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PART 2/2

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

EU Accountability Report 2015 on Financing for Development

ANNEX

EU AND MEMBER STATES AID FOR TRADE MONITORING REPORT 2015

(13/05/2015)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. KEY FINDINGS	2
1.1. GLOBAL PROGRESS OF TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE & AID FOR TRADE	2
1.2. GEOGRAPHICAL COVER	2
1.3. TRADE FACILITATION	3
1.4. EU MEMBER STATES AFT QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT FROM THE FIELD	3
2. CONCEPTS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	5
2.1. AID FOR TRADE CONTEXT	5
2.2. DATABASES AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	6
3. GLOBAL PROGRESS OF TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE & AID FOR TRADE	8
3.1. TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE	8
3.2. AID FOR TRADE	10
3.3. ANALYSIS BY CATEGORY	13
3.4. ANALYSIS BY INSTRUMENT	16
4. GEOGRAPHICAL COVER	20
4.1. COMMITMENTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION	20
4.2. COMMITMENTS BY INCOME AND ACP / LDC IN THE TOTAL	21
5. TRADE FACILITATION	26
6. EU MEMBER STATES AID FOR TRADE QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT FROM THE FIELD	29
6.1. DIALOGUE ON AID FOR TRADE	30
6.2. TRADE NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND STRATEGIES	32
6.3. JOINT OPERATIONS AND HARMONISATION	33
6.4. REGIONAL DIMENSION OF AID FOR TRADE	34
6.5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	35
6.6. AID FOR TRADE IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	35
APPENDIX 1. – AID FOR TRADE CATEGORIES	38
APPENDIX 2. - EU MEMBER STATES AFT DONOR PROFILES	39
APPENDIX 3. - AID FOR TRADE BY REGION, COUNTRY AND CATEGORY	68
APPENDIX 4. - TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE BY REGION, COUNTRY AND CATEGORY	85
APPENDIX 5. - METHODOLOGY FOR THE AD HOC DATABASE USED FOR THIS REPORT	102
APPENDIX 6. – EU AFT COMMITMENTS: CATEGORY 6 IN 2013	103

1. KEY FINDINGS

1.1. Global Progress of Trade Related Assistance & Aid for Trade

- With a total of EUR 11.7bn in 2013, European Union (EU) and its Member States (MS) remained by a large margin the most important Aid for Trade (AfT) donor in the world. After 2012 all-time high, EU collective AfT kept expanding in 2013 (1.6% increase) to set a new record.
- Within the EU, AfT commitments continued to be highly concentrated. In fact, in 2013 more than 75% of EU collective commitments were provided by the EU Institutions (EUR 3.5bn, excluding ODA loans), Germany (EUR 3.8bn, including ODA loans), and France (EUR 1.8bn, including ODA loans), while individual shares from all other Member States remained below EUR 0.8bn.
- After a drop of 17% in 2012, EU and MS Trade Related Assistance (TRA) commitments recovered in 2013, with an increase of 13%, to reach EUR 2.9bn, the second all-time highest amount. This level exceeds by a large margin the EUR 2bn target adopted in the 2007 joint EU Aid for Trade Strategy. Most of the increase observed in 2013 is explained by doubled commitments from Germany (from EUR 379mn in 2012 to EUR 766mn in 2013) and to a lesser extent Denmark (commitments multiplied by more than 7, from EUR 23mn in 2012 to EUR 180mn in 2013).
- TRA commitments were also concentrated with Germany having provided 28% of the total (EUR 0.76bn), followed by the EU institutions and the Netherlands with 19% each (EUR 0.52bn) and the United Kingdom with 13% of EU collective TRA (EUR 0.35bn). Individual shares from all other Member States remained below EUR 65mn.
- Two categories among six represent more than 90% of total Aid for Trade commitments: trade related infrastructure and building productive capacity.
- The largest AfT category remained “trade related infrastructure”, with EUR 5.3bn of commitments in 2013 (45% of total EU collective AfT). This category covers trade-related physical infrastructures including transport, storage, communication and energy generation and supply. If the contribution from EU institutions to this category has regularly increased since 2011, it is more irregular in the case of Member States.
- Almost equivalently, with EUR 5.2bn, “building productive capacity” was the second largest category, covering projects on productive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, industry, mineral resources and mining and business environment in general. The respective contributions of EU institutions and Member States have been relatively stable since 2008.
- Even if the amounts are relatively small when compared to the above categories, commitments for trade policy and regulation projects, dedicated to training and explaining rules and regulation, have more than doubled in 2013 (both for EU institutions and MS), more than compensating the drop observed in 2012, with EUR 632mn in 2013.

1.2. Geographical Cover

- Africa received again the largest share of grants in 2013, with 55% of EU collective grants. It is followed by Europe (15%), Asia (7%), America (7%) and Oceania (3%).
- Europe is the first recipient of ODA loans and equity investments, with 66% of the total; followed by Africa (19%), Asia (6%) and America (6%).
- A detailed analysis of Member States' grants reveals that they are mostly dedicated to Sub-Saharan Africa and to Asia (more specifically to South and Central Asia). In the case of ODA loans and equity flows, Member States targeted more Asia and Africa, and to a lesser extent Latin America.
- After a long period of decline in relative terms, AfT commitments to LDCs increased notably in 2013¹, reaching EUR 2.6bn or 24% of the total in 2013 (to be compared to EUR 1.8bn in 2012 or 17% of the total). It is worth noting that the contribution of EU institutions to this increase is particularly high (58%). But the contribution of EU MS to this upturn is also significant (37%).
- For the third consecutive year, the proportion of AfT flows to African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) increased, confirming the structural break observed in 2011. In fact, if EU collective AfT flows to ACP countries represented less than 29% in 2010, they account for more than 37% or EUR 4.1bn in 2013.

1.3. Trade Facilitation

- The Trade Facilitation component of AfT has been a key area for EU support to developing and least developed countries for many years. The EU announced that it would aim at providing up to EUR 400mn over the next five years in order to support developing countries implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement approved during the 9th WTO Ministerial Meeting in Bali in December 2013 and other trade facilitation reforms.
- 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 146mn in 2013.
- The EU institutions were the main contributor in 2013 with 71% of the total and 29% for the Member States. This amount is slightly above the historical average of 61% committed by the EU since 2007, even such amounts have not been observed in the recent years (44% for the EU in 2012 and 81% in 2011).

¹ To allow historical comparisons and maintain the consistency of comparisons between post and pre 2012 figures, the EU ODA loans recently added by the OECD to the OECD CRS database for 2012 and 2013 are not included in the analysis of commitments by income of this section.

- Regarding Member States, UK is the main contributor to the category, with 64% of the total of MS in 2013. The contribution of other MS is more variable and concentrated on a few donors only (Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden).

1.4. EU Member States AfT Qualitative Assessment from the field

- EU and MS continue to advance in the implementation of the EU AfT Strategy amid a continued effort to bolster the impact of AfT delivery on the ground. There is therefore a dedicated chapter in this report with the results from a field questionnaire from EU and EU MS field offices (74 responses in the last survey).
- In terms of dialogue, respondents clearly show that Aid for Trade is more and more a regular topic of discussions, particularly for LDC and ACP countries, and demand for Aid for Trade programs in LDC has increased substantially in 2013.
- The survey shows progressive improvement in terms of the partner-donor policy dialogue; the availability of updated trade needs assessments; joint operations and harmonisation; and the inclusion of strategic regional economic integration priorities into the national development plan or trade strategy.
- The leading challenges in the delivery of AfT programmes and projects relate to obtaining in-country data and to a lesser extent, defining suitable indicators and identifying quantifiable objectives for interventions.
- When considering AfT in LDCs, in order of importance, the leading constraints in increasing AfT in the partner country seem to be other more pressing concerns, low capacity to identify needs and priorities and low absorption capacity.

2. CONCEPTS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

2.1. 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, 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 6th category, Other Trade Related needs, is specifically used to account for AfT that is embedded in broader multisectoral 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).

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.

The 9th WTO Ministerial Conference held in Bali on 3-6 December 2013 was concluded with an important success as all members of the organisation reached agreement on ten of the twenty items of the Doha Development Agenda. The main outcome is the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) which, once implemented, will provide significant benefits to economic operators around the world and will boost global economic growth. As a consequence of the TFA upcoming implementation, Trade Facilitation is being given increasing attention by partner countries and donors.

2015 will also mark the rolling out of recent EU Trade Agreements and updated Trade Preferences schemes with developing countries and regions:

- The new EU Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) Regulation is applicable since 1 January 2014.
- Substantial progress was made in 2014 by concluding three Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) negotiations: West Africa, initialled in June and signed on 12.12.2014; SADC, initialled in July; Eastern Africa Community, initialled in October.
- In 2014, the EU concluded agreements for Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas (DCFTAs) with Ukraine, The Republic of Moldova and Georgia.
- 2014 also saw the entering into force of the Commercial pillar of the EU-Central America Association Agreement.

The Fifth WTO Global Review of Aid for Trade will take place in 2015 from 30 June to 2 July in Geneva. This event taking place every two years has been the preeminent multilateral forum exploring trade and development issues since 2007. The topic of the 5th Global Review will be "Reducing Trade Costs for Inclusive, Sustainable Growth". Recommendations on the scope and modalities of a possible extension of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) beyond 2015 are likely to emerge in the coming months.

Last but not least, the Post 2015 development agenda will be yielding its conclusions by autumn. Trade is set to be one key means of implementation of the new Sustainable Development Goals.

To take account of this context and new development paradigms, the EU and Member States may start reflecting on adapting their aid for trade strategy to the persisting and new challenges for the years to come.

2.2. Databases and sources of information

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. Therefore the following main sources are used to prepare the present report:

- The primary source of data is the OECD CRS online database, that is the most comprehensive and accurate database available on AfT flows.
 - o Annual data for the period 1973-2013 are available publicly on the OECD website either through the '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. This database does not report AfT flows from all the new EU Member States before 2007, and does not report category 6 for the EU. However, five new EU Member States were added in 2015 to the OECD CRS database, namely Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland, Slovak Republic and Slovenia.
 - o 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 now reporting EU ODA loans (EIB) for 2011, 2012 and 2013 (EUR 3.1bn in 2011, EUR 5.9bn in 2012 and EUR 4.6bn in 2013). 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 loans (from EIB) that were not accounted for in the past. 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 second source of information are questionnaires, referred to as Monterrey Questionnaires (MQ), sent to EU MS to monitor commitments on financing for development. Meanwhile, it also provides useful information on AfT flows. They are particularly useful in obtaining data from new EU MS for which primary AfT figures are not available (OECD CRS).
- A survey is also conducted every year jointly on 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 feedback from the field. The questionnaire is an important tool for the qualitative assessment of AfT activities.

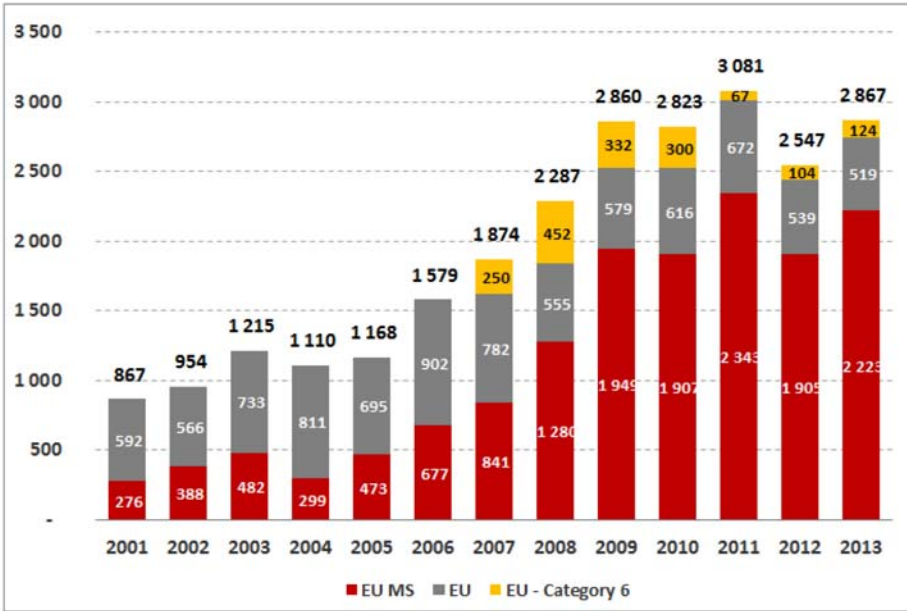
3. GLOBAL PROGRESS OF TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE & AID FOR TRADE

Trade has a pivotal role in the sustainable economic development of developing and least developed countries. The international trade architecture will 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.

3.1. Trade Related Assistance

Trade-Related Assistance (TRA) can be viewed as a subset of Aid for Trade (AfT). It comprises three categories: trade policy and regulation (category 1: training, explaining rules and regulations), trade development (category 2: investment promotion, analysis/institutional support for trade, market analysis and development) and other trade related needs (category 6: other trade related support identified as such by beneficiaries and not captured under the categories above).

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



Sources: OECD CRS, EU, EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

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. With an increase of 12.6% in 2013, EU and

MS TRA almost recovered from the sharp drop of 17% observed the previous year. It reached approximately EUR 2.9bn compared to EUR 2.5bn in 2012, which was already far above the EUR 2bn target. The strong increase in MS commitments (EUR 2.2bn) is the main reason of this recovery.

Among the most significant TRA donors (namely Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden and the EU), mainly Germany contributed to this significant growth (from EUR 379mn in 2012 to EUR 766mn in 2013) and to a lesser extent Denmark (from EUR 23mn in 2012 to EUR 180mn in 2013). While in the same time, the EUR 519mn committed by the Commission in 2013 represent its lowest over the last twelve years.

Table 1: Trade Related Assistance
(in EUR million)

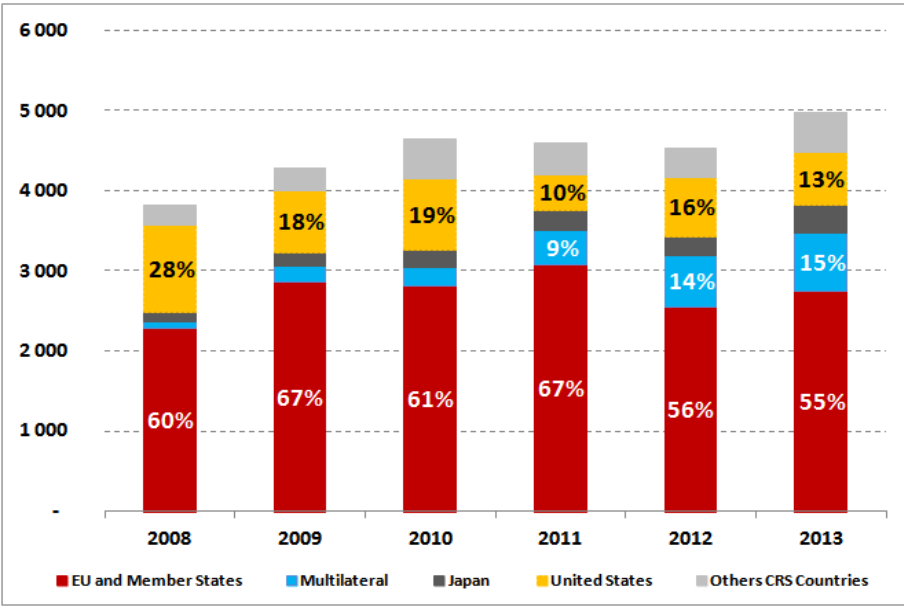
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Austria	8	5	14	24	18	23	24	9	32
Belgium	28	52	33	58	204	190	245	5	65
Bulgaria	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Denmark	28	48	48	73	97	113	82	23	180
Estonia	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	15	33	2	51	91	56	116	13	41
France	83	106	215	16	84	18	11	14	8
Germany	81	31	238	680	700	497	874	379	766
Greece	0	4	6	4	5	1	0	-	-
Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Ireland	0	5	8	16	0	15	5	40	40
Italy	4	6	15	29	33	32	9	80	32
Latvia	n.a.	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
Lithuania	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	-	-
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	81	196	126	62	40	159	147	770	512
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
Portugal	2	1	0	2	4	1	1	1	1
Romania	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	1	0	-	-
Slovak Republic	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Slovenia	n.a.	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	0
Spain	7	57	73	133	217	207	394	9	41
Sweden	46	25	29	36	75	131	153	187	151
United Kingdom	90	106	32	92	381	457	277	373	350
EU MS	473	677	841	1 280	1 949	1 907	2 343	1 905	2 223
EU	695	902	782	555	579	616	672	539	519
EU cat. 6	n.a.	n.a.	250	452	332	300	67	104	124
EU with cat. 6	695	902	1 032	1 007	911	916	739	642	644
<i>Memo:</i> <i>EU ODA Loans (EIB)</i>	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	1 168	1 579	1 874	2 287	2 860	2 823	3 081	2 547	2 867

Sources: OECD CRS, EU, EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

TRA commitments are concentrated among a few EU Member States. Germany is the largest donor with 28% of the total or EUR 0.76bn, followed by the EU (with 19% of EU collective TRA or EUR 0.52bn), the Netherlands (with 19% or EUR 0.51bn) and with EUR 0.35bn the United Kingdom is the fourth largest (13% of EU collective TRA).

Therefore the EU and EU Member States remain the leading providers of TRA in the world, with 55% of total TRA commitments in 2013 coming from DAC donors. But, in 2013, the share of multilateral flows exceeded the United States (15% against 13%, respectively) and became the second main provider (EUR 720mn from the World Bank, EUR 13mn from the Asian Development Bank...).

Figure 2: Trade Related Assistance
(in EUR million)



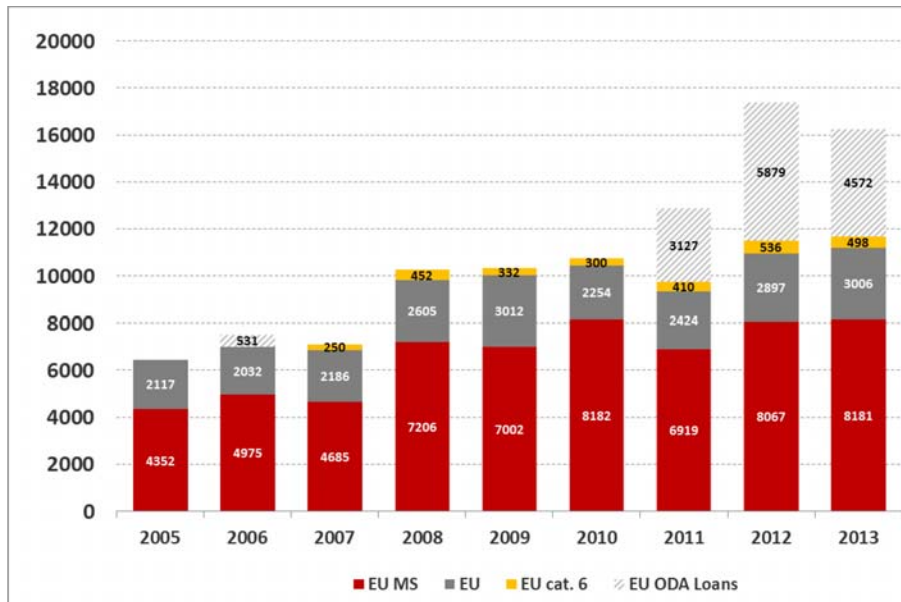
Sources: OECD CRS, EU, EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

3.2. Aid for Trade

Aid for Trade (AfT) is a wider aggregate than Trade Related Assistance. AfT now comprises the following categories: trade policy and regulation (category 1, training, explaining rules and regulations), trade related infrastructure (category 3, physical infrastructure including transport and storage, communications and energy generation and supply), building productive capacity (category 4, including trade development and productive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, industry, mineral resources and mining), trade related adjustment (category 5, contributions to government budget for implementation of recipients own trade reforms and adjustments to trade policy measures by other countries) and other trade related needs (category 6, other trade related support identified as such by beneficiaries and not captured under the categories above).

EU and its Member States remain in 2013, by a large margin, the most important AfT donors in the world, with a total of EUR 11.7bn. However, after a strong +18% in 2012, EU collective AfT slightly increased in 2013 (+1.6).

Figure 3: Aid for Trade
(EU and Member states, in EUR million)



Sources: OECD CRS, EU, EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

More than 75% of EU AfT is concentrated among three donors, namely EU institutions (EUR 3.5bn), Germany (EUR 3.8bn) and France (EUR 1.8bn) and commitments from EU institutions almost stabilised, representing 30% of the total, while France decreased it by 34% in 2013 to reach 16% of the total. But it is important to mention that the figures for EU institutions and Member States are not directly comparable. In fact, commitments channelled through European Investment Bank loans are not included for EU institutions (EUR 4.6bn in 2013), while in the case of Member States, reported amounts include these loans (more than 58% of commitments for Germany in 2013 and more than 87% for France). 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 2011-2013 (see the dashed zone on the figure 3 and line “memo” on table 2), and data are still missing for the period 2005-2010.

Individual shares of all other Member States still represent less than 7% of EU collective AfT. But, some countries have again increased their historical high in 2013, like Sweden (EUR 0.4bn), Austria (EUR 0.1bn) and Luxembourg (EUR 0.03bn). Meanwhile, Spain is still suffering from the economic crisis and kept an exceptionally low commitment of EUR 0.07bn in 2013. On the following table, data on EU ODA loans (EIB) are only provided for information.

Table 2: Aid for Trade
(in EUR million)

	source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Austria	CRS	27	26	44	51	58	68	49	56	107
Belgium	CRS	155	156	209	221	389	315	344	108	151
Bulgaria	MQ	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	MQ	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0		
Czech Republic	CRS	n.a.	3	3	0	0	0	9	8	7
Denmark	CRS	410	189	255	173	251	272	218	299	314
Estonia	CRS	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Finland	CRS	100	64	84	135	256	195	237	99	109
France	CRS	722	744	1 017	1 738	1 097	1 294	1 051	2 721	1 790
Germany	CRS	1 138	1 495	1 213	2 036	1 889	3 345	2 681	2 592	3 778
Greece	CRS	14	22	11	10	13	15	15	0	0
Hungary	MQ	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ireland	CRS	20	29	30	52	44	49	50	41	41
Italy	CRS	310	239	111	186	197	131	80	147	69
Latvia	MQ	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Lithuania	MQ	n.a.	0	0	1	0	0	0		0
Luxembourg	CRS	11	12	27	28	22	27	29	32	33
Malta	MQ	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0		0
Netherlands	CRS	384	686	510	466	482	424	850	860	575
Poland	CRS	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Portugal	CRS	61	7	47	13	66	41	19	17	17
Romania	MQ	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Slovak Republic	CRS	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slovenia	CRS	n.a.	1	1	2	0	3	2	1	1
Spain	CRS	135	561	474	628	660	1 002	463	67	72
Sweden	CRS	200	259	267	225	247	283	250	292	382
United Kingdom	CRS	665	480	380	1 240	1 329	716	566	728	729
EU MS		4 352	4 975	4 685	7 206	7 002	8 182	6 919	8 067	8 181
EU	CRS	2 117	2 032	2 186	2 605	3 012	2 254	2 424	2 897	3 006
EU cat. 6	EU	n.a.	n.a.	250	452	332	300	410	536	498
EU with cat. 6	CRS/EU	2 117	2 032	2 436	3 056	3 345	2 554	2 835	3 433	3 504
Total		6 468	7 007	7 120	10 262	10 347	10 736	9 754	11 500	11 685
<i>Memo:</i> <i>EU ODA Loans (EIB)</i>	CRS	0	531	0	0	0	0	3 127	5 879	4 572
Grand Total		6 468	7 538	7 120	10 262	10 347	10 736	12 881	17 379	16 257

Sources: OECD CRS (CRS in the table), EU, EU Accountability Report Questionnaire (MQ in the table)

The top four AfT donors worldwide provide more than 70% of the total. The EU and EU MS have been leading global Aid for Trade efforts, confirming their position as collectively the largest provider in the world with EUR 11.7bn in 2013 (EUR 16.3bn including EU ODA loans), followed by Japan (EUR 7.8bn), the World Bank (EUR 4.8bn) and the United States (EUR 2.9bn).

Table 3: Aid for Trade by Donor
(in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU and MS including EU ODA loans (EIB)	10 736	12 881	17 379	16 257
EU and Member States	10 736	9 754	11 500	11 187
Japan	7 098	5 681	6 743	7 786
World Bank	4 012	5 286	6 417	4 825
United States	4 377	2 594	3 077	2 885
Asian Development Bank	1 131	1 080	1 087	1 700
African Development Bank	1 255	661	1 780	1 037
Other Multilateral	3 955	3 675	4 054	4 580
Others DAC Donors	3 186	2 736	3 150	4 855
Total	34 619	30 388	36 720	37 651

Source: OECD CRS

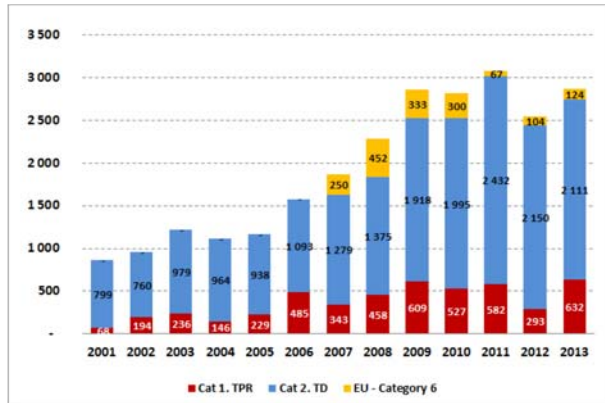
3.3. Analysis by category²

Trade development (Category 2) has represented the bulk of total TRA since 2001, but its share declined from more than 90% in 2001 to 60% in 2008. It now represents 74% of total TRA in 2013. For the EU, the upward trend observed since 2009 reached a peak in 2012 (58% vs. 29% in 2009) and fell in 2013 to 35%. In the case of EU Member States, the share of trade development has slightly increased on average since 2006 (from 77% in 2006 to 87% of total TRA in 2013). EU MS commitments are the explanation of the significant TRA increase between 2012 and 2013, trade policy and regulation more than doubled and trade development increased by 8.5%.

Two categories represented more than 90% of total AfT commitments in 2013: trade related infrastructure (47% or EUR 5.3bn) and building productive capacity (47% or EUR 5.2bn). With relatively small amounts compared to the other categories, commitments to trade policy and regulation projects more than doubled in 2013 (both for EU institutions and MS), with EUR 632mn, more than compensating the drop observed in 2012.

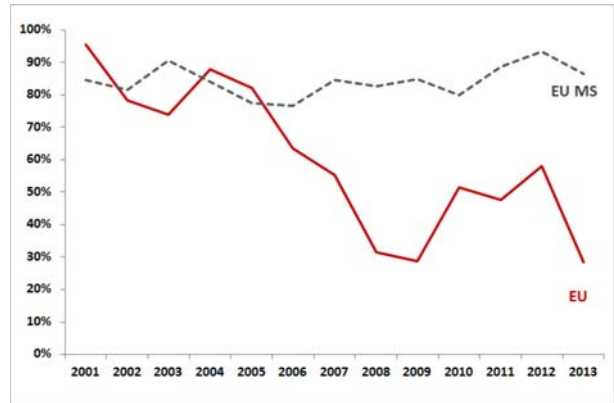
² Without considering EU ODA loans (EIB)

Figure 4: Trade Related Assistance by Category
(EU and Member states, in EUR million)



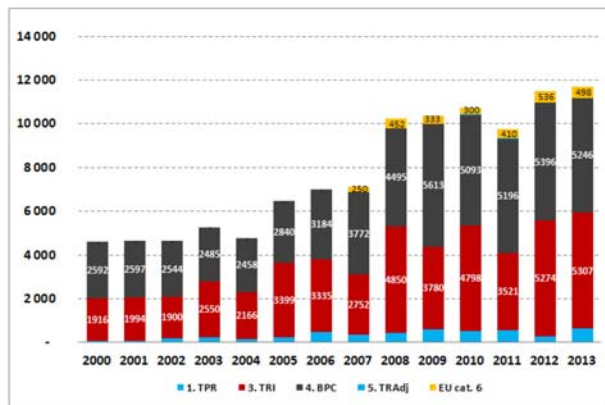
Sources: OECD CRS, EU, EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

Figure 5: Share of Trade Development
(EU and Member states, % of total TRA)



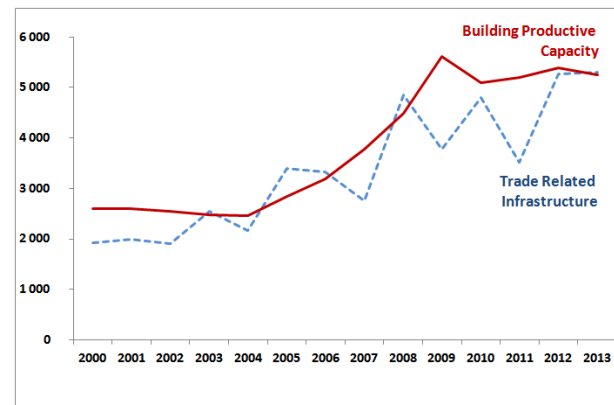
Sources: OECD CRS, EU, EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

Figure 6: Aid for Trade by Category
(EU and Member states, in EUR million)



Sources: OECD CRS, EU, EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

Figure 7: Focus on Two Aft Categories
(EU and Member states, in EUR milion)



Sources: OECD CRS, EU, EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

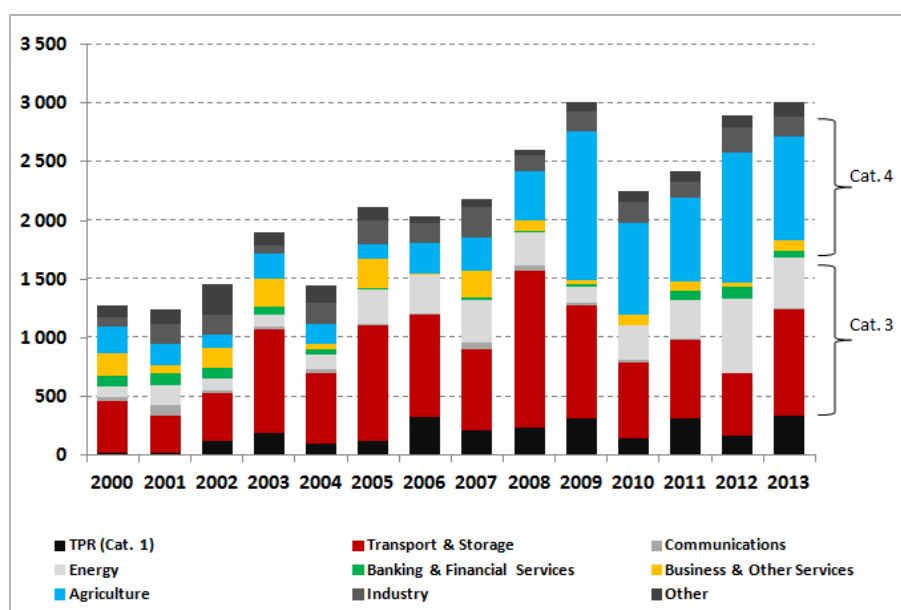
A comparison between EU and its Member States on Aft reveals strong similarities in the structure of Aft by broad category since 2005. It is worth mentioning that these similarities are not confirmed in terms of sectors addressed by Aft programmes. In fact, the EU is more specialized on agriculture, transport and storage and trade policy and regulation, while EU Member States are more involved in energy, banking and financial services, business and other services.

