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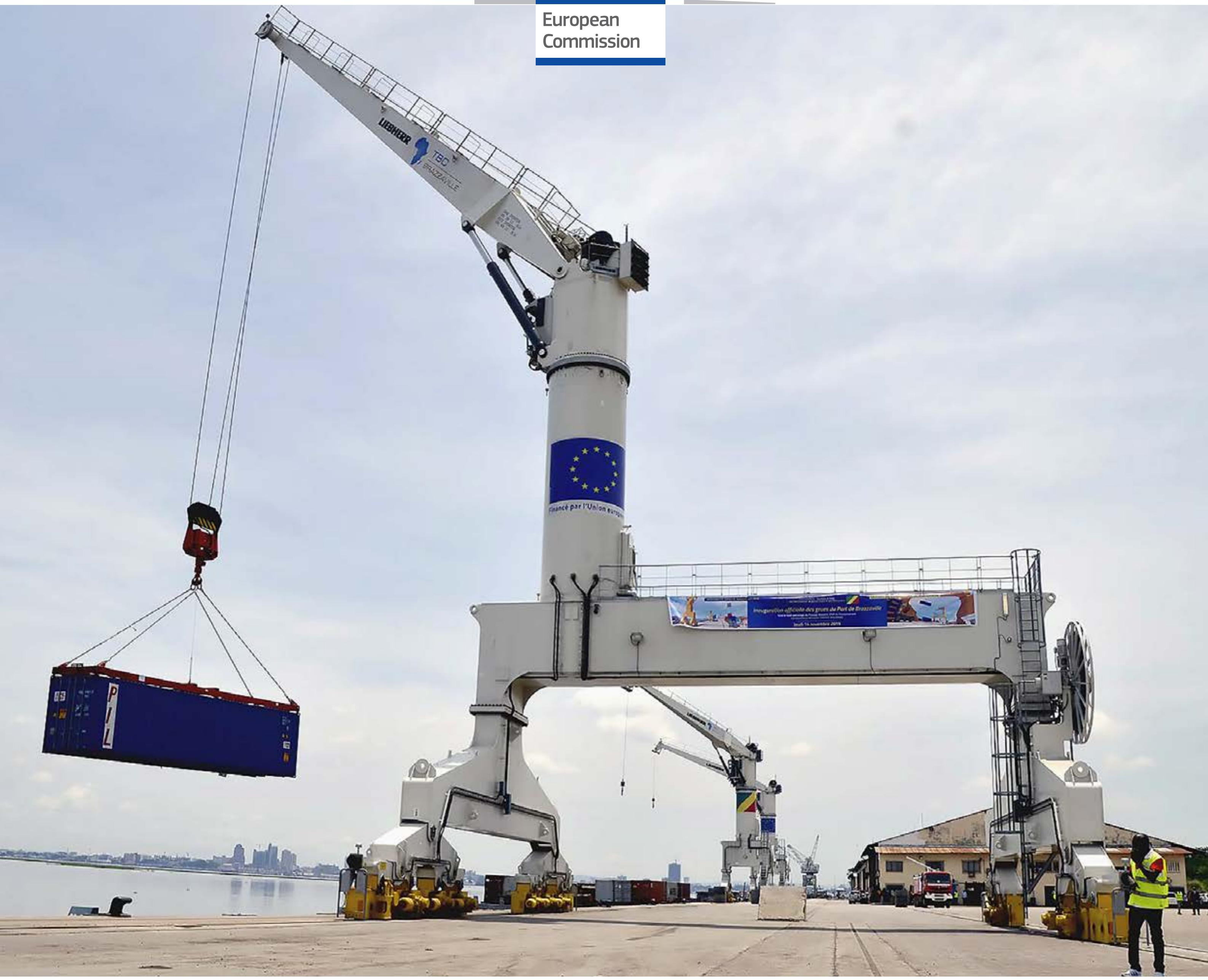

EU Aid for Trade

Progress Report 2020

Review of progress on the implementation
of the updated EU Aid for Trade Strategy of 2017

International
Cooperation
and Development

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AfT	Aid for Trade
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CEPA	Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DAG	Domestic Advisory Group
DCFTA	Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area
EAC	East African Community
EBA	Everything-But-Arms preferential trade scheme
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
EIP	External Investment Plan
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
FTA	Free Trade Agreements
GSP	Generalised Scheme of Preferences
ITC	International Trade Center
KfW	KfW German Development Bank
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
SAA	Stabilisation and Association Agreement
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SB4A	Sustainable Business for Africa
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TRA	Trade Related Assistance
TRI	Trade Related Infrastructure
TRTA	Trade Related Technical Assistance
TSD	Trade and Sustainable Development
WEE	Women Economic Empowerment
WTO	World Trade Organization

FOREWORD

Covid-19 pandemic

It should be noted that this report was compiled under the exceptional circumstances of the global Covid-19 Coronavirus epidemic in 2020, though this did not affect the data for 2018/2019. While Part I reflects AfT activities in 2019, the data in Part II is from 2018 - the year before that. Despite the pandemic, Delegations were able to supply the information required without major issues and the number of responses received was in fact higher than in the previous year. There may though be implications for the information in next year's report and possibly following years as well.

Background

Though there were possible indications of Covid-19 infections in some parts of the world right at the end of 2019, the pandemic only started to be a worldwide issue in the early months of 2020 with different countries taking preventative actions (lockdown, face coverings, restricted travel etc) from around mid February. For many countries the full measures started around mid March, though for some the pace of the disease was slower, with the peak reached later.

Moreover at the time of writing (mid July 2020) it is not known if there will be a major or indeed more minor, localised, resurgence.

Time frame

It may appear odd to the reader that, apart from some brief references to upcoming projects and political processes where Covid-19 may be relevant (such as the delays to implementation due to the pandemic), its implications on the EU partner countries and the EU Covid-19 response[1] - including through Aid for Trade that would be specific to this report - are not included.

The reason for this lies in the methodology used to produce the qualitative part of this report. This was via feedback collected from the EU Delegations and Member States through a questionnaire on AfT activities and programmes in the EU partner countries. The questionnaire was produced before Covid-19 became a pandemic and sent to Delegations before the full implications became apparent.

Only after the questionnaire had been sent out did it become apparent that the pandemic would become a crisis with such huge implications for the world economy that it required a targeted set of countermeasures that the EU and other major world international organisations and governments deployed to support the economy.

Thus there were obviously no Covid-19 specific questions in the questionnaire and the timing meant that EU Delegations could not include any Covid-19 responses in the replies. It has thus already been decided that specific, Covid-19 related, questions should be included in the next questionnaire. It is therefore anticipated that the EU's Team Europe Covid-19 response through the AfT will be fully explored in next year's report.

WTO Aid for Trade revised Work Programme

The WTO's Committee on Trade Development met on 7 July 2020 in its 49th session dedicated to AfT. Due to the Covid-19 crisis it decided to extend the 2020-21 WTO AfT Work Programme to also cover 2022 and to postpone the 8th WTO AfT Global Review which had been planned for Spring 2021, to 2022. The WTO Ministerial Conference, delayed from 2020 to 2021, would fill the space of the 8th AfT Global Review.

It has moreover been decided to amend the Work Programme, rather than to reopen it in substance. Sustainability and digitalisation thus remain priorities. The addendum would focus specifically on examining AfT-related Covid-19 response measures, including a thematic mini Global Review on the AfT Covid-19 response in the first half of 2021.

It is certainly true that 2020 has already shown that the global economy will need to catch up on the significant losses that the pandemic has caused in achieving the UN 2030 Agenda.

1 Acting as a Team Europe, together with the European Financial Institutions and EU Member States.

PREFACE

The present report is the third EU Aid for Trade Progress Report under the updated EU Aid for Trade strategy and illustrates the EU's contribution to the global Aid for Trade initiative. Coming almost three years after the adoption of the updated Joint EU Strategy on Aid for Trade[2], this report aims at being even more results-oriented than in the previous years, as called for in that Strategy.

It reflects the revisions in direction of Aid for Trade (AfT) as set out in the 2017 update to the original 2007 joint EU Strategy on Aid for Trade. In particular this report reflects the 2017 Strategy's call for more comprehensive monitoring and reporting and the need to improve the analysis and showcasing of the impact of EU AfT. It also serves to show tangible results and success stories to the public at large, including our partner countries, other donors, think tanks, civil society organisations and academia.

Each report is issued annually and is compiled during the year succeeding the data collection. This report thus covers AfT activities of the EU and its Member States that were ongoing in 2019[3] and the timeframe for policy development and programmes runs to the end of 2019. The report is in two different, but related parts: Qualitative Analysis and Quantitative Analysis.

The Qualitative Analysis starts by examining EU trade and development relations by the main regions; it then looks at how partner countries can make the most of EU trade agreements; then follows a thematic perspective which in turn is followed by showing the different approaches for least developed / middle income and more advanced developing countries; part one ends with a section on how the sustainability objectives are being advanced.

Part two, the Quantitative Analysis, is supported by many charts, tables and graphs and breaks down AfT by category, sector, geographic area etc. There are then very detailed pages of EU donor profiles and breakdowns of regional and bilateral AfT. When preparing the quantitative section, care was taken to ensure that the different illustrations of facts, figures and trends were both clear and as visually appealing as possible.

Sources and methodology

The information in the report is based on a questionnaire (survey) prepared by the European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), with the thematic unit ''Private Sector, Trade'' as the 'chef de file'. Work was in collaboration with the Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR) and Directorate-General for Trade Policy (DG TRADE). The questionnaire is completed jointly by EU Delegations and Member States' missions in developing countries.

This survey is used to collect feedback from the field on how the AfT agenda is progressing at country/ regional level. It also identifies best practices and lessons learnt in advancing other EU policy objectives when putting the AfT programme into action (i.e. related to womens' economic empowerment, climate change, decent work and fair trade etc.).

Part of this feedback includes case stories, press releases and photographs on all aspects of the EU and EU Member States' AfT practical work. These are an invaluable tool for illustrating what AfT is in its tangible form and helps to better communicate AfT to a wider public as a policy which is easier to 'grasp'. These different visual materials were then synthesised and edited to provide illustrative examples, usually with photographs, throughout this report. An additional benefit is that the questionnaire provides EU Delegations and EU Member States' field offices with a tool to facilitate discussion on Aid for Trade and to advance together in implementing the policies embedded in the EU Strategy on AfT, including through the EU AfT interventions.

This report also contains a comprehensive set of very detailed statistical analyses of data extracted from the OECD Development Assistance Committee Creditor Reporting System (DAC CRS). The OECD/CRS is an internationally recognised data source on official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOF), with aid data disaggregated geographically, by sector and by many other aspects. Each reported activity is assigned a CRS code (or purpose code) used by the OECD to record the activities of aid projects.

2 See the 13 November 2017: ''Achieving Prosperity through Trade and Investment: Updating the Joint EU Strategy on Aid for Trade" COM(2017)667 and 11 December 2017 Council Conclusions: "Council Conclusions (15573/17)"

3 The quantitative part, sourced from the OECD Creditors Reporting System (CRS) database, includes figures for 2018 (where 2020 is a year X and the system available data is for the year X-2)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT

Trade is essential for growth which can lift millions of people out of poverty. But developing countries and least developed countries in particular, face barriers that prevent them from taking part in the international rules-based trading system. For this reason Aid for Trade (AfT) has become one of the key pillars of EU development policy. Globally, the EU and its Member States are the biggest providers of AfT assistance in terms of volume and are also very active in AfT policy formulation. The EU's AfT complements and adds value to the European Commission's trade policy measures and agreements which favour developing countries.

How AfT started

Trade as a means for development has been a prominent topic at the forum of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the largest international economic organisation in the world. The WTO was officially established on 1st January 1995 under the Marrakesh Agreement and signed by 123 nations on 15th April 1994, replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which commenced in 1948.

The needs of the developing countries and their priorities featured high on the agenda after the 1986-93 WTO Uruguay round of negotiations ended leaving the developing countries and LDCs under the impression that their needs were not adequately addressed. Following several rounds of meetings, pressure by developing countries mounted, claiming that the 1986-93 Uruguay Round[4] within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) ended up hurting Less Developed Countries while offering little benefit to many Developed Countries.

The Doha Development Round (or Doha Development Agenda [DDA]), the multilateral trade negotiations (MTN) round of the WTO, commenced in November 2001. Its objective was to lower trade barriers around the world and thus facilitate increased global trade. The major topics discussed included trade facilitation, services, rules of origin and dispute settlement. Special and differential treatment for the developing countries were also a major concern. It was felt however that the Doha agenda, despite its merits, would not benefit Developing Countries as they lack the capacity to take advantage of trade opportunities. As a result, the call for Aid for Trade emerged at the WTO forum.

The Aid for Trade (AfT) initiative was launched at the sixth WTO Ministerial Conference[5] in Hong Kong in December 2005. Its objective was to enhance the role of trade in development and to mobilise resources for addressing trade-related constraints in developing and least-developed countries. In February 2006 the WTO established a taskforce for operationalising AfT. One aspect of its work was the creation of a monitoring body within the WTO that would undertake periodic global reviews, using reports from a variety of stakeholders.

The rounds of formal reviews undertaken to date have recorded a significant increase in financial resources for AfT, but also indicate that this trend is levelling out. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and WTO's joint monitoring framework and exercise was formed to promote dialogue and encourage all key actors to honour commitments, meet local needs, improve effectiveness and reinforce mutual accountability.

4 The **Uruguay Round** was the 8th round of multilateral trade negotiations (MTN) conducted within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), spanning from 1986 to 1993 and embracing 123 countries as "contracting parties". The Round led to the creation of the World Trade Organisation, with GATT remaining as an integral part of the WTO agreements. The broad mandate of the Round had been to extend GATT trade rules to areas previously exempted as too difficult to liberalise (agriculture, textiles) and increasingly important new areas previously not included (trade in services, intellectual property, investment policy trade distortions).The Round came into effect in 1995 with deadlines ending in 2000 (2004 in the case of developing country contracting parties) under the administrative direction of the newly created World Trade Organisation (WTO).

5 The topmost decision-making body of the WTO, which usually meets every two years. It brings together all members of the WTO, all of which are countries or customs unions. The Ministerial Conference can take decisions on all matters under any of the multilateral trade agreements. https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/minist_e.htm

Launch of EU Aid for Trade

The EU's Aid for Trade (AfT) Strategy was adopted in October 2007[6] in response to the WTO-led AfT Initiative. It helped to link the EU's development and trade agendas - often perceived as incompatible. It also complemented and supported the EU's preferential trade schemes for developing countries. Its stated aim was to help developing countries better integrate into the international trading system and take greater advantage of the poverty-reducing benefits of economic openness and enhanced trade efficiency.

The WTO held a symposium on Identifying Indicators for Monitoring Aid for Trade in September 2008[7].

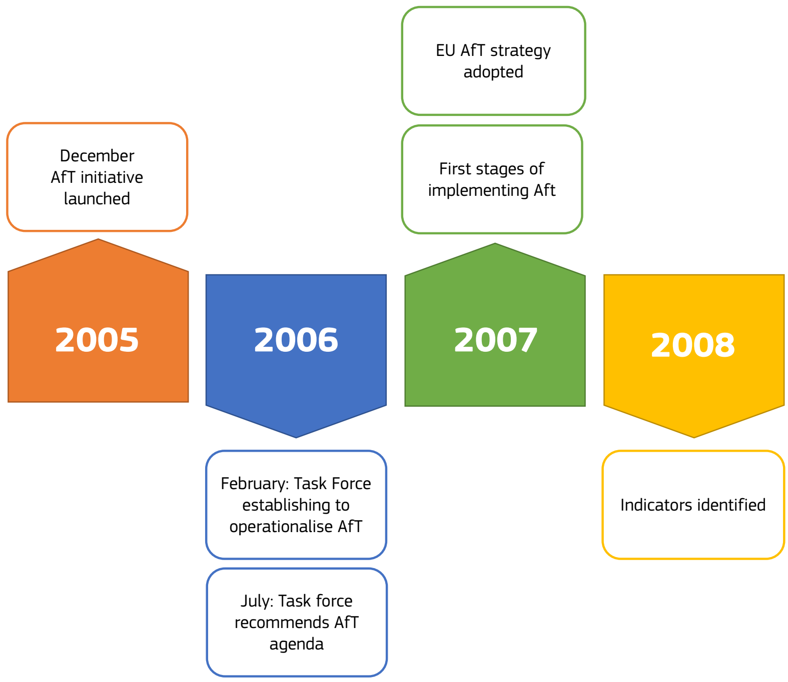
The EU's Aid for Trade (AfT) strategy was adopted for the first time in 2007, in response to the Aid for Trade initiative launched by the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in 2005, which encouraged developing countries to recognise the role trade can play in their sustainable development. The EU's AfT strategy helps partner countries better integrate into the global trading system and take greater advantage of the poverty-reducing benefits of economic openness and enhanced trade efficiency.

The EU AfT strategy now also follows a broader approach, in line with the UN's 2030 Agenda, considering the interlinkages that exist between investment and trade which need to be fully exploited to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Aid for Trade WTO work programmes

WTO activities under the Aid for Trade initiative are carried out on the basis of a biennial work programme. These work programmes promote deeper coherence among Aid for Trade partners and an on-going focus on Aid for Trade among the trade and development community, with the emphasis on achieving concrete results. Work programmes have generated impetus for Aid for Trade activities on the ground.

The WTO Aid for Trade work programme for 2018-2019 was issued on 7 May 2018[8]. Under the theme of "Supporting Economic Diversification and Empowerment for Inclusive, Sustainable Development through Aid for Trade", the programme sought to further develop analysis of how Aid for Trade can contribute to economic diversification and empowerment, with a focus on eliminating extreme poverty, particularly through the effective participation of women and young people.



6 ''Towards an EU Aid for Trade strategy – the Commission's contribution'' Communication, COM(2007) 163 final, 4.04.2007

7 https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/a4t_e/symp_sept08_presentations_e.htm

8 The Aid for Trade work programme for 2010-2021 was issued in July 2019.

A new AfT work programme for 2020-2021 was approved by the WTO General Council of 3rd March 2020, building on the policy insights of the previous two work programmes. Against a background of dynamic change in the global economy and on-going efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda, the new programme examines the opportunities that digital connectivity and sustainable development offer for economic and export diversification – and how Aid for Trade can help empower these outcomes[9]. While the context has changed, the rationale for Aid for Trade remains relevant, in particular as regards the supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure constraints that hamper participation in the global economy – and in particular the involvement of LDCs in global value chains.

Aid for Trade monitoring & evaluation

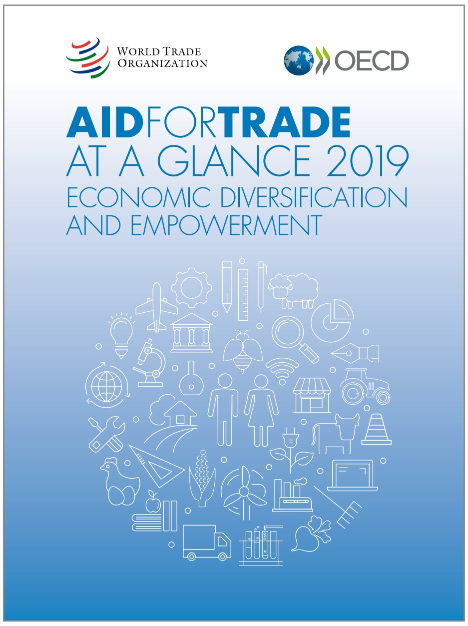
On-going monitoring and evaluation of Aid for Trade performance is vital for the initiative's effective implementation. Taking stock of AfT achievements on an annual basis allows its performance to be monitored and to make the necessary adjustments for the programme to continue its relevance in the changing trade and development landscape.

The WTO established a system of monitoring Aid for Trade at three levels:

- Global monitoring of overall Aid for Trade flows, based on work carried out by the OECD
- Monitoring the commitment of individual donors to provide additional Aid for Trade
- Monitoring how the needs of developing countries for additional Aid for Trade are being presented to, and met by, the international donor community, including the development banks.

The WTO's monitoring framework allows a global level review of progress made locally and regionally. The monitoring exercise is based on self-assessments, data on aid for trade proxies extracted from the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS), and AfT country profiles that track performance between development finance inputs and trade and development results. This is buttressed by case stories and lessons learned, research from international governmental and non-governmental organisations, findings from independent evaluations and academic research.

Since the inception of the Aid for Trade initiative, seven WTO Global Review events have been undertaken on a biannual basis, each with greater complexity and depth. At each event, the WTO and OECD issue a joint flagship report on "Aid for Trade at a Glance". The latest WTO Global Review of Aid for Trade took place in Geneva on 3-5 July 2019 under the theme: ''Supporting economic diversification and empowerment''. The EU presented its Aid for Trade Progress Report 2019[10] at that event.



Aid for Trade survey & Progress Report

The EU Aid for Trade Progress Report is aligned with the above-mentioned monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the WTO AfT initiative. Moreover, since the publication of the updated 2017 EU Joint Strategy on Aid for Trade[11], which called, among others, for an enhanced monitoring and reporting of the EU AfT, the report's qualitative part has been improved. This is in addition to the quantitative data reporting long practiced by the EU.

The qualitative information is derived from an annual survey sent to EU Delegations and EU Member States' field offices in countries receiving the EU and EU MS AfT. The survey complements the quantitative analysis of AfT figures with a more qualitative analysis and perceptions from the field. The findings from the questionnaire feed into the annual EU Aid for Trade Progress Reports.

9 As mentioned in the foreword, WTO Committee on Trade Development, 49th session on AfT on 7 July 2020, extended the WP till 2022.

10 EU Aid for Trade Progress Report 2019: https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/7f7d5767-a2bd-11e9-9d01-01aa75ed71a1/language-en

11 For more information on the updated 2017 EU Joint Strategy on Aid for Trade, please refer to the specific section.

DEFINITIONS AND CATEGORIES OF AID FOR TRADE

Trade is essential for sustained economic growth and development. However, the EU's partner countries often face internal constraints that prevent them from accessing the economic benefits of expanded trade. With Aid for Trade, the EU encourages developing countries' governments and donors to recognise the role that trade can play in development. It also encourages developing countries' governments to join relevant trade agreements in order to boost their trade. Donors ensure they give Aid for Trade recipients the support they need to overcome obstacles to trade and to use trade as a lever for their own sustainable development. Aid for Trade seeks to mobilise resources to address these trade-related constraints that are identified by both developing and least-developed countries.

Essentially, as defined by the WTO, Aid for Trade is about helping developing countries (especially the least developed) address their internal constraints to trade, such as cumbersome regulations, poor infrastructure and lack of workforce skills. Aid for Trade supports developing countries' efforts to better integrate into and benefit from the global rules-based trading system, implement domestic reform and make a real economic impact on the lives of their citizens. It is part of overall Official Development Assistance of grants and concessional loans that are targeted at trade-related programmes and projects.

Understanding AfT is critical for measuring its effectiveness and understanding its impact. According to the OECD and WTO, 'projects and programmes should be considered as AfT if these activities have been identified as trade-related development priorities in the recipient country's national development strategies, e.g. trade-related infrastructure, adjustment and technical assistance'[12]. In practice, the WTO taskforce on AfT left the exact definition to members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Different organisations apply different definitions for AfT. The World Bank, for example, has chosen to define AfT more narrowly, excluding infrastructure projects. This complicates comparison and measurement.

EU definition of Aid for Trade

The EU put forward a short definition of Aid for Trade in its 2017 updated Joint Strategy on Aid for Trade, which states: 'Aid for trade is assistance provided to support partner countries' efforts to develop economic capacities and expand their trade as leverage for growth and poverty reduction (...) It covers a wide range of areas including trade policy-making, trade-related regulations and standards, economic infrastructure (e.g. energy, transport, telecoms) and productive capacity building in export-oriented sectors such as agriculture, fisheries and manufacturing[13]''. Moreover, as the EU explains in that updated Strategy, the EU and its Members States provide Aid for Trade to: ''... help developing countries and particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs) integrate into the rules-based global trading system and use trade more effectively to boost growth and reduce poverty''[14].

Aid for Trade categories

Although there is no universal definition, a wide range of interventions can be summarised under the following Aid for Trade categories which were identified by the special WTO task force and build on the definitions used in the Joint WTO/OECD Database:

> **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.

12 WTO (2006), Recommendations of the Task Force on Aid for Trade, available at http://docsonline.wto.org/imrd/directdoc.asp?DDFDocuments/t/WT/AFT/1.doc

13 The Aid for Trade scope includes nearly 100 OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) purpose codes, a 5-digit code used for recording information on the purpose (sector of destination) of individual aid activities. Purpose codes identify the specific area of the recipient's economic or social structure that the transfer is intended to foster. (http://www.oecd.org/dac/aft/aid-for-tradestatisticalqueries.htm).

14 ''Achieving prosperity through trade and investment. Updating the 2007 Joint EU Strategy on Aid for Trade'' COM(2017) 667 final; 13.11.2017.

Category 2 or 'Trade Development': includes all support aimed at stimulating trade by domestic firms and encouraging investment in trade-oriented industries, such as trade-related business development, as well as activities to improve the business climate, privatisation, assistance to banking and financial services, agriculture, forestry, fishing, industry, mineral resources and mining, tourism.

Category 3 or 'Trade-Related Infrastructure': physical infrastructure including transport and storage, communications, and energy generation and supply.

Category 4 or 'Building Productive Capacity'[15]: includes business development and activities to improve 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': 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.

Category 6 or 'Other Trade-Related Needs': this category refers to EU programmes supporting trade in sectors not included in the other five categories, such as vocational training or public sector policy programmes.

Links to Creditor Reporting System codes

To increase transparency, the OECD/DAC 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 (CRS), to which donors report on all their ODA.

The following table details the CRS codes used to measure each one of the AfT categories:

Aid for Trade Categories	CRS Codes Included
Cat 1. Trade Policy and Regulations (TPR)	33110 - Trade policy and administrative management 33120 - Trade facilitation 33130 - Regional trade agreements (RTAs) 33140 - Multilateral trade negotiations 33181 - Trade education/training
Cat 2. Trade Development (TD)	All activities in Cat. 4 with the "Trade Development Marker"
Cat 3. Trade-Related Infrastructure (TRI)	21xxx - Transport 22xxx - Communications 23xxx - Energy
Cat 4. Building Productive Capacity (BPC)	240xx - Banking and financial services 25010 - Business support services and institutions 311xx - Agriculture 312xx - Forestry 313xx - Fishing 321xx - Industry 322xx - Mineral resources and mining 323xx - Construction 33210 - Tourism
Cat 5. Trade-Related Adjustment (TR Adj.)	33150 - Trade-related adjustment
Cat 6. Other Trade-Related Needs (EU Cat.6)	Not measured by the OECD/CRS. Data collection by the EU was discontinued from 2015 commitments.

15 Category 2 is a sub-set of category 4 and is captured by the use of a 'Trade Development' marker in the DAC form. Moreover, the narrower concept of Aid for Trade: ''Trade Related Assistance'' captures categories 1 and 2, but not 3-6 of the wider Aid for Trade concept.

Essentially aid for trade activities and results can be measured and analysed in two different dimensions: the 'wider aid for trade agenda', which includes all AfT categories and can be referred to simply as 'Aid for Trade'; and on the other hand, the ´classical´, narrower AfT sense, called 'trade-related assistance' (TRA), which is a subset of the first AfT dimension.

Aid for Trade in its classical, narrow sense of Trade Related Assistance (TRA) had been known to the international development community long before the WTO Hong Kong conference. TRA is still a term that is absolutely valid and often used when referring to support activities revolving around Categories 1 and 2 of the larger Aid for Trade concept.

This results in the following note that can be taken when applying the terms AfT and TRA without misunderstanding the taxonomy of the terms: provision of ODA aiming at trade-supporting activities can be called a TRA or AfT when activities stay within categories 1 and 2 as described above: It can be called AfT but not a TRA when activities go beyond categories 1 and 2 of the above described WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade taxonomy.

The following table shows the categories in each dimension:

AfT dimension	AfT Categories included
Total Aid for Trade (AfT)	Cat 1. Trade Policy and Regulations (TPR)
	Cat 3. Trade Related Infrastructure (TRI)
	Cat 4. Building Productive Capacity (BPC)*
	Cat 5. Trade Related Adjustment (TR Adj.)
	Cat 6. Other Trade-Related Needs (EU Cat.6)
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)*	Cat 1. Trade Policy and Regulations (TPR)
	Cat 2. Trade Development (TD)*
	Cat 6. Other Trade-Related Needs (EU Cat.6)

The OECD introduced the Trade Development marker (TD marker) to allow donors to identify which projects in the "Building Productive Capacity" category (Cat 4) are targeted for trade development. The TD marker can be assigned three different values:

0 – The activity is **not** targeted for trade development,
1 – Trade development is a **significant** objective,
2 – Trade development is the **principal** objective.

* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).

* Cat 2 is a subset of Cat 4 and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade.

THE 2017 EU AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

The linkages between trade, trade policy and poverty are complex, and operate at both the macroeconomic and the microeconomic levels. Trade is essential for sustained economic growth and development and it has been observed that developing countries that have successfully integrated into the world economy have been amongst the most successful in alleviating poverty. However, EU partner countries often face internal constraints that prevent them from accessing the economic benefits of expanded trade. Aid for Trade brings them the support they need to overcome these obstacles and use trade for their own sustainable development.

Supporting the WTO's AfT initiative from the outset, the EU has over time become the leading provider of AfT. As of 2018 - the latest year for which the OECD CRS data was available for this report - the EU and EU Member States remain the leading Aid for Trade donors in the world with EUR 13.5 billion (30% of global AfT). This percentage has fallen very slightly compared with the previous year, when the EU and its Member States collectively provided EUR 14.5 billion (31% of Global AfT). It is normal for the levels of contributions to fluctuate and depend on programming priorities year by year and the share of AfT programmes in the total development aid commitments of the EU as well as its Member States.

The EU's AfT strategy was revised in 2017[16] to follow a broader approach, in line with the UN's 2030 Agenda, considering the interlinkages that exist between investment and trade which need to be fully exploited to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It also reflected the need to increase levels of AfT, in line with the Strategy.

A new vision for AfT

The objectives of the 2017 EU updated Strategy on Aid for Trade remain unchanged. What has changed is the EU's vision on how to approach and deliver the high volumes of EU Aid for Trade in a way that is more effective, impactful and supportive of the social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. The new strategy seeks to operationalise principles set in the new European Consensus on Development[17] and the EU Global Strategy, as well as to complement the Trade for All strategy from a development cooperation perspective. The principles include better combining the various policy tools at the EU´s disposal (Official Development Assistance, EU Free Trade Agreements, the Generalised System of Preferences, the External Investment Plan and blending facilities, etc.), while supporting social and environmental objectives.

The updated Strategy has set the EU and its Member States more ambitious goals as well as outlining how AfT should be delivered if it is to achieve better global results and impact. According to the EU's revised approach, the ambition must now be to support partner countries in their efforts to make progress on the SDGs and achieve sustainable prosperity through increases in volumes of both sustainable trade and investment. Sustainability implies respecting social and environmental considerations and ensuring that trade benefits local communities and profits stay local, allowing better living conditions.

Headlined "achieving prosperity through trade and investment" the Strategy sets out the future direction of AfT. It revises the existing EU AfT as delivered up to 2017 and proposes "a coherent and impactful way forward". It stresses that the ambition must be to support partner countries in their efforts to make progress on the SDGs and achieve sustainable prosperity through boosting trade, improving the business environment and investment flows (foreign and domestic).

Fundamental changes promoted

The Strategy stresses that this requires the following fundamental changes compared to today's practices:

- Reduce current fragmentation and increase leverage of aid for trade through better informed and coordinated delivery.
- Scale up the impact of EU aid for trade by ensuring full coherence with and making the most of instruments across EU external policies, (in particular the new External Investment Plan), trade agreements and trade schemes.

16 Achieving prosperity through trade and investment. Updating the 2007 Joint EU Strategy on Aid for Trade'', COM(2017) 667 final; https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2017:667:FIN

17 The new European Consensus on Development: https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/european-consensus-development_en

- Stronger focus on the social and environmental dimensions of sustainability, together with inclusive economic growth.
- Better differentiation of countries, with increased focus on Least Developed Countries and situations of fragility.
- Improved monitoring and reporting

The Strategy underlines that, at that time, the spending on the EU's Aid for Trade was too decentralised and fragmented which made it challenging to ensure optimal coherence and effectiveness. It calls for a better combination of what it described as the "vast array" of development finance tools and aid modalities both at EU and Member State level.

Policy dialogue

The Strategy requires an evidence-based approach which will allow for a sound understanding of value chains and downstream markets so as to enable a more informed policy dialogue with partner countries' governments, leading to better designed and impactful projects. Amongst other trends and issues it highlights digital innovation which has already demonstrated its potential to offer solutions to local problems, reduce trade costs and offer new business opportunities.

Gender, environment, working conditions

EU Aid for Trade will help fulfill the EU's renewed and expanded commitment on gender equality and, in particular, women's economic empowerment and inclusiveness. These will be at the heart of EU Aid for Trade as a result of the EU's rights-based approach in development cooperation, which also promotes participation, non-discrimination, equality and equity, transparency and accountability.

The updated 2017 Strategy acknowledges global calls for enhanced action to counter climate change. It refers to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change[18] calling for structural changes to production and trading systems so that a new low-carbon and climate-resilient economy is created that can adapt to and mitigate climate change. It also refers to the circular economy transition which generates new innovation and economic opportunities that developing countries should further seize. The Strategy calls for environmental sustainability to be at the heart of Aid for Trade.

Working conditions are another cross-cutting theme tackled by the Strategy. As put forward in the updated Strategy, the EU Aid for Trade will take due account of the four pillars of the ILO Decent Work Agenda (standards and rights at work, employment creation and enterprise development, social protection and social dialogue). Therefore programming of EU Aid for Trade interventions should always take into account leveraging people's working conditions and the principles of fair trade and responsible business conduct.

Focussing on Least Developed Countries

The Strategy calls on EU AfT interventions to be better tailored to different country contexts. This will help identify the determining factors and best triggers for sustainable development, and the best possible sequencing of reforms to target EU support accordingly. A greater proportion of EU Aid for Trade will be channelled to Least Developed Countries to help achieve the SDG target of doubling their share of global exports.

Monitoring

Finally and of especial relevance to this report, the Strategy calls for more comprehensive monitoring and reporting. Existing means of analysing and showcasing the impact of EU Aid for Trade interventions will be improved and reporting will be made more qualitative and results-driven with a reduced time-lag between aid for trade commitments and reporting actions. In particular, linking the EU AfT performance indicators to those of related instruments such as the External Investment Plan or trade agreements, will provide a greater sense of its overall impact.

The present report is the EU and its Member States' response to this particular task and it includes an enhanced qualitative reporting section focusing on results, with a relatively short timespan between reporting (one year). It also has a thorough quantitative analysis of Aid for Trade figures coming from the OECD - one of the leading organisations working in development and Aid for Trade.

18 Outcome of the Paris climate conference (COP21) as entered into force on 4 November 2016

What has been achieved

As stated by the WTO's Task Force on AfT:[19]: "effective Aid for Trade should enhance growth prospects, reduce poverty, complement multilateral trade reforms, and distribute the global benefits of trade more equitably across and within developing countries".

The significant amount of overseas development assistance spent to support developing countries in building their trade capacities has shown results. Empirical literature[20] confirms that Aid for Trade in general is effective at both the micro and macro level. The impacts, however, may vary considerably depending on the type of intervention, the income level, the sector at which the support is directed and the geographical region of the recipient country.

Trade liberalisation boosts income and thus reduces poverty, especially if it is linked to effective trade-related adjustment measures and policy reforms which diverge domestic revenues from customs tariffs to boosting other sectors where fiscal revenue can better be collected. When associated with improvements in trade performance, AfT can lead to reductions in poverty. Aid for trade has also proved effective in reducing trade costs, thanks to facilitated terms of trade.

Case stories

The AfT Programme's case stories buttress this evidence. The sheer quantity of activities described in these illustrations suggest that Aid for Trade is becoming central to the implementation of development strategies in developing countries. Examples from around the world show tangible evidence of how AfT is helping countries build the human, institutional and infrastructural capacities, turn trade opportunities into sustainable trade flows and help men and women make a better living.

They also highlight the following benefits of Aid for Trade:

- Diversification of export markets,
- Increased foreign and domestic investment,
- A reported rise in per capita income,
- Increased employment and reduced poverty,
- Increased respect for decent work conditions and human rights as well as sustainable and traceable sourcing of trade inputs

Additionally a common finding is that women workers gain from Aid for Trade programmes and trade liberalisation.

Developing countries, notably the least developed, are getting better at articulating, mainstreaming and communicating their trade-related objectives and strategies.

The success of the AfT Initiative is attributed to the strong partnerships it has formed between the trade and development communities. It has brought together various groups of stakeholders, developing countries and donors in particular, with the common aim of making trade work for development.

19 World Trade Organisation (2006), Recommendations of the Task Force on Aid for Trade, WT/AFT/1, Geneva.

20 Velde te D.W. (2013) "Future Directions of Aid for Trade" in Razzaque M., Velde te D.W. (eds.) Assessing Aid for Trade; Effectiveness, Current Issues and Future Directions, Commonwealth Secretariat – Overseas Development Institute, London.

CONCLUSIONS

An ongoing process

Building trade capacities is an ongoing process. The continued need for the Aid for Trade Initiative has been proven and seems certain to continue. The year 2020 and the Covid-19 crisis in particular have already shown that the global economy will need to catch up on the significant losses that the pandemic has caused in achieving the UN 2030 Agenda. The global rules-based trading system is currently under huge strain. Now more than ever the efforts of the whole global community are needed to limit the damage to global and regional value chains and trade terms, in addition to trying to move forward.

Tackling trade-related constraints requires persistent efforts in a globalised economy where connectivity is key for success. This is especially true with trade growing at a slower pace than before. Despite the significant achievements of AfT over the past 15 years, challenges remain as trade wars and crises occur and especially in 2020 as humanity copes with the global pandemic. Now, more than ever, the private sector and governments must work together to protect livelihoods and viable firms. Relevant measures include innovation, a focus on digitalisation and incentives.

Much progress has already been made in engaging the private sector. But its role should be further strengthened by involving the private sector in the different stages of the AfT project cycle and linking support to the investment climate and the use of financial instruments to Aid for Trade interventions.

Enhancing effectiveness

AfT effectiveness could be further enhanced by supporting regional cooperation and better donor coordination. This is even more relevant when having to counter the ripple effects of the pandemic and the economic crises that follow.

A stronger focus is needed on those sectors of developing countries' economies that are central to promoting sustainable development, such as agriculture, energy and transport. AfT will further support developing countries in moving to sustainable agriculture and a reduced dependency on food imports, building climate-resilient infrastructure, strengthening the supply chain of low-carbon technologies and environmental goods and services, thus helping them in achieving green growth.

Green Deal

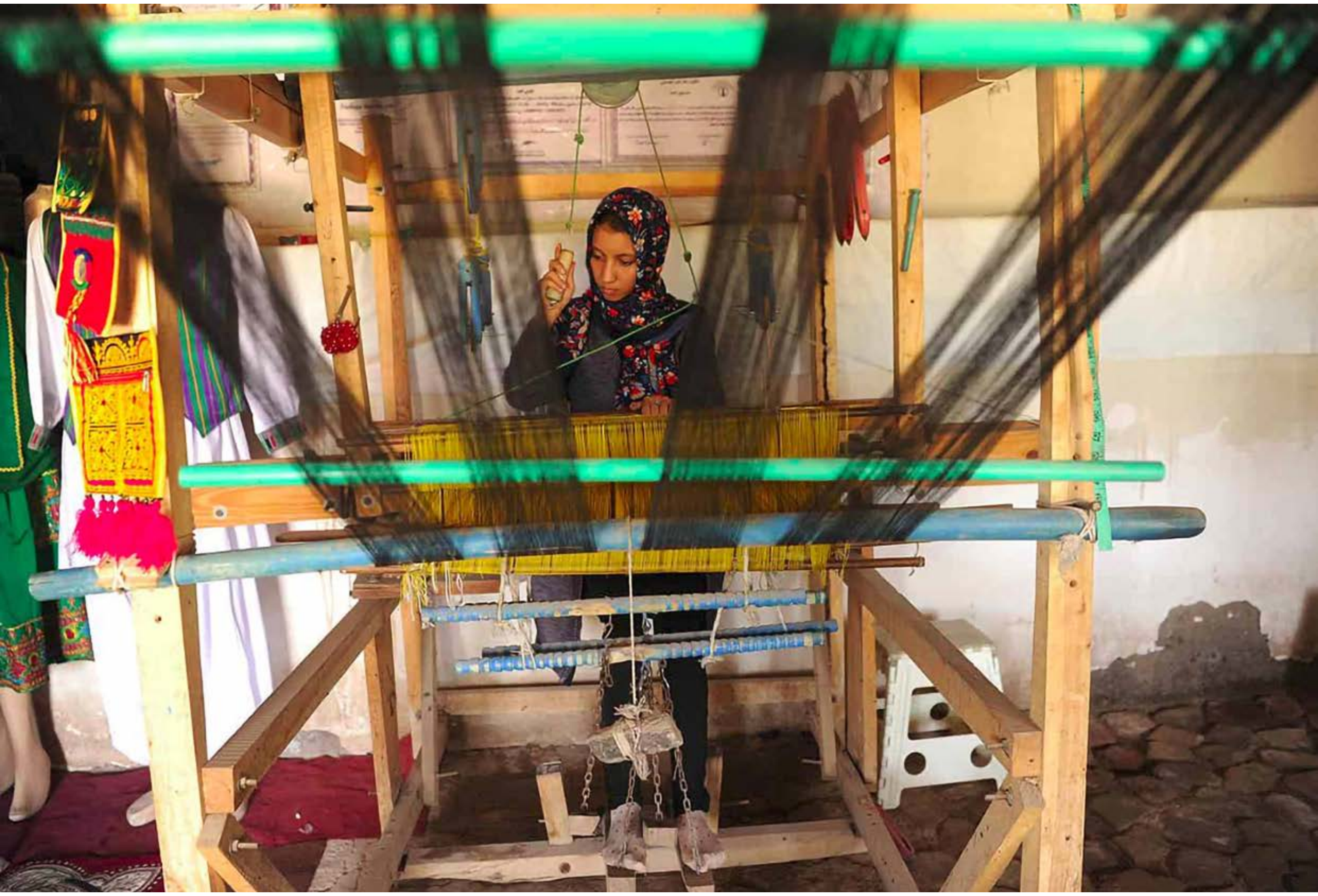
In addition, building on the recent Commission Communication: ''The European Green Deal''[21] (11th December 2019), EU Aid for Trade has to be seen through the prism of the goals set out in that Communication, so as to respond to climate and environment-related challenges through a comprehensive economic and societal transformation to a more sustainable path of economic development.

The Aid for Trade initiative takes into account the fundamental changes that are taking place in the trade and development landscape. In response to the changing nature of the world economy and its rising complexity, new analytical approaches are needed to better understand the trade-offs and complementarities between policy objectives – e.g. between growth-promoting policies and environmental concerns. Addressing these concerns and dealing with the interlinkages requires an integrated approach.

Integral to policy

The Aid for Trade Initiative ought to become an integral part of this new approach to policy if the Sustainable Development Goals are to be delivered by 2030. This is even more acutely important now and for the coming years as the global community has to face the effects of two crises simultaneously: climate change plus the global health and economic crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

21 ''The European Green Deal'' Communication, 11 December 2019 (COM(2019)640: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM%3A2019%3A640%3AFIN;

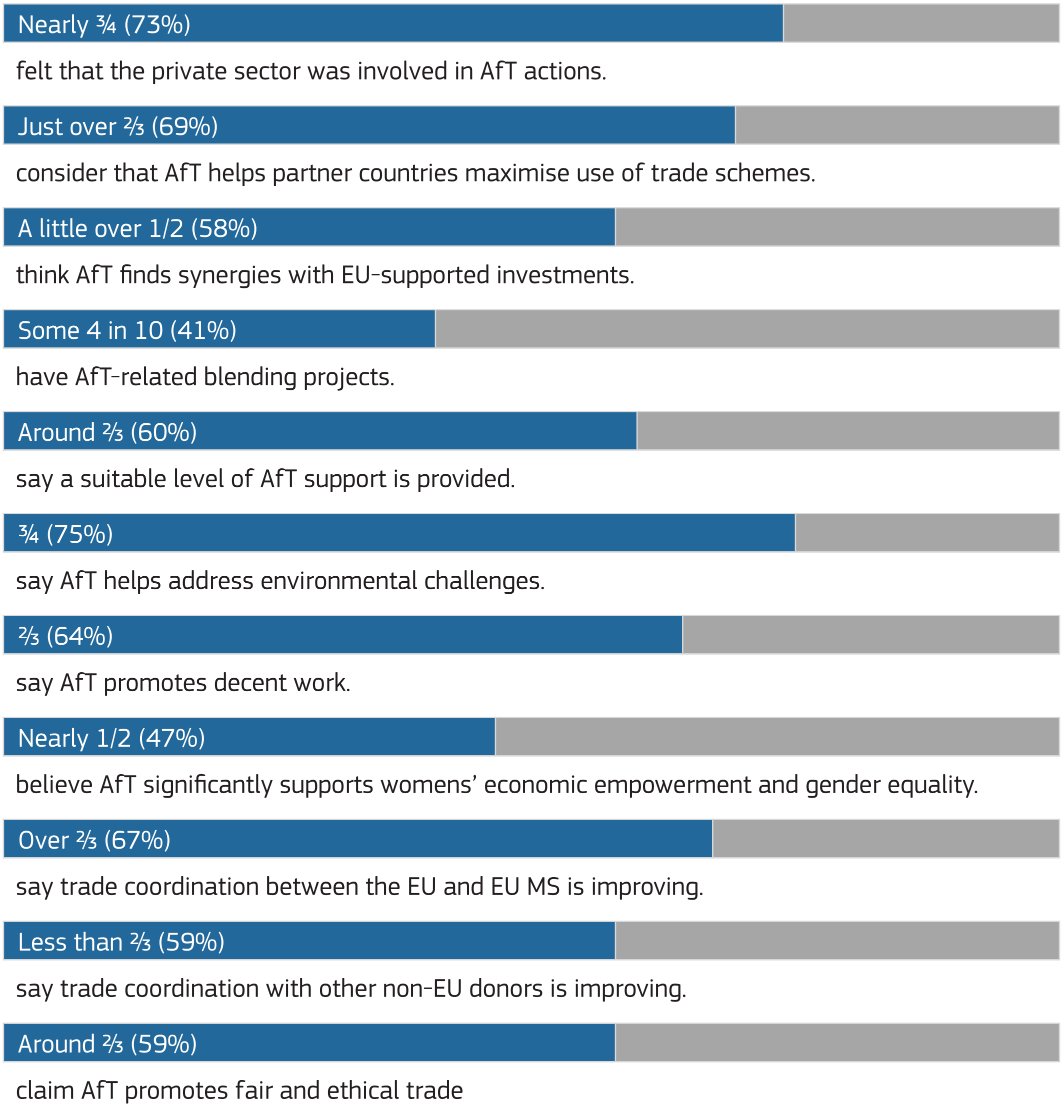


PART I
QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

PART I: QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

The following data on qualitative perceptions on the ground is based on the responses to a questionnaire, completed by 88 EU Delegations around the world. In most instances, responses were prepared jointly with the local representations of EU Member States. Such feedback helps pinpoint areas for improvement and better tailor the thematic, methodological and organisational support provided to operational staff in partner countries to improve the quality and impact of EU Aid for Trade.

Key findings of respondents' views:



1 TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BY REGION

Trade is a major part of the economy and indeed of our day-to-day lives. It supports many of our jobs, and gives us a wider variety of consumer choice. International trade drives our prosperity and that of our global partners.

EU trade instruments are major drivers of the EU's relationship with developing countries, complementing and adding an additional layer for cooperation on top of traditional development assistance. Out of more than 120 partner countries which are eligible for EU development cooperation, 85 (with 15 CARIFORUM[1] states included) are now covered by a free trade agreement (in force or about to be ratified), and 71 benefit from EU unilateral preferential trade schemes – under the Generalised Scheme of Preferences (Standard GSP, Everything But Arms, GSP+).

In 2015, the EU renewed its commitment to leveraging trade policy to support development in the poorest countries, by enabling them to integrate into and move up regional and global value chains[2]. At the core of this commitment is also the EU's objective to contribute to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To this end, the EU overhauled its Aid for Trade strategy in 2017.

Just as trade instruments complement and potentialise traditional development cooperation, targeted and effective AfT is the key to unlock the potential of trade policy in achieving these objectives. Therefore EU AfT operates within partners' trade and economic policies as mainstreamed into their development strategies.

Specifically, the EU supports and scales up the development impact of bilateral and multilateral trade agreements to which its development partners are signatories. Examples include the implementation of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), as well as the WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement. The EU has also reoriented its AfT strategy toward helping partner countries make the most of their trade relationship with the EU. This includes tapping into the full potential of our Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), and the Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP).

Trade agreements provide for more consumer choices and jobs

1 CARIFORUM is the ''Caribbean Forum'' a sub-group of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Afriacn States (ACP) and serves as a base for economic dialogue with the European Union. Its membership comprises 15 Caribbean Community States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago along with the Dominican Republic. In 2008 these states (with the exception of Haiti) signed the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU.

2 The European Commission Communication: ''Trade for all. Towards a more responsible Trade and Investment Policy'', 14.10.2015, COM(2015)0497 final, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=celex%3A52015DC0497

Types of EU trade agreements involving developing countries

The EU has a number of different categories of **Free Trade Agreements**, each tailored to the specific requirements of each country or region.

Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas (DCFTAs) are offered to neighbourhood countries and deepen the economic relations between these countries and the EU. They focus on bringing their legislation closer to the EU acquis, notably in trade-related areas.

The EU's **Economic Partnership Agreements** (EPAs) with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and regions have an explicit development objective. They are asymmetric trade agreements, with the ACP partners liberalising around 80% of trade over a period of 15 to 20 years, while the EU allows duty-free, quota-free access from day one. Seven EPAs are currently being implemented with 32 ACP countries, including 14 Sub-Saharan African countries.

New Generation Agreements are all those signed by the EU since 2009, which include dedicated chapters on Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD). In these chapters, the EU and its partner countries commit to respecting a number of international conventions for labour standards and environmental preservation. The first such agreement was between the EU and South Korea. Since then the EU has signed or ratified similar agreements with a number of countries and regions, including the Andean countries (Colombia, Peru and Ecuador), Central America, Vietnam, Moldova, Georgia, and Mercosur. The EU has also modernised its pre-existing free trade agreement with Mexico, adding a modern TSD chapter and is currently doing the same for its free trade agreement with Chile.

The Generalised Scheme of Preferences

The EU also gives developing countries preferential access to its market under the **Generalised Scheme of Preferences** (GSP), which is widely recognised as the world's most generous regime of unilateral trade preferences for developing countries. All countries classified by the World Bank as low- or lower-middle income are eligible for GSP trade preferences. In addition, countries classified by the United Nations as Least Developed Countries (LDCs) automatically benefit from the **Everything but Arms arrangement,** which grants them duty-free, quota-free access to the EU market.

In total, the EU's GSP1 includes the following three arrangements under its umbrella:

- **Standard GSP** for low and lower-middle income countries. This gives a partial or full removal of customs duties on two thirds of tariff lines. Currently 15 countries benefit from Standard GSP status2.
- **GSP+:** the special incentive arrangement for sustainable development and good governance. It offers further preferences (mostly full removal of duties) on essentially the same tariff lines for vulnerable low and lower-middle income countries which implement 27 international conventions. Currently 8 countries benefit from GSP+ status.
- **EBA (Everything But Arms):** the special arrangement for least developed countries, providing them with duty-free, quota-free access for all products except arms and ammunition. Currently, 48 countries benefit from EBA status

1.1 SUPPORTING THE AFRICA-EUROPE ALLIANCE AND THE AFCFTA

The EU adopted the **Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs**[3] in September 2018 to support the generation of 10 million jobs in Africa in the next five years. This is In line with the EU Global Strategy and the European Consensus on Development[4]. It also forms part of the wider set of EU-Africa relations and strategic frameworks joining Europe and Africa, such as the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union (Agenda 2063),

The Alliance represents a new economic strategy focused on Africa's economic potential to unlock the private sector investments with a specific focus on jobs for youth. It also responds to Africa's demographic patterns and takes the ambition of the EU External Investment Plan[5] to the next level. The Northern African countries benefiting from this programme are covered by the Alliance that takes into account the diversity across the African continent and the relations of the Northern African countries through their Association Agreements and their experience of cooperation with the European Union through the European Neighbourhood Policy

Simultaneously, trade agreements (EPAs in Sub-Saharan Africa and DCFTAs in North Africa) offer a unique platform for continuous mutual dialogue and development. They offer a tool box for trade integration on the continent and constitute building blocks for the African Continental Free Trade Area (AFCTA) as well as the EU-Africa trade relationship overall.

Inauguration of EU-financed cranes at Brazzaville port in Congo.

Africa's **Agenda 2063** is the strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the continent over the next 50 years. Its vision starts with an aspiration of a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development.

One of the flagship projects of Africa's Agenda 2063 and a major step towards African continental economic integration is the **African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)**, launched in Kigali on 21st March 2018 by

3 Communication from the Commission: 'Communication on a new Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs: taking out partnership on investment and jobs to the next level', COM(2018) 643 final of 12.9.2018, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52018DC0643

4 The European Consensus on Development, OJ C 210 of 30.6.2017, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:C:2017:210:FULL&from=EN

5 Communication from the Commission: 'Strengthening European Investments for jobs and growth: Towards a second phase of the European Fund for Strategic Investments and a new European External Investment Plan', COM(2016) 581 final of 14.9.2016, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52016DC0581&from=EN

Free trade in Africa will increase jobs and opportunities for all

African Union (AU) Heads of State and Government. The AfCFTA is the continent's most ambitious integration initiative, embedded in the African Union's Agenda 2063, whose main objective is to create a single continental market for goods and services with free movement of people and investments. Once implemented, it will cover a market of 1.2 billion people and a GDP of USD 2.5 trillion across 55 member States.The establishment of the AfCFTA is expected to gather impetus to boost economic growth and attract investments from both within Africa and the world. It is one of the central projects of the first Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063.

AfCFTA and investment are clearly priorities of the EU-Africa partnership. The Abidjan Declaration adopted at the fifth AU-EU Summit (November 2017) identifies investment (which also interlinks to Aid for Trade) as one of the Joint Africa-EU strategic priorities with an explicit reference to the EIP. Africa and the EU commit to foster European and Africa business relations and further strengthen mutually beneficial EU-Africa trade relations. In particular, they will ensure that African Union-EU Trade arrangements are complementary and supportive to the African Union trade and structural transformation agenda, especially as it gears towards implementing the AfCFTA. The declaration also underscores the joint commitment to promoting democratic governance and human rights. Both parties agreed to continue to promote intra-African trade and advance greater economic integration.

The AfCFTA agreement should progressively reduce and eventually eliminate customs duties and non-tariff barriers on goods and allow for free provision of services in priority sectors. The Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) estimates that–AfCFTA has the potential both to boost intra-African trade by over 50% by eliminating import duties and to double this trade if non-tariff barriers are also reduced.

Since the conclusion of the agreement in March 2018, all but one of the 55 African countries have signed the AfCFTA Agreement and have formally committed to the gradual establishment of the AfCFTA. So far 32 African Union Member States ratified the AfCFTA. The AfCFTA framework agreement entered into force on 30th May 2019 and the extraordinary AU Summit held in Niger on 7th July 2019 launched the "operational phase" of the AfCFTA. Trading under the AfCFTA between the ratifying countries was supposed to start on 1st July 2020 but has been delayed until 1st January 2021 due to the Covid-19 pandemic, for several organisational and logistical reasons that occurred because of the crisis. The Summit also decided to award the hosting of the AfCFTA Secretariat to Ghana (Accra)[6] and Mr Wamkele Mene has been appointed as Secretary General of the AfCFTA for a four-year term.

The AfCFTA is a key pillar of the Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs. The European Union has been by far the main partner supporting the AfCFTA process from the beginning. Through its Pan-African Programme (PANAF) the EU has set aside EUR 72.5 million to directly support the AfCFTA negotiations

6 The COVID pandemic has delayed its establishment.

and implementation. The programme runs from 2014-2020 and up to 2019 EUR 37.1 million has already been allocated and supported the negotiations and architecture of the AfCFTA agreement and the ratification processes. The African Trade Observatory (ATO) with the ITC was set up under the programme. Wider support to the AfCFTA goals comes from the EU's Aid for Trade and its blending operations under the External Investment Plan. Support to AfCFTA in the EU's AfT also comes with support to the African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) trading capacities. Regional trading and economic blocks and deepening of regional value chains can play a significant role in building resilience and facing the economic impacts of crises such as Covid-19.

Implementation of EPAs that are currently applied has slowly been advancing. Currently, 14 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa implement one of the five African EPAs under application. The first ministerial-level Joint Council under the EU-SADC EPA was held in a constructive and cooperative atmosphere in February 2019 and saw the adoption of all procedural rules for the full operation of the agreement. Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire adopted domestic legislation to fully implement their commitments. They have also engaged in first discussions with the EU on sustainability aspects in the cocoa value chain. The EU and Cameroon worked closely together to assess the effects of three years of tariff liberalisation and to design the necessary accompanying measures which are still outstanding. Comoros acceded to the EPA with Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) and discussions on accession of Angola to the SADC EPA are ongoing.

Looking beyond implementation, in 2019 the EU and ACP partners started to work towards modernising EPAs by broadening their scope to cover more substantive areas, as well as widening the Agreements to more countries. The EU also started negotiations with five countries currently implementing the ESA EPA, to add rules on trade in services, investment, public procurement, intellectual property rights, and, importantly, trade and sustainable development (TSD), to the existing EPA. The initiative follows the strategic interest of ESA countries to unlock EU investment, for example in transport, financial services, tourism and manufacturing.

In 2019, EU27 imports from its 31 EPA partner countries increased by 4.6%. African countries such as Eswatini, Cameroon and South Africa[7] saw double-digit growth rates in their exports to the EU. Even EPA partners that saw their exports temporarily decline in 2019 (e.g. Botswana, Ghana and Madagascar) all record strong growth if looking at the entire decade from 2010.

With all the initiatives ongoing between the EU and Africa as renewed partners, there is a strong momentum to take the Africa-EU alliance and partnership not just to the next trading level, but also in all aspects of life. The EU Aid for Trade is being mobilised to turn this momentum into tangible results.

1.2 BOOSTING ASIA-EU TRADE

The EU is actively engaged with the Asian region, which represents 55% of global trade. Across Asia, the EU is using trade to help developing countries integrate into world markets and promote the protection of labour and human rights, alongside safeguarding the environment. Since the Treaty of Lisbon, the agreements negotiated by the EU have systematically included chapters on sustainable development.

The level of EU-Asia trade integration is high, with numerous trade agreements in place, adapted to the economic and political climate, whether at bilateral or bi-regional level. At bilateral levels, EU programmes support FTA negotiations (Indonesia, Philippines, potentially Thailand and Malaysia), FTA implementation (Vietnam) and better use of the EBA preferential market access to the EU (Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos). The programmes will also provide tailor-made support to respond to each individual country's needs, building sustainable export value chains and supporting an enabling business environment and investment climate. Both the national authorities and the local private sector are the beneficiaries of EU's Trade-related assistance in Southeast Asia.

