



European
Commission



EU Aid for Trade

Progress Report 2018

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

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate–General for International Cooperation and Development

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Brussels - December 2018

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AA	Association Agreement
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
ASEM	Asia-Europe Meeting
CARIFORUM	Caribbean Forum
CEPA	Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement
CRS	Creditors Reporting System (OECD DAC)
DAC	OECD Development Assistance Committee
DAG	Domestic Advisory Group
DCFTA	Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area
DFID	UK Department for International Development
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
EFSD	European Fund for Sustainable Development
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy & Human Rights
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
EIP	External Investment Plan
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
ESA	Eastern and Southern Africa
EU	European Union
FTA	Free Trade Agreements
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GSP	Generalised Scheme of Preferences
ILO	International Labour Organization
ITC	International Trade Center
KfW	KfW Bankengruppe
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
RASFF	Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed

SADC	Southern African Development Community
SB4A	Sustainable Business for Africa
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIECA	Central American Secretariat of Economic Integration
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TFA	Trade Facilitation Agreement
TRA	Trade-related assistance
TSD	Trade and Sustainable Development
WEE	Women Economic Empowerment
WCO	World Customs Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

Cover Note

The objective of the updated EU Aid For Trade (AfT) strategy of 2017¹ is to better align EU Aid For Trade interventions with actual market-driven opportunities and constraints, to ensure a better quantitative focus on Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and to increase the contribution of Aid For Trade to sustainable development goals while supporting a stronger participation of women in the economy. This is to be achieved through a more coherent mobilisation of the various policy instruments at EU disposal regarding aid, trade and investment in view to leveraging and maximising impact. The implementation of the EU AfT strategy also contributes to operationalising the newly adopted Africa Communication on an EU-Africa Alliance on Investment and Jobs².

The present report is the first under the new AfT strategy. The traditional statistical approach of previous years is from now on complemented by a qualitative part. Less than a year in to the adoption of the updated strategy, the report is a first attempt to respond to the strategy requirement of a more qualitative and results-oriented reporting, also highlighting sustainability and gender dimensions. Next iterations of the report will progressively include further elements on results, as the implementation of the new approach to Aid for Trade rolls-out.

The report is based on qualitative information conveyed jointly by EU Delegations and Member States missions in developing countries, as well as statistical analysis of data extracted from the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System.

Increase in EU Aid for Trade, especially in favour of Africa and LDCs

Compared to the previous year, 2016 EU AfT commitments increased by 2.7% to reach EUR 13.5 billion, setting a new all-time high. The EU has remained the lead AfT donor, with 32% of global Aid For Trade.

Africa continued to receive the largest share of EU AfT in 2016, with 42% of the total (excluding ODA EIB loans), followed by Asia (22%), America (12%) and Europe (11%).

AfT commitments to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) amounted to EUR 3 billion, an all-time high, representing 22% of EU AfT – to put in perspective with

¹ Commission Communication [COM \(2017\) 667](#) of 13 November 2017 and Council Conclusions [15573/17](#) of 11 December 2017

² State of the Union 2018: [Towards a new 'Africa - Europe Alliance' to deepen economic relations and boost investment and jobs](#)

an average 18% between 2010 and 2015, and the “vision” to achieve at least one fourth of total EU AfT by 2030.

Out of the AfT categories, EU Trade Related Assistance (TRA – Trade Policy and Regulation; Trade Development) more than doubled between 2006 and 2016, to reach EUR 3.8 billion. Out of this, trade facilitation assistance has increased substantially, in line with the commitments of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, with a rolling stock of programmes worth nearly EUR 370 million³.

Better combining aid, trade and investment for development

Strategic analysis and planning tools such as Growth and Jobs Compacts and Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) Implementation Plans have been introduced. Their purpose is to organise EU interventions around sustainable growth and jobs creation priorities, and around EPA implementation priorities, giving a better sense of direction to the many EU AfT interventions.

Accordingly, linkages between AfT and Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and the Generalised System of Preferences are being strengthened and several examples show that the design of AfT programmes and projects takes this dimension more systematically into account. In Southeast Asia, for example, the new trade-related assistance programmes for Indonesia and Vietnam include rapid response facilities to support issues emerging from the negotiations of EU-Indonesia FTA/CEPA, or the implementation of EU-Vietnam FTA. The new programme for Lao PDR is based on a strong interest from the government to maximise the benefits and opportunities of Everything But Arms (EBA) preferences and increase exports to EU markets. All the three programmes will be starting in 2018. Another example: Zimbabwe, with public and private sector involvement, has defined an EPA support programme whose implementation is due to start in 2018. The project with a budget of EUR 10 million aims to support the reform of the policy and regulatory environment but also to enhance the government’s capacity to manage, implement and benefit from trade agreements.

On investment, an increased share of AfT tries to establish linkages with blending programmes and related technical assistance, including in the context of the External Investment Plan. For example, the EU, together with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the KfW Group, has set up the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) Facility with Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. The aim is to increase SME competitiveness, ease their access to finance, help them to take trade opportunities and comply with food safety, technical and quality standards. An EU AfT study in Lesotho highlighted the challenge producers face, who often do not have the means to deliver products to markets without a high risk of making losses. There is no middleman function

³ EU not including Member States. Source: [EU notification](#) to WTO under Art. 22 of the Trade Facilitation Agreement

between production and final consumption to take care of transportation, containerization and storage of goods. Requirements to access loans to start and support business operations remain stringent. These are as many investment opportunities by private sector that could be leveraged through the External Investment Plan.

Factoring in market-related information

Value chain analyses are key to the preparation of Growth and Jobs Compacts and other diagnostic tools. European Commission's partnership with organisations such as the International Trade Center encourages the production of market intelligence which in turn feeds value chain analysis and the preparation of AfT projects. This is the case of the West Africa Competitiveness Programme for example, which analyses the most promising regional value chains and gives guidance on how to leverage their potential.

As underlined in the updated strategy, there is scope for mobilising the private sector more systematically in the preparation of AfT interventions. The Sustainable Business for Africa (SB4A) platform was launched at the EU-Africa Business Forum in Abidjan in November 2017. Public-private dialogue platforms have been rolled out or strengthened in countries like Ethiopia, Tanzania, Lesotho, and in the Western Balkans. The EU and the African Union have set up a Task Force for Rural Africa, a digital economy task-force is being established, and an EU-Africa High-Level Round Table on sustainable energy has also been created.

Advancing sustainability and women economic empowerment

The levers offered by TSD chapters in EU trade agreements and the Generalised Scheme of Preferences plus (GSP+) to support social and environmental agendas are increasingly being exploited. In Bolivia for example, a project to be implemented by Democracy Reporting International will analyse how to maximise GSP+ opportunities, including in terms of employment effects and labour and human rights issues, along key value chains, starting with the Brazilian nuts sector.

EU support to fair and ethical trade is stepping up, at overall level with the "Trade Fair, Live Fair" programme for example, and at country level through several programmes along specific value chains. In Afghanistan, the EU is funding the Ethical Lifestyle Initiative implemented by the International Trade Center (ITC), supporting the development of sustainable value chains in two of the most prized materials in luxury fashion: silk and cashmere.

AfT also pursues environmental objectives and transformational interventions adapting to or mitigating climate change. For example, in the framework of the SWITCH-Africa Green initiative, two projects are implemented in Ethiopia to improve environmental performances of Ethiopian industries: the Green Tanning Initiative (GTI), promoting technologies that reduce the environmental impact of

leather processing and creating sustainable employment; the Greening Ethiopian Manufacturing (GEM) project supports Ethiopian micro and small scale manufacturing industries in adopting Sustainable Consumption and Production practices and seizing green growth opportunities.

Looking at women economic empowerment, the Gender Action Plan II (2016-2020) set out two specific objectives to promote the access to decent work for women of all ages and to ensure equal access to trade among other services and resources. For example, a Women Economic Empowerment blending project in support of the Women's Financial Inclusion Fund of Women's World Banking, with a contribution of EUR 10 million, has been designed. It aims at boosting financial and non-financial capacities in support of women's financial inclusion, economic empowerment, employment and the capitalisation on opportunities of digitalisation. Another example: the Regional Integration Support Mechanism (RISM) Programme in Eswatini is mainly focused on empowering women entrepreneurs and minimising cross-border barriers that women face when they trade with South African and Mozambican counterparts.

Conclusion

Overall, the first progress report under the updated EU AfT Strategy reflects the increased prominence of AfT in the development policies of the EU and its Member States, and the prioritisation of a stronger coherence between development, trade and investment instruments with a view to improve the economic, job creation and sustainability impacts. In Africa, the EU AfT is expected to play a crucial role in delivering on the EU-Africa Alliance on Investment and Jobs.

Part I: Qualitative Analysis

The EU has played a pivotal role in supporting the WTO-led Aid for Trade initiative from the outset, and has become the leading global provider of AfT. Trade is a means of implementation of the Agenda 2030 and the interlinkages between investment and trade need to be fully exploited for the achievement of the SDGs. In December 2017, 10 years after their first joint strategy, **the EU and its Member States updated their joint Aid for Trade Strategy** to change their collective approach towards supporting developing countries' trade and productive capacities. Such an approach now entails:

- i. Enhancing AfT's catalytic role in unlocking the developmental potential of trade and investment, through a more informed and integrated delivery, with a view to increasing relevance and impact.
- ii. Scaling up impact by combining and making the most of the EU's unique array of instruments across its external policies, in particular trade agreements and the EU External Investment Plan.
- iii. Embracing the social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development along with economic growth, to make both, ODA and trade, effective enablers of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- iv. Increasing the focus on LDCs and situations of fragility and tailor AfT approaches.

Overall, the EU AfT strategy ought to gradually move from a statistical accounting capturing a quantitative increase in specific categories of ODA, to a results-oriented operational approach aimed at facilitating synergies between aid, trade and investment. This should maximise impact in terms of sustainable economic development, decent job creation and poverty reduction.

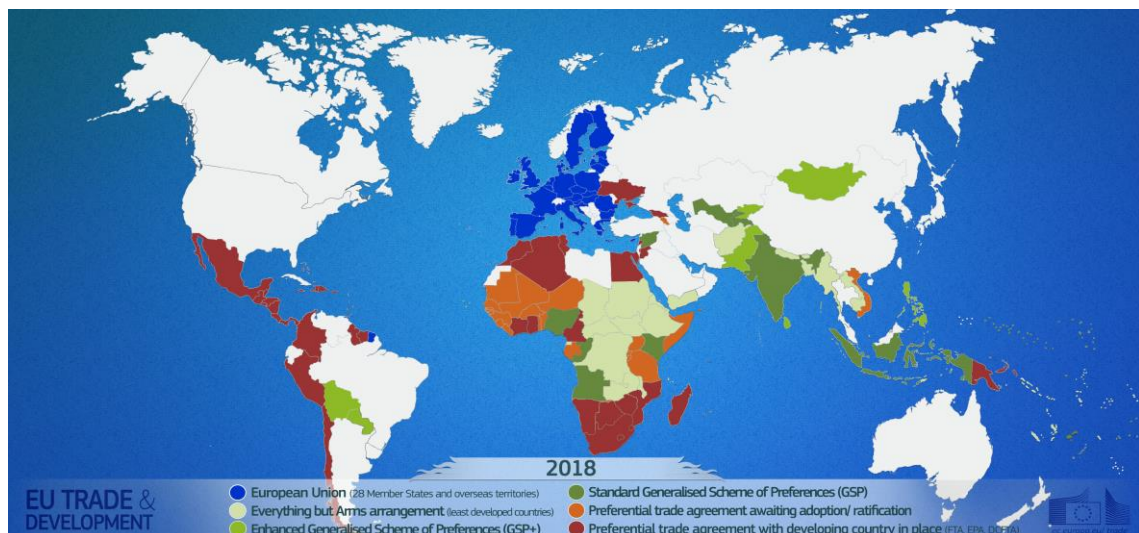
This part of the report is the first attempt at reflecting how the new approach is being translated in the EU's and Member States' operations on the ground, and how it will gradually yield increased impacts. The updated strategy is also expected to contribute to processes such as the recently announced EU-Africa Alliance for Growth and Jobs.

The qualitative analysis of this report is based on the responses to a questionnaire from a sample of 68 EU Delegations around the world. In most instances, responses were prepared jointly with the local representations of EU Member States. The project examples throughout this part of the report are included for illustration purposes and do not represent an exhaustive list of EU relevant projects around the world.

1. Helping partner countries make the most of EU Trade agreements and schemes

Updated EU Aid for Trade Strategy relevant actions:	
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	Assess regularly 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.

EU trade instruments have become major drivers of the EU relationship with developing countries. Unlike multilateral donors, the EU has a wide range of policy tools at its disposal beyond development cooperation. They include trade policy and the protection of foreign direct investment as components of the EU common commercial policy. Of more than 120 partner countries which are eligible for EU development cooperation, 56 are now covered by a free trade agreement (in force or about to be ratified), and over 80 benefit from EU unilateral preferential trade schemes – under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP, Everything But Arms, GSP+).



The framework for EU AfT remains the partner countries' and regions' trade and economic policies as mainstreamed into their development strategies. Multilateral and bilateral trade agreements that partner countries have adhered to (e.g. WTO accession, Trade Facilitation Agreement, Free Trade Agreements, Economic Partnership Agreements) are strong drivers for reform that EU AfT is to support and build upon to scale up development impact. In Africa, the Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) negotiations will also be one of such drivers.

The EU is promoting a more strategic mobilisation of its AfT in view to help partner countries make the most of their Trade Agreements with the EU. This approach is also applicable to developing countries benefiting from EU unilateral preferential trade schemes, where the EU is seeking to better adjust its AfT to market access opportunities offered by the GSP.

The Generalised System of Preferences

SDG 17.11, 17.12

The general arrangement ('Standard GSP') grants duty reductions for 66% of all EU tariff lines to countries of low or lower-middle income which do not benefit from other preferential trade access to the EU market (currently 18). The Special Incentive Arrangement for Sustainable Development and Good Governance ('GSP+') for countries especially vulnerable in terms of their economies' diversification and import volumes (currently 9) requires beneficiary countries to ratify and implement 27 international conventions on human and labour rights, environmental standards and good governance and grants complete duty suspension for essentially the same 66% tariff lines as the Standard GSP. The special arrangement Everything But Arms ('EBA') grants full duty-free, quota-free access for all products except arms and ammunition, for countries classified by the UN as LDCs (currently 49).

Average utilisation rate in 2017 of the Standard GSP, GSP+ and EBA schemes was 70.7%, 89.3%, 93.5%, respectively. Utilisation rate varies substantially from country to country. Ad hoc assessments of under-utilisation rates should be undertaken more systematically and factored in Aid for Trade programming and implementation where relevant.

Three quarters of surveyed EU Delegations around the world consider that their AfT is somewhat or sufficiently geared towards helping the partner countries to take advantage of the opportunities (including quick-wins) offered by EU FTAs and other trade arrangements such as GSP.

1.1. Supporting the EU-Africa Alliance

On 12 September 2018, on the occasion of his State of the Union Address, European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker, proposed a new 'Africa – Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs' to substantially boost investment in Africa, strengthen trade, create jobs, and invest in education and

skills. Building on the African Continental Free Trade Area implementation, the long-term perspective is to create a comprehensive continent-to-continent free trade agreement between the EU and Africa. To prepare this, Economic Partnership Agreements, Free Trade Agreements including the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas on offer to the countries of North Africa, and other trade regimes with the EU should be exploited to the greatest extent, as building blocks to the benefit of the AfCFTA. The updated EU AfT Strategy, by its nature, will resolutely contribute to that agenda.

The political momentum in Africa is growing behind the AfCFTA, now signed by 49 African countries out of 55. Building on an initial support to the AfCFTA negotiation phase 1 (2015-2017) under the Pan-African Programme Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2014-2017, the Commission will **support the AfCFTA** negotiation phase 2, ratification and implementation phase from the Pan-African programme MIP 2018-2020. For example, the EU is supporting the establishment of an African Trade Observatory (EUR 4 million) or harmonizing the classification of goods based on World Customs Organization (WCO) standards (EUR 5 million). Support to improving systems for intellectual property rights is also under preparation. Support to Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures and Technical Regulations is also being considered.

The Trade Law Centre (tralac) in Africa, supported by Sweden (Sida), has paid close attention to and helped shape the discussions around the AfCFTA. It has supported stakeholders by producing and disseminating studies and research to inform the development of several key messages for trade policy makers, negotiators and other trade policy stakeholders on the continent, not least on gender equality issues in the AfCFTA.

The EU is also promoting a more strategic mobilisation of its AfT in view to help the partner country make the most of the **Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)**, as stepping stones towards the AfCFTA. National EPA Implementation Plans have been prepared and discussed with partner Governments. They are joint processes aimed at identifying EPA related trade and investment opportunities, and policy and funding priorities (see box below).

For example, **Eswatini** is in the process to develop a National EPA Strategy and Action Plan which will be an overarching document to improve export trade for Eswatini. An EPA technical working group comprising the private sector, government and civil society has been formed to enable a wider stakeholder participation in implementing the trade agreement. Also through the Trade and Private Sector Development and Engagement Facility managed by the European Commission, technical assistance has been engaged to identify potential sectors of investment as well as to establish a policy dialogue for private sector and government as well as link EU businesses organisations in Pretoria with Eswatini businesses.

In **Ivory Coast**, a Competitiveness Programme is to be launched in 2019, as well as a EUR 5 million package for EPA support measures.

The Ministry of Trade of **Lesotho** is developing a National Economic Partnership Agreement Implementation Plan (NEIP). The NEIP will be the roadmap towards full implementation of the SADC-EU EPA in Lesotho. There is an underexploited potential to increase Lesotho's exports to the EU, linked to product diversification.

National Economic Partnership Agreement Implementation Plans

SDG 8.a, 17.11

National EPA Implementation Plans have been prepared at country level in several EPA regions (Southern African Development Community, Eastern and Southern Africa) and several EPA countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon). These plans aim at identifying priorities and objectives for a successful implementation of the EPAs in terms of trade and sustainable development. They review: 1) the needs of the countries in order to foster trade and investment in relation to the opportunities created by the EPA, 2) existing policies and financial support aimed at dealing with these needs, 3) potential areas of financial support.

A bottom-up approach taking into account the specificities of each country and the specific EU interests has been followed. EU Delegations and partner governments are working alongside EU Member States Embassies and agencies, and in dialogue with civil society and the private sector. NEIPs will also play an important role in the context of the European External Investment Plan: they will contribute to the identification of priorities to improve the investment climate and competitiveness.

Madagascar is one of the six countries of the ESA region which have signed an interim EPA with the EU. France supports Malagasy exports through the construction of a consistent and unique tool dedicated to international trade. The aim of this project is to provide a national structure in charge of being the contact point of Malagasy companies wishing to export. It will have a consulting role and will carry out promotional activities. The activities of this structure are essential to help Malagasy companies to benefit from EPAs.

Namibia is also a signatory of the SADC EPA. More recently, the EU has supported the formulation of the EPA Implementation Plan. Under the on-going 10th EDF SADC Trade Related Facility, the country is receiving support for Enhanced implementation of the SADC Trade Protocol (STP) and SADC EPA, with focus on training and capacity building to: a) improve custom operations; b) remove technical barriers to trade (TBT); c) enhance sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures; d) roll-out harmonised rules of origin. In addition, the programme is supporting information sharing and awareness campaign for private sector operators on SADC and SADC/EPA trade opportunities is taking place. Finally, through the 11 EDF National Indicative Programme, the beef value chain has been identified as sector with key developmental impact for the implementation of the EPA.

In **South Africa**, current EU actions address the trade opportunities created by the EPA. They support small, micro and medium enterprises, the wine value chain, skills development and job creation in the agribusiness sector, among others. In particular the "EU-South Africa strategic economic partnership" technical assistance has a pillar dedicated to the EPA. In that context, formal discussions within the EPA institutions are to further inform AfT programming and delivery.

With public and private sector involvement, **Zimbabwe** has defined an EPA support programme starting in 2018. It was prepared in the context of the establishment of the NEIP for the country. With a budget of EUR 10 million, the programme aims to support the reform of the policy and regulatory environment, as well as to strengthen the government's capacities to manage and implement trade agreements. Another objective is to support the competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) as well as to attend to informal sector allowing its actors to earn meaningful livelihoods.

Bananas from Côte d'Ivoire

SDG 2.3, 8.3, 17.12

Pending an EPA with the West African region, Côte d'Ivoire concluded a stepping stone or interim Economic Partnership Agreement with the EU in November 2008. The stepping stone EPA with Côte d'Ivoire was signed on 26 November 2008, approved by the European Parliament on 25 March 2009 and ratified by the Ivorian Parliament on 12 August 2016. It entered into provisional application on 3 September 2016.

EU imports of banana from Côte d'Ivoire expanded by 80% over the last decade (2007-2017), even as overall banana imports in the EU only increased by around 50%. Exports in quantity increased to 316 000 tonnes in 2017 (amounting to EUR 235 million in value in 2017). The upward trend was aided by having secured long-term duty free and quota free access to the European market through the interim EPA. The production of bananas for exports accounts for about 10% of agricultural GDP in Côte d'Ivoire and production covers about 8 000 hectares. Banana production is labour intensive, with a ratio of employment higher than other agricultural sectors in the country. The sector employs around 10 000 workers directly and another 3 300 workers are engaged in supporting activities. Taking into account family members, 60 000 people rely on the banana sector in Côte d'Ivoire for their livelihood.

In 2010 the Commission adopted the Banana Accompanying Measures (BAM), a support package for 10 banana-exporting countries from the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of states, including Côte d'Ivoire. The aim was to facilitate their adjustment to the new banana trading environment, taking each country's specific situation into account. They pursued three goals: 1) boosting the banana sector's competitiveness; 2) promoting economic diversification; 3) addressing broader social, economic and environmental impacts.

1.2. Boosting EU-Asia Trade

At the ASEM summit held in Brussels in 2018, President Juncker stated that “the EU wants to give its relationship with Asia, which is already very dynamic - as illustrated by the numerous trade and cooperation agreements - fresh impetus”. Europe and Asia represent together 55% of global trade”.

The EU is actively engaged with the South East Asian region. Negotiations for a region-to-region FTA with ASEAN were launched in 2007 and paused in 2009 to give way to bilateral FTAs negotiations, conceived as building blocks towards a future region-to-region agreement.

Currently negotiations of FTA are finalised with **Vietnam** and **Japan** (the most ambitious of its kind, underpinning the Paris Agreement in its layout). **Indonesia** is at the beginning of the negotiation of a FTA while **Thailand** and **Malaysia** are at an advanced level of negotiations, awaiting their signature in 2019 provided political consensus is reached. Signature of the FTA with **Malaysia** is expected already in 2019. The EU is stepping up its Trade Related assistance programmes for **Malaysia** and **Thailand**, concentrating on sustainability of natural resources in the former and support rules-based, open, non-discriminatory policies and systems in the latter.

In **Southeast Asia**, the EU trade-related assistance programmes for **Cambodia**, **Lao PDR** and **Myanmar**, starting in 2018, include a strong engagement with the private sector. Comprehensive support will be provided to the private sector, especially the MSMEs in selected export value chains – to enhance their capacities for participating in regional and global markets, including making a better use of the opportunities offered under the EU Generalised System of Preferences.

The new trade-related assistance programmes for **Indonesia** and **Vietnam** include rapid response facilities to support issues emerging from the negotiations of EU-Indonesia FTA/CEPA, or the implementation of EU-Vietnam FTA. The new programme for **Lao PDR** is based on a strong interest from the government to maximise the benefits and opportunities of EBA preferences and increase exports to EU markets. All the three programmes will be starting in 2018.

EU Trade-Related Assistance to **Mongolia** (TRAM) is working closely with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry on improving the bilateral trade relations with the EU and to diversify and increase Mongolian exports to the EU market.

Both policy support and private sector support under trade-related technical assistance programmes are focused on maximising the benefits of new trade agreements for **Vietnam**.

There are ten countries benefitting of Everything But Arms in **Asia** and five in the **Pacific** with various degrees of utilisation rates (**Samoa** with 35%, **Afghanistan** with 41% while **Myanmar** and **Bangladesh** have reached already 96%). **Cambodia** and **Bangladesh** bring together 85% of exports to the EU under the EBA, being the highest EBA beneficiaries. **Nepal's** utilization rate of EU EBA stood at 92.4% in 2016. EU AfT is keen to help increase this rate further via its planned support in 2019 on trade related assistance and building productive capacities in key economic sectors.

Among the **GSP** countries (including GSP+ ones) the utilisation rate varies considerably with a high rate noticed in Mongolia of 84% and relatively low ones in **Uzbekistan** (79%), **Tajikistan** (71 %) and the **Philippines** (67%).

India started negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement with the EU in 2007. Negotiations are still ongoing. Most of Aid for Trade to India supports Trade Related Infrastructure. But the EU also supports sustainable businesses of textile artisans for example and improves their working conditions through efficient eco-friendly processes, access to resources and increased demand for 'green' products via SWITCH-Asia programme.

Fiji and **Papua New Guinea** benefit of Economic Partnership Agreement. The EU is increasing agricultural commodities trade of the Pacific Organic & Ethical Trade Community (POETCom). EU's efforts to step up the rural entrepreneurship, trade and investment in Papua New Guinea is planned for 2019.

Aid for Trade in **Central Asia** is concentrated mainly on building productive capacities and technical assistance for Trade Policy and Regulations. The EU's regional programme Central Asia Invest is improving the competitiveness of the SMEs in the region, working inter alia on enhancing domestic competitiveness, analysing barriers for SMEs development and encouraging participation in the global value chains.

1.3. Latin America and the Caribbean

The prosperity agenda of EU's cooperation with Latin America and the Caribbean is broadly focusing on support to stronger and inclusive growth, more diversified production structures, increased productivity and competitiveness, deeper regional integration, consolidated trade relations with the EU, overcoming the digital gap and technological upgrading.

Overall, the EU has concluded free trade agreements with 26 Latin America and Caribbean countries out of 33, making trade with the EU a strong driver for growth and jobs. At present, negotiations are ongoing to conclude a Free Trade Agreement with Mercosur, and an EU agreement on trade was reached with Mexico in April 2018. The latter is a crucial stone for the foundation of EU

relations with the country, which is EU's second biggest trading partner in Latin America. Currently, EU-Mexico trade amounts to EUR 62 billion for goods (2017) and EUR 15 billion for services (2016), which is set to increase once the agreement enters into force.

This agreement also sends positive signal to the Latin America in view of future engagement, as Commissioner for Trade Cecilia Malmström said: *"In less than two years the EU and Mexico have delivered a deal fit for the economic and political challenges of the 21st century. We now open a new chapter in our long and fruitful relationship, boosting trade and creating jobs. Today's agreement also sends a strong message to other partners that it is possible to modernise existing trade relations when both partners share a clear belief in the merits of openness, and of free and fair trade."*

In the countries which already have concluded FTAs with the EU, EU AfT seeks to maximise impact. Concretely, this translates into an increase of Trade Related Assistance resources for Latin America, which reached a total volume of 317 million Euros in 2016, compared to 204 million in 2015. It is important to highlight that resource allocation for Trade Policy and Regulations has broken the descending trend started in 2013, and is at an absolute high since 2009, reaching 20 million in 2016, a twentyfold increase compared to 2014 and 2015. At regional level, the EU is cooperating closely with **Central America** to capitalize on the potential of the EU-CA Association Agreement. One concrete and recent (2016) example is INTEC (Integración Económica Regional Centroamericana), an EU project in collaboration with SIECA (the Central American Secretariat of Economic Integration) which aims at facilitating intra and trans-regional trade by modernising the regional trade regulatory framework, leveraging digital technologies to boost connectivity and enhancing regional trade capacities.

The situation looks slightly different in the **Caribbean**. In the framework of the EU-CARIFORUM EPA (in force since 2008), a central issue is reciprocal liberalisation, taking into account the different levels of development of Caribbean countries. Currently, these enjoy complete free access to the EU market, excluding agricultural and fisheries products. AfT resources were concentrated on the AfT category "Trade Development"⁴ (TD), which has increased from 7 million in 2015 to 18 million Euros in 2016. However, TD only benefited four countries in the Caribbean in 2016, with Suriname at the top of the list, far ahead of Haiti, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic).

At **continental level**, the AL-INVEST 5.0 started operations in the first semester of 2016. It is designed to contribute to productivity growth and the sustainable internationalisation process of SMEs in Latin America through organisations that represent the private sector and promote its development, such as Chambers of

⁴ See Part II section 2 Aid for Trade categories

Commerce, Trade Associations and Export Promotion Agencies, etc. Within the framework of the programme, Latin American SMEs will continue to benefit from training and technical assistance to improve their productivity and competitiveness, participate in business meetings in relevant trade fairs, and have access to quality information as well as to advice on market opportunities, potential clients or business partners and EU legislation and policies. More than 25 000 companies are expected to directly benefit from AL-INVEST 5.0.

At **country level** for example, Sweden (The National Board of Trade) has an ongoing development cooperation project with **Ecuador**, with the goal to strengthen the capacity to implement trade policy commitments contained in the EU-Ecuador free trade agreement. The 2-year project started in March 2017 and was requested from the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Quito to strengthen Ecuador's capacity of analyzing, formulating and implementing trade policy, including WTO-related policies. The Swedish National Board of Trade provides capacity-building seminars, advisory services and technical assistance for Ecuadorian policymakers and regulators engaged in implementing the EU-Ecuador FTA. The focus is on rules of origin (RoO), technical barriers to trade (TBT), trade in services in addition to trade and sustainability where the purpose is to strengthen the implementation of commitments contained within the Trade and Sustainable Development chapter of the free trade agreement.

1.4. The EU Neighbourhood and enlargement countries

The EU is supporting the implementation of the DCFTA in **Georgia** through technical and financial assistance. A Sector Reform Contract focusing on the transposition of relevant EU acquis (particularly in the area of SPS, TBT, public procurement), capacity building of relevant institutions to implement the DCFTA (such as the Competition Authority or the Market Surveillance Authority) and support to SME development to increase exports has been put in place. This is complemented by technical assistance focusing on cluster and value chain development and support to the SME regulatory/institutional framework as well as twinnings by Member States. The total amount of bilateral assistance until 2018 is EUR 158.15 million.

EU financial assistance is being provided to **Moldova** for the implementation of the DCFTA: it aims at supporting both the Moldovan administration and the companies (notably SMEs) in aligning with the acquis (i.e. norms for food products and non-food products) and reaping the benefits of the Agreement. Furthermore, the EU is supporting the implementation of structural reforms including in the financial and the public administration sectors, with a view to improving the business environment and facilitating trade. The EU is also providing assistance for the development of value chains (e.g. textile) and of

economic clusters in the country. Total amount bilateral assistance directly related with DCFTA until 2018 is EUR 37.725 million.

EU assistance to the implementation of the DCFTA with **Ukraine** is embedded in a comprehensive support programme to systemic reforms, drawn up in response to the 2014 events as well as in view of the AA/DCFTA implementation. This includes so far a substantive package on good governance with Public Administration Reform, decentralisation reform and the rule of law, including the fight against corruption; public finance management; private sector development; fostering of energy efficiency; support to the conflict-affected areas in Eastern Ukraine; skills development and people-to-people contacts. With an annual budget of up to EUR 200 million, EUR 965 million have been allocated bilaterally under the European Neighbourhood Instrument until 2018.

Sweden (Sida) has since 2015 funded a project aimed at improved understanding of AA/DCFTA implementation among **Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine's** stakeholders. More specifically, the project works to clarify the legal, political and economic implications of the three agreements and provides practical analysis and follow-up on the implementation process. A "handbook" for each of the countries has been produced, published and distributed (first edition in 2016 and second edition in 2018) as well as selected "hot topic-papers", discussing specific themes. This has helped shape the reform agenda and stimulate a constructive debate among government, private sector, academia and civil society. The project is led by the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS).

The EU has supported the Agadir Agreement that was signed by the Governments of **Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia** on 25 February 2004. Lebanon and the Palestinian Authority have formally requested accession to the Agreement which is just pending of ratification. The EU supports the Agadir Technical Unit work since its establishment in 2007 as a contribution towards the EU's Mediterranean trade policy objective of creating a Euro-Med free trade area, a network of free trade agreements involving all the EU's regional partners. The improved trade environment will contribute to economic development and integration objectives pursued by the EU in the Mediterranean region.

As part of the Neighbourhood Investment Platform South, there are two on-going trade and competitiveness programmes implemented by EIB and EBRD, having benefited from EU grant contributions of around EUR 75 million through the Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF). The EU trade and competitiveness programmes cover the same Agadir Agreement countries for a total amount of around EUR 600 million and support SMEs in improving their exports and competitiveness. The programmes aim at building stronger and sustainable value chains in these countries, with better vertical and horizontal integration

which helps SMEs reap the benefits of free trade agreements with European and Mediterranean markets.

In **the Western Balkans**, Sweden (Sida) and the European Free Trade association (EFTA) have funded a regional quality infrastructure programme implemented by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN). The project is in support of the EU accession objectives of the six countries involved and has helped in developing national legislation related to construction products and electrical equipment for increased trade with the EU.

1.5. The Pacific

The Pacific region comprises 15 states: three quite differentiated larger countries, which constitute 90% of both the region's landmass and population (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste); and twelve Small Island Developing States (SIDS), which face a number of common challenges. Growth of Pacific-ACP states will always be limited by their size, their limited economies of scale (apart from fisheries) and their geographic remoteness. The EU is helping the region to mitigate these limitations by supporting regional economic integration and building skills and capacities in economic governance and sustainable development. The EU further supports the region in private sector development in promising value chains, towards more economic diversification, putting emphasis particularly on investments in climate change resilient and inclusive green/blue economic development. The EU's trade relationship with the Papua New Guinea and Fiji is set by an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). Samoa and the Solomon Islands informed the European Commission that they wish to join the EPA. An accession procedure is now underway.

In 2018, the EU contracted an investment/blending project to support MSME finance in **Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu** and **Solomon Islands** (EUR 12 million) through the Asian Development Bank; and to promote renewable energy in various Pacific SIDS (EUR 8 million) through the FMO (Dutch Development Bank) from the Netherlands.

Regional actions for up to EUR 37 million are also under preparation to support 1) increased **intra-regional and international trade**; and 2) increased participation of the private sector in economic integration. In particular, actions are likely to address trade facilitation, border procedures, sanitary and phytosanitary matters, business enabling environment and investment climate, and the competitiveness of strategic agri-value chains in the Pacific.

2. Better combining EU development financing tools for more impactful responses

Updated EU Aid for Trade Strategy relevant actions:	
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.
2	Closely link EU budget support to investment climate reforms when mobilising private capital in developing countries through innovative risk-sharing mechanisms.

Blending is the combination of EU grants with loans or equity from public financiers and private investors. Through blending, the purpose of EU funding is to increase the funding volumes available for a particular investment by attracting extra financing, both public and private. Since a first facility was introduced in 2007, EU regional blending facilities have been established in all regions covered by EU development cooperation.⁵ Over the last ten years, around EUR 3.4 billion worth of EU grants funded over 380 blended projects. The EU grant contributions have leveraged approximately EUR 26.2 billion of loans by European finance institutions and regional development banks. Blending has helped unlock investments with an estimated volume of EUR 57.3 billion in developing countries. Additional funds to the EU grants have come primarily from development finance institutions in the form of loans. Although not formally accounted as Aid for Trade⁶, most blended projects concern sectors relevant to the Aid for Trade initiative.⁷ Synergies between EU AfT and EU blended projects can be further exploited to increase scale and impact of EU responses.

The European External Investment Plan (EIP) introduced a landmark shift in the EU relations with Africa and the EU Neighbourhood countries and provides the

⁵ 2007: EU-Africa infrastructure Trust Fund (ITF), replaced in 2015 by the Africa Investment Facility (AfIF); 2008: Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF); 2010: Latin America Investment Facility (LAIF) and Investment Facility for Central Asia (IFCA); 2012: Caribbean Investment Facility (CIF), Asian Investment Facility (AIF), Investment Facility for the Pacific (IFP)

⁶ At commitment level, blending funds are not yet allocated to a particular sector. They are encoded with the DAC purpose code 43010 for multisector aid.

⁷ About 60% of the EU grants allocated to blending projects supported energy and transport infrastructure initiatives, while 13% of the grant funds supported the local private sector, notably MSMEs, in strengthening local production capacity and fostering job creation.

framework for a massive mobilisation of private investment– in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA). The Plan offers an integrated and coherent framework along three pillars (Pillar 1: European Fund for Sustainable Development (ESFD); Pillar 2: Technical Assistance; Pillar 3: Promoting a Conducive Investment Climate). With the integration of these three pillars, the EIP marks a paradigm shift towards leverage-based ODA delivery. The EU guarantee mechanism will enable investments that would otherwise not be forthcoming.⁸ Through technical assistance interventions, bankable investment projects with a strong sustainability dimension, both environmentally and socially, are being designed. Through typical AfT projects and policy dialogue, the business enabling environment is being improved, and the conditions for increased investment are being improved.

The complementarity between AfT and the EIP or other blending facilities can be triggered both ways as follows.

2.1. Aid for Trade complementing EU-leveraged investments

That is, Official Development Assistance that is mobilised to complement and increase the sustainability prospect of EU-leveraged investment projects (stemming from European Development Financing Institutions and EU blending facilities such as the EIP). This requires EU and Member States development cooperation actors on the ground to:

- Be aware of investment projects pipelines in host countries and regions.
- Seek complementarities proactively. For example: seeking to provide technical assistance (AfT) to producers becoming closer to markets thanks to a road financed by public or private operators thanks to the EIP or other blending facilities.

For example, in **Ethiopia**, there is so far only one regional blending project operational (exploration phase for a geothermal project). Others are in the pipeline (e.g. on agriculture or energy) but with a national envelope. Efforts are undertaken for EU and Member States in the country to have a better understanding of Regional EU investments in the pipeline, to find synergies with AfT.

In **Congo**, the EU is blending EUR 30 million with an investment from Agence Française de Développement (AFD) for the extension and environmental upgrading of the infrastructures of Port Autonome de Pointe Noire. At regional level, the Support Programme to the Maritime Security Strategy in Central

⁸ With EU grants and guarantees totalling EUR 4.1 billion until 2020, the EIP is expected to mobilise more than EUR 44 billion of additional investments, including a large share of private funding.

Africa" (PASSMAR, EUR 10 million) supports the region in key sectors. These include peace and security, economic integration, as well as investments and sustainable management of natural resources.