Table 4: Structure of AfT by Category
(% of total AfT, averages 2001-2013)

	EU Member States	EU
Trade Policy and Regulation	3%	8%
Trade Related Infrastructure	44%	44%
Building Productive Capacity	53%	39%
Trade Related Adjustment	0%	0%
Other Trade Related Needs	0%	9%
Total	100%	100%

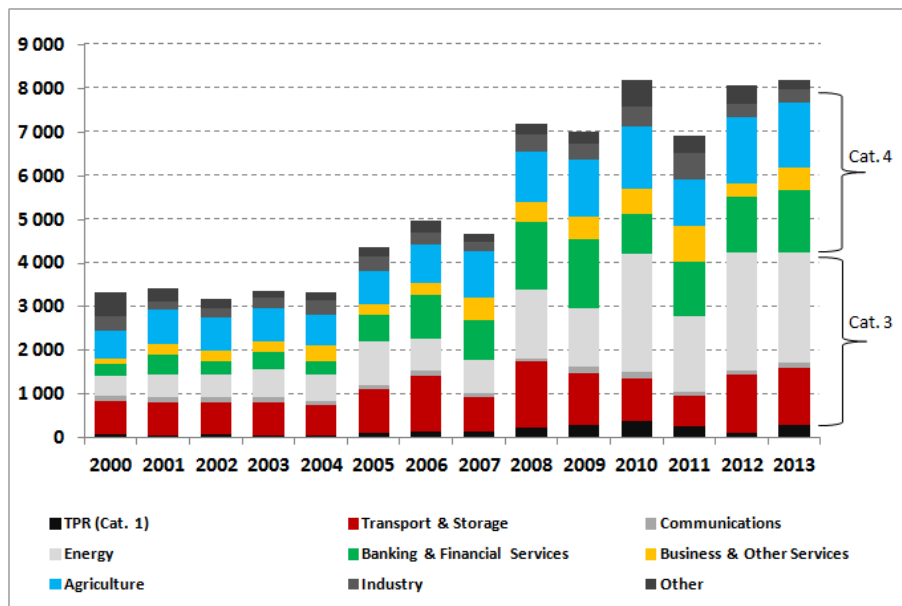
Source: OECD CRS

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



Source: OECD CRS

Figure 9: Aid for Trade by Sector
(Member states, in EUR million)

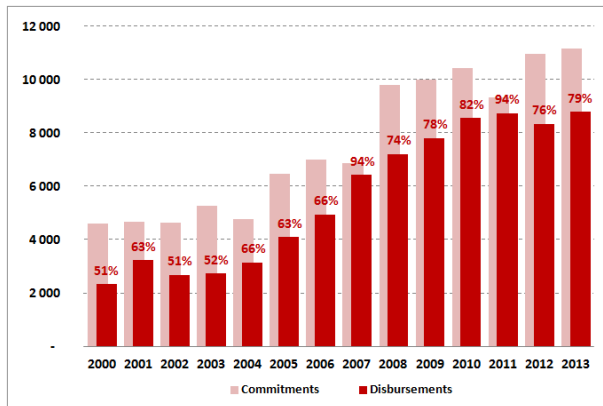


Source: OECD CRS

The following graphs on commitments and disbursements show that the EU collective AfT is characterised by a high rate of disbursements, with a ratio of 79% in 2013 and an average ratio of 82% for the past 5 years. Even if the share of disbursements of other donors keeps improving (73% in 2013 vs. 61% in 2008), it remains better for the EU and EU MS.

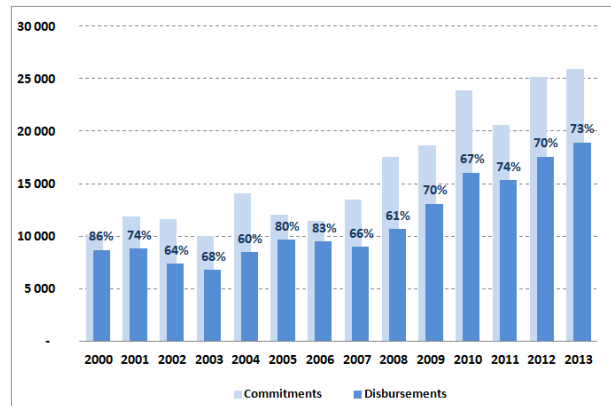
Figure 10: Aid for Trade: Disbursement vs. Commitments

EU and its Member States
(in EUR million and percentages)



Source: OECD CRS

Other Donors
(in EUR million and percentages)

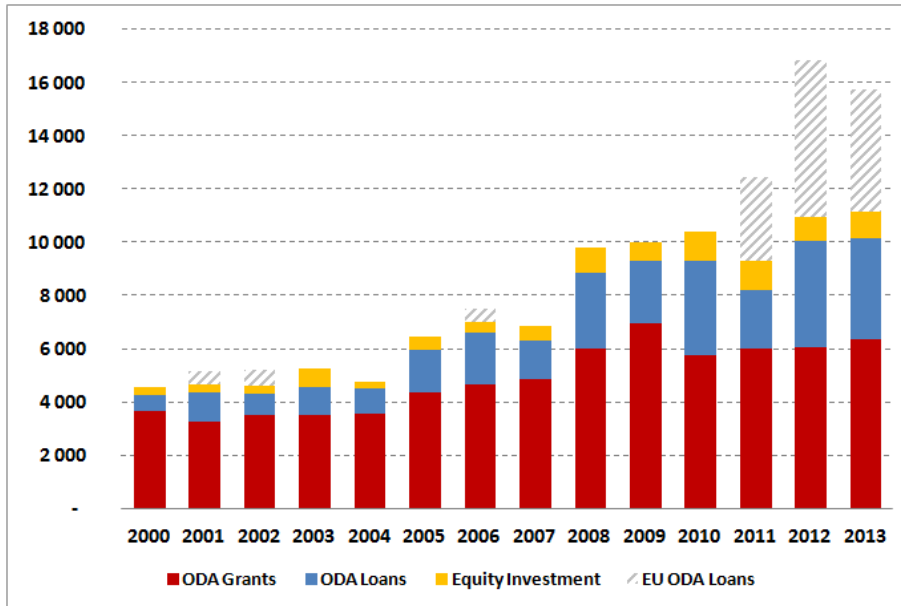


Source: OECD CRS

3.4. Analysis by instrument

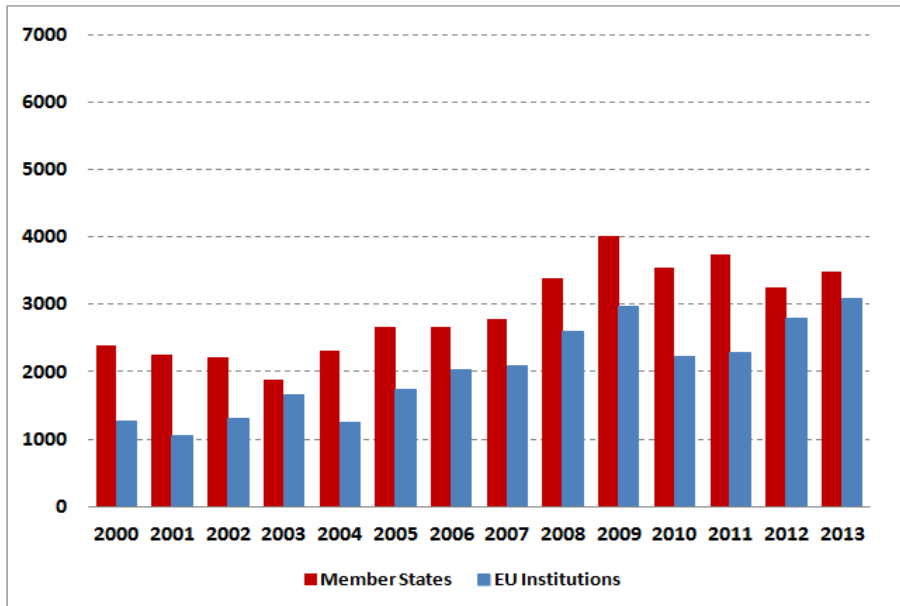
AfT can be in the form of grants, loans or equity investments. Grants are historically the most important instruments in collective EU AfT. However, EU ODA loans (EUR 4.6bn in 2013) have only been added recently to the OECD CRS database (as shown in shaded grey in the graphic below). Moreover, the figures below clearly show that, since 2005, grants have broadly remained stable for EU Member States, while ODA loans (EIB) have increased. Finally, equity investments only represent a small fraction of commitments of the EU and its Member States.

Figure 11: Aid for Trade by Type of Flow
(EU and Member states, in EUR million)



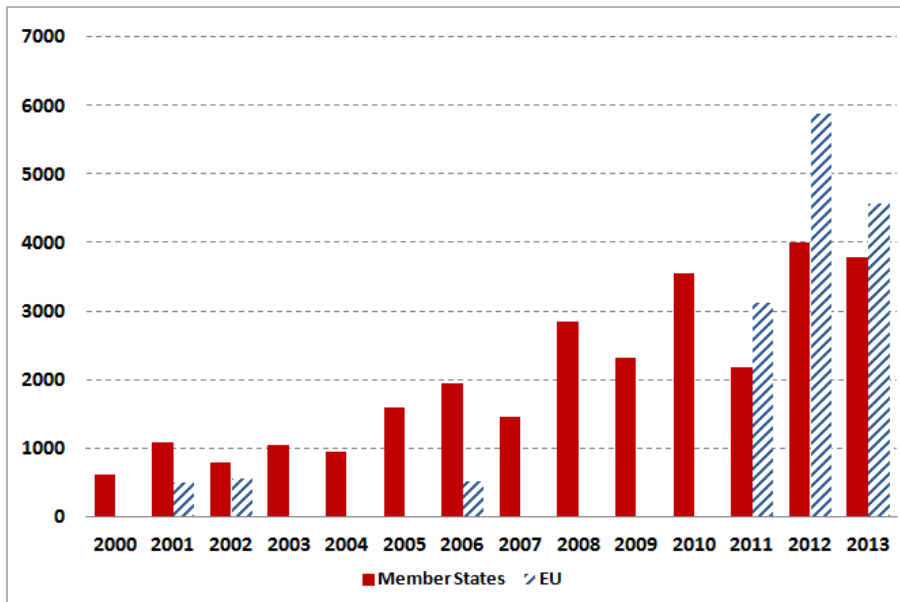
Source: OECD CRS

Figure 12: Aid for Trade – ODA Grants
(EU and Member states, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

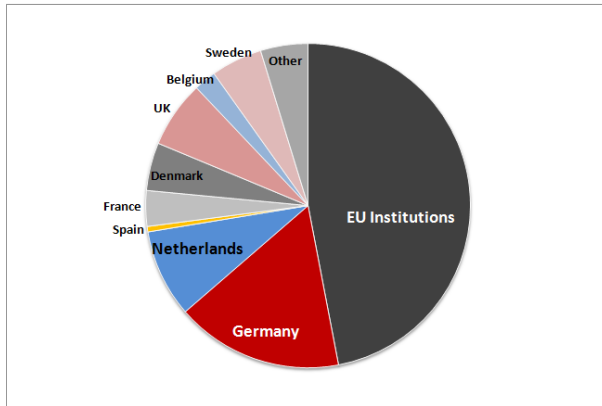
Figure 13: Aid for Trade - ODA Loans
(EU/EIB and Member states, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

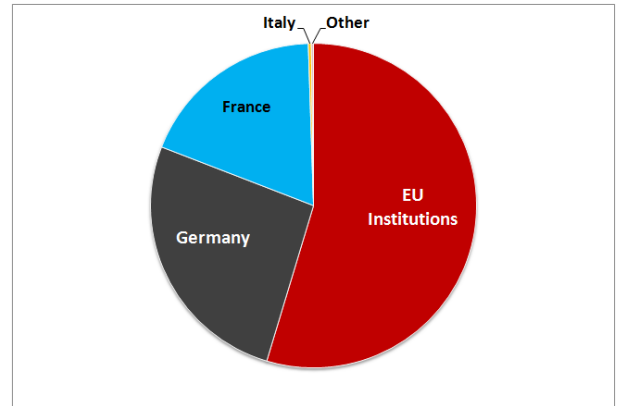
The most important share of grants comes from EU Institutions, Germany and the Netherlands while loans are used by EU Institutions, Germany and France. In the case of equity investment, only Germany and the United Kingdom make an important use of these instruments.

Figure 14: Aid for Trade - ODA Grants
(% of ODA grants)



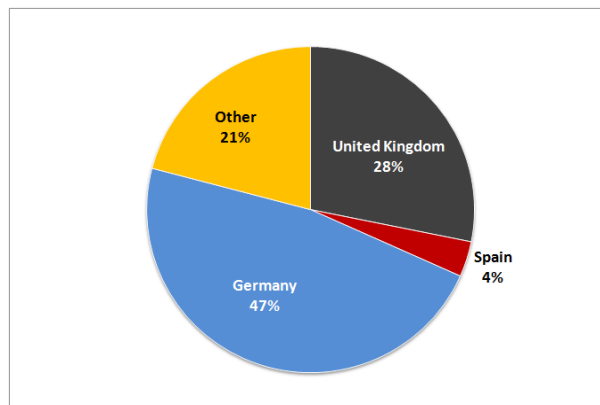
Source: OECD CRS

Figure 15: Aid for Trade - ODA Loans
(% of ODA loans)



Source: OECD CRS

Figure 16: Aid for Trade - Equity Investment
(% of equity investment)



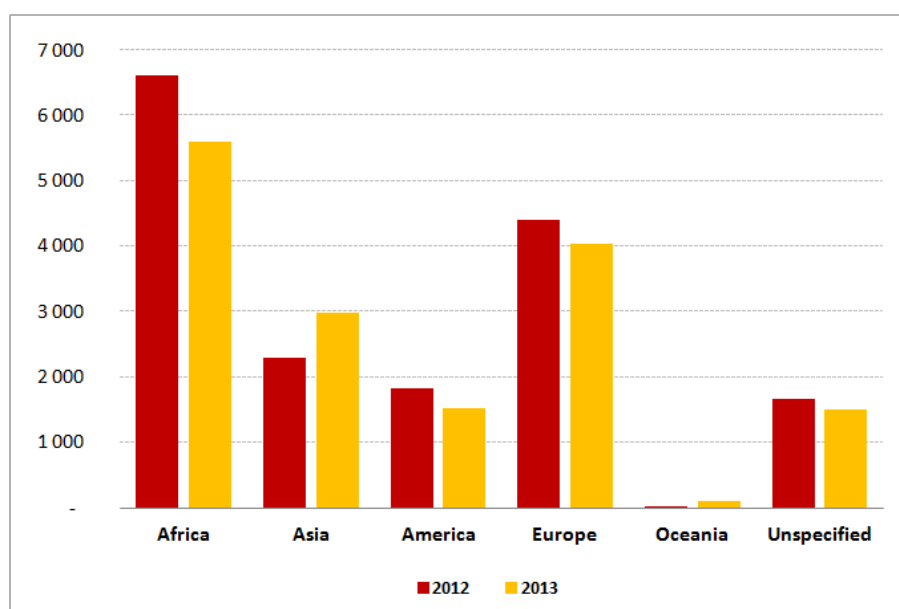
Source: OECD CRS

4. GEOGRAPHICAL COVER

4.1. Commitments by geographical region

With 35% of EU collective AfT commitments, including EU ODA loans (EIB), Africa has again received the largest share of AfT in 2013, followed by Europe (26%), Asia (19%) and America (10%). However, because of the 6% decrease in EU collective AfT commitments, most regions received less in 2013. Only Asia and Oceania received more than in 2012 (+30% and +204% respectively).

Figure 17: EU collective AfT by Region, including EU ODA Loans (EIB)
(in EUR million)



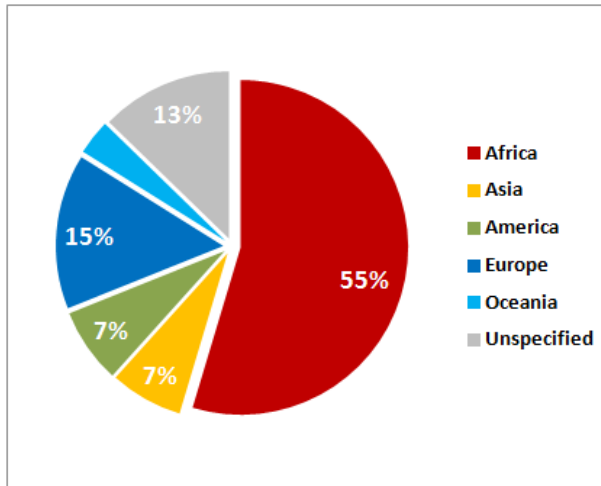
Source: OECD CRS

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).

- In the case of the EU, 55% of grants are dedicated to Africa (51% to Sub-Saharan and 4% for the rest of Africa), 15% to Europe, 7% to Asia (mostly South and Central Asia) and 7% to America (5% for North and Central America). ODA loans and equity flows are targeting different regions and focus primarily on Europe (with 66% of total EU loans in 2013), followed by Africa (with 19% of the total), the latter being mostly dedicated to projects in North Africa (64% of Africa).
- Grants coming from Member States focus again essentially on Africa (42%) and especially Sub-Saharan countries (90% of Africa), followed by Asia (23%) and

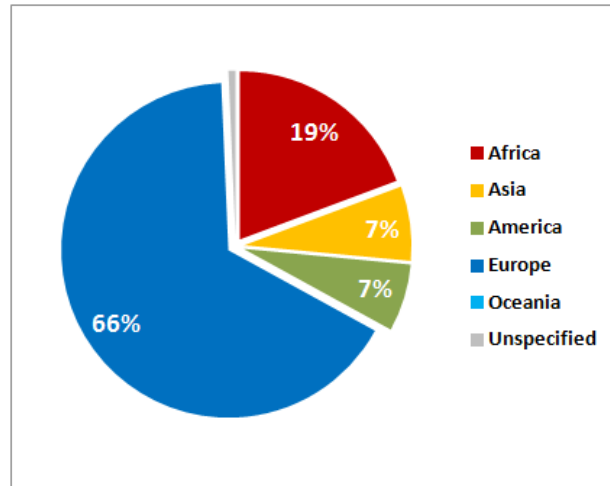
America (6%). In 2013, an important share of these grants (27%) went to regional programmes that are not specifically allocated to a particular geographical region. The analysis of ODA loans and equity reveals that they target Asia and Africa (with respectively 36% and 35% of loans and equity flows). For Asia, 17 percentage points of this 36% went to South and Central Asia projects and 16 percentage points to Far East Asia projects. The remainder of MS ODA loans and equity funds are shared between projects in America (17%) and Europe (9%).

Figure 18: EU Grants by Region
(% of total grants in 2013)



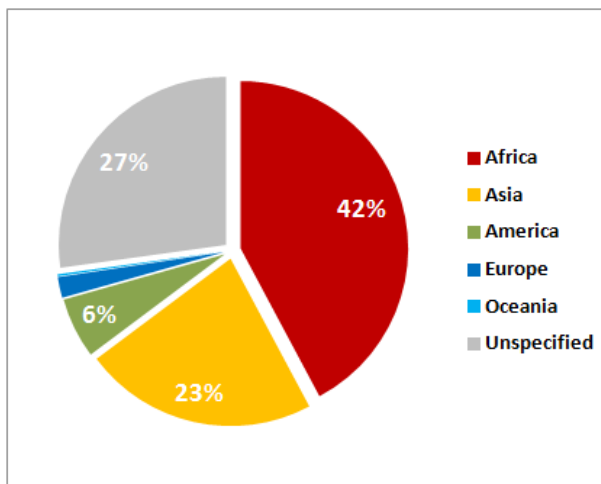
Source: OECD CRS

Figure 19: EU Loans & Equity by Region
(% of total loans in 2013)



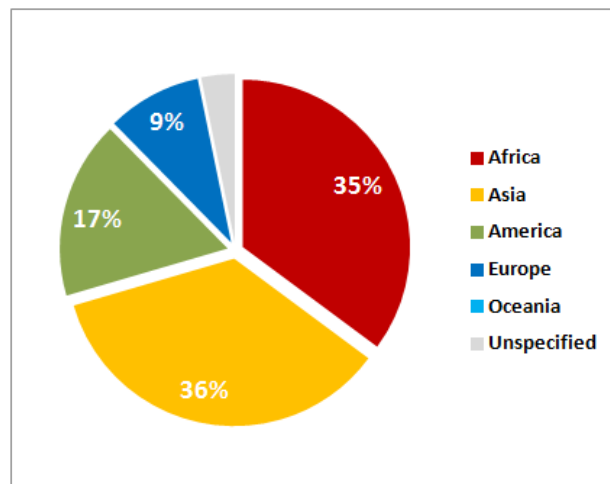
Source: OECD CRS

Figure 20: MS Grants by Region
(% of total grants in 2013)



Source: OECD CRS

Figure 21: MS Loans & Equity by Region
(% of total loans in 2013)



Source: OECD CRS

4.2. 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 (currently 23) and international organizations. 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. Most recently, Myanmar has become a full member of the EIF and will soon benefit from the support to strengthen the country's capacity for deriving benefits from the further integration in regional and international trade.

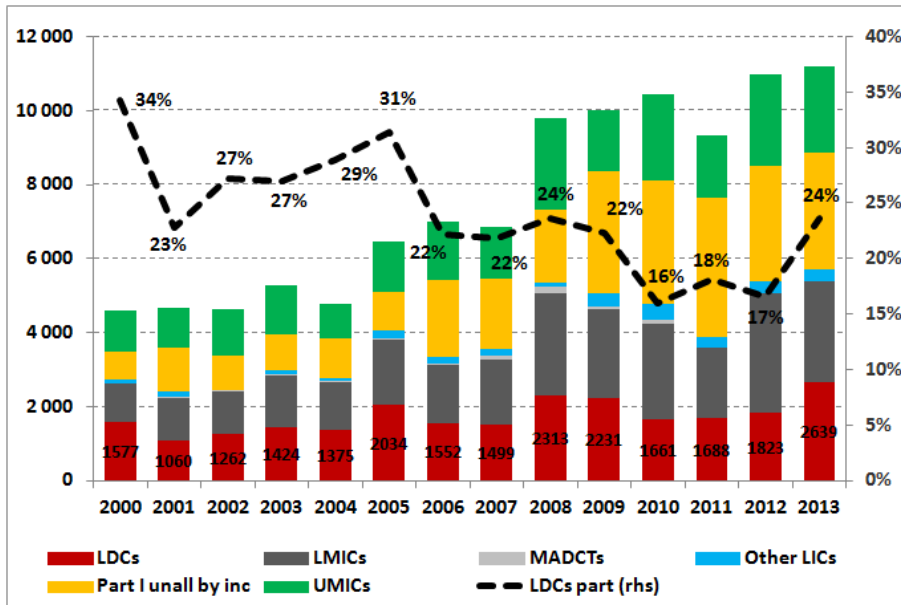
The EIF works on the basis of a multi-donor trust fund, where existing contributions and pledged amounts amount to more than \$200 million. The EU and its Member States (Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Spain, Sweden and the UK) are by far the largest 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

In absolute terms, AfT commitments to LDCs have increased in 2013³ (EU/EIB ODA loans recently added by the OECD to the OECD CRS database are not included in the analysis of commitments by income), thanks to both the EU and its Member States. It has increased from EUR 1.8bn in 2012 to EUR 2.6bn in 2013, which led to a growth in proportion of the total aid for trade to these countries (24% in 2013), after a long period of constant decline.

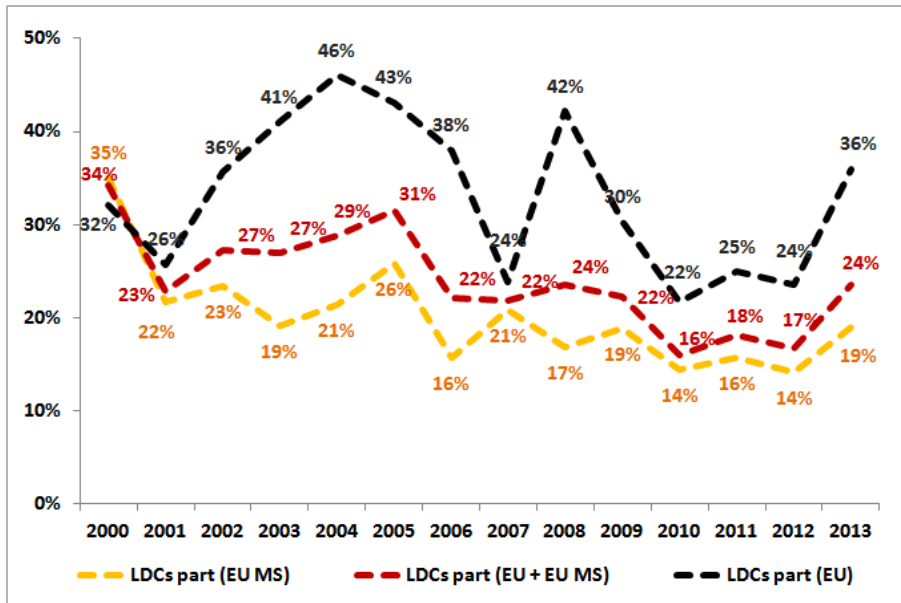
³ To allow historical comparisons and maintain the consistency of comparisons between post and pre 2012 figures, the EU ODA loans mentioned earlier in the report and recently added by the OECD to the OECD CRS database for 2012 and 2013, are not included in the analysis of commitments by income of this section.

