



European  
Commission



# Aid for Trade

## Report 2017

Review of progress by the EU and its Member States

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate–General for International Cooperation and Development

Rue de la Loi 41 | 1049 Brussels, BELGIUM

E-mail: [info@ec.europa.eu](mailto:info@ec.europa.eu)

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Conception: TAC ECONOMICS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

# Aid for Trade

## Report 2017

Review of progress by the EU and its Member States

Brussels - July 2017

Prepared by TAC ECONOMICS.

The views expressed in the report are those of the consultant, and do not present an official view of the European Commission.

## Table of Contents

KEY FINDINGS	5
1. CONCEPTS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	7
1.1. AID FOR TRADE CONTEXT	7
1.2. HISTORICAL STATISTICAL DATA AND FIELD SURVEY	8
2. GLOBAL PROGRESS OF TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE & AID FOR TRADE	10
2.1. TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE	10
2.2. AID FOR TRADE	14
2.3. ANALYSIS BY CATEGORY	19
2.4. RATE OF DISBURSEMENT AND ANALYSIS BY INSTRUMENT	23
3. GEOGRAPHICAL COVER	27
3.1. COMMITMENTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION	27
3.2. COMMITMENTS BY INCOME AND ACP / LDC IN THE TOTAL	31
4. TRADE FACILITATION	38
5. QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT FROM THE FIELD	43
5.1. DIALOGUE ON AID FOR TRADE	43
5.2. TRADE NEEDS ASSESSMENT, STRATEGIES, JOINT OPERATIONS AND HARMONISATION	44
5.3. REGIONAL DIMENSION OF AID FOR TRADE	45
5.4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	47
5.5. AID FOR TRADE IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	47
6. APPENDIX 1. – TRA AND AFT CATEGORIES	50
7. APPENDIX 2. – AFT DONOR PROFILES	52
8. APPENDIX 3. – AID FOR TRADE BY REGION, COUNTRY AND CATEGORY	82
9. APPENDIX 4. – TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE BY REGION, COUNTRY AND CATEGORY	99
10. APPENDIX 5. – METHODOLOGY FOR THE AD HOC DATABASE USED FOR THIS REPORT	116

## Key Findings

- The EU and EU Member States (MS) remain the leading providers of Trade Related Assistance in the world in 2015, with 49% of total TRA commitments from DAC donors.
- EU and MS TRA almost doubled between 2006 and 2015, to reach EUR 2.8bn in 2015 (EUR 1.5bn in 2006), a level that exceeds by a large margin the annual EUR 2bn target adopted in the 2007 joint EU Aid for Trade Strategy.
- The EU and EU MS are the leading global Aid for Trade provider with 29% of the total.
- In 2015, the EU and MS committed EUR 13.2bn of total Aid for Trade (AfT), an increase of 5.5% compared to 2014. In 2015, 75% of EU AfT collective commitments were provided by three donors (the EU, Germany, and France).
- AfT commitments in two categories (trade related infrastructure and building productive capacity) represented more than 97% of total Aid for Trade commitments in 2015.
- In 2015, among the six categories of AfT, the largest remained “trade related infrastructure”, with EUR 6.6bn of commitments (trade-related physical infrastructures including transport, storage, communication and energy generation and supply), while “building productive capacity” remained the second largest category, with EUR 6.2bn (productive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, industry, mineral resources and mining and business environment in general).
- Africa continued to receive the largest share of AfT in 2015 (36% of total AfT), followed by Asia (26%), Europe (15%) and America (10%). Africa is also the first recipient of grants, while the type of flows is more diverse in other regions (grants, loans, equity).
- After a notable decrease in 2014, due to a shift in programming cycle for the EU, AfT commitments to LDCs and ACP countries are close to their historical average (2010-2015), and represented in 2015, 18% of total AfT for LDCs and 34% of total AfT for ACP countries.
- EU and MS AfT commitments to ACP countries reached an all-time high in 2015 with EUR 4.5bn.
- In February 2017, the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) entered into force. Development cooperation is embedded in the agreement, and provides a framework for support (Category C provisions). If commitments fluctuate according to programming cycles, varying from EUR 195mn in 2010 to EUR

76mn in 2012, the EU and its Member States are among the top donors of Aid for Trade Facilitation. Their commitments reached EUR 145mn in 2013, but only EUR 37mn in 2015.

- In 2015, the EU ratio of disbursement reached 89%, above the average disbursement ratio of other DAC donors (65%).
- A survey conducted among EU delegations and MS missions on the ground (68 respondents) confirms that Aid for Trade is a regular topic of discussions, particularly for LDCs and ACP countries and more than 50% of them said that demand of AfT from countries has increased.

# 1. Concepts and sources of information

Aid for Trade (AfT) is the generic concept describing development assistance provided in support of partner countries' efforts to develop the capacity to expand their trade, to foster economic growth and to more effectively use trade in poverty reduction. Therefore, AfT has a broad scope, encompassing both aid directly helping beneficiaries formulate and implement trade policies and practice ("Trade Related Assistance"), and aid supporting developing beneficiaries' wider economic capacity to trade, e.g. invest in infrastructure and productive sectors ("wider AfT").

## 1.1. Aid for Trade Context

Helping developing countries to benefit from open global market is an important part of a long-term strategy for global poverty reduction, alongside debt relief and general development aid. Using a mix of grant aid and innovative trade instruments, the EU has sought to help developing countries to achieve sufficient economic transformation to lift their populations out of poverty. Aid for trade (AfT) is financial assistance composed of ODA grants, ODA loans and equity, specifically targeted at helping developing countries to develop their capacity to trade. It is one of the key pillars of the EU development policy and includes assistance in building new infrastructures, improving ports or customs facilities and assistance in helping factories meet European health and safety standards for imports, for example.

Aid for Trade entered the WTO agenda with the Doha Development Round. In 2005, several donors, including the EU and its Member States, made commitments to increase their trade-related support. In December 2005, the WTO Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong set up a Task Force to 'operationalize Aid for Trade'. In its 2006 recommendations, this Task Force stated that 'Projects and programmes should be considered as Aid for Trade if these activities have been identified as trade-related development priorities in the recipient country's national development strategies'. It specified five groups of activities that it considered to constitute Aid for Trade: Trade Policy and Regulation (category 1), Building Productive Capacity (category 2: a subset of category 4 having a Trade Development marker), Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3) and Trade Related Adjustment (category 5). A 6<sup>th</sup> category, Other Trade Related needs, is specifically used to account for AfT that is embedded in broader multisector programmes, and that would not otherwise be considered by any of the five categories. Categories 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 (wider AfT part) are usually referred to as 'the wider Aid for Trade agenda' or AfT, while categories 1, 2 and 6 (TRA part) correspond to a more restricted standard Trade Related Assistance (TRA) (see Appendix 1 for more



details on categories). In this year's report, 2015 Category 6 TRA and AfT commitments are not reported.

Building on its longstanding commitment, the EU adopted on 15 October 2007 a joint Aid for Trade Strategy to support the integration of all developing countries, particularly the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), into the rules-based world trading system and to use trade more effectively in promoting the overarching objective of eradicating poverty.

Ten years on, policy and context changes are shaping the way in which EU AfT is delivered:

- In 2017, the European Union and its Member States have adopted a revised European Consensus on Development to incorporate the 2030 Agenda into EU development cooperation. Both ODA and trade among the means of implementation (Mol) to achieve the SDGs.
- In February 2017, the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) entered into force. Development cooperation is embedded in the agreement, and provides a framework for support (Category C provisions).
- Free Trade Agreements have become important drivers of EU relations with developing countries. New opportunities arise for development policy to leverage positive impact through a more strategic use of ODA around EU FTAs, and better unlock their developmental potential. Expectations are high in particular in relation to the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) in African, Caribbean and Pacific regions.
- The EU has renewed its contribution to the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) for LDCs.
- At a time of crises in many beneficiary countries, with direct implications for the EU (i.e. migration, security), maximising positive impacts on economic well-being and stability through the significant EU Aid for Trade flows (a third of total EU ODA) is a decisive contribution to the "Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign And Security Policy".

To adapt to the above context, new paradigms and trends, the EU and MS are updating the EU Aid for Trade Strategy of 2007.

## **1.2. Historical statistical data and field survey**

If different sources of information are available on AfT flows, none of them is providing all the information needed for a regular monitoring of AfT flows. However, the most comprehensive and accurate database available on AfT flows is the OECD CRS online database. This database provides annual data for the period 1973-2015 through the OECD 'Query Wizard for International Development



Statistics' web portal or through downloadable datasets. All the data are provided at a detailed level, with the names of donor countries/institutions, commitments and disbursements, recipient countries and sectors, and five new EU Member States were added in 2015 and three more in 2016.

In 2013, the OECD took note of a rationale presented by the EU concerning European Investment Bank (EIB) loans. The effect of this decision is that the OECD CRS database is reporting EU ODA loans (EIB) since 2011 (EUR 3.1bn in 2011, EUR 5.9bn in 2012, EUR 4.6bn in 2013, EUR 4.4bn in 2014 and EUR 3.6bn in 2015). This revision is not revealing a policy change in EU ODA over the past two years, but is a statistical consequence of this agreement as the OECD CRS database now includes EU ODA loans (from EIB) that were not accounted for in the past (see figure 10). On 16 December 2014, the DAC's 2014 High Level Meeting issued a communiqué that sets out new rules for reporting and classifying official development assistance (ODA) loans provided by DAC members. Under the new rules, the grant or "concessional" portion of loans must meet higher standards than before and only this grant portion of a loan will count as ODA. The communiqué establishes a roadmap to develop a new statistical measure to complement the ODA measure.

A survey is also conducted every year jointly in EU Delegations and MS representations in developing countries. This survey complements the quantitative analysis of AfT and TRA figures with a more qualitative analysis and a perception from the field. The questionnaire is an important tool for the qualitative assessment of AfT activities. This questionnaire feeds into the EU AfT Monitoring Report 2017.

## 2. Global progress of trade related assistance & aid for trade

Trade has a pivotal role in the sustainable economic development of developing and least developed countries. The international trade architecture will therefore continue to be supportive of and responsive to the special needs and priorities of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries (LDCs).

The EU has consistently supported developing countries to use trade as a tool for development through AfT activities or in other words, activities identified as trade-related development priorities in the recipient country's national development strategies.

### 2.1. Trade Related Assistance

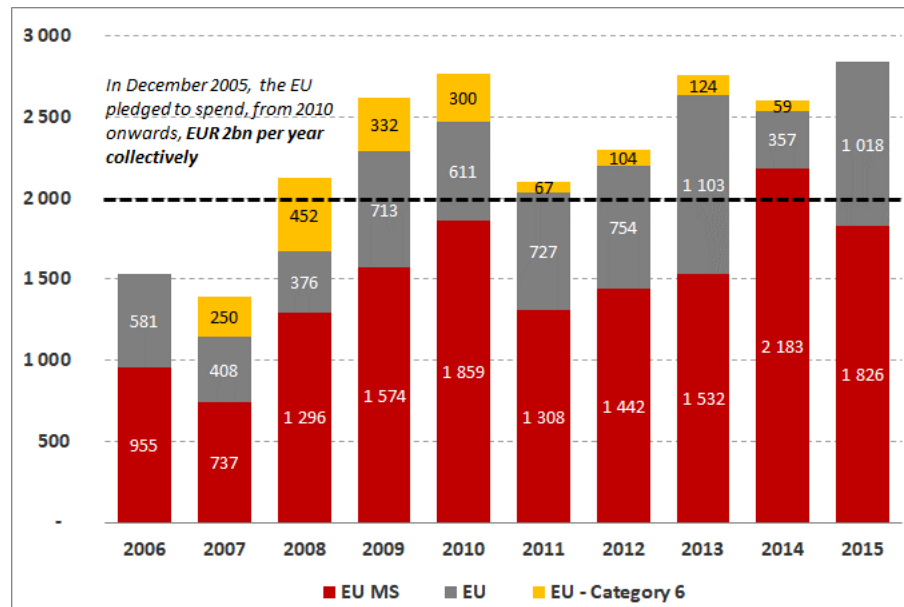
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA) can be viewed as a subset of Aid for Trade (AfT). It comprises three categories:

- Category 1 – Trade policy and regulation: training, explaining rules and regulations and trade development.
- Category 2 – Trade development: investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade, market analysis and development (OECD CRS historical data for this category were revised in the 2017 update).
- Category 6 – Other trade related needs: other trade related support identified as such by beneficiaries and not captured under the categories above.

In 2005, the EU made specific financial commitments pledging to increase its collective expenditures on TRA to EUR 2bn per year from 2010, EUR 1bn from EU institutions and EUR 1bn in bilateral aid from EU Member States.

Indeed, between 2006 and 2015, EU and MS TRA increased on average by 7% per year, to reach EUR 2.8bn. Since 2009, the total remained far above the EUR 2bn target. The growth in 2015 (+9%) is mainly explained by the rebound of EU institutions commitments (+185% and EUR 1bn), after the sharp drop in 2014. MS commitments decreased by -16% but remained at a very high level (EUR 1.8bn).

Figure 1: Trade Related Assistance  
(EU and Member States, in EUR million)



Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

Germany remains the most significant TRA donor in 2015 (EUR 579mn) and since 2006. It is followed by four other major donors, France (EUR 369mn), the United Kingdom (EUR 214mn), the Netherlands (EUR 171mn) and Belgium (EUR 139mn). MS TRA commitments decreased in 2015 and in particular for Germany (-38%), Denmark (-79%) and Sweden (-49%). It increased, but to a lesser extent in terms of amounts, for France (+54%), the Netherlands (+122%) and Italy (+255%). However, this drop in MS TRA commitments is more than compensated by the amount committed by the Commission, which increased by +185% in 2015, to attain EUR 1bn.

The EU and EU Member States remain the leading providers of TRA in the world in 2015, with 49% of total TRA commitments coming from DAC donors. EU institutions represented 18% of the total, while Germany and France are the largest MS donor with respectively 10% and 6%. After EU and EU MS, the second most important donor is the World Bank (International Development Association), representing 20% and EUR 1.2bn, while the United States are the third most important donor with 12% and EUR 0.7bn. The share of other multilateral flows is relatively smaller (6% from Canada, 4% from Japan, 3% from the Asian Development Bank, 2% from Switzerland, etc.).

Table 1: Trade Related Assistance  
(in EUR million)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Austria	10	11	9	9	8	7	8	28	16	15
Belgium	35	33	64	111	113	139	56	106	135	139
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	-	1	1	2	1
Denmark	59	73	54	74	129	77	81	108	215	45
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	22	32	63	65	113	130	32	54	59	47
France	13	80	139	216	73	63	292	179	239	369
Germany	307	224	323	340	524	467	536	377	937	579
Greece	0	0	3	2	1	0	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	0	3	22	33	21	9	27	28	25	20
Italy	4	13	30	133	23	43	10	44	26	91
Latvia	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	6	4	7	7	8	10	11	12
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	113	62	98	77	172	171	100	171	77	171
Poland	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	0
Portugal	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Romania	-	0	0	-	1	0	-	-	0	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
Slovenia	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	-
Spain	26	31	73	46	364	31	38	38	67	25
Sweden	176	144	91	122	161	141	193	257	192	97
United Kingdom	188	30	318	337	148	19	59	127	182	214
EU MS	955	737	1 296	1 574	1 859	1 308	1 442	1 532	2 183	1 826
EU	581	408	376	713	611	727	754	1 103	357	1 018
EU cat. 6		250	452	332	300	67	104	124	59	-
EU Total	581	658	827	1 045	910	793	858	1 227	417	1 018
Grand Total	1 536	1 396	2 123	2 619	2 770	2 101	2 300	2 759	2 599	2 844

Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

### ASEAN Regional Integration Support from the EU (ARISE)



The EU has been supporting ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) economic and trade connectivity agenda through the programme "ASEAN Regional Integration Support from the EU (ARISE)" from 2012 till 2016, and its follow-up ARISE Plus (2017-2020).

The EUR 15 million ARISE programme that ended in 2016 was composed of technical assistance and grant to the ASEAN Secretariat for its capacity building. It aimed at supporting the implementation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), by contributing to the capacity building of ASEAN Member States in harmonising and implementing policies and regulations in the economic and trade sectors, drawing on the EU own economic integration experience.

In 2016, the on-line complaints reporting mechanism ASEAN Solutions for Investments, Services and Trade (ASSIST) was formally set up with the support of ARISE, to assist with cross-border trade dispute settlements for companies, based on the EU SOLVIT model and experience.

ARISE also supported the launch of the ASEAN Risk Assessment Centre for Food Safety (ARAC) and the adoption of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the ASEAN Economic Community Blue Print 2025.

Another example of the programme's results is the setting up of the ASEAN Trade Repository – an electronic portal maintained by the ASEAN Secretariat, providing information on trade and customs laws and procedures in ASEAN Member States, which is essential to address the lack of transparency and to lower business costs for companies.

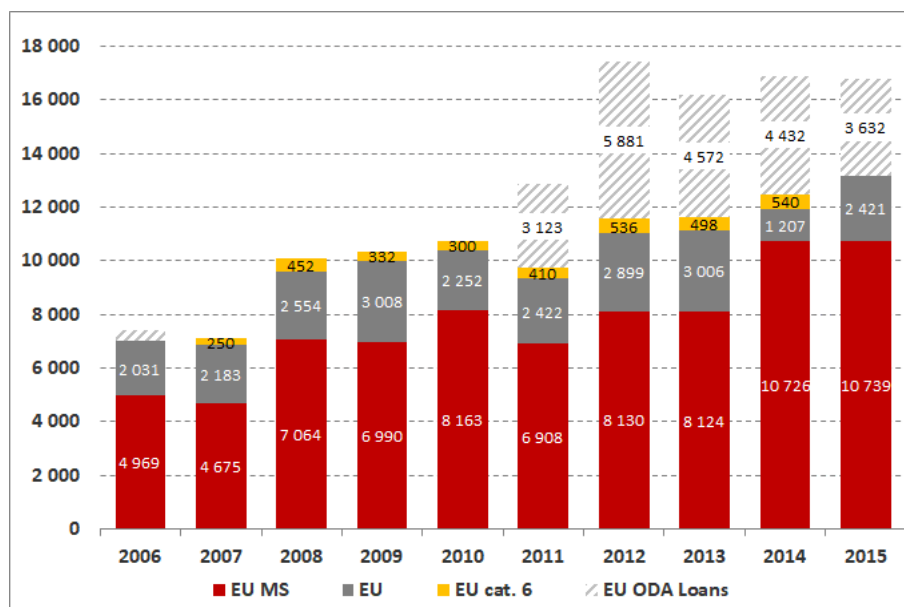
*Website: <http://arise.asean.org/>*

## 2.2. Aid for Trade

Aid for Trade (Aft) is a wider aggregate than Trade Related Assistance. Aft comprises the following categories:

- Category 1 – Trade policy and regulation: training, explaining rules and regulations.
- Category 2 – Category 2 is a category that is specific to Trade Related Assistance and is not included as such in the wider aggregate “Aft”. It is however a specific component of the category 4 mentioned below.
- Category 3 – Trade related infrastructure: physical infrastructure including transport and storage, communications and energy generation and supply.
- Category 4 – Building productive capacity: including trade development and productive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, industry, mineral resources and mining.
- Category 5 – Trade related adjustment: contributions to government budget for implementation of recipients own trade reforms and adjustments to trade policy measures by other countries.
- Category 6 – Other trade related needs: other trade related support identified as such by beneficiaries and not captured under the categories above.

Figure 2: Aid for Trade  
(EU and Member States, in EUR million)



Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

The EU and EU MS are still leading global Aid for Trade efforts thanks to steadily increasing commitments. With EUR 13.2bn (EUR 16.8bn including EU ODA loans), it represents 29% of the total. The second largest provider in the world is still Japan, which increased significantly its contribution in 2015 (+47%) to reach EUR 10.6bn, followed by the World Bank (International Development Association) (EUR 6.8bn) and the United States (EUR 3.0bn).

On the following tables, data on EU ODA loans (EIB) are only provided for information, and are not used in the statistical analyses, tables and graphs provided in the rest of the report. In fact, it is important to mention that the figures for EU institutions and Member States are not directly comparable. Commitments channelled through European Investment Bank loans are not included for EU institutions (EUR 3.6bn in 2015), while in the case of Member States, reported amounts include these loans (83% of commitments for France in 2015 and 51% for Germany). In 2013, the OECD took note of a rationale presented by the EU concerning European Investment Bank (EIB) loans and the OECD CRS database is now reporting EU ODA loans, but only for the period 2011-2015 (see the dashed zone on the figure 3 and line "memo" on table 2), and data are still missing for the period 2005-2010.

Table 2: Aid for Trade by Donor  
(in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
EU, MS and EU ODA loans (EIB)	10 715	12 863	17 446	16 199	16 905	16 792
EU and MS	10 715	9 740	11 564	11 627	12 473	13 160
Japan	7 092	5 676	6 773	7 786	7 189	10 593
World Bank (IDA)	4 008	5 280	6 419	4 824	6 389	6 829
United States	3 323	2 625	2 376	2 868	2 205	3 019
Asian Dev. Bank	1 130	1 079	1 087	2 009	1 335	1 504
African Dev. Bank	1 254	660	1 780	1 048	1 077	1 484
Other Multilateral	2 686	2 598	3 384	3 893	3 461	4 633
Others DAC Donors	2 892	2 727	2 858	4 572	3 386	3 622
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 099</b>	<b>30 385</b>	<b>36 243</b>	<b>38 627</b>	<b>37 515</b>	<b>44 843</b>

Source: OECD CRS



EU collective AfT continued to grow at a solid pace of +5.5% in 2015 (after +7.3% in 2014) and EU institutions contribution increased by +38% in 2015, correcting the large drop of 2014, while EU Member States commitments remained at their all-time high reached in 2014 (+0.1%).

Three donors still concentrate more than 75% of EU collective AfT in 2015 and more than 70% on average since 2006. Even if its contribution declined in 2015 (-12%), the main contributor remains, by a large margin, Germany (EUR 5.1bn). The second and third most important donors are France (EUR 2.6bn) and EU institutions (EUR 2.4bn), and they both significantly increased their commitments in 2015, respectively +31% and +39%. Regarding other major changes, the share of United Kingdom increased significantly in 2015 (+92%) and represents 12% of EU collective AfT. The respective contributions of all other Member States remain below 4% of the EU collective AfT. Some countries increased their commitments in 2015, like Italy (EUR 0.2bn), meanwhile others cut it, like Denmark (EUR 0.1bn) and Spain (EUR 45mn) that kept an exceptionally low commitment since 2012.

Table 3: Aid for Trade  
(in EUR million)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Austria	26	44	50	58	68	49	56	107	50	61
Belgium	156	209	217	388	305	343	108	151	209	185
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Croatia										
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Czech Republic						9	8	7	6	9
Denmark	189	255	170	251	272	217	299	314	335	108
Estonia								2	2	1
Finland	64	84	133	256	195	237	99	109	126	80
France	744	1 016	1 705	1 096	1 293	1 050	2 783	1 730	1 958	2 557
Germany	1 495	1 212	1 997	1 886	3 342	2 678	2 593	3 777	5 796	5 074
Greece	22	11	10	13	15	15	0	0	0	0
Hungary									0	0
Ireland	29	30	51	44	49	50	41	41	37	29
Italy	239	111	183	197	131	80	148	71	83	166
Latvia	0	0	0	0			0	0		
Lithuania									0	1
Luxembourg	12	27	28	22	27	30	32	33	34	29
Malta	0	0	0			0		0		
Netherlands	686	510	457	481	424	849	860	575	797	530
Poland								3	20	28
Portugal	7	47	13	66	41	19	17	17	35	22
Romania									0	0
Slovak Republic								1	1	1
Slovenia					3	2	1	2	0	0
Spain	561	474	616	659	1 001	462	67	72	96	45
Sweden	259	266	221	247	283	250	292	382	336	257
United Kingdom	480	380	1 216	1 327	716	566	729	729	808	1 554
EU MS	4 969	4 675	7 064	6 990	8 163	6 908	8 130	8 124	10 726	10 739
EU	2 031	2 183	2 554	3 008	2 252	2 422	2 899	3 006	1 207	2 421
EU cat. 6		250	452	332	300	410	536	498	540	
EU with cat. 6	2 031	2 433	3 006	3 340	2 552	2 832	3 434	3 504	1 747	2 421
Total	7 001	7 108	10 070	10 330	10 715	9 740	11 564	11 627	12 473	13 160
<i>Memo:</i> <i>EU ODA Loans (EIB)</i>	<i>427</i>					<i>3 123</i>	<i>5 881</i>	<i>4 572</i>	<i>4 432</i>	<i>3 632</i>
Grand Total	7 428	7 108	10 070	10 330	10 715	12 863	17 446	16 199	16 905	16 792

Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

### Organic Agriculture Support Initiative (OASI)



Agriculture is a major source of employment in Armenia and contributes to almost 20% of the country's GDP. Armenia has great potential for organic agriculture, which can help to improve rural livelihoods in a sustainable manner.

OASI (Organic Agricultural Support Initiative) is a EUR 3.3 million project funded by the EU and the Austrian Development Agency (ADA). Its aim is to promote competitive organic agriculture practices in Armenia and hence, develop sustainable rural communities.

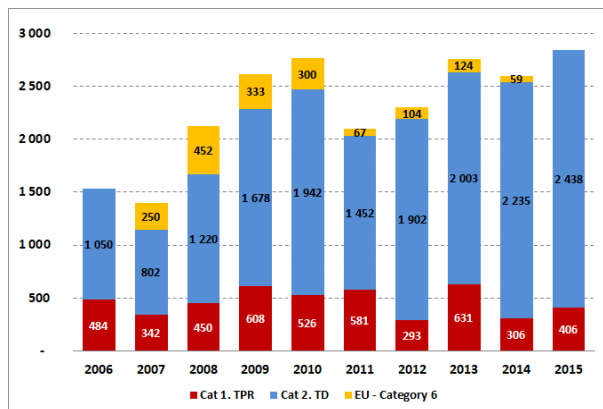
From 2015 until 2018, 46 beneficiaries receive financial and input supply, as well as technical support to improve their production methods and convert to organic agriculture. In addition to creating local awareness on organic products, the project also promotes exports through participation in international organic trade fairs and facilitation of contacts with traders.

*Website: [www.organicarmenia.bio](http://www.organicarmenia.bio)*

### 2.3. Analysis by category

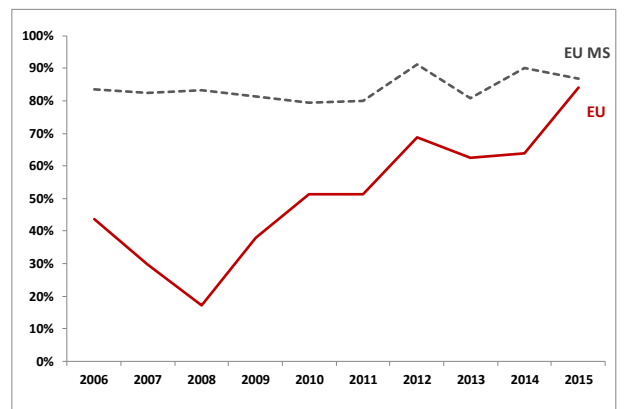
Trade development (category 2, trade development) has represented the bulk of total Trade Related Assistance (TRA) since 2006 and its share has regularly increased. It grew from 58% of total TRA in 2008 to 86% in 2015, and the category 1 (trade policy and regulations) now represents less than 14% of the grant total. In fact, the share of trade development for the EU has increased sharply since 2008 (from 17% to 84% of total TRA in 2015), while it represented 87% of EU MS total TRA in 2015 (84% on average since 2006). The rise of TRA in 2015 is therefore mainly explained by the increase in EU commitments in the trade development category, which increased from EUR 266mn to EUR 854mn in 2015.

Figure 3: Trade Related Assistance by Category (EU and Member States, in EUR million)



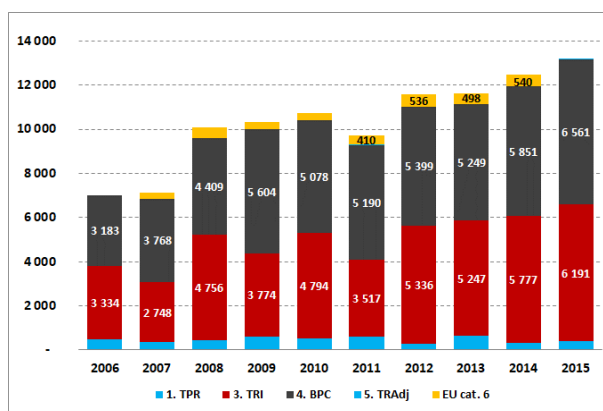
Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

Figure 4: Share of Trade Development (EU and Member States, % of total TRA)



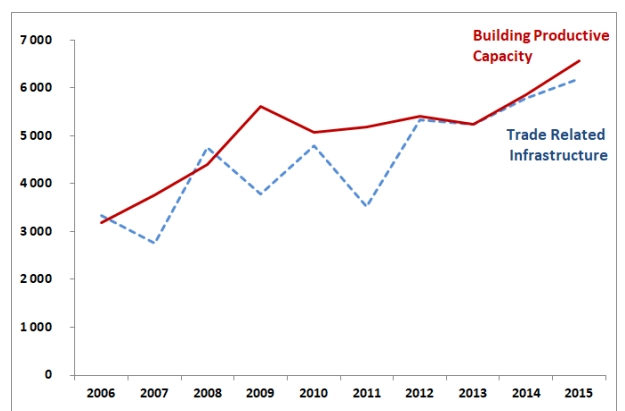
Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

Figure 5: Aid for Trade by Category (EU and Member States, in EUR million)



Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

Figure 6: Focus on Two Aft Categories (EU and Member States, in EUR million)



Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

Most of total AfT commitments are concentrated in two categories among the six, namely trade related infrastructure (category 3) and building productive capacity (category 4). Indeed, in 2015, these two categories represented 97% of total AfT, with respectively EUR 6.6bn (50% of the grant total) and EUR 6.2bn (47% of the total). While commitments to trade policy and regulation remained relatively small when compared to the grant total AfT (less than 3% or EUR 406mn), it increased by +33% in 2015.

