade
	(1) Trade deficit averaged about 8% of GDP during 1998–2000, lower than the level for 1991–1997. However, this was achieved at the cost of a contraction in trade in real terms.
(1) As a part of consolidating macroeconomic stability objective, with “Promoting Trade FY04” as a non-financial instrument framework (\$81,000 for FY03-05).	
Part of the strategy is to support Nicaragua in the CAFTA process.	
A central part of the strategy is to support exports development and increase its linkages to the rest of the economy, through enhanced logistics, support to fertilizer exports, and IFC supporting other export-oriented sectors.	
	Strategy considers the need for “supportive trade policies” as part of the macroeconomic and competitiveness environment, without further detail.
(1) The essence of Pakistan’s poverty reduction strategy is to maintain an environment conducive to trade and investment, including foreign investment.	
As part of the macroeconomic framework objective, the strategy supports the implementation of a WAEMU common trade policy and overall integration process.	
One of the major objectives is to improve the environment for exports and private sector growth.	

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Fiscal Years 2001–03 (continued)			
Country	Document	Extensive analysis	Specific measures proposed
Gambia	PRSP	A section of the strategy analyses external trade.	A strategy for the development of Free Zones under the Trade Gateway Project is an important part of the growth strategy.
Ghana	PRSP	Section on analysis and actions to develop nontraditional exports.	Specific policies include improving the export/import regime, minimize incidence of dumping, promote areas with competitive advantage, make full use of preferential areas, and promote agro-export business.
Guinea	PRSP	A section of the strategy is devoted to regional integration. Sections are also devoted to the development of handicrafts exports and tourism.	
Malawi	PRSP	A section discusses access to national, regional and international markets.	The strategic actions towards access to markets will include developing an efficient and effective Market Information System (MIS).
Mali	PRSP		The staffs are working with the authorities on deepening the analysis of the potential sources of growth and export diversification. The outcome of the analysis would be the elaboration of a program to overcome the oft-cited challenges to growth in Mali. The growth analysis will be complemented by the Integrated Framework for Trade activity supported under the World Trade Organization and being conducted in 2003. The PRSP progress report would need to incorporate the updated growth and trade strategies.
Mozambique	PRSP	Analysis of some trade-related sectors including fisheries and tourism.	
Niger	PRSP		The strategy translates into the following actions and measures to be implemented during the period under consideration: (i) better monitoring the flow of imports by involving additional customs offices; (ii) managing re-exports more closely with the use of escorting missions; (viii) identifying new customs revenues.
Rwanda	PRSP	The macroeconomic section includes one paragraph discussing the external sector.	Privatization of the key state enterprises such as in coffee and tea is expected to provide immediate stimulus to exports.
Senegal	PRSP		
Zambia	PRSP	Analysis of evolution of Zambian exports.	The government has established a high level task force to prepare an effective response to the copper sector crisis.
Cambodia	PRSP		
Vietnam	PRSP		A World Bank study carried out with a local economic research institute shows that the recently-adopted trade reforms, when implemented, will increase the employment, incomes, and consumption of all income groups.

Main objective	Only briefly mention trade
The growth strategy focuses on export diversification, transit trade, and tourism.	
Part of the objectives of Macro economy and Increasing Production and Gainful employment is the promotion of non-traditional exports.	
Regional integration is part of growth pillar of the strategy.	
A major part of the pro-poor growth pillar of the strategy is to “Improve Access to Domestic, Regional and International Markets.”	
The macroeconomic framework objective includes export diversification and increased processing of agricultural products.	
The growth strategy includes the facilitation of access to external markets by enhancing the transport infrastructure.	
As part of one of the main objectives, the PRSP recognizes that exports will be an important source of growth for Rwanda. Given the importance of export development, the staffs would encourage an integrated discussion of the ongoing initiatives for export development and the policies and prospects in a future annual report or PRSP update. The importance of regional cooperation/integration was recognized but staff noted that there was little discussion in the PRSP of how this can be achieved and the role Rwanda might play in achieving it.	
Part of the objective of is a more vigorous promotion of exports and better distribution of production in order to reduce the proportion of imports, and integration to WAEMU. Agricultural, craft activities, and fisheries sector strategy have export promotion in mind.	
A key part of the macroeconomic strategy is export diversification, and some sector strategies are related to exports.	
Part of the diagnosis and strategy deals with the need for export diversification, improvements in customs administration, and EPZs.	
Trade liberalization is a major part of the strategy. Policies that support retraining and job search will help displaced workers find new employment and mitigate the near-term transitional costs.	

