



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, 3.7.2014
SWD(2014) 235 final

PART 5/5

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

EU Accountability Report 2014 on Financing for Development

Review of progress by the EU and its Member States

ANNEX 4: AID FOR TRADE REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. KEY FINDINGS	2
1.1. GLOBAL PROGRESS OF TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE & AID FOR TRADE	2
1.2. GEOGRAPHICAL COVER	2
1.3. TRADE FACILITATION, SERVICES & BLENDING	3
1.4. EU MEMBER STATES AFT QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT FROM THE FIELD	4
2. CONCEPTS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	5
2.1. AID FOR TRADE CONTEXT	5
2.2. DATABASES AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	5
3. GLOBAL PROGRESS OF TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE & AID FOR TRADE	7
3.1. TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE	7
3.2. AID FOR TRADE	10
3.3. ANALYSIS BY CATEGORY	14
3.4. ANALYSIS BY INSTRUMENT	18
4. GEOGRAPHICAL COVER	23
4.1. COMMITMENTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION	23
4.2. COMMITMENTS BY INCOME AND ACP / LDC IN THE TOTAL	25
5. ADDITIONAL AREAS OF INTEREST	29
5.1. TRADE FACILITATION	29
5.2. SERVICES	33
5.3. BLENDING	34
6. EU MEMBER STATES AID FOR TRADE QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT FROM THE FIELD	37
6.1. DIALOGUE ON AID FOR TRADE	38
6.2. TRADE NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND STRATEGIES	39
6.3. JOINT OPERATIONS AND HARMONISATION	40
6.4. REGIONAL DIMENSION OF AID FOR TRADE	40
6.5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	41
6.6. AID FOR TRADE IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	41
APPENDIX 1. – AID FOR TRADE CATEGORIES	43
APPENDIX 2. - EU MEMBER STATES AFT DONOR PROFILES	44
APPENDIX 3. - AID FOR TRADE BY REGION, COUNTRY AND CATEGORY	73
APPENDIX 4. - TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE BY REGION, COUNTRY AND CATEGORY	90
APPENDIX 5. - METHODOLOGY FOR THE AD HOC DATABASE USED FOR THIS REPORT	107
APPENDIX 6. – EU AFT COMMITMENTS: CATEGORY 6 IN 2012	108

1. KEY FINDINGS

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

- With EUR 11.6bn in 2012, total EU and Member States' **Aid for Trade (AfT)** commitments showed another all-time high, up 20% from 2011. EU and its Member States therefore remain by a large margin the most significant AfT donor in the world, ahead of Japan (EUR 6.7 bn) and the USA (EUR 3 bn).
- Almost 90% of EU AfT comes from the EU institutions (EUR 3.4 bn), France (EUR 2.7bn), Germany (EUR 2.6 bn), the Netherlands (EUR 0.8bn), and the UK (EUR 0.8 bn).
- While the EUR 2.5bn committed in **Trade Related Assistance (TRA)** in 2012 by the EU and MS far exceeds the EUR 2bn target adopted in the 2007 joint EU Aid for Trade Strategy, the 2012 figures represent an 18% decrease from an historic high in 2011. TRA commitments returned to the 2009 and 2010 average, largely reflecting decreased commitments from some significant TRA donors (namely Germany, Spain, Belgium, Finland and EU).
- The analysis of detailed figures suggests that the decline in the TRA is revealing a change in the type of AfT flows (more than a decrease in EU Collective commitments). In fact, EU and EU MS lower commitments on trade policy and regulation and trade development programs, were more than balanced by large amounts on building productive capacity (agriculture, banking and financial services,...), and trade related infrastructure programs (energy, transports and storage,...). This is likely to correspond to an evolution of requests from the beneficiary countries.
- In this edition of the report, European Investment Bank **ODA loans** are again reported, after having been excluded 2007 and 2010. The OECD has accepted remarks presented by the EU and the OECD CRS database is now reporting them as EU ODA loans for 2011 and 2012 (EUR 3.1bn in 2011 and EUR 5.8bn in 2012). This revision does not amount to a policy change in EU ODA composition, but is a consequence of statistical accounting EU loans by the EIB that were omitted in the past. 100% of these ODA loans are concentrated in two categories only: trade related infrastructure (EUR 3.1bn or 54% of EU ODA loans in 2012) and building productive capacity projects (EUR 2.7bn or 46%).

1.2. Geographical Cover

- Africa has again received the largest share of AfT in terms of EU collective **grants** (55%), followed by Europe (21%), Asia (10%), America (8%) and Oceania (8%). Moreover, the downward trend that was observed since 2008 on AfT flows in Africa was reversed in 2012.
- Europe (mainly the Balkans and Turkey) has received most of AfT in terms of **ODA loans and Equity investments** (58%), followed by Africa (31%) and America (6%).

- A detailed analysis of EU and MS shows that grants are mostly dedicated to Sub-Saharan Africa and particularly to the South of Sahara, and to a lesser extent Asia and Latin America. In the case of ODA loans and equity flows, EU is primarily targeting Europe and to a lesser extent North Africa, while Member States favour more Africa, Asia and Latin America.
- In absolute terms, AfT to **LDCs** has remained stable over the years. It has increased from EUR 1.68 bn in 2011 to EUR 1.8 bn in 2012. Nevertheless, in percentage terms, the proportion of total aid for trade to these countries has decreased over recent years (a trend that is particularly marked for the EU).
- The proportion of AfT flows dedicated to African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (**ACP**) is rather stable since 2006 (33% in 2012). Such trends have also followed beneficiary countries' demands.

1.3. Trade Facilitation, Services & Blending

- **Trade facilitation**, a component of AfT, has been a key area for EU support to developing and least developed countries for many years, although commitments fluctuate according to programming cycles, varying from EUR 195 mn in 2010 to EUR 76 mn in 2012. Nevertheless, the EU and its Member States are among the top donors of aid for Trade Facilitation.
- EU and Member States contributed almost equally to trade facilitation programmes in 2012 (44% for EU and 56% for the MS), which was not the case in recent years (80% for the EU in 2011 and 40% in 2010). The UK is a regular contributor to the category (25% of the total in 2012), while the contribution of other MS is more variable and is often driven by a few donors (Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden).
- The EU announced that it would aim at providing EUR 400 million over the next five years in order to support developing countries implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement approved during the 9th WTO Ministerial Meeting in Bali in December 2013 and other Trade Facilitation reforms.
- AfT commitments on access to affordable **services** (telecommunications, logistics, financial services, etc.) are important ingredients to foster competitiveness of all economic sectors in developing countries. In 2012, AfT dedicated to these services represented 32% of EU collective AfT, a level that has been particularly stable over time (EUR 3.4bn in 2010, EUR 3.6bn in 2011 and EUR 3.7bn in 2012).
- EU Member States are the main providers of AfT for these services (with 67% of EU collective commitments), with most programmes dedicated to transport & storage (50% of the total) or banking & financial services (38%); the rest being shared between business & other services (9%) and communication (3%).
- **Blending** is another of the Commission's instruments to deliver grants to partner countries that has been gaining momentum. Such grants, through innovative financial instruments, can catalyse additional public and private financing for development. They can address market inefficiencies and make feasible, projects with a high economic and social return but insufficient financial return. Seven EU regional blending facilities are currently implemented. They combine grants from the EU Budget, the European Development Fund (EDF) and MS contributions with additional

non-grant resources, and are covering almost all countries in the EU's area of external cooperation.

- In 2012, EU grant contribution to regional blending facilities amount to EUR 316mn. Since 2007, about 40% of these grants have supported energy related projects, 22% transport programmes and 19% water/sanitation projects. Almost 50% of the flows were investment grants, 30% technical assistance, 15% interest rate subsidies, the rest being shared between capital risk and guarantees (approximately 10%). The volume of investments leveraged through blending is estimated at more than EUR 1.2bn in 2012 and would exceed EUR 1.5bn in 2013.

1.4. EU Member States AfT Qualitative Assessment from the field

- EU and Member States continue to advance in the implementation of the EU AfT Strategy amid a continued effort to bolster the impact of AfT delivery on the ground.
- Survey findings draw a positive picture of progressive improvement in terms of the partner-donor policy dialogue; the availability of updated trade needs assessments; joint operations and harmonisation; and the inclusion of strategic regional economic integration priorities into the national development plan or trade strategy.
- In priority sequence, the leading challenges in the delivery of AfT programmes and projects relate to: identifying quantifiable objectives for interventions; defining suitable indicators; and in obtaining in-country data.
- When considering AfT in LDCs, in order of importance, the leading constraints in increasing AfT in the partner country are: other more pressing concerns; low capacity to identify needs and priorities; and low absorption capacity.

2. CONCEPTS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

2.1. Aid for Trade Context

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

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

Categories 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are usually referred as 'the wider Aid for Trade agenda' or AfT, while categories 1, 2 (a subset of category 4) and 6 correspond to a more restricted standard Trade Related Assistance (TRA).

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

2.2. Databases and sources of information

If different sources of information are available on AfT flows, none of them is providing all the information needed for a regular monitoring of AfT flows.

- The primary source of information is the OECD CRS online database, that is the most comprehensive and accurate database available on AfT flows. Annual data for the period 1975-2012 are available publicly on the OECD website either through the 'Query Wizard for International Development Statistics' web portal or through downloadable datasets. All the data are provided at a detailed level, with the names of donor countries/institutions, commitments and disbursements, recipient countries and

sectors. This database does not report AfT flows from new EU Member States before 2007, and does not report category 6 for the EU.

In 2013, the OECD took note of a rationale presented by the EU concerning European Investment Bank (EIB) loans. The effect of this decision is that the OECD CRS database is now reporting EU ODA loans (EIB) for 2011 and 2012 (EUR 3.1bn in 2011 and EUR 5.8bn in 2012). This revision is not revealing a policy change in EU ODA over the past two years, but is a statistical consequence of this agreement as the OECD CRS database now includes EU loans (from EIB) that were not accounted for in the past (a box is dedicated to these loans in chapter 2).

- The secondary source of information are questionnaires, referred to as Monterrey Questionnaires (MQ), sent to EU MS for the monitoring of the EU commitments on financing for development also provide useful information on AfT flows. They are particularly useful to obtain data from new EU MS, on which AfT figures are not available in the primary sources of data (OECD CRS and Doha Development Agenda Database).
- The Doha Development database is another important source of information providing a publicly available database on Trade Related Assistance (TRA), a subset of AfT, over the period 2001-2007. It is provided by the World Trade Organization (WTO) through the Doha Development Agenda website (tcdb.wto.org). This database is particularly useful for historical evaluations of TRA for the period 2001-2006/2007, and particularly for category 2 (Trade Development).
- Finally, a survey is also conducted every year on EU Delegations in developing countries. This survey complements the quantitative analysis of AfT and TRA figures with a more qualitative analysis and a feedback from the field. The questionnaire is an important tool for the qualitative assessment of AfT activities.

Box 1: EU Budget Support and AfT

A considerable amount of EU funds is channelled through General Budget Support (GBS) and Sector Budget Support (SBS). Trade and Private Sector development projects/programmes are very often implemented using budget support.

However, the funds disbursed through this aid modality are not included in the statistical analysis of the AfT Monitoring Report as GBS and SBS programmes are reported under a specific DAC code (51010) not linked to any of the 6 AfT categories (category 6 « other trade related needs» can include all DAC codes with the Trade Development Marker. However, these markers are not used for GBS by definition).

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

Trade has a pivotal role in the sustainable economic development of developing and least developed countries. The international trade architecture will continue to be supportive of and responsive to the special needs and priorities of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries (LDCs). The EU has consistently supported developing countries to use trade as a tool for development through AfT activities or in other words, activities identified as trade-related development priorities in the recipient country's national development strategies.

3.1. Trade Related Assistance

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

Box 2: Example of TRA support

Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME) and Economic Integration

2012 - 2019

Budget: EUR 28,800,000

10th EDF Contribution: EUR 27,500,000

CARICOM SECRETARIAT contribution: EUR 1,300,000

The overall objective of the programme is to support the beneficial integration of the CARICOM states into the global economy through the advancement of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy.

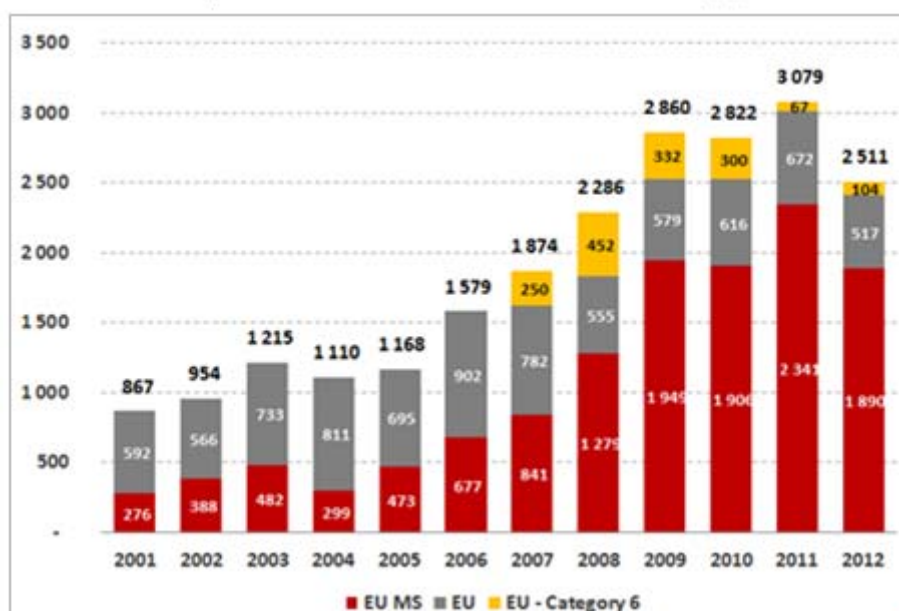
The specific objectives of the programme are (1) to further advance the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) and (2) to advance regional and sectoral policies.

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

The EUR 2.5 bn committed in 2012 by the EU and its MS exceed (approx. EUR 1.9 bn from MSs and EUR 0.6 bn from the Commission) the EUR 2bn target. For TRA, an all-time best result was achieved in 2011 with EUR 3.0bn, compared with EUR 1.8 bn in 2007. However, 2012's figures represent the most significant annual decrease since 2002 (18%), mostly

corresponding to decreased commitments from some of the most significant TRA donors (namely Germany, Spain, Belgium, Finland and EU) only partially offset by a strong increase from the Netherlands.

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



Sources: OECD CRS, EU, EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

The analysis of detailed figures suggests that the decline in the TRA is revealing a change in the type of AfT flows (more than a decrease in EU Collective commitments). In fact, if the EU and EU MS lowered their commitments on trade policy and regulation and trade development programs, while keeping large amounts on building productive capacity (agriculture, banking and financial services,...), they also increasing symmetrically their commitment on trade related infrastructure programs (energy, transports and storage,...). This is likely to correspond to an evolution of requests from the beneficiary countries.

Table 1: Trade Related Assistance
(in EUR million)

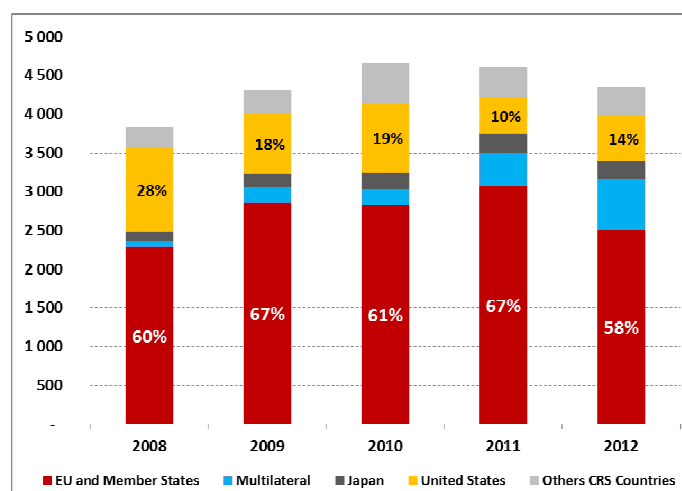
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	8	5	14	24	18	23	24	9
Belgium	28	52	33	58	204	190	245	5
Bulgaria	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	-	-	-
Czech Rep.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	28	48	48	73	97	113	82	23
Estonia	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	15	33	2	51	91	56	116	13
France	83	106	215	16	84	18	11	14

Germany	81	31	238	680	700	497	874	379
Greece	0	4	6	4	5	1	0	-
Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	-	-	-
Ireland	0	5	8	16	0	15	5	40
Italy	4	6	15	29	33	32	9	79
Latvia	n.a.	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
Lithuania	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	-
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	-	-	-
Netherlands	81	196	126	62	40	159	147	762
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	-	0	0
Portugal	2	1	0	2	4	1	1	1
Romania	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	1	0	-
Slovakia	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	-	-	-
Slovenia	n.a.	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
Spain	7	57	73	133	217	207	393	9
Sweden	46	25	29	36	75	131	153	187
United Kingdom	90	106	32	92	381	457	276	367
EU MS	473	677	841	1 279	1 949	1 906	2 341	1890
EU	695	902	782	555	579	616	672	517
EU cat. 6	n.a.	n.a.	250	452	332	300	67	103
EU with cat. 6	695	902	1 032	1 007	911	916	739	620
<i>Memo:</i>	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>EU ODA Loans (EIB)</i>	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	1 168	1 579	1 874	2 286	2 860	2 822	3 079	2 510

Sources: OECD CRS, EU, EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

With almost 60% of total TRA commitments in 2012 among all DAC donors, the EU and its Member States remain the first provider of TRA in the world. But if the ranking has also remained the same over the past years, the share of multilateral flows in total AfT continued to increase in 2012 (EUR 623mn from the World Bank, EUR 19mn from the Asian Development Bank,...) as well as the share of USA in the total.

Figure 2: Trade Related Assistance
(in EUR million)



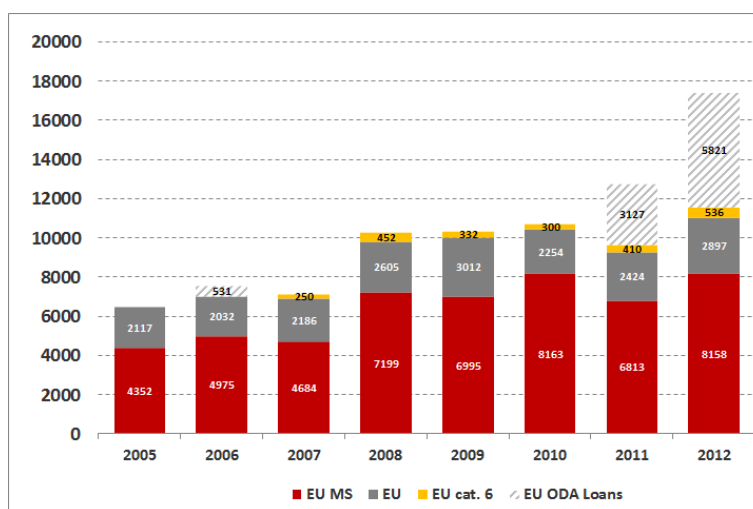
Sources: OECD CRS, EU, EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

3.2. Aid for Trade

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

With EUR 11.6 bn in 2012, the total of collective EU and Member States' AfT commitments showed another all-time high, 20% higher than in 2011 (+36% if EU ODA loans are included in the analysis). EU and its Member States therefore remain by a large margin the most significant AfT donor in the world.

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



Sources: OECD CRS, EU, EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

Almost 90% of EU AfT comes from a few donors, namely the EU institutions (EUR 3.4bn), France (EUR 2.7bn), Germany (EUR 2.6bn), the Netherlands (EUR 0.8bn), and the UK (EUR 0.8bn). All-time highs are observed for France, the Netherlands, Sweden (EUR 0.3bn) and to a lesser extent Luxembourg (EUR 0.03bn) while Spain, particularly hit by the economic crisis, had an exceptionally low commitment in 2012, with EUR 0.06bn in 2012 (to be compared to EUR 0.4bn in 2011 and EUR 1bn in 2010). On the following table, data on EU ODA loans (EIB) are only provided for information.

Table 2: Aid for Trade
(in EUR million)

	source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	CRS	27	26	44	51	58	68	51	56
Belgium	CRS	155	156	209	221	389	315	344	108
Bulgaria	MQ	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	MQ	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	
Czech Rep.	MQ	n.a.	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	CRS	410	189	255	173	251	272	218	299
Estonia	MQ	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	CRS	100	64	84	135	256	195	237	99
France	CRS	722	744	1 017	1 738	1 090	1 277	955	2720
Germany	CRS	1 138	1 495	1 213	2 036	1 889	3 345	2681	2591
Greece	CRS	14	22	11	10	13	15	15	0
Hungary	MQ	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	CRS	20	29	30	52	44	49	50	40
Italy	CRS	310	239	111	186	197	131	80	147
Latvia	MQ	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0		0

Lithuania	MQ	n.a.	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Luxembourg	CRS	11	12	27	28	22	27	29	32
Malta	MQ	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	
Netherlands	CRS	384	686	510	466	482	424	850	852
Poland	MQ	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	0	3	0
Portugal	CRS	61	7	47	13	66	41	19	17
Romania	MQ	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Slovakia	MQ	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	MQ	n.a.	1	1	2	0	2	1	1
Spain	CRS	135	561	474	622	660	1 002	463	64
Sweden	CRS	200	259	267	225	247	283	250	303
United Kingdom	CRS	665	480	380	1 240	1 329	716	566	828
EU MS		4 352	4 975	4 685	7 199	6 995	8 163	6 813	8 158
EU	CRS	2 117	2 032	2 186	2 605	3 012	2 254	2 424	2 897
EU cat. 6	EU	n.a.	n.a.	250	452	332	300	410	535
EU with cat. 6	CRS/EU	2 117	2 032	2 436	3 056	3 345	2 554	2 835	3 433
Total		6 468	7 007	7 120	10 255	10 340	10 717	9 648	11 590
<i>Memo:</i> <i>EU ODA Loans (EIB)</i>	CRS	0	531	0	0	0	0	3 127	5 821
Grand Total		6 468	7 538	7 120	10 255	10 340	10 717	12 775	17 411

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

Box 3: Example of AfT support

Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol Countries, Trinidad & Tobago

2011 - 2013

Budget: EUR 31,724,161

The programme supports the objective of national food security and economic diversification and it also aims at diversifying of economic activities other than agricultural production on the former sugar lands, such as tourism, as well as the protection of the environment.

A comparison with other DAC donors shows that the decline in EU collective AfT in 2011 was not an isolated phenomenon and was observed in most DAC donors. Interestingly, the rebound in 2012 is also strongly correlated between the most important DAC donors. In fact, the growth rate of AfT in USA, Japan and EU and its Member States all lie in the range 19% - 20%.

The top five donors provide 80% of total aid for trade and the EU and its Member States have been driving the global Aid for Trade efforts, confirming their position as collectively the largest provider of AfT in the world, with EUR 11.6bn in 2012 (EUR 17.4bn including EU

ODA loans), followed by Japan (EUR 6.7bn), the World Bank (EUR 6.1bn) and the USA (EUR 3.1bn).

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

	2010	2011	2012
EU and MS including EU ODA loans (EIB)	10 717	12 775	17 412
EU and Member States	10 717	9 648	11 591
Japan	7 098	5 681	6 743
World Bank	4 012	5 286	6 132
United States	4 377	2 594	3 077
African Development Bank	1 255	661	1 780
Other Multilateral	3 917	3 721	4 213
Others DAC Donors	3 186	3 009	3 159
Total	34 562	30 601	36 695

Source: OECD CRS

Box 4: Towards a renewed EU AfT strategy

The fourth Global AfT Review was held from 8 to 10 July 2013 in Geneva. It focused on the challenges that developing countries, LDCs in particular, face in integrating and moving up within value chains and the role of Aid for Trade in addressing these challenges. Discussions were structured around three broad themes: trade, development goals and value chains; understanding value chains and development; and future perspectives on Aid for Trade. One important feature of the fourth Global Review was the large and active participation of private sector participants from all countries. Key themes that emerged from the Review include: the need to engage the private sector; the importance of services for adding value; the key role played by skills; the role that Aid for Trade could play in reducing investor risk; how Aid-for-Trade resources should leverage investment; the critical role of border management and transport services and the importance of access to trade finance.

In 2012, four European development think tanks launched a two-year research project on "Exploring the impact, effectiveness and future of Aid for Trade". A paper on "Future directions for Aid for Trade"¹, published in November 2013, suggests that Aid

¹ODI (2013), *Future directions for Aid for Trade*, <http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/8740.pdf>

for Trade should focus on helping developing countries trade more by building their productive capacity (impact level), reduce the cost of trading (outcome level) and increase trade infrastructure (output level). It should do this by increasing its alignment with other financial flows as well as solving challenges in concert with other aid initiatives.

Indeed, the concept of AfT has been evolving with changing needs and demands. As regards the EU, some Member States² have supported the idea of revising the current EU AfT strategy, which was adopted in 2007 and which had set the year 2010 as the deadline for several targets, all of which have long been met. In addition to setting new targets, the AfT strategy could be updated in light of the recent trends and developments such as the lessons learned from the successive Global AfT reviews, the growing role of the private sector and the recent agreement on trade facilitation at the Bali WTO Ministerial in Dec 2013. However, the ongoing Post 2015 discussions advocate waiting for the conclusions of such a decisive process before engaging in such a review.

3.3. Analysis by category³

Because ODA loans from EIB are concentrated in two categories only (Trade Related Infrastructure and Building Productive Capacity) and are described further, this section will focus on Grants.

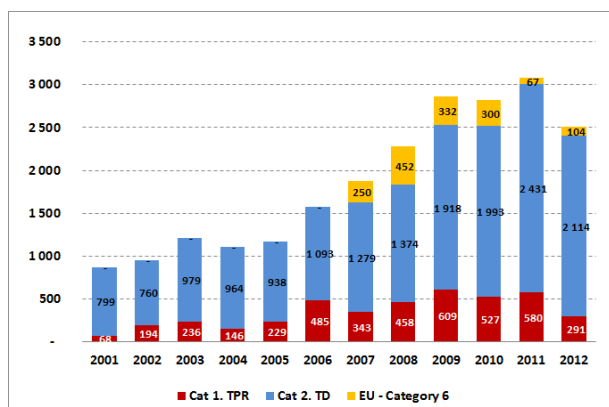
Trade development (Category 2) has represented the bulk of total TRA since 2001, but its share declined from more than 90% in 2001 to 60% in 2008. However, an upward trend has been observed since 2009 for EU, and its share reached 57% in 2012 (vs 29% in 2009). In the case of EU Member States, the share of trade development has slightly increased since 2006 (from 77% in 2006 to 93% of total TRA in 2012).

The analysis of AfT figures suggest that the decline observed on TRA is not revealing a downward trend on global AfT flows, but a change in the type of AfT flows. In fact, TRA commitments came back to the average of 2009 and 2010, after an historic high in 2011. But if EU and EU MS lowered their commitments on trade policy and regulation and trade development programs, while keeping large amounts on building productive capacity (agriculture, banking and financial services,...), they also increased massively their commitment on trade related infrastructure programs (energy, transports and storage,...). The question could be asked to what extent this corresponds to an evolution of requests from the beneficiary countries.