Two key enablers for the business environment in **Malawi** are transport and energy. The Mozambique-Malawi Interconnector entails the construction of a 218 km long 400 kV transmission line by which the Malawi and the Mozambique electricity grids will be interconnected. The EU is contributing EUR 20 million, which will be managed by KfW Group through a blending operation. Funds will also come from the Government of Malawi as well as a World Bank loan. The second investment is the Rehabilitation of the M1 Road in Malawi which comprises the rehabilitation of four sections of the road (347 km), which will promote access to trade and essential services by providing a reliable and durable M1 road corridor integrated into the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) North-South Corridor and increasing traffic safety and the security. The EU is contributing EUR 44 million blended with EUR 80 million from the European Investment Bank and EUR 20 million from the Government of Malawi. The World Bank is also separately funding a EUR 48 M loan.

The EU has been partnering with various financing institutions such as ADB, KfW Group, EIB on some of its energy projects in **Nepal**. The EIB has committed a loan assistance of EUR 55 million for Tanahu Hydropower Project (140 MW), the construction project of 220 KV Chilime-Trisuli Transmission Line project with total cost of EUR 65 million which was launched in October 2016 with joint investment from EU, EIF, KfW Group, and the Government of Nepal. As electrification reaches more rural areas, new opportunities for production and trade arise, requiring AfT to support them.

The EU's Asia Investment Facility has been used in **Vietnam** in the areas of Sustainable Energy and Environmental Protection. A robust pipeline in support of Renewable Energy solutions (solar and wind) is in place, based on proposals presented by AFD and KfW Group mainly. These investments are in line and are complementary to actions funded by the EU AfT, as sustainable energy is the main focal sector of intervention for the EU in the country.

2.2. EU-leveraged investments building on AfT interventions

Investment projects stemming from the EIP or blending facilities can complement and scale up the impact of AfT interventions. This requires EU and Member States development cooperation actors on the ground to:

- Identify investment gaps brought to light by AfT interventions. For example: A processing plant where technical assistance (AfT) to increase

productivity is provided and where potential for scaling up production and exporting to new markets are hold back by lack of investments).

- Bring such investment opportunities to EIP and other blending facilities operator's attention.

For example, an EU AfT study in **Lesotho** highlighted the challenge producers face, not having the means to deliver products to markets without a high risk of losses. There is no middleman function between production and final consumption to take care of transportation, containerization and storage of goods. Requirements to access loans to start and support business operations remain stringent. These are as many investment opportunities by private sector that could be leveraged through the External Investment Plan.

In 2017 and 2018, the EU in **Burundi** launched various measures to support resilience in the areas of rural development, health and energy. The use of financial instruments such as blending to promote private sector investments is being envisaged. For example for a project of electrical interconnection between the Burundi and Rwanda, through a regional project co-financed by the African Development Bank (ADB).

In **Central America**, EU AfT programmes are coordinated with the DINAMICA Initiative, a tripartite initiative executed by the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) with support from the KfW Group and the European Union, through its Latin American Investment Facility (LAIF). The objective is to strengthen the business ecosystem for MSMEs, especially for new, young and/or innovative MSMEs, in addition to reinforcing the financial sector in order to promote adequate access to financial services for these MSMEs at a regional level. At regional level in the Steering committee of the EU-funded programme ADESEP, there is a member of DINAMICA, and vice versa.

In **Senegal**, A number of EU blending initiatives are carried out with other EU and non EU partners such as the EIB, AFD, African Development Bank in sectors that fall under the Aid for Trade concept, such as energy and transport infrastructure. More generally in **West Africa**, EUR 360 million have been allocated to infrastructure projects in the domain of energy and transport, that will allow investments of over EUR 3 billion. There is a potential for further integration with traditional AfT projects.

The DCFTA Facility for SMEs

SDG 8.3, 8.10

Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine have signed with the EU ambitious Association Agreements including the establishment of Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade areas (DCFTA). The DCFTAs offer a framework for modernising trade relations between the EU and the three partner countries, and for economic development by the opening of markets via the progressive removal of customs tariffs and quotas, and by an extensive harmonisation of laws, norms and regulations in various trade-related sectors, creating the conditions for aligning key sectors of the three economies to EU standards

Jointly with EBRD, EIB and KfW Group, the EU has put in place the **DCFTA Facility** for SMEs in order to increase SMEs competitiveness, ease their access to finance, help them to seize new trade opportunities and comply with new food safety, technical and quality standards, as well as with environmental protection measures implied by the DCFTA implementation.

The DCFTA Facility consists of a set of programmes to be implemented principally by EBRD and EIB. SMEs will benefit from the EU support through four types of instruments: 1) risk sharing mechanisms, 2) currency hedging, 3) investment incentives and 4) technical assistance. The grant element from the EU will be blended with EFIs loan to maximise the impact of the DCFTA Facility.

The DCFTA Facility is an integral part of the **EU4Business** Initiative grouping together all the EU support for SMEs in the region of the Eastern Partnership.

The DCFTA Facility will receive approximately EUR 200 million of grants 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.

3. Increasing the relevance of EU Aid for Trade

Updated EU Aid for Trade Strategy relevant actions:	
6	Identify and support value chains with potential for value addition 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 in order to identify and prioritise investment climate constraints.
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.

3.1. Better diagnostics and use of market intelligence

Better understanding of the market environment helps directing ODA support towards actual productive capacity and trade needs, while maintaining its demand-driven nature. This implies that EU AfT interventions be based on informed dialogues with country authorities, private sector, civil society and social partners. It also implies EU and Member States development actors need to increase their capacity to generate and use better diagnostics (such as the Growth and Jobs Compacts) and market intelligence.

For example, the European Commission and the International Trade Centre (ITC) are cooperating for **better-informed AfT decision-making**. They are focusing their attention and joint efforts on three particular areas: 1) a robust understanding of value chains and downstream markets to enhance project design and impact; 2) pilot projects that can successfully connect micro small and medium sized enterprises making the case for initiatives that can encourage market transformation; and 3) evidence-based dialogue for an enhanced business and regulatory environment. A more systematic use of international market information (trade prospects, international demand, the role of competitors, investment, market access rules, and standards), and the support to value chains can foster a constructive policy dialogue and a stronger reform agenda on the ground.

Another example, as a part of the **Euromed** Trade and Investment Facilitation Mechanism (TIFM), the EU in partnership with the ITC, funded the EuroMed

Trade Helpdesk. The main rationale of the Helpdesk is to provide a quick and free-of-charge response to market access and regulatory requirements queries to companies who wish to engage in trade in one of nine participating countries, i.e. **Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Israel, Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey**. The tool provides information on tariffs and duties, import and export procedures, and market requirements. In addition, a network of national focal points in each participating Mediterranean country will respond to enquiries on intra-regional trade issues and ensure information is kept up to date. The EuroMed Helpdesk is available in English, French, Arabic, and Turkish. The EuroMed Trade Helpdesk, modelled on EU Export Helpdesk, seeks to boost economic integration in the region by providing businesses with the information they need in a user-friendly manner and free-of-charge.

Sweden (Sida) has recently launched a **global** support to a project of the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) called Sustainability Standards Initiative (SSI). Among other things, the project aims to develop improved access to data and market intelligence, support vulnerable producers' access to sustainability markets and to support developing country national policies in order to strengthen producers' market access opportunities.

France is financing a project (EUR 1,4 million) in order to strengthen operational management of export support programs in 20 **Sub-Saharan African Countries**. More precisely, the objective of the project is to bring 20 export promotion agencies from 20 sub-Saharan African countries to improve their efficiency for the development of SMEs in their country by adopting a more effective operational management practice, in accordance with the quality standards promoted by the International Trade Center. The originality of the project is to focus on the operational management of export support programs by treating it in a multi-country and continental approach.

Sweden (The National Board of Trade Sweden) has cooperated with the **Ukrainian** Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT) since 2009. The cooperation has established functions for consultation between the quality infrastructure (QI), regulators and stakeholders on technical regulations, coordination functions for the QI, regulators and Ministries as well as guidelines to facilitate procedures on good regulatory practices.

Development of the Coconut sector in the Caribbean

SDG 2.a, 8

The ACP group and the European Union contributes to the development of the Coconut in the Caribbean, a promising sector for smallholders and MSME's in 11 Caribbean countries.

The International Trade Center is implementing the Coconut Industry development for the Caribbean project (4 years, EUR 4 million) through '**Alliances for Action**', a **market system and producer-centered approach**.

ITC and Caribbean Agriculture Research and Development Institute (CARDI) are working with a broad range of industry stakeholders to strengthen the capacities of more than 1,700 coconut producers and 450 extension officer. This works improves sector governance achieving impact at scale and sustainability through the formation of market-led partnerships to de-risk investments in the sector and enhance value chain integration. The technical support package contributes to reinforce the incomes and resilience of small-scale farmers in the coconut sector, making emphasis on youth entrepreneurship and gender empowerment. These stakeholders have benefitted from over 500 trainings on nursery management, integrated pest management, crop production, marketing, trade, finance, processing and group dynamics. The project has also established or supported 25 coconut nurseries that are servicing more than 5,000 farmers in the region and improved the capacity and linkages with smallholder farmers of 15 agro-processors. Also, as a result of increased visibility and coordination in the sector, the project has leveraged more than USD 30 million in new private investments by market partners in the area of coconut nursery establishments, product development and processing value added coconut products.

3.2. Better stakeholder engagement

The **Private sector** is being involved more systematically throughout the life cycle of AfT interventions. This involvement builds on the EU policy for engaging with private sector.⁹ Special attention is being devoted to public-private structured dialogue at country and region levels (see box on SB4A). Private sector engagement practices are increasingly being promoted in relation to trade and productive capacity needs - by product, by sector and by value chain, which are appropriate levels to identify AfT actions.

⁹ *Communication on a Stronger Role of the Private Sector in Achieving Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Developing Countries, COM(2014)263*

SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS FOR AFRICA (SB4A) PLATFORM

SDG 10.b, 17.3, 17.5

An SB4A initiative for enhancing structured dialogue with the private has been set up, as proposed in the Joint Communication for a Renewed Impetus of the Africa-EU Partnership.[1] Such dialogue is important in identifying main obstacles for businesses to develop and addressing the main priorities to improve the investment climate.

Where a dialogue related to trade matters exists already, it should be linked to the discussions related to investment climate improvement, therefore to the SB4A initiative.

This initiative supports actions mainly at country level (EIP countries). It involves in particular the local and European businesses, and is facilitated by EU Delegations and EU business groups where they exist, and centred on country specific investment climate issues.

At central level (headquarters in Brussels), sectoral dialogues on key sectors are being set up (digitalisation, energy and agriculture). Strategic cross cutting issues such as how to address the informal sector and strengthening the links of vocational training and impact investments should be also developed.

The EU is using formalised and innovative approaches to improve its dialogue with **civil society** organisations and social partners in Europe and also in partner countries. This includes the establishment of dedicated civil society engagement mechanisms in trade agreements, the so-called Domestic Advisory Groups (DAGs). At country level, these issues can also be integrated in the EU Country Roadmaps for Engagement with civil society, drafted in consultation with EU Member States and civil society organisations. They can help improve EU AfT contribution in areas such as women's economic empowerment, the inclusiveness and sustainability in supply chains, decent working conditions, industrialisation and greening of the economy. This also allows EU AfT to support and build on local, national and regional markets, as much as on global supply chains.

Local authorities¹⁰ formulate and implement local economic development strategies which prioritise issues, make choices with regards to income generation or job creation, identify available resources and explore possible synergies in order to harness the endogenous potential of their territories. Within their jurisdiction or practice, local authorities can have a strong impact on the enabling environment for business and decent work, and in the efficiency and governance of local agencies responsible for administering regulation. As such, local authorities have a catalytic role to play in trade as well as in economic, social and territorial development. In particular, they can foster strategic partnerships with other spheres of government, the private sector, civil society and social partners. In order to establish a more structured, long term

¹⁰Communication on Empowering Local Authorities in partner countries for enhanced governance and more effective development outcomes, COM (2013)280 final

political dialogue and cooperation between local authorities and the EU, partnerships framework agreements have been negotiated with key regional and global associations of local authorities.

The EU-funded "Advancing Afghan Trade" (AAT) project for example, facilitated the development of the National Export Strategy of **Afghanistan**, launched in June 2018, following an extensive private sector consultation process. Over 500 Afghan industry leaders, small business owners and public sector officials provided inputs on how to develop a home-grown blueprint for competitiveness and export-led development in the country. These were complemented by dozens of bilateral meetings with industry experts and key regional buyers, as well as assessments of factory supply chain. Sector core teams, involving private sector actors, were established to consult with and inform the design of the strategy. Another key deliverable of the AAT project is the National Trade Policy, which is currently being finalized. Capacity building is provided to both the Ministry of Commerce and Industries and the Chamber of Commerce. The inputs/identified needs of the private sector have gone on to inform the next phase of the AAT project, currently under preparation.

In **Angola**, the ongoing Trade Support Programme (ACOM) is increasingly engaging with the private sector, in great measure as a reflection of the priorities of the new Government regarding the development of the local private sector and attraction of investments to the country. This new context is also favourable to opening the country to international trade and investment. Both the ACOM project and a future Private Sector Development Project will be in a position to provide support, both to national authorities as well as to MSME's and the productive sector.

In **Bangladesh**, an innovative Public Private Partnership, jointly funded by Sweden (Sida) and two private companies and implemented by UNIDO, aiming at lifting milk-farmers out of poverty by creating productive employment in a dairy value chain project in the north-west region of Bangladesh was concluded in 2018. Around 7,000 male and 3,000 female milk farmers have improved their skills in cattle management and has secured income from dairy production as the project successfully has established a Dairy Academy for extension workers, trained farmers in dairy farming, 5 dairy hubs for more efficient dairy management, and around 100 milk collections centers at village level to secure the income of these farmers. The model has now inspired the design of a World Bank project of larger scale.

In **Ethiopia**, the first phase of an investment climate reform programme funded by Sweden (Sida) and implemented by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) is being finalized. The programme has sought to simplify high priority regulations, processes and practices that are burdensome to businesses and addresses investment climate issues that are holding back investment and productivity growth. An independent evaluation assessed it to be "unambiguously regarded as successful" and resulted in e.g. some major

legislative reforms, the improvement and fastening of business procedures and the revamping of the national investment promotion agency. However, a key aspect of successful investment climate reform is also improved stakeholder engagement, especially with stakeholders who are otherwise disempowered. For this reason Sweden (Sida) and the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce & Sectoral Association (ECCSA) created the “Private Sector Development (PSD) Hub Project”. The PSD Hub, now in Phase III, has successfully managed to strengthen the access to advocacy and chamber of commerce representation of e.g. women, the poor and informal businesses.

In **Georgia**, the Private Sector Development Advisory Council (PSDAC) was established by Order of the Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development in 2016. Meetings are conducted twice per year. The Tripartite Social Partnership Commission (TSPC), gathering Government, employers and employees' representatives, meets once a year formally and more frequently at working group level. The work of such groups informs the EU and Member States AfT programming.

Recent consultations with the private sector and civil society stakeholder groups and institutions in **Lesotho** served as a platform to assess and identify products that are already being produced in the country and those that can be explored, their potential for the EU market and the constraints that could limit the ability to accessing such market. This assessment was the first step in understanding the situation at hand in order to lay the foundation for strategic and specific interventions towards successful SADC-EU EPA implementation in Lesotho.

In **Southeast Asia**, the EU trade-related assistance programmes for **Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao PDR** and **Myanmar**, starting in 2018, include a strong engagement with the private sector. Comprehensive support will be provided to the private sector, especially the MSMEs in selected export value chains – to enhance their capacities for participating in regional and global markets, including making a better use of the opportunities offered under the EU Generalised System of Preferences.

In the **Philippines**, the EU supports policy dialogue and cooperation with the local and European private sector through the EU-Philippines Business Network (EPBN); and through ad-hoc mechanisms like trainings on food safety; incoming business missions (Business Avenues programme).

The project Technology Transfer Capacity Building in the **Western Balkans** aims to support and strengthen the technology transfer and innovation ecosystem in the countries of the Western Balkans. It involves all actors operating in the technology transfer and innovation ecosystem ranging from academic institutions to early stage investors to science parks, spin-out companies and policy makers. The purpose of this project is to deliver concrete plans for and practical initiatives in support of the technology transfer and research commercialisation ecosystem in the countries of the Western Balkans. This will

assist in unlocking the economic benefits of research generated in universities and research centres by transforming research into actual services and products leading to the creation of new companies and employment opportunities and to an increase in economic growth.

4.A thematic perspective

This section is not meant to cover the wide range of areas in which EU AfT is provided. In the present edition of the report, it focusses on Trade Facilitation, Quality Infrastructure and Fair and Ethical Trade.

Updated EU Aid for Trade Strategy relevant actions:	
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.
13	Support fair and ethical trade in partner countries, such as through a more targeted approach on commodities

4.1. Trade Facilitation

Trade facilitation gained prominence with the entry into force of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). EU trade facilitation assistance has been stepped up in line with the commitment by the European Commission back in 2013 to mobilise at least EUR 400 million in support of the TFA over a five year period at EU (including Member States) level from entry into force of the Agreement. EU assistance is increasingly focussing on those provisions of the TFA for which partner countries require assistance (as per the increasing notifications of Category C provisions).

More than half of the countries where EU Delegations were surveyed have or intend to request assistance to implement provisions of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, to which the EU is ready to respond, including in accompanying the establishment and effective operation of the National Committees for Trade Facilitation.

In Central Asia, (**Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan**), the EU has been supporting SMEs development and trade through the Central Asia Invest Programmes by strengthening the capacities of Business Intermediary Organisations and providing policy advice on the business climate. In addition, the EU Border Management Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA) contributed to improving trade facilitation, including through the advancement of e-Customs and the Revised Kyoto Convention compliance. Additional support to Investment, Competitiveness and International Trade in the region is foreseen.

In **Cuba**, the EU is coordinating its actions with UNCTAD to provide technical assistance to establish a One-Stop Window for International Traders.

In the **Pacific**, the 11th EDF Trade and Private Sector Development Programme will provide funding to support regional economic integration and, more specifically, trade facilitation (customs modernization, biosecurity and SPS, etc.), building on recent EU assistance in the area of trade facilitation mainly provided via a regional programme implemented by the Oceania Customs Organisation.

Sweden (The National Board of Trade, NBT) has provided assistance to **Liberia** since 2013, and the project is expected to continue until mid-2019. The main objective of the project is to enhance individual and organizational capacity in relation to Liberia's accession to the WTO and beyond, in order to assist Liberia in reaping the benefits of the WTO membership. Since Liberia's accession to the WTO, the project has focused on supporting the Liberian Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the process of implementing its WTO commitments, including ratifying the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (WTO TFA). To exemplify, with the objective of increasing engage stakeholders' drive for ratification of the WTO TFA and enable engagement in the national trade facilitation committee, the NBT supports technicians at the Ministry to enhance their communication skills, e.g. through developing target group analyses and use communication tools to strengthen the Ministry's relationship with key stakeholders.

The Trade Related Assistance project in **Mongolia** is supporting the National Trade Facilitation Committee in fulfilling its attributions and coordination role.

Mozambique officially launched its National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) in July 2018. The EU will support the implementation of some category C provisions through an upcoming trade and development programme.

A EUR 15 million EU-SADC Trade Facilitation Programme will support trade facilitation reforms from a regional perspective in the countries of the **Southern African** Development Community.

In **Southeast Asia**, the EU is providing substantial support at the **ASEAN regional level**, through a EUR 40 million flagship economic and trade connectivity programme, of which a major component is trade facilitation. It includes, among other, support on customs and road transit, quality standards in food safety and pharmaceutical sectors, building and connecting the national and regional single windows and trade repositories, as well as setting up mechanisms supporting the private sector in cross-border trade-related disputes. The regional level trade facilitation support complements country-level assistance to individual ASEAN Member States (altogether EUR 45 million), with tailor-made trade facilitation activities addressing individual country needs.

In **Togo**, the EU is supporting single cross-border posts in Noépé, Anèho, and Cinkassé to improve the cross-border commercial transactions.

Germany's Trade Facilitation project in **Uzbekistan** aims at helping the country benefit from the full implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. The German bilateral project "Promotion of a Supportive Framework for Trade in **Ukraine**", implemented by GIZ is supporting elaboration of a cross-sector action plan on trade facilitation and transport and its implementation until 2019. Also in Ukraine, the Estonian project on Customization of Export Control Information System Stratlink for the Republic of Ukraine aims to develop and implement Electronic Licensing System Stratlink for Ukraine.

In **West Africa**, a Multi-Donor Trade Facilitation Programme is being launched to support West African countries in implementing procedures and processes that will contribute to the ease of trade transactions in the region including the implementation of the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET), ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme (ETLS) and the WTO Trade facilitation Agreement. The programme will also support specific trade facilitation reforms to improve a more efficient movement of goods along selected trade corridors and will support the small-scale traders, especially women traders.

In **East Africa**, Trademark East Africa (TMEA), the UK's flagship trade facilitation programme is working to increase trade, growth and poverty reduction through greater regional integration and trade competitiveness. DFID is the largest funding Donor of TMEA (about 70%). So far the programme has achieved a 16% reduction in transit time along the two corridors in East Africa and reduced border crossing times overall by 62%. Specific activities such as the Elegu border post on the border between Uganda and south Sudan are funded by DFID alone.

4.2. 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, as well as technical assistance to producers and SMEs in complying with technical regulations, private standards, food safety and sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures are all crucial enablers of trade and investment. The updated EU AfT Strategy calls for EU responses in this area to be driven mainly by market requirements, as a means to sustain QI improvement over time.

The Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee (COLEACP)

SDG 2.3, 2.a

With the support of the European Union and the ACP group, the Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee (COLEACP) contributes to the development of sustainable and competitive agriculture and agro-industry in 50 ACP countries.

Over the past 10 years, the evolution of imports of fruit and vegetables from ACP countries to the European Union has increased by 27.9%, from 1.2 million tons to more than 1.5 million tons (bananas included). The COLEACP represents more than 80% of the players involved in the ACP/EU fruit and vegetable sector (F&V ACP/EU). The turnover of private actors involved, both ACP and European, amounts to EUR 1.2 billion and continues to grow. Equally important, the regional trade in its agricultural products within the ACP region has increased sharply. It is crucial to ensure that small producers reap the benefits of their efforts. The COLEACP aims at that. In the framework of the Programmes i) Pesticide Initiative Phase I & II (PIP1, EUR30 million Intra-ACP; 2001-2009; PIP2, EUR32.5 million Intra-ACP; 2009-2015); The strengthening Food Safety Systems through SPS measures in ACP Countries (EDES-EUR30 million Intra-ACP; 2010-2015); iii) Fit for Market (FFM-EUR20 million Intra-ACP; 2016-2021), the COLEACP has enabled the horticultural sector to cope with many challenges both in the European market and on the regional and local ACP markets. By tackling the technical problems of pesticide residues and product traceability, COLEACP helps to modernize the sector while ensuring a positive impact on the inclusiveness of these value chains and their sustainability (social, environmental and economic). **More than 4,000 ACP/EU F&V sector agents have benefited from technical assistance, 35,000 middle managers have been formed, and several million small producers are framed through a continuous and collective training system.** These market opportunities supported by the COLEACP, contribute to the improvement of the social and economic conditions of millions of ACP farmers, to the creation of jobs in rural areas, and to the improvement of the working conditions of young people and women.

In **Afghanistan**, the quality management component of the AAT programme regularly uses the notifications from the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed to understand why Afghan products are being rejected in destination markets and then to propose solutions in project implementation. The approach taken under the AAT project is market driven (i.e. starting from the requirements of international buyers, markets of destination and assisting in ensuring compliance accordingly).

In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, Slovenia has supported a project for strengthening the metrology infrastructure in chemistry in the fields of fuels and the environment and strengthening the quality system of technology and industrial products and services in Competence centre of CMM (Capacity Maturity Model) quality assurance, through UNIDO, based on market demand.

In **Central America**, the funded national programmes on competitiveness (in particular improvement of Government managed quality and normalization systems) was operational until 2016. Regional projects are continuing, with a component of compliance to EU import standards and general good practices (HACCP, traceability).

In **Eritrea**, under the Support to the Agricultural Sector/Food Security programme, activities to improve the SPS services for the Ministry of Agriculture are being prepared.

In **Ethiopia**, capacity building for the public and private sector on quality standards, technical regulations and Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures is being provided. This includes developing and strengthening the capacity of a laboratory for "Establishing Residues and Toxin Analysis Reference Laboratory".

In **Congo**, the PRCCE II (*Projet de Renforcement des Capacités Commerciales et Entrepreneuriales II*) will provide long term technical assistance to the recently created National Agency for Normalisation & Quality. The action plan for the agency will focus in particular on the clusters and value-chains to be supported by the PRCCE II, which are driven by market potential.

In **Jamaica**, the EU's support to the implementation of the EPA is strengthening the quality and standards control environment by procuring equipment to upgrade the public laboratories involved in Food and Veterinary controls, training for both public and private sectors and providing direct support to businesses in accessing export markets.

In **Malawi**, there is an underutilisation of the preferences offered by the EU under the EBA around Malawi's export basket, which largely includes raw and semi-processed tobacco, tea, coffee (both processed and raw coffee), pulses and cotton. Malawi used to export groundnuts, honey, fish, and flowers to the EU market a few years ago, but lost the market due to standards' non-compliance. The low utilization rates have prompted EU interventions locally towards supporting the oil seeds sector and the improvement of quality standards aimed at increasing the country's exports to the region and beyond.

Nepal was ranked first in terms of foreign market access, but the major challenges Nepali exporters have been facing are linked to non-tariff measures (NTMs). The EU trade support programmes have been focused on overcoming the challenges due to NTMs and RASFF notifications for example are used for identifying AfT needs.

In 2017, the EU undertook a diagnosis of the quality infrastructure in **Nicaragua**. This analysis included rejections of Nicaraguan consignments at EU borders, causes and production areas. The RASFF was the key source for this work. The National Government identified the weakness and options to overcome these problems. The identified actions shall be included in a future trade-related assistance project.

An ongoing programme to support the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of **Paraguay**, to improve the business enabling environment for non-traditional livestock sectors, in particular through the promotion and exploitation of sustainable production and inclusive business opportunities foresees both support for SPS and market or marketing-related support.

Through its technical assistance as well as through the EU's wider engagement and dialogue on quality infrastructure topics, the EU supports the **Philippines** in the adoption of international standards. The Philippines RASFF portal was

launched in 2017 with EU support and could be used in future as a source of information in consultation with the national authorities.

In **Thailand**, RASFF notifications set the basis for Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) inspections. Support provided under the Better Training For Safer Food programme is often based on corrective actions identified during FVO inspections.

In **Ukraine**, there has been an effort in the quality infrastructure sector to prioritise reforms in those areas where Ukrainian companies have the strongest capacity to increment exports to the EU and other OECD markets. An action plan is currently being drafted with the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food to further develop RASFF use and roll it out throughout the country.

Notifications or border rejections of **Uzbekistan** exports are being used to address them through available EU projects, whenever possible.

In **West Africa**, a regional programme to support Competitiveness will include initiatives to enhance the regional quality infrastructure, support the setting-up and promotion of regional reference laboratories and to coordinate quality infrastructure of West African countries as well as encourage networking of national quality units.

The EU has undertaken several initiatives to strengthen **Zimbabwe's** quality infrastructure framework and institutions. Currently, the country is implementing a EUR 1.4 million project whose objective is, "Strengthening of National Quality Infrastructure in Zimbabwe to improve compliance with TBTs and SPS requirements for cross border trade". One of the expected outcomes of the project is a National Quality Policy document.

The ACP-EU Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Programme

SDG 8.a, 17.11

The ACP-EU TBT Programme was a EUR 15 million trade-related technical assistance initiative launched in 2013 under the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) "Intra-ACP" envelope. The TBT Programme was demand-driven and benefitted from close to 150 requests principally from ACP Quality Infrastructure Institutions (national standards bodies, accreditation boards and Trade Ministries) and economic operators. The TBT Programme's principal focus was to address TBT issues in ACP countries and regions by providing training and strengthening Quality Infrastructure (QI). These aspects were key in the implementation and the enforcement of TBT agreements, and also in addressing compliance issues of productive sectors, including in view of taking advantage of EU trade preferences under EPAs or the GSP scheme.

The main results achieved after four years of operations and 85 projects were as follows: (a) drafting of four national/regional QI policies with inputs to another 50; (b) 40 QI institutions strengthened, (c) 130 training seminars held resulting in the training of 2,474 public officials; (d) 36 standards developed; (e) two laboratories attaining international accreditation; (f) three Geographical Indications drafted; (h) 162 SMEs coached, and 198 certifications facilitated; and (i) participation of 30 ACP delegates in meetings of the WTO TBT Committee.

In seeking to augment ACP TBT compliance, the TBT Programme supported short-term projects which trigger long-term interventions in beneficiary ACP countries and regions. For example, the development of an international standard requires years of technical consultation, review and application. Notwithstanding the results enumerated, the most compelling indicator of the TBT Programme's work is the increased understanding and interest in TBT issues currently expressed by ACP countries and regions. One proxy for this burgeoning ACP interest is the Group's enhanced participation in meetings of the WTO TBT Committee and the strengthened institutional capacity of ACP regional and national QI bodies.

4.3. Fair and Ethical Trade

The updated EU AfT strategy calls for supporting fair and ethical trade in partner countries. Genuine civil society engagement in the field allows fair and ethical trade actors and supporters to inform aid for trade programming processes in partner countries. This allows the EU to help partner countries to better seize the opportunities of fair and ethical trade, by using preferences offered by EU FTAs and the Generalised System of Preferences.

For example in **Afghanistan**, the EU is funding the Ethical Lifestyle Initiative implemented by the ITC. The Initiative promotes the production of two of the most prized materials in luxury fashion: silk and cashmere. For silk, the Initiative collaborates with a network of weavers and dyers in Kabul and Herat, as well as with the country's only remaining workshop still processing silk from locally grown cocoons. Through technical support and business mentoring for Afghan

partners, the Ethical Fashion Lifestyle is enabling the production of new silk fabric for the international market. The intervention is also connecting local weavers and farmers, integrating the production of silk cocoons, saffron and dried fruits to jumpstart the artisanal economy in these rural communities. The EU plans to support the ITC in expanding the methodology of the Ethical Lifestyle Initiative to other countries, including to **Tajikistan** and **Uzbekistan**.

In **Bangladesh**, the International Labour Organization (ILO), Sweden (Sida), the Danish Embassy and the Bangladesh Garment sector labour market parties collaborate in a programme called the Global Deal to create decent working conditions through social dialogue and enhanced industrial relations in the readymade garment sector. The programme aims to strengthen the employees' voice and ability to enhance income and working conditions in a peaceful and constructive way. It has already achieved, for example, standard operating procedures for union registration and for filing unfair labour practices, factory-level grievance handling guideline and training material, development of a grievances mechanisms at factory-level and constructive formal dispute resolution mechanisms. Training material has also been elaborated on collective bargaining, negotiation and human resource management. Institutional capacity has been built among workers and employers organizations to more effectively undertake social dialogue and to peacefully solve labour market conflicts.

In **Bolivia**, two EIDHR GSP+ projects have included the perspective of value chains. They are analysing the main labour/human rights issues in the selected value chains and elaborate recommendations on how to better address them, including through regulatory reforms, public policies but also potential fair trade schemes.

In the **Pacific**, under the previous project "Increasing Agricultural Commodities Trade" the EU supported the Pacific Organic & Ethical Trade Community, POETCom. The POETCom secretariat in Fiji and focal points and members in Pacific nations work to develop the tools, education and support to make organic agricultural practices and produce an attractive and rewarding alternative for farmers and consumers.

In **Senegal**, France is supporting organic and fair cotton value chains through a regional programme implemented through the AFD.

In **Honduras**, the EU is funding the competitive, inclusive and sustainable development of fine coffee and cocoa chains in the department of El Paraíso; and cashew in the departments of Choluteca and Valle. The objective is to improve these value chains' competitiveness and sustainability, with better incomes and decent employment for the 10,200 producers and 16,000 employees of the different links of the chains.

Promoting fair and ethical trade has been the focus of the EU Trade support program in **Nepal**, contributing to market competitiveness and empowerment of value chain actors.

Ship to Shore - Combatting Unacceptable forms of Work in the Thai Fishing and Seafood Industry is a project funded by the EU and implemented by the ILO in **Thailand** that aims at preventing and reducing forced labour, child labour and other unacceptable forms of work, and progressively eliminate the exploitation of workers, particularly migrant workers, in the Thai fishing and seafood processing sectors. Even though the project does not focus directly on fair and ethical trade schemes it has the objective of improving working conditions of mainly trade-oriented sectors.

The project Promoting Fair Trade in **Vietnam**, contributed to assessing the potential of Fair Trade business; raise awareness and promote Fair Trade business; build capacity for Fair Trade SMEs to comply with European market access requirements; develop market linkages between Fair Trade companies in Vietnam and Fair Trade buyers in Europe and to develop local Fair Trade channels; and develop trade policy on Fair Trade.

5. Differentiating approaches

Updated EU Aid for Trade Strategy relevant actions:	
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 .
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).
17	Pursue engagement on AfT with Middle Income Countries , including on capacity building

Tailoring AfT approaches to partner countries' specificities is of paramount importance. These specificities relate to criteria such as geographic/regional features, level of income, and degree of fragility or nature of the relationship with the EU. Along these specificities, priorities for supporting sustainable trade and investment capacities differ. Differentiating AfT approaches helps identify the best triggers and drivers for sustainable development, and the best possible sequencing of reforms in order to target EU support accordingly. The Growth and Jobs Compacts developed by EU Delegations in African countries provide useful insights in this respect.

5.1. Least Developed Countries and situations of fragility

AfT support to **Least Developed Countries** and to countries in **situation of fragility** prioritises diversification of productive capacities and infrastructure, as well as the improvement of trade and investment environments. The focus is on generating economic and social gains in an inclusive manner, appeasing tensions and sharing benefits. Access of LDCs' agricultural exports to the EU market requires comprehensive support through linking smallholders to agro-industry, supporting innovation (irrigation systems, harvesting techniques), and improving standards compliance. Domestic and external finance¹¹ have a key role to play. LDCs themselves require that supply-side support should be

¹¹ *Industrialisation in Africa and Least Developed Countries, a Report to the G20 Development Working Group by UNIDO, 2016.*

provided with a view to optimise preference utilisation.¹² Using the EU External Investment Plan in combination with trade agreements and unilateral trade preferential schemes as leverage to achieve these goals will be particularly relevant. The Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), of which the EU and Member States are major contributors, uses specific tools for diagnostic (Diagnostics Trade Integration Studies, DTIS) which are also further guiding EU AfT delivery.

The conditions need to be created for an increasing proportion of EU AfT to be allocated to LDCs in view to helping them double their share of global exports.¹³ The **proportion of EU and Member States' AfT directed towards Least Developed Countries increased** from 18% in 2015 to **22% in 2016**, in line with the vision to achieve at least one fourth of total EU AfT by 2030.

Building trade policy capacity in LDCs is more important than ever as trade negotiations have multiplied. Sweden has supported Trapca (Trade policy training centre in **Africa**) since 2006. Trapca provides training in trade policy and trade law up to Masters-level, with accreditation from the renowned Swedish University of Lund. In the future the support will be scholarship-based, which ensures a flexible and attractive model for financiers in the private sector, foundations and traditional supporters of the building of Africa's own trade policy capacity.

In **Afghanistan**, a country in a protracted fragility and conflict situation, enhanced trade can make a major contribution to economic growth, job creation, poverty reduction and thus stability and peace. Fostering trade related cross-border and regional cooperation can have similar effects and is an important objective for the EU in Afghanistan. The second phase of the "Advancing Afghan Trade" (AAT) project, currently under preparation, covering the period 2020-2023, will emphasise these aspects.

In **Burundi**, the EU is fostering an informal dialogue with the local and European private sector to create an exchange framework to discuss the challenges, opportunities and generally the current private sector environment but also to encourage coordination with the various donors. Since 2009, there is formally a sectoral group on private sector development. The latter is managed by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, although it has not met since 2015.

¹² LDC group Post-Nairobi priorities in the WTO - Communication from Benin on behalf of the LDC group (WT/COMTD/LDC/W/63) - 24 June 2016.

¹³ SDG Target 8.a: Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries. SDG Target 17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

The Gambia Youth Empowerment Scheme

SDG 8.6, 8.b

The EUR 11 million Gambia Youth Empowerment Scheme was adopted in the framework of the EU Trust Fund for Africa, and launched in February 2017. This project aims to contribute to the economic development of The Gambia and to improve employability. The initiative takes a market-led approach to create employment opportunities and will simultaneously upskill the workforce according to the demand of the market place. This programme directly supports the development of the local economy by (i) enhancing employability and self-employment opportunities for youth, with a focus on vocational training and the creation of micro and small-sized enterprises, and (ii) creating and improving employment opportunities in selected sectors through value addition and internationalisation. The programme offers possibilities for those young people that might be interested to move into the commercial agriculture, service business or tourism sectors.

In 2018 in **Haiti**, the EU took over the role of EIF donor facilitator and is seeking to strengthen the dynamics around the framework.

In **Jordan**, there was an increased imbalance between labour supply and demand, intensified by the high number of Syrian refugees. In 2017, to help Jordan offset economic losses and counteract the economic downturn, while at the same time integrating a large number of refugees into its economy, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK launched the Trade for Employment initiative (T4E), enhancing trade performance for inclusive employment. The project addresses companies with export experience whose markets collapsed due to the region's geopolitical situation as well as exporting companies aiming to access new markets with improved or newly developed products.

EIF support in **Lao PDR** directly addresses the priorities defined in the country's Trade and Private Sector Development (PSD) Roadmap. The country's Trade and PSD programme has as its objective to strengthen the National Quality Infrastructure and to enhance the national industrial statistics capabilities.

In **Nepal**, the EIF AfT donor coordination mechanism is well established. The EIF supported the implementation of the Nepal Trade Integration Strategy (NTIS) 2016, carrying out Rapid e-trade Readiness Assessment, launching the National Sector Export Strategies and building productive capacities (Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Pashmina and Ginger). The leadership of the EU as EIF Donor Facilitator has strengthened the Government-development partner cooperation, and has contributed to mainstream trade in country strategies of local development partners.

In **Senegal**, the EU, EU Member States and the EIF complement well each other. From an operational standpoint, the results of an EIF tier II project on mango is bearing fruit. The EU is set to complement this support to the mango sector through its national component of the regional "West Africa Competitiveness Programme". The EU acts as co-facilitator having taken over in 2017 from France.

5.2. More advanced developing countries

Advanced developing countries are to play a crucial role in the implementation of the Agenda 2030. The EU and its Member States are developing innovative engagement modalities with more advanced developing countries, including and beyond financial cooperation, as these countries need fewer or less concessional forms of assistance. In recent years, some partner countries have "graduated" from EU bilateral cooperation. Nevertheless they continue to benefit from EU AfT through development cooperation at regional level. Cooperation with advanced developing countries is gradually building further in areas of mutual interest, such as trade (including FTA negotiations) and integration of emerging economies into world markets. Some of these countries, such as China, India, Thailand, Brazil or Chile, have become themselves providers of AfT, through South-South cooperation, and the EU is also implementing triangular cooperation initiatives (SDG 17.9) which calls for increasing EU AfT coordination.