Ensuring better access for EU exporters to the dynamic ASEAN market of 640 million consumers is a priority for the EU as its second largest trading partner. While negotiations for a region-to-region trade and investment agreement with ASEAN have been paused by mutual agreement since 2009, the EU is pursuing bilateral FTAs with the countries of the region. In 2019, the EU made new breakthroughs in securing further trade engagement with ASEAN countries.

Following ratification, the EU FTA with Singapore entered into force in November 2019, while a trade agreement with Vietnam was officially concluded and will enter into force once the Vietnamese National

7 Beyond Africa, the same was observed for Fiji and Dominican Republic.

EU and Asia trade integration will boost the economy in the developing countries of the region

Assembly has ratified it. FTA negotiations with Indonesia are still ongoing and are used to further deepen EU-Indonesia trade and investment relations. Negotiations had started with Malaysia (in 2010), Thailand (in 2013) and Philippines (in 2015), but they are currently on hold due to concerns with the human rights situation in the country. Similarly, negotiations with Myanmar have been halted since 2017.

Bilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) between the EU and ASEAN countries are considered building blocks towards a future region-to-region agreement, which remains the EU's ultimate objective. At regional level, the European Commission and the ASEAN Member States are undertaking a stocktaking exercise to explore the prospects for resuming region-to-region negotiations. Similarly to the AfCFTA process in Africa, the EU is at the same time supporting closer regional integration between the ASEAN states.

The EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement came into force on 1st February 2019. By removing duties of almost one billion Euros a year paid by EU companies, it opens several sectors of Japanese markets. This agreement is noteworthy because it includes a specific commitment to the Paris Agreement, the first time for a trade agreement. It also sets the highest standards of labour, safety, environmental, consumer and data protection. In addition, since 2013, the EU has been actively negotiating with China on a comprehensive EU-China investment agreement.

In 2019, EU trade with Central Asia has also intensified, promoting the EU to become the region's main trading partner, accounting for about a third of its overall external trade[8]. While more than half of the EU exports are machinery and transport equipment, Central Asian exports to the EU largely centre on a few commodities, particularly crude oil, gas, metals and cotton fibre.

1.3 LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The relation of the EU with the 33 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) is based on a history of close political, economic and cultural ties, reinforced by close cooperation and bi-regional exchanges. The region maintains its position as the EU's fifth largest trading partner, making trade with the EU a strong driver for growth and jobs.

As laid down in the **Joint EU-LAC Communication 'Joining forces for a common future'** (2019), the updated framework for EU-LAC cooperation, the bi-regional prosperity agenda focuses on support to stronger and inclusive growth, more diversified production structures, increased productivity and competitiveness, deeper regional integration, consolidated trade relations with the EU and overcoming the digital gap and upgrading technology.

At the same time, relations between the EU and LAC have deepened even further, reaching an unprecedented level of bi-regional integration. The EU is looking to progressively modernise its trade agreements with LAC, to include

8 https://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/regions/central-asia/

A vineyard in Chile, a country where EU trade negotiations gather pace.

specific provisions on sustainable development and revising, (or introducing provisions), on intellectual property rights (IPR), services, investment, public procurement and regulatory cooperation.

As a result, an 'agreement in principle' on a modernised trade pillar of the EU-Mexico Global Agreement was reached in 2018. Moreover, EU-Chile negotiations on a modernised trade pillar of the EU-Chile Association Agreement gained new impetus in 2019. Shortly after that another trade breakthrough materialised: after 20 years of negotiations, an 'agreement in principle' on the trade pillar of a broader EU-Mercosur Association Agreement was reached in July 2019 with the four Mercosur members – Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Overall, in countries which already have concluded FTAs with the EU, EU AfT seeks to maximise impact. At the regional level, the EU is cooperating closely with Central America to capitalise on the potential of the EU-Central America Association Agreement. One concrete example is INTEC (Integración Económica Regional Centroamericana), an EU project in collaboration with SIECA (the Central American Secretariat of Economic Integration). This facilitates intra- and trans-regional trade by modernising the regional trade regulatory framework, leveraging digital technologies to boost connectivity and enhancing regional trade capacities.

The **CARIFORUM Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)** with the EU was signed with the 15 Caribbean states in October 2008 and approved by the European Parliament in March 2009. The EPA provides for asymmetric liberalisation of goods, services and investment, taking into account the different levels of development of Caribbean countries.

All Caribbean countries enjoy duty-free, quota-free access to the EU market and Aid for Trade is an integral part of the agreement. In particular, trade-related assistance is provided both at the regional level (e.g. grants to the Caribbean Export Development Agency to assist Caribbean companies in accessing export markets) and national level (e.g. to technical assistance to facilitate the modernisation of customs practices in the region).

However, gradual global power shifts driven by Asian markets have led to the EU progressively losing market shares in Latin America and the Caribbean, mainly to China. Despite the deepening of commercial ties between the EU and LAC in the last decade, there is still untapped potential that could be further exploited, better engaging with SMEs and CSOs. The more effective use of trade agreements could be explored for mutual benefit in the spirit of sustainable trade, against the backdrop of steadily increasing investment, with the EU remaining the biggest investor in LAC countries.

Total Aid for Trade to the region increased to EUR 700 million in 2018 with trade-related assistance accounting for EUR 183 million of this. Caribbean countries see clear benefits of the EPA. For example, exports of fish, tobacco and rum to the EU are increasing. In particular, the Dominican Republic has been able to increase and diversify its export base, exporting a range of not only agri-food products, but also of medical appliances to the EU.

1.4 THE EU NEIGHBOURHOOD AND ENLARGEMENT COUNTRIES

Trade relations between the EU and its partner countries are strong and varied. Many of these trade agreements cover competition policy, intellectual property rights protection, public procurement and dispute settlement that are also of key relevance for investors.

The EU works with its neighbouring countries to achieve the closest possible political association and economic integration. They include for example: the Association Agreements and Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTAs) with Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia; the Association Agreements and FTAs with Neighbourhood South partners; the Stabilisation and Association Agreements including FTAs with all six Western Balkan countries; and the Association Agreement and Customs Union with Turkey.

The EU helps partner countries to make the most of these agreements. EU Aid for Trade broadens the scope of assistance directed towards traditional trade-related assistance (e.g. trade policy and regulations and trade development) to support supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure. This is all part of the overall approach to strengthen productivity, competitiveness and trade capacities of the Neighbourhood and Enlargement countries.

In terms of the Enlargement countries, the EU has **Stabilisation and Association Agreements (SAA)** with respective partners (Western Balkan parties) and an **Association Agreement** with Turkey. The agreements progressively establish a free-trade area between the EU and those countries, focusing on liberalising trade in goods, aligning rules on EU practice. This is to make them ready for accession by contributing to creating functioning market economies. There was a formal decision to start accession talks with the Republic of North Macedonia and the Republic of Albania in March 2020.

The EU has a **Customs Union** with Turkey, in force since 1995, which ensures the free movement of all industrial goods and certain processed agricultural products between the EU and Turkey. It also requires Turkey's alignment to the EU's external customs tariffs and rules for imports from third countries, as well as commercial policy, competition policy, intellectual property rights and EU technical legislation related to the scope of the Customs Union.

In addition, the SAAs include the obligation to implement the **Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA)** that includes the six Western Balkan countries with Moldova. The EU has a longstanding relationship with CEFTA which is the entity in charge of the Trade Pillar of the Multi-Annual Action Plan for the Regional Economic Area. This engagement in developing a regional economic area is conducive to creating economies where goods, services, investments, and professionals can circulate without barriers, and where the digital economy can flourish.

The EU is by far Turkey´s number one import and export partner

The EU provides significant financial aid that encompasses Aid for Trade activities to achieve greater trade facilitation and in turn, increase trade and economic development. For example, since 2010 it has had trade facilitation projects with CEFTA on the Systematic Exchange of Electronic Data that improves cooperation between customs and other relevant authorities to ensure swifter cross border trade. Trade between the EU and the Western Balkan region continues to grow and the EU represents some 70% of the total trade flows. It is also the largest trading partner and since 2009 trade has grown by 130%.

The EU supports regional economic integration. In July 2019 the Western Balkan Summit[9] in Poznań, agreed to strengthen regional cooperation between the Western Balkans partners, as well as between the region and the EU and to further advance the European integration process of the Western Balkans.

Free Trade Agreements give Moldova access to 500 million consumers in the EU market

For Neighbourhood partners, the aim is to continue supporting the implementation of the **Association Agreements/Free Trade Agreements** (where they exist), to help companies from these countries seize the opportunities opened up by these agreements. For example, with the entry into force of the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreements with Moldova (2016), Georgia (2016) and Ukraine (2017), SMEs from the region have better access to the 500 million consumers in the EU market.

Support to DCFTA implementation is provided at country level, but also at regional level through the DCFTA facility, a EUR 200 million grant programme from the EU budget to unlock at least EUR 2 billion of new investments by SMEs in the three countries, to be financed largely by new loans supported by the Facility. Thanks to EU support, a new programme was launched in 2019 to support access to information for economic operators through the Eastern Partnership Trade Helpdesk that facilitates trade and investment in the region. The free on-line one-stop shop can be used to analyse business opportunities and market access requirements, or to post an enquiry to connect with a network of institutions for help in finding more market information on the six Eastern Partnership countries.

The EU supports the **Agadir Agreement** that was signed by the Governments of Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia on 25th February 2004 to establish a free trade area. A major achievement is the fact that Lebanon and Palestine acceded in March 2020. On trade facilitation, Member countries signed a Memorandum of Understanding, which grants advantages to Authorised Economic Operators. In addition, the electronic linkage and exchange of information among the customs departments has led to increased monitoring, verification, and early release of goods. The Agadir Technical Unit has also stepped up its engagement with the private sector through the activities of the Agadir Business Council.

For example, in Libya, the EU is supporting the integration of the country in the EuroMed Trade Helpdesk Facilitation mechanism and the reinforcement of national authorities' capacities to collect and analyse trade related information. The EU is also improving the business environment, the capacities of the business support services and access to finance for SMEs.

9 https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_19_3669

The EU supports structural reforms to address key challenges of the economy through the Economic Reform Programme (ERP) in the enlargement region. It provides a platform for a high level policy dialogue on reform prioritisation and implementation. Moreover, assistance goes to catalyse investments to the region.

1.5 THE PACIFIC AND THE EU

The EU and the Pacific region enjoy a longstanding relationship, shared values and strong economic and trade links. The EU has developed partnerships in the region with the 15 Pacific Independent island Countries (PICs), with three Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs), the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), and also with Australia and New Zealand.

The EU's relationship with the Pacific Islands has traditionally been based on development cooperation in the framework of the partnership between the EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. In recent years, this relationship has extended to other sectors such as the environment, good governance, energy, climate change, fisheries and human rights.

The EU concluded an **Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)** with Papua New Guinea (PNG) and Fiji in 2009, to which Samoa acceded in 2018. PNG has applied the EPA on a provisional basis since 2009, Fiji since 2014 and Samoa since the end of 2018. In 2018 Tonga informed the EU that it intends to accede and this is to be processed in 2020, as will the Solomon Islands.

The EPA provides the Pacific countries with duty-free, quota-free access to the EU market for their exports after they graduate from LDC status. Papua New Guinea, in particular, is seeing clear benefits of the EPA with a five-fold increase in exports of frozen fish and exports of prepared and preserved tuna trebled since the application of the EPA.

The economic growth of Pacific-ACP states will always be limited by their size, their limited economies of scale (apart from fisheries) and their geographic remoteness. Through its trade agreements, the EU is helping countries of the region mitigate these limitations by supporting regional economic integration and building skills and capacities in economic governance, trade facilitation and sustainable development.

Pacific countries have duty-free, quota-free access to the EU market for exports such as fish

The EU also supports the region in developing and diversifying its private sector. Particular emphasis is on investments in sustainable, climate-change resilient, CO_2-neutral, circular and inclusive green/blue economic development. In the mid- and long-term, private sector development and investment should be aligned with Pacific leaders' "Blue Pacific" vision, the Pacific countries' Climate Strategies 2050 and the EU's ambitions towards "A Clean Planet for All".

Australia and New Zealand have trade relations with the EU but the two countries, being high income, are not covered by development cooperation. Negotiations for a comprehensive and ambitious trade agreement with the two countries have already started, while the EU is Australia's second-biggest and New Zealand's third biggest trade partner. The EU has developed close intergovernmental and private-sector ties with both countries across a broad spectrum of issues, such as climate change and disaster risk-reduction, rules-based trade, security, technological research and human rights.

2 EU TRADE AGREEMENTS & REGIMES AND AID FOR TRADE

The relevant actions from the updated EU AfT strategy are:	
3	Use the institutional monitoring mechanisms established by EU free trade agreements, including EPAs, as an additional means to identify relevant Aid for Trade activities.
4	Include in EU free trade agreement implementation plans, including for EPAs, targeted measures to help developing partner countries make better use of the opportunities offered by EU trade agreements.
5	Regularly assess the rate of preferences utilisation by partners of trade agreements and beneficiary countries of the Generalised Scheme of Preferences; and analyse the limiting factors, from both domestic supply-side and EU trade regime perspectives. Direct EU Aid for Trade towards better addressing such constraints and, where relevant, assess the need to take them into account in the evolution of trade measures.

The European Union, together with its Member States, forms a trade block offering an extensive and ever-growing network of free trade agreements. These include other preferential agreements (also called schemes, or regimes) such as the EU's Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) with the Everything But Arms (EBA) scheme for the LDCs. The regular GSP as well as the GSP+ scheme is applicable to a beneficiary country once they ratify specific international conventions on human rights and labour rights. Altogether, the EU has concluded FTAs (in force or about to be ratified) with 85 countries eligible for EU development cooperation and with 71 countries covered by one of the three types of GSP[10].

The benefits of entering free trade and preferential trade agreements are plentiful because such instruments ease terms of trade for parties to an agreement, resulting in increased volumes of trade. These agreements and regimes do not just reduce and eliminate tariffs, they also help address behind-the-border barriers that would otherwise impede the flow of goods and services. They also encourage investment and improve the rules affecting issues such as intellectual property, e-commerce and government procurement.

These EU agreements and schemes give businesses and consumers improved access to a wider range of competitively priced goods and services, new technologies, and innovative practices. They help signatories to such agreements obtain more benefits from foreign investment, promote regional economic integration and build shared approaches to trade and investment between the EU and our trading partners.

The trade schemes deliver enhanced trade and investment opportunities that contribute to the economic growth of less-developed economies. They support stronger people-to-people and business-to-business links that enhance the EU's overall bilateral relationships with FTA partners. They also deliver additional benefits to the EU and trading partners over time, including via in-built agendas that encourage ongoing domestic reform and trade liberalisation.

When surveyed, 43% of the EU Delegations around the world consider that the EU AfT is either ''extremely'' (7%) or "considerably" (36%) geared towards helping the partner country take advantage of the opportunities (including quick-wins) offered by EU FTAs and other trade agreements such as GSP. 26% answered it is geared "moderately", for 23% the AfT is geared "slightly" and only 8% do not think it helps such opportunities at all.

As a least developed country (LDC), **Afghanistan** can trade with the EU block under the most advantageous Everything But Arms (EBA) trade regime, one of the EU's unilateral trade preferences. The products must comply with the EU sanitary and phytosanitary standards to enter the EU market, which they can then do quota-free and duty-free. Under the EU-FARM and "Sustainable Economic Development and Employment Promotion" (GIZ-SEDEP) programmes, Afghan exporters exhibited saffron, nuts and dried fruit for the first time at a German trade fair in October 2019 which helped them find buyers in Germany,

10 European Commission, Directorate-General for Trade, list of GSP countries: https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2019/may/tradoc_157889.pdf

The EU-funded EUR 12 million Trade Support Programme, (2016- 2021) in **Angola**, has two components designed to support the country's exporting capacity and prepare it to enter the SADC Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU. Component 1 "Train for Trade II" is implemented by UNCTAD. Component 2 provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Trade and is implemented by IBF Consulting. It helps the integration of the Angolan economy into the regional and world markets by making the Angolan economy more competitive through training and building capacity for the Ministry of Trade. Increasing national capacities in several trade-related areas helps the country to gain understanding of the advantages of EBA and transition towards a new potential EPA.

In **Azerbaijan** the EU GSP has been deferred due to classifying the country as an "upper-middle income" economy by the World Bank in 2014. Azerbaijan continues to negotiate both with the WTO on membership and with the EU on the new EU-Azerbaijan Agreement (trade chapter). Since 2015 an EU technical assistance project has supported Azerbajian's Ministry of Economy with its WTO negotiations. It does so especially through the project "Support and Strengthening Capacity of the WTO Department of the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the WTO Accession Negotiations", running from 2018 to 2020 with a EUR 889,000 budget.

In **Bangladesh**, another least developed country, the EU has run a EUR 3.5 million programme since 2017: ''Securing Employment and Economic Development around the Jute Textile and Light Engineering Sector in North-West Bangladesh''. This improves the value chain of Jute products and related inputs created in the local light engineering value chain and increases the employability and income of workers in small and cottage industries. The project is implemented by Practical Action, UK, and includes a specific component to take advantage of the EU trade regime (currently EBA). It improves the light engineering value chain and encourages greater collaboration and networking across value chain actors and stakeholders. Additionally there is policy advocacy for diversification into eco-friendly jute products and market-led small scale mechanisation.

Jute provides income and employment for many people in Bangladesh

Belgian development cooperation (Enabel) runs relevant AfT projects in **Benin, a** country covered by the EBA and signatory of the West African EPA back in 2014[11]. Enabel's programme started in 2019 and includes the programme DEFIA ("Développement de l'Entrepreneuriat dans la Filière Ananas") which supports the pineapple value-chain and promotes exports to Europe. Enabel also implements a programme to assist the Port of Cotonou.

Bolivia benefits from GSP+ scheme with positive effects on the economy. The EU helps the Bolivian State benefit from the GSP+ scheme by supporting the Government in complying with GSP-relevant human and labour rights conventions, through three ongoing global projects financed from the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). Italy also runs several Aid for Trade programmes in Bolivia. For example the city of Foligno's ''Eco.Com'' provides EUR 0.7 million to finance micro-businesses in the cities of Sacaba and Tiquipaya (Department of Cochabamba). This guarantees access to finance to women and men in economic difficulties and supports economic development of this region. Another Italian-run programme is "Women of the Northern

11 The EPA has been signed by 14 out of 15 West African States (all except Nigeria). However, all countries need to sign the Agreement and ⅔ of the West African countries, i.e. 11, must ratify the Agreement for it to come into force. Currently, interim EPAs are being implemented with Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire.

Amazon", with EUR 1 million from the Italian Cooperation (AICS) and implemented by UN Women. It finances micro-businesses run by women in situations of poverty in the northern Amazon departments of Beni and Pando.

The Regional Economic Integration for **Central America** (INTEC) **programme** supports regional integration and maximising the benefits from the region's Association Agreement with the EU: The programme's envelope is EUR 20.5 million.

The EU supports and monitors the implementation of the REX system in the **Democractic Republic** of the **Congo** (DRC) - a specific EU self-register system for exporters from countries benefiting from the EU's GSP[12], to facilitate the self-validation of their certificates of origin and there is close support to the relevant state authorities. Training sessions have been organised at the EU Delegation in Kinshasa for customs services. The process is underway for DR Congo to complete the formalities allowing it to access the REX system.

The **Dominican Republic** benefits from regional initiatives to integrate into global trade and markets, such as the private sector programme led by the Caribbean Export Development Agency (CEDA), the EPA implementation programme and other initiatives under the 11th EDF Regional Indicative Programme for the Caribbean region. In addition, "Strengthening and Internationalisation of Dominican SMEs", a EUR 0.7 million grant to the Centre for Export and Investment improves national competitiveness and the country's export capacity, by fostering small and medium enterprises' exports and investment promotion activities.

To help **Georgia** benefit from the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade agreement (DCFTA) with the EU, Sweden is running a portfolio guarantee with the local TBC Bank (SEK 200,000,000 - approx EUR 19 million) from 2018-2025. The guarantee promotes the development of MSMEs in Georgia in agriculture, manufacturing and services - sectors expected to have the greatest potential to take advantage of the DCFTA.

Through the 11th EDF Technical Cooperation Facility project, the EU supports the capacity of the **Jamaican** Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade in devising and implementing international trade policy. The scheme will build trade capacity within the Ministry in view of the implementation of the EU-CARIFORUM EPA in Jamaica.

The Union for the Mediterranean initiatives and the Association Agreement with the EU serve as a basis for trade dialogue with the **Jordanian** authorities. These promote the use of trade as a lever to facilitate reforms in investment and employment. More specifically, Phase IV of the implementation of the Agadir Agreement will encourage the reduction of trade barriers between members of the Agreement (including Jordan) to create a positive impact on their economies. The accession of Lebanon and Palestine, Jordan's neighbours, has been one of the priorities of the Agadir Agreement. Good progress in support of customs and trade facilitation has been achieved in 2019.

Germany is supporting **Kyrgyzstan** to utilise the GSP+ by the GiZ programme ''Non-automatic weighing instruments'' (NaWi Programme). This has helped to embed the EU REX (system of self-registered exporters) in Kyrgyzstan within the implementation of the Programme of the Kyrgyz Government on Export Development (2019-2022). The programme has also encouraged local exporters to participate in international trade fairs in cooperation with the Governmental Programme of Germany IPD (Import Promotion Desk). It has also worked with Kyrgyz chambers of commerce to support their export services.

In **Lebanon**, a country under the Association Agreement within the EU Neighbourhood Policy, the EUR 15 million programme ''Supporting Private Sector Development in Lebanon'' has been in effect since 2016. It focusses on providing financial and non-financial supportive services to MSMEs active in the wood processing sector in Tripoli and the agribusiness sector in the Bekaa and Akkar regions. This is done by fostering their development and integration into consolidated value chains to increase their competitiveness, productivity and participation in the economy.

A EUR 93,000 technical assistance mission to **Mali** will help it ratify the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between West Africa and the European Union. Running from November 2019 until April 2020 it examines the likely changes brought on by the future implementation of the EPA. The mission will provide the Government of Mali with a strategic framework for the effective implementation of the EPA, in connection with the ECOWAS Common External Tariff and other trade commitments vis-à-vis the sub-region, as well as the country's participation in the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA).

12 The European Commission REX website: https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/calculation-customs-duties/rules-origin/general-aspects-preferential-origin/arrangements-list/generalised-system-preferences/the_register_exporter_system_en

The EUR 8 million "EU–**Sri Lanka** Trade Related Assistance Project" has helped Sri Lanka to maximise utilisation of GSP+ providing sector-specific assistance so that the country can fully benefit from the GSP+ capacity building for private sector on SPS compliance and market linkages in the spices and processed foods sectors. The four-year project, implemented by ITC, has also helped the formulation of the National Export Strategy (NES) to diversify the economic output of the country. This will enable Sri Lanka to increase its GSP+ utilisation ratio, which is currently quite low. A GSP+ Business Guide has been produced and translated into the local languages to help build awareness and can be downloaded on the website of the Department of Commerce. Awareness-raising workshops have been held to show the private sector how to benefit from GSP+ and to explain the requirement to register as exporters under the EU's Registered Importer System (REX) for self-certification. Sri Lanka was listed as a higher middle income country in 2019 and should this categorisation continue, it could lose GSP+ concessions which would mean new challenges for the government and private sector.

NEW EXPORT PRODUCTS FOR SURINAME

Market access, product diversification and improving financial conditions are a few of the key elements of the EUR 12.8 million Suriname Agricultural Market Access Project (SAMAP) which focuses on maximising opportunities that had previously been neglected.

Started in 2017, this highly innovative project harnesses unexplored opportunities in the agricultural sector to revitalise the country's internal and external markets. Financed by the EU and implemented by FAO, it focuses on commercialising non-traditional products and helps the country take advantage of the EU-CARIFORUM EPA of which Suriname is part.

FAO Investment Support Officer Jean Risopoulos says: "Suriname's main exports have traditionally been rice and bananas. The European Union has already supported these products through other schemes and consequently, this project focuses on other 'non-traditional' products such as fruit, vegetables and non-timber forest products, such as wild berries." He adds: "There are also new species we plan to plant, such as the Brazilian açaí berry, to create new lines of business along the country's coastal areas,"

To encourage exports, the project also includes a food safety component to align the country's phytosanitary standards with international regulations. With a diaspora population of over 300,000 Surinamese in the Netherlands alone, there is already a high demand for these products and there is significant scope for expansion in the European markets and beyond. There are thus plans to expand the range to generate new market niches and new lines of access to the market.

The project also features a social component involving the integration and participation of disadvantaged communities by working with indigenous and tribal groups on non-timber forest products, such as fruit and nuts, so these products can be exported with real added value.

3 INTEGRATING EU DEVELOPMENT TOOLS FOR GREATER IMPACT

The relevant action from the updated EU AfT strategy is:	
1	Reinforce operational linkages across all EU development cooperation instruments and tools, including country and regional programmes and European Development Finance Institutions operations, at both EU and Member States' levels.

3.1 BLENDING AND INVESTMENT FOR TRADE

Combining EU grants with loans or equity from public financiers and private investors is described as "blending". Through blending, EU funding increases the amount of funding available for a particular investment by attracting extra financing, both public and private. Since the first facility was introduced in 2007, EU regional blending facilities have been established in all regions covered by EU development cooperation.

Up to December 2019, around EUR 7.5 billion worth of EU grants have funded 632 blended projects. The EU grant contributions have leveraged loans worth approximately EUR 66.55 billion by European Financial Institutions and regional development banks[13]. Blending has helped unlock investments in developing countries worth an estimated EUR 105.2 billion.

Funds additional to the EU grants have come primarily as loans from development finance institutions. Although not formally accounted as Aid for Trade, most, if not all blended projects support sectors relevant to the Aid for Trade initiative (trade related infrastructure and private sector development in particular). Synergies between EU AfT and EU blended projects can be further exploited to increase the scale and impact of EU responses.

Blending operations are a key component of the **European External Investment Plan (EIP)** introduced in 2017 to provide significant mobilisation of private investment – in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. For the period 2017-2020 the EIP covers the Sub-saharan and Neighbourhood regions, but is expected to expand to other developing countries in Asia and Latin America from 2021. The Plan offers an integrated and coherent structure based on three pillars:

- Pillar 1: European Fund for Sustainable Development (ESFD);
- Pillar 2: Technical assistance;
- Pillar 3: Investment climate improvements.

Through an integrated approach around these three pillars, the EIP marks a paradigm shift towards leverage-based ODA delivery.

The new **European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD)** is the financial instrument of the EU External Investment Plan and comprises blending operations and new financial guarantees. The EU guarantee mechanism encourages the attraction of additional, sustainable, private investment in developing countries through the reduction of perceived risks. The EU's contribution to the EFSD for 2017-20 totals EUR 5.04 billion, and is channelled to specific investment projects through blending (EUR 3.5 billion) and the new guarantee (EUR 1.54 billion). As of January 2020, the EFSD has allocated EUR 4.64 billion in public funds to leverage EUR 47.2 billion in public and private investment for development. In parallel to this direct infusion of EU funds into investment projects, the EIP, through its Pillar 3, supports the improvement of the investment climate based on key, closely interlinked, building blocks. These include:

- Deepening the investment climate analysis (including through technical assistance facilities such as the Structural Reform Facility for the Eastern Partnership),
- Engaging in structured public-private dialogue (such as the Sustainable Business for Africa – SB4A – Platform), in synergy with other tools including EU trade and investment policies and EU Economic Diplomacy, to identify obstacles and necessary reforms.
- Prioritised interventions to support reforms, capacity building of the public and private sector, value addition and entrepreneurship.

13 Based on data from the European Commission, DG DEVCO, External Investment Plan secretariat.

Removing constraints to private investment in partner countries and supporting priority reforms will improve conditions for doing business. Building on a thorough country analysis, a systematic public-private dialogue process will provide a business perspective and help identify the most important barriers that may impede economic activity. The Sustainable Business for Africa platform scales up structured public-private dialogue facilitated by the EU on a sector basis in partner countries in Africa. This feeds policy dialogue with partner governments and assists in prioritising and implementing reform of the investment climate. In many countries, the European Commission can build on a long experience of working with both the private and the public sector in improving investment climate conditions, for example in the context of implementing trade agreements.

To achieve this the EU has a wide range of tools at its disposal. The focus must be on coherence across the three pillars of the EIP, as well as coherence across all initiatives and tools deployed by the European Commission to reform the investment climate in partner countries.

In addition, technical assistance (Pillar 2) interventions design bankable investment projects with a strong sustainability dimension (environmental and social) and also support their implementation.

Last but not least, the External Investment Plan provides a multi-level approach in EU partner countries through the following elements, in which EU Delegations play a key role:

- Structured and inclusive dialogue with businesses at country, sector and strategic levels. This includes through the promotion of European and local business fora.
- Policy and political dialogue with partner governments to address key constraints to investments and promote good governance.
- Support to regulatory, policy and governance reforms, building on market, sectoral and value-chain intelligence at country level.
- Ensuring coherence with other European Union policies, aid modalities and EU country initiatives.

Under the new Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2021-27 the EIP will become global in its reach.

The complementarity between AfT, the EIP and blending facilities in general can be triggered both ways as follows:

1. Aid for Trade complementing EU-leveraged investments. This requires those involved in development cooperation (EU & EU MS) to:

- Be aware of investment projects' pipelines in host countries and regions.
- Proactively seek complementarities. An example might be providing technical assistance (AfT) to producers to access markets using a new road financed by blending.

2. EU-leveraged investments building on AfT interventions. This requires those involved in development cooperation (EU & EU MS) to:

- Identify investment gaps and priority investments, including those brought to light by AfT interventions. An example might be providing technical assistance under AfT to a processing plant to increase productivity, where the potential for scaling up production and exporting to new markets are held back by lack of investment.
- Bring such investment opportunities to the attention of partners under EIP or blending facilities in general.

In **Bangladesh**, one current blending project which is complementary to Aid for Trade interventions is: "Programme to Finance Safety Retrofits and Environmental Upgrades in the Bangladeshi Ready-Made Garment (RMG) Sector". The project is led by AFD, with the EU, KfW and GIZ as co-financiers and implemented by the Central Bank of Bangladesh. The EU's Asia Investment Facility (AIF) contributes through a EUR 6.6 million grant for performance-based investment grants and technical assistance. The project makes the Bangladeshi RMG sector safer (fire, electricity and building structure safety), greener (reduction of pollution, improved resource and energy efficiency) and a decent place to work (social compliance) through providing financial and technical support. It helps RMG factories access funds for safety and environmental upgrades, which provides an incentive to undertake such investments and assists RMG factories in implementing them.

Sustainable investments in the agricultural (husbandry, dairy industry), energy (marabu-biomass) and the food production sector (green credits to farmers and cooperatives) in the Central Region of **Cuba** are being encouraged through a series of grants. These include EUR 7.5 million from the Latin American Investment Facility linked to a EUR 50 million loan from Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD), EUR 10 million from the Finnish Development Cooperation (FIDA) and EUR 0.5 million from Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement (CIRAD). It is coordinated via a dialogue with the Cuban Ministry of foreign trade, the Bank of Cuba and the Ministry of agriculture.

Eswatini has a credit guarantee scheme with the French development Agency to de-risk loans offered by local commercial banks. So far, this programme has benefitted farmers affiliated with the High Value Crop and Horticulture projects and the guarantees are only accessible to horticultural production.

EU-FUNDED CRANES BOOST BRAZZAVILLE PORT

Two of Congo's key ports have benefitted from EU funding. Originally constructed in 1921, the main port of Brazzaville had gradually become less attractive to shippers due to lack of investment and to climate change which caused river water levels to drop for several months a year.

Since 2010 the Congolese Government has been cooperating to rehabilitate the public port under a financing agreement established via the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) and the European Union.

As a result of the investment in, amongst other items, three new cranes, the Port now has a major role to play in the development and diversification of the economy and aims to become the country's major logistics platform.

The other port to benefit is the Port Autonome de Pointe-Noire (PAPN) where an EU blending project was started in January 2019 as part of the Africa Investment Facility (AIF). It is the first blending project in Congo and a EUR 30 million grant was combined with a EUR 70 million loan from the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and EUR 33 million from the PAPN.

While the loan is co-financing a first phase, including upgrading the infrastructure and construction of new docks, the EU grant is financing accompanying measures: 1. Construction of a new fishing port, new equipment and a new fisheries control committee (EUR 23.5 million); 2. An environmental management plan, ISO certification and relevant equipment (EUR 3.7 million); 3. Improvement of port procedures (EUR 1.5 million).

One of the three cranes financed by the EU for the Port of Brazzaville in Congo inaugurated in November 2019.

The EU is currently contributing approximately EUR 26 million through EIP grants to the finalisation of the East-West highway in **Georgia** as well as reinforcing road safety. The Highway is the main transit route through Georgia and contributes to increasing trade, supporting the positioning of Georgia as a transit-hub between Asia and Europe. The EU also supports rehabilitation and extension of the Georgian electricity transmission network to improve integration of new energy generation and regional connectivity. The EU contribution is more than EUR 10 million to a EUR 225 million investment programme led by KfW in partnership with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

A blending project on private sector development (Boosting Innovation, Growth and Entrepreneurship Ecosystems in **Jamaica**) is to be launched (the tentative budget is EUR 51.74 million). IADB is expected to be the Lead Finance Institution with the Development Bank of Jamaica (DBJ). The purpose of the programme is to jumpstart economic growth by building an ecosystem that supports dynamic entrepreneurship and innovation in MSMEs.

Kazakhstan benefits from the EU Investment Facility for Central Asia (IFCA) project implemented by the EBRD and linked to SMEs' Finance Facility. Phase II was signed in December 2017 and, like the predecessor programme, increases access to finance for SMEs in the region. The EU's contribution is EUR 7.85 million, split between the first-loss guarantee of EUR 4 million and Technical Assistance of EUR 3.4 million. It will increase the amount of direct financing to SMEs in the region; expanding the limited availability of long-term, tailor-made funding to SMEs, with the involvement of a meaningful number of Private Financing Institutions; developing SMEs' capacity to improve competitiveness, access financing and grow through provision of business advice.

Blending projects have improved roads in Kenya

In **Kenya**, another blending project is the upgrading of the Mombasa-Mtwapa-Kilifi road (54 km part of the KE-TZ Bagamoyo-Horohoro/Lunga-Malindi Road Project: Phase I-Kenya Component). The five-year scheme was signed on the 31st of December 2019, with a budget of EUR 228 million of which EUR 30.68 million was an EU grant. It will improve land-based motorised and non-motorised transport by upgrading the road between Mombasa and Kilifi involving appropriate stakeholder consultation and social complementary provisions. It will also create local employment. Further constraints for trade and transport facilitation along the Coastal Corridor will be identified so that mitigation measures can be put in place.

A EUR 5.2 million programme is extending the EBRD's Small Business Initiative to **Lebanon**, the **West Bank** and **Gaza**. It will improve the competitiveness and productivity of SMEs across a broad range of sectors in the three countries. The programme improves the performance of assisted SMEs by providing business advice and industry expertise through engaging local consultants and international advisers It also improves access to finance for SMEs by preparing companies for investment, whether by the EBRD, other international finance institutions or local banks and by providing advisory services to SMEs receiving finance. An added aspect of the programme is improving the local advisory services.

An EU EUR 14 million grant with the European Investment Bank (EIB) (a loan EUR 25 million), is promoting the Kulima Access to Finance programme in **Malawi** which promotes sustainable growth and income through better access to finance in agricultural value chains. It facilitates wider access to long-term finance for private agriculture value chain actors in Malawi that integrate with, or are, local smallholder farmers. It also helps local financial intermediaries identify, assess and monitor bankable agriculture value chain projects and to develop appropriate finance products and processes them. Assistance is also given to building the capacity of private agriculture value chain actors to prepare bankable business plans and ensure functional and equitable trade relationships between smallholders and their business partners. The project combines three main components: (i) Bank Loans for Agriculture Value Chains (ii) Risk Sharing Facility (RSF), (iii) Expert Support Facility (ESF) - an advisory component providing consultancy and other advisory services to final beneficiaries to develop bankable investments and suitable financial products.

The EU in **Morocco** has a long and extensive history in blending operations, with around 18 bilateral operations since 2007. At bilateral level, the energy sector is the most important one in terms of EU grants, followed by education, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and transport. Private sector development and financial inclusion facility lines are generally regional programmes. Many blending projects fall into the Aid for Trade category (i.e. private sector development, energy and transport). Examples include the Midelt (with KfW) and Ouarzazate (with EIB) energy projects; the Green economy finance facility; the Women in business facility with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) or the EU-EBRD Trade and competitiveness facility.

For **Mozambique**, an agreement was signed in December 2019 with the African Development Bank, for the Development of the Nacala Road Corridor, a blending operation financed with 11th EDF regional funds. This corridor is the shortest route to a seaport for Malawi and Zambia. Once transport infrastructure is improved along the Corridor, traffic is expected to shift from the Durban route to the Nacala route, which would become comparatively shorter and cheaper. This will improve the countries' overall trade competitiveness in international markets and also contribute to the social and economic integration of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region.

Improving irrigation systems for agriculture by modernising the infrastructure and maintenance and boosting farmers' value-added incomes in three regions of **Myanmar**'s Central Dry Zone are the key elements of the Irrigated Agriculture Inclusive Development Project (IAIDP). It has a EUR 113.18 million overall budget (EU Grant: EUR 20 million, AFD Loan: EUR 25 million, Asian Development Bank (ADB) Loan: EUR 75 million). It is implemented by the Irrigation and Water Utilisation Management Department of the country's Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural revenue, productivity and exports In **Suriname** will be improved by the EUR 2.3 million 'Suriname Agriculture Competitiveness Programme'. This project has been approved by the EU through its Caribbean Investment Facility (CIF) to complement the ACP loan operation. It is implemented by the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and runs from December 2018 to December 2024. It will support Suriname's Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries in improving two key aspects of its agricultural sector strategy: agricultural health and food safety and agricultural research and technology transfer.

Sub Saharan Africa. The Dutch Development Bank (FMO) and the European Commission scaled up the NASIRA (in Arabic: 'the helper/the supporter') financial guarantee to support small entrepreneurs in Africa. A four-year agreement for the NASIRA Risk Sharing Facility for up to EUR 75 million was signed in December 2018. The facility mainly targets Tier 1 and Tier 2 financial institutions and Tier 1 microfinance institutions in sub-Saharan Africa and European neighbouring countries. FMO will manage this facility, which provides a bilateral loss-sharing scheme between FMO and its financial institution clients for unlocking lending to specific target groups (migrant-, women- and young- entrepreneurs) who the financial institutions perceive as being high-risk.

3.2 AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Moving economic integration forward at regional and continental levels is an essential component of a coherent, sustainable economic and trade development strategy. Building reliable and sustainable regional and continental integrated areas such as customs unions, free trade areas and common markets have proven to boost economic development thanks to increased trading opportunities for integrated economies. In addition, these regional and continental integration processes tend to perform much better if they are accompanied by investments in energy, transport and digital systems for people, businesses and industries. Such infrastructural investments support development of regional value chains that boost both the speed and depth of integration, as well as incomes of participating countries.

The African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) came into force on 30 May 2019, on ratification by 30 African Union (AU) Member States. The extraordinary AU Summit on the AfCFTA held in Niger on 7 July 2019 launched the "operational phase" of the AfCFTA.

AfCFTA creates significant momentum for continental integration in Africa, with an ultimate ambition of a continental single market. It will increase intra-African trade, (including with countries in North Africa), diversify exports, and improve product quality and safety. The AfCFTA is a flagship project of the African Union's Agenda 2063. Building on economic integration in African sub-regions since 2012, African Union Members have prepared and negotiated an AfCFTA framework agreement for greater trade integration at African continental level. It was signed by 44 African Union Member States in March 2018. To date, all African countries, with the exception of Eritrea, have signed the AfCFTA Agreement and hence have formally committed to the gradual establishment of a continental free trade area.

NIGERIA CROSS BORDER TRADE SURVEY

Delays and harassment on West African borders – especially of women.

West African traders and porters, intermediaries and transporters are generally unhappy with border clearance procedures between countries. They complain of complex requirements creating long clearance times, higher costs for small traders and arbitrary enforcement and abuse.

These are some of the findings from a survey carried out by Trade Facilitation West Africa (TFWA) on small-scale cross-border trade. The survey covered 9 West African countries with 3,000 interviews including 48 focus group discussions.

Those questioned included border officials, traders, porters, intermediaries, transporters, traders associations, local authorities and financial institutions.

One of the core components of the TFWA programme focuses on reducing barriers for small-scale cross-border traders.

The survey revealed that the main products being traded were clothing, fresh produce, processed foods and consumer durables. Just over half the traders (53%) were women in the food trade and women took a negative view of the border infrastructure, especially the provision of toilets, lighting and rain cover. Interestingly it appeared that women were generally less exposed to bribery than men, though 40% of all traders reported being exposed to bribery of some kind along most trading corridors.

TFWA plans to increase awareness-raising and strengthening of traders' associations, as well as the introduction of a charter on border rights and obligations.

The European Union and its Member States have been the African Union's main supporters to the AfCFTA project since its launch. Through its Pan-African Programme (PANAF) the EU set aside EUR 72.5 million to directly support the AfCFTA in the period 2014-2020, of which EUR 37.1 million has already been attributed until 2019. The European Commission is currently preparing a support Action (over EUR 30 million) that will accompany the finalisation of outstanding AfCFTA negotiations and the preparedness for a smooth implementation of the AfCFTA at national and regional level (including with Regional Economic Communities). In addition to AfCFTA, the EU supports economic integration efforts through numerous other programmes worldwide.

The regional EUR 81 million SwitchMed Programme supported eight countries in the **Southern Mediterranean** (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia) in achieving sustainable, productive and circular economies. From 2014-2018, SwitchMed under the lead of UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Organisation), has supported[14] SMEs, green entrepreneurs, civil society organisations and policymakers to drive green and sustainable economic development. At the end of 2018 the EU signed an agreement with UNIDO to implement SwitchMed II with an EU contribution of EUR 15 million, with activities starting in January 2019. The project will scale up the work of SwitchMed I in promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Benin benefits from two regional integration programs to improve governance in the transport and energy sectors throughout the West African region and thus enhancing economic integration and trade. For regional transport governance, Benin benefits from EUR 1.2 million in technical assistance, supporting the operation of the newly created road infrastructure agency as well as reforms to the road fund and restructuring of the Directorate-General for infrastructure within the Ministry. An EUR 8.3 million component of the regional energy governance programme is allocated to provide technical assistance to the West Africa Power Programme (WAPP) and supports the preparation for the operation of an effective electricity market.

The Regional Private Sector Development Programme increases jobs in the Caribbean, especially for women

The EU supports Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration in the **Caribbean**, including EPA implementation, trade-related capacity building and private sector development, with EUR 102 million under the 11th EDF (33% of the total allocation to the region). Out of this, the Caribbean Export Development Agency (CEDA) is implementing a Regional Private Sector Development Programme (RPSDP) from 2017 to 2022 (EU contribution of EUR 24 million, EUR 3.2 million co-financed by CARIFORUM). This increases job creation, inclusiveness, (particularly for youth, women and indigenous groups) and overall poverty reduction in CARIFORUM states through targeted interventions that provide new and innovative frameworks for growth and development.

Managed by the EU Delegation to **Cuba**, ''TRANSCULTURA- Integrating Cuba, the Caribbean and the EU through Culture and Creativity'', a EUR 15 million programme, implemented by UNESCO, that started in December 2019, uses culture to promote regional integration in the Caribbean. Cuba is not part of the EPA, but the programme will promote creative and cultural industries in the Caribbean, an important chapter under the EU-Caribbean

14 In cooperation with the Regional Activity Centre for Sustainable Consumption and Production of UNEP-MAP (SCP/RAC), and the UN Environment's Economy Division,

EPA, and will coordinate with important regional institutions, such as the Caribbean Development Bank, which is promoting creative industries in the Region. The Programme will also establish digital platforms for e-learning on cultural disciplines and for artists´ exchanges.

The Market Access Upgrade Programme[15] (EU EAC MARKUP, 2019-2022) is a regional development initiative for the **East African Community** (EAC). The programme supports SMEs to improve the quality of their products by aligning them with international standards and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures. This will allow EAC agribusinesses to benefit from greater business opportunities in both East African and European markets, to meet the growing demand in the EU for the products produced in the EAC. MARKUP will capitalise on this and help create sustainable market linkages between Europe and the EAC, and contribute to job creation and inclusive development in the region. The inclusion of women and youth in trade is seen as very important. As an example, **Kenya** MARKUP addresses the value chains of snow peas, french beans, mangos, passion fruit, chilies, herbs, spices, and nuts (macadamia and peanuts). The avocado value chain is being addressed by the ITC under their regional intervention together with coffee and tea.

In the **Central Africa** region (Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad Democratic Republic of Congo Republic of Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome and Principe) the EU promotes regional integration with EUR 5 million for the Centre Régional d'Assistance Technique pour l'Afrique Centrale (AFRITAC Centre[16]) Phase III, implemented by IMF. The project has helped Central African states reinforce their institutional capacities in public revenue mobilisation, public finance management, dissemination of financial and macroeconomic statistics, public debt management and banking sector supervision.

In the Central Asian region, **Kyrgyzstan** is covered by the Ready4Trade Central Asia programme. The four-year long EUR 15 million regional programme is a trade component of a larger EU-funded programme Central Asia Invest V. This supports investment, competitiveness and trade in Central Asia, contributing to sustainable and inclusive economic development. Its first activity is to help the Central Asian countries design e-commerce strategies. It is implemented by the International Trade Centre (ITC) in close collaboration with national partners.

The EU's 2019 Annual Action programme in **Morocco** includes a EUR 3 million pilot project for trilateral cooperation "EU-Morocco-Sub-Saharan Africa" (SSA) that expands the government's system to support students from Sub-Saharan countries coming to Morocco to complete their higher education studies. It complements this with business advisory and other types of support to facilitate investments in viable private sector ventures by students returning to their home countries with bankable project ideas.

The EU programme In **Papua New Guinea (PNG)** "Trade Com II" for the ACP countries, stimulates more direct trade and investment by European businesses and the beneficial integration of PNG+4 (Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga) into the regional and global economy. This contributes to sustainable economic development and poverty reduction. There is a three-fold set of objectives: to strengthen business and investment ties between the EU and PNG+4; to provide adequate information on key commercial and investment sectors in PNG+4 to European business operators in the Pacific region; and to raise businesses' awareness and ownership of the benefits of the EPA between the EU and the Pacific EPA signatories: PNG, Fiji, Samoa and Solomon Islands.

In the **SADC** region, the EU supports several trade-related programmes managed by the SADC Secretariat, which are implemented at regional level and collaborate on common cross-border issues. The EU-SADC Trade Related Facility (TRF), implemented in 2014-2021, with a EUR 32 million budget, improves the participation of SADC Member States in regional and international trade to contribute to sustainable development in the SADC region.

In **South-East Asia**, Myanmar, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam have all been part of the ASEAN Regional Integration Support programme from the EU (ARISE Plus), running from 2017 to 2023 with a total budget of EUR 94 million, working both at regional level (EUR 40 million) and at country level (EUR 54 million). The programme helps implement the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint 2025 and the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025. This covers trade facilitation, standards and conformance, customs facilitation, civil aviation, intellectual property rights and capacity building that result in greater integration of the ASEAN countries. ASEAN countries have benefited from the programme's ASEAN Trade Repository providing information on trade and customs laws of the ASEAN Member States. A web-based trade platform in the AEC supported by the programme is ASSIST:

15 https://www.eacmarkup.org/

16 http://www.afritaccentre.org/

Customs facilitation is part of the ASEAN Regional Integration Support Programme - Thailand

"ASEAN Solutions for Investments, Services and Trade" - a consultative mechanism launched in 2015 for ASEAN enterprises needing information about rules governing international trade in goods and services in the framework of the AEC.).

An example of Trade Related Assistance in **Sri Lanka** is the Increasing SMEs Trade Competitiveness in Regional and EU Markets programme (2016-2021), worth EUR 8 million. It is implemented by the ITC, and facilitates the development of the National Export Strategy and was launched in June 2018 following extensive public private consultation. The Project is also encouraging dialogue with stakeholders on issues such as trade facilitation, e-commerce, logistics, implementation of the national single window and implementation of the national Trade Information Portal. These will all help integrate the Sri Lankan economy into regional and global value chains, with particular attention to increasing SMEs' exporting capacities to the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the EU.

West Africa benefits from a five-year initiative to improve trade facilitation started in September 2018 and led by multiple development partners, including the EU. The EUR 64 million Trade Facilitation for West Africa (TFWA) programme improves the free and efficient movement of goods in the region and internationally. It reduces the time taken throughout six priority corridors in the region and the associated costs and simplifies border procedures for small-scale traders (with special reference to trade in perishable agricultural products and livestock). TFWA also helps commercial networks in the region take advantage of these improvements. The programme is implemented by the World Bank and GIZ under supervision and guidance provided by a Steering Committee chaired by ECOWAS and the UEMOA[17] Commissions.

In **Zambia**, the EU funded Regional Enterprise Competitiveness and Access to Markets Programme (RECAMP), implemented by the COMESA secretariat, supports the private sector in market access, business linkages and facilitation of private sector engagement with government. Specifically, the programme will facilitate networking, access to knowledge and vital market information. It will also support formal business linkages between SMEs, key regional suppliers and lead firms, enhance capacities of SMEs and other actors in adhering to sanitary and phytosanitary SPS and TBT to comply with the requirements of regional markets and support the public and private platform to improve dialogue between government and industry. Contributing to the regional integration of Zambia, Germany supports Trade Facilitation at the Zambia - Congolese Border Crossing at Kasumbalesa. This two-year project, implemented by GiZ, enables electronic exchange of data (i.e. data interface) between the Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA) and the General Directorate of Customs and Excise (DGDA) of the Congo DR. It is the first time the two customs authorities have been able to exchange data electronically with clearance of goods speeded up as a result.

17 The West African Monetary and Economic Union (Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine also known under the French acronym, UEMOA)

4 INCREASING THE RELEVANCE OF EU AID FOR TRADE

The relevant actions from the updated EU AfT strategy are:	
6	Identify and support value chains with potential for added value through more systematic use of trade and investment diagnostics and market intelligence tools by EU Delegations and Member States' agencies in the field, to guide EU policy dialogue and EU Aid for Trade delivery.
7	Conduct a genuine dialogue and engagement with the private sector to identify and prioritise constraints to the investment climate.

Global, regional and **local value chains** of products and services all contribute to jobs and growth, which is a prerequisite for development. To focus AfT support on value chains that have a high potential to create value addition for companies and also lead to job creation is a priority for development cooperation. To do that, a better understanding of the value chains in the market will help to direct support. This implies that EU AfT interventions should be based on informed dialogues with country authorities, private sector, civil society and social partners. It also implies that development actors in the EU and Member States need to increase their capacity to generate and use better diagnostics (such as the "Growth and Jobs Compacts'' developed by EU Delegations in Sub-Saharan African countries) and market intelligence.

The EU-funded Ethical Lifestyle Initiative In **Afghanistan** promotes fair and ethical production and trade for silk, cashmere, saffron, dry fruits and nuts value chains, helping returnees and IDPs in Herat and Kabul provinces. As a result, 500 potential migrants, IDPs, returnees and producers have reported that their incomes have improved.

In **Bolivia** the Inclusive Markets programme phase 2 runs from 2017-2021 with a total budget of EUR 8.4 million (SEK 87,095,125) including funds from Swedish Development cooperation (Sida) and Open Trade Gate Sweden, The Swiss development cooperation (COSUDE), and Euroclima funds. The programme focuses on promoting and developing markets and market access for organic agriculture and crop-diversity; promoting and supporting development of resilient seeds and crop varieties and responsible use of pesticides. The programme works to shorten the value chains and make pricing fair and transparent. It also strengthens the negotiation power of producers through capacity building; encouraging the use of technology (i.e packaging, storage, price-monitoring) and the organisation of farmer groups.

The Ethical Fashion initiative (EFI) is a EUR 10 million flagship programme developed and implemented by the International Trade Centre (ITC). Operating from 2017 to 2021 it centres on the creation of decent jobs and sustainable development of micro-enterprises through responsible and ethical management of specific value chains linked to the fashion industry, lifestyle and interior design sectors in **Burkina Faso** and **Mali**.

In the **Dominican Republic** the project "Quality Strengthening for MSMEs Development" (EUR 11 million), running from 2016-2021 improves the quality of the goods produced by MSMEs to improve their competitiveness in domestic and foreign markets, thus contributing to a more inclusive and sustainable growth of the Dominican economy. Two results of the programme are directly focused on the private sector: i) Promoting the strengthening business development services through public-private-academic alliance organisations, the "Centros Mipymes", and ii) Developing value chains for processed fruits. As a result, entrepreneurs are beginning to invest in quality processes and services to improve their competitiveness.

Increasing the competitiveness and productivity of the wood-processing and agri-business value chains in **Lebanon** is the aim of the EUR 15 million "Supporting Private Sector Development in Lebanon" scheme. It runs from February 2016 to July 2020 and is expanding market positioning, accessing new markets and preserving and creating jobs. The project has worked with the Fair Trade Lebanon agri-food cooperatives to improve their performance and export their products to Germany.

Agence Française de Développement (AFD) of France implements the ACAMOZ project (Support to the cashew value chain in **Mozambique**). It strengthens the cashew value chain to increase the income of small producers and preserve natural resources in a more transparent institutional context. It encourages better integration of the cashew value chain into the international market through the provision of reliable and transparent market information. It is also increasing the competitiveness and environmental and social sustainability of cashew production in Mozambique through a pilot project. A dozen producer organisations are being assisted to obtain fair trade labelling.

EU4BUSINESS HELPS GEORGIAN ENTREPRENEURS BEAR FRUIT

In 2015 young Georgians with a variety of backgrounds decided to create a local dried fruit product, packed and ready to use, as a delicious, convenient and satisfying snack. The company, called Kareli Fruits, gradually increased production and sales, but, to establish itself as a global dried fruit exporter and access new markets, it needed assistance.

Kareli Fruits joined “Ready to Trade” - an EU4Business initiative, implemented by ITC, in 2018. The project helps small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) from Eastern Partnership countries integrate into global value chains and access new markets with a focus on the EU. Since then, the project has advised the company on export development, co-financed in cooperation with the Georgian Government agency Enterprise Georgia. The company attended several international food fairs to build new contacts and meet new buyers and distributors from all over the world.

"We had two study tours, one in South Africa and the other one in Armenia. During these tours, we received important advice about dried fruit production technologies from the field experts” says Anano Bejanishvili, general director of Kareli Fruits. “Moreover, in South Africa, we learned about manufacturing new products, which we plan to introduce in the near future".

An international expert in dried fruit and hazelnuts helped Kareli Fruits develop an export strategy and action plan for 2019-2020. The company expanded its market in Europe and started supplying the Lidl chain in the Baltic States. Export has increased by 30% and it is expected to rise further in the following years.

Besides workshops, exhibitions, and training (such as CSR and various webinars in different areas), the project has helped the company develop its safety and quality which has significantly improved production practices and gained more credibility with their export partners.

The company’s factory in Samtsevrisi now employs more than fifty people, almost one member of every family living in the town, "most of them are women, which is really exciting as it overcomes gender stigma", says Anano Bejanishvili.

"Kareli Fruits has vastly developed and expanded, and this was made possible with EU funding. We are very proud to see the progress the company has made, especially extending into the EU export market and the improved product quality and range” says Konstantine Mdinaradze, of Ready to Trade.

The West Africa Competitiveness programme (in French: 'Programme d'appui à la compétitivité en Afrique de l'Ouest') is a EUR 120 million regional programme in 16 West African countries improving the performance of selected value chains, the business climate at national and regional level and the development of trade at regional level. Its national component in **Senegal** focuses on structural sectors such as ITC as well as on increasing the dynamism of agri-food value chains and their attractiveness for a young workforce. The value chain for mangos is already demonstrating trade development results - an area which was identified as having a strong potential for export expansion, job creation and income generation, as was onion production.

Genuine dialogue and **engagement with the private sector** on the ground helps identify constraints to the investment climate and prioritising actions supporting the business environment. Public-private dialogue (PPD) is a structured and inclusive discussion between the public sector (government) and business (private) that identifies, prioritises, and recommends consensus and fact-based solutions to a specific need, challenge, or problem. It is a valuable tool to identify specific areas where the business and regulatory environment can be improved. To be fully sustainable it should be led by local actors.

The EU can promote and facilitate PPD processes and already does so in a number of countries to ensure they are coherent with the existing policy dialogues, including negotiations of potential trade or investment agreements. PPD processes should be seen with a long-term perspective and can also be supported as part of AfT programmes. A more systematic use of international market information tools, coupled with support to value chains and PPD can foster a constructive policy dialogue and a basis for a more impactful action on the ground.

Within the third pillar of the External Investment Plan, the EU is improving the **investment climate** of its African partners, through market analysis, PPDs and support to regulatory reforms. This acts to the advantage of both African and EU investors and businesses in Africa by promoting a more favourable ecosystem in terms of market information and improved regulatory and access to finance environment.

At country level, the EU is facilitating **structured PPD** in more than 30 African countries as part of the **Sustainable Business for Africa (SB4A)** platform of the Africa-EU Alliance and the EIP.

The EU's facilitating role in the dialogue between the Government of **Benin** and the private sector, is highly appreciated for its neutrality and the visibility of the ongoing reforms. Out of the 33 reform proposals related to the private sector and business environment in the country, 14 have been implemented so far and 11 will be discussed in the dialogue scheduled for September 2020.

Following an EU-supported qualitative mapping and analysis of the companies present by sector in **Burundi** in January 2018, meetings were held with representatives of the Burundian private sector to start a dialogue with the EU and its MS. This was to identify the main obstacles for the development of businesses, the improvement of trade with Europe and the region, as well as possible courses of action, including the re-establishment of a possible sectoral dialogue with the authorities concerning the improvement of the business environment. The EU Delegation has strengthened the capacities of the Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry to provide useful services for Burundian companies. It has also promoted dialogue with the authorities for the improvement of the business environment, which could subsequently contribute to intensification of trade between Burundi and the EU.

Technical assistance under the State Building Contract 1 supports the integration of business environment reform within National private sector development plans in the **Gambia**. With the technical support of this EU programme, the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Regional Integration has established a multi-stakeholder National Coordinating Committee on Support to Private Sector Development. This ensures coordination and harmonisation of activities, including with development partners.

Through the EUR 3 million Contribution Agreement signed with IFC, the EU has provided support to expand exports of the local sauce and spice producers in **Jamaica**. This engagement with the private sector has contributed to getting a better insight into the critical challenges faced by local producers when exporting abroad.

The ''Trade For Employment'' programme in **Jordan** is commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) and implemented by GIZ. The programme assists the private sector with shaping general conditions conducive to trade by developing negotiating capacities of chambers of commerce and trade associations and institutionalising dialogue with the government.

ATTRACTING EUROPEAN INVESTMENT TO MOZAMBIQUE

A new business community association is promoting a better business environment in Mozambique as well as representing EU business interests in the country.

The "Association of European Business in Mozambique" (EuroCam) was created with the active support of the EU Delegation and officially launched in May 2019. A memorandum has been signed to create a platform to support European investors through mediation when problems arise.

EuroCam brings together six chambers of commerce from countries with a presence in Mozambique (Spain, France, Germany, Italy, Greece and Portugal). It is complementary to the work of EU Member States' national chambers and aims to be the voice of European investors in Mozambique by joining forces on issues faced by all European businesses. These include the local content law, work permits for foreign workers and investment reports.

EuroCam is revamping the dialogue on trade policy issues to remove or reduce trade barriers and create opportunities for European businesses, while ensuring through trade promotion that those businesses can effectively tap into new opportunities.