² CY, DK, FI, FR, IE, NL, SE

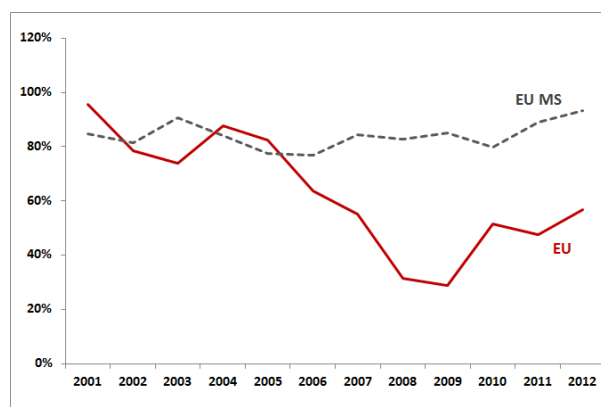
³ Without considering EU ODA loans (EIB)

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



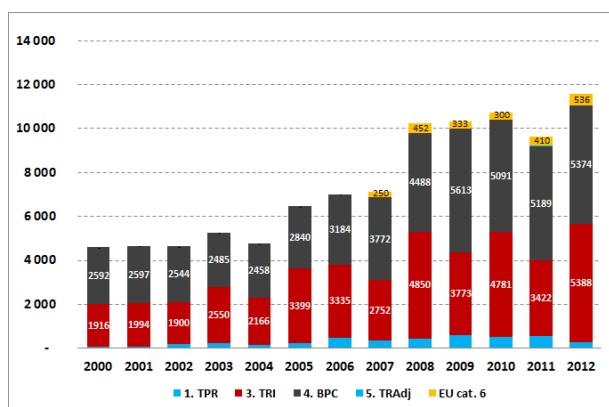
Sources: OECD CRS, EU,
EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

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



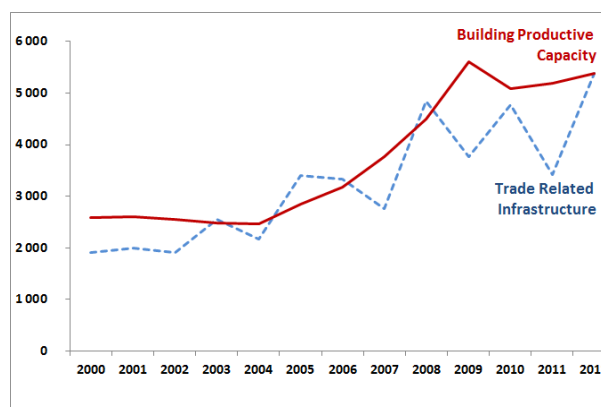
Sources: OECD CRS, EU,
EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

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



Sources: OECD CRS, EU,
EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

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



Sources: OECD CRS, EU,
EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

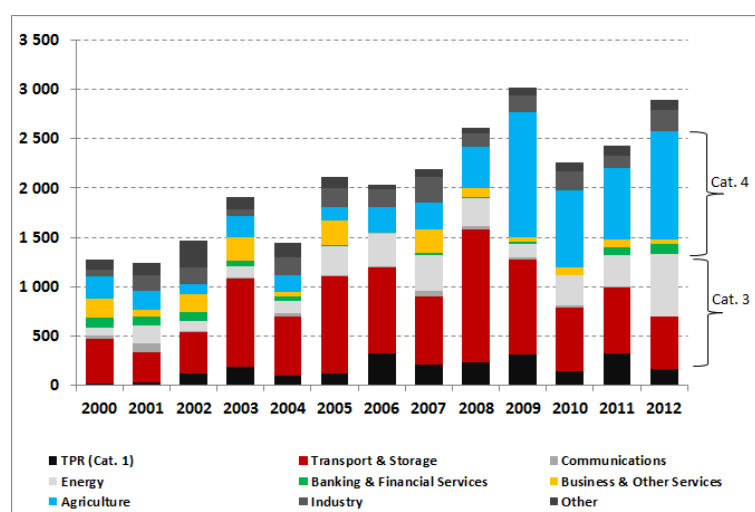
A comparison between EU and its Member States on Aft reveals strong similarities in the structure of Aft by broad category since 2005, it is worth mentioning that these similarities are not confirmed in terms of sectors addressed by Aft programmes. In fact, the EU is more specialised on agriculture,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

Table 4: Structure of AfT by Category
(% of total AfT, averages 2001-2012)

	EU Member States	EU
Trade Policy and Regulation	3%	8%
Trade Related Infrastructure	43%	44%
Building Productive Capacity	54%	39%
Trade Related Adjustment	0%	0%
Other Trade Related Needs	0%	8%
Total	100%	100%

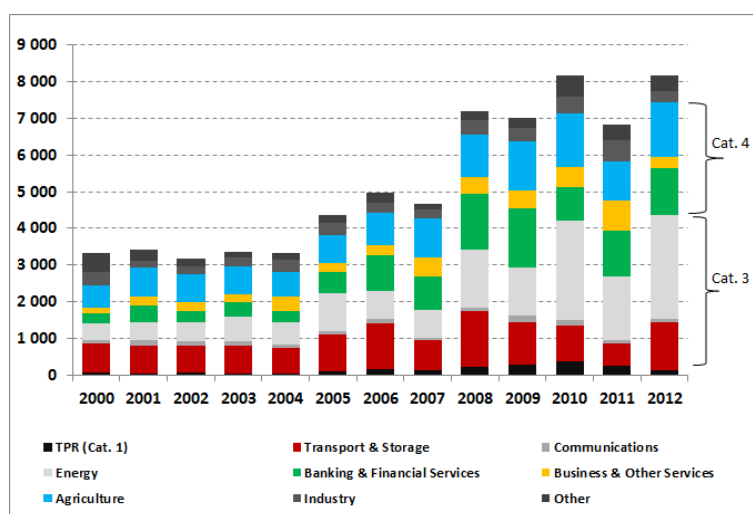
Source: OECD CRS

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



Source: OECD CRS

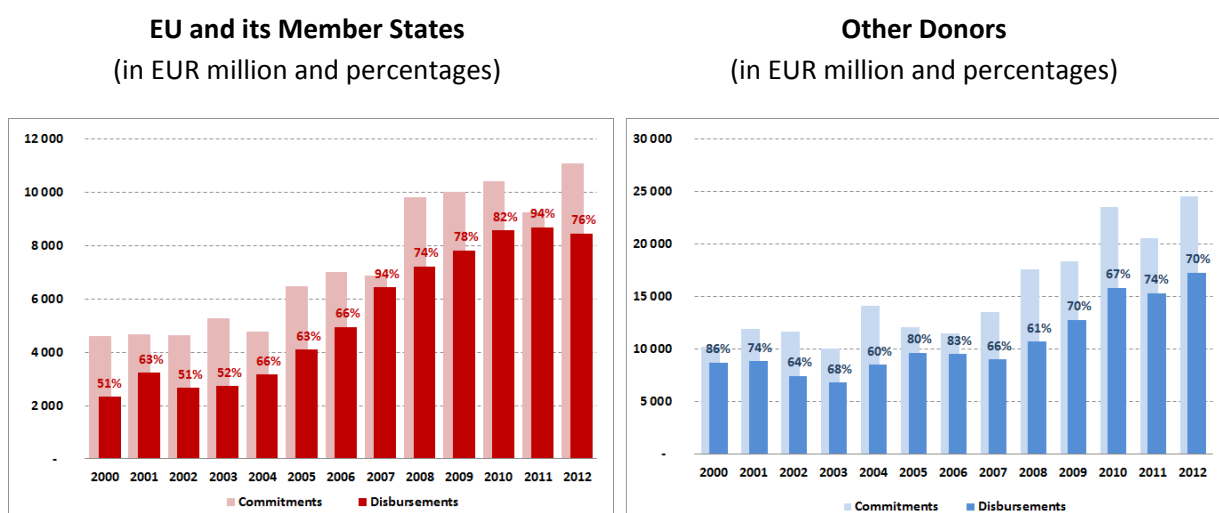
Figure 9: Aid for Trade by Sector
(Member states, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

The following graphs on commitments and disbursements show that if the EU collective AfT is usually characterised by a high rate of disbursements, in 2012, with a ratio of 76%, the rate is slightly below the average observed over the past two years (82% in 2010 and 94% in 2011). The share of disbursements remains however clearly above other donors (70% in 2012).

Figure 10: Aid for Trade: Disbursement vs Commitments



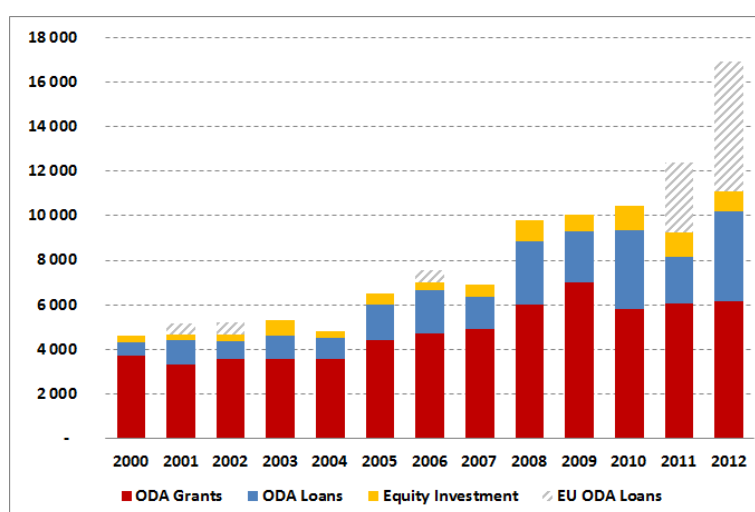
Source: OECD CRS

Source: OECD CRS

3.4. Analysis by instrument

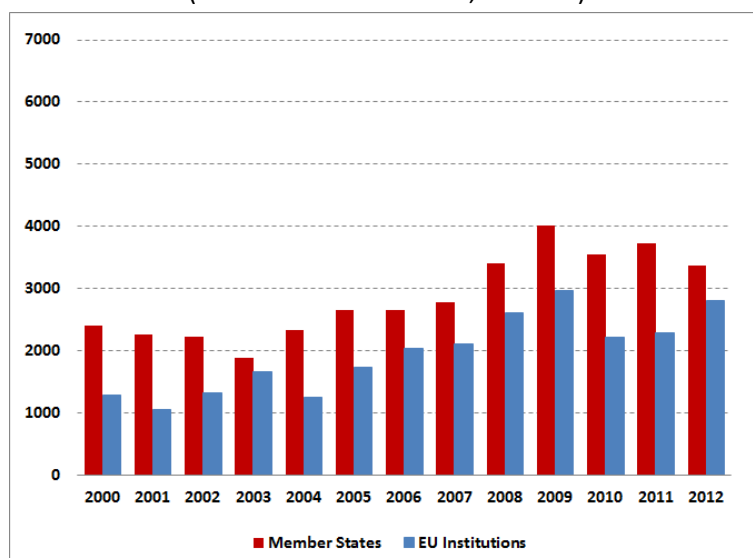
AfT can be in the form of grants, loans, or equity investments. Grants are the most important instruments in the EU collective AfT. However, EU ODA loans (EUR 5.8bn in 2012) were not reported by the OECD in the past and have only been added recently to its CRS database (as shown in shaded grey in the graphic below). Moreover, the figures below clearly show that grants since 2005 have broadly remained stable for EU Member States, while ODA loans (EIB) have increased. Finally, equity investments only represent a small fraction of commitments of the EU and its Member States.

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



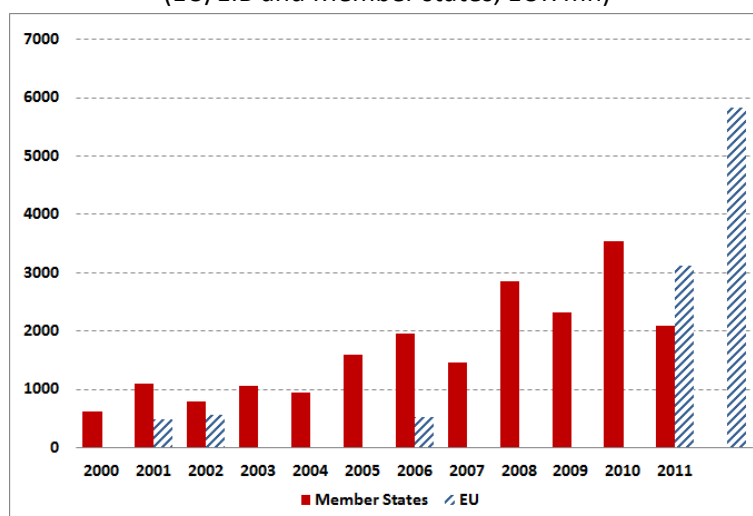
Source: OECD CRS

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



Source: OECD CRS

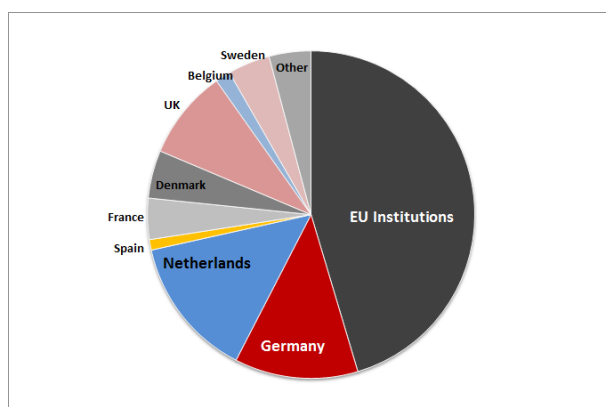
Figure 13: Aid for Trade - ODA Loans
(EU/EIB and Member states, EUR mn)



Source: OECD CRS

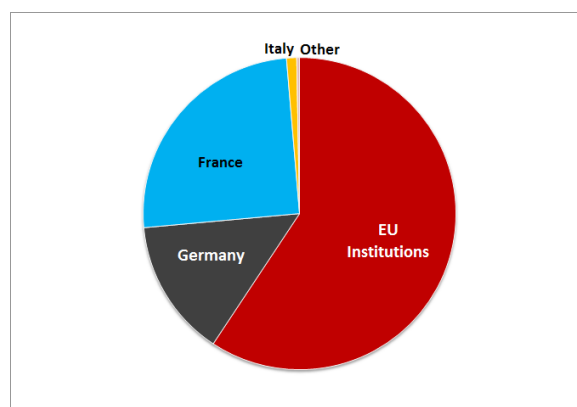
Among EU Member States, loans are mostly used by EU, France and Germany, while grants are used by EU, Germany and the Netherlands. In the case of equity investment, only Germany and UK make an important use of these instruments.

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



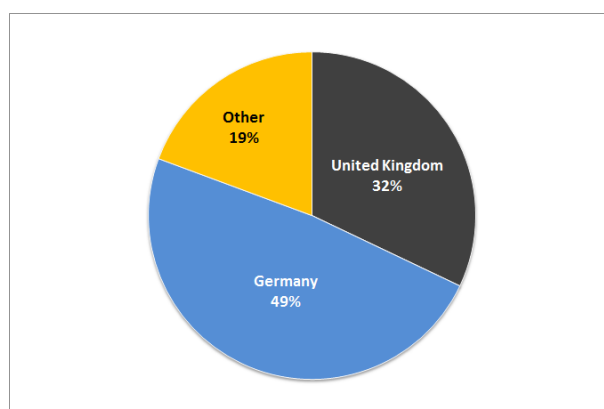
Source: OECD CRS

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



Source: OECD CRS

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



Source: OECD CRS

Box 5: EU ODA Loans (EIB) now included in the OECD CRS database

Loans are transfers for which the recipient incurs a legal debt and repayment is required in convertible currencies or in kind. This includes any loans repayable in the borrower's currency where the lender intends to repatriate the repayments or to use them in the borrowing country for the lender's benefit.

As development finance has evolved over time, variability in donor interpretations regarding the meaning of "concessional in character" has led to reported figures not being endorsed by all the members, with regards to loans extended from funds raised on capital markets without any official public sector direct subsidy. The DAC is committed to updating and refining its statistical reporting directives by 2015 to ensure consistency in the application of "concessional in character" in the reporting of ODA.

In the meantime, the DAC agreed in April 2013 that, to ensure transparency, it would acknowledge different views on concessionality.

In 2013, the OECD took note of a rationale presented by the EU concerning the European Investment Bank (EIB) loans that were not accounted as ODA in the past versions of the OECD CRS database. The combined effect of these decisions is that for the period 2008-10, the data on concessional flows shown for EU Institutions relate to grants only, EIB loans appearing as non-concessional; whereas a significant part of EIB loans appears as concessional flows from 2011.

But the OECD CRS database is now reporting EU ODA loans (EIB) for 2011 and 2012 (EUR 3.1bn in 2011 and EUR 5.8bn in 2012). This revision of OECD CRS historical figures is however not revealing a change in EU ODA over the past two years, but is simply a statistical consequence of the new agreement on reporting between the EU and OECD: the OECD CRS database is now accounting EU loan programmes that were not accounted for in the past.

The following table summarizes the impact of accounting these new figures on its AfT. Using the new OECD CRS definition of AfT, the new total of EU collective commitments would amount EUR 17.4bn for 2012 (and EUR 12.8bn in 2011).

Table 5: Aid for Trade (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012
EU MS	8 163	6 813	8 158
EU	2 554	2 835	3 433
Initial AfT	10 717	9 648	11 591
EU ODA Loans (EIB)	N/A	3 127	5 821
New AfT	10 717	12 775	17 412

Sources: OECD CRS, EU, EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

Most of these loans (almost 60% in 2012) are dedicated to European programmes (in

Turkey, Serbia,...), while 28% are on north African countries (such as Morocco). 100% of these ODA loans are concentrated on two categories only: trade related infrastructure (EUR 3.1bn or 54% of EU ODA loans in 2012) and building productive capacity projects (EUR 2.7bn or 46% of the total in 2012).

Table 6: Structure of EU ODA Loans (EIB) by Category
(in EUR million)

	2011	2012
Trade Related Infrastructure	1 752 (56%)	3 116 (54%)
Building Productive Capacity	1 375 (44%)	2 705 (46%)
Total	3 127	5 821

Sources: OECD CRS

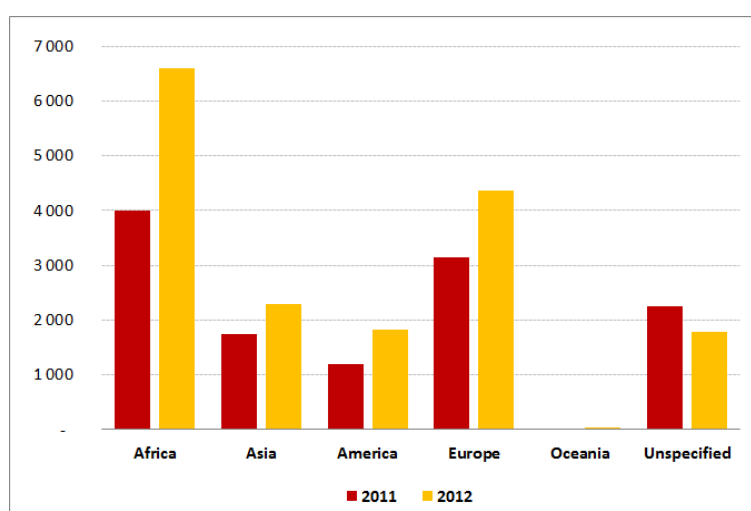
Trade related infrastructure projects include physical infrastructure (including transport and storage), communications, and energy generation and supply, while building productive capacity projects are more focused on business development and activities aimed at improving the business climate, privatisation, assistance to banking and financial services, agriculture, forestry, fishing, industry, mineral resources and mining, tourism.

4. GEOGRAPHICAL COVER

4.1. Commitments by geographical region

With 39% of EU Collective AfT commitments, including EU ODA loans (EIB), Africa has again received the largest share of AfT in 2012, followed by Europe (26%), Asia (14%) and America (11%). Moreover, all regions benefited from the large 36% increase in EU Collective AfT commitments observed in 2012 (20% when EU/EIB ODA loans are excluded from the analysis). In fact, we see the following increases in 2012 commitments when compared to 2011: 65% in Africa, 32% in Asia, 52% in America, 38% in Europe and 120% in Oceania. The only region that received fewer commitment in 2012 than in 2011 is the “unspecified region” or global projects than are not specifically allocated to a country or a particular geographical region (with a 21% decrease of commitments in 2012).

Figure 17: EU Collective AfT by Region, including EU ODA Loans (EIB)
(EUR mn)



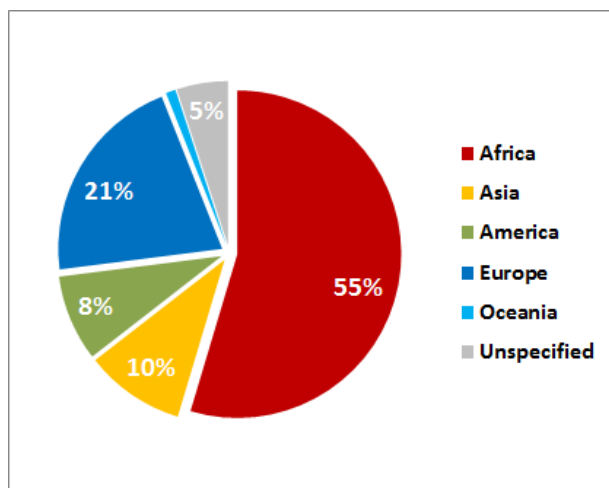
Source: OECD CRS

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

- In the case of EU, 55% of grants are dedicated to Africa (50% of South of Sahara and 5% on the rest of Africa), 10% to Asia (mostly South and Central Asia) and 8% to America (7% in Latin America). ODA loans and equity flows are targeting different regions and focus primarily on Europe (with 58% of total EU loans in 2012), followed by Africa (with 31% of the total), the latter being mostly dedicated to projects on the North of Sahara (28% among the 31% on Africa).
- Member States' grants are also focusing primarily Africa (32%) and mostly the South of Sahara (27% among the 32% on Africa), followed by Asia (16%) and America (7%). In 2012, a large share of these grants (44%) is dedicated to regional programmes

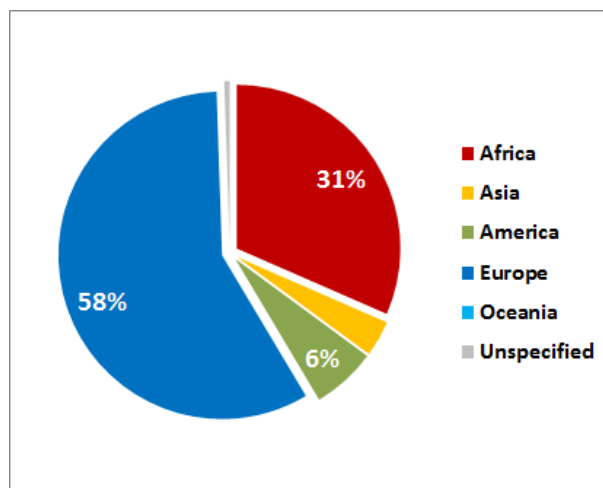
that are not specifically allocated to a particular geographical region. The analysis of ODA loans and equity and reveals that as in the case of grants, they also target primarily Africa (with 45% of loans and equity flows), 16% of these 45% targeting South of Saharan projects and 25% North of Saharan projects. The rest of these MS ODA loans and equity funds being shared between Asian projects (26%), mostly focusing South and Central Asian projects (16%) as well as programmes in Far East Asia (6%) and America (20%), focusing primarily South America (13% of the total).

Figure 18: EU Grants by Region
(% of total grants in 2012)



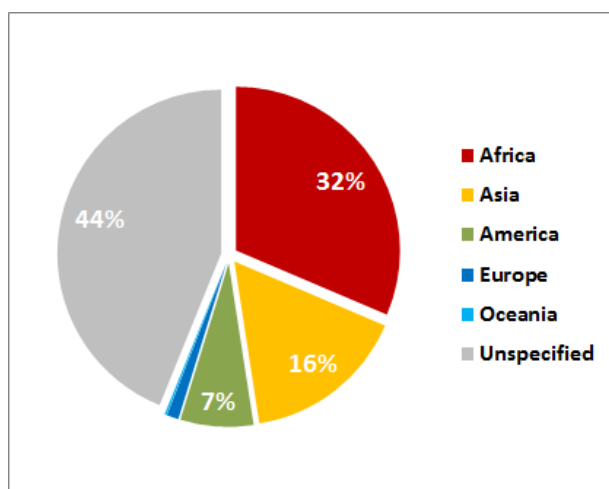
Source: OECD CRS

Figure 19: EU Loans & Equity by Region
(% of total loans in 2012)



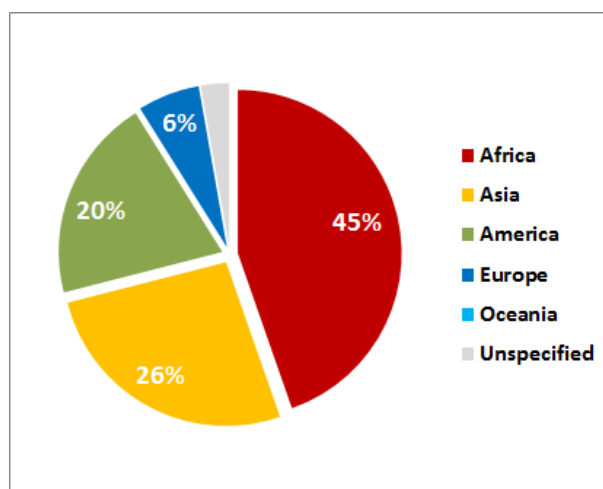
Source: OECD CRS

Figure 20: MS Grants by Region
(% of total grants in 2012)



Source: OECD CRS

Figure 21: MS Loans & Equity by Region
(% of total loans in 2012)

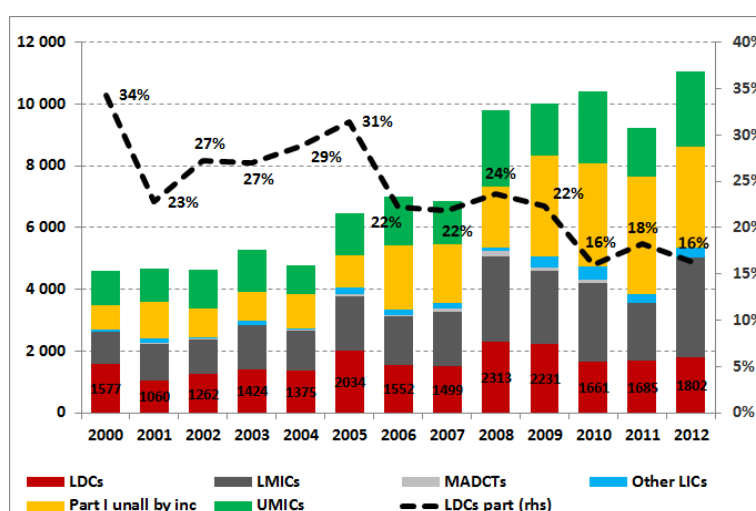


Source: OECD CRS

4.2. Commitments by income and ACP / LDC in the total

In absolute terms, AfT committed to LDCs has remained stable over the years⁴. (EU/EIB ODA loans recently added by the OECD to the OECD CRS database are not included in the analysis of commitments by income). It has increased from EUR 1.68 bn in 2011 to EUR 1.8 bn in 2012, although in proportion of the total, aid for trade to these countries has decreased over recent years (a trend that is particularly marked for the EU). In fact, commitments to LDCs accounted for 31% of EU collective AfT in 2005 (EUR 2.0bn), and now represent only 16% of the total (EUR 1.8bn). It should be mentioned however that over the same period, the share of LMICs, UMICs and commitments unallocated by income increased almost symmetrically.

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

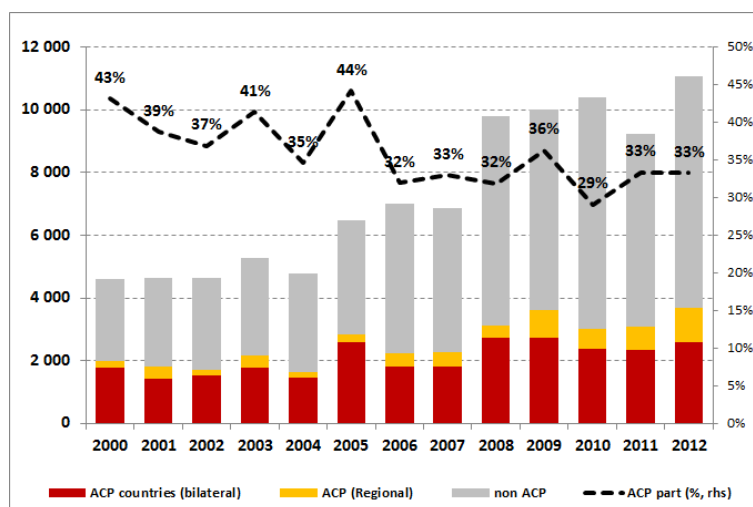


Source: OECD CRS

AfT flows dedicated to African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) have been more stable since 2006, with EUR 3.7bn or 33% of AfT dedicated to these countries in 2012. However, two opposite movement have been observed since 2009: EU Member States tend to dedicate a lower share of AfT to ACP countries (from 32% in 2009 to 25% in 2012), while the EU has increased massively its commitments towards this group of countries (from 38% in 2010 to 58% of the total in 2012).