For example, in **Cuba**, the EU is cooperating in the area of SPS standards and certification, through a triangular cooperation project with **Chile**, entailing internships focussing on animal food hygiene. The topics addressed during these internships include quality assurance system; feed microscopy; detection of veterinary medicines; diagnosis of salmonella, swine diseases, avian influenza.

Similar triangular cooperation initiatives will also be considered in South East Asia, notably with **Singapore** for the developing countries in ASEAN, as well as with **Malaysia** and **Thailand**, in the framework of upcoming trade-related technical assistance programmes.

India started negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement with the EU in 2007. Negotiations are still ongoing. Most of Aid for Trade to India supports Trade Related Infrastructure. But the EU also supports sustainable businesses of textile artisans for example and improves their working conditions through efficient eco-friendly processes, access to resources and increased demand for 'green' products via SWITCH-Asia programme.

China and the EU started negotiations of an Investment Agreement in 2013. Aid for Trade support is concentrated on trade related infrastructure and building productive capacity. The EU, via its SWITCH-Asia programme, supported China in applying sustainable production and consumption models in Chinese Food Supply Chains. In particular the project worked on CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) of their processes and enhanced the visibility, exportability and market penetration of their products to national and international markets.

5.3. Middle Income Countries

The EU and its Member States pursue their engagement on AfT with Middle Income Countries, on productive and skills capacity building. The objective being to expand these countries export products basket as well as to expand their services sector in an inclusive and sustainable manner.

For example in **Bolivia**, Sweden (Sida) launched a project (2017-2020) in which the Swedish Standards Institute (SIS) is providing technical assistance to its Bolivian counterpart Instituto Boliviano de Normalización y Calidad (IBNORCA), in a peer-to-peer cooperation approach. The intervention aims at strengthened capacity to engage with and implement the ISO system.

As part of its multilateral Aid for Trade Program to agencies in Geneva, Denmark supports ITC with about EUR 4 million annually. Half of this contribution is softly earmarked to ITC's programs in connecting SME's to international value chains through value added products, handling non-tariff measures and trade facilitation. In **Ghana** for example, ITC's VA2T (Value Added to Trade) program aims at the diversification of income, better sustainability, food security and ecological intensification for cocoa producers by introducing yam and associated crops supplemented by the creation of demand for new products. The project worked on "super food yam" product and market development, with supermarkets, chefs, processors, exporters and brands, based on a comprehensive involvement of stakeholders. With the contribution from Denmark the Ghana program will be extended to 3,000 farmers and 50 SMEs by 2020.

The EUR 15 million EU programme "Supporting the private sector development in **Lebanon**" is currently providing integrated non-financial and financial intermediation services to groups of Micro and SMEs in the agribusiness and wood processing sectors through the establishment, management and operation of market-oriented value chains and clusters with special focus on enhancement of productivity and competitiveness of vulnerable groups.

Trade Related Assistance and Quality Enabling Programme (TRAQUE), Ghana**SDG 8.a, 17.11**

In Ghana, the EUR 13 Million TRAQUE (Trade Related Assistance and Quality Enabling) programme was aimed at improving the business environment by enhancing the quality of productions. For example, until recently companies in Ghana were receiving technical pre-approval of their production at an exorbitant price because they had to ship it abroad as only foreign institutions could provide these services. This made Ghanaian companies unable to compete favourably. Under TRAQUE the EU has provided equipment to the Ghana Standards Authority laboratories and trained their staff. As a result this organisation can deliver more licences in the manufacturing sector in particular, and delivery takes days when it used to take weeks when it could be provided at all. The competitiveness of Ghanaian companies has been boosted, therefore their ability to grow, to invest and create jobs.

TRAQUE improved the quality infrastructure in Ghana. 28 laboratories have been supported with state of the art equipment and intensive training. Institutions such the Ghana Standards Authority and the Food and Drugs Authority have been able to increase substantially their activities to the benefit of the private companies and the Ghanaian consumers.

It also provided technical support and awareness raising support to lift the export ban on 5 vegetables. The ban was lifted from 2018 onwards. Indeed, while groundnut is one of the leading export commodities in Ghana, its production has been hampered by diseases and bacteria, in particular aflatoxin, which authorised levels are strongly limited around the world for health reasons. Through TRAQUE, 1090 stakeholders in the Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions have been trained on European Union general food law; farmers in twenty Districts have gained knowledge of techniques to manage aflatoxin levels during the production and harvesting processes on groundnuts and other cereal crops. As a result yields have increased and a larger amount of safe groundnuts and cereals are available for Ghanaian producers and customers and for export.

Testimonial Real Life Story: *“Our yields started to decline. Market for the groundnuts we harvest went down drastically due to the issue of aflatoxins. Exporters stopped buying our groundnuts therefore the trainings by the Ghana Export Promotion Authority on aflatoxin control helped us a lot in gaining back the confidence from exporters. We learned on how to properly dry our groundnuts in order to minimize aflatoxins and this has helped in increasing the market for our products.”* Sauda Deribaa – Groundnut farmer, Navrongo

6. Advancing sustainability objectives

Updated EU Aid for Trade Strategy relevant actions:	
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 in order to promote women 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 multistakeholder approaches

6.1. Aid for Trade and Gender

EU AfT contributes to operationalising the EU's renewed and expanded commitment towards **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**. The Gender Action Plan II (2016-2020)¹⁴ contributing to SDG 5, sets out two specific objectives to promote the access to decent work for women of all ages and to ensure equal access to trade among other services and resources. In order to achieve these commitments, it is crucial under all EU external actions to carry out a gender analysis to inform the decision-making process, assessing the differential impact of economic reforms and trade-related policies, regulations and programmes on women and men and identifying the main barriers faced (discriminatory legislation, labour market segregation, etc.). Concerning participation, it is also necessary to ensure that women's groups are actively involved in the identification and formulation of AfT programmes and that other stakeholders (e.g. social partners, trading and market associations, cooperatives) represent and take into account the gender dimension.

Promoting women's economic empowerment is an important driving force behind economic growth and the fight against poverty. But access to data about women's and men's situation is a prerequisite for integrating gender equality.

¹⁴ Commission Staff Working Document Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020, SWD(2015) 182 final. Objectives 14 and 15.

For this to be possible, statistics and project indicators must be disaggregated by gender. It is therefore important that organisations in the trade community collect gender disaggregated data and include gender in their analyses. With this purpose Sweden has supported the development of UNCTAD's tool box on trade and gender, which helps assessing to what extent trade policies affect men and women in a distinctive manner.

The EU designed a **Women Economic Empowerment** blending project in support of the Women's Financial Inclusion Fund of Women's World Banking, with a contribution of EUR 10 million. Its aim is to boost financial and non-financial capacities in support to women financial inclusion, economic empowerment, employment and capitalise on opportunities of digitalisation.

In **Afghanistan**, the National Export Strategy (NES) developed under the EU-funded "Advancing Afghan Trade" (AAT) project, identifies sectors with high potential for exports and job creation, particularly for women and young people. For each of these sectors – carpets, dried fruits and nuts, fresh fruits and vegetables, saffron, marble and granite, precious stones and jewellery – it proposes measures to overcome weaknesses currently weighing on international competitiveness. For instance, the strategy calls for organizing or strengthening farmers' associations to overcome fragmentation and foster economies of scale.

The Czech Republic is supporting the project "Development of Broccoli Value Chain for Poverty Reduction in Lori Region of **Armenia** with Women's Participation" in Gargar, Lori region, supporting a woman-led small cooperative, specialized in broccoli production. The "Future is ours" cooperative integrates environmentally sustainable and economically efficient agricultural models to become an active part of the value chain. The project was launched in May, 2018.

In **Bolivia**, the project implemented by European Partnership for Democracy will address constraints to socioeconomic rights of female workers along two value chains: chestnuts harvest and processing and mining.

In **Burundi**, Belgium has awarded EUR 3 million for the empowerment of women in cross-border trade over the period 2018-2020.

In **Congo**, all objectives in the EU-funded "*Projet de Renforcement des Capacités Commerciales et Entrepreneuriales II*" (PRCCE II) are disaggregated by gender in view of the importance of women economic empowerment in private sector development and in particular their role in the agricultural sector and the informal economy.

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, a UK-backed project targeting cross-border traders' associations was able to benefit about 75% of women traders.

The Regional Integration Support Mechanism (RISM) Programme in **Eswatini** is mainly focused on empowering women entrepreneurs and minimising cross-

border barriers that women face when they trade with South African and Mozambican counterparts.

The new trade-related technical assistance programme of Arise Plus for **Laos**, incorporated the gender indicators of the National Socioeconomic Development Plan 2016-2020 such as the number of women business owners, gender equality in employment, gender equality in training and education. Activities of the programme will also build on the work of the Lao Women's Union (LWU) in promoting laws on developing and protecting women such as the Convention on Eliminating All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

Also in **Laos**, France is helping women's empowerment in the tea industry. Women are generally very involved in all stages of production, but are absent from governance bodies, in particular because of their low level of education and their status in society. Thus, the project aims to ensure the sustainability of their jobs in the sector, working conditions, training and their involvement in decision-making bodies.

In **Nepal**, gender disaggregated data are available for EU trade support projects.

In **South Africa**, a new Gender Equality Women Empowerment (GEWE) programme has been developed.

Estonia is helping to advance women's economic empowerment and support to vulnerable groups in eastern **Ukraine** through various projects. For example, Tech4Kharkiv, aiming at engaging women as entrepreneurs and bringing more women into the IT-sector through hackathons, IT-courses and early stage incubation programs. Another example is the "Engagement of women in entrepreneurship and tech in Ukrainian regions" project, seeking to make women play a larger role in creating success stories in business and technology.

6.2. Accompanying GSP+ supported Human and labour rights

The **GSP+** requires beneficiary countries to ratify and effectively implement and respect 27 international conventions¹⁵ related to agreed human and labour rights (in support of SDG 8.8), as well as environment and good governance conventions. EU official support supports partner countries to comply with the GSP+ obligations, thereby ensuring their continued access to the EU market at preferential terms.

In **Bolivia** for example, the project implemented by Democracy Reporting International will analyse how to maximise GSP+ opportunities in two value

¹⁵ [Annex VIII of Regulation \(EU\) No 978/2012 of 31 October 2012](#)

chains. This includes assessing the employment effects and addressing labour and human rights issues along these supply chains. The first case study, which looked into to the Brazilian nuts sector, is well underway.

In **Pakistan**, which has also been granted the GSP+ preferences, the EU is supporting the implementation of international labour and environmental standards (ILES), notably in textile and leather sectors. The EU trade-related assistance programme (2016-2022), implemented with the ILO, is working at all levels – the government, the associations of relevant industry, workers and employers representations, as well as directly with the private sector actors, notably SMEs in the textile and leather sectors, to effectively enhance the overall capacities for compliance with the ILES standards.

Lead by the Department of Trade and Industry, and usually co-chaired by the Department of Foreign Affairs, the **Philippines** have inter-agency committees for trade related issues. A specific inter-agency group was established to deal with GSP+ monitoring, also including Foreign Affairs, Labour, Environment, Justice and others. In this context, EU support to trade goes hand in hand with the policy dialogue on core international conventions relating to human and labour rights, environment and good governance.

6.3. Accompanying social and environmental progress leveraged by EU FTA TSD Chapters

New trade leverages to support social and environmental agendas have become available. In all FTAs recently concluded by the EU (e.g. South Korea, Singapore, Vietnam, Central America, Colombia/Peru/Ecuador, Singapore, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Canada, EPAs), binding social and environmental provisions were included in **Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) chapters**. These include adherence to key international labour and environment standards and agreements, the sustainable use of natural resources such as timber, fish and biodiversity, and the promotion of practices favouring sustainable development such as Corporate Social Responsibility, sustainability assurance schemes (e.g. eco-labelling) and fair and ethical trade initiatives. Moreover, they set out strong mechanisms to involve social partners and civil society in the implementation of the agreements through Domestic Advisory Groups (DAGs) and Civil Society Fora. EU support to the implementation of these provisions is ongoing and will be stepped up.

Close involvement of Domestic Advisory Groups and civil society, including social partners, is central to the successful implementation of TSD provisions, especially regarding the identification of issues and future areas of action. DAGs include women, youth, environment, labour, business and employers' organisations and are tasked with the monitoring of implementation of TSD commitments. There are also regular opportunities for civil society in the EU and

partner countries to meet and discuss issues, for example through Civil Society Fora. TSD implementation and wider EU development work streams should be more systematically inter-linked and mutually supportive. Capacity building for civil society actors is essential.

For example, Sweden's National Board of Trade is cooperating with **Ecuador** to strengthen the capacity to implement trade policy commitments contained in the EU-Ecuador free trade agreement. The project includes a focus on implementing the commitments contained in the Trade and Sustainable Development chapter of the EU-Ecuador FTA. The sustainability pillar includes capacity building through training and workshops for representatives both from the public sector as well as for civil society organizations participating in the Domestic Mechanism (Domestic Advisory Group). A handbook addressing the practicalities of implementing the Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)-chapter will be developed, in addition to holding discussions and workshops with the ministries participating in TSD implementation.

In **Georgia**, the DCFTA Advisory Group was established by Order of the Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development in December 2015 as a subordinate institution of the Advisory Council on Georgia's Trade Relations. This is a deliberative body created for the effective implementation of the DCFTA and ensuring civil society involvement. In 2018, the EU and Georgia adopted a TSD work plan 2018-2020 with priority areas such as: illegal wildlife Trade, sustainable forest management, effective implementation of UNFCCC¹⁶, effective implementation of core labour standards (notably strengthen the operational framework regarding child labour and enhance non-discrimination in the workplace; promote equal pay for equal work), and strengthening labour Inspection. EU development cooperation is supporting this agenda.

6.4. Aid for Trade and the Environment

AfT can also have an impact in pushing forward **environmental objectives** and transformational interventions to adapt and mitigate climate change or fight against biodiversity loss (SDGs 1.5, 8.4, 15).

For example, in the framework of the SWITCH-Africa Green initiative, two projects are implemented in **Ethiopia** on improving environmental performances of Ethiopian industries: the Green Tanning Initiative (GTI), promoting technologies that reduce the environmental impact of leather processing and creating sustainable employment. The Greening Ethiopian Manufacturing (GEM) project supports Ethiopian micro and small scale

¹⁶ *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*

manufacturing industries in adopting Sustainable Consumption and Production practices and seizing green growth opportunities.

France supports climate change mitigation, through its Aid for Trade programme "Marketing of certified tropical timber in **Central Africa**". The forestry sector is a lever for development in Central Africa and this sector is particularly concerned by environmental, social and structural problems. The program aims to improve the existing practices, valorise certified wood on international markets (especially the lesser known timber species) and promote responsible lumbering and forestry activities.

In **East Africa**, Sweden (Sida) is funding the "Promoting Agriculture, Climate and Trade Linkages in the East African Community phase II (PACT EAC II)" project, implemented by Consumer Unity & Trust Society (CUTS) International until 2019. It aims at ensuring that national agricultural policies developed include crucial linkages to climate change, food security and international trade. The project has successfully increased the understanding, built capacity and strengthened coordination among stakeholders on these linkages.

In **Sub-Saharan Africa**, the World Customs Organization (WCO)-Sweden programmes phase II (2014-2018) has supported regional integration and trade facilitation. The programme worked with both national customs administrations and regional secretariats in the East African Community (EAC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Southern African Customs Union (SACU). The programme has supported strengthened enforcement of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

Luxembourg also supports climate change mitigation, through the Forestry and Climate Change Fund (FCCF) established in 2017. The FCCF offers private investors the opportunity to invest in environment-friendly projects that support small farmers in **Central America**, in particular in Costa Rica, Guatemala and Nicaragua. Currently, the FCCF supports one project in **Nicaragua**. Simplemente Madera Marketplace S.A. (SMM) is developing inclusive value chains for timber derived from secondary and degraded forests in Nicaragua. FCCF's investment in SMM is likely to generate significant environmental and social benefits. The three forests threatened by deforestation and forest degradation are likely to capture around 13 t/ha of carbon per year, leading to a substantive climate mitigation effect over the life of the project.

Part II : Quantitative Analysis

1. EU Aid for Trade in a nutshell

Data on **AfT flows** was extracted from the OECD DAC Creditors Reporting System, and processed into the analysis in this section.

- In 2016, the **EU and MS' AfT** commitments amounted to EUR 13.5bn, an increase of 2.7% compared to 2015. The EU and EU Member States (MS) remain the leading AfT donor with 32% of global AfT.
- In 2016, more than 80% of EU AfT collective commitments were provided by three donors: the EU, Germany and France.
- The EU disbursement ratio reached 89% in 2016, substantially above the average disbursement ratio of other DAC donors (67%).
- Out of the AfT categories, the EU and MS remain the lead providers of **Trade Related Assistance** (TRA – Trade Policy and Regulation; Trade Development) in the world in 2016, with 55% of total TRA commitments from DAC donors.
- EU and MS TRA more than doubled between 2006 and 2016, to reach EUR 3.8bn in 2016 (EUR 1.5bn in 2006), a level that exceeds by far the annual EUR 2bn target adopted in the 2007 joint EU AfT Strategy.
- **Africa** continued to receive the largest share of AfT in 2016, with 42% of total AfT (excluding ODA loans), followed by Asia (22%), America (12%) and Europe (11%). Grants are the main type of flow going to Africa (61% for the EU and 36% for MS), followed by ODA loans and equity.
- AfT commitments to **LDCs and ACP** countries are now clearly above their historical average (2010-2016) and represented in 2016: 22% of total AfT for LDCs and 39% of total AfT for ACP countries. In fact, AfT commitments to ACP and LDCs reached an all-time high in 2016, with EUR 5.3bn for ACP countries and EUR 3bn for LDCs.
- In February 2017, the WTO **Trade Facilitation** Agreement (TFA) entered into force. Development cooperation is embedded in the agreement and provides a framework for support (Category C provisions). If commitments fluctuate according to programming cycles, varying from EUR 195mn in 2010 to EUR 76mn in 2012, the EU and its Member States are among the top donors of Aid for Trade Facilitation. Commitments reached EUR 94mn in 2016 and EUR 370 million on a rolling basis¹⁷.

¹⁷ [EU notification](#) to WTO under Art. 22 of the Trade Facilitation Agreement

The following data on **qualitative perceptions on the ground** is based on the responses to a questionnaire, completed by a sample of 68 EU Delegations around the world. In many instances, responses were prepared jointly with the local representations of EU Member States. Such a feedback helps pinpoint areas for improvement and tailor better the thematic, methodological and organisational support provided to operational staff in partner countries.

- As an ultimate beneficiary of EU AfT, **local private sector** is somewhat or sufficiently involved in the identification and steering of EU and MS AfT actions for 79% of respondents.
- 78% of respondents consider they are somewhat or sufficiently equipped to respond flexibly to **MSME's and productive sectors'** concrete needs in view of taking advantage of market and business opportunities offered by international trade and investment.
- 75% of respondents consider that their AfT is somewhat or sufficiently geared towards helping the partner countries to take advantage of the opportunities (including quick-wins) offered by EU **Free Trade Agreements** and other trade arrangements such as GSP.
- 65% of respondents indicate that their AfT is somewhat or sufficiently geared towards finding synergies with **EU supported investments** stemming from the External Investment Plan (EFSD/blending) and regional EU Blending facilities, in order to provide more sizeable and impactful responses to trade and productive capacity needs.
- 75% of respondents have somewhat or sufficient visibility over the existing/future **EU blended investment projects** with which their AfT projects could synergise.
- For 58% of respondents, there is a somewhat or suitable division of tasks and complementarity between EU AfT **at regional and national levels**, including in the context of supporting regional economic integration efforts.
- Against the background of an increased demand for trade to support **social and environmental** objectives, 85% of respondents consider they are somewhat or successfully incorporating this agenda in their AfT dialogue and delivery.
- AfT projects are systematically subject to **gender** analyses and promote women economic empowerment for 38% of respondents (this is somewhat the case for 48%)
- **Coordination** on trade and productive capacity needs with MS and other donors is improving or moderately so, for more than 77% of respondents.
- For more than 60% of respondents, promoting **fair and ethical trade** schemes is part of their AfT, or somewhat so.

2. Aid for Trade Categories

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

Trade-Related Assistance (TRA):

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

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

- Category 3 or 'trade-related infrastructure': physical infrastructure including transport and storage, communications, and energy generation and supply.
- Category 4 or 'building productive capacity': includes business development and activities aimed at improving the business climate, privatisation,

assistance to banking and financial services, agriculture, forestry, fishing, industry, mineral resources and mining, tourism. Includes trade- and non-trade-related capacity building.

- Category 5 or 'trade-related adjustment': this code was created by OECD/DAC at the end of 2007. It covers contributions to the government budget to assist with the implementation of recipients' own trade reforms and adjustments to trade policy measures taken by other countries; and assistance to manage balance of payments shortfalls due to changes in the world trading environment.

		Aid for Trade Category	DAC Codes	
			trade facilitation	
Total Aid for Trade	TRA	1- Trade Policy and Regulation	331xx (except 33150)	
		2-Trade development	DAC Codes of Cat. 4 but with the "Trade Development Marker"	
	« Wider » Aid for Trade	3- Trade related infrastructure	21xxx, 22xxx, 23xxx	energy, telecom
		4- Building productive capacity	240xx, 25010	business, PSD
			311xx, 312xx, 313xx	forestry
			321xx, 322xx, 323xx	fishing
33210	mining, construction			
5- Trade related Adjustment	33150	industry		
	6- Other trade-related needs	All other DAC codes, with TD marker		

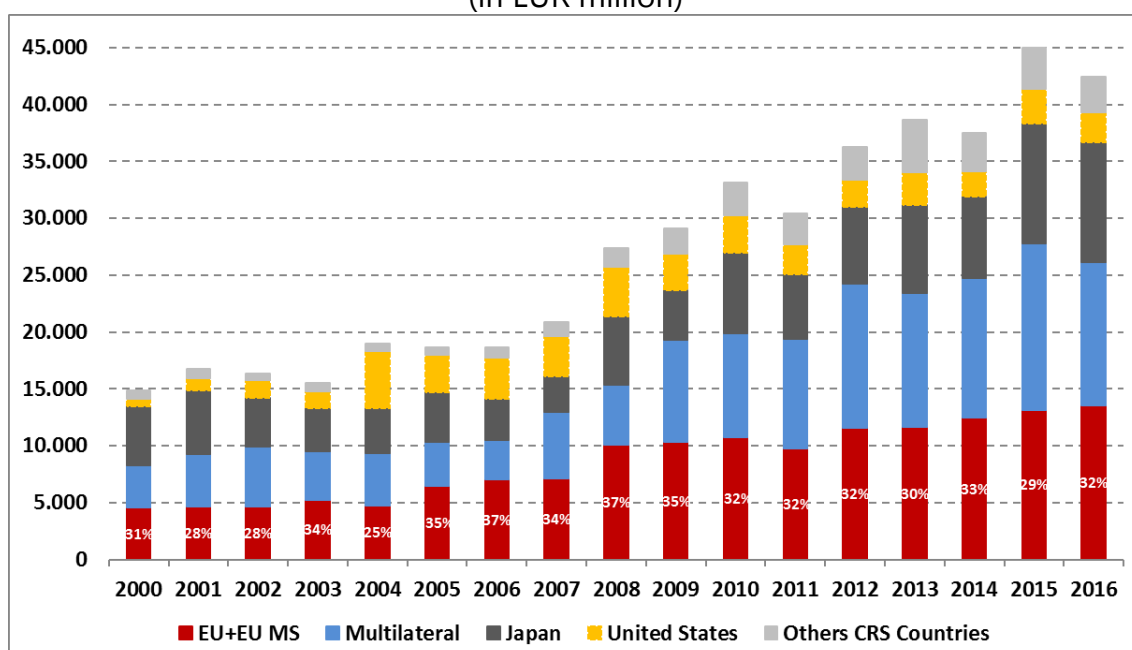
3. EU Aid for Trade in the global context

Aid for Trade by Donor
(in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
EU, MS and EU ODA loans (EIB)	10 715	12 863	17 446	16 199	16 909	16 792	17 586
EU and MS	10 715	9 740	11 564	11 627	12 477	13 160	13 511
Japan	7 092	5 676	6 773	7 786	7 189	10 593	10 520
World Bank (IDA)	4 075	5 337	6 426	4 824	6 389	6 829	5 518
United States	3 323	2 625	2 376	2 868	2 205	3 019	2 611
Asian Dev. Bank	1 130	1 079	1 087	2 009	1 335	1 504	1 851
African Dev. Bank	1 254	660	1 780	1 048	1 077	1 608	705
Other Multilateral	2 686	2 598	3 384	3 893	3 473	4 655	4 581
Others DAC Donors	2 892	2 727	2 858	4 572	3 386	3 622	3 107
Total	33 166	30 442	36 249	38 627	37 530	44 990	42 403

Source: OECD CRS

Aid for Trade by Donor
(in EUR million)



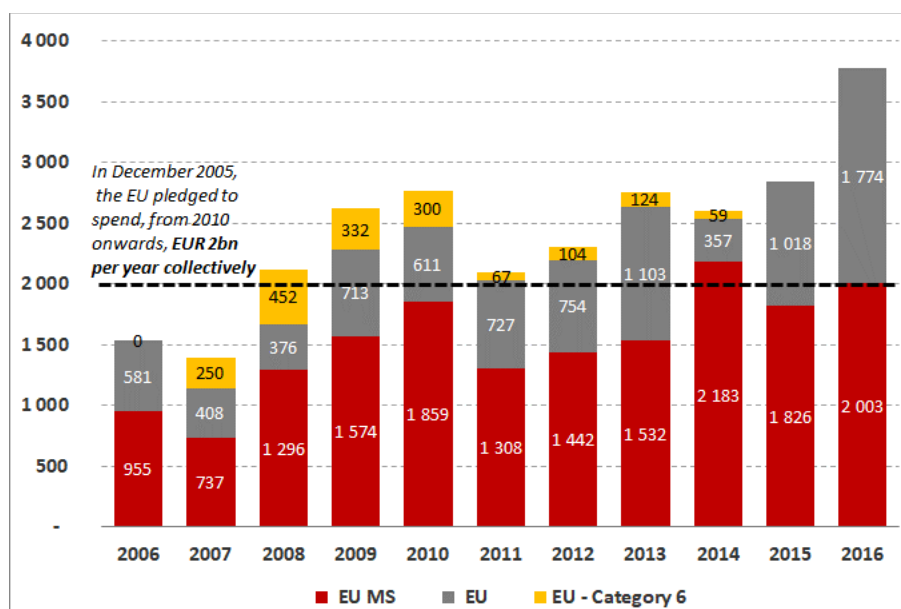
Sources: OECD CRS, Monterrey Questionnaires, EU

4. Trade Related Assistance

Trade Related Assistance (in EUR million)									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Austria	9	9	8	7	8	28	16	15	22
Belgium	64	111	113	139	56	106	135	139	97
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	0	0	0	-	1	1	2	1	2
Denmark	54	74	129	77	81	108	215	45	85
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	63	65	113	130	32	54	59	47	38
France	139	216	73	63	292	179	239	369	442
Germany	323	340	524	467	536	377	937	579	836
Greece	3	2	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ireland	22	33	21	9	27	28	25	20	29
Italy	30	133	23	43	10	44	26	91	26
Latvia	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-
Lithuania	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	6	4	7	7	8	10	11	12	11
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	98	77	172	171	100	171	77	171	79
Poland	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	1
Portugal	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Romania	0	-	1	0	-	-	0	-	0
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	0
Slovenia	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	-	0
Spain	73	46	364	31	38	38	67	25	30
Sweden	91	122	161	141	193	257	192	97	150
United Kingdom	318	337	148	19	59	127	182	214	154
EU MS	1 296	1 574	1 859	1 308	1 442	1 532	2 183	1 826	2 003
EU	376	713	611	727	754	1 103	357	1 018	1 774
EU cat. 6	452	332	300	67	104	124	59	-	-
EU Total	827	1 045	910	793	858	1 227	417	1 018	1 774
Grand Total	2 123	2 619	2 770	2 101	2 300	2 759	2 599	2 844	3 778

Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

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



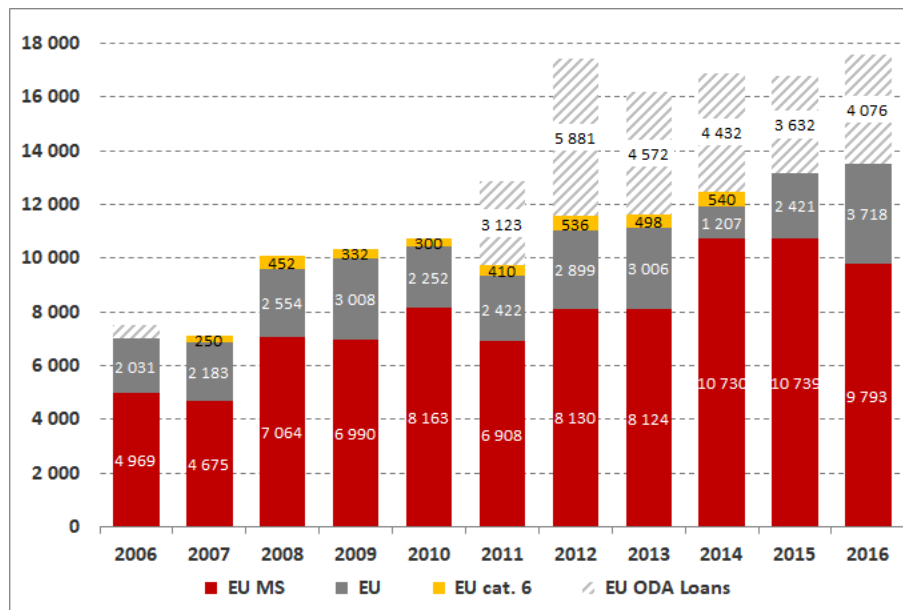
Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

5. Aid for Trade

Aid for Trade (in EUR million)									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Austria	50	58	68	49	56	107	50	61	69
Belgium	217	388	305	343	108	151	209	185	144
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0			69
Croatia									
Cyprus	0	0	0	0					
Czech Republic				9	8	7	6	9	6
Denmark	170	251	272	217	299	314	335	108	223
Estonia						2	2	1	2
Finland	133	256	195	237	99	109	126	80	62
France	1 705	1 096	1 293	1 050	2 783	1 730	1 958	2 557	2 210
Germany	1 997	1 886	3 342	2 678	2 593	3 777	5 796	5 074	5 319
Greece	10	13	15	15	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary							0	0	3
Ireland	51	44	49	50	41	41	37	29	35
Italy	183	197	131	80	148	71	83	166	69
Latvia	0	0			0	0			0
Lithuania							0	1	0
Luxembourg	28	22	27	30	32	33	34	29	34
Malta	0			0		0			
Netherlands	457	481	424	849	860	575	797	530	448
Poland						3	20	28	68
Portugal	13	66	41	19	17	17	35	22	4
Romania							0	0	1
Slovak Republic						1	1	1	1
Slovenia			3	2	1	2	0	0	1
Spain	616	659	1 001	462	67	72	96	45	38
Sweden	221	247	283	250	292	382	336	257	305
United Kingdom	1 216	1 327	716	566	729	729	808	1 554	751
EU MS	7 064	6 990	8 163	6 908	8 130	8 124	10 726	10 739	9 793
EU	2 554	3 008	2 252	2 422	2 899	3 006	1 207	2 421	3 718
EU cat. 6	452	332	300	410	536	498	540		
EU with cat. 6	3 006	3 340	2 552	2 832	3 434	3 504	1 747	2 421	3 718
Total	10 070	10 330	10 715	9 740	11 564	11 627	12 473	13 160	13 511
<i>EU ODA Loans (EIB)</i>				<i>3 123</i>	<i>5 881</i>	<i>4 572</i>	<i>4 432</i>	<i>3 632</i>	<i>4 076</i>
Grand Total	10 070	10 330	10 715	12 863	17 446	16 199	16 905	16 792	17 586

Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

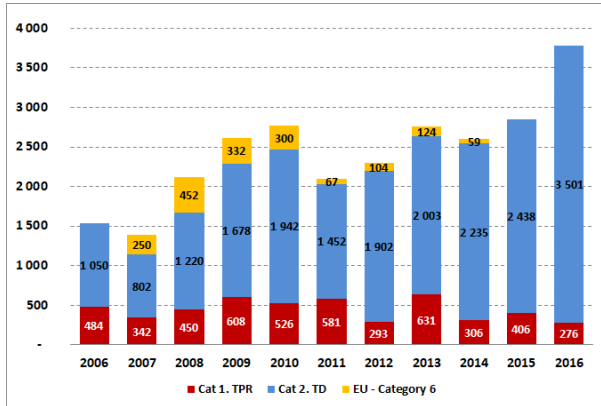
Aid for Trade: EU and Member States (in EUR million)



Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

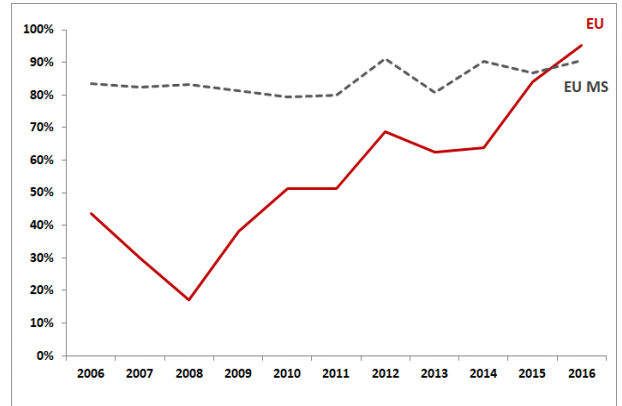
6. EU Aid for Trade by category and sector

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



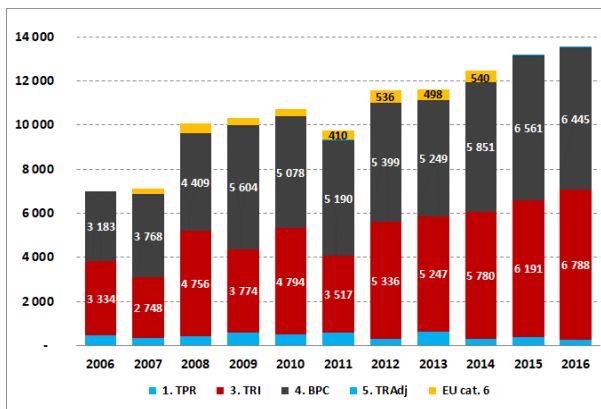
Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

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



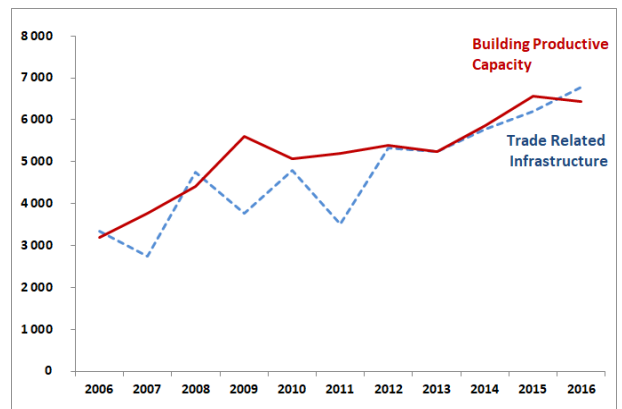
Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

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



Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

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



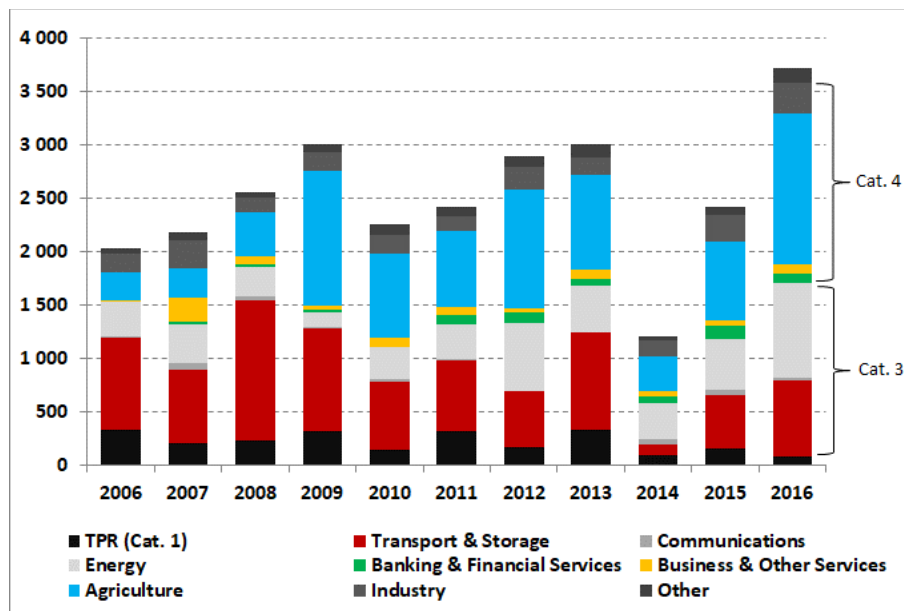
Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

Structure of Aft by Category
(% of total Aft, averages 2006-2016)

	EU Member States	EU
Cat. 1 - Trade Policy and Regulation	3%	8%
Cat. 3 - Trade Related Infrastructure	46%	41%
Cat. 4 - Building Productive Capacity	51%	41%
Cat. 5 - Trade Related Adjustment	0%	0%
Cat. 6 - Other Trade Related Needs	0%	11%
Total	100%	100%

