

# Aid for Trade

Report 2016

Review of progress by the EU and its Member States

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate–General for International Cooperation and Development

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

# Aid for Trade

## Report 2016

Review of progress by the EU and its Member States

Brussels - October 2016

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# 1. Key Findings

- After +1.6% in 2013, EU collective AfT increased in 2014 (+8%), to reach EUR 12.7bn. The strong increase in EU Member States commitments (+33% in one year only), compensates the large drop of EU institutions contribution (-50%), due to a delayed entering into force of the new European Development Fund (EDF) regulation. European Union (EU) and its Member States (MS) remain, by a large margin, the most important Aid for Trade (AfT) donor in the world.
- Between 2005 and 2009, EU and MS Trade Related Assistance (TRA) increased by +145%, to reach EUR 2.9bn in 2014. Since 2009 the total remained almost stable, but far above the EUR 2bn target. This level exceeds by a large margin the EUR 2bn target adopted in the 2007 joint EU Aid for Trade Strategy.
- Among the six AfT categories, two of them represent more than 93% of total Aid for Trade commitments: trade related infrastructure and building productive capacity. The largest category remained "trade related infrastructure", with EUR 6bn of commitments in 2014 (47% of total EU collective AfT). This category covers trade-related physical infrastructures including transport, storage, communication and energy generation and supply. Almost equivalently, with EUR 5.8bn, "building productive capacity" was the second largest category, covering projects on productive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, industry, mineral resources and mining and business environment in general.
- AfT commitments continued to be highly concentrated among a small group of countries. In fact, since 2007, more than 70% of EU collective commitments were provided by the EU, Germany, and France.
- With 34% of the total, Africa continued to receive the largest share of AfT in 2014, followed by Europe (23%), Asia (21%) and America (11%). Europe is still the first recipient of EU ODA loans and equity investments, with 56% of the total; followed by Africa (31%). Member States' grants are mostly dedicated to Sub-Saharan Africa and to Asia (more specifically to South and Central Asia).
- AfT commitments to LDCs decreased notably in 2014, reaching EUR 1.8bn (to be compared to EUR 2.6bn in 2013). It is worth noting that after a strong and positive contribution of EU institutions to the increase in commitments towards LDCs in 2013, the large drop of EU institutions commitments observed in 2014 had a non-negligible impact on LDCs. This was a mechanical effect of a late entering into force of the new European Development Fund (EDF) regulation for the years 2014-2020.

- The Trade Facilitation component of AfT has been a key area for EU support to developing and least developed countries for many years. The EU announced it would aim at providing up to EUR 400mn over the next five years in order to support developing countries implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement approved during the 9<sup>th</sup> WTO Ministerial Meeting in Bali in December 2013 and other trade facilitation reforms. If commitments fluctuate according to programming cycles, varying from EUR 195mn in 2010 to EUR 76mn in 2012, the EU and its Member States are among the top donors of Aid for Trade Facilitation. Their commitments reached EUR 146mn in 2013 but only EUR 51mn in 2014, following a large drop of the contribution of EU institutions due to a delayed entering into force of the new European Development Fund (EDF) regulation.
- EU and MS continue to advance in the implementation of the EU AfT Strategy amid a continued effort to bolster the impact of AfT delivery on the ground. There is therefore a dedicated chapter in this report with the results from a field questionnaire from EU and EU MS field offices (62 responses in the last survey, conducted in 2016).
- In terms of dialogue, respondents clearly show that Aid for Trade is a regular topic of discussions, particularly for LDC and ACP countries. More than 50% of them say that demand of AfT from countries has increased, while being only partly satisfied.
- When considering AfT in LDCs, in order of importance, the leading constraints in increasing AfT in the partner country seem to be other more pressing concerns, low capacity to identify needs and priorities and low absorption capacity.

## 2. Introduction

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

### 2.1. Aid for Trade Context

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

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

more restricted standard Trade Related Assistance (TRA) (see Appendix 1 for more details on categories).

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

The upcoming ratification and entering into force of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) will provide significant benefits to economic operators around the world and will boost global economic growth. As a consequence, Trade Facilitation is being given increasing attention by partner countries and donors.

Recent years also marked the rolling out of recent EU Trade Agreements and updated Trade Preferences schemes with developing countries and regions. The new EU Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) Regulation is therefore applicable since 1 January 2014. Substantial progress was also made by concluding three Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) negotiations: West Africa, SADC, Eastern Africa Community. The EU concluded agreements for Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas (DCFTAs) with Ukraine, The Republic of Moldova and Georgia. 2014 also saw the entering into force of the Commercial pillar of the EU-Central America Association Agreement.

In 2016, the EU and its Member States have started revising their joint Strategy on Aid for Trade, dating back to 2007.

## **2.2. Databases and sources of information**

The most comprehensive and accurate database available on AfT flows is the OECD CRS online database. This database provides annual data for the period 1973-2014 through the OECD 'Query Wizard for International Development Statistics' web portal or through downloadable datasets. All the data are provided at a detailed level, with the names of donor countries/institutions, commitments and disbursements, recipient countries and sectors.

This database does not report AfT flows from all the new EU Member States before 2007, and does not report category 6 for the EU. However, five new EU Member States were added in 2015 and three more in 2016 (Hungary, Lithuania and Romania).

In 2013, the OECD took note of a rationale presented by the EU concerning European Investment Bank (EIB) loans. The effect of this decision is that the OECD CRS database is reporting EU ODA loans (EIB) since 2011 (EUR 3.1bn in 2011, EUR 5.9bn in 2012, EUR 4.6bn in 2013 and EUR 4.4bn in 2014). This revision is not revealing a policy change in EU ODA over the past two years, but is a statistical



consequence of this agreement as the OECD CRS database now includes EU loans (from EIB) that were not accounted for in the past. On 16 December 2014, the DAC's 2014 High Level Meeting issued a communiqué that sets out new rules for reporting and classifying official development assistance (ODA) loans provided by DAC members. Under the new rules, the grant or "concessional" portion of loans must meet higher standards than before and only this grant portion of a loan will count as ODA. The communiqué establishes a roadmap to develop a new statistical measure to complement the ODA measure.

To complement this quantitative analysis, a yearly survey is also conducted jointly on EU Delegations and MS representations in developing countries. This qualitative analysis provides a feedback from the field on progress of the Aid for Trade agenda in terms of policy dialogue, needs assessments, and monitoring among other. The questionnaire is an important tool for the qualitative assessment of AfT activities.

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

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

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

#### 3.1. Trade Related Assistance

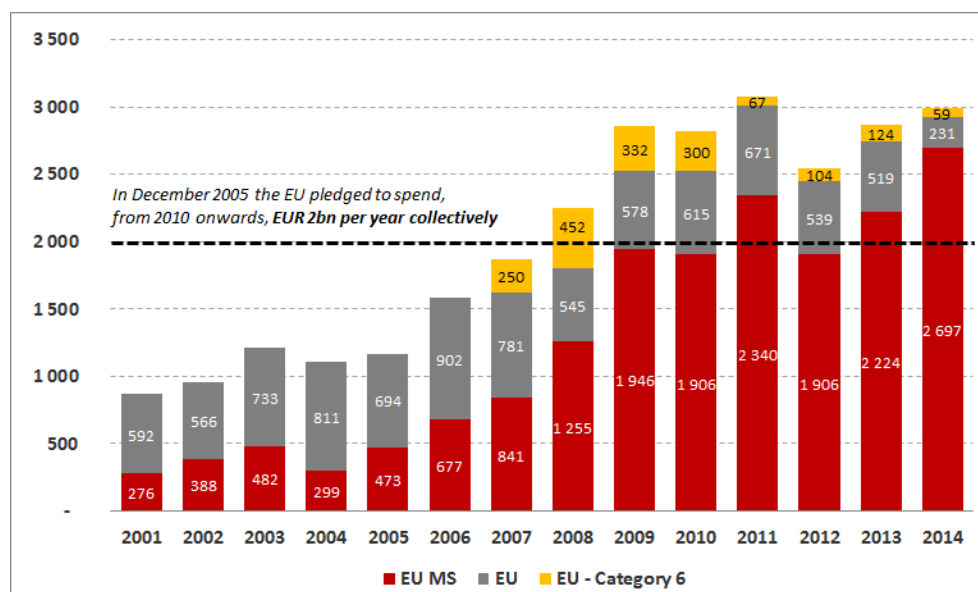
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA) can be viewed as a subset of Aid for Trade (AfT). It comprises three categories:

- Category 1 – Trade policy and regulation: training, explaining rules and regulations and trade development
- Category 2 – Trade development: investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade, market analysis and development
- Category 6 – Other trade related needs: other trade related support identified as such by beneficiaries and not captured under the categories above.

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

Indeed, between 2005 and 2009, EU and MS TRA increased by almost 145% to reach EUR 2.9bn. Since 2009 the total remained almost stable and far above the EUR 2bn target. The EU and Member States (MS) TRA commitments increased by 4% in 2014, to reach EUR 3.0bn, thanks to the raise in MS commitments (+21%) which more than compensates the drop in EU institutions commitments (-55%) due to a delayed entering into force of the new European Development Fund (EDF) regulation.

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



Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

The most significant TRA donor in 2014 is the Netherlands, closely followed by Germany, the United Kingdom, the EU and Sweden. The main contributors to the significant growth of MS TRA commitments are the Netherlands (from EUR 512mn in 2013 to EUR 777mn in 2014), the United Kingdom (from EUR 350mn in 2013 to EUR 581mn in 2014) and to a lesser extent Sweden (from EUR 151mn in 2013 to EUR 228mn in 2014). Meanwhile, the amount committed by the Commission halved in 2014 (from EUR 519mn in 2013 to EUR 231mn in 2014) due to the change of programming cycle.

A few EU Member States concentrate most of TRA commitments. The Netherlands and Germany are the largest donors with respectively 26% and 25% of the total or EUR 0.78bn and EUR 0.75bn, followed by the United Kingdom (with 19% of EU collective TRA or EUR 0.52bn).

Therefore, with 64% of total TRA commitments coming from DAC donors, the EU and EU Member States remain clearly the leading providers of TRA in the world in 2014. The second main provider in 2014 is the United States, representing 12.3%, while the share of multilateral flows decreased to 8% (EUR 720mn in 2013 to EUR 363mn in 2014 from the World Bank, EUR 13mn in 2013 to EUR 1mn in 2014 from the Asian Development Bank...).

Table 1: Trade Related Assistance  
(in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Austria	14	23	18	23	24	9	32	5
Belgium	33	57	204	190	245	5	65	103
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3
Denmark	48	72	96	113	82	23	180	166
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Finland	2	50	91	56	116	13	41	31
France	215	16	83	18	11	14	8	8
Germany	238	667	699	496	873	379	766	746
Greece	6	4	5	1	0	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	8	16	0	15	5	40	40	1
Italy	15	29	32	32	9	80	32	16
Latvia	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	-
Lithuania	0	0	0	0			0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	-	2	1	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	126	61	40	159	147	770	512	777
Poland	-	0			0	0	-	1
Portugal	0	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
Romania	0	0		1	0		-	0
Slovak Republic	-	-					0	0
Slovenia	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	0
Spain	73	131	216	207	393	9	41	30
Sweden	29	35	75	131	153	187	151	228
United Kingdom	32	91	380	456	277	373	350	581
EU MS	841	1 255	1 946	1 906	2 340	1 906	2 224	2 697
EU	781	545	578	615	671	539	519	231
EU cat. 6	250	452	332	300	67	104	124	59
EU with cat. 6	1 031	996	910	915	738	643	644	290
<i>Memo: EU ODA Loans</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	1 872	2 252	2 856	2 821	3 078	2 548	2 868	2 987

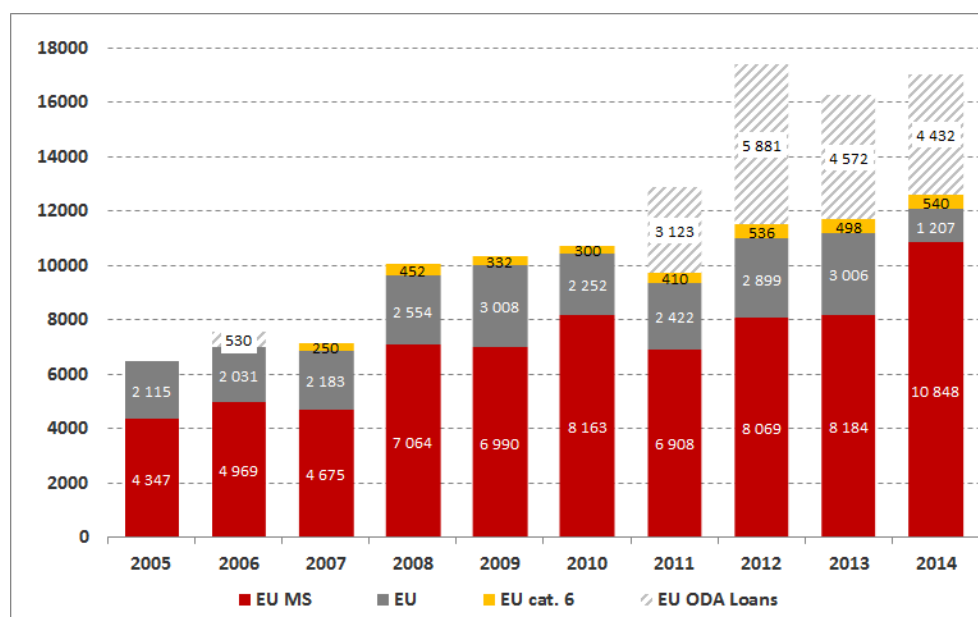
Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

## 3.2. Aid for Trade

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

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

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



Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

After +1.6% in 2013, EU collective AfT continued its growth in 2014 (+8%). EU and its Member States remains therefore in 2014, and by a large margin, the most important AfT donor in the world, with a total of EUR 12.6bn. The strong increase in EU Member States commitments (+33% in one year only), compensates the large drop of EU institutions contribution (-50%) due to a delayed entering into force of the new EDF regulation, and explains the rise in EU collective AfT in 2014.

In 2014, Germany hit an all-time high (EUR 5.8bn) with a rise of 53% and is thus the main contributor to the increase of EU collective AfT in 2014. Added with France (EUR 2.0bn) and EU institutions (EUR 1.7bn), these three donors concentrate 75% of the total (since 2007, more than 70% of EU collective commitments has been provided by these three donors).

It is important to mention that the figures for EU institutions and Member States are not directly comparable. In fact, commitments channelled through European Investment Bank loans are not included for EU institutions (EUR 4.4bn in 2014), while in the case of Member States, reported amounts include these loans (almost 70% of commitments for Germany in 2014 and 88% for France). In 2013, the OECD took note of a rationale presented by the EU concerning European Investment Bank (EIB) loans and the OECD CRS database is now reporting EU ODA loans, but only for the period 2011-2014 (see the dashed zone on the figure 3 and line "memo" on table 2), and data are still missing for the period 2005-2010.

Individual shares of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom represent 6% of EU collective AfT, while for all other Member States it represents less than 3%. Nevertheless, some countries kept increasing their commitments in 2014, like Denmark (EUR 0.3bn) and to a lesser extent, Luxembourg (EUR 0.03bn). For its second year reported in the OECD CRS database, Poland increased significantly its commitment (EUR 140mn in 2014 against EUR 3mn in 2013). Meanwhile, Spain is slowly recovering from the economic crisis and kept an exceptionally low commitment of EUR 0.1bn in 2014. On the following table, data on EU ODA loans (EIB) are only provided for information.

Table 2: Aid for Trade  
(in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Austria	44	50	58	68	49	56	107	50
Belgium	209	217	388	305	343	108	151	209
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Croatia								
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0			
Czech Republic					9	8	7	6
Denmark	255	170	251	272	217	299	314	335
Estonia							2	2
Finland	84	133	256	195	237	99	109	126
France	1 016	1 705	1 096	1 293	1 050	2 722	1 790	1 958
Germany	1 212	1 997	1 886	3 342	2 678	2 593	3 777	5 796
Greece	11	10	13	15	15	0	0	0
Hungary								0
Ireland	30	51	44	49	50	41	41	37
Italy	111	183	197	131	80	148	71	83
Latvia	0	0	0			0	0	
Lithuania								0
Luxembourg	27	28	22	27	30	32	33	34
Malta	0	0			0		0	
Netherlands	510	457	481	424	849	860	575	797
Poland							3	140
Portugal	47	13	66	41	19	17	17	35
Romania								2
Slovak Republic							1	1
Slovenia				3	2	1	2	0
Spain	474	616	659	1 001	462	67	72	96
Sweden	266	221	247	283	250	292	382	336
United Kingdom	380	1 216	1 327	716	566	729	729	808
EU MS	4 675	7 064	6 990	8 163	6 908	8 069	8 184	10 848
EU	2 183	2 554	3 008	2 252	2 422	2 899	3 006	1 207
EU cat. 6	250	452	332	300	410	536	498	540
EU with cat. 6	2 433	3 006	3 340	2 552	2 832	3 434	3 504	1 747
Total	7 108	10 070	10 330	10 715	9 740	11 503	11 687	12 595
<i>Memo:</i> <i>EU ODA Loans (EIB)</i>					3 123	5 881	4 572	4 432
Grand Total	7 108	10 070	10 330	10 715	12 863	17 385	16 259	17 027

Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

The EU and EU MS are still leading significantly global Aid for Trade efforts, representing 34% of the total, with EUR 12.6bn in 2014 (EUR 17bn including EU ODA loans); followed, as for the last five years, by Japan (EUR 7.2bn), the World Bank (EUR 6.4bn) and the United States (EUR 2.2bn).

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU and MS including EU ODA loans (EIB)	10 715	12 863	17 385	16 259	17 027
EU and Member States	10 715	9 740	11 503	11 687	12 595
Japan	7 092	5 676	6 773	7 786	7 189
World Bank	4 008	5 280	6 419	4 824	6 389
United States	3 323	2 625	2 376	2 868	2 205
Asian Development Bank	1 130	1 079	1 087	2 009	1 335
African Development Bank	1 254	660	1 780	1 048	908
Other Multilateral	2 686	2 598	3 375	3 898	3 474
Others DAC Donors	2 892	2 704	2 858	4 572	3 392
Total	33 099	30 362	36 173	38 692	37 487

Source: OECD CRS

### 3.3. Analysis by category<sup>1</sup>

Trade development (category 2) has represented the bulk of total TRA since 2001, but its share declined from more than 90% in 2001 to 60% in 2008. It has increased steadily since and now represents 88% of total TRA in 2014.

In the case of EU Member States, the share of trade development has slightly increased on average since 2006 (from 77% to 92% of total TRA in 2014), while for the EU, it reached 48% in 2014 but it is historically more volatile, varying between 96% in 2001 and 29% in 2013. The main reason behind the growth of TRA between 2013 and 2014 lies in the sharp increase in EU MS commitments and more precisely in the trade development category, which increased by 29% in 2014.

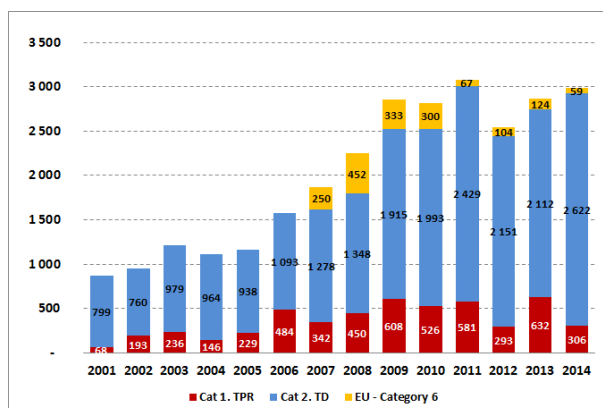
Among the six categories, two of them concentrate most of total AfT commitments, with 93% in 2014: building productive capacity (47% or EUR 6.0bn) and trade related infrastructure (46% or EUR 5.8bn). With relatively small amounts

<sup>1</sup> Without considering EU ODA loans (EIB).



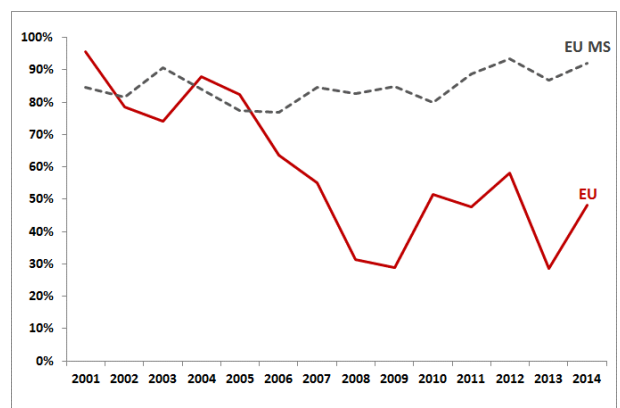
compared to the other categories, commitments to trade policy and regulation projects halved (-73% for EU institutions and -27% for MS), with EUR 306mn in 2014.

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



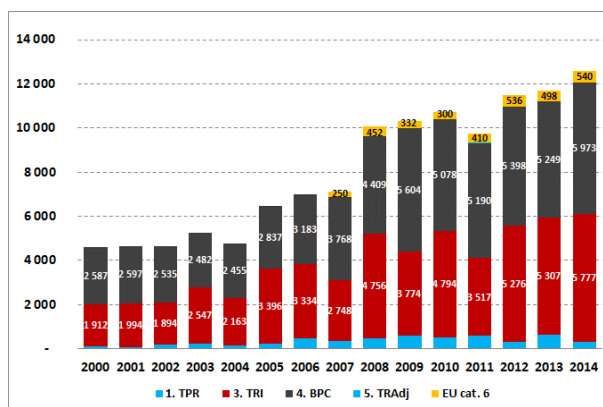
Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

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



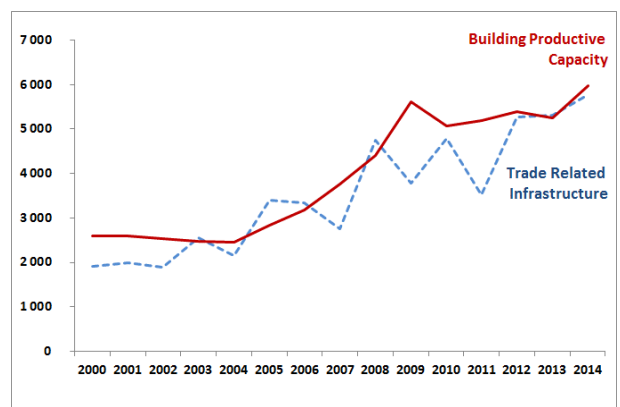
Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

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



Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

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



Sources: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

A comparison between EU and its Member States on AfT reveals strong similarities in the structure of AfT by broad category since 2005.

Table 4: Structure of AfT by Category  
(% of total AfT, averages 2001-2014)

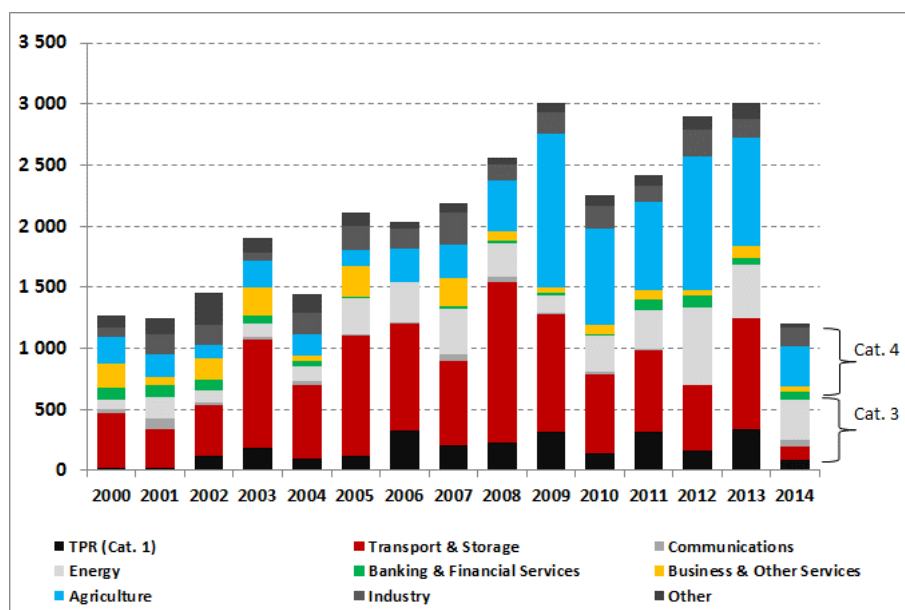
	EU Member States	EU
Trade Policy and Regulation	3%	8%
Trade Related Infrastructure	44%	43%
Building Productive Capacity	53%	39%
Trade Related Adjustment	0%	0%
Other Trade Related Needs	0%	10%
Total	100%	100%

Source: OECD CRS

Even if it changed in 2014, due to the decrease of EU AfT commitments, it is worth mentioning that these similarities in programmes are not confirmed when looking at the sectors addressed by AfT programmes, and the complementarity of the respective AfT projects between these two donors is more obvious.

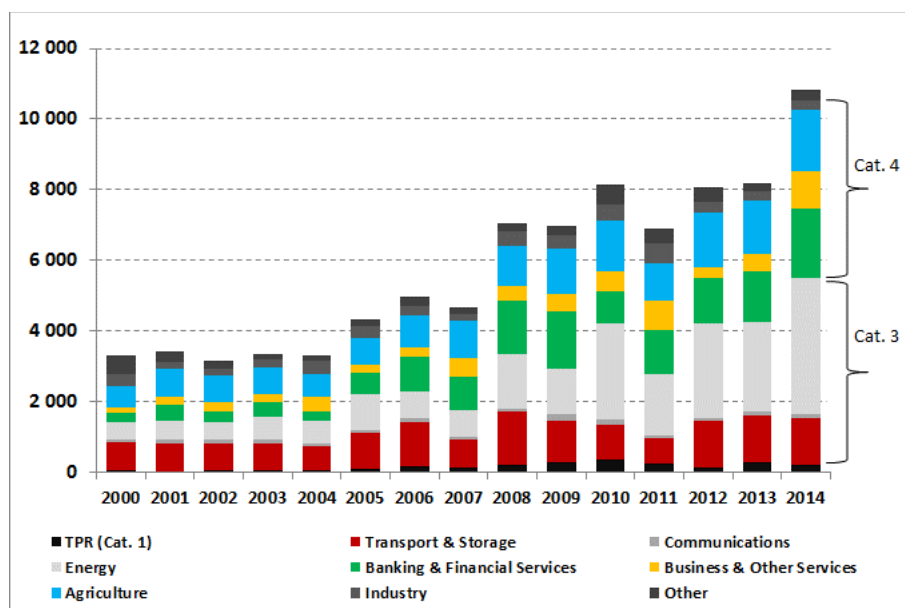
The EU is in fact more specialized on agriculture and transport and storage, even if the share of the latter, like trade policy and regulation, suffered from the sharp drop in 2014. While EU Member States are mainly involved in energy but also in banking and financial services and agriculture.