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



Source: OECD CRS

Figure 23: Aid for Trade by Donor LDCs part
(EU and Member states, in percentage)

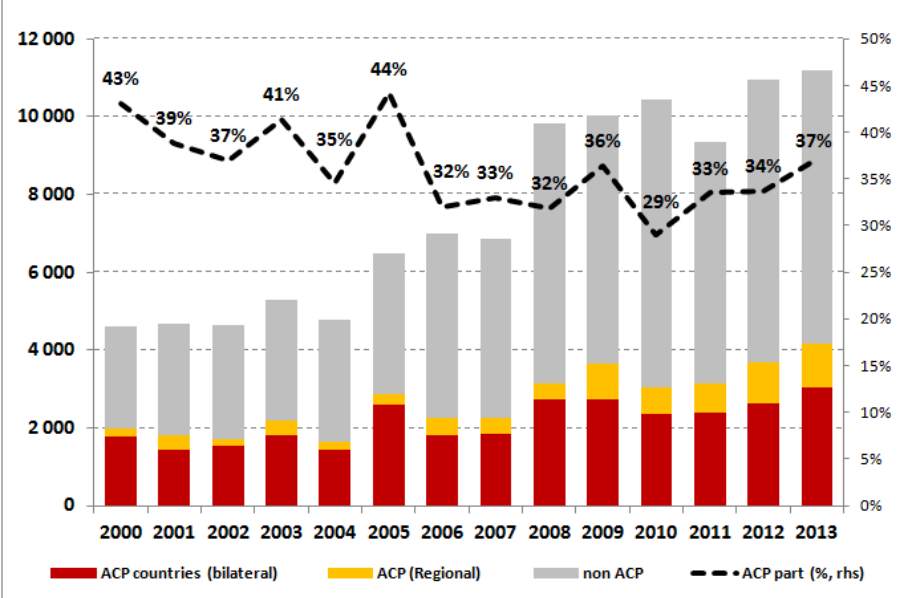


Source: OECD CRS

AfT flows to African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) have been rather stable since 2006, with a slight increase in 2013 which represent EUR 4.1bn or 37% of AfT dedicated to these countries. EU Member States dedicate an average share of around 30% of

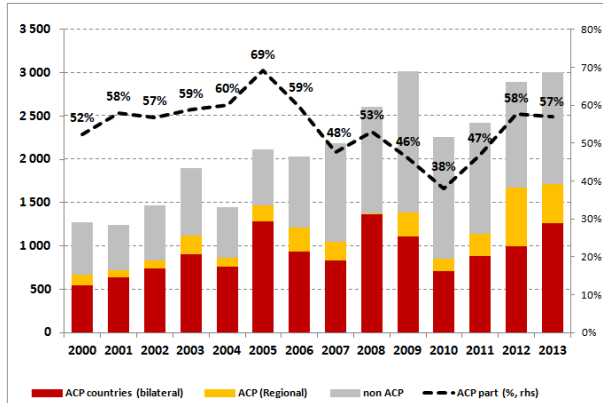
AfT to ACP countries since 2002, while the EU has recently increased its commitments towards this group of countries (from 38% in 2010 to 57% of the total in 2013).

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



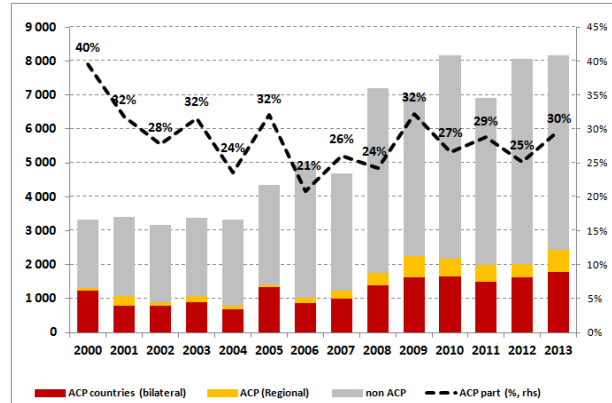
Source: OECD CRS

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



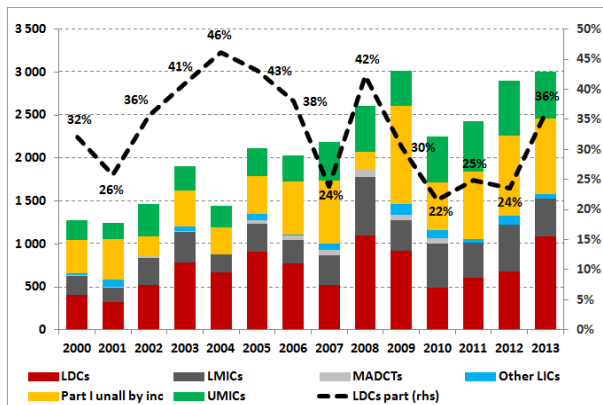
Source: OECD CRS

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



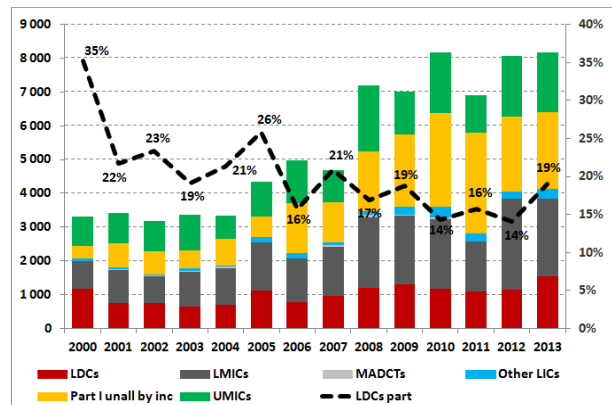
Source: OECD CRS

Figure 27: Aid for Trade by Income
(EU, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

Figure 28: Aide for Trade by Income
(Member states, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

ACP as well as LDC EU collective programmes are strongly concentrated in two categories only. In fact, trade related infrastructure and building productive capacity represent more than 90% of commitments in both cases, while only a small part of commitments are 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).

Table 5: Aid for Trade -
(EU and Member states, in EUR million, 2013)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC	Total
ACP (bilateral)	90	1 729	1 228	3 046
ACP (regional)	175	261	666	1 102
Total ACP	265	1 989	1 894	4 149
Total ACP (%)	6%	48%	46%	100%
LDC	99	1 397	1 143	2 639
LDC (%)	4%	53%	43%	100%

Source: OECD CRS

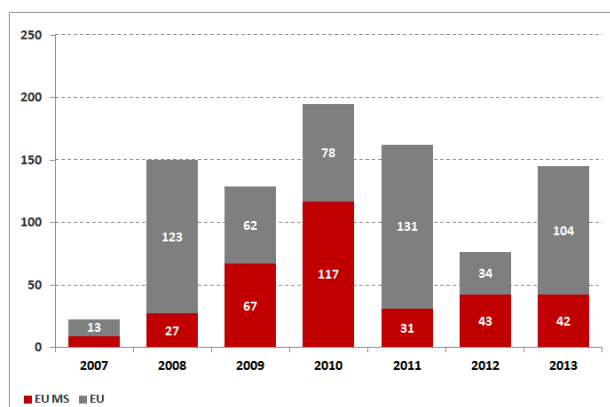
5. TRADE FACILITATION

The 9th 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. The main outcome is the Trade Facilitation (TF) Agreement which, once implemented, will provide significant benefits to economic operators around the world and will boost global economic growth.

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 solidify 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 import and export 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.

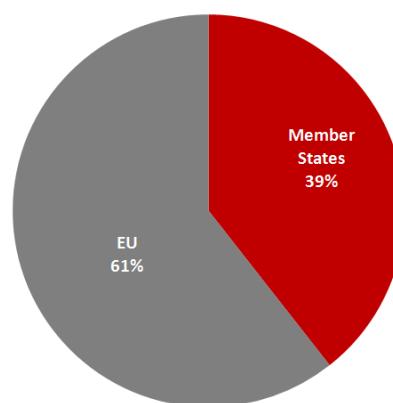
According to the OECD CRS definition, trade facilitation is a subset of the category trade policy and regulation (CRS code 33120), and can be defined as the "simplification and harmonisation of international import and export procedures (e.g. customs valuation, licensing procedures, transport formalities,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

Figure 29: EU collective figures on Trade Facilitation (EU and MS, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

Figure 30: EU collective figures on Trade Facilitation (avg % of total since 2007)



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 AFT⁴, has been a key area for EU support to developing and least developed countries for many years, although commitments fluctuate according to program cycles, varying from EUR 195 mn in 2010 to EUR 76 mn in 2012. In 2013, with EUR 146mn, the EU and EU MS remain among the top donors of Aid for Trade Facilitation.

The EU was the main contributor in 2013 with 71% of the total and 29% for the Member States. This level is slightly above the historical average (61% on average for the EU since 2007), but has not been observed in the recent years (44% for the EU in 2012 and 81% in 2011). Regarding Member States, UK is the main contributor to the category, with 64% of the MS total in 2013, while the contribution of other MS is more variable and remains concentrated on a few donors (Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden).

In 2013, the United States became the first donor of trade facilitation programs, with EUR 198mn or 39% of all trade facilitation programs registered in the OECD CRS database. Their commitments have been multiplied by more than 20 compared to 2012, while the World Bank halved its 2012 commitments. In the meantime, the EU and EU MS remained the second most important contributor among DAC donors (with EUR 146mn in 2013) and it is worth mentioning that they led, by a large margin, all countries in 2010 and 2011.

Table 6: Trade Facilitation by Donor
(in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU and Member States	194.7	162.5	76.1	145.6
Japan	15.3	18.4	38.3	19.0
World Bank	64.7	40.4	200.4	97.8
AsDB Special Funds	0.0	0.0	19.4	13.3
United States	5.4	0.7	9.6	198.3
Canada	3.7	8.8	4.5	15.7
Norway	0.5	2.7	2.9	5.8
New Zealand	3.0	3.7	5.1	0.1
Other Donor	6.6	33.2	4.8	9.1
Total	294.0	270.4	361.1	504.6

Source: OECD CRS

In terms of targeted region, despite the relative instability of trade facilitation commitments over the years (see the table below) it is clear that most of the programs concentrate in Sub-

⁴Given 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

Saharan Africa, wherein almost 60% of trade facilitation programs are found since 2010. The share of the region returned to 60%, after a drop to 40% in 2012 due lower contributions and to exceptional commitments to South America and Asia.

Table 7: EU collective Trade Facilitation by recipient region
(in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	Sum 2010-2013	Share of total
Africa	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.6%
Asia	0.7	0.0	8.1	2.3	11.1	1.9%
Europe	4.6	23.8	4.9	13.1	46.4	8.0%
Far East Asia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0%
Middle East	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.2%
North & Central America	0.0	42.4	0.0	8.2	50.6	8.7%
North of Sahara	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0%
Oceania	30.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	35.9	6.2%
South & Central Asia	22.2	0.3	0.2	23.1	45.8	7.9%
South America	0.1	0.1	13.2	0.3	13.7	2.4%
South of Sahara	128.5	94.4	30.3	88.0	341.2	58.9%
Unspecified	5.4	0.8	18.5	4.6	29.3	5.1%
Total	194.7	162.5	76.1	145.6	579.0	100.0%

Source: OECD CRS

6. EU MEMBER STATES AID FOR TRADE 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 2015, allowing for the establishment of potentially missing baselines while monitoring progress and, if relevant, making new recommendations.

In December 2005 the EU pledged to spend, from 2010 onwards, EUR 2bn per year collectively on Trade-Related Assistance (TRA). The EU and EU Member States have recurrently exceeded this target since 2008.

Although the quantitative part of the AfT monitoring report 2015 will cover data on 2013 commitments, 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 74 responses with a geographic breakdown of the following: ACP (42), Asia (12), Latin America (08), and Neighbour (12). 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.

Table 8: Number of Answers by Region

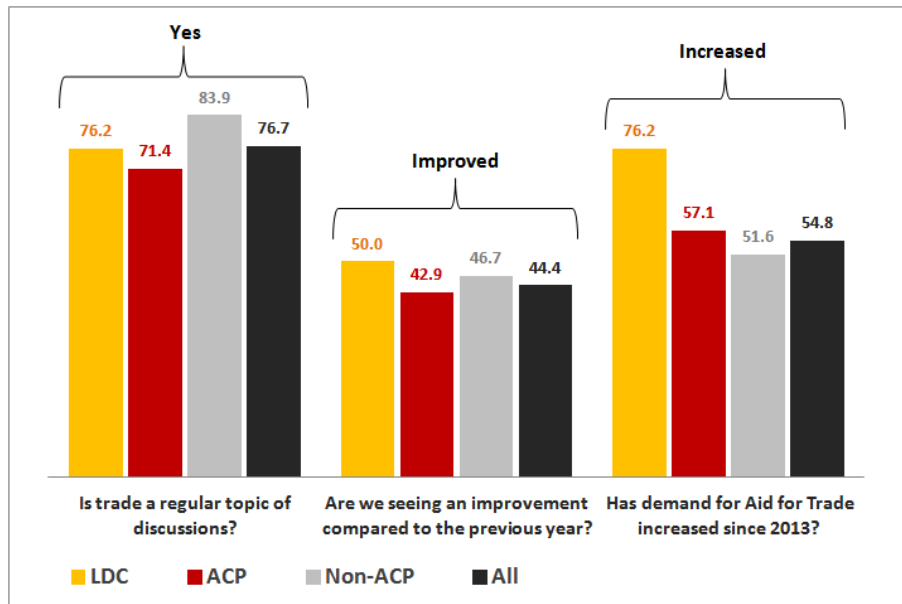
	Number of Respondent
ACP	42
Asia	12
Latin America	8
Neighbourhood	12
Total	74

Source: AfT Survey 2015

6.1. Dialogue on Aid for Trade

- In 2013, trade is still a regular topic of discussion for most of respondents (56 or 77% of the total) in their respective policy dialogue with the partner country, while about 23% (17 respondents) believe this was the case only to a limited extent. Positive responses are equally distributed between ACP (54% of total responses) and non ACP countries (46% of total responses).
- Respondents who felt that trade are to a limited extent a topic of discussion were for 71% from ACP countries and only from Non-ACP respondents. Meanwhile, LDCs represented 29% of these respondents.
- When asked whether there has been an improvement in the regularity of these discussions, the majority (53%) answered that there was no particular change compared to the previous year, 44% said it has “improved” and only 3% it has “worsened”.
- 55% of respondents indicate that demand for Aid for Trade from the partner country has increased since 2013, while it was only 43% the previous year. This change appears for both ACP and Non-ACP countries (+9.5 and +13.2 basis points between 2012 and 2013, respectively) but is more important for LDCs (+27.5). Nonetheless, for respondents, this demand was, at least partially, satisfied. For 36% this demand has been satisfied, only to a limited extent for 42% and 17% answered no.

Figure 31: Dialogue on Aid for Trade
(% of total responses, EU-EU MS joint reply)



Source: AfT Survey 2015

- As shown on the table below, the global feeling about dialogue on Aid for Trade improved significantly between 2012 and 2013. For instance, 77% of respondents answered that trade is a regular topic of discussions (against 70% in 2012). It is also particularly important to notice that in LDC and ACP countries, where AfT was less a “regular topic” than in Non ACP over the past years, the interest for such programs has increased substantially. Moreover, EU delegations clearly insist on the fact that the “effective demand” for Aid for Trade programs has particularly increased over the past years, and particularly in LDCs.

Table 9: Dialogue on Aid for Trade
(% of total responses, EU-EU MS joint reply)

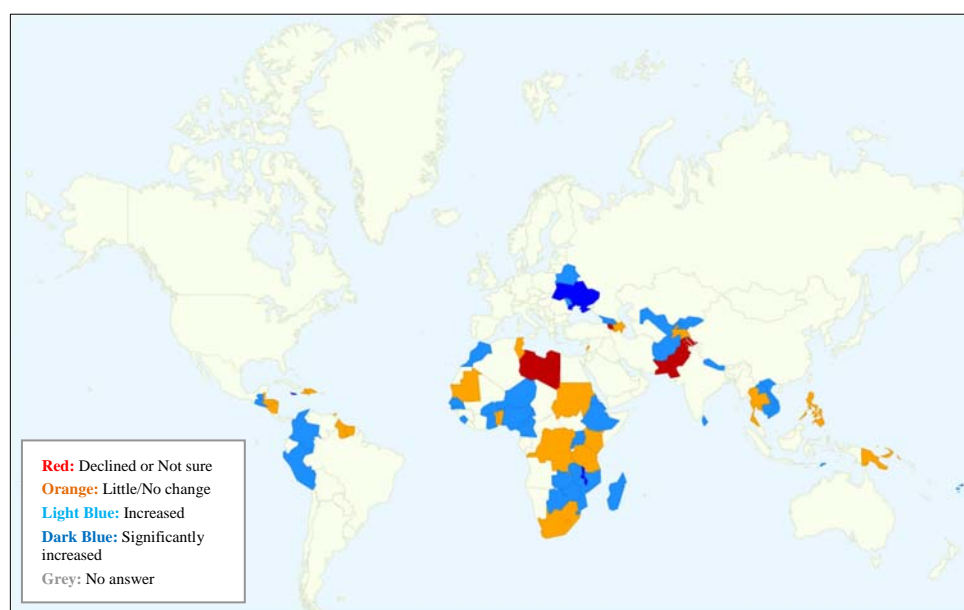
		2012	2013	Variation
Yes AfT is a regular topic of discussion	LDC	67.6	76.2	+8.6
	ACP	57.1	71.4	+14.3
	Non-ACP	82.5	83.9	+1.4
	All	69.5	76.7	+7.2
Yes we see an improvement compared to the previous years	LDC	54.1	50.0	-4.1
	ACP	42.9	42.9	0.0
	Non-ACP	37.5	46.7	+9.2
	All	40.2	44.4	+4.2
Yes the demand for AfT	LDC	48.6	76.2	+27.5

has increased	ACP	47.6	57.1	+9.5
	Non-ACP	38.5	51.6	+13.2
	All	43.2	54.8	+11.6

Source: AfT Survey 2014 and 2015

- About the future implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, 63% of respondents said the Partner Country has “somewhat” taken steps or signalled its intention to increase its demand for Aid for Trade Facilitation.
- When asked whether the partner country has an effective national coordination processes in place to develop and implement an integrated trade strategy, more than 70% responded in the affirmative.

Figure 32: Has demand for Aid for Trade from the partner country increased since 2013?



Source: AfT Survey 2015

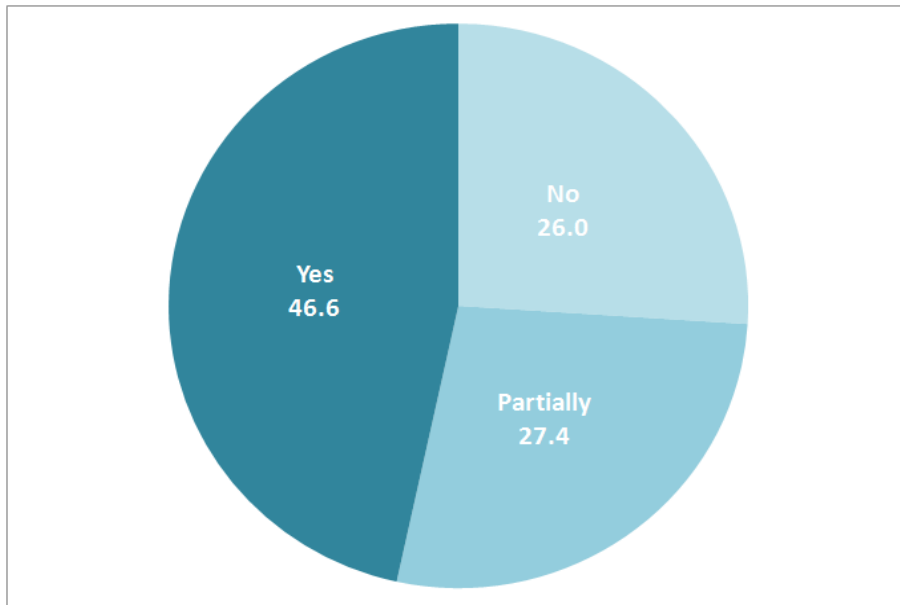
- Geographically, demand for Aid for Trade in Africa has registered an increase since 2013. On average, there has been either an increase or little/no change across regions.

6.2. Trade Needs Assessment and Strategies

- Overall, the majority (47%) answered “yes” when asked whether the partner country in the last five years has undertaken a comprehensive trade needs assessment (or updated an older one).

Figure 33: 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 2015

- Asked whether the findings of a recent comprehensive trade needs assessment was reflected in the trade strategy of the partner country, 52% indicated that it is partially or not applicable. About 29% answered “no”, largely owing to the fact that they had no trade strategy in place, while 19% answered “yes”.
- To the question “If the Partner Country benefits from an EU Preferential Trade Scheme or if it has signed a Trade Agreement with the EU, does the AfT provided by the EU and the EU Member States aim at supporting the Partner Country in maximising the benefits from such a scheme or agreement?”, most of respondents answered “moderately” or “significantly” (41% and 36%, respectively).

6.3. Joint Operations and Harmonisation

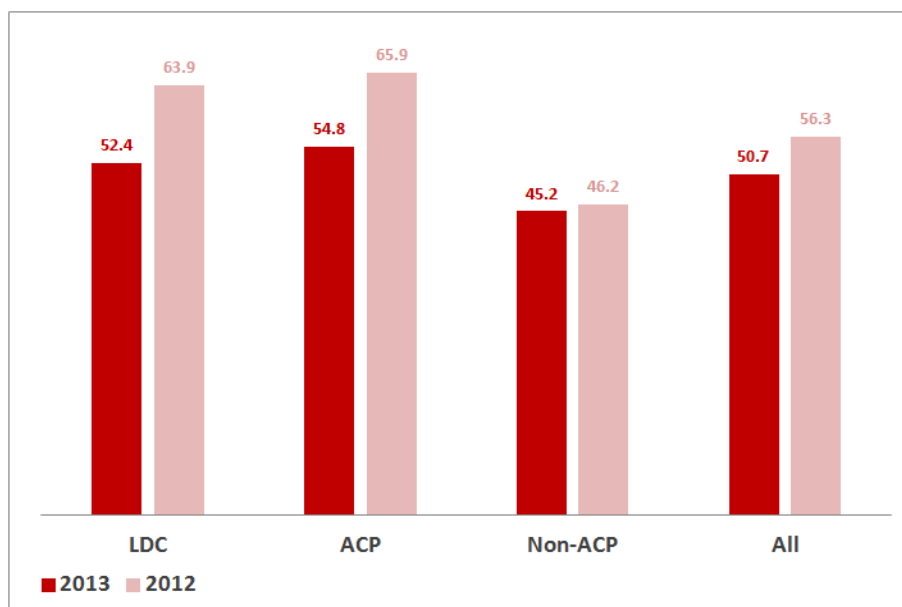
- In sectors under the Aid for Trade umbrella, most of respondents believe they have a more coordinated approach (in terms of joint needs assessments, joint implementation, joint monitoring/evaluation, etc...) with other donors compared to 2013. For 52% of respondents it is “moderately” and for 15% it is “significantly”. The second most common response (representing 25% of total replies) was that the coordinated approach has not changed since 2013. And 8% of respondents answered “no” to this question.
- Likewise, when applied to other non-EU donors, 51% responded that they have a moderately more coordinated approach with other donors relative to 2013 and 35% answered they do not.

6.4. Regional dimension of Aid for Trade

- Even if it has generally decreased in 2013 compared to 2012, most of respondents (51% of the total) believes they have supported the partner country in strengthening the inclusion of strategic economic integration priorities in the national development plan or trade strategy. The percentage of “yes” in the total has decreased due to more people answering “partially”.

Figure 34: 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 2014 and 2015

- When asked whether this is an improvement from 2013, more than half (63%) of replies stated that this was somewhat the case. The second most popular answer being “not at all” (29%), it appears there was little to no improvement since 2013.

Table 10: Does this represent an improvement since 2013?
(% of total responses)

	Considerably	Somewhat	Not at all
All	8.3	29.2	62.5
ACP	7.1	28.6	64.3
Non-ACP	10.0	30.0	60.0
LDC	9.5	23.8	66.7

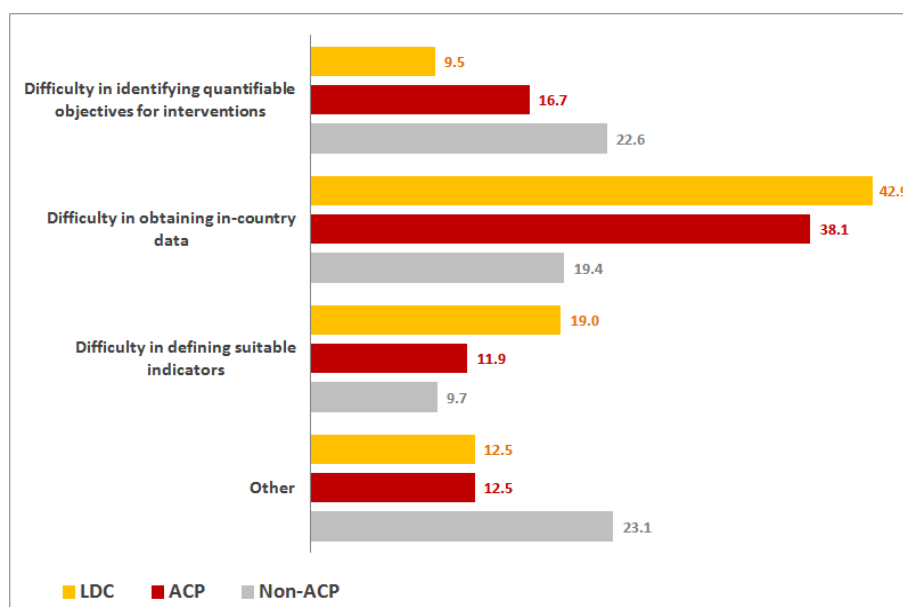
Source: Aft Survey 2015

6.5. Monitoring and Evaluation

- According to the rating “most important”, the main challenge in assessing Aid for Trade programmes, for LDCs and ACP countries, is clearly the “difficulty in obtaining in-country data” (with respectively 43% and 38% of total responses). Then, the “difficulty in defining suitable indicators” is the second most important challenge for LDCs (19% of total responses) and for ACP countries it is the “difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives for interventions” (17%). For Non-ACP countries, the ranking is more balanced between the four possible answers.

Figure 35: Please rate the importance of the following challenges in assessing Aid for Trade programmes and projects

("Most Important" % of total responses)



Source: AfT Survey 2015

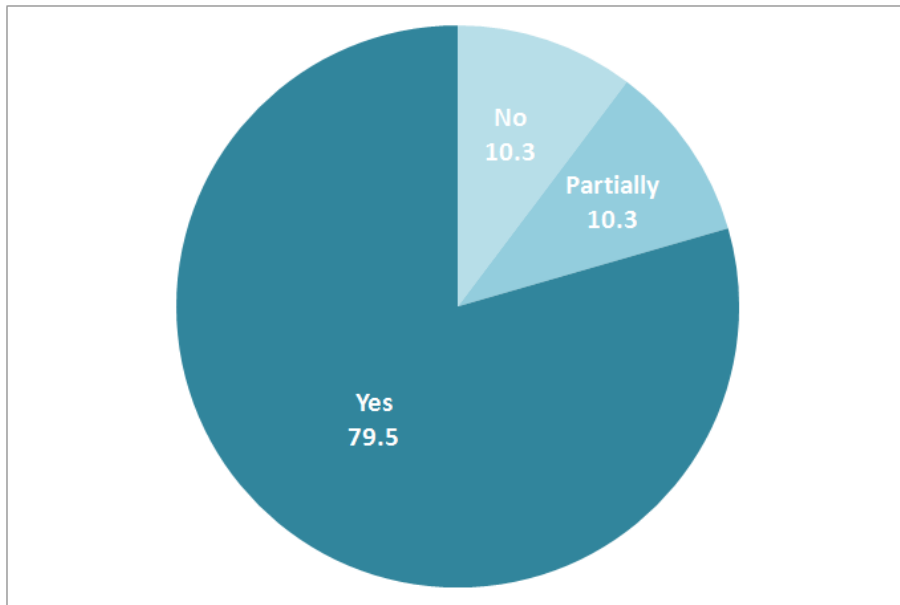
- Reflecting the vast majority of responses, respondents indicated either “not applicable/not sure” (41%) or “moderately” (37%) to whether there are any processes in place to ensure that the results from the monitoring and evaluation of Aid for Trade programmes are fed back into the government’s trade development strategy.

6.6. Aid for Trade in Least Developed Countries

- A notable 80% majority believe that their respective partner country (an LDC) ought to increase attention to trade. And for 10% of respondents, the partner country ought to do it “partially”.

Figure 36: Do you consider that your Partner Country ought to increase the attention to Trade?

(% of responses in the total)

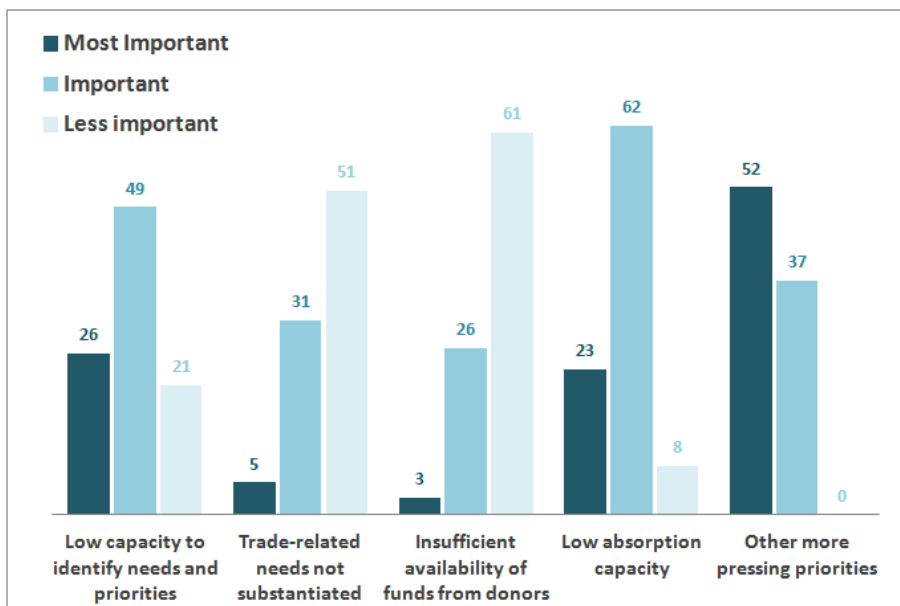


Source: AfT Survey 2015

- Regarding the order of main constraints to increased Aid for Trade in the partner country, the top three are the following: (1) other more pressing concerns (“most important” 52%), (2) low capacity to identify needs and priorities (“most important” 26%), and (3) low absorption capacity (“most important” 23%). These constraints were of relatively less importance to Non-ACP countries.