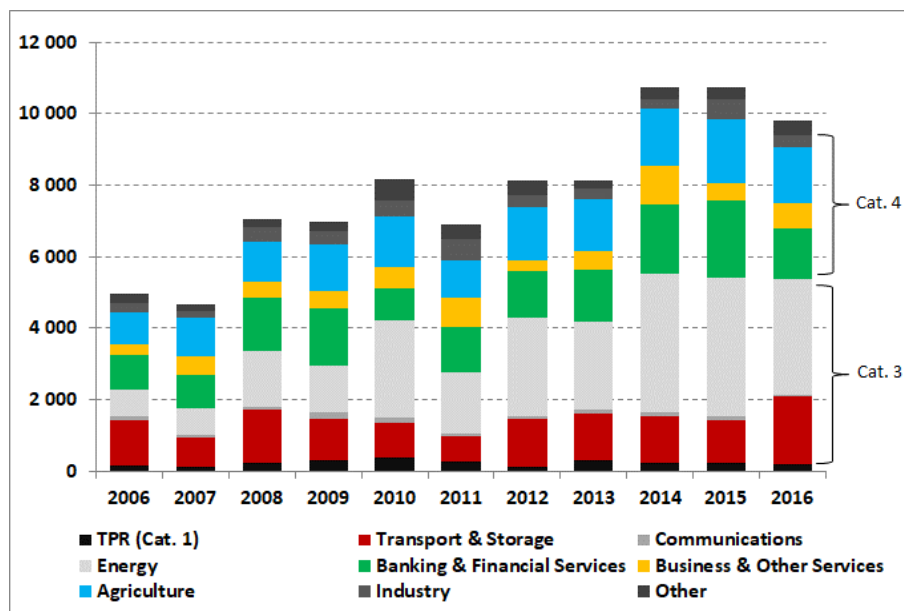
Source: OECD CRS

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



Source: OECD CRS

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

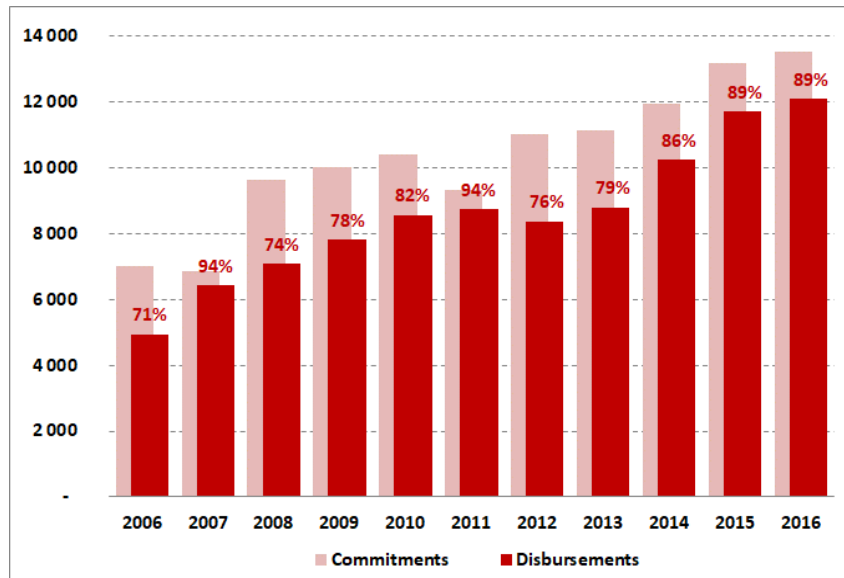


Source: OECD CRS

7. Rate of disbursements

Aid for Trade - Disbursements vs Commitments

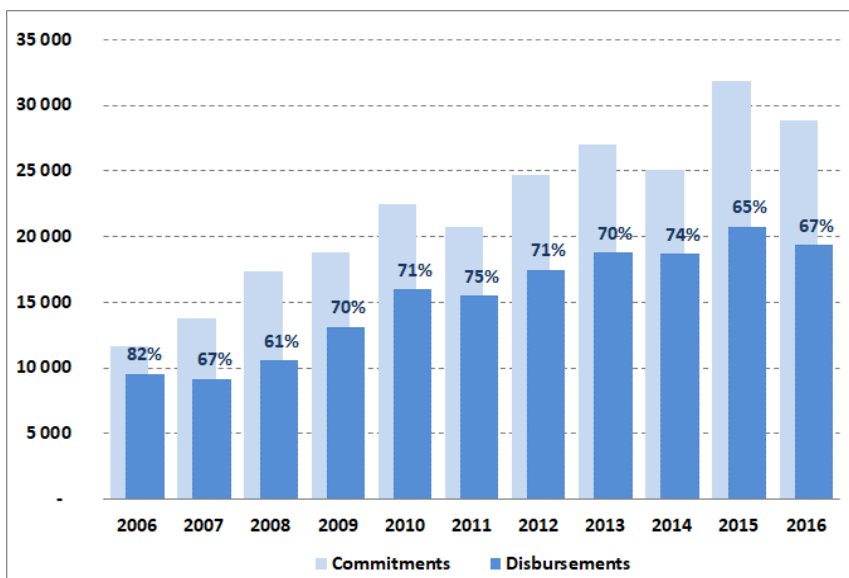
EU and its Member States (in EUR million and percentages)



Source: OECD CRS

Other Donors

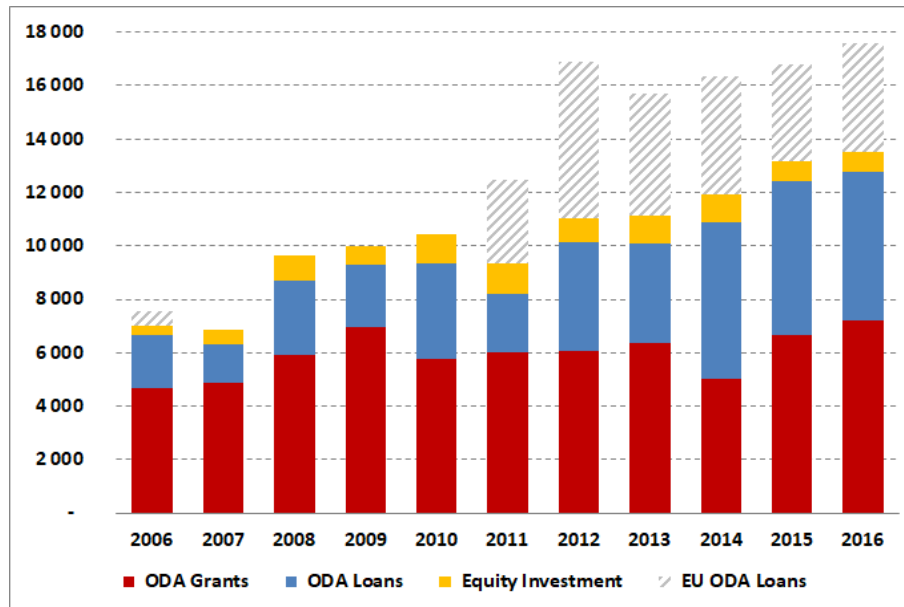
(in EUR million and percentages)



Source: OECD CRS

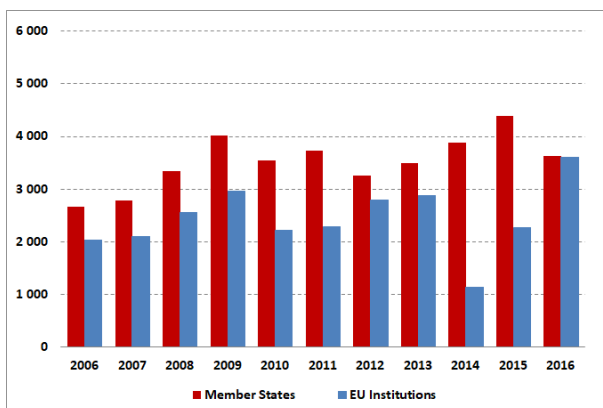
8. Aid for Trade by Type of Flow

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



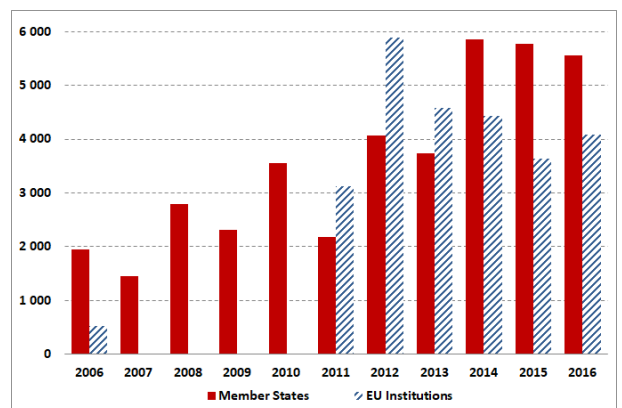
Source: OECD CRS

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



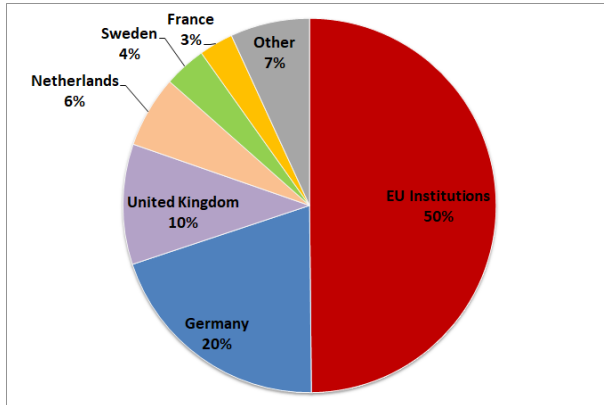
Source: OECD CRS

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



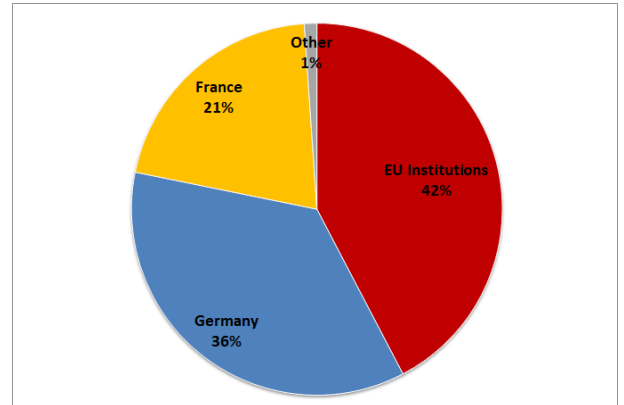
Source: OECD CRS

Aid for Trade - ODA Grants (% of ODA grants)



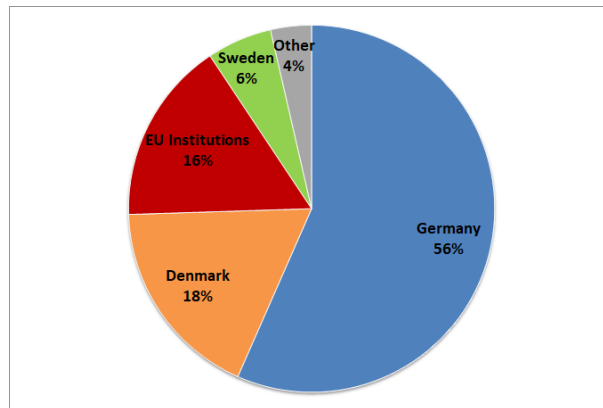
Source: OECD CRS

Aid for Trade - ODA Loans (% of ODA loans)



Source: OECD CRS

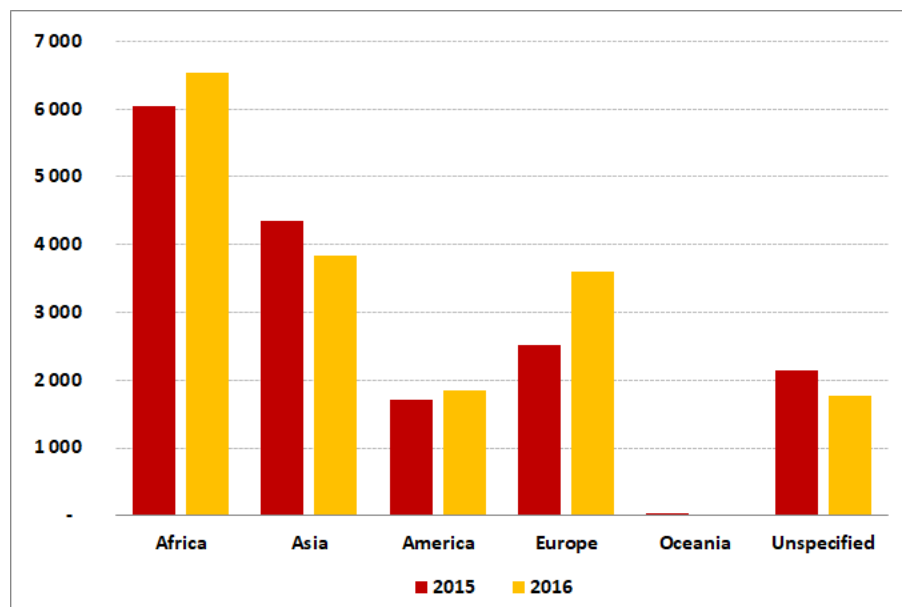
Aid for Trade - Equity Investment (% of equity investment)



Source: OECD CRS

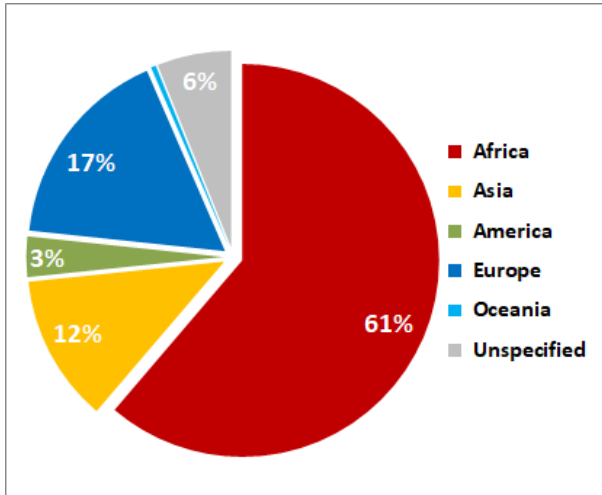
9. EU Aid for Trade by Geographical Coverage

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



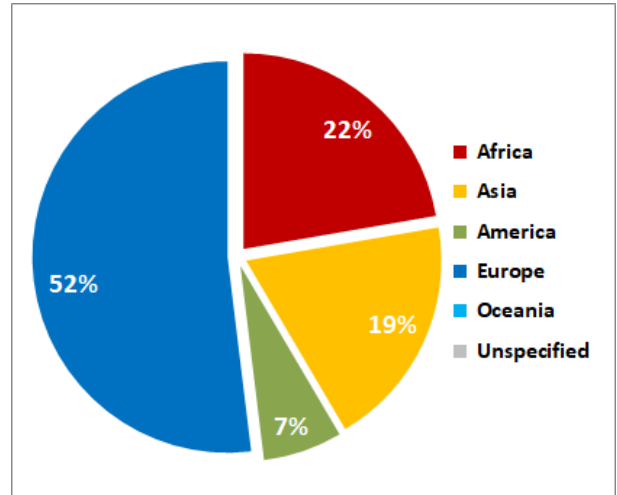
Source: OECD CRS

EU Grants by Region
(% of total grants in 2016)



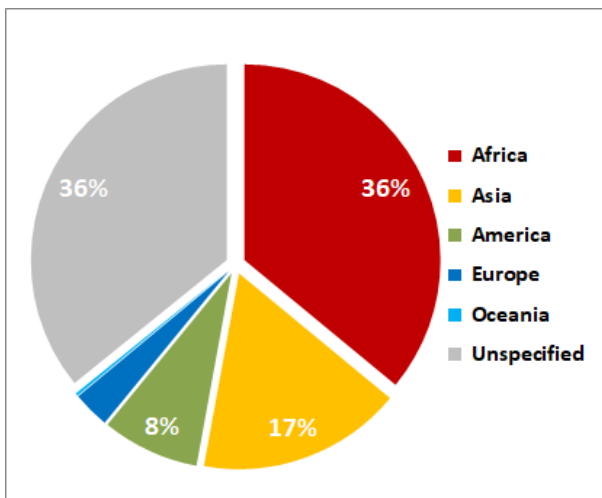
Source: OECD CRS

EU ODA loans & Equity by Region
(% of total loans in 2016)



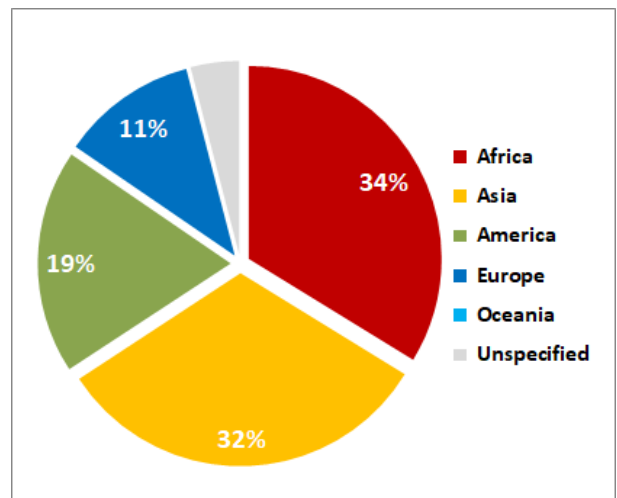
Source: OECD CRS

MS Grants by Region
(% of total grants in 2016)



Source: OECD CRS

MS ODA loans & Equity by Region
(% of total ODA loans in 2016)



Source: OECD CRS

10. EU Aid for Trade for ACP and LDCs

Aid for Trade to ACP and LDC (EU and Member States, in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average
ACP								
- Amount in EUR million	3 029	3 123	3 760	4 090	3 153	4 536	5 296	3 855
- Share of total AfT (%)	16%	33%	34%	37%	26%	34%	39%	37%
- Growth Rate (%)	-17%	+3%	+20%	+9%	-23%	+44%	+17%	+8%
LDC								
- Amount in EUR million	1 660	1 686	1 823	2 640	1 795	2 367	3 013	2 141
- Share of total AfT (%)	16%	18%	17%	24%	15%	18%	22%	19%
- Growth Rate (%)	-25%	+2%	+8%	+45%	-32%	+32%	+27%	+8%

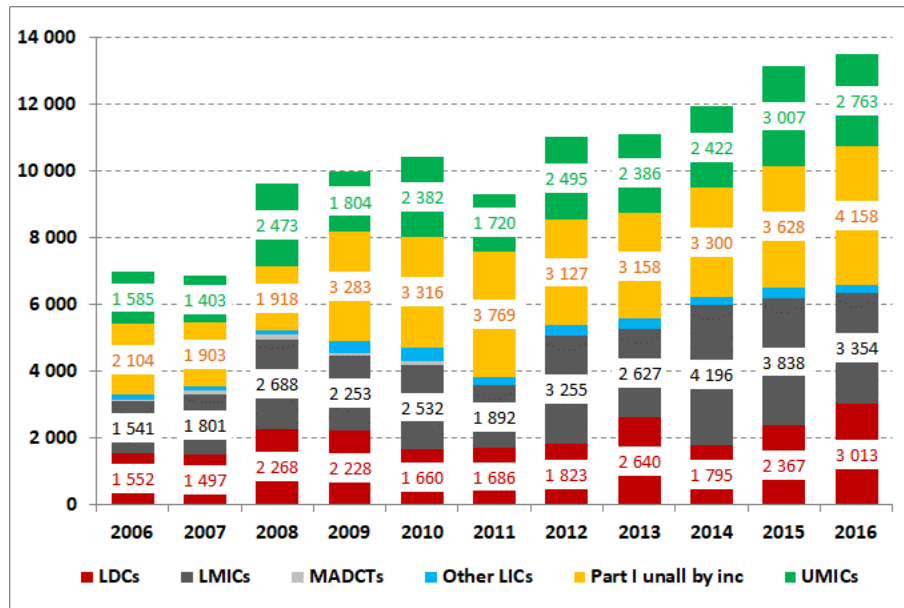
Source: OECD CRS

Aid for Trade to ACP and LDC by Category (EU and Member States, in EUR million, 2016)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC	Total
ACP (bilateral)	14	1 804	1 881	3 701
ACP (regional)	60	678	857	1 596
Total ACP	74	2 482	2 738	5 296
Total ACP (%)	1%	47%	52%	100%
LDC	14	1 351	1 646	3 011
LDC (%)	0%	45%	55%	100%

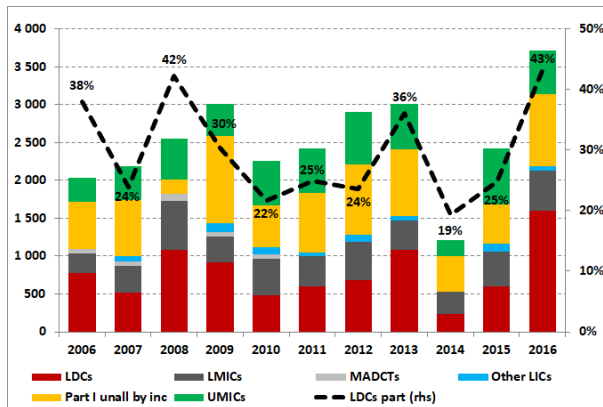
Source: OECD CRS

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



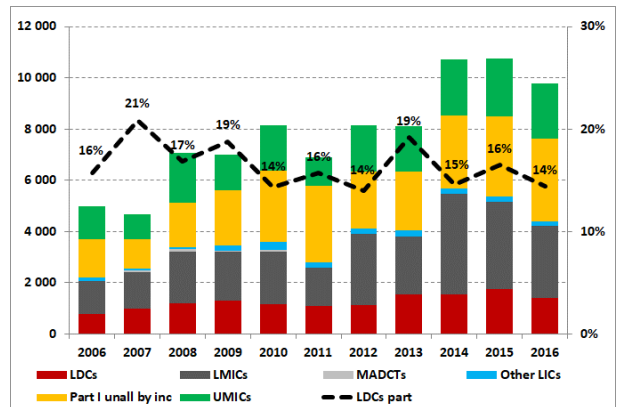
Source: OECD CRS

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



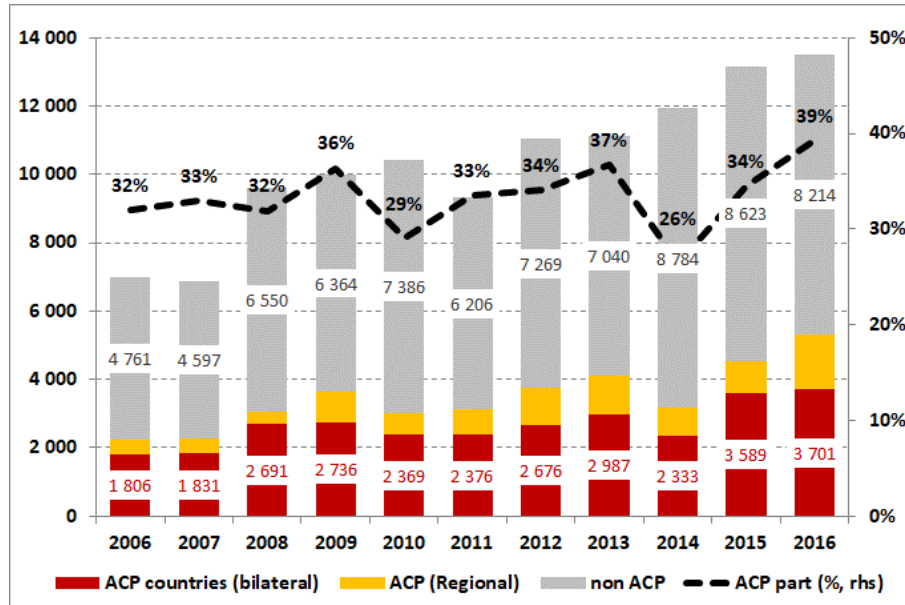
Source: OECD CRS

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



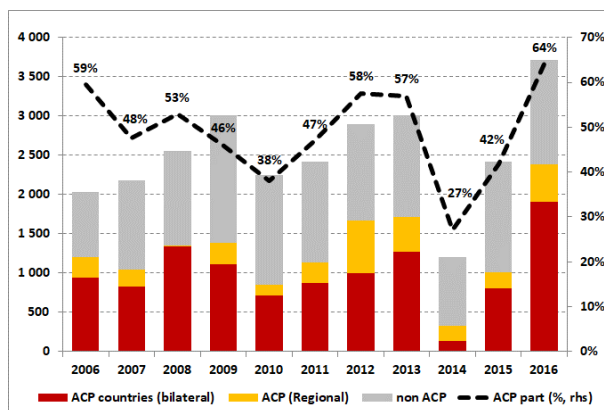
Source: OECD CRS

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



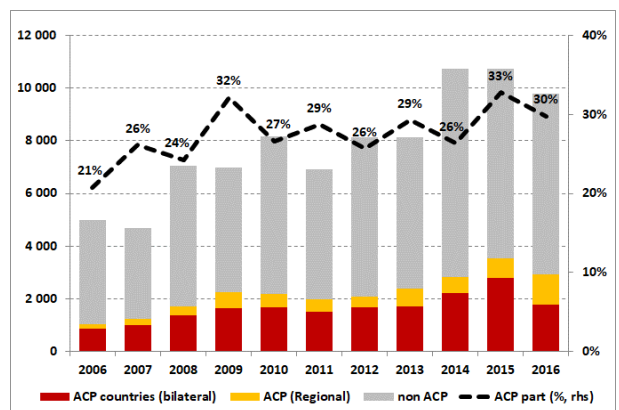
Source: OECD CRS

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



Source: OECD CRS

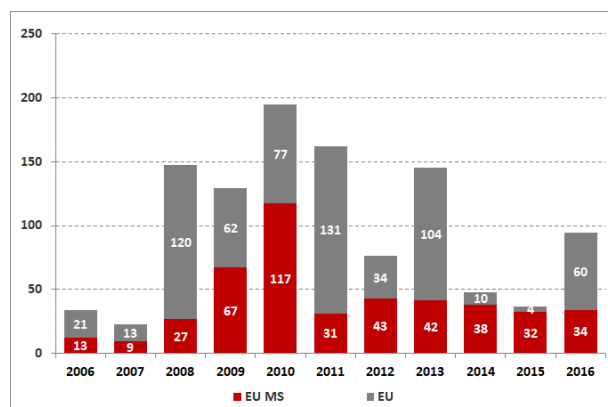
Aide for Trade - ACP countries (Member States, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

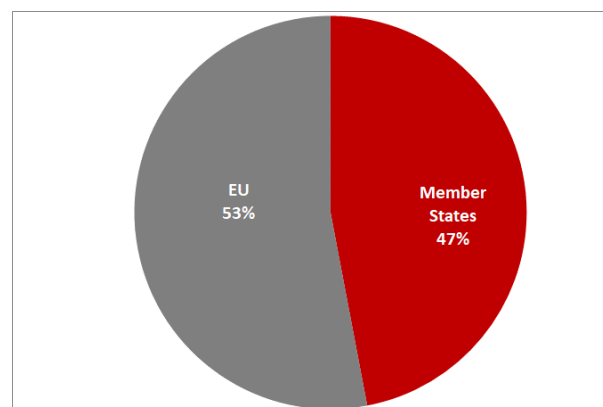
11. Trade Facilitation

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



Source: OECD CRS

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



Source: OECD CRS

Trade Facilitation by Donor
(in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
EU and Member States	194.6	162.3	76.2	145.0	47.9	36.8	94.3
Inter-American Dev. Bank						350.6	36.1
World Bank (IDA)	64.7	40.4	200.4	97.8	9.0	99.6	92.4
United States	41.2	90.6	153.8	151.8	141.7	98.8	59.6
IBRD	178.4	66.8	28.0	55.9	44.1	96.9	332.9
Japan	15.3	18.4	38.3	17.7	42.5	15.8	6.6
Canada	3.7	8.8	4.5	15.7	7.0	14.2	10.8
Norway	0.5	2.7	2.9	0.0	6.3	4.5	0.0
Korea	1.1	4.8	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.5	0.5
AsDB Special Funds	0.0	0.0	19.5	13.3	0.2	1.7	51.1
New Zealand	3.0	3.7	5.1	0.1	2.2	1.6	1.6
Other Donors	5.5	28.3	1.5	5.8	7.5	7.6	486.1
Total	507.9	426.8	533.6	505.8	311.4	730.4	1

Source: OECD CRS

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Sum 2010-	Share of total
Africa	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.4	2.1	0.0	10.9	1.4%
Asia	0.7	0.0	8.1	2.3	3.4	2.8	0.0	17.3	2.3%
Europe	4.6	23.7	4.9	13.1	2.2	0.2	4.0	52.7	7.0%
Far East Asia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.2%
Middle East	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.5	0.5%
North & Central America	0.0	42.3	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	41.0	91.5	12.1%
North of Sahara	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1%
Oceania	30.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.9	4.7%
South & Central Asia	22.2	0.3	0.2	23.0	4.1	3.5	23.6	76.9	10.2%
South America	0.1	0.1	13.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	13.9	1.8%
South of Sahara	128.4	94.3	30.3	87.9	19.4	14.0	15.8	390.1	51.5%
Unspecified	5.4	0.8	18.5	4.2	13.2	13.6	7.2	62.9	8.3%
Total	194.6	162.3	76.2	145.0	47.9	36.8	94.3	757.2	100.0%

Source: OECD CRS

12. Donor Profiles

Aid for Trade flows reported this year in the following donor profiles come from the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS), in which most of EU Member States (24 out of 28) provide quantitative data on their Official Development Assistance (ODA).

AUSTRIA

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	34	11	0	86	5
Trade Development (category 2)	7 592	27 899	15 931	15 090	21 928
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	7 626	27 910	15 931	15 176	21 933
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	34	11	0	86	5
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	24 334	32 650	18 290	30 367	26 189
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	31 736	74 691	31 744	31 006	42 883
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	56 104	107 352	50 034	61 459	69 078

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

BELGIUM

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	3 877	6 752	16 582	590	603
Trade Development (category 2)	51 665	99 534	118 160	137 993	96 128
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	55 542	106 286	134 742	138 583	96 731
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	3 877	6 752	16 582	590	603
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	21 946	26 507	59 954	30 383	32 588
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	81 766	117 918	132 129	153 809	110 495
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	107 589	151 177	208 665	184 782	143 686

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

BULGARIA

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	5.5	6.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	5.5	6.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	5.5	6.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	5.5	6.8	n/a	n/a	n/a

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

CROATIA

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

CYPRUS

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

CZECH REPUBLIC

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	118	28	0	40	34
Trade Development (category 2)	626	1 393	1 642	1 456	1554
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	744	1 421	1 642	1 496	1 587
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	118	28	0	40	34
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	2 669	2 339	1 129	4 172	1 456
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	4 737	4 348	4 412	4 986	4 378
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	7 524	6 714	5 541	9 198	5 868

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

DENMARK

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	930	2 840	9 392	1 831	5 649
Trade Development (category 2)	80 236	105 376	205 461	42 940	79 073
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	81 166	108 216	214 853	44 771	84 722
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	930	2 840	9 392	1 831	5 649
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	121 258	50 675	59 447	6 860	20 849
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	176 901	260 853	265 778	99 267	196 681
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	299 089	314 369	334 616	107 958	223 179

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

ESTONIA

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	33	50	0	3	0
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	37	0	76
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	33	50	37	3	76
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	33	50	0	3	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	300	1 041	872	228	208
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	79	904	823	781	1 563
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	412	1 994	1 695	1 012	1 771

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

FINLAND

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	2 651	14 125	3 624	19 204	10 658
Trade Development (category 2)	29 008	40 053	55 225	27 957	27 683
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	31 659	54 178	58 849	47 161	38 341
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	2 651	14 125	3 624	19 204	10 658
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	37 637	32 829	43 454	11 151	4 157
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	58 489	61 853	78 606	50 015	46 942
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	98 777	108 807	125 684	80 370	61 757

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

FRANCE

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	5 518	0	2 397	8 754	3
Trade Development (category 2)	286 909	178 735	237 054	359 765	441 857
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	292 427	178 735	239 451	368 519	441 860
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	5 518	0	2 397	8 754	3
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	2 269 951	1 448 069	1 572 577	1 862 668	1 231 519
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	446 265	342 324	382 787	685 912	976 608
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	15	0	0	0	1 998
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	2 721 749	1 790 393	1 957 760	2 557 334	2 210 128

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

GERMANY

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	12 942	41 000	42 138	37 281	71 660
Trade Development (category 2)	523 194	336 458	894 678	541 349	763 971
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	536 136	377 458	936 816	578 630	835 631
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	12 942	41 000	42 138	37 281	71 660
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	1 129 630	1 837 239	3 163 054	2 696 764	3 288 687
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	1 450 364	1 899 261	2 590 478	2 339 440	1 958 180
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	20	20	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	2 592 936	3 777 499	5 795 689	5 073 485	5 318 527

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

GREECE

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	0	0	0	0	0
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	85	54	13	4	1
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	0	0	0	0	0
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	85	54	13	4	1

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

HUNGARY

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	618
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	n/a
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	n/a	0	9	n/a
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	n/a	0	343	3 347
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

IRELAND

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	893	968	695	556	531
Trade Development (category 2)	25 938	26 945	24 096	19 699	28 962
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	26 831	27 913	24 791	20 255	29 493
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	893	968	695	556	531
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	98	330	427	23	141
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	39 555	39 400	36 111	28 790	34 815
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	40 547	40 697	37 233	29 369	35 487

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

ITALY

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	61	8	136	167	199
Trade Development (category 2)	9 611	44 212	25 442	90 759	26 053
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	9 672	44 220	25 578	90 926	26 253
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	61	8	136	167	199
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	21 946	13 192	41 854	53 904	26 010
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	125 517	57 582	40 632	111 936	42 304
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	147 523	70 782	82 623	166 007	68 513

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

LATVIA

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	50	42	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	50	42	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	50	42	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	7	43	n/a	n/a	140
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	57	85	n/a	n/a	n/a

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

LITHUANIA

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	100	21	61	46
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	0	33	6
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	0	100	21	94	52
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	100	21	61	46
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	0	0	3	390	273
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	0	0	100	151	103
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	4
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	0	100	124	602	427

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

LUXEMBOURG

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	0	1 998
Trade Development (category 2)	8 173	10 437	11 075	12 259	8 866
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	8 173	10 437	11 075	12 259	10 864
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	0	1 998
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	5 162	4 106	5 947	2 282	667
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	26 836	28 727	27 607	26 861	30 860
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	31 998	32 833	33 554	29 143	33 525

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

MALTA

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

THE NETHERLANDS

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	26 403	131 875	63 503	113 977	51 800
Trade Development (category 2)	73 926	39 066	13 539	57 378	26 984
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	100 329	170 941	77 042	171 355	78 784
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	26 403	131 875	63 503	113 977	51 800
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	89 961	63 758	19 966	46 671	41 408
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	743 546	379 654	713 112	369 522	355 044
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	859 909	575 287	796 581	530 170	448 252

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

POLAND

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	5	10	0	0	10
Trade Development (category 2)	0	342	45	411	712
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	5	352	45	411	722
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	5	10	0	0	10
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	384	832	710	1 891	375
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	101	2 053	19 543	26 260	67 963
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	579	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	1069	2 895	20 253	28 151	68 349

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

PORTUGAL

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1	0	0	0	664
Trade Development (category 2)	487	345	145	386	346
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	488	345	145	386	1 010
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1	0	0	0	664
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	15 076	15 814	33 971	19 007	1 254
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	1 819	1 450	1 454	2 750	1 787
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	16 896	17 264	35 426	21 757	3 705

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

ROMANIA

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	0	3
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	262	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	0	0	262	0	3
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	0	3
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	0	176	0	0	973
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	0	0	262	449	180
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	30	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	30	176	262	449	1 155

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	9	0	6	2
Trade Development (category 2)	0	576	481	0	63
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	0	585	481	6	65
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	9	0	6	2
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	0	119	138	177	174
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	111	690	620	600	509
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	111	818	758	783	685

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

SLOVENIA

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	32	0	0	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	0	910	72	0	311
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	32	910	72	0	311
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	32	0	0	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	321	487	118	-54	120
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	584	1 186	213	155	932
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	938	1 673	331	101	1 052

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

SPAIN

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	331	748	186	1	156
Trade Development (category 2)	37 281	37 230	66 734	24 778	29 753
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	37 612	37 978	66 920	24 779	29 909
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	331	748	186	1	156
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	3 374	11 419	2 208	13 123	3 484
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	63 184	59 842	93 226	32 324	33 918
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	66 889	72 009	95 621	45 448	37 558

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

SWEDEN

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	32 235	33 622	32 783	30 756	26 703
Trade Development (category 2)	161 000	223 865	159 025	66 149	123 505
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	193 235	257 487	191 808	96 905	150 209
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	32 235	33 622	32 783	30 756	26 703
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	36 478	54 535	48 352	115 566	76 209
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	223 004	291 625	254 756	108 918	202 254
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	52	2 458	0	1 604	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	291 770	382 240	335 891	256 844	305 167

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

UNITED KINGDOM

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	41 700	64 002	42 949	29 295	20 219
Trade Development (category 2)	17 682	62 506	139 303	184 874	133 790
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	59 382	126 508	182 252	214 169	154 009
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	41 700	64 002	42 949	29 295	20 219
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	328 903	364 392	215 212	273 142	408 989
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	358 128	300 210	549 284	1 251 940	322 087
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	728 731	728 659	807 725	1 554 377	751 295

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

EU

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	165 297	335 450	91 287	163 320	85 169
Trade Development (category 2)	589 074	767 288	266 097	854 363	1 689 168
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	754 371	1 102 738	357 384	1 017 683	1 774 337
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	165 297	335 450	91 287	163 320	85 169
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	1 167 551	1 346 603	488 945	1 022 617	1 622 071
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	1 565 681	1 323 978	626 941	1 234 760	2 010 774
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	110	58	4	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	535 632	497 512	539 777	n/a	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	3 434 271	3 503 601	1 746 954	2 420 697	3 718 015

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

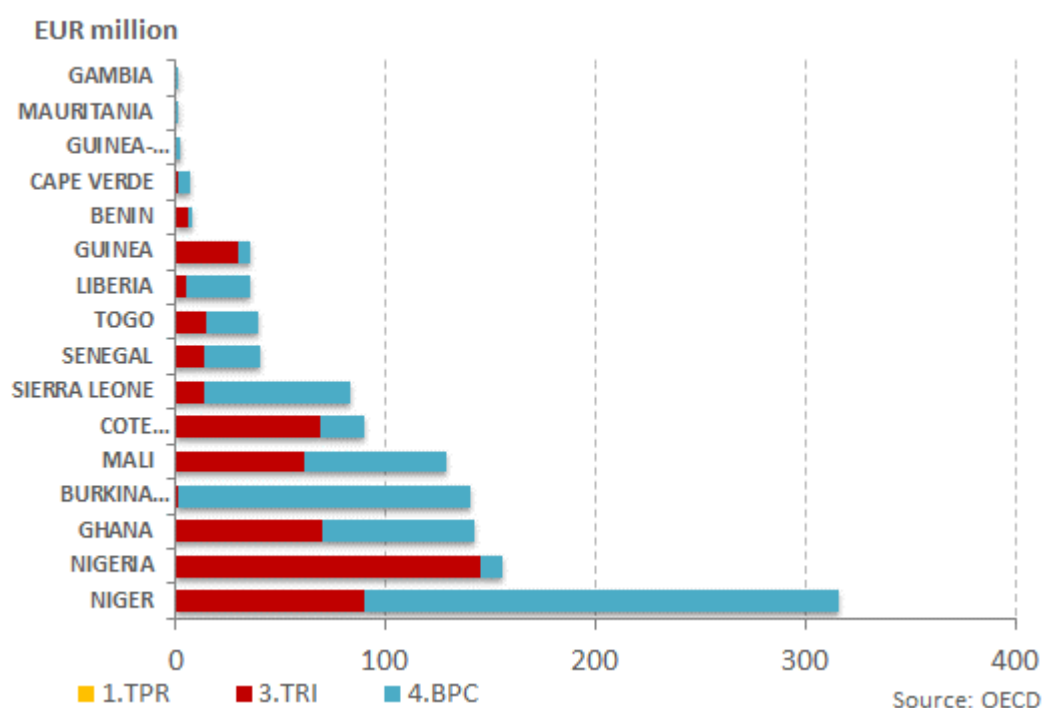
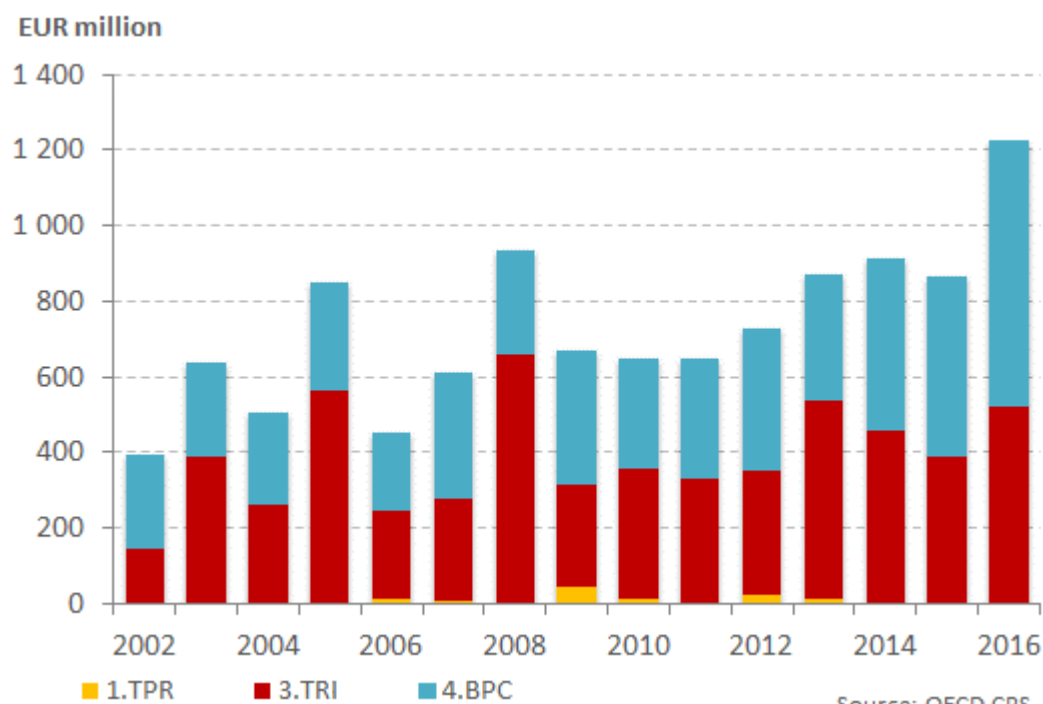
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- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the four categories.
- The source of data for the category 6 is the European Commission.