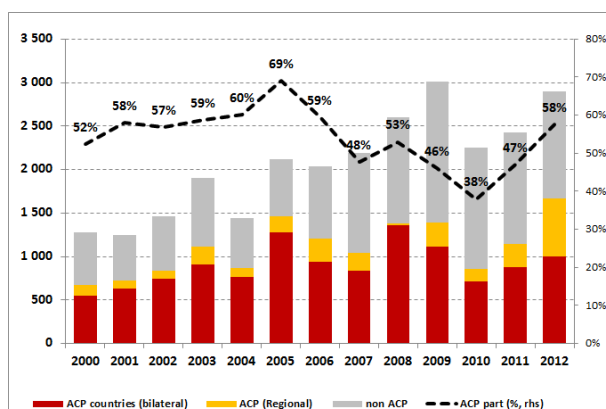
⁴ To allow historical comparisons and maintain the consistency of comparisons between post and pre 2011 figures, the EU ODA loans mentioned earlier in the report and recently added by the OECD to the OECD CRS database for 2011 and 2012, are not included in the analysis of commitments by income of this section.

Figure 23: Aid for Trade - ACP countries
(EU and Member states, in EUR million)



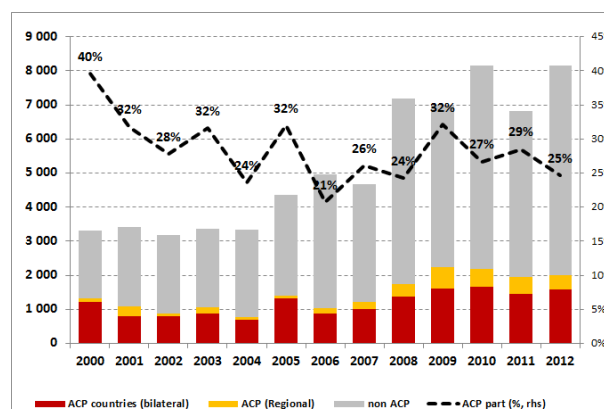
Source: OECD CRS

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



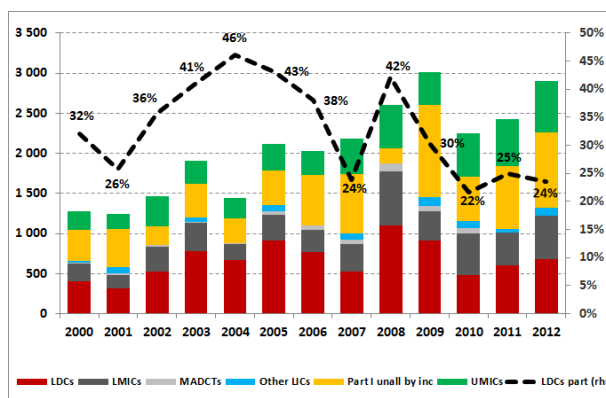
Source: OECD CRS

Figure 25: Aide for Trade - ACP countries
(Member States, in EUR million)



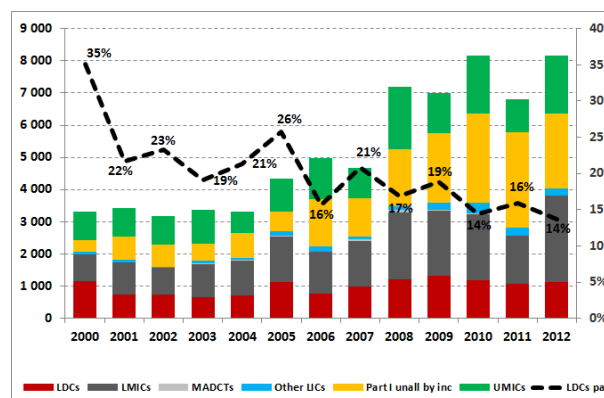
Source: OECD CRS

Figure 26: Aid for Trade by Income
(EU, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

Figure 27: Aide for Trade by Income
(Member states, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

ACP as well as LDC EU collective programmes are strongly concentrated on two categories only. In fact, trade related infrastructure and building productive capacity represent more than 95% of commitments in both case, while only less than 3% of commitments are dedicated to trade policy and regulation projects. This breakdown is very similar to global AFT figures and there is no clear differentiation in Aft dedicated to LDC or ACP countries at the category level (when compared to global figures).

Table 7: Aid for Trade -
(EU and Member states, in EUR million, 2012)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC	Total
ACP (bilateral)	70	1 152	1 373	2 595
ACP (regional)	59	484	541	1 084
Total ACP	128	1 635	1 914	3 677
Total ACP (%)	3%	44%	52%	100%
LCD	34	695	1 073	1 802
LCD (%)	2%	39%	60%	100%

Source: OECD CRS

Box 6: What is the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)

The Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) is a global Aid for Trade partnership involving Least Developed Countries (LDCs), donors (currently 23) and international organisations. It supports the LDCs to be more active players in the global trading system. It is the successor of Integrated Framework (IF), set up in 1997 and replaced by the EIF in 2007. The EIF is run by a small Secretariat, hosted in the WTO.

The EIF provides support to LDCs in advancing the mainstreaming of trade, strengthening arrangements for coordinating the effective delivery of the wider aid for trade and build capacity for enhancing capacity to foster greater regional and international trade. The EIF is providing limited funds but with a strategic focus on enhancing the LDC's capacity for mobilising and promoting the effective utilisation of such wider aid for trade funds.

The EIF has provided support to most LDCs, ranging from diagnostics work and institutional strengthening programmes to targeted efforts and enhancing supply capacity in specific sectors. Most recently, Myanmar has become a full member of the EIF and will soon benefit from the support to strengthen the country's capacity for deriving benefits from the further integration in regional and international trade.

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

The Implementation period for support measures have been extended till end 2017 allowing time for further time for a stronger focus and support to the strategic objectives of the EIF.

5. ADDITIONAL AREAS OF INTEREST

This chapter focuses on some additional areas of special interest, which are important ingredients to foster competitiveness and private sector engagement, and are gaining momentum in EU collective AFT.

5.1. Trade facilitation

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

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

Box 7: Example of Trade Facilitation Programme

Bangladesh Trade Support Programme

2005 – 2009

Budget: EUR 8,500,000

EC contribution: EUR 7,800,000.

The specific objective of BTSP was to strengthen human resources and institutional capacity of relevant Government Agencies and private sector parties in order to introduce trade reforms and remove barriers to trade.

Main achievements:

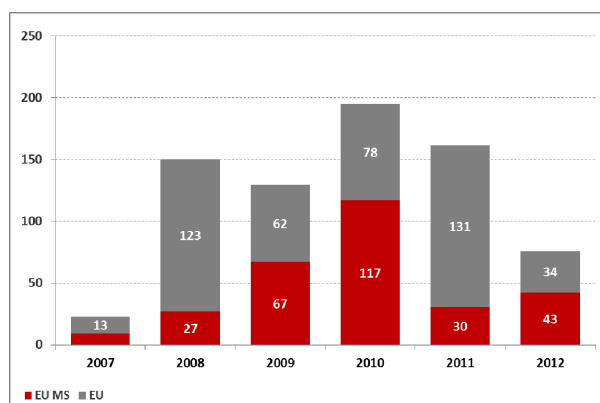
- *Enhanced capacity of Bangladesh in trade issues (by strengthening the newly created Foreign Trade Institute (BFTI), as think-tank on trade, training and research institution.*

- *Improved capacity of the Ministry of Commerce to implement WTO agreements and trade reforms, in particular thanks to 8 large studies on trade-related issues and the training of a large number of Ministry staff.*
- *Improved capacity of the Tariff Commission to represent and defend the interest of Bangladesh to WTO through ten selected studies on anti-dumping and other tariff-related topics and five successful tariff-specific training courses.*

Improved regulatory framework related to maritime transport services and its linkages to multi-mode transport through technical assistance to the Ministry of Shipping.

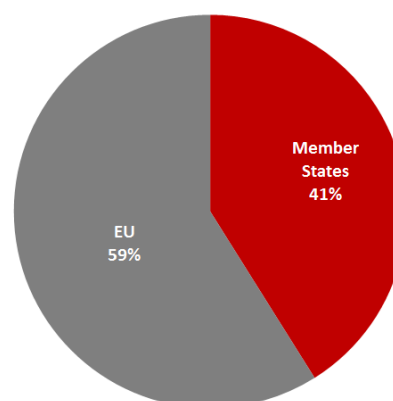
According to the OECD CRS definition, trade facilitation is a subset of the category trade policy and regulation (CRS code 33120), and can be defined as the "simplification and harmonisation of international import and export procedures (e.g. customs valuation, licensing procedures, transport formalities,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

Figure 28: EU collective figures on Trade Facilitation (EU and MS, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

Figure 29: EU collective figures on Trade Facilitation (avg % of total since 2007)



Source: OECD CRS

Trade facilitation, a component of AfT⁵ has been a key area for EU support to developing and least developed countries for many years, although commitments fluctuate according to programming cycles, varying from EUR 195 mn in 2010 to EUR 76 mn in 2012. Nevertheless, the EU and its Member States are among the top donors of aid for Trade Facilitation.

⁵Given its diversity, EU support for trade facilitation may be registered as trade related assistance (TRA) under AfT categories 1 (trade policy and regulation), 2 (trade development) or 6 (other trade-related needs). Related transport infrastructure development projects fall under category 3

EU and Member States contributed almost equally in 2012 (44% for EU and 56% for the MS), but this balance has not been observed in recent years (80% for the EU in 2011 and 40% in 2010). UK is a regular contributor to the category (25% of the total in 2012), while the contribution of other MS is more variable and concentrated on a few donors (Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden).

In December 2013, the EU announced that it was ready to provide up to EUR 400 million over the next five years in order to support developing countries implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.

In 2012, the first donor of trade facilitation programs is the World Bank, with EUR 200mn or 55% of all trade facilitation programs registered in the OECD CRS database. If EU and its Member States in now the second most important contributor among DAC donors (with EUR 76mn in 2012), it is worth mentioning that it was the first one in 2010 and 2011. In fact, the strong decrease of -53% of EU Collective trade facilitation commitments in 2012 occurred while at the same time a multiplication by a factor of 5 of World Bank commitments on such programs was observed.

Table 8: Trade Facilitation by Donor
(in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012
EU and Member States	195	162	76
Japan	15.3	18.4	38.3
World Bank	64.7	40.4	200.4
New Zealand	3.0	3.7	5.1
AsDB Special Funds	0.0	0.0	19.4
United States	5.4	0.7	9.6
Other Donor	10.5	44.3	12.1
Total	294.0	269.5	360.9

Source: OECD CRS

In terms of targeted region, despite the relative instability of trade facilitation commitments over the years (see the table below), it is clear that it is mostly on programs in South of Sahara, with almost 60% of trade facilitation programs dedicated to this region since 2010. The share of the region in the total has however decreased regularly from 66% in 2010 to 40% in 2012. Therefore, in 2012 other regions are emerging as priority targets for such programs, such as South America (17% of the total in 2012), Asia (11% of the total in 2012), and to a lesser extent Europe (with 6% of the total in 2012).

Table 9: EU Collective Trade Facilitation by recipient region
(in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	Sum 2010-2012	Share of total
Africa	3.2	0.0	0.1	3.3	0.8%
Asia	0.7		8.1	8.8	2.0%
Europe	4.6	22.8	4.9	32.3	7.5%
Far East Asia		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0%
Middle East	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.3%
North & Central America		42.4	0.0	42.4	9.8%
North of Sahara			0.2	0.2	0.0%
Oceania	30.0			30.0	6.9%
South & Central Asia	22.2	0.3	0.2	22.7	5.2%
South America	0.1	0.1	13.2	13.4	3.1%
South of Sahara	128.5	94.4	30.3	253.2	58.6%
Unspecified	5.4	0.8	18.5	24.7	5.7%
Total	195	162	76	432.4	100.0%

Source: OECD CRS

Box 8: Example of Trade Facilitation Programme

A single window for the external trade of Peru

The Single Window concept refers to a facility that allows parties involved in trade and transport to lodge standardized information and documents with a single entry point to fulfil all import, export, and transit-related regulatory requirements.

The objective of the creation of this Single Window in Peru is the integration and simplification of processes and services of government institutions related to external trade, securing an efficient management of operations.

Main achievements:

- *The creation of the Single Window allowed the integration of 82 procedures from seven institutions. This means a reduction of 5% in costs and 25% in time.*
- *The transactions can be done 24/24 hours.*
- *The annual saving is estimated to close to EUR 4 million for the public sector*

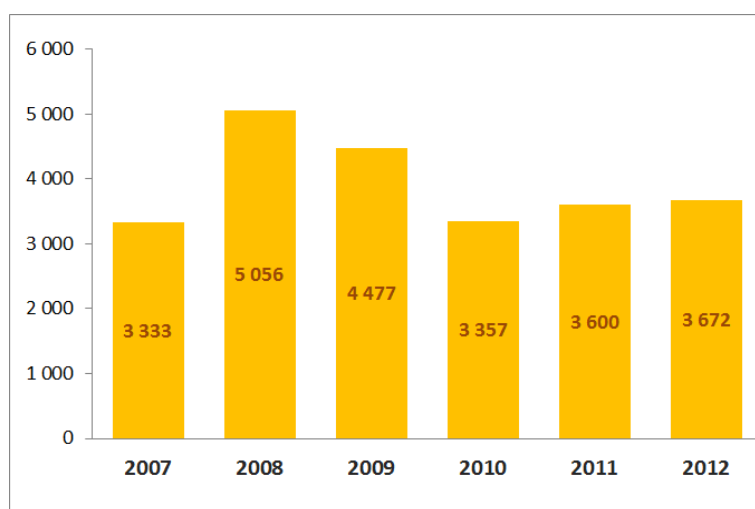
and to around EUR 4 million for the private sector.

- *Doing Business, the yearly investigation carried out by the World Bank, registered in its 2011 edition that the number of days for export procedures was reduced from 21 to 12 during 2010, and the number of days for import procedures from 24 to 17.*

5.2. Services

This section is focusing on AfT commitment on access to affordable services (telecommunications, logistics, financial services, etc.) as important ingredients to foster competitiveness of all economic sectors in developing countries. None of the CRS categories defined for the reporting of trade related assistance of AfT is dedicated to services. Therefore data was to be collected from various sectors and categories: transport and storage (dac code 210, category TRI), communication (dac code 220, category TRI), banking & financial services (dac code 240, category BPC) and business & other services (dac code 250, category BPC), and to aggregate them into one indicator, over the period 2007 – 2012 (see the graph below).

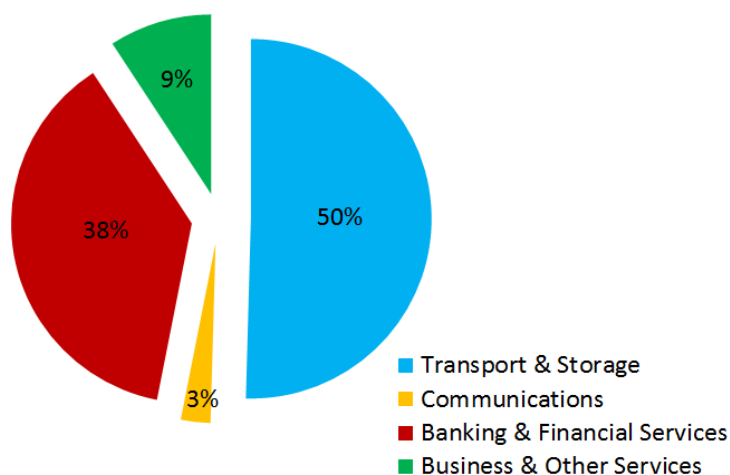
Figure 30: EU collective figures on selected Services
(EU and MS, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

In 2012, AfT on the selected services represented 32% of EU collective AfT, but compared to trade related assistance figures or to the wider aid for trade agenda, these commitments have been much stable over time, particularly since 2010. EU Member States are the main providers of AfT in the selected services, with 67% of EU collective commitments, while most programmes are dedicated to transport & storage (50% of the total) and banking & financial services (38%); the rest being shared between business & other services (9%) and communication (3%).

Figure 31: EU collective figures on selected Services
(% of total in 2012)



Source: OECD CRS

5.3. Blending

In light of massive developmental challenges and constrained public funds, additional (non-grant) resources are needed. Using grants via innovative financial instruments can catalyse additional public and private financing for development. The targeted use of grants can address market inefficiencies and can make projects with a high economic and social return but insufficient financial return possible.

Blending is one of the Commission's instruments to deliver grants to partner countries:

- Seven EU regional blending facilities are covering almost all countries in the EU's area of external cooperation have been set up since 2007.
- They combine grants from the EU Budget, EDF and MS contributions with additional non-grant resources.
- Grant and non-grant resources are blended to create the right financing-mix for a specific project.

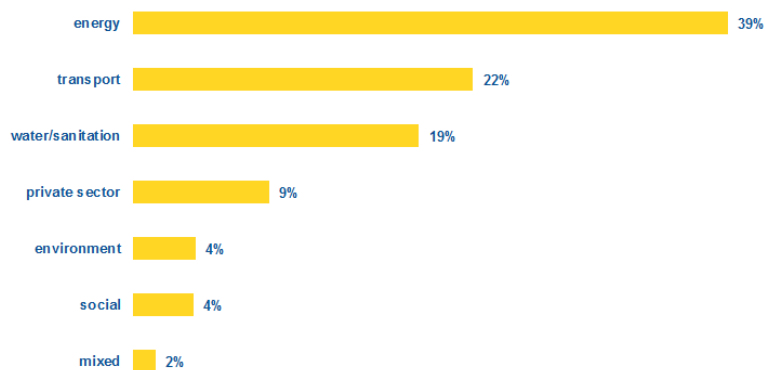
Table 10: EU Grant Contributions in 2012 (EUR mn)

	EUR mn	% of total
Latin America Investment Facility, LAIF	55	17%
Investment Facility for Central Asia, IFCA	25	8%
Asia Investment Facility, AIF	15	5%
Caribbean Investment Facility, CIF	40	13%
Investment Facility for the Pacific, IFP	10	3%
Neighbourhood Investment Facility, NIF	171	54%
Total	316	100%

Source: European Commission

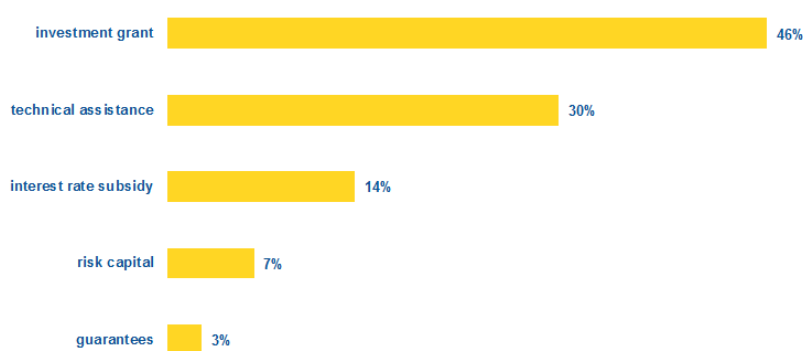
In 2012, EU grant contribution to regional blending facilities amount to EUR 316mn. In terms of sectors, almost 40% of these grants have been dedicated to energy related projects, 22% to transport programmes and 19% on water/sanitation projects since 2007. Concerning the type of projects financed through these regional blending facilities over the period 2007-2012, almost 50% of them were investment grants, 30% concerned technical assistance, 15% interest rate subsidies, the rest being shared between capital risk and guaranties (approximately 10%). In terms of volumes of investments supported through blending, internal estimates gives more than EUR 1.2bn in 2012 and would exceed EUR 1.5bn in 2013 (cumulated since 2007).

Figure 32: Volume of grants per Sector (2007-2012)



Source: European Commission

Figure 33: Volume of grants per Type (2007-2012)



Source: European Commission

Box 9: Blending, a powerful tool of EU external cooperation - Examples

Ouarzazate solar power plant (NIF)

Direct Investment Grant

Project: EUR807 mn and EUR 30mn of grant contribution

Involved EFIs: EIB, AFD, KfW

A solar power plant with initial capacity of 125-160 MW in Morocco, that reduces dependence on energy imports and avoids the generation of at least 250000 tons of CO².

- *Part of the Moroccan Solar Plan. If fully developed (2GW target capacity), the largest solar power plant in North Africa.*
- *Project promoter is the Moroccan Agency for Solar Energy (MASEN).*
- *Independent power producer (IPP) to implement the project is determined by MASEN through competitive bidding.*
- *The NIF direct investment grant to bring down the cost of electricity during the initial stage of the project.*

Central America EE & RE SME Programme

Technical Assistance

Project: EUR36 mn and EUR 3mn of grant contribution

Involved EFIs: KfW, BCIE

Facilitates the efficient and sustainable access of SMEs and small project developers to financing of energy efficiency and renewable energy investments.

- *Focus on reducing energy consumption, promoting EE systems and investments in RE technologies for energy generation.*
- *Funds will provided to local finance institutions to channel resources to SME for environmental projects.*
- *Technical assistance component for co-financing of SME's energy audits, feasibility studies of renewable energy projects, as well as supporting finance institutions with promoting and duly implementing the programme.*

6. EU MEMBER STATES AID FOR TRADE QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT FROM THE FIELD

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

- First, to provide EU Delegations and EU Member States field offices with a tool to facilitate a discussion on Aid for Trade matters in partner countries, with a view to advancing together in implementing the policies embedded in the EU AfT Strategy, in particular as regards aid effectiveness.
- Secondly, to collect feedback from the field on how the Aid for Trade agenda is progressing at country/regional level. The replies will provide key information for the EU Aid for Trade monitoring report 2014, allowing establishing missing baselines, monitoring progress and, if relevant, making new recommendations.

In December 2005 the EU pledged to spend, from 2010 onwards, EUR 2bn per year collectively on Trade-Related Assistance (TRA). The EU and EU Member States have recurrently exceeded this target since 2008, but a negative trend has been observed in the wider Aid for Trade in the last two years. Therefore the 2014 report covering 2012 figures/data deserves special attention and accuracy both in terms of quantitative and qualitative progress in the implementation for the Aid for Trade strategy

Although the quantitative part of the AfT monitoring report 2014 will cover data on 2012 commitments, it is acknowledged that the qualitative information gathered through the present questionnaire rather reflects a more recent perception of the AfT agenda progress in partner countries. This suits the purpose of the report to provide frontline information likely to better feed the EU and EU Member States policy and programming work on AfT.

The results are extracted from 82 responses with a geographic breakdown of the following: ACP (42), Asia (21), Latin America (08), and Neighbour (11). The analysis aims to reinforce our understanding of several issues, including the potential expansion of EU and EU Member States' work on AfT with recipient countries; the perceived absence of trade need assessments and strategies; the relatively low share of AfT allocated to LDCs compared to other developing countries; and opportunities for greater regional integration support.

Table 11: Number of Answers by Region

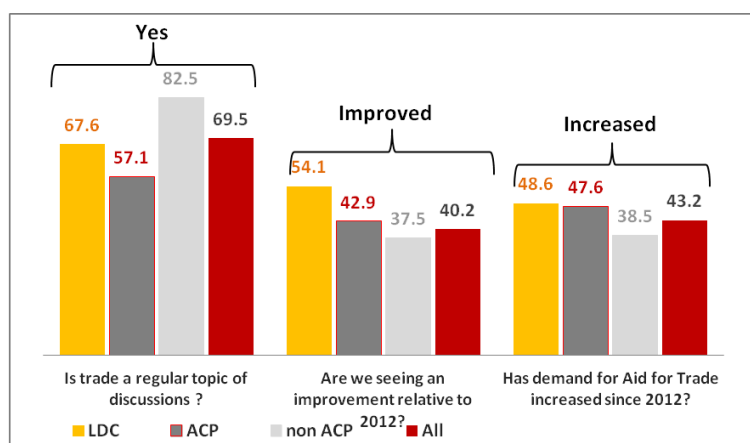
	Number of Respondent
ACP	42
Asia	21
Latin America	8
Neighbourhood	11
Total	82

Source: Aft Survey 2014

6.1. Dialogue on Aid for Trade

- For a majority of respondents (57 or 70% of the total) trade is a regular topic of discussion in their respective policy dialogue with the partner country while about 30% (24 respondents) believe this was the case only to a limited extent. Positive responses reflect a more or less even contribution from ACP (58% of total responses) and non ACP countries (42% of total responses).

Figure 34: Dialogue on Aid for Trade
(% of total responses)



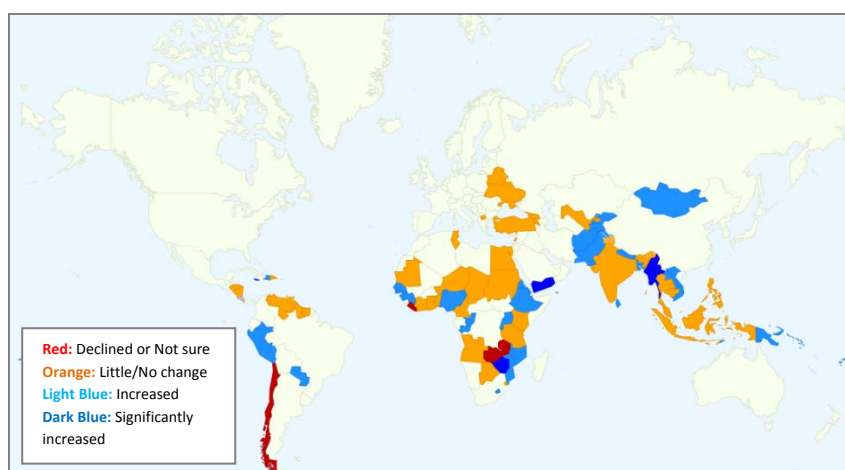
Source: Aft Survey 2014

- From among those that felt that trade is to a limited extent a topic of discussion, 75% were from ACP countries whereas this only reflected 25% of Non-ACP respondents. Meanwhile, LDCs represented 50% of these respondents.
- When asked whether there has been an improvement in the regularity of these discussions, the majority (52%) answered that there was no particular change compared to 2012 while LDC responses suggested otherwise, with 54% answering that it has “improved”.
- On the question of civil society involvement in the policy dialogue, there was a general belief that this “sometimes” (49%) or “rarely or never” (40%) occurs. Non-

ACP countries were the only group to believe that this was more so “sometimes” (54%) the case.

- Around 47% of respondents indicate that demand for Aid for Trade from the partner country has seen little or no change since 2012, slightly above replies that point to an increase (43%) during the same year. Interestingly, non-ACP replies generally indicated that there has been little or no change (51%) whereas LDC countries believe that demand for Aid for Trade has increased (49%). Nonetheless, in instances where demand was present respondents largely felt that it was satisfied (53%).
- Asked whether the partner country has an effective national coordination processes in place to develop and implement an integrated trade strategy, more than 70% responded in the affirmative.

Figure 35: Has demand for Aid for Trade from the partner country increased since 2012?



Source: Aft Survey 2014

- Geographically, demand for Aid for Trade in Africa has registered an increase since 2012. On average, there has been either an increase or little/no change across regions. This clearly applies to South East Asia and Central Asia. Save for a few exceptions, this is also generally the case for Africa and Latin America.

6.2. Trade Needs Assessment and Strategies

- Overall, slightly more than 50% of replies answered “yes” when asked whether the partner country in the last five years has undertaken a comprehensive trade needs assessment (or updated an older one). The remainder were split about evenly between “no” (24%) and “partially” (22%) replies.
- Asked whether the findings of a recent comprehensive trade needs assessment was reflected in the trade strategy of the partner country, 34% indicated that it is partially or not applicable. About an equal amount answered “no” (35%), largely owing to the fact that they had no trade strategy in place, while 31% answered “yes”.

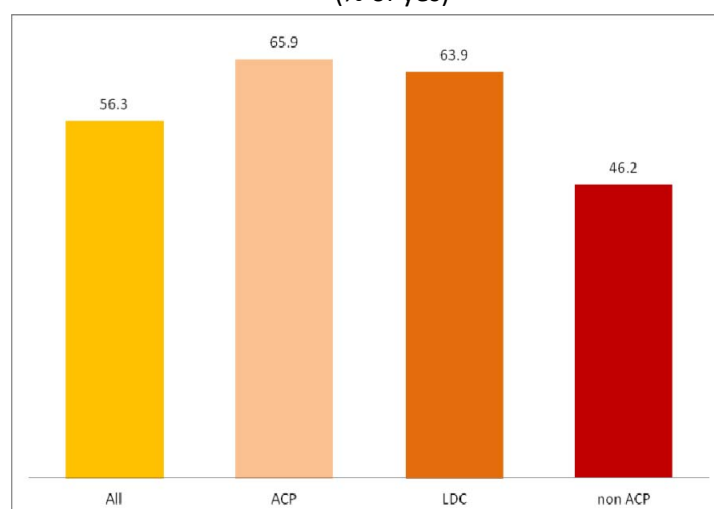
6.3. Joint Operations and Harmonisation

- In sectors under the Aid for Trade umbrella, 47% believe that they have a moderately more coordinated approach (in terms of joint needs assessments, joint implementation, joint monitoring/evaluation, etc...) with other donors compared to 2012. The second most common response (representing 25% of total replies) was that the coordinated approach has not changed since 2012.
- Likewise, when applied to other non-EU donors, 47% responded that they have a moderately more coordinated approach with other donors relative to 2012.