Figure 37: What are the main constraints to increased Aid for Trade in the Partner Country?

(% of responses, AfT in LDCs)



- When asked if the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) has made some contribution to the increased trade capacities of the partner country compared to previous years, respondents said first they were not sure (35%), then that it has partially made some contribution (25%) and that it is too early to assess (18%). The answer “yes” occurred in 13% of total responses.
- With respect to whether EU or EU Member States were fulfilling their roles in the EIF as Donor Facilitators, 36% answered “yes” while 33% replied “not applicable/not sure”.

APPENDIX 1. – AID FOR TRADE 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.

APPENDIX 2. - EU MEMBER STATES AFT DONOR PROFILES

Aid for Trade flows reported in the following donor profiles come from the following data sources:

- The OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS), in which most of EU Member States (20 out of 27) provide quantitative data on their Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Five new EU Member States were added in 2015 to the OECD CRS database, namely Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland, Slovak Republic and Slovenia.

- Information included in the "Monterrey questionnaire" for data of EU Member States that did not report to the OECD CRS and for the category 6 for EU.

AUSTRIA

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	71	112	34	11
Trade Development (category 2)	23 265	23 429	8 677	32 217
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	23 336	23 541	8 711	32 227
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	71	112	34	11
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	19 886	18 744	24 323	32 652
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	47 880	30 311	31 723	74 695
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	67 837	50 967	56 079	107 358

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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	3 800	7 072	3 875	6 752
Trade Development (category 2)	186 679	238 362	1 155	57 947
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	190 479	245 434	5 030	64 699
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	3 800	7 072	3 875	6 752
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	59 985	48 158	21 936	26 509
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	251 588	288 480	81 731	117 925
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	315 373	343 710	107 543	151 186

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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.8
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.8
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.8
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	0	0	0	0
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	0	0	0	0
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.8

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

CYPRUS

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	0	0	0	0
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	0	0	0	0
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	0	0	0	0
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	0	0	0	0

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

CZECH REPUBLIC

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	28	19	118	28
Trade Development (category 2)	0	29	634	3 921
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	28	48	751	3 948
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	28	19	118	28
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	0	3 696	2 668	2 339
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	88	5 277	4 735	4 348
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	116	8 992	7 520	6 715

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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1 893	24 981	929	2 840
Trade Development (category 2)	111 385	57 224	21 594	176 790
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	113 278	82 205	22 524	179 630
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1 893	24 981	929	2 840
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	25 845	78 780	121 206	50 678
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	244 667	113 839	176 825	260 869
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	272 405	217 600	298 961	314 388

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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	32	30	33	50
Trade Development (category 2)	3	47	94	259
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	35	78	127	309
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	32	30	30	50
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	400	300	300	1 041
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	3	79	79	904
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	435	409	409	1 994

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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	8 545	10 336	2 650	14 126
Trade Development (category 2)	47 955	106 158	10 420	27 225
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	2 150
Total Trade-Related Assistance	56 500	116 493	13 071	41 351
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	8 545	10 336	2 650	14 126
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	40 216	45 983	37 621	32 831
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	146 131	172 948	58 463	61 857
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	7 729	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	2 150
Total Aid for Trade	194 892	236 996	98 734	108 814

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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1 597	124	5 515	0
Trade Development (category 2)	16 203	11 054	8 803	7 567
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	17 800	11 178	14 318	7 567
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1 597	124	5 515	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	608 923	684 750	2 268 981	1 447 337
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	683 690	366 541	446 074	342 345
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	15	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	1 294 209	1 051 415	2 720 585	1 789 681

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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	31 831	14 567	12 936	41 002
Trade Development (category 2)	464 794	859 068	366 158	725 118
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	496 625	873 635	379 095	766 120
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	31 831	14 567	12 936	41 002
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	2 199 494	1 191 209	1 129 145	1 837 349
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	1 113 210	1 475 603	1 449 743	1 899 375
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	3 344 536	2 681 379	2 591 825	3 777 726

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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	729	256	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	729	256	0	0
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	13 717	14 923	85	54
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	904	313	0	0
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	14 621	15 236	85	54

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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	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
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	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

IRELAND

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	410	893	968
Trade Development (category 2)	15 414	4 520	39 538	39 402
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	15 414	4 930	40 431	40 370
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	410	893	968
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	1 087	1 370	98	330
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	47 757	48 651	39 538	39 402
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	48 844	50 431	40 529	40 700

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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	13	153	61	8
Trade Development (category 2)	31 593	8 963	79 579	31 960
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	31 606	9 116	79 640	31 968
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	13	153	61	8
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	57 532	28 811	21 936	13 299
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	73 245	51 377	125 463	56 186
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	130 789	80 341	147 460	69 493

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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	50	42
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	n/a	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	n/a	50	42
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	50	42
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	n/a	0	0
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	n/a	7	43
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	n/a	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	n/a	57	85

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

LITHUANIA

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	66	0	0	100
Trade Development (category 2)	13	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	79	0	0	100
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	66	0	0	100
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	82	17	0	0
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	13	0	0	0
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	161	17	0	100

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

LUXEMBOURG

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1 795	1 193	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	360
Total Trade-Related Assistance	1 795	1 193	0	360
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1 795	1 193	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	1 785	3 406	5 160	4 106
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	23 644	24 855	26 825	28 729
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	360
Total Aid for Trade	27 223	29 455	31 985	33 195

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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	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
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	159 345	147 362	26 391	131 883
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	743 227	379 677
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	159 345	147 362	769 619	511 560
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	159 345	147 362	26 391	131 883
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	93 638	93 498	89 922	63 762
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	171 397	609 188	743 227	379 677
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	424 380	850 048	859 541	575 322

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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	28	5	0
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	312	130	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	340	135	0
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	28	5	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	1 901	384	803
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	850	101	1 806
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	0	579	0
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	2 779	1069	2 609

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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1	7	1	0
Trade Development (category 2)	1 466	1 420	1 374	1 193
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	4 691
Total Trade-Related Assistance	1 467	1 427	1 375	5 884
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1	7	1	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	38 741	16 255	15 070	15 815
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	2 075	2 260	1 818	1 450
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	4 691
Total Aid for Trade	40 818	18 522	16 889	21 917

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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	393	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	393	0	0
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	393	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	0	0	176
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	800	0	0	70
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	0	30	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	800	393	30	247

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

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	0	0	9
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	0	0	461
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	0	0	470
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	0	0	9
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	0	0	119
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	169	111	690
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	169	111	818

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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	30	920	32	0
Trade Development (category 2)	2 468	556	584	286
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	2 499	1 476	617	286
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	30	920	32	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	809	569	321	487
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	2 468	556	584	286
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	3 308	2 045	937	773

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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	4 766	1 147	331	748
Trade Development (category 2)	202 612	392 393	8 176	40 413
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	70	3	9 944
Total Trade-Related Assistance	207 378	393 540	8 511	51 105
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	4 766	1 147	331	748
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	326 893	9 425	3 373	11 419
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	670 325	452 322	63 157	59 846
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	70	3	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	9 944
Total Aid for Trade	1 001 984	462 964	66 864	81 957

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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	36 487	46 642	32 222	33 624
Trade Development (category 2)	94 572	106 391	155 176	117 066
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	131 058	153 033	187 397	150 690
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	36 487	46 642	32 222	33 624
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	93 087	30 613	36 463	54 538
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	153 320	171 278	222 909	291 643
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	1 845	52	2 458
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	282 894	250 378	291 645	382 263

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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	131 498	6 521	41 682	64 061
Trade Development (category 2)	325 102	270 465	331 494	285 659
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	456 600	276 986	373 176	349 720
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	131 498	6 521	41 682	64 061
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	251 655	254 013	328 762	364 414
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	333 125	305 933	357 975	300 228
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	716 278	566 467	728 419	728 703

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)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	145 111	320 332	165 227	335 470
Trade Development (category 2)	470 904	351 603	373 514	183 889
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	299 605	66 000	103 543	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	915 620	737 934	642 284	519 358
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	145 111	320 332	165 227	335 470
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	965 198	997 084	1 167 051	1 346 685
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	1 127 553	1 076 112	1 565 011	1 324 057
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	16 580	30 954	110	58
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	299 605	412 000	535 183	0
Total Aid for Trade	2 554 047	2 836 482	3 432 581	3 006 270

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

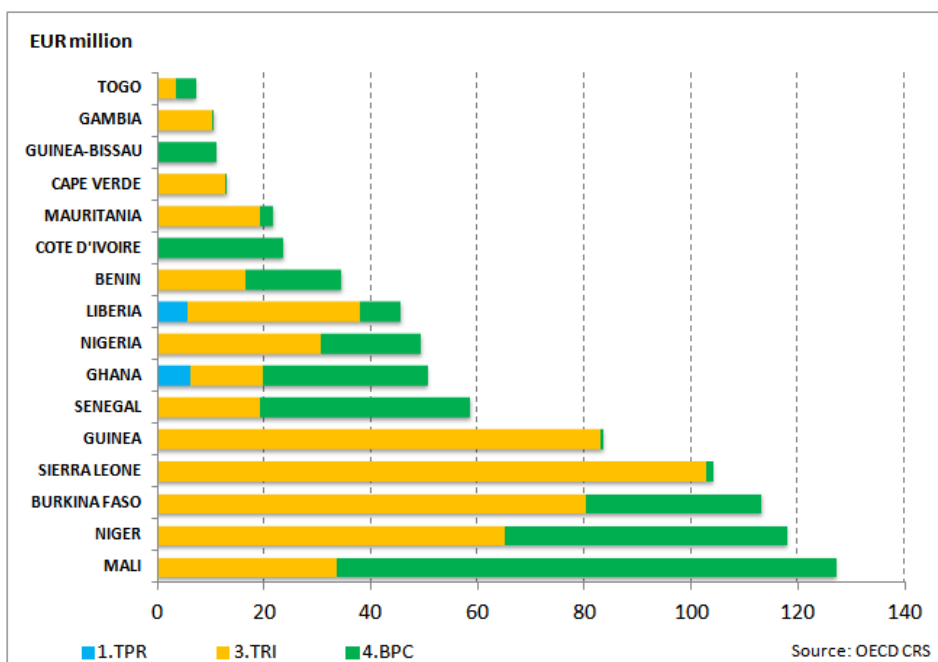
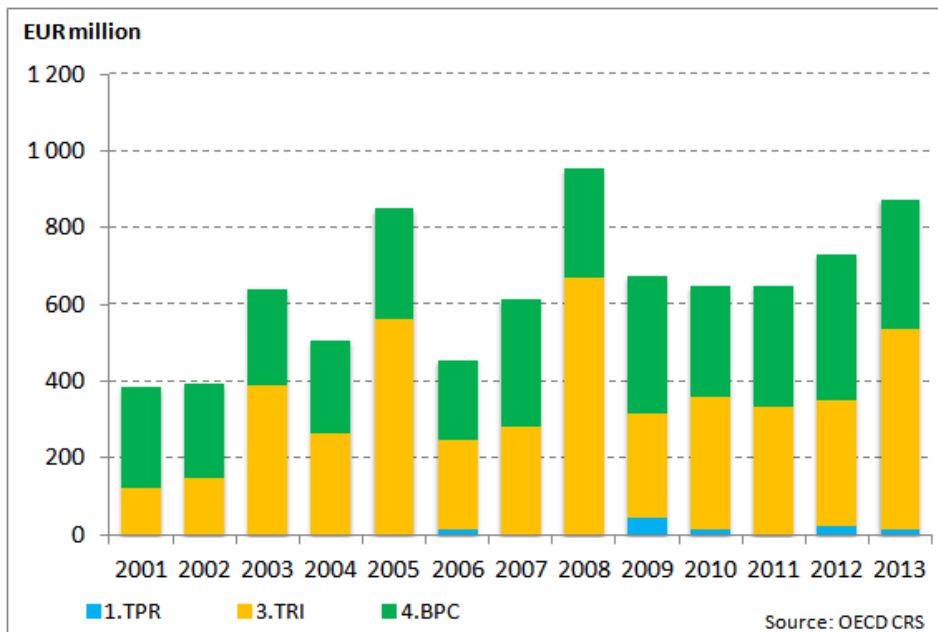
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- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.
- The source of data for the category 6 is the European Commission.

APPENDIX 3. - AID FOR TRADE BY REGION, COUNTRY AND CATEGORY

WEST AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	4	14	7	2	45	14	1	24	12
3.TRI	557	230	274	668	271	344	332	326	523
4.BPC	287	210	332	283	356	288	315	380	337
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	848	454	613	954	672	647	649	729	873

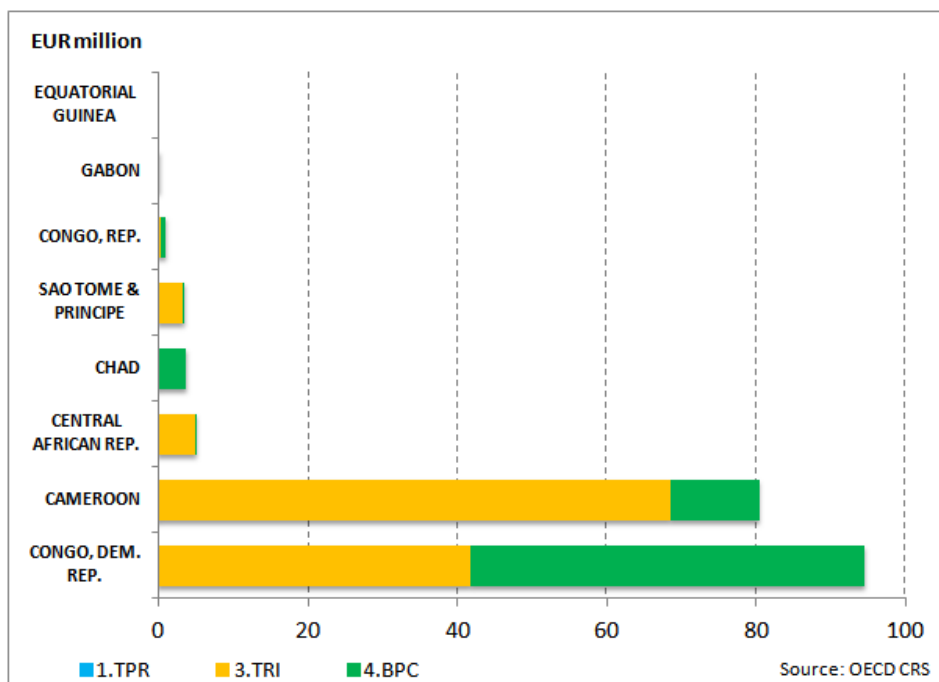
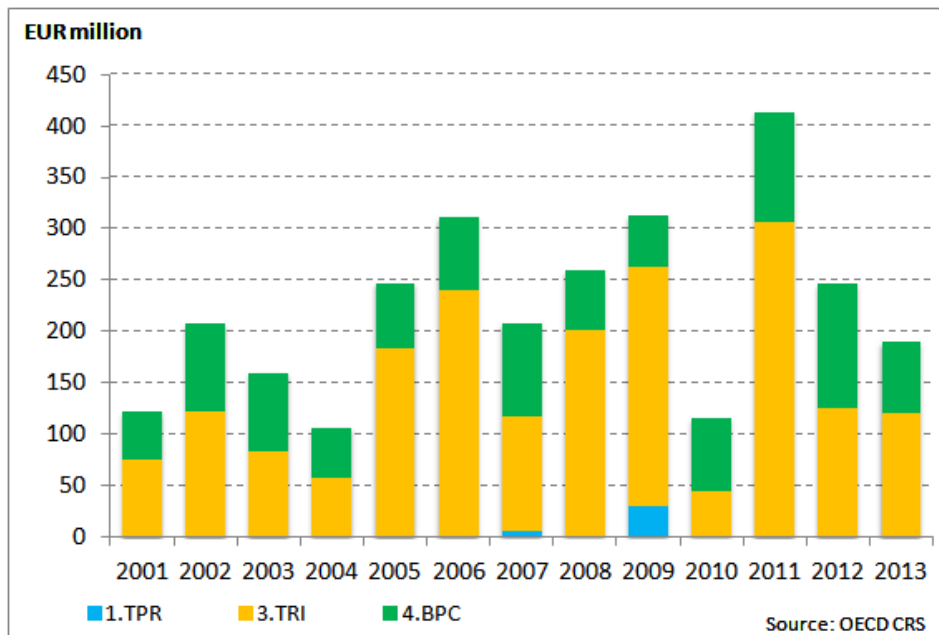
Source: OECD CRS



CENTRAL AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	0	0	6	2	29	2	0	0	0
3.TRI	183	240	111	198	233	42	306	124	119
4.BPC	63	70	91	58	50	71	107	121	70
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	247	310	207	259	312	114	413	246	189

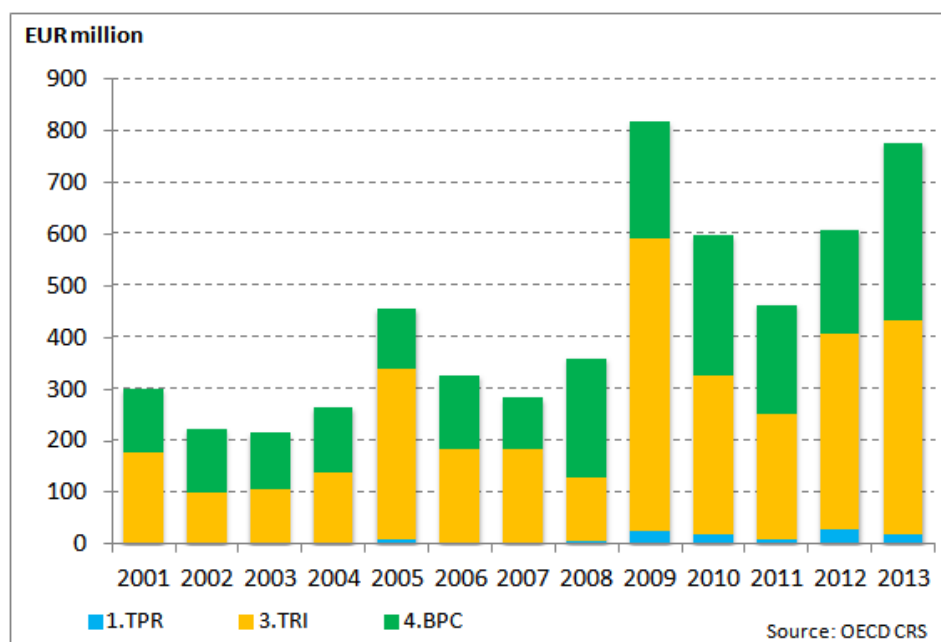
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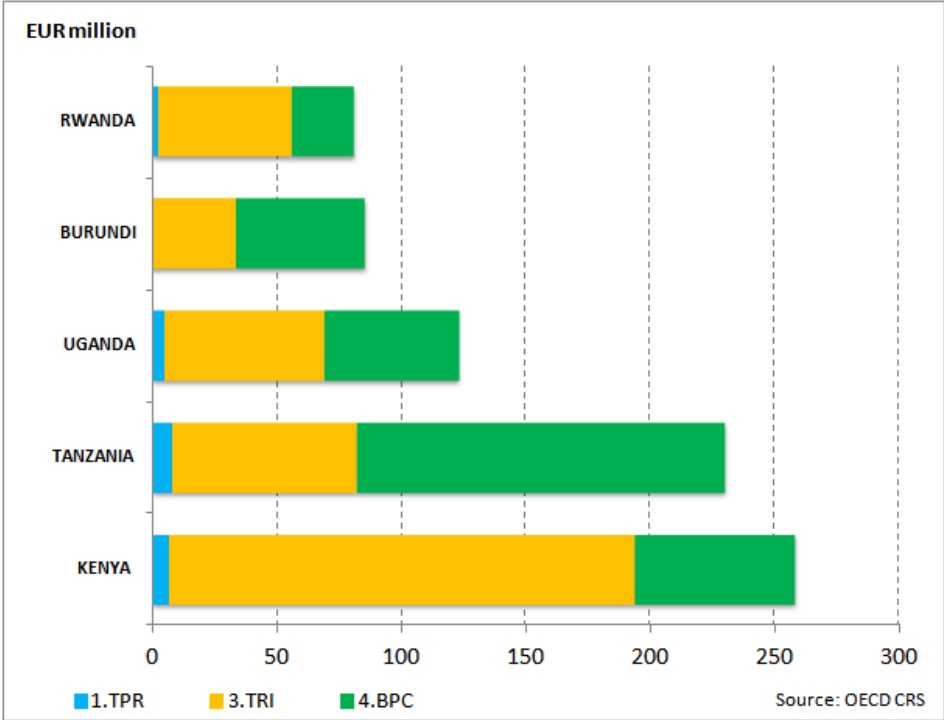


EAC

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	10	3	2	8	27	19	9	28	20
3.TRI	332	183	182	123	566	307	244	381	414
4.BPC	116	142	99	230	225	272	211	201	344
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	457	328	283	361	818	598	464	610	778

Source: OECD CRS

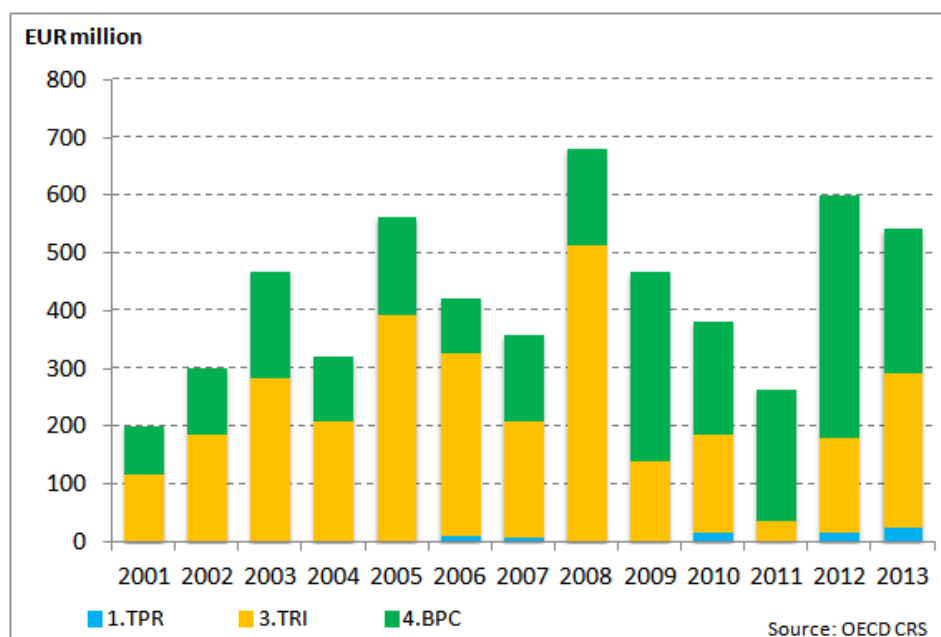


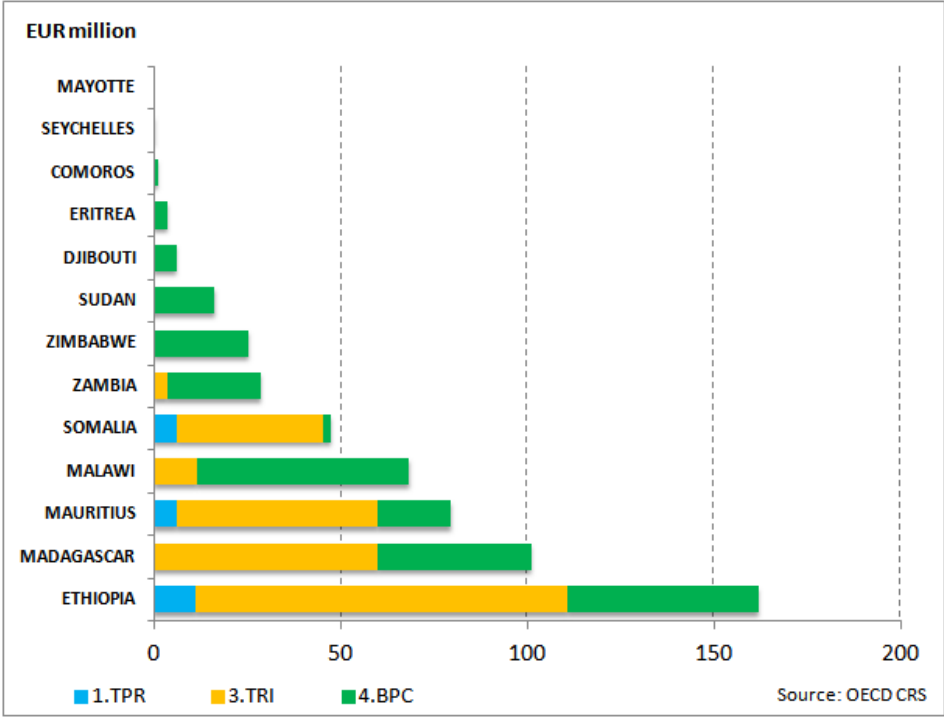


EAST AFRICA EXCL. EAC

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	2	9	5	1	2	13	3	15	24
3.TRI	389	316	201	510	136	171	31	163	268
4.BPC	170	97	152	167	328	194	228	422	248
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	561	421	358	681	466	379	262	599	540

Source: OECD CRS

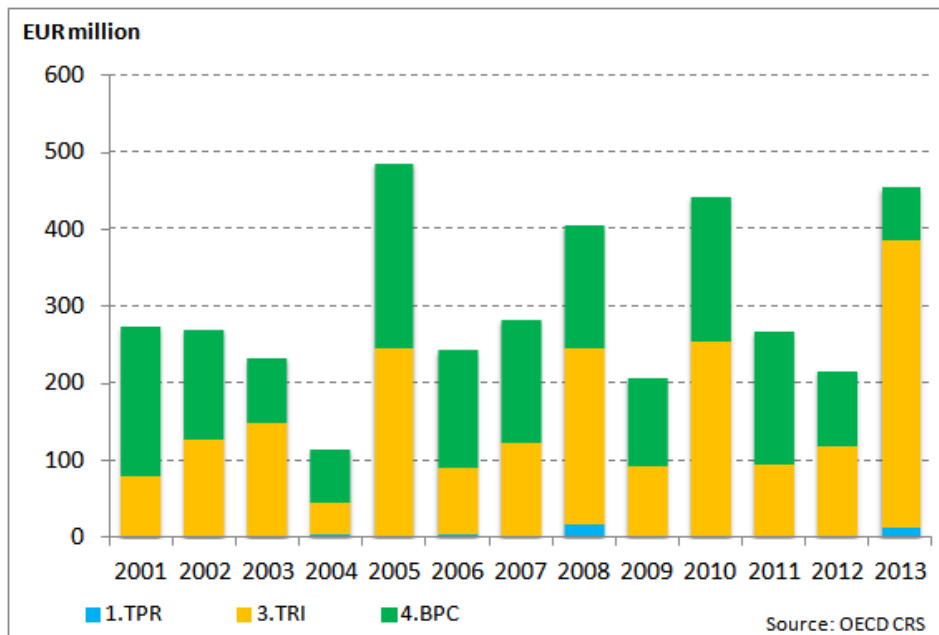


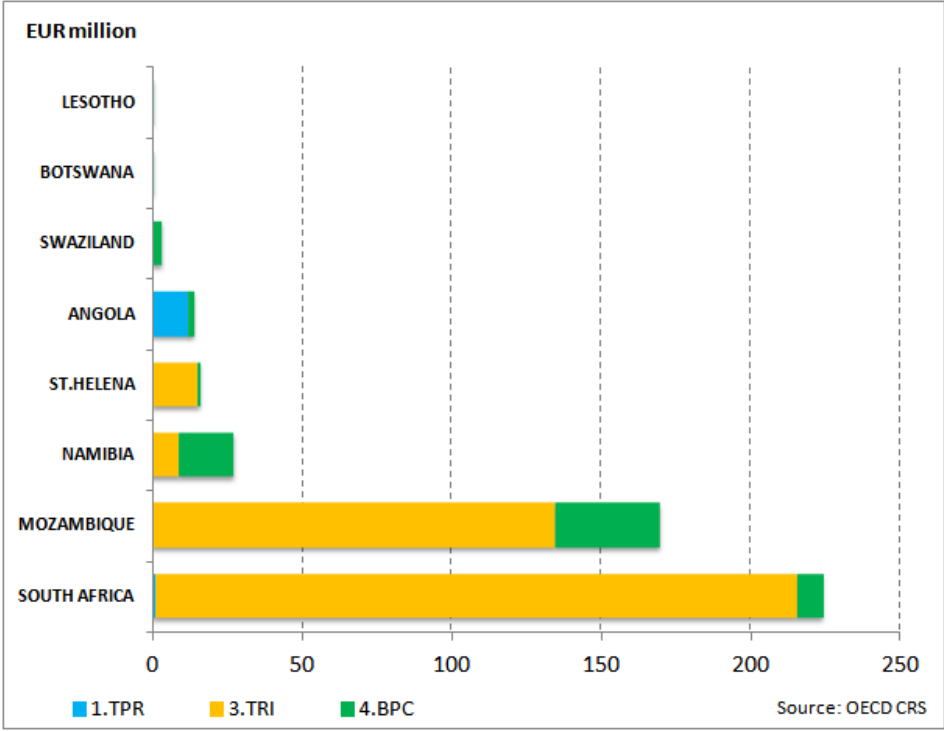


SOUTHERN AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	2	4	2	18	3	2	3	3	13
3.TRI	244	87	121	229	89	254	92	117	373
4.BPC	240	152	159	159	115	187	173	97	69
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	486	243	282	406	208	442	267	217	455