The establishment of EuroCam is particularly important as it promotes a solid ground to attract European investments into Mozambique. It is involved in both trade policies and trade promotion, two sides of the same coin.

EuroCam co-organises several trade events, such as the Economic Round Table during the Europe Week in May and the "Europe Day" at FACIM, Mozambique's largest trade fair. The establishment of EuroCam is particularly important as it promotes a solid ground to attract European investments into Mozambique. EuroCam is involved in both trade policies and trade promotion, two sides of the same coin.

EuroCam is revamping the dialogue on trade policy issues aiming at removing or reducing trade barriers and creating opportunities for European businesses, while ensuring through trade promotion that those businesses can effectively tap into new opportunities. EuroCam ensures that information emanating from European businesses is fed back into the policy dialogue with the Mozambican authorities so that obstacles identified can be effectively addressed. It is a good illustration of innovative development tools such as the European Investment Plan (EIP) 3rd pillar approach aimed at improving the business climate in the country.

EuroCam co-organises several trade events, such as the Economic Round Table during the Europe Week in May and the "Europe Day" at FACIM, Mozambique's largest trade fair. The second round of both these initiatives, in partnership with the EU Delegation and the Ministry of Industry and Trade, was scheduled to take place in May and September 2020.

Ireland has provided the **Kenya** Private Sector Alliance with EUR 100,000 to establish a Business Hub to support small to medium sized enterprises in Kenya, with a particular focus on women-led businesses. A five-year Business Hub Strategic Plan has been developed, a Business Hub equipped and staffed and workshops/seminars convened for women entrepreneurs. The programme will conclude in 2020.

During 2019, the EU Delegation to the **Kyrgyz Republic** has been active in supporting private sector development using, among others, the partnership with OECD through the "Central Asia Invest Programme" to encourage the growth and expansion of SMEs and business organisations in Central Asia. Also the "Integrated Rural Development Programme" is supporting rural income generating activities to stimulate innovative local economy and social development initiatives, focusing on Southern Kyrgyzstan.

The “EU for Private Sector in **Libya**”, a EUR 10 million, EU-funded, four year scheme, runs until January 2023 and involves the private sector for Aid for Trade purposes. The implementing partner is Expertise France. It focuses on technical assistance to integrate Libya in the EUROMED Trade Helpdesk facilitation mechanism. It also assists the national authorities in collecting and analysing trade-related information. An additional focus of the project is to improve the business environment in Libya and access to finance for SMEs.

Malaysia's support to the local private sector comes via the “Support to EU Business in South East Asia Markets” with a total budget of EUR 3.3 million. Implementation is by the EU-Malaysia Chamber of Commerce and several EU bilateral chambers representing EU MS businesses. The project has been running since 2013 and will normally end in 2020. It increases and improves export and investment flows between the EU and Malaysia as a gateway to ASEAN. It also helps EU businesses to access relevant markets.

In **Morocco** the private sector is consulted via the employers' association CGEM on the design and implementation of EU Aid for Trade projects. The private sector is also involved in the design and implementation of EU blending projects implemented through EFIs. A meeting was organised by the CGEM with international donors (including the EU) in May 2019 to build a common platform for dialogue and cooperation. A new project for the implementation of an online services platform for SMEs was concluded between the EU and CGEM in November 2019.

Morocco's private sector is involved in EU blending projects

5 A THEMATIC PERSPECTIVE

This section illustrates the EU and EU Member States AfT in a selection of thematic areas as embedded in the updated 2017 Joint EU Strategy on AfT.

The relevant actions from the updated EU AfT strategy are:	
2	Closely link EU budget support to investment climate reforms when mobilising private capital in developing countries through innovative risk-sharing mechanisms.
8	Use information from EU control systems evaluating third countries exports compliance with EU standards, as a valuable source in addressing supply-side constraints, identifying areas of improvement and corrective actions where EU aid for trade can be mobilised.

5.1 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND INVESTMENT CLIMATE

The EU and its Member States are building a more conducive investment climate, with a strategic and comprehensive approach under the 2014 Communication "A Stronger Role of the Private Sector in Achieving Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Developing Countries"[18]. Key building blocks include deepening the investment climate analysis, engaging in structured public-private dialogue with foreign and local private sector, and implementing priority actions to support adequate reforms, capacity building of public and private actors, value addition and entrepreneurship.

A conducive investment climate is essential within a country's path towards inclusive and sustainable growth. It plays a key role in attracting and retaining domestic and foreign investments. This, in turn, ushers in an economic transformation by boosting the development and competitiveness of the private sector, creating jobs and deepening trade integration.

The key drivers of an investment climate include those at macro level such as stability and governance, business environment drivers, as well as human-centred drivers such as human development and innovation.

Within the framework of the Compact with Africa, Germany is funding the "Projet Appui Conseil Macroéconomique pour la Réduction de la Pauvreté" (ACMERP) in **Benin** to strengthen the capacities of the General Directorate of Economic Affairs and the Agence de Promotion des Investissements et des Exportations (APIEx) to create a conducive business environment and promote investments.

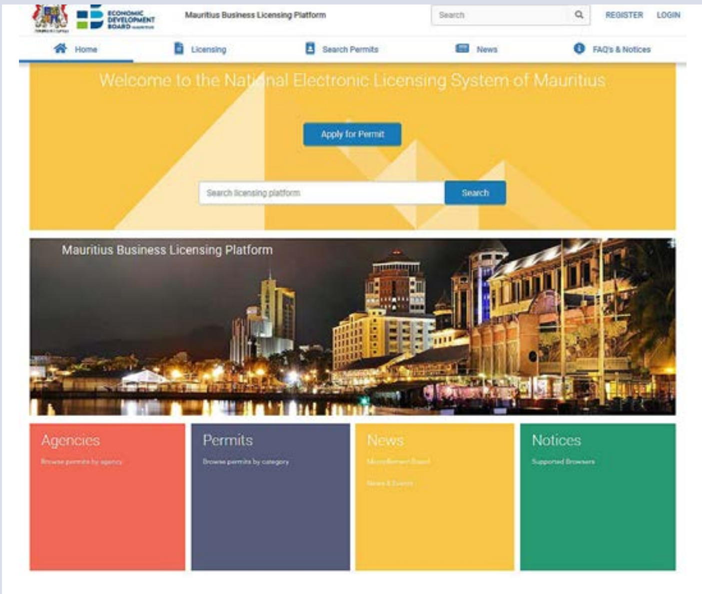
The regional Latin American programme "AL-INVEST 5.0" has engaged with several business associations in **Brazil** and through the Rota Global project, created a business service methodology for the internationalisation of local SMEs. This methodology is now part of the national public policy called "Plano Nacional de Cultura Exportadora". In addition, the regional IP KEY Project promotes the protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in Latin America and also provides information on IPR legislation and enforcement in many countries.

In **Ethiopia**, the ongoing EU Job Compact supports sustainable industrialisation, creates decent employment opportunities for Ethiopians and refugees and improves the refugee regulatory framework through developing sustainable industrialisation and investment promotion. Moreover, new activities are currently being formulated for the Ethiopia Partner Country Window of the programme "Support to job creation and the investment climate", which generates employment and income opportunities by improving the business environment and developing the private sector. The assistance to the Ethiopian Investment Commission (EIC), as part of the EU-funded Transformation Triggering Facility, promotes, encourages and facilitates private and foreign investments in Ethiopia and supports the country's economic transformation.

Sweden is part of the Multi Donor Trust Fund for the Development of Private Sectors, which improves the investment climate and business environment by promoting public-private sector dialogue and assists the Government of **Ethiopia** in implementing its new reforms. In 2019 several breakthroughs have been made

18 European Commission Communication "A Stronger Role of the Private Sector in Achieving Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Developing Countries", COM(2014)0263 final; https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A52014DC0263

DOING BUSINESS BETTER IN MAURITIUS



Applying for business permits and licenses used to be considered a daunting task for business operators and investors in Mauritius. CEOs said that inefficient government bureaucracy was the biggest obstacle to doing business there, according to the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report 2017. Applicants needed to deal with multiple agencies that all participated in the final decision. Applications were processed manually, creating bottlenecks and red tape. The opaque procedures, ambiguous rules and unpredictable results all created uncertainties which added to business costs for potential investors.

The Government of Mauritius realised that an overhaul of the current business licencing system was required to avoid unnecessary restrictions on competition. Aided by the European Union's Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) support programme, the Government addressed the efficiency and effectiveness of the licencing departments and institutions.

The EU support was multi-dimensional as it targeted the simplification of the regulatory framework, streamled the licensing process, improved the interaction among public sector agencies and set up an electronic application system for business permits and licences.

To streamline the administrative processes and reduce inefficiencies and red tape, a business process re-engineering exercise was undertaken with 14 Ministries and 27 public agencies that dealt directly with business permits and licences. This led to the necessary legal amendments under the Mauritius Business Facilitation Act. In parallel, the National Electronic Licensing System was put in place. This created a major structural change in the administration and processing of business permits and licences. The platform is now the single point of entry to apply for business permits and licences, occupation and working permits.

These reforms to the licensing system have made a major impact to Mauritius' progress in the World Bank's 2020 Ease of Doing Business Report and it is now ranked as one of the most business-friendly countries in Africa

in achieving the removal of bureaucratic bottlenecks especially through the new proclamation on investment. Sweden also supports LI-WAY Addis Ababa “Livelihoods Improvements for Women and Youth” (2017-22), with a budget of SEK 168.5 million (approx EUR 16 million). This has created jobs for women and youth in the Addis Ababa municipality, by increasing a job-platform which digitally matches job seekers with employers and job opportunities. The programme “Inclusive Private Sector Enabling Environment of the CIPE Consortia”, supported by Sweden with a budget of SEK 42 million (approx EUR 4 million), promotes market-oriented reform ‘from the bottom up’ - working with marginal economic actors.

By supporting introduction of more sophistication into the business processes of the partner companies, the “SME Development and DCFTA in **Georgia** Project” (SME DCFTA GE), as well as “Clusters 4 Development - Better Business Sophistication in Georgia” (C4D), contribute to the development of a stronger pool of players across the industrial value chains. These in turn drive development of their sectors to attract foreign investments. The “SME Development and DCFTA in Georgia” project, supported members of the Ministry of Trade-enabled cluster to access international industry-based best practices by linking them to international counterparts. The programme also supported the Georgian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCI) in further developing and improving its services to the private sector. Over 6,410 SMEs were served via consultations, referrals and training organised by DCFTA Information offices, which also collected and analysed relevant data.

Building on the achievements of previous programmes promoting transparency and rationalisation of business regulations, the new ARISE Plus - **Lao** PDR programme brings together representatives from the private sector, either Lao or European entrepreneurs, to strengthen the dialogue with the Lao Government. The EU Delegation is also working closely with the European Chamber of Commerce and Industry to provide feedback to the amendment of the law on investment promotion and promote a rules-based environment.

In **Mauritania**, the support of the “Projet d'appui à la gestion des finances publiques” (PAGEFIP), has led to a new tax code and a new fiscal doctrine being adopted. It will simplify and organise relevant legislation, thanks to an inclusive focus on the dialogue between the government and the private sector.

The EU project “Trade Related Assistance for **Mongolia**” (EU TRAM) started on 20th March 2017 and will end on 19th March 2021. It supports initiatives by Mongolian public institutions and the private sector for effective trade policy. It has successfully contributed to the establishment of the EuroChamber Mongolia, which plays an important role in improving the business environment and investment climate. The Chamber provides services to international and Mongolian companies and acts as a bridge to European business partners. TRAM supports

BOOSTING UKRAINIAN CHERRY EXPORTS

With 600 hectares of orchards, Melitopol Cherry Group is becoming a serious player in Ukrainian fresh fruit production. The company grows and processes sweet cherries, strawberries, apples, blackberries, peaches, apricots, pears, grapes, as well as grain and industrial crops.

The ITC EU-funded Ready to Trade project has helped the company grow its client base significantly. Karina Stanchevska, the company’s Chief Financial Officer says: “We used to export only to the neighbouring countries like Poland and Moldova, now we sell our berries further abroad”

Since they joined the project in 2018, the company has attended several workshops organised by ITC. Ms Stanchevska adds: “Learning about marketing strategies as well as participating in Berlin Fruit Logistica 2019 helped us become more competitive and find new buyers.”

Ukraine’s berry sector has expanded very quickly globally in recent years due to increased consumer demand. Since 2015 the export of Ukrainian berries has risen almost fivefold from 4.5 tonnes to 23.5 tonnes. Ukraine exports its berries to the European Union, including the Netherlands and Poland as well as Belarus, Moldova and other countries.

“We see many opportunities for our berries in foreign markets, especially for organic berries. To meet international export standards, we are planning to purchase a new sorting line for sweet cherries, our top selling product”, says Ms Stanchevska about her plans for the future.

The ITC Ready to Trade project, funded by the European Union EU4Business initiative, works with small and medium-sized berry and fruit producers to help them improve their competitiveness and find new clients by creating more value-added goods that comply with international standards.

the Public-Private Dialogue (PPD) in cooperation with the National Development Agency (NDA) and the National Chamber of Commerce (MNCCI) which directly impacts on the business and investment climate and supports MNCCI to conduct business climate surveys.

The EU Delegation in **Togo**, through the "Programme d'Appui à la Gouvernance du Secteur des Transports - Volet Togo" (PAGST-Togo), EUR 2.6 million, 2018-2021, contributes to the development of an efficient and safe road transport system connecting the region. It also develops the necessary regulatory background for the administrative and technical improvement of the transport facilities and road maintenance.

Following the signature of a joint Programming Document in 2016, the EU and the Member States that are active in Togo have contributed to the improvement of the business environment through a multiform engagement at national and regional level. Several joint interventions, implemented by the French AfD and the German GIZ, have been planned in relevant sectors such as energy, agricultural transformation, decentralisation and waste management. This has been accompanied by the EU-member states' "common position on reform" dialogues with a direct link to the investment climate and business environment.

As well as specific projects, the EU Delegation has provided technical assistance and monitoring, in coordination with Member States, to the Togolese Cellule Climat des Affaires, created in 2017 within the Republic's Presidency. This has helped Togo to start implementing a series of reforms allowing it to pass from 156th to 97th in the WB Doing Business ranking from 2018 to 2020. Consultations and plans for the continuation of the provision of such assistance are already in place, while the Delegation also supports Togo's Chamber of Commerce and Industry to strengthen the business environment..

5.2 TRADE FACILITATION

Bureaucratic delays and "red tape" pose a burden for moving goods across borders for traders. Trade facilitation — the simplification, modernisation and harmonisation of export and import processes — has therefore emerged as an important issue for the world trading system. The OECD has estimated that the saving from streamlining procedures could be from 2% to 15% of the value of the goods traded, whereas the World Bank says that for every dollar of assistance provided to support trade facilitation reform in developing countries, there is a return of up to USD 70 in economic benefits. At some border crossings it can take up to 30 days for cargo to be cleared. The introduction of simpler procedures and greater transparency could help to significantly improve trade flows[19].

Trade facilitation includes streamlining regulations at borders

19 WTO https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/brief_tradefa_e.htm#:~:text=allow%20governments%20to%20apply%20and,transit%20costs%20in%20landlocked%20countries

In order to modernise border procedures and simplify customs administrative technical barriers (duty collection, etc.), digitalisation has been increasingly important as this helps shorten customs clearance delays and support automation of customs processing systems. The wide array of measures to simplify cross-border formalities of export, import and transit are all assembled under the trade facilitation umbrella[20].

Trade facilitation has become an important and prominent topic for EU Aid for Trade, in particular since the entry into force of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) on 22nd February 2017 (originally concluded at the Bali WTO Ministerial Conference in 2013) following its ratification by two thirds of the WTO membership[21]. The TFA contains provisions for expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit. It also sets out measures for effective cooperation between customs and other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues. It also has provisions for technical assistance and capacity building.

The TFA includes commitments (so called "type C" in particular), which are to be implemented by the developing countries within an extended period of time and upon reception of technical assistance. Time granted to the LDCs both in terms of WTO notification of the implementation timeline and of the implementation itself is more generous. The EU AfT is being increasingly deployed for the purpose of WTO TFA implementation and partner developing countries can turn to donors for assistance. 43% of the EU Delegations surveyed this year said that they have been either 'extremely', or 'considerably' solicited to support the implementation of WTO TFA category C provisions. 24% of respondents said it was 'moderate' and 31% had only slight or non-existent cooperation.

The European Commission has given itself a specific threshold for the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2014-20 to dedicate EUR 240 million for trade facilitation over the time of the MFF. The cumulative value from 2014-2019 was EUR 244.4 million, reaching and exceeding the target a full year in advance.

Worth EUR 12 million the Trade Support Programme in **Angola** (ACOM) supports categorisation of the measures for the country's implementation of the WTO-Trade Facilitation Agreement. The programme helps in particular with the identification of category C measures that require technical assistance.

Infrastructure initiatives are currently implemented in **Benin** to facilitate trade. One ongoing project decouples transport flows on the cotton route to and from neighbouring countries. This will promote exports and facilitate local movement of goods and services. A more comprehensive study on the management and sustainable maintenance of the road infrastructure is also underway.

In **Central America**, Component I of the Regional Economic Integration for Central America (INTEC) programme, started in 2017 and running until 2022, provides technical, financial and logistical support to improve the regional framework for trade facilitation. It identifies and promotes mechanisms that lead to convergence of existing trade agreements and the accomplishment of the 12 measures established in the WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement. INTEC is dedicated to Trade Facilitation and regional IT infrastructure and provides for the development of the Central American digital trade platform.

The EU's EUR 15 million **COMESA** programme on Small-Scale Cross Border Trade increases the formalisation of informal cross-border trade and improves small-scale cross-border trade flows in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region. This leads to increased fiscal revenues for governments as well as to increased security and higher incomes for small-scale cross-border traders. One key area is the implementation of specific trade facilitation rules and instruments at selected border areas, to reduce the cost and time to cross borders by small-scale traders.

COMESA is also supported by the EU through a very large, EUR 53 million, Trade Facilitation Programme. This new programme increases intra-regional flows of goods, people and services by reducing the costs/delays of imports/exports at specific border posts. This is being achieved through the reduction of non-tariff barriers (NTBs) across the borders, the implementation of the COMESA Digital Free Trade Agreements (FTA), support to the implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), improvement of the Coordinated Management and the liberalisation of trade in services and movements of persons.

In **Cuba**, the EU helps the implementation of the single window for cross-border trade, with technical assistance provided by UNCTAD, so as to reach some of the commitments of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.

20 Trade facilitation also has its own DAC code: 33120.

21 WTO Trade Facilitation website: https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tradfa_e/tradfa_e.htm

The EU works on trade facilitation together with the **East African Community** (EAC), one of the African RECs of six Partner States: the Republics of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Republic of Uganda, with its headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania. The EUR 10 million EU-EAC Core (Common Objectives in Regional Economic Integration) programme started in January 2019. It supports the EAC's regional economic integration by promoting the Customs Union and the Common Market Protocols. Specific trade facilitation support includes rolling out the Customs ICT platform.

ARISE+**Indonesia** has a component that supports the implementation of some of the WTO-TFA provisions. This includes: (1) Support the newly established National Committee of Trade Facilitation (NCTF); (2) Support the effective implementation and monitoring of TFA provisions on SPS issues; (3) Advice and advocacy on Customs and Trade Facilitation; and (4) private sector outreach in advice and advocacy activities particularly on trade facilitation in agricultural commodities, the food and fisheries sector.

SIMPLIFIED BORDER CROSSING IN NORTH MACEDONIA

One of North Macedonia's most important border crossings is at Kjafasan and in 2018 it was used by some 1.5 million passengers and 100,000 trucks. The increased flow of goods and passengers and increased volume of trading meant that improvements had to be made to the facilities at the border crossing. In particular they were not suitable for implementing the simplified customs clearance procedures and there was often traffic holdups and significant delays.

To address this, a EUR 1.7 million scheme was undertaken under the 2013 IPA, to upgrade the customs clearance facilities at the Kjafasan road border, which is located along Pan-European Corridor 8.

Work took place between 2018-2019 and included building a customs terminal of nearly 10,000 sq meters and other related buildings, as well as significant upgrades to the electrical and water supplies and providing toilets for staff and public.

These improvements to the customs and border controls (including food, veterinary and phytosanitary inspection), play a major role in helping the Customs of North Macedonia combat cross-border crime and fraud, corruption and trafficking of illegal goods. In line with EU standards and best practices, the security of the country's borders and the safety of its citizens go hand in hand with the facilitation of legitimate trade through simplified procedures.

Border crossing at Kjafasan

The German Alliance for Trade Facilitation and the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation are both active in **Kenya**. They bring together companies, associations and government institutions to work on implementing the WTO TFA, combining development cooperation goals with the interests of business. In both alliances, partners are implementing trade facilitation measures that lead to a measurable reduction in the time required for customs procedures and the movement of goods. The resulting reduction in transaction costs benefits international companies and above all, the partner countries themselves. Local suppliers are strengthened and integrated into global supply chains, thus boosting the development of new markets. The alliances therefore make a significant contribution towards the implementation of the TFA and the 2030 Agenda. Together, the two alliances are implementing projects in more than 20 countries worldwide.

Mali is covered by the West Africa Trade Facilitation Programme (TFWA) with ECOWAS countries as beneficiaries. The corridor Bamako-Dakar which was identified as one of the regional priority corridors has been selected to implement the IT-assisted ECOWAS interconnectivity system SIGMAT. The system permits automated data transmission of transit-relevant data. Moreover, the project supports the work of the joint committee led by the private sector in the Dakar-Bamako Corridor through capacity building measures. Started in 2018 and running till 2023, the programme is implemented by GiZ and the World Bank with the ECOWAS Commission. It strengthens the ECOWAS common market and the integration of the West African region into the international economic and trading systems.

The programme, with a EUR 20 million EU contribution, improves the free and efficient movement of goods in the region and internationally by reducing the time and cost for the private sector in West Africa. It also strengthens the regional trading networks' ability to take advantage of these improvements. The programme also tackles small-scale cross border trade, with an emphasis on improving conditions for women traders.

The German cooperation agency GIZ is the lead for a Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation project, which supports **Morocco** to implement the WTO TFA and notably Article 7.9 on Perishable Goods (Category C) and Article 10.1 on Formalities and Documentation (Category A). Anchored under the Moroccan "Commission nationale de coordination pour la facilitation des procédures du commerce extérieur", the project works with administrations (Ministry of Industry and Trade, Customs, businesses and associations) on "simplifying and digitising trade processes in the agri-food sector" that respond directly to business needs. The project runs from 2018 to 2021 and has a budget of EUR 825,000.

The EU-**Sri Lanka** Trade Project gives overall support on TFA implementation through capacity building for NTFC members, establishment of a TFA roadmap and action plan and support to notification of WTO TFA measures categorisation, prioritisation and implementation timeframe. Advisory services are provide to the National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) on governance structure, development of the step-by-step functionality for the Sri Lanka Trade Information Portal, support to conducting a time Release Study, to conduct an assessment of bottlenecks to current risk management practices in selected border regulatory agencies in Sri Lanka.

In **Tajikistan**, Germany is implementing the project ''Trade Facilitation in Central Asia", providing support to the National Trade Facilitation Committee on trade facilitation with the active participation of the private sector and to the Central Asian Transport and Logistics Partnership for Harmonisation of Transit Procedures.

5.3 QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Quality infrastructure covers the regulatory and operational aspects of standardisation, accreditation, conformity assessment and market surveillance. Capacity building of regulators and competent authorities, food safety systems and equipment of laboratories are all crucial enablers of trade and investment. Also important is technical assistance to producers and SMEs in complying with technical regulations, private standards, food safety and sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

The main components of quality infrastructure are sanitary and phytosanitary measures and agreements (**SPS**) and Technical Barriers to Trade (**TBT**).

The Agreement on the Application of **Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures** is one of the final documents approved at the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations. It applies to all sanitary [relating to animals] and phytosanitary [relating to plants] (SPS) measures that may have a direct or indirect impact on international trade.

Technical Barriers to Trade are measures referring to technical regulations and procedures for assessment of conformity with technical regulations and standards, excluding measures covered by the SPS Agreement. These refer to measures such as labelling, standards on technical specifications and quality requirements and other measures protecting the environment.

For many products, prior conformity assessment of the quality infrastructure (such as laboratories) is a key condition for access to domestic and/or foreign markets. In addition, demonstrating compliance with voluntary international standards is becoming an important part of requirements for responsible business conduct, boosting companies' competitiveness in local and global value chains. The updated AfT Strategy calls for EU responses in this area to be driven mainly by market requirements, as a means to sustain improvement in quality infrastructure over time.

The EU has been providing support to **Afghanistan's** national quality infrastructure under the EUR 4.5 million 'Advancing Afghan Trade' Phase I project, launched in 2016. Deliverables include a five year action plan for quality and SPS strategy, and support to implementing WTO TBT & SPS commitments and legislative support. There is also support for setting up certification of management systems, strengthening National Enquiry Points and National Notification Authorities and helping SMEs and private sector producers comply with standards and technical regulations. Support consists of provision of basic laboratory infrastructure, rehabilitation of laboratories and the establishment of a food safety authority.

Under the component of "Standard and conformity assessment" the ARISE+ regional programme focuses on horizontal support to the **ASEAN** Committee on Standard and Quality Assessment and its strategic plan for 2016-2025. It supports mutual recognition of conformity assessment and harmonisation of technical regulations, as well as strengthening conformity assessment and accreditation. It also works on the transposition of regional commitments into national legislation and enhances coordination across ASEAN Sectoral Working Groups. Food safety and pharmaceuticals are priority areas. Among the activities are the establishment of Rapid Alert Systems for Food and Feed in ASEAN Member States and integrating them into the ASEAN Alert System for Food and Feed, as well as ASEAN cooperation on Organic Agriculture and the development of training in Food Safety for the region.

The EUR 1.1 million programme "Strengthening the National Accreditation System of the Republic of **Azerbaijan**" provides expertise on Technical Barriers to Trade. Launched in 2017 it contributes to economic growth and access to world markets through an accreditation system that meets European requirements. Another project strengthens the capacity of the State Accreditation Service under the State Committee of Standardisation, Metrology and Patent.

Food products must comply with sanitary and phytosanitary regulations.

In the **CARIFORUM** region, assistance to SPS and TBT issues provided under the programme of support to the Implementation of the EPA Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary measures, increases compliance with International Technical Regulations, Standards and Procedures and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures in CARIFORUM states. The SPS component is implemented by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture and will run for three years with a budget of EUR 1.25 million. TBT supports key sectors in solving their quality-related challenges through access to improved quality infrastructure services and is implemented by the German Metrology Institute. The TBT component will run for 4½ years with a budget of EUR 4.5 million.

Standby Facilities will support implementation of EPA and the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME) at national level. The facilities are managed by the Caribbean Development Bank and will run for four and a half years with a budget of EUR 8.75 million. It is envisaged that SPS and TBT projects will be undertaken at national level under the Standby Facilities. GIZ's project provides Financial and Technical assistance to support training on EU labelling and packaging requirements for CARIFORUM exporters.

Under the "Projet de Renfoncement des Capacités Commerciales et Entrepreneuriales II", the EU supports sanitary and phytosanitary quality infrastructures in **Congo Brazzaville** under a EUR 12.4 million project which started in 2015. The EU is assisting the National Agency for Normalisation & Quality with the following: the agency's strategy; a three-year action plan; training modules; long-term technical assistance; equipment and training for laboratories etc. More specifically, two laboratories have been identified to receive equipment and technical training. One will be in charge of water analysis and liquid products including fruit juices and the second will handle solid food products (fruit and vegetables, eggs, honey, etc.). The equipment will enable food products to be certified and controlled in Congo. The action plan for the agency is driven by market considerations and will focus in particular on the clusters and value-chains to be supported by the project.

The EUR 25 million Market Access Upgrade (MARKUP) programme contributes to the economic development of the **Eastern Africa Community** and improves market access to the EU and the East Africa region. It has been implemented at regional and at national level, partly in indirect management with ITC, GIZ, UNIDO and in indirect management with Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. It encourages local export companies to adapt their processes to comply with EU SPS regulations. The EU has also supported **Kenya**'s quality infrastructure through improved procedures for setting standards and purchases of laboratory equipment as part of the Standards for Market Access Programme (SMAP) programme (budget: EUR 11.7 million). The Trade Facilitation programme supports COMESA Members States report and remove TBTs. Furthermore, a recent contract has been signed with the Comité de Liaison Europe-Afrique- Caraïbes-Pacifique (COLEACP), which inter alia will support the country in dealing with EU SPS rules and regulations.

The Czech Republic has been providing technical assistance to **Georgia** through the EUR 0.72 million 'Formation of Phytosanitary Surveillance System' project, running from 2017 to 2022. The Czech Republic's Central Institute for Supervising and Testing in Agriculture is bringing its expertise to support the harmonisation of Georgia's legal framework for phytosanitary standards according to EU rules and assisting its implementation by institutional capacity building.

The EUR 20 million regional programme 'West Africa Quality System' (WAQS) that has just ended, reinforced ECOWAS quality infrastructure. **Guinea-Bissau** benefited from many technical training sessions at regional level, with some of them carried out on the spot. Some 60 regional standards were adopted at technical level and will now be implemented. The development of a National Quality Policy with plans and matrices was also validated at technical level. 35 laboratories were accredited - or the scope of their accreditation expanded to other domains - during the programme in the region.

The Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) II project improved laboratory services' compliance with international standards on food safety (SPS issues) in **Jamaica**. It provided food testing laboratories with technical equipment and furnishings to make them more efficient.

The EU signed a EUR 2 million programme with the International Finance Corporation/World Bank Group in 2019 for the provision of technical assistance to improve the National Quality Infrastructure in **Jordan**, including the development of the National Quality Policy (NQP) and related regulations, specifically for agri-food and pharmaceutical products.

GiZ supports **Kyrgyzstan** develop quality infrastructure through the Non-automatic Weighing instruments programme; market standards development and implementation (plums, prunes, walnut kernels etc.); HACCP/ISO 22000 implementation; capacity building of food safety experts; and assistance in creation of a national certification body for quality management systems. The German National Metrology institute project "Increasing the use of Quality Infrastructure Services in Kyrgyzstan" is financed by Germany and improves food testing and metrology laboratories in Bishkek and the regions. It supports the Kyrgyz accreditation centre and encourages interaction between quality infrastructure services and the private sector.

In **Malawi**, the EUR 17 million More Income and Employment in Rural Areas of Malawi (MIERA) programme, launched in 2015 and implemented by Germany's BMZ and the EU, improves quality standards through helping producers develop their skills (e.g. in the context of contract farming agreements in collaboration with the buyer). The German Development Corporation (GDC) with SADC supports regional economic integration through several programmes - the Laboratory Association of Malawi and Malawi Bureau of Standards are the beneficiaries.

The Better Training for Safer Food project administered by DG SANTE provides technical assistance for laboratory and veterinary officials in **Malaysia** on SPS requirements. A support programme with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and ITC as the implementing agency was prepared in 2019. The project is expected to start in 2020 and will assist trade policy advisory work, standards and technical norms and sustainable agriculture.

The EU's EUR 4.7 million programme 'Trade Related Assistance **Mongolia**' (TRAM) has been supporting the Mongolian Agency for Standardisation and Metrology since 2016 to adopt EU standards for both SPS and TBT.

With an overall envelope of EUR 87 million, the 'Reussir le Statut Avancé' (RSA) programmes are geared to promoting regulatory convergence to the EU acquis to boost the competitiveness of the **Moroccan** economy and facilitate access to the EU market. Examples of projects implemented in 2019 under these programmes include a technical assistance project for pesticide control for the Moroccan food safety authority.

SAFER FOOD AND LESS DANGEROUS GAS CYLINDERS IN NEPAL

Food and the gas cylinders that people use to cook the food, will be safer in Nepal following a EUR 1.2 million EU scheme to provide laboratory testing and inspection equipment.

The equipment was provided under the EU-Funded 'Trade and Private Sector Development (TPSD)', which ran from September 2014 to June 2019. It included a range of state-of-the-art laboratory testing and inspection equipment for, inter alia, microbiological testing of food products to ensure food and feed products on the domestic and export markets are safe for consumption. This will improve consumer protection, reduce food borne diseases and increase access to global markets.

As well as food testing, other equipment will be used to safety check LP gas cylinders. Gas cylinders must withstand pressures of up to 80kgs and generally have a lifespan of 20 years after which metal fatigue can weaken them. However much older gas containers have been found which are a significant risk to those using them - predominantly women. The Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology test sample cylinders and those that fail will be banned, thus reducing the risk of accidental explosions.

The EU Ambassador to Nepal, Veronica Cody said: "This will raise domestic demand for products, as consumers are assured of quality and safety and will also allow Nepal to meet the standards required for export to the international market, thus contributing to increasing trade and boosting the economy." She added that the EU would like to see Nepal draw greater benefit from the EU's "Everything But Arms" trade regime. This regime, the most favourable of its kind in the EU, allows Nepal to export everything except arms to the EU on a tariff-free and quota-free basis.

In 2014 the EU set up the EUR 6.2 million 'Trade and Private Sector Development' project in **Nepal** to improve the formulation of trade policy and the implementation capacity of the stakeholders. Its interventions in the national quality infrastructure have made a marked difference in the SPS and TBT practices of the beneficiary organisations. It also strengthened the WTO TBT and SPS enquiry points in Nepal to enable them keep up with international standards. Nepalese Conformity Assessment Bodies are now in a better position to serve the private sector.

In the field of SPS measures, the EU delegation in **North Macedonia** has implemented a number of projects for capacity building of the institutes for standardisation, accreditation, metrology, veterinary and phytosanitary agencies.

In **Papua New Guinea**, the EUR 6 million Trade Related Assistance Programme Phase II (TRA2, launched in 2014,) participated in two projects: "reduction of costs and delays to clearing goods at the ports" and "reduction of SPS and TBT related challenges affecting import and exports". Actions to support improvements in Customs' operation were designed, as were training sessions and manuals on Rules of Origin. There was also training on key issues such as illegal, unreported and unregulated fisheries, support to comply with EU SPS for fisheries and provision of equipment to laboratories to increase their capacity for testing and, consequently, engaging in a process of ISO certification and accreditation.

The capacity of **Serbia**'s Quality Infrastructure and Market Surveillance Authorities has been improved via a EUR 1.5 million scheme launched in 2019. It is implemented by the Spanish Quality Institute in consortium with DT Global of Spain and the French Laboratoire national de métrologie et d'essais. The project relates to TBT in that it raises competitiveness of the Serbian enterprises and industry by enhancing quality infrastructure in Serbia and creating a favourable business environment for enterprises to establish and grow while increasing their ability to produce safe products. The implementation, legal framework and enforcement of EU harmonised policies relating to free movement of goods in Serbia will be improved.

5.4 DIGITALISATION AND E-COMMERCE

Promoting e-commerce or digitalisation as part of Aid for Trade is a significant enabling factor for economic development. Increasingly trade is being conducted electronically - from contactless payments at tills and check-outs to international money transfers and remittances.

These digital technologies are being embraced enthusiastically across the globe, especially by the young to whom a smartphone is rapidly becoming an essential tool. Local digital innovators are finding solutions to local issues and moreover are enabled to seek information globally across the internet. Likewise the web offers huge business opportunities for even humble operators who can see a niche market for their product.

Mobile payment systems, such as those used in many parts of Africa, have enabled small businesses in ways impossible just a few years ago. For example apps enable customers to send, receive and store money safely and securely via a basic smartphone. Such systems provide access to financial services to the millions of people who have a mobile phone, but do not have, or have only limited access to, a bank account.

The ARISE+ Programme regional does not support e-commerce directly, but assists **ASEAN** in making its trade rules transparent and available on-line. The ASEAN Trade Repository is currently being populated with data from the 10 ASEAN Member States and makes trade and customs procedures more transparent. It is an electronic interface through which the public can access 24/7 the information available on the National Trade Repository of each ASEAN Member State. Some 50% of data about all measures has already been uploaded, including all 2,000 Sanitary/phytosanitary measures for food producers/exporters/traders. 1,600 TBT measures are being verified and will be uploaded. The E-READI policy dialogue facility supports the EU-ASEAN Dialogue on Digital Economy, enabling ASEAN to tap into the EU experience and methodology on measuring digital economy and society.

In **Bhutan** an EU-supported EUR 4 million project has developed an Agriculture Market Information System to provide real time information to horticulture producers to keep them informed of market price fluctuations.

DIGITAL MARKETING POWERS ETHIOPIAN MICROENTERPRISES

Ethiopia has seen an increased momentum from all sides to see e-commerce flourish, however up to now Microenterprises (MEs) have lacked operational space and faced marketing constraints.

To address this, the Digital Marketing Service for Microenterprises (DMS4MEs), was started in September 2018 and serves 2,500 microenterprises (MEs) owned by women and young people.

Under the service, small business owners produce products that are delivered to a warehouse from where buyers can order digitally and buy online. It is an established programme together with Belcash - a private company. Products are then delivered to different drop-off points, rather than street addresses, since Addis Ababa does not have street names and numbers.

The Swedish funded SEK 5.6 million (approx EUR 500,000) platform will increase the visibility of ME's products and link them effectively to potential customers. This will ultimately result in better incomes and employment opportunities.

This is an e-commerce component of the market systems development programme started in 2017 called Livelihoods Improvements for Women and Youth (LIWAY). Implemented in the greater metropolitan area of Addis Ababa, the entire project is supported by SIDA with SEK 168.5 million (Approx EUR 16 million) for five years.

Burkina Faso has made electronic commerce an essential tool for its economic and social development. A UNCTAD-supported assessment found that Burkina Faso had already made significant advances in e-commerce. Support by Luxembourg Cooperation for the shea sector includes training sessions on the creation and use of e-commerce platforms both to increase the visibility of their products and to market them. Also, a Belgian cooperation programme implemented by the NGO Rikolto, includes a digitisation module using the SIMagri app to give access to market information and purchasing.

The EU is supporting the implementation of the single window for trade and the single window for investments via two programmes (Programa de Intercambio de Expertos and SPEED) in **Cuba**. Both are digital processes and contribute to the country's digitalisation plan to promote trade and investments.

Sweden has e-commerce as an emerging component in **Ethiopia's** urban livelihoods programme for women and youth currently only implemented in Addis Ababa. It includes a visit to Silicon Valley in America to establish an IT echo system in Ethiopia in collaboration with the Job Creation Commission.

At the request of Enterprise **Georgia**, a thorough analysis of opportunities to promote the export of Georgian products via e-commerce solutions was undertaken by the "SME Development and DCFTA" project. The focus was on establishing capacities within Enterprise Georgia to support Georgian companies in accessing the EU market using e-commerce solutions. Five companies were shortlisted for e-commerce support and the project was also able to focus on further helping one of these companies with transport, publishing, marketing and sales via e-commerce channels.

In **India** digitalisation forms a key component of the smart city innovative projects being promoted by the Government across the country. The EU is supporting a five-year scheme for "Smart Cities for inclusive and sustainable urban development in India" with EUR 6.24 million until December 2022.

PAIX Data Centres (PAIX) has received a EUR 2 million loan from the Dutch government's Good Growth Fund. This is to support the expansion of PAIX's data centre in **Kenya** and **Ghana**, contribute to employment in the technology sector and to improve the digital infrastructure in these countries. This internet infrastructure investment will benefit PAIX's local African customers, such as internet service providers (ISPs), banks and telecom companies, to further improve their own digital infrastructure and grow their online services.

The More Income and Employment in Rural Areas (MIERA) programme provides market information in **Malawi** through simple e-commerce solutions (e.g. SMS messaging) and is an example of e-commerce support in a setting where access to ICT services is very limited.

A EUR 3.9 million project was started in 2016 to encourage the access of **Malian** women to climate change-resilient agriculture and as part of this, in April 2019 UN Women launched a simple platform to improve the marketing of agricultural products for rural women. The "Buy From Women" platform is an open-source program which provides women farmers and processors with a mobile web application allowing them easier access to information, training, funding opportunities and to national and international markets. The platform was selected from 700 applications to be represented at the Paris Peace Forum in November 2019.

The EUR 4.7 million programme 'Trade Related Assistance Mongolia' TRAM programme supports the establishment of platforms for e-commerce in **Mongolia** with a B2B focus in four cooperating clusters. The project trains and consults companies to appreciate and utilise the benefits of e-Commerce not only with their buyers but also to make their supply chain links more effective between primary producers and processors/manufacturers.

In 2019 an EU Technical Assistance project examined the development of national e-commerce strategy for **Morocco** and advised on the future design of the strategy. A further project in 2019 assessed the protection of personal data which is a high priority for Morocco, which is revising its data protection legislation with a view of obtaining approval from the EU.

In June 2019 the four-year EUR 7.9 million ASEAN Regional Integration Support - **Myanmar** Trade-Related Technical Assistance (ARISE Plus Myanmar) scheme was started to support e-commerce. Implemented by ITC, it will facilitate partnerships between leading e-commerce MSMEs and international selling platforms (export-enabled SMEs). It will also help make merchants aware of the benefits of e-commerce and, inter alia, develop an e-commerce Policy Framework Roadmap to support policy makers in improving and updating the regulatory framework for e-commerce and strengthen consumer rights.

Launch of Arise Plus, Myanmar

6 VARYING APPROACHES

Tailoring AfT approaches to partner countries' specificities is of paramount importance. These specific characteristics relate to criteria such as geographic/regional features, level of income, and degree of fragility or nature of the relationship with the EU. Alongside these specificities, there are different priorities for supporting sustainable trade and investment capacities. Differentiating the AfT approaches helps identify the best triggers and drivers for sustainable development and the best possible sequencing of reforms to target EU support accordingly.

6.1 LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND FRAGILE STATES[22]

The relevant actions from the updated EU AfT strategy are:	
14	Increase the proportion of EU and Member States' Aid for trade directed towards Least Developed Countries, with a vision to progressively achieve one fourth of total EU Aid for Trade by 2030.
15	In situations of fragility and conflict, carefully sequence and prioritise stabilising and quick-win interventions by applying a fragility lens and 'do no harm' principle.

Because of their level of vulnerability to economic and environmental shocks, LDCs and countries in fragile situations are of particular importance in the framework of the AfT strategy. Through diversification of productive capacities and infrastructure, as well as the improvement of the trade environment and investment climate, the EU is addressing the challenges faced by LDCs and fragile states. One of the game changers lies in generating economic and social gains in an inclusive manner, appeasing tensions and sharing benefits.

The Aid for Trade strategy also sheds light on the need to optimise preference utilisation (such as through the 'Everything But Arms' scheme) by fragile states and LDCs. The EU intends to increase the share of EU AfT allocated to LDCs to help them double their share of global exports. The proportion of EU and Member States' AfT channelled towards Least Developed Countries was 19% in 2017, approaching the 25% target of total EU AfT by 2030. To reach this goal, the EU will capitalise on innovative tools such as the EU External Investment Plan, existing trade agreements and unilateral trade preferential schemes.

From the outset, Aid for Trade has been effective in helping developing countries generally, and LDCs in particular, expand their exports. A supportive policy environment – with stable macro policies, well-respected property rights, and an effective legal system, as well as social peace – is crucial to capitalise on AfT's success. LDCs also have to play their part to promote the effective use of Aid for Trade. A central priority is to establish a climate conducive to efficient implementation of public investment that in turn encourages a private investment response.

The Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) is the only multilateral partnership dedicated to assisting LDCs use trade as an engine for growth, sustainable development and poverty reduction. The EIF and LDCs work together to identify sectors with export potential and act on expert advice – all to help countries become more competitive in global markets. The EU and Member States are major contributors to the EIF which uses specific tools for diagnostics (Diagnostics Trade Integration Studies) and implements trade-related projects at macro-, meso- and micro- levels.

The 'Apoio ao Comércio' project (ACOM) provides trade-related training and technical assistance to stakeholders in **Angola**. This EUR 12 million Trade Support Programme has two components: (i) Train for Trade II (implemented by UNCTAD); (ii) Technical assistance to the Ministry of Trade (implemented by IBF). This contributes to Angolan economic integration in the regional and world markets by supporting the competitiveness of the Angolan economy, including by enhancing the capacities of the Ministry of Trade.

The 'Projet de Soutien à la Durabilité du Programme du Cadre Intégré' is an ongoing initiative under the EIF to enable **Benin** to have a favourable trade programme that contributes to inclusive and sustainable growth. The expected results include: (i) Improving the contribution of policies and strategies for the development of

22 For a full list of LDCs and fragile states see Annex 3.

inclusive trade; (ii) Strengthening institutional coordination of trade and development; (iii) Strengthening human resources for trade and development; (iv) Support to mobilise (directly or indirectly) additional funding from the AfT. The Ministry of Industry and Trade is the main beneficiary of the USD 677,760 (Almost EUR 600,000) initiative, of which almost half (USD 300,000 - approx EUR 260,000) is from the EIF.

The **Ethiopian** government has embarked on a very ambitious economic reform agenda to develop the private sector in the country, to include a number of reforms to attract Foreign Direct Investment, to remove bottlenecks for the private sector to operate and to stimulate the formation of SMEs. One such example is the Home-Grown Economic Reform Agenda, which was launched in September 2019 and includes macroeconomic, structural and sectoral reforms. Part of the reform is the national economic competitiveness and job creation agenda which entails an Ease of Doing Business initiative as an integral part. The vision of the initiative is to feature Ethiopia

SOLAR POWERS UP MOBILE CHARGING IN ERITREA

New opportunities for business development are emerging in Eritrea, including for young entrepreneurs, where solar power is being brought to rural towns and surrounding villages.

Two stand-alone PV/hybrid power plants with a total capacity of 2.25 MW - the biggest installations in Africa to date - have been operating since March 2019 in two rural towns, Areza and Maidma. Work on the distribution grid to connect 28 surrounding villages is expected to be completed by the end of 2020.

Positive changes are already visible in the households' lifestyle in this remote region which is not connected to the national grid, and up to now relied on old-fashioned diesel generators.

As a result of the installation of solar PV mini grids, more than 50,000 people will be enjoying 24/7 supply of affordable, renewable and clean energy by the end of 2020, including 15 schools serving more than 12,000 school-age children, seven health facilities, 500 SMEs and several water points.

The project "Solar PV Mini Grids for the Two Rural Towns and Surrounding Villages" is co-financed by the EU/ACP Energy Facility (EUR 8 million), UNDP and the Eritrean Ministry of Energy and Mines.

in the top 100 doing business ranking countries by 2021 through short-medium term targets. The Private Sector Development & Trade Working Group has been reactivated with Sweden and DFID as co-chairs and the EU as a member, together with the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Private sector development and strengthening the investment climate in **Haiti** are the objectives of the trade component of the Bilateral Programme with the Dominican Republic. With a budget of EUR 5.6 million, this trade component is implemented in cooperation with the Caribbean Export development Agency. The programme improves the competitiveness of local companies and thus, by extension, improves the quality of their products. The development of the private sector is encouraged through business support services in selected sectors (i.e. international certification, good practices exchanges with Latin American and ACP counterparts). Also under this programme the EU supports structuring and formalisation of the dialogue between private and public sectors, mainly through private sector associations.

The project 'Systematic Mechanism for Safer Trade' has a EUR 2 million budget and is implemented by ITC. It has so far worked in **Lao PDR** in 2019 and to some extent in Vietnam in early 2020. It works to improve food safety through better governance, by strengthening the regulatory framework for control of plant health and pesticides in the fruit, vegetables and other plant sectors through the application of norms and standards and improving market access. The project logic has an in-built "lessons learned" mechanism from the more developed market in Thailand towards the less developed market of Lao PDR and Vietnam. From 2020 onward Thailand partners will be involved in the implementation of the programme in the two beneficiary countries.

In **Mali**, Denmark is financing 'Environnement Propice pour l'Entrepreneuriat de Croissance', a EUR 4 million Trust Fund managed by the World Bank. The programme focuses on ease of creating business, the legal framework for business, a framework for entrepreneurship and digital development and support to private sector organisations. The "Enhanced Integrated Framework", implemented by UNOPS, provides institutional support to assisting trade and support to the shea nut and arabic gum value chains.

The EU Delegation in **Uganda,** in its role of Enhanced Integrated Framework donor facilitator, endorsed an EIF-funded project to encourage opportunities in the tourism sector (the Handicraft and Souvenir Project) developed together by the Ministries of Trade and Tourism.

6.2 LOWER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES[23]

The relevant actions from the updated EU AfT strategy are:	
17	Pursue engagement on AfT with Middle Income Countries, including capacity building

The EU and its Member States are active in Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (LMICs) in promoting economic development, assisting the development of new jobs and improving conditions in existing ones and in helping integrate value chains to improve exports. The focus is on improving skills and improving both the amount and the quality of these countries' exports. Ways to improve the effectiveness and impact of AfT are actively sought and followed up.

The promotion of responsible value chains in sectors with high employment intensity that are relevant for the **Bolivia**-EU export market, is part of two EIDHR GSP+ grants. More specifically, the project implemented by Democracy Reporting International is looking at the employment impact of trade in two value chains (brazil nuts and ethanol). This includes assessing the employment effects and addressing labour rights issues along these supply chains. Similarly, the project implemented by the European Partnership for Democracy has analysed constraints to socioeconomic rights of female workers (with a focus on health insurance) along two value chains: harvesting brazil nuts and processing and mining.

In **Georgia** a EUR 6.8 million project: "Green Economy: Sustainable Mountain Tourism and Organic Agriculture" is funded by the EU, Austria and Sweden and implemented by the Austrian Development Agency. It helps improve the business and economic environment, as well as the competitiveness of the private sector in organic agriculture and tourism. Another programme: "EU Innovative Action for Private Sector Competitiveness in Georgia, (EUR 5 million) is implemented by UNDP, FAO, UNIDO and IOM. It encourages entrepreneurship and business sophistication by strengthening the capacities of government

23 For the full list of LMICs see Annex 3.

MONGOLIA YAK AND CAMEL COMBING

Yaks and baby camels in Mongolia are often combed to remove their wool for sale. However traditional methods of combing threatened the welfare of the animals. Under the old methods the wool was not sorted and there was no traceability.

The EU-financed Trade Related Assistance for Mongolia (TRAM) project improved the design of the holding pens which allow yaks and baby camels to be held safely while they are combed.

200 nomadic herders were then trained in using them and in the best ways to collect the wool. As a result the wool commands a higher price and local incomes have increased.

and local entities to develop and operate clusters. It also gives companies direct support with strategic investments and better connections to diaspora groups, while also demonstrating the effectiveness of these strategies to businesses.

The Chamber of Commerce of Tegucigalpa in **Honduras** benefits from the EU EUR 2.4 million scheme: “Support and promotion of regional development of entrepreneurship, innovation and business development in Mesoamerican countries”. Managed by the EU Delegation to Bogotá, it ran from November 2016 to November 2019. Honduras also benefits from the Vision Zero Fund Initiative to improve occupational safety and health in the coffee supply chain (DG Employment). The International Labour Organisation (ILO) works to reduce work-related diseases and accidents in global value chains to promote decent work. As well as in Honduras, this initiative, through the Vision Zero1 Fund and with EU finance, works in the coffee value chains in several other countries of the Latin American region

ARISE Plus **Indonesia** (2019-2023) supports Government priorities to increase job creation and the country's competitiveness in the global value chains. Four labour-intensive sectors (i.e. agri-food, fisheries, wood based and cosmetics production) are covered by the programme. They provide significant economic activities for millions of people, including vulnerable groups such as farmers, fishermen, micro and small producers, women and youth in productive sectors.

In recent years in **Kenya** the Netherlands mainly focused on three value chains in its aid to trade agenda, which were dairy, horticulture (including potatoes) and aquaculture.Although most of these programmes have ended, it is positive to see that the EU through its programmes such as Agrify is continuing to work in the same sectors.

"Value Chain Agro Finance" to be implemented by KfW has contributions from EIB (EUR 22 million), BMZ (EUR 8 million) and the EU via the IFCA (EUR 5.23 million), to generate income and employment for the **Kyrgyz Republic** through more sustainable agricultural production and competitive post harvest practices. Though the IFCA contribution was signed in December 2015, a delay in ratifying the EIB loan agreement (as co-financier) was still pending in 2019 and only finally ratified in March 2020. Despite that, the project has started with the BMZ contribution supporting small and medium sized agro enterprises. The IFCA contribution will improve capacities of testing laboratories for export and provide sustainable access to finance to rural SMEs.

The EU- funded **"**Trade Related Assistance for **Mongolia** (TRAM) project's third component supports four selected economic sectors in Mongolia, organised as cluster groups which were identified through value chain analyses in 2018. The cluster group members comprise all relevant actors along the value chain from raw material suppliers (nomadic herders) to processors, manufacturers/traders. Launched in March 2018, the project follows a specific value chain development approach, in which bottlenecks for higher productivity and profitability are identified, solutions are elaborated jointly with the actors and their implementation is supported. Though there is limited potential for additional employment, the support of the four-year five million Euro TRAM project helps to secure the existing employment level and the livelihood of workers and nomadic herders. On the market side, TRAM supports the strategic connection of the value chains to distributors in the EU who appreciate the adherence to sustainability, fairness and transparency.

The EU-funded Trade and Competitiveness Programme for **Morocco**, **Tunisia, Egypt**, and **Jordan**, implemented by the EBRD, improves competitiveness and trade through support to SMEs and value chains. Running from 2017-2023), with a total envelope of almost EUR 46 million, it is a mix of grants and technical assistance. The sustainability and competitiveness of SMEs will be improved, in particular local SMEs that work with aggregators/sponsors in agribusiness, manufacturing and services, property (logistics/distribution), as well as ICT. Improved value chains will support SMEs and contribute to increased access to the EU market. The programme will also, practically and analytically, assess the key regulatory and legislative obstacles to enhanced competitiveness and greater value chain development. The investment grant is EUR 9.4 million and the technical assistance EUR 0.6 million.

The EU-funded Competitiveness and Green Economy Programme has supported the **Moroccan** Industrial Acceleration Plan which has successfully promoted a number of export-oriented ecosystems such as cars, avionics etc. The EU Trade and competitiveness blending facility, implemented by the EBRD, targets the promotion of value chains with high added value and decent working conditions, especially in the agricultural sector.

The Trade Related Assistance Programme Phase II (TRA2) helps **Papua New Guinea** (PNG) to benefit from international trade and take advantage of export opportunities. Implemented by the PNG Trade Division, with a budget of EUR 6 million, it ends in 2020. It contributes, through an increase in international trade, to PNG's sustainable economic growth and development, ultimately leading to poverty alleviation.

The Dutch government actively pursues combining Aid and Trade as a means to create mutual benefits for developing countries and emerging markets with the Dutch private sector. PUM Netherlands is a volunteer organisation committed to the sustainable development of small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries and emerging markets. In **Zimbabwe** ZimTrade and PUM collaborate on capacity building. The sector-based approach helps to develop strong value chains in the economy, especially the following sectors: - Horticulture - Processed Foods - Leather - Dairy Industry - Clothing and Textiles. One way through which PUM gives practical effect to the Aid & Trade agenda is by organising PUM Business Links which strengthen the economic ties between PUM beneficiaries and the Dutch private sector.

6.3 UPPER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES[24]

The relevant actions from the updated EU AfT strategy are:	
16	Expand engagement with more advanced developing countries including through South-South and triangular cooperation, and in areas of mutual interest (e.g. regional integration, regional value- chains, trade facilitation and exchange of best practice).

The EU and its Member States are active in Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories (UMICs), promoting regional integration, trade facilitation, exchange of best practices and working on sustainable regional value chains.

24 For a full list of UMICs and graduated countries see Annex 3.

The regional programme "AL-INVEST 5.0" has implemented a total of seven projects in **Brazil** since 2016. More than 9,000 MSMEs have benefited including by improving their production processes and products, introducing innovation, promotion of women's entrepreneurship and environmental sustainability. The programme has engaged with several Brazilian private sector entities. With the "Rota Global" project in Brazil, funded through "AL-INVEST 5.0", the EU helped create a business service methodology to benefit SME development and its internationalisation. This methodology is now part of the relevant public policy called "Plano Nacional de Cultura Exportadora".

The **CARIFORUM** states benefit from the EU regional programme, managed by the EU delegation in Barbados: ''Support for CARIFORUM's role in regional cooperation and EPA Implementation''. Currently in its fourth year of implementation, it focuses on four key areas which include strengthening and increasing Intra-CARIFORUM cooperation and coordination. The programme also supports the CARIFORUM Directorate in implementing and monitoring the EPA. The EUR 7.4 million programme is implemented by the CARIFORUM Directorate and ends in June 2021.

CARIFORUM relations with French Caribbean Outermost Regions (FCORs) and Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) have been further improved through EU support. Seven new INTERREG projects have been approved and key meetings concluded with INTERREG Caraibes, Amazonia and the EU with the Community of Latin American and the Caribbean (CELAC). Consultations and meetings were held and over 15 technical briefs prepared, to inform the public about regional economic cooperation. Two major CARIFORUM/EU Political Dialogue meetings at foreign minister level were held in 2018 and 2019.

The EU programme: ''Support for the Caribbean Single Market and Economy'' focuses on strengthening the **CARICOM** Integration Framework. Under the 11th EDF, EUR 13 million goes towards supporting legislative harmonisation and improving community governance. It supports evidence-based policy formulation and planning through strengthening the region's statistical capacity. This four and a half year programme is implemented by the CARICOM Secretariat and ends in April 2024.

The EU also supports the regional integration in the Organisation of Eastern **Caribbean** States (OECS) with many small island states. This support helps consolidate the OECS Economic Union and promotes a more inclusive and climate-resilient economy by leveraging job creation and stimulating low-carbon growth in the region. This five year EUR 10.3 million programme is due to end in April 2024.

Together with the EU Delegation in Haiti, the EU Delegation in **Dominican Republi**c (The Dominican Republic is an UMIC and Haiti is a LDC) is directly responsible for the coordination of a bi-national programme on Dominican-Haitian relations. The EUR 9.9 million programme is implemented by the Caribbean Export Development Agency (CEDA), OXFAM and the Secretariat Technique de la Commission Mixte Bilatérale and comprises a trade and private sector component. It has been designed to achieve more balanced and formal binational trade between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. It will also improve the quality of goods produced in both countries and the competitiveness of their enterprises. Special attention is dedicated to four value chains: Cocoa/Chocolate; Essential Oils/Cosmetics; and Handicraft/Fashion/Accessories/Jewelry; and honey. The programme also encourages institutional cooperation between the Ministries working in trade-related issues and the Customs Administrations, as well as the public-private and private-private dialogues.

The **Dominican Republic also** participates in the EUR 10 million Triangular Facility "Facilidad para la Cooperación Triangular UE/ALC--Adelante" running from 2016 to 2020. National authorities from the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce have learned good practices in trade formalisation and exchanges, particularly with chambers of commerce from Colombia.

In **Kazakhstan**, the ''Ready4trade'' project addresses regional integration within Central Asian Countries in line with the EU Strategy on Central Asia on opportunities for a stronger partnership with the EU, approved in 2019. The "Border Management in Central Asia (BOMCA) Phase 9, trade component has been supporting regional trade cooperation in the Central Asian countries of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and, to the extent possible, Turkmenistan. It carried out comparative analysis of trade facilitation measures applied by the CA countries and their compatibility with the provisions of the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonisation of Customs Procedures (Revised Kyoto Convention) and the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.

The new Trade-Related Assistance (TRTA) programme ARISE Plus **Thailand** is a EUR 3 million programme supporting country-specific interventions to complement the ARISE PLUS Regional programme and the regional integration process. The programme supports the improvement of a more transparent, predictable and competitive business environment, as well as increased organic agriculture, in Thailand and in selected ASEAN countries.

CONTROLLING FLOODING AND WASTEWATER IN CHINA

EU experts discuss flood control with Chinese counterparts in Zhuhai city.