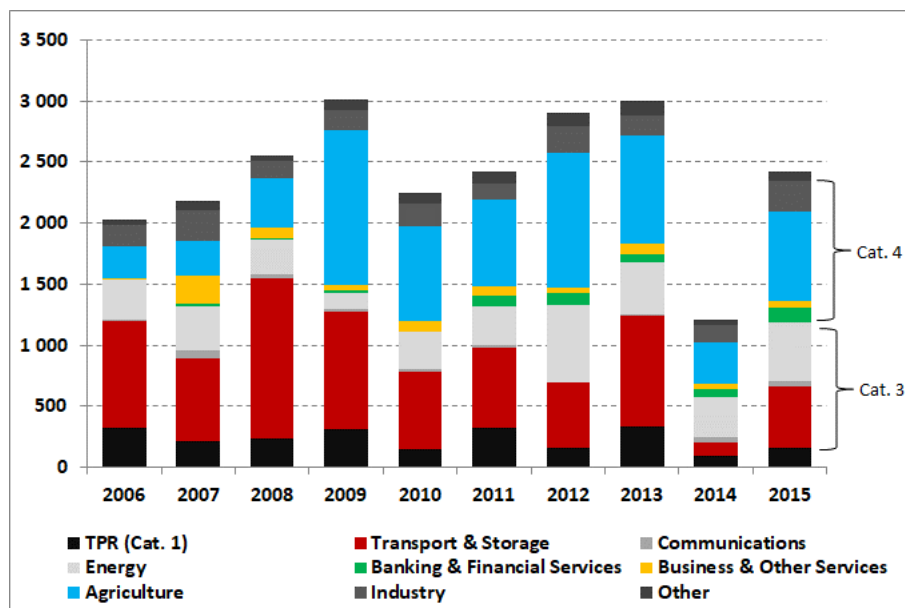
Table 4: Structure of AfT by Category  
(% of total AfT, averages 2006-2015)

	EU Member States	EU
Cat. 1 - Trade Policy and Regulation	3%	8%
Cat. 3 - Trade Related Infrastructure	45%	41%
Cat. 4 - Building Productive Capacity	52%	39%
Cat. 5 - Trade Related Adjustment	0%	0%
Cat. 6 - Other Trade Related Needs	0%	12%
Total	100%	100%

Source: OECD CRS

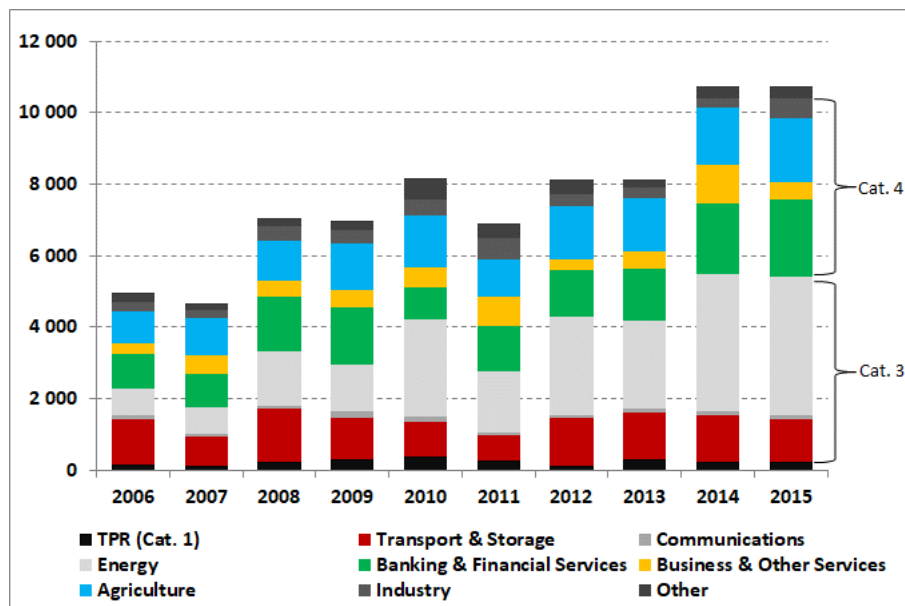
A comparison of the respective shares by category, between EU and its Member States, reveals that the EU is more specialized on agriculture, transport and storage and trade policy and regulation, while EU Member States are mainly involved in energy but also in banking and financial services and agriculture.

Figure 7: Aid for Trade by Sector  
 (EU, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

Figure 8: Aid for Trade by Sector  
 (Member States, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

Development of Saffron and Dates in the Souss-Massa-Draa region, Morocco



In Morocco, saffron and dates are primarily sold on the informal market at local souks. Farmers are paid low prices and families are often so short of cash that they welcome the little money they can get.

The Belgian Development Cooperation Agency (BTC) has been providing Aid for Trade to dates and saffron farmers in the South of Morocco, to help them better package and market their products.

This six-year project (2013-2019) Aid for Trade project is based on the following types of activities:

- Promoting sustainable agricultural techniques – for instance in water management
- Strengthening the producers by establishing umbrella organization of cooperatives
- Coaching them in commercialising their products.

Today, the producers have a better understanding of the market and the competitive environment in which they operate and have decided which customers they want to target in the future and which standards their products need to meet to fulfil these customers' demands.

At the 2016 International Agriculture Fair in Morocco (SIMA), 46% more saffron was sold that the year before and prospective marketing showed concrete interest of new customers to buy 236,000 kilos of dates.

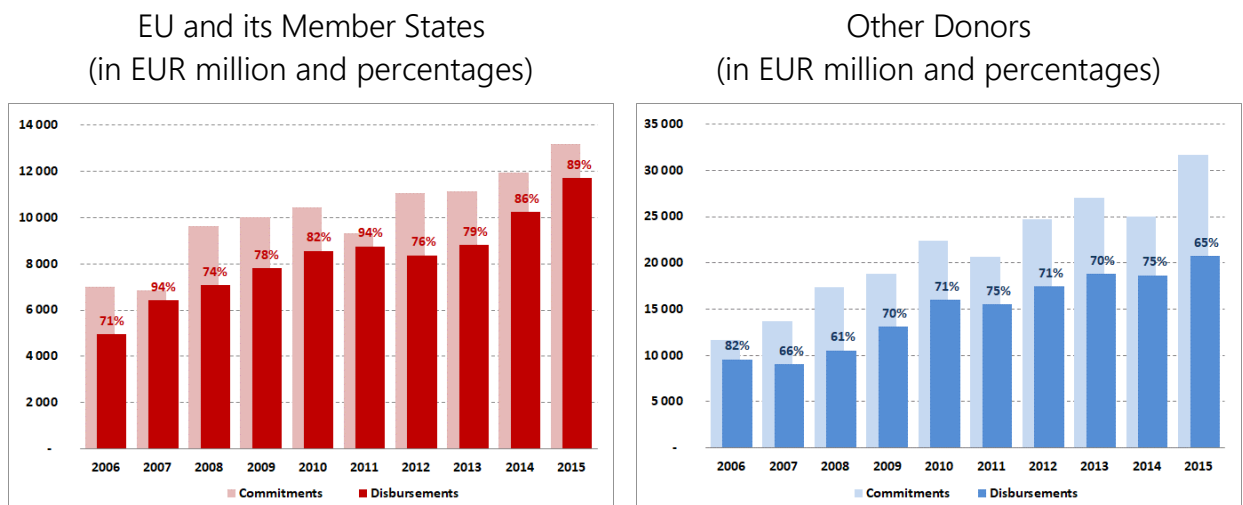
*More information [here](#).*



## 2.4. Rate of disbursement and analysis by instrument

The EU collective AfT is characterised by a very high rate of disbursement: the ratio of disbursement reached 89% of commitments in 2015, while the average ratio since 2006 is above 80%. This figure is clearly above the average disbursement ratio of other DAC donors, that remained close to 70% on average, to finally decrease to 65% in 2015.

Figure 9: Aid for Trade - Disbursements vs Commitments

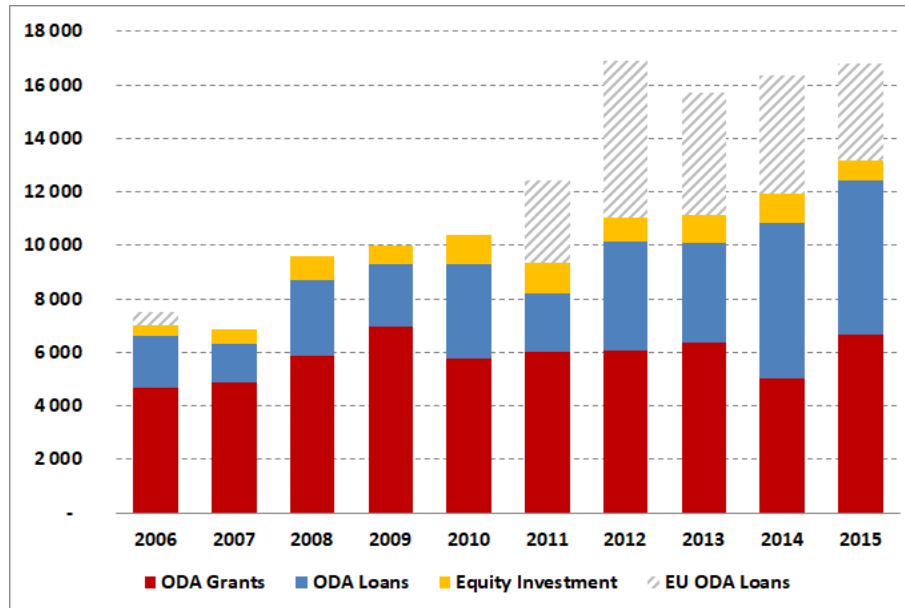


Source: OECD CRS

Source: OECD CRS

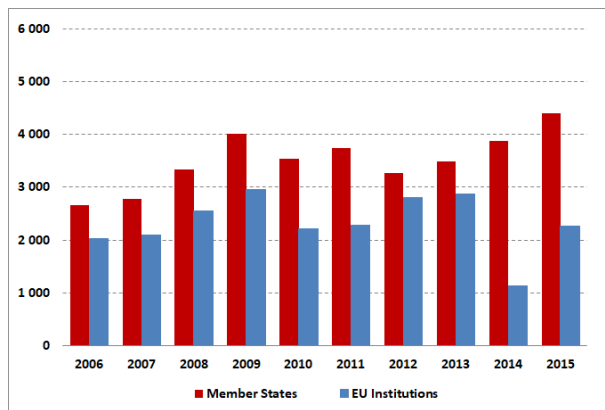
AfT can be delivered in the form of grants, loans or equity investments. Grants have historically been the most important instruments in EU collective AfT (51% of EU collective AfT in 2015 and 64% on average since 2000). Overall, ODA grants have remained stable since 2008 while ODA loans increased constantly between 2000 and 2015, on average by +16% per year, and now represents 44% of EU collective AfT. Moreover, EU ODA loans have only been added recently to the OECD CRS database (as shown in shaded grey in the graphic below). Finally, equity investments only represent a small fraction of commitments of the EU and its Member States.

Figure 10: Aid for Trade by Type of Flow  
(EU and Member States, in EUR million)



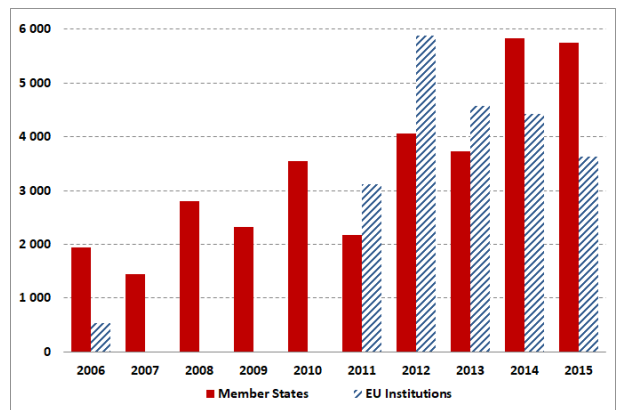
Source: OECD CRS

Figure 11: Aid for Trade - ODA Grants  
EU and Member States  
in EUR million



Source: OECD CRS

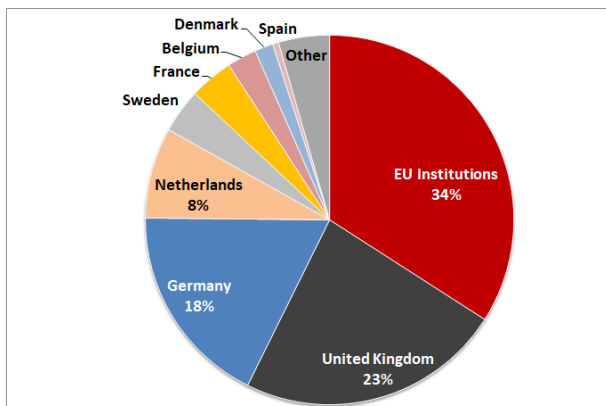
Figure 12: Aid for Trade - ODA Loans  
EU/EIB and Member States  
in EUR million



Source: OECD CRS

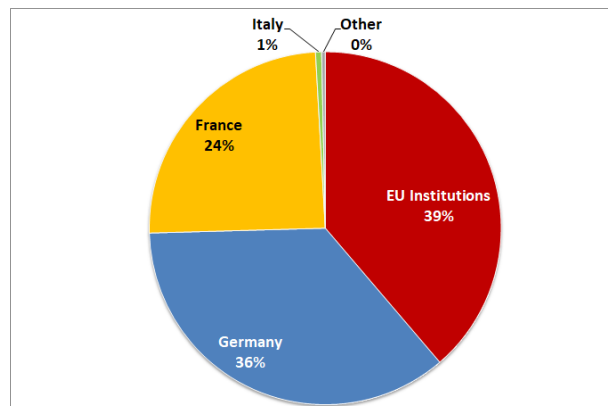
The most important share of grants comes from EU institutions, the United Kingdom and Germany, in 2015. Concerning loans, almost only EU institutions, Germany and France make use of these instruments. Equity investments are used mainly by Germany and, to a lesser extent, by EU institutions.

Figure 13: Aid for Trade - ODA Grants  
(% of ODA grants)



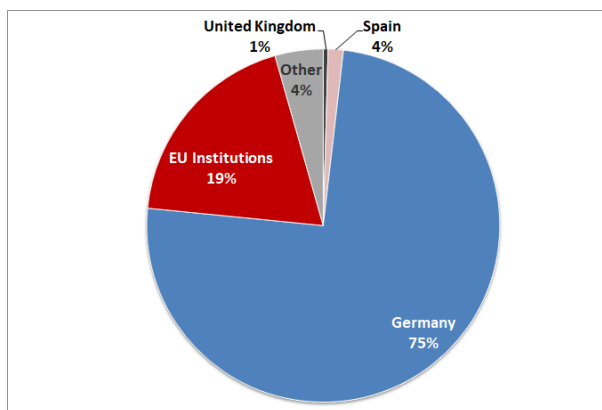
Source: OECD CRS

Figure 14: Aid for Trade - ODA Loans  
(% of ODA loans)



Source: OECD CRS

Figure 15: Aid for Trade - Equity Investment  
(% of equity investment)



Source: OECD CRS

*Integrated Development of Milange–Mocuba Corridor Phase II*



The Milange-Mocuba road is part of a Sub-Corridor (Zambezia province) which is considered of strategic relevance for Mozambique's regional economic integration, in particular with Malawi and Zambia.

In 2013, a EUR 97.6 Million project, funded by the EU and the Government of Mozambique was launched, to pave the road hence provide a reliable access from the fertile agricultural lands along the route to markets in Mocuba, Quelimane, and Beira and in the wider region.

With this project, the EU aims to promote economic and social development and to facilitate international trade thereby enhancing regional integration. Indeed, the upgrade of this main road and significant number of linked rural roads to all weather standards will improve accessibility, reduce transport costs and travel time. By Bringing down opportunity costs, the project is helping rural environs with an already high productivity. In the end, good rural roads will buffer price increases of inputs and increase the competitiveness of agricultural exports.

As such, the road upgrade will contribute to developing a safe and sustainable national road network and contribute to poverty reduction through economic, social and rural development. The project directly benefits all road users - farmers, rural and urban population, traders, transport operators, etc. Increased road safety will benefit everybody, and particularly pedestrians and cyclists.

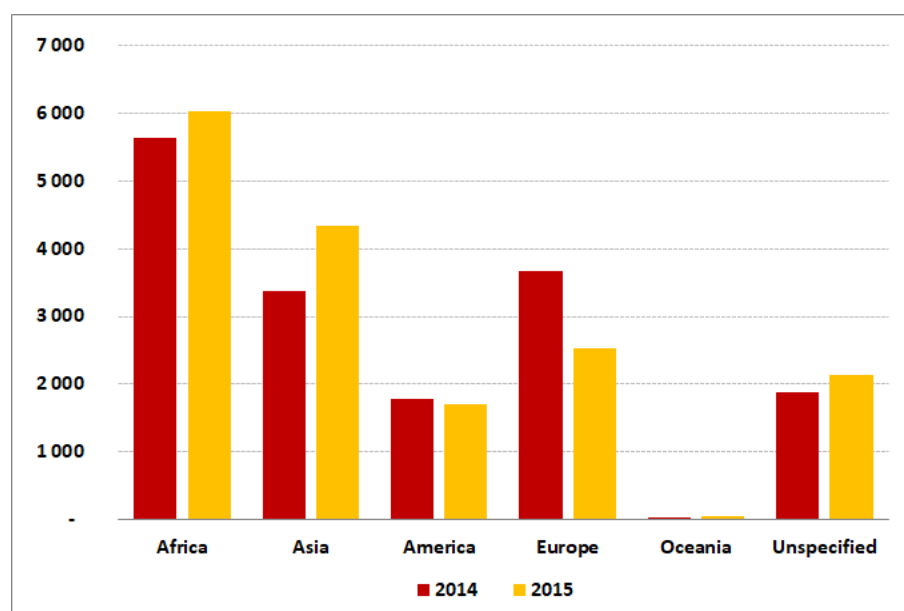
By end of 2013, Phase I of the Sub-Corridor Project upgraded 80 km of the existing gravel road to trunk road standard. The new paved road sections have a double bituminous surface dressing with a 6.8m wide carriageway and 1.5m sealed shoulders on both sides. The ongoing Phase II has so far achieved 81 km of the same trunk road standard (targeted 111 km) and 55 km of rural road upgrading.

## 3. Geographical Cover

### 3.1. Commitments by geographical region

In 2015, the largest share of EU collective AfT commitments, including EU ODA loans (EIB), has again been allocated to Africa (36%). The following largest receiving regions are Asia (26%), Europe (15%) and America (10%). As EU collective AfT commitments did not change in 2015 (-1% and +6% when EU ODA loans are excluded), the shares remained overall the same, except for Asia (+29%) and Europe (-31%), the former benefiting from the decline of commitments allocated to the latter.

Figure 16: EU collective AfT by Region, including EU ODA Loans (EIB)  
(in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

Increasing Benin's access to global markets by improving food quality



To respond to the challenges faced by Benin in order to comply with EU food safety standards and increase its access to a global food market, the EU, in partnership with the Belgian Development Agency (BTC), supports the government and the SMEs in Benin in their efforts to produce quality food products by installing hygiene control systems.

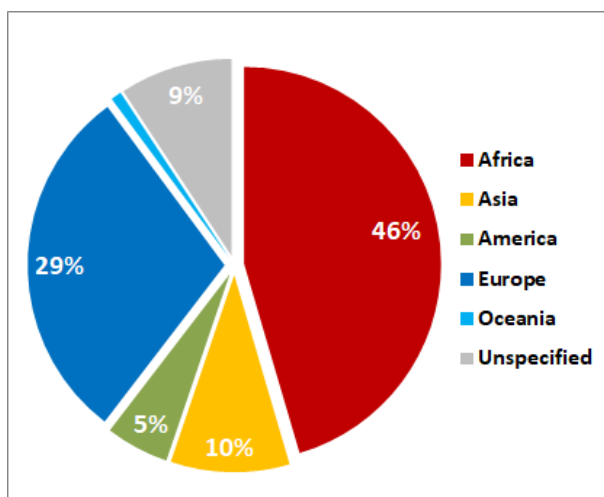
The Aid for Trade project "Increasing Benin's access to global markets by improving food quality" was launched in 2012 for five years and a budget of EUR 2.8 million. So far, such support has successfully been provided to small and medium enterprises, through the Increasing Benin's access to global markets by improving food quality project. 11 major food enterprises have invested in a complete food safety and quality management system and have been certified (HACCP certification) by international audit. The project has contributed EUR 104.000 for the necessary construction works. 90 women's groups or 439 individuals nationwide have been trained on Best Hygienic Practices by the project's mobile training team. Awareness on food safety has been increased among the local population by a largely diffused information campaign on national television and community radios.

*"If we cannot sell our products due to hygienic inefficiency, the factory will close and we will all lose our jobs. Today all staff understands this and is motivated to keep the work floor clean and help us obtain food safety accreditation. Training really changed mentalities!"* Orokonnou Séraphin, Quality Manager at a cashew producing factory.

On the following, global geographical commitments are broken down according to the type of flow (grant or loan) and the donor (EU or EU MS).

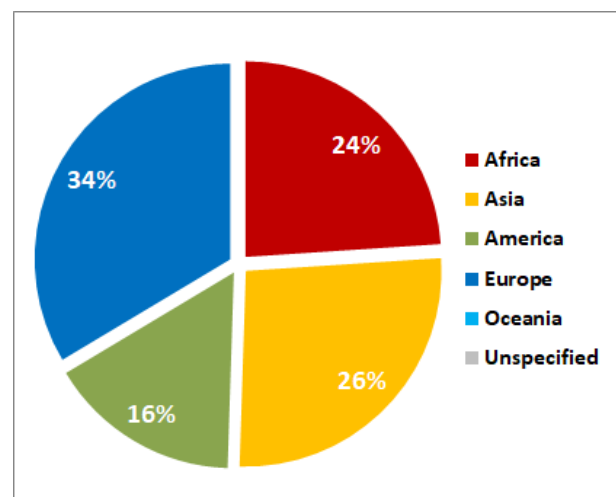
- After a significant decrease in 2014, grants coming from the EU returned to their previous level (+100%) in 2015. Africa, whose share fell by -82% in 2014, benefited the most from the rebound (+266%). It represented 46% of EU grants (35% to Sub-Saharan countries and 11% to the rest of Africa). In the meantime, the share of Asia contracted to 10% (against 25% in 2014), mostly targeting South and Central Asia, while Europe resisted (29%). ODA loans and equity flows focus primarily on Europe (with 34% of total EU ODA loans in 2015), although it equilibrated in 2015, with 26% dedicated to Asia, 24% to Africa and 16% to America.
- Regarding to Member States, grants have historically been dedicated mostly to Africa (39% in 2015) and more precisely to Sub-Saharan countries (33%). It is followed by Asia and America, receiving respectively 12% and 7% of MS grants. An important share of these grants (39%) went to regional programmes that are not specifically allocated to a particular geographical region. The largest share of ODA loans and equity have been dedicated, as for the past 5 years, to Asia and Africa (with respectively 41% and 38%). Sub-Saharan countries received 24 percentage points of the 38% dedicated to Africa.

Figure 17: EU Grants by Region  
(% of total grants in 2015)



Source: OECD CRS

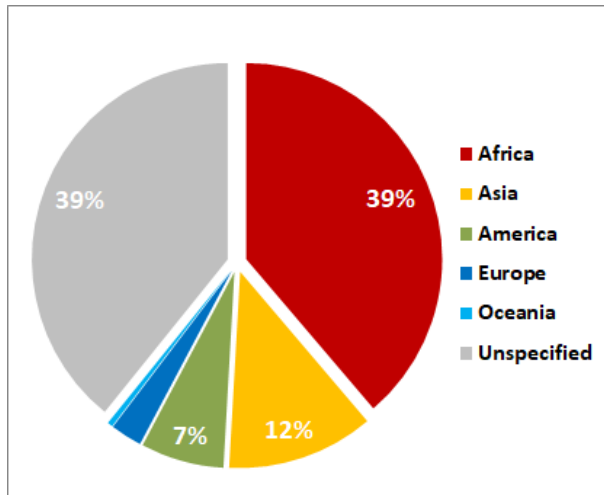
Figure 18: EU ODA loans & Equity by Region  
(% of total loans in 2015)



Source: OECD CRS

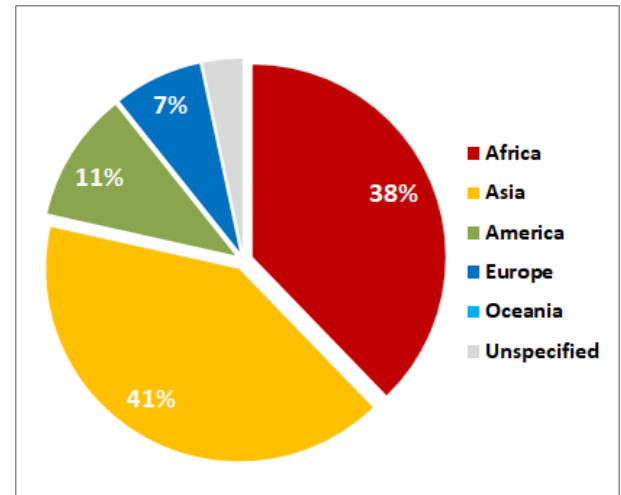


Figure 19: MS Grants by Region  
 (% of total grants in 2015)



Source: OECD CRS

Figure 20: MS ODA loans & Equity by Region  
 (% of total ODA loans in 2015)



Source: OECD CRS

### Management Training Programme (MTP)



The Management Training Programme (MTP) aims to build the capacities of small business and private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan. Its vision is to improve the performance of the SME sector in Uzbekistan and consequently contribute to the growth of GDP and employment rate.

The project was launched in 2013 with a budget of EUR 2.8 Million, and comes to an end in 2017. Its specific objective is to increase the amount of qualified and competent

entrepreneurs and managers who can effectively start up and manage local SMEs and to ensure their sustainable development in a long-term perspective, which, in turn, will promote business development in Uzbekistan.

- 151 candidates out of 601 applicants were selected in 2014-2016 to undertake business internships in the EU line companies;
- As of April 2017, 112 SME managers and entrepreneurs (including 13 female SME managers) and 14 Business Support Organisation (BSO) experts (4 female BSO experts), completed their internships in 20 EU member states and came back to Uzbekistan with new skills, knowledge, ideas and business contacts in the EU;
- The first phase of the project covered 21 sectors of Uzbekistan economy (food processing; production of clothes; manufacture of construction materials; IT; logistics; consulting and agriculture...).
- 26 BSO practitioners were selected for internships in the EU after a separate call for internships;

In March 2017, the successful MTP Action was extended for 1.5 year - until September 2018 - upon the official request of Uzbekistan project partner – Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan (CCIU) supported by NCU. The extended MTP (EUR 600,000 of additional budget) will focus on development of rural area SMEs and BSOs that support them;

More information to be found on the project website: <http://mtpeu.uz/>.

### **3.2. Commitments by income and ACP / LDC in the total**

The Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) is a global Aid for Trade partnership involving Least Developed Countries (LDCs), donors and international organisations. It supports the LDCs to be more active players in the global trading system. It is the successor of Integrated Framework (IF), set up in 1997 and replaced by the EIF in 2007. The EIF is run by a small Secretariat, hosted in the WTO.

The EIF provides support to LDCs in advancing the mainstreaming of trade by strengthening arrangements for coordinating the effective delivery of broader aid for trade and capacity building so to foster greater regional and international trade. The EIF is providing limited funds but with a strategic focus on enhancing the LDC's capacity for mobilising and promoting the effective utilisation of such wider aid for trade funds. The EIF has provided support to most LDCs, ranging from diagnostics work and institutional strengthening programmes to targeted efforts and enhancing supply capacity in specific sectors. The EIF works on the basis of a multi-donor trust fund, where existing contributions and pledged amounts amount to more than \$200 million. The EU and its Member States are by

far the largest contributors. The Implementation period for support measures have been extended till end 2017 allowing time for further focus and support on the strategic objectives of the EIF.

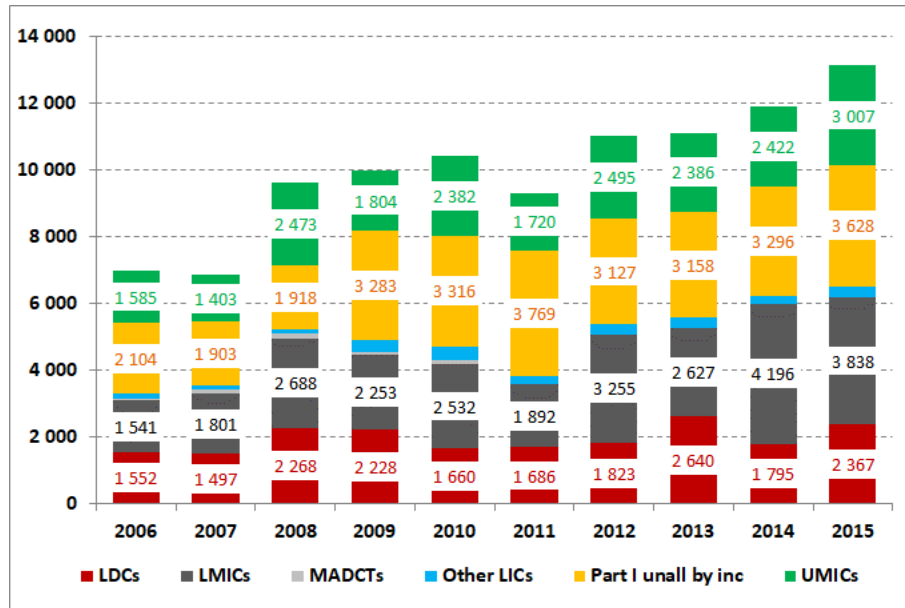
On average since 2010, AfT commitments to LDCs countries have represented 18% of total AfT, while 32% of commitments have been dedicated to ACP countries. In both cases, the shares of projects dedicated to these countries, as well as the annual growth rates, were volatile across the years (i.e.: -17% for ACP projects in 2010 vs +44% in 2015; -32% for LDC projects in 2014 vs +32% in 2015). However, and despite this apparent instability of committed amounts, the most recent figures show that in 2015, the share of AfT projects dedicated to these two categories are very close to the average amounts and shares observed since 2010 (34% vs 32% on average for ACPs, and 18% vs 18% on average for LDCs). In fact, after a decrease in 2014, the amounts of projects committed to these two groups of countries have increased significantly in 2015 (+32% for LDCs and +44% for ACP), a growth that “over-compensated” the fall observed in 2014, and that is mostly explained by a rebound in EU aid for trade in 2015.

Table 5: Aid for Trade to ACP and LDC  
(EU and Member States)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average
ACP							
- Amount in EUR million	3 029	3 123	3 760	4 090	3 153	4 536	3 615
- Share of total AfT (%)	16%	33%	34%	37%	26%	34%	32%
- Growth Rate (%)	-17%	+3%	+20%	+9%	-23%	+44%	+6%
LDC							
- Amount in EUR million	1 660	1 686	1 823	2 640	1 795	2 367	1 995
- Share of total AfT (%)	16%	18%	17%	24%	15%	18%	18%
- Growth Rate (%)	-25%	+2%	+8%	+45%	-32%	+32%	+5%

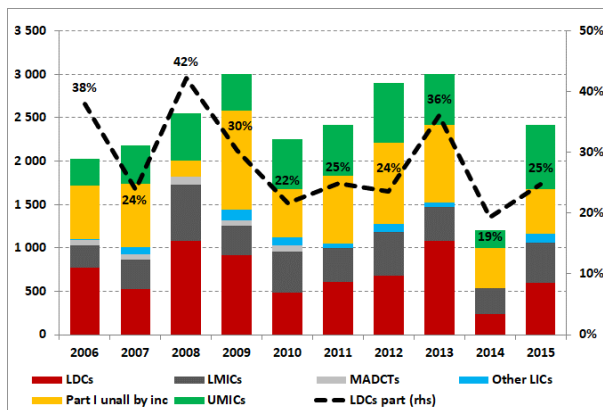
Source: OECD CRS

Figure 21: Aid for Trade by Income  
 (EU and Member States, in EUR million)



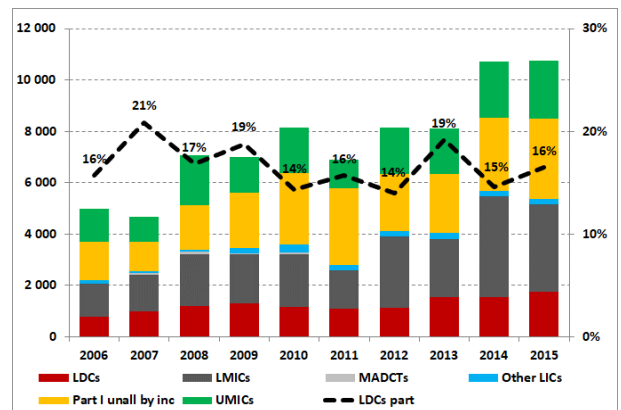
Source: OECD CRS

Figure 22: Aid for Trade by Income  
 (EU, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

Figure 23: Aide for Trade by Income  
 (Member States, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

### Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Programme



For developing countries to enter the global market, they must be able to comply with many export requirements such as standards and technical regulations usually referred to as Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT). Compliance with a reliable Quality Infrastructure (standards, technical regulations, metrology, testing, quality assessment, certification and accreditation) is a key determinant of export competitiveness for such countries.