Source: OECD CRS

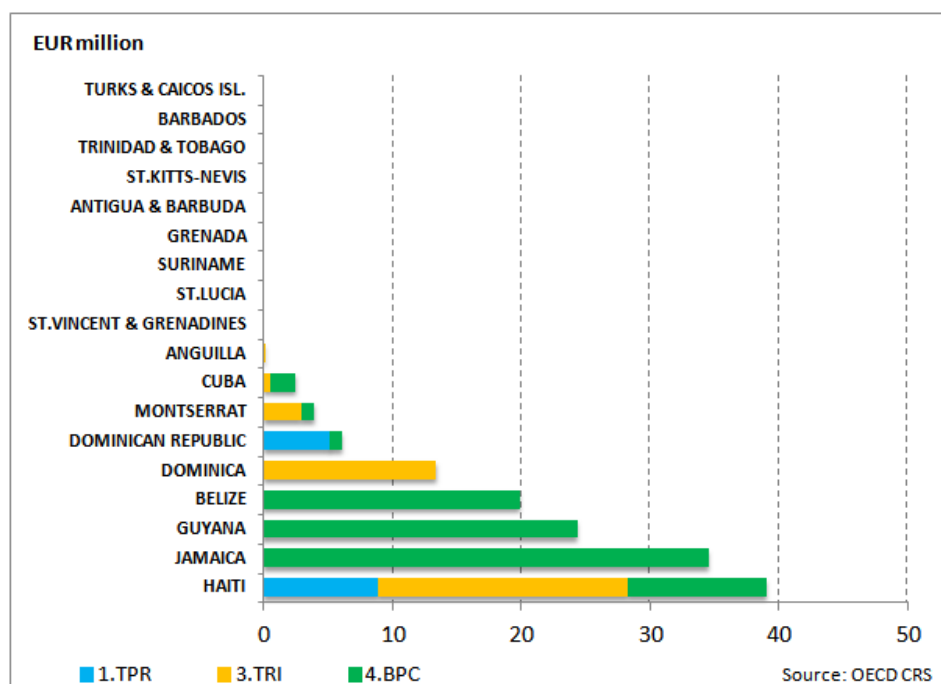
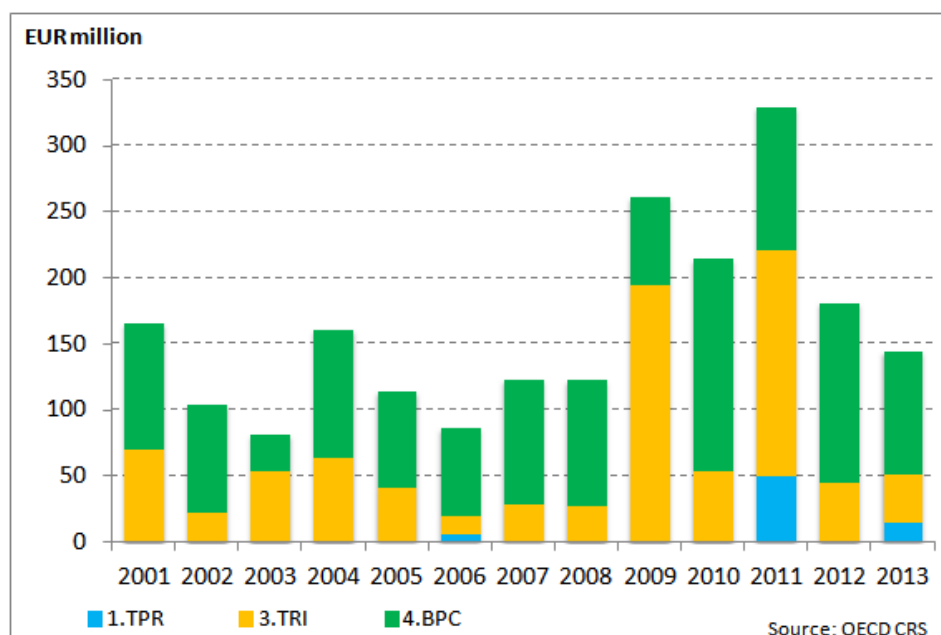




CARIBBEAN

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	2	5	1	0	0	0	49	0	14
3.TRI	39	14	27	27	193	53	172	45	36
4.BPC	73	67	95	95	67	160	108	136	94
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	1	11	17	31	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	113	86	122	122	272	230	360	181	144

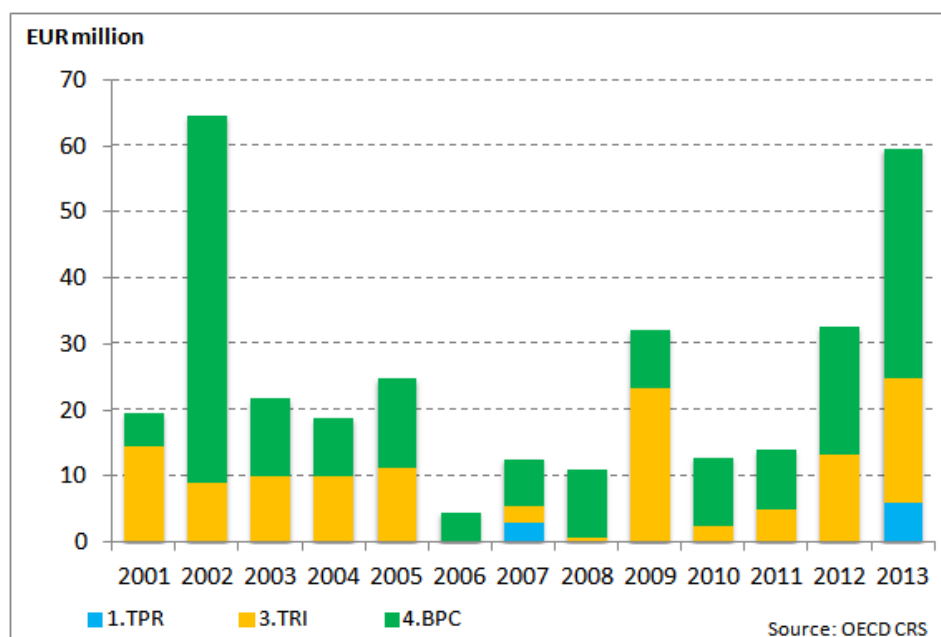
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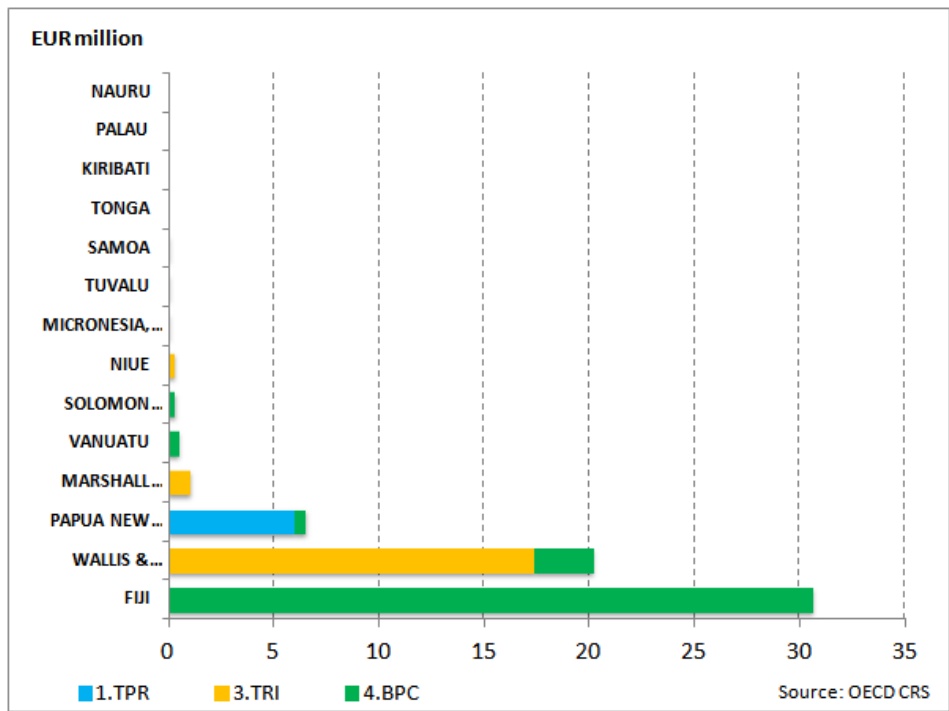


PACIFIC

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
3.TRI	11	0	2	1	23	2	5	13	19
4.BPC	13	5	7	10	9	10	9	19	35
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	25	5	13	11	32	13	14	33	60

Source: OECD CRS

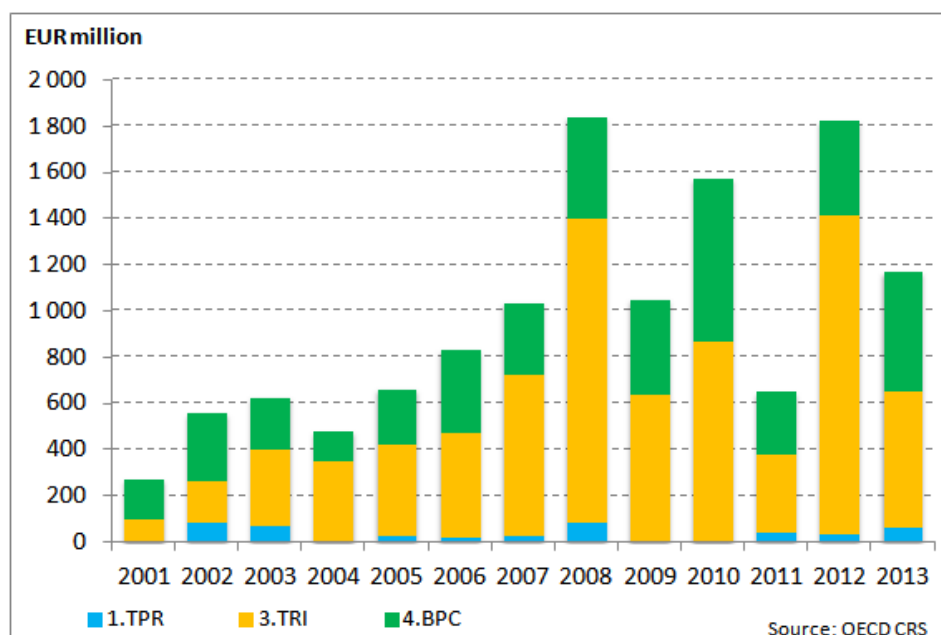


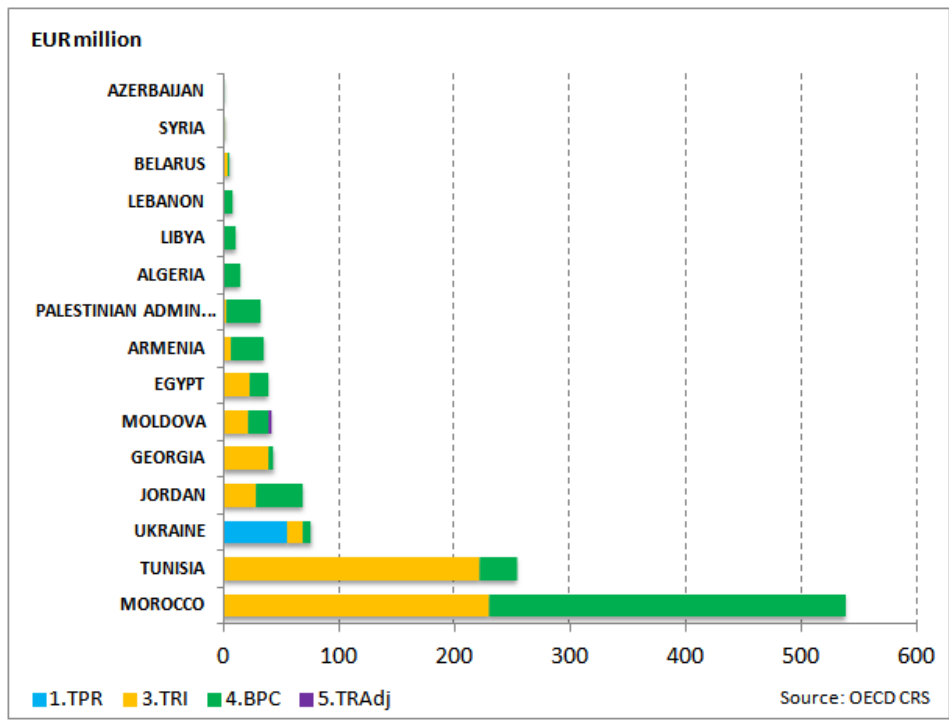


NEIGHBOURHOOD

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	22	17	24	79	3	1	38	28	56
3.TRI	393	454	693	1 317	633	862	339	1 381	591
4.BPC	242	354	315	442	411	707	268	408	518
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	657	825	1 032	1 837	1 047	1 570	646	1 818	1 167

Source: OECD CRS

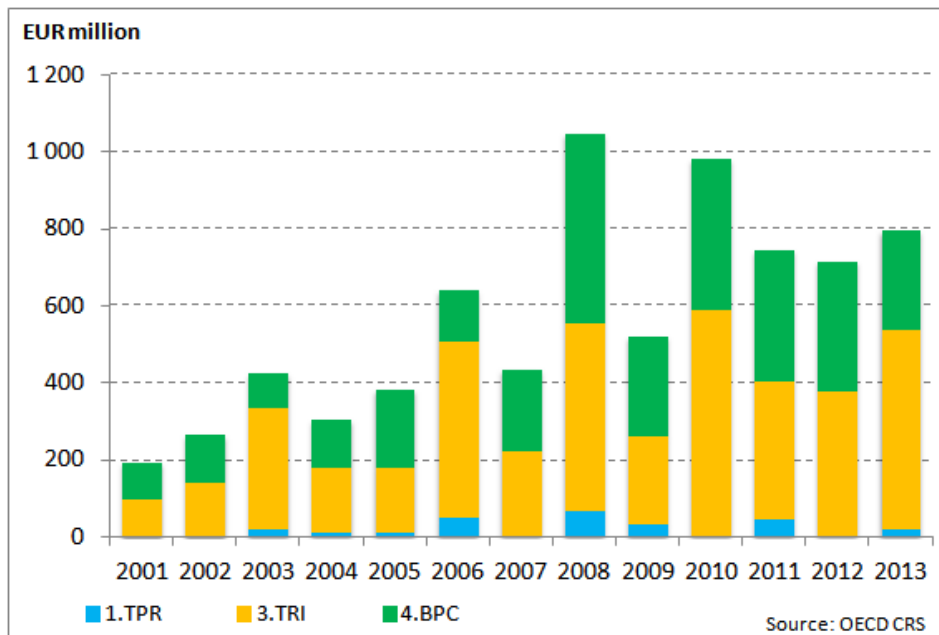


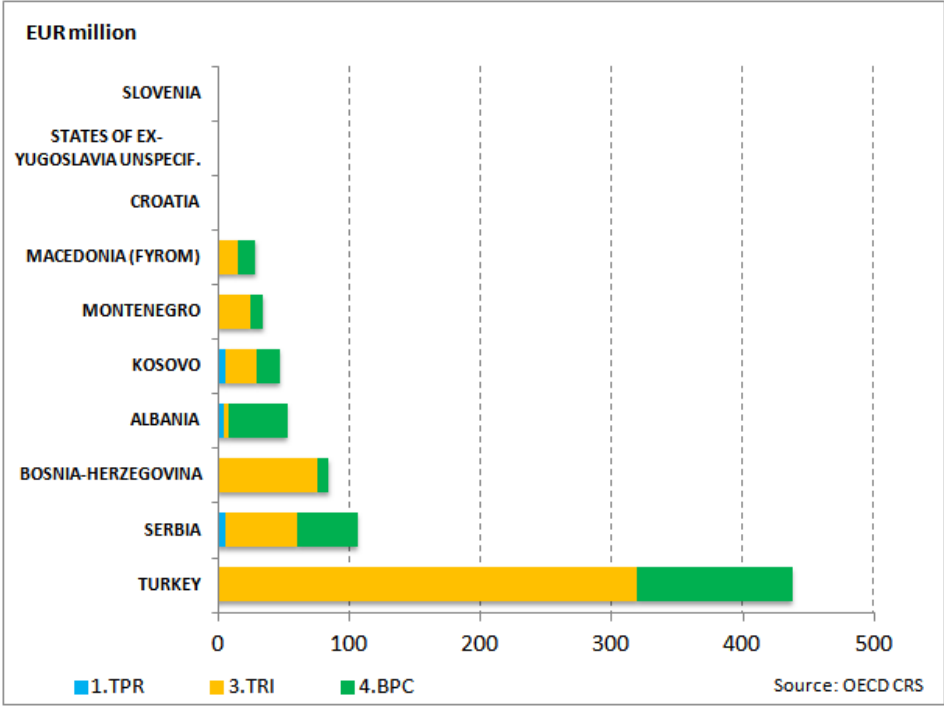


ENLARGEMENT

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	8	46	4	66	30	5	43	6	17
3.TRI	169	460	219	485	229	584	359	369	519
4.BPC	203	132	209	494	259	390	340	337	257
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	380	638	432	1 045	518	978	742	713	793

Source: OECD CRS

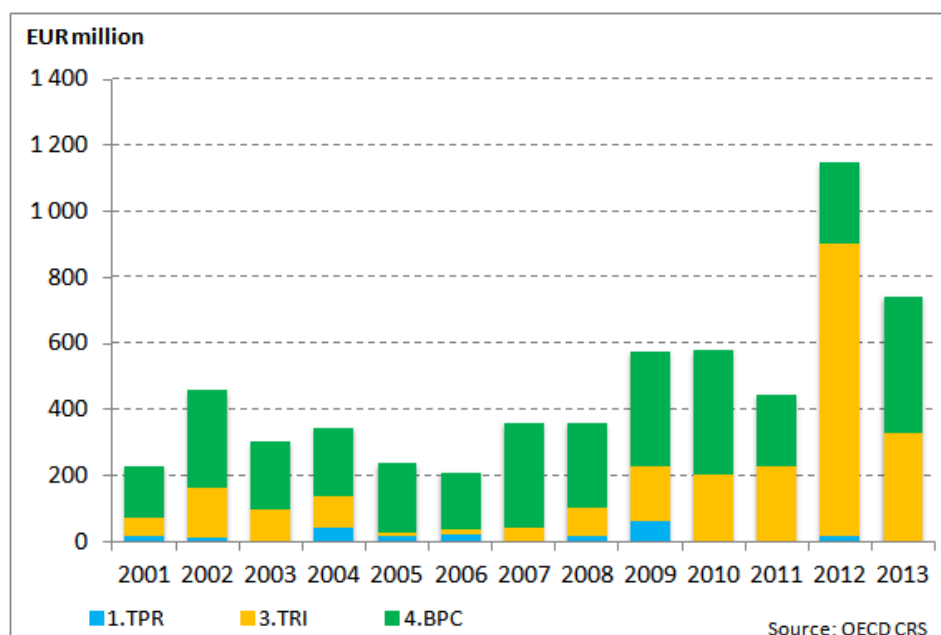


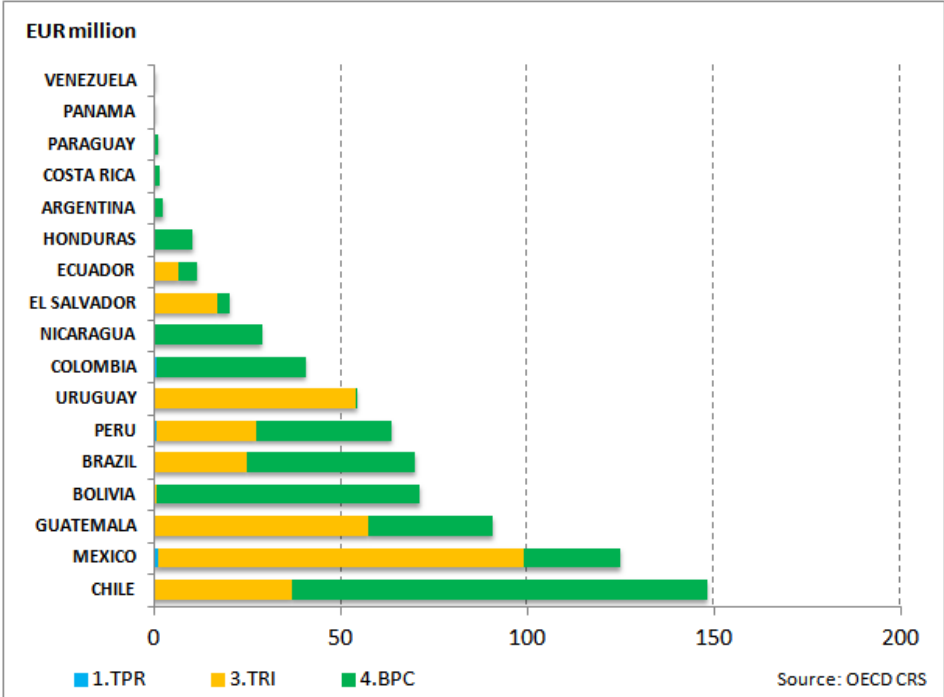


LATIN AMERICA

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	16	19	6	17	60	2	7	14	3
3.TRI	7	15	35	83	168	201	221	890	323
4.BPC	212	175	318	260	347	376	216	244	416
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	235	209	359	360	575	580	444	1 148	742

Source: OECD CRS

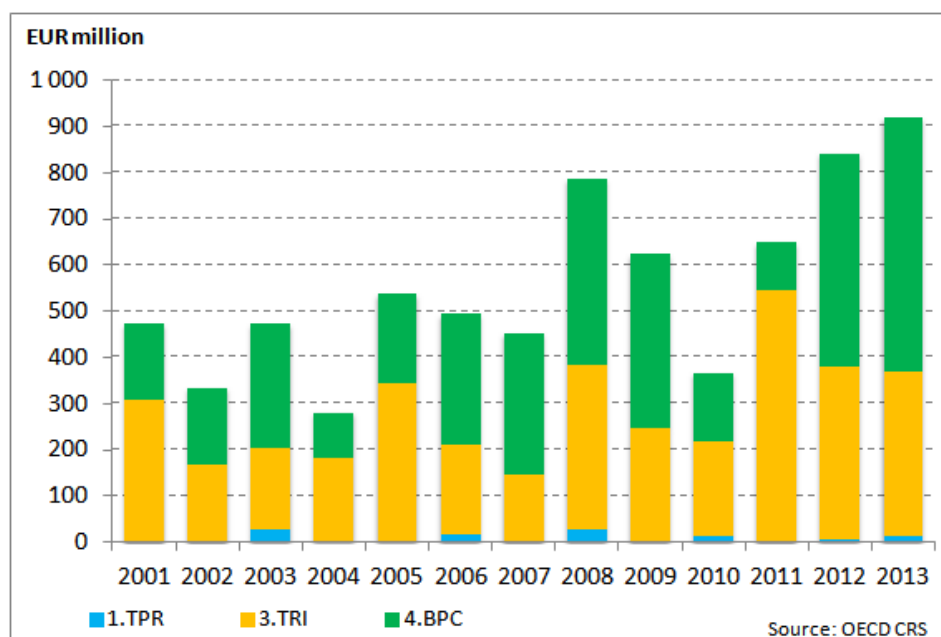


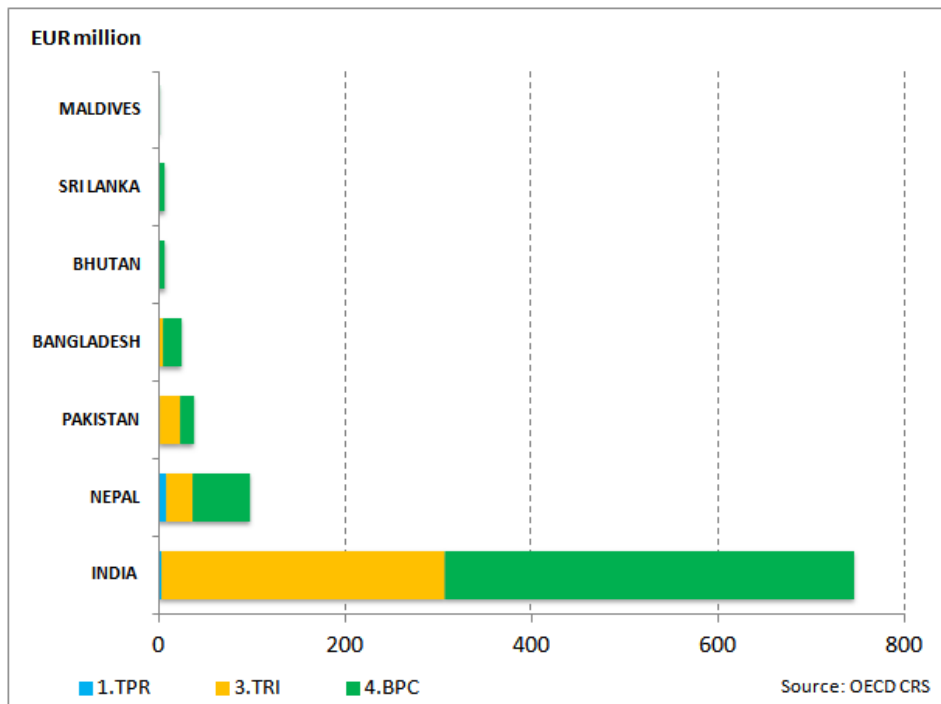


SOUTH ASIA

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	4	18	1	31	2	14	1	9	13
3.TRI	342	196	147	355	245	206	546	371	357
4.BPC	192	281	305	402	378	148	103	463	549
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	539	495	453	787	624	367	650	843	920

Source: OECD CRS

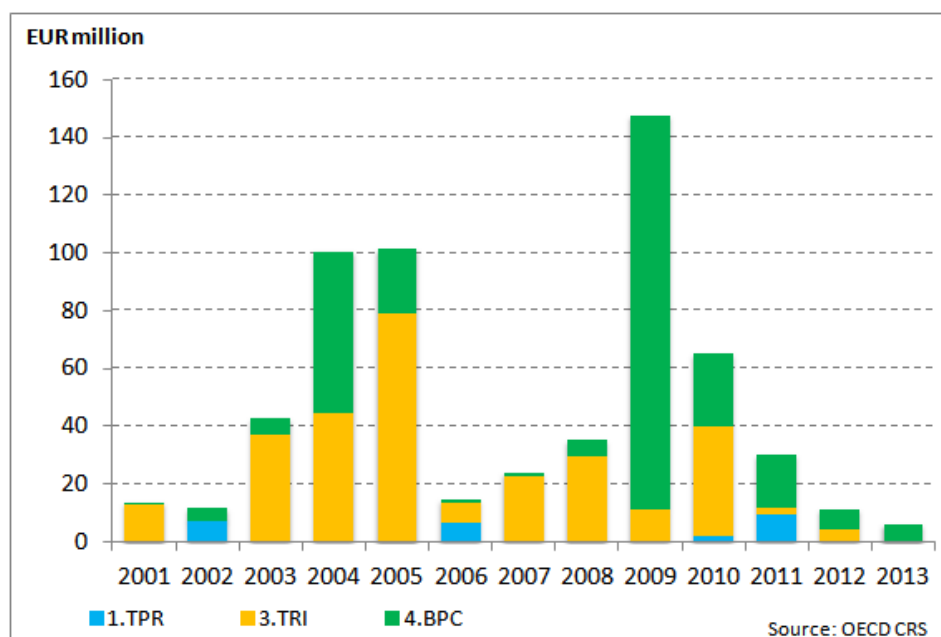


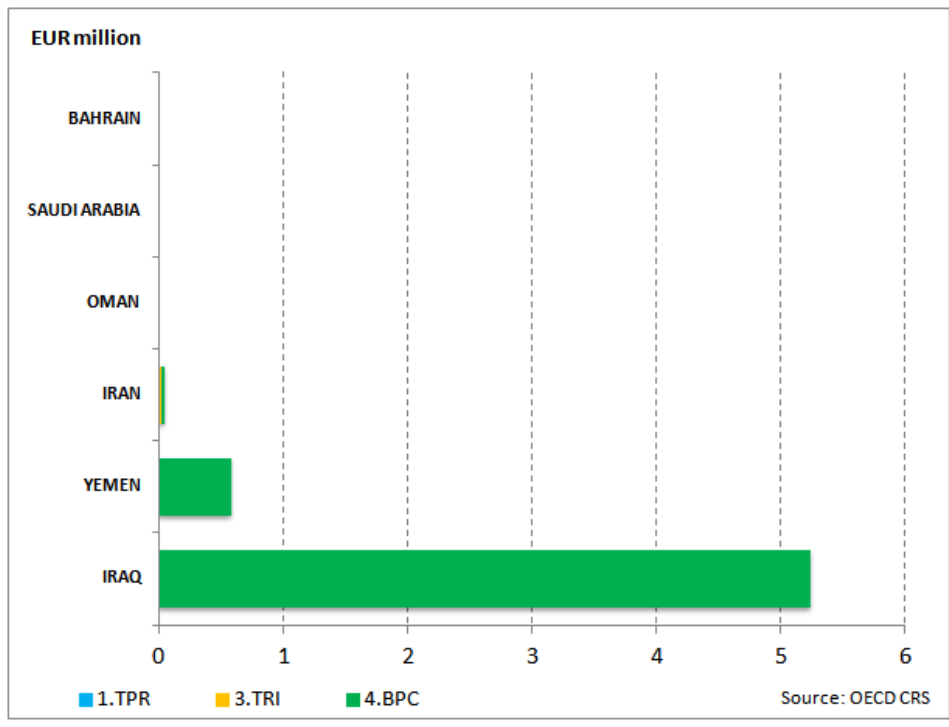


MIDDLE EAST

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	0	6	0	0	0	2	9	0	0
3.TRI	79	7	22	29	11	38	2	4	0
4.BPC	22	1	1	5	137	25	18	7	6
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	101	14	24	35	147	65	30	11	6