With a coastline of almost 700 km and subject to tropical hurricanes during summer, the city of Zhuhai in southern China's Guangdong province is exposed to high risks of extreme weather conditions, including typhoons, heavy rainstorms and floods.

China has seen an increasing number of cities with inadequate flood-control measures during its fast-increasing urban sprawl. On average, around 200 cities are faced with the problem of waterlogging caused by rain or storms every year, while ironically many of the cities affected by flooding are desperately short of water.

One of AfT categories is dedicated to trade related infrastructure and these projects are perfect illustrations of this type of EU support. To help Zhuhai better understand the challenges it faces in developing urban resilience, a number of pilot schemes have been designed. These Europe-China initiatives will review the city's ability to face these challenges and unite its people, projects, and priorities, thus reducing its vulnerability to expected and unexpected impacts of climate change.

EC-Link invited experts from the Netherlands and Italy to Zhuhai, to discuss Europe's best urban resilience experiences. Their findings will be a template to provide good models of larger-scale or or nation-wide urban resilience. The work is part of EC-Link's ongoing initiative to build an EU-CHINA platform focussing on developing resilient cities.

Waste water is also a problem and EC-Link, together with EU experts from Valencia in Spain have been working with China's Zhuhai municipality in improving the industrial water purification plant with support and advice for the second phase of construction. Valencia was selected due to its extensive history and experience in municipal and industrial waste management solutions and systems.

Chinese municipalities have increased their focus and efforts towards combating and properly managing the high amounts of wastewater generated every year by its developed industrial sector.

The Spanish experts explained the wastewater treatment methods used in their city as well as the latest European techniques.They emphasised European standards of odour reduction and solutions such as energy saving to manage a water plant more efficiently.

7 ADVANCING SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

The relevant actions from the updated EU AfT strategy are:	
9	Strengthen the engagement with civil society, social partners and local authorities to better inform Aid for Trade delivery including through the Domestic Advisory Groups (DAG) established by new generation of EU free trade agreements; EU country roadmaps for engagement with civil society and equivalent engagement formats with local authorities; and Economic Partnership Agreements.
10	Systematic gender analysis of every Aid for Trade project to promote womens' economic empowerment.
11	Adequately connect EU support to social and environmental objectives, Aid for Trade, the chapters on trade and sustainable development of the new generation of EU free trade agreements, the Environmental Goods Agreement, and international principles and guidelines on responsible business conduct.
12	Promote social and environmental sustainability along value chains through integrated and multi-stakeholder approaches.
13	Support fair and ethical trade in partner countries, such as through a more targeted approach on commodities.

7.1 AID FOR TRADE, GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Gender equality, while being an objective in itself, also brings more jobs and higher productivity – a potential which needs to be realised as the green and digital transitions are embraced and demographic challenges are faced. In fact, empowering women is recognised as one of the best opportunities to achieve poverty reduction and inclusive and sustainable growth in the context of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

Indeed promoting gender equality is a key priority for the EU, stemming from the founding EU Treaties, which specify gender equality as a fundamental EU value and objective. It is also an essential condition for an innovative, competitive and thriving economy. The EU Global Strategy highlights gender equality and women's empowerment as cross cutting priorities for all policies and this is reinforced in the European Consensus on Development, which cuts across the entire 2030 Agenda, while underlining the need to mainstream gender perspectives in all actions. Moreover, the EU Gender Equality Strategy highlights women's economic empowerment as one of the key areas in EU external actions.

As operational guidance for all external actions, the EU Gender Action Plan II (2016-2020) identifies women's economic empowerment as one of the three key themes to close the gender gap. Special emphasis is given to creating equal opportunities for women in trade. That plan also confirms the EU's commitment to putting gender equality and empowerment of women at the heart of all the EU's external actions. This includes promoting access to decent work for women of all ages and ensuring equal access to trade. The EU's updated 2017 Aid for Trade Strategy further operationalises the EU's commitment towards gender equality and women's economic empowerment in relation to trade.

It is crucial to recognise and analyse the different impacts that economic reforms and trade-related regulations and programmes have on men and women, including Aid for Trade actions and reflect this in the decision-making processes. It is also important to ensure that women's organisations are actively involved in the identification and formulation of AfT programmes and that all stakeholders, such as social partners, market associations and cooperatives, take into account the gender dimension.

Regardless of the progress made, women globally continue to face numerous barriers to their participation in the economy, ranging from discriminatory regulations and policies to cultural and social norms as well as limited access to finance and skills development. While the gender gap in education is being closed, gender gaps in areas such as employment, pay, care and pensions persist. To reflect the priority given to gender equality and to translate this into results, promoting gender equality and women's empowerment must therefore be given a new impetus throughout the EU's external policies and programmes, including trade. Thus gender equality and women's economic empowerment are supported through the Aid for Trade programmes globally with an increasing attention year by year.

Advancing Afghan Trade, part of the **Afghanistan** Reconstruction Trust Fund, administered by the World Bank and funded among others by the EU and Member States, supported the Afghanistan Womens' Chamber of Commerce and Industry. It developed entrepreneurial skills and trade capacity for women entrepreneurs. The

BHUTANESE WOMEN EXPORT HIGH-VALUE HANDICRAFTS

Handmade textiles, an integral part of Bhutanese life and culture, are a main source of income for women and young people in the country. Investing in womens' knowledge and skills is central to the EUR 4 million three-year EU-Bhutan Trade Support project which helps increase these incomes.

For example in August 2019 19 CSOs and private enterprises were trained on costing and pricing of handicraft textile products and the export market perspective. The workshop helped them to work out the cost of production for each product, the strategies to reduce the cost and to understand the price of similar products in the international market. They were encouraged to develop strategies to meet demand through a well thought through collection plan.

The project integrates crosscutting issues, particularly women and youth, gender equality and protection of the environment, into the design and implementation of the activities, in line with Bhutan's policies and priorities.

Ms. Karma Choden, Manager of the Cluster and Craft Bazaar Development Division of APIC highlights that "Weaving in Bhutan is one of the main sources of income for women, both in rural and urban areas. I am proud to say that almost 95% of the people who benefitted from this EU-funded scheme are women and young people".

The project, which is funded through the EU'S Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2014-2020 for Bhutan, will work closely with people from different backgrounds, build their capacities and introduce them to civil society organisations and government institutions.

Chamber has also created a Women for Women (W4W) Network with regular peer learning events, where successful women entrepreneurs are invited to share their expertise.

The "Projet d'appui au renforcement des acteurs du secteur privé" - PARASEP - improves the business environment, strengthens the public-private dialogue and supports productive value chains (pineapple, shea and poultry farming) in **Benin**. Following a call for projects, 12 "investment" and 4 "services" projects have been selected and implementation has begun. The pineapple and the shea butter sectors have significant potential to create employment, particularly amongst women. The project also has a gender plan that allows monitoring of activities with data disaggregated by gender. The project has a EUR 10 million budget for a period of 7 years and will end its activities in March 2021.

The "Inclusive Markets" programme in **Bolivia**, implemented by Swisscontact and the PROFIN foundation, with funds from Swedish Development cooperation (Sida) and Open Trade Gate Sweden, Swiss development cooperation (COSUDE) and the EU Euroclima, improves access to markets and a favourable socio-economic environment. It has a specific component focusing on women's economic empowerment, which provides services and technologies that contribute to reducing womens' workload and helps women access information and services. It also offers awareness raising and training on gender equality.

Empowering women helps reduce poverty

In **Costa Rica**, the "Ganar-Ganar - La igualdad de género es un buen negocio" programme (2018-2022) with an EU contribution of EUR 9 million from the Partnership Instrument, promotes women's economic empowerment. It also promotes womens' economic networks, policy dialogue with private sector and business associations, as well as direct dialogue with companies. It encourages the signature and implementation of Women's Empowerment Principles, as well as offering technical assistance to female entrepreneurs and companies.

In **Guinea**, various programmes have a specific impact on women's economic empowerment, such as the EUR 1 million programme ROSCED (Renforcement des Organisations de la Société Civile pour la Création d'Emplois Durable) implemented by Plan International Germany (2017-2019), which has created sustainable jobs, in particular among women. Sectors with a high prevalence of women were supported and women now hold the majority of the jobs created. Women also constitute over 70% of the members of savings and credit groups and benefit from increased access to finance. Also, the "projet d'appui à l'entrepreneuriat féminin sur l'axe Conakry – Kindia – Mamou" (2019-2023), with a budget of EUR 3.5 million, implemented by Enabel, has increased awareness, provided skills and better access to finance for women, resulting in an environment more conducive to women's entrepreneurship.

The "Win-Win: Gender Equality means Good Business" Programme in **Jamaica** encourages the recognition of women as beneficiaries and partners of growth and development by increasing commitment of the private sector (enterprises and employers' organisations) to gender equality and women's empowerment. It also strengthens companies' capacities to implement these commitments. Launched in 2018, it attracted several Jamaican companies and builds on the commitment to the Women's Empowerment Principles. It has also opened doors for dialogue with the Chamber of Commerce. The programme is also being implemented in five other selected Latin-American and Caribbean countries, with an initial global contribution from the EU of EUR 9 million and around half a million from both UN Women and ILO.

The **Malian** component of the West Africa Trade Facilitation Programme (TFWA) , implemented by the WBG and GIZ, has worked with key civil society organisations and private sector associations and has successfully reduced barriers for women and small-scale traders. In addition, the programme “L'Emploi des Jeunes crée des Opportunités, ici au Mali” (EJOM), co-financed by the EU, develops value chains and creates job for youth, with a specific focus on women when selecting the beneficiaries of its job-oriented training.

In the same country, the “Projet d'appui à l'autonomisation économique des femmes dans la filière du beurre de karité”, financed by Spain (2019-2021) strengthens cooperatives within the karite butter value chain in Sikasso region, to improve exports and the economic independence of women in the region. Luxembourg has financed a EUR 3.9 million programme “Accès des femmes aux moyens de production pour une agriculture résiliente au changement climatique” (2016-2021) implemented by UN WOMEN. Among its achievements, in 2019 it has launched the platform “Buy from Women” for the commercialisation of rural women's agricultural products. A mobile and web application allowed them to access information, training and financing opportunities, as well as national and international markets. Its user-friendly and tailored characteristics won it recognition at the Paris Peace Forum in November 2019.

The Netherlands is funding the youth entrepreneurship programme Orange Corners **Sudan**, which has a special emphasis on women's economic empowerment, especially through its initiative ‘Empower her’. This uses successful examples of female entrepreneurs as role models for their peers. It also has a research component that identifies the typical obstacles female entrepreneurs face in Sudan and possible solutions to overcome this.

On a **regional level in Africa**, Germany supports women's empowerment for instance by partnering with the SheTrades initiative of the ITC, which established an African Chapter during Africa Industrialisation Week in late 2019. Furthermore Germany supports WEE through trade-related infrastructure and the establishment of the African Network for Women in Infrastructure (ANWIN) coordinated by the African Union Commission. This support has encouraged women to take part in the AfCFTA process. In November 2019 more than 100 women from across Africa convened in Addis Ababa as part of the African Industrialisation Week. The programme gives women a voice through capacity building workshops and through mechanisms for systematic and institutionalised consultation as part of the AfCFTA negotiations. It includes ongoing design of a specific format to feed positions into the negotiation process and into national implementation strategies.

Sweden, among its various trade-related gender equality programmes in partnership with the African Union, has promoted the understanding of women's role in trade by the Trade Law Centre (Tralac), through a EUR 3 million programme from 2015 to 2020. This has, for instance, encouraged the African Union Commission to include a reference to the importance of gender equality for trade and economic integration in the AfCFTA; the latter also includes the promotion of gender equality among its purposes.

In **Sub-Saharan Africa**, the EU, in partnership with Women's World Banking and KfW, supported women's financial inclusion by creating a private equity fund to close the finance gap for women. This blending programme creates financial services and products to reach the unserved market segment of low-income women. It also improves the capacity of the local financial service providers to use the gender lens in their operations and in their own institutions. The EU anchor investment of EUR 10 million has seen important first impacts of helping to bring in over EUR 55 million in additional investments.

7.2 LEVERAGING EU TRADE AGREEMENTS AND SCHEMES FOR SUSTAINABLE TRADE

The **Special Incentive Arrangement for Sustainable Development and Good Governance (GSP+)** and the **Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)** chapters under the new generation agreements provide the EU with effective tools to encourage partner countries to take up sustainable development practices. Support for partner countries to comply with their commitments and take full advantage of the incentives provided by these tools is a core element of the EU's AfT strategy.

The GSP+ arrangement is strongly orientated towards development. To be eligible, countries must not only satisfy the same conditions as Standard GSP countries (i.e. be classified by the World Bank as low- or lower-middle income), but also fulfill additional vulnerability criteria related to the relative share and diversification

PINEAPPLE POTENTIAL IN TOGO

The pineapple sector in Togo has enormous potential for creating jobs and improving producers' incomes. Current estimates suggest that the pineapple sector employs approximately 5,000 producers, most of whom do not have access to sales markets. Expansion is hindered because processing the fruit remains the weakest link in the production chain.

To improve this link, an EU-financed scheme, PROCAT (Projet d'appui à l'amélioration de la Compétitivité de la filière Ananas au Togo) has been running since January 2019 to improve the competitiveness of the country's pineapple sector. This strengthens the processing link to improve market access, the creation of decent jobs and small producers' incomes.

Togo, being an LDC, enjoys access to the EU market based on the most favourable GSP scheme: the Everything But Arms (EBA) initiative. Moreover, as a signatory of the West African EPA, provided it enters into force for the region, the country is underway for closer integration with the EU market.

This four-year EUR 6 million joint EU-German project, with GIZ as contractor, is a national component of the regional West Africa Competitiveness Programme (WAPCOM) and works upstream and downstream of the processing units. Upstream, the producers are organised around the processors to support them technically and to improve productivity and quality standards. Downstream, the project works on packaging and compliance with health standards to improve access to regional and international markets. 9,000 kg of pineapple products were processed in 2019.

Following a benchmarking study in March 2018, 29 private sector MSMEs which used pineapple as a raw material were helped to produce higher quality products, compliance with quality standards and organic certification. Three MSMEs obtained the ECOWAS certificate of origin which enables them to easily sell their products in the 15 ECOWAS States.

34 MSME pineapple producers are being helped to take part in various commercial events (fairs, shows, special days, sales exhibitions) at national, sub-regional and international levels to promote processed Togolese organic pineapple products. This includes sales of dried pineapple for the American market.

of their export portfolios to the EU. This ensures that the additional trade preferences under this arrangement benefit the countries most in need. In addition, the promotion of sustainable development practices lies at the heart of GSP+. This is achieved through the requirement for countries to ratify and effectively implement 27 international conventions on human rights, labour rights, environmental preservation and good governance. The EU monitors all GSP+ beneficiary countries on an ongoing basis to ensure they comply with these requirements.

Through the TSD chapters under the EU's modern trade agreements, the EU and its trading partners make strong and binding commitments to respect and implement international conventions on labour rights and environmental conservation. This includes the commitment to ratify and implement all eight core conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), as well as a number of UN environmental conventions. All agreements signed after 2015 also include commitments to implement the Paris Agreement[25]. The free trade agreements with Chile and Mexico, part of the first generation of agreements, are being modernised to *inter alia* include TSD commitments. The Economic Partnership Agreements with the SADC and Cariforum groups of countries also include binding commitments on cooperation on and respect of international standards. These include environmental and labour standards and a commitment not to lower these standards in order to attract more trade or investment.

Social, environmental and economic sustainability have become key themes to tackle in trade agreements

The EU's TSD chapters also include elements that encourage the adoption of sustainable practices and promote transparency and participation by civil society. They include the uptake of practices related to Corporate Social Responsibility, sustainability assurance schemes such as eco-labelling and fair and ethical trade initiatives. To promote transparency and civil society involvement, these agreements also create Domestic Advisory Groups (DAGs) and promote regular civil society fora.

The DAGs play a key role because they include groups representing environment, labour, business and employers. The civil society fora also offer opportunities for civil society in the EU and partner countries to meet and discuss issues. The EU has mobilised EUR 3 million to support civil society participation in the implementation of EU trade agreements. This has provided logistical and technical support to DAGs in the EU and in some FTA partners[26] since November 2018. It also facilitates joint discussions in annual workshops on TSD-related matters.

25 Partner countries and regions with which the EU has TSD chapters in effect or signed and awaiting ratification: Republic of Korea, Central America, Andean region (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru), Moldova, Georgia, Ukraine, Canada, Japan, Singapore, Vietnam, Mexico, and Mercosur. The last four agreements also include commitments to the Paris Agreement.

26 Currently Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Central America, Colombia-Ecuador-Peru, Canada, Japan, CARIFORUM, and SADC.

Commitments to sustainability and core international values are only meaningful so long as they are enforceable. The EU has therefore taken a number of steps to ensure that these commitments transfer from words into actions. Since 2018, a 15 Point Action Plan has been applied to ensure the effective implementation of TSD chapters. This action plan calls for greater cooperation with international organisations, EU member states and the European Parliament; increased communication and transparency; facilitated involvement and monitoring from civil society; the setting of priorities per country; and greater capacity building.

To further promote active enforcement of TSD commitments, a new Chief Trade Enforcement Officer (CTEO), is due to be in place by Autumn 2020. They will be responsible for ensuring that commitments made under EU trade instruments – whether bilateral TSD chapters or obligations under the GSP – are effectively applied and implemented. The creation of a CTEO is an opportunity to ensure a more streamlined handling of complaints and a more consistent enforcement throughout the TSD implementation cycle.

Sweden and Denmark jointly fund the "Social Dialogue and Harmonious Industrial Relations" (SDIR) Project in **Bangladesh** with implementation by the ILO. Bangladesh is a LDC covered by the most favorable EU GSP: the EBA. The scheme is to leverage the use of EBA by Bangladeshi producers and enable them to export more to the EU. The SDIR focuses on establishing sustainable partnerships between the government, employers and workers in the Bangladesh ready-made garment (RMG) sector. It improves dialogue between employers and workers, particularly at workplace level. As a result progress is reported for sustainable improvement in social dialogue, workplace cooperation and grievance handling. Sustainable and effective mechanisms for conciliation and arbitration have been improved and employers and workers organisations encouraged to greater dialogue to prevent and resolve disputes.

In **Brazil**, trade negotiations on the Association Agreement between MERCOSUR (MAA) and the European Union were fruitfully concluded at a ministerial meeting in Brussels in June 2019. The eventual ratification of the agreement (work still in progress) will help prepare Aid for Trade actions to support its effective implementation. In the meantime, the EU Delegation to Brazil is currently implementing a whole set of actions to develop a positive narrative for the MAA's acceptance and ratification, in particular the Trade and Sustainable Development Chapter (TSD) of the agreement.

The EU is a long-standing partner of the forest sector in the Republic of **Congo** (Brazzaville). A voluntary partnership agreement (FLEGT VPA) entered into force in 2013, to improve the legality and competitiveness of Congolese wood production. There is also an EDF financed, EUR 8.6 million forest governance support project.

The EU project EU4 Environment supports **Georgi**a in resource efficient and cleaner production as well as eco-innovation among SMEs. It also reinforces the EU single market opportunities for green-eco products and supports ecological value-chain and product innovation. All these activities will improve Georgia's trade potential - a country covered by the EU DCFTA - for products that are not only more eco-friendly, but also encourage more environmentally-friendly local production methods.

Under the EU-ILO programme, work continues in promoting decent work opportunities in **Jordan** and promoting inclusive economic growth through the relaxed Rules of Origin (RoO) initiative. The programme provides capacity building to both the Ministry of Labour in areas of labour inspections and to companies willing to adhere to the agreement's conditions. The programme also provides employment and job matching services, through a network of Employment Service Centres, facilitating Jordanian and Syrian job seekers' access to decent work opportunities in sectors exporting to the EU under the new trade agreement. Raising awareness about the relaxed Rules of Origin scheme remains complicated and increased coordination is still needed to make sure that relevant reforms are in place to implement the decent work agenda in Jordan. The inspections of factories authorised to export to the EU under the new scheme has gained momentum in the last quarter of 2019 following the publication of Government instructions.

The EU TRTA programmes phase 1 & 2 have supported **Lao PDR** to increase exports to the EU under the existing EBA scheme. Lao PDR has not yet taken full advantage of this trade preference and thus attention has been paid to raising awareness of the EBA scheme, in the light of the LDC graduation set for 2024 and possibly preparing the country to trade with the EU under the GSP/GSP+.

Several sustainable trade programmes covered by the Association Agreement are implemented in **Morocco**. The Netherlands runs a programme in the textile sector in the North of Morocco to make denim production more sustainable both environmentally and socially. Spain has an ongoing project of Public and Private Partnership Development in the textile sector to support Corporate Social Responsibility in Morocco.

Sweden supports **Mozambique**, a country provisionally implementing the SADC EPA since 2016, through the "MozTrabalha" programme implemented by ILO from 2016 to 2021. The programme works to increase the number of Mozambican women and men, (in particular youth and those living in rural areas) to access decent employment opportunities through institutional and market development support. It is estimated that the programme will be able to improve employment related policies and regulations in Mozambique, improve the coordination and implementation of employment related initiatives and improve the social dialogue. It should reach 15,000 beneficiaries in rural Mozambique living on less than two dollars a day, out of whom at least 50% are female and 60% are young people.

In **Nepal** the EUR 7.2 million EU Trade and Private Sector Development (TPSD) project ran from 2014 to mid 2019. It was implemented by a consortium of partners including GFA, Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation, Austrian Standards Institute and local partners in Nepal. The project helped the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Supplies (MoICS) and related agencies with formulating, implementing and coordinating trade policy trade negotiations and trade promotion. It also worked on the system of quality infrastructure, particularly the institutional capacity for sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) and technical barriers to trade (TBT),and supported value chain development with a specific focus on coffee. These activities helped Nepal raise its exporting capacities to the EU under the EBA regime for LDCs and hence had a leveraging effect on the GSP EBA scheme.

In the **Pacific** region, The Pacific-European Union Marine Partnership (PEUMP) programme encourages the sustainable management and development of fisheries for food security and economic growth, while addressing climate change resilience and conservation of marine biodiversity. The Pacific states: Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea are provisionally applying the EPA with the EU.

Togo is a LDC and eligible for EBA. Germany implements the ''Green Innovation Centers for the Agrifood Sector'' (PROCIV). It provides green innovation centres to promote sustainable development in rural Togo through innovations in the agricultural and agrifood sector. This EUR 16.2 million programme is run by GIZ from 2014 to 2023.

7.3 DECENT WORK, RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS CONDUCT, FAIR & ETHICAL TRADE

Trade connects markets and it connects people – as workers, producers and consumers - often between developing and developed countries. As part of their AfT support, the EU and its Member States contribute to better working conditions and more sustainable livelihoods for marginalised farmers, workers and artisans participating in global supply chains. This is done through a variety of AfT interventions ranging from the promotion of fair and equitable trade, the strengthening of incentives for environmentally and socially responsible business practices, to support for the enforcement of international standards and principles of responsible business conduct.

Promoting productive employment and decent work is of equal importance for achieving fair globalisation. Many of the AfT projects implemented during the reporting period support the ILO decent work agenda with a focus on job creation, rights at work, social protection and social dialogue, with the ILO being often directly involved in their delivery as implementing partner of the EU.

Sustainable value chains and responsible business conduct is promoted through several regional EU programmes. For instance the Responsible Supply Chain in **Asia** programme (EUR 9 million for 2017-2020), implemented by the ILO and OECD, promotes responsible business practices in the operations of multinational companies and their supply chains. Active in six Asian countries, the programme is in particular encouraging respect for labour rights and environmental standards in various, mostly agricultural, sectors.

Improved working conditions in the textile and leather industries in **Bangladesh** are the intended outcome of the "Employment Injury Protection Scheme for Workers in the Textile and Leather Industries" (EIPS) project funded by BMZ and the Netherlands Embassy. The project assists the government of Bangladesh develop a legal framework on employment injury protection and supports the set-up of an administrative body responsible for managing the employment injury protection scheme. The project involves multi stakeholder dialogues and benefits of the technical expertise of the ILO, the German Social Accident Insurance (DGUV) and other relevant development partners.

Aid for Trade support that encourages sustainable production practices in the textile sector includes the second phase of the ''Partnership for Cleaner Textile" (PaCT) project in **Bangladesh** implemented by IFC and funded by Denmark, Australia and the Netherlands. PaCT II encourages cleaner production and improves the sector's competitiveness by reducing the use of water, energy, chemicals and GHG emissions. Targeted factories are motivated to adopt efficient technologies and practices that lead to cost savings, operational efficiency and environmental protection. By its conclusion in 2021, the project is expected to have worked with 250 factories and a minimum of five global clothing brands.

The Ethical Lifestyle initiative promotes fair trade in Afganistan

Through the International Trade Centre's Ethical Fashion Initiative (EFI), the EU supports the emergence of sustainable communities of artisans in **Burkina Faso** and **Mali** who can then sell internationally. The EFI has also created the Ethical Lifestyle Initiative in **Afghanistan** to promote fair and ethical production and trade for silk, cashmere, saffron, dry fruits and nuts, helping internally displaced persons and potential migrants in Herat and /Kabul provinces, find new, or better, jobs.

The programme "Eliminating child labour and forced labour in the cotton, textile, garment value chains: an integrated approach" (EUR 9 million for 2018-2022) is an example of AfT support for advancing the ILO decent work agenda. This regional programme with activities in **Burkina Faso, Mali, Pakistan** and **Peru** strengthens national laws, regulations, and policies to combat child labour and forced labour. It also urges local authorities, public services and other relevant stakeholders to end child and forced labour in factories.

The economic empowerment and enforcement of the human rights of vulnerable children, adolescents and women in the cocoa value chain in the **Dominican Republic** is promoted through an EU-funded programme by Save the Children in association with the Latin American and Caribbean Network of Fair Trade Small Producers and Workers (CLAC). The project directly impacts nearly 2,000 people of which ⅔ are women, based in rural communities in Hato Mayor, Yamasa and El Seibo.

With support from the Swedish development agency Sida, the local NGO CiDA, the CSR Club and the Global Compact Network, Georgia joined forces to improve multi-stakeholder cooperation and business involvement in the implementation of the Agenda 2030 in **Georgia**. Together, they are developing CiDA's corporate platforms to improve collaboration and coordination of state officials, businesses, and other relevant stakeholders to the Georgian private sector's contribution to the SDGs.

With funding from the EU's thematic programme for CSOs and Local Authorities, fair trade is also promoted in **India.** The "Social Transformation and Economic Empowerment of Women Artisans in India" project, implemented by the Fair Trade Forum India, empowers CSOs to take up design tools and digital manufacturing. Combined with traditional techniques, this leads to new paradigms for modelling and manufacturing of traditional handicrafts following fair trade principles.

Support to SMEs in **Jordan** is offered through training courses on marketing requirements, certification and developing of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) plans. Two technical assistance projects by the Netherlands Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries (CBI) target marketing of the local fresh fruit and vegetables and the garment industry.

The ILO and OECD, together with the OHCHR, implement the EU-funded regional "Responsible Business Conduct in **Latin America** and the **Caribbean"** programme. This four-year programme (2019-2022) promotes smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in participating countries in the LAC region (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru). It promotes responsible business practices in line with internationally agreed standards and principles set out by the UN, ILO and OECD.

In **Malaysia**, sustainable business practices are promoted through annual Europe Awards for Sustainable Business advertised by the EU-Malaysia Chamber of Commerce (EUR 3.37 million), which promotes sustainable and inclusive business models. The award, which has run for the last three years, received over 140 nominations in 2019 in five award categories, reflecting the local business community's growing awareness and dedication towards sustainability.

In **Mozambique,** the French development agency AFD, through its ACAMOZ (support to the cashew value chain in Mozambique) project (EUR 2 million) helps small producers in the cashew value chain to increase their income while preserving the natural environment on which their livelihoods depend. Through capacity building

UGANDA QUALITY COFFEE

Fair trade, organic certified, coffee production is booming in Uganda.

There has been a 30% increase in the number of farmers registered to produce fair trade, certified organic, coffee with all six farmer cooperatives renewing their fair-trade and organic certification schemes. Now there are over 9,000 farmers in beneficiary cooperatives, of which over half (nearly 5,000) are women. This number is expected to grow as more members join, with increasing interest in producing quality coffee and the returns from doing so.

The four-year EU-funded "Enhancing Africa Green Economy through Eco Geographical Indication for Coffee" scheme is building the reputation of the quality of coffee in Mount Rwenzori region. Cooperatives have already sold coffee to the Italian off-taker, Caffe River, and received quality and social premium prices. The profits were used to build bridges on roads ravaged by floods in Kasese district to improve transport.

For the future, the use of an interactive web-based platform is planned to improve collective marketing prospects to specialty markets in Europe and other markets to further boost prices for the coffee.

Training in assessing coffee quality. The character of the coffee in the cup relates to the ecosystem of Mount Rwenzori where the coffee is produced of INCAJU – the public institution responsible for policy setting, definition of strategies and coordination of the cashew industry - its ability to integrate the cashew value chain into international markets is being improved. A pilot project around the Gilé National Reserve in Zambezia is helping a dozen producer organisations obtain fair trade labelling.

Persons with disabilities are economically empowered and integrated in **Sudan** with support from the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS). It has started a project in 2020 to provide economic support to persons with disabilities – especially youth and women – to boost entrepreneurship, professional training and support for access to work.

Better forms of work that respect established standards are being encouraged in the Thai fishing industry

Combatting unacceptable forms of work in the Thai fishing and seafood industry is the main objective of the 'Ship to Shore' project implemented by ILO with support of the EU Delegation to **Thailand**. One of the main achievements is the increased dialogue between the Government, industry, unions, worker's associations and civil society. Extensive tripartite consultations had also helped the ratification of the ILO Forced Labour Protocol (P.29) and of the Work in Fishing Convention (C188) by the Thai National Legislative Assembly.

Through the "Creative Tunisia" project (EUR 9 million), the EU is supporting fair trading conditions of artisans in **Tunisia**, most of them women, by building their capacities, encouraging entrepreneurial cooperation, improving product quality, and facilitating market linkages to local and international buyers.

Sustainable coffee and cocoa value chain development has been targeted by a call for proposals launched in 2019 under the **Uganda** window of the EAC-EU Market Access Upgrade Programme. The projects funded through this call will allow, among others, coffee and cocoa farmer cooperatives to obtain fair trade and organic certification, which encourages them to increase their production and revenue and to access international markets.

7.4 AID FOR TRADE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Aid for Trade can help countries build climate resilience and promote export diversification into green sectors in support of the SDGs and their post-Covid recovery efforts. Such initiatives can cover a wide range of activities. Support for trade policy and regulation that protects biodiversity and ecosystems, not only benefits export sectors such as tourism but is also important for climate change adaptation and for improving sustainability and integration into global value chains.

Support for the development of sustainable infrastructure promotes investment for sectors such as renewable energy and the adoption of cleaner and more efficient technologies in production sectors. Productive capacity building in climate-smart technologies and management practices such as agriculture, boosts resilience in production and livelihood systems. Such initiatives enable countries to adapt more effectively, build resilience to climate change and foster sustainable recovery and economic development through trade.

As the drivers of climate change and biodiversity loss are global, the EU uses its influence, expertise and financial resources to mobilise its neighbours and partners to join a sustainable path. **The European Green Deal**[27], adopted on 11 December 2019, is the flagship policy priority of the new College of Commissioners, elected in 2019 and constitutes an ambitious and comprehensive agenda of economic and social transformation. It plans for the EU to be climate neutral by 2050 and to decouple economic growth from resource use by a series of major political initiatives in eight policy areas. It also includes important principles such as "do no harm", "leave no-one behind" and policy coherence in line with the SDG Agenda.

The Green Deal Communication emphasises the EU's role as a global leader by announcing an increased EU engagement with partner countries, in particular through the creation of Green Alliances. The EU recognises that the global climate and environmental challenges are a significant threat and a source of instability, since the ecological transition will reshape geopolitics, including global economic, trade and security interests. The EU will work with all partners to increase climate and environmental resilience to prevent these challenges from becoming sources of conflict, food insecurity, population displacement and forced migration and it will support a just transition globally.

INCREASING RURAL INCOMES IN BOLIVIA

Cultivating a local potato species brings an important environmental benefit because sourcing food locally limits CO2 emissions by minimising transport distances. Moreover, growing the 'Jatun Puka' potato follows the principles of sustainable agriculture practices. Guidance came from the PROINPA Foundation ("Promoción e Investigación de Productos Andinos"- "Promotion and Research of Andean Products"), co-implementer of the Inclusive Markets project.

The target population are men and women who work in agriculture, livestock or other similar activities (focusing on women and young people), in Productive Family Units (PFU), who are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change and food insecurity, located in the Andean high plateaus and valleys.

The Inclusive Markets project is implemented with funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (COSUDE) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), from November 2017 to December 2021. This project is based on the first phase of the Rural Markets Project that was financed by COSUDE from 2014 to 2017 and implemented by a consortium of the Swisscontact and PROFIN foundations.

The scheme will help 5,000 producers and their families become more resilient to the effects of climate change. It has also won funds from Euroclima+, an EU-funded programme, actively engaging with 18 Latin American countries to help implement commitments made in the run-up to the United Nations Climate Change Conferences.

27 The European Commission Communication: ''The European Green Deal'' of 11 December 2019 (COM(2019)640

As one of the main building blocks of the Green Deal, in March 2020 the European Commission adopted a new Circular Economy Action Plan with measures to increase sustainability along the entire life cycle of products. Europe's transition to a circular economy will also affect trade with our developing partner countries, for instance by setting standards for products placed on the EU market to ensure they are designed to last longer, are easier to reuse, repair and recycle and to incorporate, as much as possible, recycled material instead of primary raw material. Our AfT support will play an important role in helping partner countries meet these standards and themselves pursue the path towards a circular and green economy.

Because the global challenges of climate change and environmental degradation require a global response, the EU will continue to promote and implement ambitious environmental, climate and energy policies across the world. Aid for Trade is an essential means for achieving the goals of the Green Deal.

The Taksebt reservoir is a source of water for Algeria's farmers

In **Algeria**, the EUR 15 million PASA "Support programme for the agriculture sector, including in water management, agro-industry and agricultural pollution" aims, intel alia, to integrate water and environmental issues in the development of target sectors (potato, chilli and olive oil). This includes costed assessments of farming methods in the intervention areas and analysis of the sustainability of existing farms in the face of climate change; support for the organisation of sustainable management of fossil and renewable aquifers; organisation of control and measurement of liquid and solid pollution at agricultural holdings and at processing and packaging units.

As part of the Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement (CEPA) implementation, ambitious goals are set to align the legal basis in **Armenia** with the EU Energy law. On renewable energy, the EU is supporting the development of Armenia's first utility-scale solar power plant. The EUR 53.4 million Armenian Public Buildings Energy Efficiency Programme will reduce the energy consumption of public buildings and support energy efficiency and renewable energy measures. In addition, the EU4Yerevan EUR 1.2 million Solar Community programme contributes to the implementation of Yerevan 2016 SEAP and 2017 Green City Action Plan targets, as well as to Armenia's National strategies and plans to increase national energy security. It will ensure use of 100% Renewable Energy in apartment buildings. The development of a viable model for Community-Led Renewable Energy Generation and Sustainable Energy Transformation in Artik and Aparan cities is also supported by the EUR 0.9 million "EU for Armenia's Sustainable Energy programme". In March 2019 the EU launched the High Level Energy Efficiency Initiative so that EU and International Finance Institutions can step up cooperation for large-scale energy efficiency measures in buildings. Similarly, the EU is planning to set up an Energy Efficiency Board to coordinate activities in energy efficiency and financing from the EU, IFIs and other donors for priority energy efficiency investments.

A scheme to promote a climate-friendly electricity market in the **ECOWAS** region (ProCEM) funded by Germany/BMZ and executed by the ECOWAS Commission, runs from 2018-2020. It will also promote a widely effective, technically and economically efficient and socially and environmentally sustainable, energy supply in the ECOWAS region. This will mitigate climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The project will use the impetus and the creative power of member states' joint energy policy actions to accelerate energy transition at national level. This means strengthening ECOWAS's regional specialised institutions in exercising their mandates and functions. Regionally coordinated energy policy and technical specifications as well as recommendations can then be implemented nationally through the specialised institutions.

In **Gambia**, a EUR 1.1 million scheme to increase competitiveness through enhanced quality and compliance in the onion value chain will encourage environmentally sustainable production and will look at issues of climate change adaptation, as well as wider environmental and health impact of agro inputs. The project will ensure that business models around sustainable green technologies and climate smart agriculture will be a central part of the farming enterprises. Many female gardeners have proven the potential for organic production and there is growing demand in urban markets for green and chemical-free produce. In addition, the EUR 15 million "Jobs, skills and finance" programme will promote the social and financial inclusion of youth and women in sustainable local economies by helping local authorities and communities develop climate-resilient investments that in turn create jobs.

A EUR 4.4 million scheme to relaunch the Pineapple Sector in **Guinea** is part of the competitiveness support programme by UNIDO. It is an opportunity to integrate and promote practices that preserve production ecosystems sustainably by reducing environmental risks (deforestation, degradation of land and ecosystems, etc.).

The EUR 3.2 million Liberia-EU Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) improves forest governance and law enforcement to ensure that **Liberia** only produces and exports legal timber and timber products.

Production of traceable timber for export from Liberia

The EUR 3 million action "Green Economy: Sustainable Mountain Tourism and Organic Agriculture" helps improve the business environment and the creation of new income opportunities in sustainable mountain tourism and organic agriculture in **Georgia**. It also reduces poverty and exclusion in selected regions of the country. It helps create new income opportunities (including through better market linkages, locally, nationally and internationally) while dealing with climate change impacts within a complex mountainous topography and the resulting vulnerabilities.

"Support to Rural Entrepreneurship, Investment and Trade" started in 2020 to improve sustainable and inclusive economic development and job creation in rural areas of **Papua-New Guinea**. The EUR 6.8 million project will look at strengthening and improving the efficiency of value chain enablers, including the business environment as well as supporting sustainable, climate proof transport and energy infrastructure development.

In the **Pacific**, the EUR 38.8 million "Pacific-European Union Marine Partnership Programme" will improve economic, social and environmental benefits. It will advise on sustainable management of oceanic and coastal natural resources with due regard for the conservation of native biodiversity and climate change adaptation requirements. It supports the sustainable management and development of fisheries for food security and economic growth, while addressing climate change resilience and conservation of marine biodiversity.

The Marine Partnership Programme encourages sustainable management and development of fisheries in the Pacific

The EUR 11.6 million "International Labour and Environment Standards Application" in **Pakistan** is focused on improving compliance with labour and environmental standards and increased competitiveness, with ILO and WWF as implementing partners. Pakistan has a large textile, garment and leather industry, but working conditions and use of resources need to be improved and pollution reduced. The part managed by WWF focusses on environmental standards and includes advice on energy and water saving techniques. WWF provides training on smart environmental management practices; a needs-tailored training programme is helping the enterprises reduce their use of resources.

In **Uganda**, the EU has been involved in the forestry sector for many years and is currently playing an important role in promoting commercial forestry, including better regulation and policies in the sector as well as support to legally established private sector operators. The EUR 16 million "Sawlog Production Grant Scheme III" started in 2014 with FAO and has brought important results with the private sector in clamping down on illegal practices and promoting valuable species. In addition, an FAO implemented EUR 2 million programme was signed in 2019 to support the Ugandan Development Bank in promoting investments in sustainable agriculture, while improving its internal capacities to monitor and evaluate the environmental impact of its portfolio.

8 CONCLUSIONS

Overall, the EU Aid for Trade Progress Report 2020 reflects the increased prominence of AfT in the development policies of the EU and its Member States and the prioritisation of stronger coherence between their development, trade and investment instruments to improve the economic, job creation and sustainability impacts. Environmental objectives are also becoming ever-increasingly important, a development expected to continue gaining prominence due to the recent European Green Deal.

This increased prominence is in line with the three main objectives of the updated EU AfT strategy:

1. To better align EU AfT interventions with market-driven opportunities and constraints;

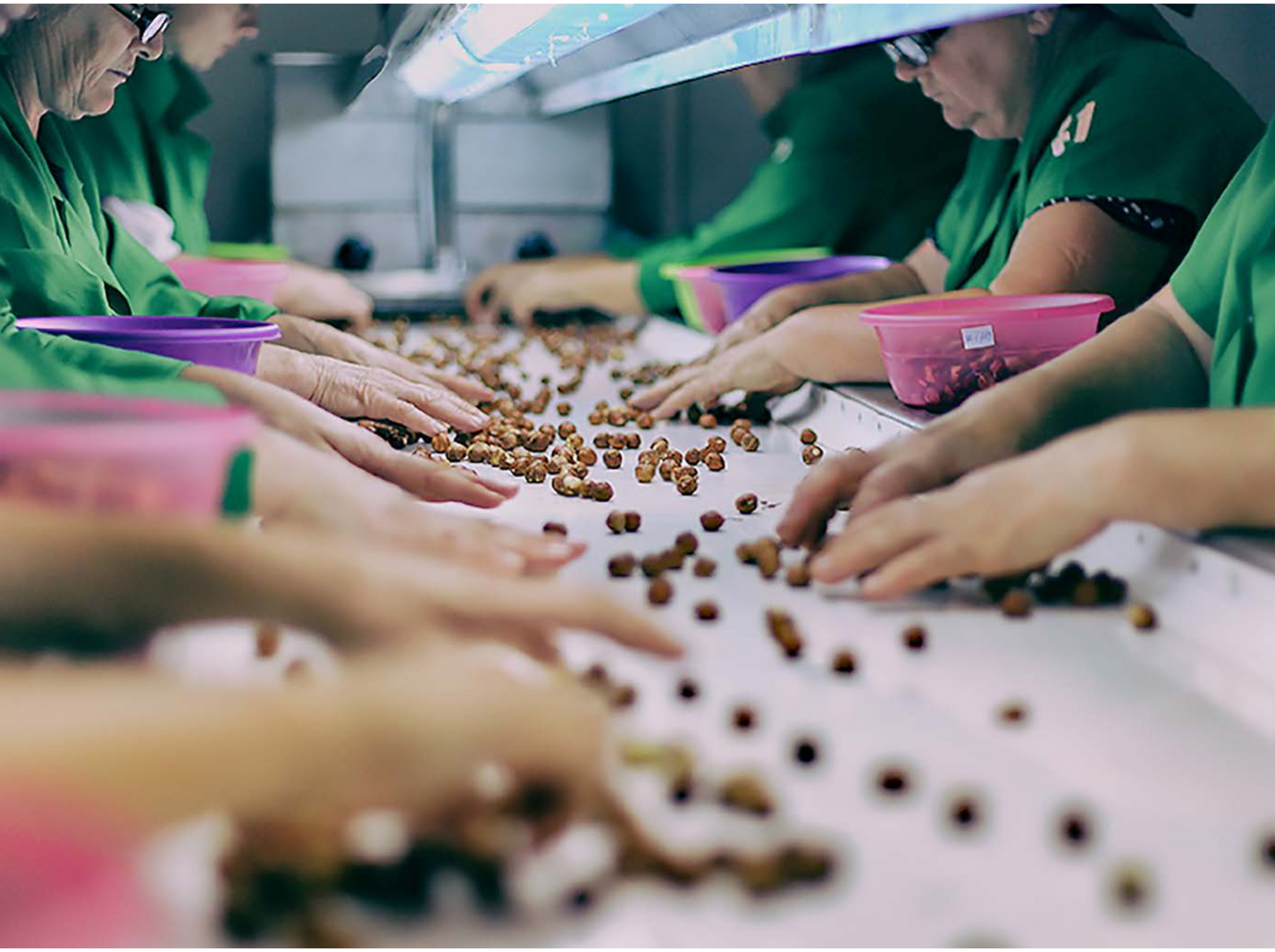
2. To focus more on least developed countries because they need the most support;

3. To increase the contribution of AfT to SDGs while supporting a stronger participation of women in the economy.

In 2018, the last year for which full data are available, the EU and EU Member States' commitments amounted to EUR 13.5 billion, a decrease of 6.2% compared to 2017. The EU and EU MS remain the leading AfT donor with 30% of global AfT (38% if EU ODA loans are included). Africa continued to receive the largest share of AfT commitments in 2018, with 45% of total AfT (excluding EU ODA loans), followed by Asia (23%), America (8%) and Europe (8%). AfT commitments to LDCs reached EUR 2.9 billion and those to ACP countries EUR 4.9 billion, representing 22% and 36% of total EU and EU MS AfT respectively.

The reality of international trade has been evolving – notably with some trends that have been observed recently that include questioning free trade and an increase in protectionist measures in global trade. Against this backdrop, EU development cooperation and AfT within it, has been acting as a boost to investments, global and regional value chains and economic diversification. Moreover, AfT has been assigning an increasing and more pronounced importance to themes of sustainability. These include: decent work, due diligence and responsible business conduct, women's economic empowerment and inclusiveness in an increasingly digital context. Increasingly e-commerce is thought to offer a very significant opportunity to contribute to boosting growth and jobs. The EU's Aid for Trade has been aware of the less positive trends in international trade and it is adapting to the ongoing challenges as well as new opportunities.

Building on experience, an increasingly integrated and coherent Aid for Trade approach has been working to increase trade and investment with sustainable impact. It has been working to help create more and better jobs in developing countries while addressing the global challenges of our times. With this approach, the EU and EU Member States will fully contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.



PART II

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

PART II: QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

This quantitative part of the report includes statistical accounting information on AfT flows represented in summary tables and charts. The objective is not only to report the AfT historical data corresponding to flow amounts, but also to present the information in a way that allows for easier understanding and interpretation via the identification of trends and patterns in the context of various dimensions, including: geographical coverage, flow types, income level groups, sectors, etc.

The information and statistical analysis presented in this section is based on AfT data from the DAC Creditors Reporting System (CRS) provided by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The OECD/CRS is an internationally recognised data source on Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF), with data disaggregated geographically, by sector, and by many other aspects.

The compilers of this report wish to thank the OECD for its availability and support throughout the data extraction process.

1 ABOUT AID FOR TRADE DATA

1.1 STATISTICAL DATA

Different sources of information are available on AfT flows, but none of them provides all the information needed for regular monitoring of AfT flows. However, the most comprehensive and accurate database available on AfT flows is the OECD CRS database. This database provides annual data for the period 1973-2018 through the OECD 'Query Wizard for International Development Statistics' web portal or through downloadable datasets. All the data are provided at a detailed level, with the names of donor countries/institutions, commitments and disbursements, recipient countries and sectors.

The raw dataset provided by the OECD for this exercise includes more than 300.000 records of AfT related activities covering the period 2002 to 2018 and including all AfT donors reporting to the OECD, which in the case of the EU, includes information from the EU Institutions and from individual EU Member States (with the exception of Bulgaria, Cyprus, and Malta that have not reported to the OECD in the period under analysis).

1.2 AID FOR TRADE CATEGORIES

To increase transparency, the OECD/DAC has sought to streamline reporting on the following AfT categories identified by the Task Force:

- Cat 1. Trade Policy and Regulations (TPR)
- Cat 2. Trade Development (TD)
- Cat 3. Trade Related Infrastructure (TRI)
- Cat 4. Building Productive Capacity (BPC)
- Cat 5. Trade Related Adjustment (TR Adj.)

Additionally, this report includes information on Cat 6 for "Other Trade-Related needs". The EU is currently not collecting data on category 6 given that it is a manual collection and not extractable from the OECD CRS. Thus data presented for Cat 6 in this report is historical data collected during previous exercises and covers the period 2007-2014.

The OECD/DAC links each AfT category to one or more specific codes in the general Creditor Reporting System, to which donors report on all their ODA[1].

1 See Part I, page 11 for the full list of CRS codes (or purpose codes) used to measure each one of the AfT categories.

1.3 AID FOR TRADE DIMENSIONS

Aid for Trade activities and results can be measured and analysed in two different dimensions: the '**wider Aid for Trade agenda**', which includes all AfT categories and can be referred to simply as '**Aid for Trade'**; and on the other hand, the ´**classical**´ narrower AfT sense called '**trade-related assistance**' (TRA), which is a subset of the first AfT dimension[2].

1.4 METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

- All information and statistical analysis presented in this section is based on data from the DAC Creditors Reporting System provided by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
- EU ODA loans are not included in most tables and charts throughout this report, except when presenting information on flow types. On the other hand, loans from EU Member States are always included. This is done to maintain consistency and comparability with previous reports.
- All charts and tables in this section are based on commitments (not disbursements) unless otherwise stated in the corresponding caption or footnote.
- All charts and tables are based on current prices.
- The terms: ´*Total Aid for Trade*´, ´*Aid for Trade*´ or simply ´*AfT*´ all represent the ´wider Aid for Trade agenda´ which includes all AfT categories (see section Aid for Trade Dimensions).
- The terms: ´*Trade-Related Assistance*´ or simply ´*TRA*´ are used for the 'classical narrower AfT dimension' (see section on Aid for Trade Dimensions).
- Mentions of '*EU*' or '*European Union'* in the tables and charts in this section both represent the ´EU Institutions´, whereas ´*EU MS*´or '*EU Member States*´ represent the 26 EU Member States that report to the OECD (Bulgaria, Cyprus, and Malta have not reported in the period 2007-2018).
- For simplicity and due to space constraints in large tables, most figures presented are rounded to remove decimals which in some cases causes the totalled figures in the 'total' rows to be inconsistent.
- All amounts in the OECD data were converted into Euros at the average annual exchange rates provided by the OECD:

Year	Rate
2006	0.7967
2007	0.7305
2008	0.6933
2009	0.7181
2010	0.755
2011	0.7192
2012	0.778
2013	0.7532
2014	0.7537
2015	0.9015
2016	0.9043
2017	0.8871

- The EU is currently not collecting data on EU Cat 6 (Other Trade-Related Needs) given that it is a manual collection and not extractable from the OECD CRS. Thus the data presented for Cat 6 in this report is historical data collected during previous exercises and covers the period 2007-2014.
- Income-level groups used for section 10 in the analysis are based on the DAC List of ODA Recipients. The complete lists of countries per group are included in Annex 3 of this report.
- Bilateral flows as shown in section 13 (AFT BY DEVCO REGION - BILATERAL) correspond to all AfT activities that benefit only one specific country.
- Regional flows as shown in section 14 (AFT TO REGIONAL PROGRAMMES) correspond to multi-country activities that benefit more than one country in the same region or activities with regional institutions (e.g. MERCOSUR).
- The regional groups presented in section 14 correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD.
- Despite Britain's withdrawal from the EU ("Brexit"), which took effect on 1st February 2020, data from the UK is reported, because the UK was still member of the EU in 2018 – the year the data is from.

2 See Part I, page 12 for a full explanation of AfT dimensions and the categories included.

2 EU AID FOR TRADE FIGURES FOR 2018 IN A NUTSHELL

Nearly 1/3 (30%)

of global Aid for Trade was from the EU & EU MS (EUR 13.5 billion).

More than ¾ (76%)

of EU AfT commitments were from just 3 donors: EU, Germany & France (EUR 10 billion).

The majority (85%)

of global Trade Related Assistance (TRA) came from DAC donors from EU & EU MS (EUR 5.3 billion).

Nearly ½ (45%)

of EU+EU MS AfT went to Africa (EUR 6 billion), followed by Asia (23%), America (8%) and Europe (8%).

More than ½ (55%)

of EU+EU MS AfT commitments to Africa correspond to grants (EUR 3.7 billion).

Nearly ¼ (22%)

of EU+EU MS AfT commitments went to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (EUR 2.9 billion).

More than 1/3 (36%)

of EU+EU MS AfT commitments went to ACP countries (EUR 4.9 billion).

More than 1/2 (51%)

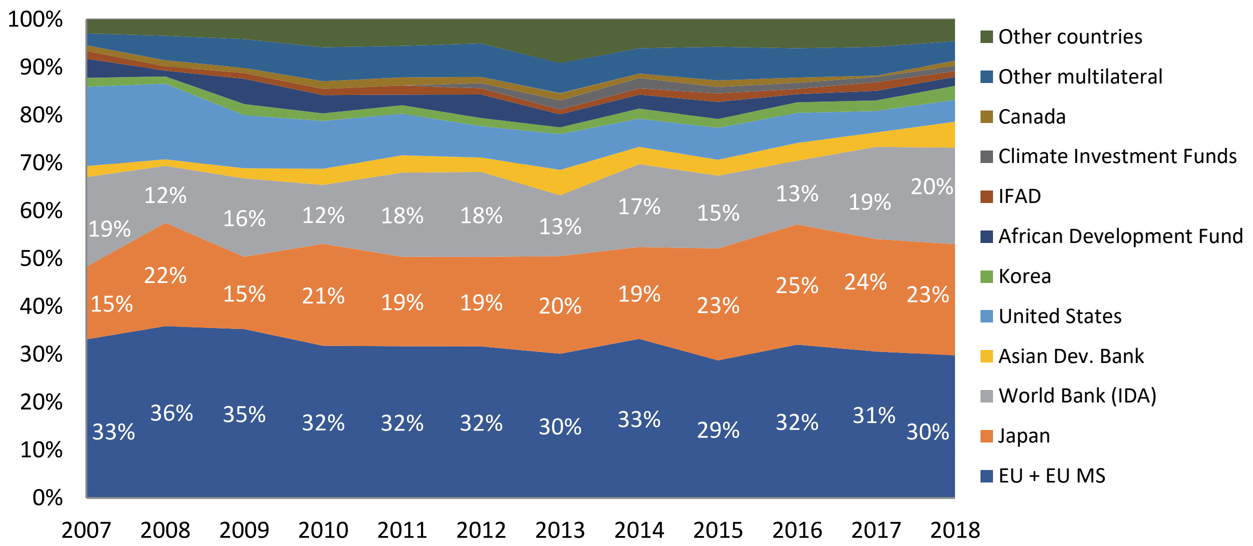
of global Trade Facilitation (DAC purpose Code 33120) was from EU & EU MS (EUR 288 million).

3 AID FOR TRADE (AFT) IN THE GLOBAL CONTEXT

AfT by main international donors (in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU + EU MS (Inc. EU loans)	7 031	10 092	10 262	10 628	12 877	17 444	16 208	16 931	16 801	17 602	18 423	17 128
EU + EU MS[1]	6 945	10 092	10 215	10 594	9 618	11 465	11 506	12 424	13 017	13 404	14 457	13 566
Japan	3 169	6 058	4 360	7 097	5 682	6 761	7 788	7 198	10 597	10 531	11 098	10 602
World Bank (IDA)	3 930	3 356	4 754	4 101	5 349	6 423	4 850	6 468	6 871	5 566	9 123	9 163
Asian Dev. Bank	477	387	601	1 131	1 080	1 087	2 009	1 337	1 505	1 531	1 432	2 435
United States	3 467	4 441	3 223	3 334	2 634	2 385	2 873	2 209	3 052	2 640	2 144	2 087
Korea	389	431	671	535	543	605	530	804	804	914	1 050	1 315
African Development Fund	841	325	1 540	1 255	661	1 780	1 048	1 078	1 609	706	934	851
IFAD	326	261	352	441	567	470	387	490	825	477	829	567
Climate Investment Funds	-	-	-	-	-	389	740	818	595	542	506	494
Canada	255	366	331	526	516	461	572	349	643	481	165	489
Other multilateral[2]	515	1 429	1 724	2 377	2 015	2 540	2 411	1 997	3 190	2 571	2 844	1 856
Other countries[3]	596	954	1 176	1 919	1 671	1 791	3 472	2 237	2 596	2 523	2 710	2 048
Total	**20 910**	**28 101**	**28 948**	**33 309**	**30 336**	**36 157**	**38 186**	**37 410**	**45 304**	**41 886**	**47 294**	**45 472**

AfT by main international donors (in percentages)

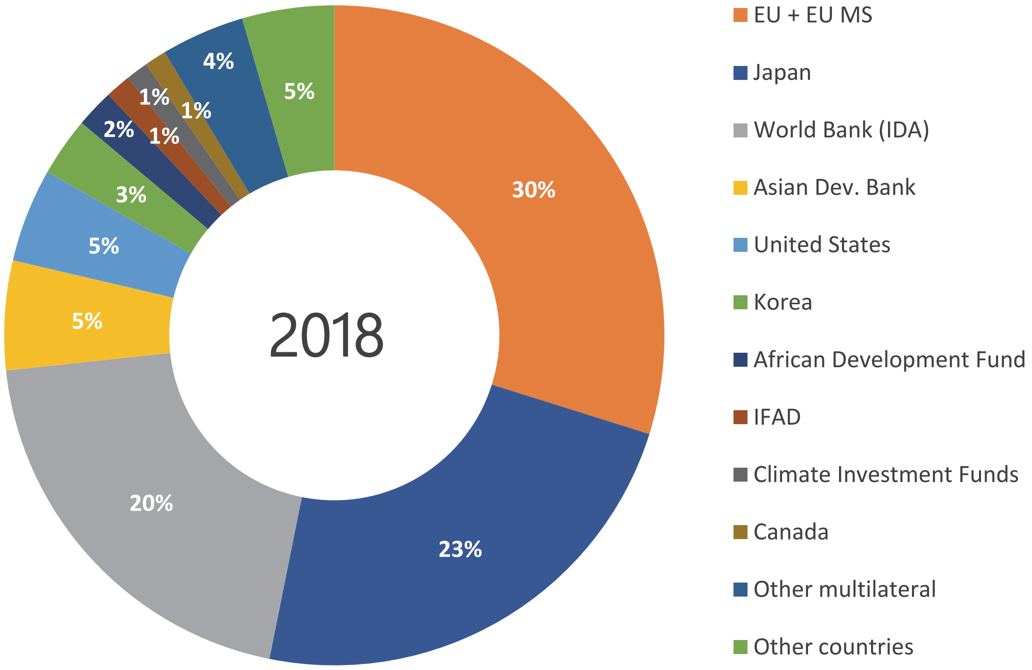


[1] To keep consistency and comparability with previous reports, EU loans are not included in most tables and charts throughout this report, except when presenting information on flow types. On the other hand, loans from EU Member States are always included.