13. EU Aid for Trade by Region and Country

WEST AFRICA

(mn €)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	7	2	45	14	1	24	12	4	0	1
3.TRI	273	655	271	344	332	326	523	452	390	520
4.BPC	332	278	356	288	315	380	337	457	474	705
5.TRAdj	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	612	936	671	646	648	730	873	913	865	1226

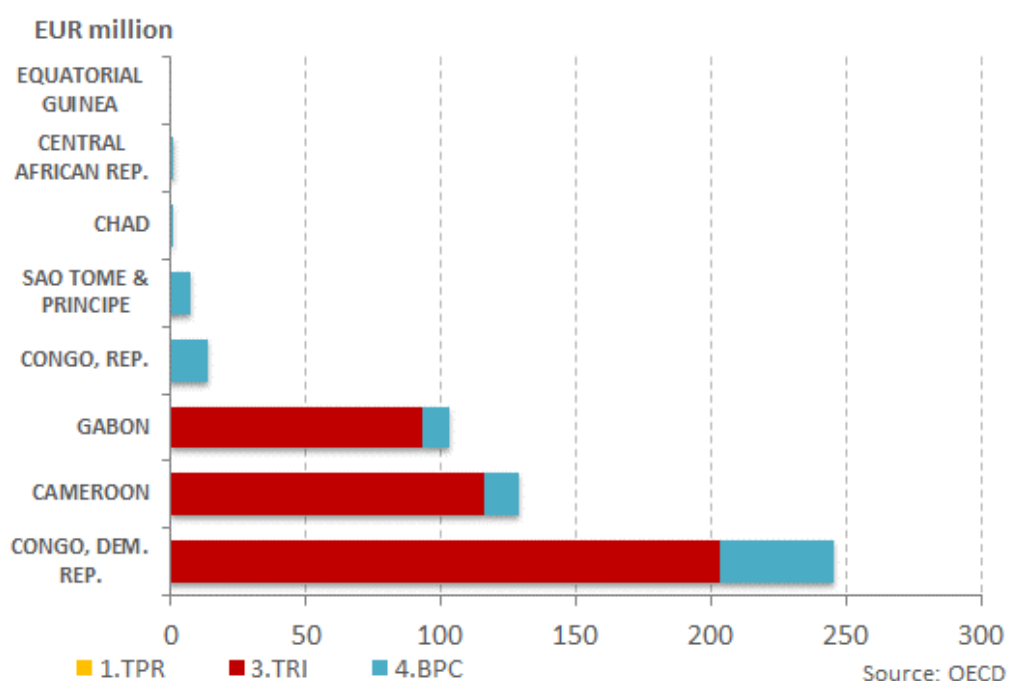
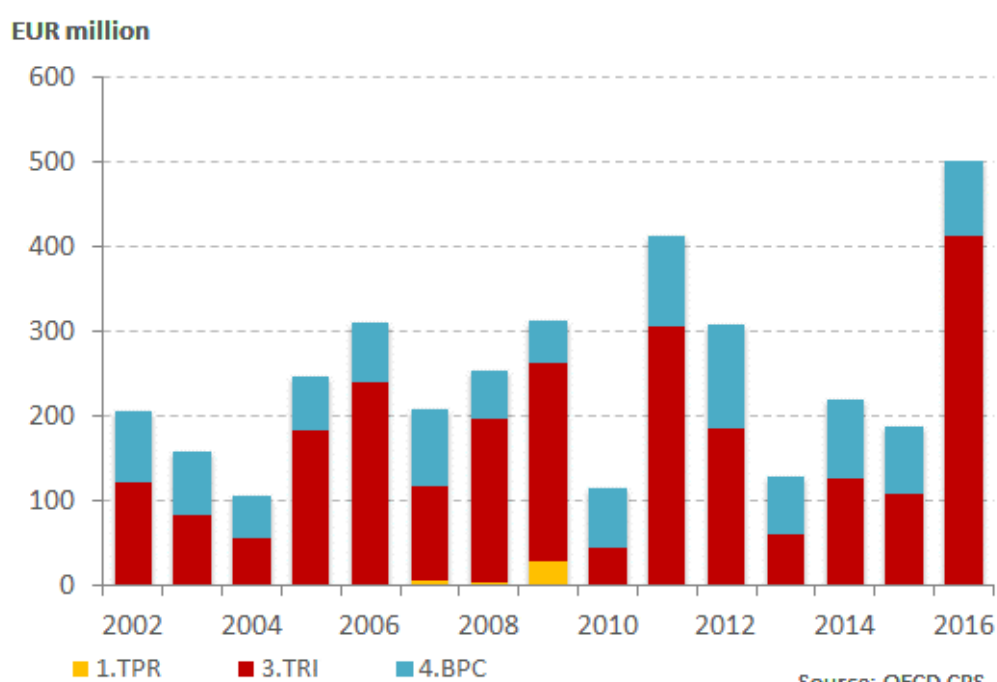
Source: OECD CRS



CENTRAL AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	6	2	29	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.TRI	111	194	233	42	306	184	59	125	106	412
4.BPC	90	57	50	70	107	122	70	94	81	87
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	207	254	312	114	413	307	129	219	187	500

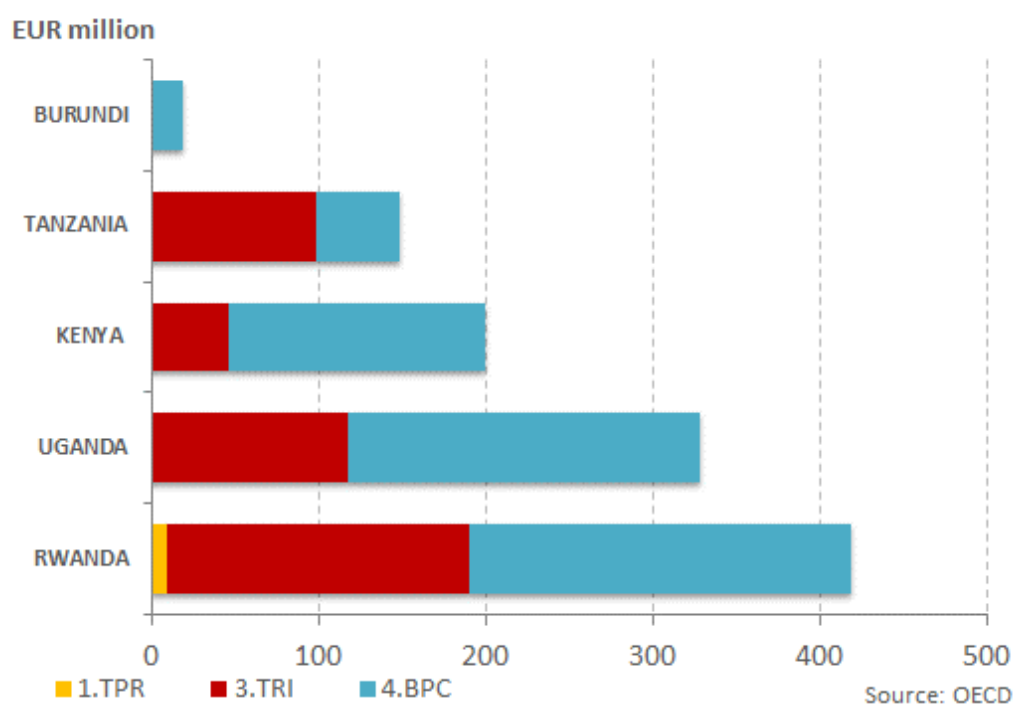
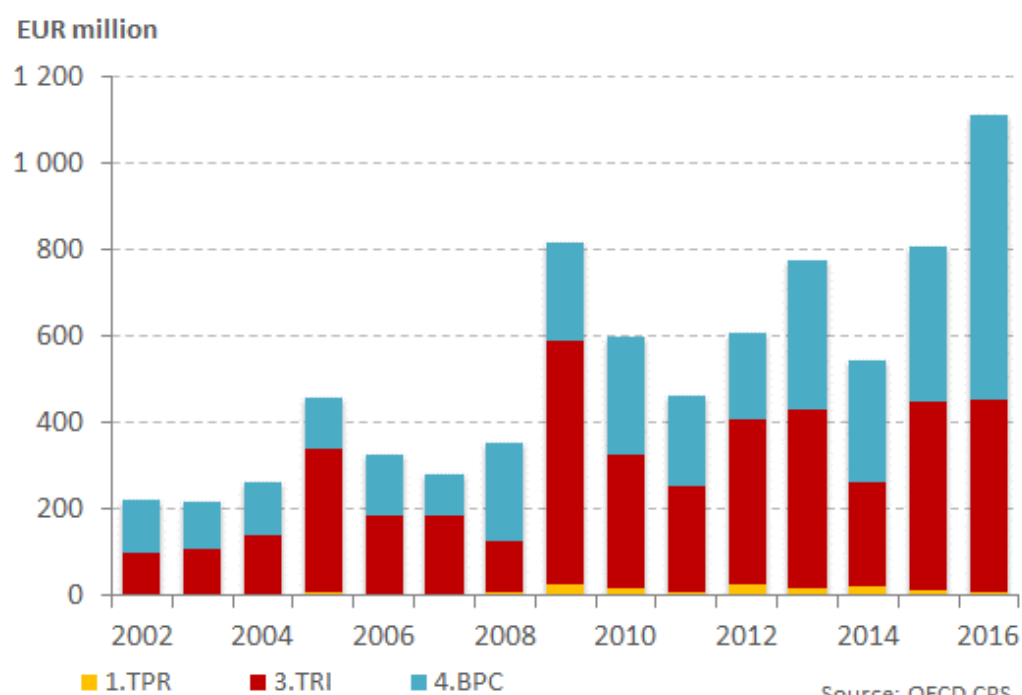
Source: OECD CRS



EAC

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	2	7	27	19	9	28	20	24	12	10
3.TRI	182	121	565	306	244	381	413	237	440	444
4.BPC	98	226	225	272	210	201	344	285	358	661
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	283	354	817	598	464	610	778	547	810	1115

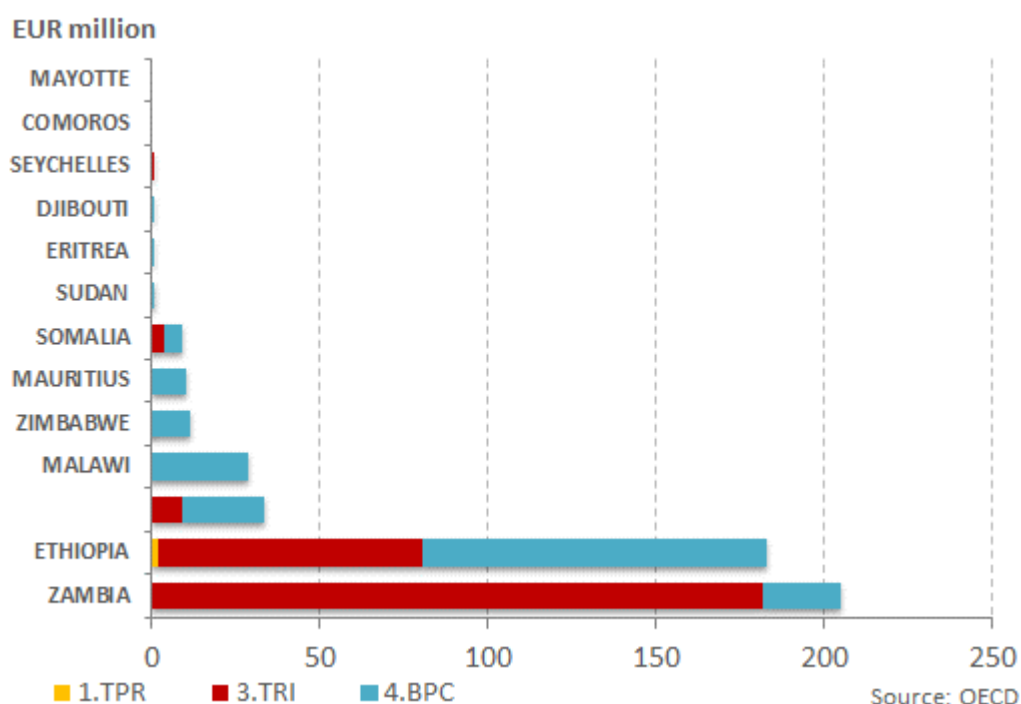
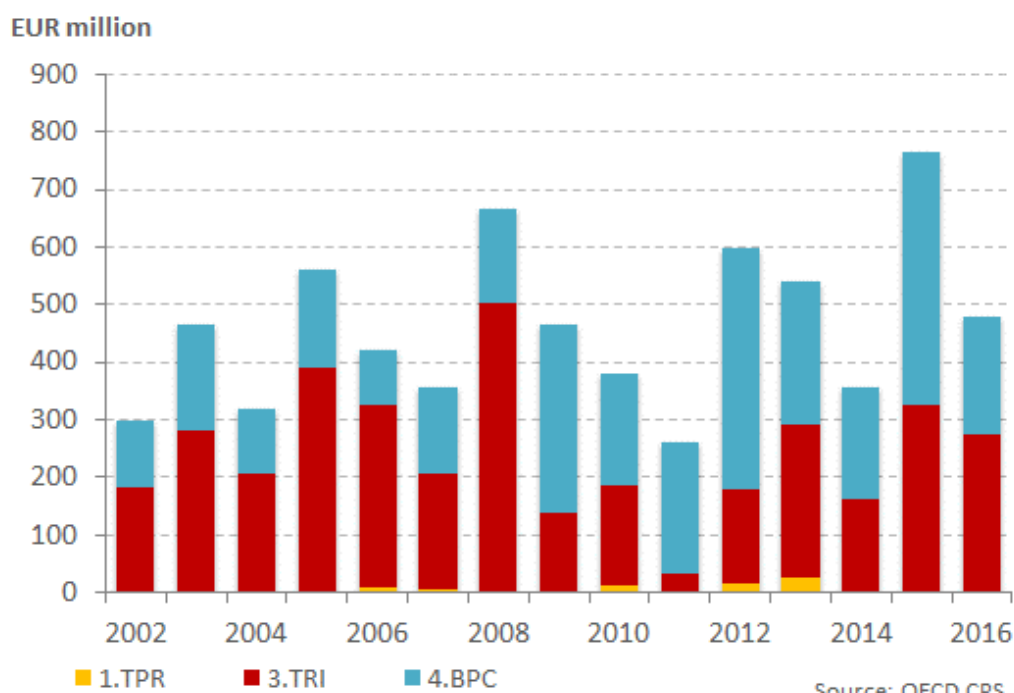
Source: OECD CRS



EAST AFRICA EXCL. EAC

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	5	1	2	13	3	15	24	1	0	2
3.TRI	200	501	136	171	31	163	267	159	325	272
4.BPC	152	164	327	194	228	422	249	196	439	206
5.TRAdj	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	357	668	465	379	261	600	541	356	764	480

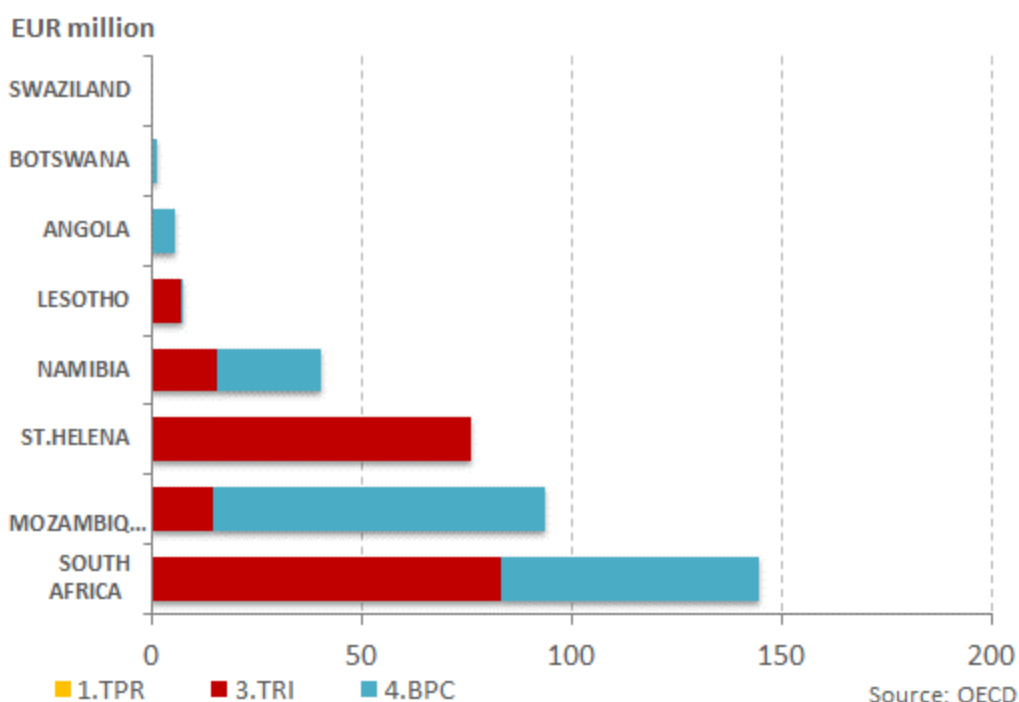
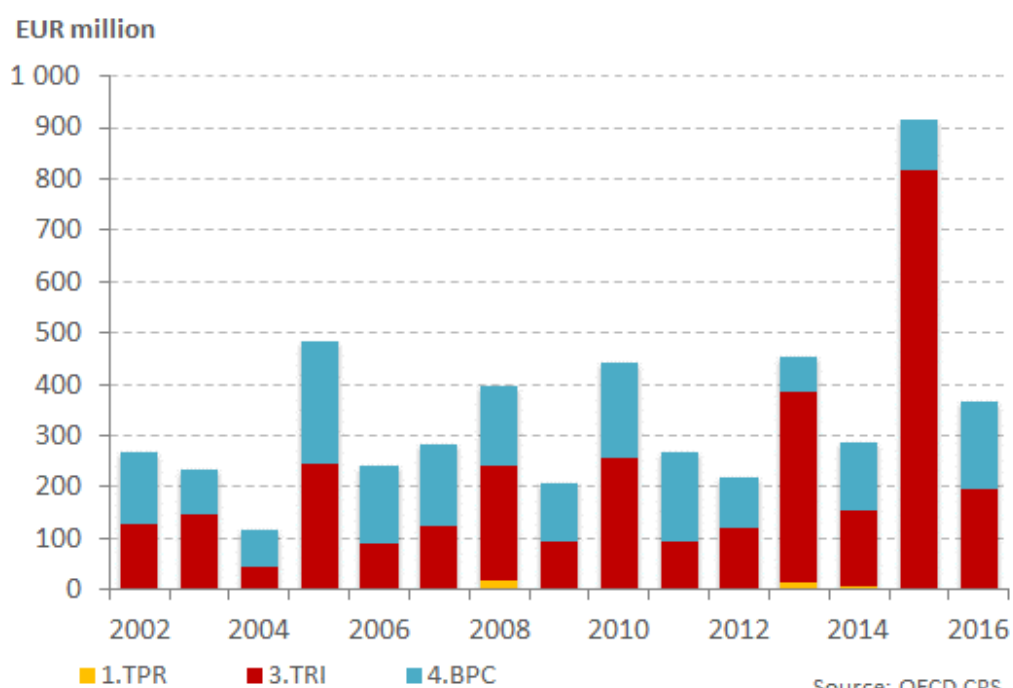
Source: OECD CRS



SOUTHERN AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	2	18	3	2	3	3	13	6	1	0
3.TRI	121	224	89	253	91	117	373	149	817	196
4.BPC	159	156	115	187	173	97	69	130	98	172
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	282	398	208	442	267	217	454	285	916	368

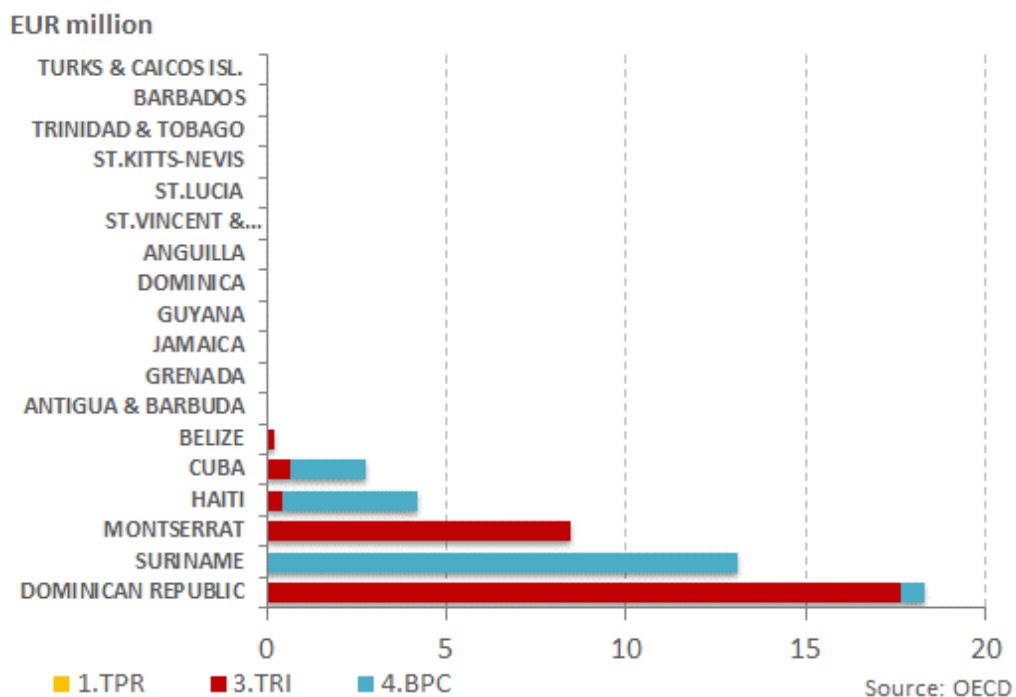
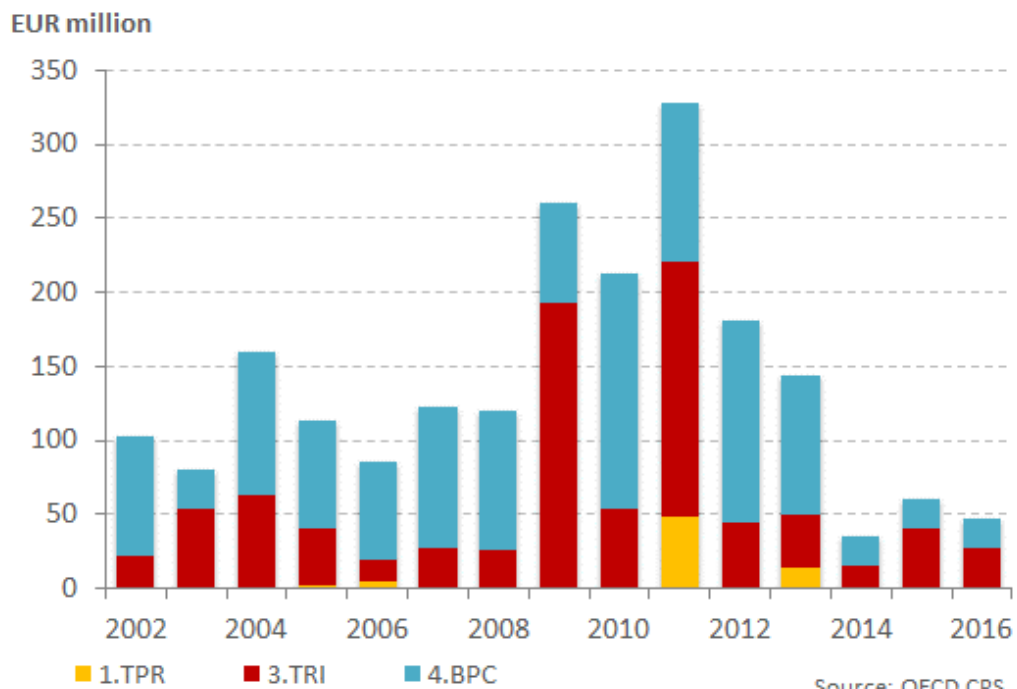
Source: OECD CRS



CARIBBEAN

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	1	0	0	0	49	0	14	0	0	0
3.TRI	27	26	193	53	172	45	36	15	40	27
4.BPC	95	93	67	160	108	136	94	19	20	20
5.TRAAdj	0	1	11	17	31	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	122	120	271	230	359	181	144	34	60	47

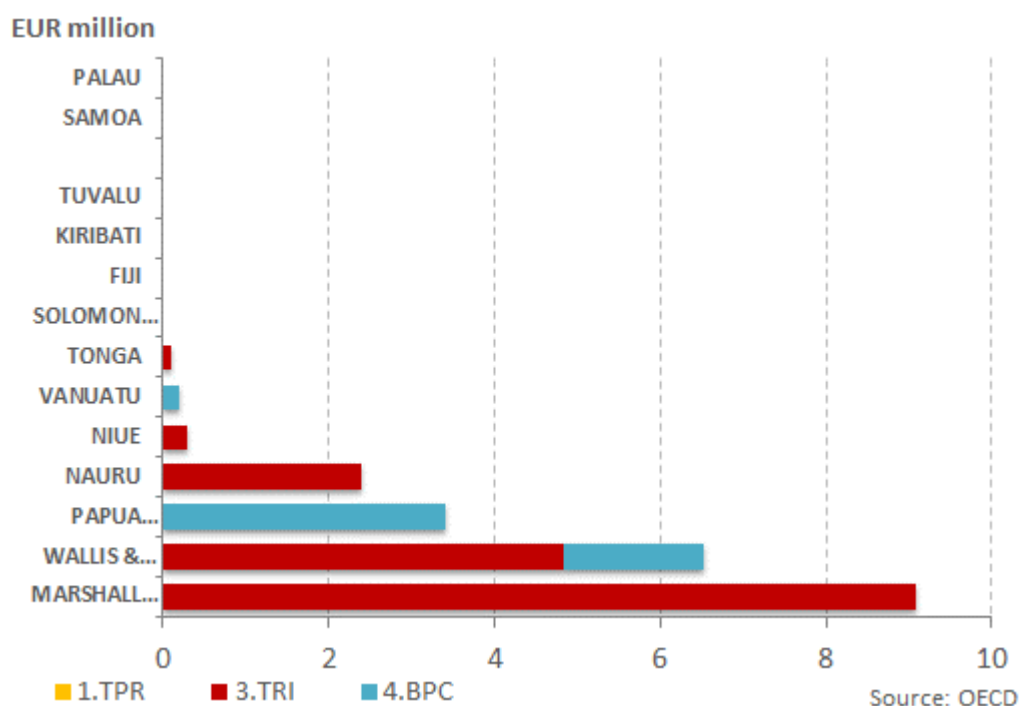
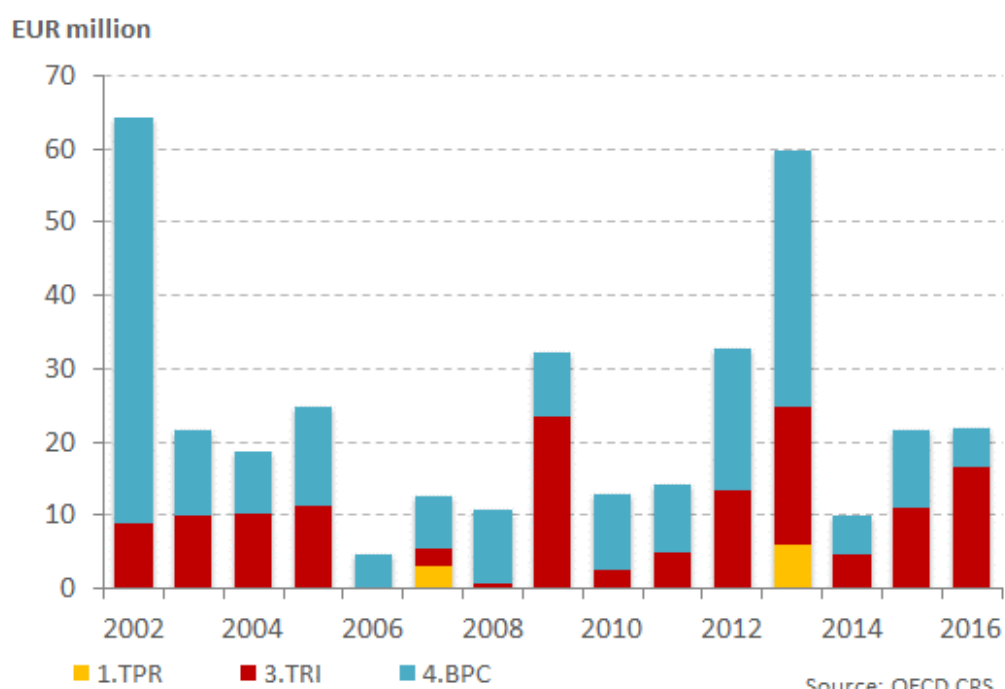
Source: OECD CRS



PACIFIC

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
3.TRI	2	1	23	2	5	13	19	5	11	17
4.BPC	7	10	9	10	9	19	35	5	11	5
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	13	11	32	13	14	33	60	10	22	22

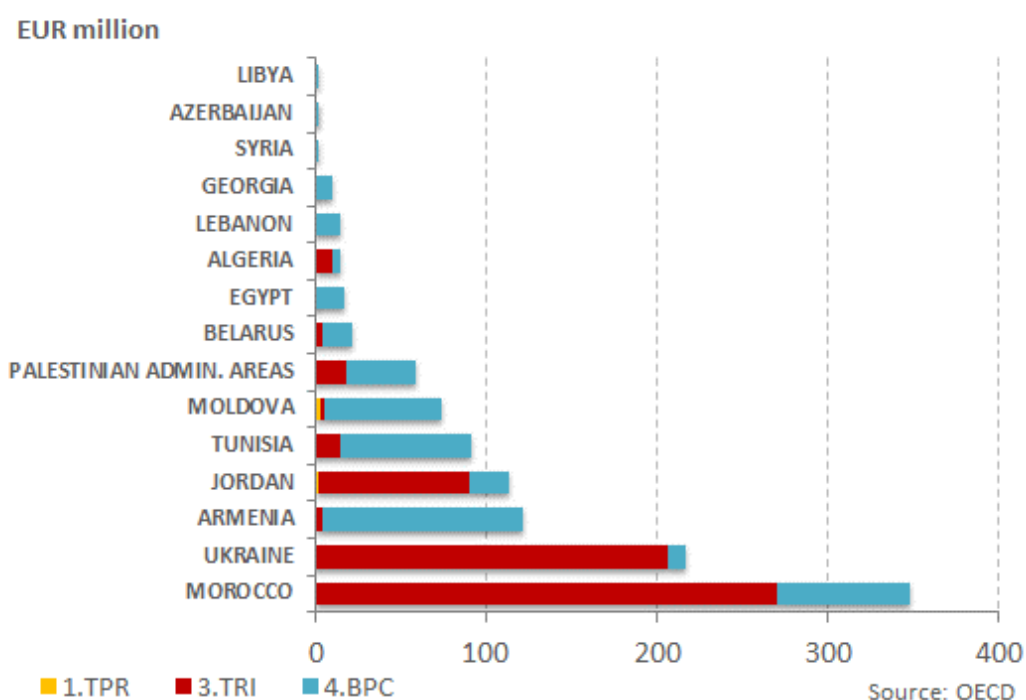
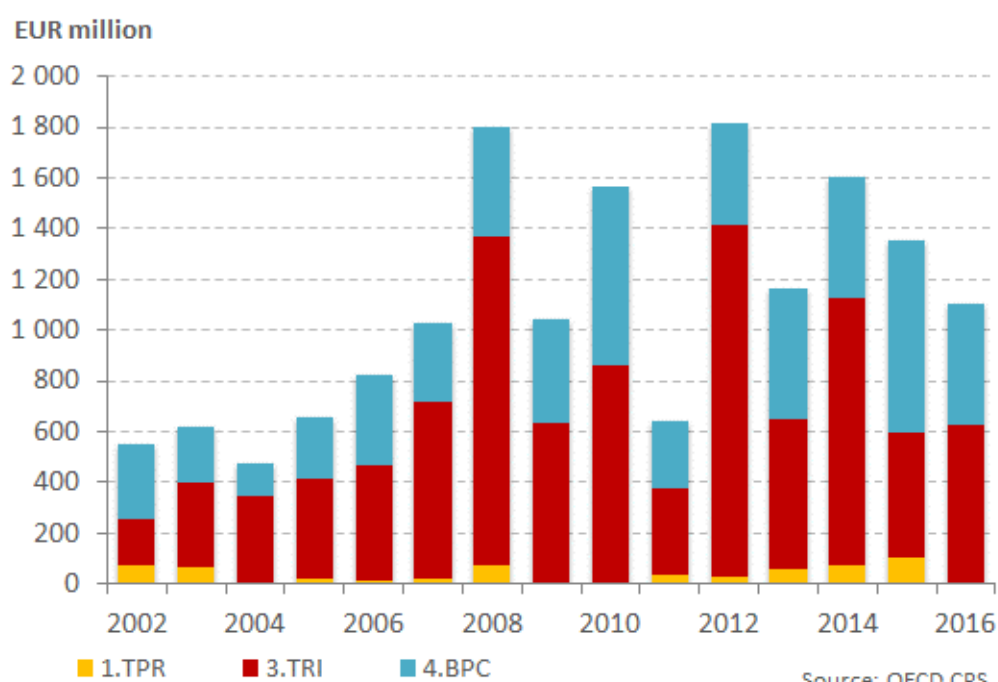
Source: OECD CRS



NEIGHBOURHOOD

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	24	77	3	1	38	28	56	77	106	4
3.TRI	692	1 291	632	861	338	1 382	591	1 053	494	621
4.BPC	315	433	410	706	267	408	519	472	756	476
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	1 030	1 801	1 045	1 569	645	1 818	1 168	1 602	1 356	1101