Source: OECD CRS

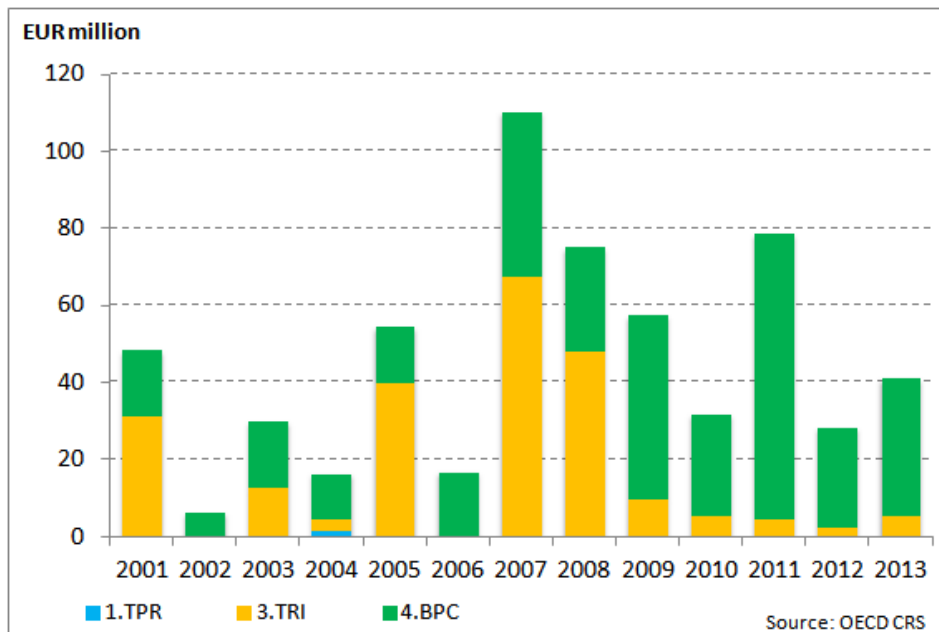


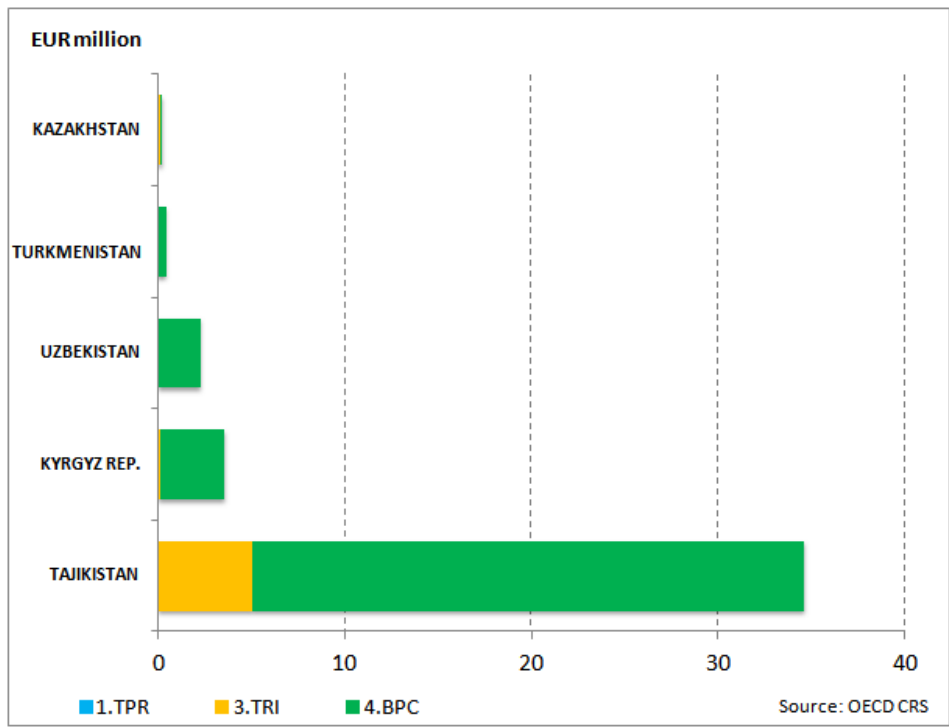


CENTRAL ASIA

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.TRI	40	0	67	48	10	5	4	2	5
4.BPC	14	17	43	27	48	26	74	26	36
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	54	17	110	75	57	32	79	28	41

Source: OECD CRS

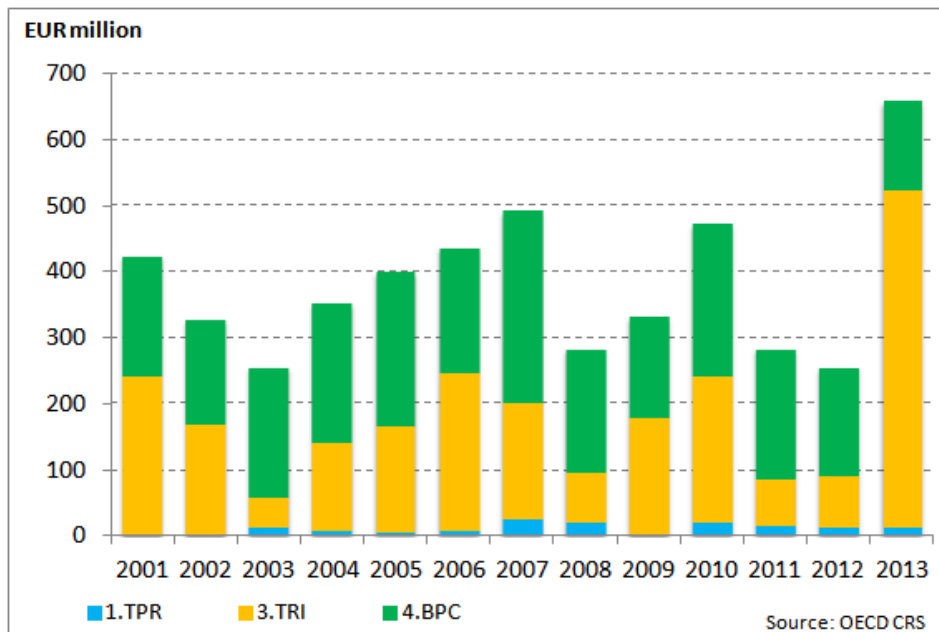


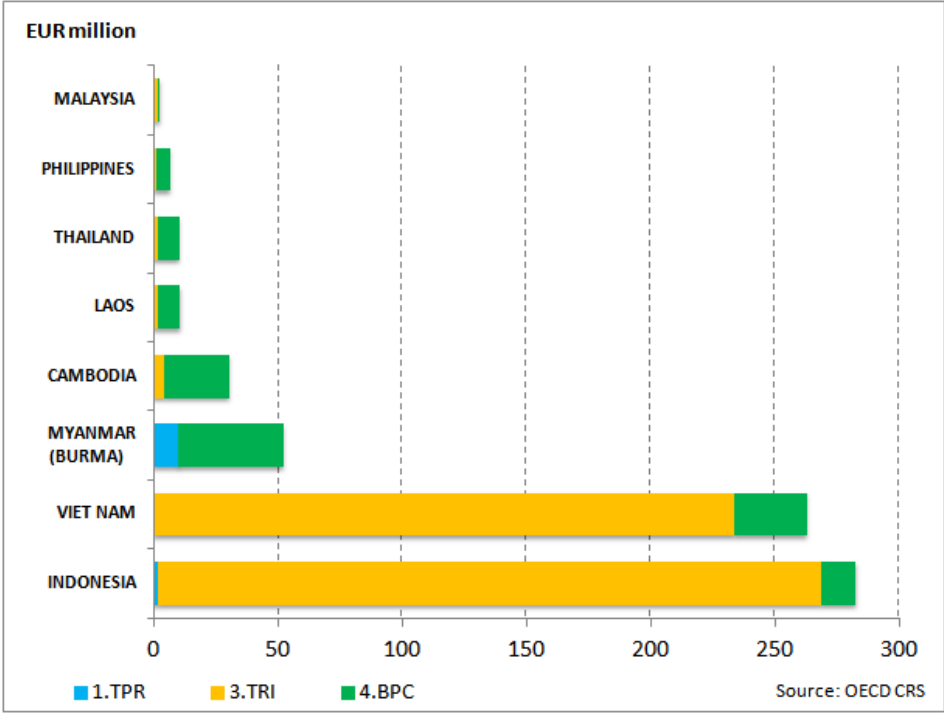


ASEAN

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	4	8	26	21	0	20	15	14	13
3.TRI	161	239	176	75	179	222	70	76	510
4.BPC	234	190	291	187	152	230	198	164	136
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	399	437	492	283	331	472	283	255	659

Source: OECD CRS

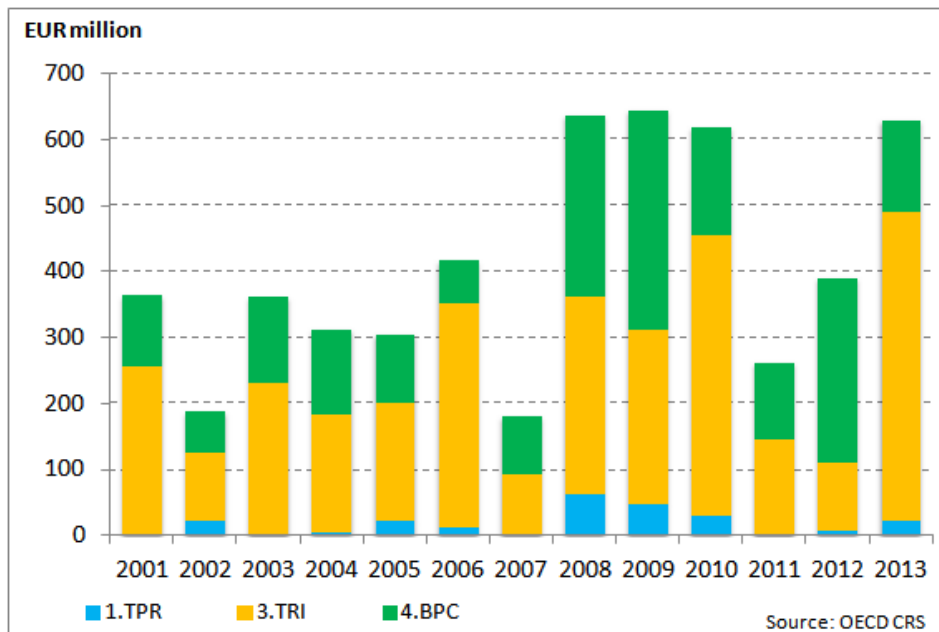


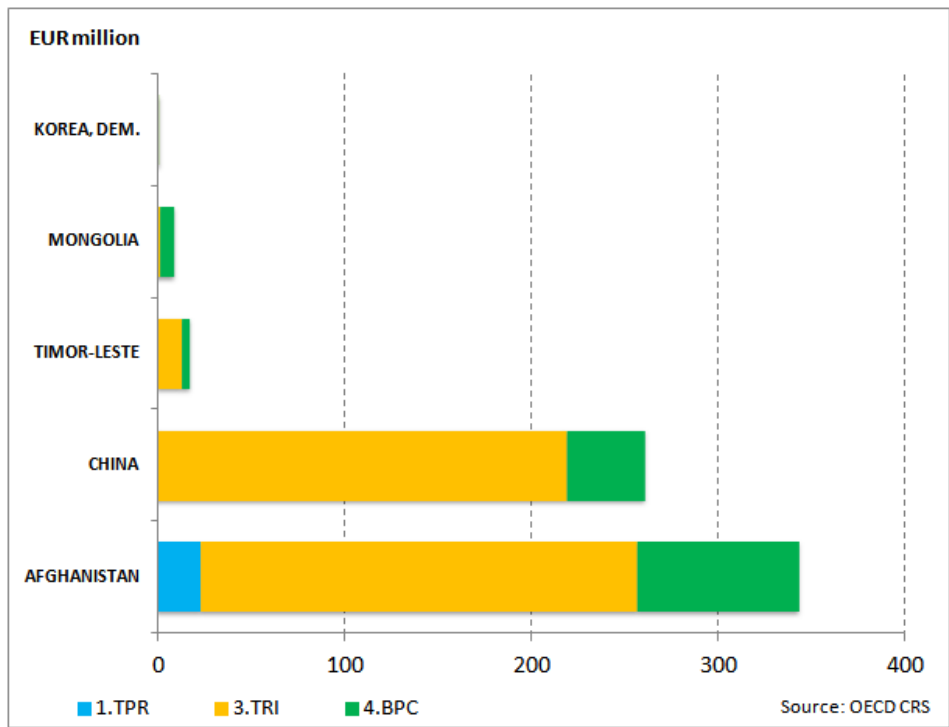


ASIA (other)

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	22	13	1	64	48	30	0	7	23
3.TRI	179	340	94	298	264	425	145	104	467
4.BPC	105	63	87	276	334	165	118	281	140
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	306	417	182	638	646	620	263	391	631

Source: OECD CRS

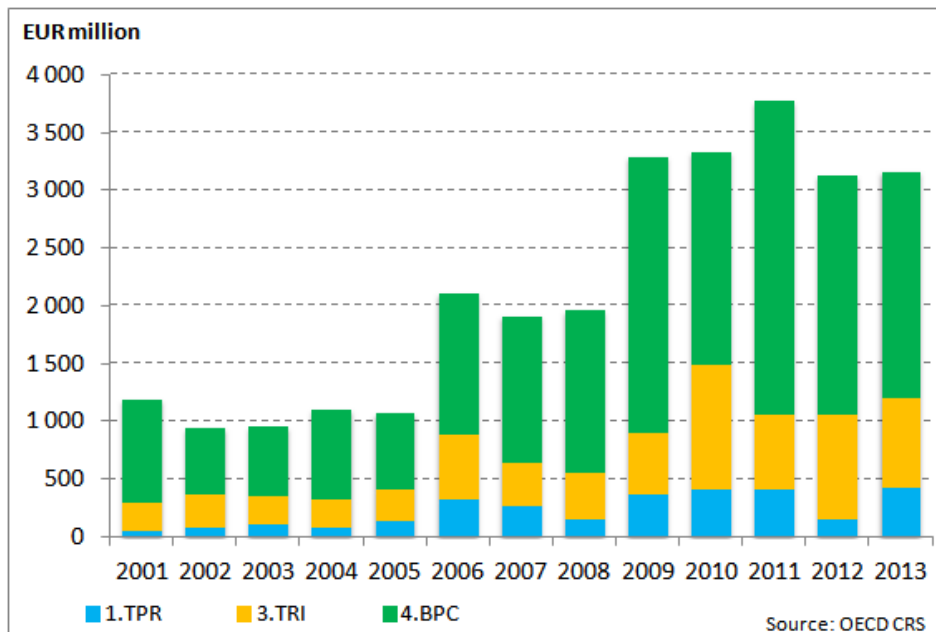


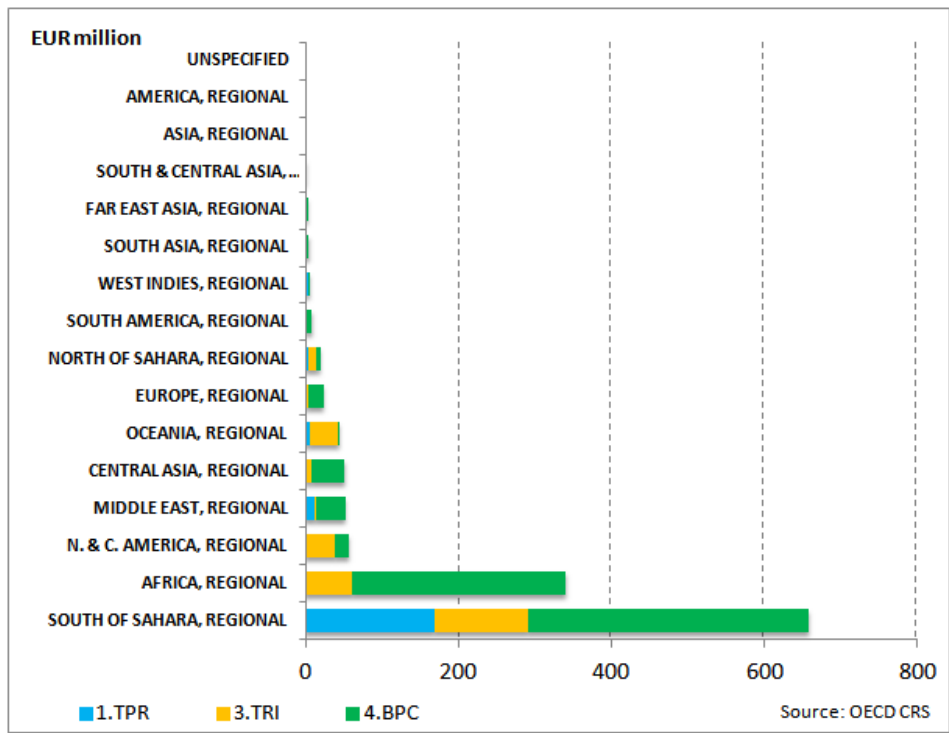


REGIONAL

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	133	322	254	150	358	403	404	144	417
3.TRI	272	552	381	405	530	1 081	651	908	783
4.BPC	654	1 230	1 269	1 399	2 398	1 843	2 709	2 074	1 957
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
6.Other TR Needs									
TOTAL	1 059	2 104	1 905	1 953	3 286	3 327	3 773	3 126	3 157

Source: OECD CRS



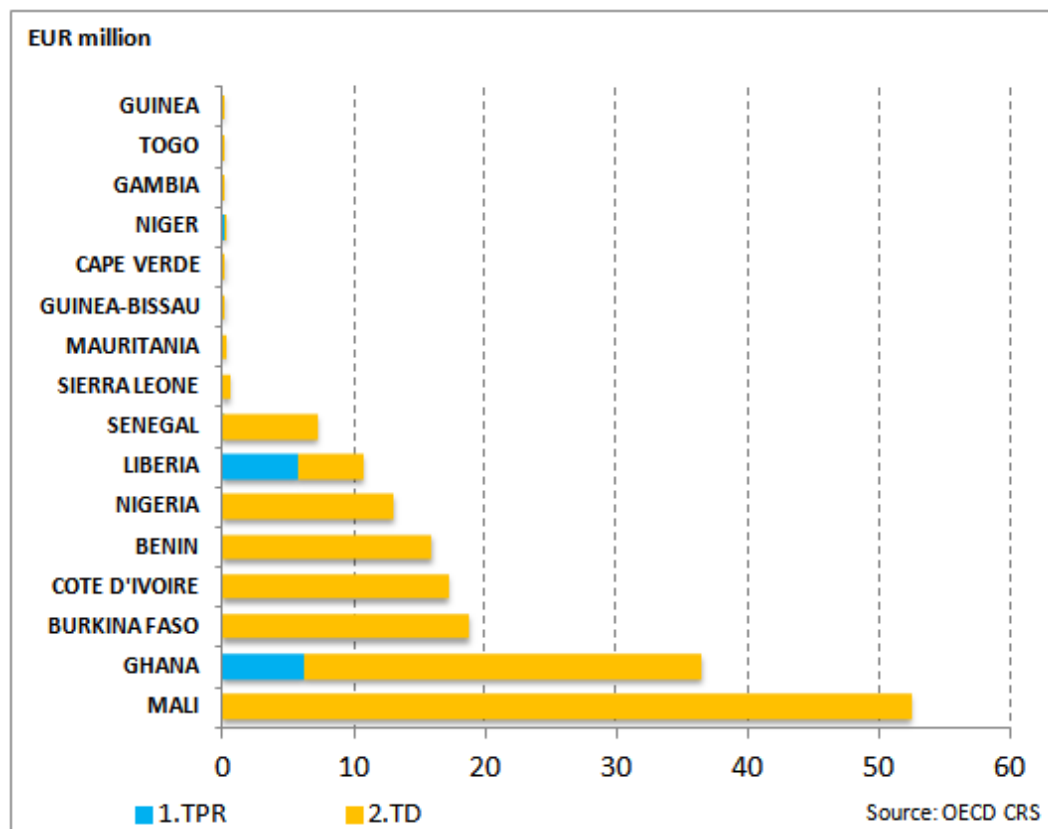
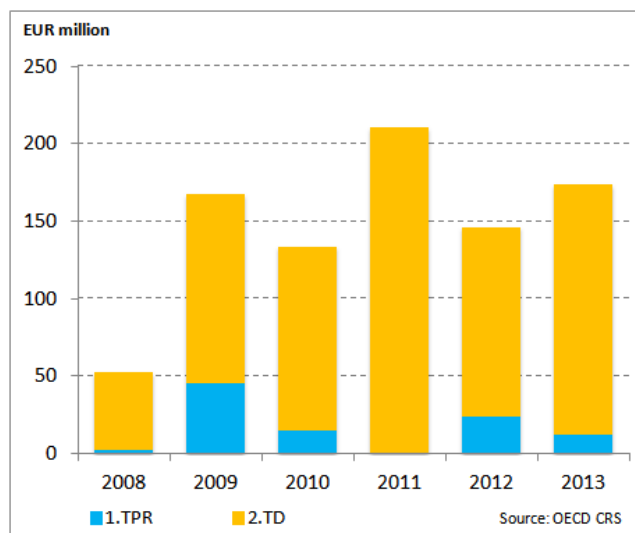


APPENDIX 4. - TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE BY REGION, COUNTRY AND CATEGORY

WEST AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	2	45	14	1	24	12
2.TD	50	122	119	209	122	161
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	52	167	133	210	146	173

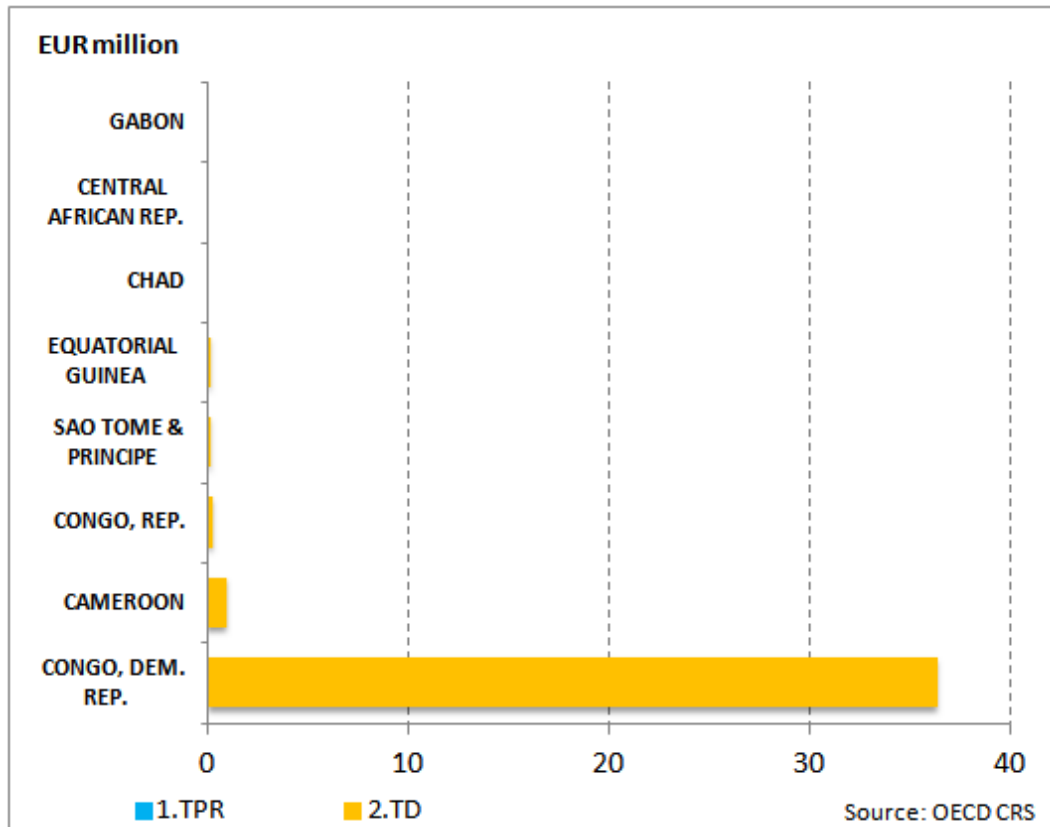
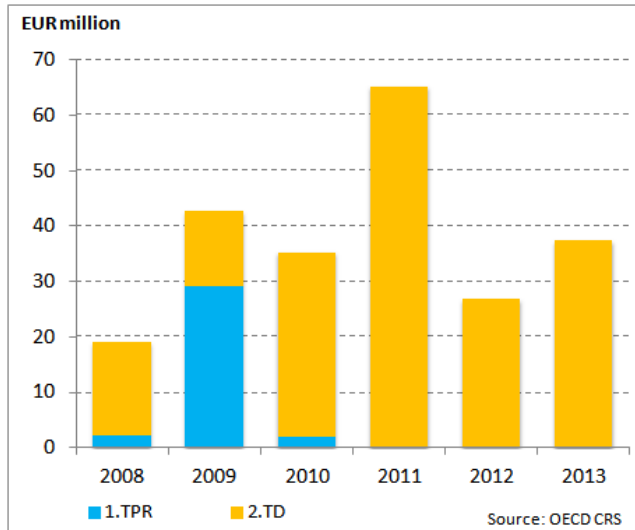
Source: OECD CRS



CENTRAL AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	2	29	2	0.14	0.17	0.01
2.TD	17	14	33	65	27	37
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	19	43	35	65	27	37

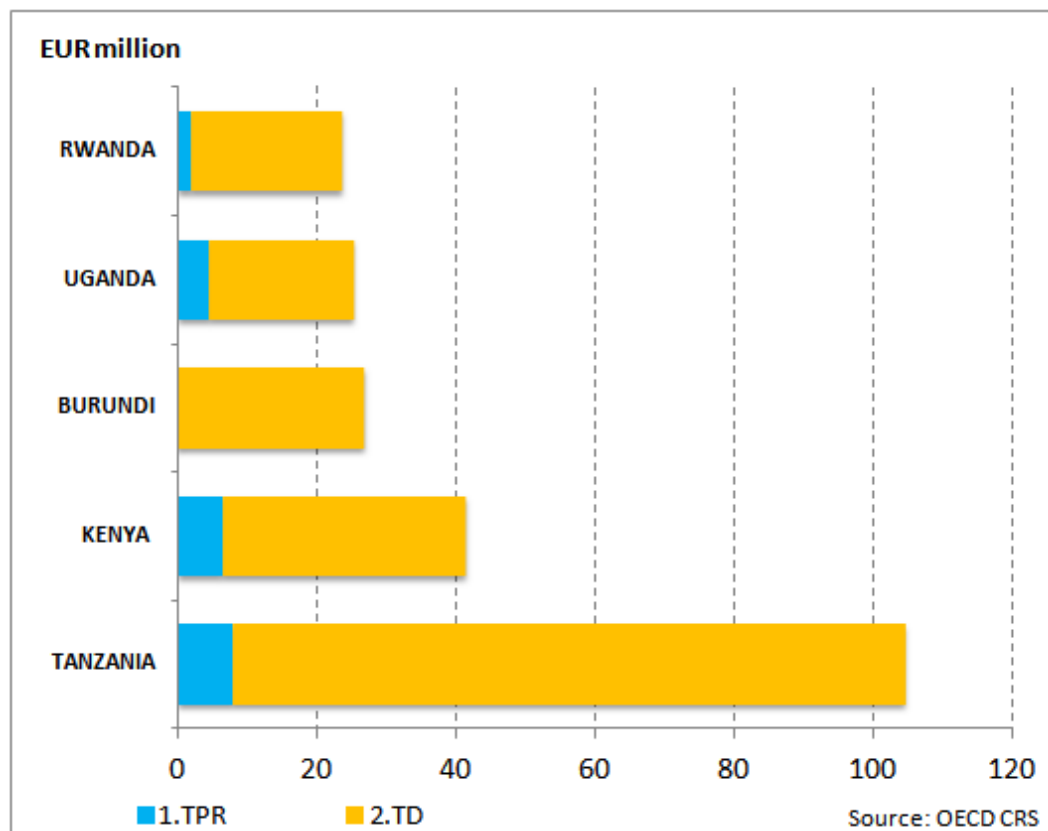
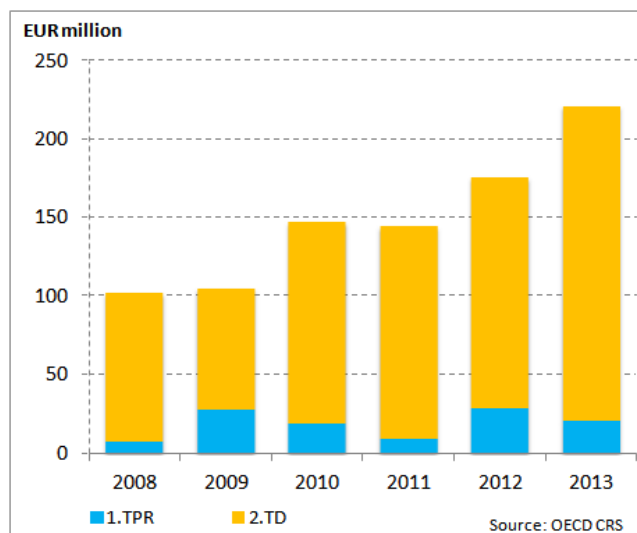
Source: OECD CRS