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



Source: OECD CRS

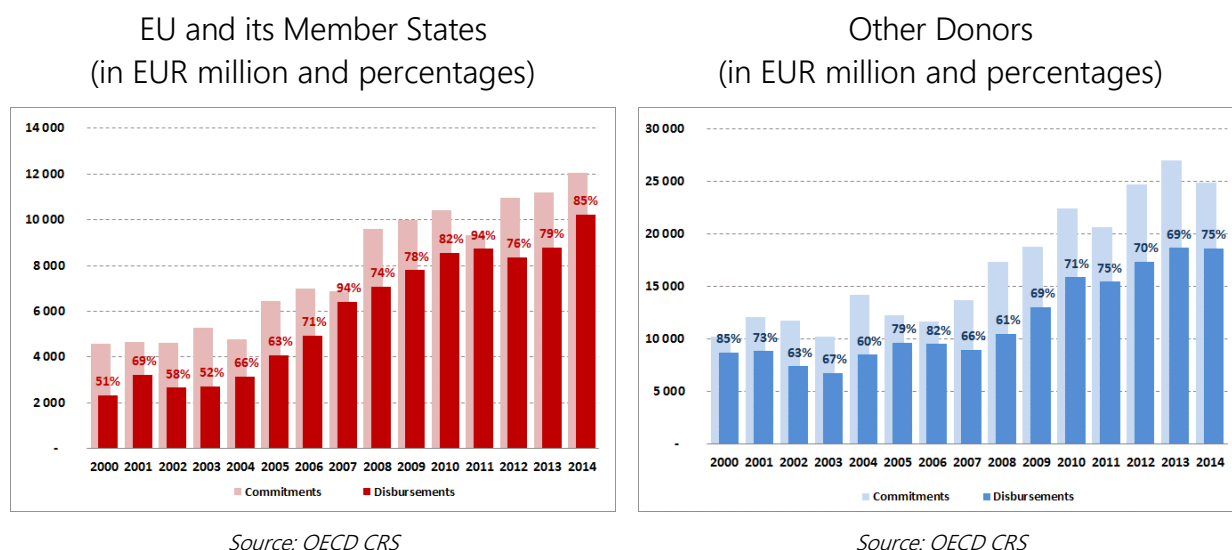
Figure 8: Aid for Trade by Sector  
(Member States, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

The following graphs on disbursements highlight the high rate of disbursements of the EU collective AfT, with a ratio of disbursement as a percentage of commitment of 85% in 2014, and an average ratio of 83% over the past 8 years. This disbursement ratio remains, by a large margin, above the ratio of other AfT donors: 75% on average in 2014. Moreover, the decrease in EU commitment in 2014 did not have a negative impact on disbursements in 2014.

Figure 9: Aid for Trade - Disbursements vs Commitments



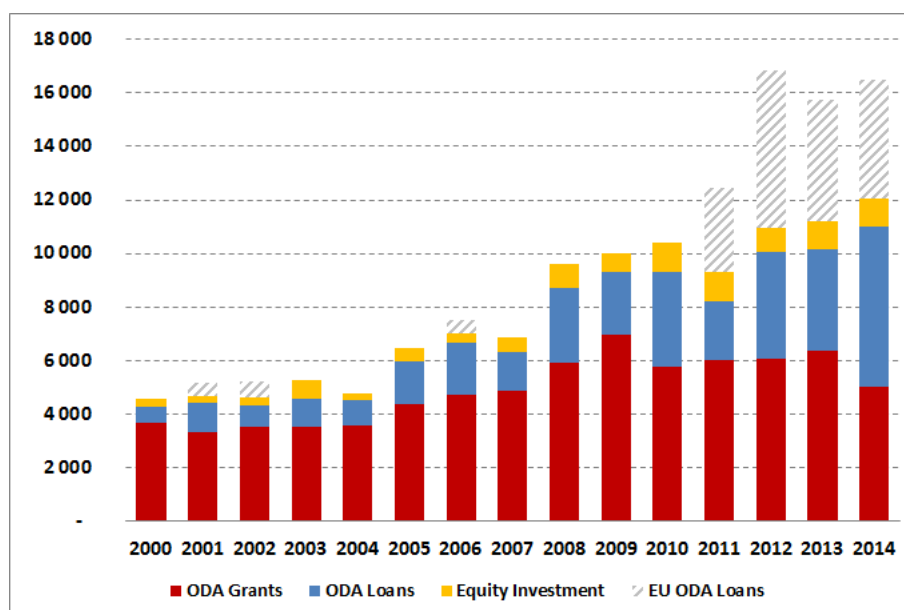
### 3.4. Analysis by instrument

AfT can be in the form of grants, loans or equity investments. The most important instruments in collective EU AfT have historically been grants, but it became loans in 2014, with respectively 42% and 49% of EU collective AfT. Indeed, ODA loans increased on average by 26% per year between 2000 and 2014 to attain EUR 6.0bn in 2014, while ODA grants (-21% and EUR 5.0bn in 2014) suffered from the decrease in EU AfT commitments due to a delayed entering into force of the new EDF regulation. Moreover, EU ODA loans (EUR 4.4bn in 2014) have only been added recently to the OECD CRS database (as shown in shaded grey in the graphic below).

The figures below clearly show that, since 2005, grants have broadly remained stable for EU Member States, while ODA loans (EIB) have increased. Finally, equity investments only represent a small fraction of commitments of the EU and its Member States.

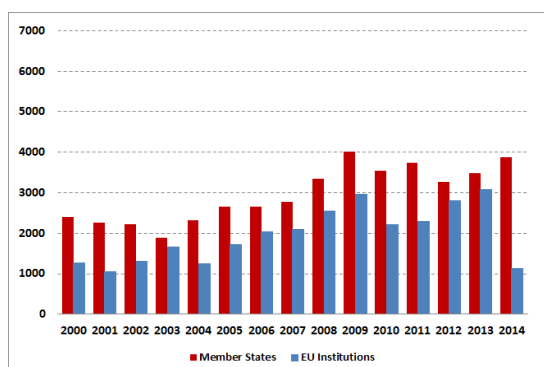
Even if grants are more equally distributed in 2014, the most important share still comes from EU institutions, Germany and the Netherlands, while loans are used by EU institutions, Germany and France. In the case of equity investment, only Germany and the United Kingdom make an important use of these instruments.

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



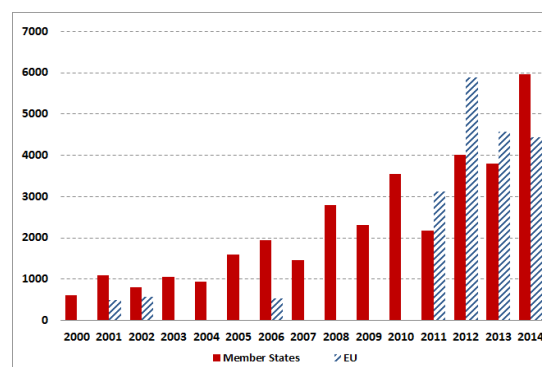
Source: OECD CRS

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



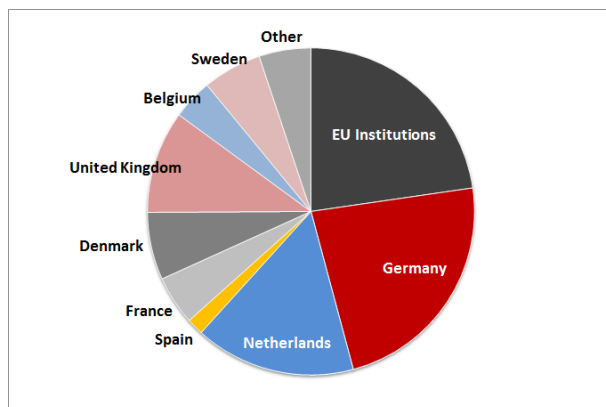
Source: OECD CRS

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



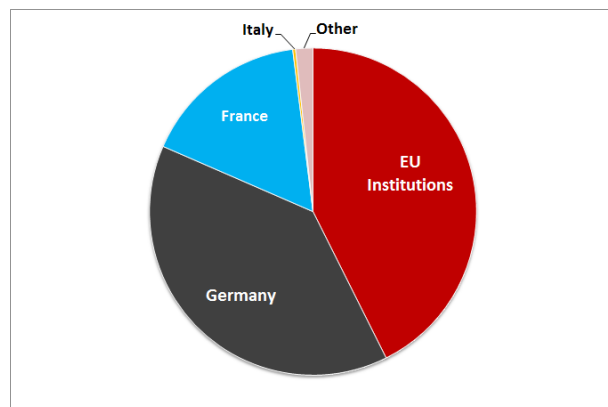
Source: OECD CRS

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



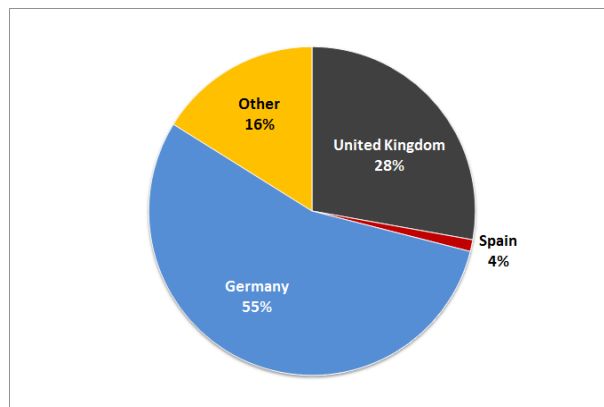
Source: OECD CRS

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



Source: OECD CRS

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



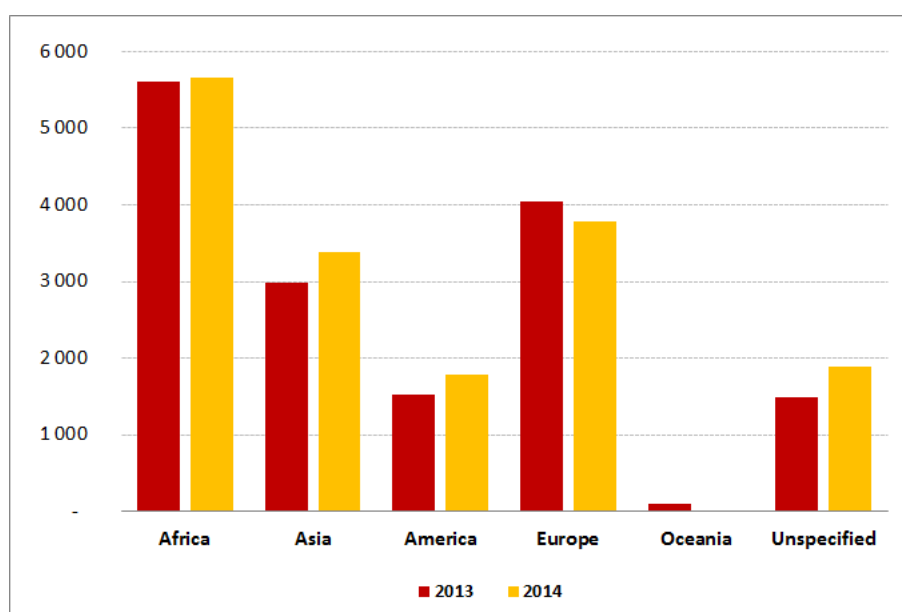
Source: OECD CRS

## 4. Geographical Cover

### 4.1. Commitments by geographical region

The shares of EU collective AfT commitments to receiving regions, including EU ODA loans (EIB), remain nearly the same in 2014. Africa has received the largest share of AfT with 34%, followed by Europe (23%), Asia (21%) and America (11%). The 5% increase of EU collective AfT commitments (8% when EU/EIB ODA loans are excluded from the analysis) benefited particularly to America, Asia and to global projects not specifically allocated to a country or a particular geographical region (+17%, +13% and +26% respectively).

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



Source: OECD CRS

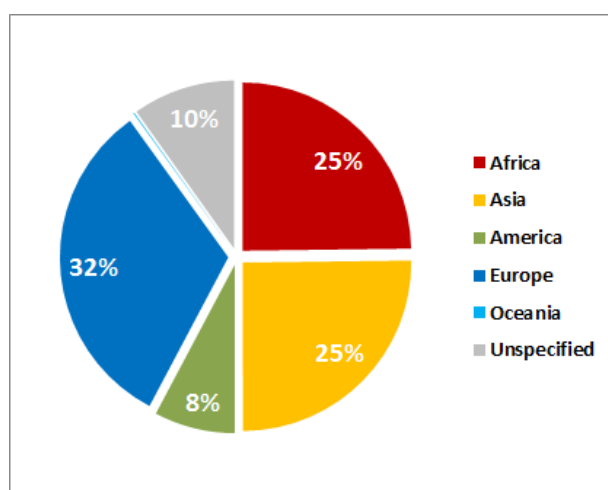
On the following, global geographical commitments are broken down according to the type of flow (grant or loan) and the donor (EU or EU MS).

- Grants coming from EU decreased by 60% in 2014 and Africa is the region most affected. Its share represents only 25% of EU grants in 2014, which is due to the late entering into force of the new EDF regulation. 32% of EU grants are dedicated to Europe, 25% (against 55% in 2013) to Africa (14% to Sub-Saharan and 11% to the rest of Africa), 25% to Asia (mostly South and Central Asia) and 8% to America (5% for North and Central America). ODA

loans and equity flows are targeting different regions and focus primarily on Europe (with 56% of total EU loans in 2014) and Africa (with 31% of the total), the latter being mostly dedicated to projects in North Africa (70% of Africa).

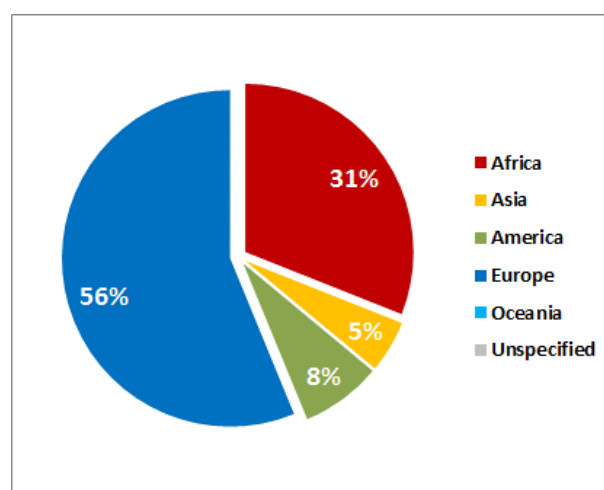
- In the case of Member States, grants focus essentially on Africa (35%) and especially Sub-Saharan countries (89% of Africa), followed by Asia (14%) and America (6%). In 2014, the most important share of these grants (42%) went to regional programmes that are not specifically allocated to a particular geographical region. As for the last five years, the analysis of ODA loans and equity shows that they target Africa and Asia (with respectively 38% and 33% of loans and equity flows). South and Central Asia received 25 percentage points of the 33% dedicated to Asia. The remainder of MS ODA loans and equity funds are again shared between projects in America (16%) and Europe (11%).

Figure 17: EU Grants by Region  
(% of total grants in 2014)



Source: OECD CRS

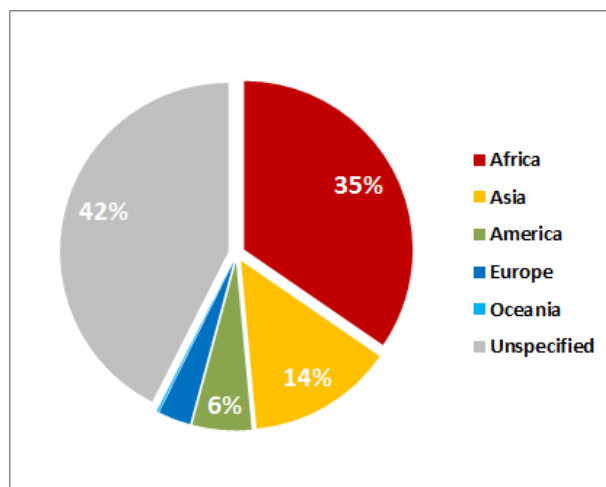
Figure 18: EU Loans & Equity by Region  
(% of total loans in 2014)



Source: OECD CRS

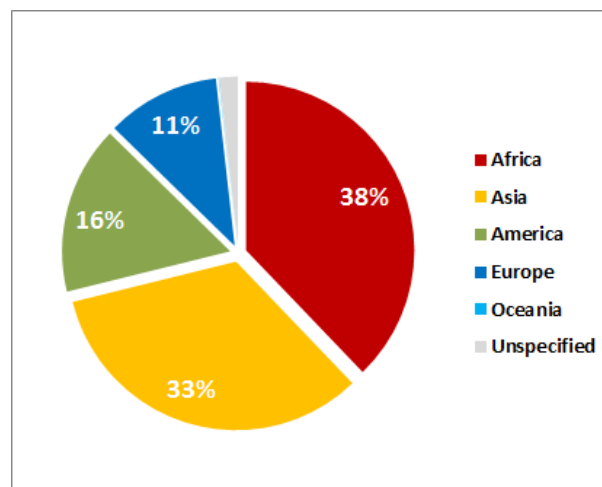


Figure 19: MS Grants by Region  
(% of total grants in 2014)



Source: OECD CRS

Figure 20: MS Loans & Equity by Region  
(% of total loans in 2014)



Source: OECD CRS

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

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

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

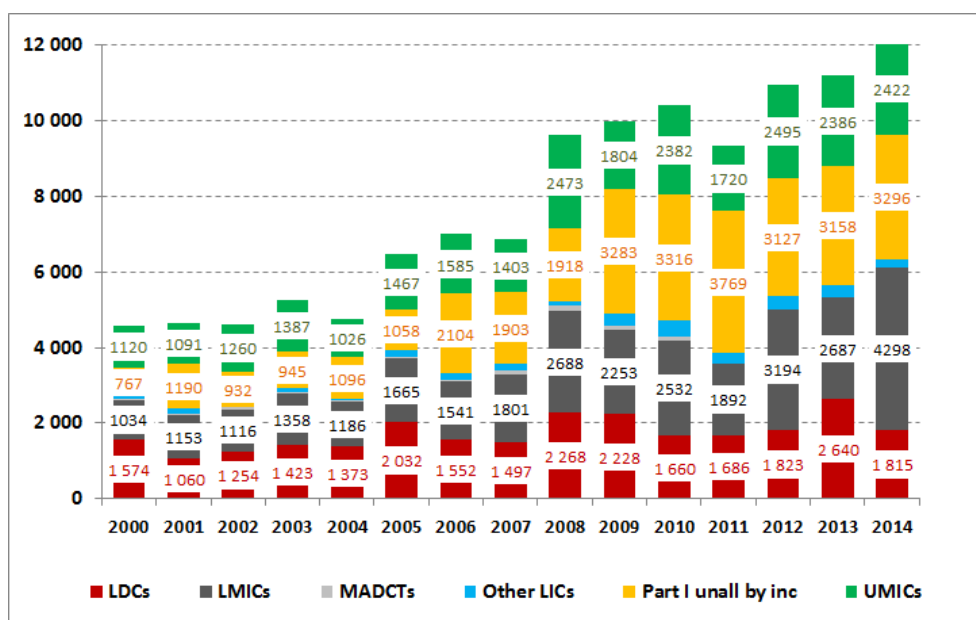
The EIF has provided support to most LDCs, ranging from diagnostics work and institutional strengthening programmes to targeted efforts and enhancing supply capacity in specific sectors. The EIF works on the basis of a multi-donor trust fund, where existing contributions and pledged amounts amount to more than \$200 million. The EU and its Member States are by far the largest contributors. The Implementation period for support measures have been extended till end 2017 allowing time for further focus and support on the strategic objectives of the EIF.

ACP as well as LDC EU collective programmes are strongly concentrated on two categories. In fact, trade related infrastructure and building productive capacity represent more than 90% of commitments in both cases. This breakdown is very

similar to global AfT figures and there is no clear differentiation in AfT dedicated to LDC or ACP countries at the category level (when compared to global figures).

AfT commitments to LDCs decreased notably in 2014<sup>2</sup> (EU/EIB ODA loans recently added by the OECD to the OECD CRS database are not included in the analysis of commitments by income), both in absolute terms, from EUR 2.6bn in 2013 to EUR 1.8bn in 2014, as well as in proportion of the total (from 24% in 2013 and 15% in 2014) due to the late entering into force of the new EDF regulation. As shown on the following graphs, most of this drop is explained by the strong decrease in EU aid for trade to these countries in 2014: from EUR 1.1bn in 2013 to EUR 0.2bn (in 2014).

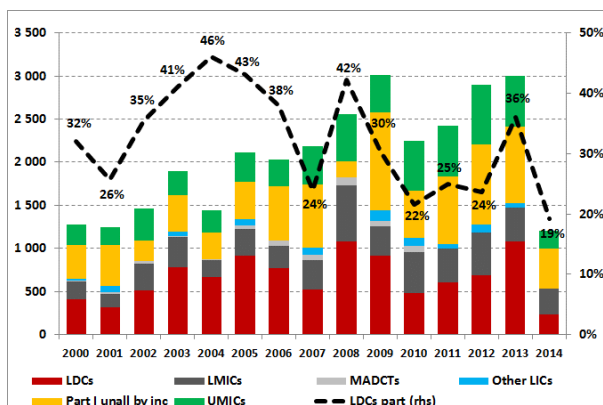
Figure 21: Aid for Trade by Income  
(EU and Member States, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

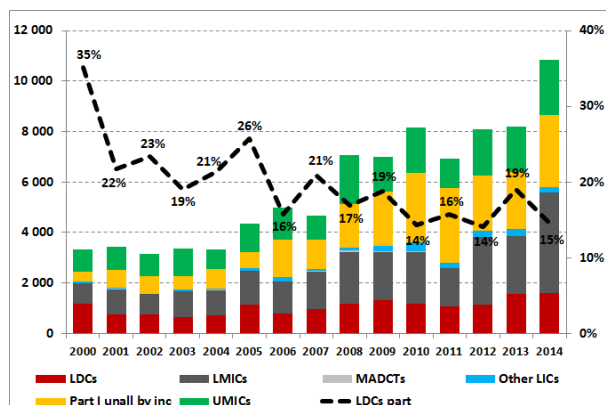
<sup>2</sup> To allow historical comparisons and maintain the consistency of comparisons between post and pre 2012 figures, the EU ODA loans mentioned earlier in the report and recently added by the OECD to the OECD CRS database for 2012 to 2014, are not included in the analysis of commitments by income of this section.

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



Source: OECD CRS

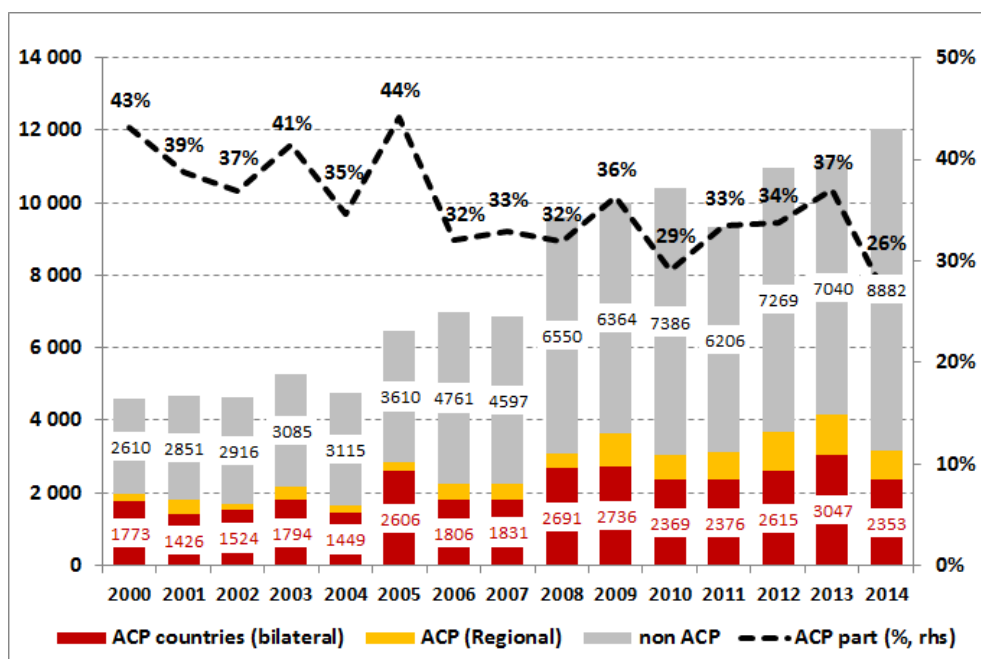
Figure 23: Aide for Trade by Income  
(Member States, in EUR million)



Source: OECD CRS

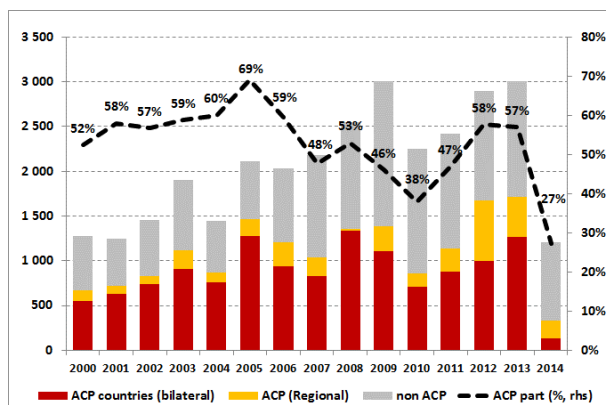
After a peak in 2013, Aft flows to African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) decreased in 2014 (EUR 3.2bn) and represents 26%. EU Member States committed a share of 26% of Aft to ACP countries in 2014 and 28% on average since 2000, while the EU committed a share of 27% of the total in 2014.