[2] Other multilateral: Adaptation Fund, African Development Bank, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, Arab Fund (AFESD), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Caribbean Development Bank, Council of Europe Development Bank, Development Bank of Latin America, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), Food and Agriculture Organisation (AfT), Global Environment Facility, Global Green Growth Institute, Green Climate Fund, IMF (AfT), Inter-American Development Bank, International Labour Organisation, Islamic Development Bank, Nordic Development Fund, OPEC Fund for International Development, OSCE, UN Peacebuilding Fund, UNDP, UNECE, UNICEF, United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO], WFP, WTO - International Trade Centre, World Tourism Organisation, World Trade Organisation

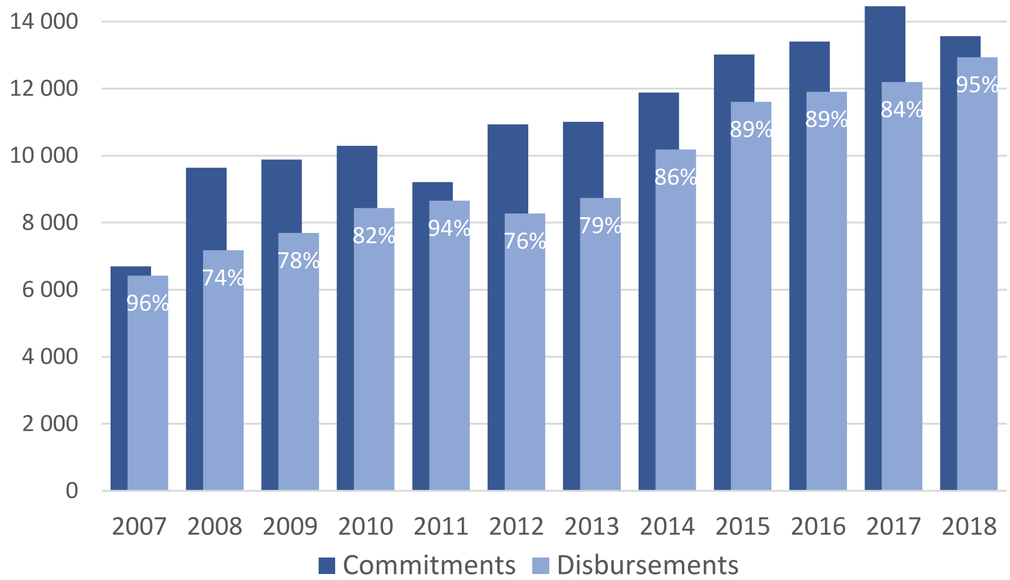
[3] Other countries: Australia, Azerbaijan, Chinese Taipei, Iceland, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates

AfT by main international donors in 2018 (in percentages)

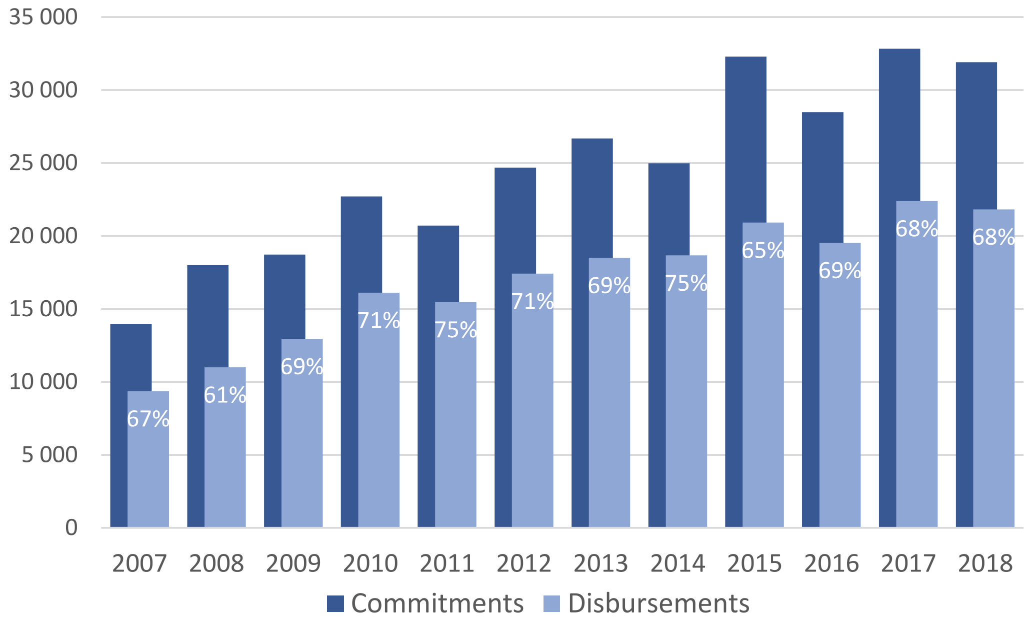


3.1 RATE OF DISBURSEMENTS[4] BY EU & EU MS VERSUS OTHER DONORS (as a percentage of commitments)

EU + EU Member States



Other donors



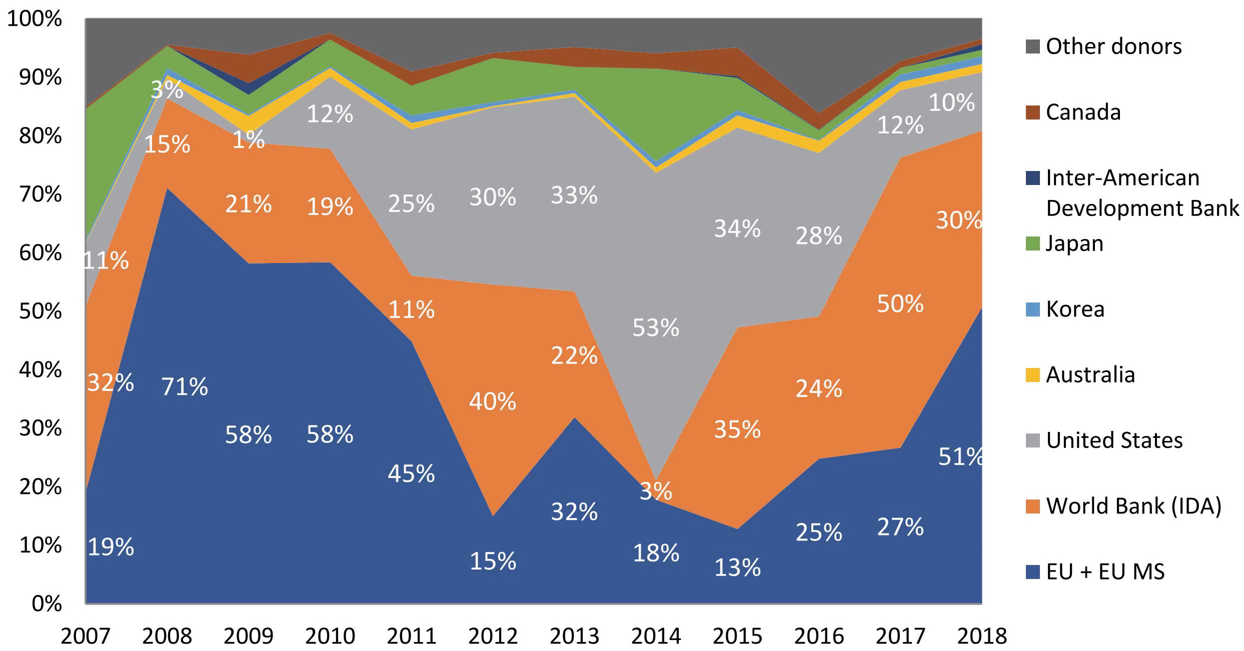
[4] The charts of rate of disbursements show amounts disbursed in each year as a percentage of the amounts committed in the same year. Therefore, disbursements and commitments for a given year may not correspond to the same activity/project.

3.2 TRADE FACILITATION BY MAIN INTERNATIONAL DONORS

Trade facilitation[5] by main international donors (in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU + EU MS	20	150	129	195	163	76	145	48	37	94	154	288
World Bank (IDA)	34	32	46	65	40	200	98	9	100	93	286	171
United States	11	7	3	41	91	154	152	142	99	106	66	57
Australia	0.2	1	7	5	4	1	3	3	6	8	8	8
Korea	0.4	2	1	1	5	3	3	3	3	1	8	7
Japan	24	8	7	15	18	38	18	43	16	7	6	6
Inter-American Development Bank	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
Canada	1	0.4	11	4	9	5	16	7	14	11	7	5
Other donors	16	9	14	8	33	30	22	16	14	61	42	19
Total	**106**	**211**	**222**	**334**	**362**	**507**	**456**	**271**	**289**	**380**	**577**	**567**

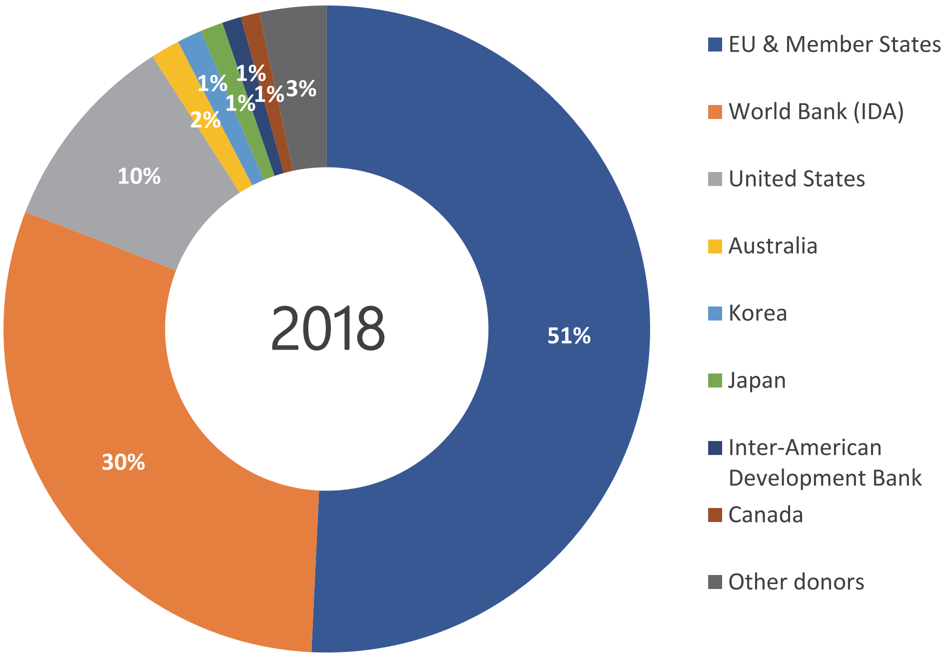
Trade facilitation by main international donors (in percentages)[6]



[5] Trade Facilitation corresponds to DAC Code 33120: Simplification and harmonisation of international import and export procedures (e.g. customs valuation, licensing procedures, transport formalities, payments, insurance); support to customs departments and other border agencies, including in particular implementation of the provisions of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement; tariff reforms.

[6] Other donors include: African Development Bank, African Development Fund, Agency for International Trade Information and Cooperation [AITIC], Arab Fund (AFESD), Asian Development Bank, Azerbaijan, Caribbean Development Bank, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), Food and Agriculture Organisation (AfT), IMF (AfT), Islamic Development Bank, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, UNDP, UNECE, United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO], World Trade Organisation

Trade facilitation by main international donors in 2018 (in percentages)

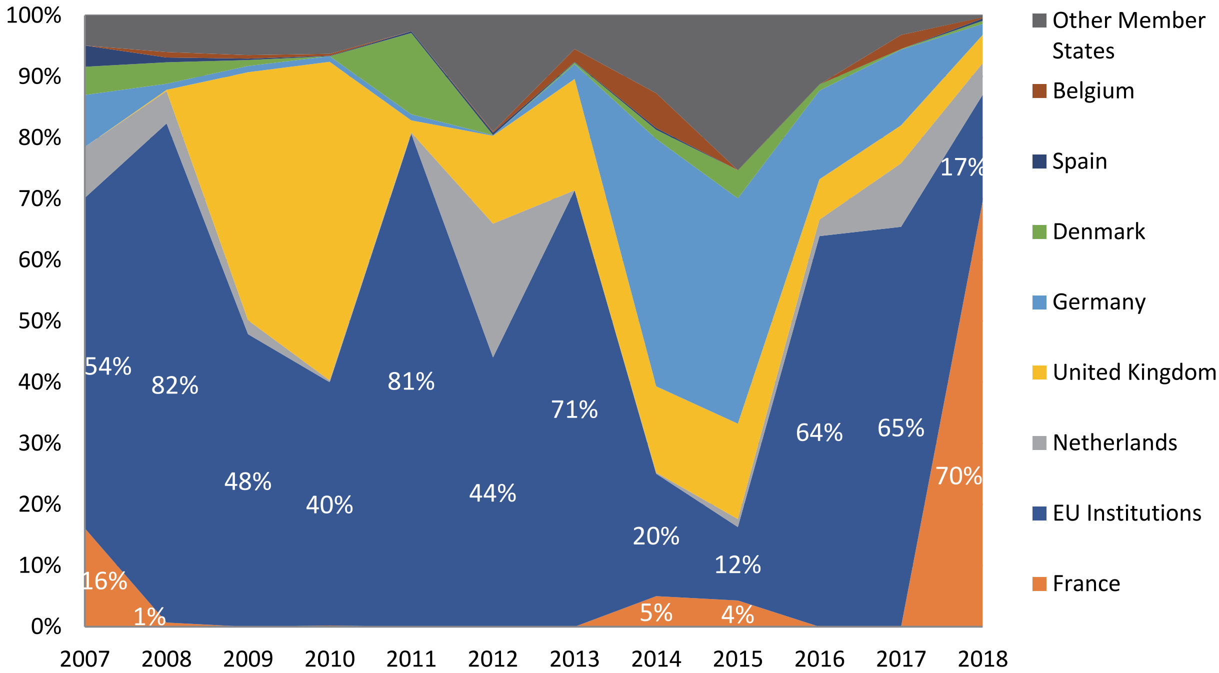


Trade facilitation by EU & EU MS (in EUR million)

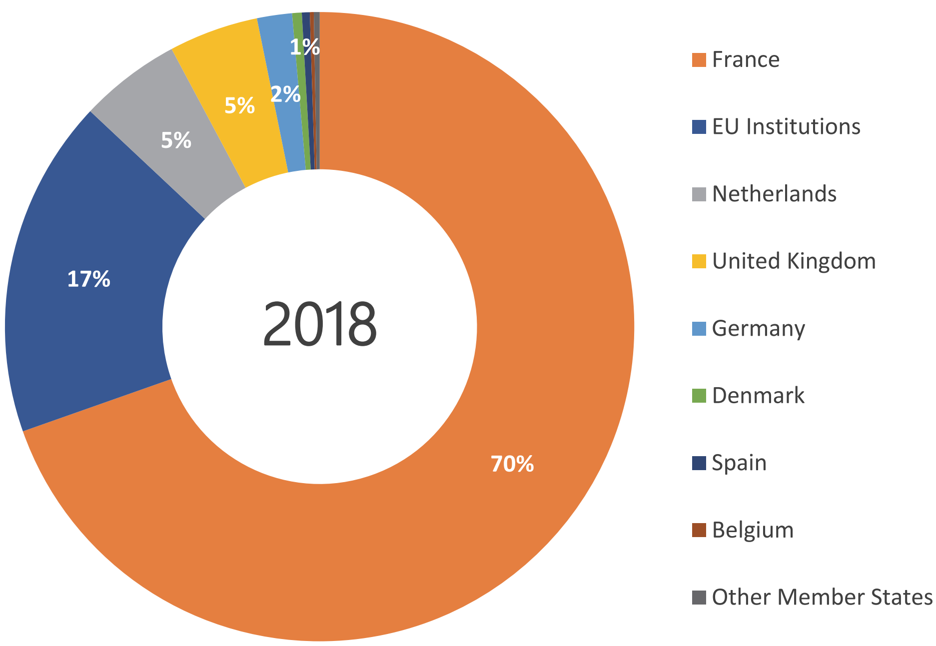
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
France[7]	3	1	-	0.4	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	201
EU Institutions	11	123	62	78	131	34	104	10	4	60	101	50
Netherlands	2	8	3	1	0.3	17	-	0.1	1	3	16	15
United Kingdom	-	0.2	52	101	3	11	26	7	6	6	10	13
Germany	2	1	1	2	2	0.1	4	19	14	14	19	5
Denmark	1	5	1	-	22	-	0.4	1	2	1	0.2	1
Spain	1	1	0.2	0.2	1	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	1
Belgium	-	1	1	1	-	0.1	3	3	-	-	4	1
Other EU MS	1	9	8	12	4	14	8	6	9	11	5	1
Total	**20**	**150**	**129**	**195**	**163**	**76**	**145**	**48**	**37**	**95**	**154**	**288**

[7] Amounts for France corresponding to trade facilitation for 2018 were adjusted after this report was completed and ready for printing, these changes will be reflected in the 2021 report. See Annex 4 for a full explanation of differences in reporting.

Trade facilitation by EU & EU MS (in percentages)



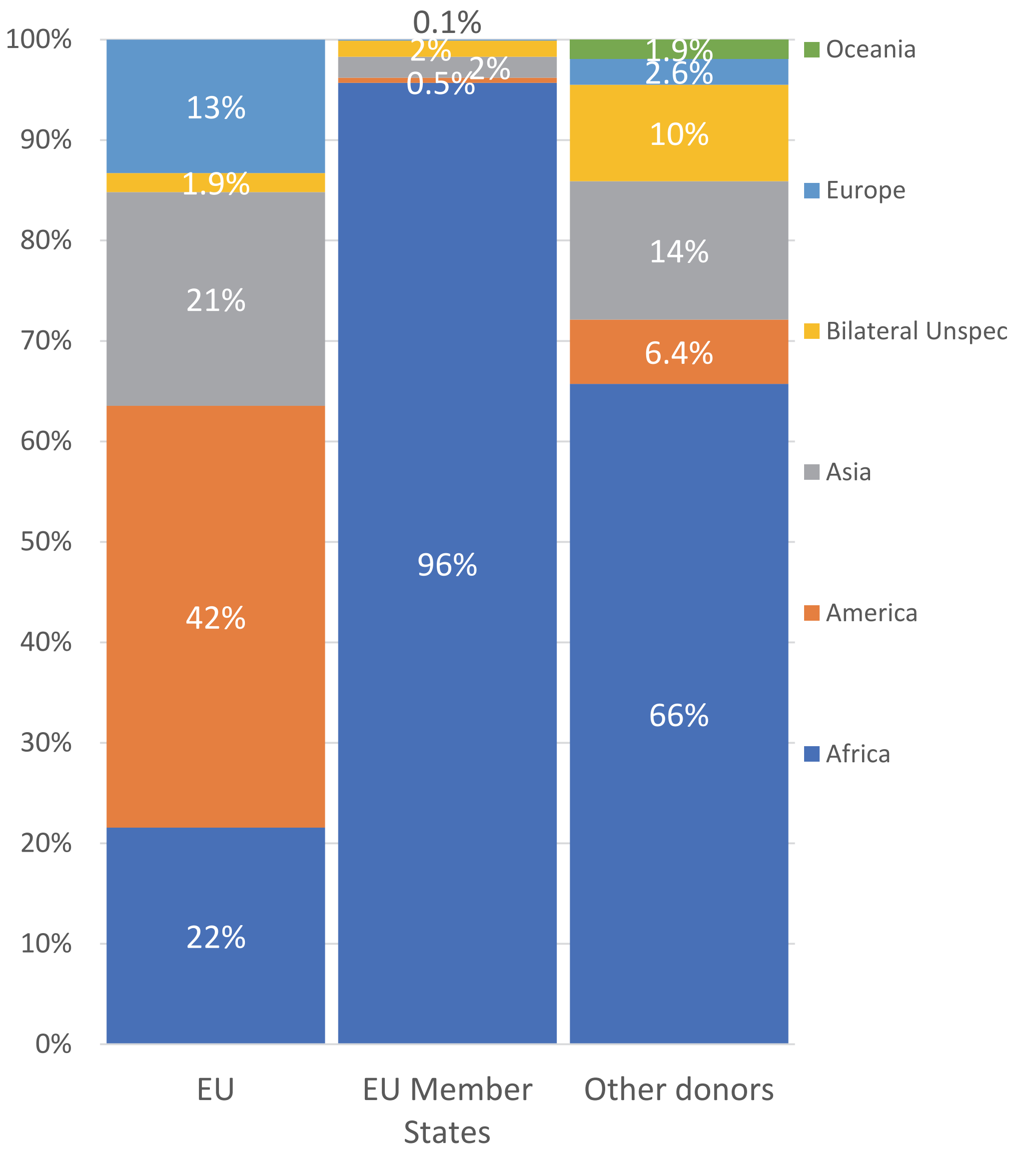
Trade facilitation by EU & EU MS in 2018 (in percentages)



Distribution of trade facilitation by continent from EU & EU MS versus other donors in 2018 (in EUR millions)

	Africa	America	Asia	Bilateral Unspec	Europe	Oceania	Total
EU	11	21	11	1	7	-	**50**
EU Member States	228	1	5	4	0.2	-	**238**
Other donors	184	18	39	27	7	5	**280**
Total	**422**	**40**	**54**	**32**	**14**	**5**	**568**

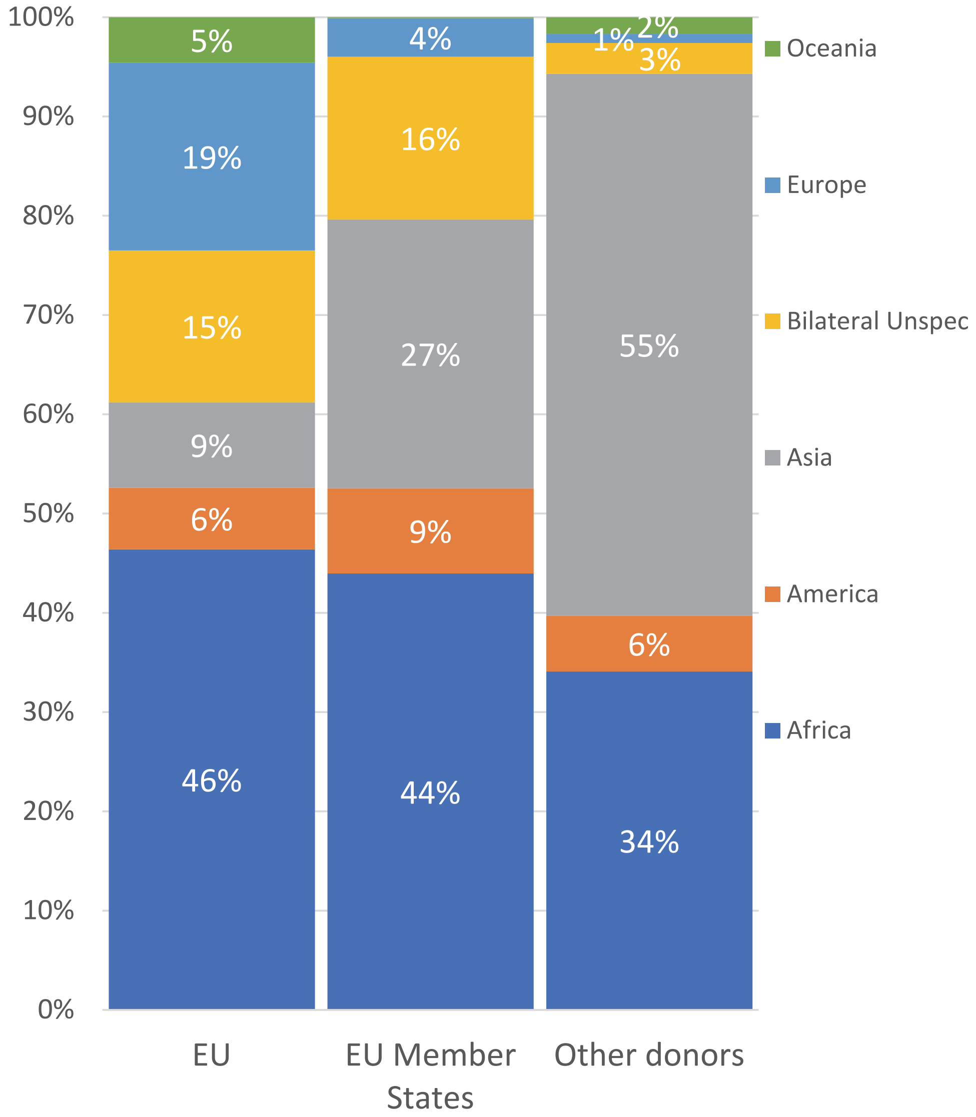
Distribution of trade facilitation by continent from EU & EU MS versus other donors in 2018 (in percentages)



3.3 DISTRIBUTION OF AID FOR TRADE BY CONTINENT FROM EU & EU MS VERSUS OTHER DONORS IN 2018

	Africa	America	Asia	Bilateral Unspec	Europe	Oceania	Total
EU	1 549	206	287	511	631	152	**3 336**
EU Member States	4 505	878	2 775	1 673	394	5	**10 230**
Other donors	10 867	1 786	17 419	1 004	276	555	**31 907**
Total	**16 921**	**2 870**	**20 481**	**3 188**	**1 301**	**712**	**45 473**

Distribution of Aid for Trade by continent from EU & EU MS versus other donors in 2018 (in percentages)



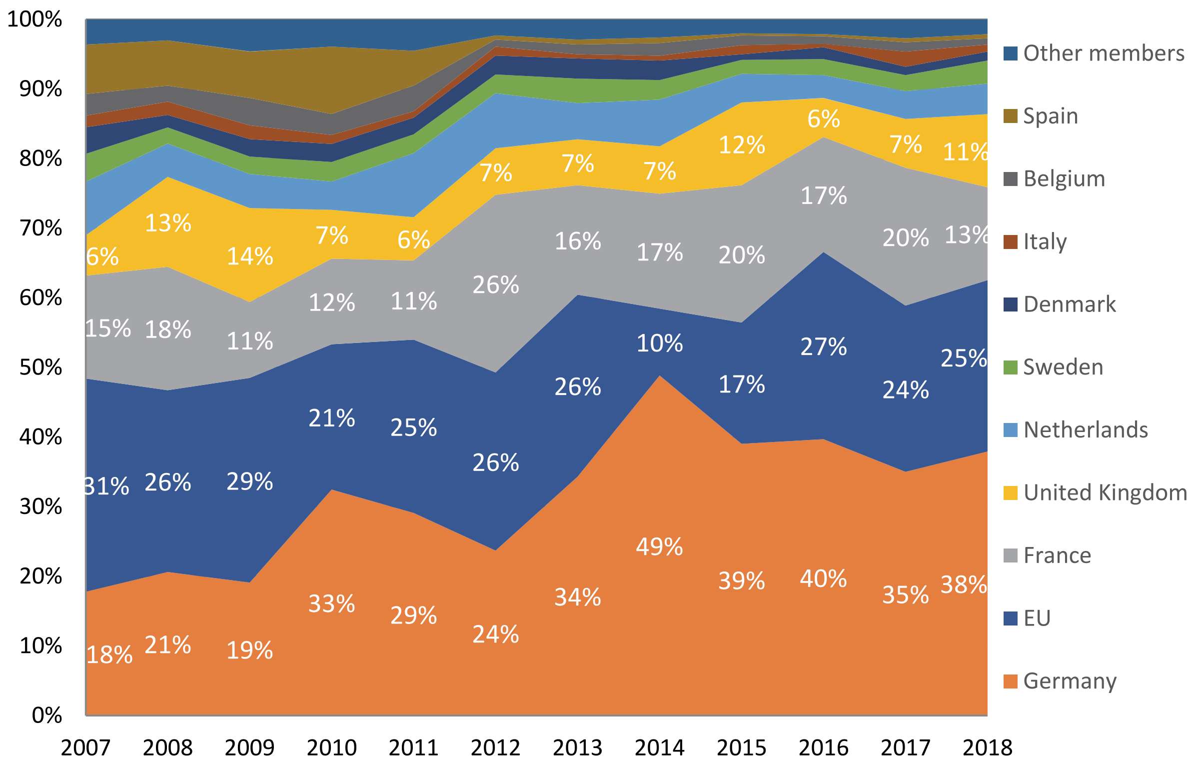
4 TOTAL AID FOR TRADE BY EU[8] & EU MS

AfT by EU & EU MS (in EUR million and in descending order of contributions)

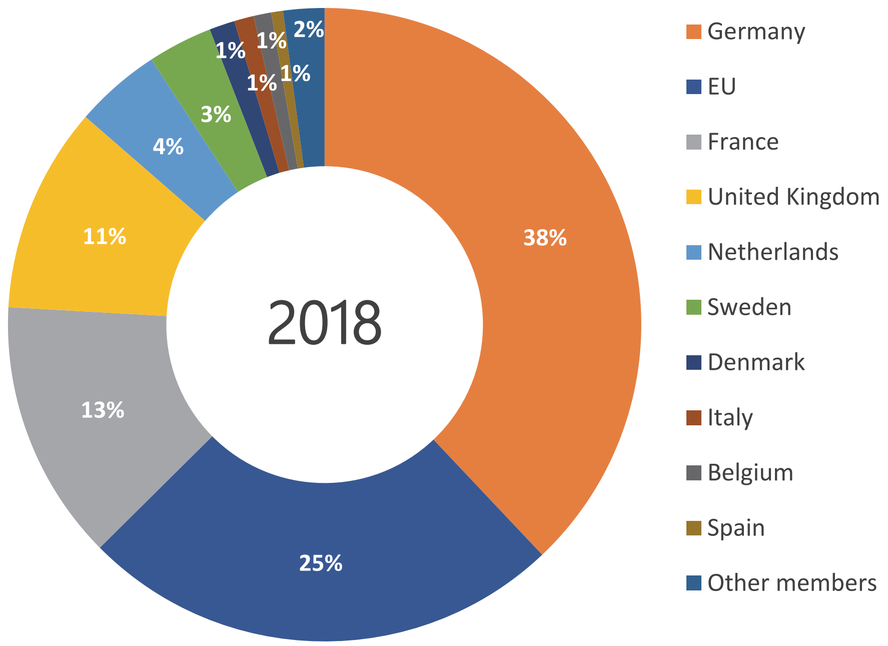
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Germany	1 194	1 987	1 886	3 345	2 682	2 592	3 779	5 803	5 075	5 324	5 053	5 146
France	988	1 711	1 081	1 261	1 051	2 787	1 731	1 960	2 563	2 212	2 861	1 798
United Kingdom	388	1 242	1 329	716	566	728	729	812	1 555	754	1 008	1 423
Netherlands	516	466	482	424	850	860	576	798	530	449	581	600
Sweden	267	225	247	284	250	292	382	336	257	305	339	451
Denmark	255	173	251	273	218	299	319	335	108	223	181	175
Italy	112	187	197	131	80	147	71	83	166	68	313	142
Belgium	209	221	389	305	344	108	151	209	185	144	193	124
Spain	474	628	660	1 002	463	67	72	96	46	38	94	80
Finland	84	135	256	195	237	99	109	126	80	62	198	69
Austria	44	49	56	70	49	56	107	52	62	66	67	66
Luxembourg	27	28	22	27	30	32	33	34	29	34	49	50
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	28	68	14	32
Ireland	30	52	44	49	50	41	41	37	29	36	38	30
Portugal	47	13	66	41	19	17	17	36	22	4	3	14
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	3	2	11
Czech Republic	-	-	0.1	0.1	9	8	7	6	9	6	8	7
Slovenia	-	-	-	3	2	1	2	0.3	0.1	1	1	5
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	2	3
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	1	0.4	1	1
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.4	1	-	0.3
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Greece	11	10	13	15	15	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total EU MS	**4 646**	**7 127**	**6 980**	**8 141**	**6 916**	**8 132**	**8 130**	**10 745**	**10 747**	**9 801**	**11 006**	**10 229**
EU	2 049	2 514	2 903	2 153	2 292	2 797	2 878	1 139	2 271	3 603	3 451	3 336
EU Cat. 6	250	452	332	300	410	536	498	540	-	-	-	-
Total EU	2 299	2 966	3 236	2 453	2 702	3 333	3 376	1 679	2 271	3 603	3 451	3 336
Total (EU+EU MS)	**6 945**	**10 092**	**10 215**	**10 594**	**9 618**	**11 465**	**11 506**	**12 424**	**13 017**	**13 404**	**14 457**	**13 566**
EU Loans[9]	86	-	47	34	3 259	5 979	4 702	4 508	3 784	4 199	3 966	3 562
Grand Total	**7 031**	**10 092**	**10 262**	**10 628**	**12 877**	**17 444**	**16 208**	**16 931**	**16 801**	**17 602**	**18 423**	**17 128**

[8] To keep consistency and comparability with previous reports, EU loans are not included in most tables and charts throughout this report, except when presenting information on flow types whereas loans from EU Member States are always included.
[9] EU Loans consist of ODA loans from the European Investment Bank qualifying as Aid for Trade.

Main EU AfT donors[10] (in percentages)



Main EU AfT donors in 2018 (in percentages)



[10] Loans are included for EU Member States but not for the EU

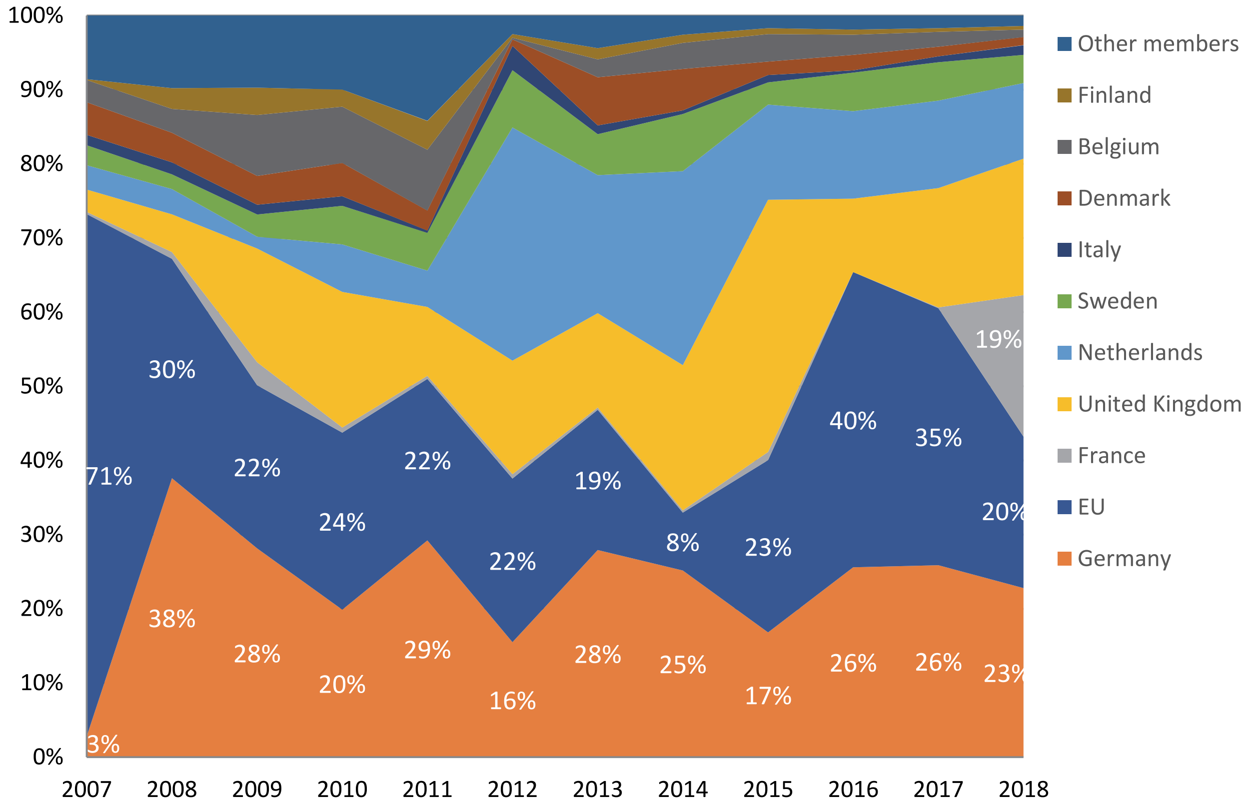
5 TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE BY EU & EU MS

Trade Related Assistance by EU & EU MS (in EUR million and in descending order of contributions)

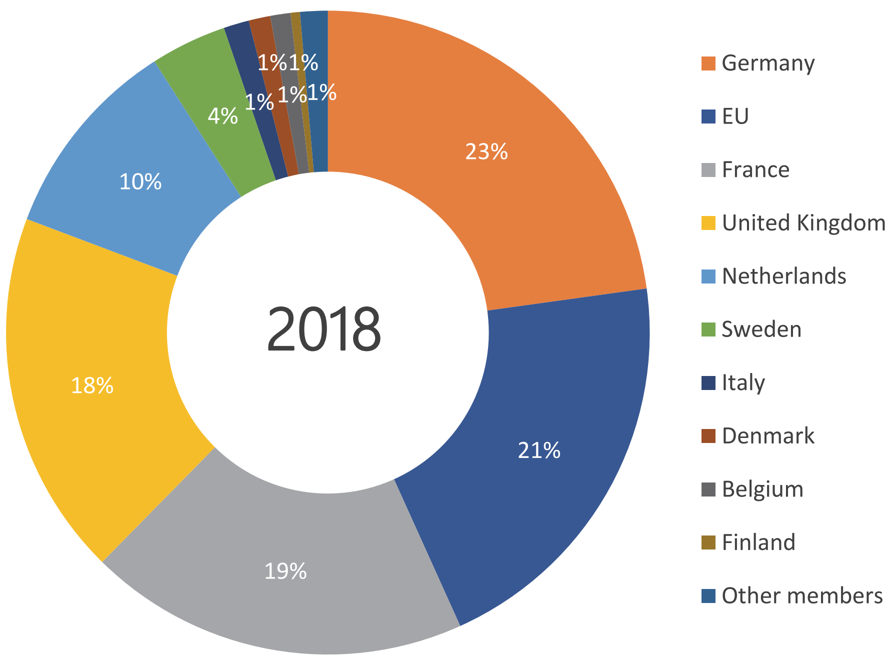
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Germany	31	680	700	496	874	379	766	747	634	886	1 180	1 216
France	3	16	78	17	11	14	8	8	43	1	5	1 019
United Kingdom	32	92	381	457	277	373	350	582	1 282	343	731	979
Netherlands	36	62	40	159	147	770	512	778	484	407	539	544
Sweden	29	36	75	131	153	187	151	228	115	178	235	204
Italy	15	29	32	32	9	80	32	16	39	12	37	68
Denmark	48	73	97	113	82	23	180	166	69	73	57	58
Belgium	33	58	204	190	245	5	65	103	139	92	91	54
Finland	2	51	91	57	116	13	41	31	29	25	23	25
Spain	73	133	217	207	393	9	41	31	19	13	38	23
Luxembourg	0.1	0.3	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	3	0.1	17
Portugal	0.2	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	12
Ireland	-	16	0.3	15	5	40	40	37	29	31	19	9
Austria	14	22	16	21	24	9	32	5	11	10	14	6
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	1	2	3	2	3
Czech Republic	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	1	4	3	1	1	1	2
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	1	1	1	1	1
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	0.3	1	0.2	0.4
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Slovenia	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	0.2	0.2	1	1	0.2
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	6	4	5	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	-
Total EU MS	**322**	**1 275**	**1 940**	**1 903**	**2 342**	**1 904**	**2 225**	**2 736**	**2 897**	**2 081**	**2 975**	**4 240**
EU	769	535	547	597	652	539	519	232	876	1 377	1 578	1 090
EU Cat. 6	250	452	332	300	67	104	124	59	-	-	-	-
Total EU	**1 019**	**987**	**879**	**897**	**719**	**643**	**643**	**291**	**876**	**1 377**	**1 578**	**1 090**
Grand Total[11]	**1 341**	**2 262**	**2 819**	**2 800**	**3 061**	**2 547**	**2 869**	**3 027**	**3 773**	**3 458**	**4 553**	**5 330**

[11] Grand Total excludes EU ODA loans (loans from the European Investment Bank).

Main EU donors of Trade Related Assistance (in percentages)



Main EU donors of Trade Related Assistance in 2018 (in percentages)



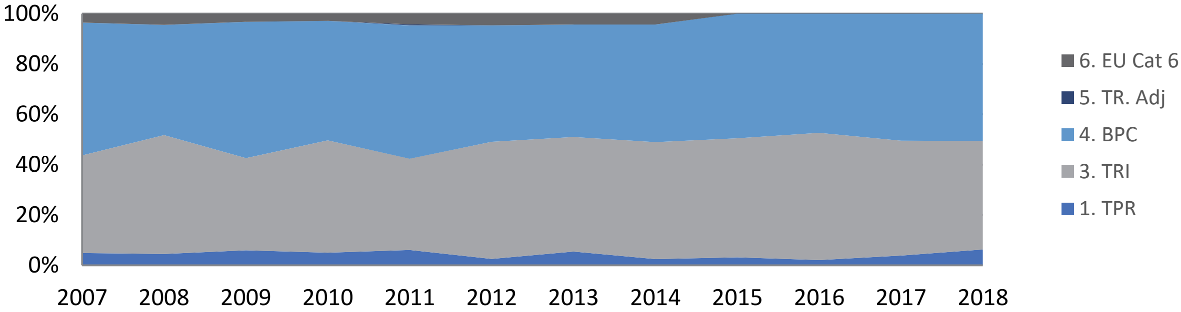
6 AID FOR TRADE BY CATEGORY

Total AfT[12] EU + EU MS by category (in EUR million)

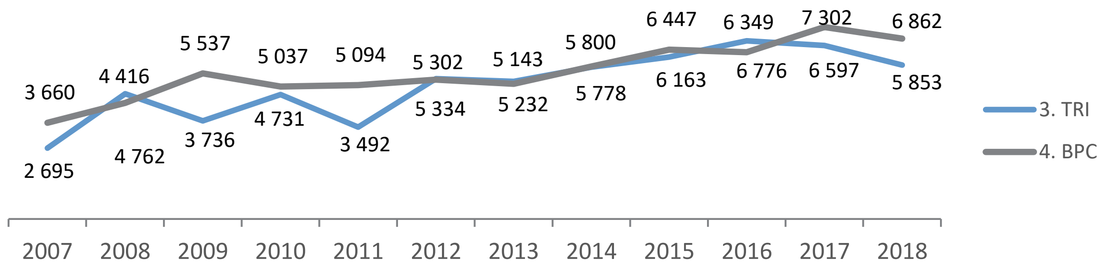
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	340	458	609	527	582	293	632	306	406	276	558	846
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	2 695	4 762	3 736	4 731	3 492	5 334	5 232	5 778	6 163	6 776	6 597	5 853
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	3 660	4 416	5 537	5 037	5 094	5 302	5 143	5 800	6 447	6 349	7 302	6 862
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	4	1	-	41	0.2	3	-	2	2	0.3	4
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)[13]	250	452	333	300	410	536	498	540	-	-	-	-
Total	**6 945**	**10 092**	**10 215**	**10 594**	**9 618**	**11 465**	**11 506**	**12 424**	**13 017**	**13 404**	**14 457**	**13 566**

* Cat 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (and then falling under the Cat 2: Trade Dev).

Total AfT EU + EU MS by category (in percentages)



Total AfT EU + EU MS focusing on two main categories (in EUR million)



Total AfT by category, EU MS versus EU

Percentage of Total AfT 2007-2018

	EU MS	EU
1. TPR	3%	7%
3. TRI	46%	40%
4. BPC	50%	44%
5. TR. Adj	-	0.1%
6. EU Cat 6	-	10%

Percentage of Total AfT 2018

	EU MS	EU
1. TPR	7%	3%
3. TRI	44%	40%
4. BPC	49%	56%
5. TR. Adj	-	-
6. EU Cat 6	-	-

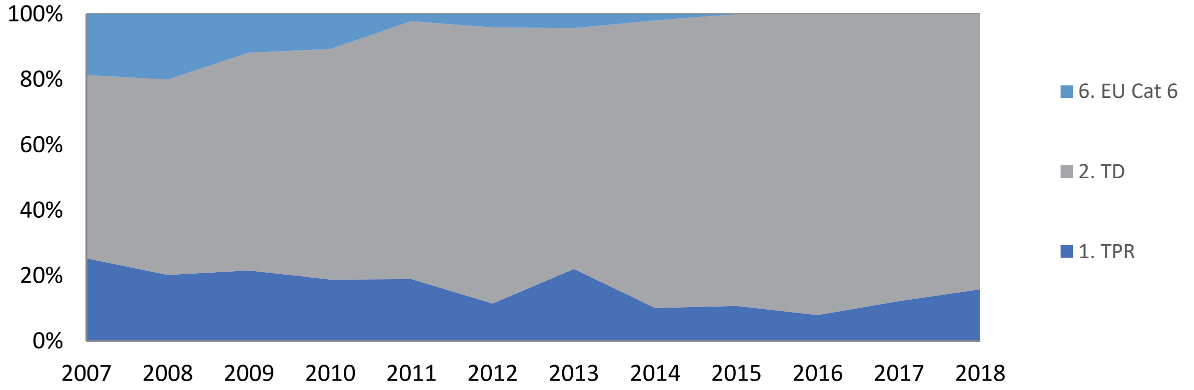
[12] 'Total AfT' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[13] The EU is currently not collecting data on category 6 given that it is a manual collection and not extractable from the OECD CRS. Thus the data presented for Cat 6 in this report is historical data collected during previous exercises and covers the period 2007-2014.

Trade Related Assistance[14] EU + EU MS by category (in EUR million)

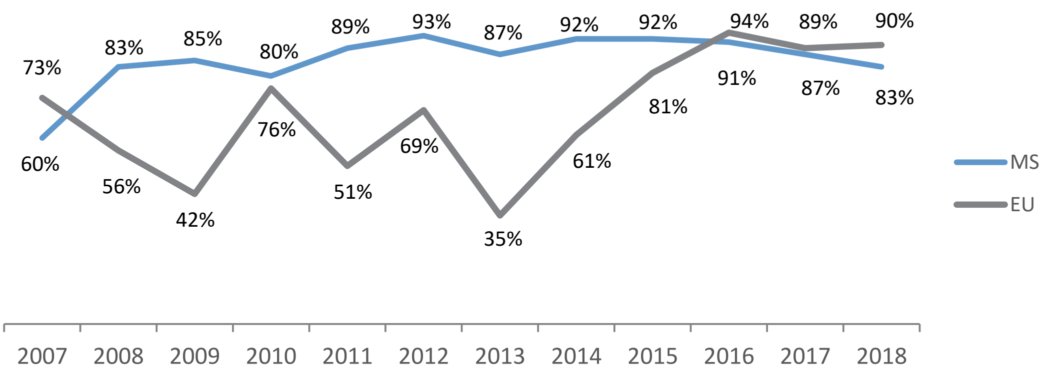
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	340	458	609	527	582	293	632	306	406	276	558	846
Trade Development (TD) (Cat. 2*)	751	1 352	1 878	1 974	2 412	2 150	2 113	2 662	3 367	3 182	3 995	4 484
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)[15]	250	452	332	300	67	104	124	59	-	-	-	-
Total	**1 341**	**2 262**	**2 819**	**2 800**	**3 061**	**2 547**	**2 869**	**3 027**	**3 773**	**3 458**	**4 553**	**5 330**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Trade Related Assistance EU + EU MS by category (in percentages)



Share of Trade Development (Cat 2) EU & EU MS (as percentages of total TRA)



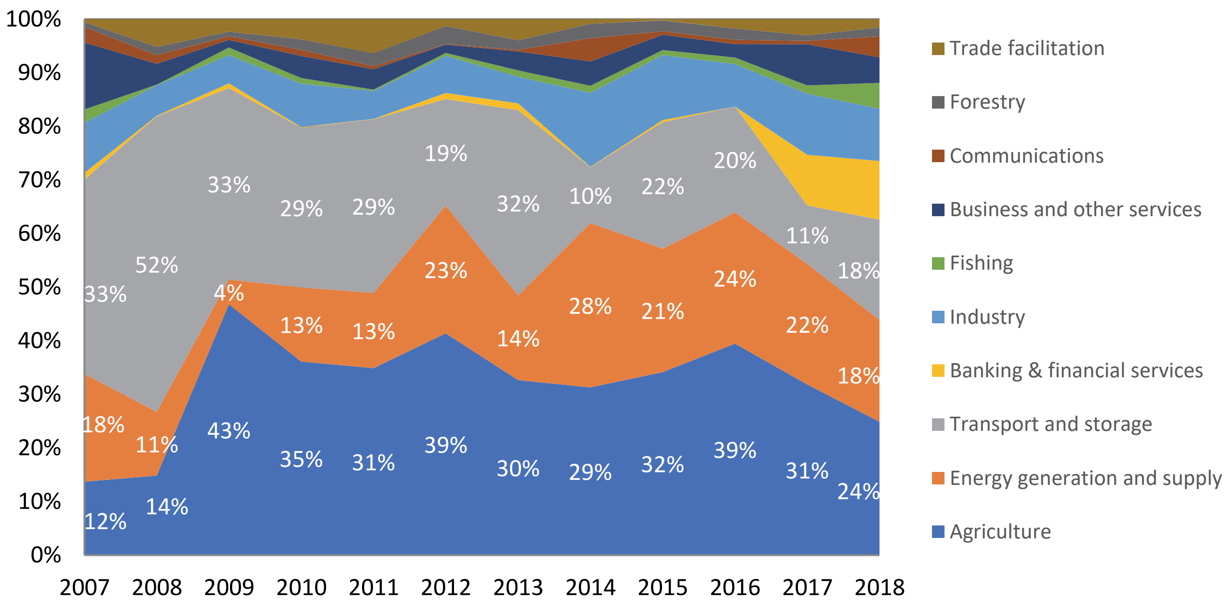
[14] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)
[15] The EU is currently not collecting data on category 6 given that it is a manual collection and not extractable from the OECD CRS. Thus the data presented for Cat 6 in this report is historical data collected during previous exercises and covers the period 2007-2014.

7 AID FOR TRADE BY SECTOR

Total AfT EU by sector (in EUR million and in descending order of contributions)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Agriculture	253	355	1 236	750	719	1 102	857	331	717	1 414	1 059	805
Energy generation and supply	368	285	122	287	289	635	416	324	484	874	750	613
Transport and storage	666	1 319	945	619	666	530	907	110	496	707	362	605
Banking & financial services	22	4	23	1	3	32	35	2	10	0	315	353
Industry	172	137	138	168	108	186	130	146	254	285	381	315
Fishing	45	2	39	22	5	15	33	14	20	44	51	157
Business and other services	230	92	39	87	77	41	91	48	58	90	256	154
Communications	53	37	18	23	12	2	7	46	13	28	20	126
Forestry	16	38	23	41	51	90	47	28	44	76	35	52
Trade facilitation	11	123	62	78	131	34	104	10	4	60	101	50
Tourism	15	1	-	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	52	38
Trade policy and admin. mgmt.	70	104	229	47	105	74	154	78	158	18	61	37
Regional trade agreements	101	11	19	21	85	58	75	4	-	7	5	24
Mineral resources and mining	-	3	5	-	-	-	20	-	12	-	4	6
Multilateral trade negotiations	16	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	0.1	1
Trade education/training	11	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade-related adjustment	-	4	1	-	31	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-

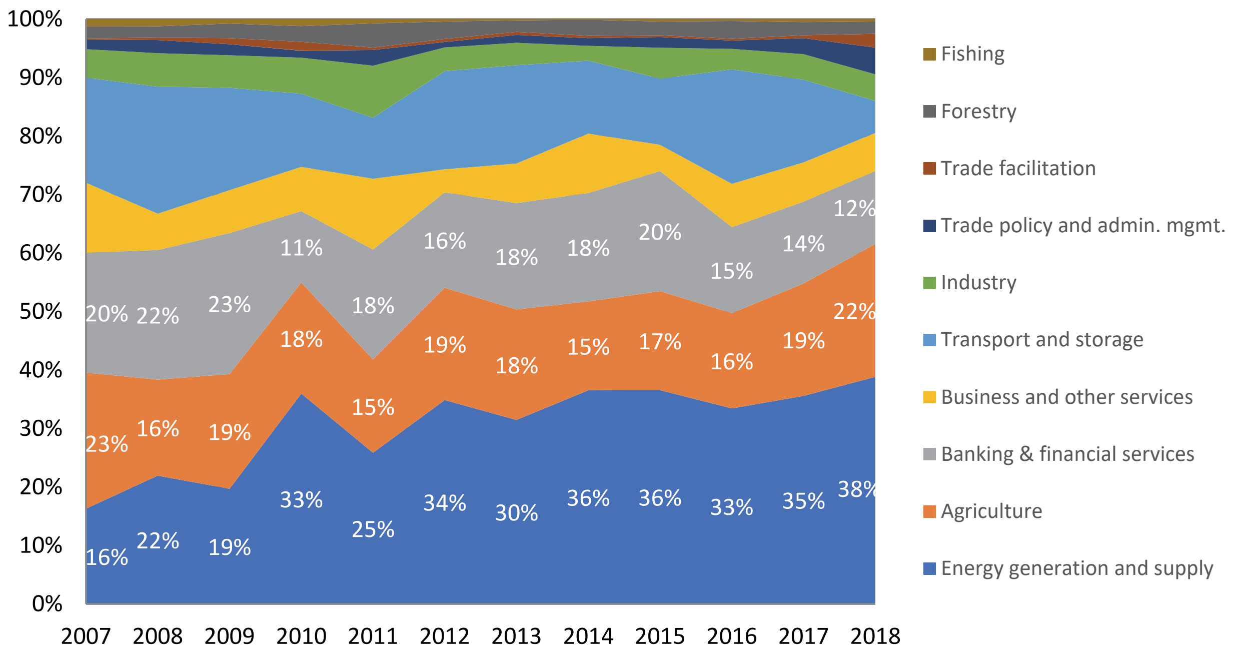
Total AfT EU by sector (in percentages)



Total AfT EU MS by sector (in EUR million and in descending order of contributions)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Energy generation and supply	732	1 532	1 315	2 708	1 732	2 748	2 461	3 871	3 860	3 233	3 850	3 916
Agriculture	1 044	1 145	1 303	1 431	1 064	1 515	1 479	1 607	1 780	1 579	2 075	2 294
Banking & financial services	925	1 548	1 605	918	1 257	1 286	1 424	1 968	2 173	1 422	1 516	1 259
Business and other services	540	434	489	572	809	305	525	1 075	478	720	726	658
Transport and storage	807	1 516	1 166	941	700	1 323	1 318	1 326	1 190	1 891	1 533	555
Industry	218	402	369	461	595	318	298	264	560	344	472	465
Trade policy and admin. mgmt.	75	154	129	87	179	77	108	143	190	136	300	457
Trade facilitation	9	27	67	117	31	43	42	38	32	34	53	238
Forestry	94	134	171	203	276	239	151	287	244	295	244	218
Fishing	55	89	51	87	48	33	17	13	47	32	51	46
Communications	70	74	172	152	92	96	122	101	120	44	82	39
Regional trade agreements	30	28	84	167	33	5	143	26	7	15	27	34
Mineral resources and mining	7	6	6	253	35	108	28	13	31	28	61	28
Tourism	25	27	41	32	36	33	8	6	18	20	4	14
Trade-related adjustment	-	-	-	-	10	0.1	3	-	2	2	0.3	4
Trade education/training	10	6	9	9	17	2	3	3	11	2	8	3
Multilateral trade negotiations	6	5	4	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	3	2

Total AfT EU MS by sector (in percentages)

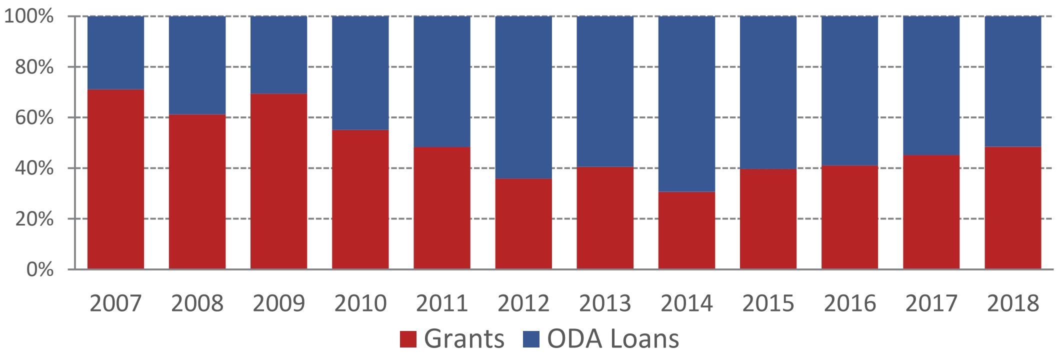


8 AID FOR TRADE BY TYPE OF FLOW

AfT by type of flow EU + EU MS (in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Grants	4 819	5 902	6 900	5 693	6 032	6 063	6 369	5 020	6 670	7 227	8 325	8 305
Loans	1 961	3 739	3 030	4 636	6 435	10 845	9 342	11 372	10 131	10 375	10 098	8 822
Total	**6 781**	**9 641**	**9 930**	**10 328**	**12 467**	**16 908**	**15 711**	**16 392**	**16 801**	**17 602**	**18 423**	**17 128**

AfT by type of flow EU + EU MS (in percentages)

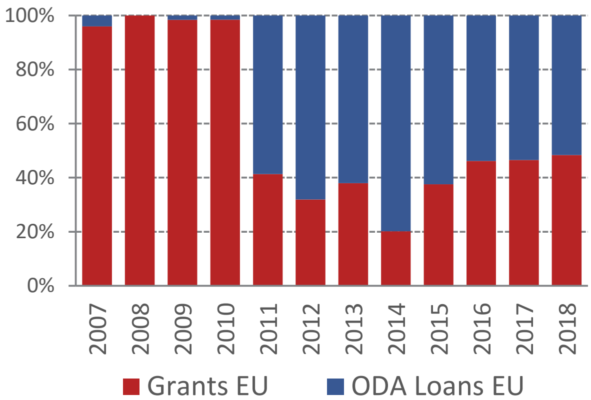


AfT by type of flow EU & EU MS (in EUR million)

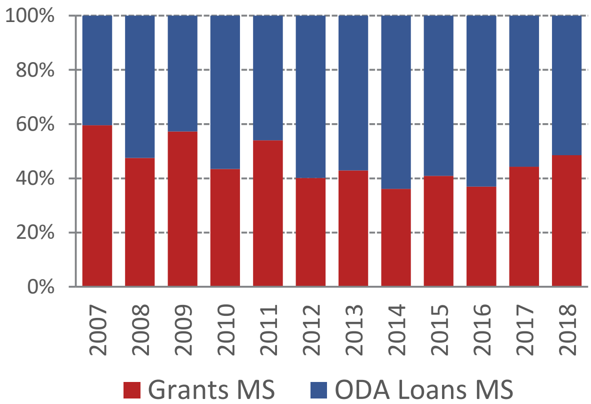
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Grants EU	2 049	2 514	2 903	2 153	2 292	2 797	2 878	1 139	2 271	3 603	3 451	3 336
Loans EU[16]	86	-	47	34	3 259	5 979	4 702	4 508	3 784	4 199	3 966	3 562
Grants EU MS	2 770	3 388	3 997	3 539	3 740	3 266	3 491	3 881	4 400	3 624	4 874	4 969
Loans EU MS	1 876	3 739	2 983	4 602	3 176	4 866	4 639	6 864	6 347	6 177	6 132	5 261

AfT by type of flow EU & EU MS (in percentages)

EU



EU Member States



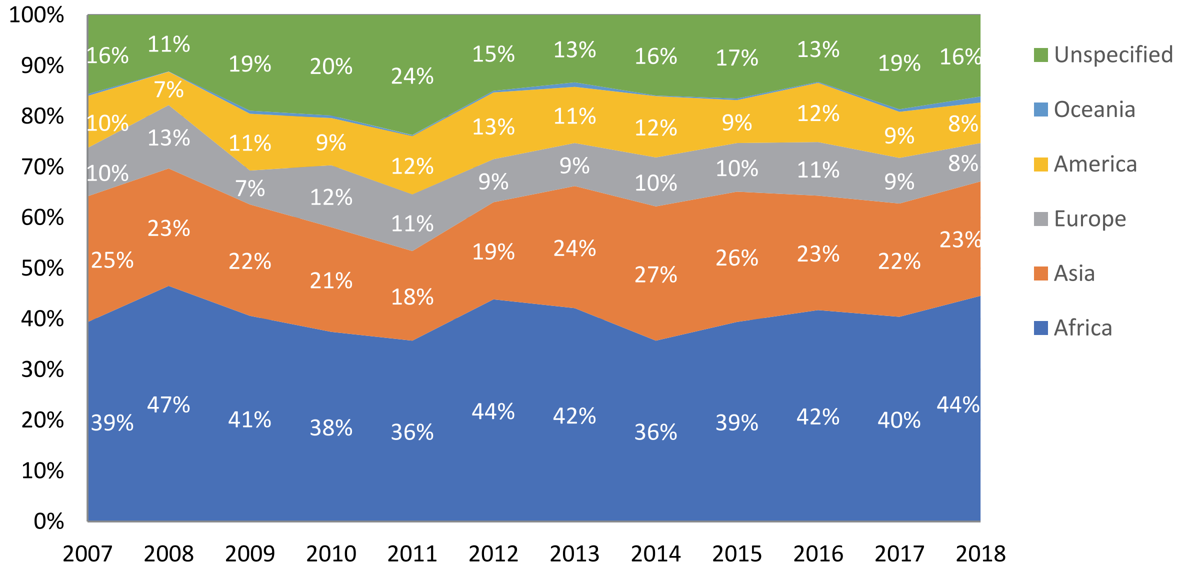
[16] EU Loans consist of ODA loans from the European Investment Bank qualifying as Aid for Trade.