6.4. Regional dimension of Aid for Trade

- Reflecting the largest number of responses, 56% believe that they have supported the partner country in strengthening the inclusion of strategic economic integration priorities in the national development plan or trade strategy. This was the most common response on average across ACP and non-ACP countries.

Figure 36: Have you supported the partner country in strengthening the inclusion of strategic regional economic integration priorities in the national development plan, or the trade strategy?
(% of yes)



Source: Aft Survey 2014

- When asked whether this is an improvement from 2012, more than half (64%) of replies stated that this was somewhat the case. Given that the second most popular answer was “not at all” (26%), appears to suggest that there was little to no improvement since 2012.

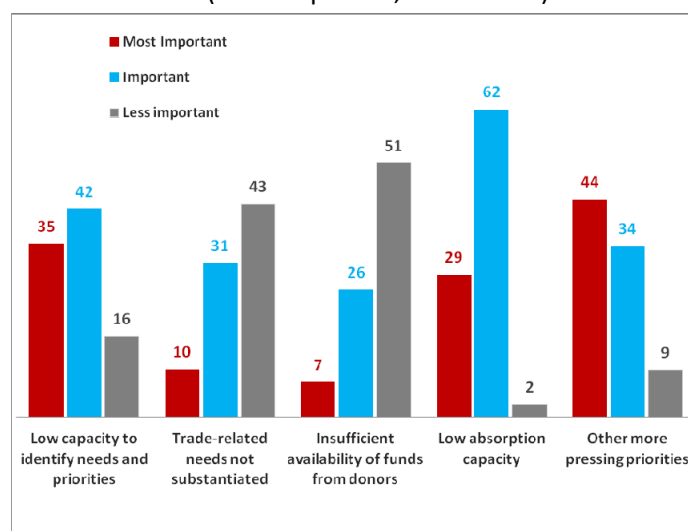
6.5. Monitoring and Evaluation

- Regarding the order of importance in which to place the challenges in assessing Aid for Trade programmes and projects, there appears to be general agreement on the following: (1) Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives for interventions [“most important” 55%]; (2) Difficulty in defining suitable indicators [“most important” 50%]; and (3) Difficulty in obtaining in-country data [“most important” 48%].
- Reflecting the vast majority of responses, respondents indicated either “not all/not sure” (53%) or “moderate” (29%) to whether there are any processes in place to ensure that the results from the monitoring and evaluation of Aid for Trade programmes are fed back into the government’s trade development strategy.

6.6. Aid for Trade in Least Developed Countries

- A notable 76% majority believe that their respective partner country (an LDC) ought to increase attention to trade.
- Regarding the order of main constraints to increasing Aid for Trade in the partner country, the top three are the following: (1) other more pressing concerns (“most important” 44%), (2) low capacity to identify needs and priorities (“most important” 35%), and (3) low absorption capacity (“most important” 29%). These constraints were of relatively less importance to non-ACP countries.

Figure 37: What are the main constraints to increased Aid for Trade in the Partner Country?
(% of responses, AfT in LDCs)



Source: AfT Survey 2014

- When asked if the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) has made some contribution to the increased trade capacities of the partner country compared to previous years, the two most common responses were either that it has partially made some contribution (29%) or that it is too early to assess (29%).

- With respect to whether EU or EU Member States were fulfilling their roles in the EIF as Donor Facilitators, 41% answered “yes” while 31% replied “not sure or not applicable”.

APPENDIX 1. – AID FOR TRADE CATEGORIES

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

Trade-Related Assistance (TRA):

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

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

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

APPENDIX 2. - EU MEMBER STATES AFT DONOR PROFILES

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

- The OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS), in which most of EU Member States (15 out of 27) provide quantitative data on their Official Development Assistance (ODA).
- Information included in the "Monterrey questionnaire" for data of EU Member States that did not report to the OECD CRS and for the category 6 for EU.

AUSTRIA

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	97	71	112	34
Trade Development (category 2)	18 109	23 265	23 429	8 677
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	18 205	23 336	23 541	8 711
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	97	71	112	34
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	22 692	19 886	20 544	24 323
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	35 512	47 880	30 311	31 722
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	58 301	67 837	50 967	56 079

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	14 257	3 800	7 072	3 875
Trade Development (category 2)	190 243	0	0	1 154
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	204 500	3 800	7 072	5 029
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	14 257	3 800	7 072	3 875
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	105 272	59 985	48 158	21 936
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	269 502	251 588	288 480	81 731
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	389 031	315 373	343 710	107 542

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	4	5.5	5.5	5.5
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	4	5.5	5.5	5.5
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	4	5.5	5.5	5.5
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	0	0	0	0
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	0	0	0	0
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	4	5.5	5.5	5.5

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

CYPRUS

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	0	0	0	0
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	0	0	0	0
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	0	0	0	0
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	0	0	0	0

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

CZECH REPUBLIC

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	53	28	19	19
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	53	28	19	19
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	53	28	19	19
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	0	0	130	58
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	0	88	190	105
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	53	116	338	182

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

DENMARK

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1 465	1 893	24 981	929
Trade Development (category 2)	95 038	111 385	57 224	21 594
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	96 503	113 278	82 205	22 523
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1 465	1 893	24 981	929
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	63 382	25 845	78 780	121 206
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	186 367	244 667	113 839	176 795
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	251 213	272 405	217 600	298 930

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	13	32	30	33
Trade Development (category 2)	1	3	47	94
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	14	35	78	127
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	13	32	30	30
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	320	400	300	300
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	1	3	79	79
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	334	435	409	409

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

FINLAND

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	8 448	8 545	10 336	2 650
Trade Development (category 2)	82 501	47 955	106 158	10 420
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	90 950	56 500	116 493	13 070
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	8 448	8 545	10 336	2 650
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	123 189	40 216	45 983	37 620
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	124 280	146 131	172 948	58 463
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	7 729	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	255 917	194 892	236 996	98 733

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	2 036	1 597	124	5 515
Trade Development (category 2)	81 534	16 203	11 054	8 802
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	83 571	17 800	11 178	14 317
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	2 036	1 597	124	5 515
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	576 485	591 916	558 748	2 268 670
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	511 581	683 690	364 588	446 074
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	1 090 103	1 277 202	923 460	2 720 259

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	33 857	31 831	14 567	12 936
Trade Development (category 2)	666 561	464 794	859 068	366 158
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	700 418	496 625	873 635	379 094
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	33 857	31 831	14 567	12 936
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	746 676	2 199 494	1 191 209	1 129 145
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	1 108 401	1 113 210	1 475 603	1 148 993
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	1 888 934	3 344 536	2 681 379	2 291 074

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	509	0	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	4 148	729	256	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	4 657	729	256	0
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	509	0	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	7 237	13 717	14 923	84
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	5 283	904	313	0
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	13 030	14 621	15 236	84

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

IRELAND

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	295	0	210	892
Trade Development (category 2)	0	14 414	4 520	39 372
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	295	14 414	4 730	40 264
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	295	0	210	892
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	664	1 087	1 370	97
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	43 310	47 757	48 201	39 372
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	44 269	48 844	49 781	40 361

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	84	13	603	60
Trade Development (category 2)	32 452	31 593	12 020	79 298
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	5 200	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	37 736	31 606	12 623	79 358
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	84	13	603	60
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	34 168	57 532	29 046	21 896
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	162 624	73 245	34 242	125 182
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	5 200	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	202 076	130 789	63 891	147 138

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	38	n/a	n/a	50
Trade Development (category 2)	0	n/a	n/a	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	n/a	n/a	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	38	n/a	n/a	50
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	38	n/a	n/a	50
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	0	n/a	n/a	0
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	0	n/a	n/a	7
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	n/a	n/a	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	n/a	n/a	0
Total Aid for Trade	38	n/a	n/a	57

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

LITHUANIA

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	74	66	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	144	13	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	218	79	0	0
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	74	66	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	87	82	17	0
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	144	13	0	0
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	305	161	17	0

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

LUXEMBOURG

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	1 795	1 193	0
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	0	1 795	1 193	0
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	1 795	1 193	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	590	1 785	3 406	5 160
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	21 215	23 644	24 855	26 824
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	21 805	27 223	29 455	31 984

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.

MALTA

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

THE NETHERLANDS

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	40 348	159 345	147 362	26 391
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	0	736 090
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	33 100	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	73 448	159 345	147 362	762 481
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	40 348	159 345	147 362	26 391
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	204 559	93 638	93 498	89 853
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	237 193	171 397	609 188	736 090
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	515 200	424 380	850 048	852 334

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	28	5
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	n/a	312	130
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	n/a	340	135
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	28	5
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	n/a	1 901	384
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	n/a	850	101
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	n/a	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	0	579
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	n/a	2 779	1069

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

PORTUGAL

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	91	1	7	1
Trade Development (category 2)	3 910	1 466	1 420	1 373
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	4 001	1 467	1 427	1 374
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	91	1	7	1
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	61 515	38 741	16 255	15 069
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	4 349	2 075	2 260	1 817
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	65 955	40 818	18 522	16 887

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	393	0
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a		0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	n/a	393	0
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	393	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	n/a	0	0
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	800	0	0
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	n/a	0	30
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	800	393	30

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

SLOVAKIA

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	n/a	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	n/a	0	0
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	n/a	0	0
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	n/a	169	111
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	n/a	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	n/a	169	111

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

SLOVENIA

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	350	939	0	32
Trade Development (category 2)	0	269	218	107
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	350	1 208	218	139
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	350	939	0	32
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	38	317	194	478
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	0	269	248	427
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	388	1 525	442	937

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

SPAIN

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	2 692	4 766	1 147	331
Trade Development (category 2)	214 101	202 612	392 393	8 176
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	98 198	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	314 992	207 378	393 540	8 507
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	2 692	4 766	1 147	331
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	329 370	326 893	9 473	3 372
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	327 509	670 325	456 561	60 002
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	98 198	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	757 769	1 001 984	467 181	63 705

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.
- Amount reported in category 6 for 2008 taken from the 2010 AfT report and for 2009 in Monterrey Questionnaire.

SWEDEN

AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	36 256	36 487	46 642	32 221
Trade Development (category 2)	38 750	94 572	106 391	155 175
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	75 006	131 058	153 033	187 396
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	36 256	36 487	46 642	32 221
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	32 032	93 087	30 613	47 956
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	179 013	153 320	171 278	222 888
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	1 845	51
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	247 302	282 894	250 378	303 116

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	152 932	131 498	6 521	40 387
Trade Development (category 2)	227 711	325 102	270 465	326 462
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	8	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	380 651	456 600	276 986	366 849
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	152 932	131 498	6 521	40 387
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	347 231	251 655	254 013	434 489
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	829 103	333 125	305 933	352 943
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	1 329 274	716 278	566 467	827 819

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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	315 655	145 111	320 332	165 226
Trade Development (category 2)	262 995	451 904	331 602	351 514
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	332 496	299 605	66 000	103 094
Total Trade-Related Assistance	911 146	896 620	717 934	619 834
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)				
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	315 655	145 111	320 332	165 226
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	1 103 032	950 198	967 446	1 167 051
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	1 535 414	1 108 553	973 297	1 565 010
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	11 312	16 580	30 954	109
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	332 496	299 605	412 000	535 183
Total Aid for Trade	3 297 909	2 520 047	2 704 029	3 432 579

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

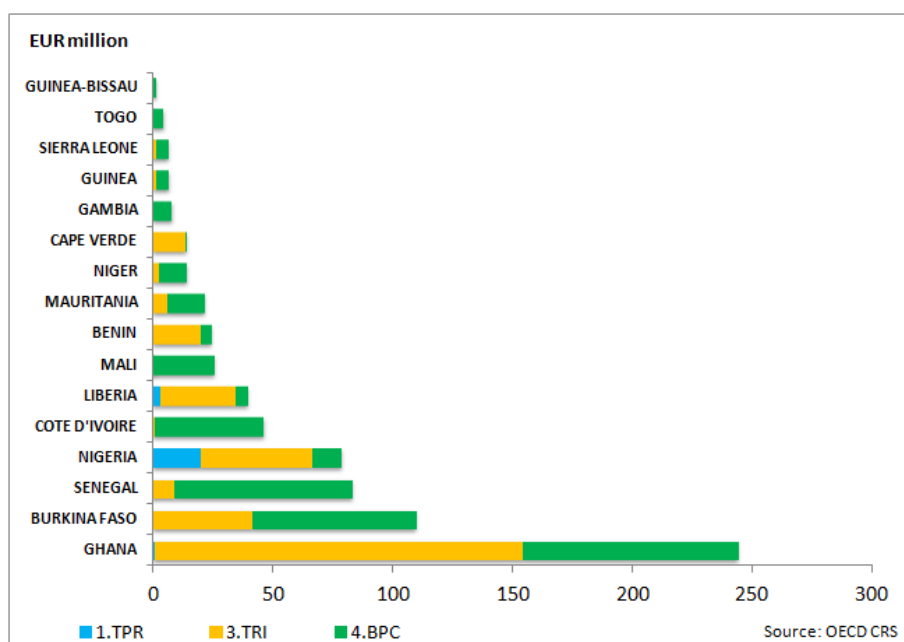
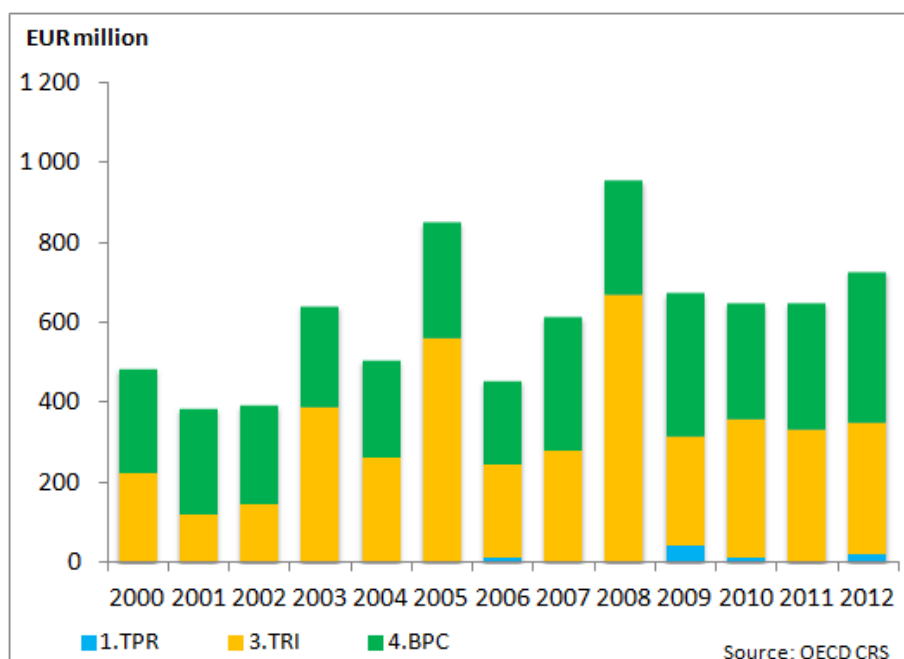
- Trade Related Assistance: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data for the two categories (trade development markers are used for the category 2). The source of data for the category 2 is the Doha Development Database for 2006.
- Aid for Trade: OECD/CRS database is the primary source of data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

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

WEST AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	4	14	7	2	45	14	1	24
3.TRI	557	230	274	668	271	344	332	326
4.BPC	287	280	332	283	356	288	316	377
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	848	524	613	954	672	647	649	726

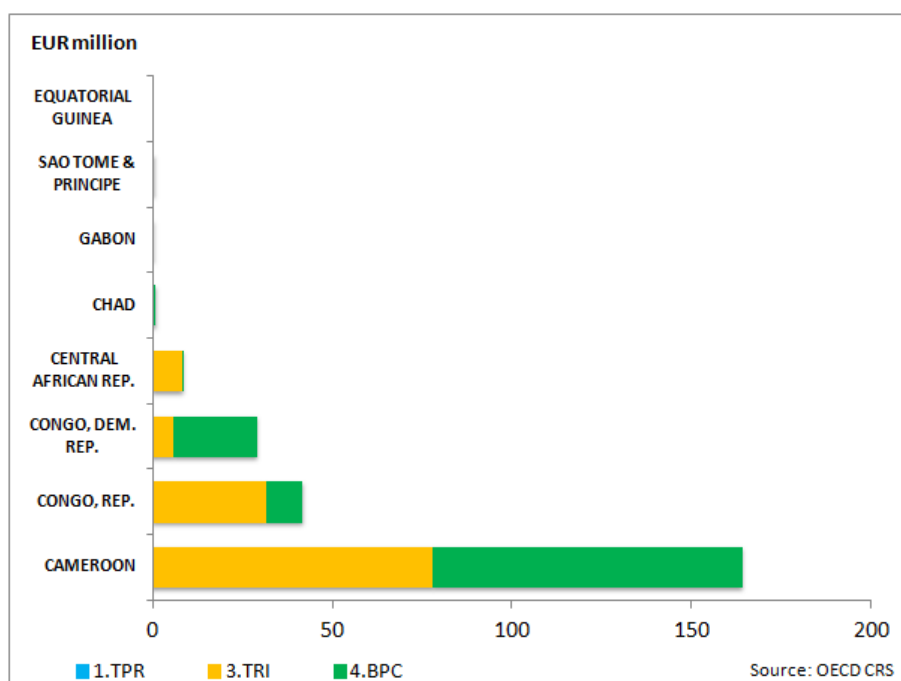
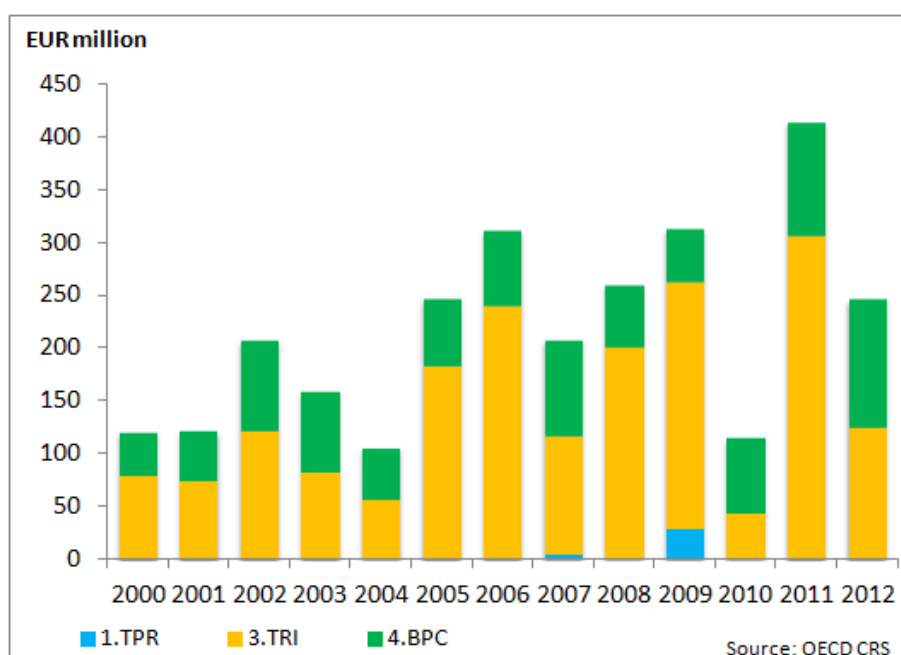
Source: OECD CRS



CENTRAL AFRICA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	0	0	6	2	29	2	0	0
3.TRI	183	305	111	198	233	42	306	124
4.BPC	63	83	91	58	50	71	107	121
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	247	388	207	259	312	114	413	246

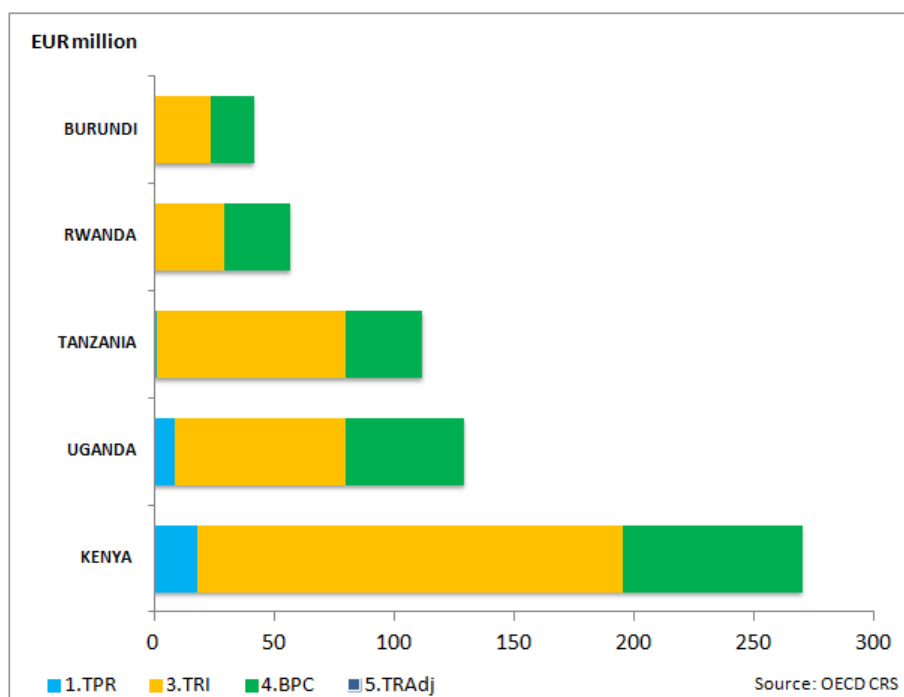
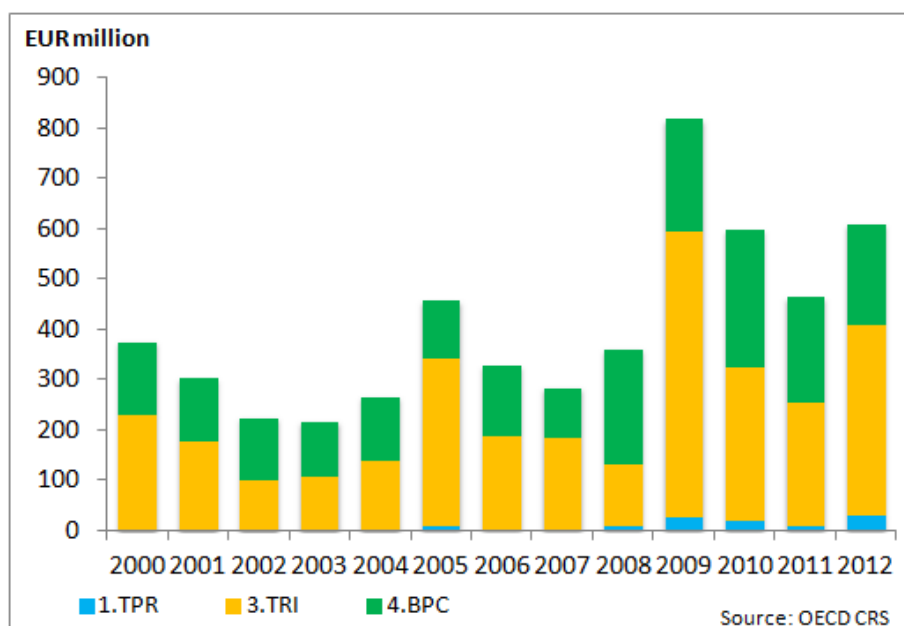
Source: OECD CRS



EAC

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	10	3	2	8	27	19	9	28
3.TRI	332	183	182	123	566	307	245	381
4.BPC	116	159	99	230	225	272	212	201
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	457	345	283	361	818	598	466	610

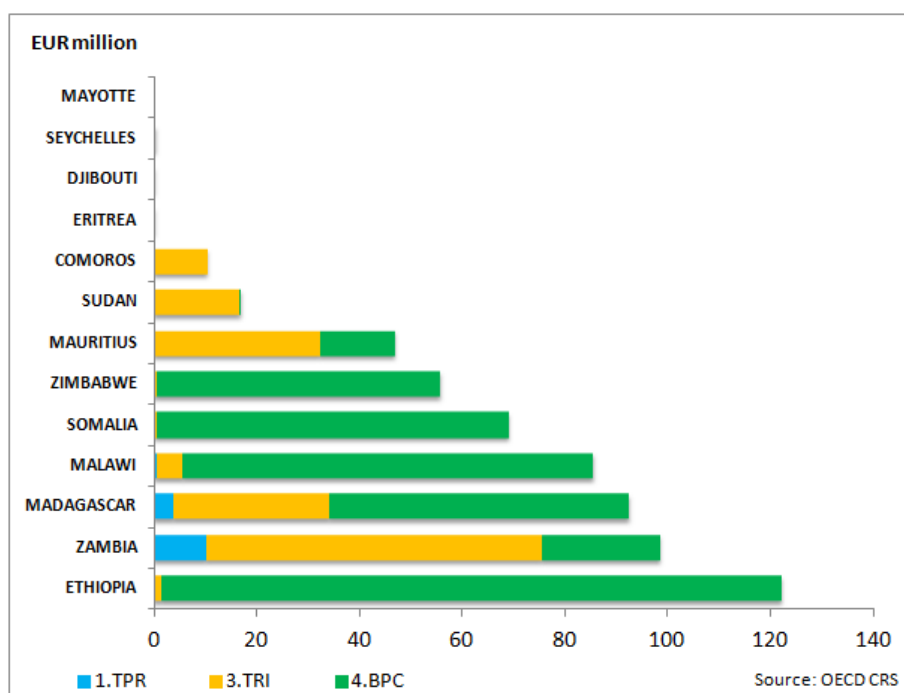
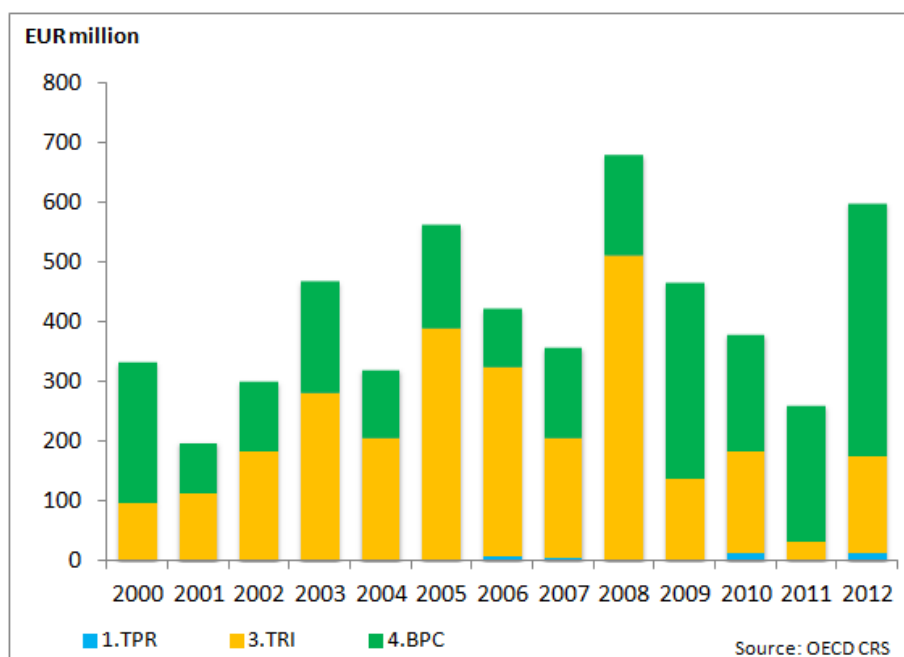
Source: OECD CRS



EAST AFRICA EXCL. EAC

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	2	9	5	1	2	13	3	15
3.TRI	389	316	201	510	136	171	31	163
4.BPC	170	188	152	167	328	194	228	421
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	561	513	358	681	466	379	262	599