The TBT programme (2013-2017) was an EU-ACP programme aimed to address Technical Barriers to Trade issues in ACP countries and regions by providing training and strengthening Quality Infrastructure (QI). These aspects were key in the implementation and the enforcement of TBT agreements, and also in addressing compliance issues of productive sectors.

The EUR 15 million programme was demand-driven and benefitted from close to 150 requests, principally from ACP Quality Infrastructure Institutions (national standards bodies, accreditation boards and Trade Ministries) and economic operators.

In seeking to augment ACP TBT compliance, the TBT Programme supported short-term projects which trigger long-term interventions in beneficiary ACP countries and regions.

The most compelling indicator of the TBT Programme's work is the increased understanding and interest in TBT issues currently expressed by ACP countries and regions. One proxy for this burgeoning ACP interest is the Group's enhanced participation in meetings of the WTO TBT Committee and the strengthened institutional capacity of ACP regional and national QI bodies.

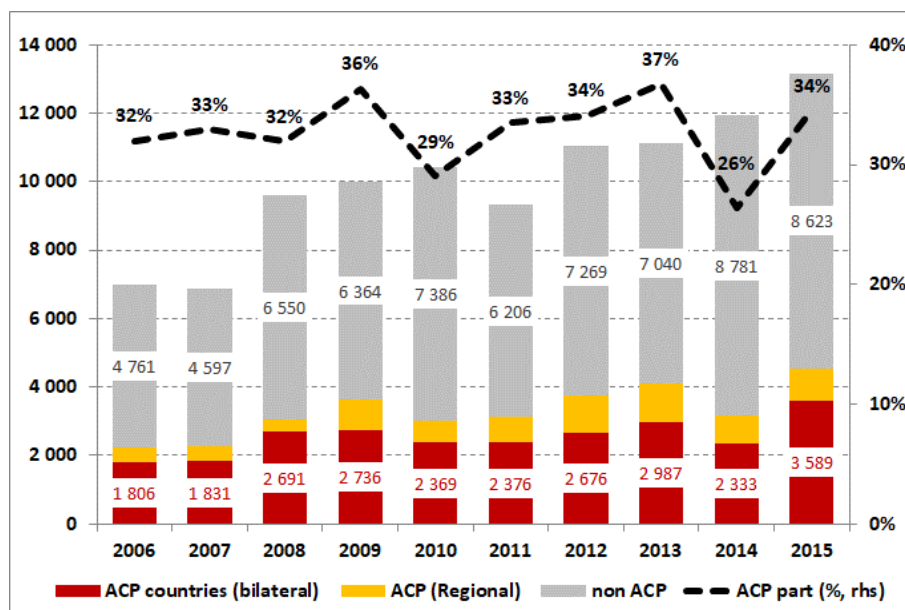
*Website: <http://www.acp-eu-tbt.org/>*



ACP as well as LDC EU collective programmes are strongly concentrated on two categories. In fact, trade related infrastructure and building productive capacity represent almost 90% of commitments in both cases, while only a small part of commitments is dedicated to trade policy and regulation projects. This breakdown is very similar to global AfT figures and there is no clear differentiation in AfT dedicated to LDC or ACP countries at the category level (when compared to global figures).

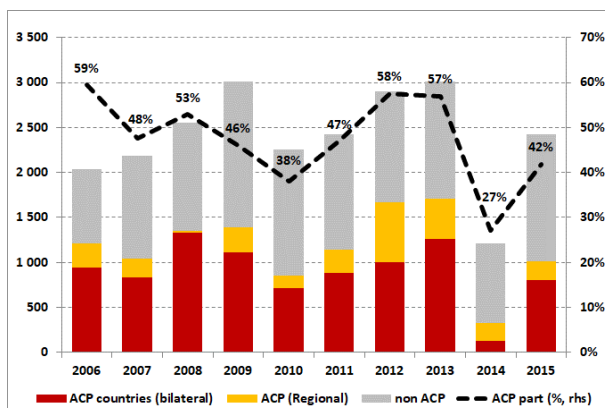
AfT flows to African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) reached an all-time high in 2015 with EUR 4.5bn and a share of 34% of AfT dedicated to these countries. In the meantime, the amount dedicated to non ACP countries decreased slightly. EU Member States dedicated an average share of 27% of AfT to ACP countries since 2006 and 33% in 2015 (EUR 3.5bn), while the EU has increased sharply its commitments towards this group of countries in 2015 (from 27% or EUR 0.3bn in 2014 to 42% or EUR 1bn in 2015).

Figure 24: Aid for Trade - ACP countries  
(EU and Member States, in EUR million)



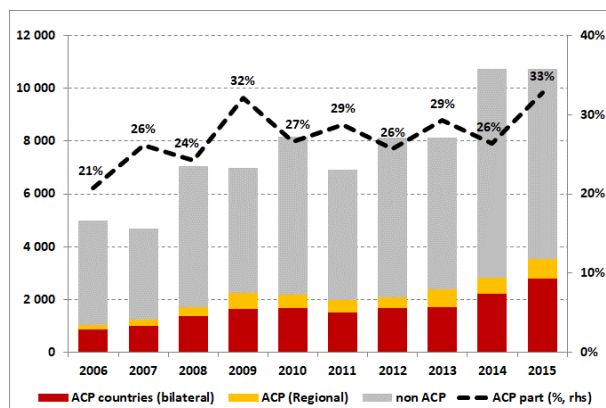
Source: OECD CRS

Figure 25: Aid for Trade - ACP countries  
(EU, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

Figure 26: Aide for Trade - ACP countries  
(Member States, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

Table 6: Aid for Trade by Category  
(EU and Member States, in EUR million, 2015)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC	Total
ACP (bilateral)	15	2 082	1 492	3 589
ACP (regional)	65	309	574	947
Total ACP	80	2 390	2 066	4 536
Total ACP (%)	2%	53%	45%	100%
LDC	18	1 165	1 184	2 367
LDC (%)	1%	49%	50%	100%

Source: OECD CRS



### The Gambia Youth Empowerment (YEP) Project



The Gambia Youth Empowerment Project (YEP) was adopted in the framework of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, with the aim to strengthen the long-term competitiveness and viability of the country's economy, by supporting job creation and entrepreneurship for Gambian youth.

The YEP project is a four-year initiative, funded by the EU and implemented by the International Trade Centre (ITC). It was launched in February 2017 with a budget of EUR 11 million and will directly support the development of the Gambia local economy by:

- Enhancing employability and self-employment opportunities for youth, with a focus on vocational training and the creation of micro and small-sized enterprises,
- Creating and improving employment opportunities in selected sectors through value addition and internationalisation.

The programme will offer possibilities for those youths that might be interested to move into the commercial agriculture, service business or tourism sectors.

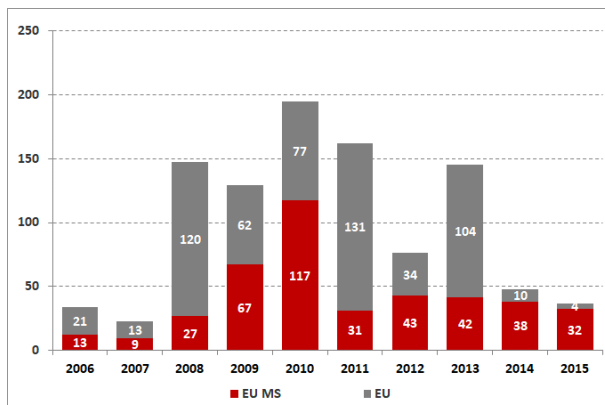
## 4. Trade Facilitation

The 9<sup>th</sup> WTO Ministerial Conference held in Bali on 3-6 December 2013 was concluded with success as all members of the organisation reached agreement on ten of the twenty items of the Doha Development Agenda. In February 2017, the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) entered into force. Development cooperation is embedded in the agreement, and provides a framework for support (Category C provisions).

The EU and EU MS are currently financing a number of projects related to trade facilitation around the world, most of them with a focus on customs issues, and are committed to do so in the future. This commitment has helped to strengthen their global role as leading donors of trade facilitation-related aid. A major objective of these projects is to improve trade efficiency, in particular the speeding up of export and import processes. In fact, experience shows that developing countries which have successfully simplified and modernised their official trade procedures have increased overall trade flows, enjoyed higher revenue collection (due to increase in trade volume, and higher detection rates of fraud), and benefitted from higher returns from any initial capital investments involved in modernising.

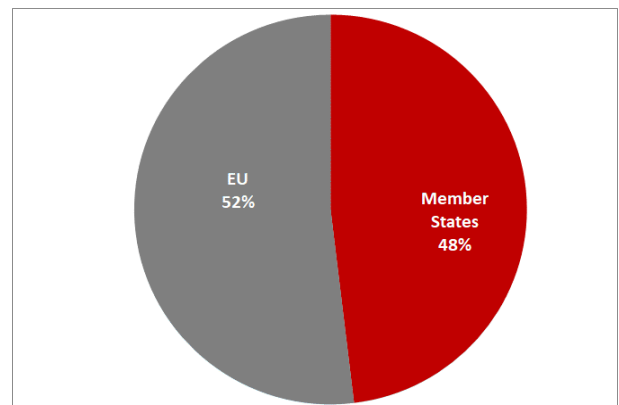
According to the OECD CRS definition, trade facilitation is a subset of the category trade policy and regulation (CRS code 33120), and can be defined as the "simplification and harmonisation of international import and export procedures (e.g. customs valuation, licensing procedures, transport formalities, payments, insurance); support to customs departments; tariff reforms."

Figure 27: EU collective figures on Trade Facilitation (EU and MS, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

Figure 28: EU collective figures on Trade Facilitation (avg % of total since 2006)



Source: OECD CRS

In December 2013, the EU announced that it was ready to provide up to EUR 400 million over the next five years to support developing countries implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. In fact, trade facilitation, a component of AfT<sup>1</sup>, has been a key area of EU support to developing and least developed countries for many years, although commitments fluctuate according to programming cycles, varying from EUR 195mn in 2010 to EUR 37mn in 2015. Even with this recent decline in commitments, the EU and EU MS remain among the top donors of Aid for Trade Facilitation.

In 2015, the EU contributed to only 12% of the total, thus EU Member States remained the main contributor with 88%. For the second consecutive year, the level of the EU is far below its historical average (52% since 2006) and is the lowest observed over the past years. In the case of Member States, the main contributor to the category is Germany, with 42% of the MS total in 2015. It is followed by Finland and the United Kingdom, with respectively 25% and 18% of the MS total. The contribution of other MS is more variable and remains concentrated on a few donors (Denmark, France, Sweden, the Netherlands and Belgium).

The global amount of commitments to trade facilitation increased substantially in 2015 (+135%), to reach EUR 730mn. This is explained by the Inter-American Development Bank, a new donor registered in the OECD CRS database in 2015, which became the first donor by providing EUR 351mn or 48% of all trade facilitation programmes. It is followed by the World Bank (International Development Association), the United States and the IBRD, with respectively EUR 100mn, EUR 99mn and EUR 97mn. The EU and EU MS is the fifth contributor among DAC donors because of exceptionally low levels in 2014 and 2015.

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<sup>1</sup> Given its diversity, EU support for trade facilitation may be registered as trade related assistance (TRA) under AfT categories 1 (trade policy and regulation), 2 (trade development) or 6 (other trade-related needs). Related transport infrastructure development projects fall under category 3.

Table 7: Trade Facilitation by Donor  
(in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
EU and Member States	194.6	162.3	76.2	145.0	47.9	36.8
Inter-American Dev. Bank						350.6
World Bank (IDA)	64.7	40.4	200.4	97.8	9.0	99.6
United States	41.2	90.6	153.8	151.8	141.7	98.8
IBRD	178.4	66.8	28.0	55.9	44.1	96.9
Japan	15.3	18.4	38.3	17.7	42.5	15.8
Canada	3.7	8.8	4.5	15.7	7.0	14.2
Norway	0.5	2.7	2.9	0.0	6.3	4.5
Korea	1.1	4.8	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.5
AsDB Special Funds	0.0	0.0	19.5	13.3	0.2	1.7
New Zealand	3.0	3.7	5.1	0.1	2.2	1.6
Other Donors	5.5	28.3	1.5	5.8	7.5	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>507.9</b>	<b>426.8</b>	<b>533.6</b>	<b>505.8</b>	<b>311.4</b>	<b>730.4</b>

Source: OECD CRS

In terms of targeted region, despite the relative instability of trade facilitation commitments over the years (see the table below), programmes have historically concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, due to lower global contributions in 2014 and 2015, trade facilitations programmes have equilibrated between Sub-Saharan Africa and unspecified developing countries, with respectively 38% and 37% of the total in 2015.

Table 8: EU collective Trade Facilitation by recipient region  
(in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Sum 2010-2015	Share of total
Africa	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.4	2.1	10.9	1.6%
Asia	0.7	0.0	8.1	2.3	3.4	2.8	17.3	2.6%
Europe	4.6	23.7	4.9	13.1	2.2	0.2	48.7	7.4%
Far East Asia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1%
Middle East	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2%
North & Central America	0.0	42.3	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	50.5	7.6%
North of Sahara	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1%
Oceania	30.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	35.9	5.4%
South & Central Asia	22.2	0.3	0.2	23.0	4.1	3.5	53.2	8.0%
South America	0.1	0.1	13.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	13.8	2.1%
South of Sahara	128.4	94.3	30.3	87.9	19.4	14.0	374.3	56.5%
Unspecified	5.4	0.8	18.5	4.2	13.2	13.6	55.7	8.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>194.6</b>	<b>162.3</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>145.0</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>662.8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: OECD CRS

Support to the economic integration of Central America (CA) and the implementation of the UE/CA Association Agreement (PRAIAA Project)



The PRAIAA project was launched in 2013. It is aimed at supporting the process of regional economic integration through support for trade facilitation in Central America and the implementation of the Association Agreement with the European Union.

The beneficiaries of the project are the countries of the region: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. PRAIAA works with institutions responsible for economic integration, Ministries of Economy and / or Trade, customs administrations, as well as the private and public regional sector. The PRAIAA project final objective is to support the construction of the Central American customs union, laws, regulations and common and homogenised documents. It also aims to facilitate a structured dialogue between the stakeholders in charge of the economic integration process and the private sector and civil society in general. Finally, PRAIAA contributes to building the capacities and raising awareness on economic integration of all relevant stakeholders.

PRAIAA is a five-year project, implemented by the "Secretaría de Integración Económica Centreamericana" (SIECA). Its main results to date are indicated below:

- About 100 enterprises of Central America have received technical assistance in order to reach the European market;
- 9 Euroforum were developed to promote the participation of regional economic integration actors in the implementation of the AA UE-CA;
- 49 workshops were held to strengthen the technical capacities of the public and private sectors in international trade;
- The Central America single document (DUCA) for the transit and declaration of product has been harmonized at regional level.



## 5. Qualitative Assessment from the Field

This chapter reports on the results of a field questionnaire on AfT from EU and EU MS field offices. The questionnaire has two aims:

- First, to provide EU Delegations and EU Member States field offices with a tool to facilitate a discussion on Aid for Trade matters in partner countries, with a view to advancing together with implementing the policies embedded in the EU AfT Strategy, in particular as regards aid effectiveness.
- Secondly, to collect feedback from the field on how the Aid for Trade agenda is progressing at country/regional level. The replies will provide key information for the EU Aid for Trade monitoring report, allowing for the establishment of potentially missing baselines while monitoring progress and, if relevant, making new recommendations.

Although the quantitative part of the AfT monitoring report covers data up to 2015, it is acknowledged that the qualitative information gathered through the present questionnaire rather reflects a more recent perception of the ongoing progress related to the AfT agenda in partner countries. This suits the purpose of the report to provide frontline information likely to better feed the EU and EU Member States policy and programming work on AfT.

The results are extracted from a survey conducted in June 2017, on 68 EU and MS field offices around the world, with the following geographic breakdown: 35 in ACPs, 11 in Asia, 10 in Neighbour, 4 in Latin America and 2 in Central America. The analysis aims to reinforce our understanding of several issues, including the potential expansion of EU and EU Member States' work on AfT with recipient countries, the perceived absence of trade need assessments and strategies, the relatively low share of AfT allocated to LDCs compared to other developing countries and opportunities for greater regional integration support.

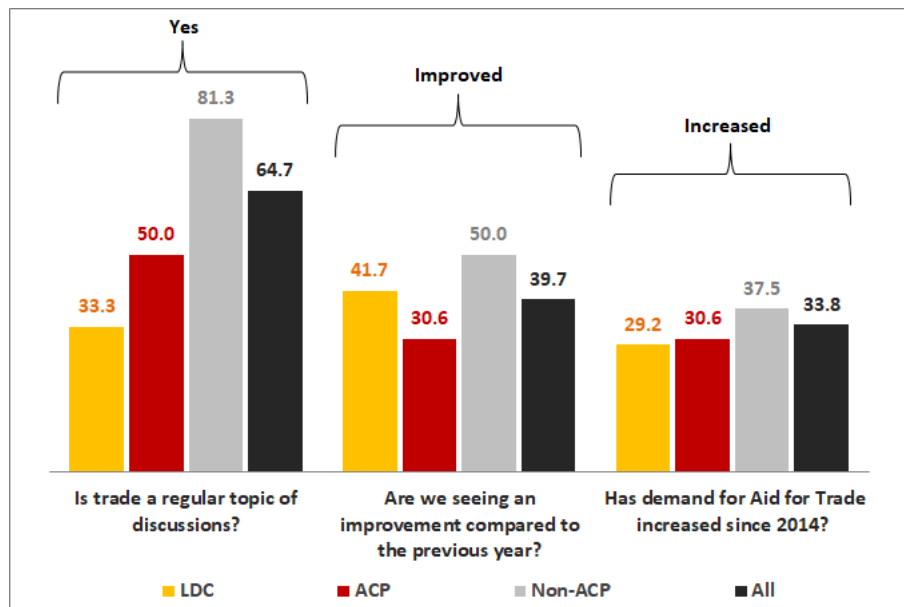
### 5.1. Dialogue on Aid for Trade

In their policy dialogue with partner countries, trade is a regular topic of discussion for most of respondents in non ACP countries (81%), while only one out of two respondents mentioned this topic as being discussed with partner countries in ACP countries, and one out of three in Least Developing Countries (LDC).

However, when asked whether there has been an improvement in the regularity of these discussions, the majority (57%) answered that there was no particular

change compared to the previous year, 40% said it has "improved" and only 3% it has "worsened".

Figure 29: Dialogue on Aid for Trade  
(% of total responses, EU-EU MS joint reply)



Source: AFT Survey 2017

The majority of the respondents, from LDCs, ACP and non ACP countries, said that there was little or no change in the demand for Aid for Trade from the partner country since 2014. While one-third of them indicate that it has increased compared to 2014. Nonetheless, this demand was only partially satisfied (32% satisfied, 48% satisfied to a limited extent and 20% not satisfied).

Concerning the future implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, 54% of respondents (64% last year) said the partner country has "somewhat" taken steps or signalled its intention to increase its demand for Aid for Trade Facilitation. But when asked whether the partner country has an effective national coordination processes in place to develop and implement an integrated trade strategy, 46% say no or that it is not active.

## 5.2. Trade Needs Assessment, Strategies, Joint Operations and Harmonisation

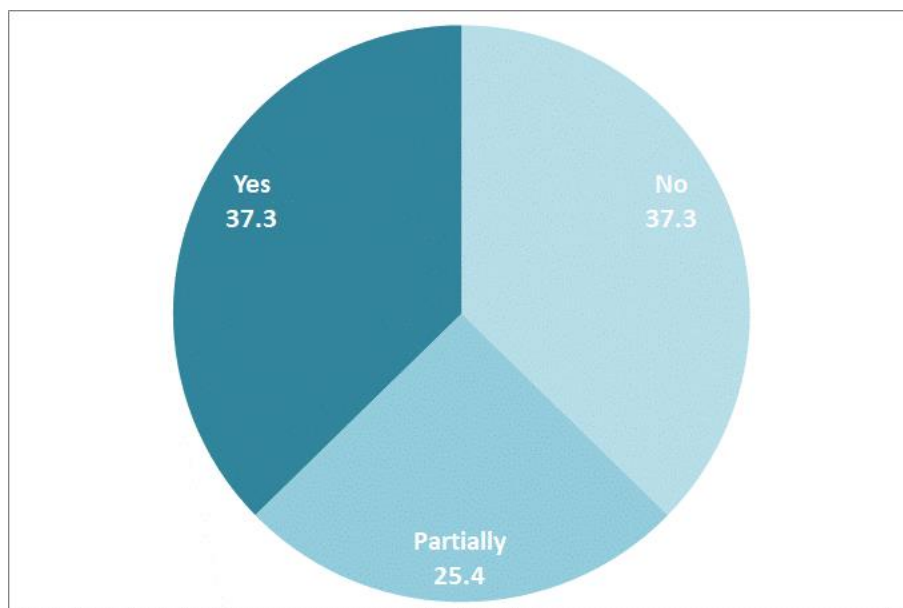
The same number of respondents answered "yes" than "no" (37%) when asked if the partner country has undertaken in the last five years a comprehensive trade needs assessment (or updated an older one). But when asked whether the findings



of a recent comprehensive trade needs assessment were reflected in the trade strategy of the partner country, 46% indicated that it is partially or not applicable and 32% answered "no". This is largely owing to the fact that they had no trade strategy in place.

Figure 30: Has the partner country undertaken in the last five years a comprehensive trade needs assessment (or updated an older one)?

(% of yes in the total)



Source: AFT Survey 2017

To the question if they are equipped to respond flexibly to MSME's and productive sectors' concrete needs in view of taking advantage of specific provisions of EU Preferential Trade Schemes or Trade Agreements with the EU, 63% of respondents answered "not at all", 21% "moderately" and 16% were not sure. But most of respondents indicated that, for sectors under the Aid for Trade umbrella, they have a more coordinated approach (in terms of joint needs assessments, joint implementation, joint monitoring/evaluation, etc...) with other donors compared to 2014. When applied to other non-EU donors, 51% responded that they have a moderately more coordinated approach with other donors relative to 2014 and 34% answered they do not.

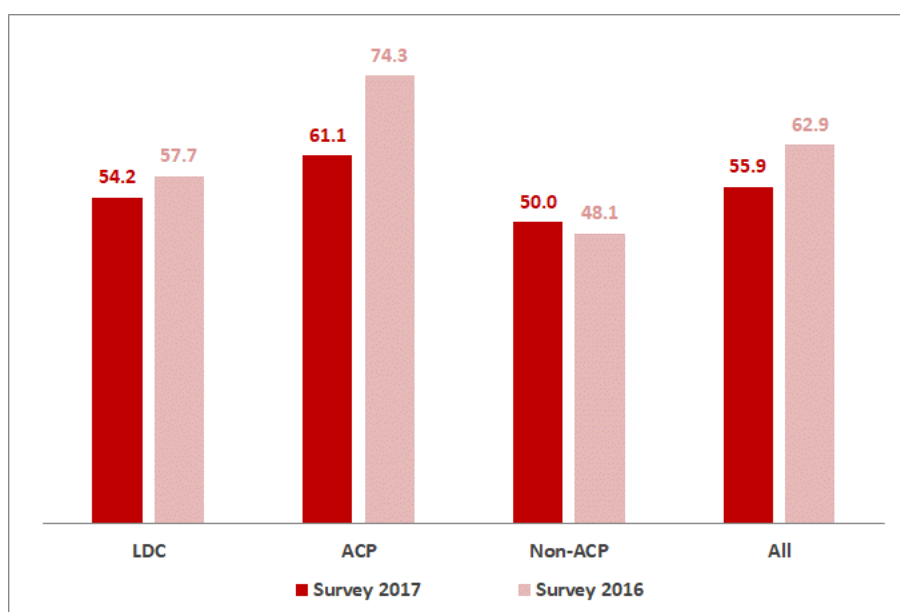
### 5.3. Regional dimension of Aid for Trade

Even if it decreased slightly compared to the previous year, most respondents (56%) still believe they have supported the partner country in strengthening the inclusion of strategic economic integration priorities in the national development

plan or trade strategy. And 25% answered they have supported the partner country partially on these issues.

Figure 31: Have you supported the partner country in strengthening the inclusion of strategic regional economic integration priorities in the national development plan, or the trade strategy?

(% of yes in the total)



Source: AFT Survey 2016 and 2017

When asked how they assess the current articulation between EU regional and bilateral Aid for Trade interventions, most of respondents answered that it is suitable or somewhat suitable (respectively 59% and 18%) and only 23% said it is insufficient.

Table 9: How do you assess the current articulation between EU regional and bilateral Aid for Trade interventions?  
(% of total responses)

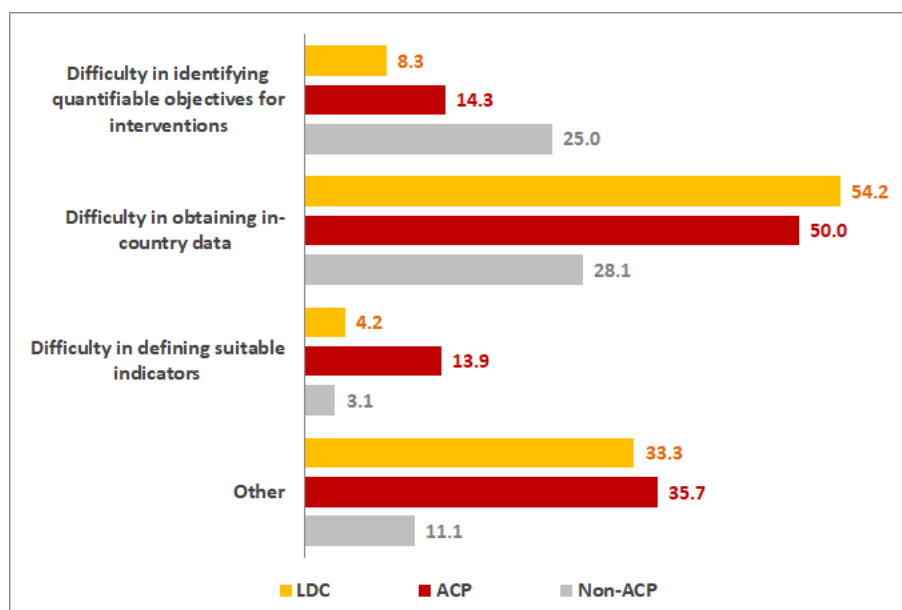
	Suitable	Somewhat	Insufficient
All	17.6	58.8	23.5
ACP	13.9	61.1	25.0
Non-ACP	21.9	56.3	21.9
LDC	16.7	62.5	20.8

Source: AFT Survey 2017

## 5.4. Monitoring and Evaluation

According to the rating of most important challenges in assessing AfT programmes, the main challenge is clearly the difficulty in obtaining country data (with respectively 54% and 50% of total responses, against 38% and 31% in 2014), and it is particularly true for ACP and LDCs. The other main challenges are not mentioned in the list provided in the survey (respondents mention “other challenges”), while the third most important challenge remains the difficulty in defining suitable indicators. And finally, only 34% of respondents answered that there are processes in place to ensure that the results from the monitoring and evaluation of Aid for Trade programmes are fed back into the government’s trade development strategy.

Figure 32: Please rate the importance of the following challenges in assessing Aid for Trade programmes and projects  
 (“Most Important” % of total responses)



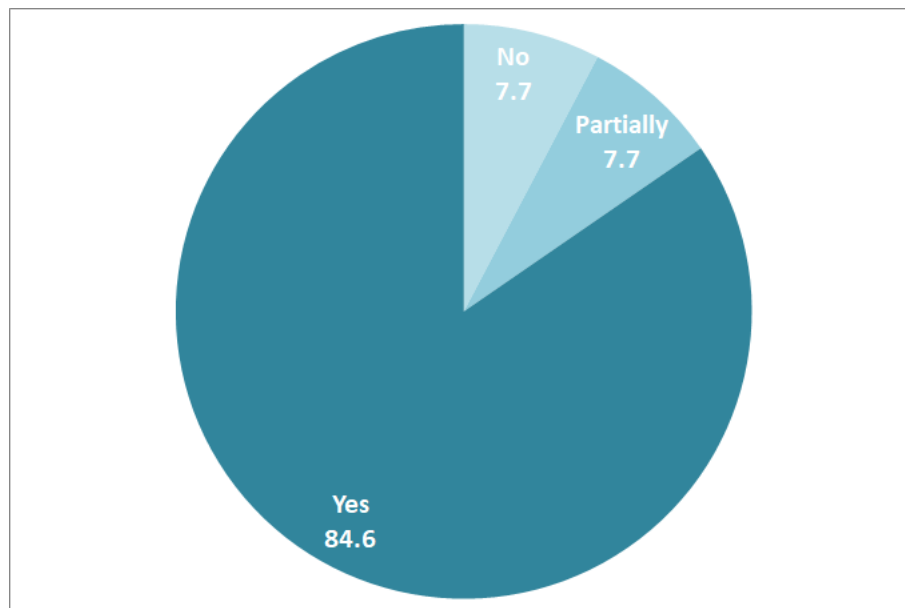
Source: AFT Survey 2017

## 5.5. Aid for Trade in Least Developed Countries

A vast majority of respondent (85%) believe that their respective partner country ought to increase attention to trade, and only 8% of respondents, that the partner country ought to do it “partially”. It is even more important for ACP countries with 89% of respondents.

Figure 33: Do you consider that your partner country ought to increase the attention to Trade?

(% of responses in the total)

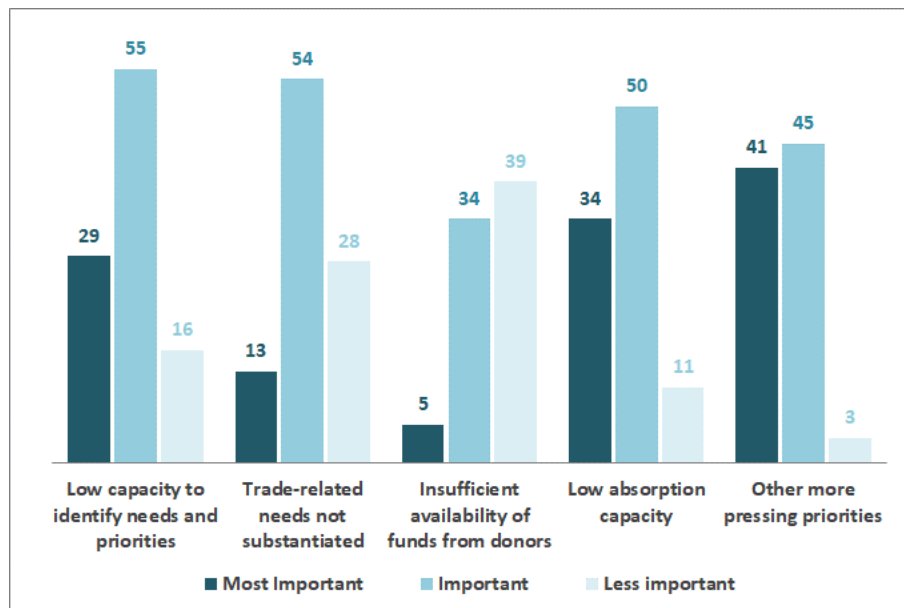


Source: AFT Survey 2017

Regarding the ranking of main constraints to increased Aid for Trade in the partner country, the top three most important are the following: (1) other more pressing priorities (41%), (2) low absorption capacity (34%) and low capacity to identify needs and priorities (29%).