9 AID FOR TRADE BY GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

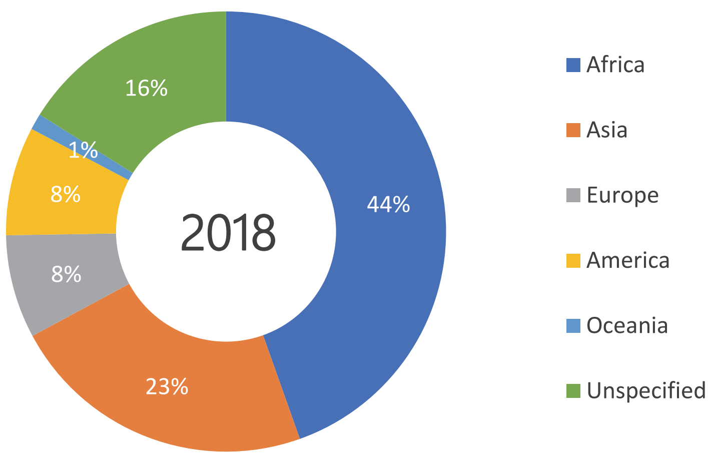
AfT EU + EU MS by continent (in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Africa	2 636	4 487	4 013	3 860	3 287	4 796	4 636	4 245	5 134	5 598	5 841	6 054
Asia	1 668	2 240	2 176	2 126	1 633	2 096	2 650	3 155	3 344	3 026	3 244	3 062
Europe	634	1 204	661	1 262	1 030	924	936	1 150	1 251	1 417	1 295	1 025
America	687	632	1 109	953	1 061	1 445	1 218	1 436	1 106	1 571	1 321	1 084
Oceania	27	12	58	49	16	34	104	11	39	23	70	158
Unspecified	1 043	1 065	1 866	2 043	2 181	1 634	1 465	1 887	2 144	1 768	2 687	2 184
Total	**6 695**	**9 641**	**9 883**	**10 294**	**9 208**	**10 929**	**11 009**	**11 884**	**13 017**	**13 404**	**14 457**	**13 566**

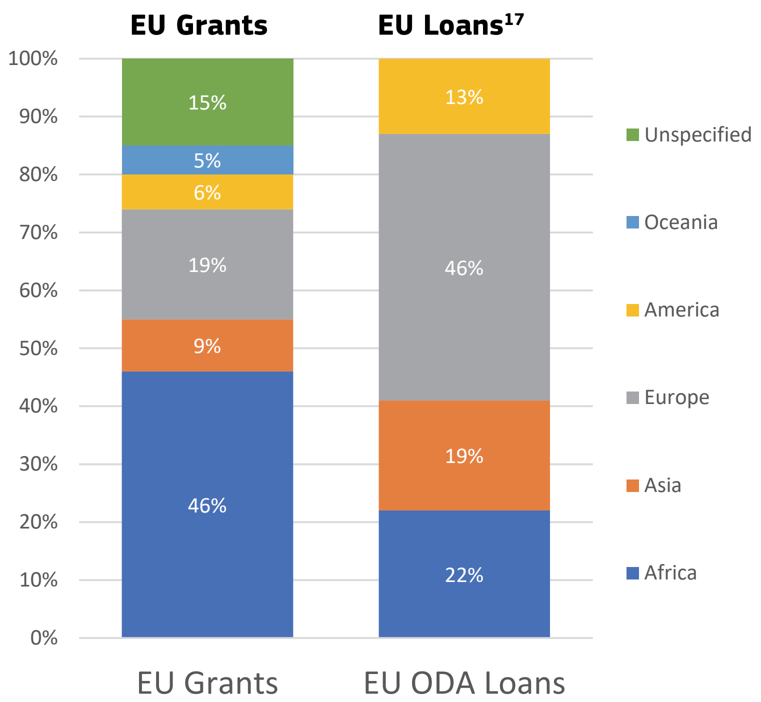
AfT EU + EU MS by continent (in percentages)



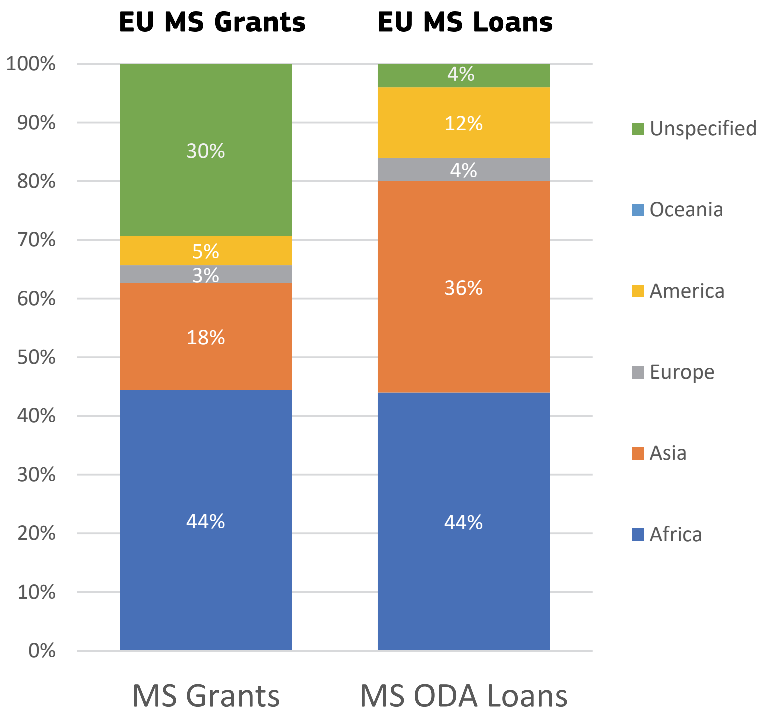
AfT EU + EU MS by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



AfT EU grants and loans by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



AfT EU MS grants and loans by continent in 2018 (in percentages)

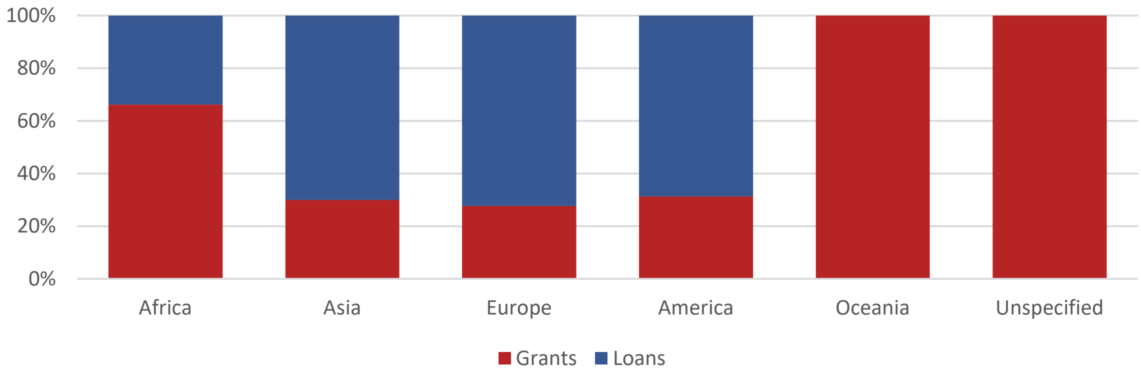


[17] EU Loans consist of ODA loans from the European Investment Bank qualifying as Aid for Trade.

AfT EU grants and loans by continent in 2018 (in EUR million)

	Africa	Asia	Europe	America	Oceania	Unspecified
Grants	1 549	287	631	206	152	511
Loans[18]	790	671	1 649	452	-	-

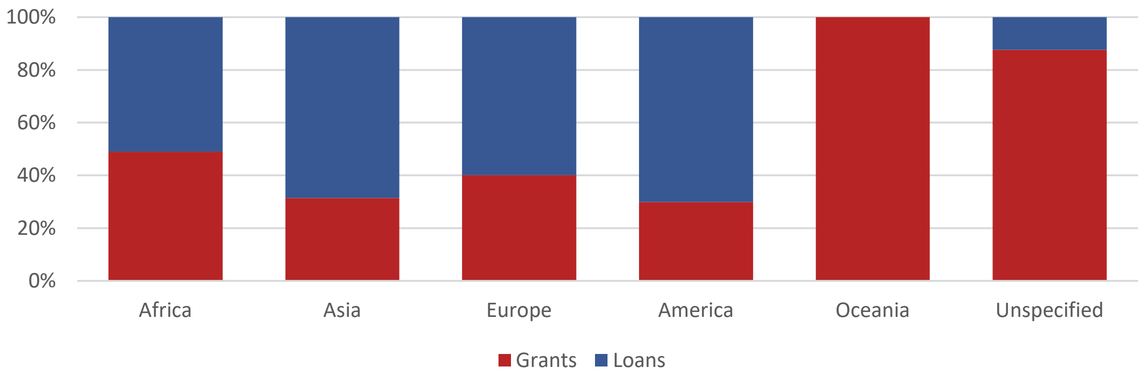
AfT EU grants and loans by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



AfT EU MS grants and loans by continent in 2018 (in EUR million)

	Africa	Asia	Europe	America	Oceania	Unspecified
Grants	2 206	872	158	262	5	1 465
Loans	2 299	1 903	236	615	-	207

AfT EU MS grants and loans by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



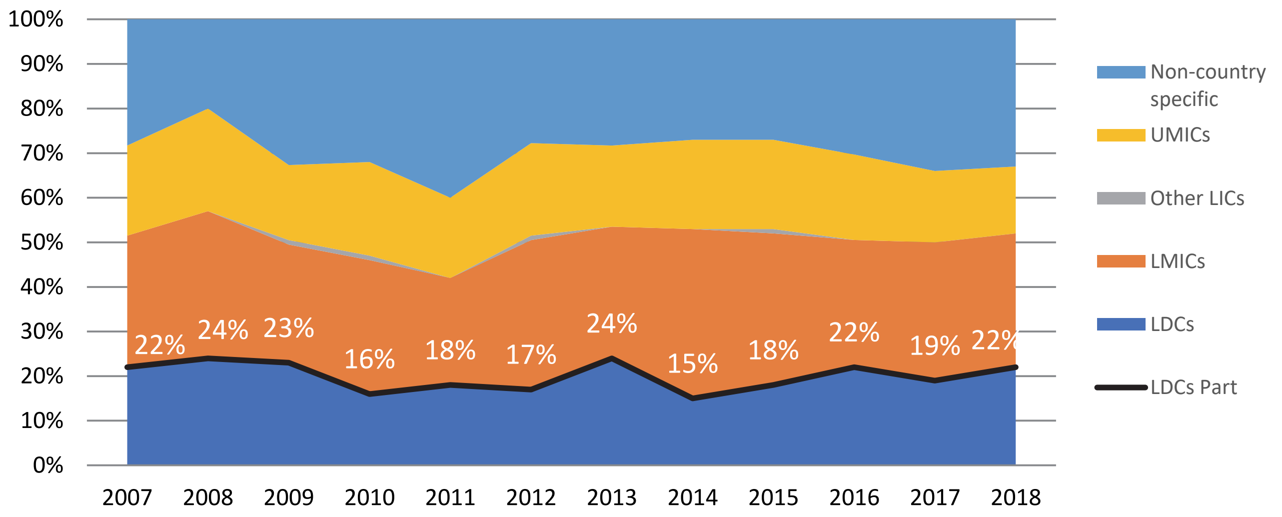
[18] EU Loans consist of ODA loans from the European Investment Bank qualifying as Aid for Trade.

10 AID FOR TRADE TO LDCs AND OTHER RECIPIENT INCOME GROUPS[19]

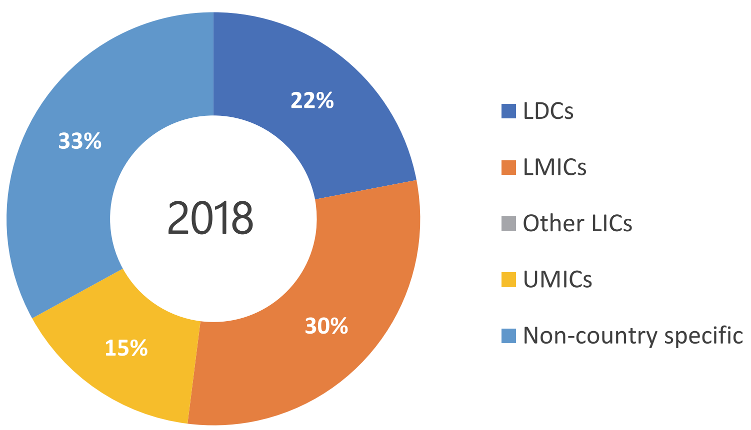
AfT by EU + EU MS by recipient income groups (in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Least developed countries (LDCs)	1 499	2 315	2 231	1 661	1 688	1 823	2 641	1 797	2 367	2 996	2 700	2 991
Lower middle-income countries (LMICs)	1 966	3 195	2 708	3 125	2 218	3 760	3 210	4 482	4 402	3 763	4 467	4 019
Other low-income countries (Other LICs)	23	5	68	56	29	56	26	33	71	12	20	14
Upper middle-income countries (UMICs)	1 363	2 172	1 636	2 168	1 632	2 259	2 034	2 338	2 661	2 570	2 302	2 025
Non-country specific	1 844	1 953	3 239	3 283	3 641	3 031	3 097	3 234	3 516	4 062	4 968	4 517
Total	**6 695**	**9 641**	**9 883**	**10 294**	**9 208**	**10 929**	**11 009**	**11 884**	**13 017**	**13 404**	**14 457**	**13 566**

AfT by EU + EU MS by recipient income groups (in percentages)



AfT by EU + EU MS by recipient income groups in 2018 (in percentages)



[19] Income-level groups used here are based on the DAC List of ODA Recipients. The complete lists of countries per group are included in Annex 3 of this report.

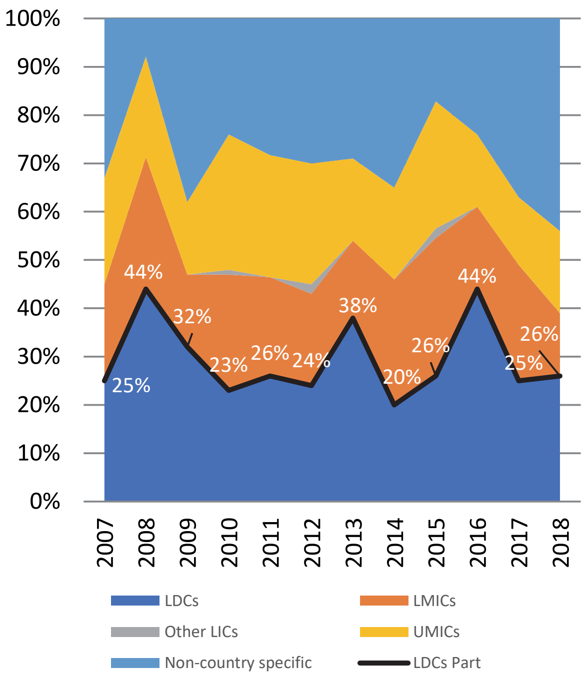
AfT EU by recipient income groups (in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Least developed countries (LDCs)	522	1 100	915	487	604	684	1 083	233	599	1 582	855	853
Lower middle-income countries (LMICs)	400	702	450	523	465	540	461	300	638	628	825	437
Other low-income countries (Other LICs)	10	0.1	7	21	6	43	5	-	53	7	3	7
Upper middle-income countries (UMICs)	447	519	435	601	565	696	501	212	584	537	498	574
Non-country specific	671	192	1 097	522	653	835	827	395	397	848	1 271	1 466
Total	**2 049**	**2 514**	**2 903**	**2 153**	**2 292**	**2 797**	**2 878**	**1 139**	**2 271**	**3 603**	**3 451**	**3 336**

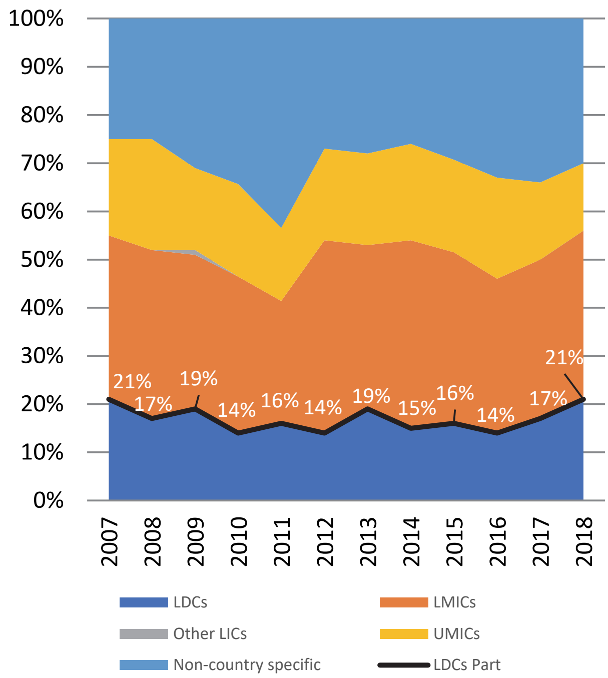
AfT EU MS by recipient income groups (in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Least developed countries (LDCs)	977	1 216	1 316	1 174	1 084	1 139	1 558	1 564	1 769	1 414	1 845	2 139
Lower middle-income countries (LMICs)	1 566	2 492	2 258	2 603	1 754	3 220	2 749	4 182	3 764	3 134	3 642	3 582
Other low-income countries (Other LICs)	13	5	62	36	23	13	21	33	18	5	17	7
Upper middle-income countries (UMICs)	917	1 653	1 201	1 567	1 067	1 563	1 533	2 126	2 076	2 033	1 804	1 451
Non-country specific	1 174	1 761	2 143	2 762	2 988	2 196	2 270	2 840	3 119	3 214	3 698	3 051
Total	**4 646**	**7 127**	**6 980**	**8 141**	**6 916**	**8 132**	**8 130**	**10 745**	**10 747**	**9 801**	**11 006**	**10 229**

AfT EU by income groups
(in percentages)



AfT EU MS by income groups
(in percentages)

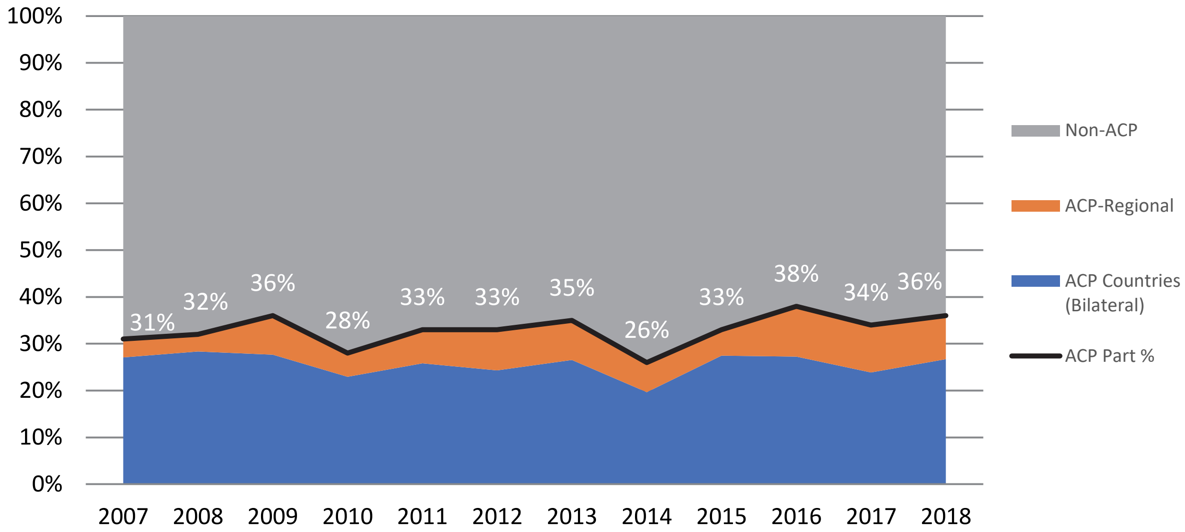


11 AID FOR TRADE TO ACP COUNTRIES

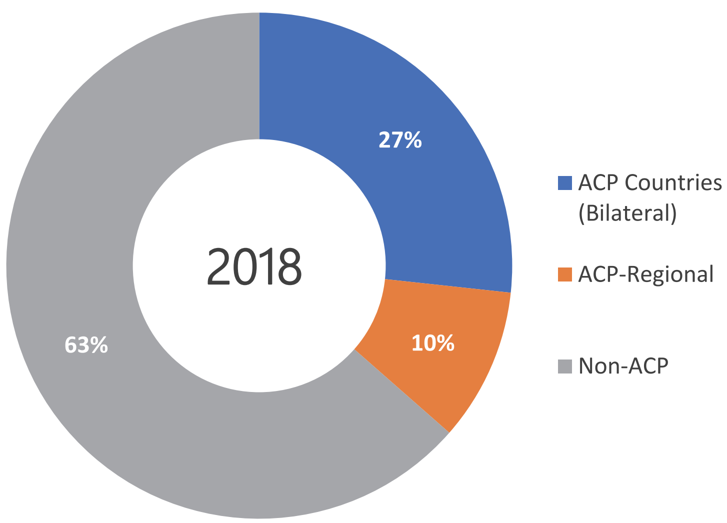
AfT by EU + EU MS to ACP countries (in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ACP Countries (Bilateral)	1 813	2 731	2 734	2 359	2 377	2 658	2 919	2 336	3 577	3 652	3 451	3 622
ACP-Regional	292	369	814	574	637	995	972	755	690	1 432	1 415	1 326
Total ACP	2 106	3 100	3 548	2 933	3 014	3 653	3 891	3 091	4 266	5 084	4 866	4 948
Non-ACP	4 589	6 540	6 335	7 362	6 194	7 276	7 117	8 793	8 751	8 320	9 591	8 618
Total	**6 695**	**9 641**	**9 883**	**10 294**	**9 208**	**10 929**	**11 009**	**11 884**	**13 017**	**13 404**	**14 457**	**13 566**

AfT by EU + EU MS to ACP countries (in percentages)



AfT by EU + EU MS to ACP countries in 2018 (in percentages)



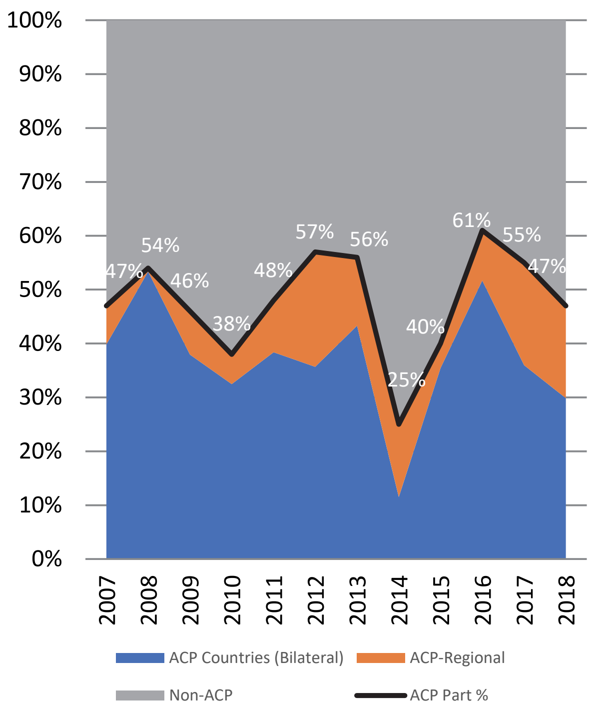
AfT EU to ACP countries (in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ACP Countries (Bilateral)	816	1 342	1 101	699	880	998	1 246	131	805	1 862	1 242	996
ACP-Regional	150	18	229	114	222	608	368	151	96	352	662	569
Total ACP	966	1 360	1 330	813	1 102	1 606	1 614	283	901	2 214	1 904	1 564
Non-ACP	1 083	1 155	1 573	1 341	1 190	1 191	1 264	856	1 370	1 389	1 547	1 772
Total	**2 049**	**2 514**	**2 903**	**2 153**	**2 292**	**2 797**	**2 878**	**1 139**	**2 271**	**3 603**	**3 451**	**3 336**

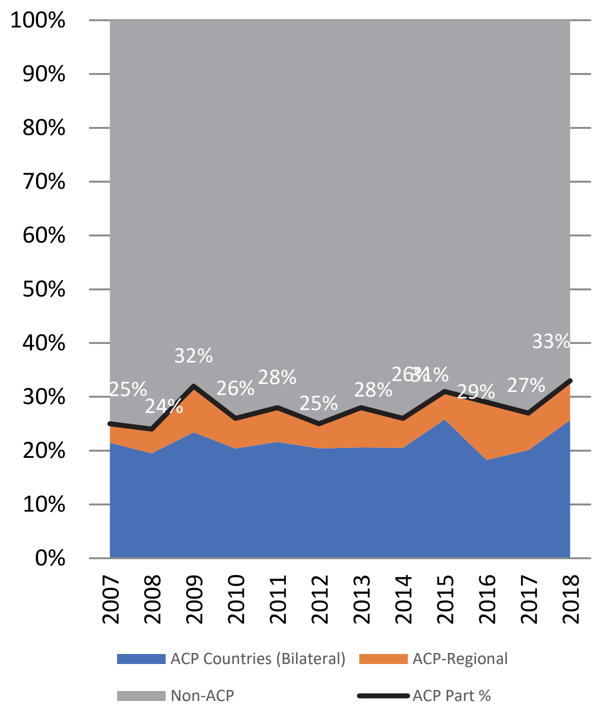
AfT EU MS to ACP countries (in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ACP Countries (Bilateral)	997	1 389	1 633	1 660	1 497	1 660	1 673	2 205	2 772	1 791	2 209	2 626
ACP-Regional	142	351	585	460	415	387	604	604	594	1 080	753	757
Total ACP	1 140	1 741	2 217	2 120	1 912	2 047	2 277	2 809	3 365	2 870	2 962	3 384
Non-ACP	3 506	5 386	4 762	6 021	5 004	6 085	5 853	7 936	7 382	6 930	8 044	6 846
Total	**4 646**	**7 127**	**6 980**	**8 141**	**6 916**	**8 132**	**8 130**	**10 745**	**10 747**	**9 801**	**11 006**	**10 229**

AfT EU to ACP countries
(in percentages)



AfT EU MS to ACP countries
(in percentages)



12 EU DONOR PROFILES

12.1 AUSTRIA

Total Aid for Trade[20] from Austria by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	11	-	86	5	8	50
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	32 660	18 314	30 373	23 215	22 946	22 421
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	74 715	33 191	31 013	42 925	44 308	43 291
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**107 386**	**51 505**	**61 472**	**66 144**	**67 262**	**65 762**

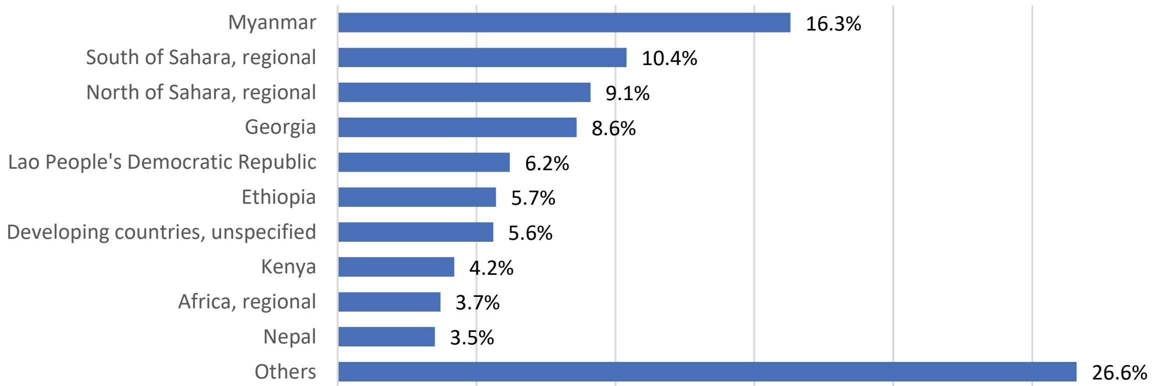
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[21] from Austria by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	11	-	86	5	8	50
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	32 225	4 855	11 193	10 108	13 558	5 843
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**32 236**	**4 855**	**11 279**	**10 113**	**13 566**	**5 893**

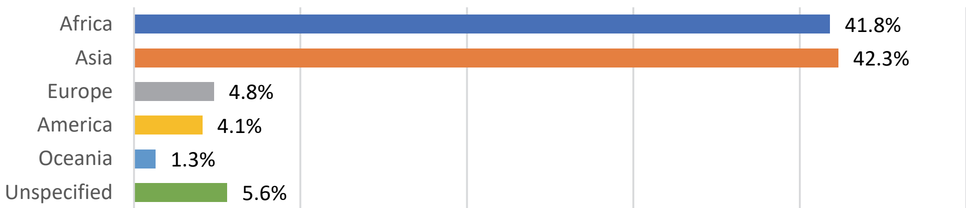
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Austria in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Austria by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[20] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[21] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.2 BELGIUM

Total Aid for Trade[22] from Belgium by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	6 754	16 604	590	603	3 963	9 025
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	26 516	60 031	30 390	32 620	55 016	11 970
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	117 956	132 338	153 842	110 602	133 565	103 287
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**151 226**	**208 973**	**184 821**	**143 825**	**192 544**	**124 283**

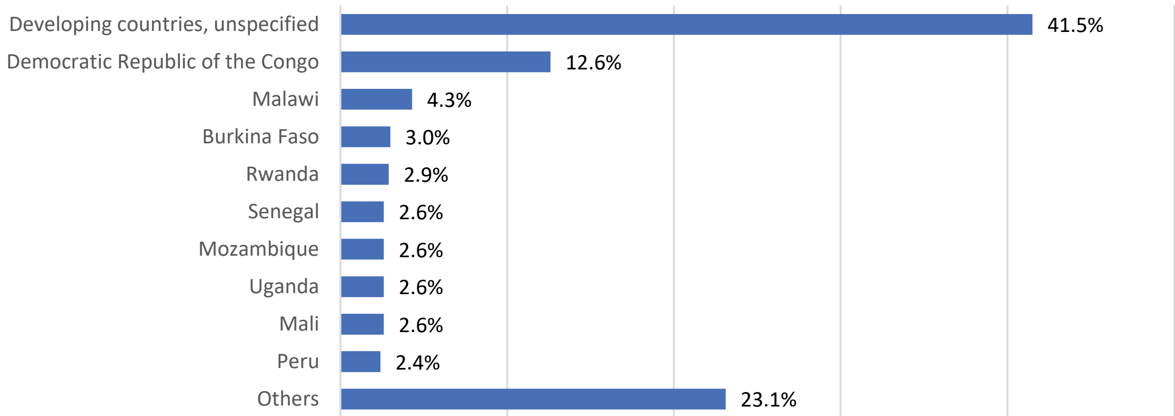
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[23] from Belgium by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	6 754	16 604	590	603	3 963	9 025
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	57 941	86 189	138 822	91 252	86 808	45 306
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**64 695**	**102 793**	**139 412**	**91 855**	**90 771**	**54 331**

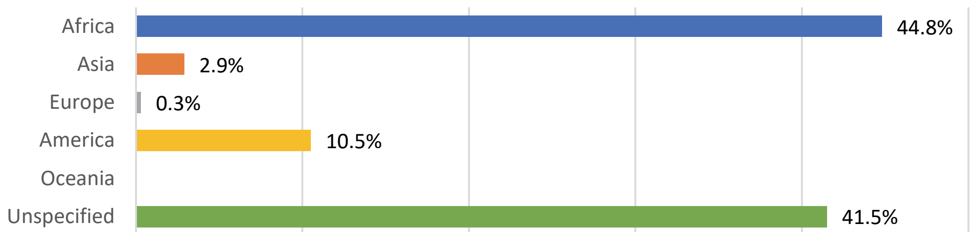
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Belgium in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Belgium by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[22] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[23] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.3 BULGARIA[24]

Total Aid for Trade[25] from Bulgaria by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[26] from Bulgaria by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

[24] Bulgaria, Cyprus, and Malta have not reported to the OECD in the period under analysis in this report.
[25] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[26] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.4 CROATIA

Total Aid for Trade[27] from Croatia by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	-	-	-	-	280	310
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	-	-	-	-	143	69
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**422**	**379**

* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

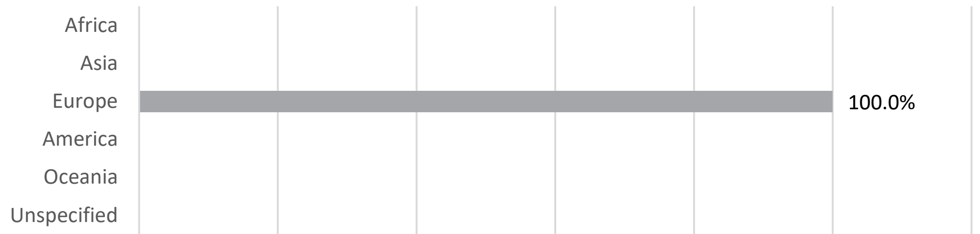
Trade Related Assistance[28] from Croatia by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients of AfT from Croatia in 2018 (in percentages)

AfT from Croatia by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[27] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[28] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.5 CYPRUS[29]

Total Aid for Trade[30] from Cyprus by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[31] from Cyprus by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

[29] Bulgaria, Cyprus, and Malta have not reported to the OECD in the period under analysis in this report
[30] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[31] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.6 CZECH REPUBLIC

Total Aid for Trade[32] from Czech Republic by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	28	-	40	34	8	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	2 340	1 131	4 173	1 457	1 665	1 345
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	4 349	4 418	5 145	4 383	6 299	6 104
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**6 717**	**5 548**	**9 359**	**5 874**	**7 971**	**7 449**

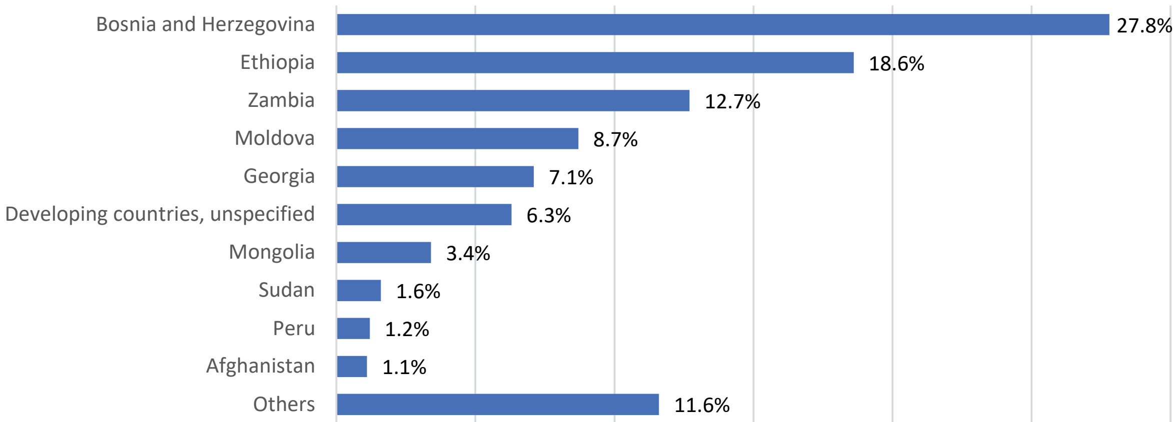
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[33] from Czech Republic by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	28	-	40	34	8	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	3 922	2 779	711	1 094	1 357	2 291
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**3 949**	**2 779**	**751**	**1 128**	**1 365**	**2 291**

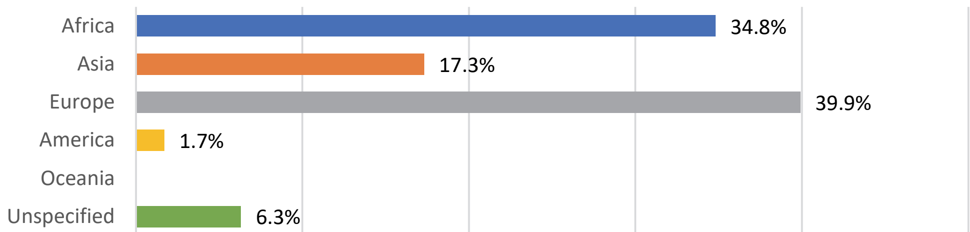
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Czech Republic in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Czech Republic by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[32] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[33] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.7 DENMARK

Total Aid for Trade[34] from Denmark by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	2 841	9 404	1 831	5 654	8 011	2 785
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	50 692	59 524	6 861	20 869	37 951	73 770
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	265 008	266 120	99 288	196 872	134 591	98 500
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**318 541**	**335 048**	**107 981**	**223 395**	**180 553**	**175 055**

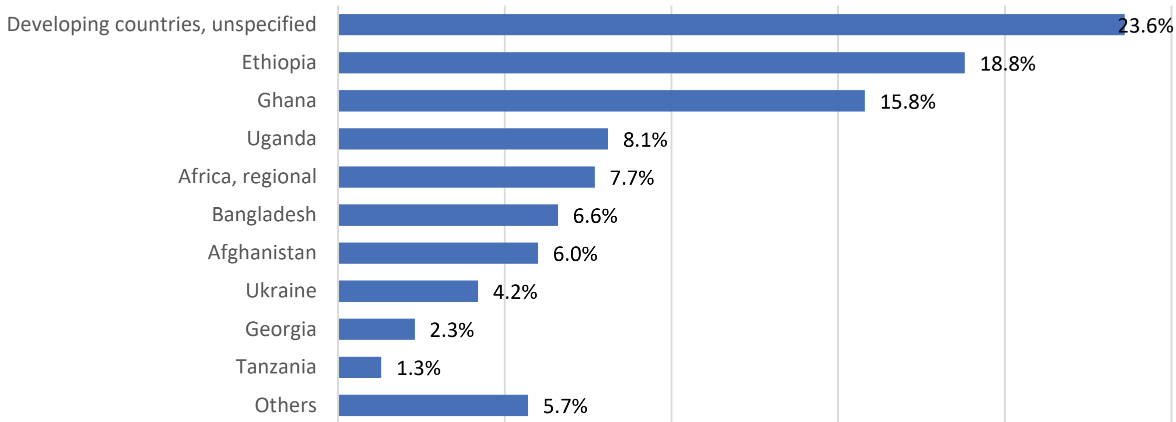
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[35] from Denmark by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	2 841	9 404	1 831	5 654	8 011	2 785
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	176 837	156 886	67 084	67 383	49 275	54 899
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**179 678**	**166 289**	**68 915**	**73 037**	**57 286**	**57 684**

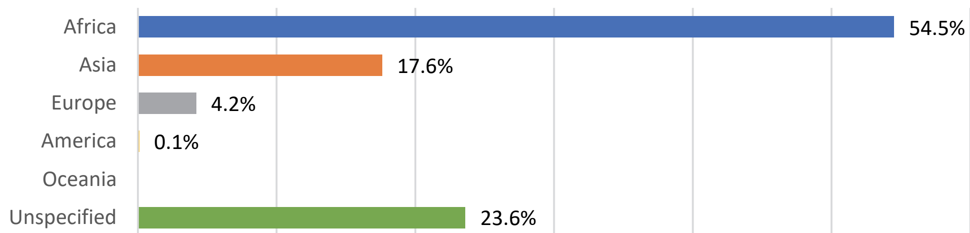
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Denmark in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Denmark by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[34] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[35] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.8 ESTONIA

Total Aid for Trade[36] from Estonia by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	50	-	3	-	-	168
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	1 041	873	228	208	846	1 296
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	904	824	781	1 565	923	1 012
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**1 995**	**1 697**	**1 012**	**1 773**	**1 769**	**2 476**

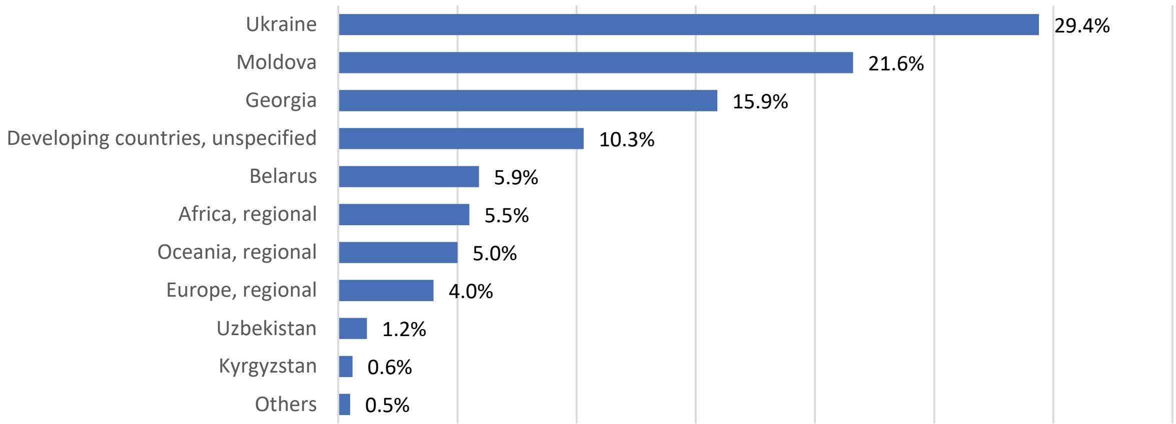
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[37] from Estonia by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	50	-	3	-	-	168
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	259	624	500	1 229	476	849
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**309**	**624**	**503**	**1 229**	**476**	**1 017**

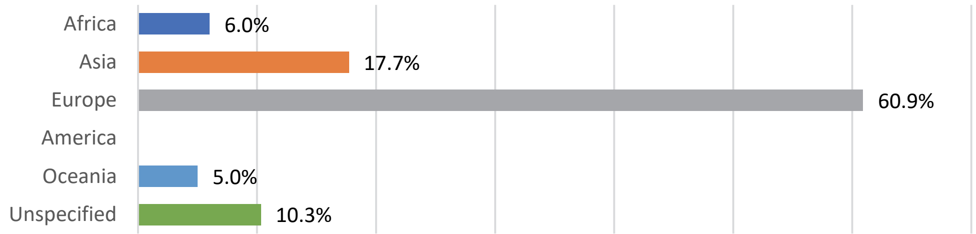
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Estonia in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Estonia by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[36] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[37] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.9 FINLAND

Total Aid for Trade[38] from Finland by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	14 130	3 629	19 208	10 668	3 800	441
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	32 840	43 510	11 154	4 161	150 356	13 993
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	61 873	78 707	50 045	46 987	43 905	54 442
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**108 843**	**125 846**	**80 406**	**61 817**	**198 061**	**68 876**

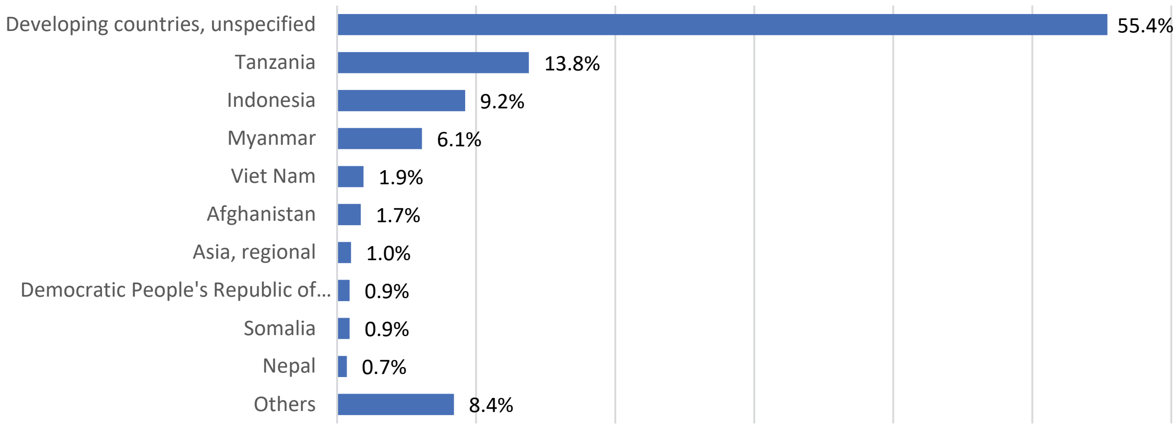
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[39] from Finland by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	14 130	3 629	19 208	10 668	3 800	441
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	27 232	27 542	9 343	14 318	19 580	24 190
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**41 362**	**31 171**	**28 551**	**24 986**	**23 380**	**24 631**

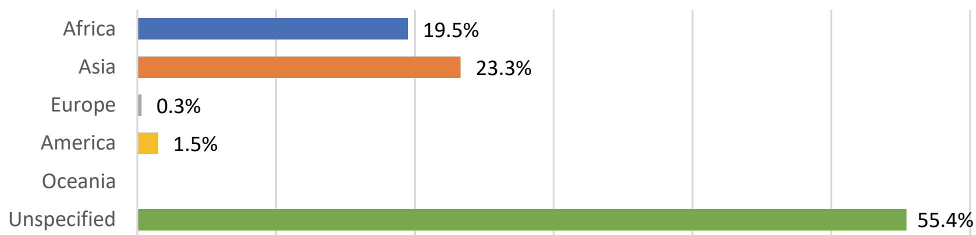
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Finland in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Finland by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[38] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[39] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.10 FRANCE[40]

Total Aid for Trade[41] from France by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	2 400	8 756	3	3 006	202 012
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	1 388 540	1 574 605	1 863 068	1 232 712	1 969 419	776 541
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	342 435	383 280	691 041	977 555	888 445	819 338
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	2 000	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**1 730 975**	**1 960 286**	**2 562 865**	**2 212 270**	**2 860 870**	**1 797 891**

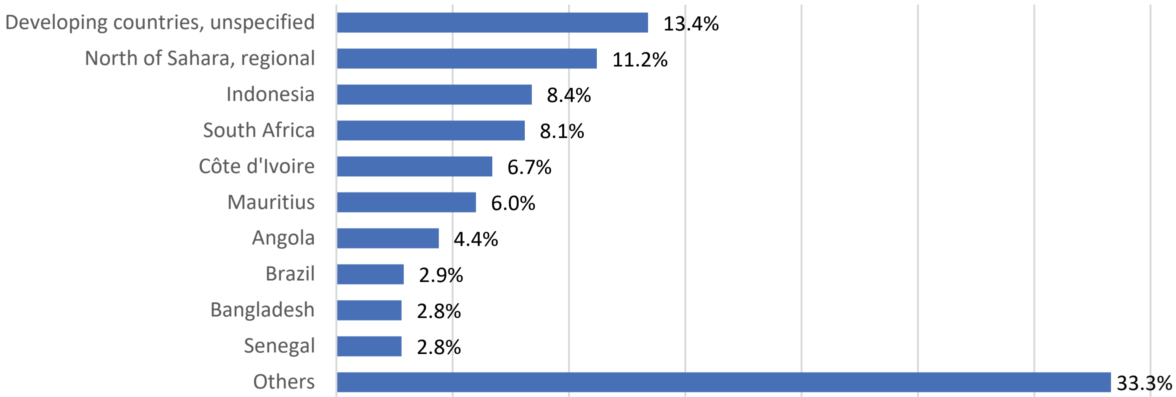
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[42] from France by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	2 400	8 756	3	3 006	202 012
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	7 569	5 437	34 007	665	1 685	816 838
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**7 569**	**7 837**	**42 763**	**668**	**4 691**	**1 018 850**

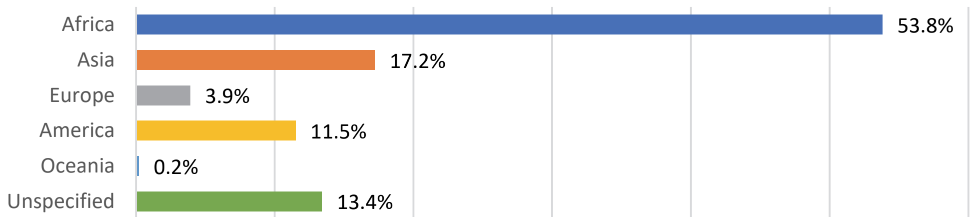
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from France in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from France by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[40] Amounts for France corresponding to trade facilitation for 2018 were adjusted after this report was completed and ready for printing, these changes will be reflected in the 2021 report. See Annex 4 for a full explanation of differences in reporting.
[41] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[42] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.11 GERMANY

Total Aid for Trade[43] from Germany by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	41 013	42 192	37 289	71 729	267 056	279 856
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	1 837 835	3 167 135	2 697 342	3 291 877	2 627 423	2 995 709
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	1 899 967	2 593 820	2 339 942	1 960 078	2 158 746	1 870 634
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	20	20	-	219	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**3 778 816**	**5 803 168**	**5 074 592**	**5 323 684**	**5 053 443**	**5 146 199**

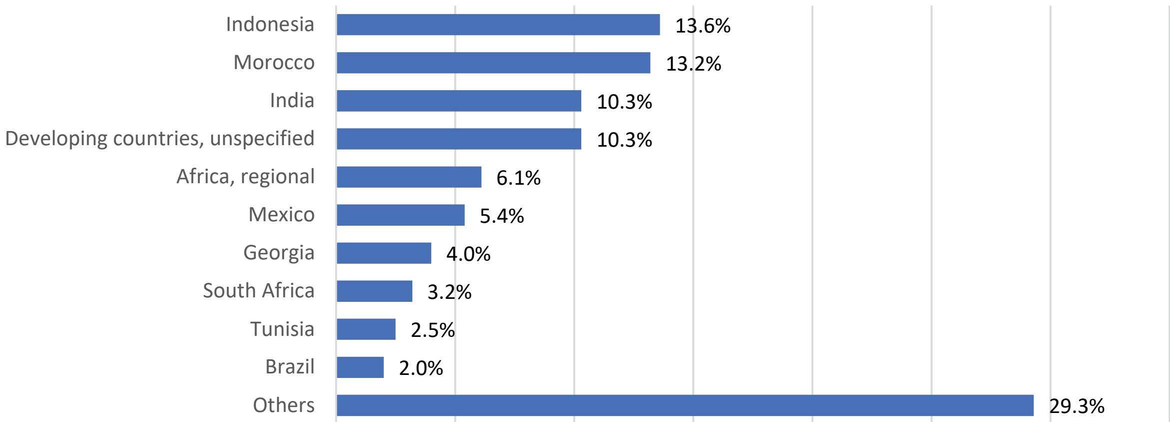
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[44] from Germany by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	41 013	42 192	37 289	71 729	267 056	279 856
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	725 310	704 411	596 238	813 993	912 683	936 436
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**766 323**	**746 603**	**633 527**	**885 722**	**1 179 738**	**1 216 292**

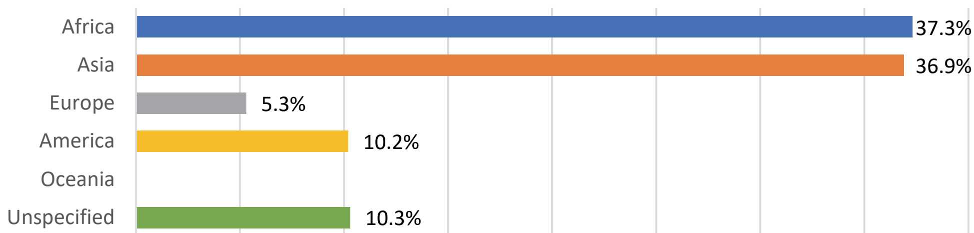
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Germany in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Germany by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[43] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[44] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.12 GREECE

Total Aid for Trade[45] from Greece by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	54	13	4	1	1	1
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**54**	**13**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**1**

* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[46] from Greece by category (in EUR thousand)

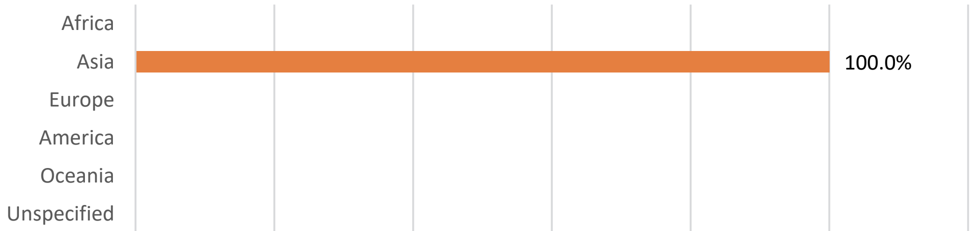
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Greece in 2018 (in percentages)

* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Greece by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[45] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[46] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.13 HUNGARY

Total Aid for Trade[47] from Hungary by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	4	-	0.2	0.2
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	-	-	9	-	12	970
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	-	-	343	3 350	2 133	9 558
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**-**	**-**	**356**	**3 350**	**2 145**	**10 528**

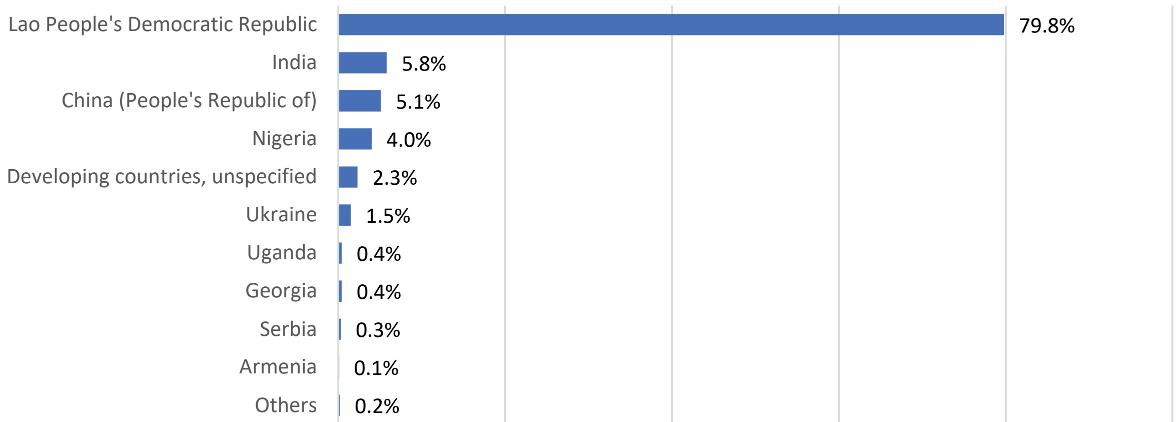
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[48] from Hungary by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	4	-	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	-	-	-	114	164	214
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**-**	**-**	**4**	**114**	**164**	**214**

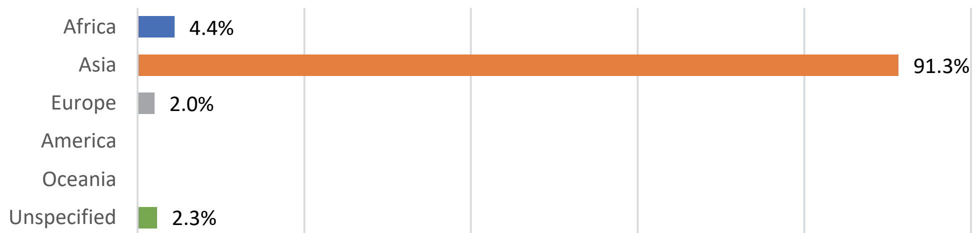
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Hungary in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Hungary by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[47] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[48] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.14 IRELAND

Total Aid for Trade[49] from Ireland by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	968	696	556	531	530	1 803
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	330	427	23	141	148	143
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	39 412	36 157	28 797	34 849	37 161	28 027
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**40 710**	**37 281**	**29 376**	**35 522**	**37 838**	**29 972**

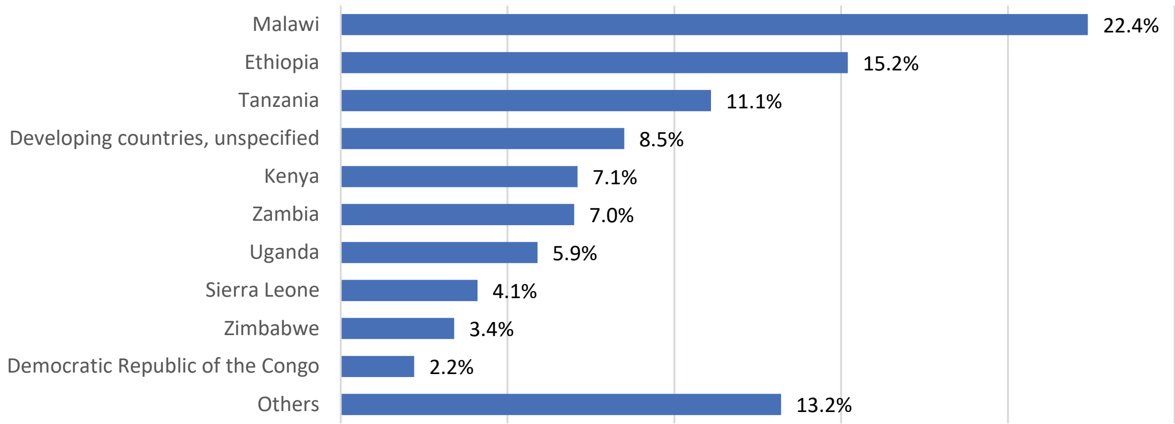
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[50] from Ireland by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	968	696	556	531	530	1 803
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	39 412	35 916	28 092	30 584	17 942	7 190
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**40 380**	**36 612**	**28 648**	**31 115**	**18 472**	**8 993**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Ireland in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Ireland by continent in 2018 (in percentages)

[49] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[50] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.15 ITALY

Total Aid for Trade[51] from Italy by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	8	136	167	199	232	56
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	13 196	41 908	53 915	25 785	239 764	13 253
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	57 601	40 684	111 960	42 345	72 761	128 531
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**70 805**	**82 729**	**166 042**	**68 329**	**312 757**	**141 839**

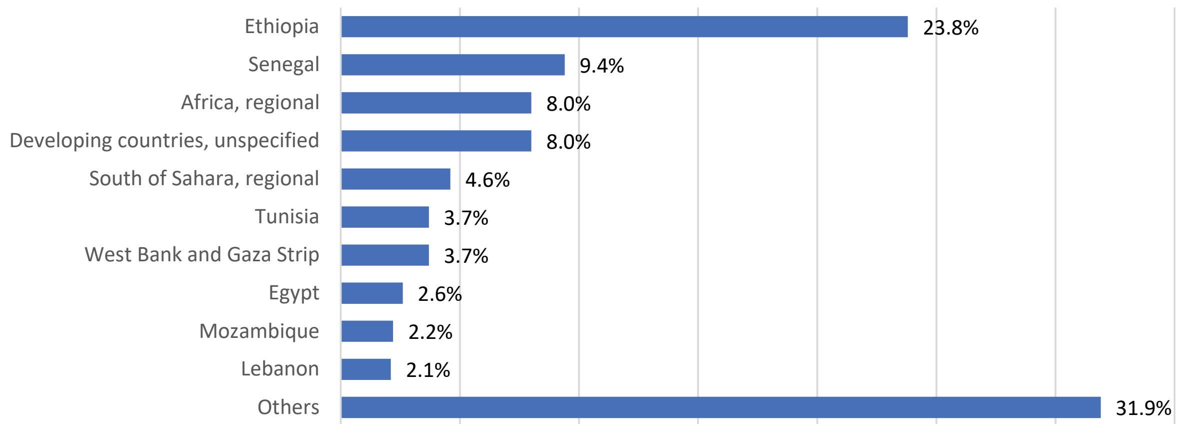
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[52] from Italy by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	8	136	167	199	232	55
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	31 968	15 645	38 326	11 351	37 005	68 052
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**31 976**	**15 782**	**38 493**	**11 550**	**37 237**	**68 107**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Italy in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Italy by continent in 2018 (in percentages)