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



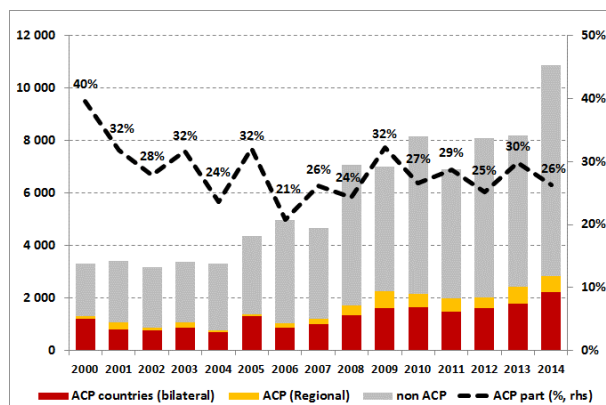
Source: OECD CRS

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



Source: OECD CRS

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



Source: OECD CRS

Table 5: Aid for Trade by Category  
(EU and Member States, in EUR million, 2014)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC	Total
ACP (bilateral)	36	1 117	1 200	2 353
ACP (regional)	33	247	540	820
Total ACP	68	1 364	1 740	3 173
Total ACP (%)	2%	43%	55%	100%
LDC	31	808	976	1 815
LDC (%)	2%	45%	54%	100%

Source: OECD CRS

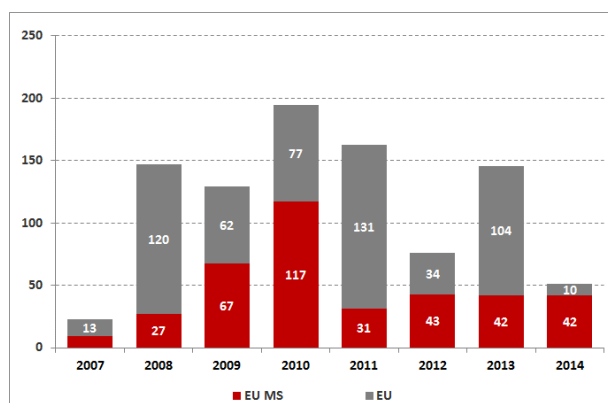
## 5. Trade Facilitation

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

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

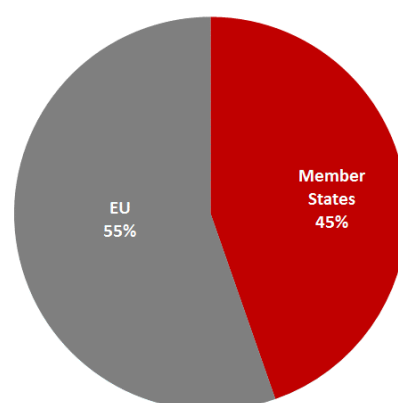
According to the OECD CRS definition, trade facilitation is a subset of the category trade policy and regulation (CRS code 33120), and can be defined as the "simplification and harmonisation of international import and export procedures (e.g. customs valuation, licensing procedures, transport formalities,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

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



Source: OECD CRS

Figure 28: EU collective figures on Trade Facilitation (avg % of total since 2007)



Source: OECD CRS

In December 2013, the EU announced that it was ready to provide up to EUR 400 million over the next five years to support developing countries implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. In fact, trade facilitation, a component of AfT<sup>3</sup>, has been a key area for EU support to developing and least developed countries for many years, although commitments fluctuate according to program cycles, varying from EUR 195mn in 2010 to EUR 51mn in 2014 due to the late entering into force of the new EDF regulation. Even with this recent decline in commitments, the EU and EU MS remain among the top donors of Aid for Trade Facilitation.

In 2014, EU Member States were the main contributors with 81% of the total and only 19% for the EU. This level is far below the historical average for the EU (55% since 2007) and is the lowest observed in the recent years. Regarding Member States, Germany and the United Kingdom are the main contributors to the category with respectively 46% and 24% of the MS total in 2014, while the contribution of other MS is more variable and remains concentrated on a few donors (Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden).

The United States remained the first donor of trade facilitation programs in 2014, with EUR 142mn or 52% of all trade facilitation programs registered in the OECD CRS database. The total amount of commitments allocated to trade facilitation programs decreased substantially in 2014 (-40%, representing EUR 274mn) which is explained, in particular, by the fall in contributions from the World Bank and from the EU and EU MS (respectively, -91% and -65% in 2014).

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

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU and Member States	194.6	162.3	76.2	145.6	51.4
Japan	15.3	18.4	38.3	18.9	42.5
World Bank	64.7	40.4	200.4	97.8	9.0
AsDB Special Funds	0.0	0.0	19.5	13.3	1.3
United States	41.2	90.6	153.8	151.8	141.7
Canada	3.7	8.8	4.5	15.7	7.0
Norway	0.5	2.7	2.9	5.8	6.3
New Zealand	3.0	3.7	5.1	0.1	2.2
Other Donor	6.6	33.1	4.8	9.1	13.0
Total	329.5	360.0	505.5	458.1	274.4

*Source: OECD CRS*

In terms of targeted region, despite the relative fluctuation of trade facilitation commitments over the years (see the table below) it is clear that most of the programs concentrate in Sub-Saharan Africa, wherein almost 60% of trade facilitation programs are found since 2010. Due to lower global contributions, the share of the region declined to 44% in 2014.

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Sum 2010-2014	Share of total
Africa	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.4	8.7	1.4%
Asia	0.7	0.0	8.1	2.3	3.4	14.5	2.3%
Europe	4.6	23.7	4.9	13.1	2.2	48.6	7.7%
Far East Asia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1%
Middle East	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2%
North & Central America	0.0	42.3	0.0	8.2	0.0	50.5	8.0%
North of Sahara	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0%
Oceania	30.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	35.9	5.7%
South & Central Asia	22.2	0.3	0.2	23.1	4.4	50.2	8.0%
South America	0.1	0.1	13.2	0.3	0.1	13.8	2.2%
South of Sahara	128.4	94.3	30.3	88.0	22.5	363.5	57.7%
Unspecified	5.4	0.8	18.5	4.6	13.2	42.4	6.7%
Total	194.6	162.3	76.2	145.6	51.4	630.1	100.0%

*Source: OECD CRS*



## 6. Qualitative Assessment from the Field

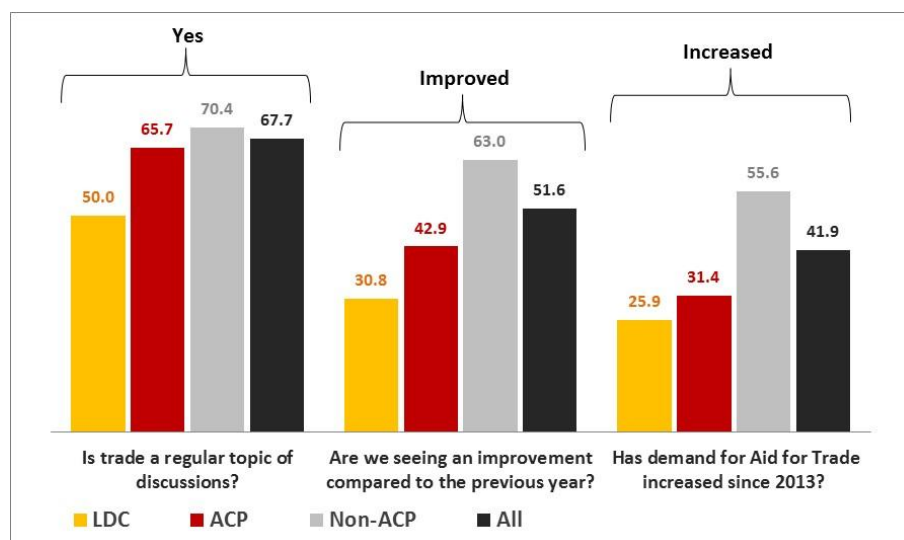
This chapter reports on the results of a field questionnaire on AfT from EU and EU MS field offices. The questionnaire has two aims. First, to provide EU Delegations and EU Member States field offices with a tool to facilitate a discussion on Aid for Trade matters in partner countries, with a view to advancing together with implementing the policies embedded in the EU AfT Strategy, in particular as regards aid effectiveness. Secondly, to collect feedback from the field on how the Aid for Trade agenda is progressing at country/regional level.

The following results are extracted from a survey conducted in 2016 on 62 EU and MS field offices around the world, with the following geographic breakdown: 35 in ACPs, 14 in Asia, 9 in Latin America, and 4 in Neighbour. The analysis reinforces the 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.

### 6.1. Dialogue on Aid for Trade

- Trade is still a regular topic of discussion for most of respondents in their policy dialogue with partner countries, except in Least Developing Countries, where only 50% of respondent mention this topic as being discussed with partner countries (to be compared to 66% in ACP, and 70% in non ACP countries).
- When asked whether there has been an improvement in the regularity of these discussions, a slight majority (52%) answered that it has improved compared to the previous year. Moreover, only 26% of respondents in LDCs and 31% in ACP mention that demand for Aid for Trade has increased since the previous year.

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



Source: AFT Survey 2016

- Almost 50% mention that demand for Aid for Trade from the partner country has increased compared to last year. However, only 28% say that this demand has been fully satisfied, while 54% of them say that it was satisfied to a limited extent.
- About the future implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, 64% of respondents (63% last year) said the Partner Country has "somewhat" taken steps or signalled its intention to increase its demand for Aid for Trade Facilitation.
- When asked whether the partner country has an effective national coordination processes in place to develop and implement an integrated trade strategy, more than 50% responded in the affirmative. However, 39% of them say than it is not active.

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

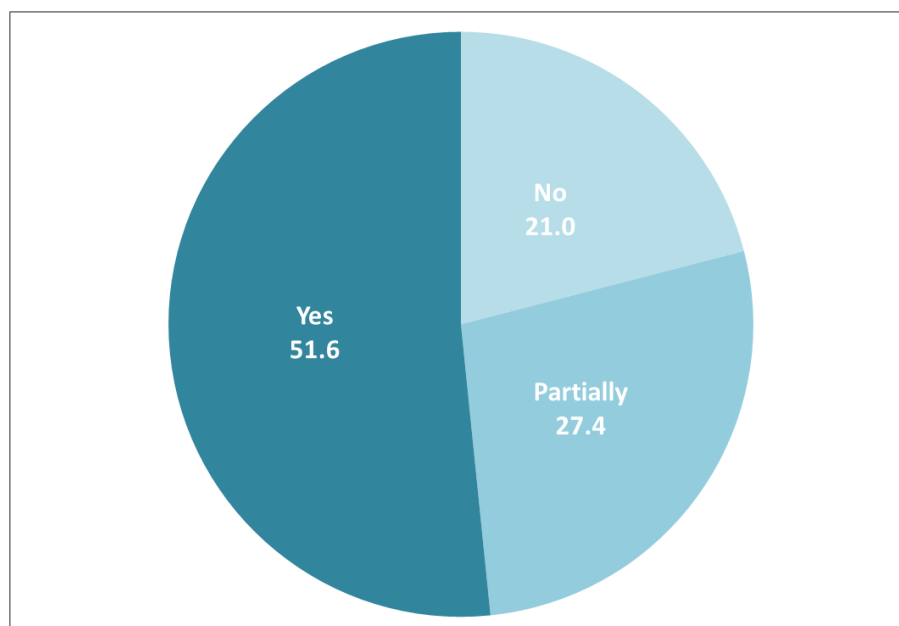
- More than 50% of respondents mention that the partner country has undertaken a comprehensive trade needs assessment (or updated an older one) in the last five years. However, when asked whether the findings of a recent comprehensive trade needs assessment were reflected in the trade strategy of the partner country, 49% indicated that it is partially or not

applicable, and about 20% answered “no”, largely owing to the fact that they had no trade strategy in place.

- To the question if the partner country benefits from an EU Preferential Trade Scheme or if it has signed a Trade Agreement with the EU, and if the AfT provided by the EU and the EU Member States aim at supporting the Partner Country in maximising the benefits from such a scheme or agreement, 68% of respondents answered “moderately” or “significantly” and 32% answered no.

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

(% of yes in the total)



Source: AfT Survey 2016

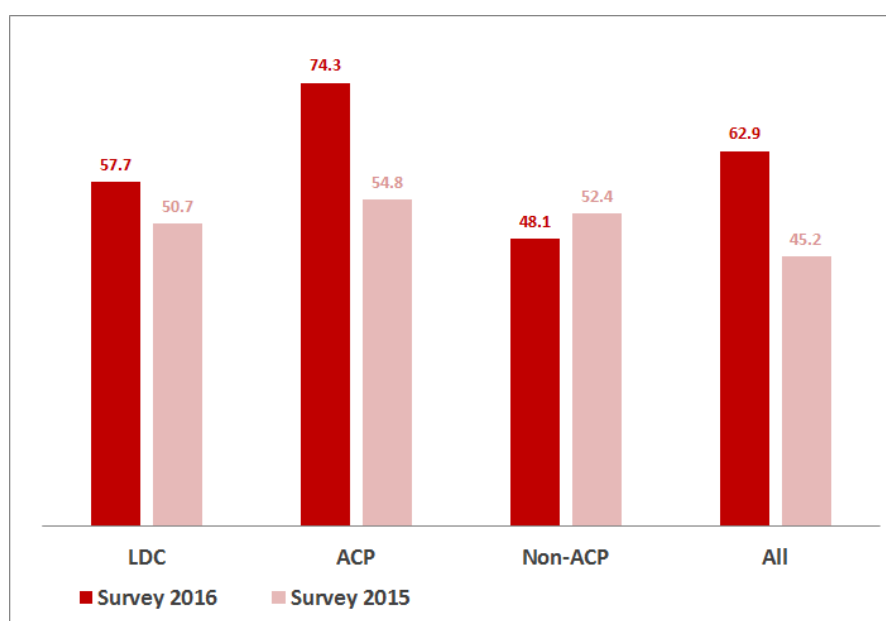
- In sectors under the Aid for Trade umbrella, 85% of respondents believe they have a more coordinated approach (in terms of joint needs assessments, joint implementation, joint monitoring/evaluation, etc...) with other donors compared to the previous year. The second most common response (representing 25% of total replies) was that the coordinated approach has not changed.

### 6.3. Regional dimension of Aid for Trade

- Most of respondents (63% of the total) believe they have supported the partner country in strengthening the inclusion of strategic economic integration priorities in the national development plan or trade strategy, but 20% of them believe they have not supported the partner country on these issues.
- Interestingly, when analysing the answers by region, we see that almost 75% of EU delegations based in ACP countries believe they have supported the partner country in strengthening the inclusion of strategic regional economic integration priorities in the national development plan or trade strategy. However, the share is below 60% for respondents based in LDC.

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

(% of yes in the total)



Source: AFT Survey 2015 and 2016

- When asked whether this is an improvement from last, 33% say "no" and 60% "somewhat".

Table 8: Does this represent an improvement since last year?  
(% of total responses)

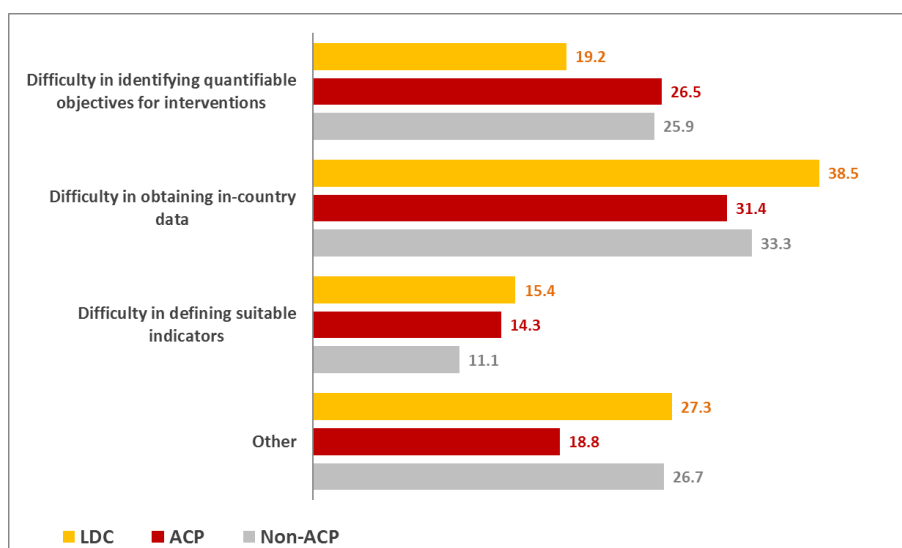
	Considerably	Somewhat	Not at all
All	8.2	59.0	32.8
ACP	5.7	71.4	22.9
Non-ACP	11.5	42.3	46.2
LDC	3.8	57.7	38.5

*Source: Aft Survey 2016*

## 6.4. Monitoring and Evaluation

- According to the rating “most important”, the main challenge in assessing Aid for Trade programmes, for LDCs and ACP countries, is clearly the “difficulty in obtaining in-country data” (with respectively 38% and 31% of total responses).
- The “difficulty in defining suitable indicators” is the second most important challenge for ACP (26% of total responses), while in LDC countries other challenges than the one mentioned are more important (for 27% of respondents).
- Only 40% of respondents say that there are processes in place to ensure that the results from the monitoring and evaluation of Aid for Trade programmes are fed back into the government’s trade development strategy.

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



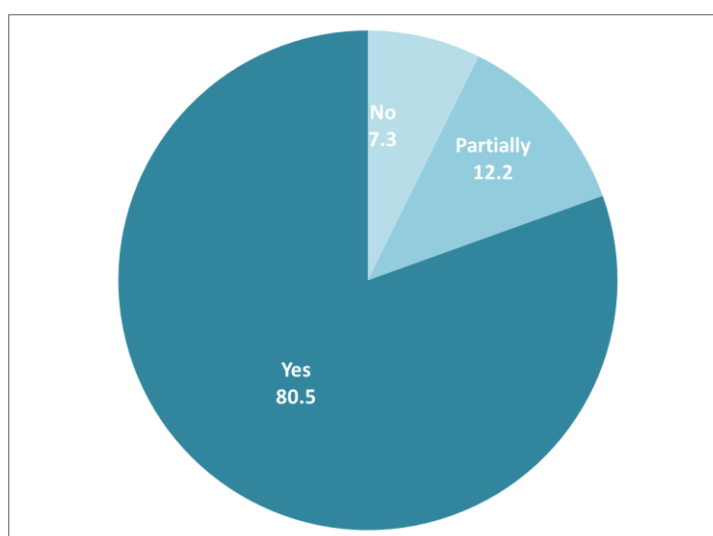
Source: AFT Survey 2016

## 6.5. Aid for Trade in Least Developed Countries

- A notable 80% majority believe that their respective partner country (an LDC) ought to increase attention to trade, and only 12% of respondents, that the partner country ought to do it "partially".

Figure 33: Do you consider that your Partner Country ought to increase the attention to Trade?

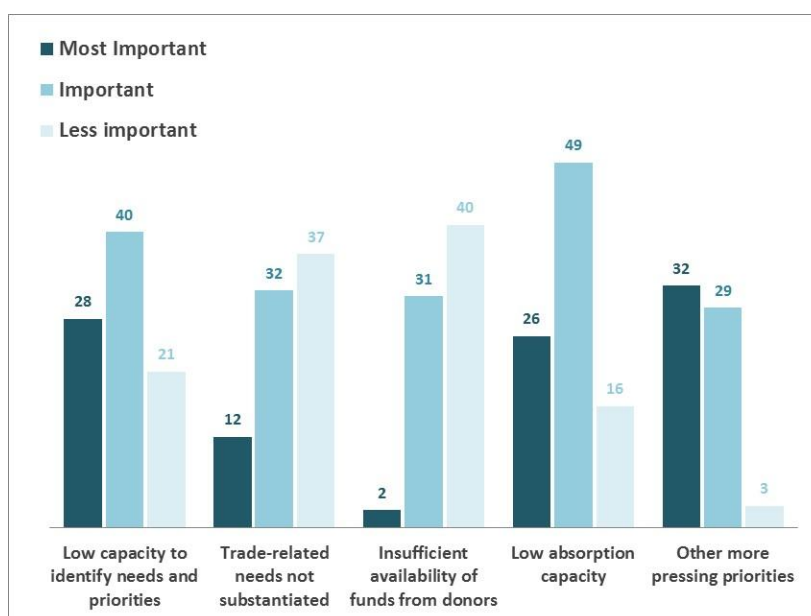
(% of responses in the total)



Source: AFT Survey 2016

- Regarding main constraints to increased Aid for Trade in the partner country, the top three are the following: (1) low absorption capacity, (2) low capacity to identify needs and priorities and (3) other more pressing concerns.
- Concerning whether EU or EU Member States were fulfilling their roles in the EIF as Donor Facilitators, 23% answered "yes" and 40% "partially".
- 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, only 14% of respondents say yes, and 32% that it has partially made some contribution or that it is too early to assess.

Figure 34: What are the main constraints to increased Aid for Trade in the Partner Country?  
(% of responses, AfT in LDCs)



Source: AfT Survey 2016

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

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

Trade-Related Assistance (TRA):

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

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

- Category 3 or 'trade-related infrastructure': physical infrastructure including transport and storage, communications, and energy generation and supply.



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

## 8. Appendix 2. – 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 (23 out of 27) provide quantitative data on their Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Three new EU Member States were added in 2016 to the OECD CRS database, namely Hungary, Lithuania and Romania.

- 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.

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### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	71	112	34	11	0
Trade Development (category 2)	23 244	23 402	8 681	32 215	5 048
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	23 315	23 514	8 715	32 226	5 048
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	71	112	34	11	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	19 868	18 722	24 334	32 650	18 290
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	47 837	30 276	31 736	74 691	31 744
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	67 776	49 111	<b>56 104</b>	<b>107 351</b>	<b>50 034</b>

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## BELGIUM

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	3 796	7 064	3 877	6 752	16 621
Trade Development (category 2)	186 510	238 088	1 155	57 922	86 078
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	190 307	245 152	5 032	64 674	102 698
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	3 796	7 064	3 877	6 752	16 621
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	59 931	48 103	21 946	26 507	59 954
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	241 369	288 148	81 766	117 918	132 129
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	305 096	343 315	107 589	151 177	208 704

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## BULGARIA

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.8	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	0	0	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.8	n/a
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.8	n/a
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	0	0	0	0	n/a
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	0	0	0	0	n/a
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.8	n/a

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## CROATIA

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## CYPRUS

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	0	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	0	0	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	0	0	0	0	n/a
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	0	n/a
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	0	0	0	0	n/a
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	0	0	0	0	n/a
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	0	0	0	0	n/a

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## CZECH REPUBLIC

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	118	28	0
Trade Development (category 2)	0	29	634	3 921	2 775
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	0	29	752	3 948	2 775
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	118	28	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	0	3 692	2 669	2 339	1 129
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	0	5 271	4 737	4 348	4 412
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	0	8 963	7 524	6 714	5 541

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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



## DENMARK

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1 892	24 952	930	2 840	9 392
Trade Development (category 2)	111 284	57 158	21 604	176 779	156 684
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	113 176	82 110	22 534	179 619	166 075
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1 892	24 952	930	2 840	9 392
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	25 821	78 689	121 258	50 675	59 447
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	244 446	113 708	176 901	260 853	265 778
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	272 159	217 350	299 089	314 369	334 616

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## ESTONIA

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	32	30	33	50	0
Trade Development (category 2)	3	47	94	259	623
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	35	78	127	309	623
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	32	30	30	50	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	400	300	300	1 041	872
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	3	79	79	904	823
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	435	409	409	1 994	1 695

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## FINLAND

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	8 537	10 324	2 651	14 125	3 624
Trade Development (category 2)	47 911	106 036	10 425	27 223	27 507
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	2 150	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	56 449	116 359	13 077	41 499	31 131
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	8 537	10 324	2 651	14 125	3 624
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	40 179	45 931	37 637	32 829	43 454
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	145 999	172 749	58 489	61 853	78 606
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	7 720	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	2 150	0
Total Aid for Trade	194 715	236 723	98 777	110 687	125 684

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## FRANCE

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1 595	124	5 518	0	2 397
Trade Development (category 2)	16 188	11 041	8 807	7 566	5 430
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	17 783	11 165	14 324	7 566	7 827
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1 595	124	5 518	0	2 397
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	608 371	683 962	2 269 951	1 448 069	1 572 577
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	683 071	366 120	446 265	342 324	382 787
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	15	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	1 293 037	1 050 206	2 721 749	1 790 393	1 957 760

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## GERMANY

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	31 802	14 550	12 942	41 000	42 138
Trade Development (category 2)	464 373	858 080	366 315	725 074	703 503
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	496 625	873 635	379 095	766 074	745 641
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	31 802	14 550	12 942	41 000	42 138
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	2 197 503	1 189 840	1 129 630	1 837 239	3 163 054
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	1 111 202	1 475 907	1 450 364	1 899 261	2 590 478
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	20
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	3 341 508	2 678 279	2 592 936	3 777 499	5 795 689

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## GREECE

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	728	255	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	728	255	0	0	0
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	0	0	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	13 705	14 905	85	54	13
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	903	313	0	0	0
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	14 607	15 218	85	54	13

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## HUNGARY

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## IRELAND

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	410	893	968	695
Trade Development (category 2)	15 400	4 514	39 555	39 400	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	15 400	4 924	40 449	40 367	695
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	0	410	893	968	695
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	1 086	1 369	98	330	427
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	47 714	48 595	39 555	39 400	36 111
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	48 800	50 373	40 547	40 697	37 233

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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



## ITALY

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	13	153	61	8	136
Trade Development (category 2)	31 564	8 953	79 613	31 958	15 625
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	31 577	9 106	79 674	31 966	15 761
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	13	153	61	8	136
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	57 480	28 778	21 946	13 192	41 854
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	73 178	51 318	125 517	57 582	40 632
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	130 671	80 248	147 523	70 782	82 623