EAC

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	8	27	19	9	28	20
2.TD	94	77	128	135	147	201
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	102	105	147	144	175	221

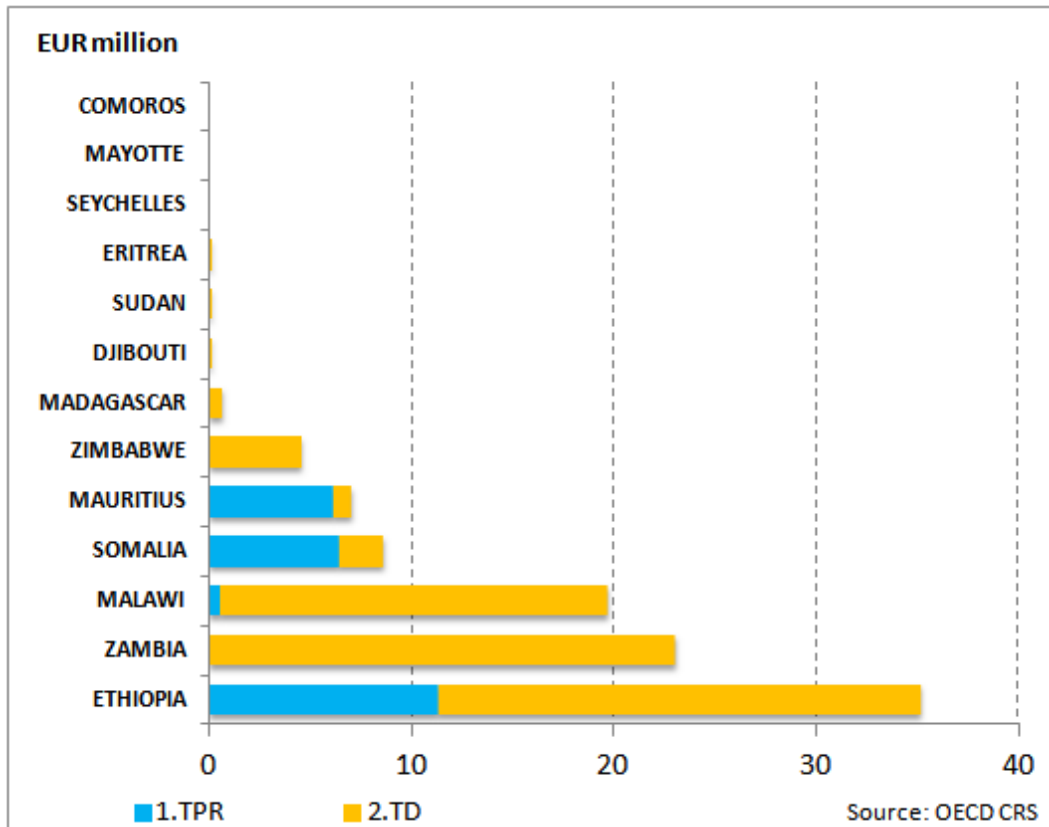
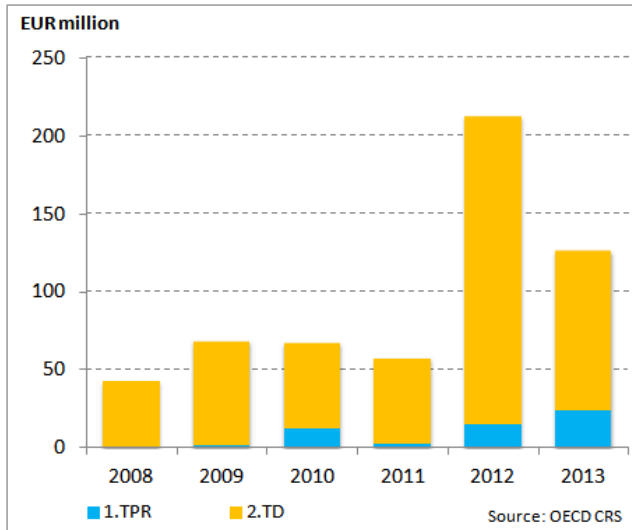
Source: OECD CRS



EAST AFRICA EXCL. EAC

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	1	2	13	3	16	24
2.TD	42	66	54	55	196	102
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	43	69	67	58	212	126

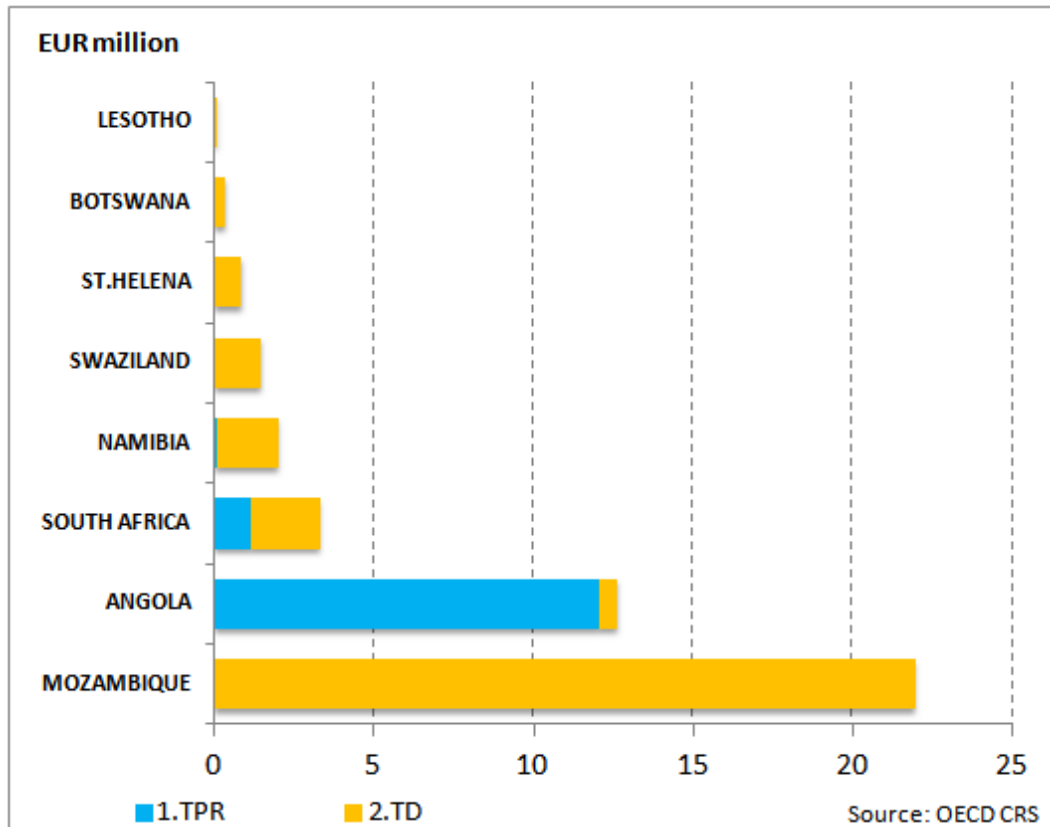
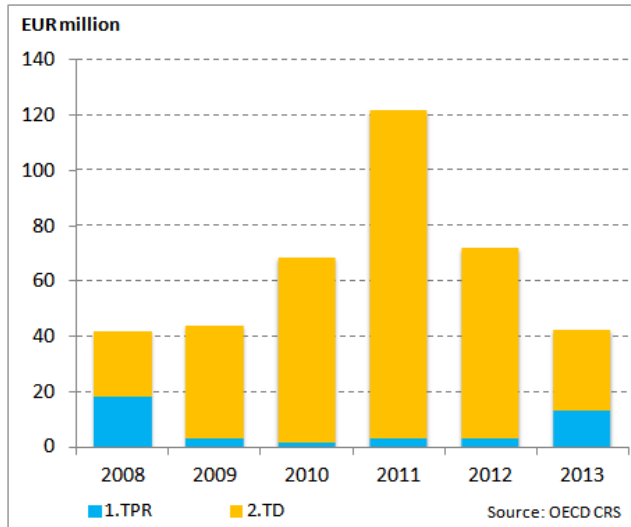
Source: OECD CRS



SOUTHERN AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	18	3	2	3	3	13
2.TD	23	41	67	119	69	29
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	42	44	69	122	72	42

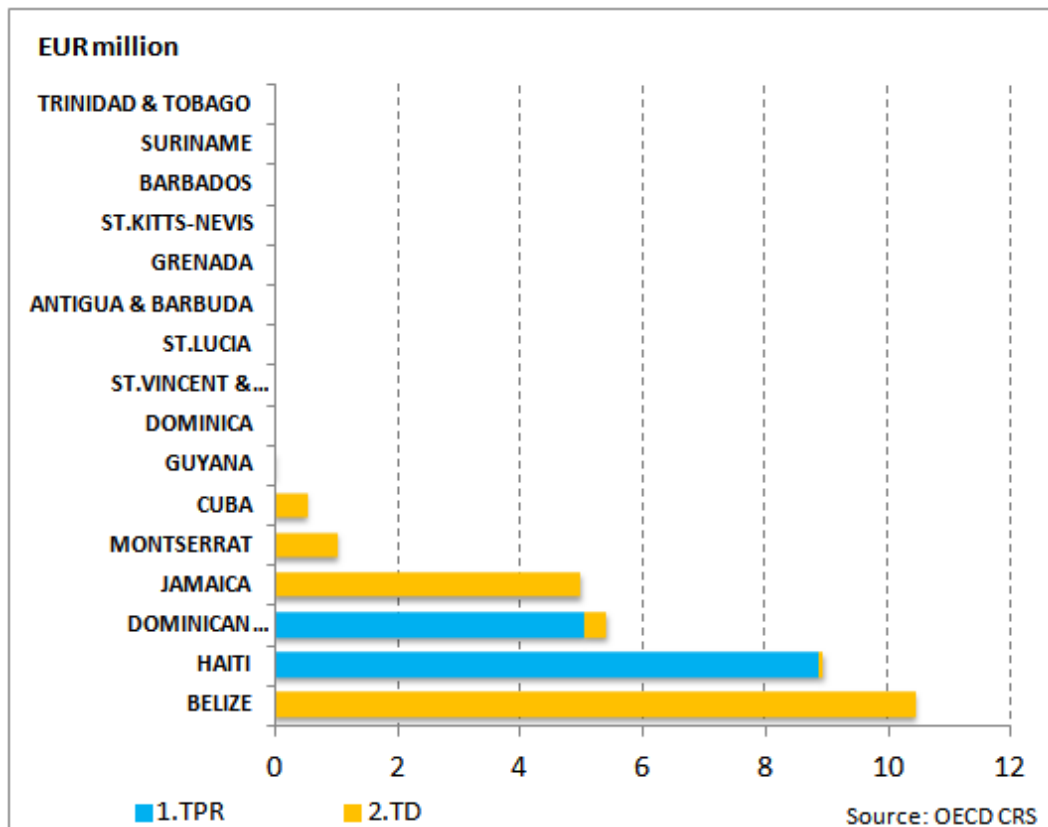
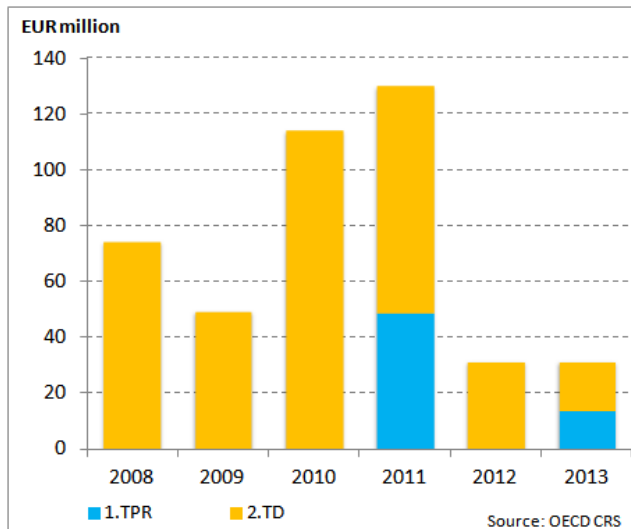
Source: OECD CRS



CARIBBEAN

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	0	0	0	49	0	14
2.TD	74	49	114	81	31	17
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	74	49	114	130	31	31

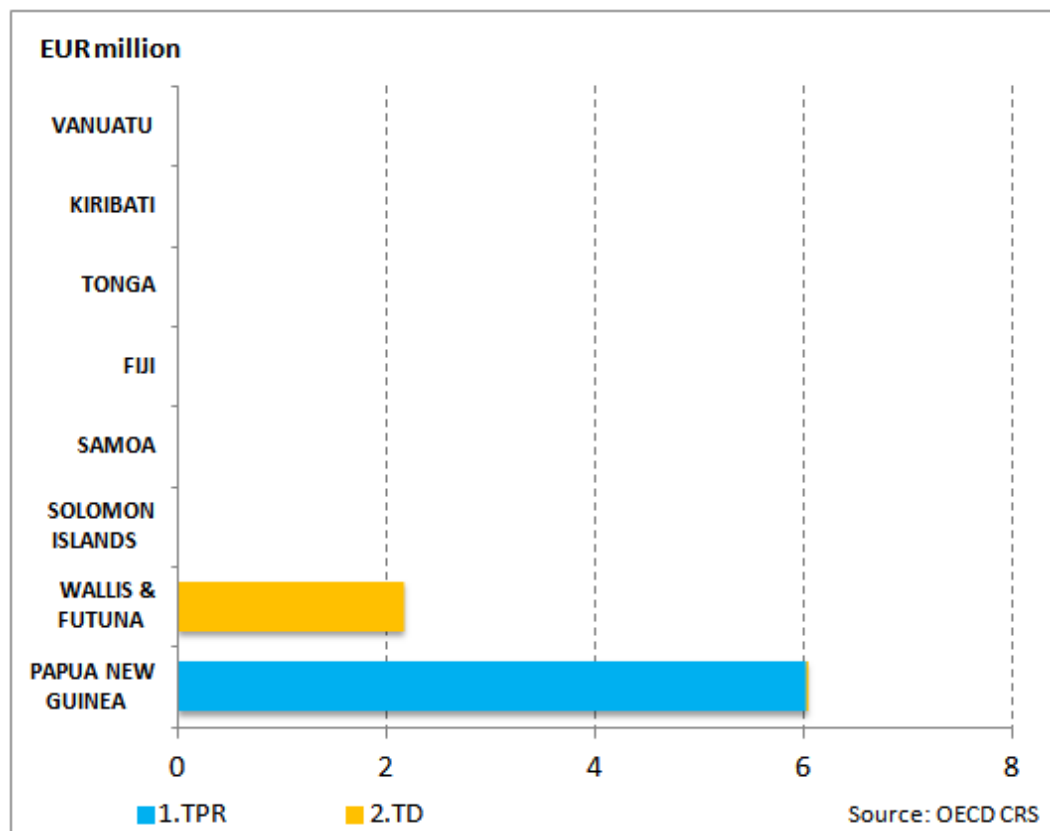
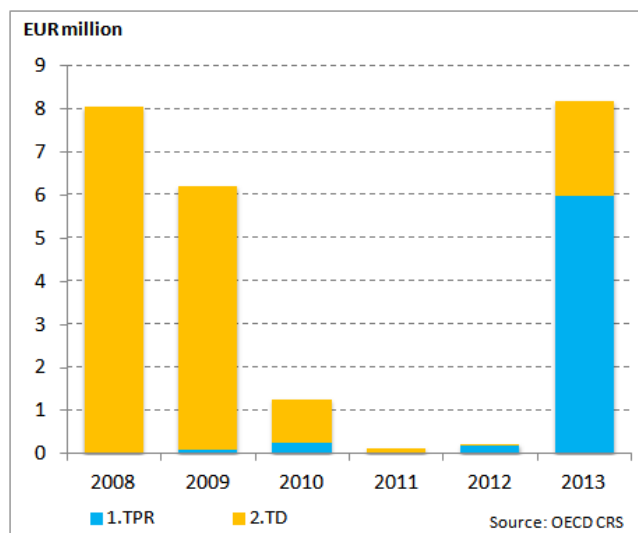
Source: OECD CRS



PACIFIC

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	0	0	0	0	0	6
2.TD	8	6	1	0	0	2
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8	6	1	0	0	8

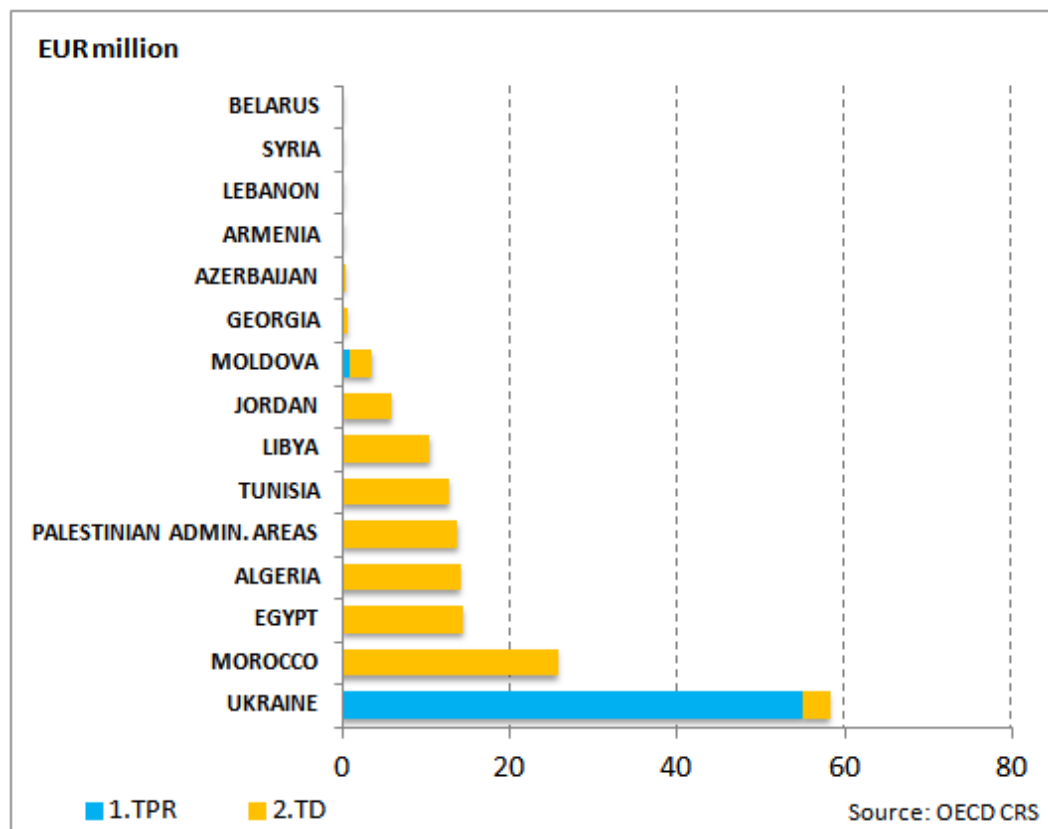
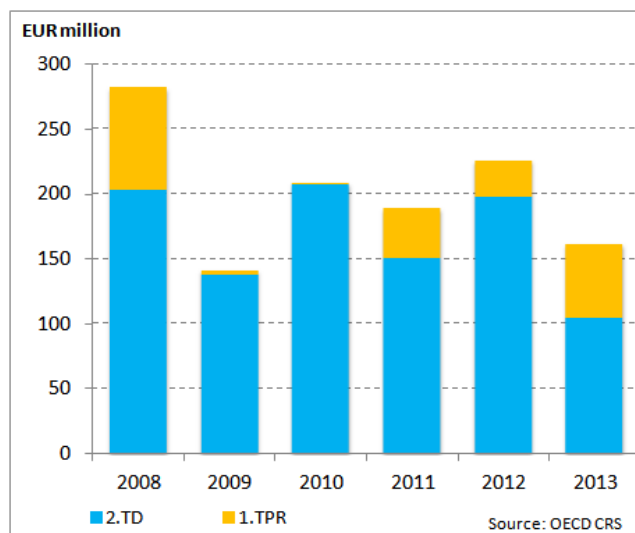
Source: OECD CRS



NEIGHBOURHOOD

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	79	3	1	38	28	56
2.TD	204	138	208	151	198	105
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	282	141	209	189	226	161

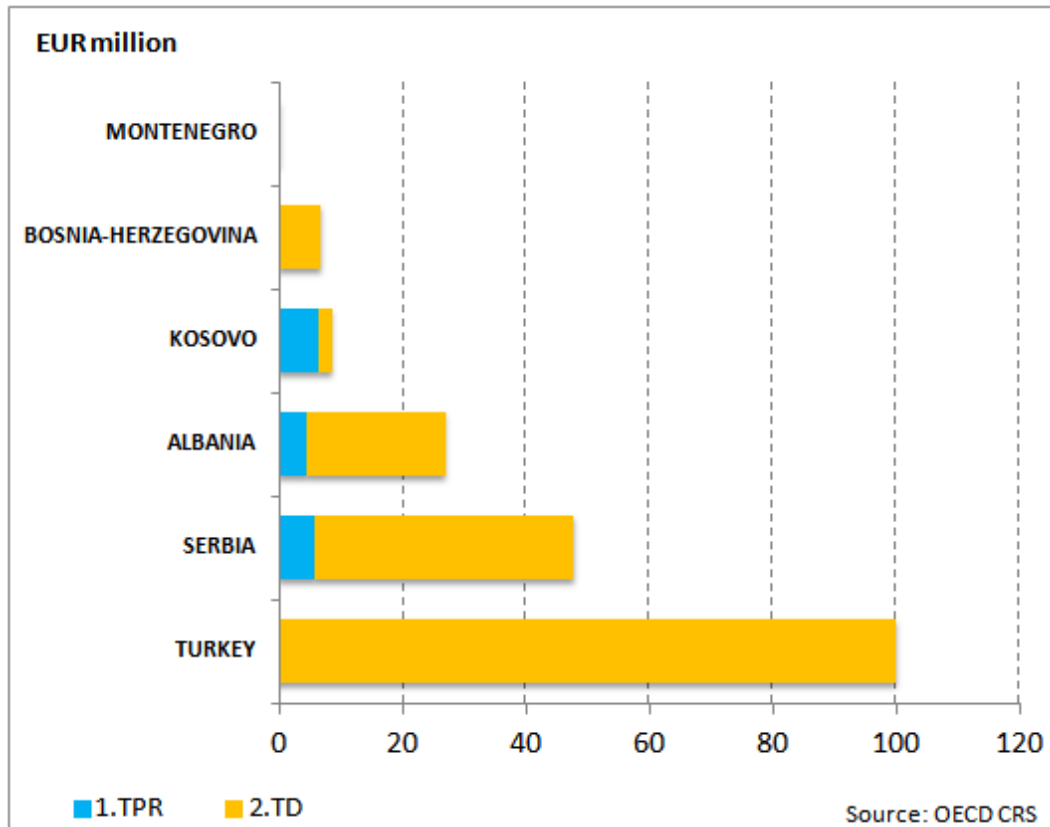
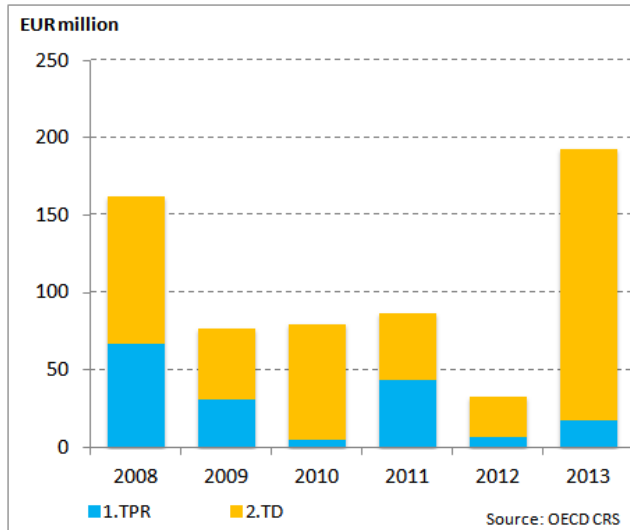
Source: OECD CRS



ENLARGEMENT

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	66	30	5	43	6	17
2.TD	96	46	75	43	26	176
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	162	76	80	87	33	193

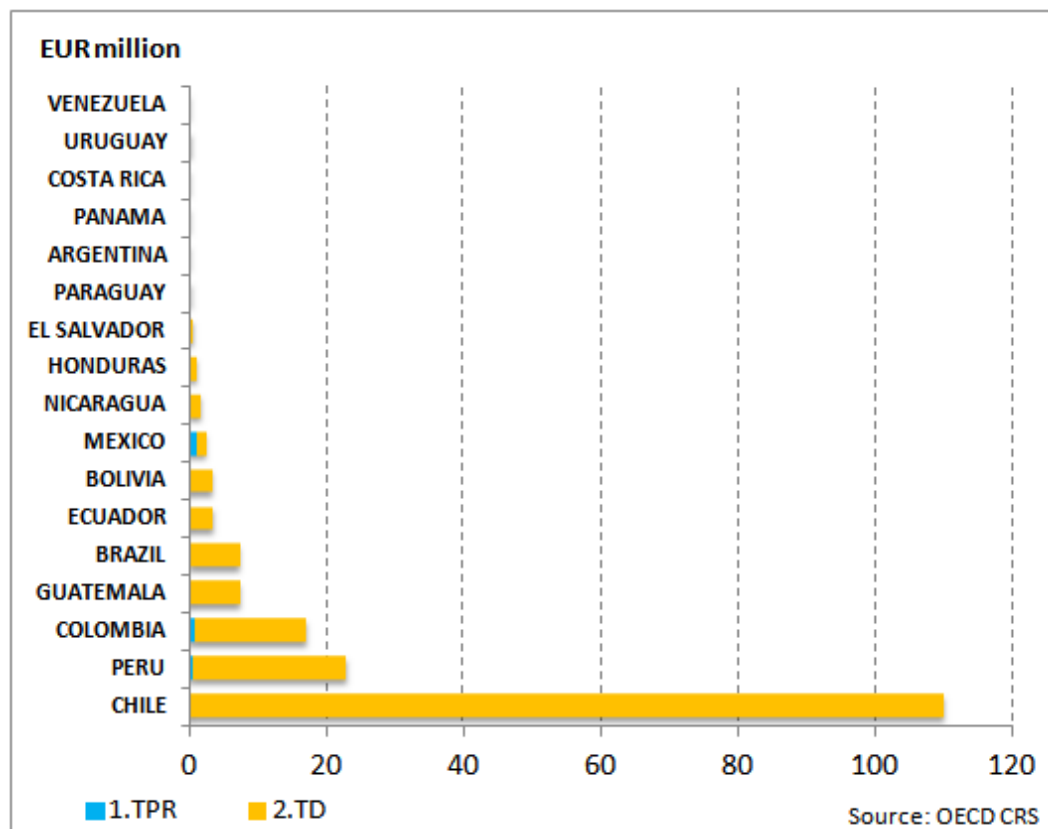
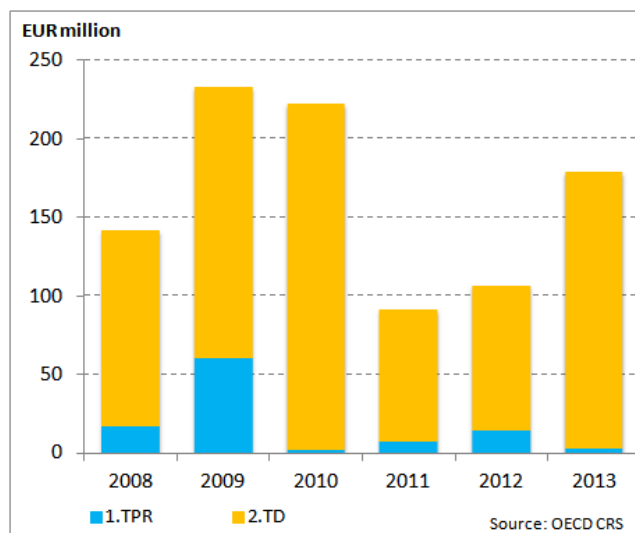
Source: OECD CRS