[51] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[52] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.16 LATVIA

Total Aid for Trade[53] from Latvia by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	11
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	-	-	-	140	40	45
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**-**	**-**	**-**	**140**	**40**	**56**

* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[54] from Latvia by category (in EUR thousand)

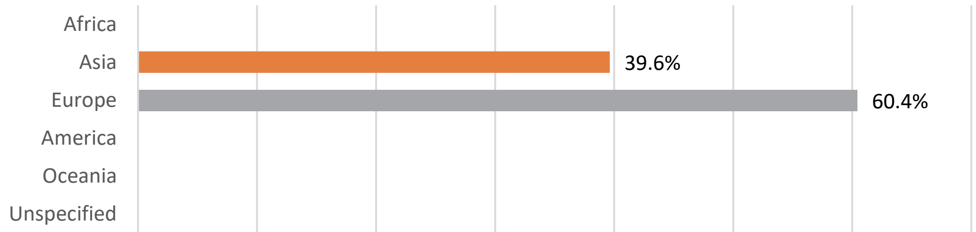
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	11
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	-	-	-	-	24	45
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**24**	**56**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Latvia in 2018 (in percentages)

* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Latvia by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[53] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[54] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.17 LITHUANIA

Total Aid for Trade[55] from Lithuania by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	21	61	46	123	71
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	-	3	390	273	213	272
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	-	101	151	104	121	132
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	4	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**-**	**124**	**602**	**427**	**457**	**475**

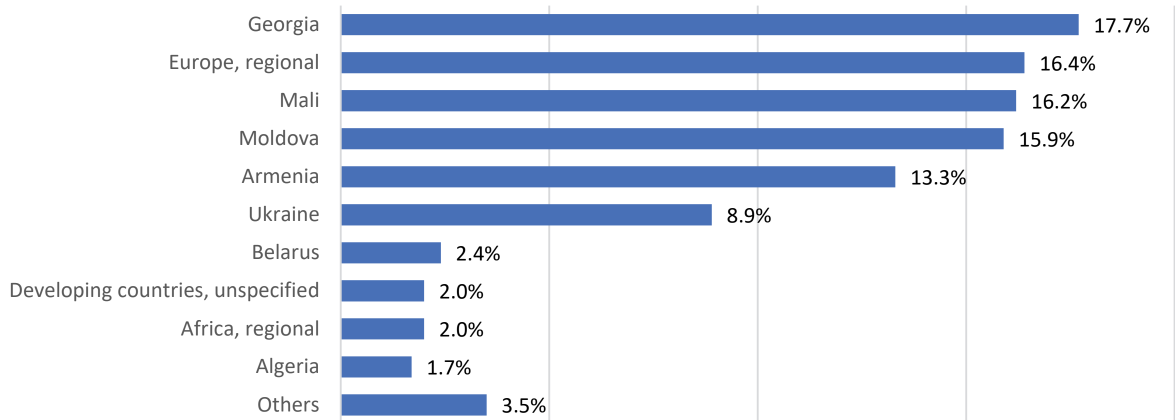
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[56] from Lithuania by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	21	61	46	123	71
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	-	70	132	48	41	128
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**-**	**92**	**193**	**95**	**164**	**198**

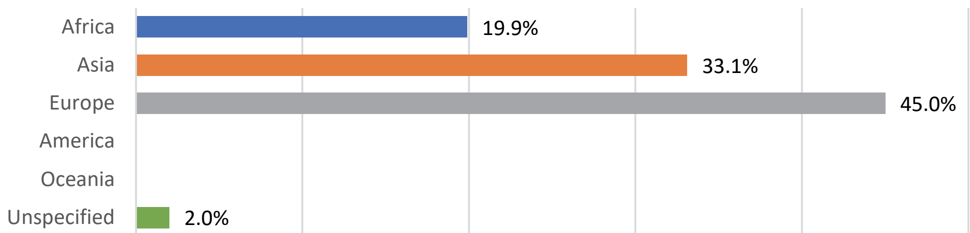
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Lithuania in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Lithuania by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[55] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[56] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.18 LUXEMBOURG

Total Aid for Trade[57] from Luxembourg by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	2 000	69	1 568
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	4 108	5 954	2 282	667	10 233	6 028
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	28 737	27 643	26 867	30 890	38 639	42 371
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**32 844**	**33 597**	**29 149**	**33 557**	**48 940**	**49 967**

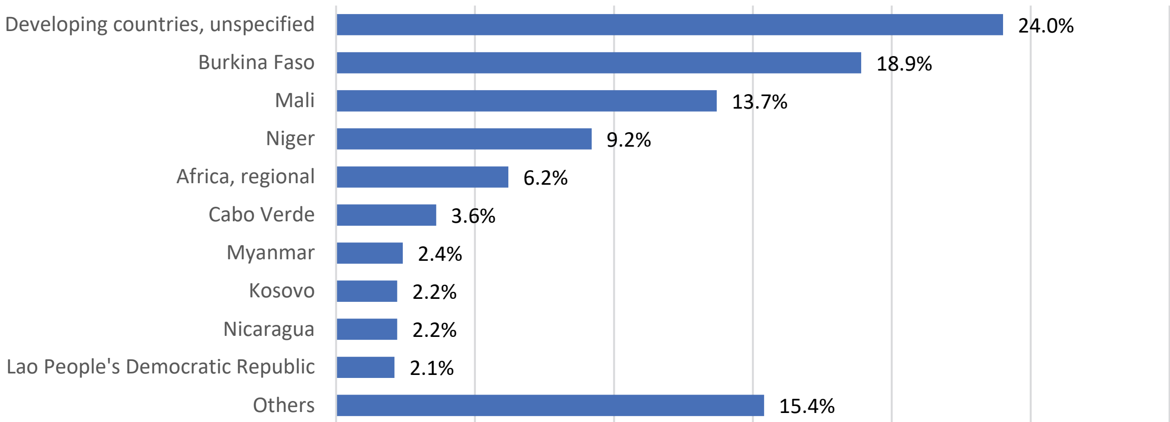
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[58] from Luxembourg by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	2 000	69	1 568
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	-	-	700	709	-	15 141
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**-**	**-**	**700**	**2 709**	**69**	**16 709**

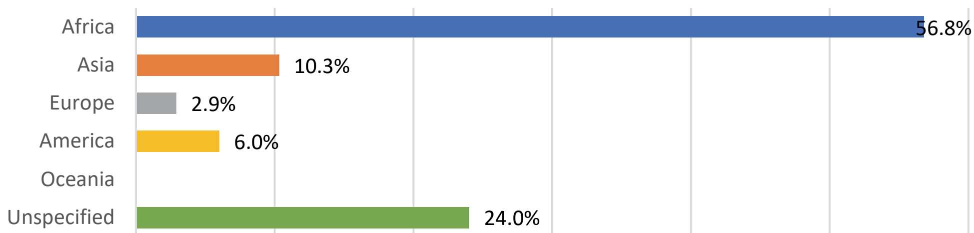
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Luxembourg in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Luxembourg by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[57] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[58] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.19 MALTA[59]

Total Aid for Trade[60] from Malta by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[61] from Malta by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

[59] Bulgaria, Cyprus, and Malta have not reported to the OECD in the period under analysis in this report.
[60] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[61] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.20 NETHERLANDS

Total Aid for Trade[62] from Netherlands by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	131 918	63 585	114 002	51 850	53 585	46 197
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	63 779	19 992	46 681	41 448	42 100	56 536
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	379 858	714 032	369 602	355 388	485 339	497 645
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**575 554**	**797 608**	**530 285**	**448 687**	**581 023**	**600 378**

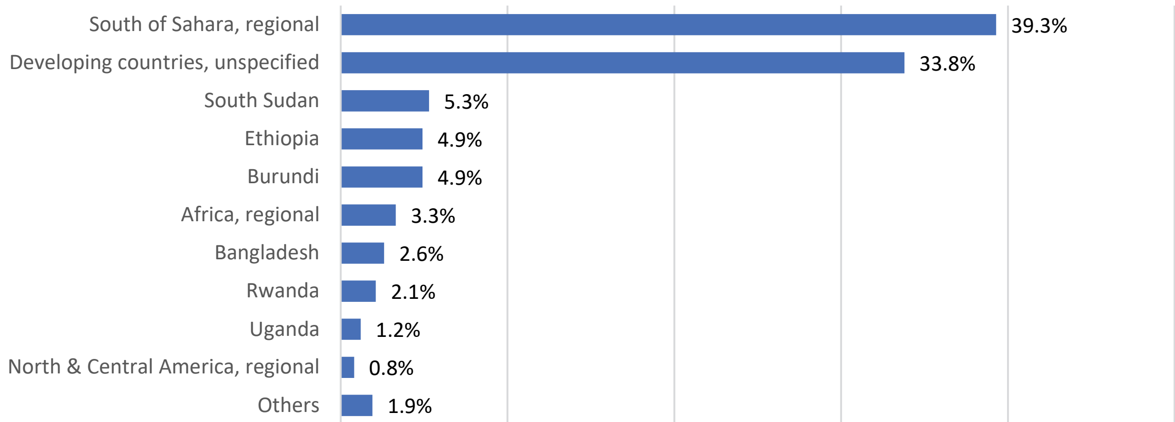
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[63] from Netherlands by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	131 918	63 585	114 002	51 850	53 585	46 197
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	379 778	714 032	369 602	355 388	485 339	497 645
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**511 695**	**777 616**	**483 604**	**407 239**	**538 923**	**543 842**

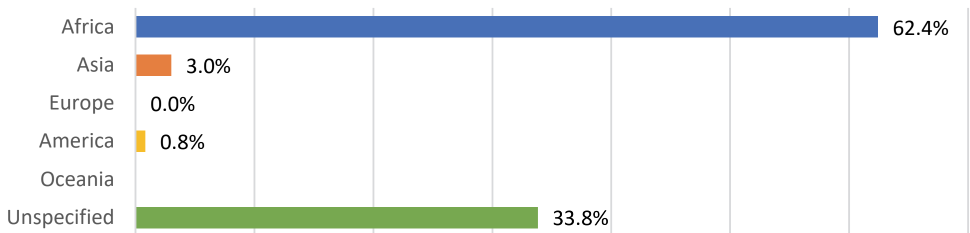
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Netherlands in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Netherlands by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[62] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[63] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.21 POLAND

Total Aid for Trade[64] from Poland by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	10	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	832	711	1 891	376	317	257
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	2 064	19 568	26 266	68 029	13 908	32 114
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**2 896**	**20 278**	**28 157**	**68 415**	**14 225**	**32 371**

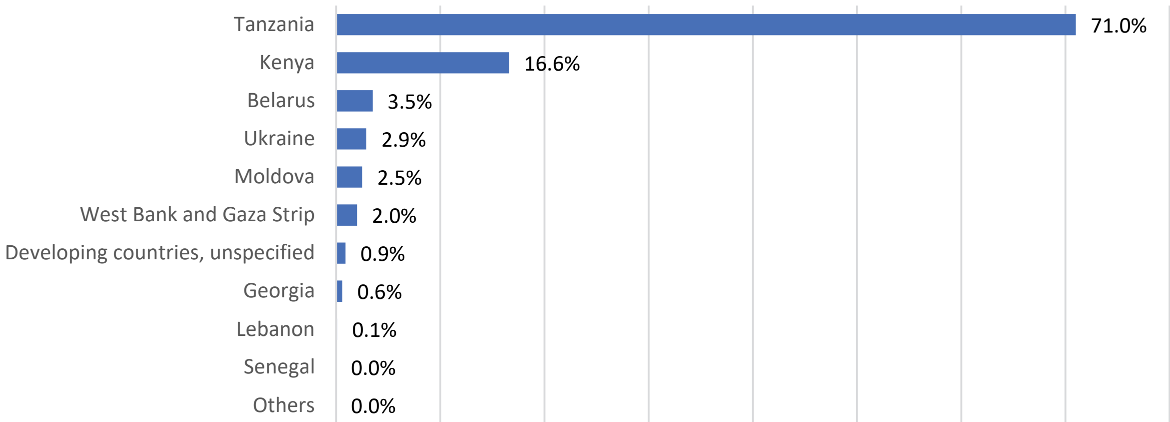
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[65] from Poland by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	10	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	407	1 011	1 701	2 710	2 249	3 182
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**407**	**1 011**	**1 701**	**2 720**	**2 249**	**3 182**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Poland in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Poland by continent in 2018 (in percentages)

[64] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[65] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.22 PORTUGAL

Total Aid for Trade[66] from Portugal by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	0.3	-	-	665	56	67
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	15 820	34 015	19 011	1 255	829	2 000
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	1 451	1 456	2 751	1 788	2 163	12 308
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**17 270**	**35 471**	**21 762**	**3 708**	**3 048**	**14 375**

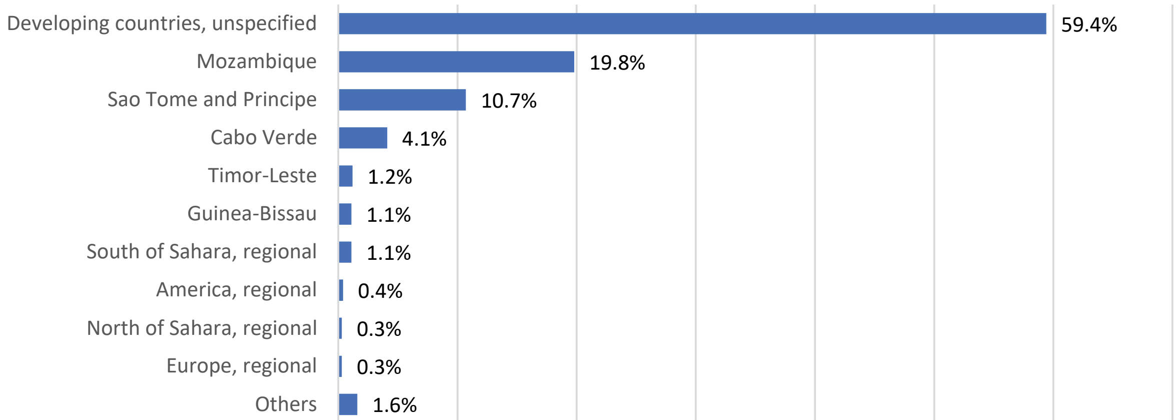
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[67] from Portugal by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	665	56	67
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	1 194	1 345	1 164	1 267	1 171	12 105
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**1 194**	**1 345**	**1 164**	**1 932**	**1 227**	**12 172**

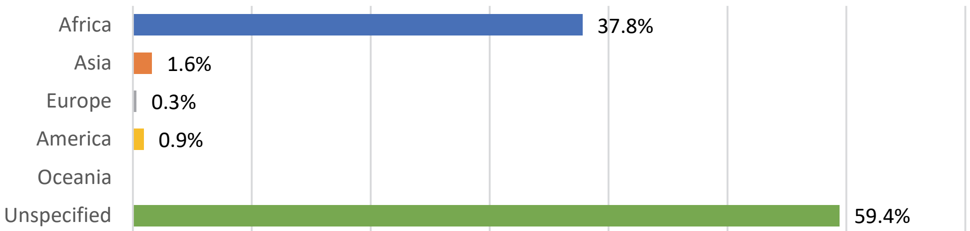
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Portugal in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Portugal by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[66] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[67] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.23 ROMANIA

Total Aid for Trade[68] from Romania by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	3	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	-	-	-	973	-	280
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	-	262	449	180	-	36
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**-**	**262**	**449**	**1 157**	**-**	**316**

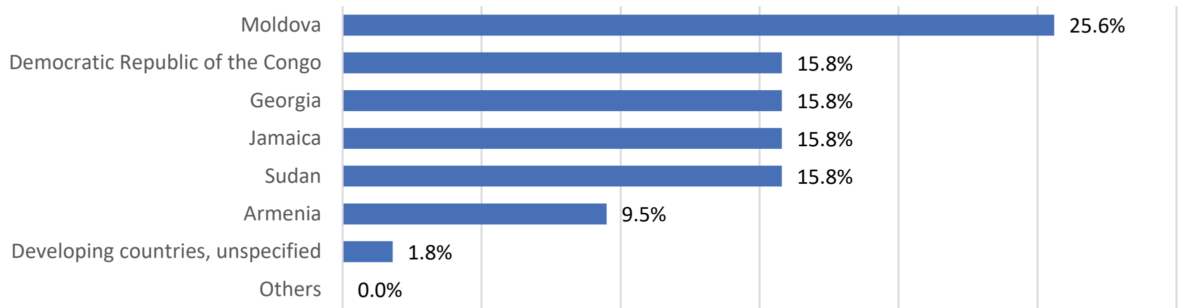
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[69] from Romania by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	3	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	-	217	102	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**-**	**217**	**102**	**3**	**-**	**-**

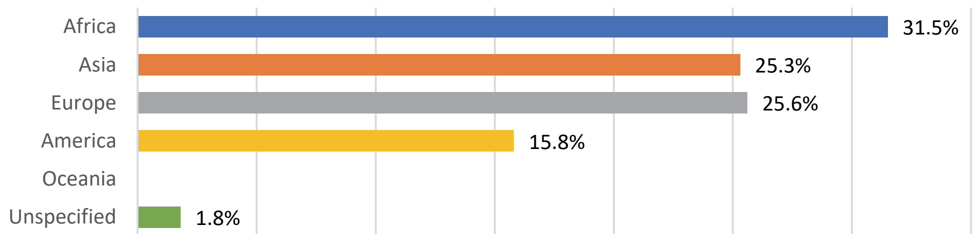
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Romania in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Romania by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[68] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[69] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.24 SLOVAKIA

Total Aid for Trade[70] from Slovakia by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	9	-	6	2	5	15
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	119	138	177	175	154	152
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	690	621	600	509	520	441
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**818**	**759**	**783**	**686**	**679**	**608**

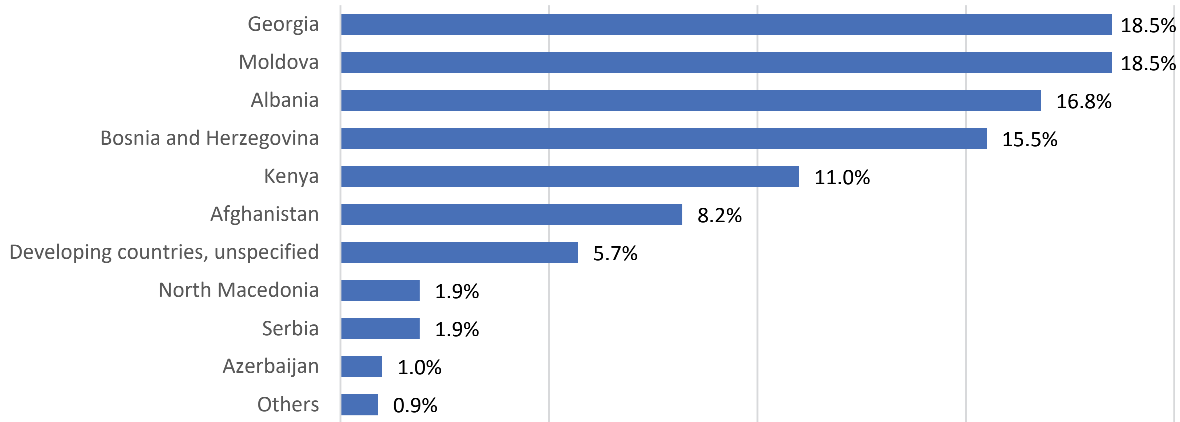
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[71] from Slovakia by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	9	-	6	2	5	15
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	461	94	302	476	168	400
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**470**	**94**	**308**	**479**	**173**	**414**

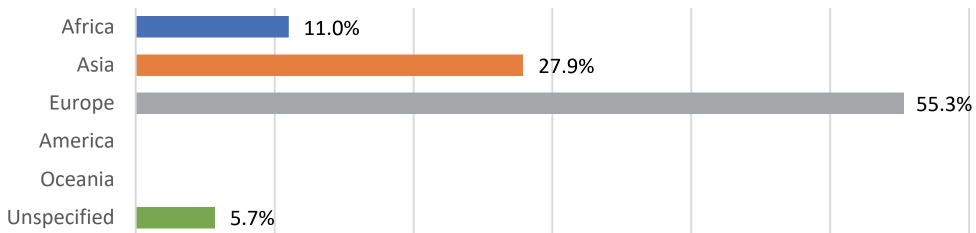
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Slovakia in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Slovakia by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[70] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[71] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.25 SLOVENIA

Total Aid for Trade[72] from Slovenia by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	2	4
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	487	118	-54	120	387	4 839
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	1 186	213	155	933	484	532
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**1 673**	**332**	**101**	**1 053**	**873**	**5 375**

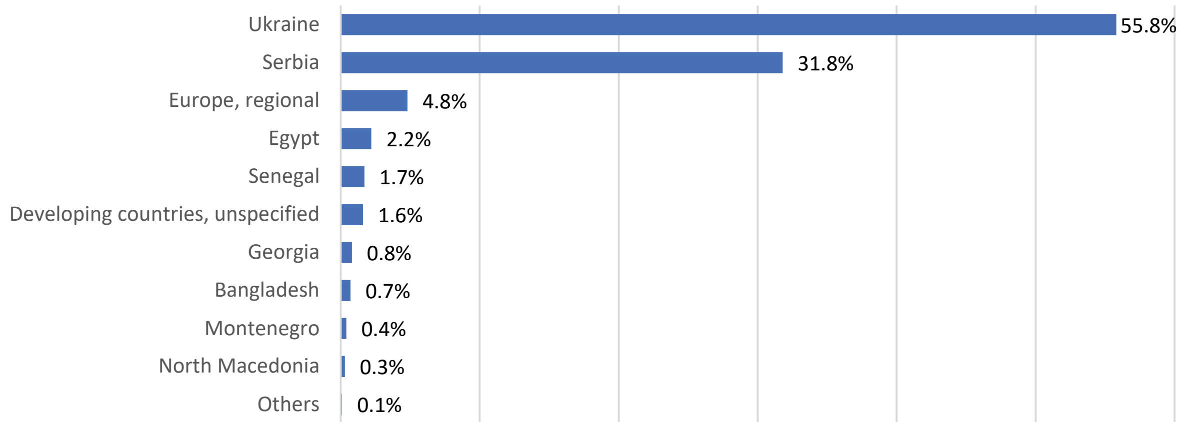
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[73] from Slovenia by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	2	4
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	1 186	189	155	627	484	168
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**1 186**	**189**	**155**	**627**	**486**	**172**

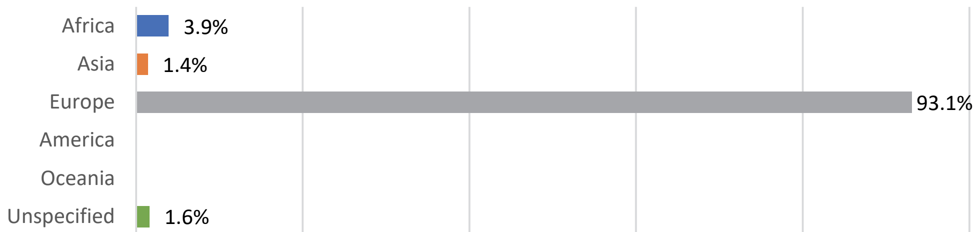
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Slovenia in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Slovenia by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[72] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[73] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.26 SPAIN

Total Aid for Trade[74] from Spain by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	748	186	1	156	125	1 693
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	11 422	2 211	13 126	3 488	26 095	5 792
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	59 861	93 347	32 331	33 951	67 436	72 630
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**72 032**	**95 744**	**45 458**	**37 595**	**93 657**	**80 115**

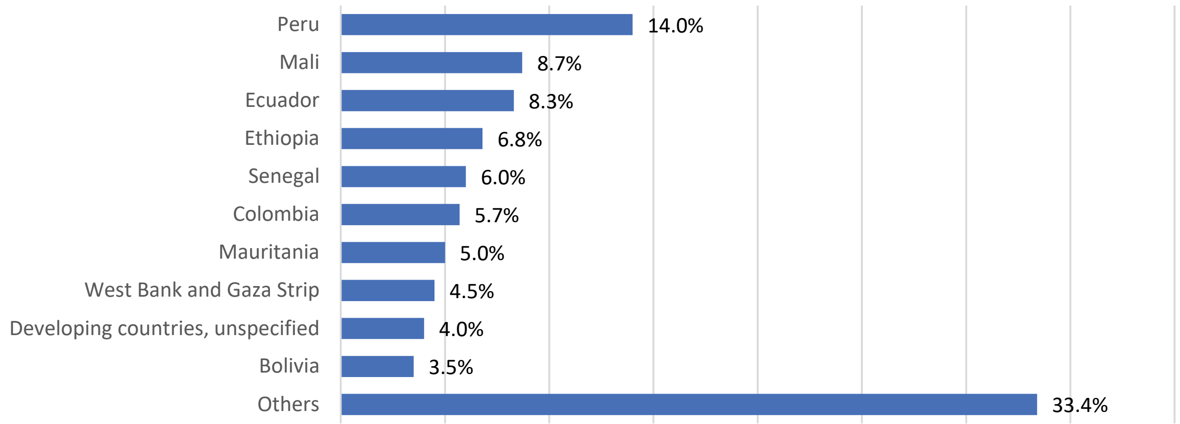
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[75] from Spain by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	748	186	1	156	125	1 693
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	40 424	30 305	19 373	12 832	38 154	20 813
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**41 172**	**30 491**	**19 374**	**12 988**	**38 279**	**22 506**

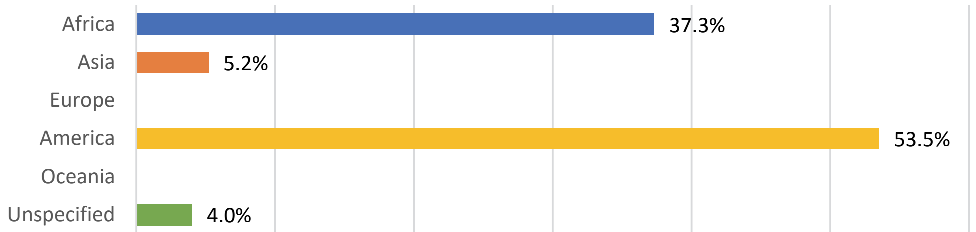
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Spain in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Spain by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[74] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[75] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.27 SWEDEN

Total Aid for Trade[76] from Sweden by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	33 633	32 825	30 762	26 729	23 800	6 044
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	54 552	48 415	115 591	76 283	73 199	98 537
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	291 720	255 084	108 942	202 450	242 043	342 512
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	2 459	-	1 604	-	78	4 095
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**382 364**	**336 324**	**256 900**	**305 463**	**339 120**	**451 189**

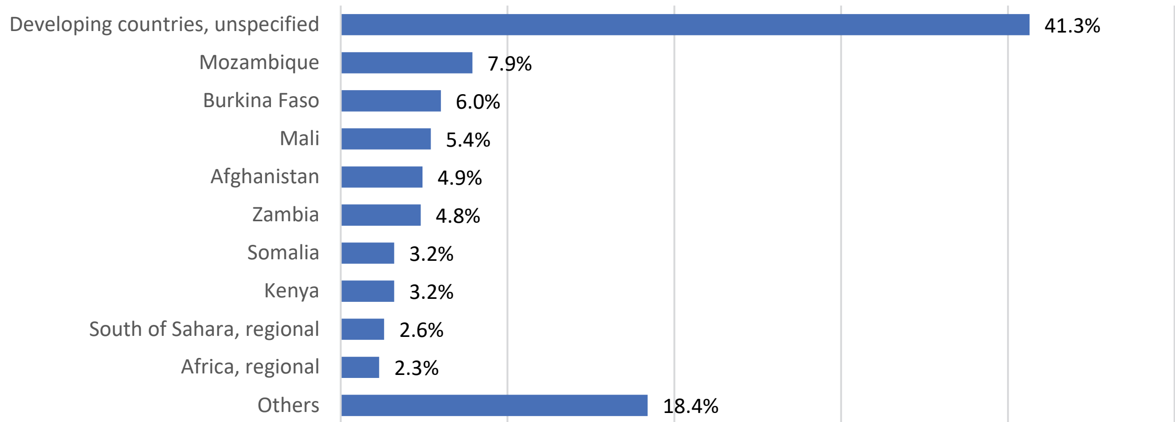
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[77] from Sweden by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	33 633	32 825	30 762	26 729	23 800	6 044
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	117 097	195 112	84 303	151 509	211 403	198 280
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**150 730**	**227 938**	**115 065**	**178 238**	**235 204**	**204 325**

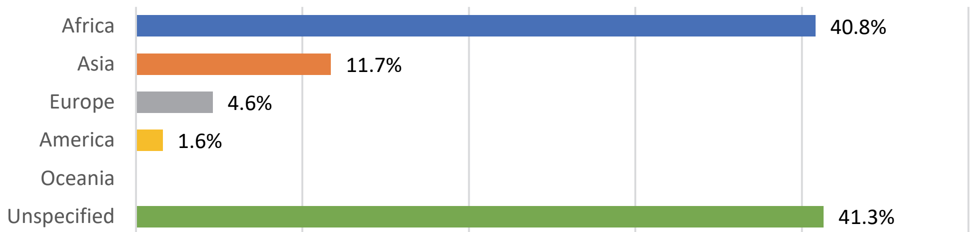
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Sweden in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from Sweden by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[76] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[77] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.28 UNITED KINGDOM

Total Aid for Trade[78] from United Kingdom by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	64 023	43 005	29 302	20 239	27 090	182 067
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	364 508	219 050	273 201	409 386	205 868	422 795
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	300 403	550 273	1 252 442	324 230	775 260	818 617
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	13	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**728 934**	**812 328**	**1 554 944**	**753 854**	**1 008 231**	**1 423 478**

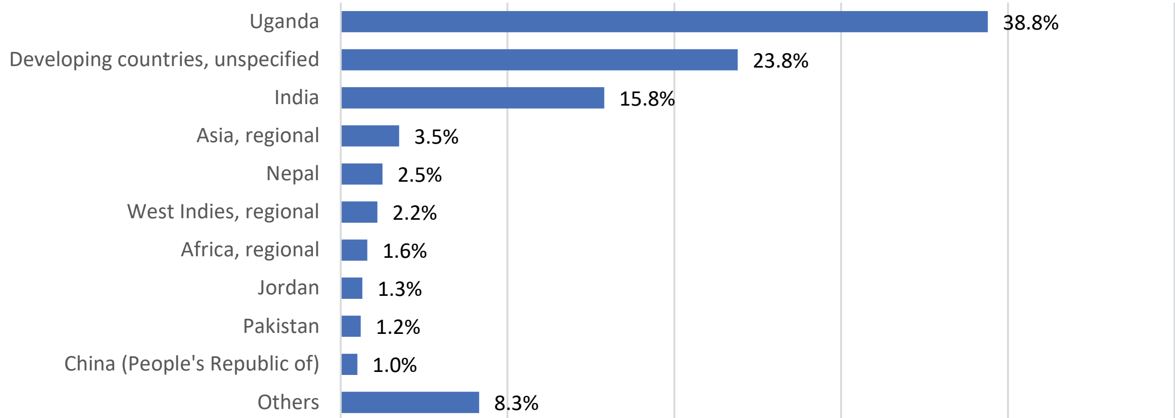
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[79] from United Kingdom by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	64 023	43 005	29 302	20 239	27 090	182 067
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	285 735	538 846	1 252 208	322 399	703 685	796 536
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**349 758**	**581 851**	**1 281 509**	**342 638**	**730 775**	**978 603**

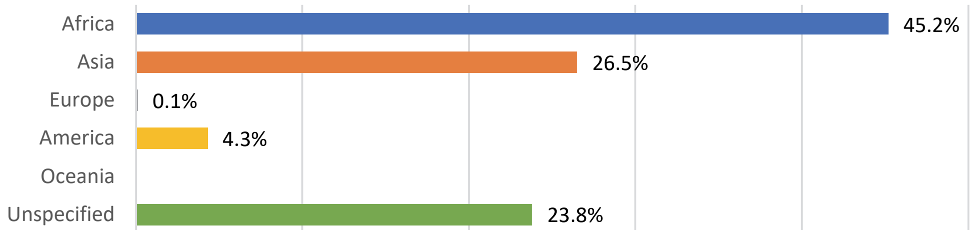
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from United Kingdom in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

AfT from United Kingdom by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[78] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[79] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

12.29 EUROPEAN UNION

Total Aid for Trade[80] from European Union by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	335 559	91 405	163 356	85 252	166 631	112 198
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	1 330 166	479 476	992 836	1 608 872	1 132 016	1 344 068
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	1 212 321	568 124	1 114 381	1 908 675	2 152 838	1 879 982
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	58	4	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	497 512	539 776	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**3 375 615**	**1 678 785**	**2 270 572**	**3 602 799**	**3 451 485**	**3 336 249**

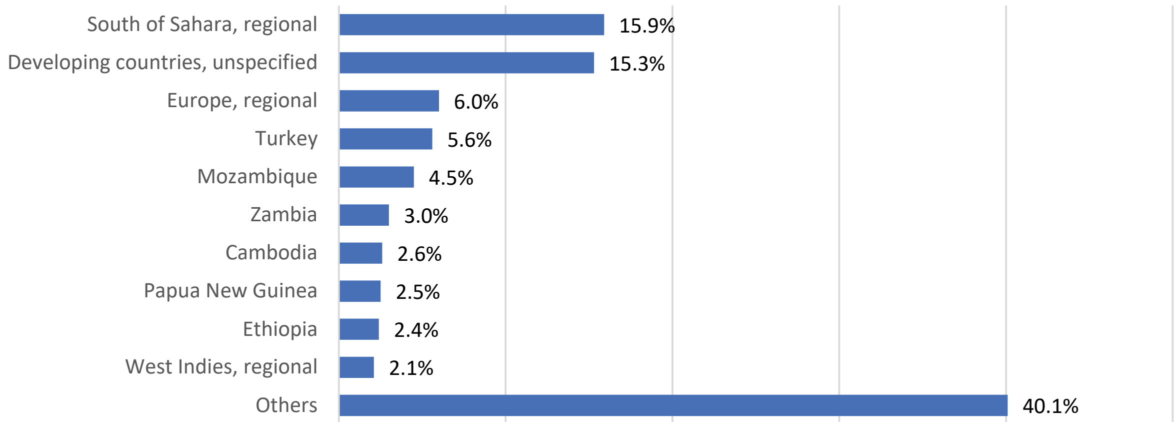
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[81] from European Union by category (in EUR thousand)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	335 559	91 405	163 356	85 252	166 631	112 198
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	183 937	140 203	713 069	1 291 553	1 411 600	977 766
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	124 000	59 000	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**643 496**	**290 608**	**876 424**	**1 376 805**	**1 578 231**	**1 089 964**

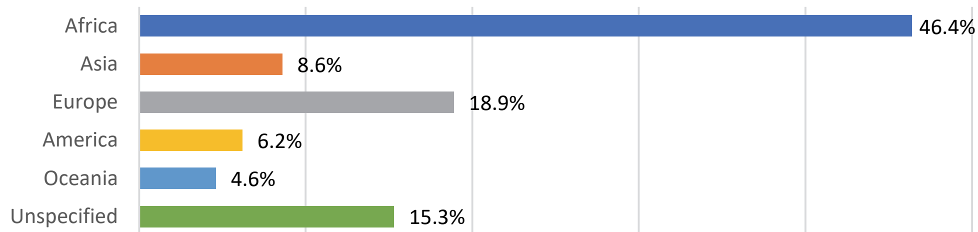
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from European Union in 2018 (in percentages)



* Regional recipients correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD

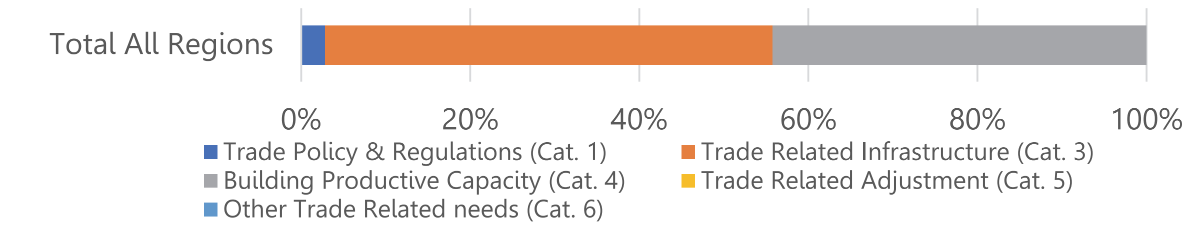
AfT from European Union by continent in 2018 (in percentages)



[80] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[81] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

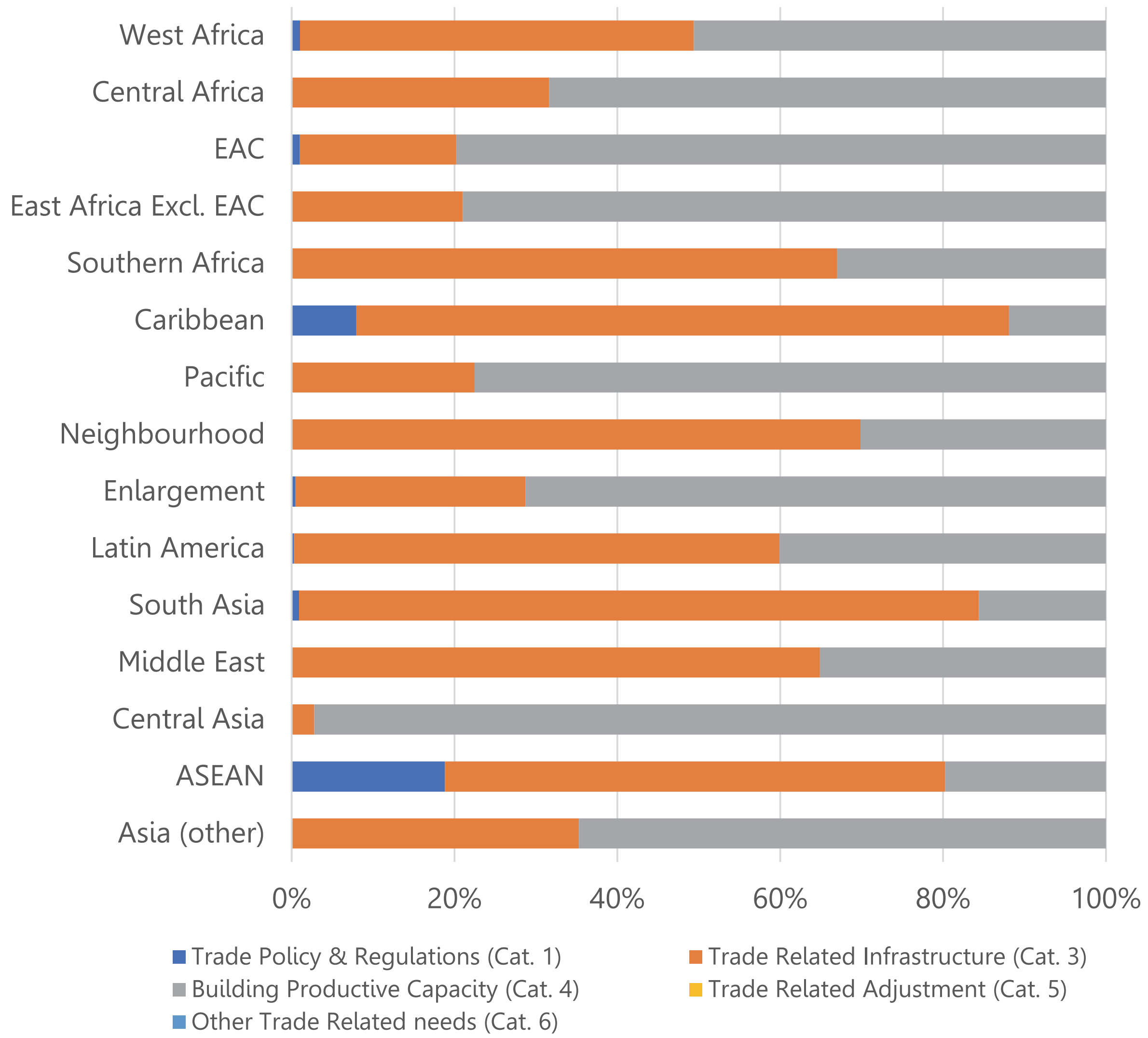
13 AID FOR TRADE BY REGION - BILATERAL[82]

AfT by EU + EU MS to bilateral programmes by category all regions (in percentages)



* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).
** The EU is currently not collecting data on category 6 given that it is a manual collection and not extractable from the OECD CRS. Thus the data presented for Cat 6 in this report is historical data collected during previous exercises and covers the period 2007-2014.

AfT by EU + EU MS to bilateral programmes by category and region (in percentages)



[82] This section only includes 'Bilateral' contributions to specific countries. Regional contributions are reported in the following section.

13.1 WEST AFRICA

Total Aid for Trade[83] EU + EU MS to West Africa by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	1	24	12	4	-	1	6	10
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	332	326	524	453	391	520	566	472
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	315	380	336	458	474	706	657	494
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**649**	**729**	**871**	**914**	**865**	**1 227**	**1 229**	**977**

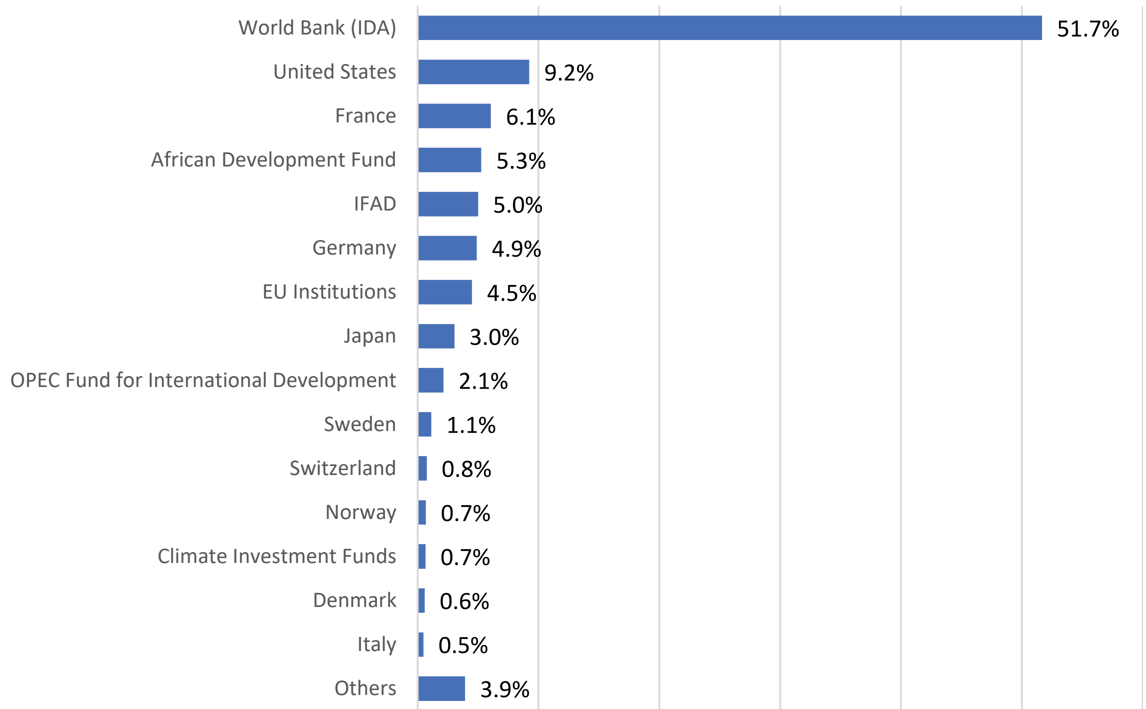
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[84] EU + EU MS to West Africa by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	1	24	12	4	-	1	6	10
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	209	122	161	116	227	229	417	264
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**210**	**146**	**173**	**120**	**227**	**230**	**422**	**274**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main AfT donors to West Africa in 2018 (in percentages)



[83] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[84] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

Total AfT EU + EU MS to West Africa per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Benin	42	24	35	42	108	8	185	60
Burkina Faso	44	110	113	71	40	140	66	89
Cabo Verde	13	14	13	33	33	7	6	3
Côte d'Ivoire	80	46	22	8	97	90	134	157
Gambia	0.4	8	11	0.1	0.2	0.2	53	42
Ghana	40	244	51	41	59	142	197	76
Guinea	18	7	84	1	2	36	22	27
Guinea-Bissau	2	1	11	2	1	2	2	9
Liberia	21	39	46	17	99	36	31	40
Mali	49	26	127	41	74	129	123	129
Mauritania	109	24	22	8	6	2	5	26
Niger	34	14	118	81	6	316	87	91
Nigeria	81	79	50	326	136	156	139	85
Senegal	99	83	59	216	147	40	162	93
Sierra Leone	8	6	104	2	46	83	9	10
Togo	8	4	7	27	11	40	10	44
Total	**649**	**730**	**872**	**914**	**865**	**1 227**	**1 229**	**977**

Total AfT EU to West Africa per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Benin	15	6	15	-	18	5	100	42
Burkina Faso	16	20	77	-	-	117	23	23
Cabo Verde	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-
Côte d'Ivoire	78	45	11	-	71	88	11	9
Gambia	-	8	10	-	-	-	53	39
Ghana	9	7	11	-	-	34	136	11
Guinea	8	5	83	-	-	-	-	15
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	8
Liberia	2	8	10	-	55	30	-	15
Mali	-	-	60	-	20	110	20	36
Mauritania	51	6	-	2	-	-	-	4
Niger	25	-	67	-	-	293	45	-
Nigeria	-	19	27	-	-	52	108	12
Senegal	19	-	-	1	60	-	9	-
Sierra Leone	5	-	103	-	46	35	5	-
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	15	5	15
Total	**228**	**124**	**485**	**3**	**270**	**784**	**520**	**228**

13.2 CENTRAL AFRICA

Total Aid for Trade[85] EU + EU MS to Central Africa by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	306	184	59	125	106	413	22	54
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	107	122	70	94	81	87	185	109
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**413**	**307**	**129**	**219**	**187**	**500**	**207**	**163**

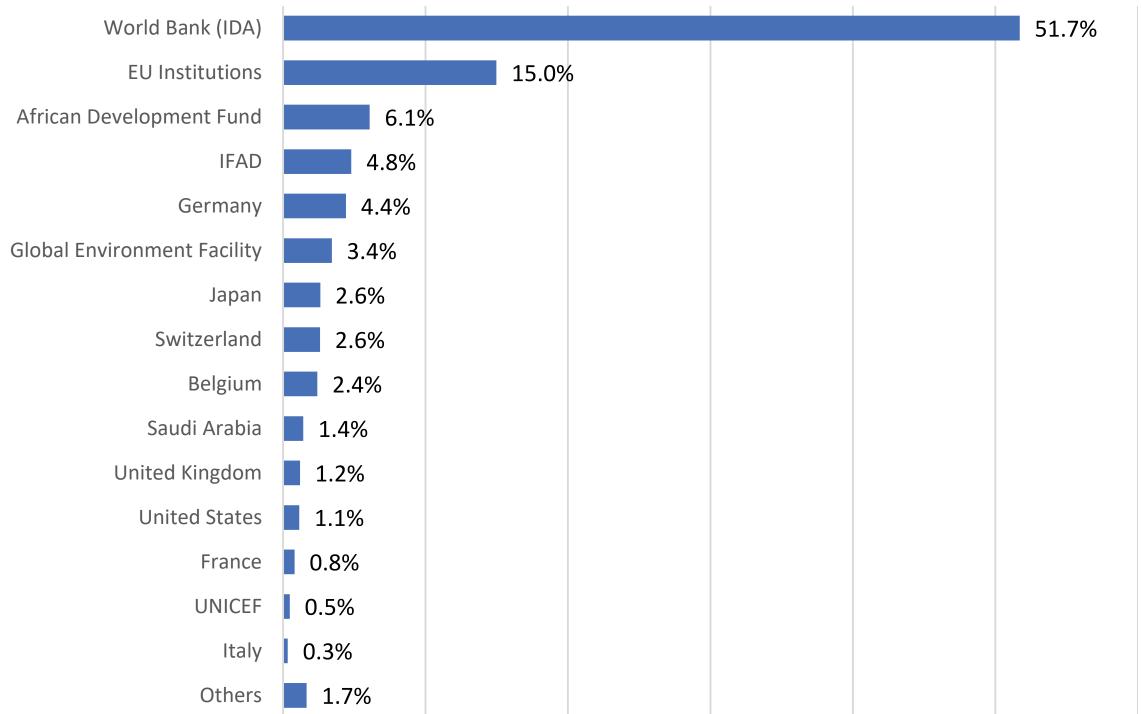
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[86] EU + EU MS to Central Africa by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	65	27	37	60	17	42	27	35
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**65**	**27**	**37**	**60**	**17**	**42**	**27**	**35**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main AfT donors to Central Africa in 2018 (in percentages)



[85] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[86] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

Total AfT EU + EU MS to Central Africa per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cameroon	101	225	21	76	30	129	153	61
Central African Republic	21	8	5	-	0.1	0.3	3	35
Chad	79	1	4	2	47	1	2	1
Congo	11	42	1	2	71	14	0.2	30
Democratic Republic of the Congo	200	29	95	83	27	246	48	34
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	0.3	1	0.2	55	0.3	103	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	1	0.4	4	0.3	13	7	0.3	2
Total	**413**	**307**	**129**	**219**	**187**	**500**	**207**	**163**

Total AfT EU to Central Africa per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cameroon	-	72	10	-	-	10	102	32
Central African Republic	16	8	5	-	-	-	-	32
Chad	72	-	-	-	40	-	2	-
Congo	10	42	-	-	-	12	-	30
Democratic Republic of the Congo	141	-	21	10	-	150	5	5
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	1	-	3	-	-	7	-	-
Total	**240**	**122**	**39**	**10**	**40**	**179**	**109**	**99**

13.3 EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)

Total Aid for Trade[87] EU + EU MS to EAC by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	10	30	20	24	13	10	17	10
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	245	382	414	241	441	449	442	198
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	211	215	378	288	372	664	277	814
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**466**	**626**	**811**	**553**	**826**	**1 123**	**737**	**1 021**

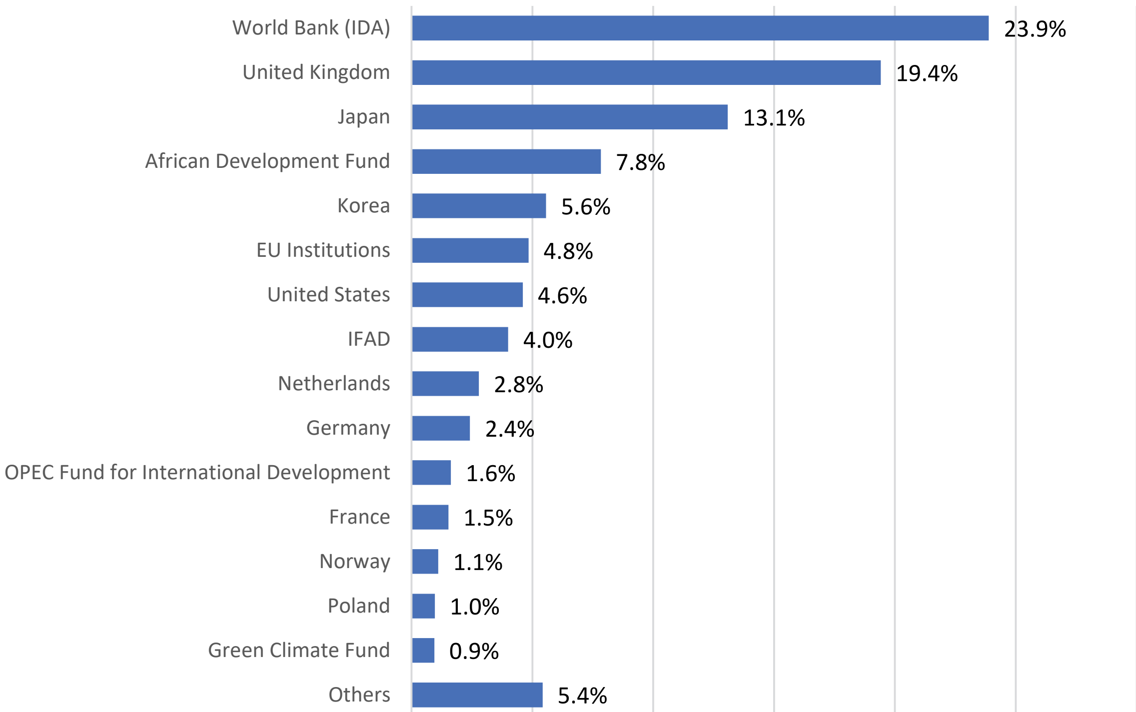
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[88] EU + EU MS to EAC by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	10	30	20	24	13	10	17	10
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	135	160	228	188	257	564	181	682
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**145**	**189**	**248**	**212**	**271**	**574**	**197**	**692**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main AfT donors to EAC in 2018 (in percentages)



[87] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[88] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

Total AfT EU + EU MS to EAC per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Burundi	68	42	85	64	51	19	35	43
Kenya	191	270	259	178	240	200	375	86
Rwanda	56	57	81	46	91	419	82	23
South Sudan	2	15	34	6	15	5	26	33
Tanzania	84	112	230	137	284	151	93	119
Uganda	65	129	123	124	146	329	127	718
Total	**466**	**626**	**811**	**553**	**826**	**1 123**	**737**	**1 021**

Total AfT EU to EAC per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Burundi	40	24	26	42	-	15	9	3
Kenya	23	55	44	-	56	50	30	27
Rwanda	-	20	50	-	23	377	4	-
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	15	74	71	4	15	51	23	60
Uganda	31	70	27	3	13	171	77	53
Total	**109**	**243**	**218**	**49**	**107**	**664**	**143**	**143**

13.4 EAST AFRICA EXCLUDING EAC

Total Aid for Trade[89] EU + EU MS to East Africa by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	3	15	24	1	-	2	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	31	163	267	159	325	273	314	132
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	228	422	231	196	439	206	521	496
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**261**	**599**	**522**	**357**	**764**	**483**	**835**	**628**

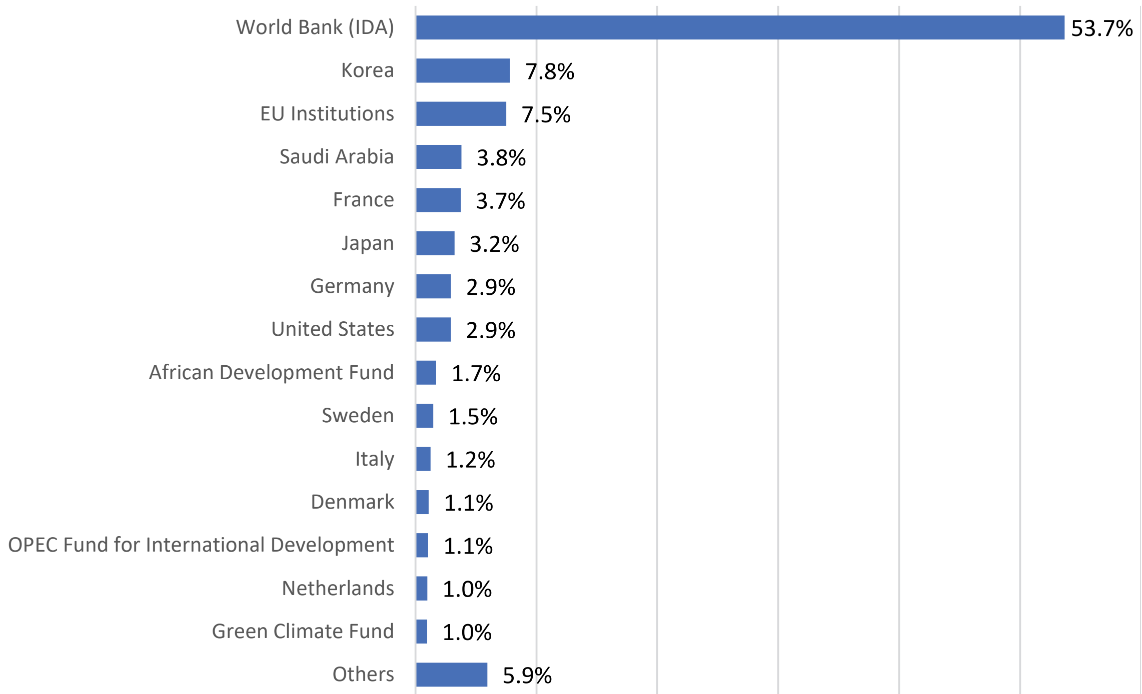
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[90] EU + EU MS to East Africa by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	3	15	24	1	-	2	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	55	184	75	101	249	88	341	270
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**57**	**198**	**99**	**102**	**249**	**91**	**341**	**270**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main AfT donors to East Africa in 2018 (in percentages)



[89] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[90] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

Total AfT EU + EU MS to East Africa per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Comoros	1	10	1	0.2	0.4	-	2	1
Djibouti	13	0.2	6	3	32	2	0.3	2
Eritrea	0.2	0.2	4	0.2	0.3	0.3	84	0.3
Ethiopia	53	123	162	88	488	183	293	226
Madagascar	15	93	101	12	26	33	171	36
Malawi	31	86	69	26	26	29	117	20
Mauritius	5	47	61	48	27	10	3	108
Seychelles	0.4	0.1	-	0.4	0.4	-	1	-
Somalia	18	69	48	13	22	9	18	67
Sudan	68	17	16	2	2	0	7	5
Zambia	29	99	29	132	71	205	120	149
Zimbabwe	29	56	25	32	71	12	19	13
Total	**262**	**599**	**522**	**357**	**764**	**483**	**835**	**628**

Total AfT EU to East Africa per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Comoros	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	12	-	6	-	-	-	-	1
Eritrea	-	-	4	-	-	-	74	-
Ethiopia	-	35	59	-	235	-	30	80
Madagascar	-	81	96	-	-	-	128	-
Malawi	14	67	36	-	-	-	100	-
Mauritius	-	-	6	-	-	10	3	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	8	67	33	-	-	-	13	42
Sudan	65	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	29	-	64	23	111	40	99
Zimbabwe	6	43	5	-	53	7	3	7
Total	**104**	**332**	**260**	**64**	**311**	**128**	**391**	**229**

13.5 SOUTHERN AFRICA

Total Aid for Trade[91] EU + EU MS to Southern Africa by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	3	3	13	6	1	-	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	92	117	373	149	817	197	160	446
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	173	97	69	130	98	150	185	220
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**267**	**217**	**455**	**286**	**917**	**347**	**346**	**667**