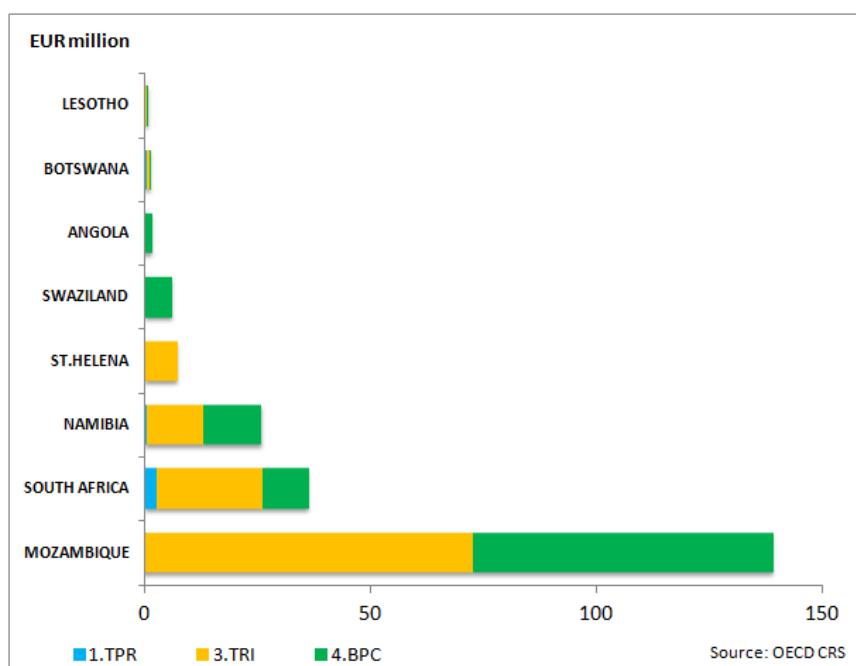
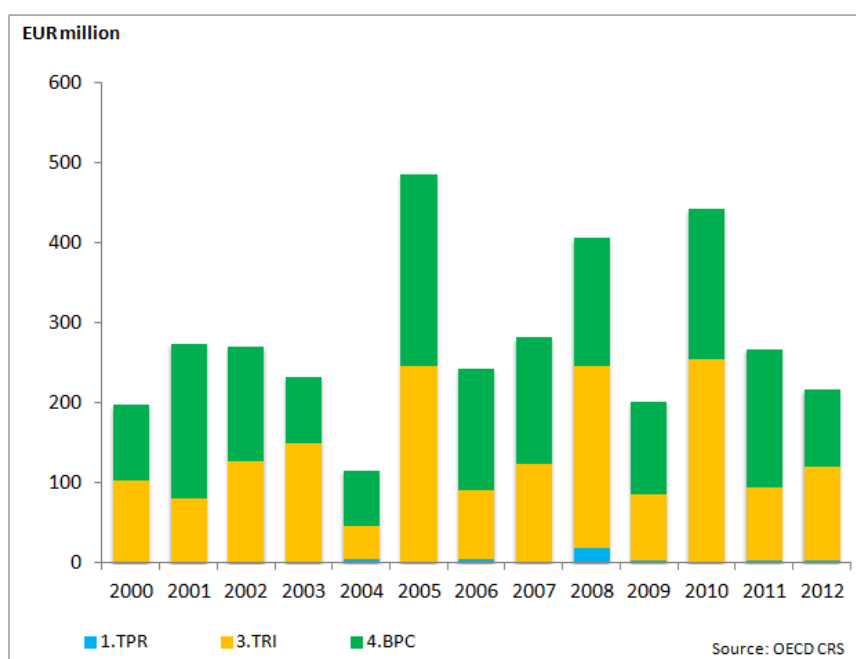
Source: OECD CRS



SOUTHERN AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	2	4	2	18	3	2	3	3
3.TRI	244	87	121	229	83	254	92	117
4.BPC	240	157	159	159	115	187	173	97
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	486	248	282	406	201	442	267	217

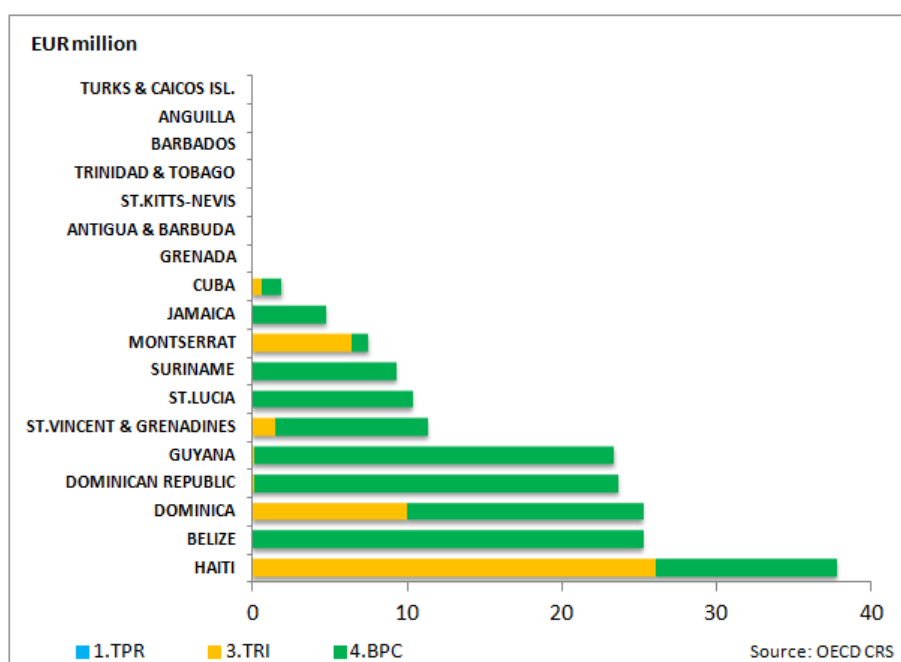
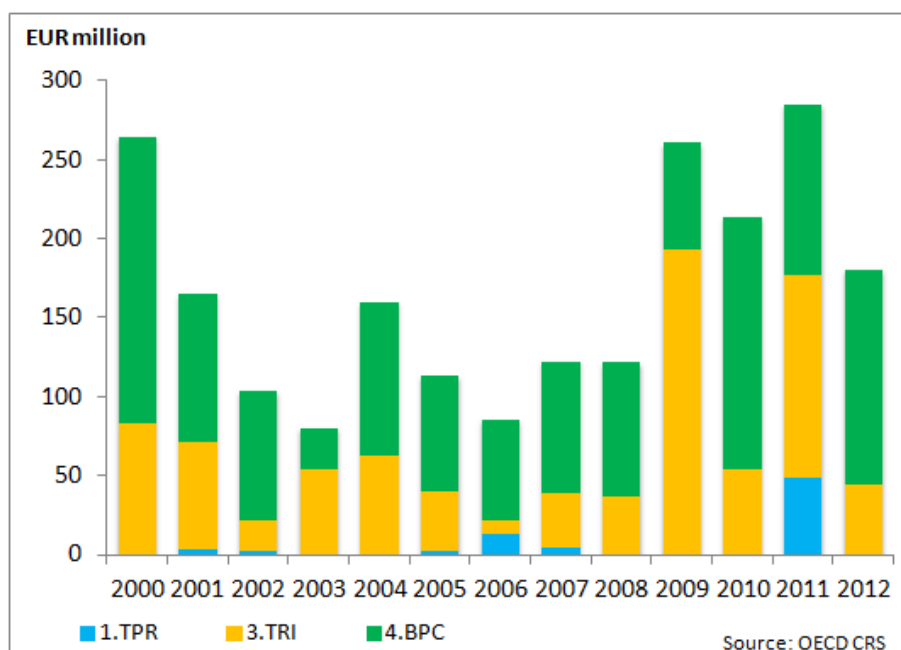
Source: OECD CRS



CARIBBEAN

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	2	5	1	0	0	0	49	0
3.TRI	39	18	27	27	193	53	129	45
4.BPC	73	74	95	95	67	160	108	136
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	1	11	17	31	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	113	97	122	122	272	230	316	181

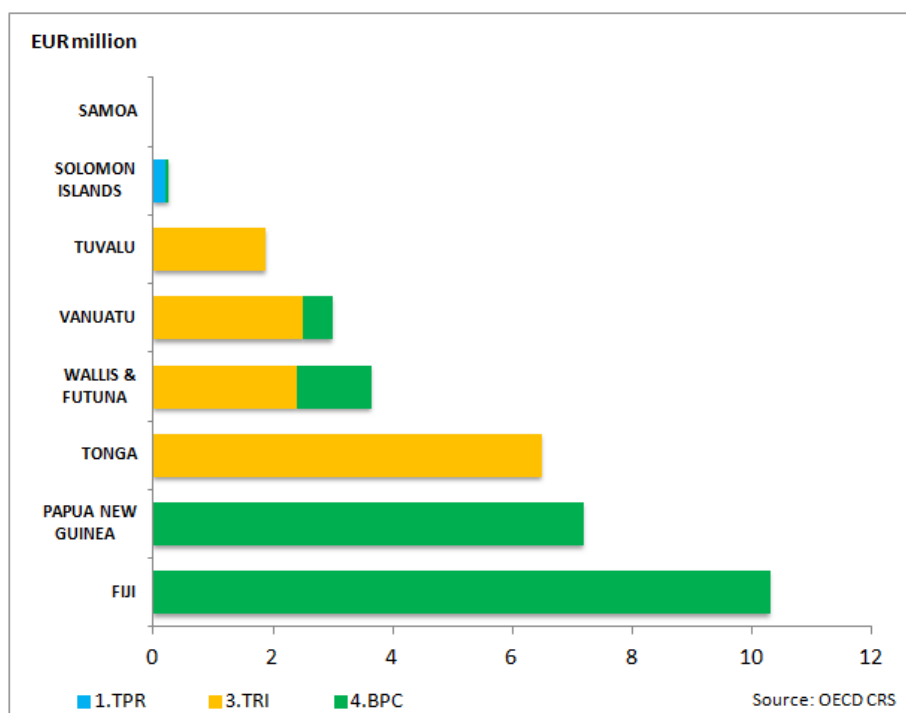
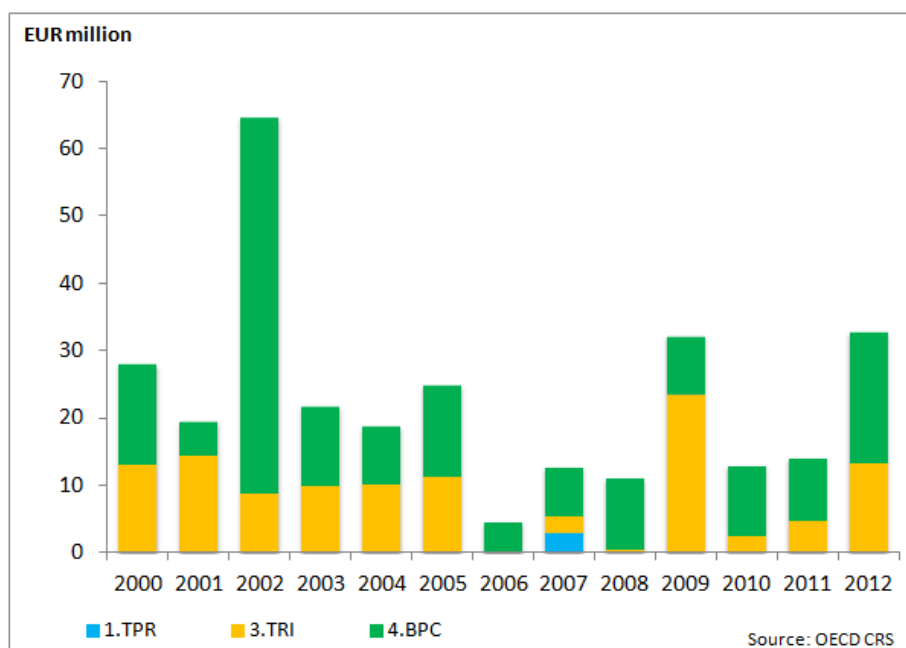
Source: OECD CRS



PACIFIC

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
3.TRI	11	0	2	1	23	2	5	13
4.BPC	13	8	7	10	9	10	9	19
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	25	8	13	11	32	13	14	33

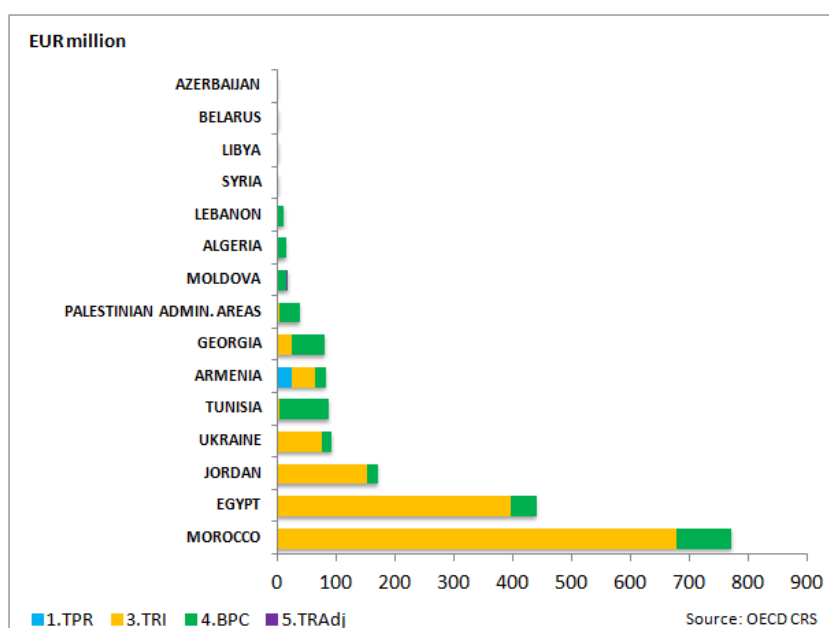
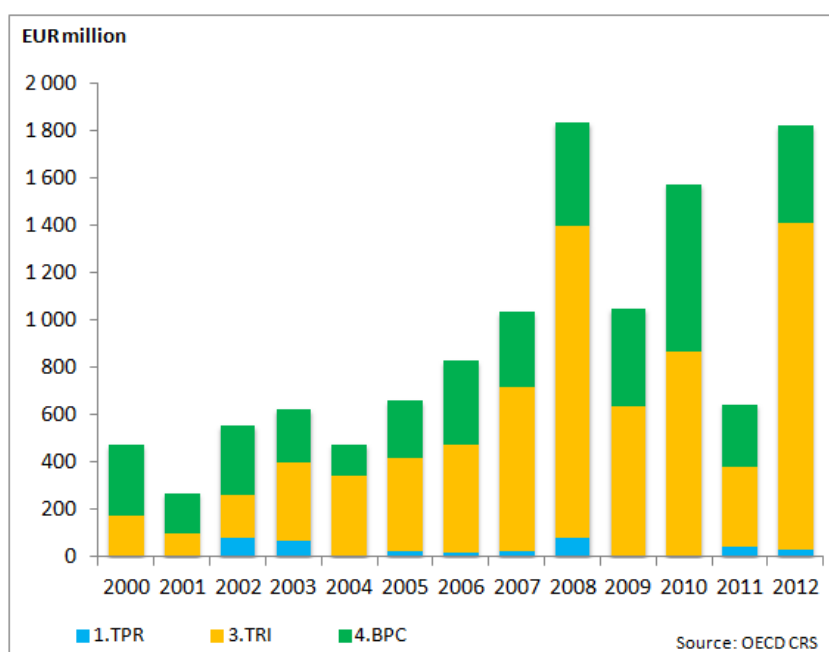
Source: OECD CRS



NEIGHBOURHOOD

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	22	17	24	79	3	1	38	28
3.TRI	393	454	693	1 317	633	862	338	1381
4.BPC	242	354	315	436	411	707	267	407
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	657	825	1 032	1 831	1 047	1 570	644	1816

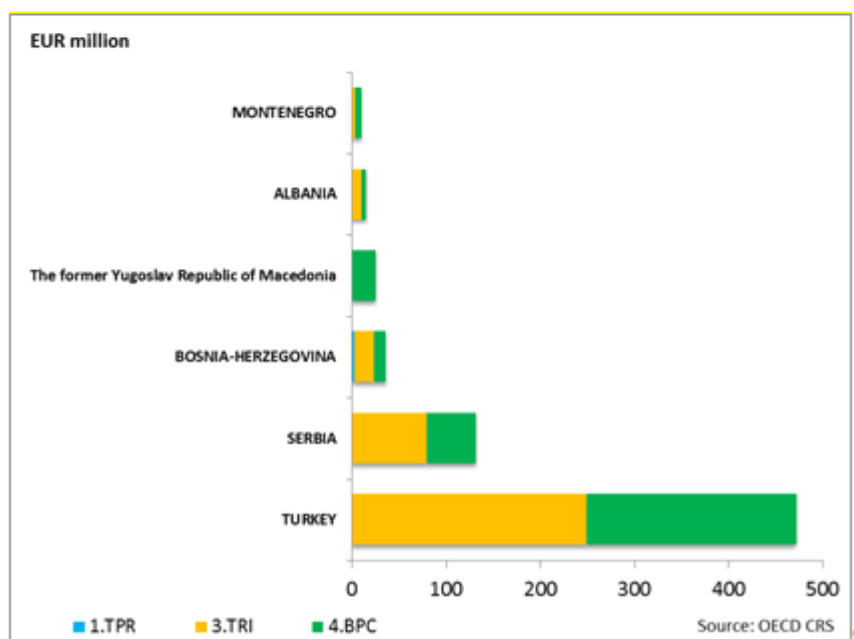
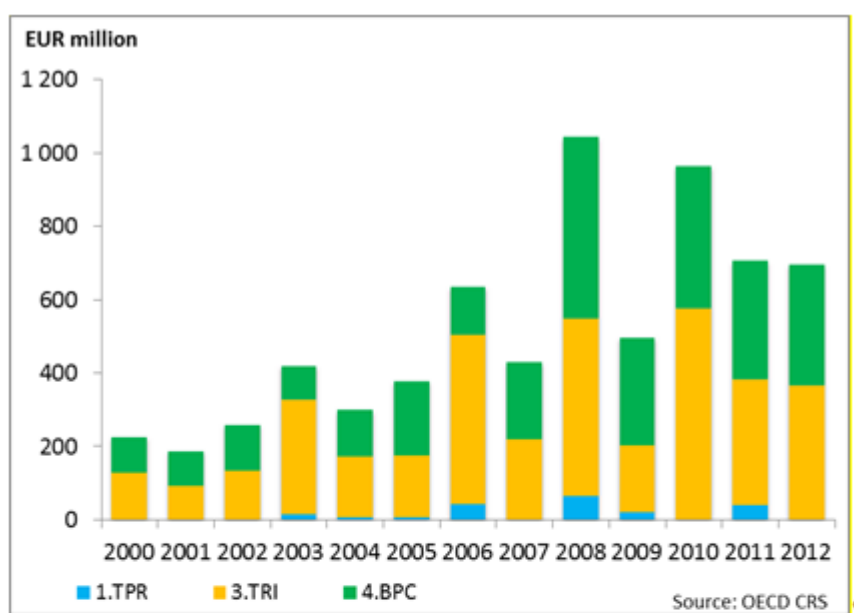
Source: OECD CRS



ENLARGEMENT

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	8	46	4	66	30	5	42	4
3.TRI	169	460	219	485	184	575	342	366
4.BPC	203	132	209	494	259	386	323	329
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	380	638	432	1 045	499	966	707	699

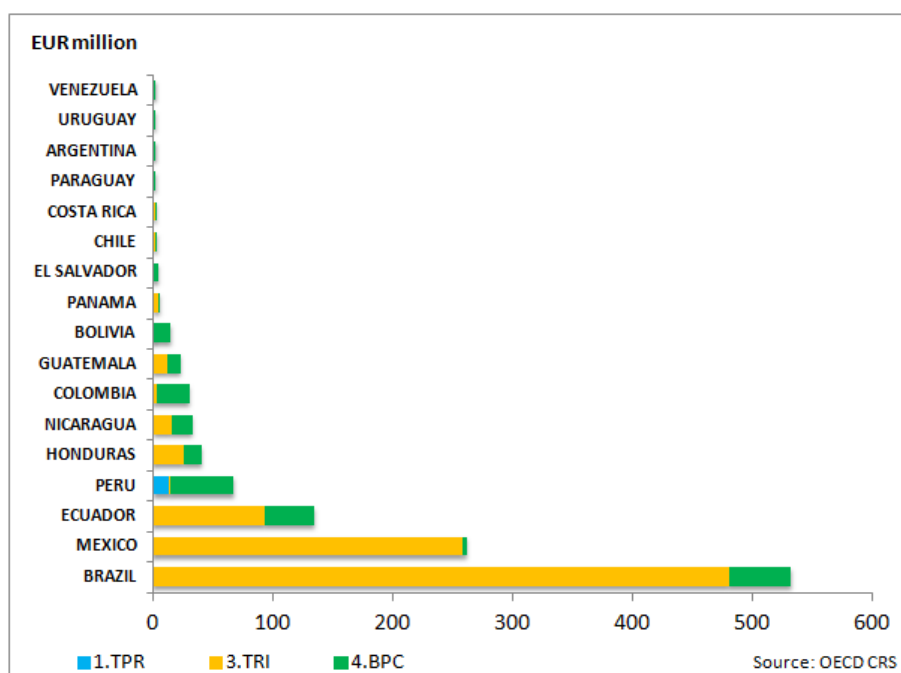
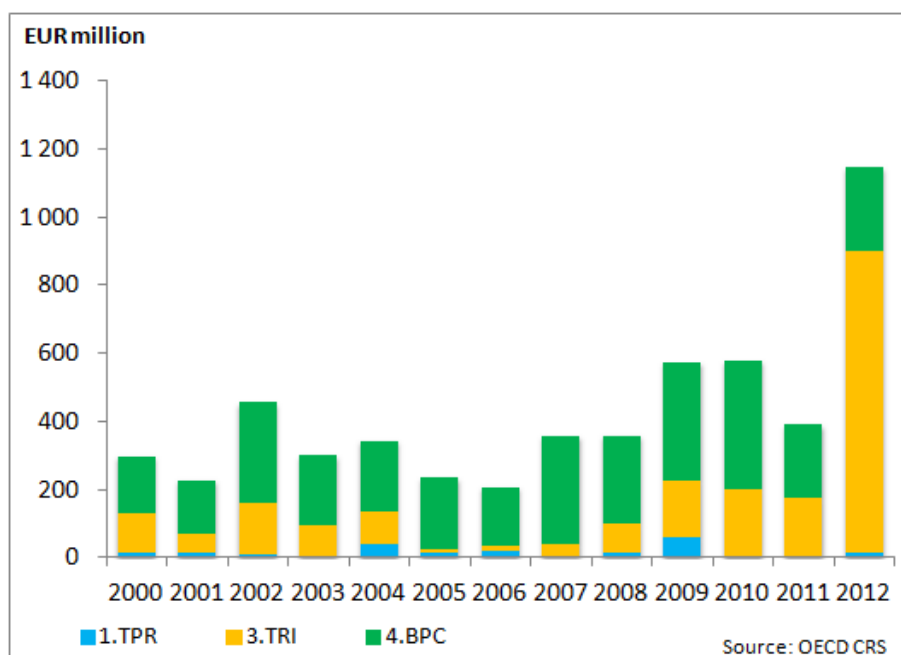
Source: OECD CRS



LATIN AMERICA

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	16	19	6	17	60	2	7	14
3.TRI	7	15	35	83	168	201	168	890
4.BPC	212	175	318	260	347	376	218	244
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	235	209	359	360	575	580	393	1147

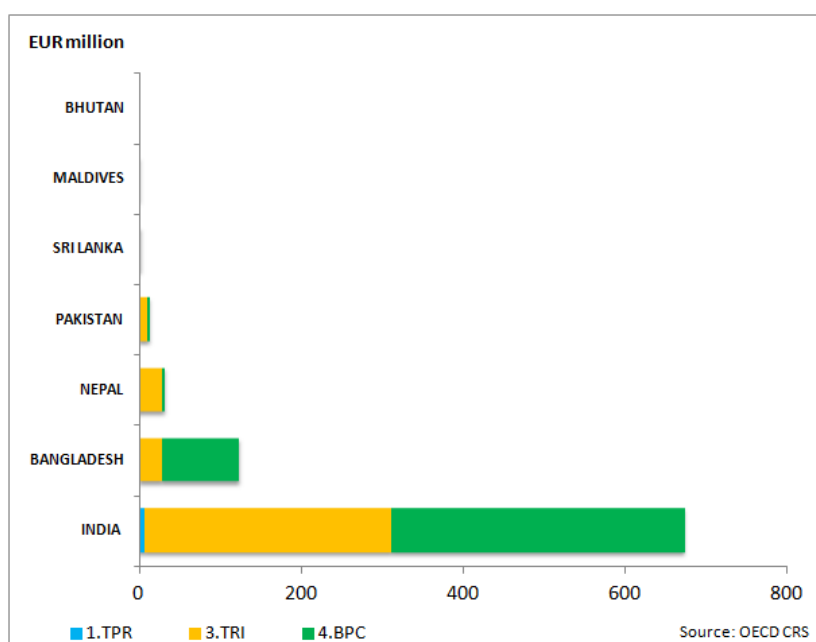
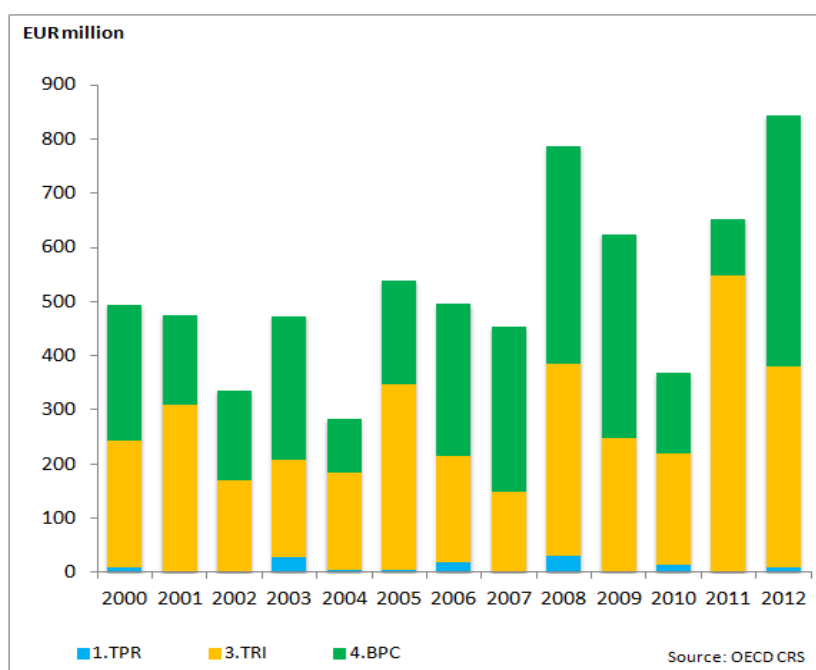
Source: OECD CRS



SOUTH ASIA

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	4	18	1	31	2	14	1	9
3.TRI	342	196	147	355	245	206	548	371
4.BPC	192	281	305	402	378	148	103	463
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	539	495	453	787	624	367	652	843