(Table continues on the following page.)

Fiscal Years 2001–03 (continued)

Country	Document	Extensive analysis	Specific measures proposed
Albania	PRSP	<p>(1) One of the objectives is to increasing openness and improvement of external position of the economy.</p> <p>(2) The liberalization of the foreign trade is one of the first measures taken by the Albanian government in the transition to market economy. Albania became member of the WTO in 2000. Nevertheless, the situation of the trade balance has worsened. The import/export relation is nearly four to one. The volume of exports remains at low levels and export products are not diversified.</p>	
Azerbaijan	PRSP		<p>(1) The government also plans to undertake several measures in order to promote exports. Several initiatives are currently being considered, including the creation of a database to increase marketing opportunities for local products, arrangement of trade fairs, establishment of exhibition centers and bonded warehouses as well as opening trade representations in potential partner countries and establishing an Export Promotion Fund. (2) It is planned to continue the process of applying for admission to the WTO. Bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations will be held for this purpose. (3) Rehabilitation of the port will emphasize minimizing the negative environmental impact of the operations on the Caspian Sea. Improvement of transportation will help to promote trade and economic growth, and will help to spread the extent of growth to include regions outside of Baku.</p>
Kyrgyz Rep.	PRSP	<p>(1) As a part of promoting sustainable economic growth, it is evidence that of all the components of GDP, the largest increase has been registered in net exports (from -14.7% of GDP in 1999 to -0.3% of GDP in 2001). This has reflected stagnation of exports of goods and services and a sharp decrease in imports volume. The reasons for problems in the area of exports were restrictions in trade with neighboring countries and transition of exported goods through their territory, as well as</p>	

Main objective	Only briefly mention trade
<p>(1) As a part of long-term objectives, considerable progress has been made in the liberalization of trade. Albania has no quantity restrictions on imports, and almost no restrictions on exports. Tariff rates have been continuously reduced.</p>	
<p>(1) As a landlocked country, the Kyrgyz Republic's export promotion potentially depends significantly on the easing of trade barriers in the region, particularly by its neighbors, over whom it has little leverage. Improved regional cooperation will, therefore, be critical to achieving PRSP objectives. (2) There is a need to develop a comprehensive rehabilitation plan for Kyrgyz's railroad sector in order to increase the share of cargo transportation in the structure of external trade.</p>	

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Fiscal Years 2001–03 (continued)			
Country	Document	Extensive analysis	Specific measures proposed
Kyrgyz Rep. (cont.)		the composition of exports and their concentration on a few raw materials the prices of which fluctuate in international markets. The decline in imports is connected with a decrease in imports of capital goods, but to a major extent, is a consequence of import substitution.	
Tajikistan	PRSP		(1) In 2002, there was a measure to promote creation of Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) on procurement and sale of agriculture production and trade and delivery for processing enterprises.
Guyana	PRSP		(1) Given Guyana's limited market, the objective of the government export promotion program will be to create conditions for the export sector to be an instrument for sustaining rapid and broad-based growth. This will require maintaining a competitive exchange rate, eliminating trade barriers, and providing more effective export promotion services for Guyana's export. In addition, government, through Guyana Office for Investment, will a) provide information and company matching services; b) support local companies to participate in overseas trade fairs and domestic exhibitions; and c) coordinate industrial cooperation. (2) Macroeconomic, trade, and investment framework are in the I-PRSP strategy issue.
Honduras	PRSP	This document evaluates the impact of trade liberalization among other structural reforms, providing a positive assessment of them and suggesting the acceleration in their implementation.	
Nicaragua	PRSP	(1) Liberalization of foreign trade was on reform with a substantial impact on the Nicaraguan economy. The abolition of government-owned export trading monopolies encouraged private production for export.	
Yemen	PRSP		
Sri Lanka	PRSP		

Note: PRSP = Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

Main objective	Only briefly mention trade
	<p>Strategy supports liberal trade policies, regional integration efforts and WTO accession.</p>
	<p>The strategy supports reducing trade policy barriers.</p>