Only 10% of respondents confirmed that the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) has made some contribution to the increased trade capacities of the partner country compared to previous years. But 35% of them answered that it has partially made some contribution or that it is too early to assess. However, a majority of answers (51%) believe that the EU or EU Member States are fulfilling totally or partially their roles at least partially in the EIF as Donor Facilitators.

Figure 34: What are the main constraints to increased Aid for Trade in the partner country?  
(% of responses, Aft in LDCs)



Source: Aft Survey 2017

## 6. Appendix 1. – TRA and AfT Categories

Categories 1, 2 correspond to ‘classical’ ‘trade-related assistance’ (TRA), while TRA and the remaining categories are usually referred to together as ‘the wider Aid for Trade agenda’. To increase transparency, the OECD/DAC, who collects the data, has sought to streamline reporting on the AfT categories identified by the Task Force. In particular, it has endeavoured to link each AfT category to one or more specific codes in the general Creditor Reporting System, to which donors report on all their ODA.

Trade-Related Assistance (TRA):

- Category 1 or ‘trade policy and regulations’: trade policy and planning, trade facilitation, regional trade agreements, multilateral trade negotiations, multi-sector wholesale/retail trade and trade promotion. Includes training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interests and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, and institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards.
- Category 2, ‘trade development’: includes all support aimed at stimulating trade by domestic firms and encourage investment in trade-oriented industries, such as trade-related business development and activities aimed at improving the business climate, privatisation, assistance to banking and financial services, agriculture, forestry, fishing, industry, mineral resources and mining, tourism. This Category is the trade-related subset of Category 4 (which includes all building productive capacity of a trade-related and non-trade-related nature - see below).
- Category 6 or ‘other trade-related needs’: this category, that is not a WTO category, refers to EU programmes supporting trade in sectors not comprised in the other five categories, such as vocational training or public sector policy programmes. Is also used to report on larger cross-sectoral programmes with important subcomponents in the other AfT categories. This is useful, as the CRS methodology requires the use of one single CRS code per reported programme, an approximation which limits in some cases the ability of the CRS to capture TRA.

The wider Aid for Trade agenda (AfT) includes all the categories in Trade Related Assistance, plus the following categories:

- Category 3 or 'trade-related infrastructure': physical infrastructure including transport and storage, communications, and energy generation and supply.
- Category 4 or 'building productive capacity': includes business development and activities aimed at improving the business climate, privatisation, assistance to banking and financial services, agriculture, forestry, fishing, industry, mineral resources and mining, tourism. Includes trade- and non-trade-related capacity building.
- Category 5 or 'trade-related adjustment': this code was created by OECD/DAC at the end of 2007. It covers contributions to the government budget to assist with the implementation of recipients' own trade reforms and adjustments to trade policy measures taken by other countries; and assistance to manage balance of payments shortfalls due to changes in the world trading environment.

## 7. Appendix 2. – AfT Donor Profiles

Aid for Trade flows reported this year in the following donor profiles come from the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS), in which most of EU Member States (23 out of 28) provide quantitative data on their Official Development Assistance (ODA).



## AUSTRIA

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	112	34	11	0	86
Trade Development (category 2)	6 612	7 592	27 899	15 931	15 090
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>6 724</b>	<b>7 626</b>	<b>27 910</b>	<b>15 931</b>	<b>15 176</b>
<b>Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	112	34	11	0	86
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	18 722	24 334	32 650	18 290	30 367
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	30 276	31 736	74 691	31 744	31 006
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>49 110</b>	<b>56 104</b>	<b>107 352</b>	<b>50 034</b>	<b>61 459</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2). For 2006, the source of data for the category 2 is the Doha Development Database.
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.

## BELGIUM

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	7 064	3 877	6 752	16 582	590
Trade Development (category 2)	131 637	51 665	99 534	118 160	137 993
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>138 701</b>	<b>55 542</b>	<b>106 286</b>	<b>134 742</b>	<b>138 583</b>
<b>Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	7 064	3 877	6 752	16 582	590
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	48 103	21 946	26 507	59 954	30 383
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	288 148	81 766	117 918	132 129	153 809
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>343 315</b>	<b>107 589</b>	<b>151 177</b>	<b>208 665</b>	<b>184 782</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2). For 2006 the source of data for the category 2 is the Doha Development Database and the Monterrey Questionnaire for 2007.
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.

## BULGARIA

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	5.5	5.5	6.8	n/a	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	5.5	5.5	6.8	n/a	n/a
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	5.5	5.5	6.8	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	5.5	5.5	6.8	n/a	n/a

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Questionnaires are the primary source of data for Trade Related Assistance and Aid for Trade.
- n/a: data not provided

## CROATIA

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Questionnaires are the primary source of data for Trade Related Assistance and Aid for Trade.
- n/a: data not provided

## CYPRUS

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Questionnaires are the primary source of data for Trade Related Assistance and Aid for Trade.
- n/a: data not provided

## CZECH REPUBLIC

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	118	28	0	40
Trade Development (category 2)	0	626	1 393	1 642	1 456
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>1 421</b>	<b>1 642</b>	<b>1 496</b>
<b>Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	118	28	0	40
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	3 692	2 669	2 339	1 129	4 172
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	5 271	4 737	4 348	4 412	4 986
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>8 963</b>	<b>7 524</b>	<b>6 714</b>	<b>5 541</b>	<b>9 198</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2).
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.
- Monterrey Questionnaires are the source of data for Trade Related Assistance and Aid for Trade, for 2010 and before, and for category 1 for 2011.

## DENMARK

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	24 952	930	2 840	9 392	1 831
Trade Development (category 2)	51 728	80 236	105 376	205 461	42 940
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>76 680</b>	<b>81 166</b>	<b>108 216</b>	<b>214 853</b>	<b>44 771</b>
<b>Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	24 952	930	2 840	9 392	1 831
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	78 689	121 258	50 675	59 447	6 860
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	113 708	176 901	260 853	265 778	99 267
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>217 350</b>	<b>299 089</b>	<b>314 369</b>	<b>334 616</b>	<b>107 958</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2). For 2006 the source of data for the category 2 is the Doha Development Database.
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.



## ESTONIA

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	30	33	50	0	3
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	0	37	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3</b>
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	30	33	50	0	3
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	300	300	1 041	872	228
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	79	79	904	823	781
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>1 994</b>	<b>1 695</b>	<b>1 012</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2).
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.
- Monterrey Questionnaires are the source of data for Trade Related Assistance and Aid for Trade, for 2012 and before.

## FINLAND

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	10 324	2 651	14 125	3 624	19 204
Trade Development (category 2)	119 637	29 008	40 053	55 225	27 957
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>129 961</b>	<b>31 659</b>	<b>54 178</b>	<b>58 849</b>	<b>47 161</b>
<b>Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	10 324	2 651	14 125	3 624	19 204
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	45 931	37 637	32 829	43 454	11 151
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	172 749	58 489	61 853	78 606	50 015
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	7 720	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>236 723</b>	<b>98 777</b>	<b>108 807</b>	<b>125 684</b>	<b>80 370</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2). For 2006, the source of data for the category 2 is the Doha Development Database.
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.
- Amount reported in category 6 for 2013 taken from the Monterrey Questionnaire.

## FRANCE

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	124	5 518	0	2 397	8 754
Trade Development (category 2)	63 142	286 909	178 735	237 054	359 765
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>63 266</b>	<b>292 427</b>	<b>178 735</b>	<b>239 451</b>	<b>368 519</b>
<b>Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	124	5 518	0	2 397	8 754
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	683 962	2 269 951	1 448 069	1 572 577	1 862 668
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	366 120	446 265	342 324	382 787	685 912
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	15	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>1 050 206</b>	<b>2 721 749</b>	<b>1 790 393</b>	<b>1 957 760</b>	<b>2 557 334</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2). The source of data for the category 2 is the Doha Development Database for 2006, the Monterrey Questionnaire for 2007 and subsequent clarifications provided by the French Department of Finances
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.

## GERMANY

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	14 550	12 942	41 000	42 138	37 281
Trade Development (category 2)	452 654	523 194	336 458	894 678	541 349
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>467 204</b>	<b>536 136</b>	<b>377 458</b>	<b>936 816</b>	<b>578 630</b>
<b>Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	14 550	12 942	41 000	42 138	37 281
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	1 189 840	1 129 630	1 837 239	3 163 054	2 696 764
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	1 475 907	1 450 364	1 899 261	2 590 478	2 339 440
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	20	20
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>2 678 279</b>	<b>2 592 936</b>	<b>3 777 499</b>	<b>5 795 689</b>	<b>5 073 485</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2). The source of data for the category 2 is the Doha Development Database for 2006 and the Monterrey Questionnaire for 2007.
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.

## GREECE

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	37	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	14 905	85	54	13	4
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	313	0	0	0	0
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>15 218</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2). The source of data for the category 2 in 2006 is the Doha Development Database.
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.

## HUNGARY

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	9
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	343
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2).
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.
- Monterrey Questionnaires are the source of data for Trade Related Assistance and Aid for Trade, for 2013 and before.

## IRELAND

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	410	893	968	695	556
Trade Development (category 2)	9 005	25 938	26 945	24 096	19 699
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>9 415</b>	<b>26 831</b>	<b>27 913</b>	<b>24 791</b>	<b>20 255</b>
<b>Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	410	893	968	695	556
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	1 369	98	330	427	23
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	48 595	39 555	39 400	36 111	28 790
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>50 373</b>	<b>40 547</b>	<b>40 697</b>	<b>37 233</b>	<b>29 369</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2). The source of data for the category 2 is the Doha Development Database for 2006 and the Monterrey Questionnaire for 2007.
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.

## ITALY

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	153	61	8	136	167
Trade Development (category 2)	43 040	9 611	44 212	25 442	90 759
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>43 193</b>	<b>9 672</b>	<b>44 220</b>	<b>25 578</b>	<b>90 926</b>
<b>Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	153	61	8	136	167
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	28 778	21 946	13 192	41 854	53 904
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	51 318	125 517	57 582	40 632	111 936
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>80 248</b>	<b>147 523</b>	<b>70 782</b>	<b>82 623</b>	<b>166 007</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2). The source of data for the category 2 in 2006 is the Doha Development Database. The source of data for the category 6 is Monterrey Questionnaire.
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories. The source of data for the category 6 is Monterrey Questionnaire.



## LATVIA

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	50	42	n/a	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	50	42	n/a	n/a
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	50	42	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	7	43	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	57	85	n/a	n/a

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Questionnaires are the primary source of data for Trade Related Assistance and Aid for Trade.
- n/a: data not provided

## LITHUANIA

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	100	21	61
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	0	0	33
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	100	21	61
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	17	0	0	3	390
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	0	0	0	100	151
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>602</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2).
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.
- Monterrey Questionnaires are the source of data for Trade Related Assistance and Aid for Trade, for 2013 and before.

## LUXEMBOURG

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1 192	0	0	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	5 641	8 173	10 437	11 075	12 259
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>6 833</b>	<b>8 173</b>	<b>10 437</b>	<b>11 075</b>	<b>12 259</b>
<b>Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1 192	0	0	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	3 402	5 162	4 106	5 947	2 282
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	25 426	26 836	28 727	27 607	26 861
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>30 020</b>	<b>31 998</b>	<b>32 833</b>	<b>33 554</b>	<b>29 143</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2).
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.
- Amount reported in category 6 for 2013 taken from the Monterrey Questionnaire.

## MALTA

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Monterrey Questionnaires are the primary source of data for Trade Related Assistance and Aid for Trade.
- n/a: data not provided

## THE NETHERLANDS

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	147 193	26 403	131 875	63 503	113 977
Trade Development (category 2)	24 214	73 926	39 066	13 539	57 378
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>171 407</b>	<b>100 329</b>	<b>170 941</b>	<b>77 042</b>	<b>171 355</b>
<b>Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	147 193	26 403	131 875	63 503	113 977
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	93 391	89 961	63 758	19 966	46 671
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	608 488	743 546	379 654	713 112	369 522
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>849 071</b>	<b>859 909</b>	<b>575 287</b>	<b>796 581</b>	<b>530 170</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2). The source of data for the category 2 is the Doha Development Database for 2006 and the 2009 EU AfT country fiches report for 2007. The source of data for the category 6 in 2009 is Monterrey Questionnaire.
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories. The source of data for the category 6 in 2009 is Monterrey Questionnaire.

## POLAND

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	28	5	10	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	342	45	411
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>411</b>
<b>Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	28	5	10	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	1 901	384	832	710	1 891
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	850	101	2 053	19 543	26 260
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	579	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>2 779</b>	<b>1 069</b>	<b>2 895</b>	<b>20 253</b>	<b>28 151</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2).
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.
- Monterrey Questionnaires are the source of data for Trade Related Assistance and Aid for Trade, for 2012 and before.

## PORTUGAL

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	7	1	0	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	1 146	487	345	145	186
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>1 153</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	7	1	0	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	16 237	15 076	15 814	33 971	19 007
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	2 257	1 819	1 450	1 454	2 750
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>18 501</b>	<b>16 896</b>	<b>17 264</b>	<b>35 426</b>	<b>21 757</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2). The source of data for the category 2 in 2006 is the Doha Development Database.
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.
- Amount reported in category 6 for 2013 taken from the Monterrey Questionnaire.

## ROMANIA

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	0	262	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	0	0	176	0	0
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	0	0	0	262	449
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	30	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>449</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2).
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.
- Monterrey Questionnaires are the source of data for Trade Related Assistance and Aid for Trade, for 2013 and before.



## SLOVAKIA

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	9	0	6
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	576	481	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>6</b>
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	9	0	6
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	0	0	119	138	177
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	169	111	690	620	600
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>783</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2).
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.
- Monterrey Questionnaires are the source of data for Trade Related Assistance and Aid for Trade, for 2012 and before.

## SLOVENIA

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	919	32	0	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	290	0	910	72	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>1 209</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0</b>
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	919	32	0	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	568	321	487	118	-54
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	556	584	1 186	213	155
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>2 043</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>1 673</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>101</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2). The source of data for the category 2 in 2006 is the Doha Development Database.
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.

## SPAIN

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1 146	331	748	186	1
Trade Development (category 2)	29 351	37 281	37 230	66 734	24 778
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	70	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>30 497</b>	<b>37 612</b>	<b>37 978</b>	<b>66 920</b>	<b>24 779</b>
<b>Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1 146	331	748	186	1
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	9 414	3 374	11 419	2 208	13 123
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	451 802	63 184	59 842	93 226	32 324
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	70	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>462 432</b>	<b>66 889</b>	<b>72 009</b>	<b>95 621</b>	<b>45 448</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2). The source of data for the category 2 in 2006 is the Doha Development Database.
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.
- Amount reported in category 6 for 2013 taken from the Monterrey Questionnaire.

## SWEDEN

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	46 589	32 235	33 622	32 783	30 756
Trade Development (category 2)	94 547	161 000	223 865	159 025	66 149
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>141 136</b>	<b>193 235</b>	<b>257 487</b>	<b>191 808</b>	<b>96 905</b>
<b>Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	46 589	32 235	33 622	32 783	30 756
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	30 578	36 478	54 535	48 352	115 566
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	171 081	223 004	291 625	254 756	108 918
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	1 842	52	2 458	0	1 604
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>250 090</b>	<b>291 770</b>	<b>382 240</b>	<b>335 891</b>	<b>256 844</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2). The source of data for the category 2 is the Doha Development Database for 2006.
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.

## UNITED KINGDOM

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	6 513	41 700	64 002	42 949	29 295
Trade Development (category 2)	12 852	17 682	62 506	139 303	184 874
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Trade-Related Assistance</b>	<b>19 365</b>	<b>59 382</b>	<b>126 508</b>	<b>182 252</b>	<b>214 169</b>
<b>Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)</b>					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	6 513	41 700	64 002	42 949	29 295
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	253 721	328 903	364 392	215 212	273 142
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	305 581	358 128	300 210	549 284	1 251 940
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>565 816</b>	<b>728 731</b>	<b>728 659</b>	<b>807 725</b>	<b>1 554 377</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2). The source of data for the category 2 is the Doha Development Database for 2006.
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.

EU

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	319 964	165 297	335 450	91 287	163 320
Trade Development (category 2)	406 746	589 074	767 288	266 097	854 363
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	67 725	103 543	124 441	59 150	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	794 435	857 914	1 227 179	416 534	1 017 683
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	319 964	165 297	335 450	91 287	163 320
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	995 938	1 167 551	1 346 603	488 945	1 022 617
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	1 074 875	1 565 681	1 323 978	626 941	1 234 760
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	30 918	110	58	4	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	410 277	535 632	497 512	539 777	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	2 831 972	3 434 271	3 503 601	1 746 954	2 420 697

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

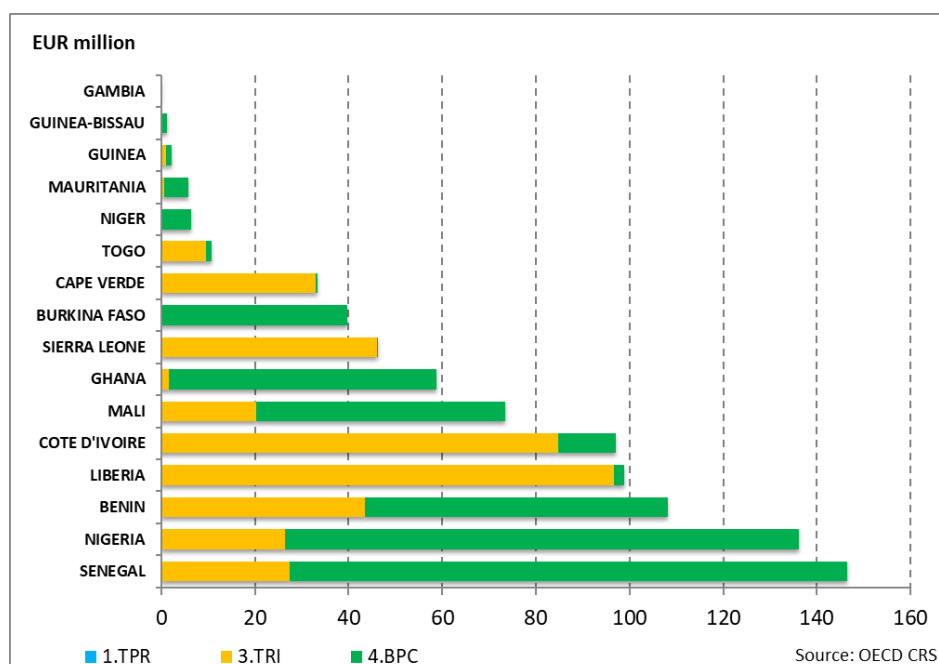
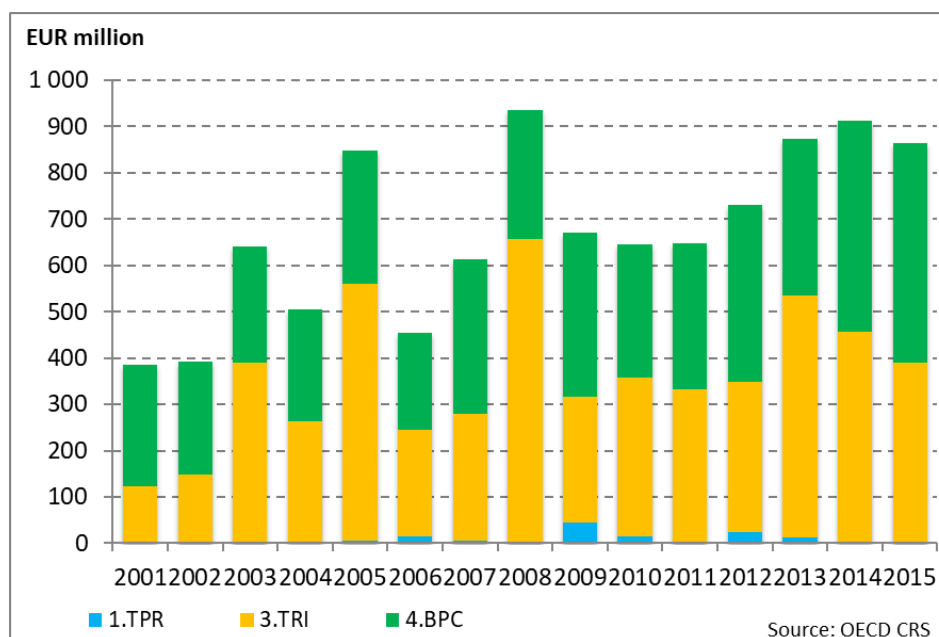
- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2). The source of data for the category 2 is the Doha Development Database for 2006.
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.
- The source of data for the category 6 is the European Commission.

## 8. Appendix 3. – Aid for Trade by Region, Country and Category

## WEST AFRICA

(mn €)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	7	2	45	14	1	24	12	4	0
3.TRI	273	655	271	344	332	326	523	452	390
4.BPC	332	278	356	288	315	380	337	457	474
5.TRAAdj	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>865</b>

Source: OECD CRS

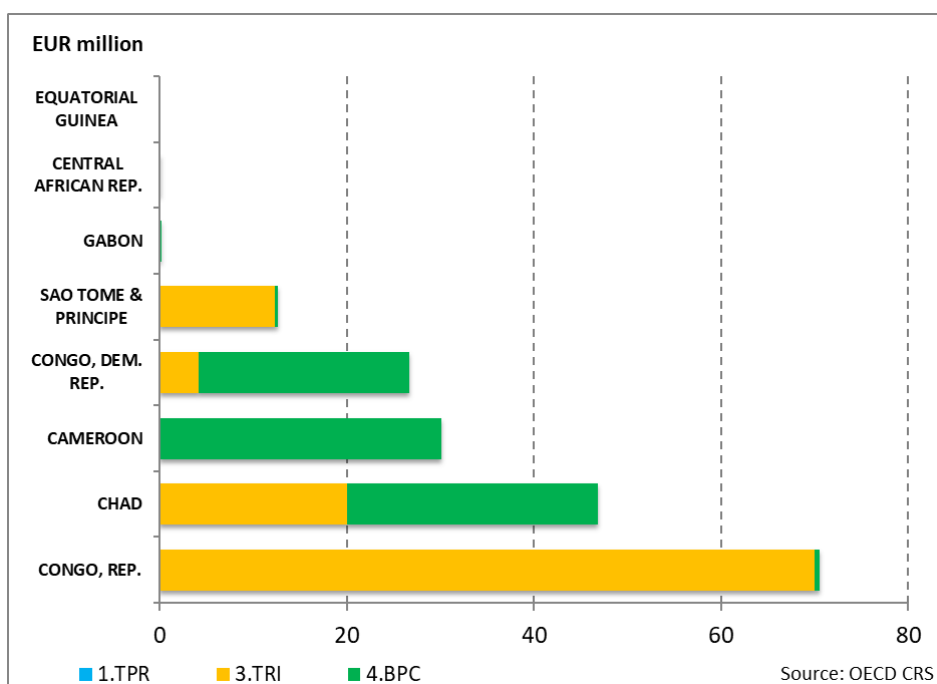
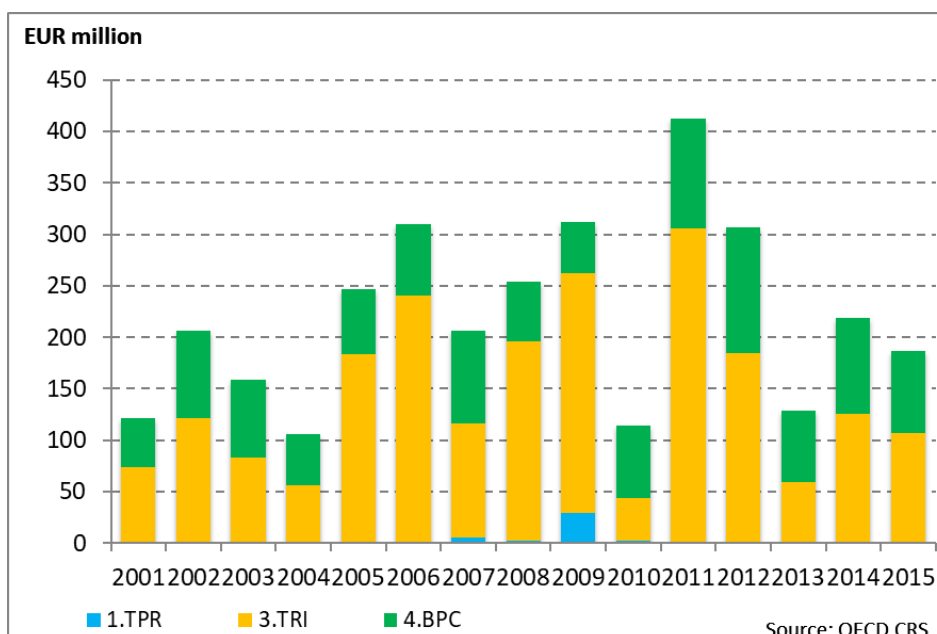




## CENTRAL AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	6	2	29	2	0	0	0	0	0
3.TRI	111	194	233	42	306	184	59	125	106
4.BPC	90	57	50	70	107	122	70	94	81
5.TRAadj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>187</b>

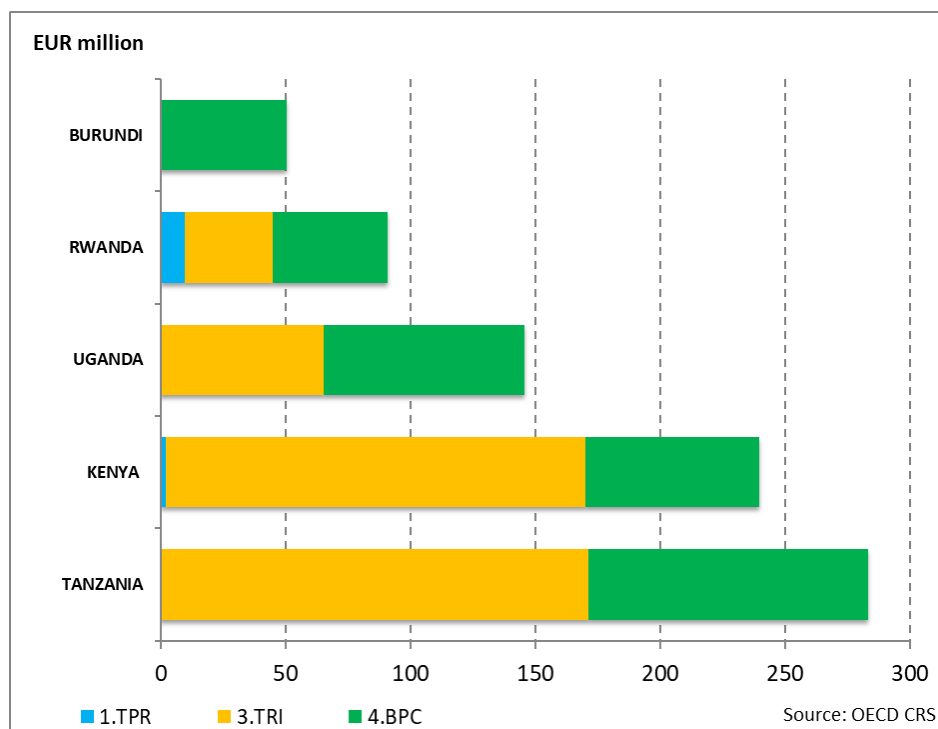
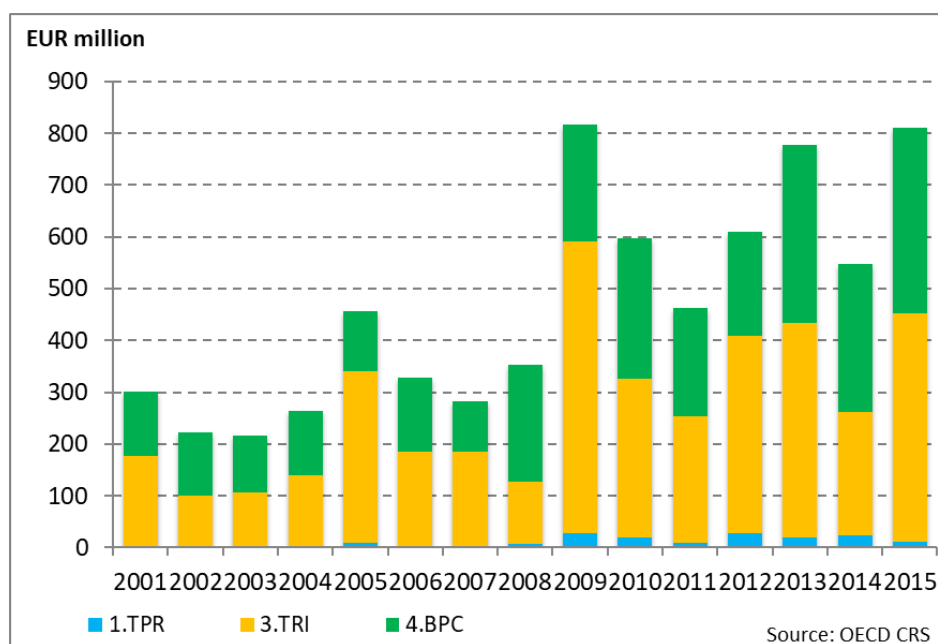
Source: OECD CRS



## EAC

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	2	7	27	19	9	28	20	24	12
3.TRI	182	121	565	306	244	381	413	237	440
4.BPC	98	226	225	272	210	201	344	285	358
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>810</b>