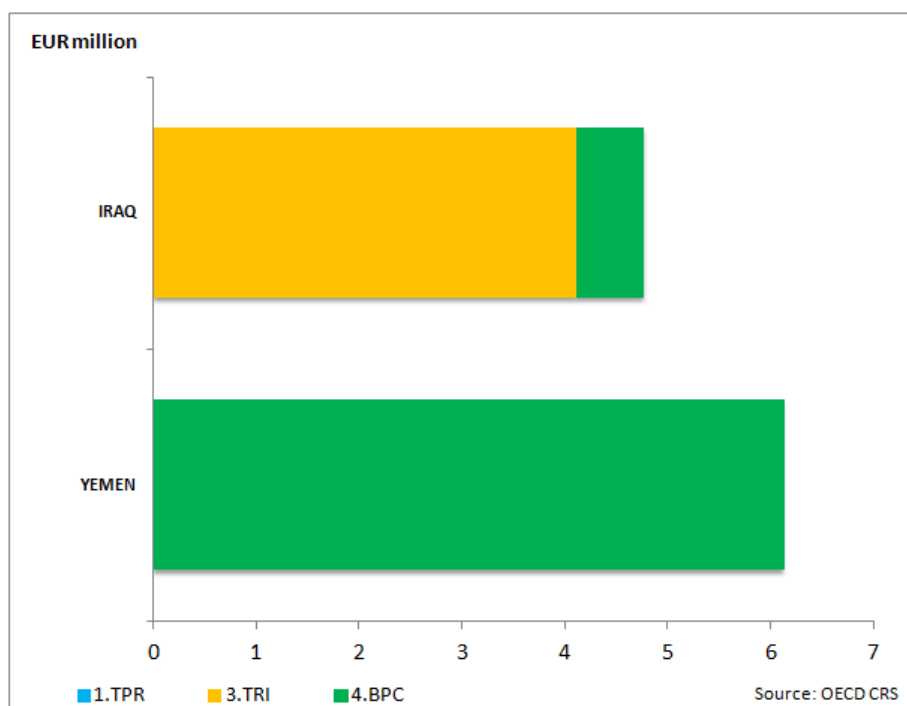
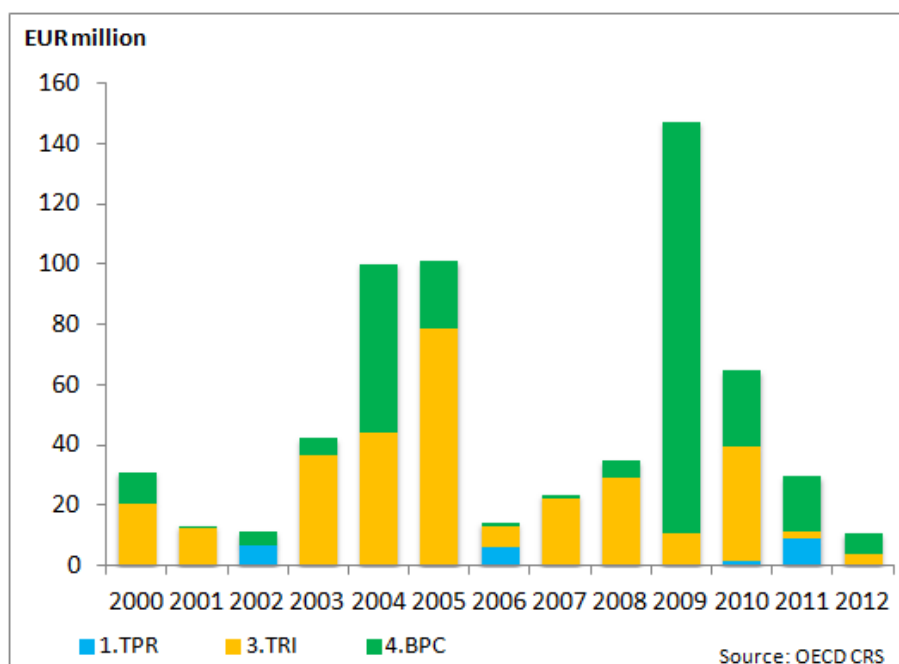
Source: OECD CRS



MIDDLE EAST

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

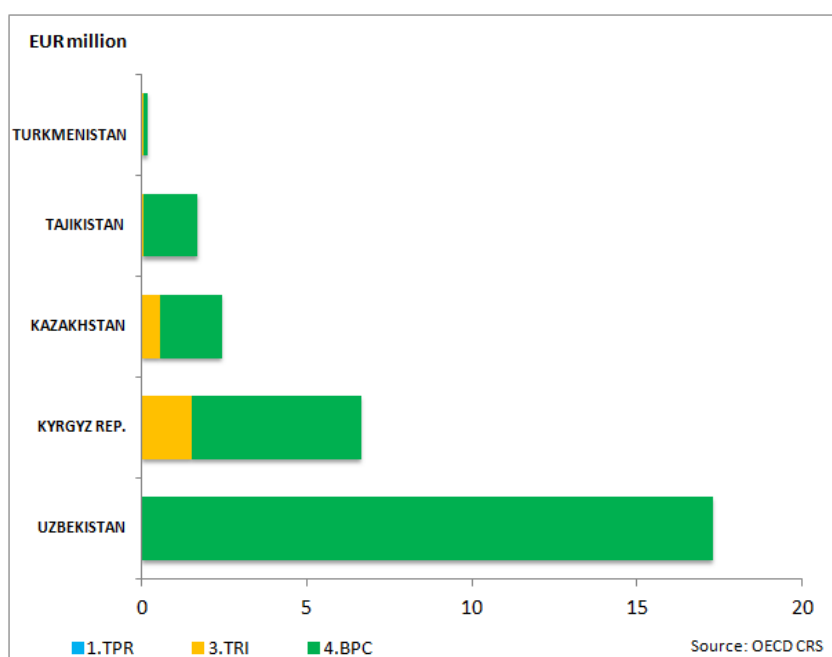
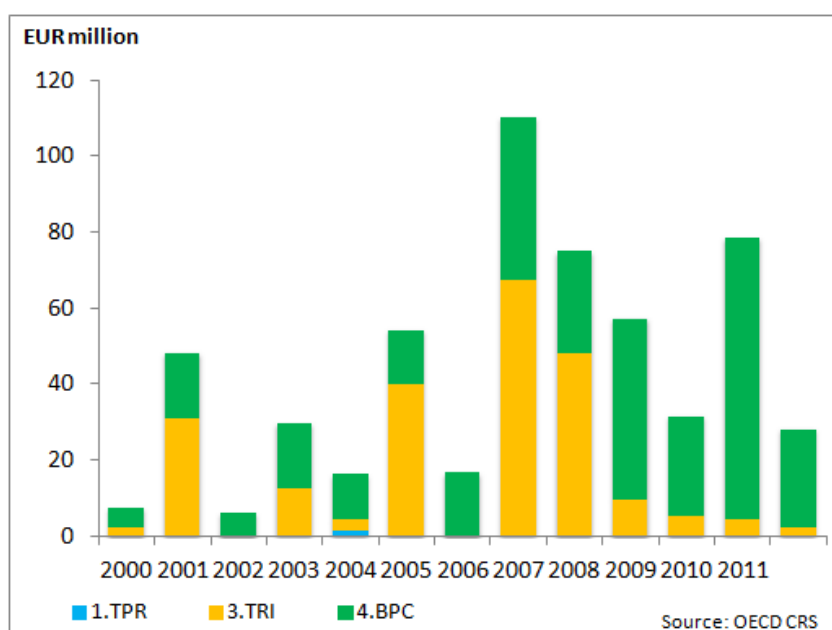
Source: OECD CRS



CENTRAL ASIA

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

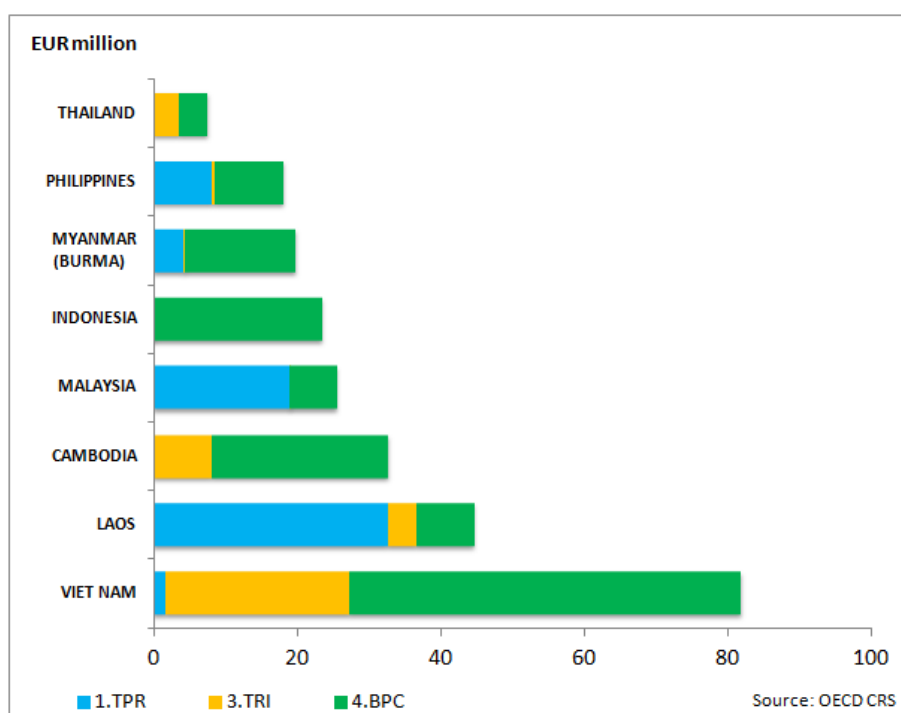
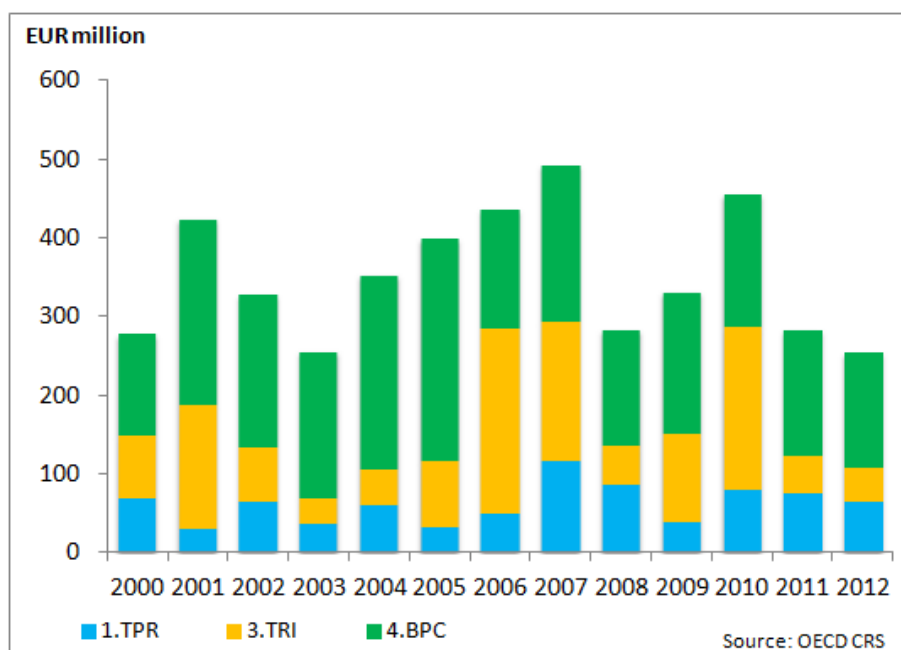
Source: OECD CRS



ASEAN

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	4	8	26	21	0	20	15	66
3.TRI	161	239	176	75	179	205	40	42
4.BPC	234	190	291	187	152	230	172	147
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	399	437	492	283	331	455	227	254

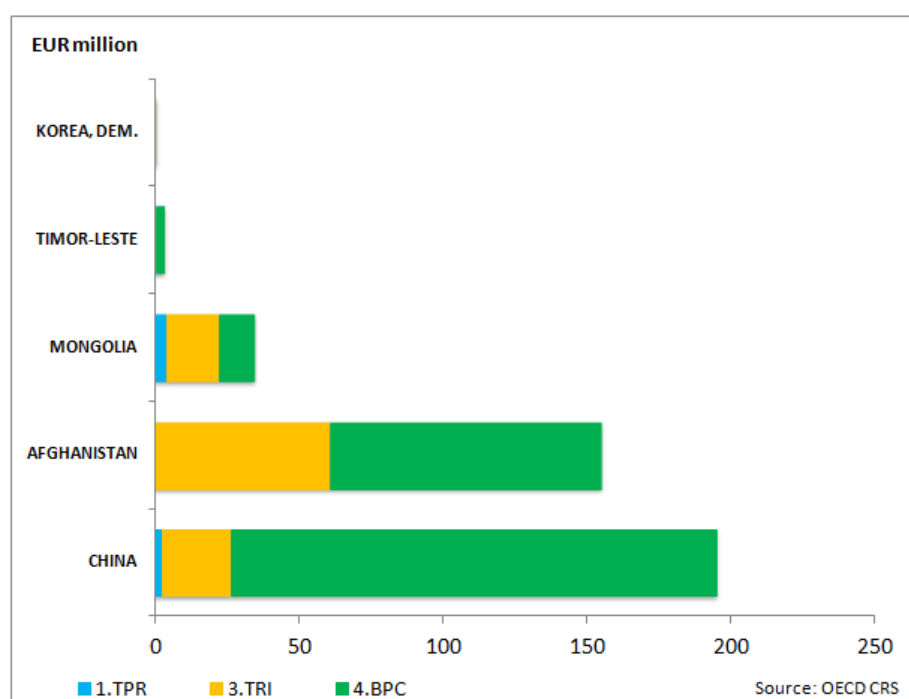
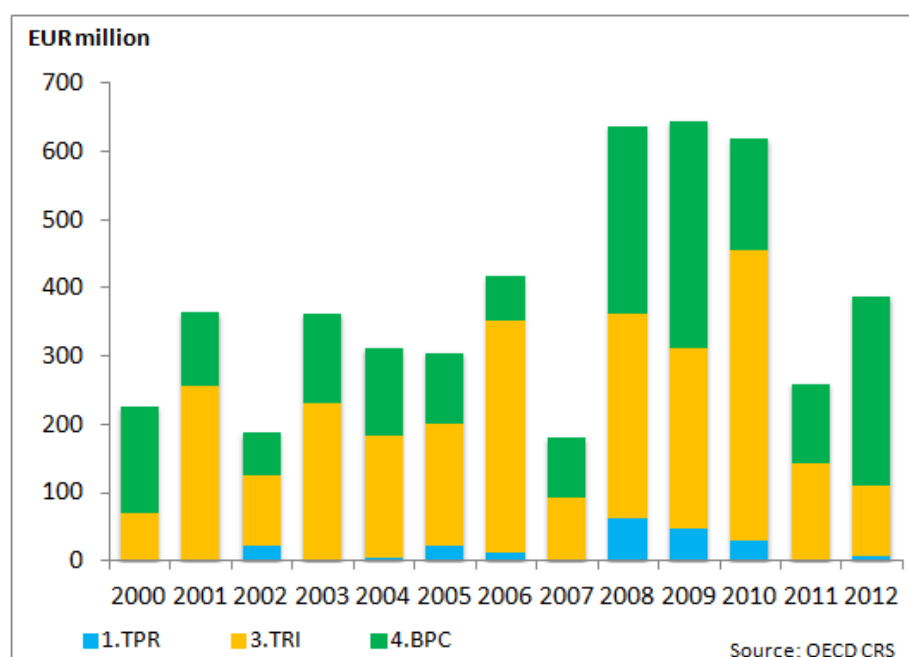
Source: OECD CRS



ASIA (other)

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	22	13	1	64	48	30	0	7
3.TRI	179	340	94	298	264	425	145	103
4.BPC	105	63	87	276	334	165	116	279
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	306	417	182	638	646	620	261	389

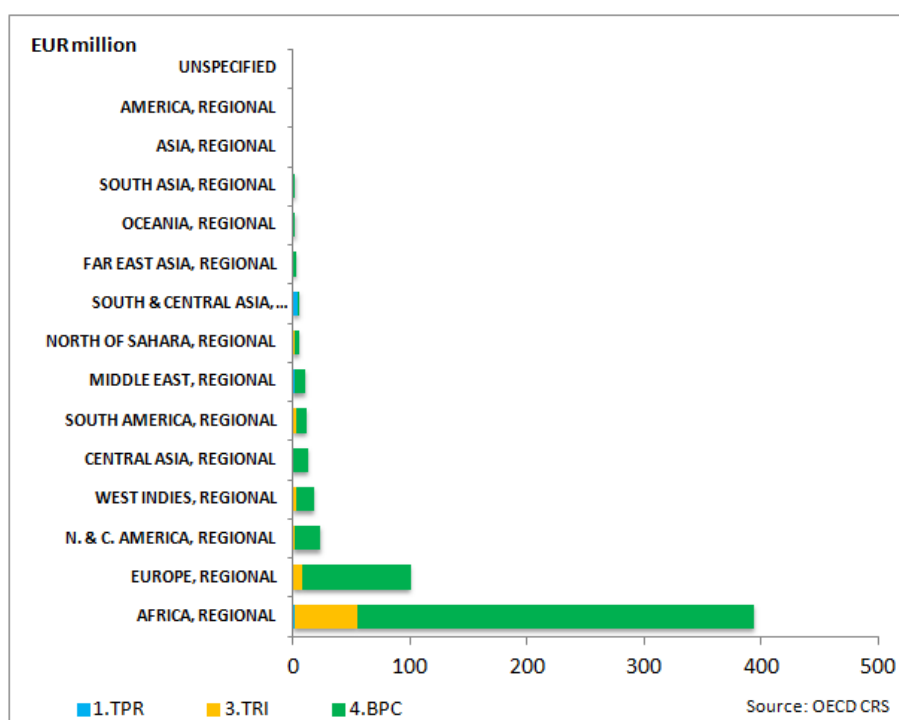
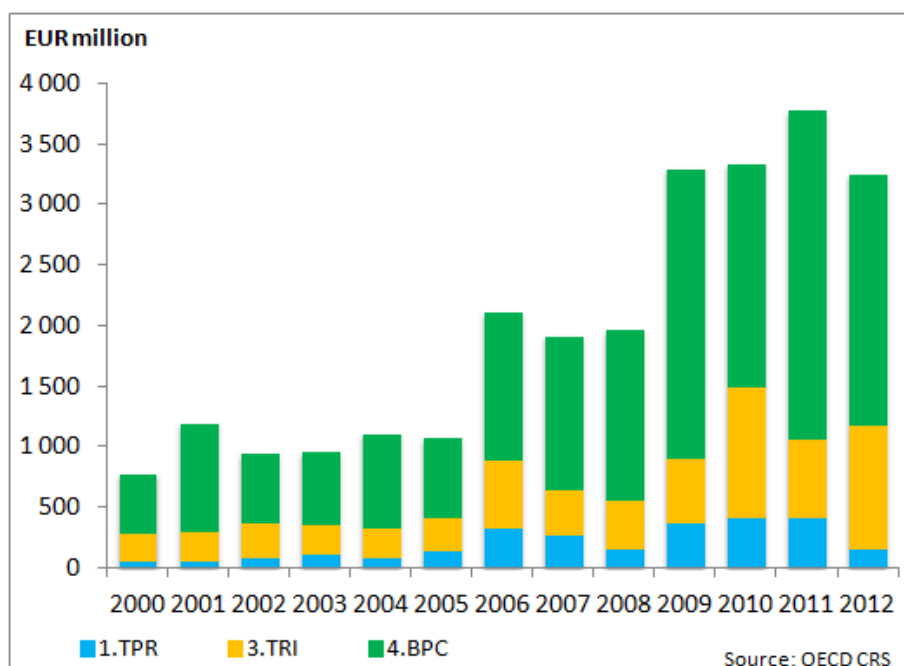
Source: OECD CRS



REGIONAL

(mn EUR)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	133	322	254	150	358	403	404	144
3.TRI	272	585	381	405	515	1 066	622	1025
4.BPC	654	1 451	1 269	1 399	2 366	1 824	2 611	0
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2074
TOTAL	1 059	2 358	1 905	1 953	3 239	3 293	3 644	3243

Source: OECD CRS

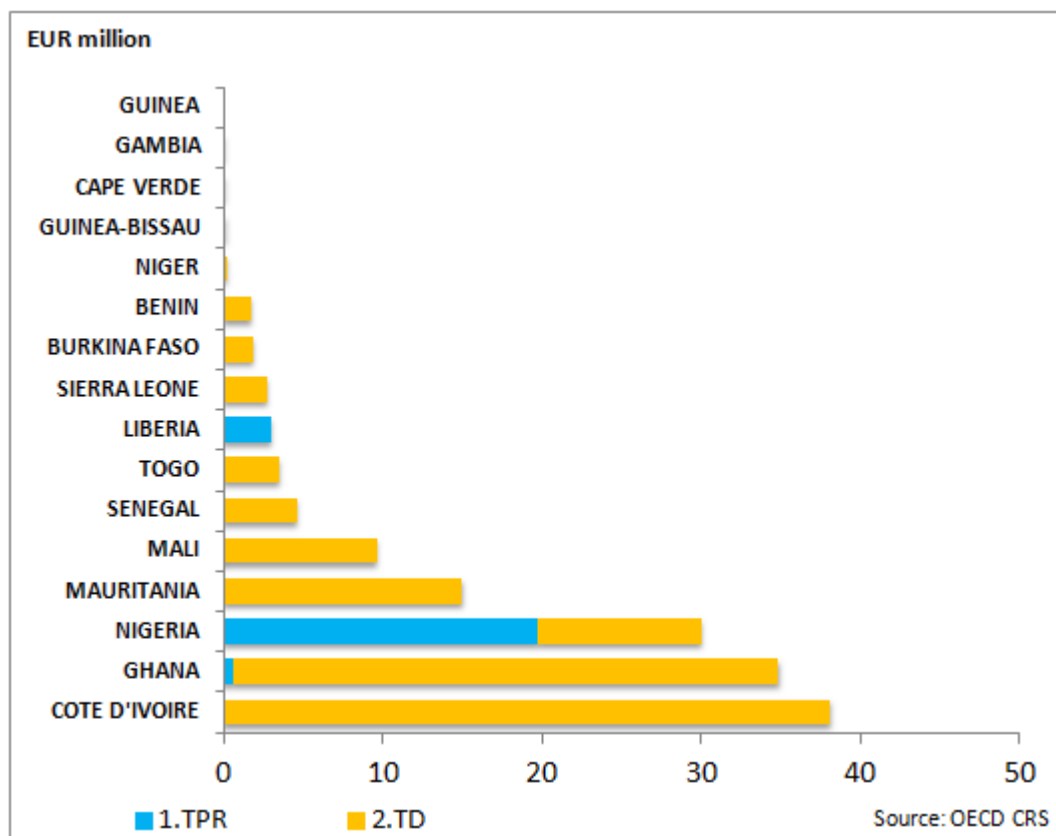
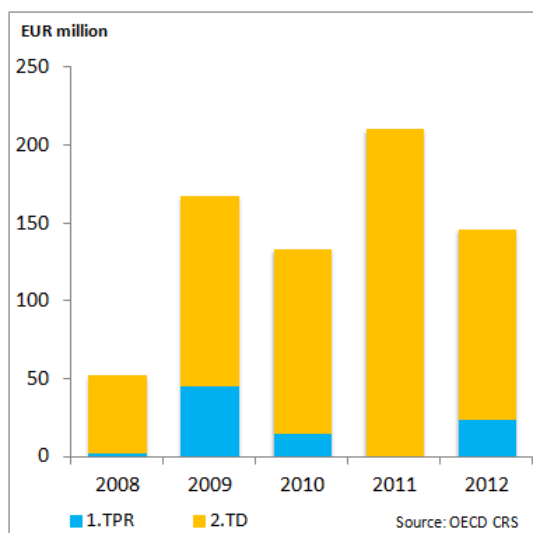


APPENDIX 4. - TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE BY REGION, COUNTRY AND CATEGORY

WEST AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	2	45	14	1	24
2.TD	50	122	93	179	122
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	52	167	107	180	146

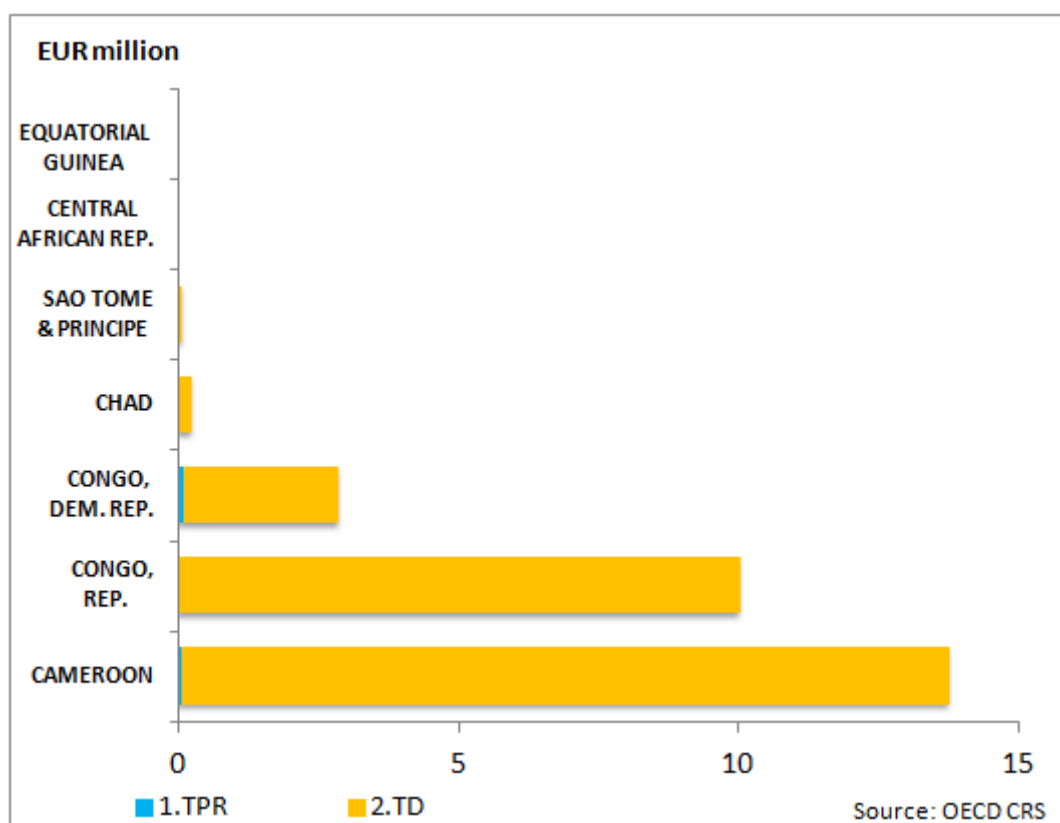
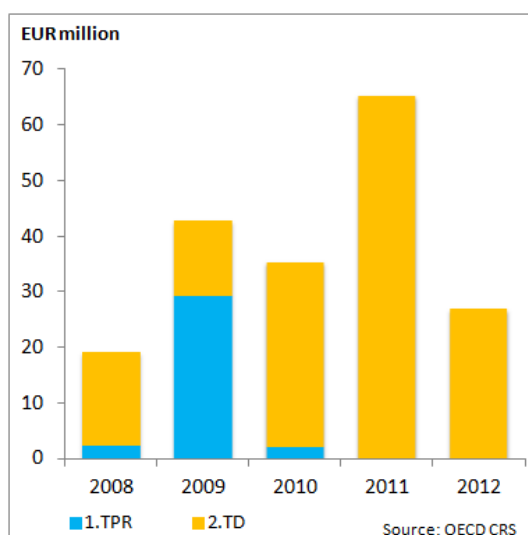
Source: OECD CRS



CENTRAL AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	2	29	2	0.14	0.17
2.TD	17	14	26	53	27
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	19	43	28	53	27

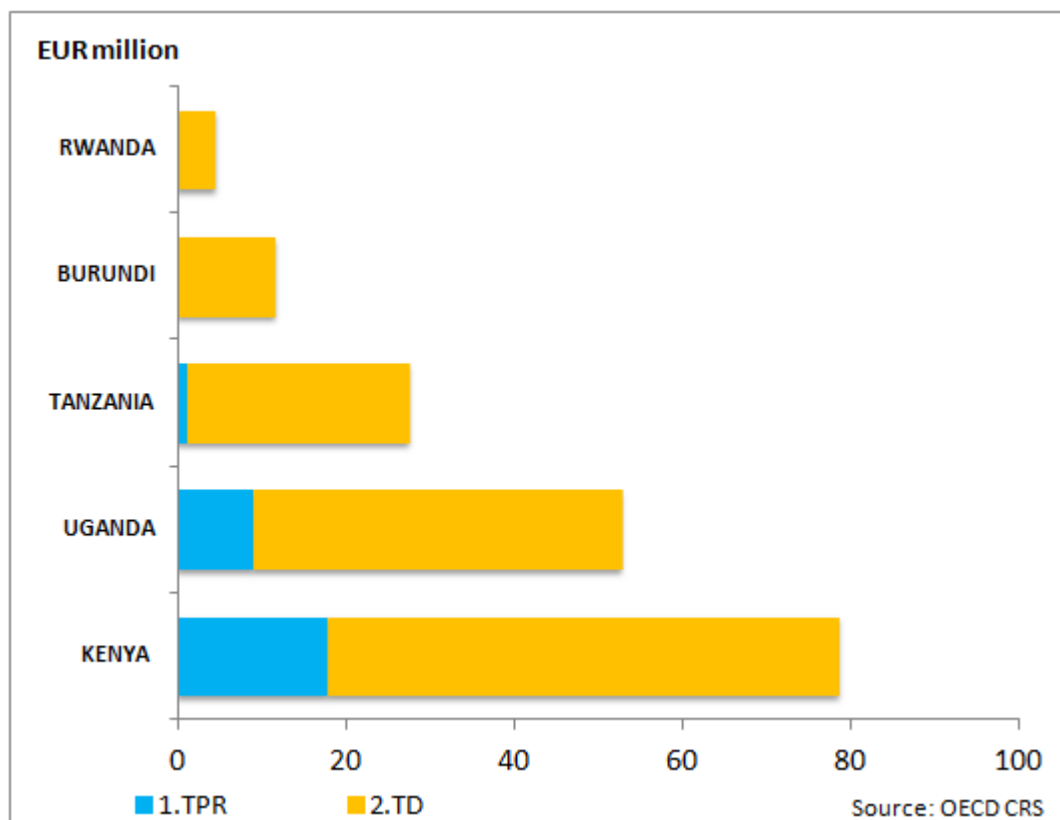
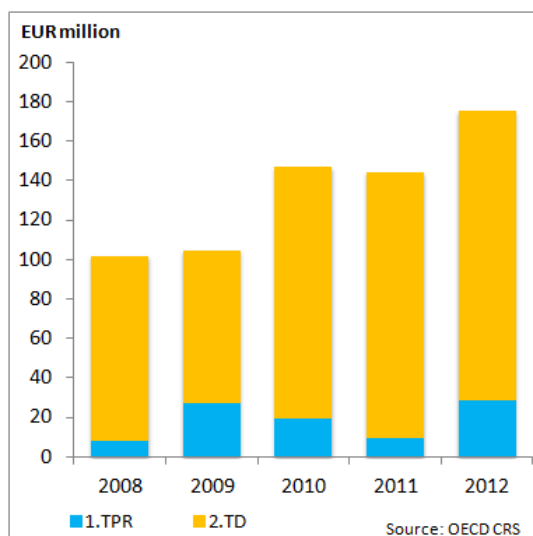
Source: OECD CRS