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## LATVIA

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	50	42	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	n/a	50	42	n/a
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	50	42	n/a
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	n/a	7	43	n/a
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	n/a	57	85	n/a

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## LITHUANIA

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	66	0	0	100	21
Trade Development (category 2)	13	0	0	0	70
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	79	0	0	100	91
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	66	0	0	100	21
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	82	17	0	0	3
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	13	0	0	0	100
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	161	17	0	100	124

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## LUXEMBOURG

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1 793	1 192	0	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	360	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	1 793	1 192	0	360	0
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1 793	1 192	0	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	1 783	3 402	5 162	4 106	5 947
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	23 622	25 426	26 836	28 727	27 607
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	360	0
Total Aid for Trade	27 198	30 020	31 998	33 193	33 554

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## MALTA

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## THE NETHERLANDS

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	159 201	147 193	26 403	131 875	63 503
Trade Development (category 2)	0	0	743 546	379 654	713 112
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	159 201	147 193	769 948	511 529	776 615
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	159 201	147 193	26 403	131 875	63 503
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	93 554	93 391	89 961	63 758	19 966
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	171 241	608 488	743 546	379 654	713 112
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	423 996	849 071	859 909	575 287	796 581

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## POLAND

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	28	5	10	0
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	312	130	407	1 010
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	340	135	417	1 010
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	28	5	10	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	1 901	384	832	710
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	850	101	2 053	139 492
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	0	579	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	2 779	1069	2 895	140 202

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## PORTUGAL

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1	7	1	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	1 464	1 418	1 375	1 193	1 344
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	4 691	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	1 466	1 425	1 376	5 884	1 344
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	1	7	1	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	38 706	16 237	15 076	15 814	33 971
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	2 073	2 257	1 819	1 450	1 454
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	4 691	0
Total Aid for Trade	40 781	18 501	16 896	21 955	35 426

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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



## ROMANIA

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	393	0	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	0	0	0	217
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	393	0	0	217
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	393	0	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	0	0	176	0
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	800	0	0	70	2 209
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	0	30	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	800	393	30	247	2 209

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## SLOVAK REPUBLIC

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	0	0	9	0
Trade Development (category 2)	n/a	0	0	461	90
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	n/a	0	0	470	90
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	n/a	0	0	9	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	n/a	0	0	119	138
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	n/a	169	111	690	620
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	n/a	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	n/a	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	n/a	169	111	818	758

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## SLOVENIA

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	30	919	32	0	0
Trade Development (category 2)	2 466	556	584	1 186	189
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	2 496	1 475	617	1 186	189
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	30	919	32	0	0
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	809	568	321	487	118
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	2 466	556	584	1 186	213
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	3 305	2 043	938	1 673	331

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## SPAIN

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	4 762	1 146	331	748	186
Trade Development (category 2)	202 428	391 872	8 180	40 411	30 266
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	70	0	9 944	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	207 190	393 087	8 511	51 103	30 452
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	4 762	1 146	331	748	186
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	326 597	9 414	3 374	11 419	2 208
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	669 718	451 802	63 184	59 842	93 226
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	70	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	9 944	0
Total Aid for Trade	1 001 077	462 432	66 889	81 953	95 621

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## SWEDEN

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	36 454	46 589	32 235	33 622	32 783
Trade Development (category 2)	94 486	106 268	155 242	117 059	194 861
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	130 940	152 857	187 478	150 681	227 644
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	36 454	46 589	32 235	33 622	32 783
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	93 003	30 578	36 478	54 535	48 352
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	153 181	171 081	223 004	291 625	254 756
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	1 842	52	2 458	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	282 638	250 090	291 770	382 240	335 891

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## UNITED KINGDOM

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	131 379	6 513	41 700	64 057	43 230
Trade Development (category 2)	324 808	270 154	331 636	285 642	537 871
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Trade-Related Assistance	456 187	276 667	373 336	349 699	581 101
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	131 379	6 513	41 700	64 057	43 230
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	251 427	253 721	328 903	364 392	215 212
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	333 823	305 581	358 128	300 210	549 284
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	0	0	0	0	0
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Aid for Trade	716 630	565 816	728 731	728 659	807 725

Clarifications sources of data used in the tables:

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

## EU

### AfT Commitments (in thousand EUR)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	144 979	319 964	165 297	335 450	91 287
Trade Development (category 2)	470 478	351 199	373 674	183 878	140 022
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	299 605	66 000	103 543	124 441	59 150
Total Trade-Related Assistance	915 062	737 163	642 514	643 769	290 459
Wider Aid for Trade Agenda (AfT)					
Trade Policy and Regulations (category 1)	144 979	319 964	165 297	335 450	91 287
Trade Related Infrastructure (category 3)	964 325	995 938	1 167 551	1 346 603	488 945
Building Productive Capacity (category 4)	1 126 532	1 074 875	1 565 681	1 323 978	626 941
Trade Related Adjustment (category 5)	16 565	30 918	110	58	4
Other Trade Related Needs (category 6)	299 605	412 000	535 183	124 441	59 150
Total Aid for Trade	2 552 006	2 833 695	3 433 822	3 130 530	1 266 327

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.

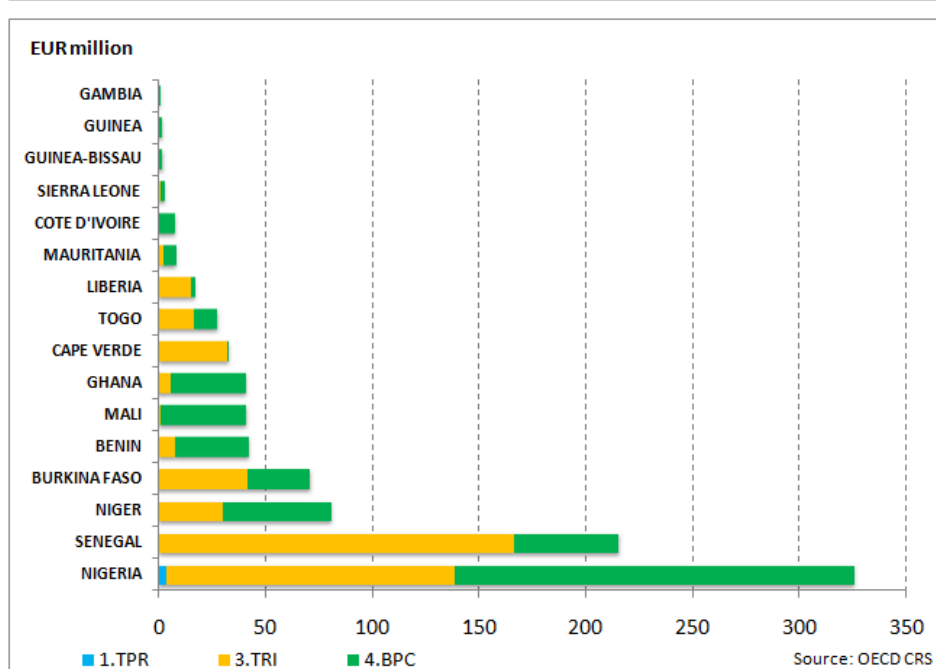
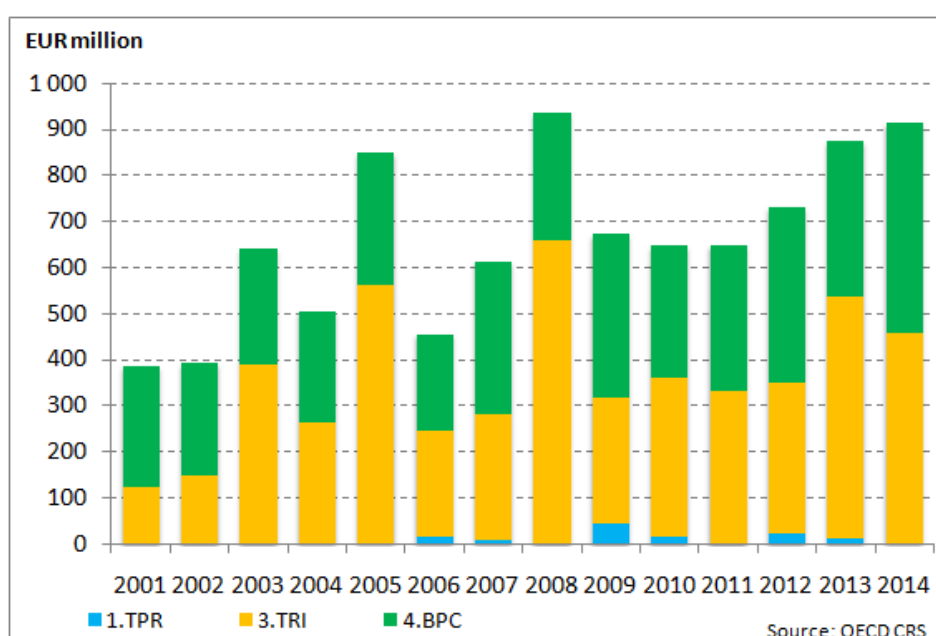
## 9. Appendix 3. – Aid for Trade by Region, Country and Category



## WEST AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	14	7	2	45	14	1	24	12	4
3.TRI	230	273	655	271	344	332	326	523	452
4.BPC	210	332	278	356	288	315	380	337	457
5.TRAAdj	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>913</b>

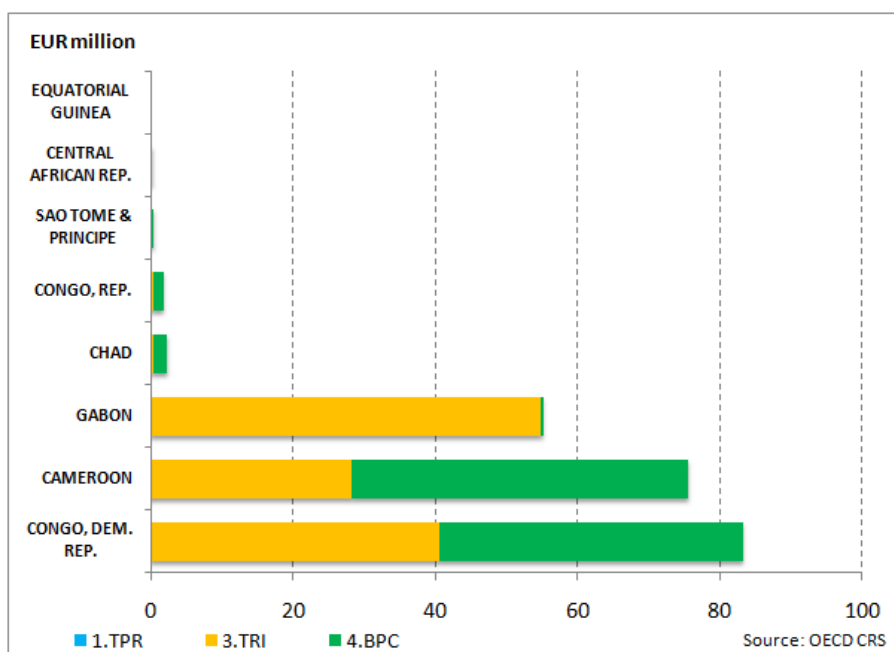
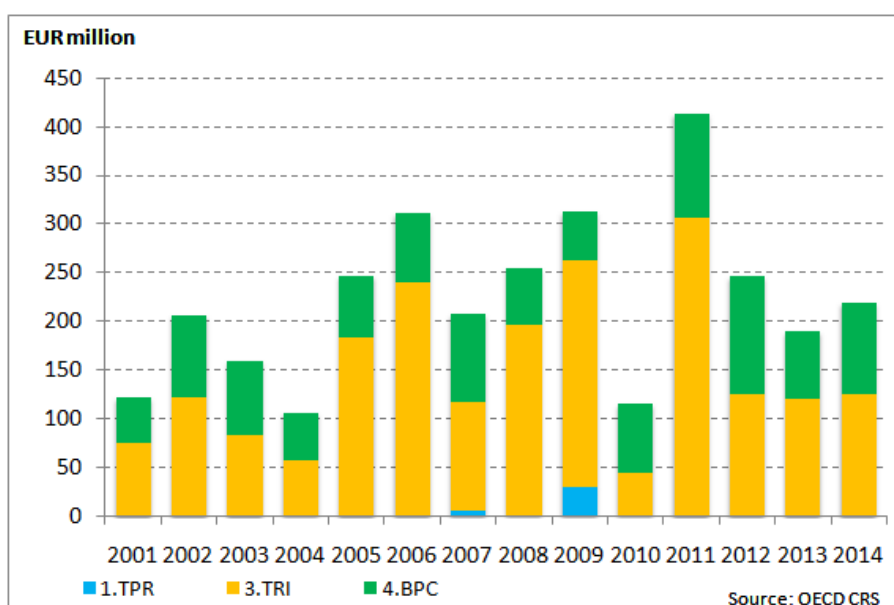
Source: OECD CRS



## CENTRAL AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	0	6	2	29	2	0	0	0	0
3.TRI	240	111	194	233	42	306	124	119	125
4.BPC	70	90	57	50	70	107	121	70	94
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>219</b>

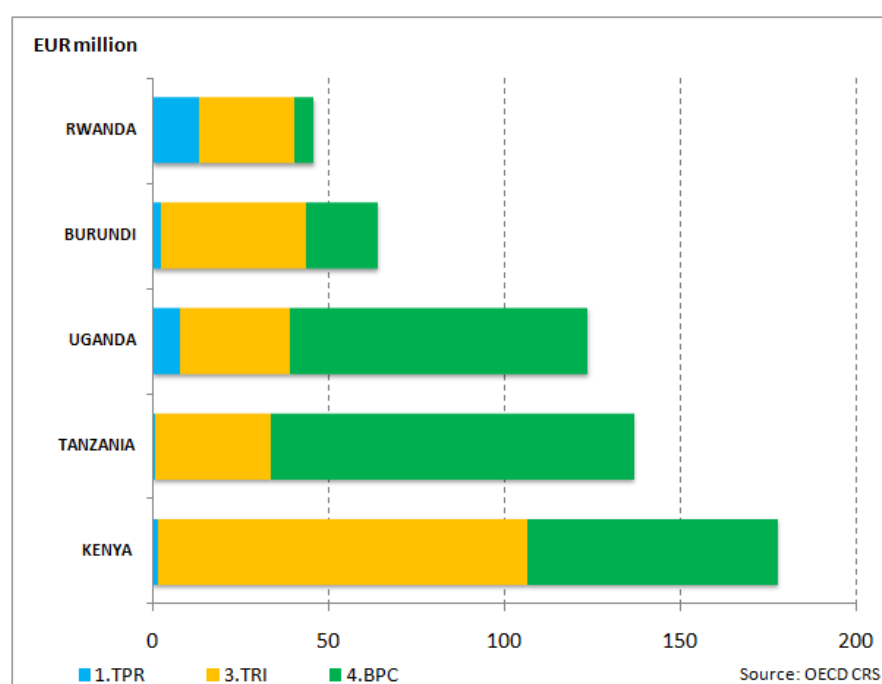
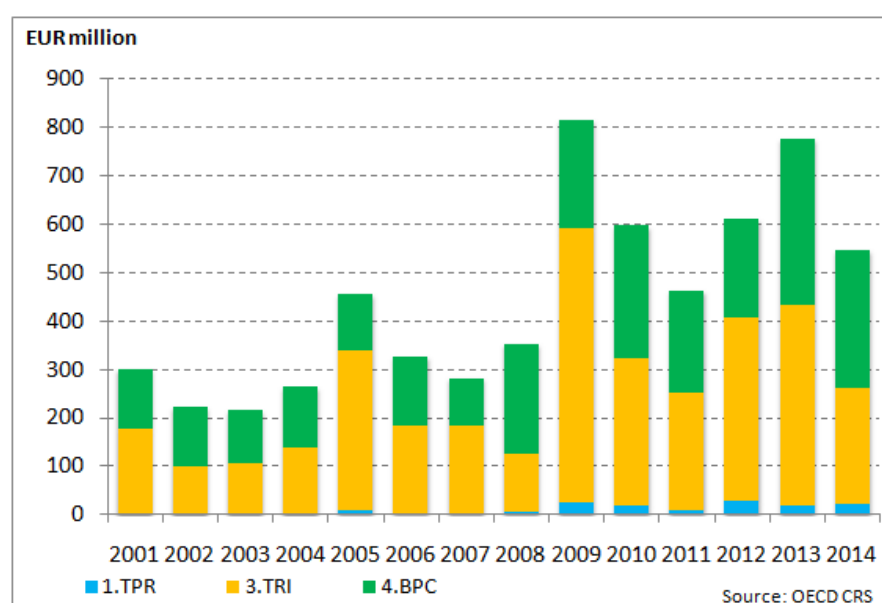
Source: OECD CRS



## EAC

(mn EUR)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	3	2	7	27	19	9	28	20	24
3.TRI	183	182	121	565	306	244	381	413	237
4.BPC	142	98	226	225	272	210	201	344	285
5.TRAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>547</b>

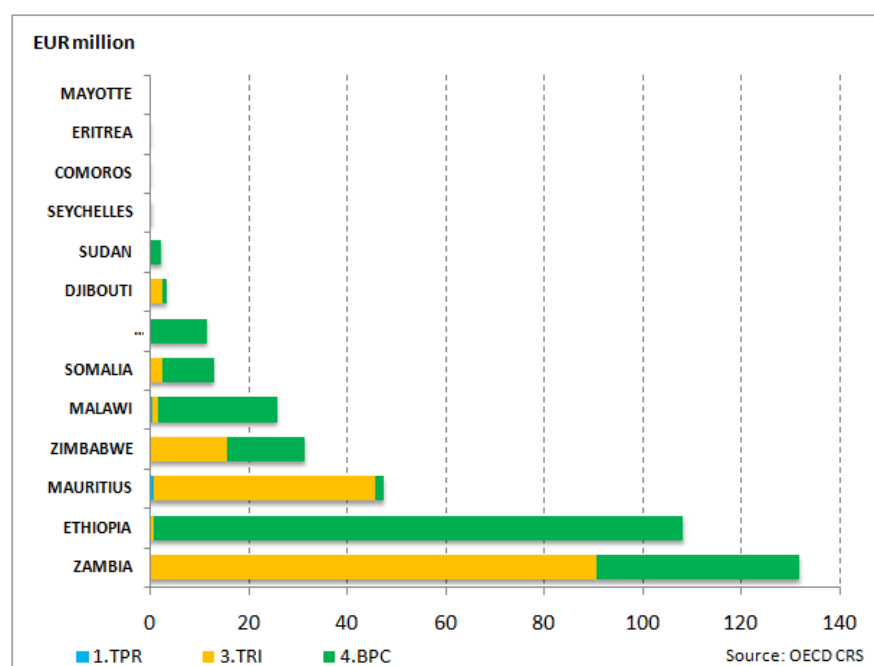
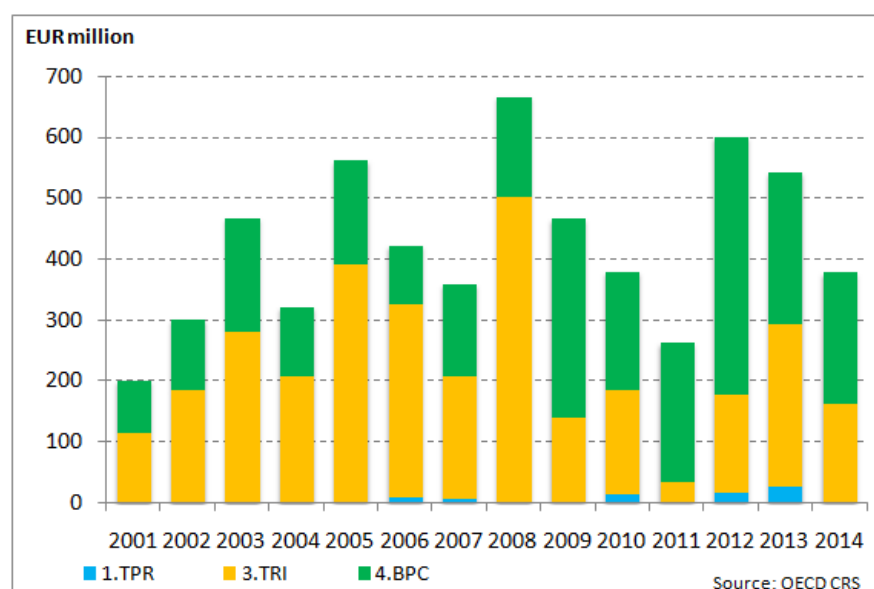
Source: OECD CRS



## EAST AFRICA EXCL. EAC

(mn EUR)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	9	5	1	2	13	3	15	24	1
3.TRI	316	200	501	136	171	31	163	267	159
4.BPC	97	152	164	327	194	228	422	249	216
5.TRAAdj	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>377</b>

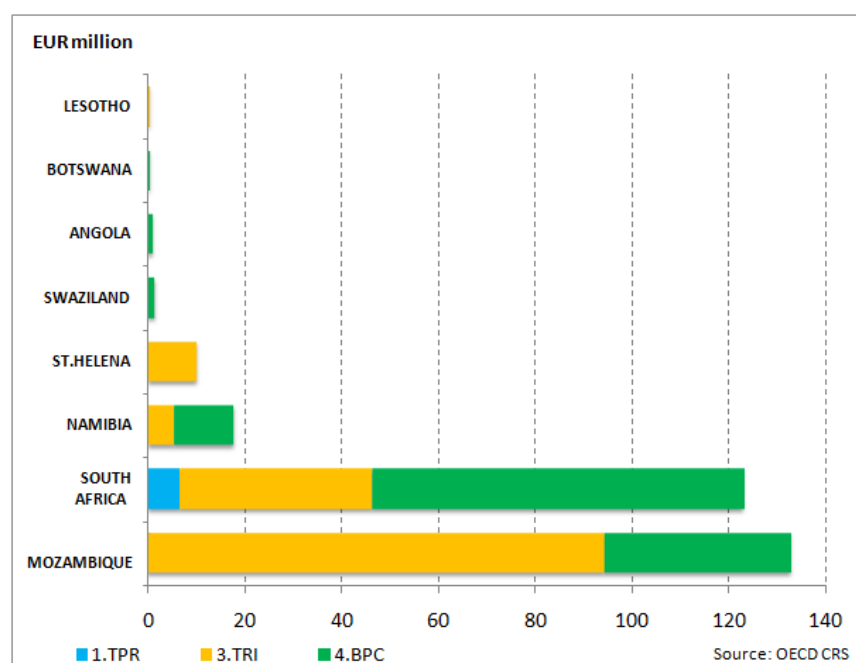
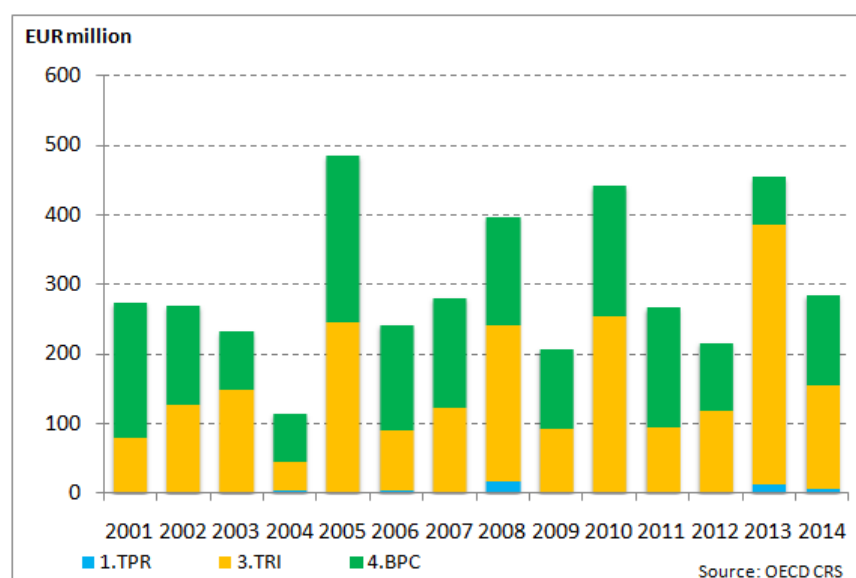
Source: OECD CRS



## SOUTHERN AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	4	2	18	3	2	3	3	13	6
3.TRI	87	121	224	89	253	91	117	373	149
4.BPC	152	159	156	115	187	173	97	69	130
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>285</b>

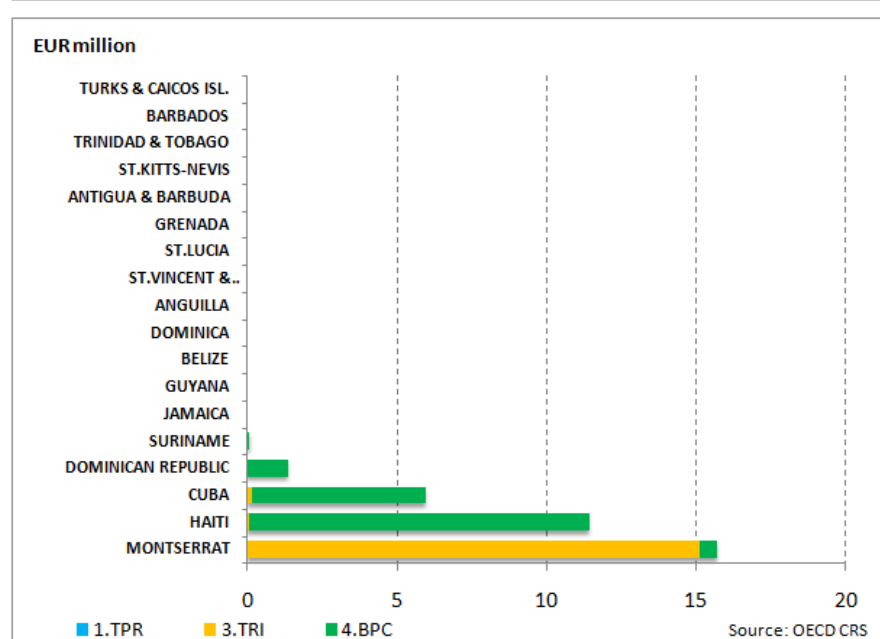
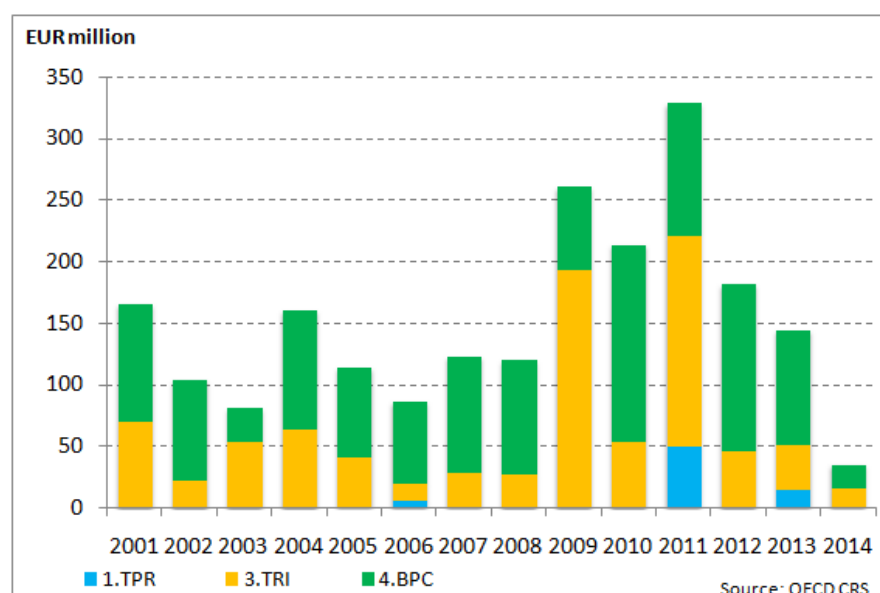
Source: OECD CRS