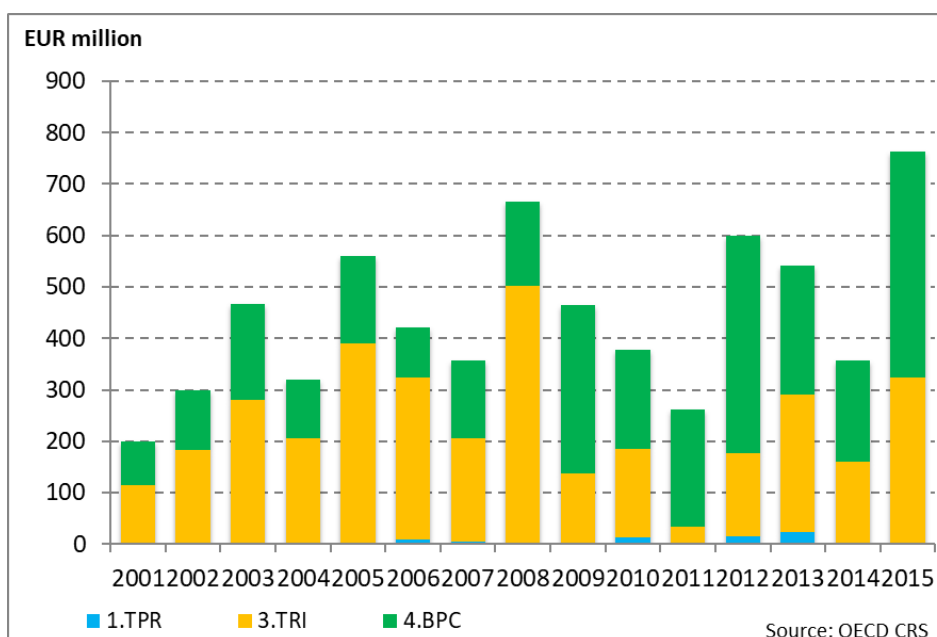
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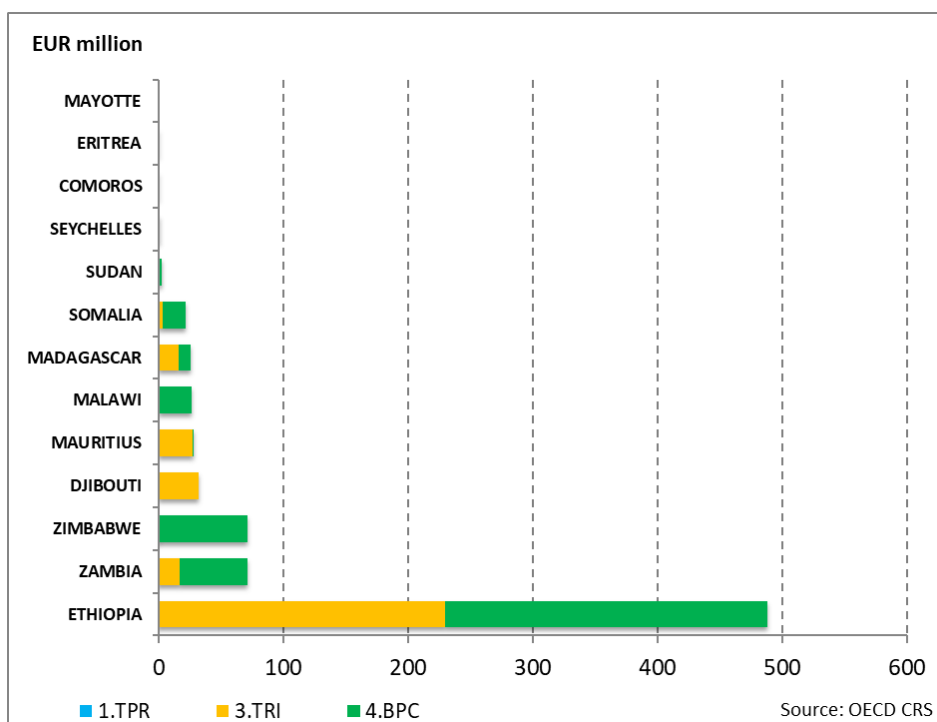
## EAST AFRICA EXCL. EAC

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	5	1	2	13	3	15	24	1	0
3.TRI	200	501	136	171	31	163	267	159	325
4.BPC	152	164	327	194	228	422	249	196	439
5.TRAAdj	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>764</b>

Source: OECD CRS



Source: OECD CRS

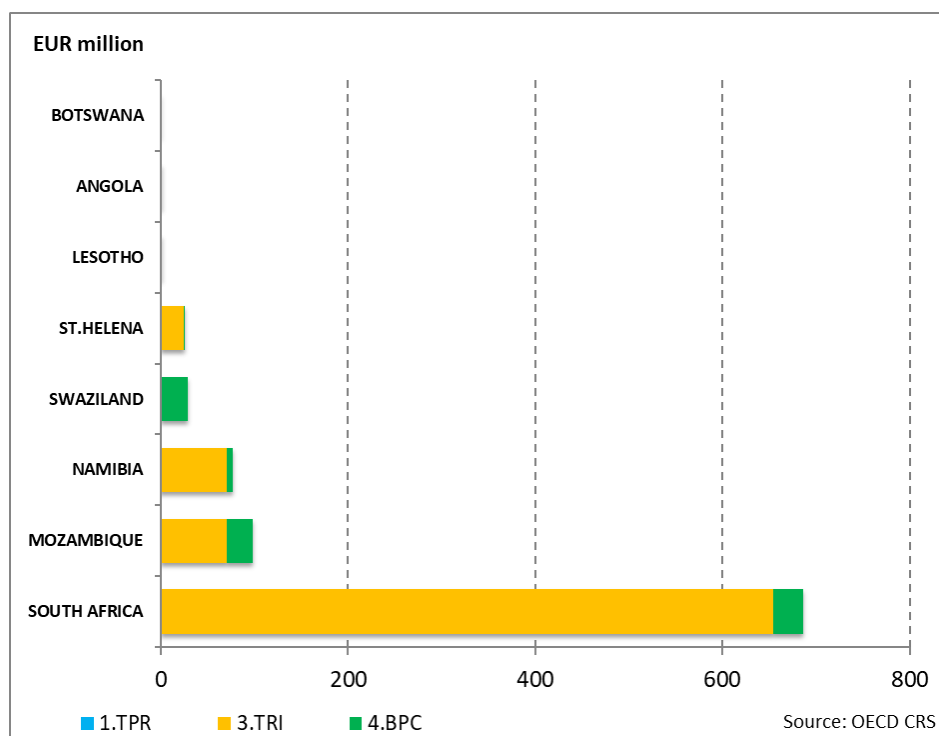
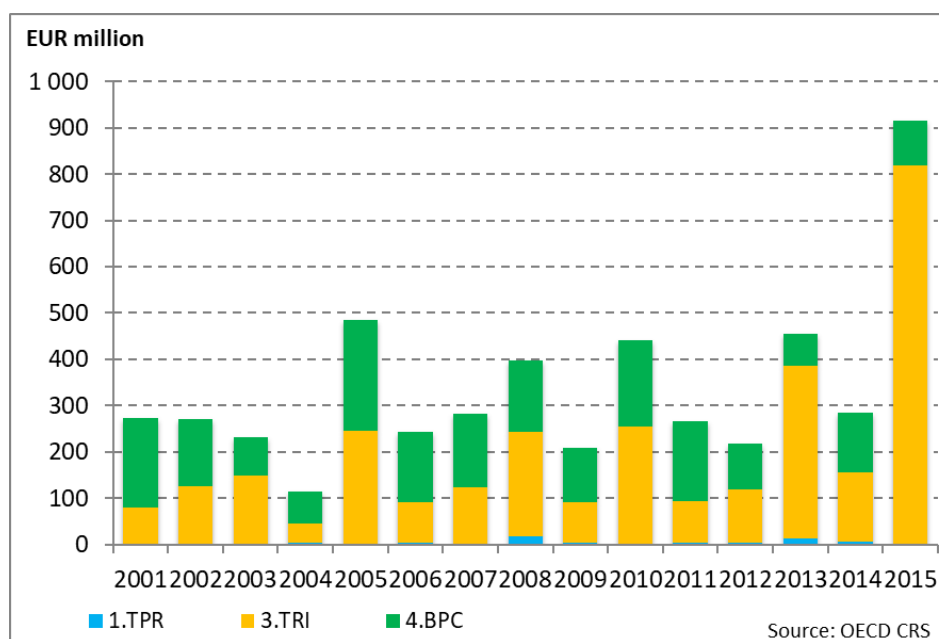


Source: OECD CRS

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	2	18	3	2	3	3	13	6	1
3.TRI	121	224	89	253	91	117	373	149	817
4.BPC	159	156	115	187	173	97	69	130	98
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>916</b>

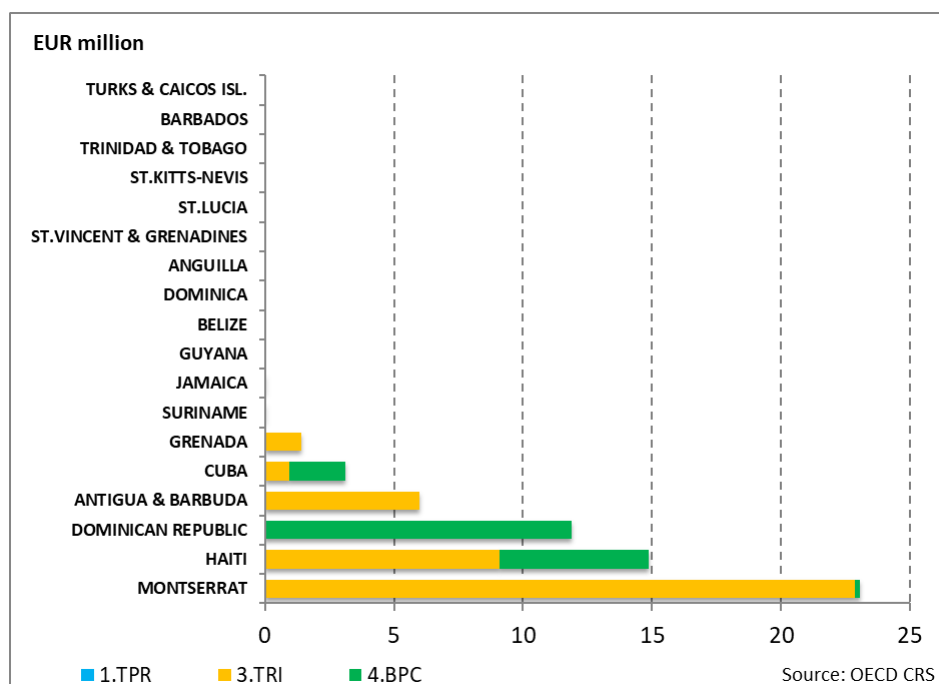
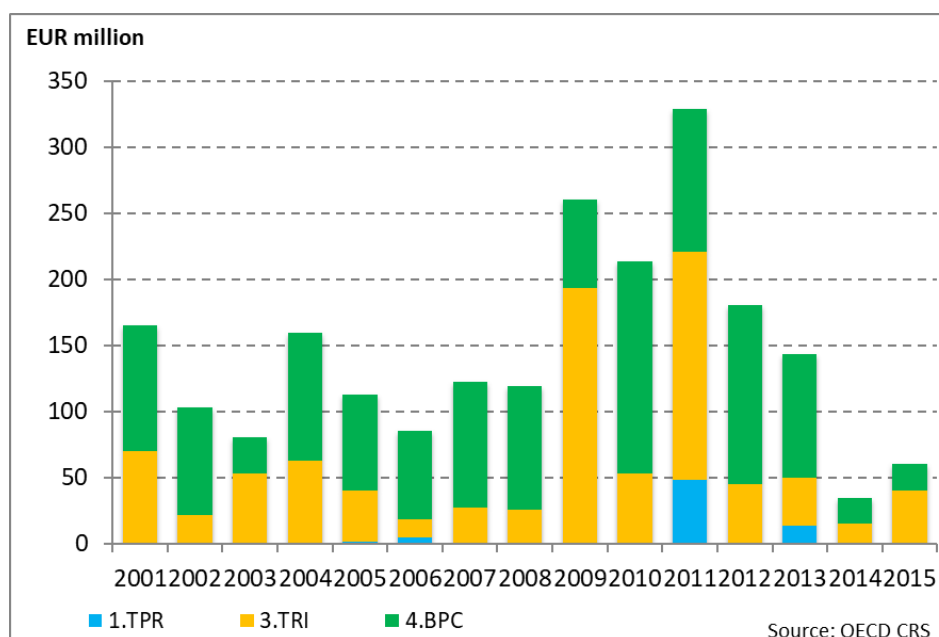
Source: OECD CRS



## CARIBBEAN

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	1	0	0	0	49	0	14	0	0
3.TRI	27	26	193	53	172	45	36	15	40
4.BPC	95	93	67	160	108	136	94	19	20
5.TRAAdj	0	1	11	17	31	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>60</b>

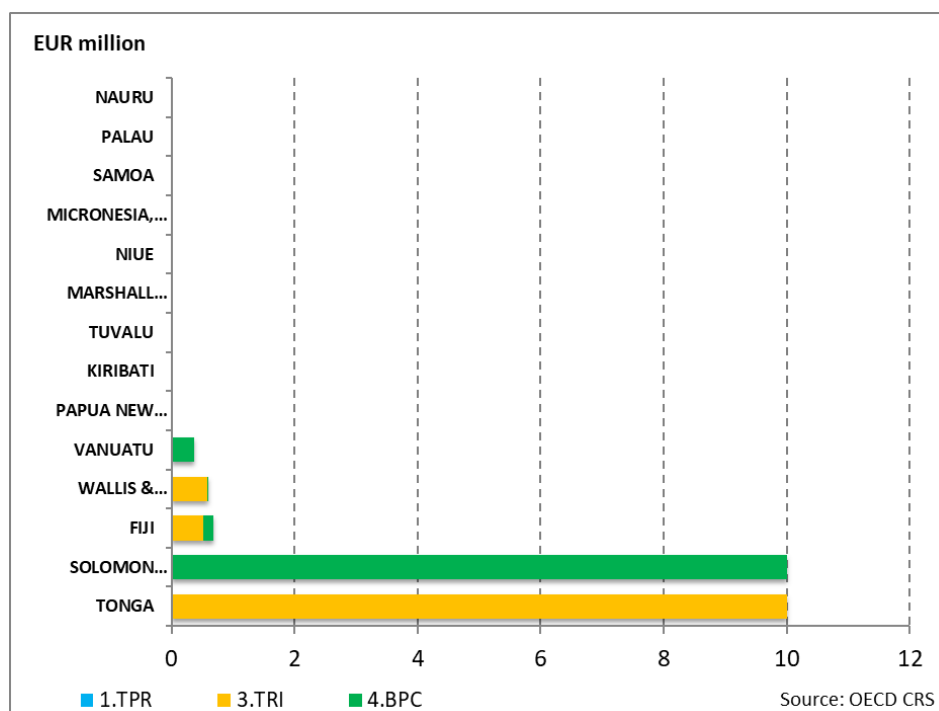
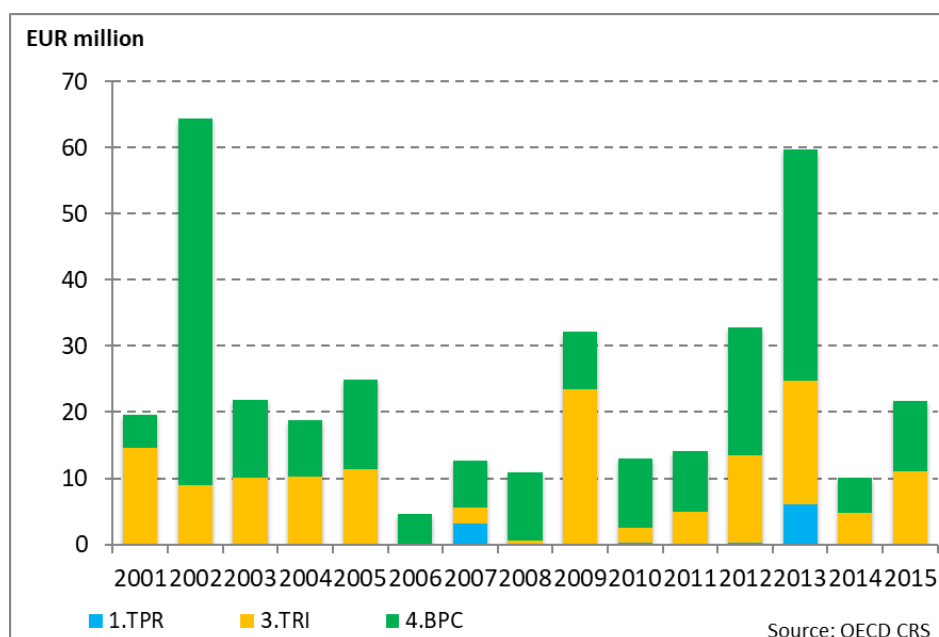
Source: OECD CRS



## PACIFIC

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
3.TRI	2	1	23	2	5	13	19	5	11
4.BPC	7	10	9	10	9	19	35	5	11
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>

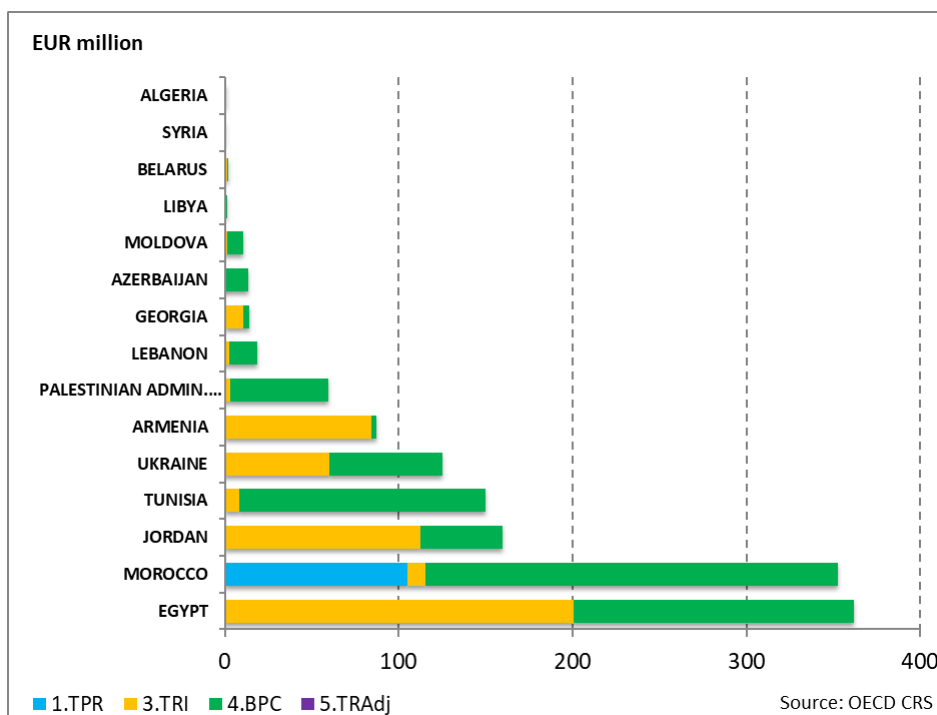
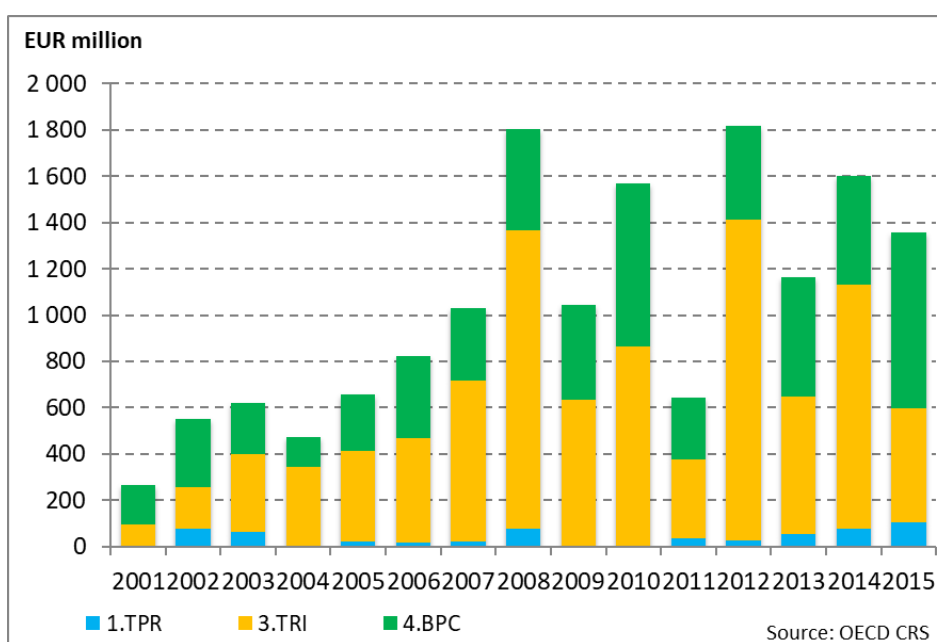
Source: OECD CRS



## EU NEIGHBOURHOOD

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	24	77	3	1	38	28	56	77	106
3.TRI	692	1 291	632	861	338	1 382	591	1 053	494
4.BPC	315	433	410	706	267	408	519	472	756
5.TRAadj	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 030</b>	<b>1 801</b>	<b>1 045</b>	<b>1 569</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>1 818</b>	<b>1 168</b>	<b>1 602</b>	<b>1 356</b>

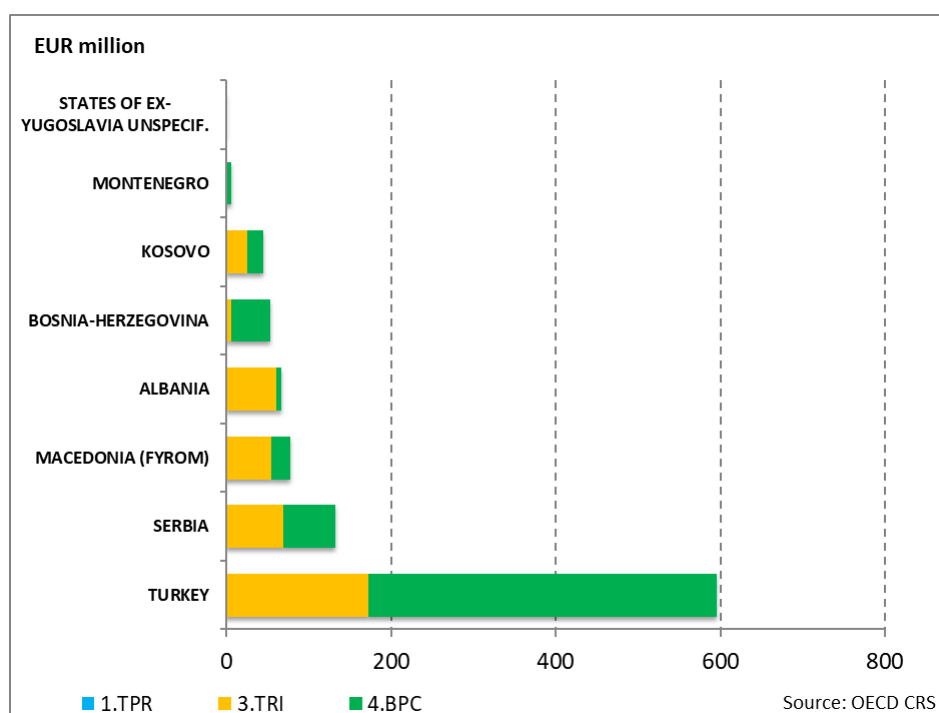
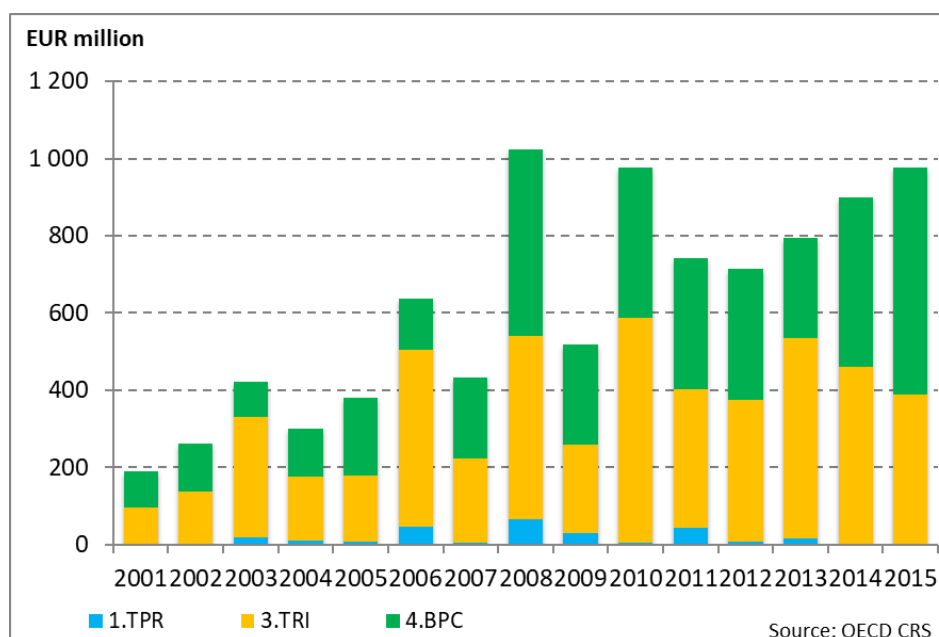
Source: OECD CRS



## ENLARGEMENT

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	4	65	30	5	43	6	17	2	0
3.TRI	218	475	229	583	359	369	519	458	387
4.BPC	209	484	258	389	340	338	258	439	588
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>1 025</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>976</b>

Source: OECD CRS

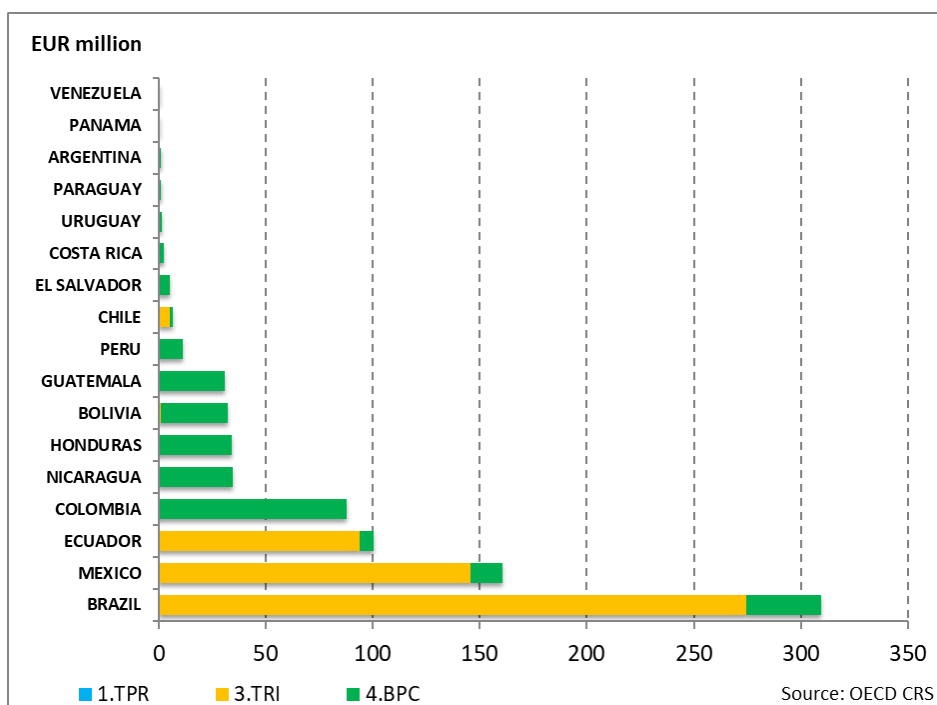
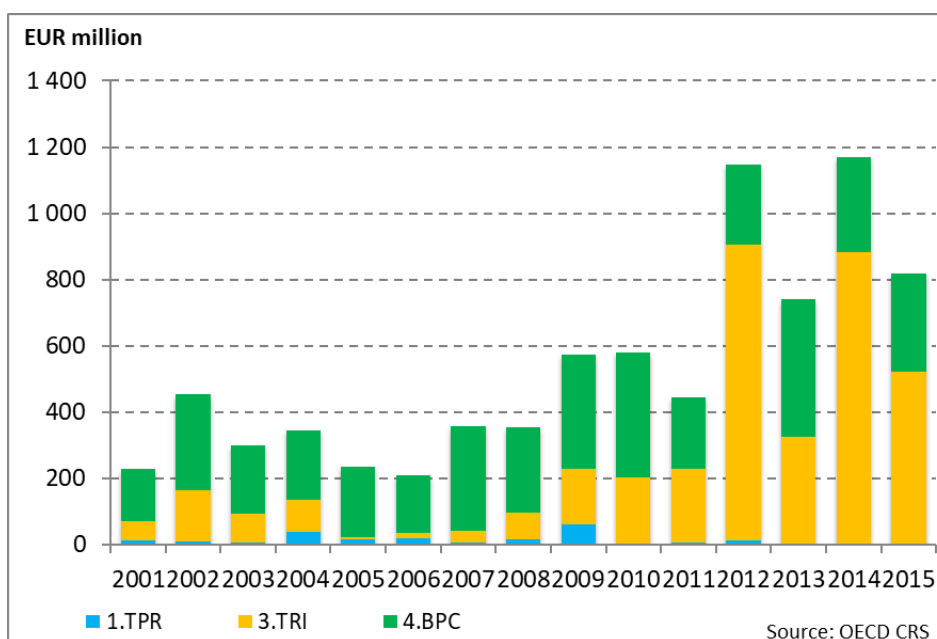




## LATIN AMERICA

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	6	17	60	2	7	14	3	1	1
3.TRI	35	81	168	201	221	890	323	882	521
4.BPC	318	255	347	376	216	244	416	286	297
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>1 148</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>1 169</b>	<b>819</b>

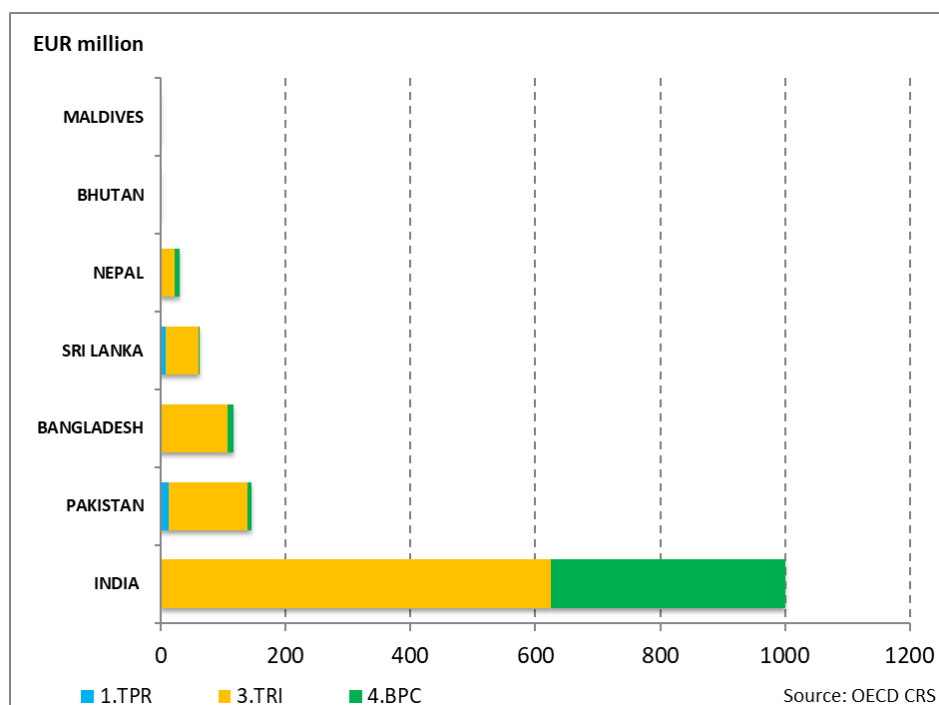
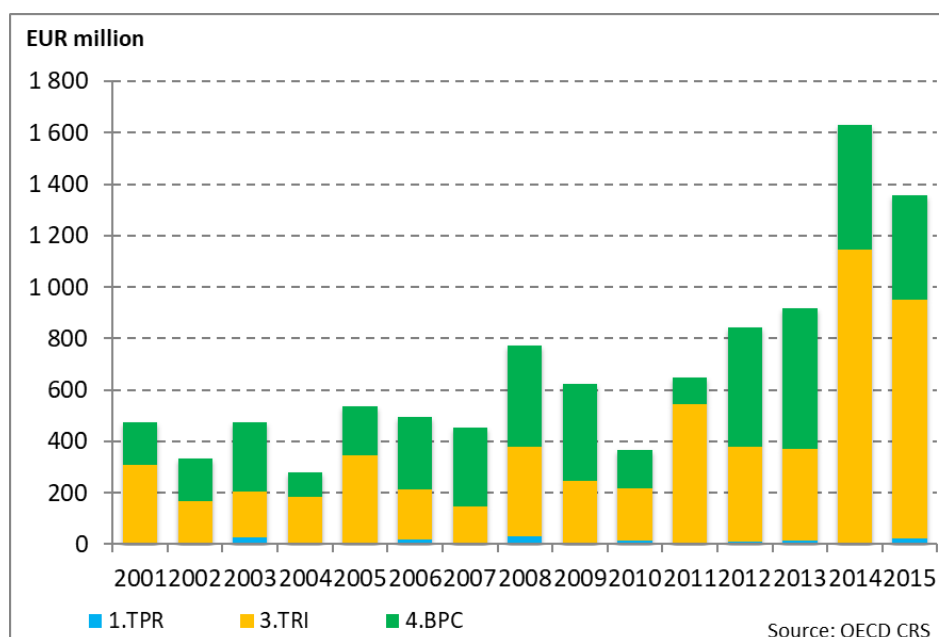
Source: OECD CRS