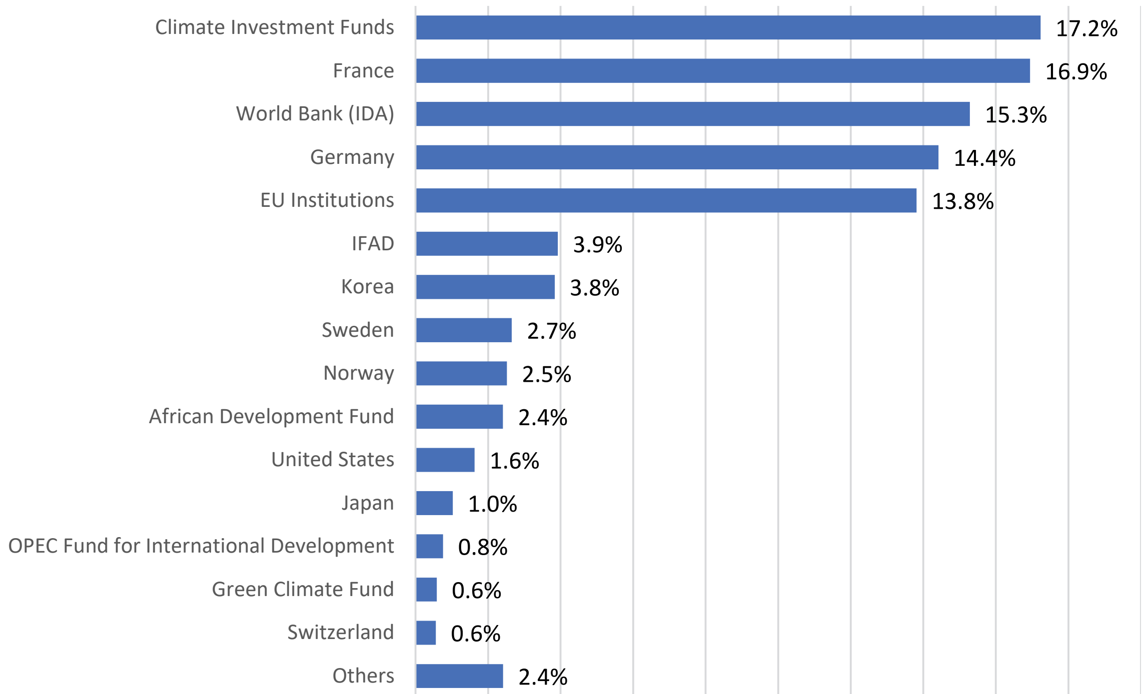
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[92] EU + EU MS to Southern Africa by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	3	3	13	6	1	-	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	119	69	29	56	32	126	98	153
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**122**	**72**	**42**	**63**	**34**	**126**	**99**	**153**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main AfT donors to Southern Africa in 2018 (in percentages)



[91] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[92] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

Total AfT EU + EU MS to Southern Africa per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Angola	3	1	14	1	0.3	6	1	81
Botswana	2	1	0.3	0.2	0.1	1	0.4	1
Eswatini	55	6	3	1	29	-	0.3	3
Lesotho	1	0.4	0.1	0.2	1	7	1	-
Mozambique	82	139	170	133	98	72	134	213
Namibia	38	26	27	18	77	40	89	22
Saint Helena	46	7	16	10	25	76	3	22
South Africa	41	36	224	123	686	145	117	325
Total	**267**	**217**	**455**	**286**	**917**	**347**	**346**	**667**

Total AfT EU to Southern Africa per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Angola	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eswatini	54	-	2	-	29	-	-	3
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Mozambique	5	5	83	-	16	-	11	151
Namibia	-	2	-	-	-	20	-	-
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
South Africa	-	1	1	-	1	52	-	10
Total	**59**	**8**	**98**	**-**	**46**	**79**	**11**	**186**

13.6 CARIBBEAN

Total Aid for Trade[93] EU + EU MS to Caribbean by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	49	-	14	-	-	-	-	10
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	172	45	36	15	40	27	50	101
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	108	136	94	19	20	20	69	15
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**360**	**181**	**144**	**35**	**60**	**47**	**119**	**126**

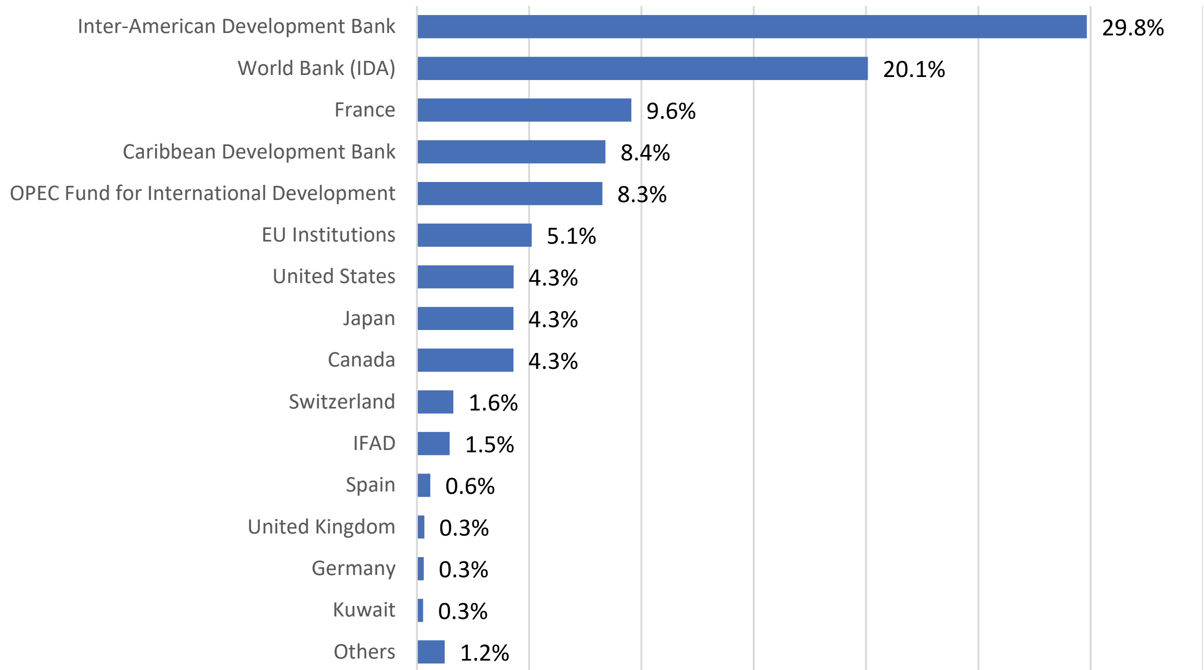
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[94] EU + EU MS to Caribbean by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	49	-	14	-	-	-	-	10
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	81	31	17	3	14	16	15	4
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**130**	**31**	**31**	**3**	**14**	**16**	**16**	**14**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main AfT donors to Caribbean in 2018 (in percentages)



[93] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[94] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

Total AfT EU + EU MS to Caribbean per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Belize	-	25	20	-	-	0.2	-	14
Cuba	4	2	3	6	3	3	51	38
Dominica	-	25	13	-	-	-	-	3
Dominican Republic	180	24	6	1	12	18	6	1
Grenada	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Guyana	47	23	24	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	91	38	39	11	15	4	37	9
Jamaica	34	5	35	-	-	-	17	40
Montserrat	2	8	4	16	23	8	2	21
Saint Lucia	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	11	-	-	-	-	6	-
Suriname	0.2	9	-	-	0.1	13	-	-
Total	**360**	**181**	**144**	**35**	**60**	**47**	**119**	**126**

Total AfT EU to Caribbean per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	25	20	-	-	-	-	14
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	4
Dominica	-	15	7	-	-	-	-	3
Dominican Republic	23	20	5	-	11	-	-	-
Grenada	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	47	23	24	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	23	24	18	5	-	-	27	-
Jamaica	34	5	35	-	-	-	17	-
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Saint Lucia	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	11	-	-	-	-	6	-
Suriname	0.2	9	-	-	-	13	-	-
Total	**130**	**143**	**108**	**5**	**11**	**13**	**69**	**39**

13.7 PACIFIC

Total Aid for Trade[95] EU + EU MS to Pacific by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	5	13	19	5	11	17	12	31
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	9	19	35	5	11	5	2	107
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**14**	**33**	**60**	**10**	**23**	**22**	**14**	**138**

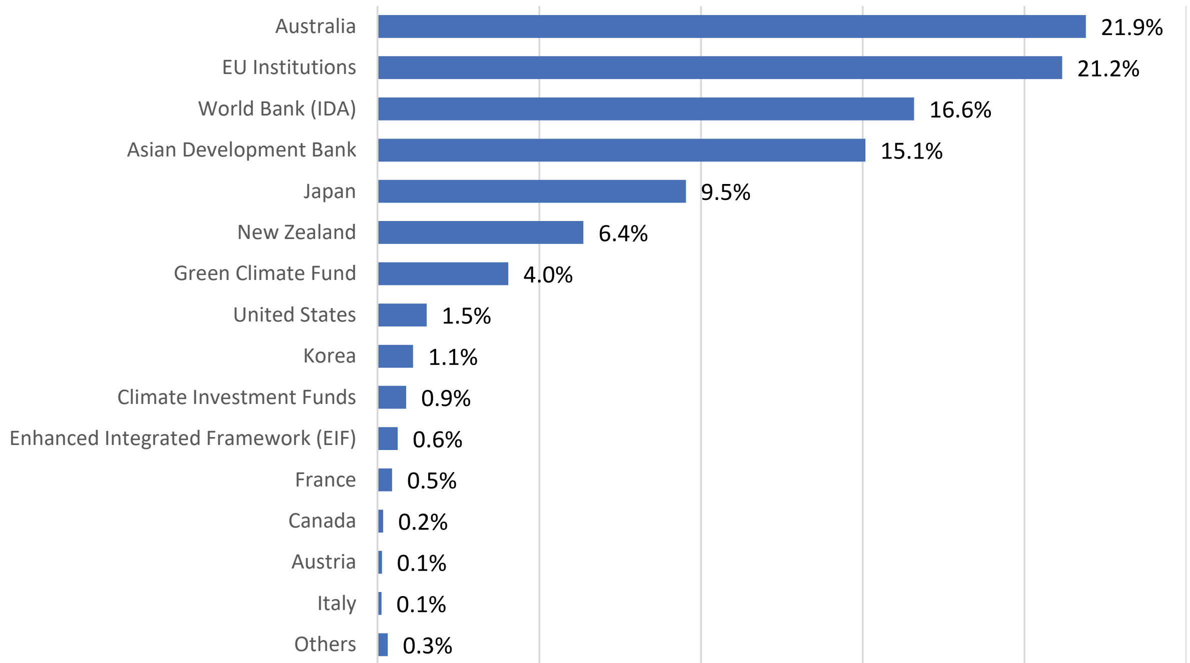
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[96] EU + EU MS to Pacific by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	-	-	2	1	10	-	-	26
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**-**	**-**	**8**	**1**	**11**	**-**	**-**	**26**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main AfT donors to Pacific in 2018 (in percentages)



[95] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[96] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

Total AfT EU + EU MS to Pacific per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	7	10	31	0.2	1	-	-	1
Kiribati	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	1
Marshall Islands	-	-	1	-	-	9	10	-
Micronesia	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Niue	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Papua New Guinea	0	7	7	2	-	3	-	85
Samoa	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	3	0.3	0.3	0.2	10	-	1	-
Tonga	-	7	-	1	10	0.1	-	2
Tuvalu	-	2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	1	3	1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	26
Wallis and Futuna	4	4	20	6	2	7	3	22
Total	**14**	**33**	**60**	**10**	**23**	**22**	**14**	**138**

Total AfT EU to Pacific per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	7	10	31	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Niue	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Papua New Guinea	-	6	6	-	-	3	-	85
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	3	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Tonga	-	7	-	1	10	-	-	2
Tuvalu	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	25
Wallis and Futuna	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	20
Total	**10**	**27**	**55**	**1**	**20**	**15**	**-**	**133**

13.8 NEIGHBOURHOOD

Total Aid for Trade[97] EU + EU MS to Neighbourhood by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	38	28	56	77	106	4	17	1
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	339	1 381	581	1 054	494	621	1 055	1 090
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	268	408	523	475	761	477	629	471
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**646**	**1 818**	**1 163**	**1 605**	**1 361**	**1 102**	**1 701**	**1 562**

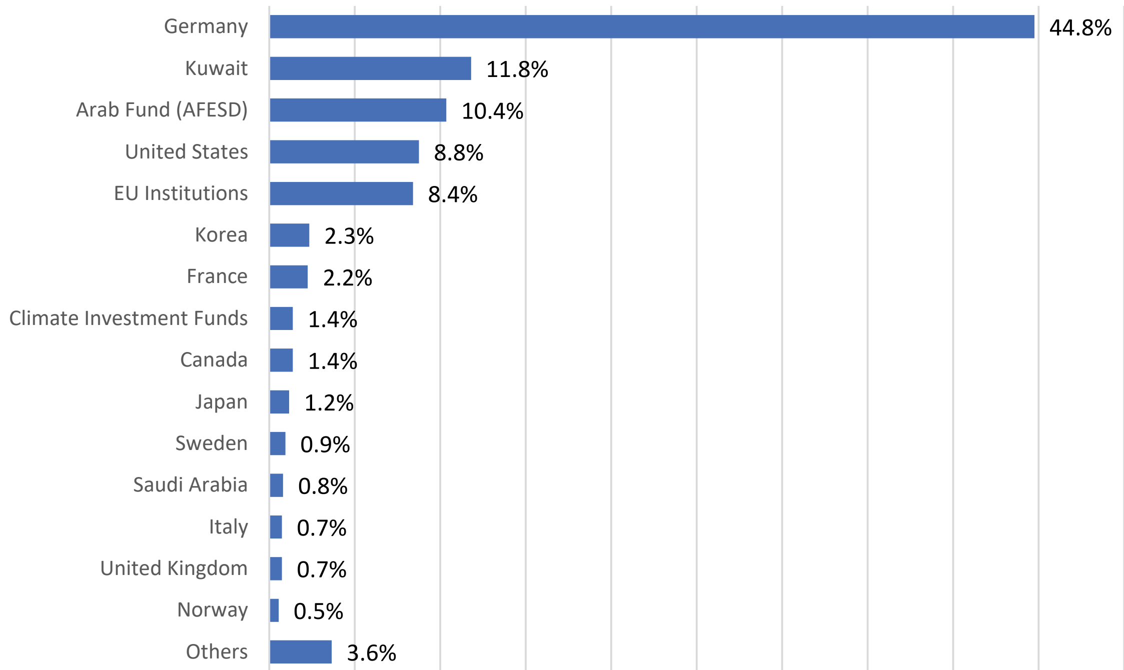
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[98] EU + EU MS to Neighbourhood by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	38	28	56	77	106	4	17	1
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	151	198	105	103	288	206	286	193
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**189**	**226**	**162**	**180**	**394**	**211**	**303**	**194**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main AfT donors to Neighbourhood in 2018 (in percentages)



[97] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[98] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

Total AfT EU + EU MS to Neighbourhood per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Algeria	26	16	14	9	0.2	15	15	23
Armenia	7	83	32	165	87	121	50	5
Azerbaijan	1	0.1	1	26	14	1	126	2
Belarus	2	0.1	5	5	1	22	16	7
Egypt	125	441	39	340	362	17	210	102
Georgia	33	82	40	79	14	10	177	233
Jordan	52	166	69	22	160	114	61	55
Lebanon	4	12	8	3	19	14	13	19
Libya	2	0.3	11	0.1	1	-	6	7
Moldova	52	17	46	99	11	73	49	9
Morocco	53	773	538	719	353	348	384	705
Syrian Arab Republic	0.1	1	1	-	1	1	2	8
Tunisia	88	89	254	71	150	91	435	188
Ukraine	165	94	74	46	125	217	106	131
West Bank and Gaza Strip	36	45	33	21	65	59	52	69
Total	**646**	**1 818**	**1 163**	**1 605**	**1 361**	**1 102**	**1 701**	**1 562**

Total AfT EU to Neighbourhood per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Algeria	13	15	10	-	-	10	15	20
Armenia	2	25	26	7	1	4	7	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	-
Belarus	-	-	5	-	1	18	15	5
Egypt	72	30	-	-	23	10	12	10
Georgia	-	40	-	57	-	-	48	10
Jordan	50	10	51	-	90	55	10	30
Lebanon	-	12	7	-	15	-	-	16
Libya	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	7
Moldova	43	14	33	94	-	60	45	-
Morocco	2	47	66	-	107	-	13	-
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	20	-	10	-	32	-	140	51
Ukraine	25	73	58	8	90	47	74	62
West Bank and Gaza Strip	21	15	11	-	12	20	-	10
Total	**248**	**281**	**286**	**166**	**384**	**223**	**391**	**221**

13.9 ENLARGEMENT

Total Aid for Trade[99] EU + EU MS to Enlargement by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	43	6	17	2	-	-	-	3
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	359	369	512	458	387	475	355	181
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	340	337	258	440	550	491	452	457
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**742**	**713**	**787**	**900**	**938**	**966**	**807**	**641**

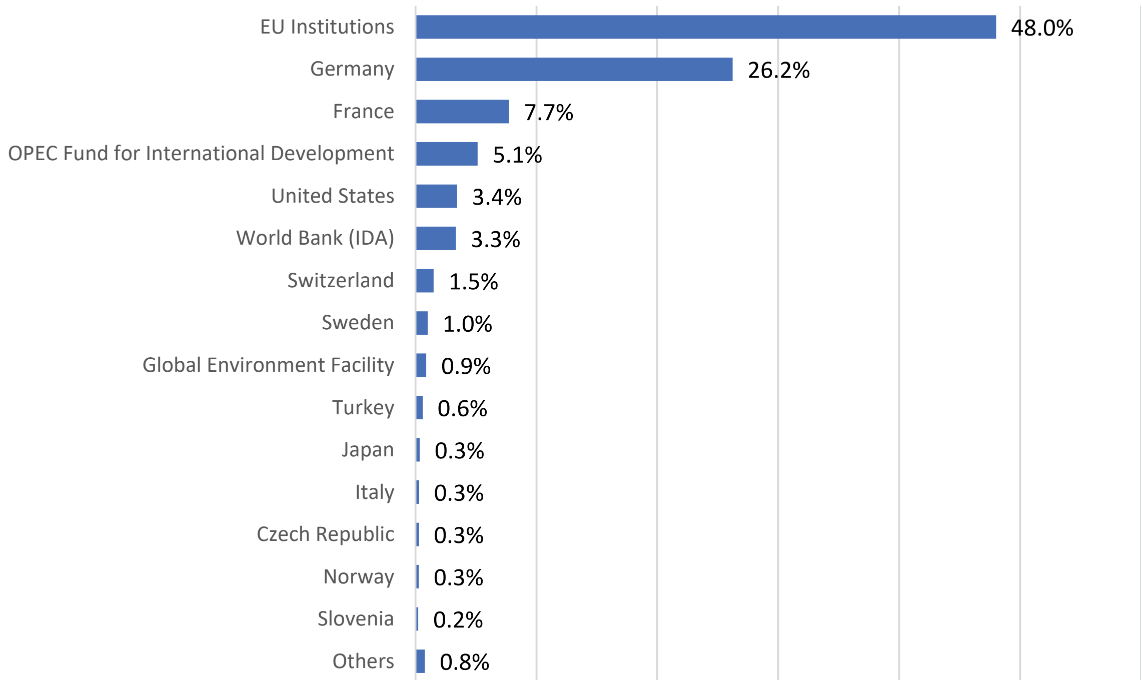
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[100] EU + EU MS to Enlargement by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	43	6	17	2	-	-	-	3
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	43	26	177	87	221	208	312	395
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**87**	**33**	**194**	**90**	**221**	**208**	**312**	**398**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main AfT donors to Enlargement in 2018 (in percentages)



[99] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[100] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

Total AfT EU + EU MS to Enlargement per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Albania	40	16	51	9	66	99	69	55
Bosnia and Herzegovina	98	38	86	152	15	24	86	59
Kosovo	46	20	47	29	45	20	35	16
Montenegro	7	11	35	37	6	12	16	37
North Macedonia	55	26	29	29	78	30	18	56
Serbia	204	133	104	102	132	70	311	195
Turkey	292	472	435	543	596	712	273	223
Total	**742**	**713**	**787**	**900**	**938**	**966**	**807**	**641**

Total AfT EU to Enlargement per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Albania	29	14	14	1	-	46	61	18
Bosnia and Herzegovina	27	32	2	14	-	15	20	32
Kosovo	11	15	19	19	35	10	15	3
Montenegro	5	9	8	14	5	12	16	17
North Macedonia	20	25	14	29	38	29	17	38
Serbia	68	24	83	19	80	40	75	70
Turkey	265	366	180	129	371	238	216	187
Total	**427**	**485**	**320**	**225**	**529**	**390**	**419**	**365**

13.10 LATIN AMERICA

Total Aid for Trade[101] EU + EU MS to Latin America by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	7	14	3	1	1	20	1	2
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	221	890	323	883	521	716	637	418
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	216	244	387	286	298	344	231	281
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**444**	**1 148**	**712**	**1 171**	**819**	**1 080**	**870**	**700**

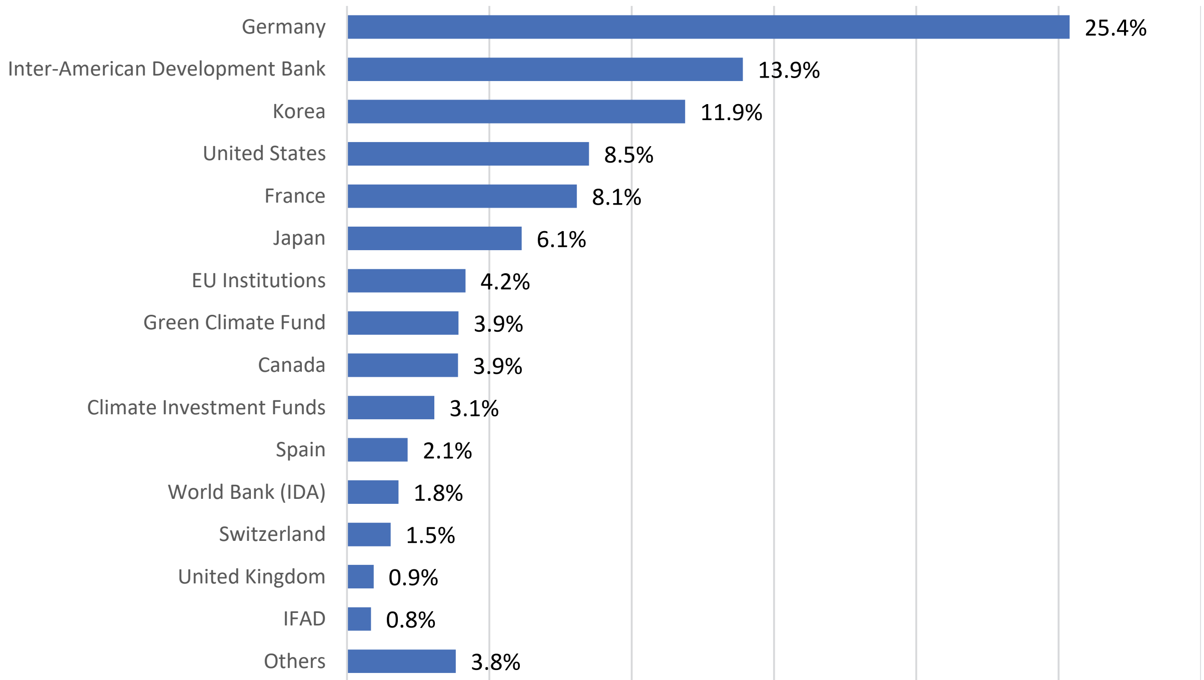
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[102] EU + EU MS to Latin America by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	7	14	3	1	1	20	1	2
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	84	93	176	98	184	85	73	181
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**91**	**107**	**179**	**99**	**185**	**105**	**74**	**183**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main AfT donors to Latin America in 2018 (in percentages)



[101] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[102] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

Total AfT EU + EU MS to Latin America per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Argentina	12	1	3	1	1	1	3	2
Bolivia	25	14	71	79	32	75	79	19
Brazil	64	532	40	577	309	60	218	163
Chile	2	3	148	131	7	136	8	-
Colombia	206	30	41	88	88	17	98	26
Costa Rica	33	2	2	6	2	3	5	5
Ecuador	10	134	12	12	100	18	198	80
El Salvador	6	4	20	27	5	4	6	5
Guatemala	9	22	91	32	31	7	4	16
Honduras	16	40	11	47	34	3	14	49
Mexico	7	261	125	86	161	413	190	285
Nicaragua	24	32	29	7	34	27	12	17
Panama	1	4	0.3	0.3	0.4	1	1	1
Paraguay	3	2	1	4	1	10	24	13
Peru	25	67	64	13	11	306	11	20
Uruguay	2	0.3	54	60	1	1	0.1	-
Venezuela	1	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	-
Total	**444**	**1 148**	**713**	**1 171**	**819**	**1 081**	**870**	**700**

Total AfT EU to Latin America per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Argentina	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	-	-	24	-	20	-	-	-
Brazil	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	9	-	21	2	32	-	-	0.2
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	32	-	-	-	10	6	26
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2	-	21	25	-	-	-	5
Honduras	-	-	-	30	30	0.2	8	15
Mexico	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	7	8	23	-	20	20	-	11
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	12
Peru	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**25**	**58**	**89**	**59**	**106**	**38**	**14**	**68**

13.11 SOUTH ASIA

Total Aid for Trade[103] EU + EU MS to South Asia by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	1	9	36	2	27	2	8	10
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	641	432	591	1 202	945	1 307	676	942
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	160	559	636	642	430	180	451	201
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**801**	**999**	**1 263**	**1 846**	**1 402**	**1 490**	**1 136**	**1 153**

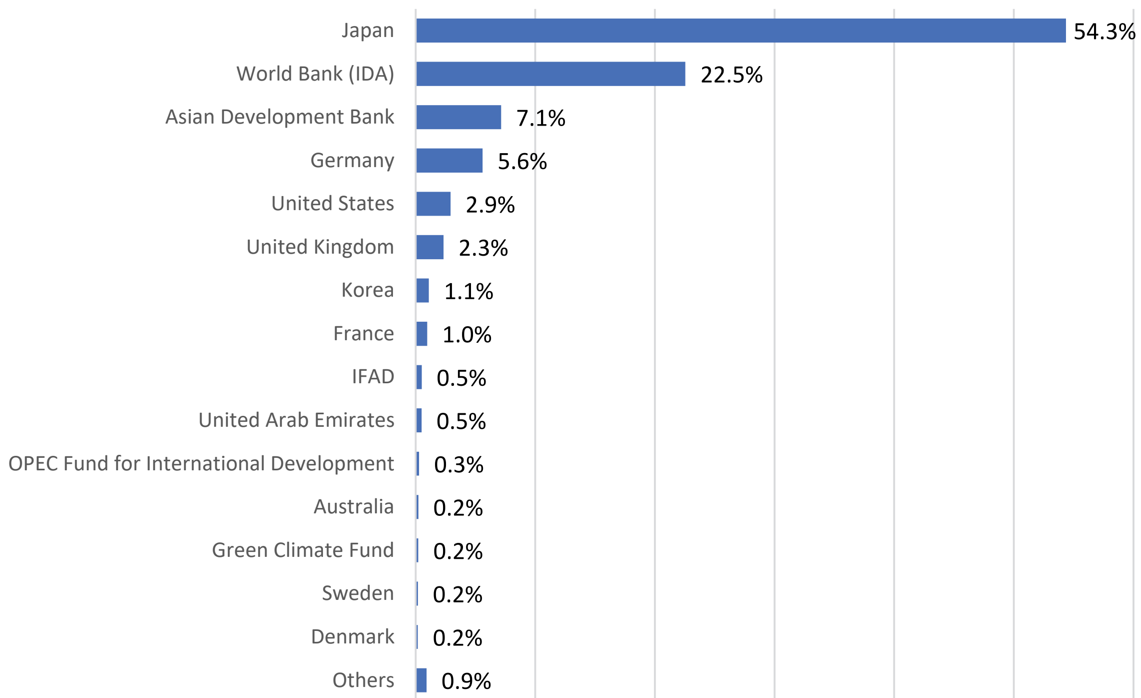
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[104] EU + EU MS to South Asia by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	1	9	36	2	27	2	8	10
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	105	114	176	192	92	93	238	152
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**105**	**123**	**212**	**194**	**118**	**95**	**246**	**162**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main AfT donors to South Asia in 2018 (in percentages)



[103] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[104] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

Total AfT EU + EU MS to South Asia per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Afghanistan	151	156	343	215	45	109	248	57
Bangladesh	27	124	25	92	116	149	49	159
Bhutan	2	-	7	1	2	0.4	5	1
India	558	674	745	1 398	1 001	1 151	593	792
Maldives	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	5
Nepal	21	32	98	23	31	25	89	82
Pakistan	15	13	38	112	146	49	118	25
Sri Lanka	27	0.4	7	5	61	7	34	34
Total	**801**	**999**	**1 263**	**1 846**	**1 402**	**1 490**	**1 136**	**1 153**

Total AfT EU to South Asia per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Afghanistan	-	60	62	103	5	30	-	-
Bangladesh	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Nepal	4	-	6	-	-	-	41	8
Pakistan	-	-	2	-	12	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	8	-	30	-
Total	**4**	**90**	**75**	**103**	**25**	**30**	**75**	**13**

13.12 MIDDLE EAST

Total Aid for Trade[105] EU + EU MS to Middle East by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	2	4	-	2	-	5	103	24
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	18	7	6	3	3	5	18	13
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**30**	**11**	**6**	**4**	**3**	**10**	**121**	**37**

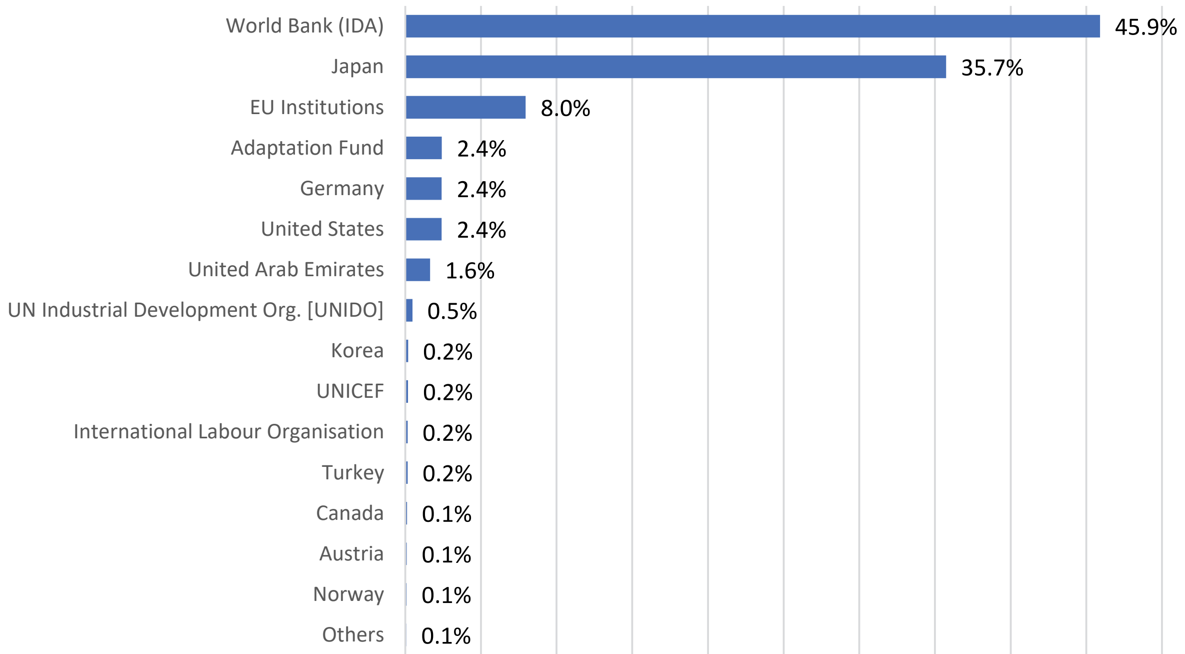
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[106] EU + EU MS to Middle East by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	15	1	5	1	3	2	16	5
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**24**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**16**	**5**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main AfT donors to Middle East in 2018 (in percentages)



[105] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[106] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

Total AfT EU + EU MS to Middle East per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Iran	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	5	4	23
Iraq	17	5	5	4	0.1	1	117	14
Yemen	13	6	1	0.2	3	3	-	-
Total	**30**	**11**	**6**	**4**	**3**	**10**	**121**	**37**

Total AfT EU to Middle East per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	14
Iraq	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	14
Yemen	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**12**	**4**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**5**	**-**	**28**

13.13 CENTRAL ASIA

Total Aid for Trade[107] EU + EU MS to Central Asia by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	4	2	5	-	-	-	3	1
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	74	26	36	28	24	46	35	35
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**79**	**28**	**41**	**29**	**24**	**46**	**38**	**36**

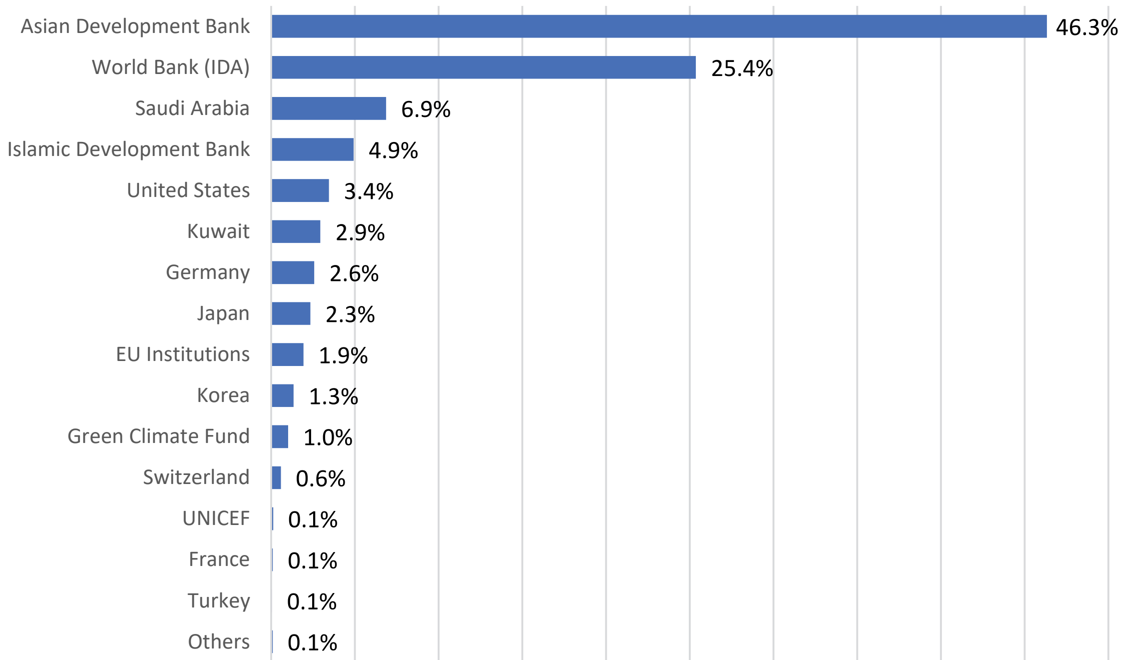
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[108] EU + EU MS to Central Asia by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	38	13	23	16	16	45	5	27
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**38**	**13**	**23**	**16**	**16**	**45**	**5**	**27**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main AfT donors to Central Asia in 2018 (in percentages)



[107] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[108] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

Total AfT EU + EU MS to Central Asia per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kazakhstan	3	2	0.2	3	0.3	1	4	8
Kyrgyzstan	26	7	4	12	9	13	16	0.1
Tajikistan	43	2	35	13	10	10	3	9
Turkmenistan	1	0.2	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	6	17	2	0.4	5	22	16	19
Total	**79**	**28**	**41**	**29**	**24**	**46**	**38**	**36**

Total AfT EU to Central Asia per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	1	2	-	-	-	10	0.1	-
Tajikistan	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	22	16	15
Total	**19**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**32**	**16**	**15**

13.14 ASEAN

Total Aid for Trade[109] EU + EU MS to ASEAN by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	15	14	13	8	-	7	229	208
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	70	76	510	377	964	524	799	679
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	198	164	136	191	178	165	138	218
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**283**	**255**	**659**	**576**	**1 143**	**696**	**1 166**	**1 104**

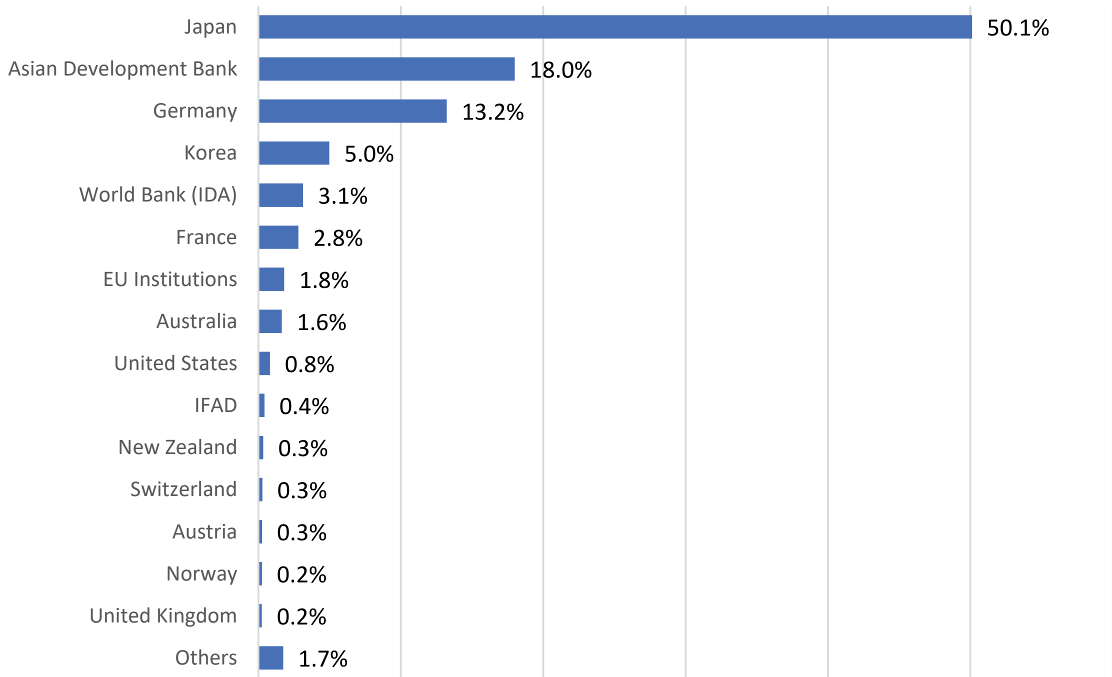
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[110] EU + EU MS to ASEAN by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	15	14	13	8	-	7	229	208
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	74	58	53	34	117	76	42	132
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**89**	**72**	**66**	**42**	**117**	**83**	**271**	**339**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main AfT donors to ASEAN in 2018 (in percentages)



[109] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[110] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

Total AfT EU + EU MS to ASEAN per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cambodia	17	33	31	35	83	42	16	101
Indonesia	48	56	283	87	831	102	790	864
Lao People's Democratic Republic	31	31	11	20	3	10	28	28
Malaysia	2	11	3	1	10	2	2	3
Myanmar	7	16	52	17	81	69	105	64
Philippines	35	18	7	75	91	16	9	14
Thailand	6	8	10	14	5	3	22	5
Viet Nam	138	82	263	327	38	452	196	26
Total	**283**	**255**	**659**	**576**	**1 143**	**696**	**1 167**	**1 104**

Total AfT EU to ASEAN per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cambodia	4	20	-	-	-	30	8	85
Indonesia	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	5
Malaysia	-	6	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	-	10	-	20	-	-	8
Philippines	-	8	-	60	-	6	-	-
Thailand	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	15	-	2	-	-	108	6	7
Total	**19**	**38**	**15**	**60**	**20**	**144**	**24**	**105**

13.15 ASIA (OTHER)

Total Aid for Trade[111] EU + EU MS to Asia (other) by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	7	0.1	0.2	4	3	1	0.1
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	51	43	234	134	111	116	110	27
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	61	185	54	10	55	82	55	69
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**112**	**235**	**288**	**144**	**169**	**202**	**165**	**96**

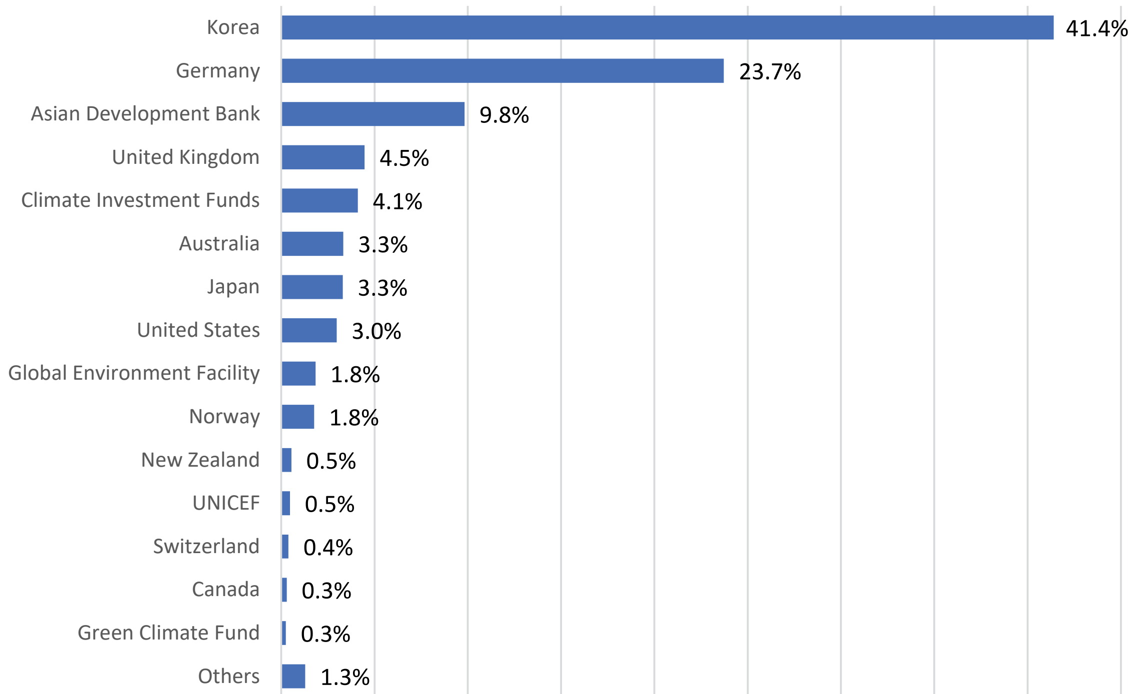
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[112] EU + EU MS to Asia (other) by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	7	0.1	0.2	4	3	1	0.1
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	35	14	16	3	22	36	14	22
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**35**	**21**	**16**	**3**	**26**	**39**	**14**	**23**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main AfT donors to Asia (other) in 2018 (in percentages)



[111] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[112] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)

Total AfT EU + EU MS to Asia (other) per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
China (People's Republic of)	94	195	261	138	162	159	142	69
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.1	0.4	1	2	1	0.4	1	1
Mongolia	14	36	9	5	6	13	17	27
Timor-Leste	4	4	18	0.4	1	29	5	0.2
Total	**112**	**235**	**288**	**144**	**169**	**202**	**165**	**96**

Total AfT EU to Asia (other) per country (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
China (People's Republic of)	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	1	7	4	-	3	2	-	-
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-
Total	**6**	**7**	**4**	**-**	**6**	**31**	**-**	**-**

14 AID FOR TRADE REGIONAL PROGRAMMES[113] [114]

Total AfT[115] from EU + EU MS to regional programmes by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	404	144	417	180	252	226	277	592
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	622	908	784	520	608	1 116	1 293	1 058
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4*)	2 607	1 979	1 896	2 534	2 655	2 721	3 398	2 863
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	**3 641**	**3 031**	**3 097**	**3 234**	**3 516**	**4 062**	**4 968**	**4 517**

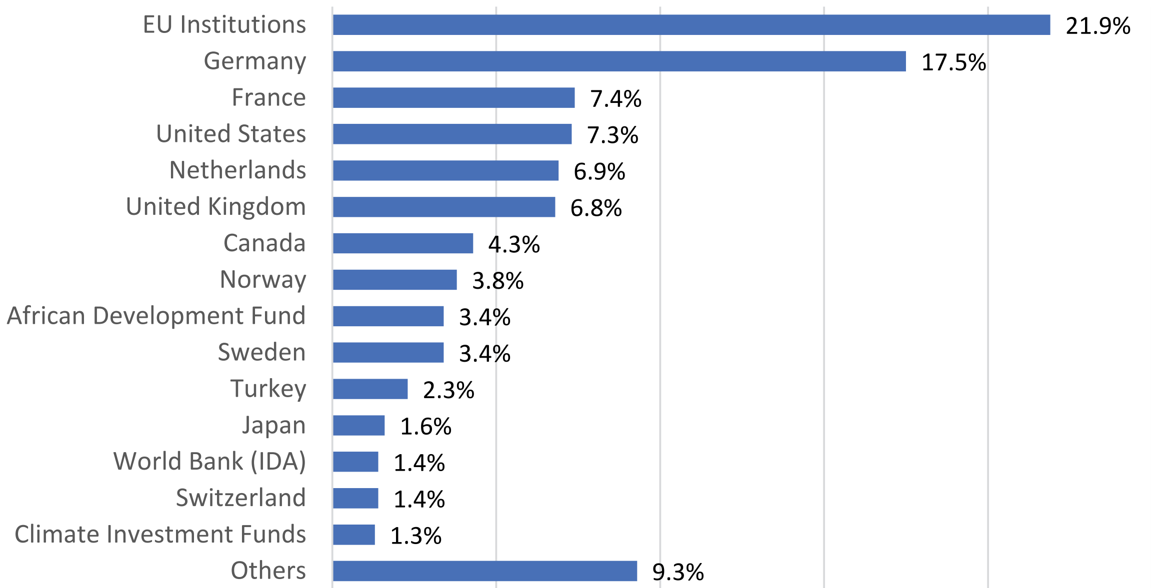
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance[116] from EU + EU MS to regional programmes by category (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	404	144	417	180	252	226	277	592
Trade Development (Cat. 2*)	1 202	1 041	831	1 604	1 619	1 364	1 931	1 943
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	**1 606**	**1 185**	**1 247**	**1 784**	**1 870**	**1 590**	**2 208**	**2 534**

* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main donors to regional programmes in 2018 (in percentages)



[113] 'Regional programmes' here refer to multi-country activities that benefit several countries in the same region or activities with regional institutions (e.g. MERCOSUR).
[114] Regional groups presented in this section correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD.
[115] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'
[116] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support).

Total AfT from EU + EU MS to regional programmes per region (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Africa	313	331	313	608	447	986	568	438
Africa - North of Sahara	300	5	19	22	19	16	22	247
Africa - South of Sahara	324	664	660	148	243	445	847	888
America	73	64	290	174	80	83	166	125
America - North & Central	82	23	57	18	129	68	18	19
America - South America	20	11	9	39	6	192	57	12
Asia	156	149	102	156	176	143	101	168
Asia - Central	12	13	52	37	52	12	19	52
Asia - Far East	5	2	1	-	0.4	48	1	7
Asia - South	8	1	3	26	3	4	1	2
Asia - South & Central	3	4	0.2	1	0.2	17	-	4
Europe	69	100	24	99	176	140	318	236
Middle East	12	10	52	19	14	39	16	13
Oceania	1	1	44	1	17	1	56	20
West Indies	83	18	5	-	11	100	91	102
Developing countries unspecified	2 181	1 634	1 465	1 887	2 144	1 769	2 687	2 184
Total	**3 641**	**3 031**	**3 097**	**3 234**	**3 516**	**4 062**	**4 968**	**4 517**

Total AfT from EU to regional programmes per region (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Africa	81	32	11	119	75	319	134	38
Africa - North of Sahara	12	-	9	6	-	0.3	-	9
Africa - South of Sahara	141	576	357	33	21	33	529	531
America	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	28
America - North & Central	10	-	7	-	0.1	21	-	-
America - South America	2	-	0.2	25	1	8	-	-
Asia	39	29	7	23	2	54	-	12
Asia - Central	-	5	6	22	38	-	6	45
Asia - Far East	-	-	1	-	-	40	-	-
Asia - South	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
Asia - South & Central	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	3
Europe	32	15	16	41	49	92	161	199
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Oceania	-	-	43	-	-	-	55	20
West Indies	83	17	4	-	-	39	20	71
Developing countries unspecified	254	141	366	112	210	219	366	511
Total	**653**	**835**	**828**	**395**	**397**	**848**	**1 271**	**1 466**

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 - TRADE AGREEMENTS IN PLACE - BY COUNTRY (AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2019)

Albania (Western Balkans)	Stabilisation and Association Agreement	In force since 2009
Algeria	Association Agreement	In force since 2005
Andorra	Customs union	In force since 1991
Antigua and Barbuda (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2008
Armenia	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement	In force since 1999, negotiations on modernisation began in March 2019, on hold since April 2019
Azerbaijan	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement	In force since 1999, negotiations on modernisation began in 2017, on hold since 2019
Bahamas (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2008
Barbados (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2008
Belize (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2008
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Western Balkans)	Stabilisation and Association Agreement	In force since 2015
Botswana (SADC)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2016
Cameroon (Central Africa)	Interim Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2014
Canada	Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)	Provisionally applied since 2017
Chile	Association Agreement and Additional Protocol	In force since 2003, negotiations on modernisation began in 2017, on hold since 2019
Colombia (with Ecuador and Peru)	Trade Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2013
Comoros (ESA)	Interim Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2019, negotiations on modernisation began in 2019
Costa Rica (Central America)	Association Agreement with a strong trade component	Provisionally applied since 2013
Côte d'Ivoire (West Africa)	Stepping stone Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2016
Dominica (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2008
Dominican Republic (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2008
Ecuador (with Colombia and Peru)	Trade Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2013
Egypt	Association Agreement	In force since 2004
El Salvador (Central America)	Association Agreement with a strong trade component	Provisionally applied since 2013
Eswatini (SADC)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2016
Faroe Islands	Agreement	In force since 1997
Fiji (Pacific)	Interim Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2014
Georgia	Association Agreement	In force since 2016
Ghana (West Africa)	Stepping stone Economic Partnership Agreement provisionally applied	Provisionally applied since 2016
Grenada (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2008
Guatemala (Central America)	Association Agreement with a strong trade component	Provisionally applied since 2013
Guyana (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2008
Honduras (Central America)	Association Agreement with a strong trade component	Provisionally applied since 2013
Iceland	Economic Area Agreement	In force since 1994
Israel	Association Agreement	In force since 2000
Iraq	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2012
Jamaica (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2008
Japan	Global agreement	In force since 2019
Jordan	Association Agreement	In force since 2002

Kazakhstan	Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2016
Kosovo *	Stabilisation and Association Agreement	In force since 2016
Lebanon	Association Agreement	In force since 2006
Lesotho (SADC)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2016
Liechtenstein	Economic Area Agreement	In force since 1995
Madagascar (ESA)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2012, negotiations on modernisation began in 2019
Mauritius (ESA)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2012, negotiations on modernisation began in 2019
Mexico	Global Agreement	In force since 2000, negotiations on modernisation began in 2016, 'Agreement in principle' on the trade part reached in 2018
Moldova	Association Agreement	In force since 2016
Montenegro (Western Balkans)	Stabilisation and Association Agreement	In force since 2010
Morocco	Association Agreement	In force since 2000, negotiations on modernisation began in 2013, on hold since 2014
Mozambique (SADC)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2016
Namibia (SADC)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2016
Nicaragua (Central America)	Association Agreement with a strong trade component	Provisionally applied since 2013
North Macedonia (Western Balkans)	Stabilisation and Association Agreement	In force since 2004
Norway	Economic Area Agreement	In force since 1994
Palestinian Authority	Interim Association Agreement	In force since 1997
Papua New Guinea (with Fiji)	Interim Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2013
Madagascar (ESA)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2009
Peru (with Colombia and Ecuador)	Trade Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2013
Samoa (Pacific)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2018
San Marino	Customs union	In force since 1991
Serbia (Western Balkans)	Stabilisation and Association Agreement	In force since 2013
Seychelles (ESA)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2012, negotiations on modernisation began in 2019
Singapore	Free Trade Agreement	In force since 2019
Solomon Islands (Pacific)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2020
South Africa	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2016
South Korea	Free Trade Agreement	In force since 2015
St Kitts and Nevis (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2008
St Lucia (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2008
St Vincent and the Grenadines (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2008
Suriname (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2008
Switzerland	Agreement	In force since 1973
Trinidad and Tobago (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2008
Tunisia	Association Agreement	In force since 1998, negotiations on modernisation began in 2015, on hold since 2019
Turkey	Customs union	In force since 1995
Ukraine	Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement Association Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2016
Zimbabwe (ESA)	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2012, negotiations on modernisation began in 2019

*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.

TRADE AGREEMENTS BEING ADOPTED OR RATIFIED *

Argentina (Mercosur)	Mercosur Association Agreement	Negotiations concluded in June 2019
Benin (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Brazil (Mercosur)	Mercosur Association Agreement	Negotiations concluded in June 2019
Burkina Faso (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Burundi (EAC)	Economic partnership Agreement	Has not signed or ratified agreement
Cabo Verde (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Gambia (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Guinea (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Guinea-Bisseau (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Haiti (CARIFORUM)	Preferential trade agreement under adoption/ratification	Has not signed or ratified agreement
Kenya (EAC)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed and ratified, provisional application when all EAC countries sign and ratify
Liberia (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Mali (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Mauritania (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Niger (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Nigeria (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Has not signed or ratified agreement
Paraguay (Mercosur)	Mercosur Association Agreement	Negotiations concluded in June 2019
Rwanda (EAC)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, provisional application when all EAC countries sign and ratify
Senegal (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Sierra Leone (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Tanzania (EAC)	Economic partnership Agreement	Has not signed or ratified agreement
Togo (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Uganda (EAC)	Economic partnership Agreement	Has not signed or ratified agreement
Uruguay (Mercosur)	Mercosur Association Agreement	Negotiations concluded in June 2019
Vietnam	Free Trade Agreement	Council and EP have approved the agreement. Waiting for conclusion by Council and ratification by Vietnam

*As of 31st December 2019

ANNEX 2 - LIST OF GSP BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES (AS OF 01 JANUARY 2019)

Standard GSP	GSP+	EBA
Congo	Armenia	Afghanistan
Cook Islands	Bolivia	Angola
India	Cape Verde	Bangladesh
Indonesia	Kyrgyzstan	Benin
Kenya	Mongolia	Bhutan
Micronesia	Pakistan	Burkina Faso
Nauru	Philippines	Burundi
Nigeria	Sri Lanka	Cambodia
Niue		Central African Rep.
Samoa		Chad
Syria		Comoros
Tajikistan		Congo (DRC)
Tonga		Djibouti
Uzbekistan		Equatorial Guinea
Vietnam		Eritrea
		Ethiopia
		Gambia
		Guinea
		Guinea-Bissau
		Haiti
		Kiribati
		Lao PDR
		Lesotho
		Liberia
		Madagascar
		Malawi
		Mali
		Mauritania
		Mozambique
		Myanmar/Burma
		Nepal
		Niger
		Rwanda
		Sao Tome & Principe
		Senegal
		Sierra Leone
		Solomon Islands
		Somalia
		South Sudan
		Sudan
		Tanzania
		Timor-Leste
		Togo
		Tuvalu
		Uganda
		Vanuatu
		Yemen
		Zambia

ANNEX 3 - LIST OF ODA RECIPIENT COUNTRIES BY INCOME LEVEL

Source: OECD - DAC List of ODA Recipients Effective for reporting on aid in 2018 and 2019: http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DAC-List-of-ODA-Recipients-for-reporting-2018-and-2019-flows.pdf

LDC (Least Developed Countries): Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia.

LMICs (Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories): Bolivia, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo*, Kyrgyzstan, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tokelau, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Other LICs (Other Low Income Countries and Territories): Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Zimbabwe.

UMICs (Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories): Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, China (People's Republic of), Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Guyana, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Montserrat, Namibia, Nauru, Niue, North Macedonia, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Helena, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Serbia, Seychelles, South Africa, Suriname, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Venezuela, Wallis and Futuna.

Countries considered as "graduated" by the OECD DAC: the following countries are not included in the quantitative part of this report because they are not included in the OECD CRS database: Saudi Arabia, Turks and Caicos Islands, Barbados, Mayotte, Oman, Trinidad and Tobago, Anguilla, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Chile, Seychelles and Uruguay.[1]

*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.

1 More information on OECD DAC graduation can be found here: http://www.oecd.org/development/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/historyofdaclistsofaidrecipientcountries.htm

ANNEX 4 - DIFFERENCES IN TOTAL AFT REPORTING FOR THE EU AND ITS MEMBERS STATES

After all the charts and tables in this report were produced and ready for printing, a last minute clarification was received from the OECD: the total commitment in Trade Facilitation for France in 2018 was corrected from EUR 201 million to EUR 172.5 million.

With this change, the only charts substantially affected are those in section 3.2 TRADE FACILITATION, where the following differences in the ranking for Trade Facilitation should be considered:

France 70%, EU Institutions 17%, Others 13%, should read:

France 67%, EU Institutions 19%, Others 14%:

As for the rest of the report, this correction does not represent substantial changes because its influence in the total amounts reported is minor, for example the total of AfT for EU + EU MS goes from 13566 M EUR to 13538 (-0.2% difference).

The OECD updates AfT figures for previous years, following revisions sent by reporting donors, which means that small differences like the one explained above are reported at due time in the following reports.

The comparisons between this update and the previous OECD dataset, presented on the table below, shows that the revisions and differences from previous AfT reports are small and according to our analysis they are caused by adjustments made over the years by the OECD on the information provided.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU												
2020 Report	2 299	2 966	3 236	2 453	2 702	3 333	3 376	1 679	2 271	3 603	3 451	3 336
2019 Report	2 299	2 966	3 235	2 453	2 702	3 333	3 376	1 679	2 271	3 603	3 451	
2018 Report	2 433	3 006	3 340	2 552	2 832	3 434	3 504	1 747	2 421	3 718		
2017 Report	2 433	3 006	3 340	2 552	2 832	3 434	3 504	1 747	2 421			
2016 Report	2 433	3 006	3 340	2 552	2 832	3 434	3 504	1 747				
2015 Report	2 436	3 056	3 345	2 554	2 835	3 433	3 504					
2014 Report	2 436	3 056	3 345	2 554	2 835	3 433						
EU Member States												
2020 Report	4 646	7 127	6 980	8 141	6 916	8 132	8 130	10 745	10 747	9 801	11 006	10 229
2019 Report	4 646	7 127	6 980	8 141	6 916	8 132	8 130	10 745	10 747	9 801	11 006	
2018 Report	4 675	7 064	6 990	8 163	6 908	8 130	8 124	10 730	10 739	9 793		
2017 Report	4 675	7 064	6 990	8 163	6 908	8 130	8 124	10 726	10 739			
2016 Report	4 675	7 064	6 990	8 163	6 908	8 069	8 184	10 848				
2015 Report	4 685	7 206	7 002	8 182	6 919	8 067	8 181					
2014 Report	4 684	7 199	6 995	8 163	6 813	8 158						

(in EUR million, Source: OECD CRS)

Publications Office
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