## CARIBBEAN

(mn EUR)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	5	1	0	0	0	49	0	14	0
3.TRI	14	27	26	193	53	172	45	36	15
4.BPC	67	95	93	67	160	108	136	94	19
5.TRAAdj	0	0	1	11	17	31	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>34</b>

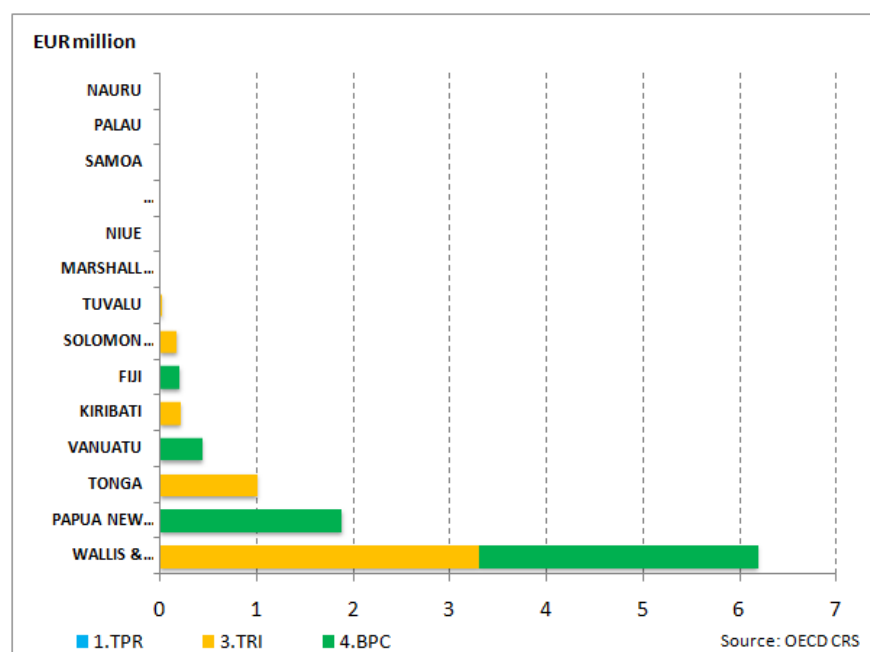
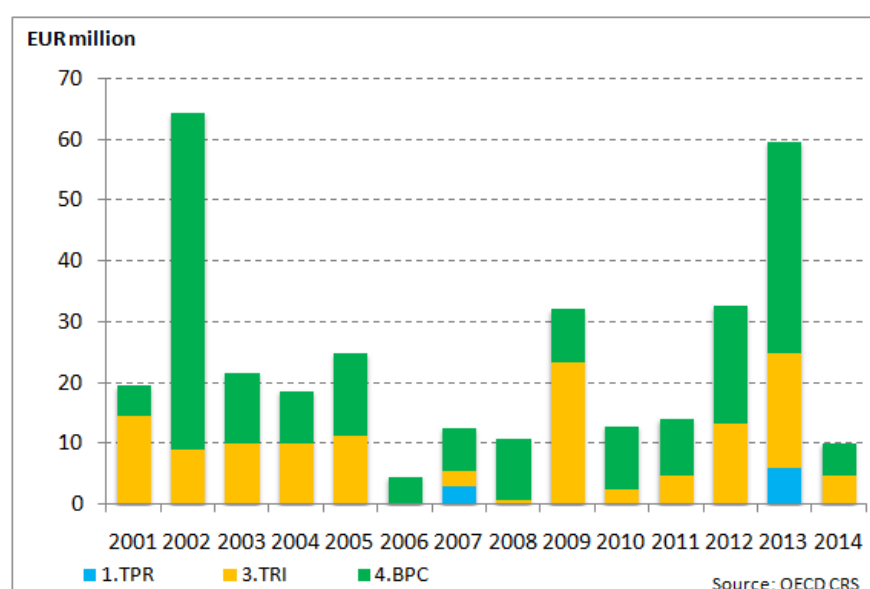
Source: OECD CRS



## PACIFIC

(mn EUR)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
3.TRI	0	2	1	23	2	5	13	19	5
4.BPC	5	7	10	9	10	9	19	35	5
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10</b>

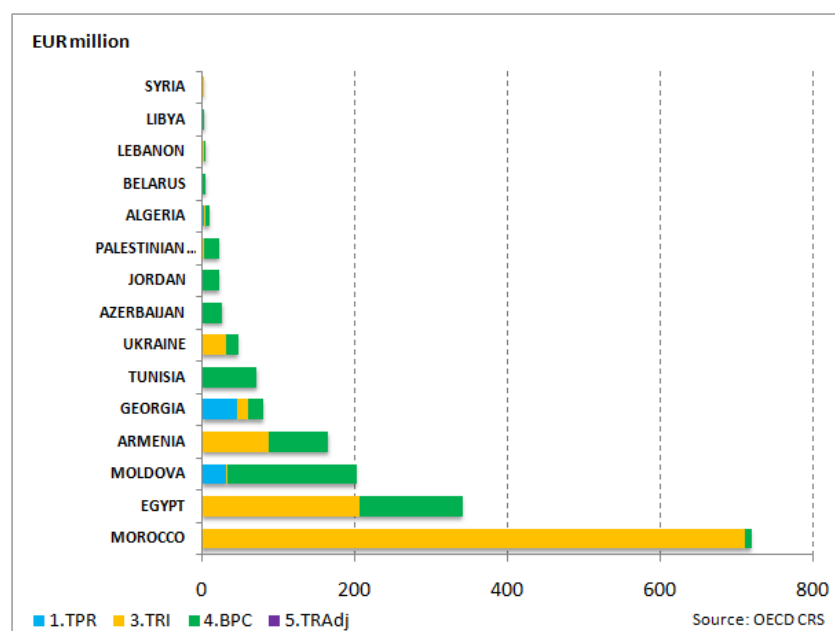
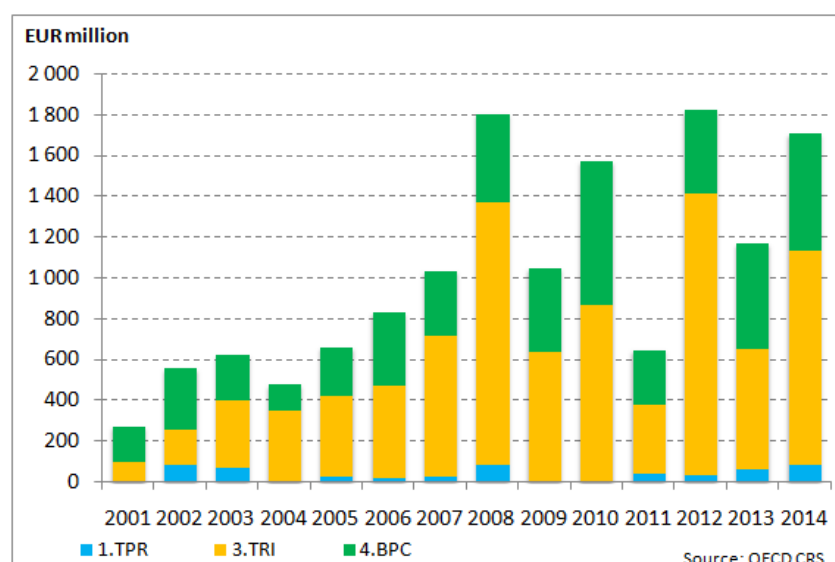
Source: OECD CRS



## NEIGHBOURHOOD

(mn EUR)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	17	24	77	3	1	38	28	56	77
3.TRI	454	692	1 291	632	861	338	1 382	591	1 053
4.BPC	354	315	433	410	706	267	408	519	574
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>1 030</b>	<b>1 801</b>	<b>1 045</b>	<b>1 569</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>1 818</b>	<b>1 168</b>	<b>1 704</b>

Source: OECD CRS

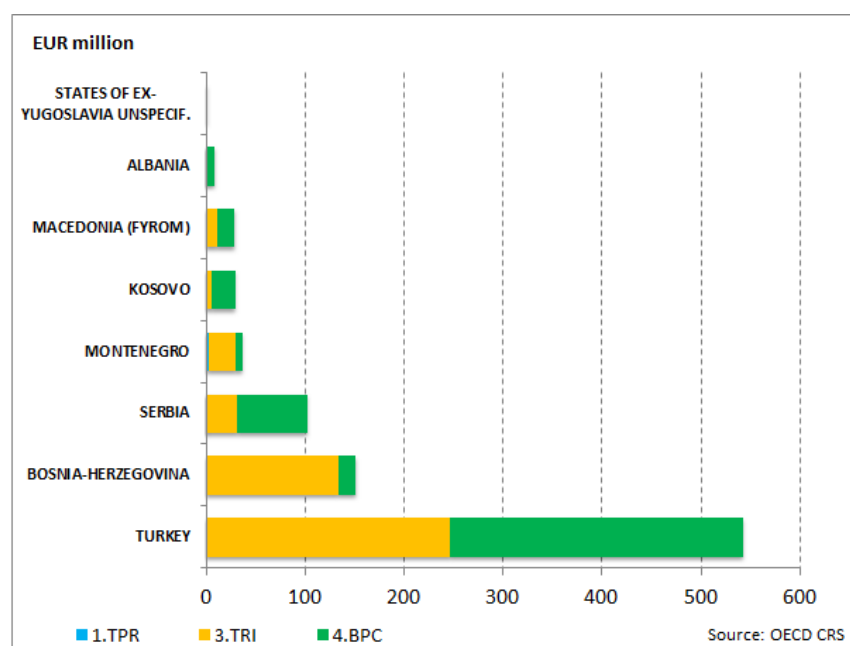
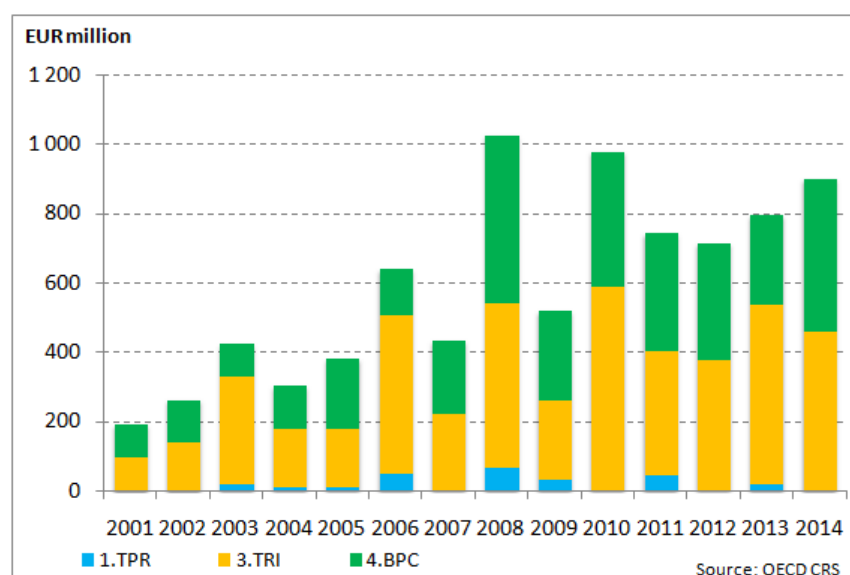




## ENLARGEMENT

(mn EUR)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	46	4	65	30	5	43	6	17	2
3.TRI	460	218	475	229	583	359	369	519	458
4.BPC	132	209	484	258	389	340	338	258	439
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>1 025</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>899</b>

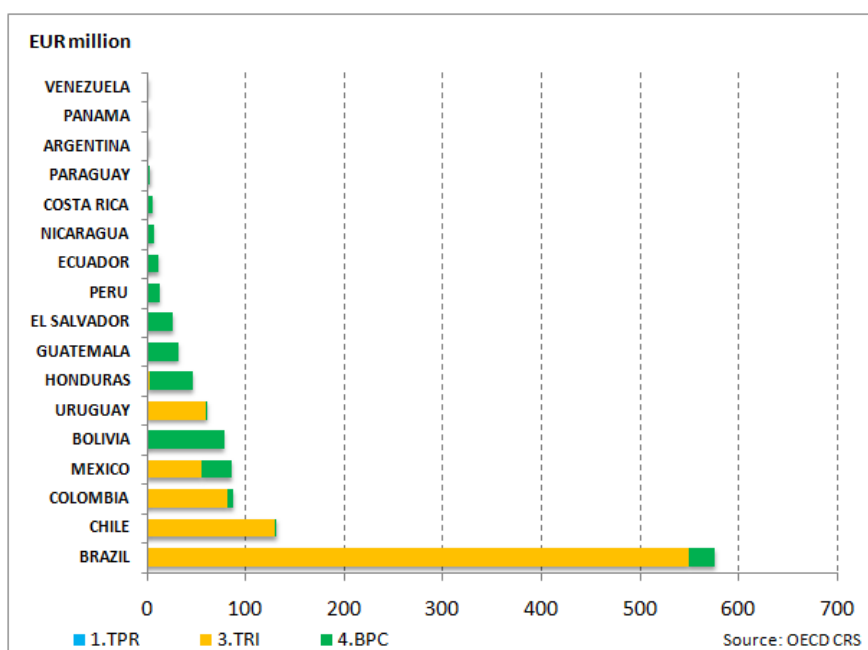
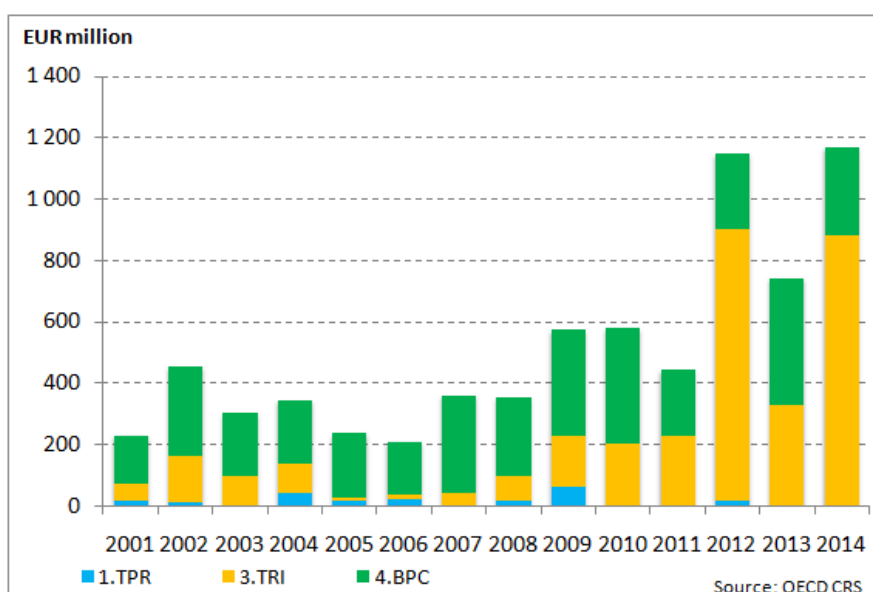
Source: OECD CRS



## LATIN AMERICA

(mn EUR)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	19	6	17	60	2	7	14	3	1
3.TRI	15	35	81	168	201	221	890	323	882
4.BPC	175	318	255	347	376	216	244	416	286
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>1 148</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>1 169</b>

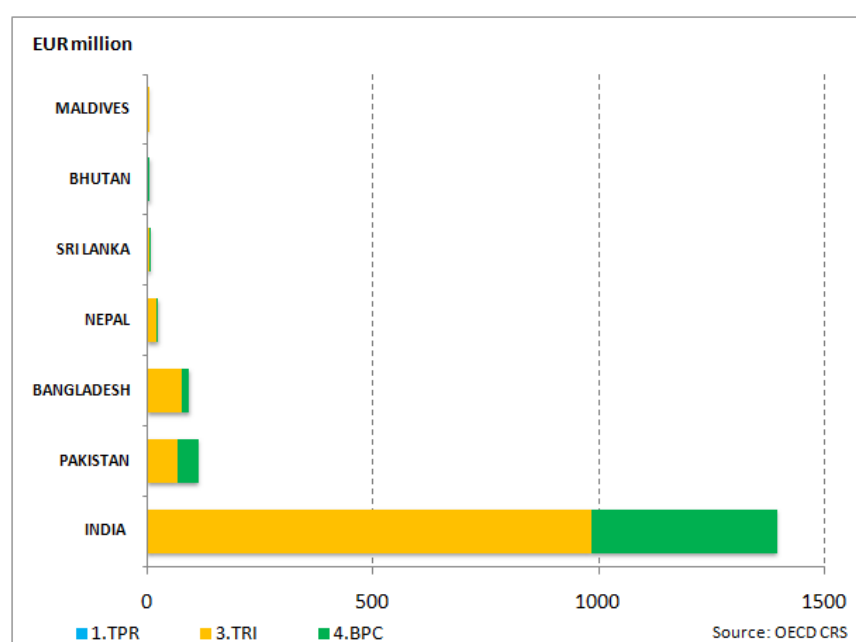
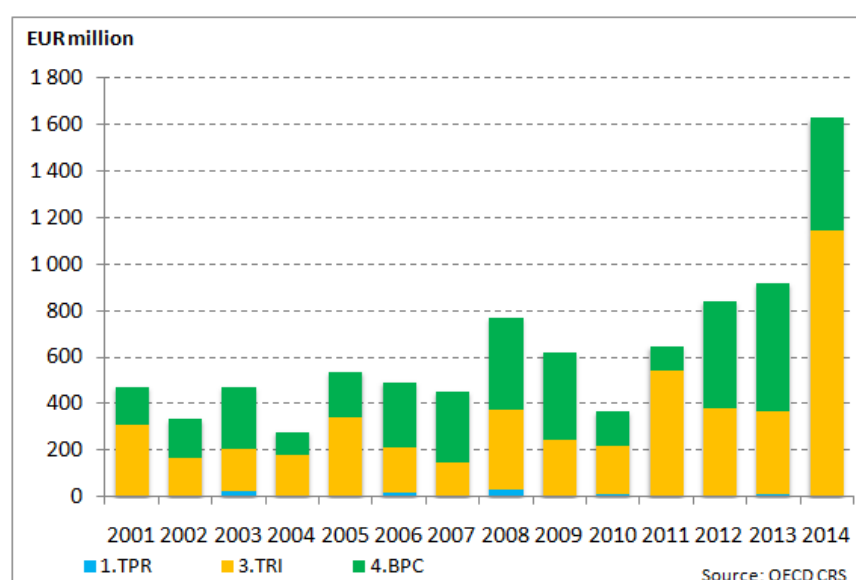
Source: OECD CRS



## SOUTH ASIA

(mn EUR)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	18	1	30	2	14	1	9	13	1
3.TRI	196	147	348	244	205	546	371	357	1 145
4.BPC	281	304	394	377	148	102	464	549	483
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>1 629</b>

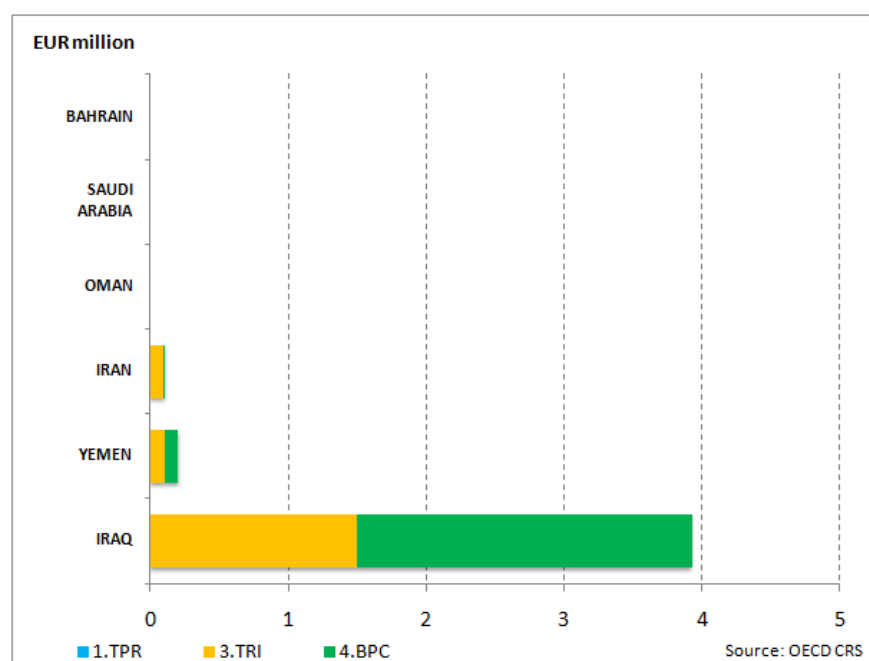
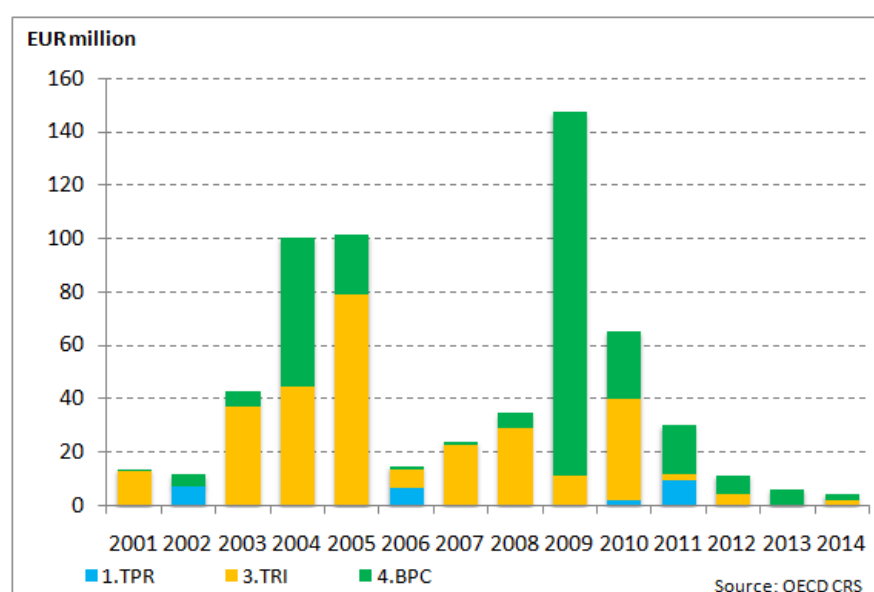
Source: OECD CRS



## MIDDLE EAST

(mn EUR)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	6	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0
3.TRI	7	22	29	11	38	2	4	0	2
4.BPC	1	1	5	136	25	18	7	6	3
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>

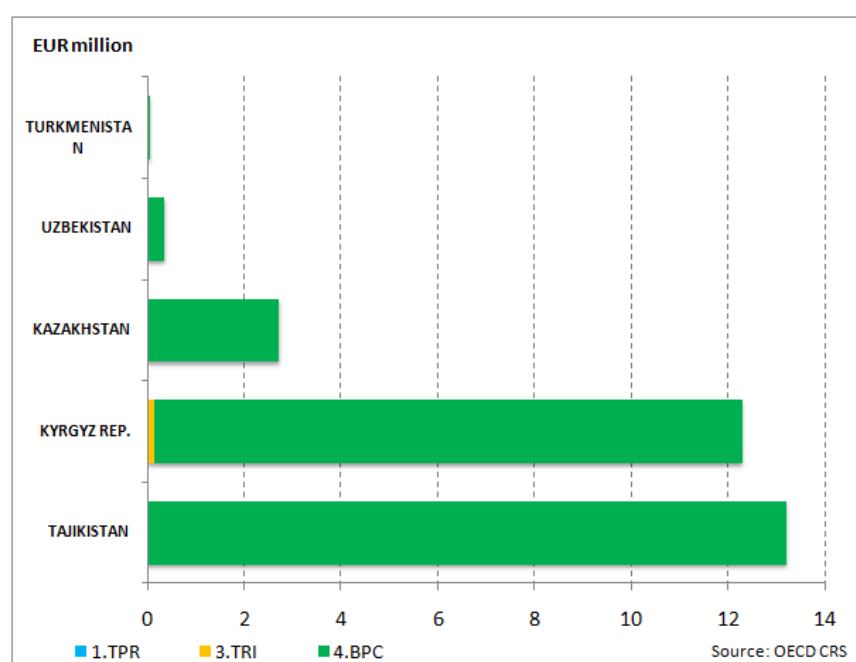
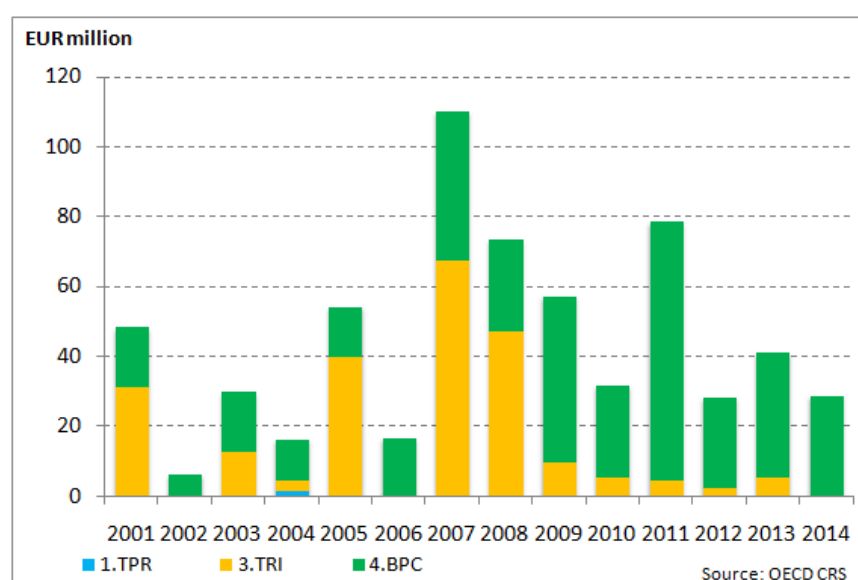
Source: OECD CRS