## SOUTH ASIA

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	1	30	2	14	1	9	13	0	22
3.TRI	147	348	244	205	546	371	357	1 145	930
4.BPC	304	394	377	148	102	464	549	484	404
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>1 629</b>	<b>1 356</b>

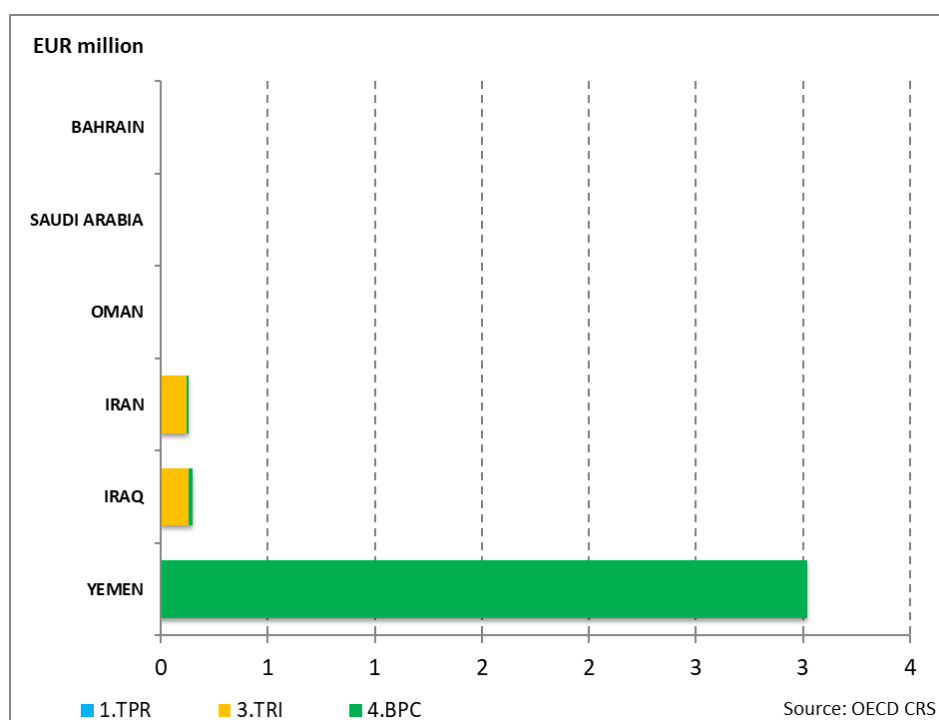
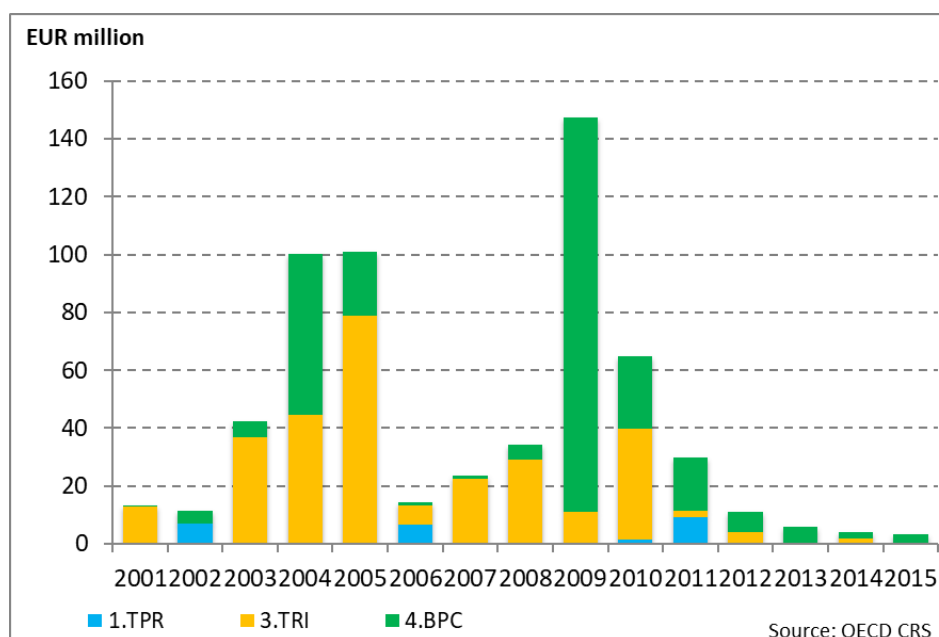
Source: OECD CRS



## MIDDLE EAST

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	0
3.TRI	22	29	11	38	2	4	0	2	0
4.BPC	1	5	136	25	18	7	6	3	3
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

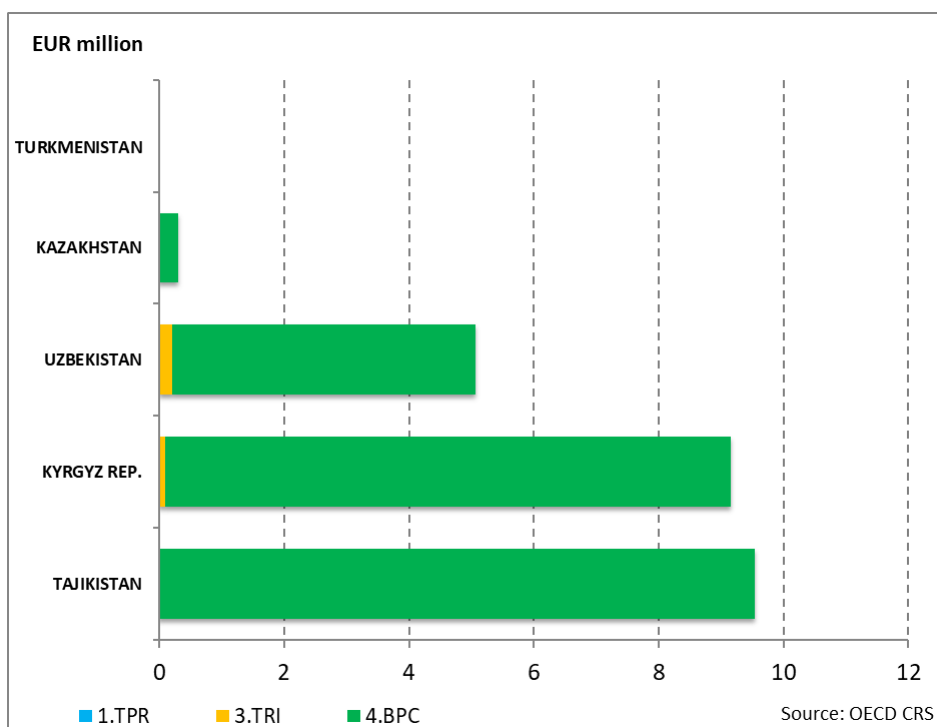
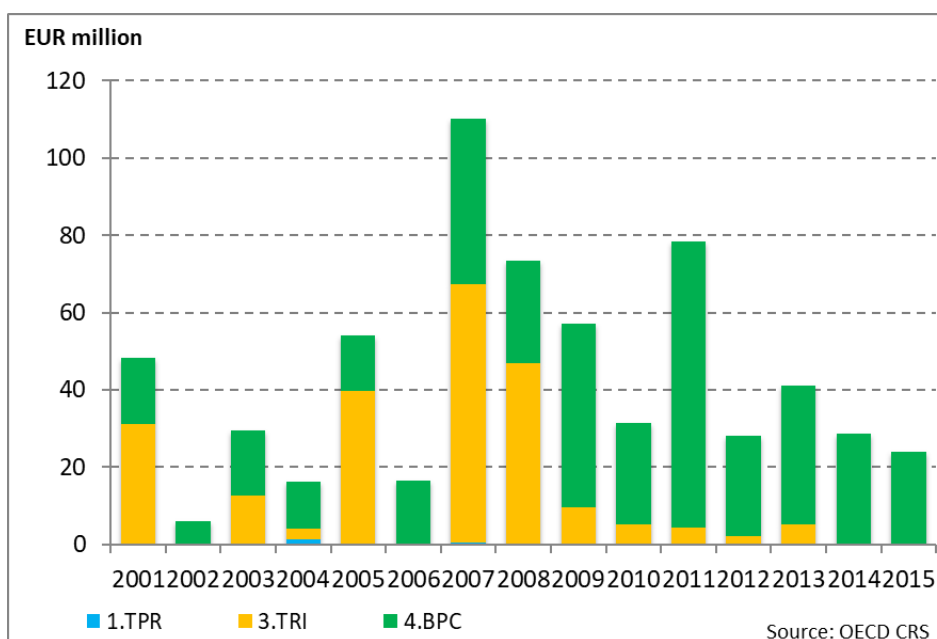
Source: OECD CRS



## CENTRAL ASIA

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.TRI	67	47	10	5	4	2	5	0	0
4.BPC	43	26	48	26	74	26	36	28	24
5.TRAadj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>

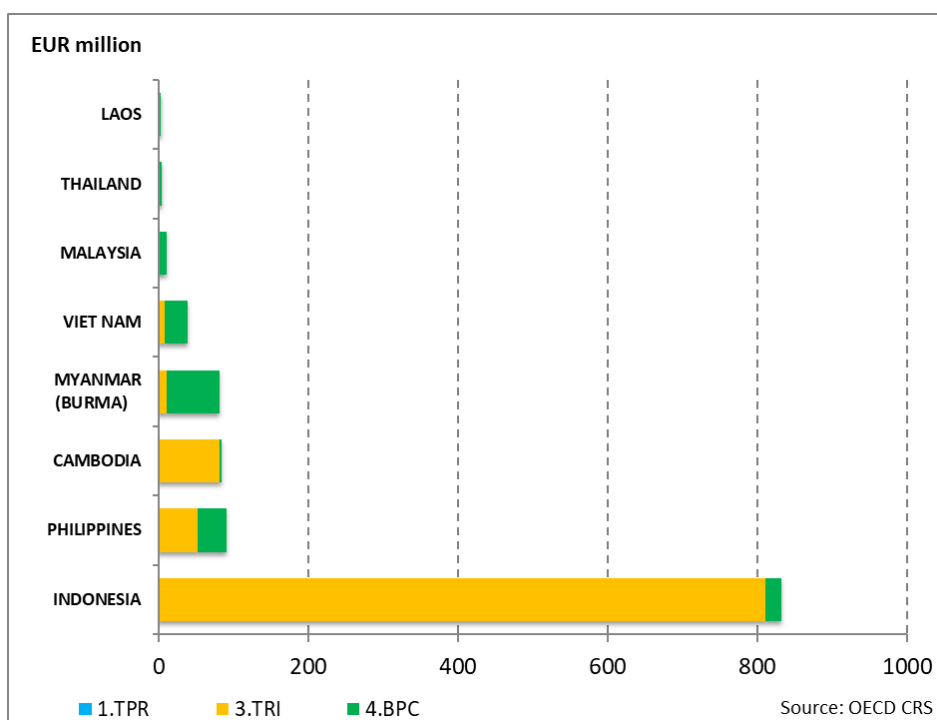
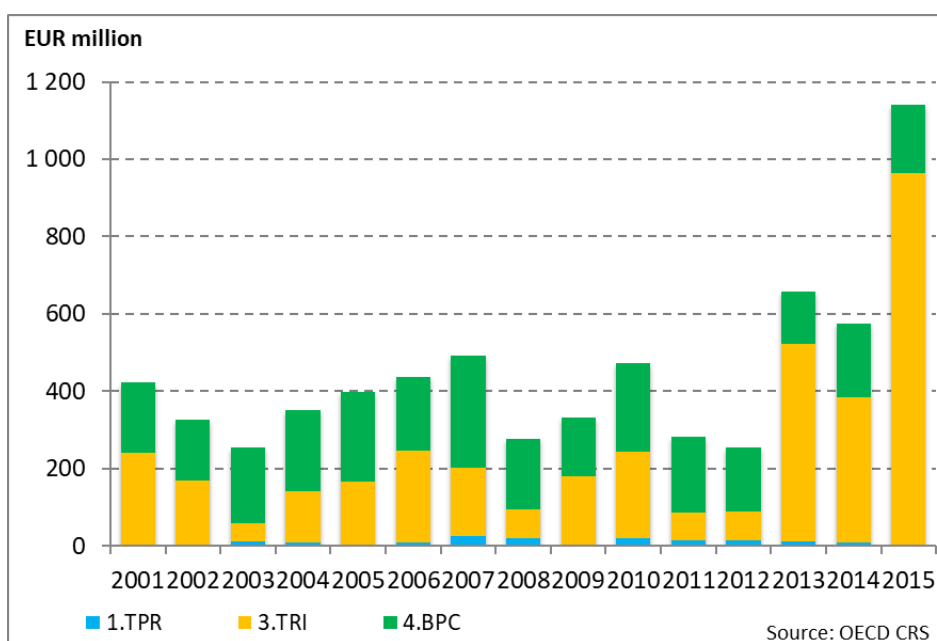
Source: OECD CRS



## ASEAN

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	26	20	0	20	15	14	13	8	0
3.TRI	175	73	178	222	70	76	510	377	964
4.BPC	290	184	152	230	197	165	136	191	178
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>1 142</b>

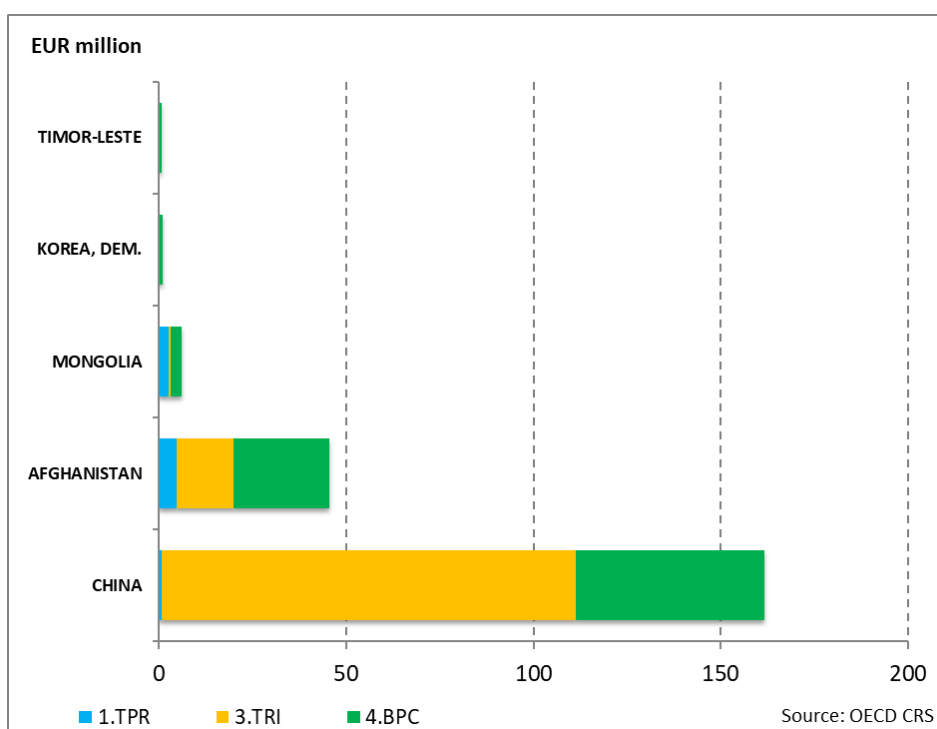
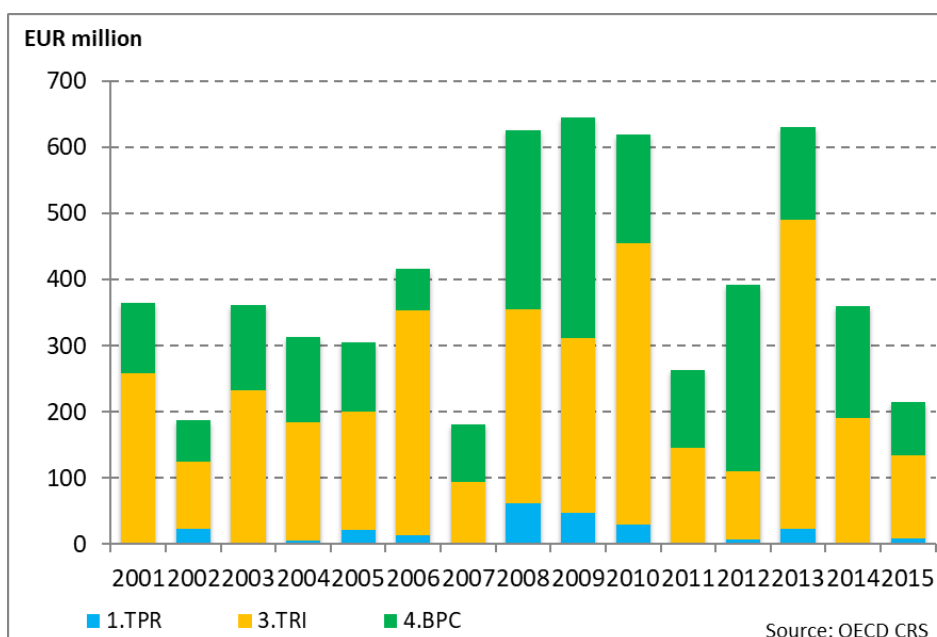
Source: OECD CRS



### ASIA (other)

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	1	62	48	30	0	7	23	2	8
3.TRI	94	292	263	425	145	104	467	190	126
4.BPC	87	271	333	165	118	281	140	168	80
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>215</b>

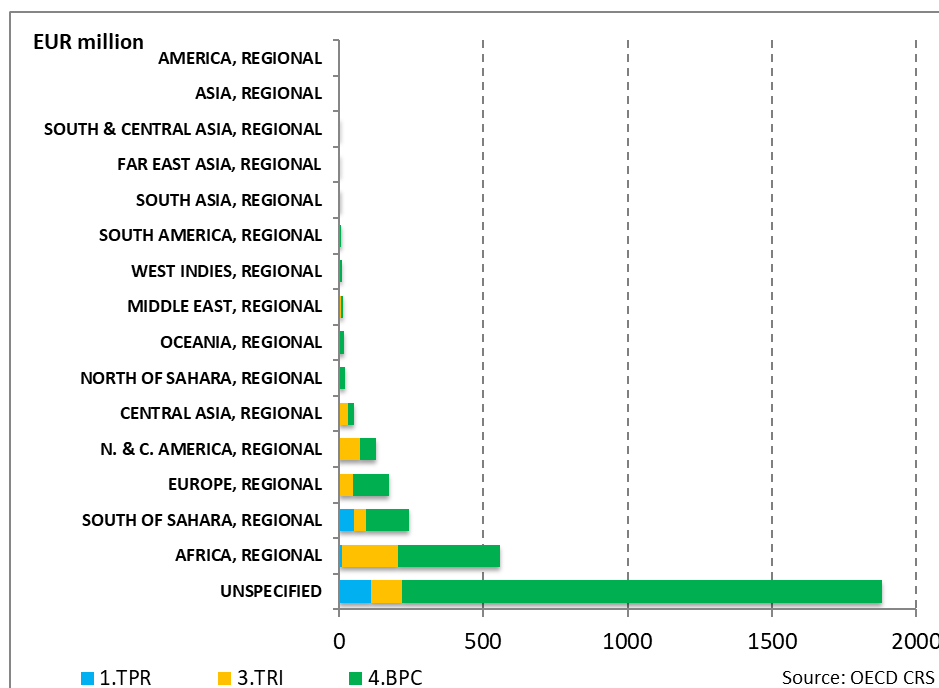
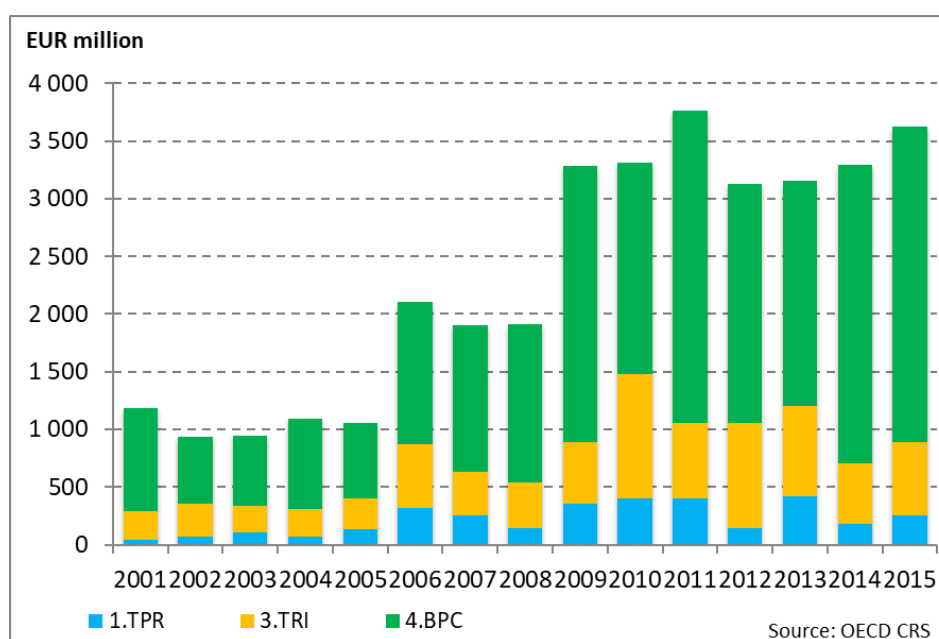
Source: OECD CRS



## REGIONAL

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	254	147	358	402	404	144	417	180	252
3.TRI	381	397	529	1 080	651	908	784	526	638
4.BPC	1 268	1 372	2 394	1 831	2 707	2 075	1 957	2 590	2 736
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 903</b>	<b>1 916</b>	<b>3 281</b>	<b>3 314</b>	<b>3 769</b>	<b>3 127</b>	<b>3 158</b>	<b>3 296</b>	<b>3 626</b>

Source: OECD CRS



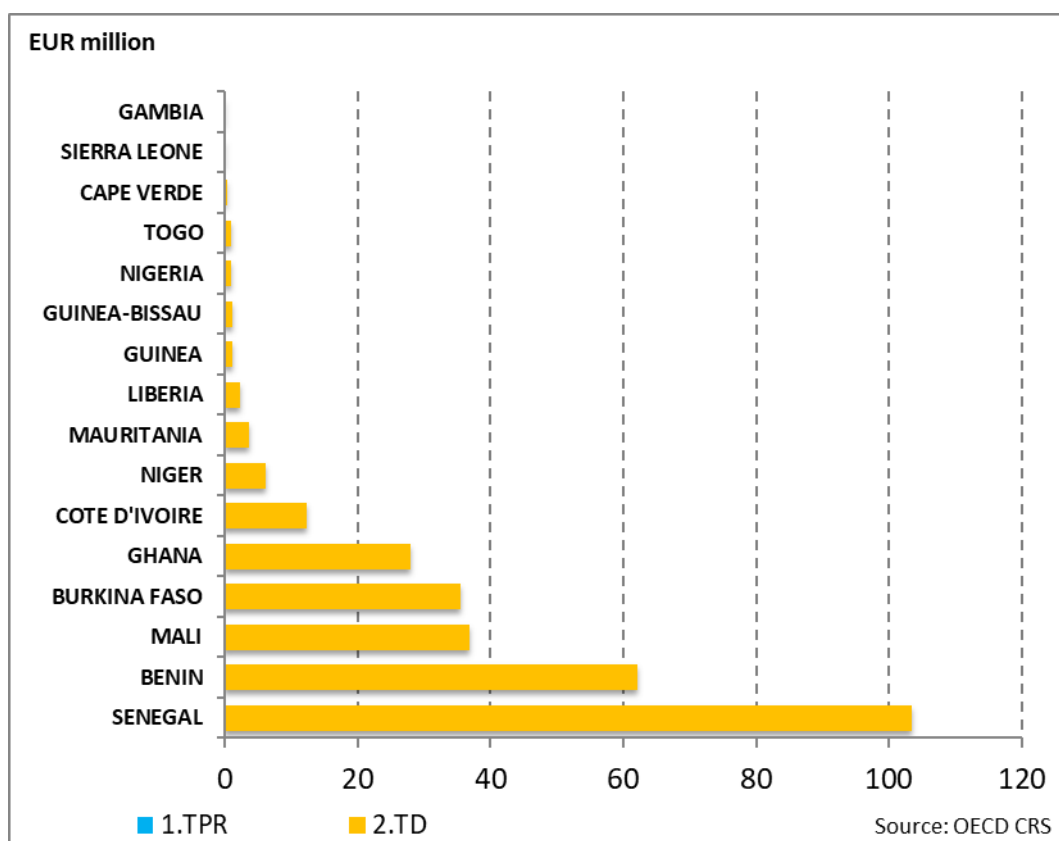
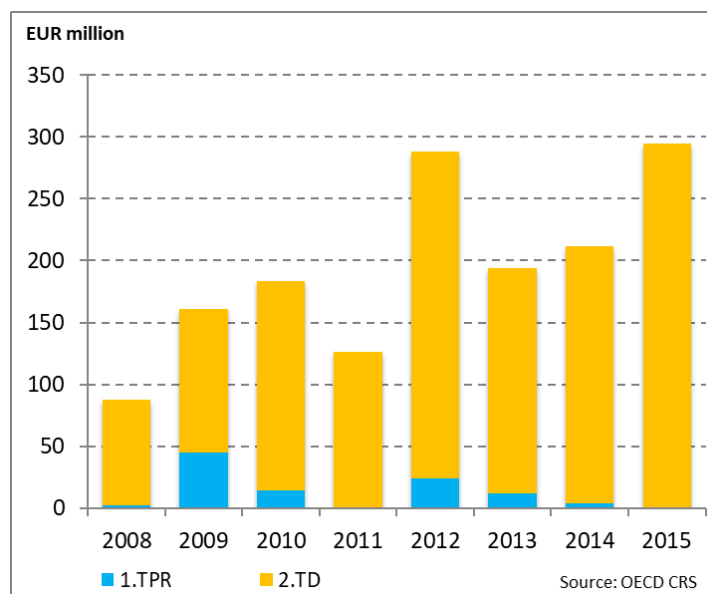
## 9. Appendix 4. – Trade Related Assistance by Region, Country and Category



## WEST AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	45	14	1	24	12	4	0
2.TD	116	169	126	265	182	209	294
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>295</b>

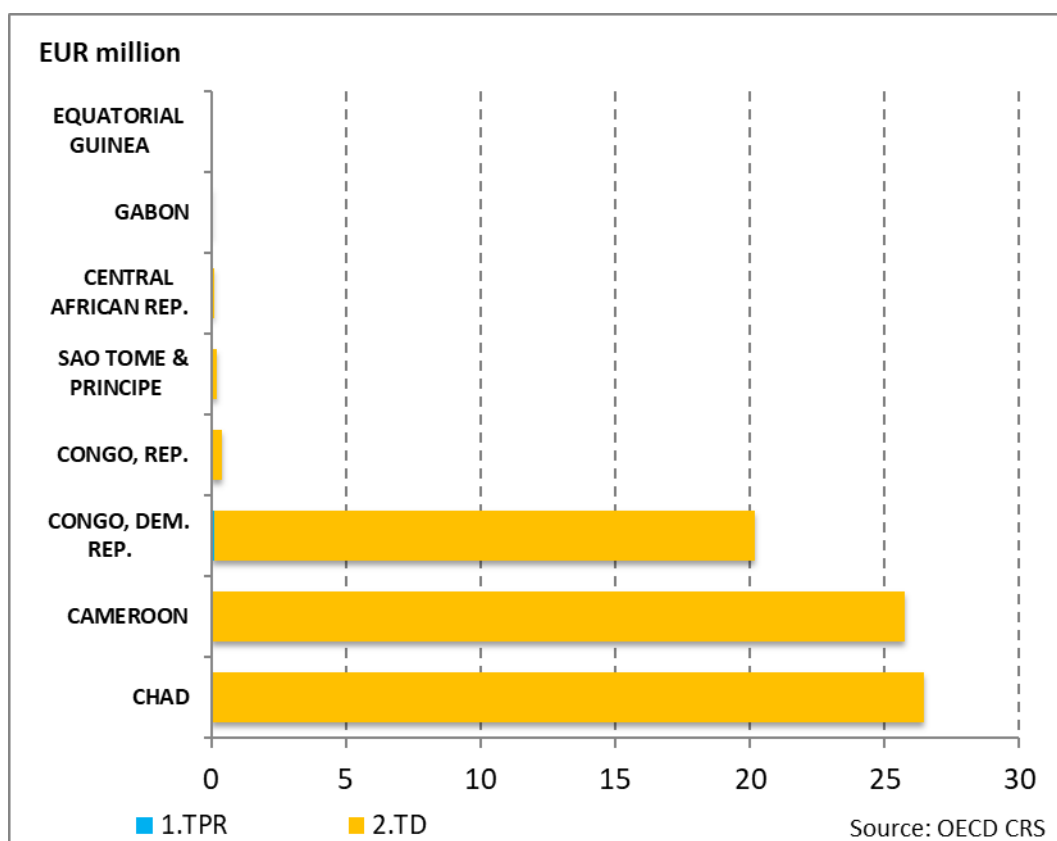
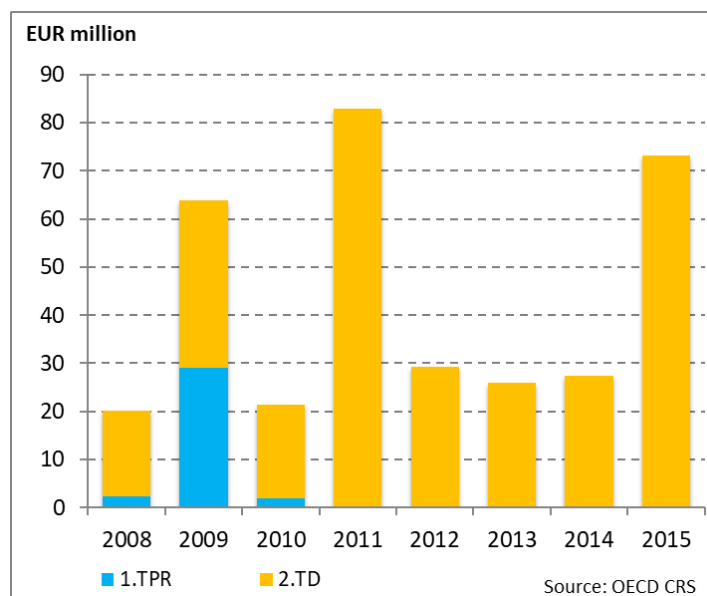
Source: OECD CRS