EAC

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	8	27	19	9	28
2.TD	94	77	98	83	147
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	102	105	117	93	175

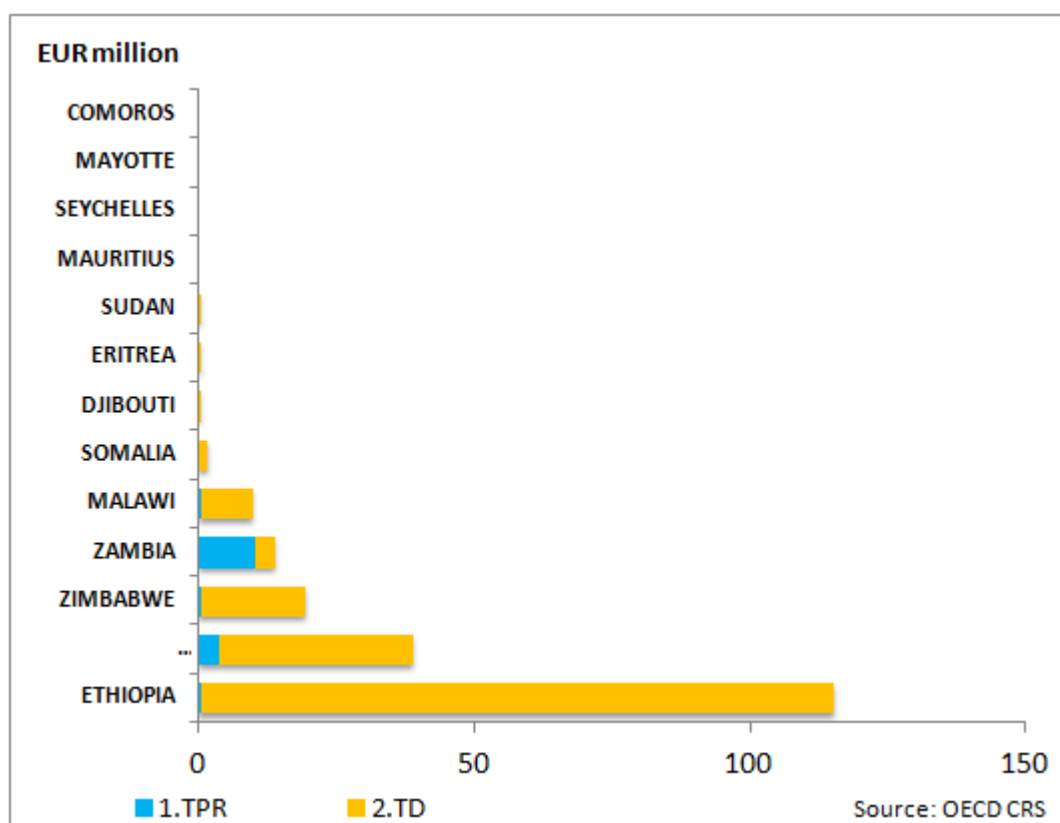
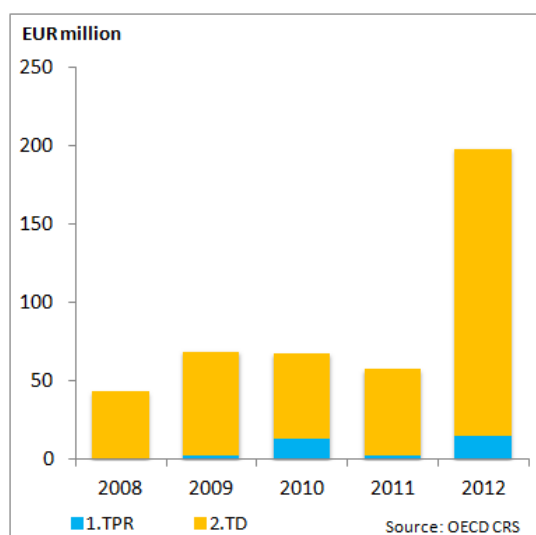
Source: OECD CRS



EAST AFRICA EXCL. EAC

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	1	2	13	3	15
2.TD	42	66	52	52	184
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	43	69	65	55	198

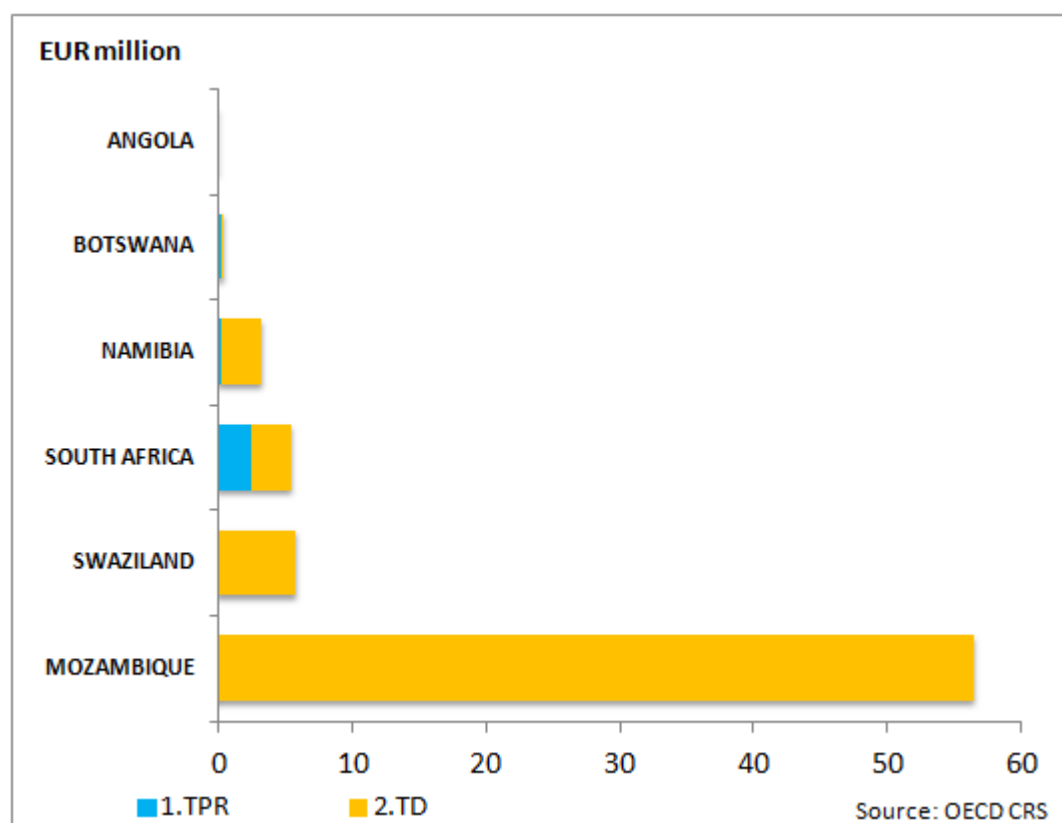
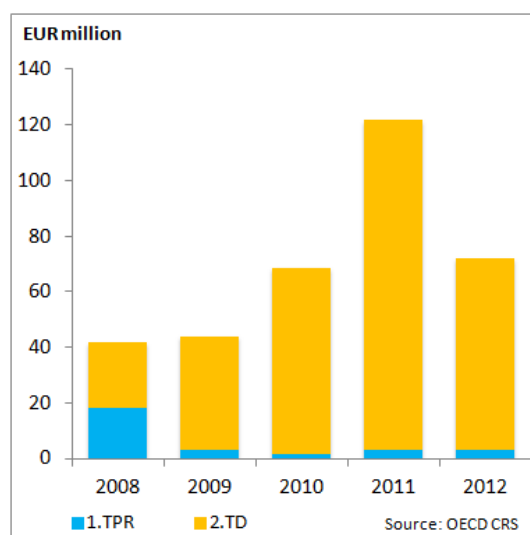
Source: OECD CRS



SOUTHERN AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	18	3	2	3	3
2.TD	23	41	65	117	69
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	42	44	67	120	72

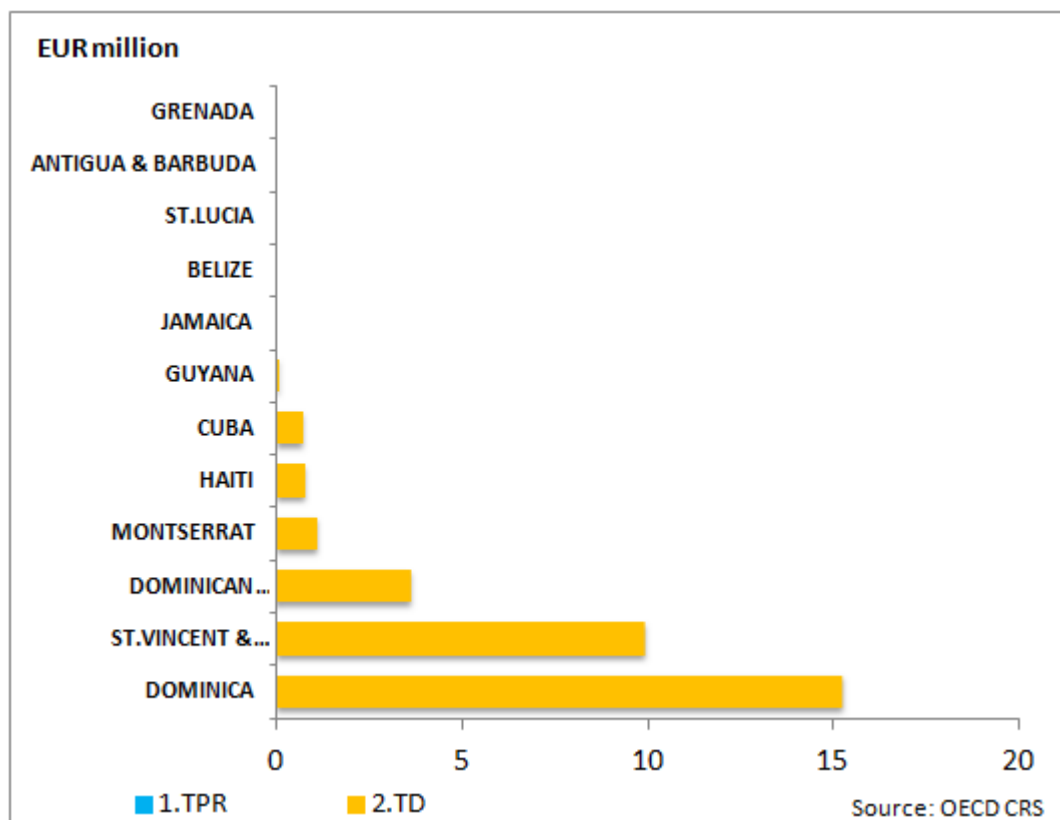
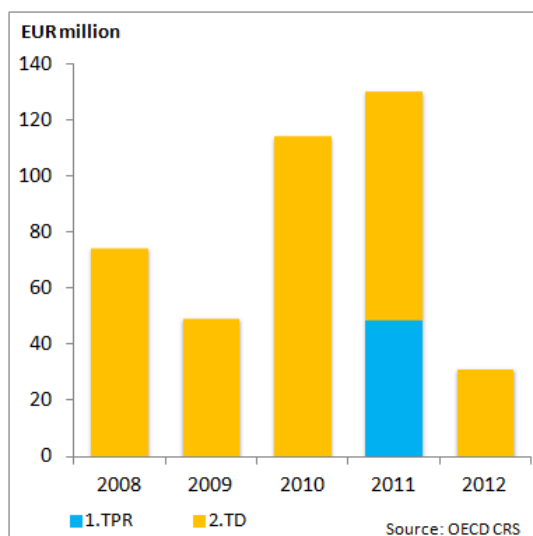
Source: OECD CRS



CARIBBEAN

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	0	0	0	49	0
2.TD	74	49	113	81	31
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	74	49	113	130	31

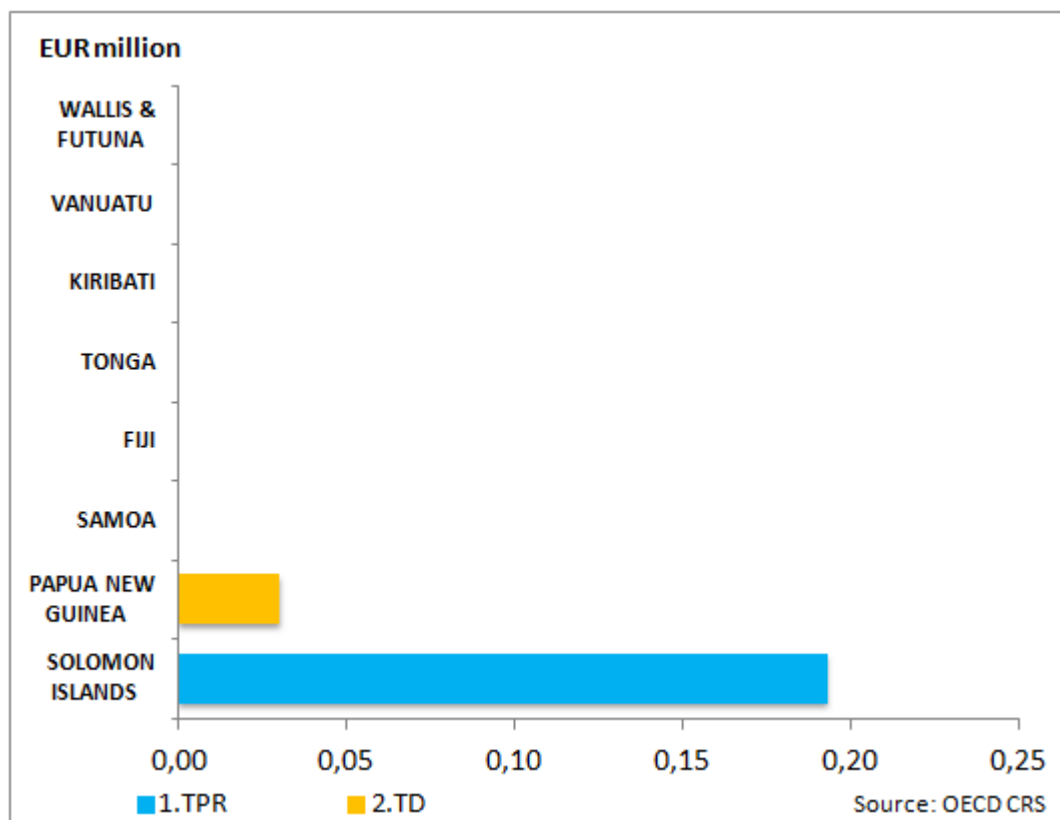
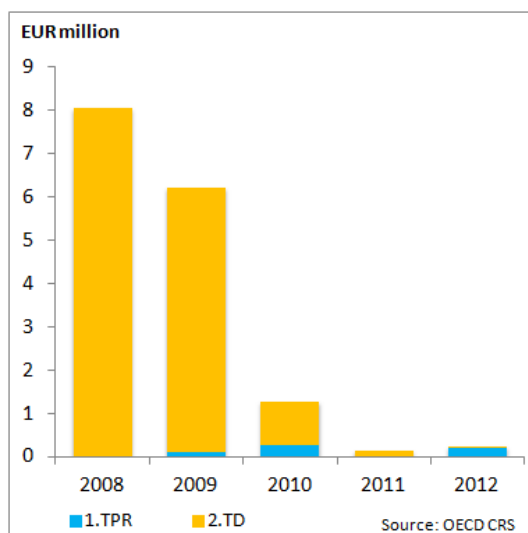
Source: OECD CRS



PACIFIC

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

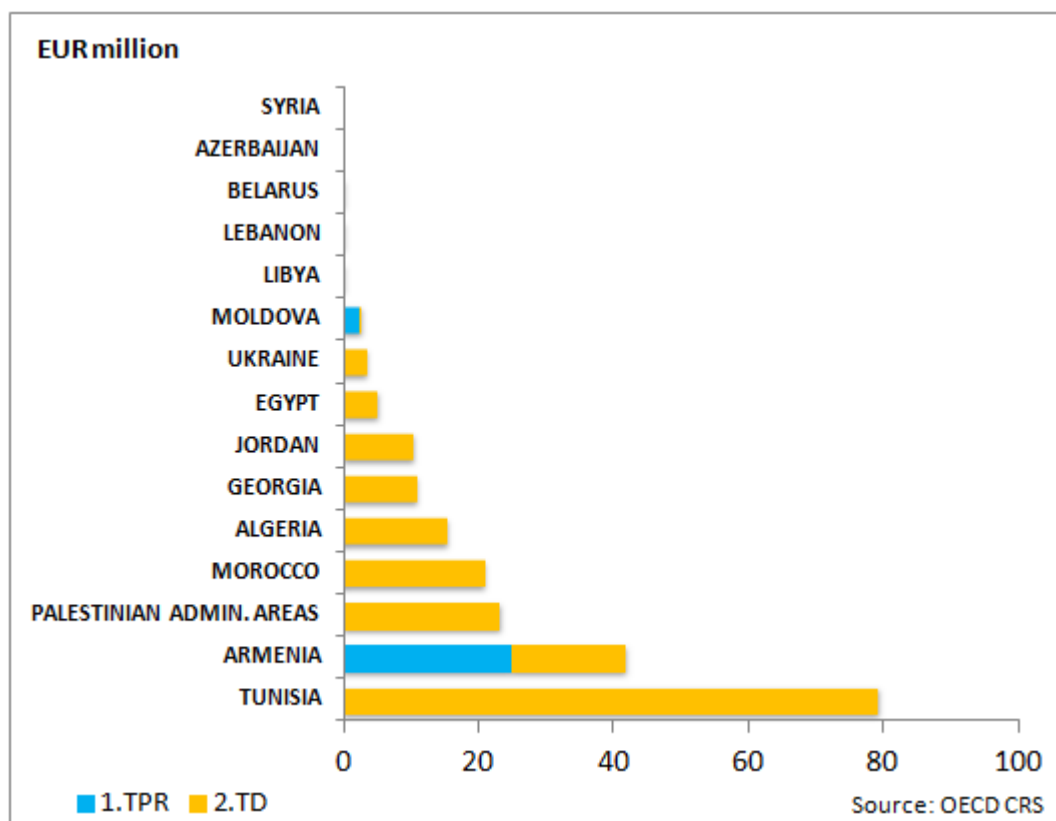
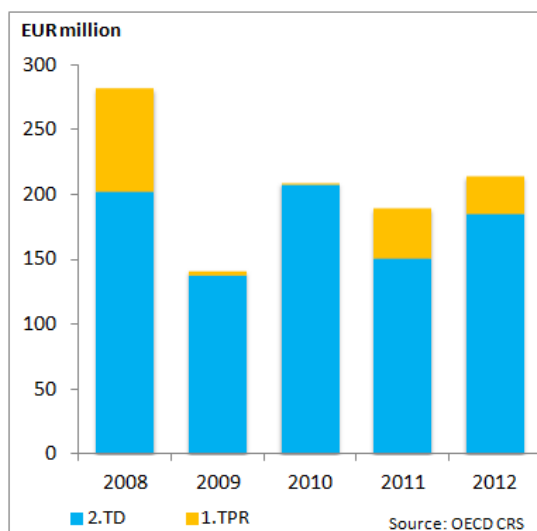
Source: OECD CRS



NEIGHBOURHOOD

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	79	3	1	38	28
2.TD	204	138	205	142	185
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	282	141	206	180	214

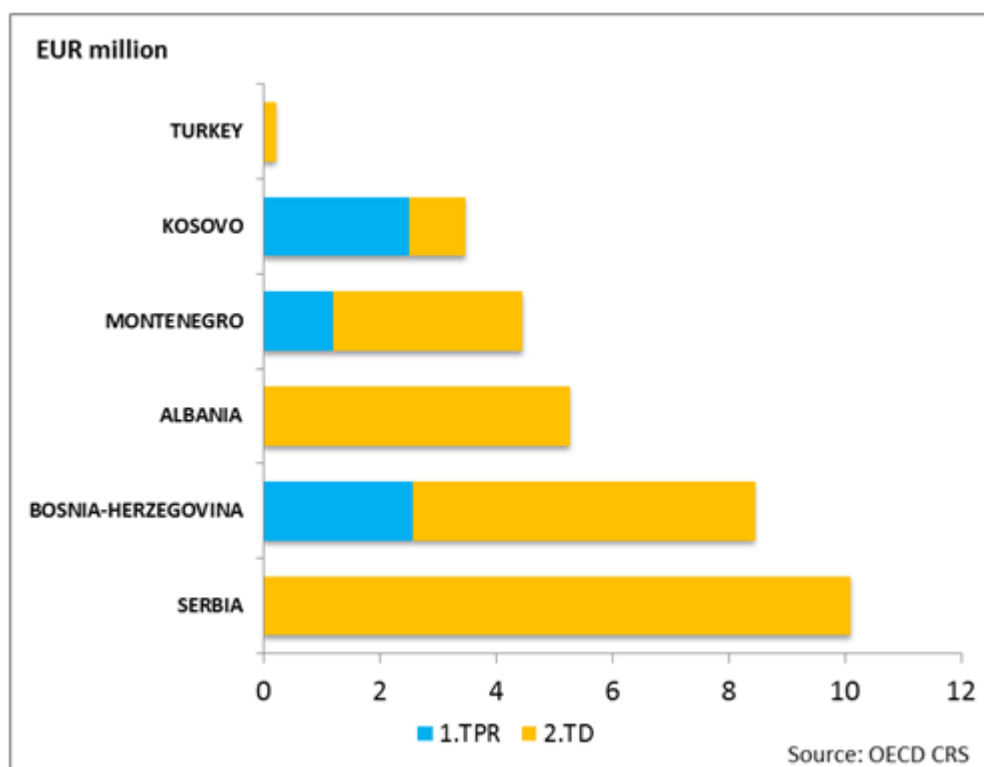
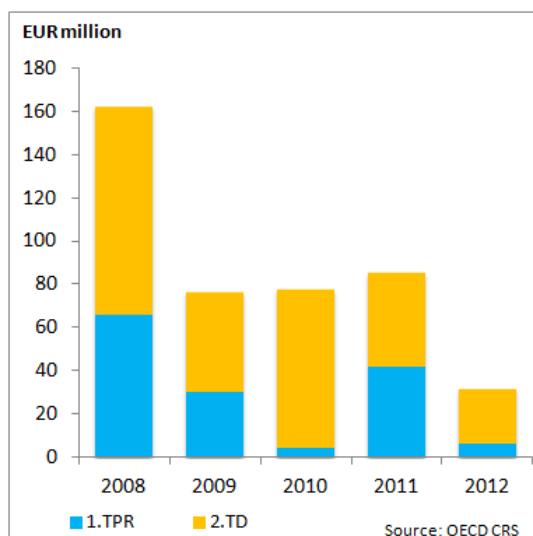
Source: OECD CRS



ENLARGEMENT

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	66	30	5	42	6
2.TD	96	46	73	43	26
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	162	76	77	85	32

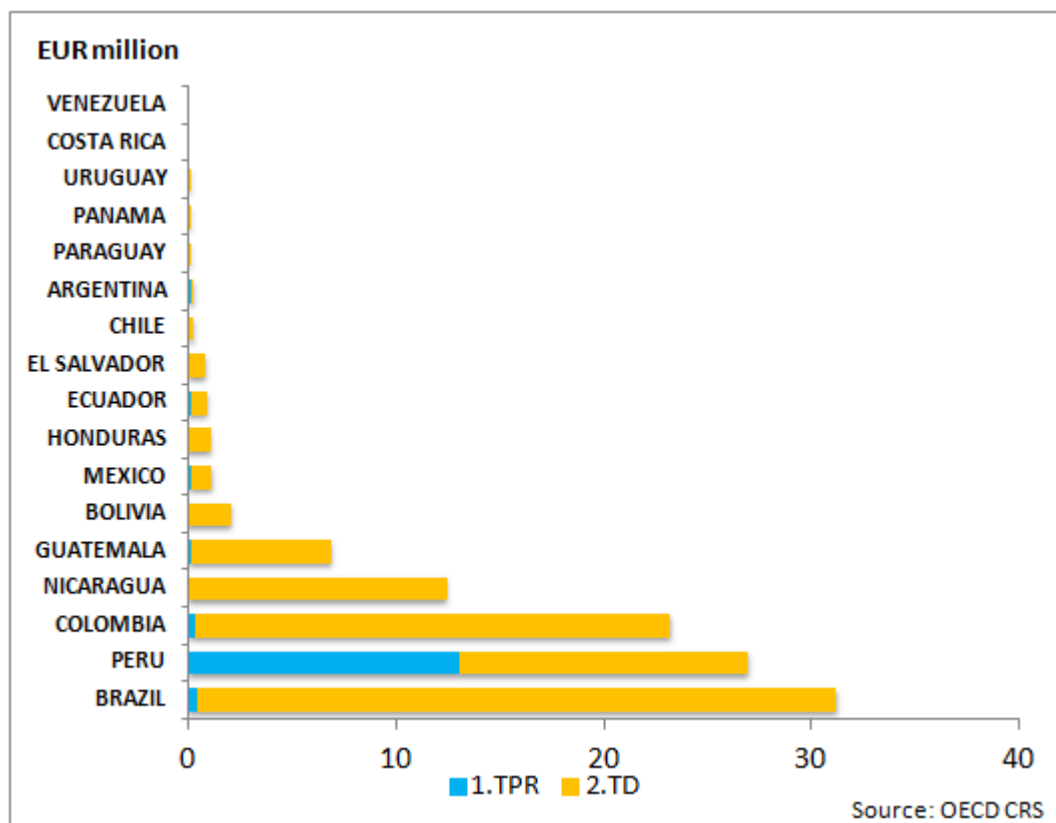
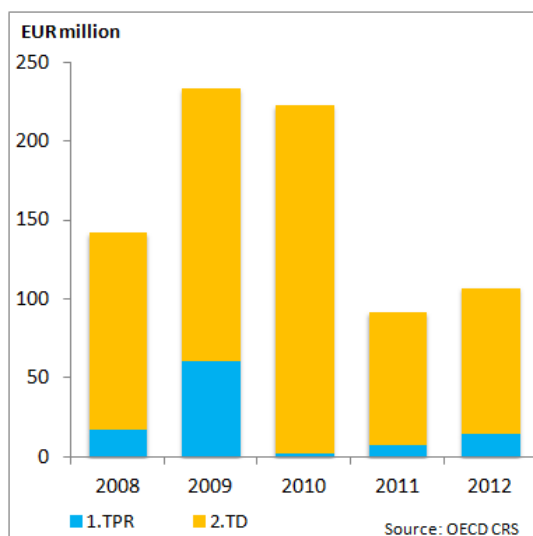
Source: OECD CRS



LATIN AMERICA

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	17	60	2	7	14
2.TD	125	173	199	74	93
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	142	233	202	81	107