## CENTRAL ASIA

(mn EUR)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.TRI	0	67	47	10	5	4	2	5	0
4.BPC	17	43	26	48	26	74	26	36	28
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>

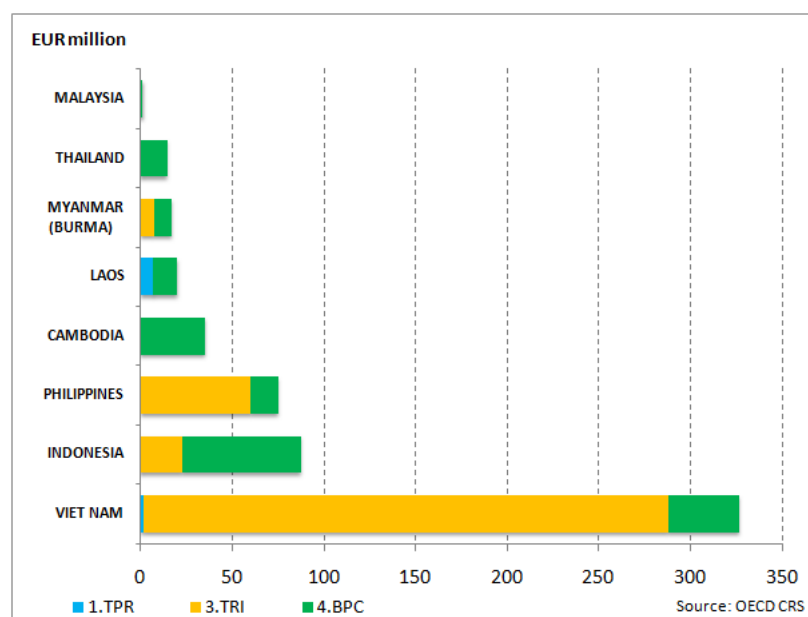
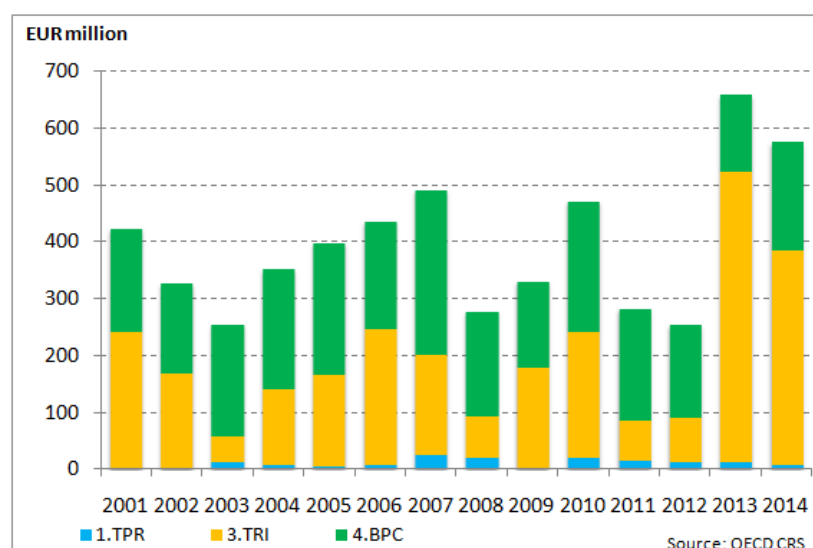
Source: OECD CRS



## ASEAN

(mn EUR)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	8	26	20	0	20	15	14	13	8
3.TRI	239	175	73	178	222	70	76	510	377
4.BPC	190	290	184	152	230	197	165	136	191
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>576</b>

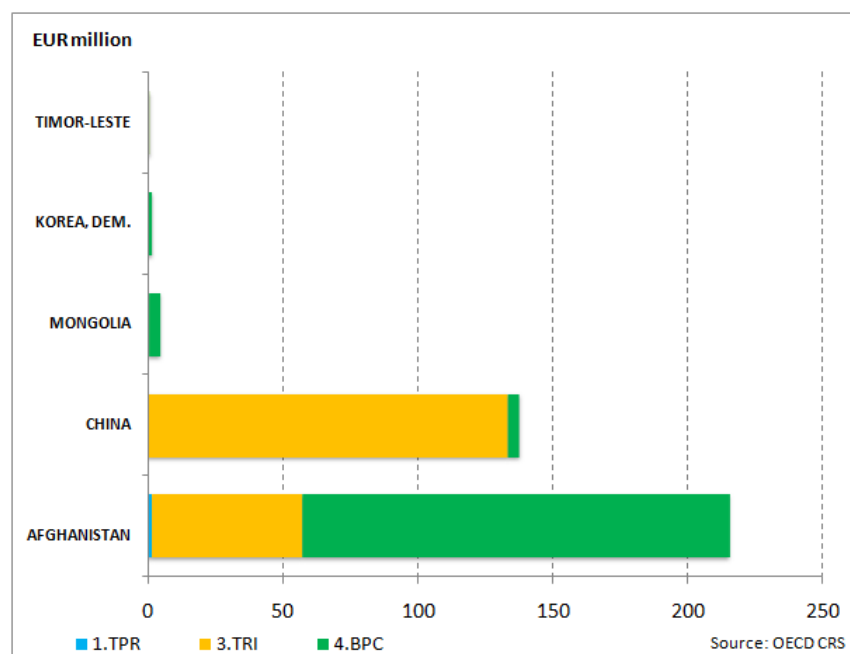
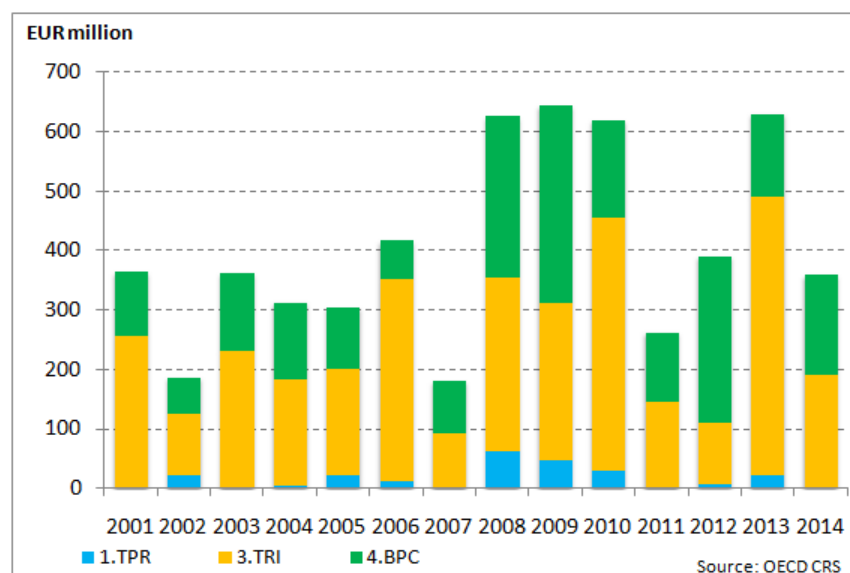
Source: OECD CRS



## ASIA (other)

(mn EUR)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	13	1	62	48	30	0	7	23	2
3.TRI	340	94	292	263	425	145	104	467	190
4.BPC	63	87	271	333	165	118	281	140	168
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>359</b>

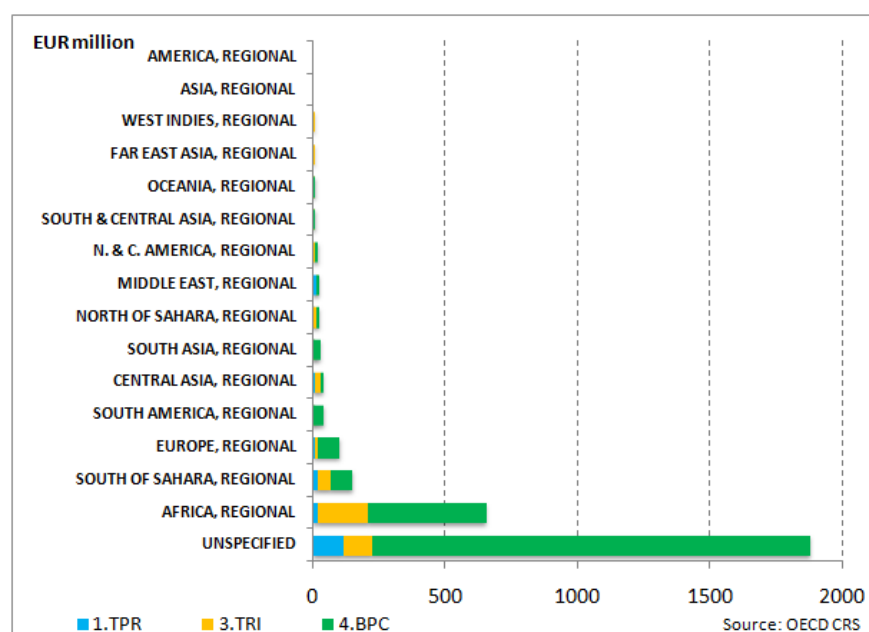
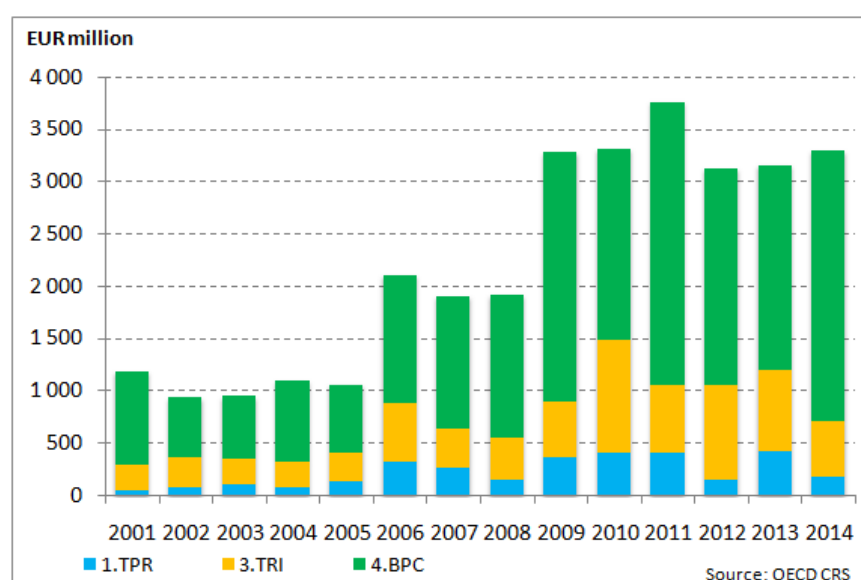
Source: OECD CRS



## REGIONAL

(mn EUR)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	322	254	147	358	402	404	144	417	180
3.TRI	552	381	397	529	1 080	651	908	784	526
4.BPC	1 230	1 268	1 372	2 394	1 831	2 707	2 075	1 957	2 590
5.TRAAdj	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
6.Other TR Needs									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 104</b>	<b>1 903</b>	<b>1 916</b>	<b>3 281</b>	<b>3 314</b>	<b>3 769</b>	<b>3 127</b>	<b>3 158</b>	<b>3 296</b>

Source: OECD CRS



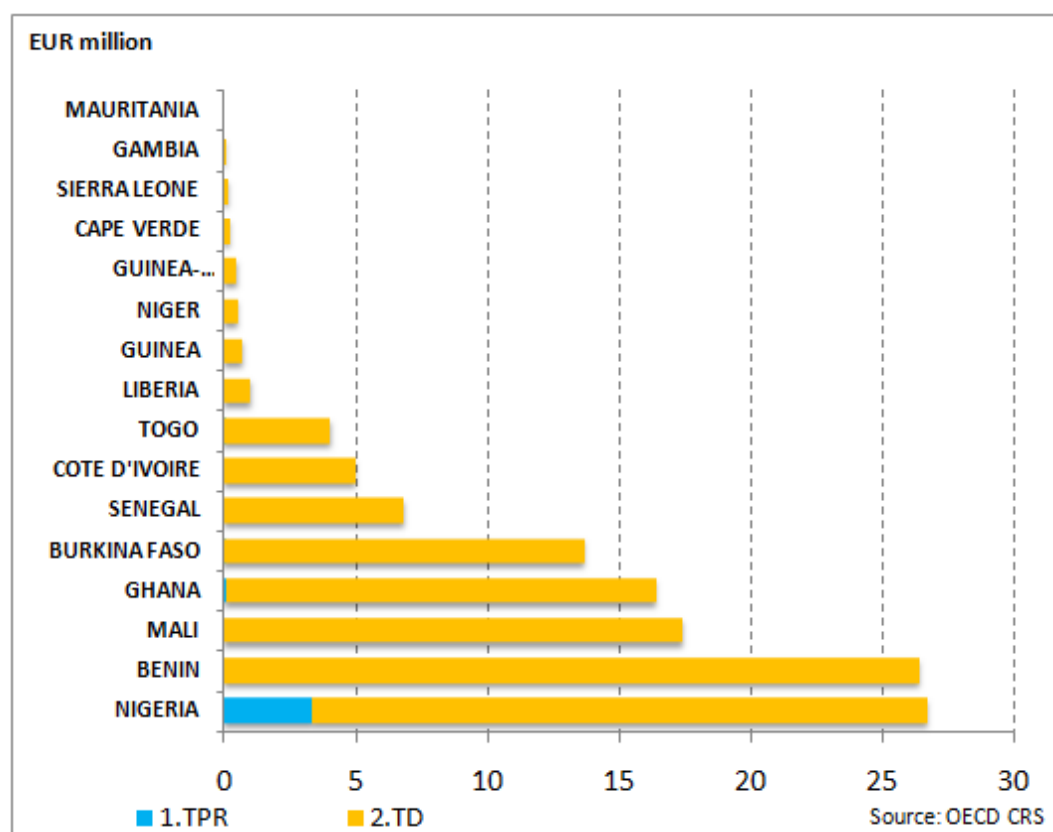
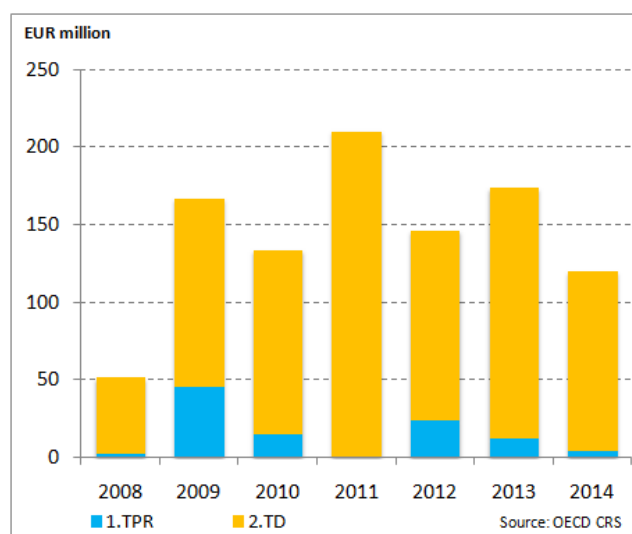


## 10. Appendix 4. – Trade Related Assistance by Region, Country and Category

## WEST AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	2	45	14	1	24	12	4
2.TD	49	122	119	209	122	161	116
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>119</b>

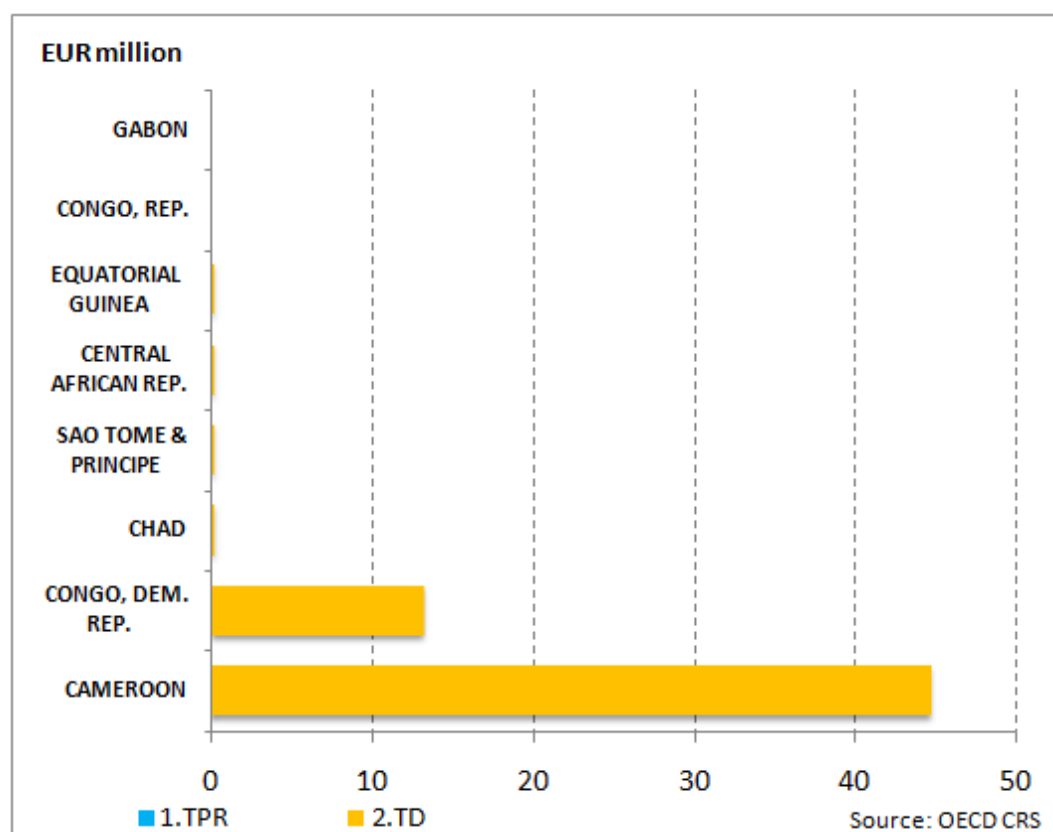
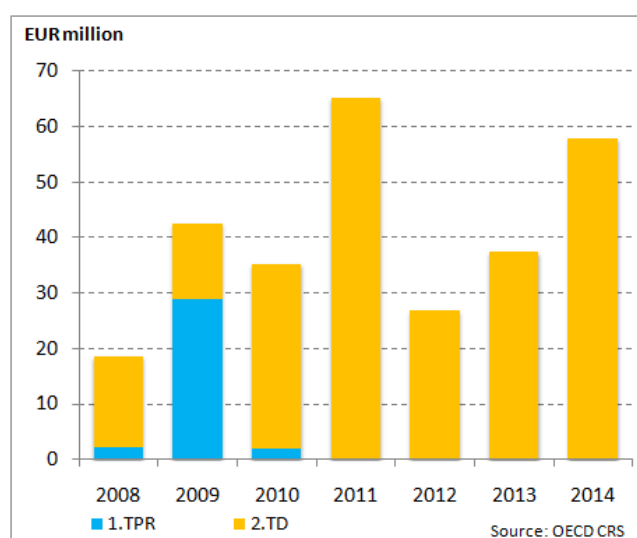
Source: OECD CRS



## CENTRAL AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	2	29	2	0.14	0.17	0.01	0.01
2.TD	16	14	33	65	27	37	58
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>58</b>

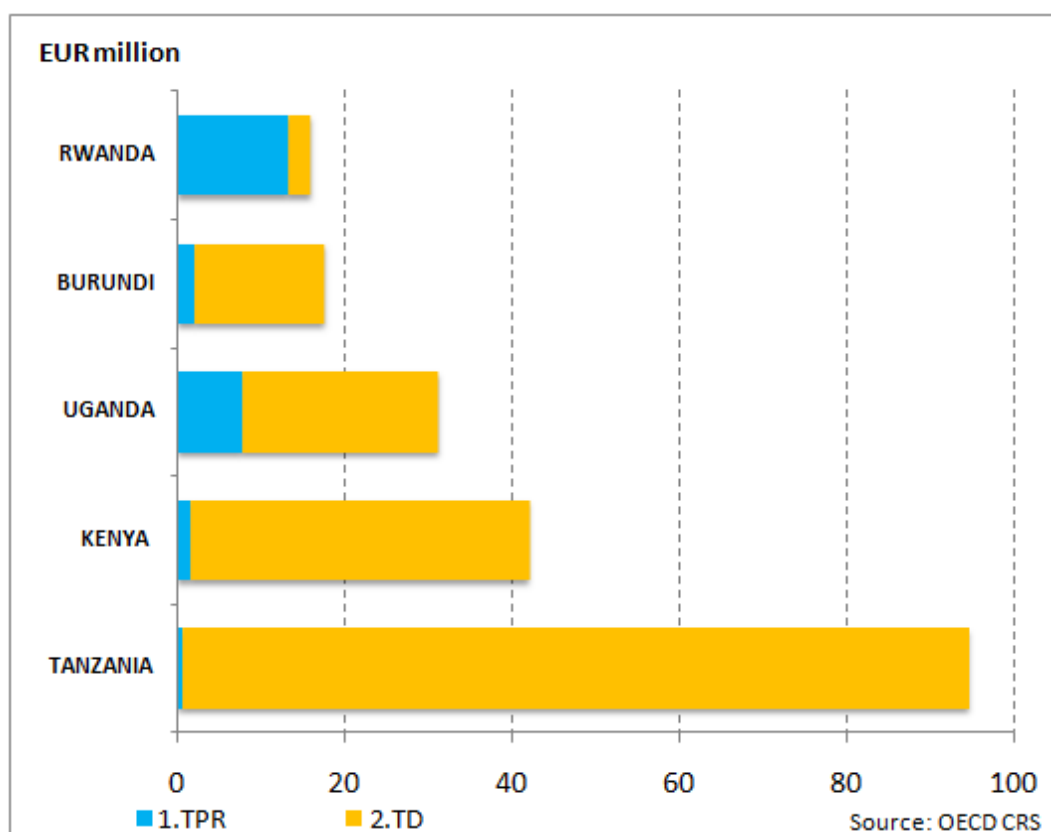
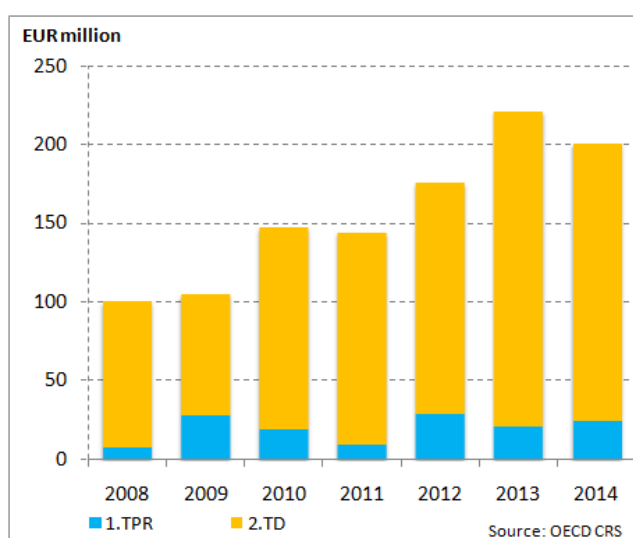
Source: OECD CRS



## EAC

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	7	27	19	9	28	20	24
2.TD	92	77	128	135	147	201	176
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>201</b>