LATIN AMERICA

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	17	60	2	7	14	3
2.TD	125	173	220	84	93	176
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	142	233	222	91	107	179

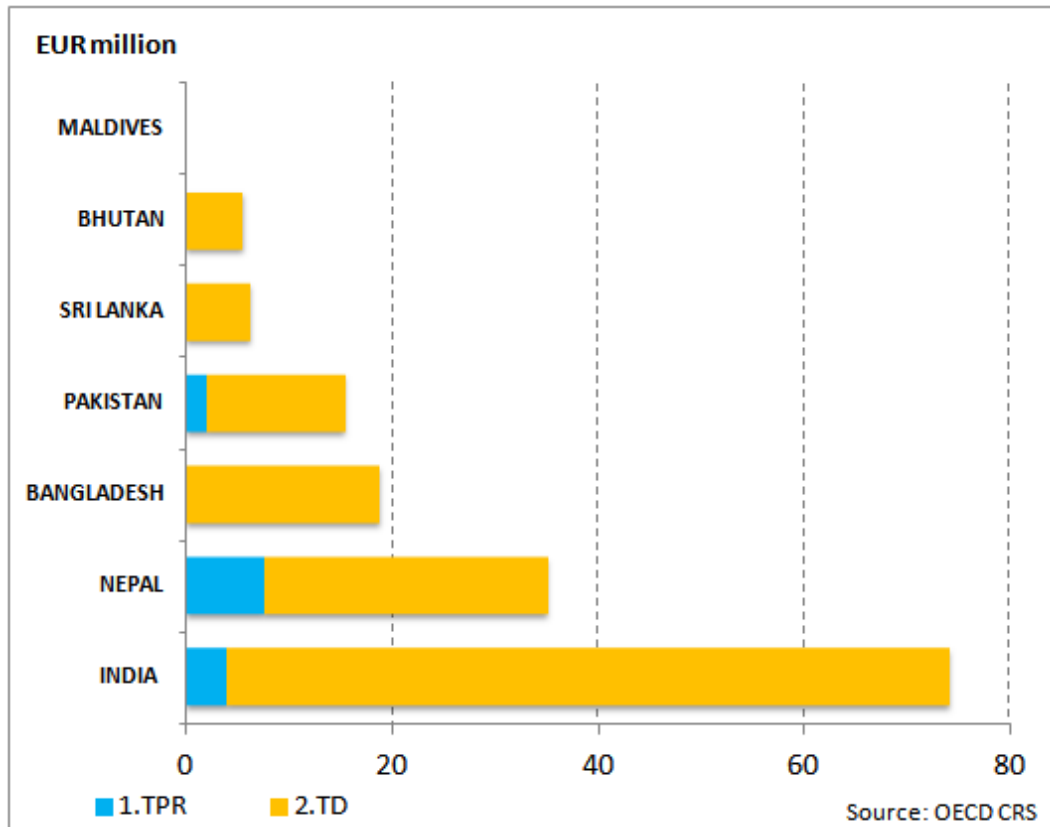
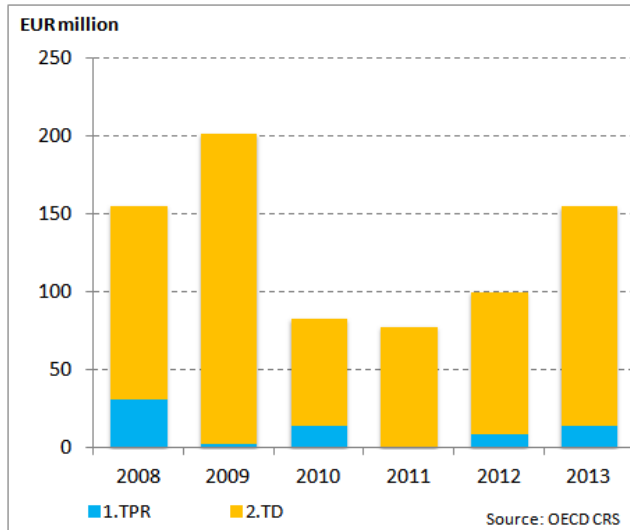
Source: OECD CRS



SOUTH ASIA

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	31	2	14	1	9	13
2.TD	125	200	69	77	91	142
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	155	202	83	78	100	155

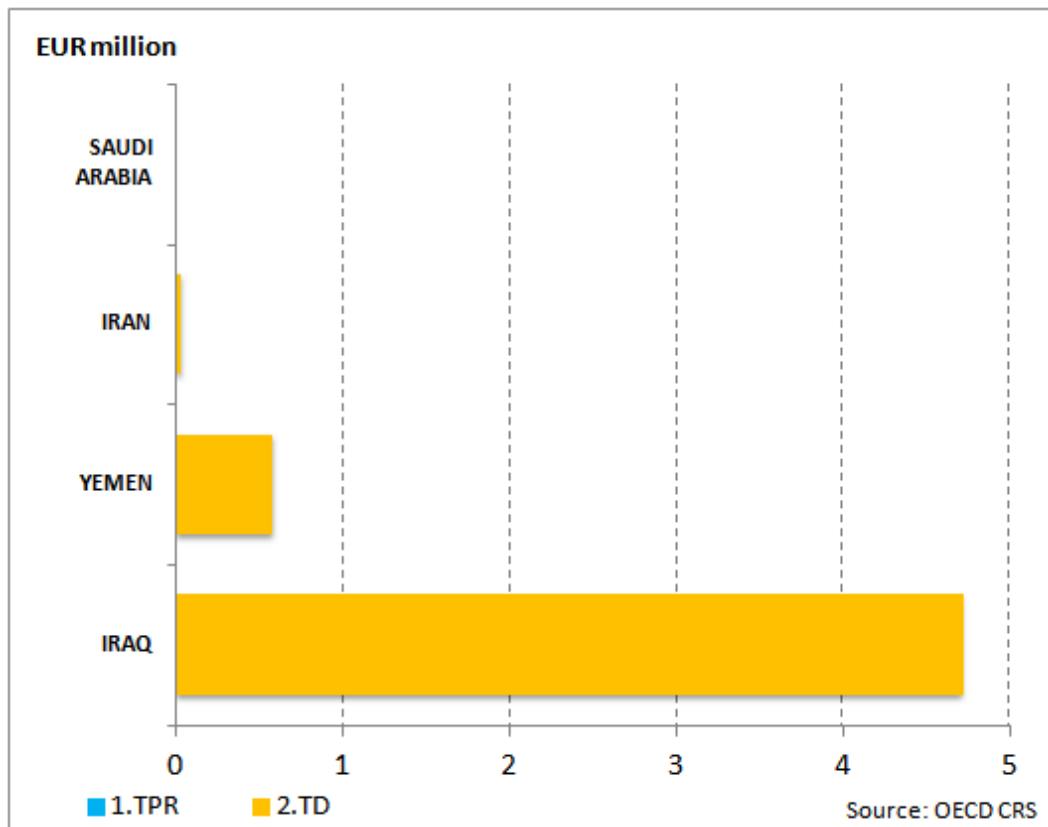
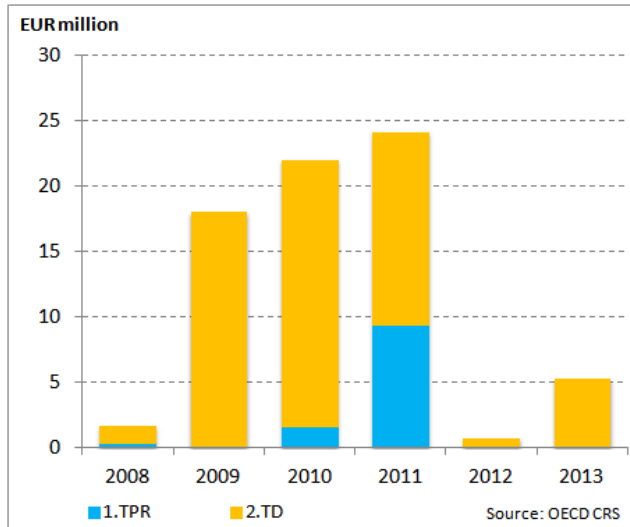
Source: OECD CRS



MIDDLE EAST

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	0	0	2	9	0	0
2.TD	1	18	20	15	1	5
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	18	22	24	1	5

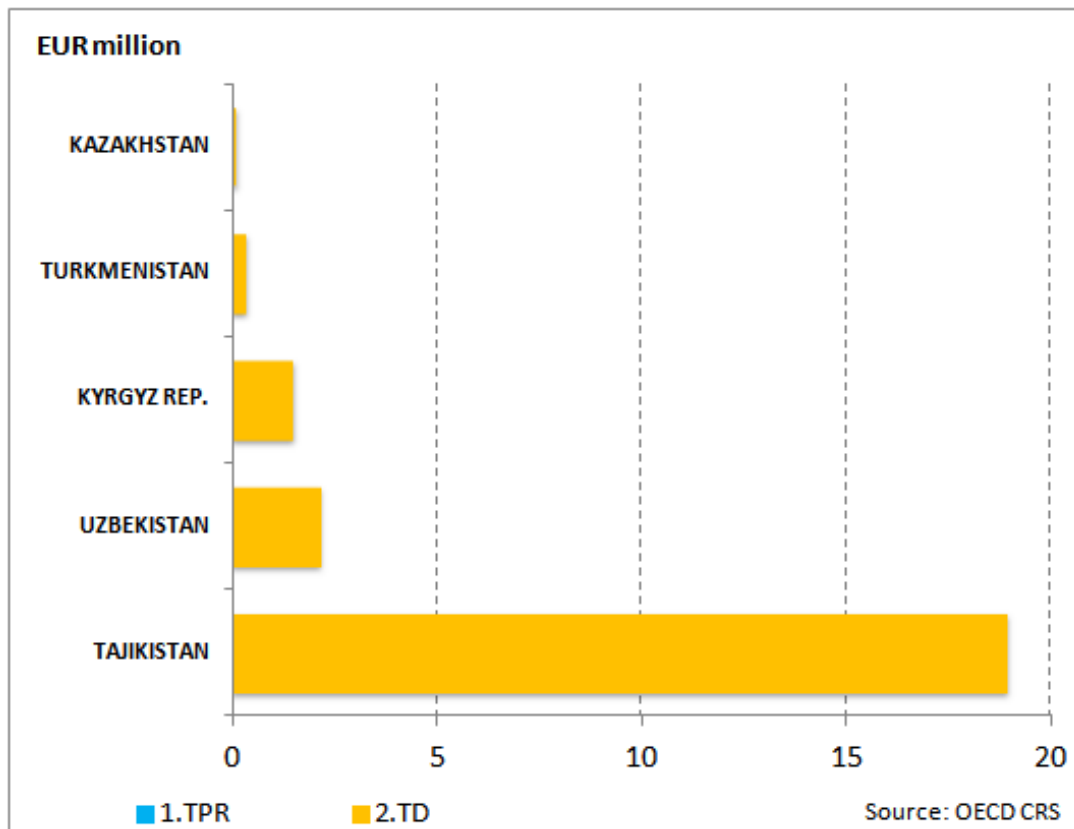
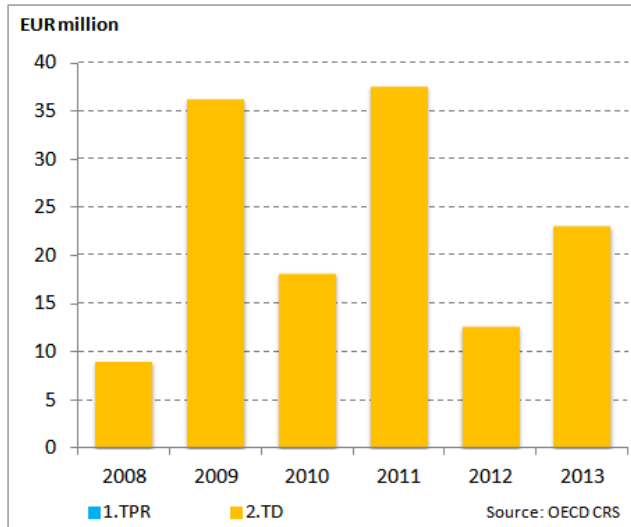
Source: OECD CRS



CENTRAL ASIA

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.TD	9	36	18	38	13	23
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	9	36	18	38	13	23

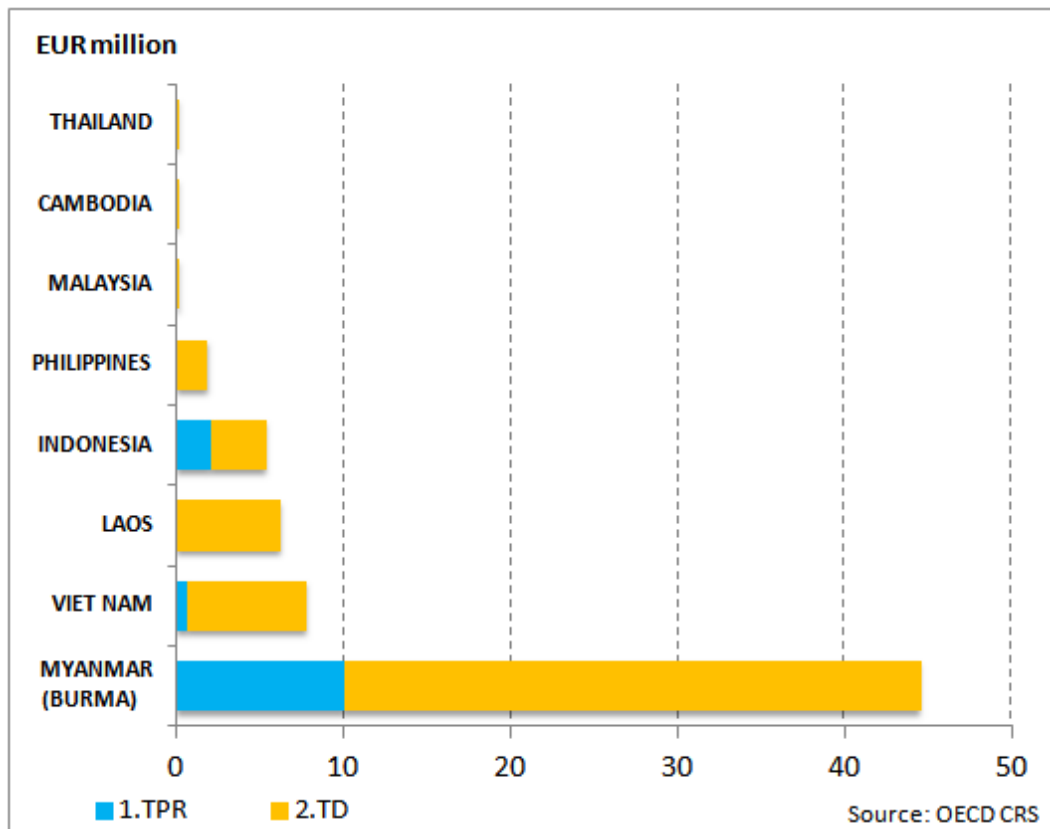
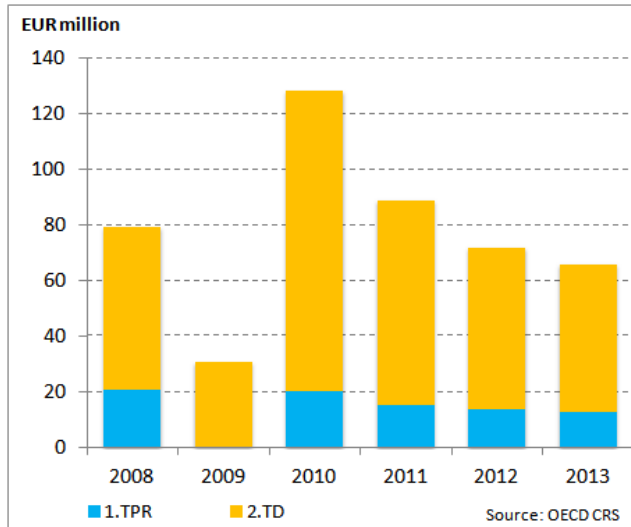
Source: OECD CRS



ASEAN

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	21	0	20	15	14	13
2.TD	59	30	108	74	58	53
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	79	31	129	89	72	66

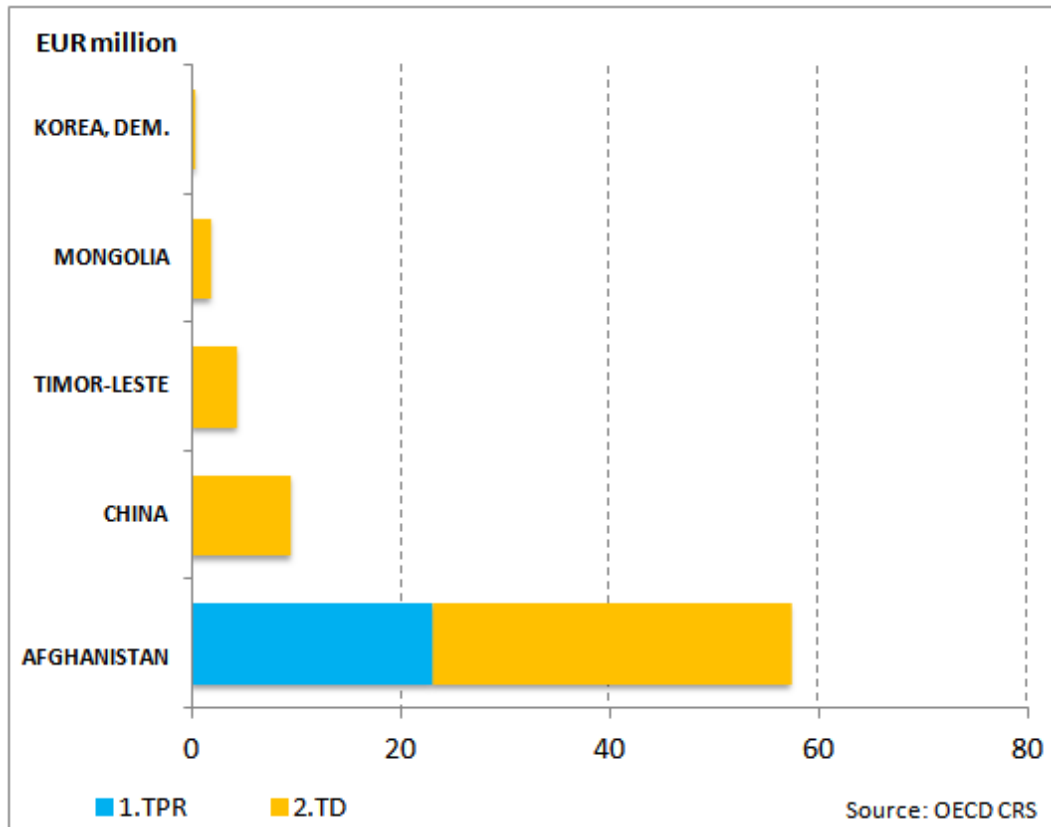
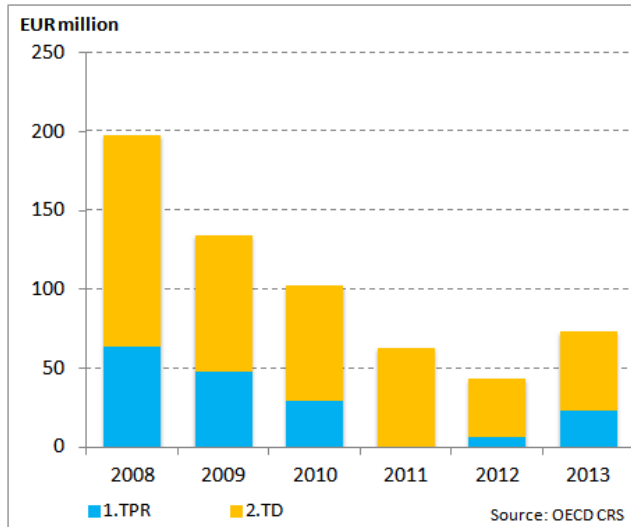
Source: OECD CRS



ASIA (other)

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	64	48	30	0	7	23
2.TD	135	87	72	63	37	50
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	198	134	102	63	43	73

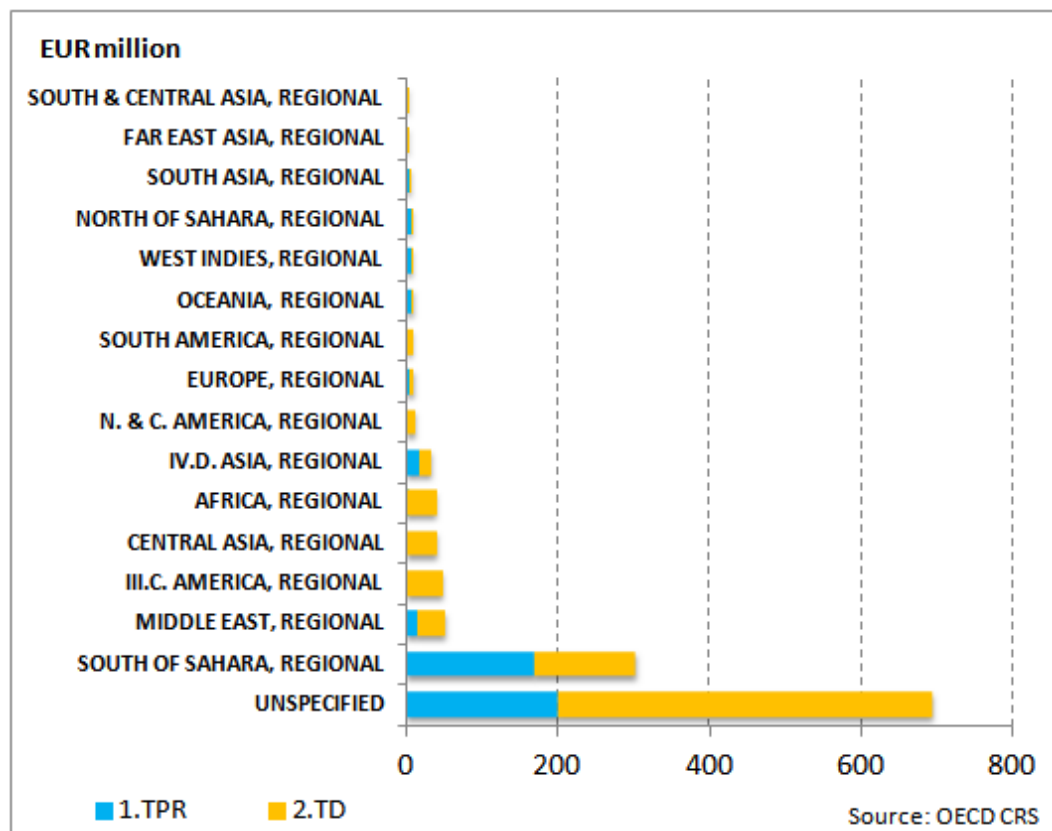
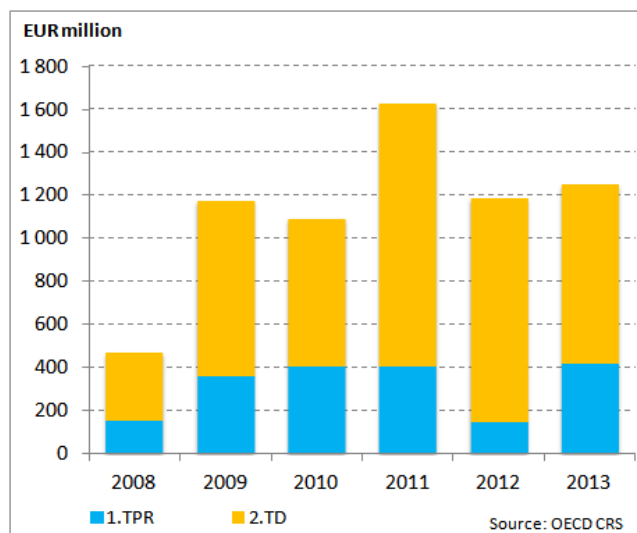
Source: OECD CRS



REGIONAL

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.TPR	150	358	403	404	144	417
2.TD	314	815	688	1 222	1 041	830
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	464	1 173	1 091	1 626	1 185	1 247

Source: OECD CRS



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 2.9 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 20 Member States report to the OECD CRS (DAC members): Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, UK and 5 new for 2013, Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia. Data for other MS are taken from Monterrey questionnaires. Moreover, most AfT and TRA tables in this report are based on commitments (not disbursements), but the evaluation of AfT flows includes both bilateral and regional programmes.

Table 11: Differences in total AfT Reporting for the EU and its Members States
(in EUR million)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU										
Report 2015	1 444	2 117	2 032	2 436	3 056	3 345	2 554	2 835	3 433	3 216
Report 2014	1 444	2 117	2 032	2 436	3 056	3 345	2 554	2 835	3 433	
Report 2013	1 444	2 117	2 563	2 436	3 056	3 298	2 520	2 704		
Report 2012	1 444	2 117	2 563	2 436	3 056	3 298	2 520			
Report 2011	1 444	2 117	2 563	2 436	3 056	3 345				
Differences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Member States										
Report 2015	3 327	4 352	4 975	4 685	7 206	7 002	8 182	6 919	8 067	8 181
Report 2014	3 327	4 352	4 975	4 684	7 199	6 995	8 163	6 813	8 158	
Report 2013	3 327	4 352	4 975	4 685	7 200	6 995	8 163	6 770		
Report 2012	3 327	4 352	4 975	4 685	7 200	6 995	8 203			
Report 2011	3 327	4 384	4 975	4 685	7 279	7 137				
Differences	0	0	0	0	7	7	19	106	-92	

Sources: OECD CRS, EU, EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

The comparisons between this update and the previous databases, presented on the table above, show that the revisions and differences from previous AfT reports are null for the EU and remain on average relatively small for Member States, but are more important than over the past years.

APPENDIX 6. – EU AFT COMMITMENTS: CATEGORY 6 IN 2013

List of Trade Related Assistance Programmes

Project Title	Region /Country	Amount in th. EUR
Annual Programme for Kosovo* ⁵ , Part II: Support to Dialogue, Normalisation and Integration processes in Kosovo* under the IPA Transition Assistance and Institution Building Component for 2013	Kosovo*	31 000
Asian Investment facility	Asia	30 000
Investment Facility for Central Asia 2013 (IFCA)	Central Asia	20 576
Framework Programme in support of EU- Republic of Moldova agreements 2013	The Republic of Moldova	15 565
Projet d'appui au renforcement des capacités institutionnelles de l'UEMOA (PARCI)	West Africa	10 000
Framework programme in Support of EU-Georgia Agreements	Georgia	9 480
Framework programme in support of EU-Armenia Agreements	Armenia	6 000
National Programme 2013 for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1 820
Subtotal TRA Programmes		124 441

List of wider Aid for Trade Programmes

Project Title	Region/Country	Amount in th. EUR
EU Budget contribution to the NIF (2011-2013) - ENPI South Region	South Mediterranean	133 300
Infrastructure Investment Programme for South Africa (IIPSA)	South Africa	100 000
EU Budget contribution to the NIF (2011-2013) - ENPI East Region	East Mediterranean	77 200
Multi-beneficiary programme under the IPA-Transition Assistance and Institution Building Component for the year 2013- part DG ELARG	Western Balkans	39 200
Project for Strengthening technical and functional skills of Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs), National Parliaments and Civil Society for the control of public finances in the PALOP and Timor-Leste	African countries	6 500
NIP 2011-2013-Sector 3: Expertise exchanges, training and studies	Cuba	3 500
Multi-beneficiary programme under the IPA-Transition Assistance and Institution Building Component for the year 2013- part DG ELARG	Eastern Europe	3 400
National Programme Bosnia Herzegovina 2013	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 213
National Programme 2013 for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1 763
Cross-Border Cooperation Programme (CBC) Albania - Montenegro 2013 (Montenegro Part)	Montenegro	765
CBC Albania and Kosovo* 2012-2013. Kosovo* part 2013.	Kosovo*	540
CBC Montenegro - Bosnia and Herzegovina 2013 (Montenegro Part)	Montenegro	540
CBC Montenegro-Kosovo* 2011-2013 (Allocation 2013 Montenegro)	Montenegro	540
CBC Montenegro-Kosovo* 2011-2013 (Allocation 2013 Kosovo*)	Kosovo*	540
CBC Serbia - Montenegro 2013	Serbia	540
CBC Serbia - Montenegro 2013 (Montenegro part)	Montenegro	540
CBC former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo* for the years 2012-2013 (Kosovo* part 2013)	Kosovo*	540
CBC Croatia - Bosnia and Herzegovina 2013 (BiH part)	Bosnia & Herzegovina	450
Subtotal NON TRA Programmes		373 071

TOTAL Category 6: 497 512

⁵ *This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence