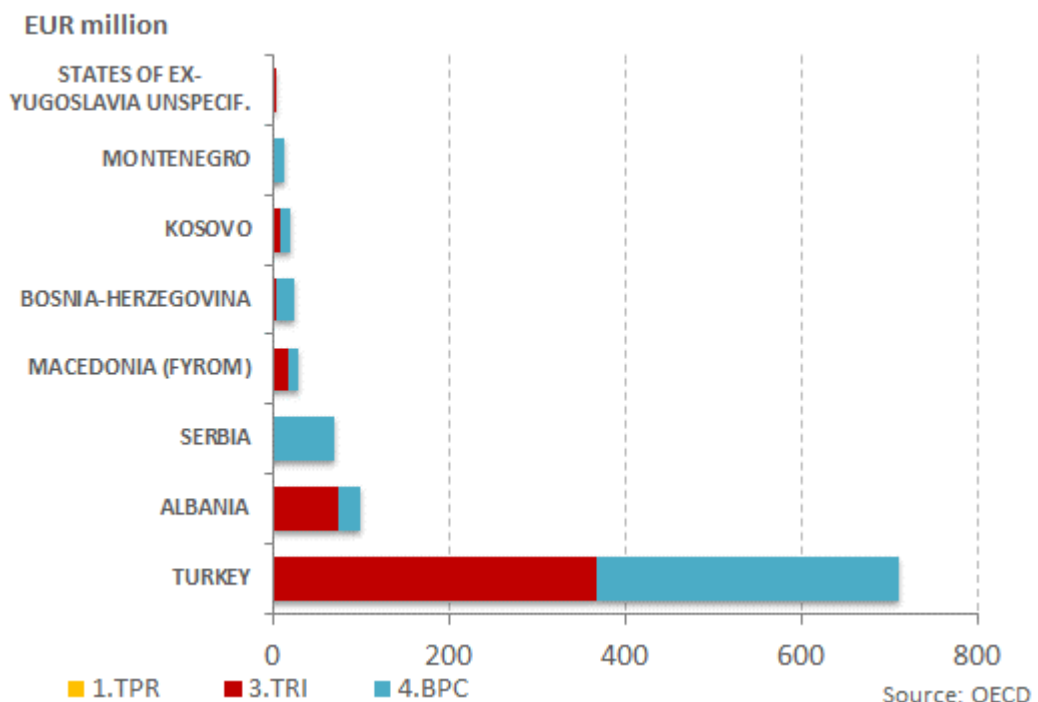
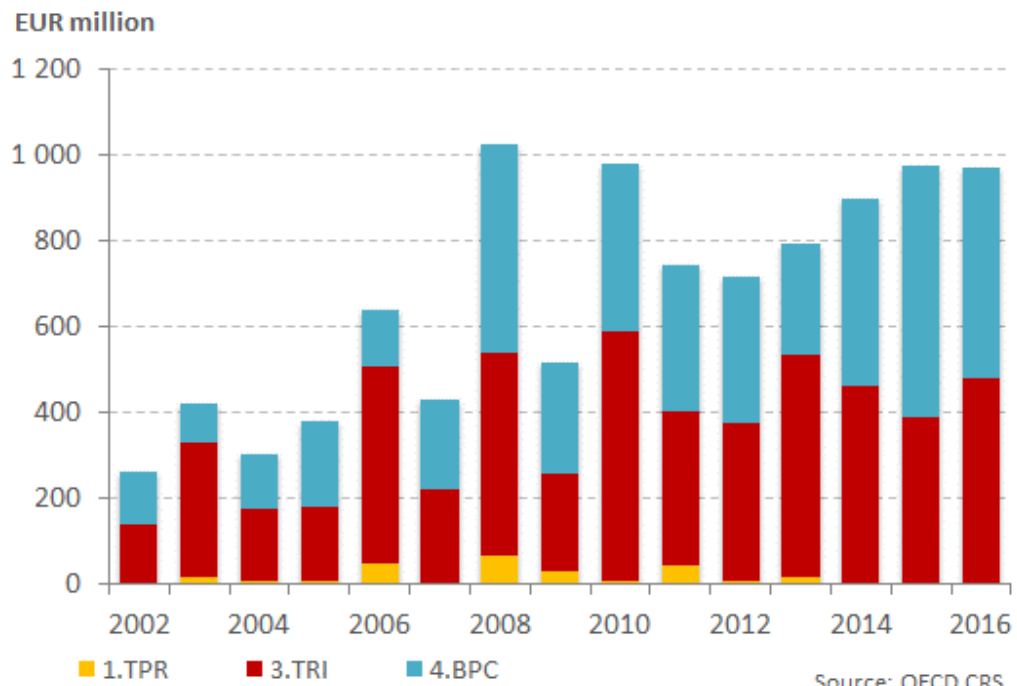
Source: OECD CRS



ENLARGEMENT

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	4	65	30	5	43	6	17	2	0	0
3.TRI	218	475	229	583	359	369	519	458	387	477
4.BPC	209	484	258	389	340	338	258	439	588	491
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	431	1 025	517	977	741	713	794	899	976	968

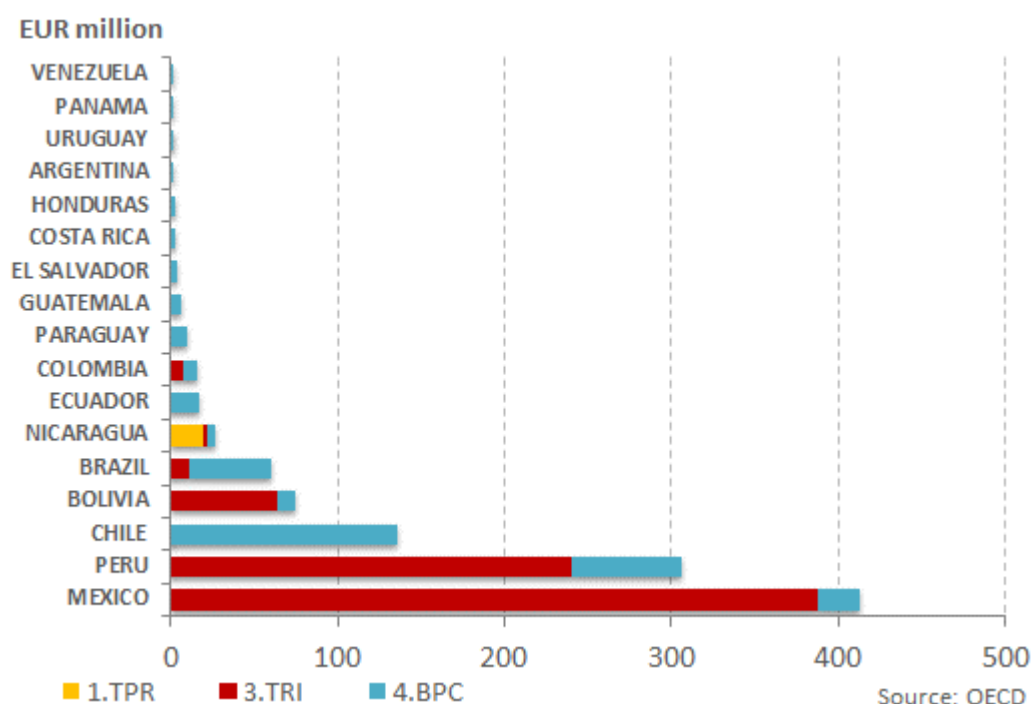
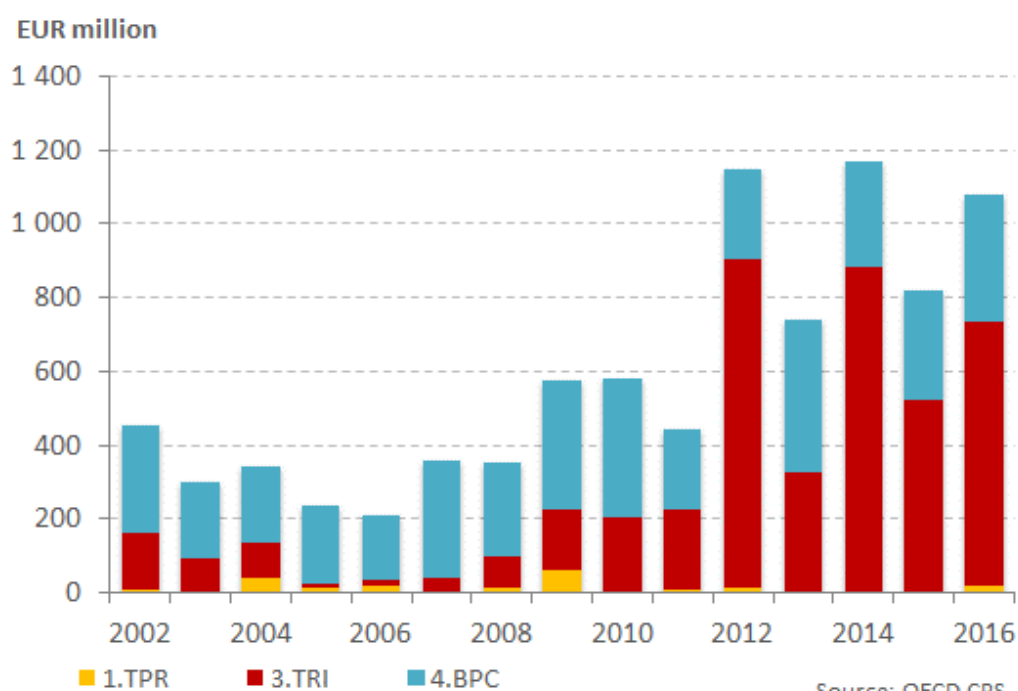
Source: OECD CRS



LATIN AMERICA

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	6	17	60	2	7	14	3	1	1	20
3.TRI	35	81	168	201	221	890	323	882	521	715
4.BPC	318	255	347	376	216	244	416	286	297	344
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	358	353	575	579	443	1 148	742	1 169	819	1079

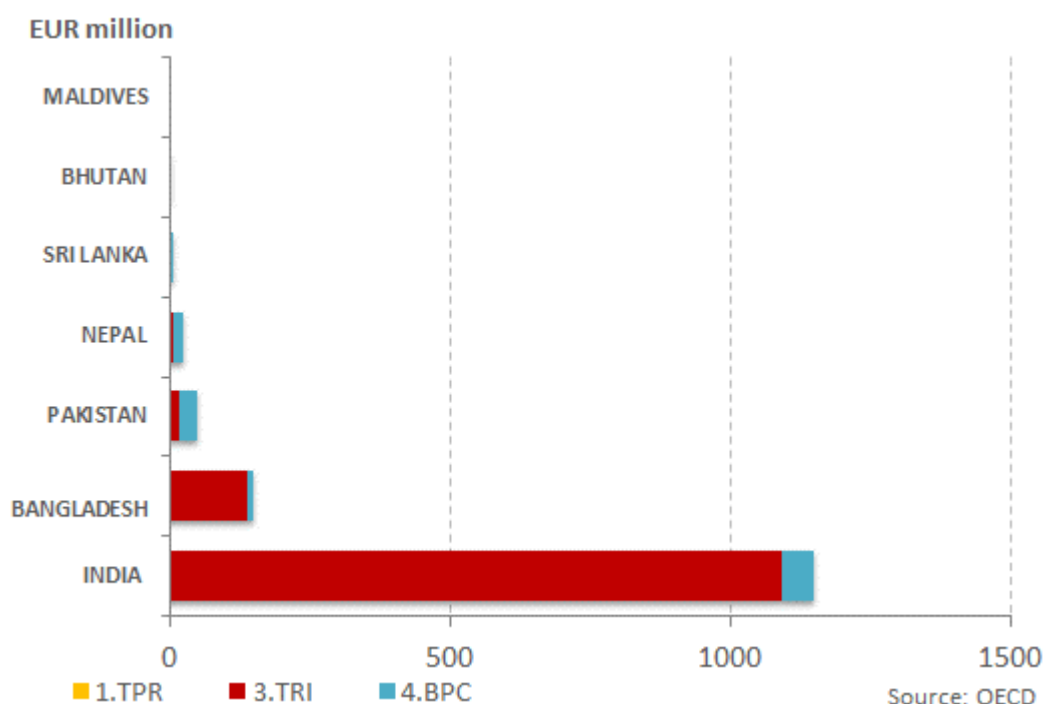
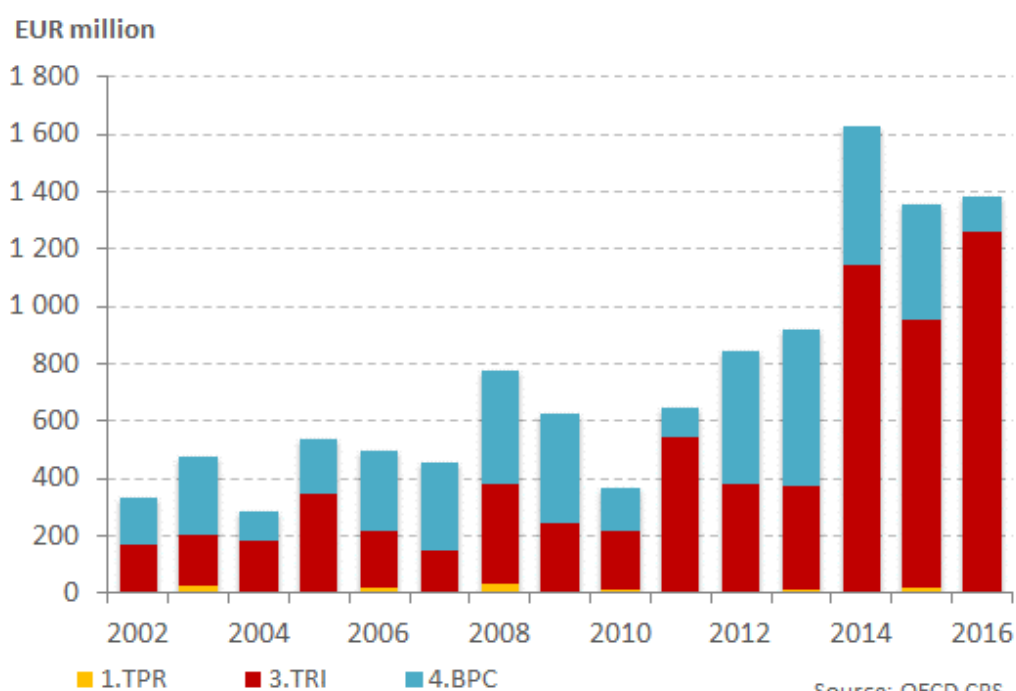
Source: OECD CRS



SOUTH ASIA

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	1	30	2	14	1	9	13	0	22	1
3.TRI	147	348	244	205	546	371	357	1 145	930	1258
4.BPC	304	394	377	148	102	464	549	484	404	119
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	453	772	623	367	649	843	920	1 629	1 356	1379

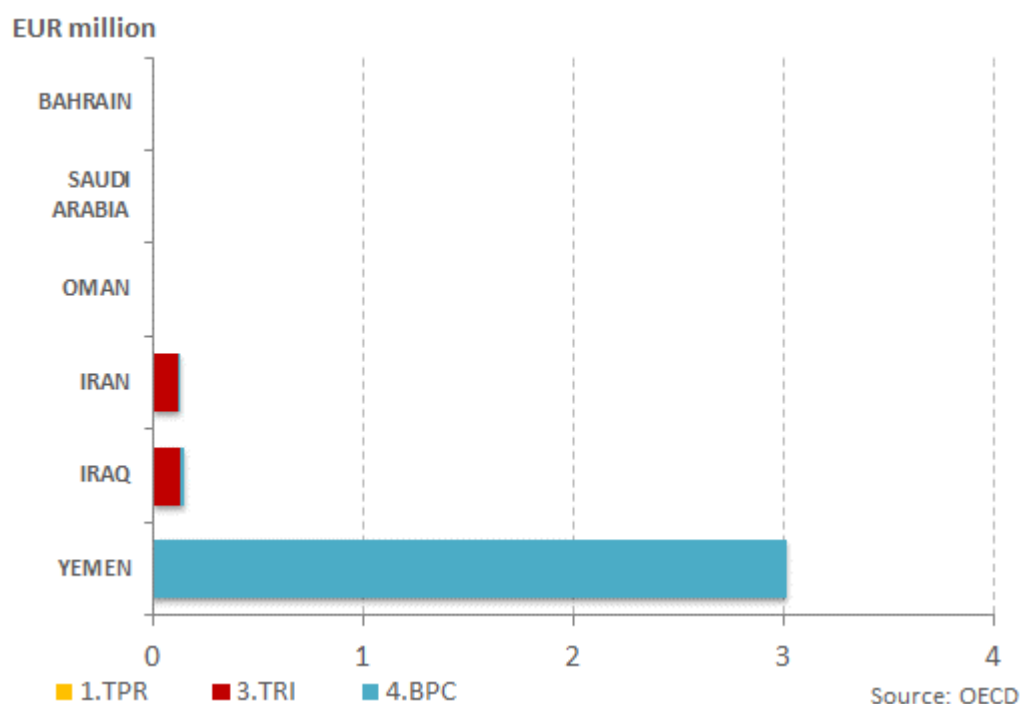
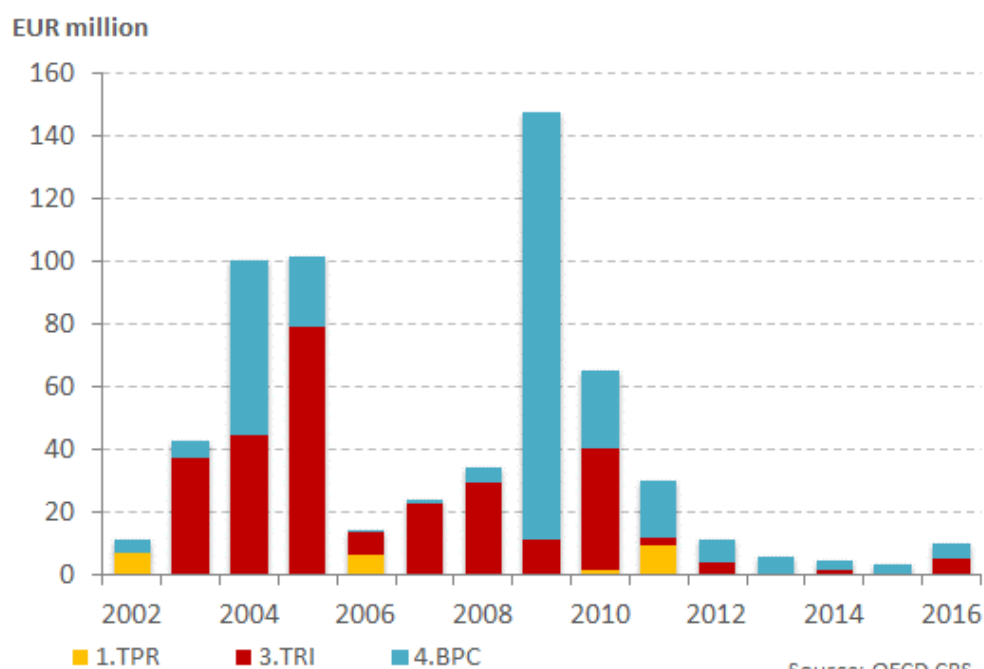
Source: OECD CRS



MIDDLE EAST

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	0
3.TRI	22	29	11	38	2	4	0	2	0	5
4.BPC	1	5	136	25	18	7	6	3	3	5
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	24	34	147	65	30	11	6	4	3	10

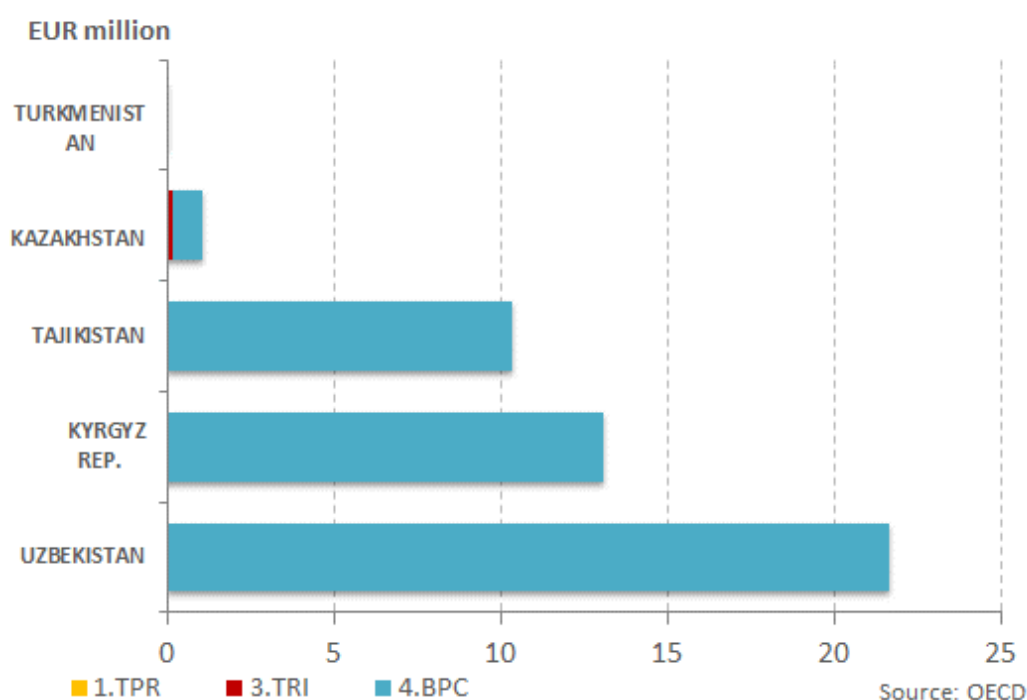
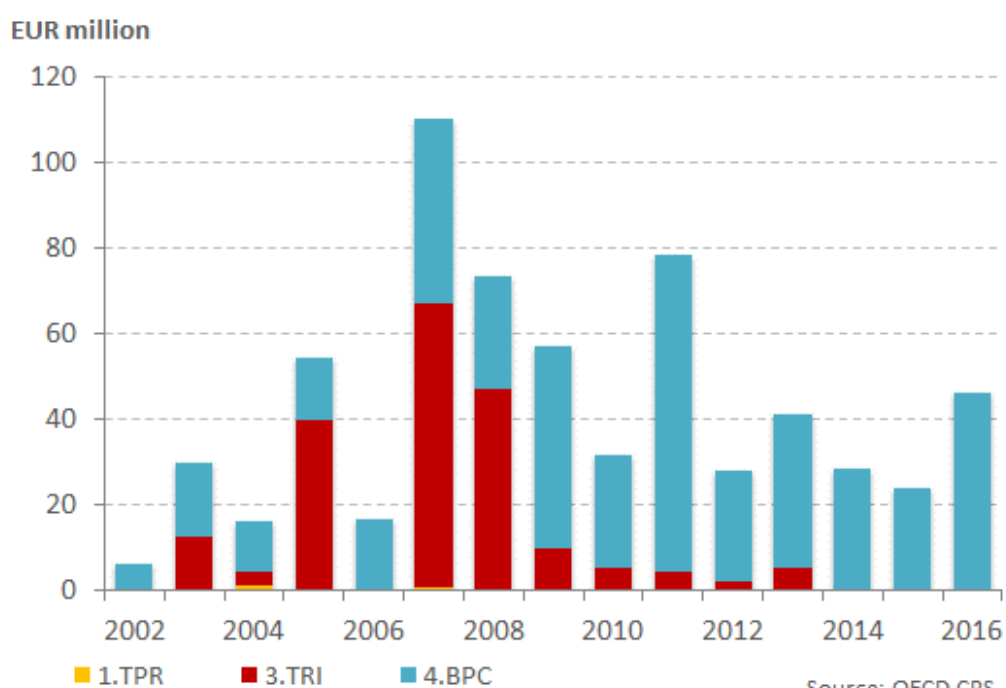
Source: OECD CRS



CENTRAL ASIA

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.TRI	67	47	10	5	4	2	5	0	0	46
4.BPC	43	26	48	26	74	26	36	28	24	0
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	110	73	57	32	78	28	41	29	24	46

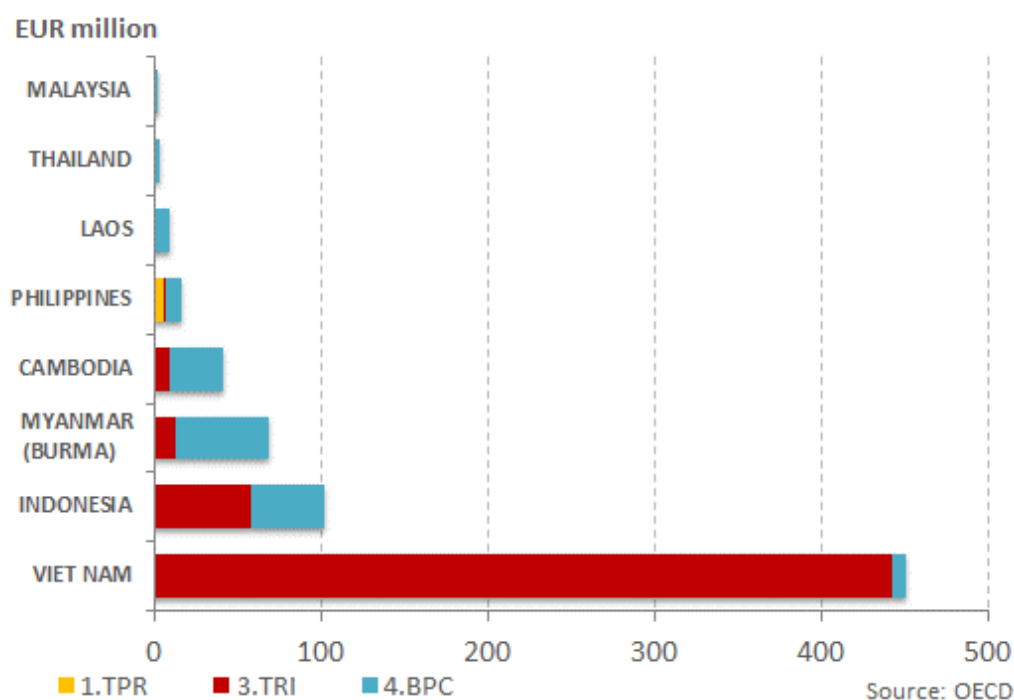
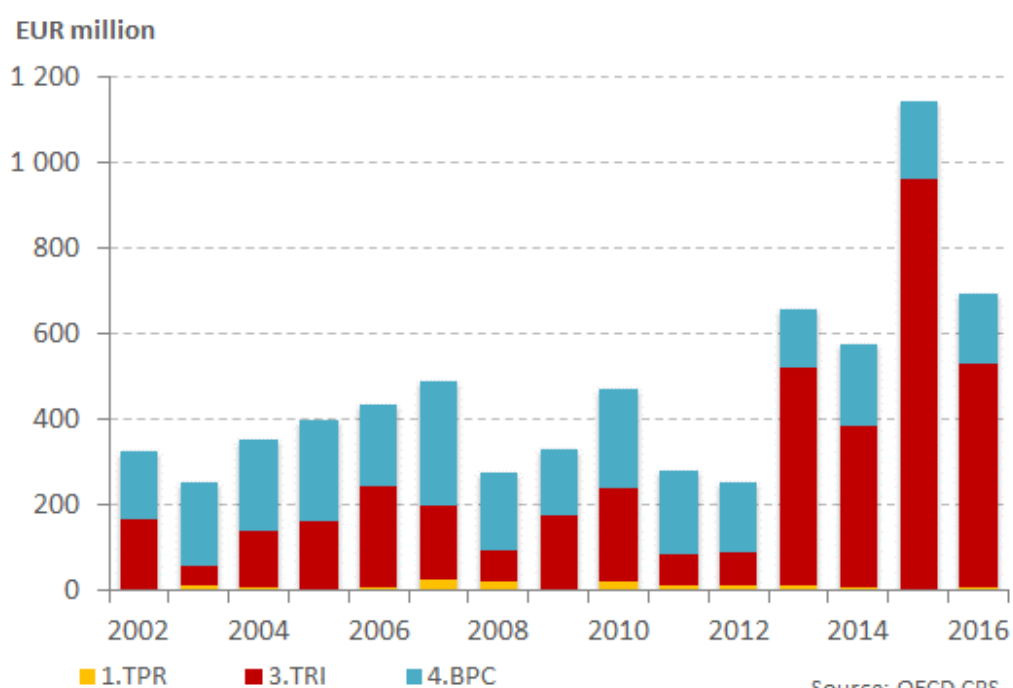
Source: OECD CRS



ASEAN

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	26	20	0	20	15	14	13	8	0	7
3.TRI	175	73	178	222	70	76	510	377	964	524
4.BPC	290	184	152	230	197	165	136	191	178	165
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	492	278	331	472	283	255	659	576	1 142	695

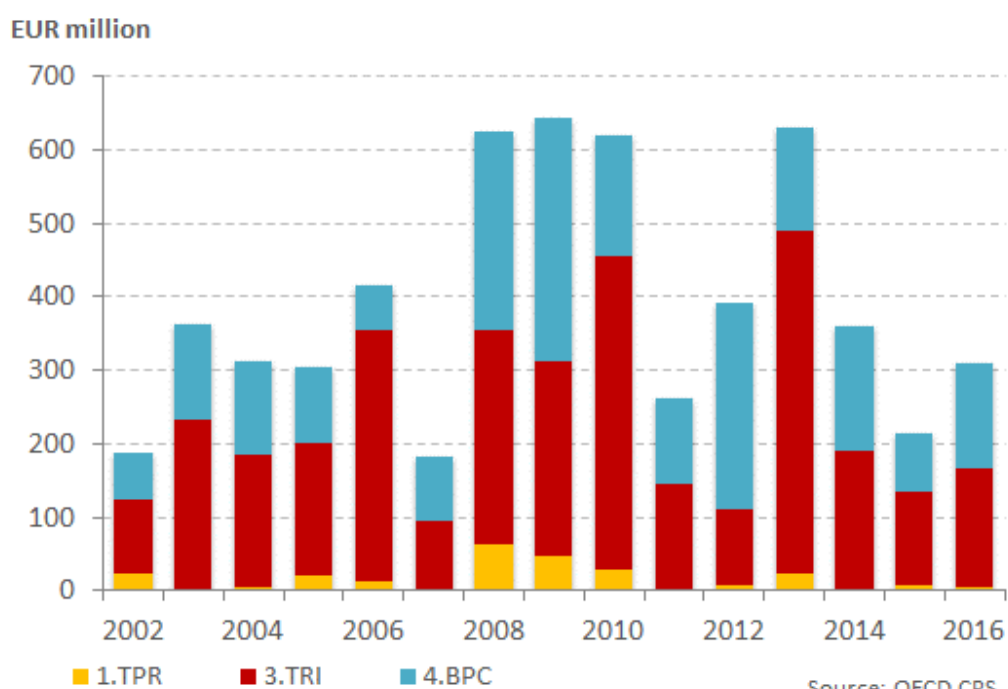
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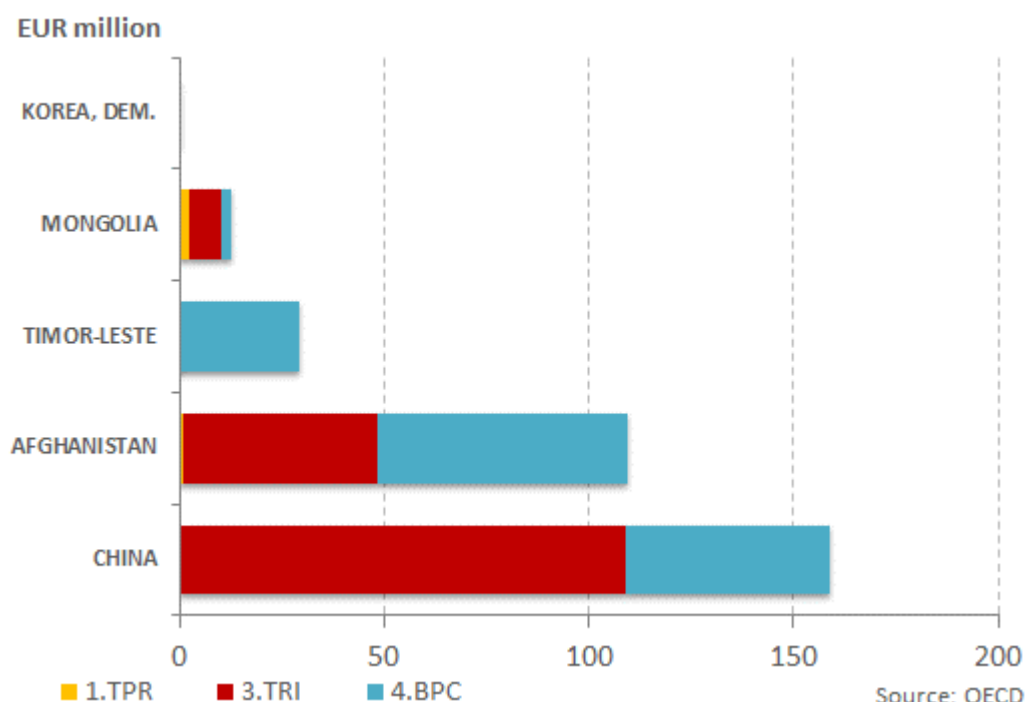
ASIA (other)

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	1	62	48	30	0	7	23	2	8	4
3.TRI	94	292	263	425	145	104	467	190	126	164
4.BPC	87	271	333	165	118	281	140	168	80	143
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	181	626	645	620	263	392	631	359	215	311

Source: OECD CRS



Source: OECD CRS

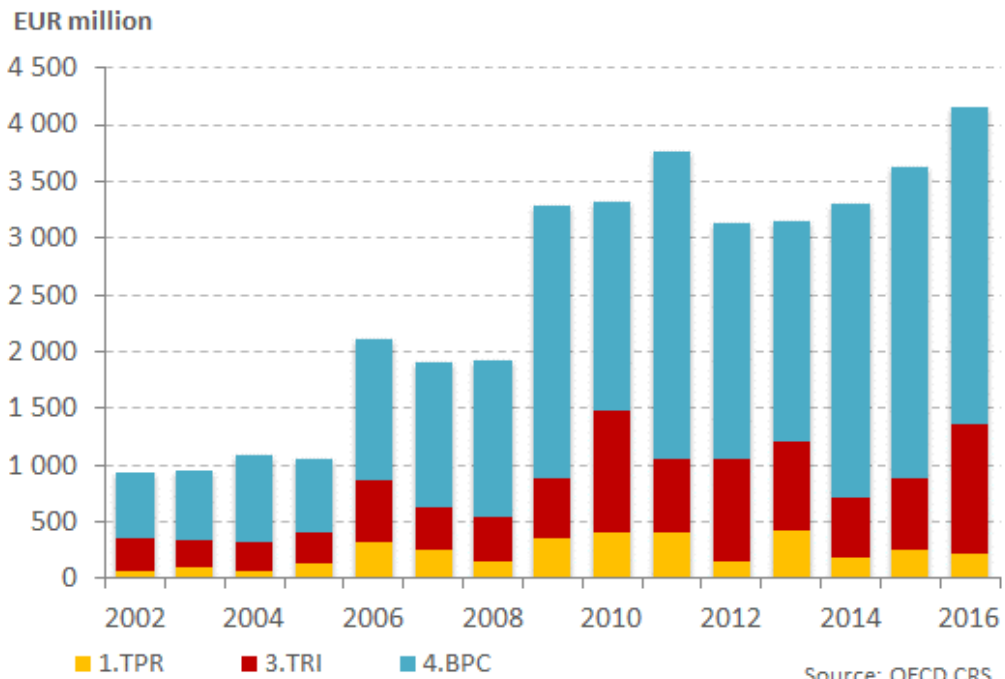


Source: OECD

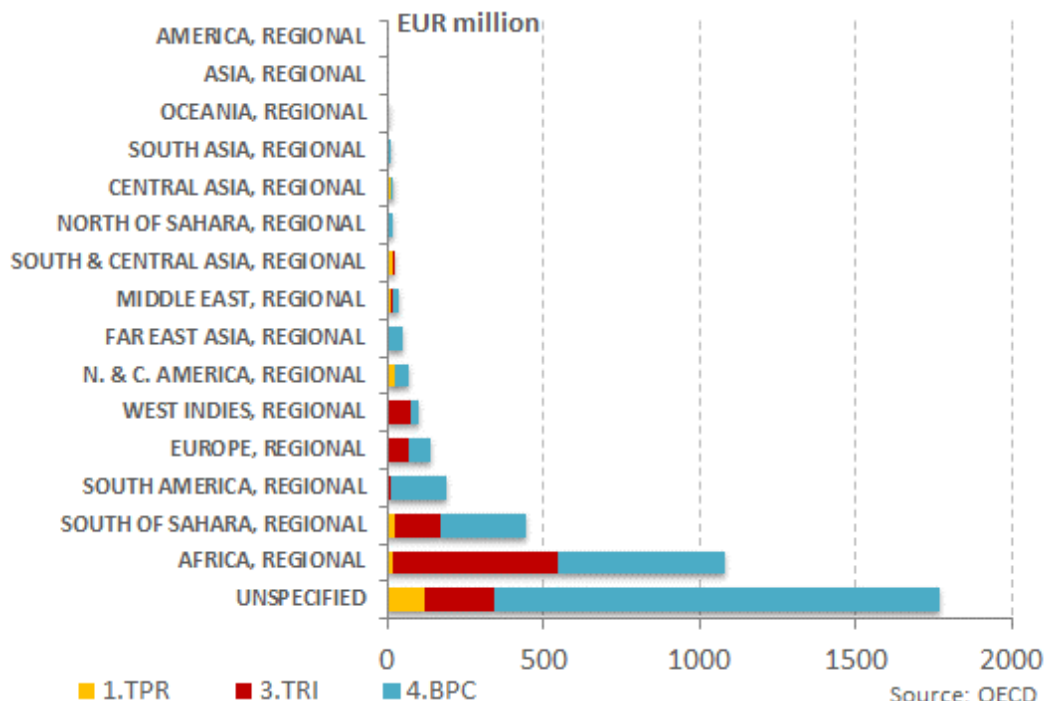
REGIONAL

(mn EUR)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	254	147	358	402	404	144	417	180	252	226
3.TRI	381	397	529	1 080	651	908	784	526	638	1129
4.BPC	1 268	1 372	2 394	1 831	2 707	2 075	1 957	2 590	2 736	2800
5.TRAadj	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1 903	1 916	3 281	3 314	3 769	3 127	3 158	3 296	3 626	4155

Source: OECD CRS



Source: OECD CRS



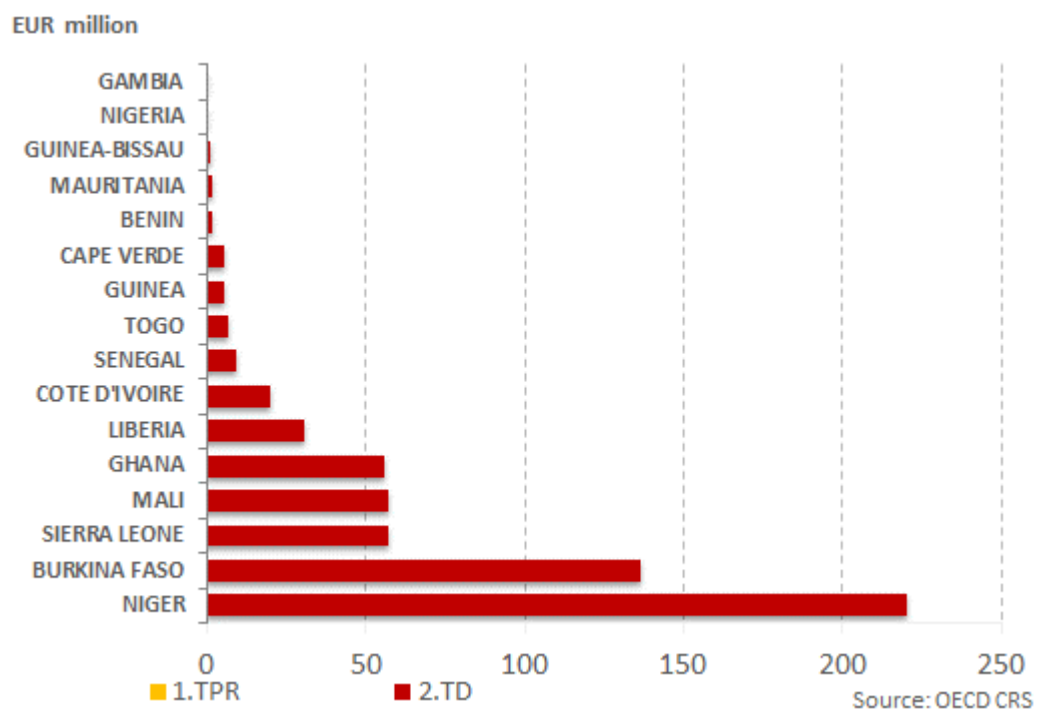
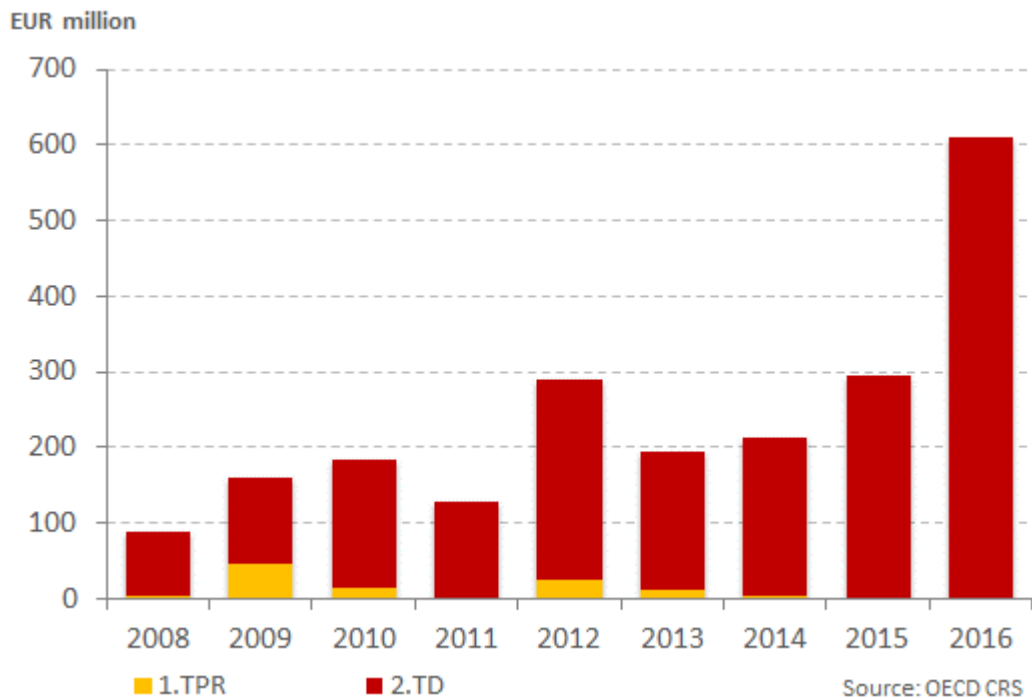
Source: OECD

14. EU Trade Related Assistance by Region and Country

WEST AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	45	14	1	24	12	4	0	1
2.TD	116	169	126	265	182	209	294	608
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	161	183	127	288	194	212	295	609

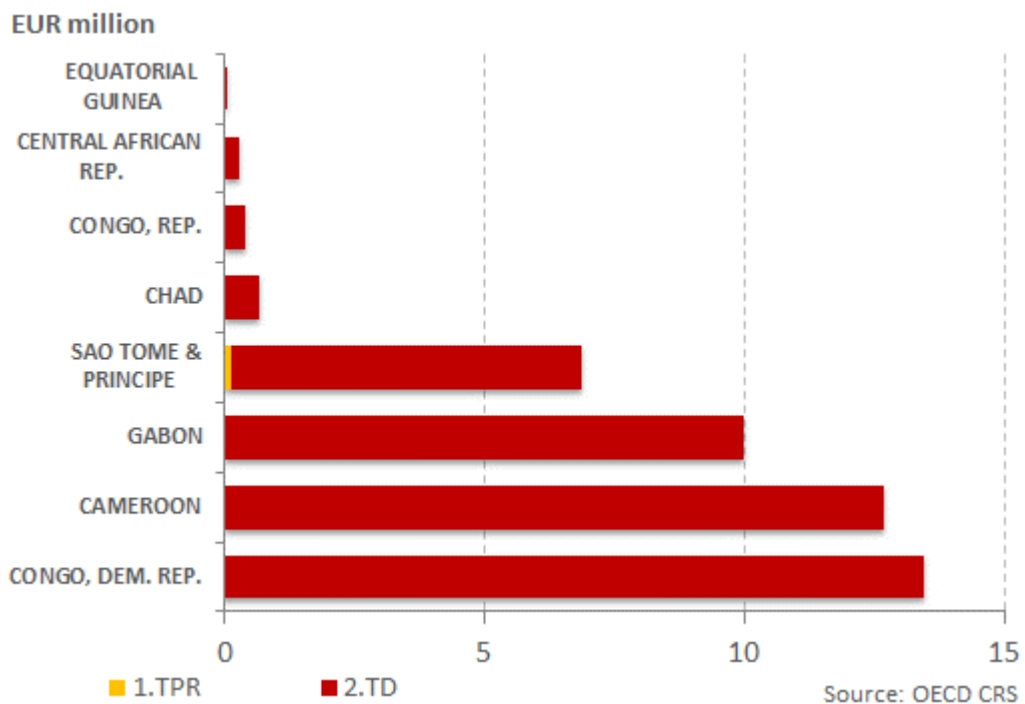
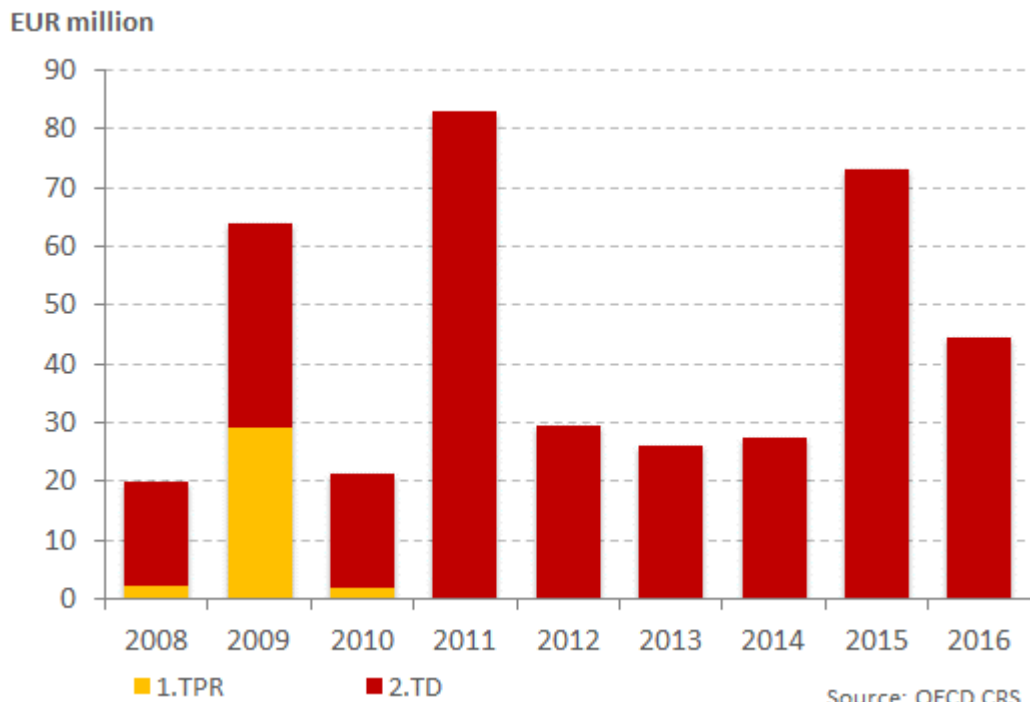
Source: OECD CRS



CENTRAL AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	29	2	0.14	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.15
2.TD	35	19	83	29	26	27	73	44
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	64	21	83	29	26	27	73	44

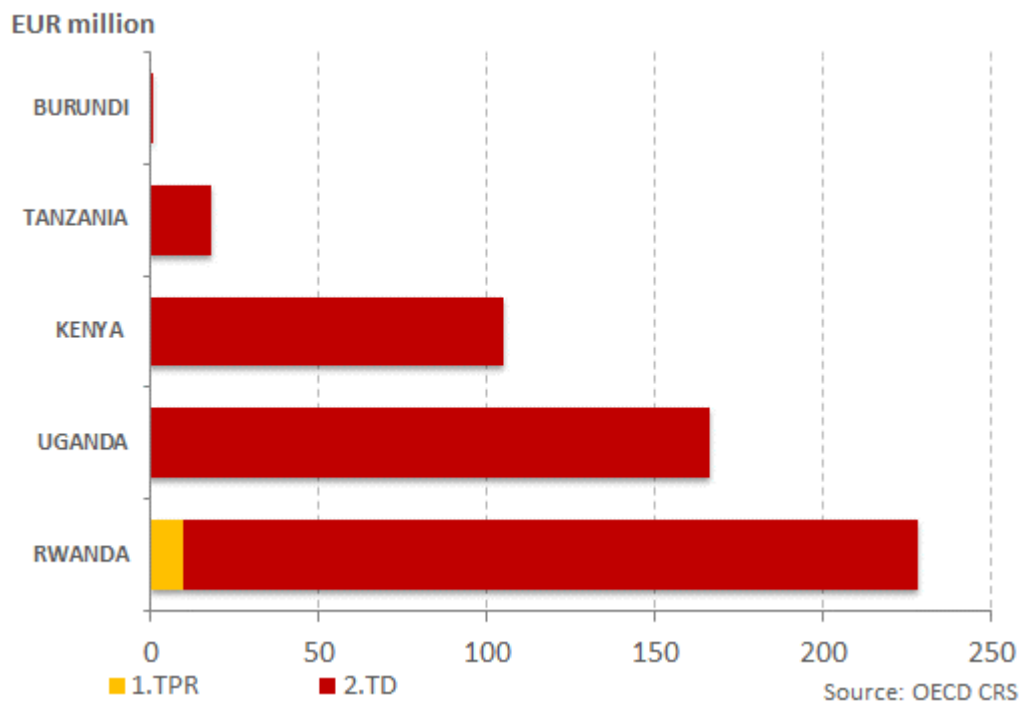
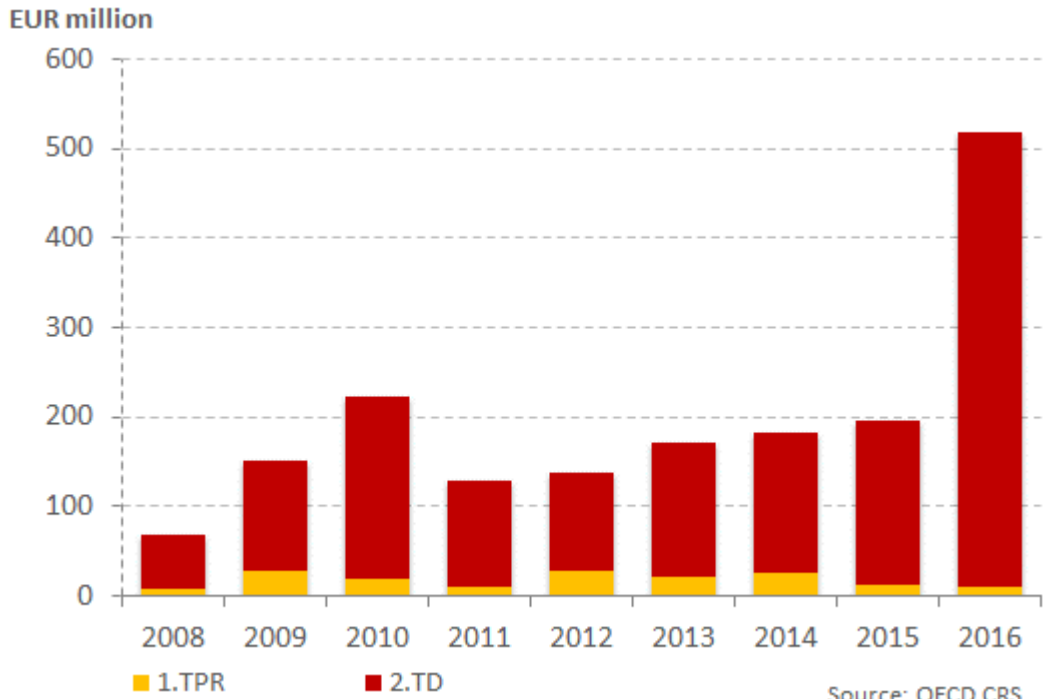
Source: OECD CRS



EAC

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	27	19	9	28	20	24	12	10
2.TD	123	202	120	110	151	157	185	509
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	151	221	129	138	171	181	197	519

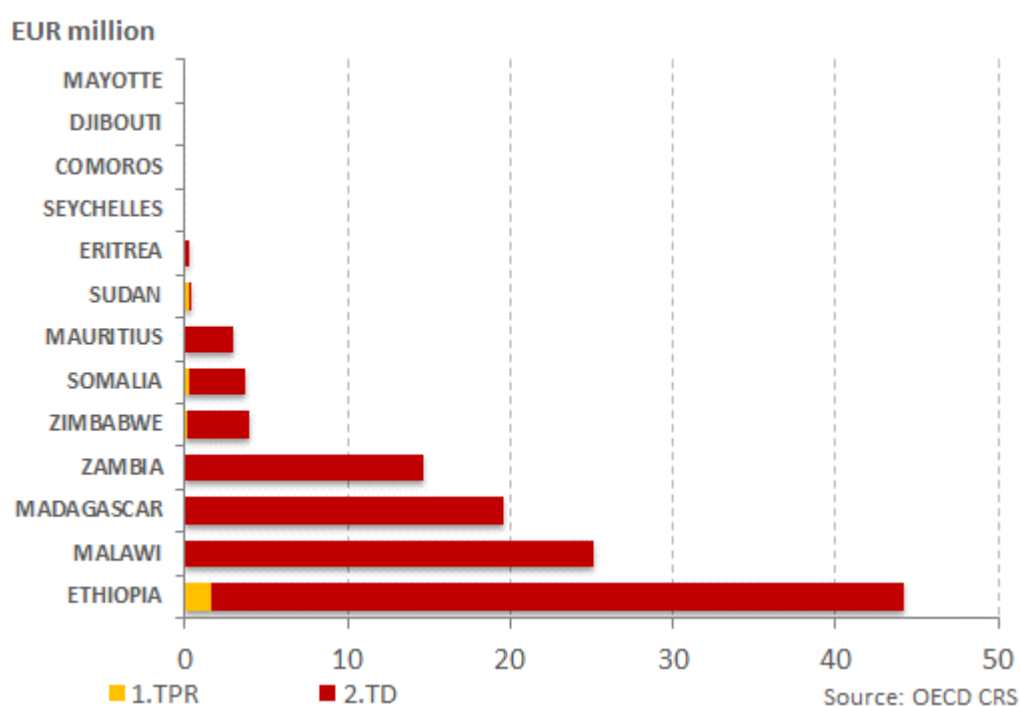
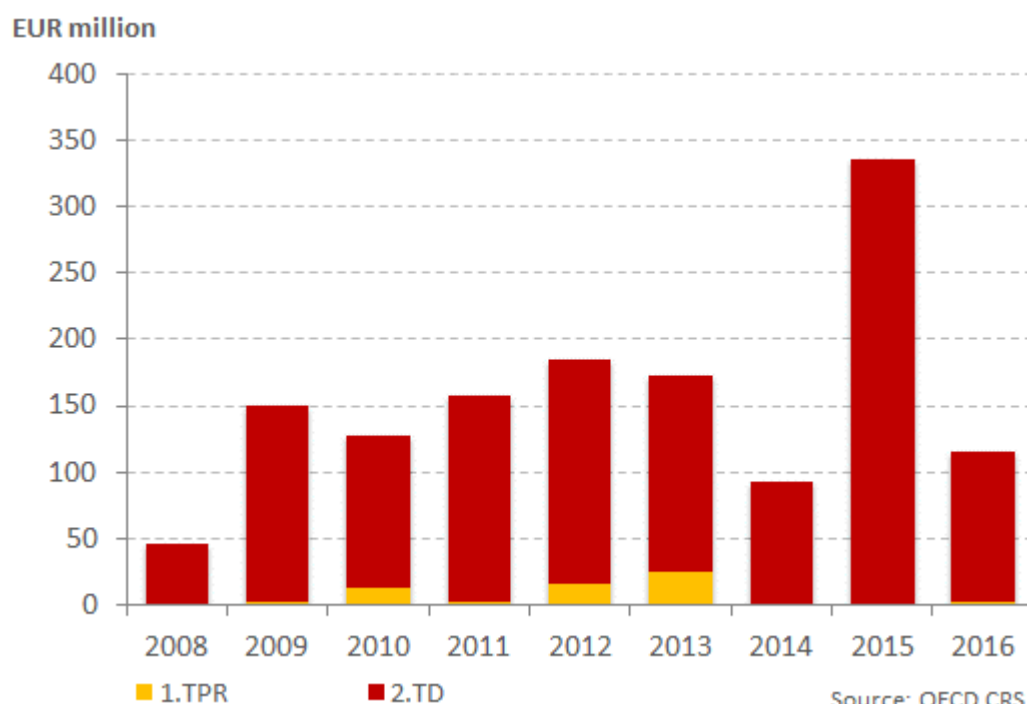
Source: OECD CRS



EAST AFRICA EXCL. EAC

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	2	13	3	16	24	1	1	2
2.TD	148	115	155	169	148	92	334	113
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	150	128	158	185	172	93	335	116

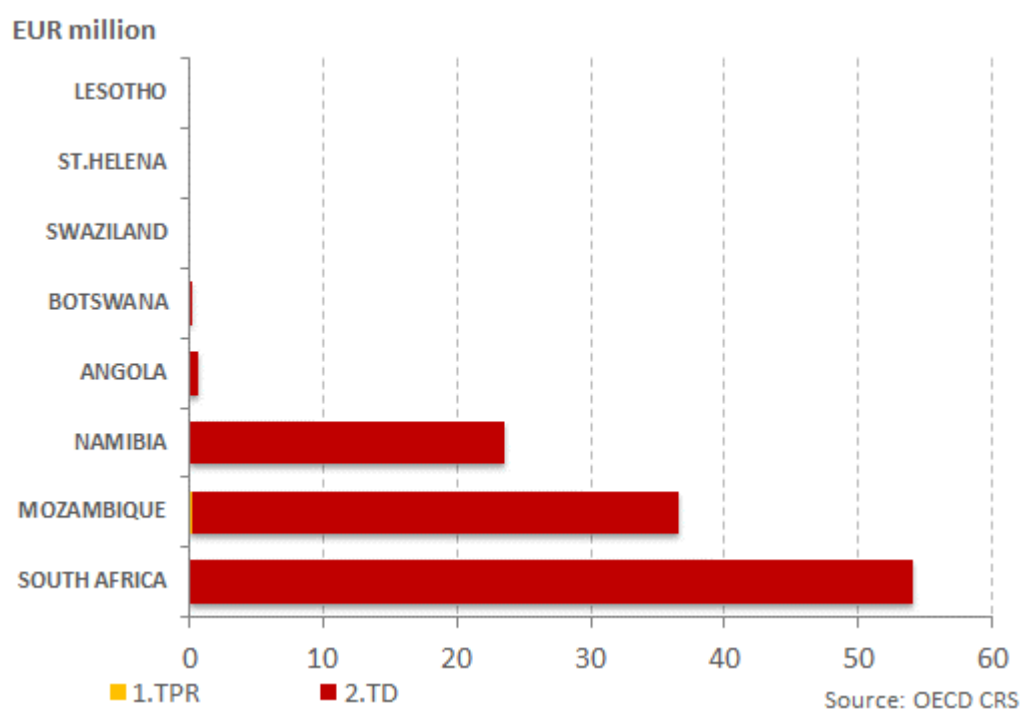
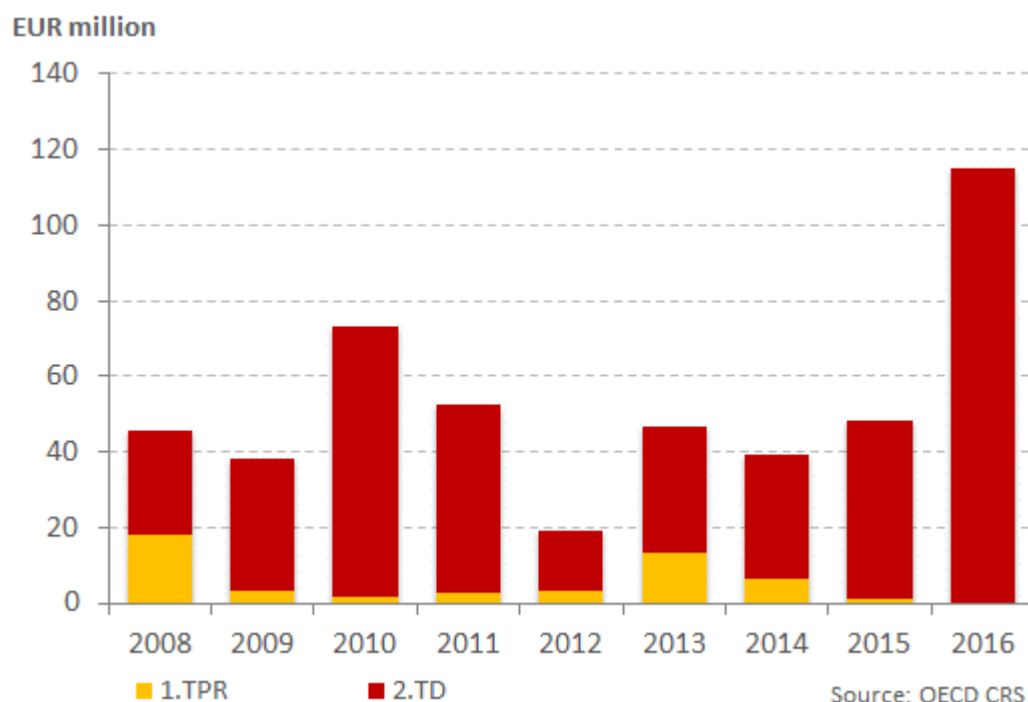
Source: OECD CRS



SOUTHERN AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	3	2	3	3	13	6	1	0
2.TD	35	71	50	16	33	33	47	115
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	38	73	53	19	47	39	48	115

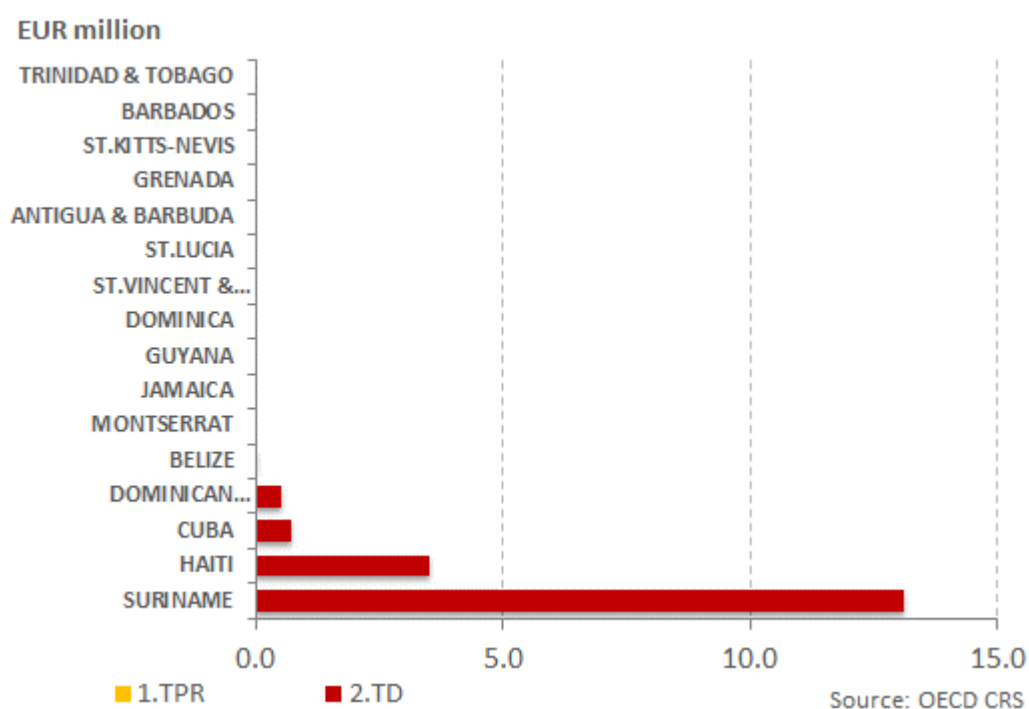
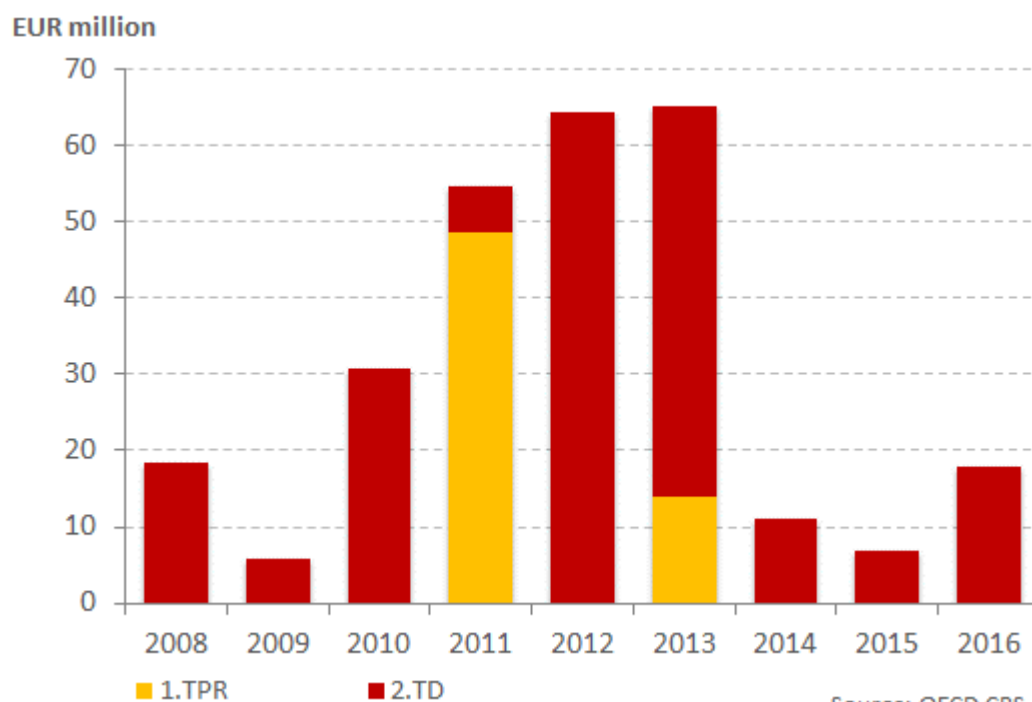
Source: OECD CRS



CARIBBEAN

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	0	0	49	0	14	0	0	0
2.TD	6	31	6	64	51	11	7	18
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6	31	55	64	65	11	7	18

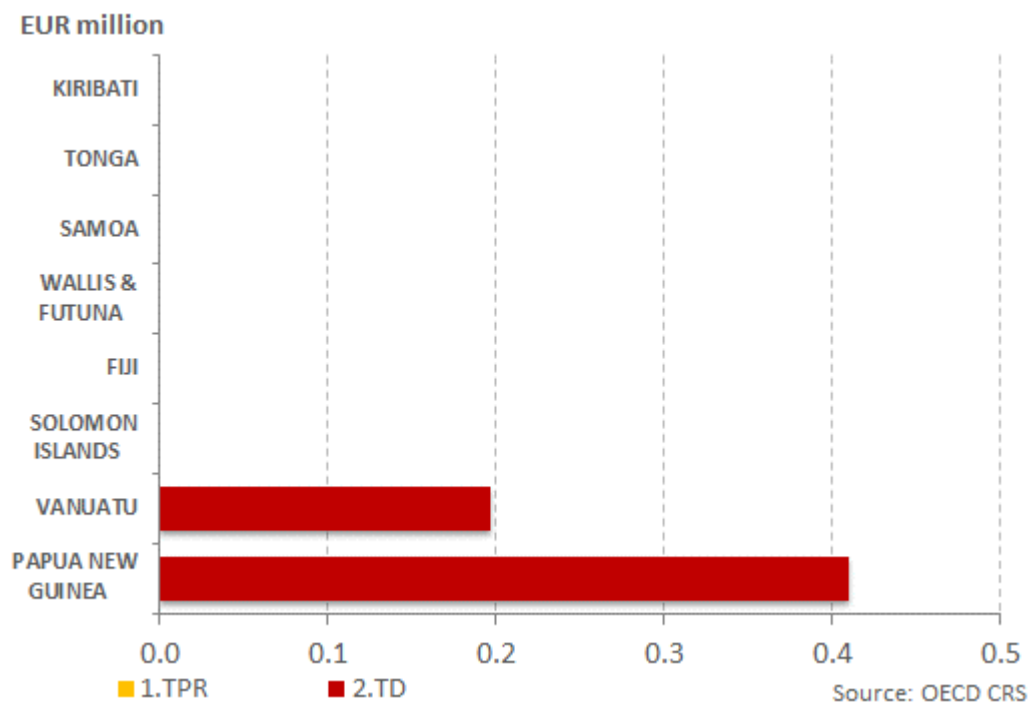
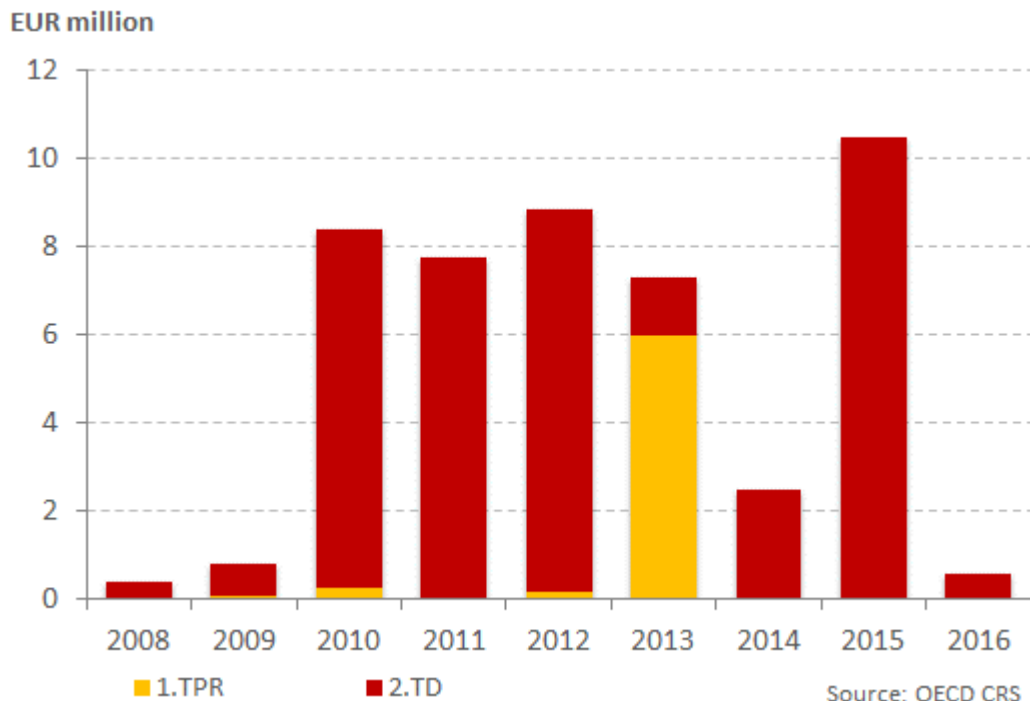
Source: OECD CRS



PACIFIC

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
2.TD	1	8	8	9	1	2	10	1
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	8	8	9	7	2	10	1

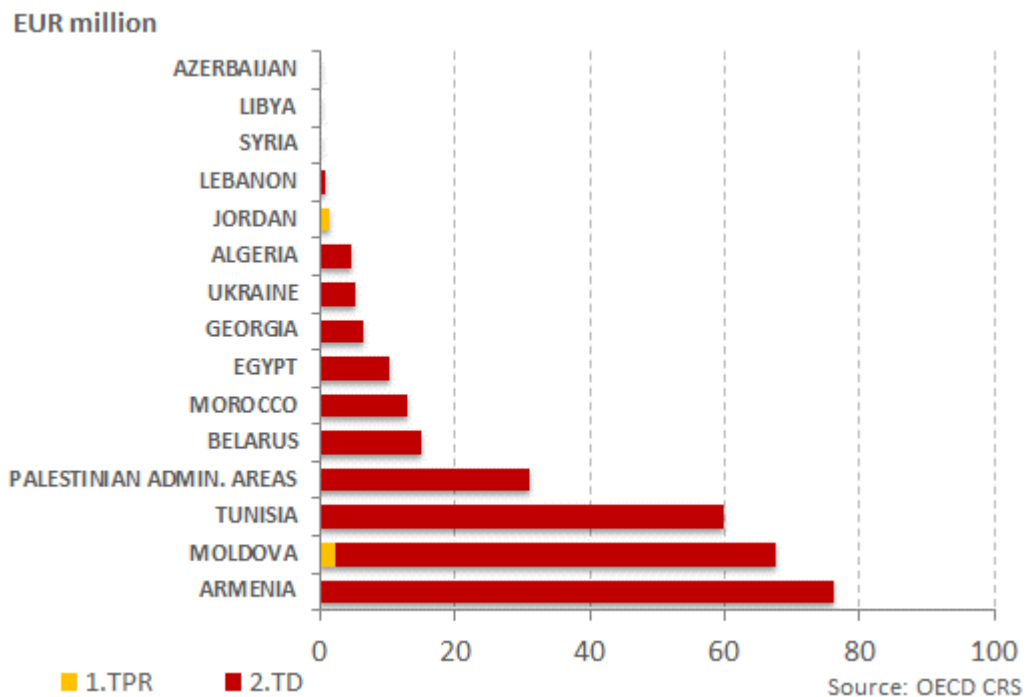
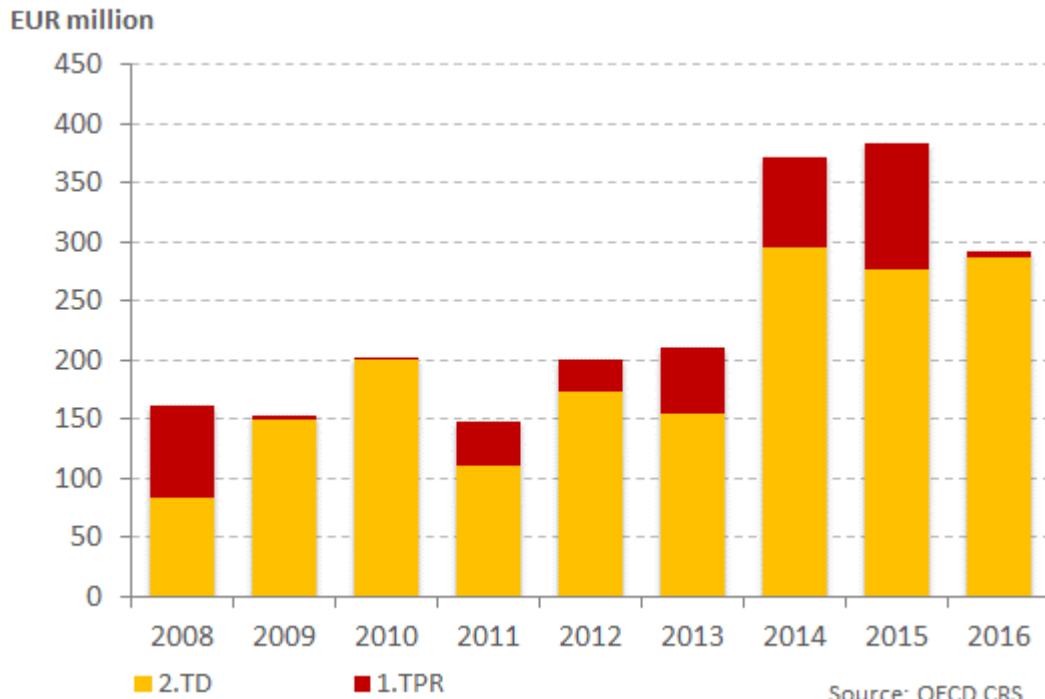
Source: OECD CRS



NEIGHBOURHOOD

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	3	1	38	28	56	77	106	4
2.TD	149	200	111	173	155	295	277	287
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	152	202	148	201	211	372	383	292