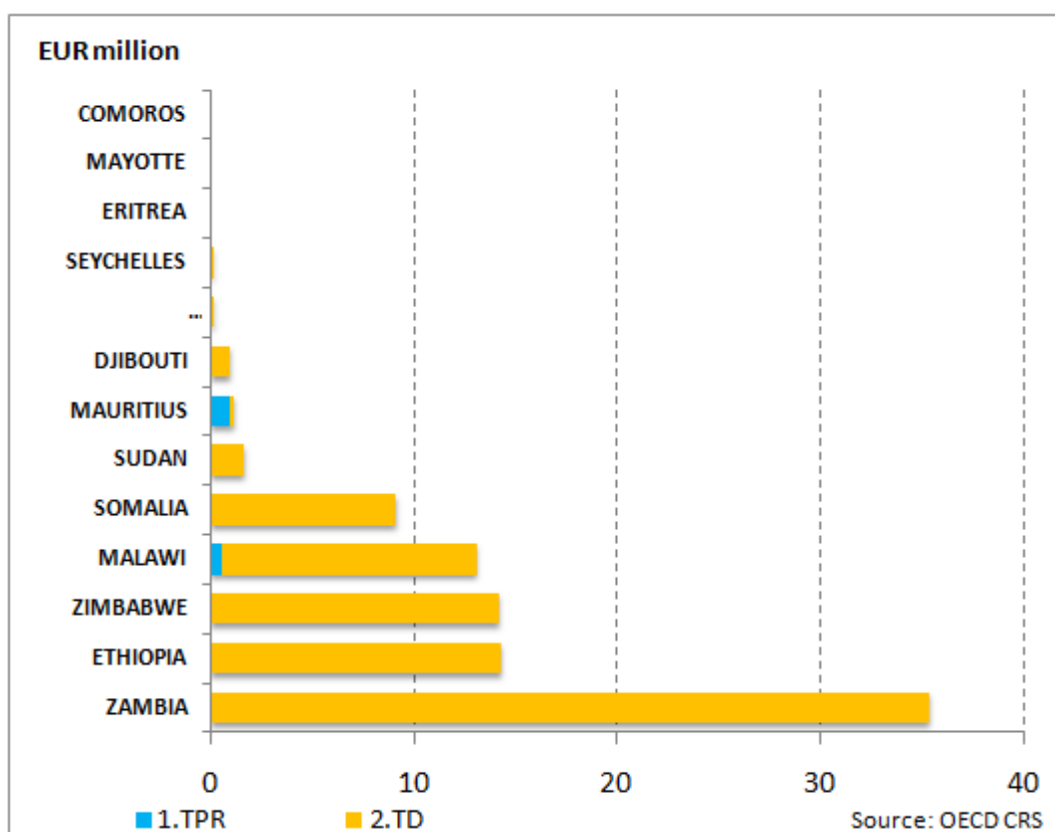
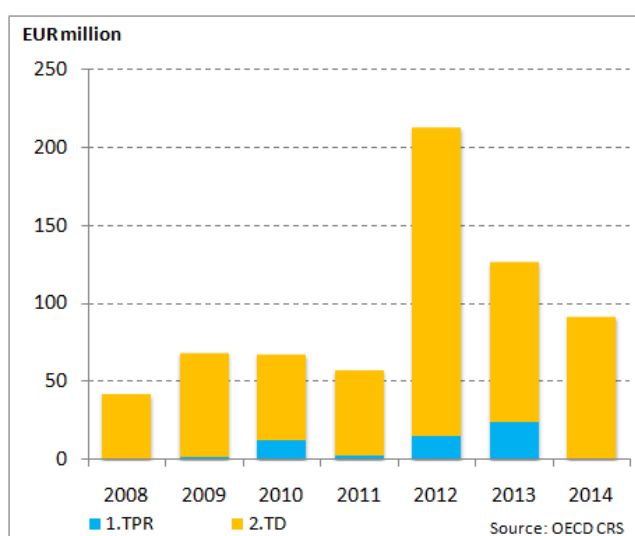
Source: OECD CRS



## EAST AFRICA EXCL. EAC

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	1	2	13	3	16	24	1
2.TD	41	66	54	55	196	102	90
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>92</b>

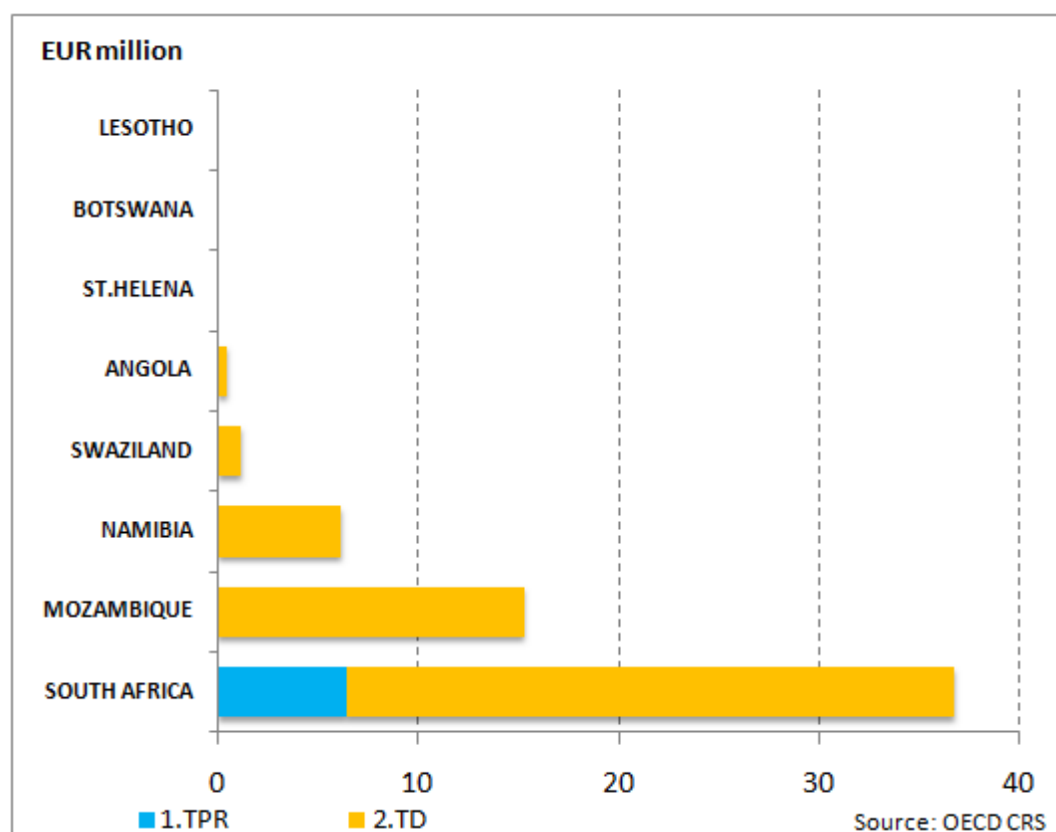
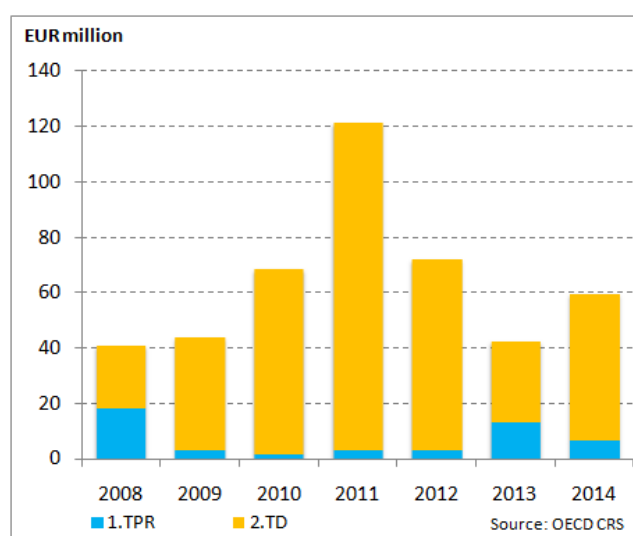
Source: OECD CRS



## SOUTHERN AFRICA

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	18	3	2	3	3	13	6
2.TD	23	41	67	119	69	29	53
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>60</b>

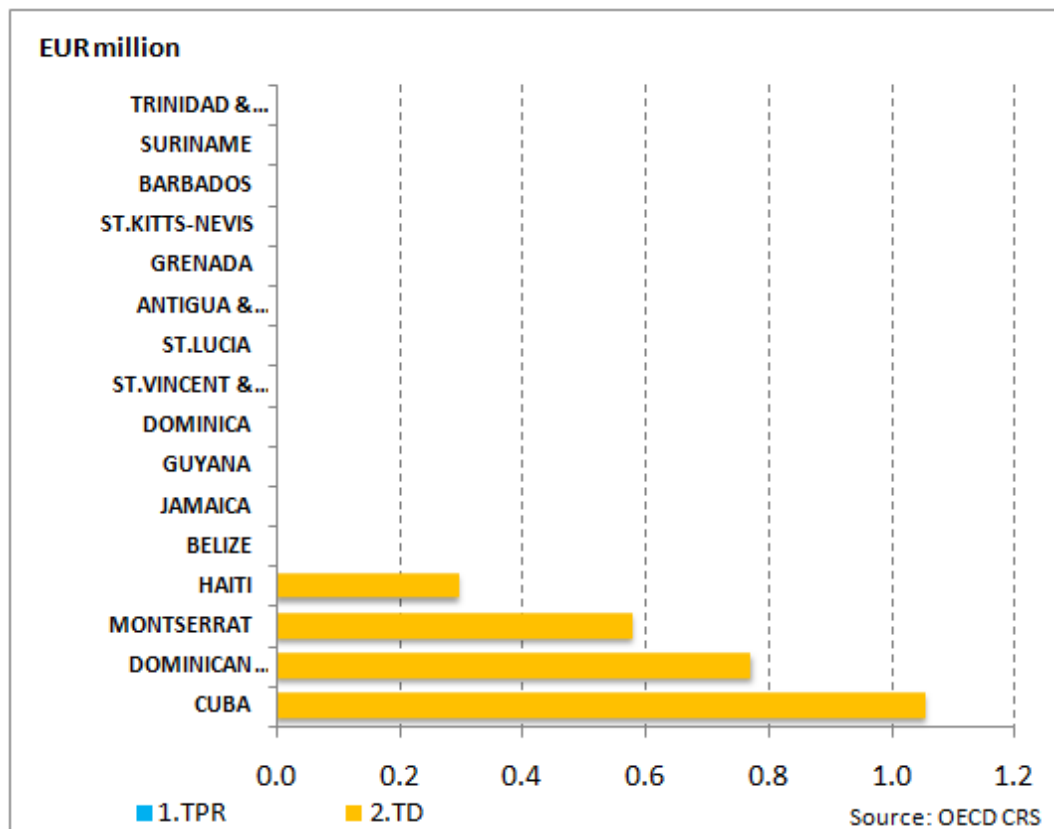
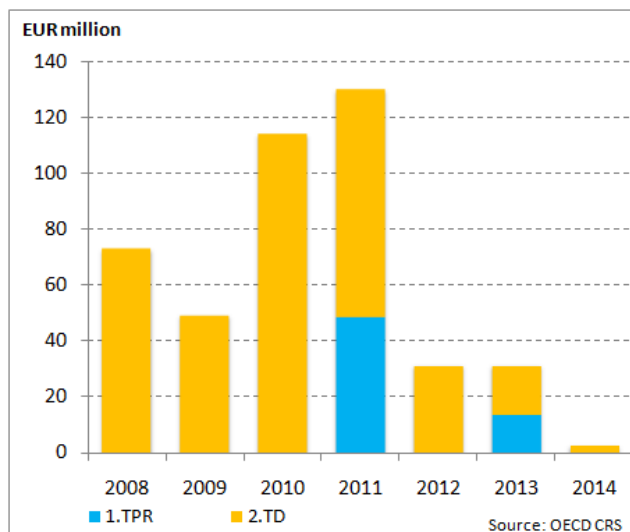
Source: OECD CRS



## CARIBBEAN

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	0	0	0	49	0	14	0
2.TD	73	49	114	81	31	17	3
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>

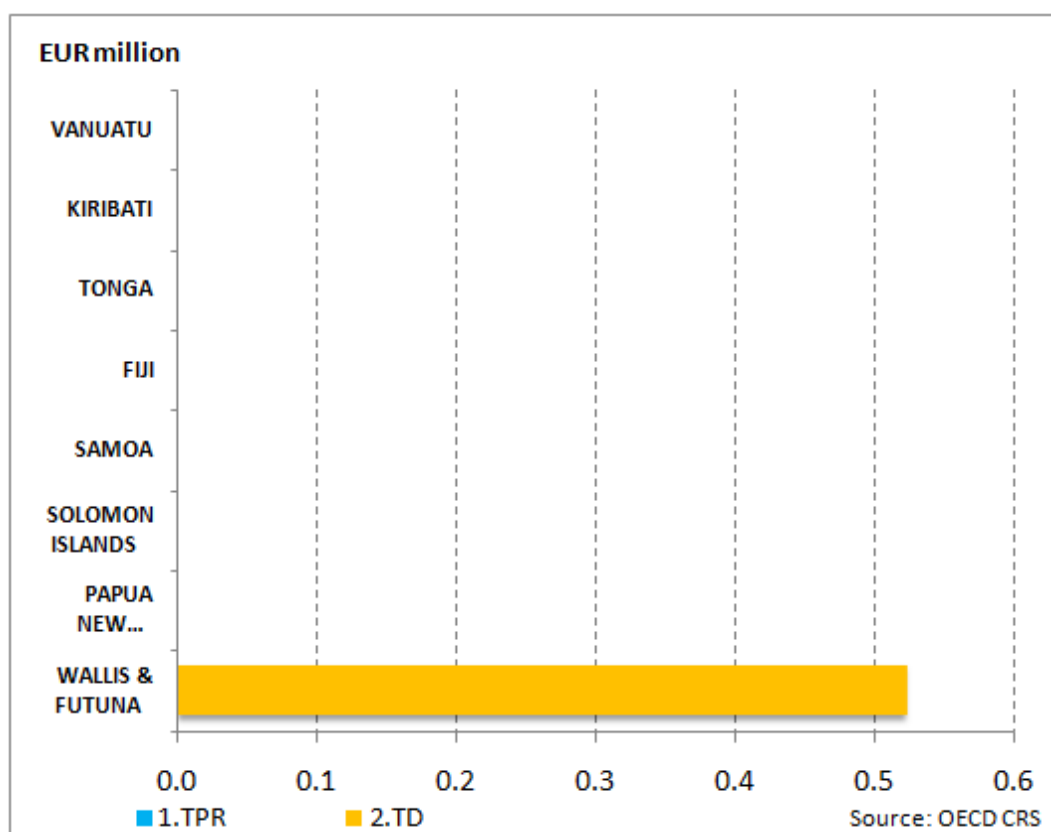
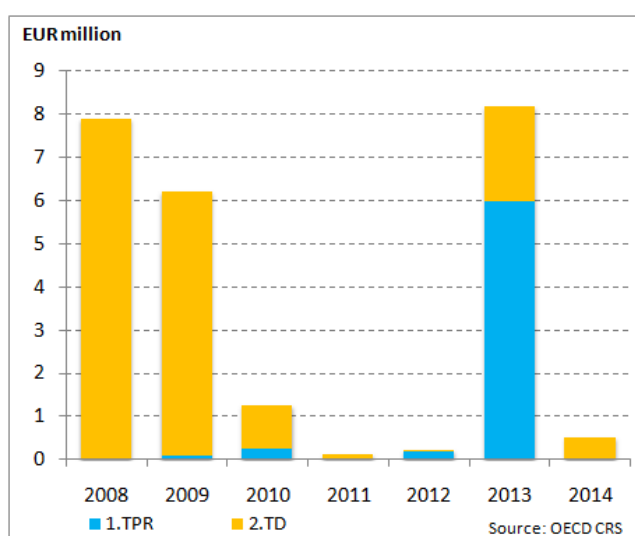
Source: OECD CRS



## PACIFIC

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
2.TD	8	6	1	0	0	2	1
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: OECD CRS

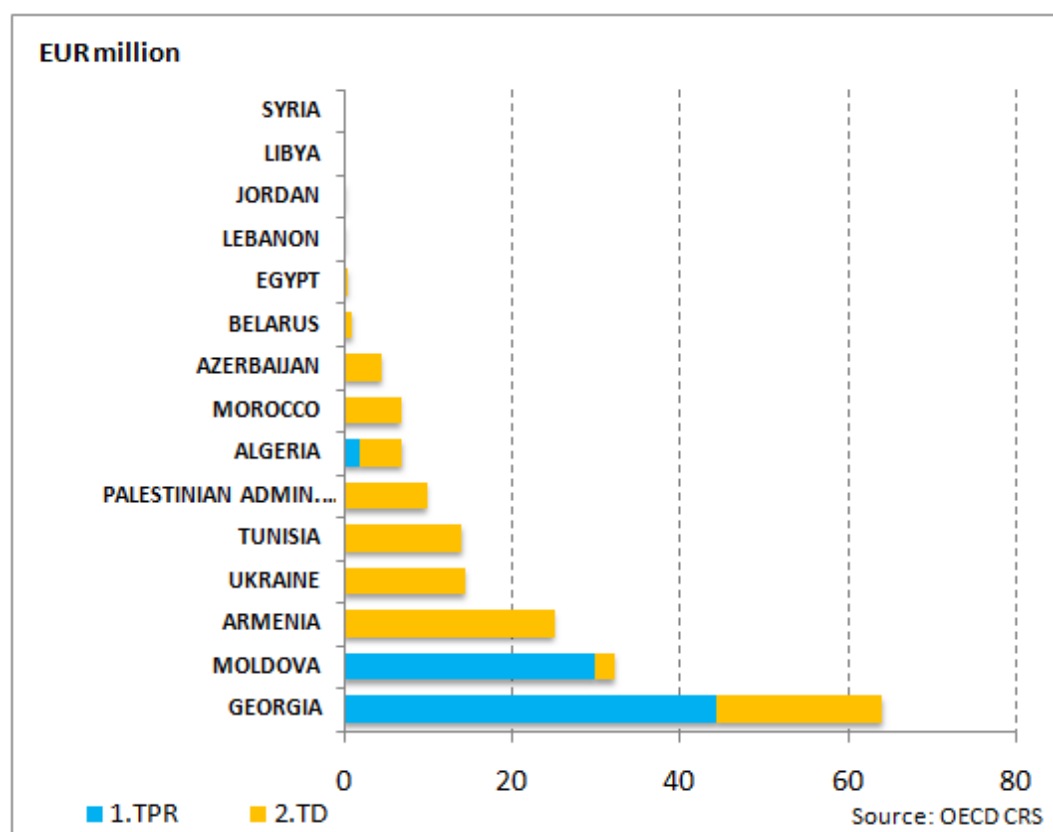
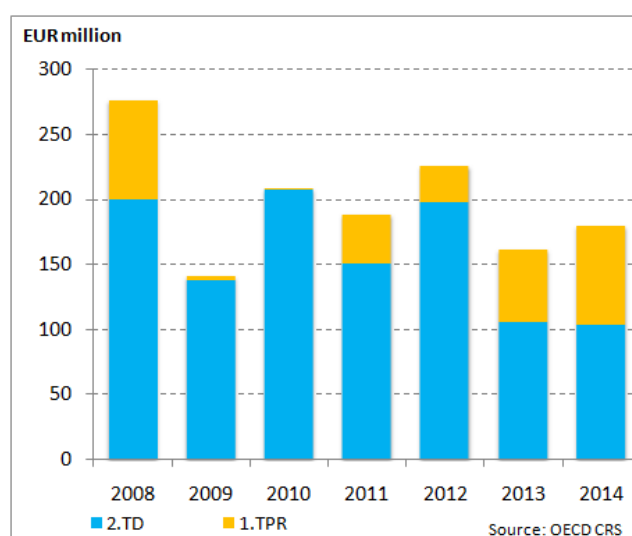




## NEIGHBOURHOOD

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	77	3	1	38	28	56	77
2.TD	200	138	207	151	198	105	103
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>180</b>

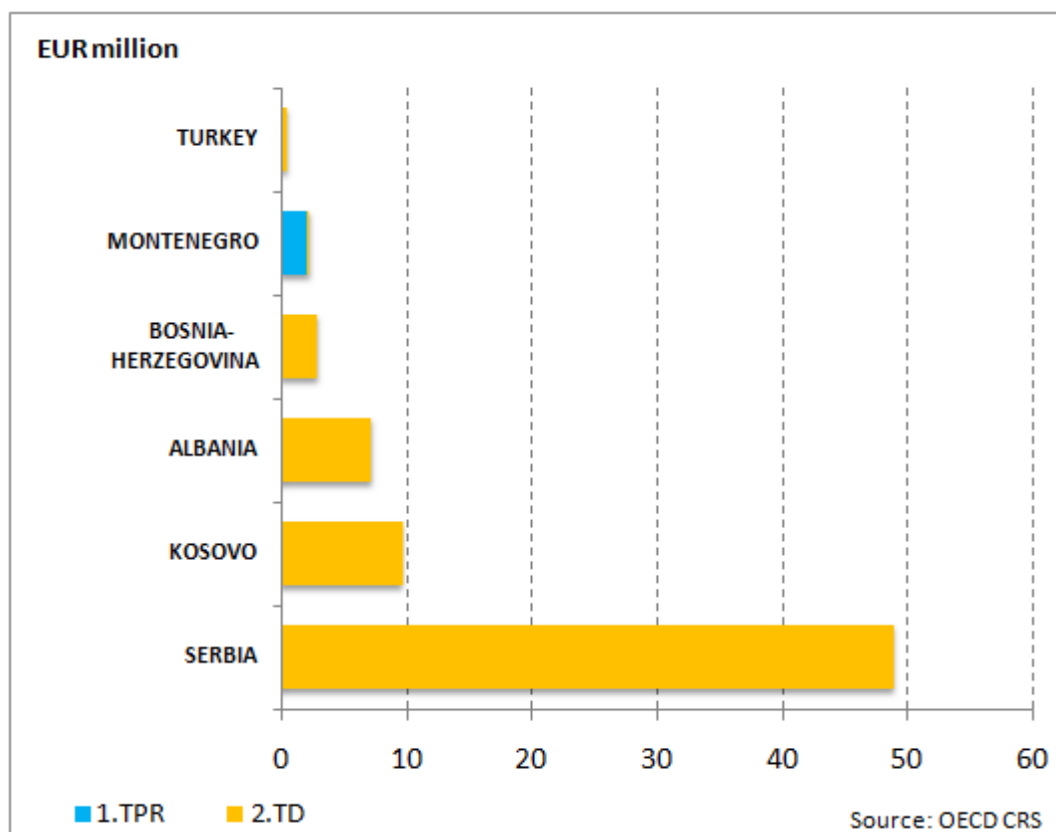
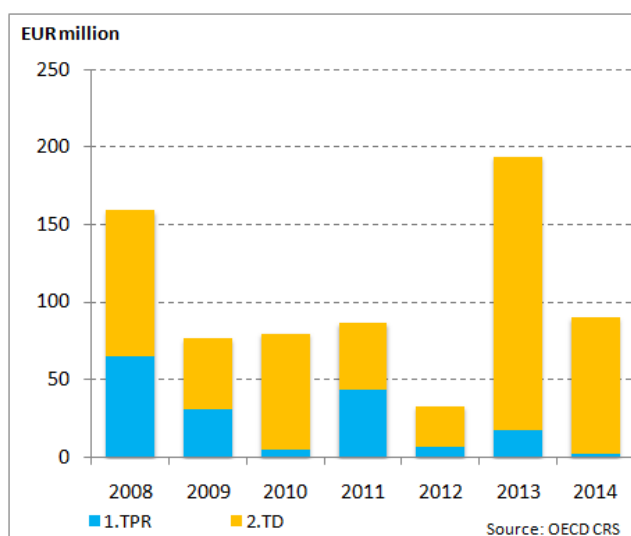
Source: OECD CRS



## ENLARGEMENT

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	65	30	5	43	6	17	2
2.TD	94	46	75	43	26	177	88
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>90</b>

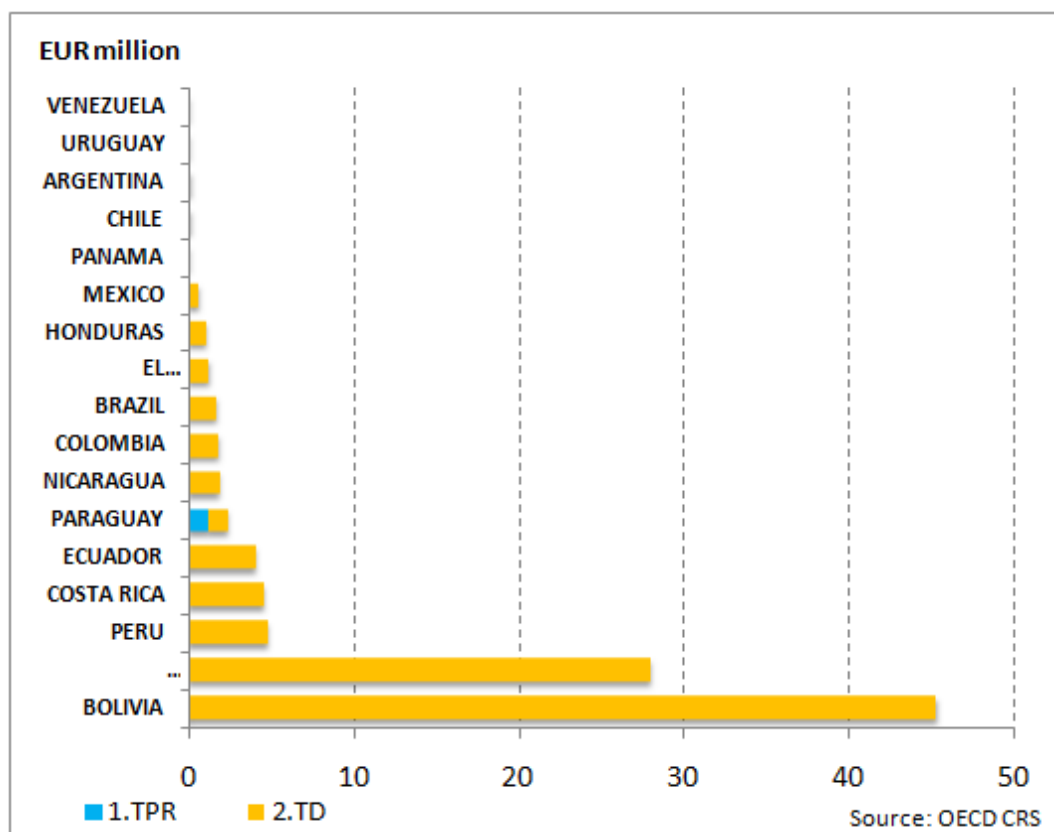
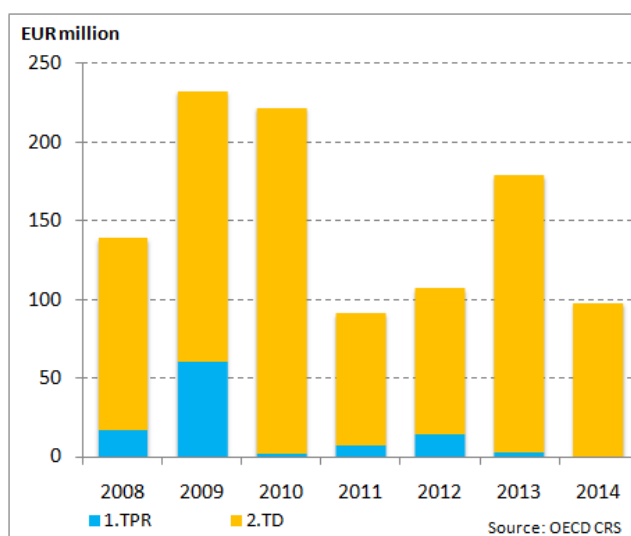
Source: OECD CRS