## CENTRAL AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	29	2	0.14	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.10
2.TD	35	19	83	29	26	27	73
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>73</b>

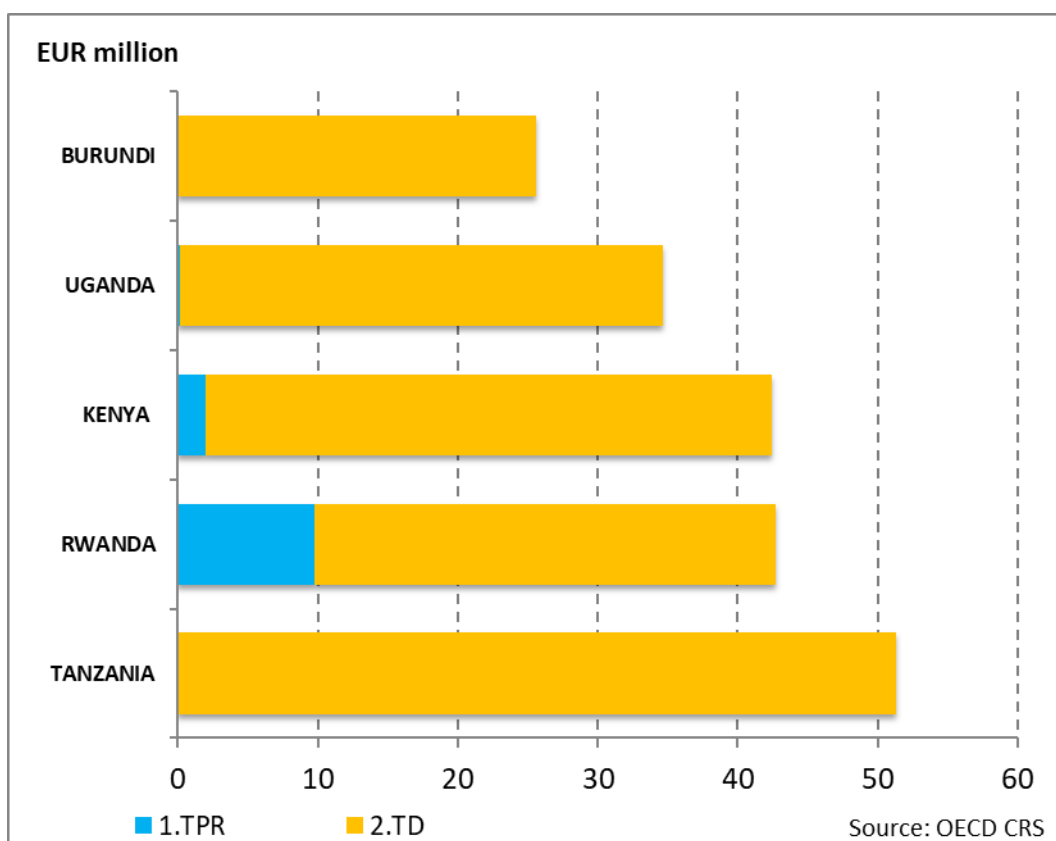
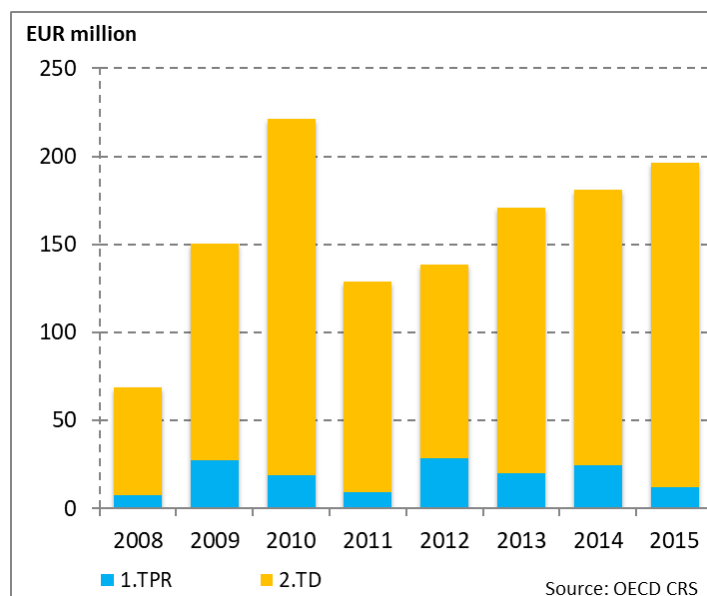
Source: OECD CRS



## EAC

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	27	19	9	28	20	24	12
2.TD	123	202	120	110	151	157	185
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>197</b>

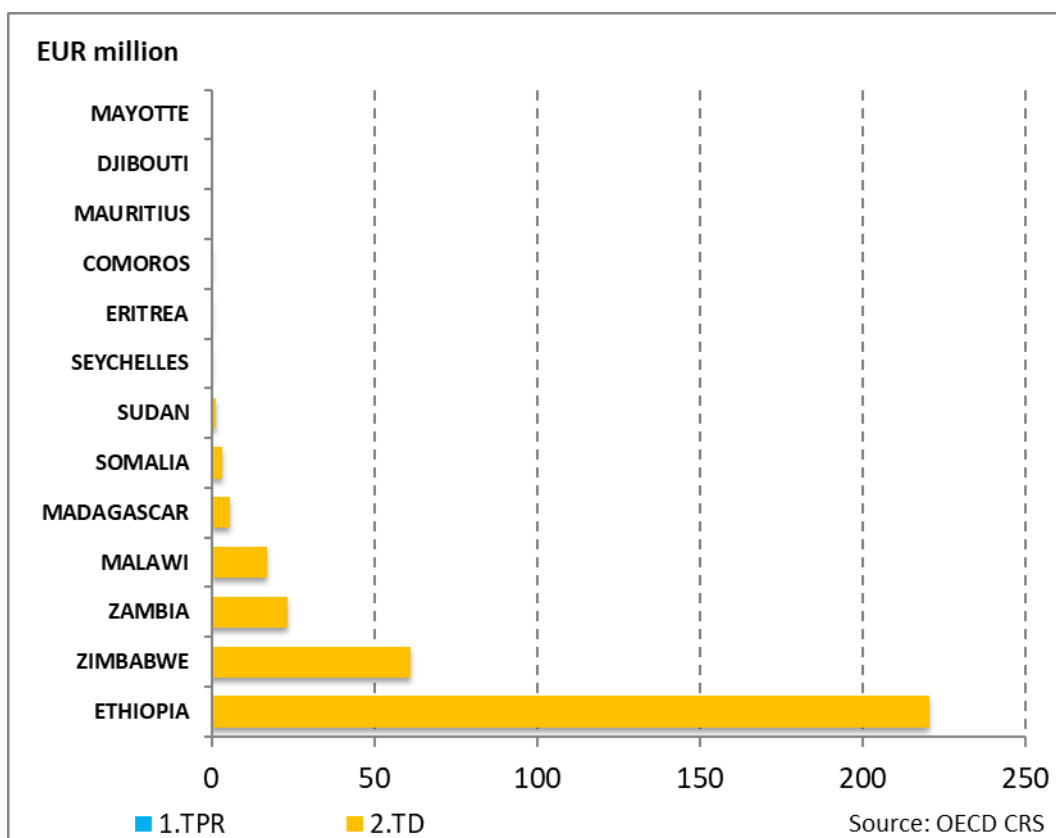
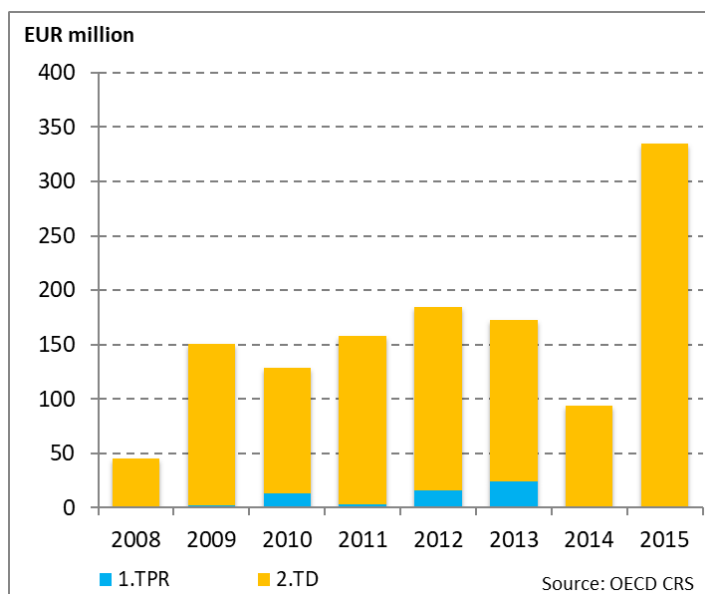
Source: OECD CRS



### EAST AFRICA EXCL. EAC

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	2	13	3	16	24	1	1
2.TD	148	115	155	169	148	92	334
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>335</b>

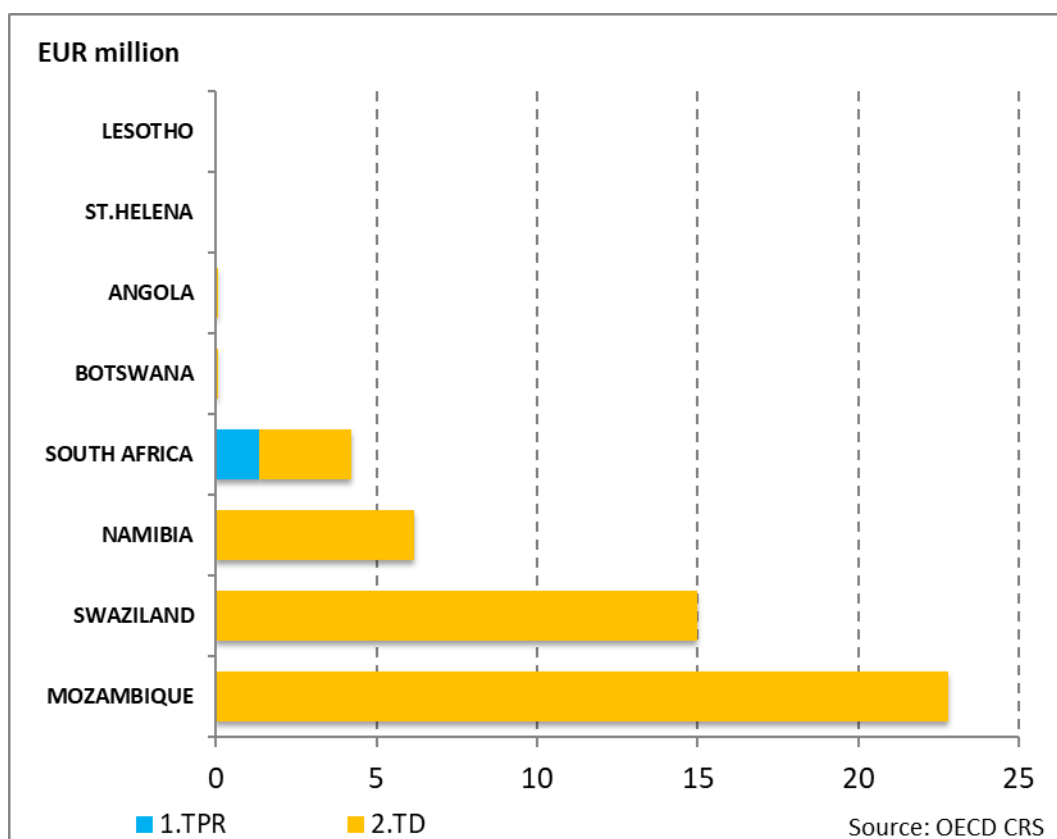
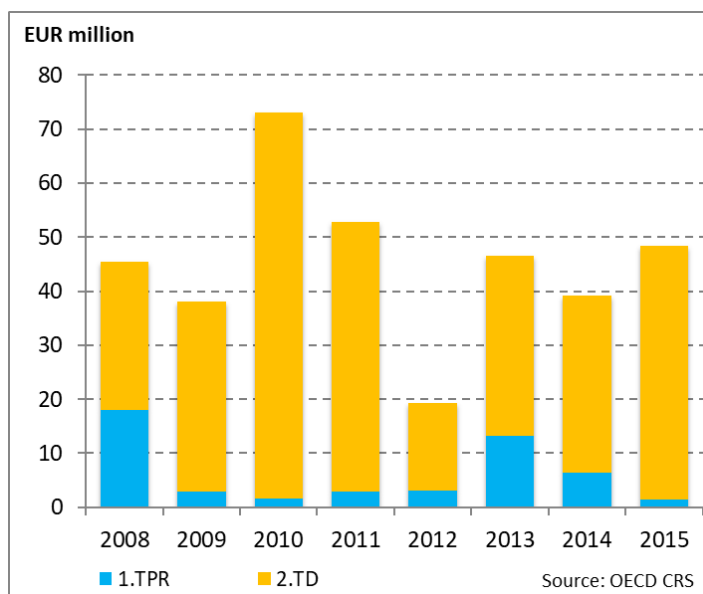
Source: OECD CRS



## SOUTHERN AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	3	2	3	3	13	6	1
2.TD	35	71	50	16	33	33	47
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>48</b>

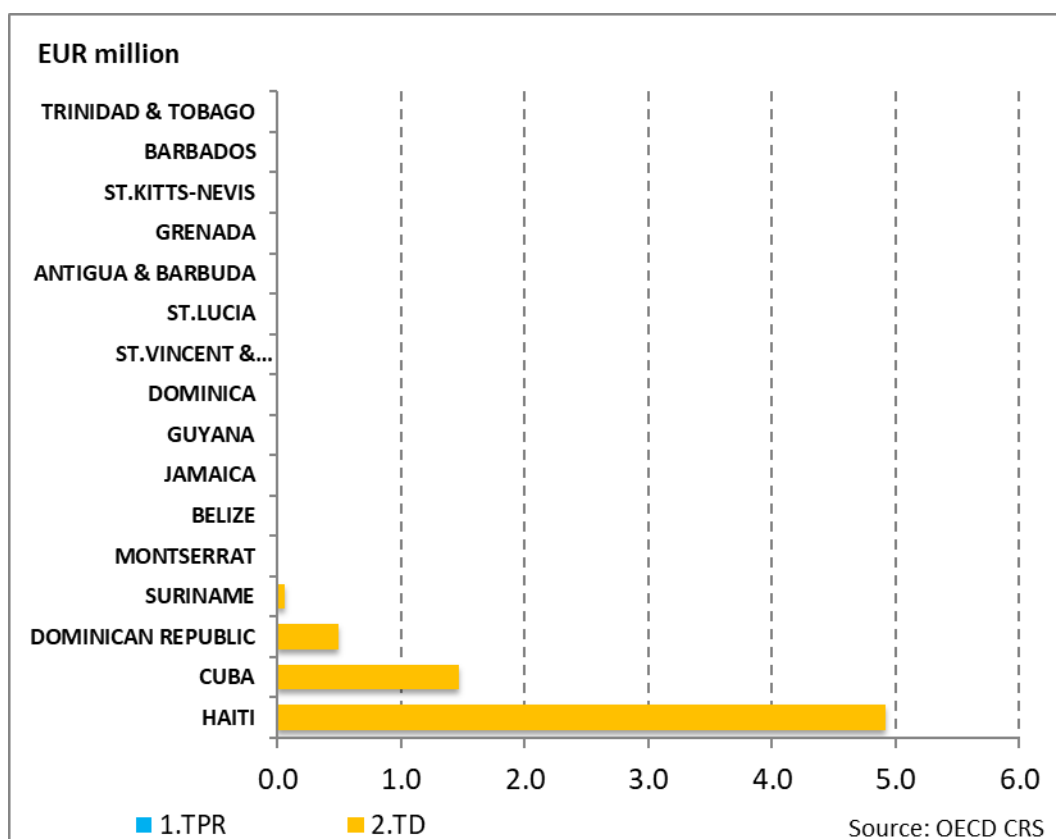
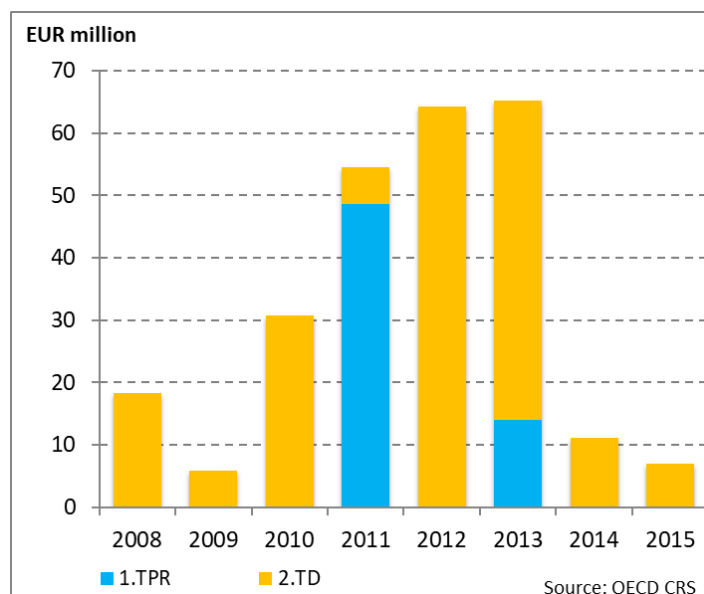
Source: OECD CRS



## CARIBBEAN

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	0	0	49	0	14	0	0
2.TD	6	31	6	64	51	11	7
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>

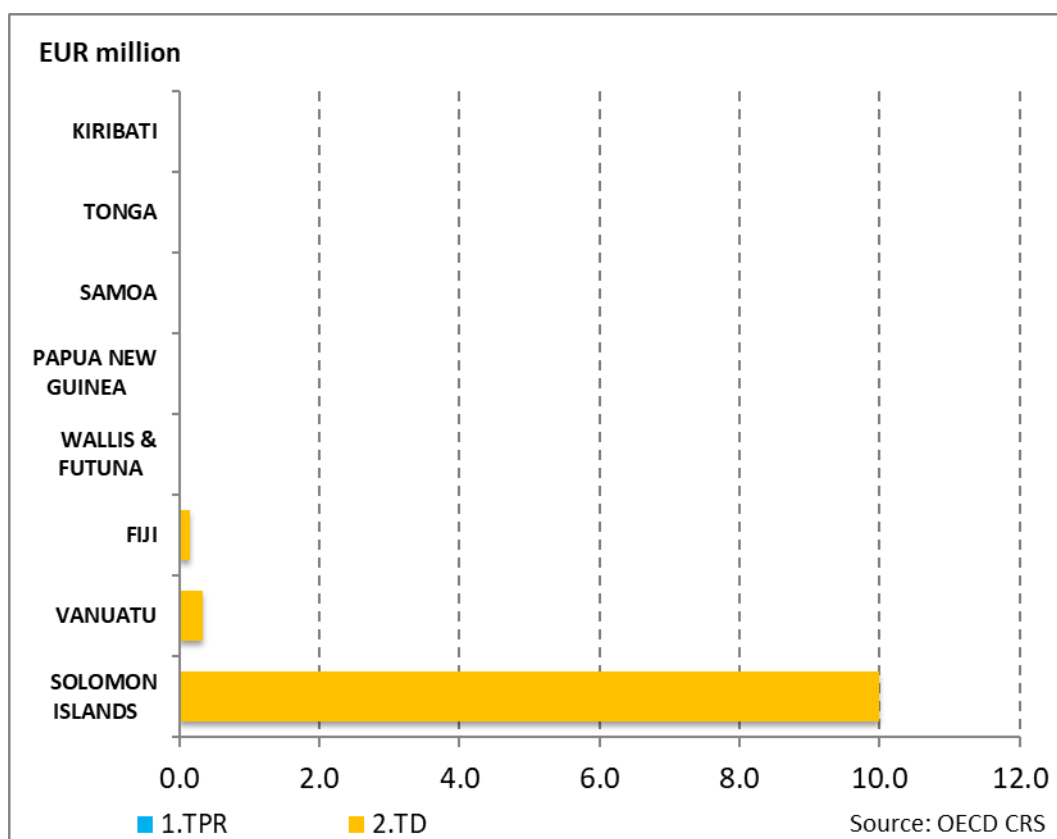
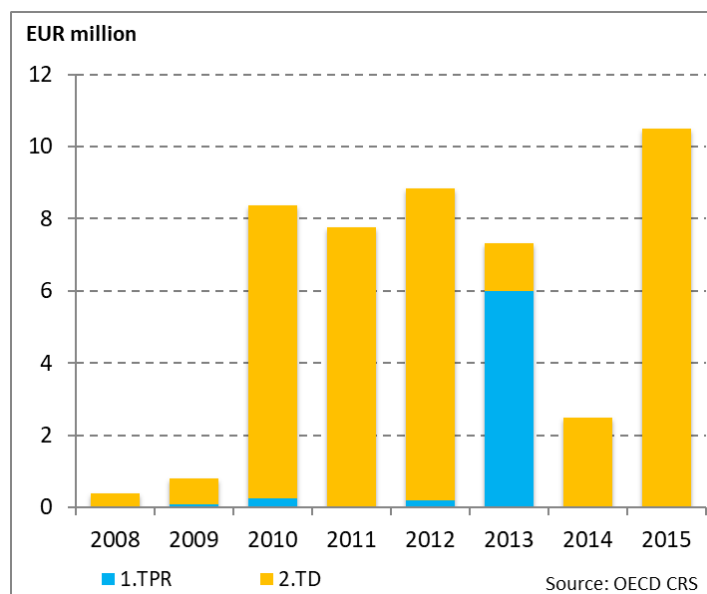
Source: OECD CRS



## PACIFIC

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
2.TD	1	8	8	9	1	2	10
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>

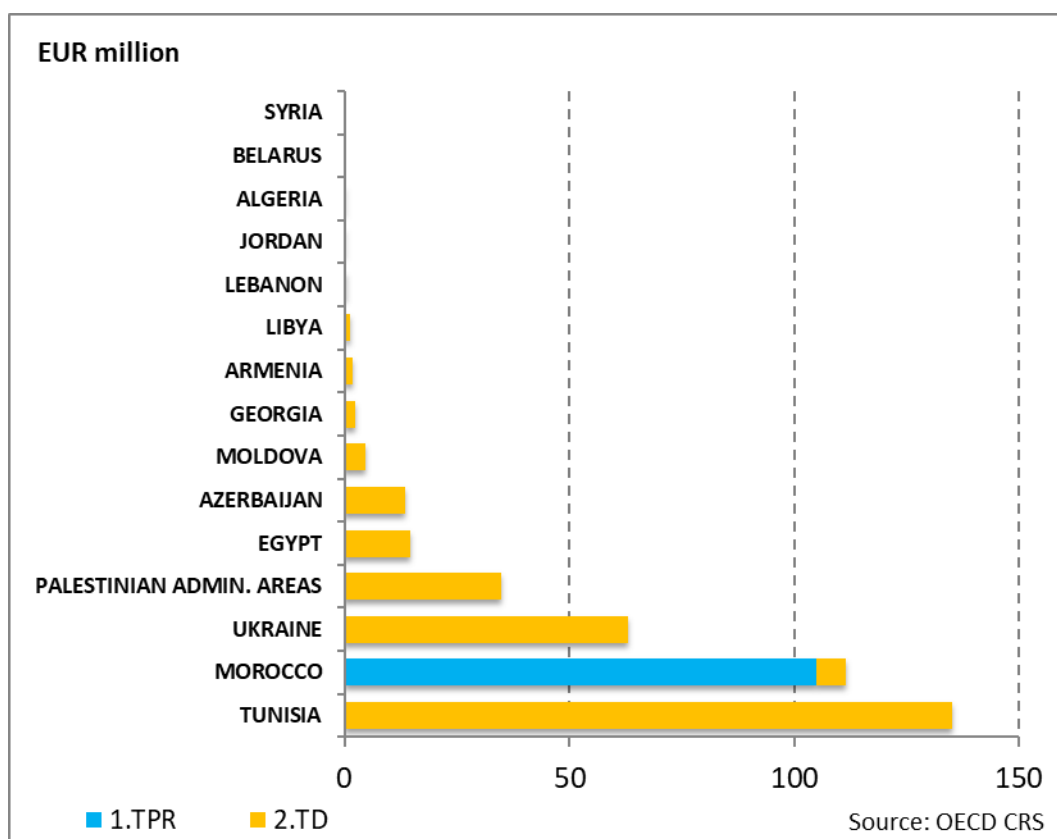
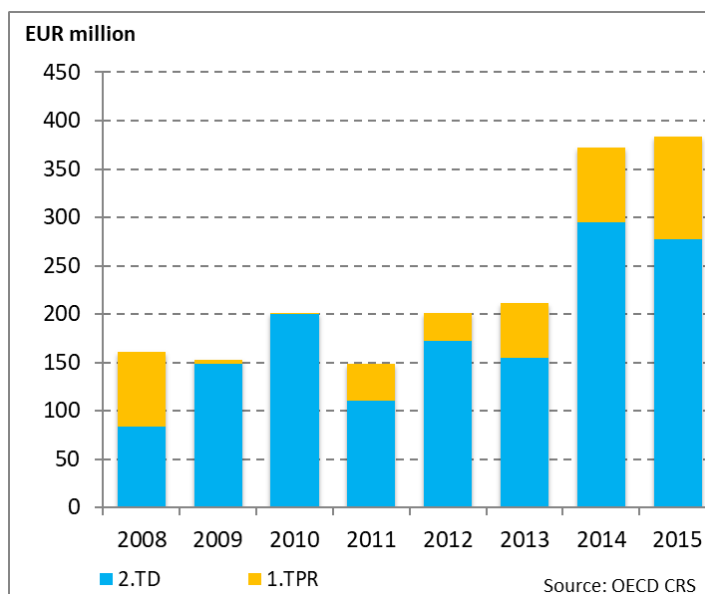
Source: OECD CRS



## EU NEIGHBOURHOOD

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	3	1	38	28	56	77	106
2.TD	149	200	111	173	155	295	277
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>383</b>

Source: OECD CRS

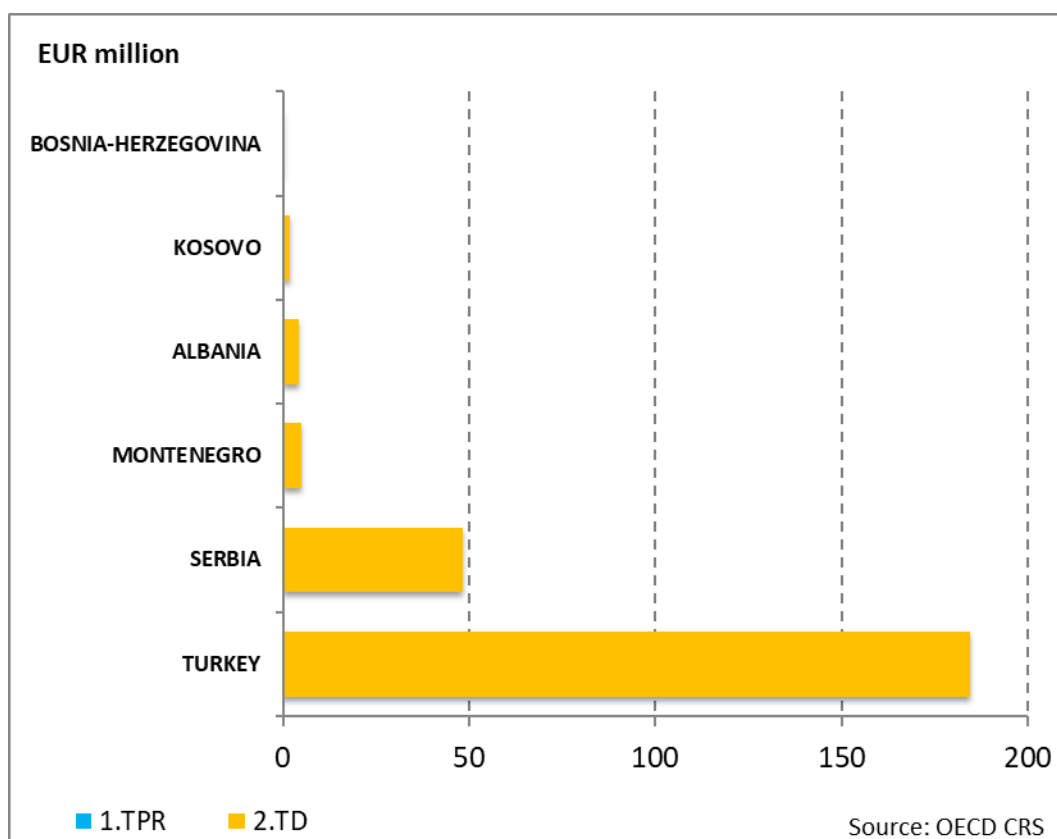
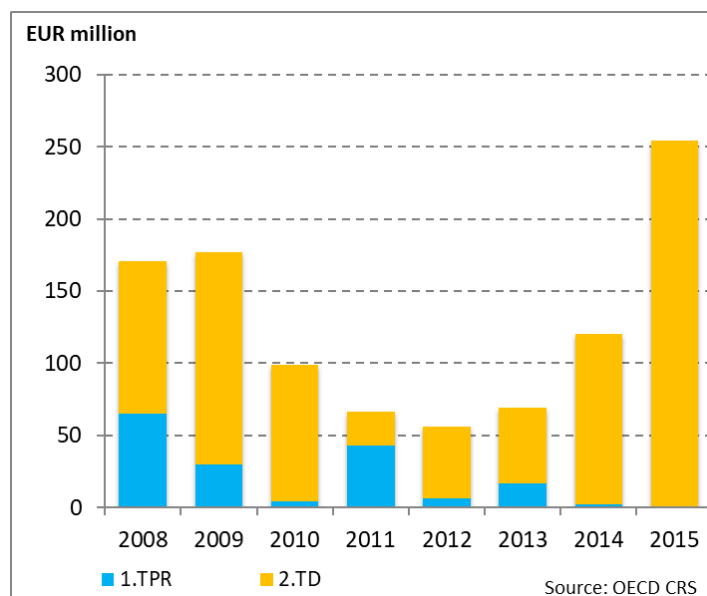




## ENLARGEMENT

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	30	5	43	6	17	2	0
2.TD	147	94	23	50	52	118	254
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>254</b>