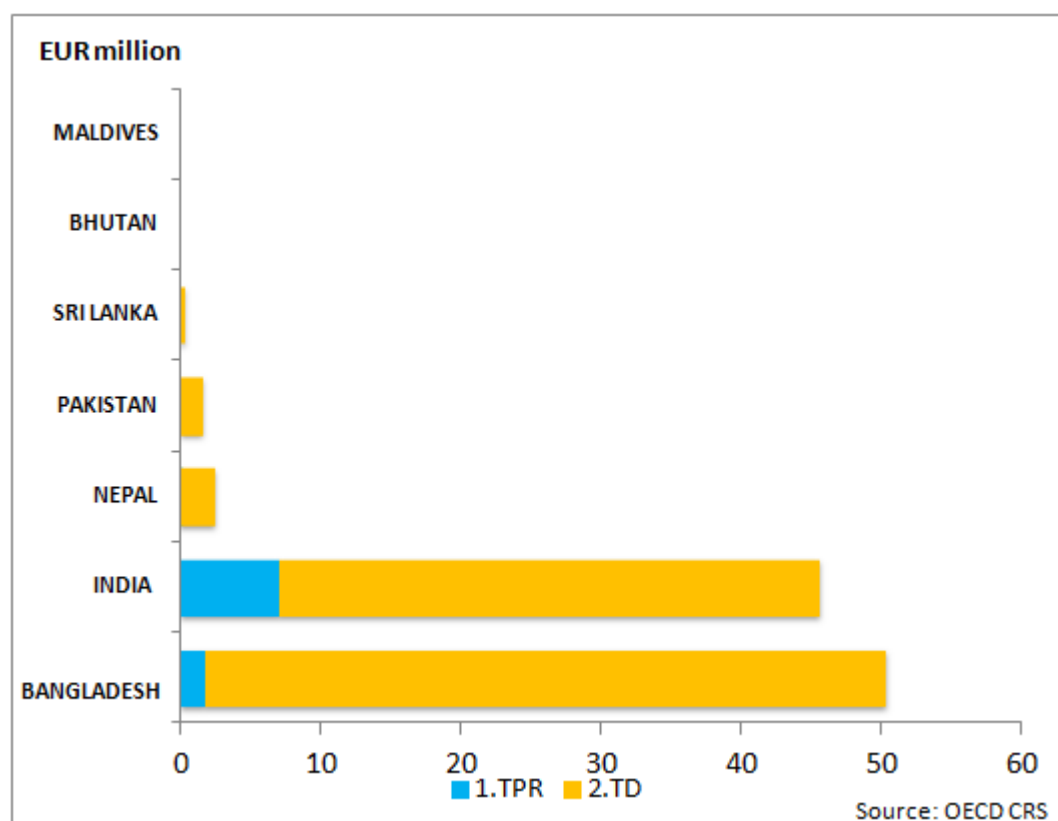
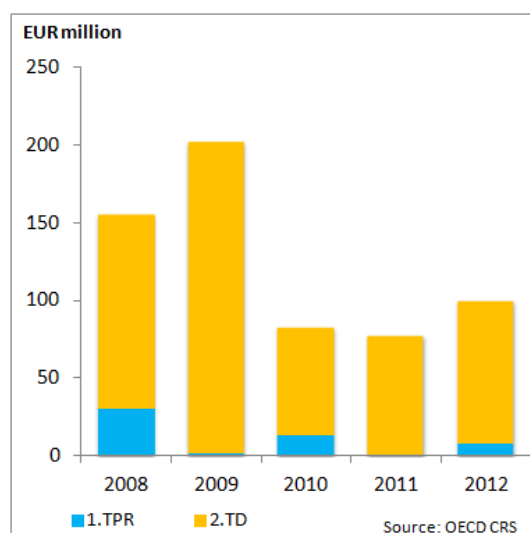
Source: OECD CRS



SOUTH ASIA

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	31	2	14	1	9
2.TD	125	200	65	71	91
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	155	202	79	71	100

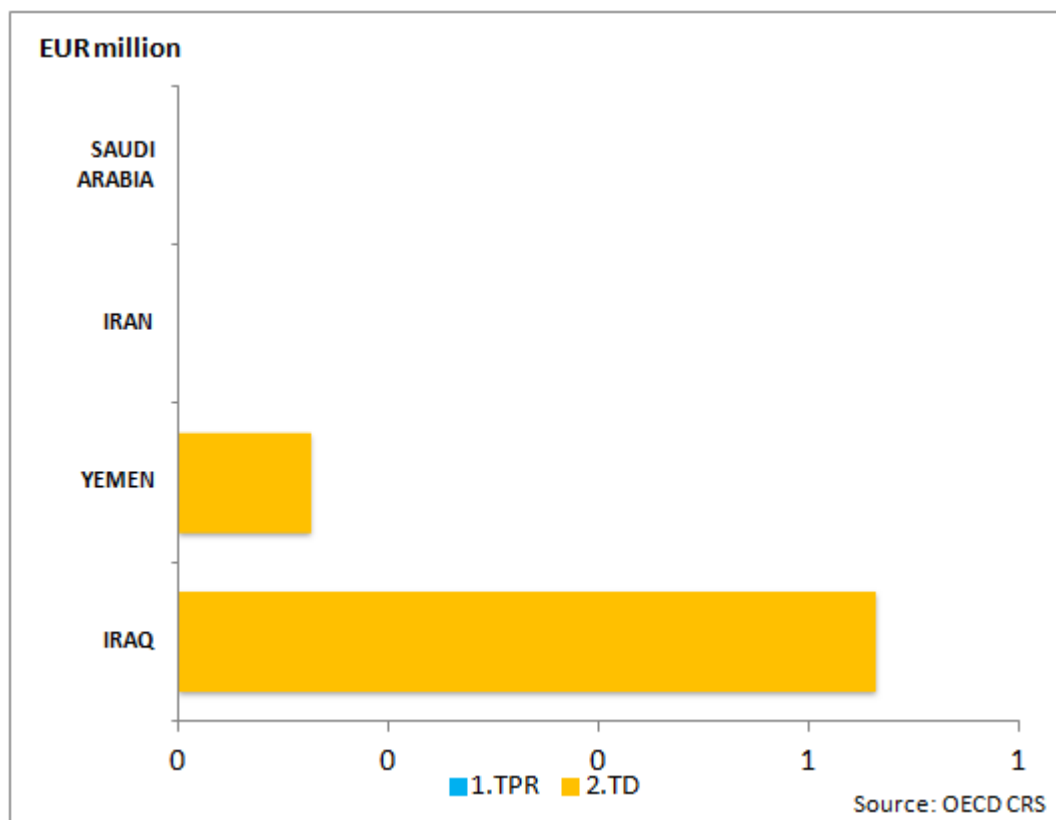
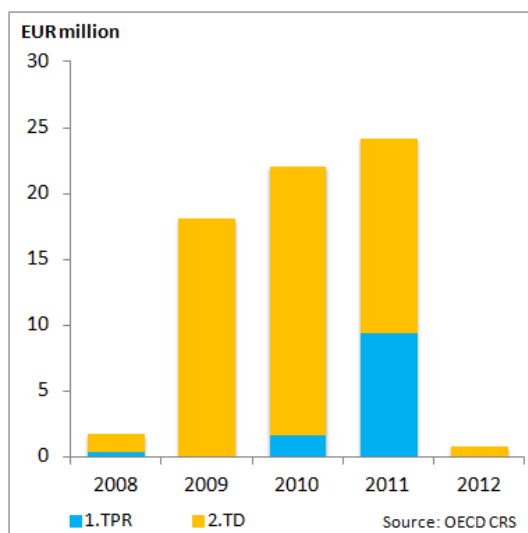
Source: OECD CRS



MIDDLE EAST

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

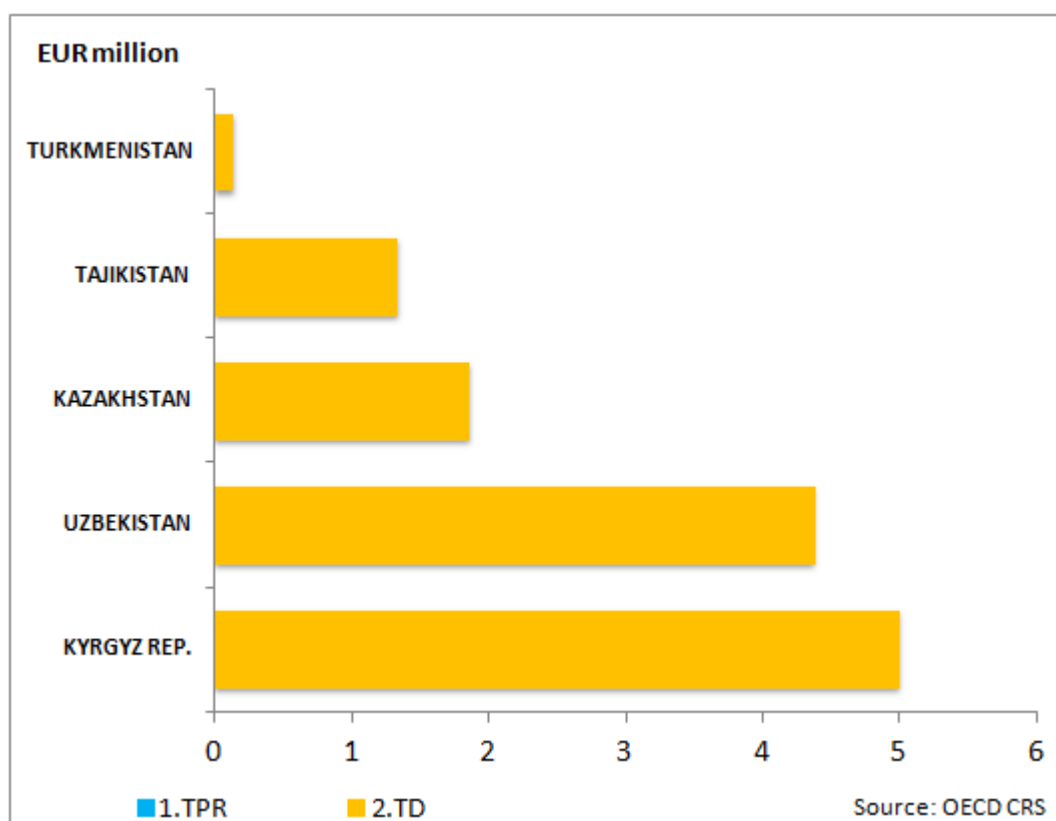
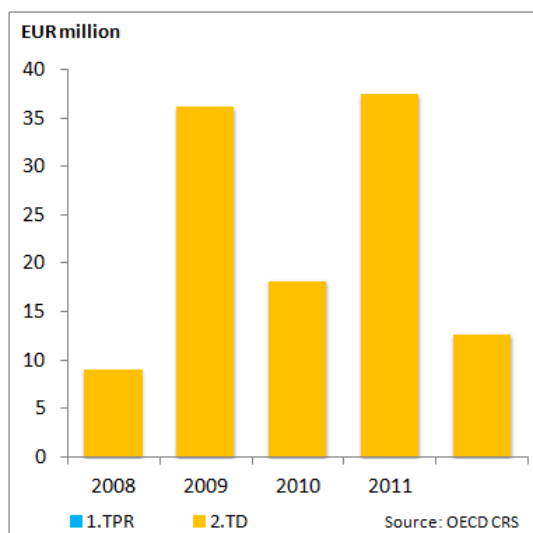
Source: OECD CRS



CENTRAL ASIA

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	0	0	0	0	0
2.TD	9	36	18	37	13
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	9	36	18	37	13

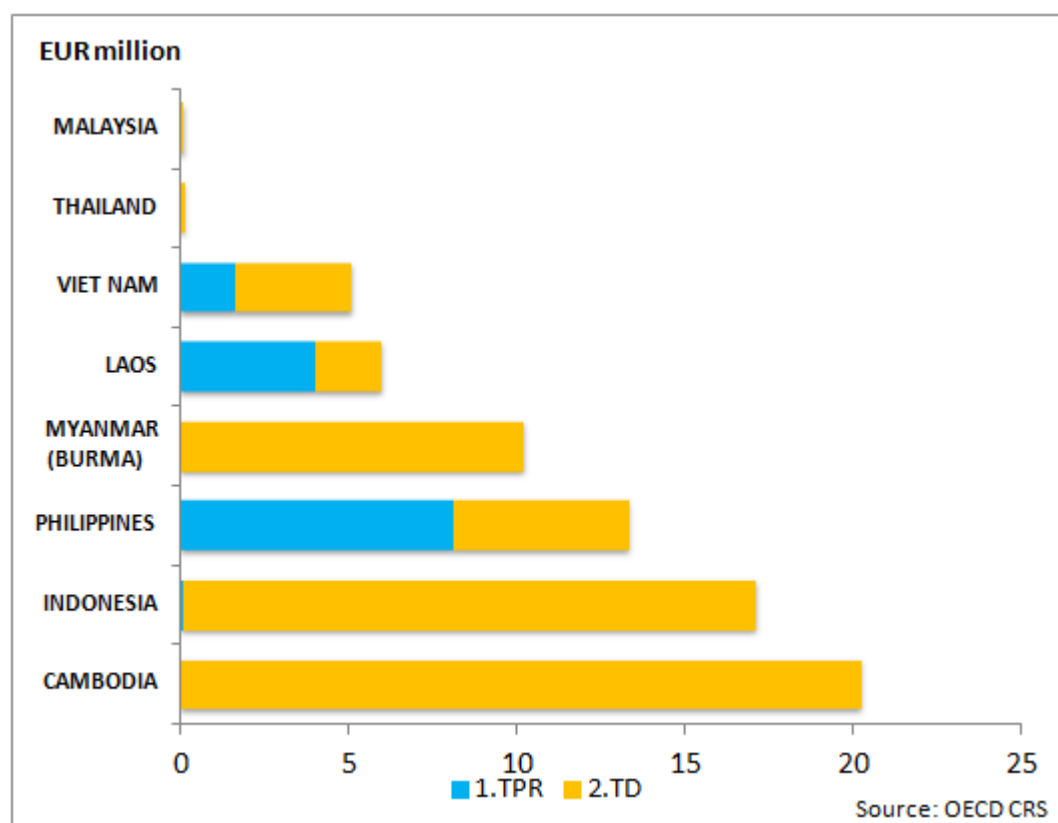
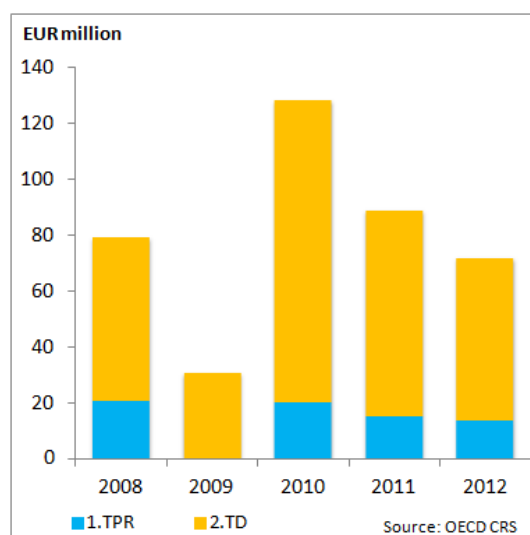
Source: OECD CRS



ASEAN

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	21	0	20	15	14
2.TD	59	30	100	59	58
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	79	31	120	75	72

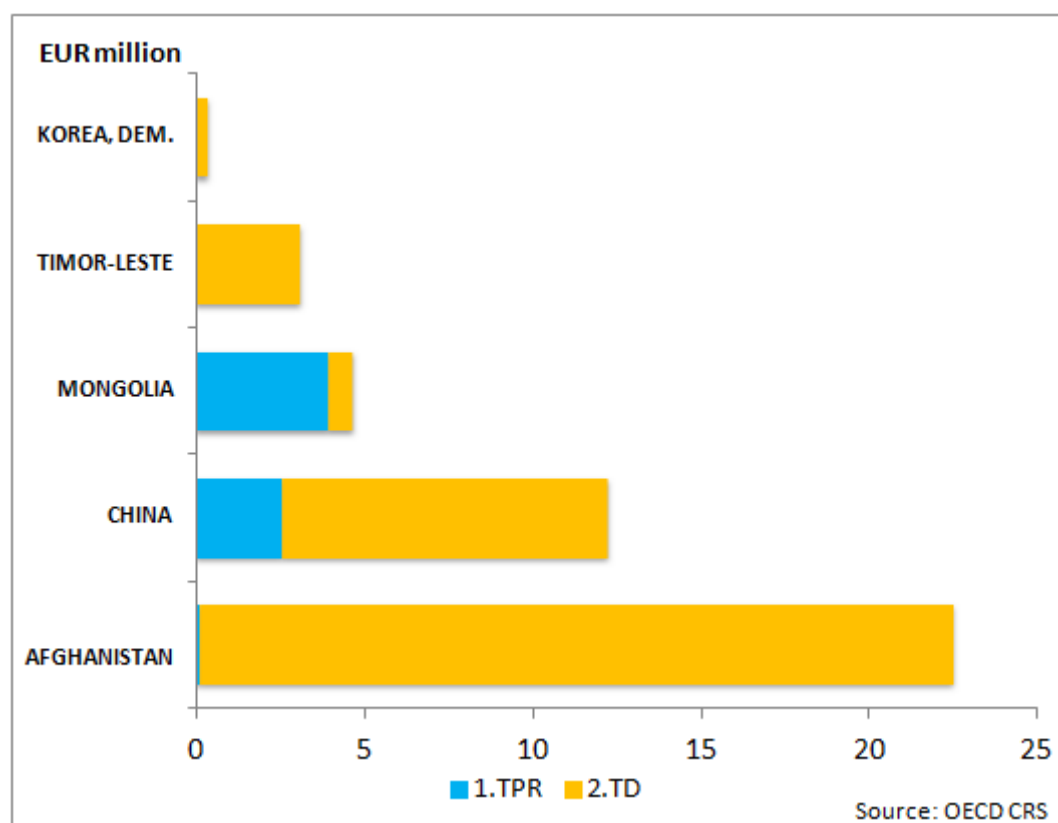
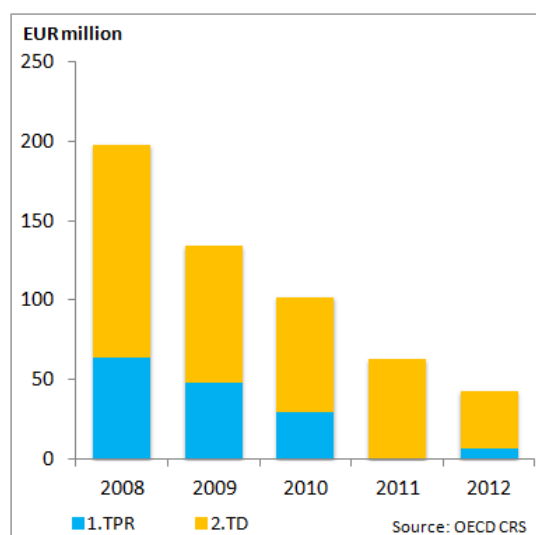
Source: OECD CRS



ASIA (other)

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	64	48	30	0	7
2.TD	135	87	70	62	36
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	198	134	100	62	43

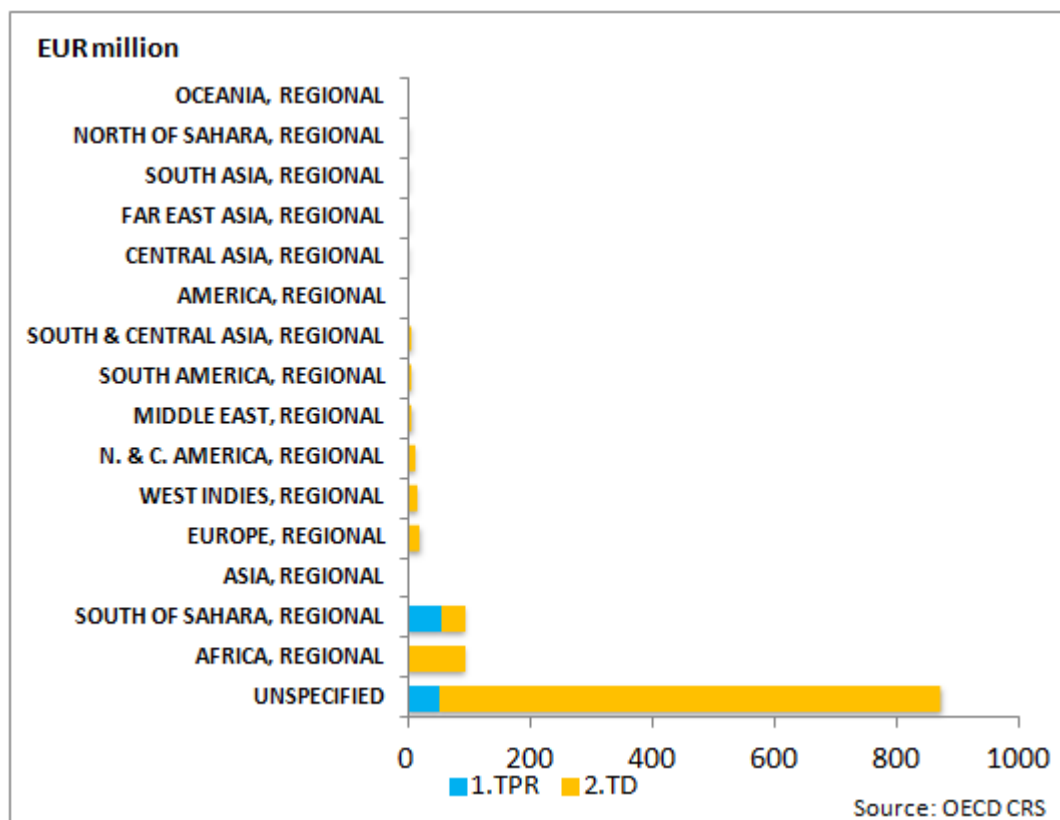
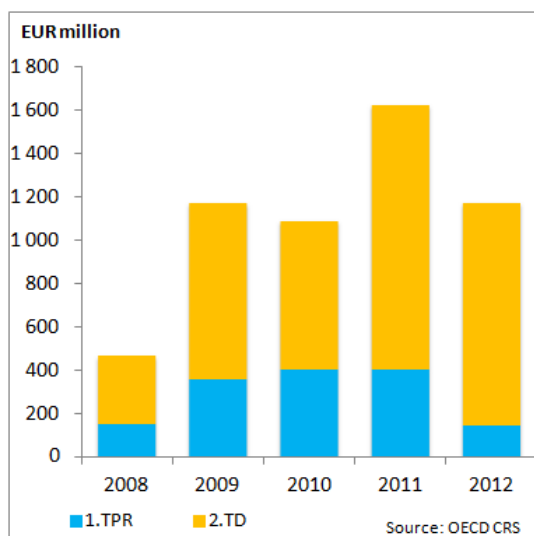
Source: OECD CRS



REGIONAL

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.TPR	150	358	403	404	144
2.TD	314	783	589	1 105	1031
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	464	1 141	991	1 509	1175

Source: OECD CRS



APPENDIX 5. - METHODOLOGY FOR THE AD HOC DATABASE USED FOR THIS REPORT

Using the software developed in 2010, the team of experts imported a new copy of the OECD CRS database using proprietary software, and developed specifically for this task (it is worth mentioning that the database has now more than 2.5 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 15 Member States report to the OECD CRS (DAC members): Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, UK and data for other MS are taken from Monterrey questionnaires. Moreover, most AfT and TRA tables in this report are based on commitments (not disbursements), but the evaluation of AfT flows includes both bilateral and regional programmes.

Table 12: Differences in total AfT Reporting for the EU and its Members States
(in EUR million)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU										
Report 2014	1 903	1 444	2 117	2 032	2 436	3 056	3 345	2 554	2 835	3 433
Report 2013	1 903	1 444	2 117	2 563	2 436	3 056	3 298	2 520	2 704	
Report 2012	1 903	1 444	2 117	2 563	2 436	3 056	3 298	2 520		
Report 2011	1 903	1 444	2 117	2 563	2 436	3 056	3 345			
Report 2010	1 903	1 444	2 117	2 563	2 436	3 202				
Differences	0	0	0	-531	0	0	47	34	131	
Member States										
Report 2014	3 369	3 327	4 352	4 975	4 685	7 199	6 995	8 163	6 813	8 158
Report 2013	3 369	3 327	4 352	4 975	4 685	7 200	6 995	8 163	6 770	
Report 2012	3 369	3 327	4 352	4 975	4 685	7 200	6 995	8 203		
Report 2011	3 369	3 327	4 384	4 975	4 685	7 279	7 137			
Report 2010	3 369	3 327	4 385	4 912	4 621	7 223				
Differences	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	42	

Sources: OECD CRS, EU, EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

The comparisons between this update and the previous databases, presented on the table below, confirm that the revisions and differences from previous AfT reports remain on average relatively small, but are more important than over the past years, particularly in 2009, 2010 and 2011. We need however to mention that in the last revision published by the OECD CRS, the total amount of EU commitments operated through loans increased a lot (a box is dedicated to these loans in chapter 2).

APPENDIX 6. – EU AFT COMMITMENTS: CATEGORY 6 IN 2012

List of TRA Programmes

Project Title
2012 National Programme for Albania
Appraisal study for regional political cooperation
CBC Albania - Montenegro 2012 (Montenegro Part)
CBC Croatia - Montenegro 2012 (Montenegro Part)
CBC Croatia Bosnia Herzegovina 2012 (Bosnia part)
CBC Montenegro - Bosnia and Herzegovina 2012 (Montenegro Part)
CBC Montenegro-Kosovo 2011-2013 (Allocation 2012 Kosovo)
CBC Montenegro-Kosovo 2011-2013 (Allocation 2012 Montenegro)
CBC Serbia Bosnia Herzegovina 2012 (Bosnia part)
CBC and participation of candidate and potential candidate countries in Structural Funds' transnational and interregional cooperation programme
CBC and participation of candidate and potential candidate countries in Structural Funds' transnational and interregional cooperation programme
CBC and participation of candidate and potential candidate countries in Structural Funds' transnational and interregional cooperation programme
CBC and participation of candidate and potential candidate countries in Structural Funds' transnational and interregional cooperation programme
CBC and participation of candidate and potential candidate countries in Structural Funds' transnational and interregional cooperation programme
CBC and participation of candidate and potential candidate countries in Structural Funds' transnational and interregional cooperation programme
Cross-border co-operation Albania and Kosovo 2012-2013. Kosovo part 2012.
Cross-border co-operation the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo for 2012.
Cross-border co-operation the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo. (Kosovo part 2012)
Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Serbia - Montenegro 2012 (Montenegro Part)
Cross-border programme Croatia-Serbia 2012 (Serbia part)
Cross-border programme Greece- the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for 2012-2013 (fYRoM 2012 part)
Cross-border programme Serbia-Bosnia and Herzegovina 2012 (Serbia part)
Cross-border programme Serbia-Montenegro 2012 (Serbia part)
Facilité de coopération technique régionale III
Mesures d'accompagnement en faveur des pays ACP signataires du protocole sucre - Phase II
National Programme 2012 for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
National Programme 2012 for Turkey
Programme d'Appui À la mise en Oeuvre de l'Accord d'Association (P3AIII)
Programme in support of EU-Georgia agreements
Strengthening capacities for policy development to meet MDGs
Support to EU-Armenia Agreements (AAP 2012)
Subtotal TRA Programmes

List of Non TRA Programmes

Project Title
An FDI Approach to Regional SME Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan
Asia Investment Facility
Contribution to an Investment Facility for the Pacific
District Roads Rehabilitation and Maintenance - Complement to RDP IV
EDF Contribution to a Caribbean Investment Facility
EU Budget contribution to the NIF (2011-2013) - ENPI East Region
EU Budget contribution to the NIF (2011-2013) - ENPI South Region
Investment Facility for Central Asia (IFCA)
IPA 2012 National Programme for Bosnia and Herzegovina under the IPA - Transition Assistance and Institution Building Component for the year 2012
Latin America Investment Facility 2009 - LAIF
Local Economic Development Programme (ProDel)
Multi-beneficiary programme under the IPA-Transition Assistance and Institution Building Component for the year 2012
Project "Support to the Development of Biotechnology in MERCOSUR II" ? Project "Biotech II"
Rural Infrastructure Development Programme (RIDP) component 2 Capacity Development for the Irrigation Sector PE1
Subtotal NON TRA Programmes