## LATIN AMERICA

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	17	60	2	7	14	3	1
2.TD	122	172	220	84	93	176	96
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>98</b>

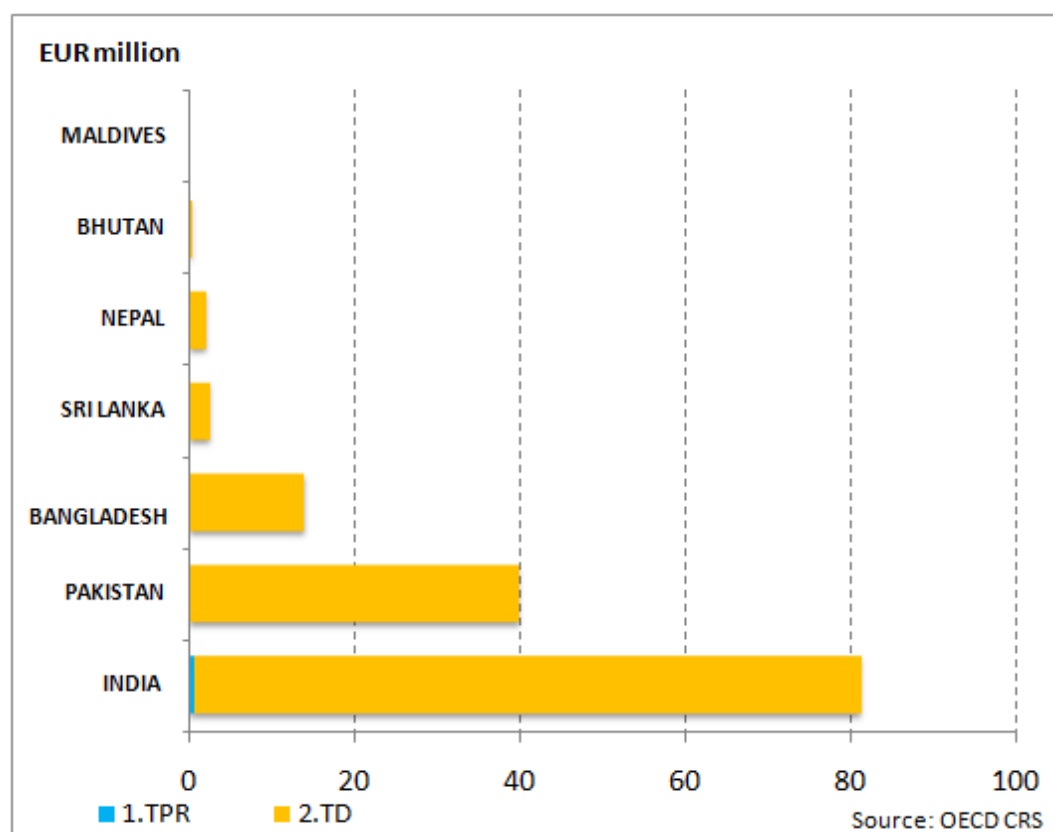
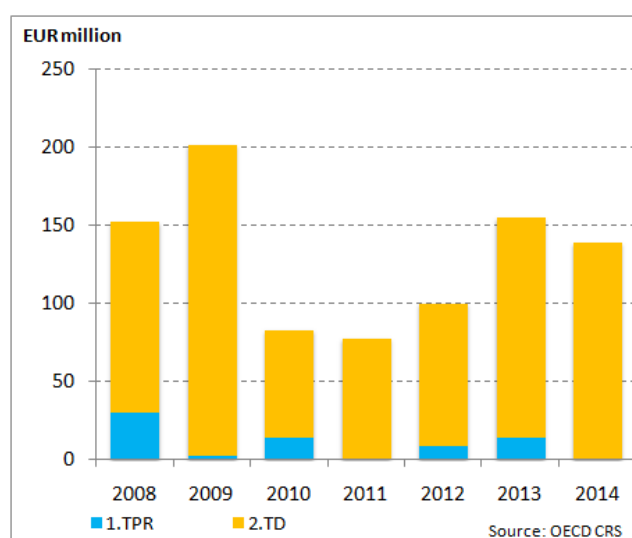
Source: OECD CRS



## SOUTH ASIA

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	30	2	14	1	9	13	1
2.TD	122	200	69	77	91	142	139
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>139</b>

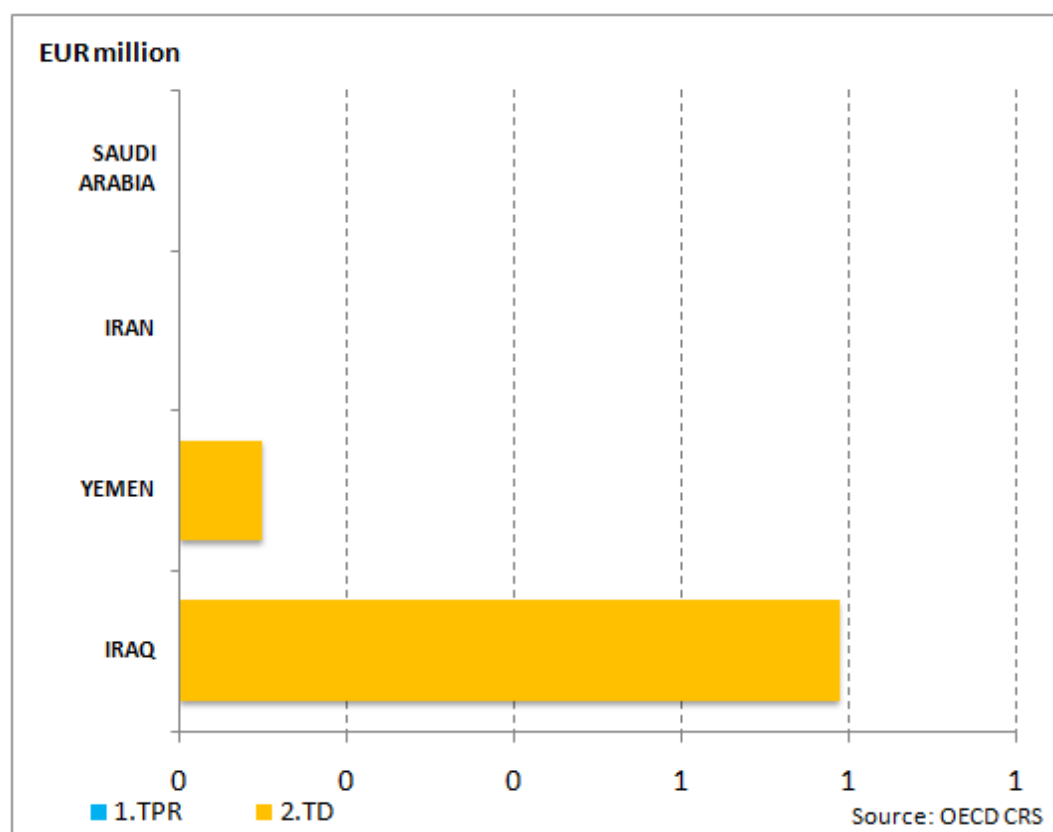
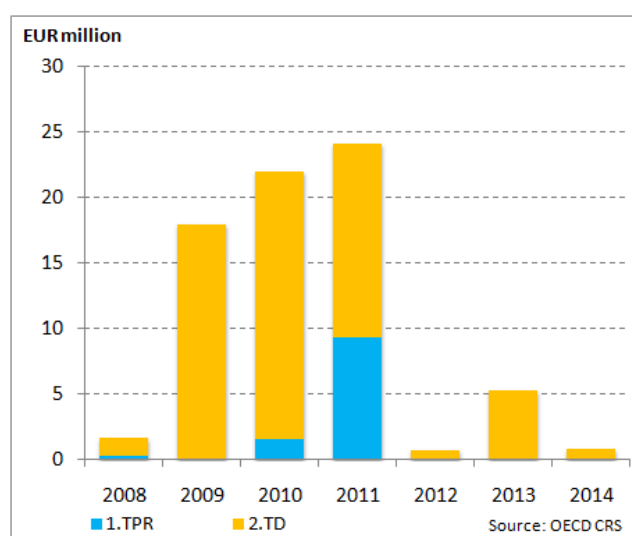
Source: OECD CRS



## MIDDLE EAST

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	0	0	2	9	0	0	0
2.TD	1	18	20	15	1	5	1
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

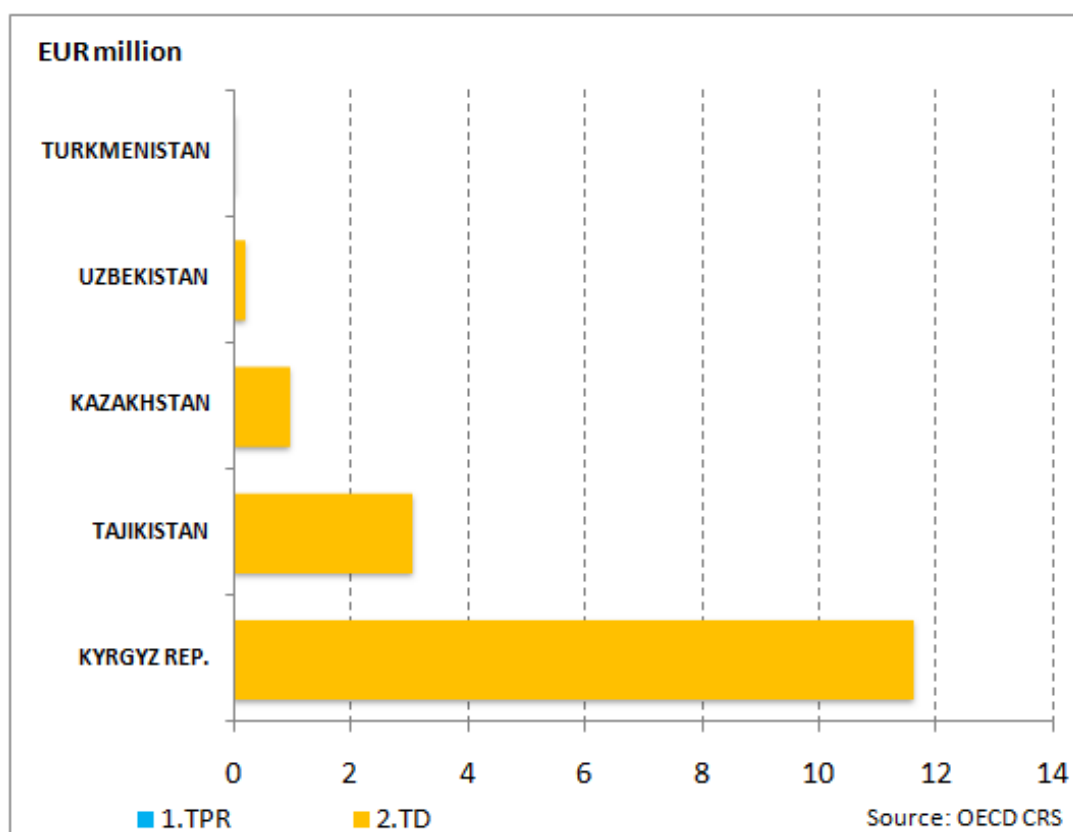
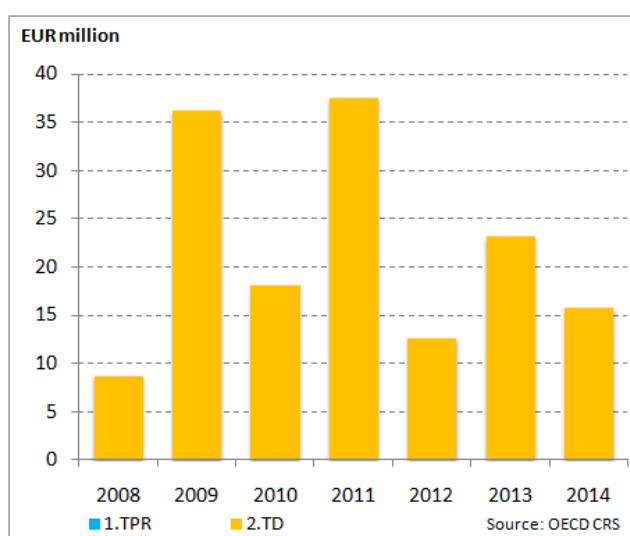
Source: OECD CRS



## CENTRAL ASIA

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.TD	9	36	18	38	13	23	16
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>

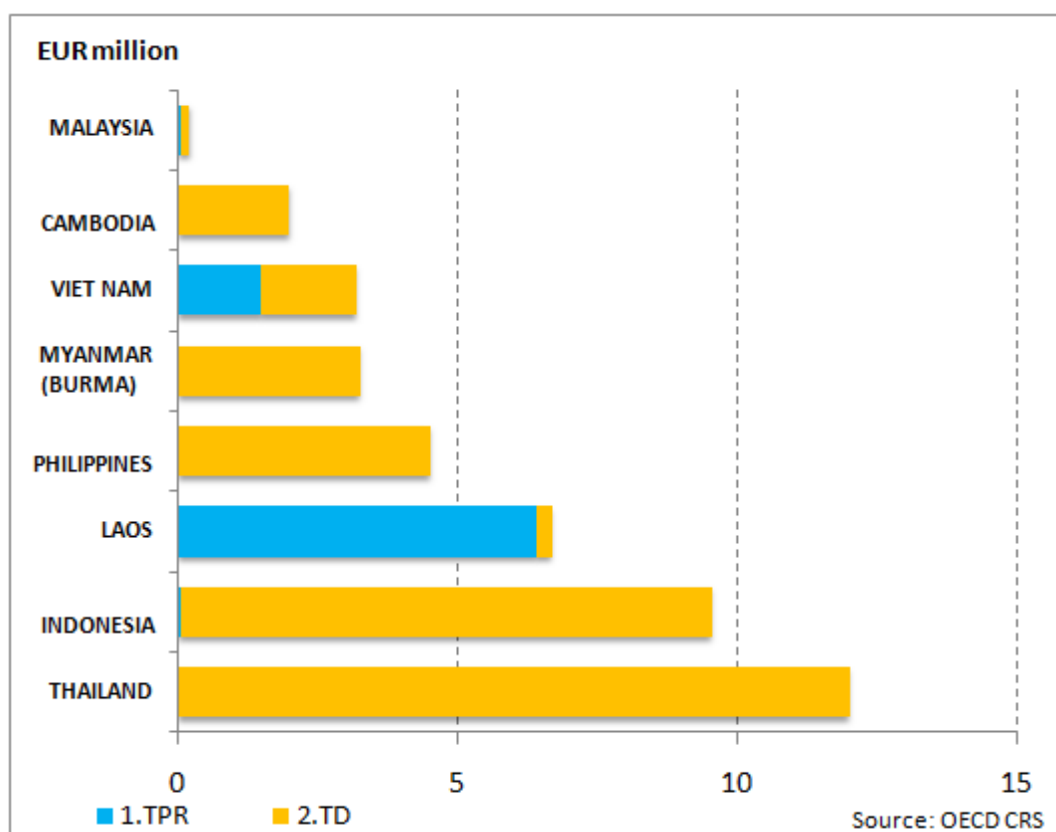
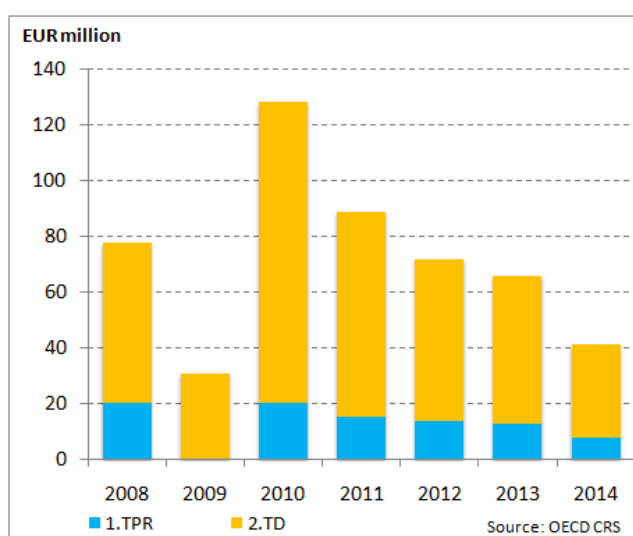
Source: OECD CRS



## ASEAN

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	20	0	20	15	14	13	8
2.TD	57	30	108	74	58	53	33
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>41</b>

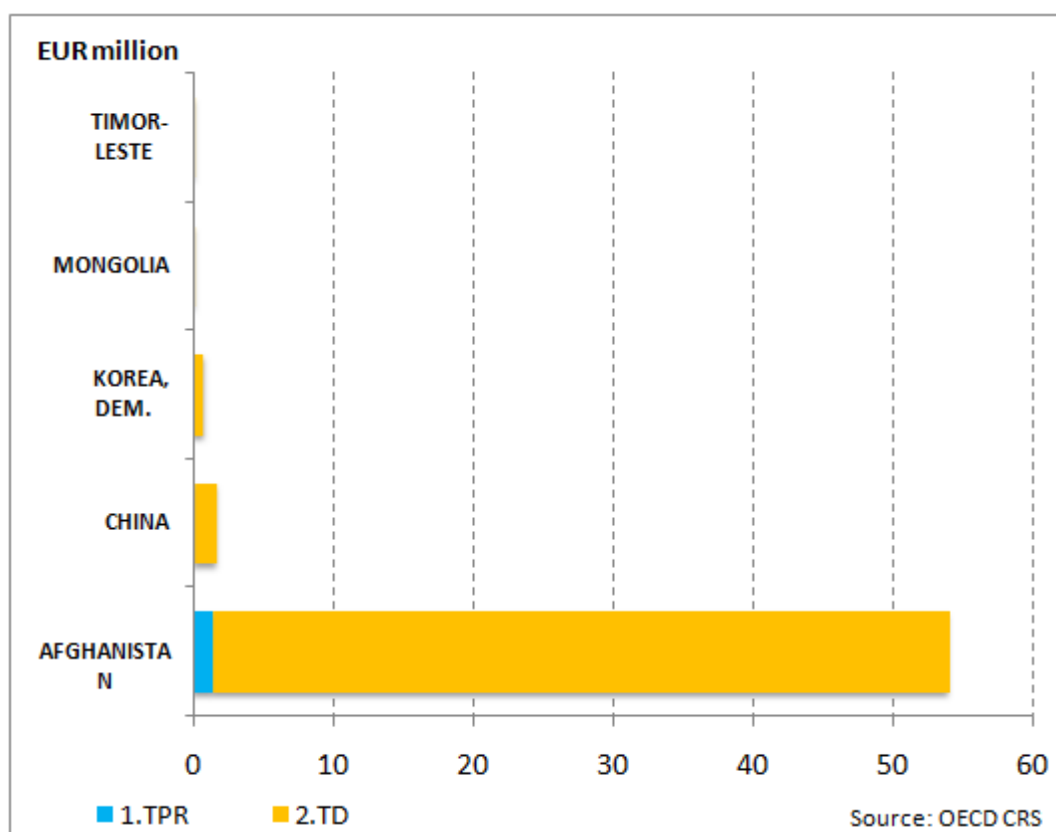
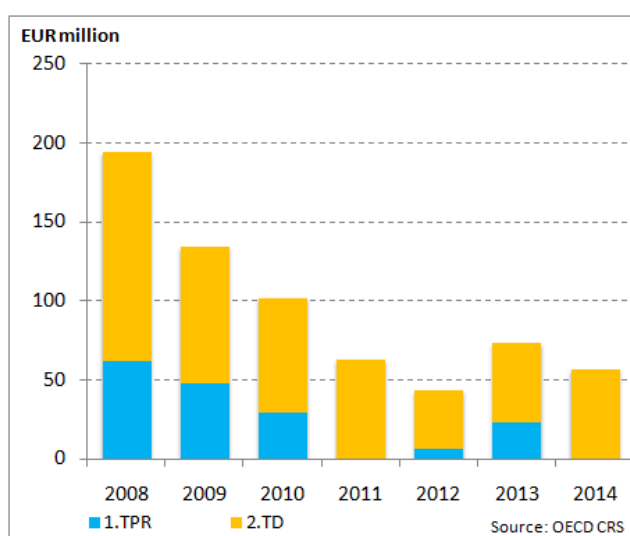
Source: OECD CRS



## ASIA (other)

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	62	48	30	0	7	23	2
2.TD	132	86	72	63	37	50	55
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>57</b>

Source: OECD CRS

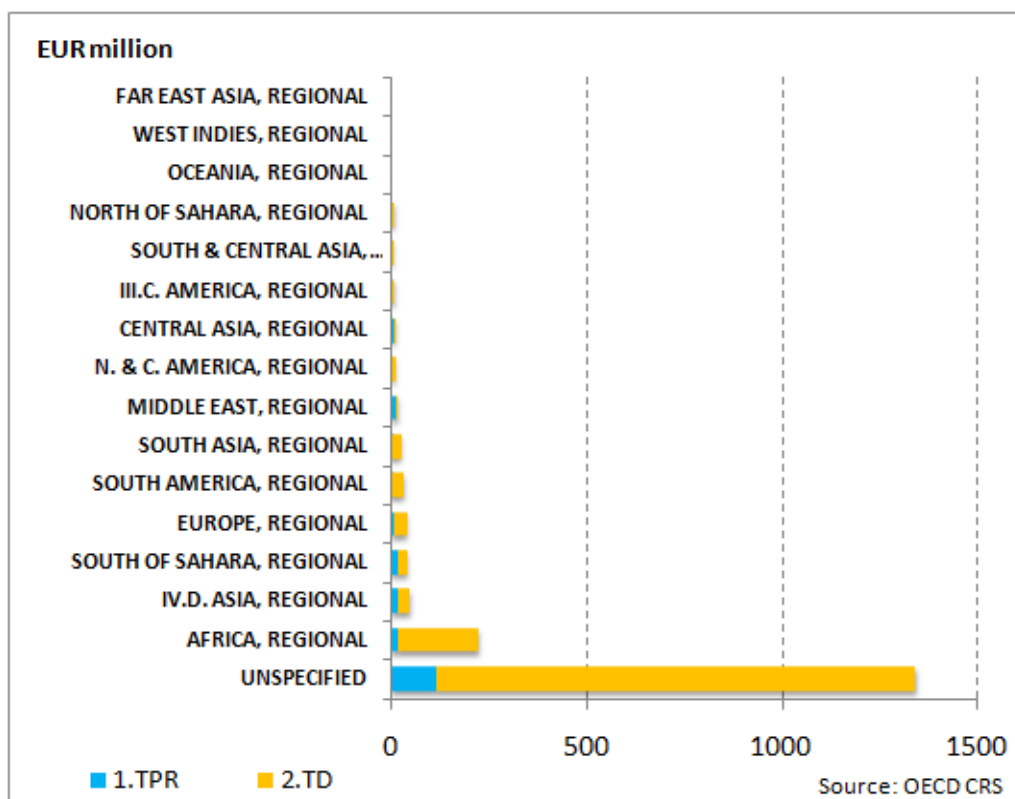
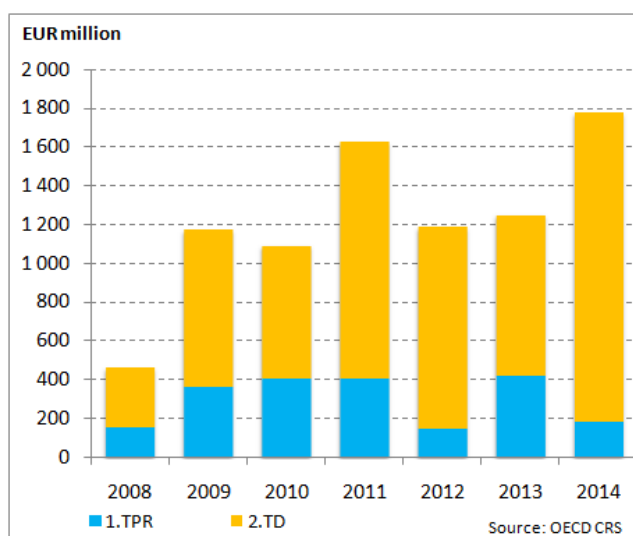




## REGIONAL

(mn EUR)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.TPR	149	358	402	404	144	417	180
2.TD	310	814	688	1 222	1 041	830	1 595
6.Other TR Needs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>1 171</b>	<b>1 090</b>	<b>1 625</b>	<b>1 185</b>	<b>1 247</b>	<b>1 775</b>

Source: OECD CRS



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

Using the software developed in 2010, the team of experts imported a new copy of the OECD CRS database using proprietary software, and developed specifically for this task (it is worth mentioning that the database has now more than 3 million records). As in the previous reports, all operations were converted into Euros using the average annual exchange rate provided by the OECD. Only the EU and 23 Member States report to the OECD CRS (DAC members): Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the UK and 3 new for 2014, Hungary, Lithuania and Romania. 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 9: Differences in total Aft Reporting for the EU and its Members States  
(in EUR million)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU										
Report 2016	2 115	2 031	2 433	3 006	3 340	2 552	2 832	3 434	3 504	1 747
Report 2015	2 117	2 032	2 436	3 056	3 345	2 554	2 835	3 433	3 504	
Report 2014	2 117	2 032	2 436	3 056	3 345	2 554	2 835	3 433		
Report 2013	2 117	2 563	2 436	3 056	3 298	2 520	2 704			
Report 2012	2 117	2 563	2 436	3 056	3 298	2 520				
Differences	-2	-1	-3	-50	-5	-2	-3	1	0	
Member States										
Report 2016	4 347	4 969	4 675	7 064	6 990	8 163	6 908	8 069	8 184	10 848
Report 2015	4 352	4 975	4 685	7 206	7 002	8 182	6 919	8 067	8 181	
Report 2014	4 352	4 975	4 684	7 199	6 995	8 163	6 813	8 158		
Report 2013	4 352	4 975	4 685	7 200	6 995	8 163	6 770			
Report 2012	4 352	4 975	4 685	7 200	6 995	8 203				
Differences	-4	-6	-10	-142	-12	-19	-11	2	2	

Sources: OECD CRS, EU, EU Accountability Report Questionnaire

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