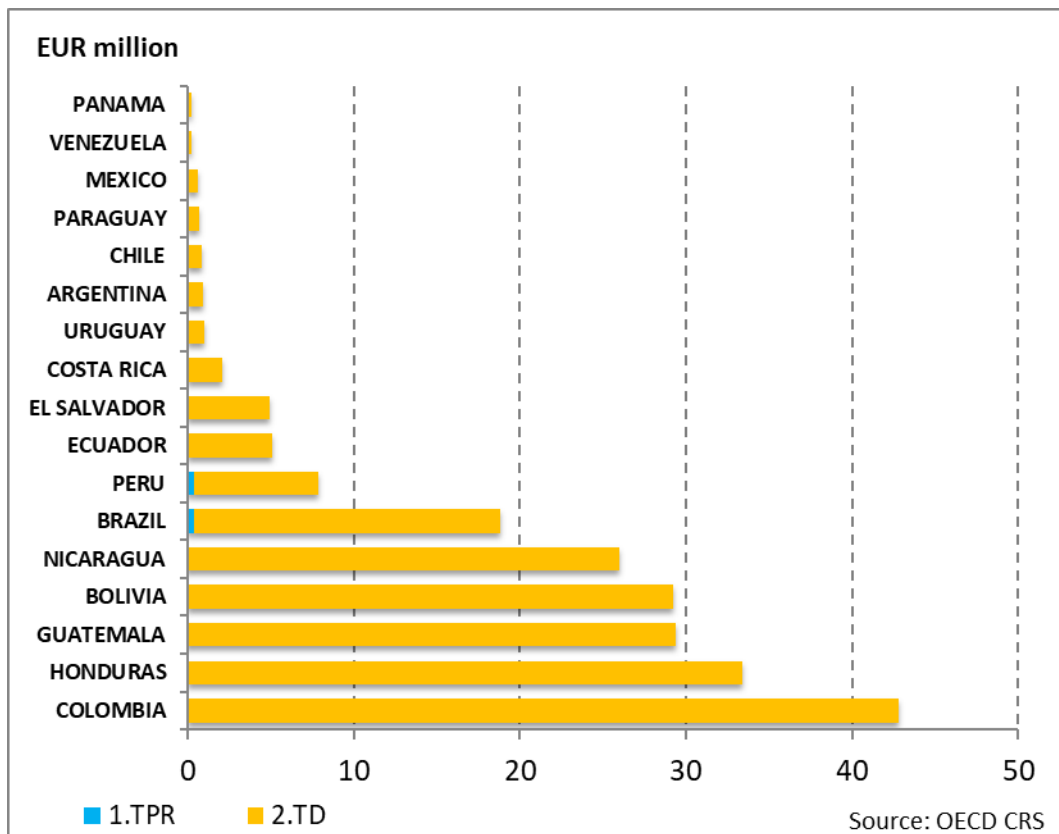
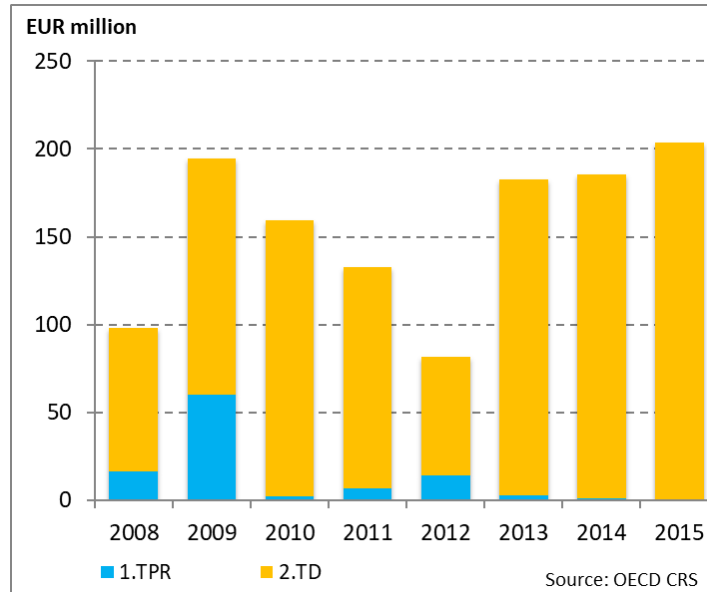
Source: OECD CRS



## LATIN AMERICA

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	60	2	7	14	3	1	1
2.TD	134	157	126	67	180	184	203
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>204</b>

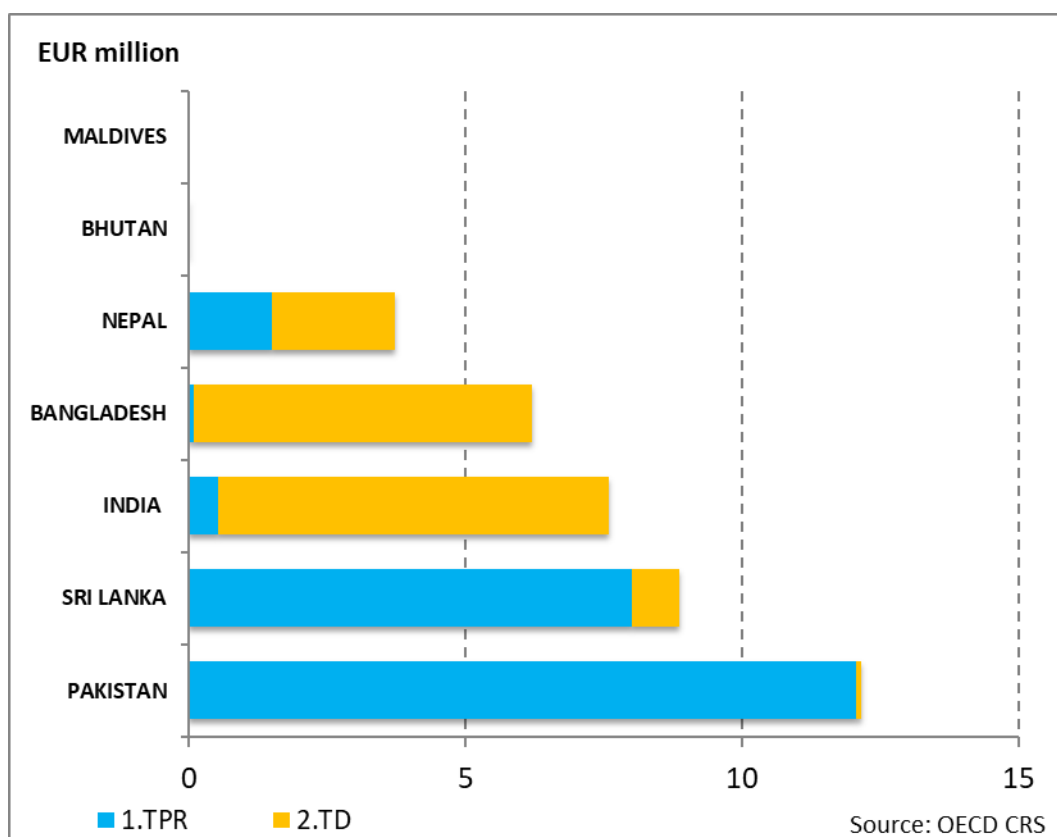
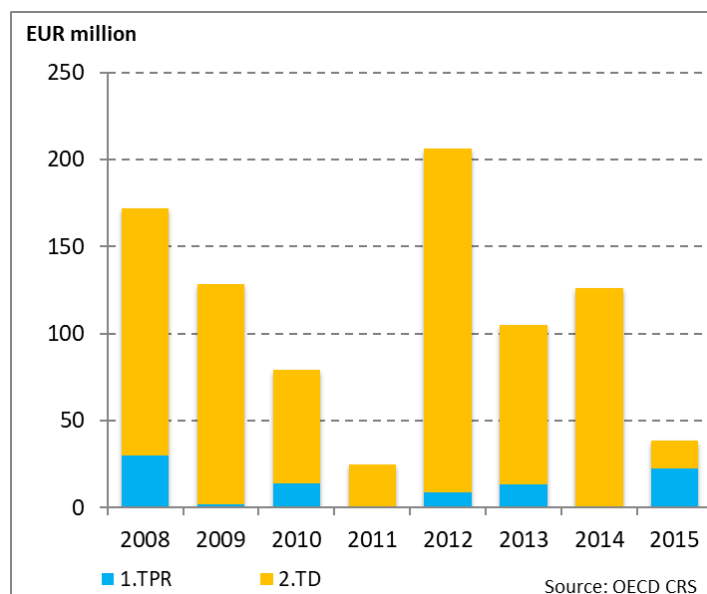
Source: OECD CRS



## SOUTH ASIA

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	2	14	1	9	13	0	22
2.TD	127	65	24	198	92	126	16
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>39</b>

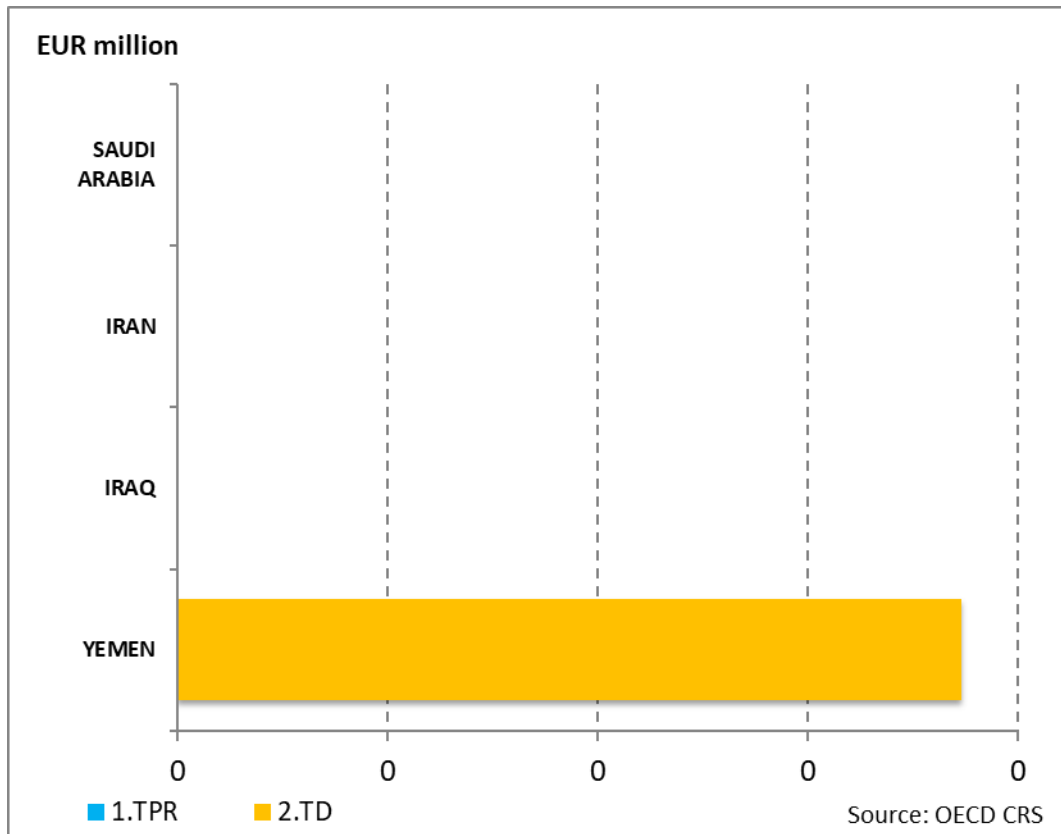
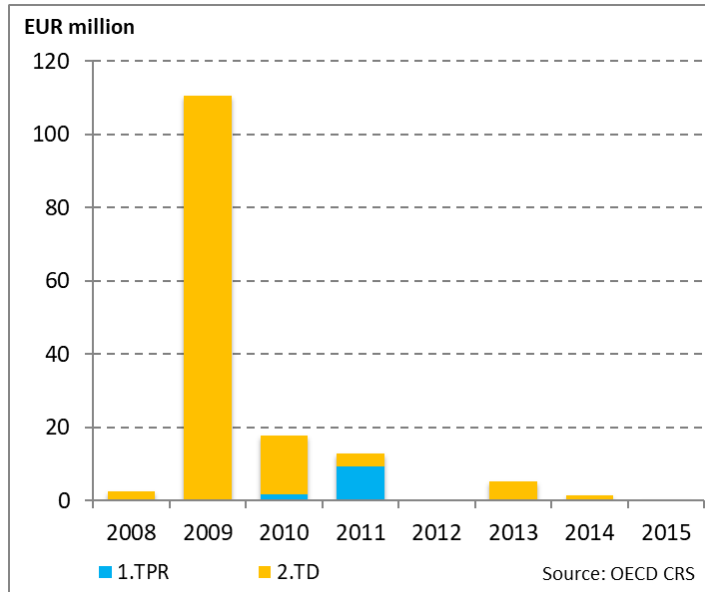
Source: OECD CRS



## MIDDLE EAST

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	0	2	9	0	0	0	0
2.TD	111	16	3	0	5	1	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

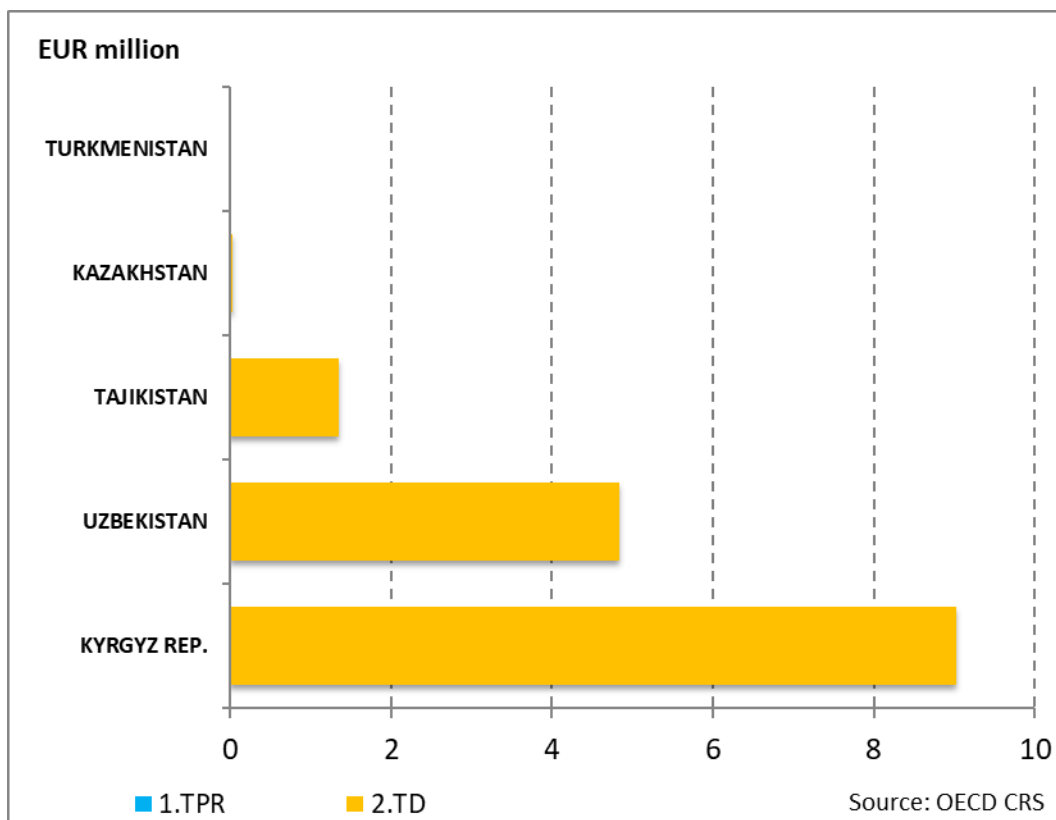
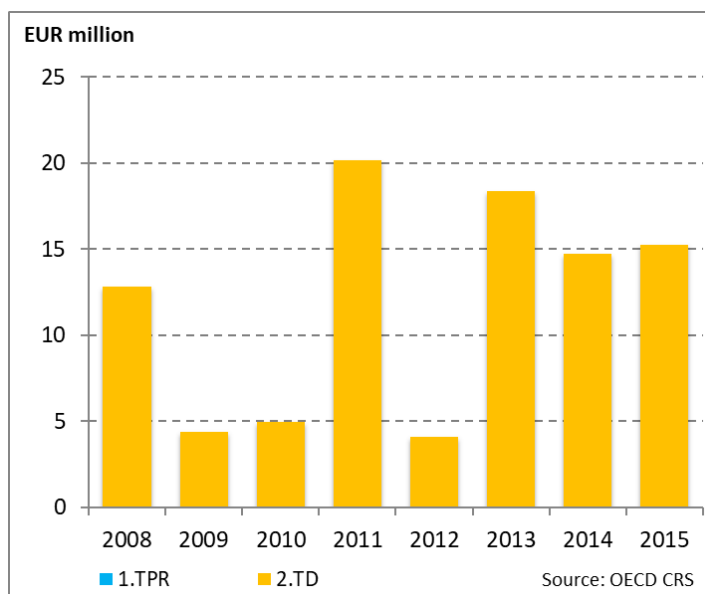
Source: OECD CRS



## CENTRAL ASIA

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.TD	4	5	20	4	18	15	15
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>

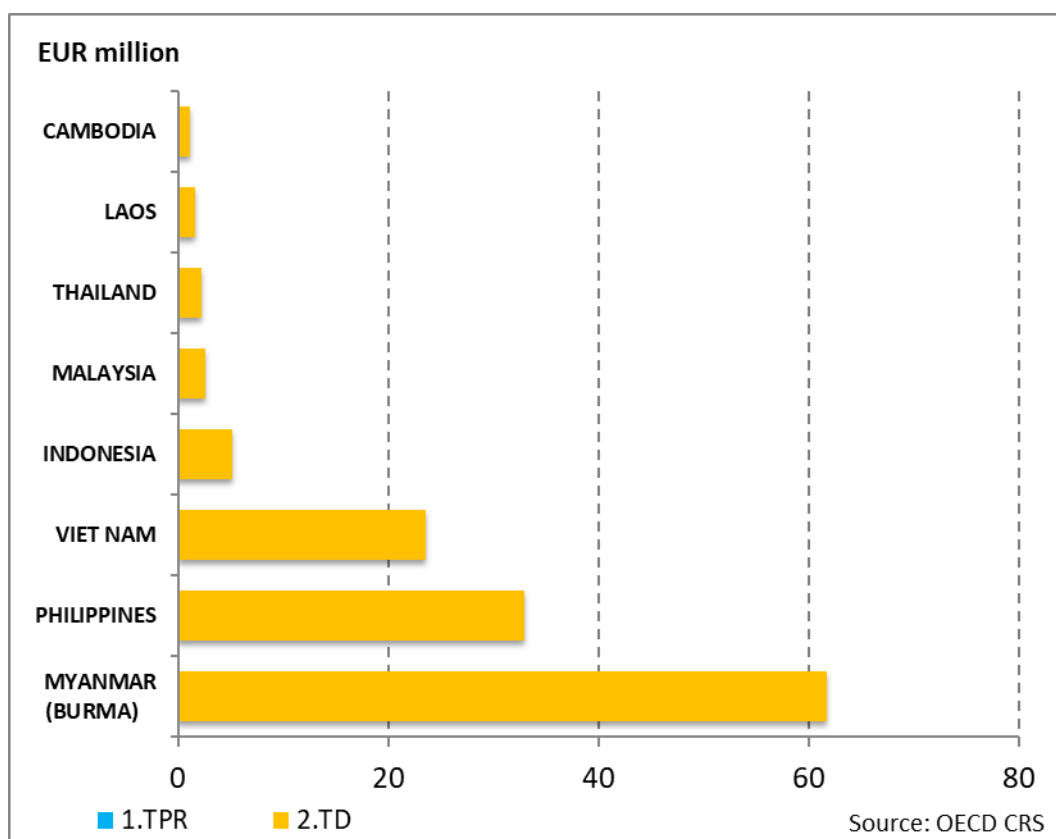
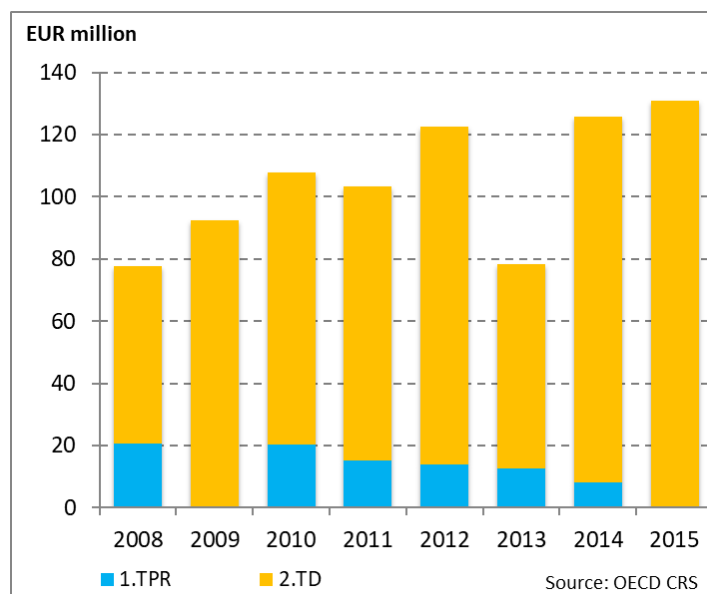
Source: OECD CRS



## ASEAN

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	0	20	15	14	13	8	0
2.TD	92	88	88	109	66	118	131
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>131</b>

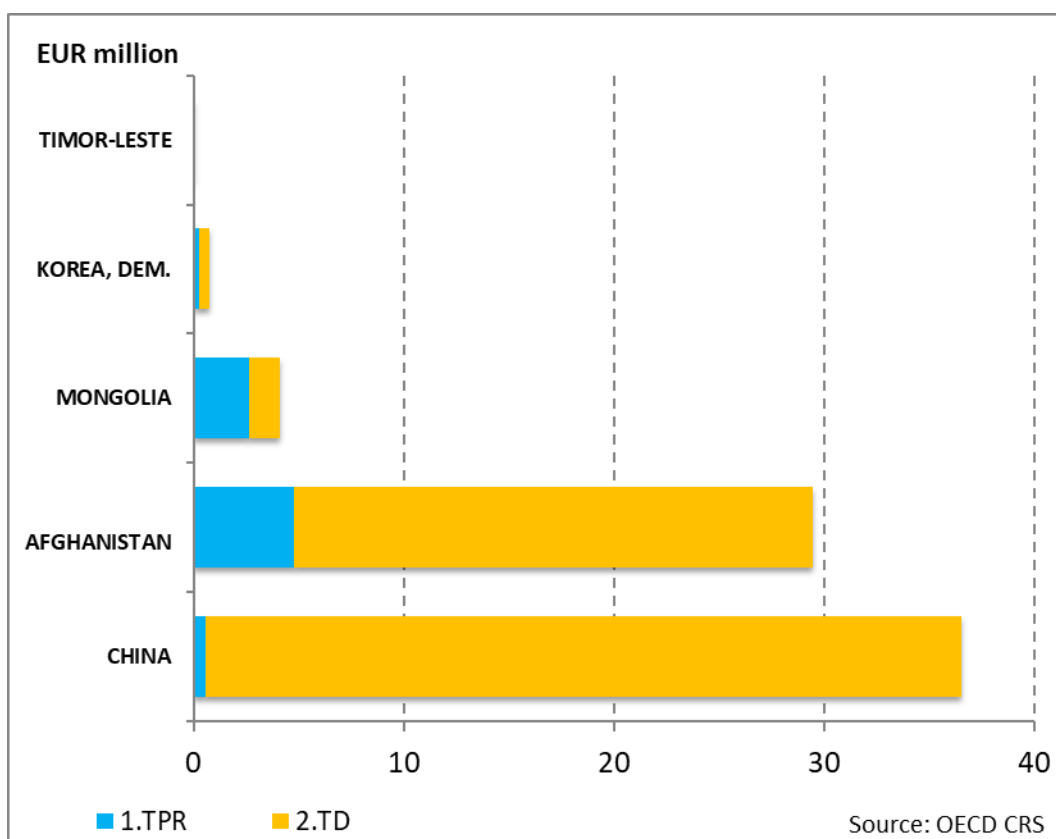
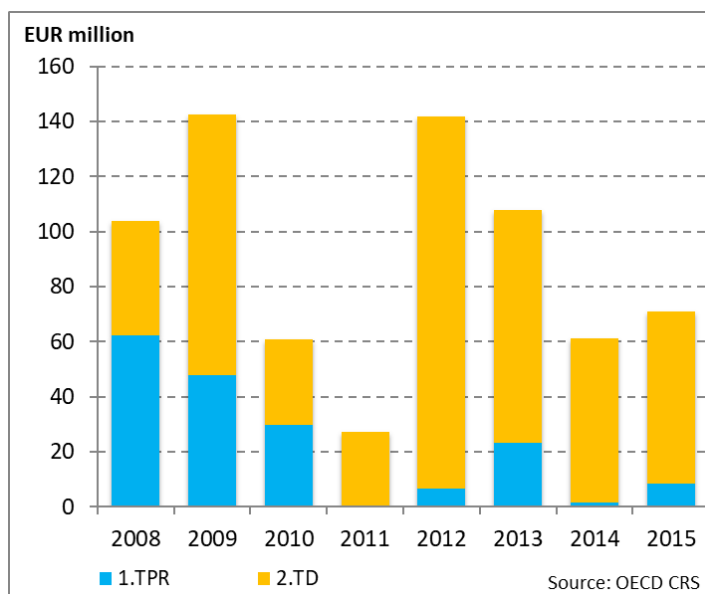
Source: OECD CRS



### ASIA (other)

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	48	30	0	7	23	2	8
2.TD	95	31	27	135	85	59	63
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>71</b>

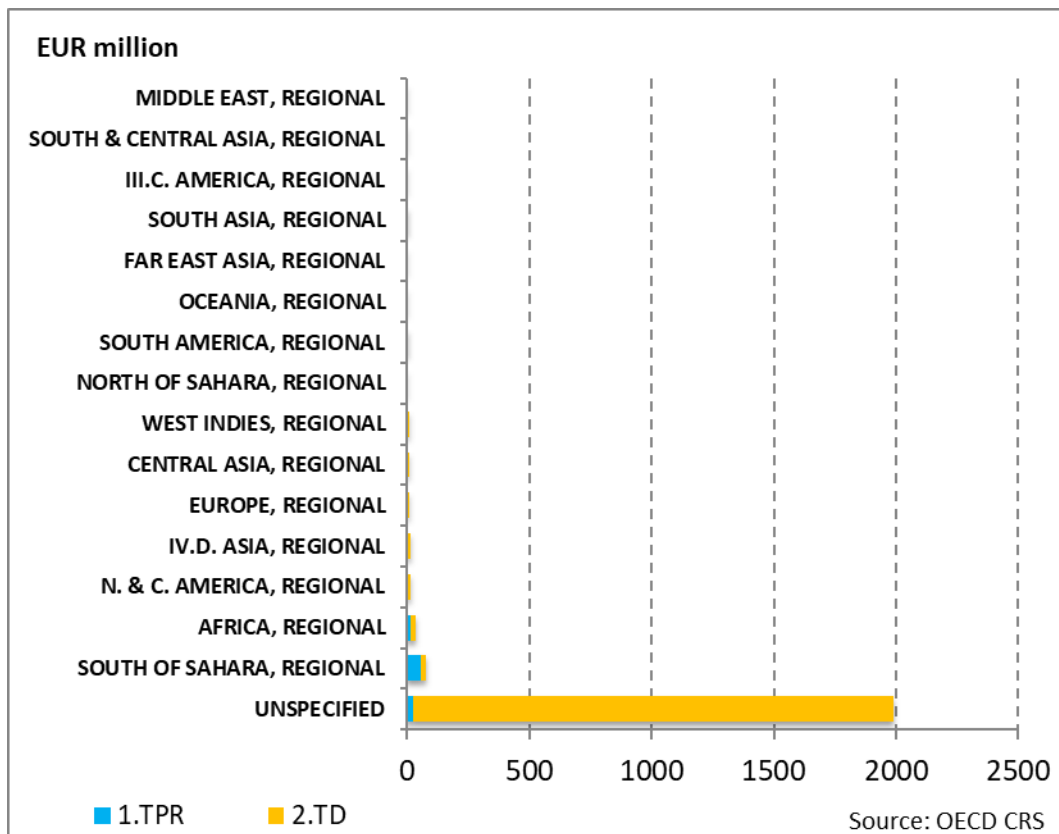
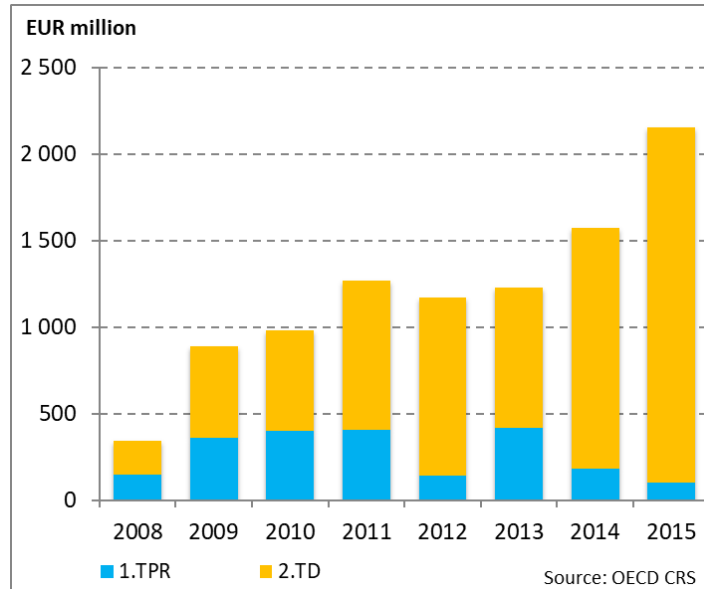
Source: OECD CRS



## REGIONAL

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.TPR	358	402	404	144	417	180	99
2.TD	530	581	864	1 029	810	1 395	2 056
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>1 268</b>	<b>1 173</b>	<b>1 227</b>	<b>1 575</b>	<b>2 154</b>

Source: OECD CRS





## 10. Appendix 5. – Methodology for the Ad Hoc database used for this report

Using the software developed in 2010, the team of experts imported a new copy of the OECD CRS database using proprietary software, and developed specifically for this task (it is worth mentioning that the database has now more than 3 million records). As in the previous reports, all operations were converted into Euros using the average annual exchange rate provided by the OECD. Only the EU and 23 Member States report to the OECD CRS (DAC members): Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Data for other MS were taken from Monterrey questionnaires until 2015, and through ad hoc questionnaires since then. Moreover, most AfT and TRA tables in this report are based on commitments (not disbursements), and the evaluation of AfT flows includes both bilateral and regional programmes.

Table 10: Differences in total AfT Reporting for the EU and its Members States (in EUR million)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
EU										
Report 2017	2 031	2 433	3 006	3 340	2 552	2 832	3 434	3 504	1 747	2 421
Report 2016	2 031	2 433	3 006	3 340	2 552	2 832	3 434	3 504	1 747	
Report 2015	2 032	2 436	3 056	3 345	2 554	2 835	3 433	3 504		
Report 2014	2 032	2 436	3 056	3 345	2 554	2 835	3 433			
Report 2013	2 563	2 436	3 056	3 298	2 520	2 704				
Differences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Member States										
Report 2017	4 969	4 675	7 064	6 990	8 163	6 908	8 130	8 124	10 726	10 739
Report 2016	4 969	4 675	7 064	6 990	8 163	6 908	8 069	8 184	10 848	
Report 2015	4 975	4 685	7 206	7 002	8 182	6 919	8 067	8 181		
Report 2014	4 975	4 684	7 199	6 995	8 163	6 813	8 158			
Report 2013	4 975	4 685	7 200	6 995	8 163	6 770				
Differences	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	-60	-122	

Sources: OECD CRS, EU, EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

The comparisons between this update and the previous databases, presented on the table above, show slight revisions and differences from previous AfT reports for the EU and Member States, in particular in 2008.