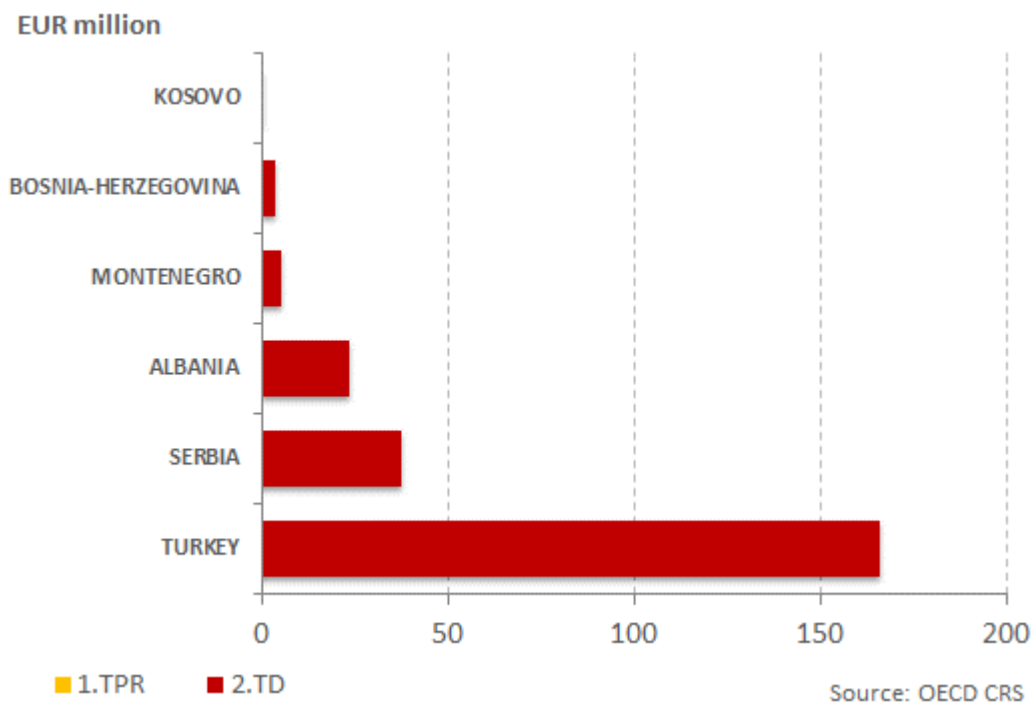
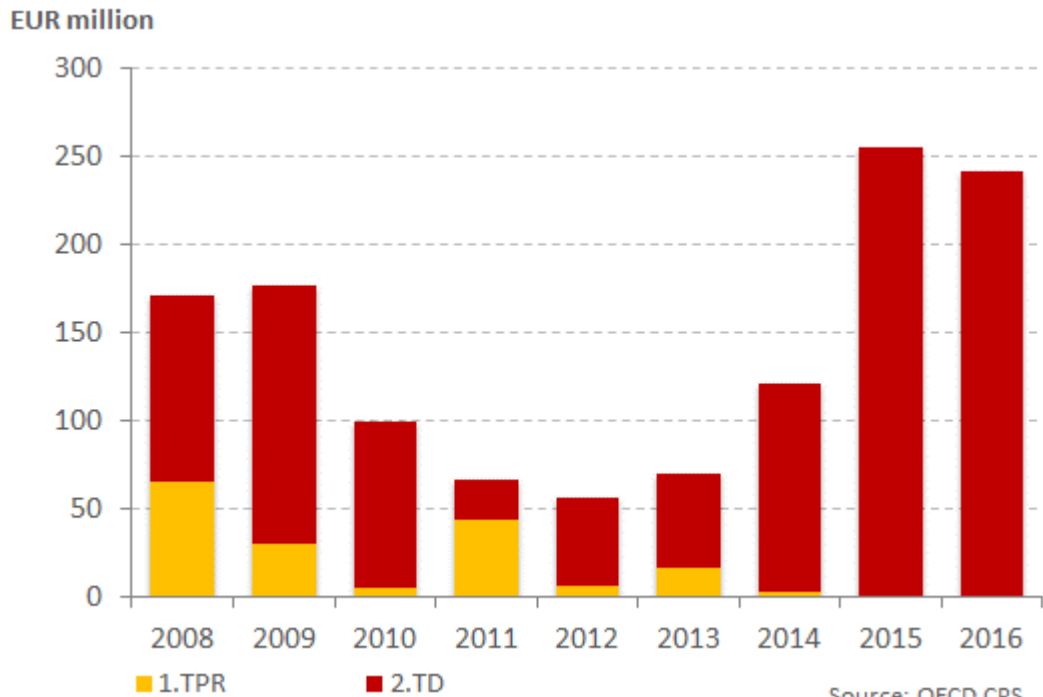
Source: OECD CRS



ENLARGEMENT

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	30	5	43	6	17	2	0	0
2.TD	147	94	23	50	52	118	254	241
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	177	99	66	56	69	120	254	241

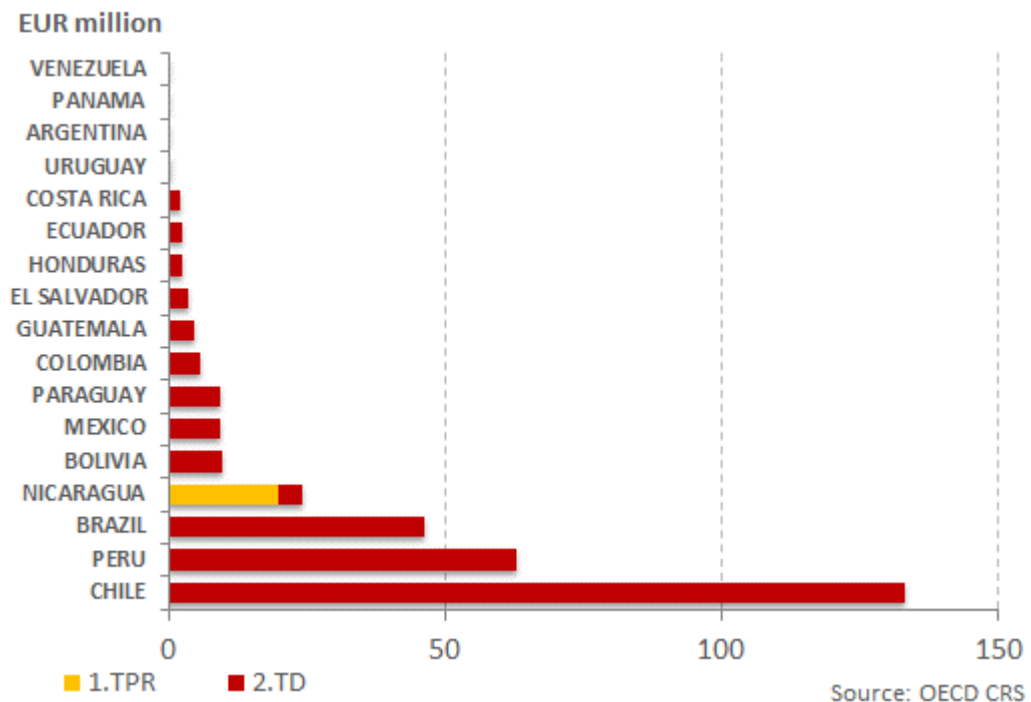
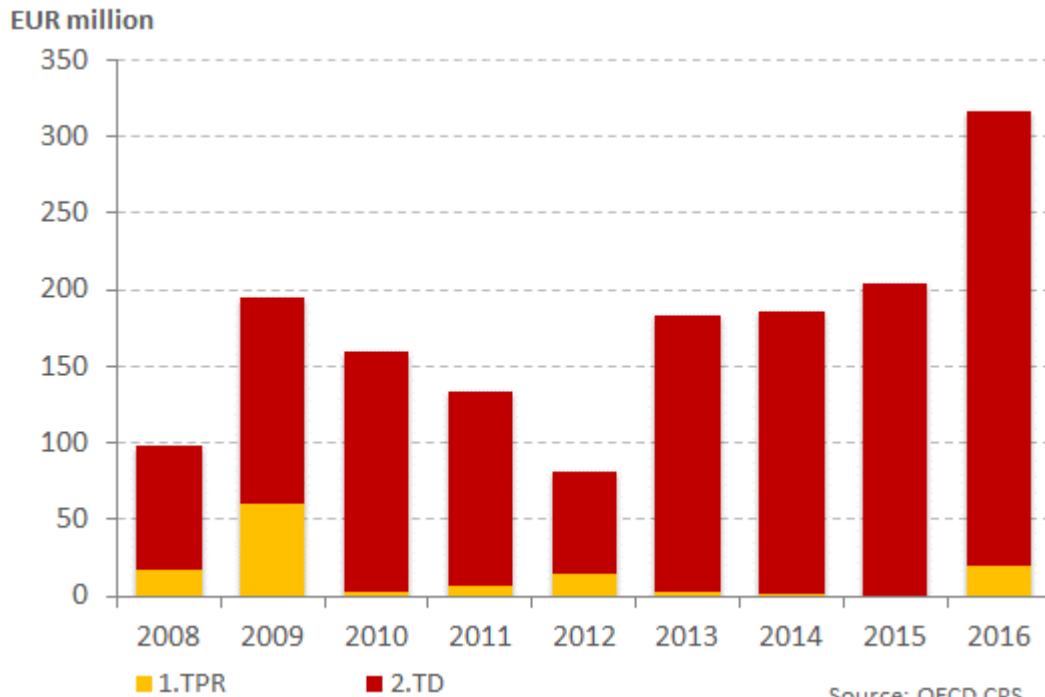
Source: OECD CRS



LATIN AMERICA

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	60	2	7	14	3	1	1	20
2.TD	134	157	126	67	180	184	203	296
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	195	159	133	81	183	186	204	317

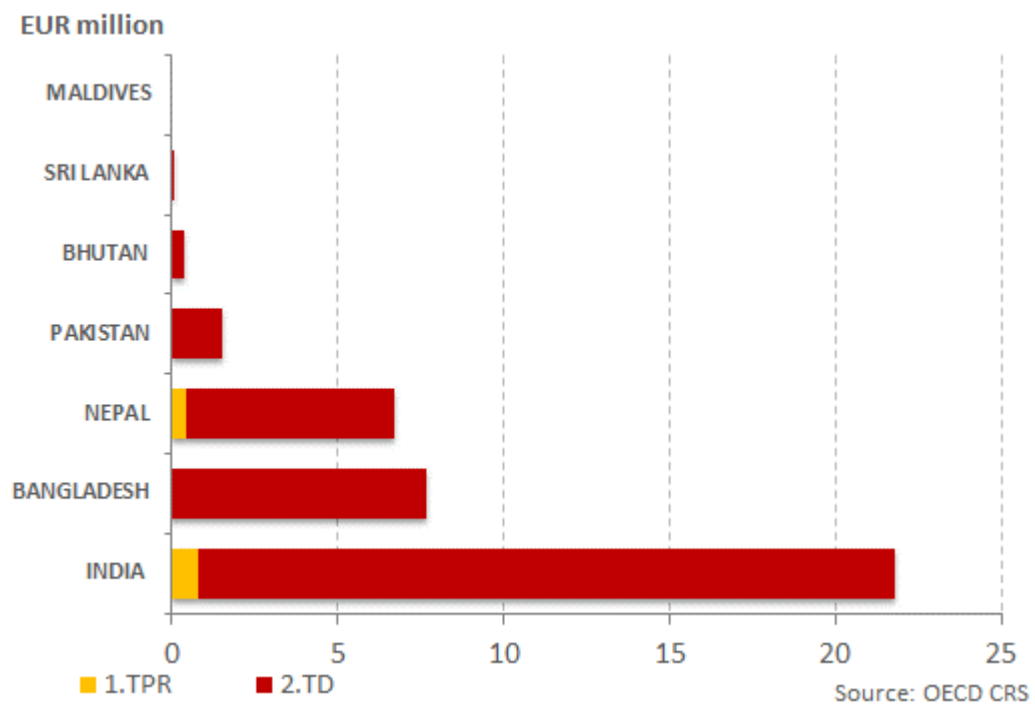
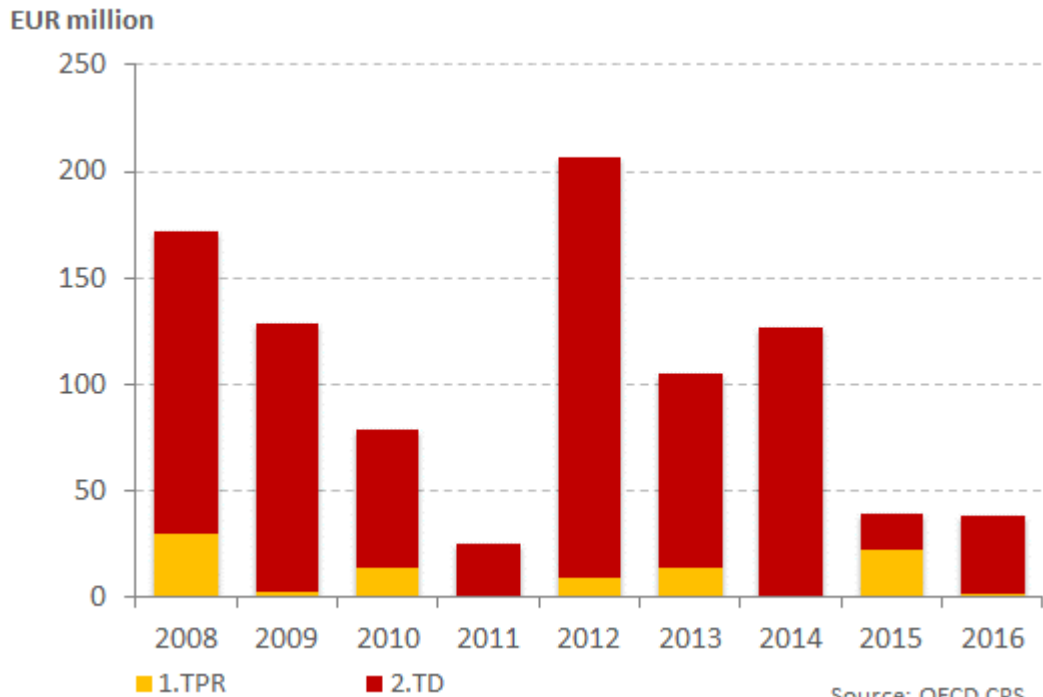
Source: OECD CRS



SOUTH ASIA

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	2	14	1	9	13	0	22	1
2.TD	127	65	24	198	92	126	16	37
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	129	79	25	207	105	126	39	38

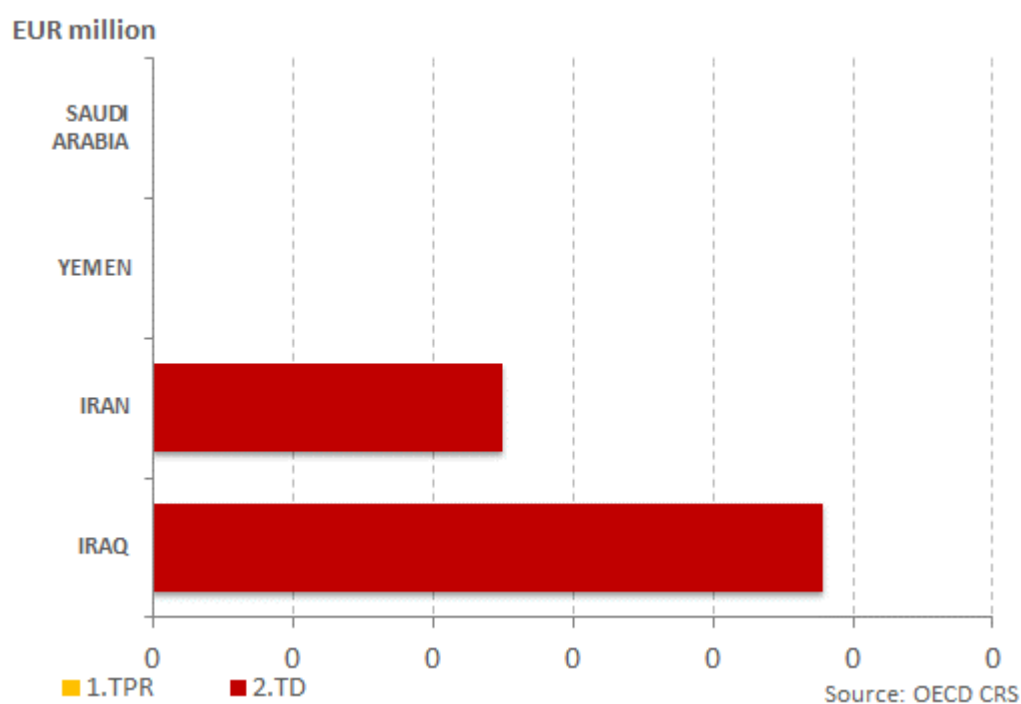
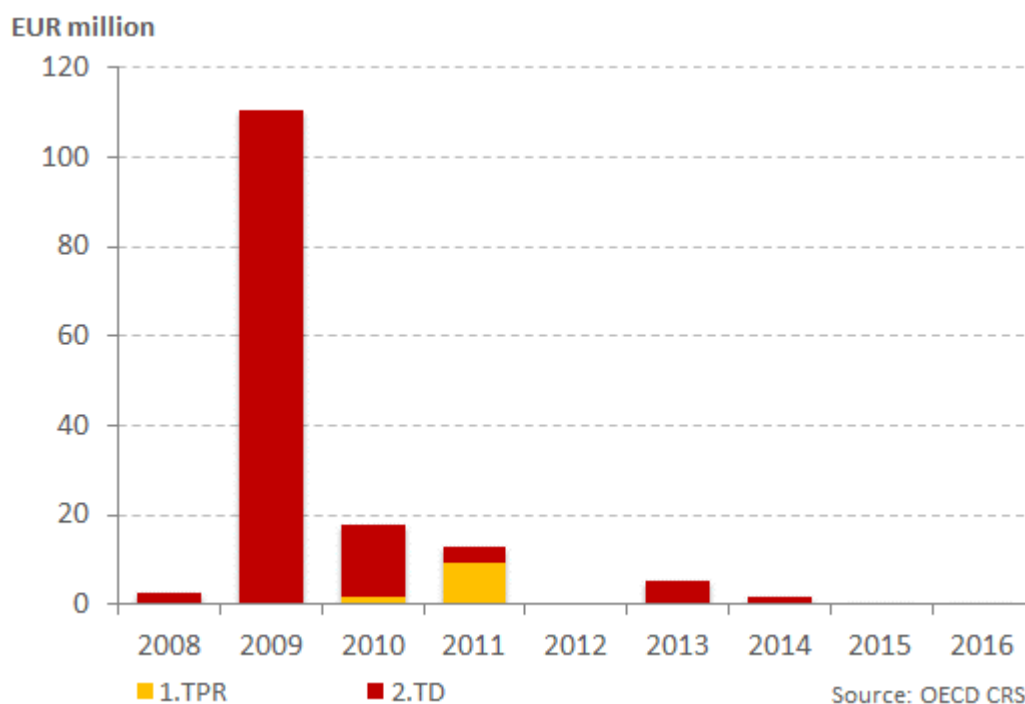
Source: OECD CRS



MIDDLE EAST

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	0
2.TD	111	16	3	0	5	1	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	111	18	13	0	5	1	0	0

Source: OECD CRS

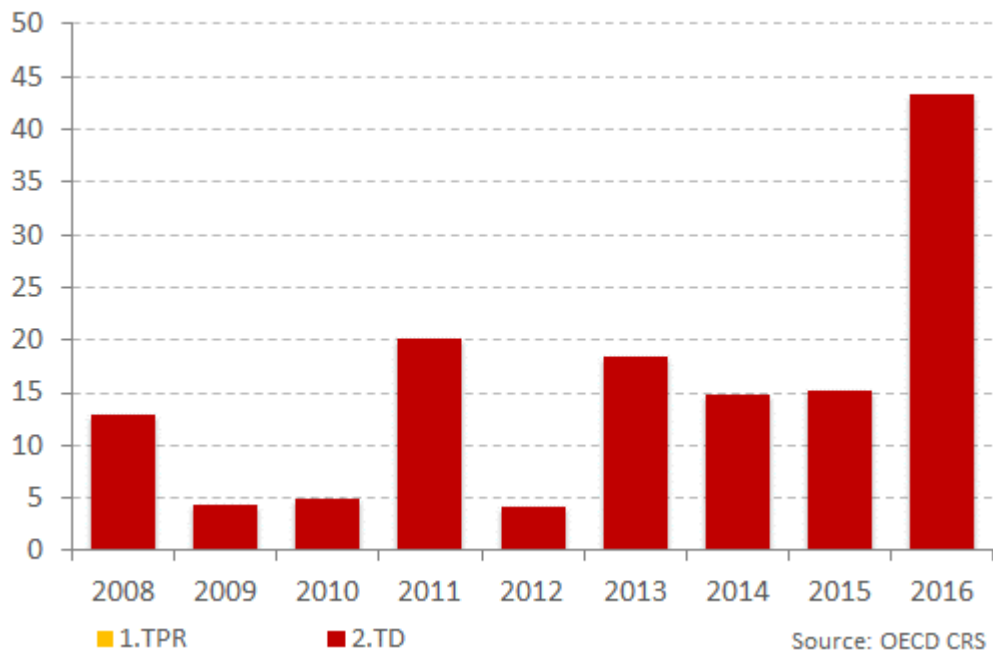


CENTRAL ASIA

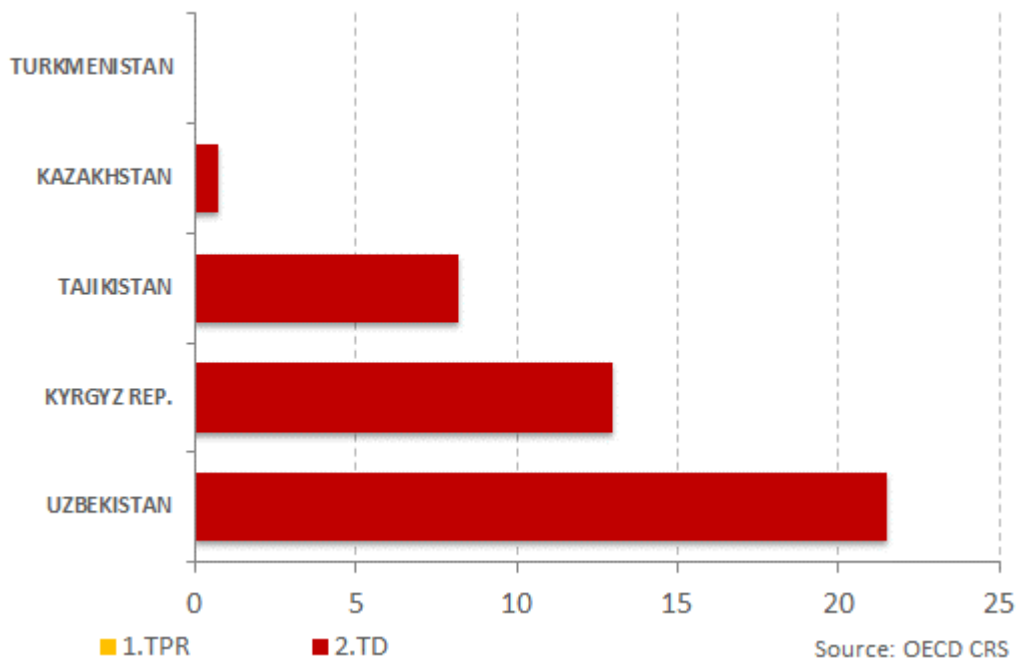
(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.TD	4	5	20	4	18	15	15	43
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	5	20	4	18	15	15	43

Source: OECD CRS

EUR million



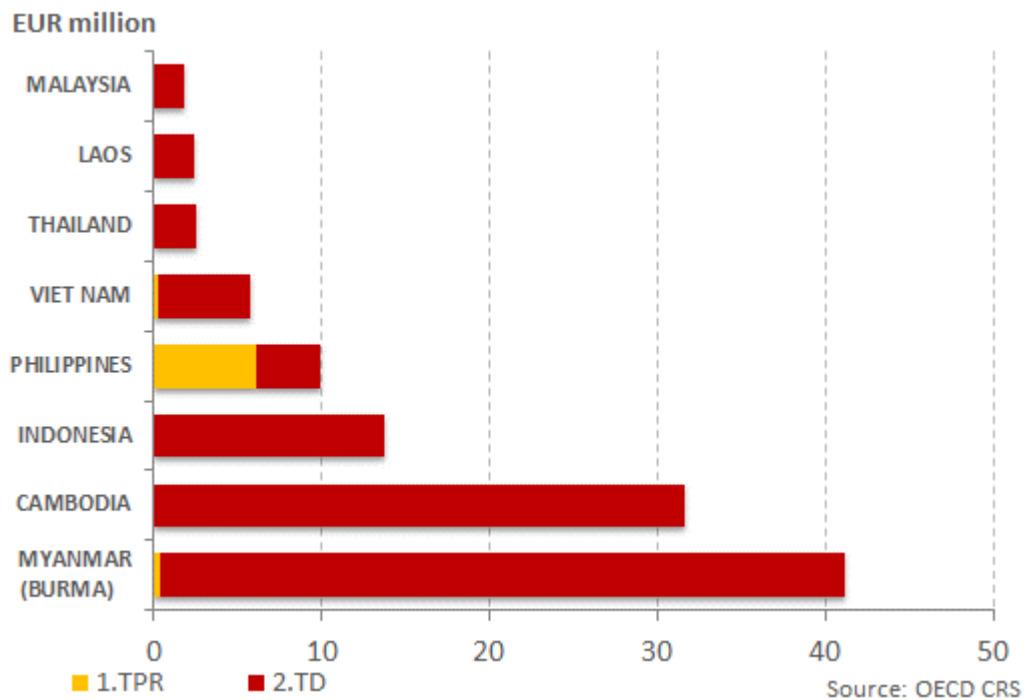
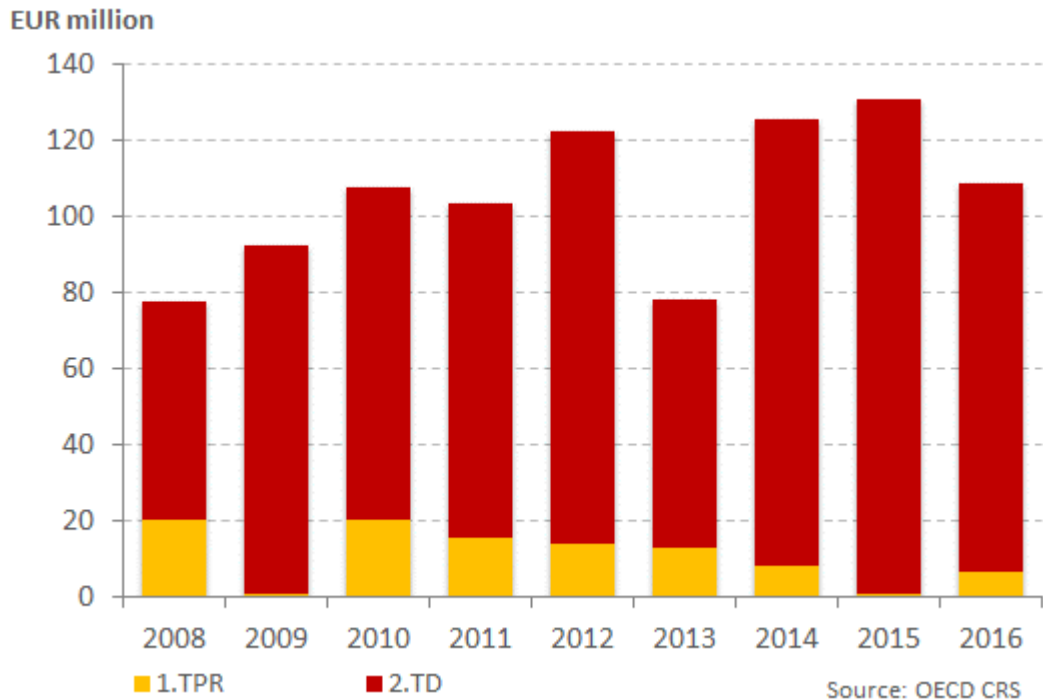
EUR million



ASEAN

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	0	20	15	14	13	8	0	7
2.TD	92	88	88	109	66	118	131	102
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	92	108	103	123	78	126	131	109

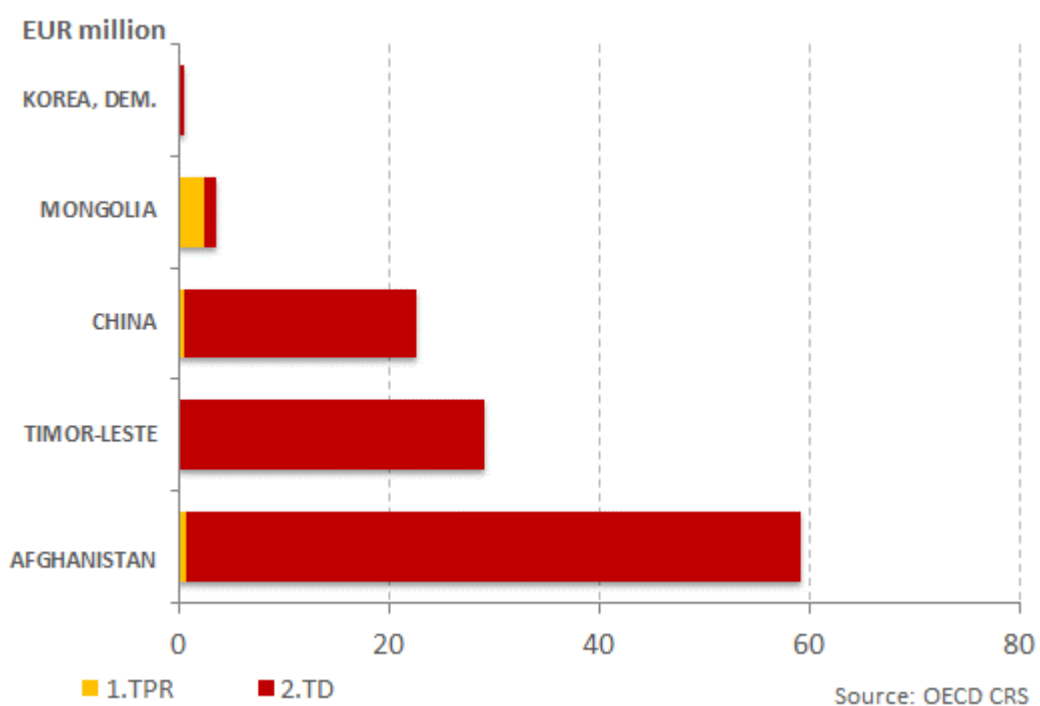
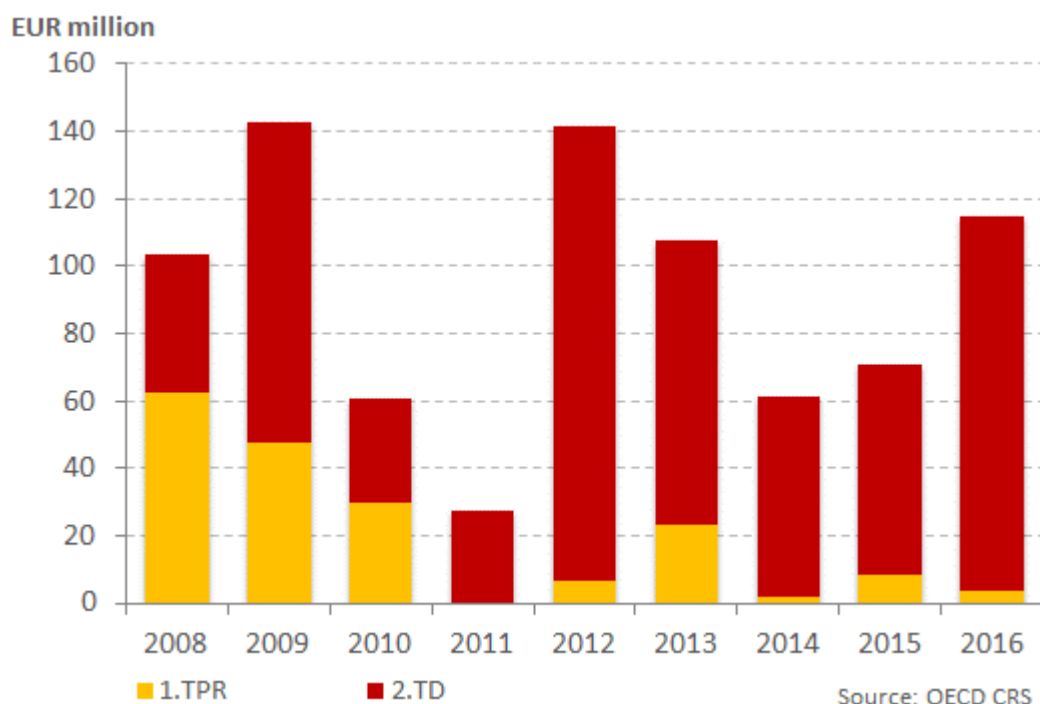
Source: OECD CRS



ASIA (other)

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	48	30	0	7	23	2	8	4
2.TD	95	31	27	135	85	59	63	111
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	142	61	27	142	108	61	71	115

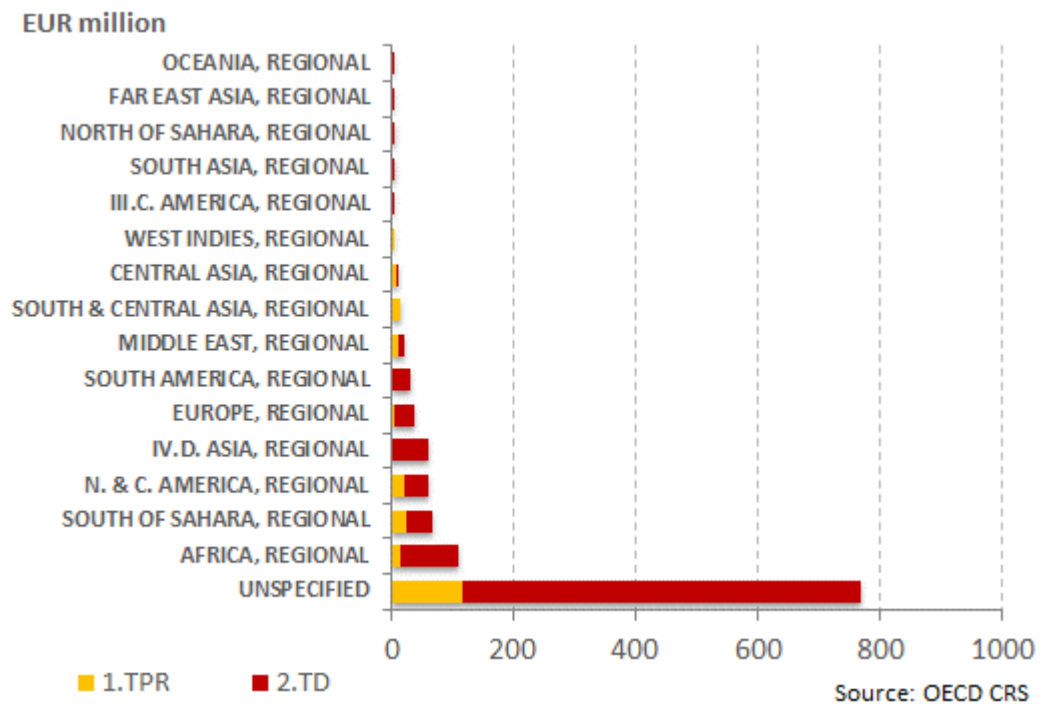
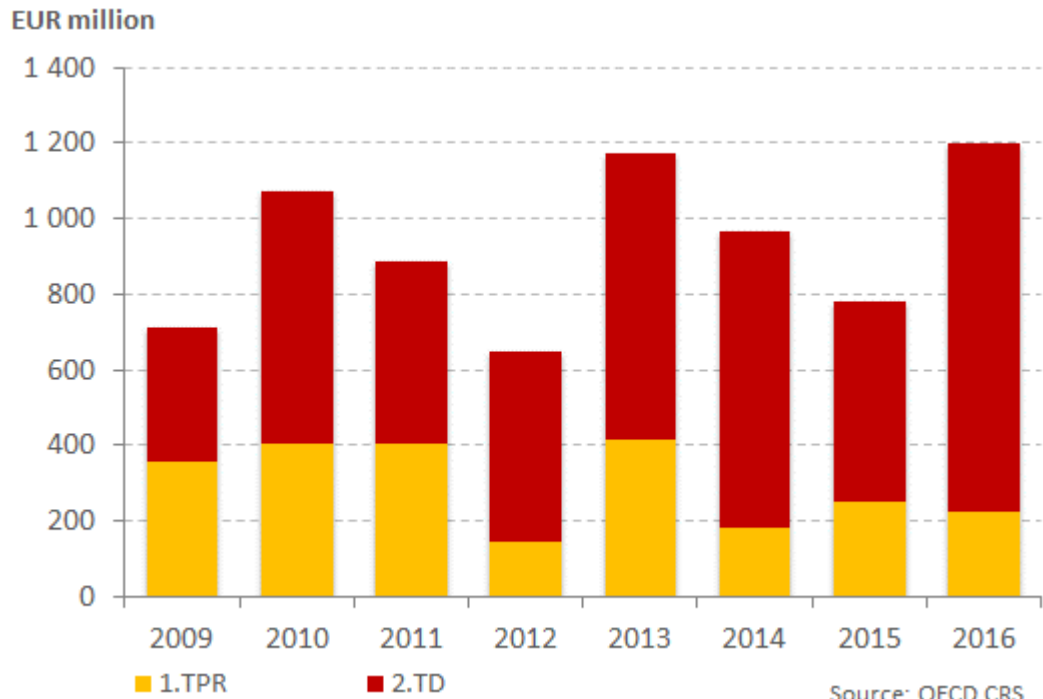
Source: OECD CRS



REGIONAL

(mn EUR)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.TPR	358	402	404	144	417	180	252	226
2.TD	356	670	483	504	758	786	528	976
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	714	1 072	886	648	1 175	966	780	1 202

Source: OECD CRS



15. Data sources

Using the software developed in 2010, the team of experts imported a new copy of the OECD CRS database using proprietary software, and developed specifically for this task (it is worth mentioning that the database has now more than 3.5 million records). As in the previous reports, all operations were converted into Euros using the average annual exchange rate provided by the OECD. Only the EU and 24 Member States report to the OECD CRS (DAC members): Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Data for other MS were taken from Monterrey questionnaires until 2013, and through ad hoc questionnaires since then. Moreover, most AfT and TRA tables in this report are based on commitments (not disbursements), and the evaluation of AfT flows includes both bilateral and regional programmes.

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
EU											
Report 2018	2 031	2 433	3 006	3 340	2 552	2 832	3 434	3 504	1 747	2 421	3 718
Report 2017	2 031	2 433	3 006	3 340	2 552	2 832	3 434	3 504	1 747	2 421	
Report 2016	2 031	2 433	3 006	3 340	2 552	2 832	3 434	3 504	1 747		
Report 2015	2 032	2 436	3 056	3 345	2 554	2 835	3 433	3 504			
Report 2014	2 032	2 436	3 056	3 345	2 554	2 835	3 433				
Differences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Member States											
Report 2018	4 969	4 675	7 064	6 990	8 163	6 908	8 130	8 124	10 730	10 739	9 793
Report 2017	4 969	4 675	7 064	6 990	8 163	6 908	8 130	8 124	10 726	10 739	
Report 2016	4 969	4 675	7 064	6 990	8 163	6 908	8 069	8 184	10 848		
Report 2015	4 975	4 685	7 206	7 002	8 182	6 919	8 067	8 181			
Report 2014	4 975	4 684	7 199	6 995	8 163	6 813	8 158				
Differences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	

Sources: OECD CRS, EU, EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

The comparisons between this update and the previous databases, presented on the table above, show that the revisions and differences from previous AfT reports are null for the EU and very slight for Member States.