



# EU Aid for Trade

## Progress Report 2019

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

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>BACKGROUND</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>OVERVIEW</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>PART I: QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>1 EU Trade and development relations, by region</b>	<b>11</b>
1.1 Supporting the Africa-EU alliance	12
1.2 Boosting EU-Asia trade	13
1.3 Latin America and the Caribbean	14
1.4 The EU Neighbourhood and Enlargement countries	15
1.5 The Pacific	17
<b>2 Helping partner countries make the most of EU trade agreements(...)</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>3 Integrating EU development tools for greater Impact</b>	<b>22</b>
3.1 Blending and investment for trade	22
3.2 Regional Aid for Trade	25
<b>4 Increasing the relevance of EU Aft</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>5 A thematic perspective</b>	<b>32</b>
5.1 Business environment and investment climate	32
5.2 Trade facilitation	35
5.3 Quality infrastructure	37
5.4 Digitalisation and e-commerce	40
<b>6 Differentiating approaches</b>	<b>44</b>
6.1 Least Developed Countries and situations of fragility	44
6.2 Middle Income Countries	46
6.3 More advanced developing countries	48
<b>7 Advancing sustainability objectives</b>	<b>49</b>
7.1 Aid for Trade and gender	49
7.2 Leveraging the GSP+ and the FTA Trade and sustainable development chapters	53
7.3 Decent work, corporate social responsibility, fair & ethical trade	55
7.4 Aid for Trade and the environment	59
<b>8 Conclusion</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>PART II QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>1 EU Aid for Trade in a nutshell</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>2 Aid for Trade definitions</b>	<b>65</b>
2.1 What Is ?	65
2.2 Aid for Trade Statistical Data	66
2.3 Aid for Trade Dimensions	67



2.4	Methodological notes	67
<b>3</b>	<b>EU Aid for Trade in the global context</b>	<b>68</b>
3.1	Rate of disbursements by EU and Member States vs Other Donors	69
3.2	Trade facilitation by main international donors	70
3.3	Distribution of AfT by continent from EU and MS vs other donors In 2017	72
<b>4</b>	<b>Trade Related Assistance (TRA) by EU and EU MS</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Total Aid for Trade by EU and EU MS</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Aid for Trade and TRA by category</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Aid for Trade by sector</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Aid for Trade by type of flow</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Aid for Trade by geographical coverage</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Aid for Trade to LDCs and by recipient income groups</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Aid for Trade to ACP countries</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>EU donor profiles</b>	<b>88</b>
12.1	Austria	88
12.2	Belgium	89
12.3	Bulgaria	90
12.4	Croatia	91
12.5	Cyprus	92
12.6	Czech Republic	93
12.7	Denmark	94
12.8	Estonia	95
12.9	Finland	96
12.10	France	97
12.11	Germany	98
12.12	Greece	99
12.13	Hungary	100
12.14	Ireland	101
12.15	Italy	102
12.16	Latvia	103
12.17	Lithuania	104
12.18	Luxembourg	105
12.19	Malta	106
12.20	Netherlands	107
12.21	Poland	108
12.22	Portugal	109
12.23	Romania	110
12.24	Slovakia	111
12.25	Slovenia	112



12.26	Spain	113
12.27	Sweden	114
12.28	United Kingdom	115
12.29	European Union	116
<b>13</b>	<b>Regional and bilateral Aid for Trade and trade-related...</b>	<b>117</b>
13.1	Regional - overview	118
13.2	Regional - by region	119
13.3	Bilateral - West Africa overview	120
13.4	Bilateral - West Africa by country	121
13.5	Bilateral - Central Africa overview	122
13.6	Bilateral - Central Africa by country	123
13.7	Bilateral - EAC overview	124
13.8	Bilateral - EAC by country	125
13.9	Bilateral - East Africa excluding EAC overview	126
13.10	Bilateral - East Africa excluding EAC by country	127
13.11	Bilateral - Southern Africa overview	128
13.12	Bilateral - Southern Africa by country	129
13.13	Bilateral - Caribbean overview	130
13.14	Bilateral - Caribbean by country	131
13.15	Bilateral - Pacific overview	132
13.16	Bilateral - Pacific by country	133
13.17	Bilateral - Neighbourhood overview	134
13.18	Bilateral - Neighbourhood by country	135
13.19	Bilateral - Enlargement overview	136
13.20	Bilateral - Enlargement by country	137
13.21	Bilateral - Latin America overview	138
13.22	Bilateral - Latin America by country	139
13.23	Bilateral - South Asia overview	140
13.24	Bilateral - South Asia by country	141
13.25	Bilateral - Middle East overview	142
13.26	Bilateral - Middle East by country	143
13.27	Bilateral - Central Asia overview	144
13.28	Bilateral - Central Asia by country	145
13.29	Bilateral - ASEAN overview	146
13.30	Bilateral - ASEAN by country	147
13.31	Bilateral - Asia (Other) overview	148
13.32	Bilateral - Asia (Other) by country	149
<b>14</b>	<b>Data source and exchange rates</b>	<b>150</b>

# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

## BACKGROUND

The Aid for Trade initiative was launched at the Hong Kong Ministerial Conference in December 2005. In February 2006, the WTO established a Task Force, with the aim of “operationalizing” Aid for Trade. In July 2006, this Task Force recommended that Aid for Trade should focus on identifying the needs within recipient countries, responding to donors and acting as a bridge between donors and developing countries. It also recommended the establishment of a monitoring body in the WTO, which would undertake a periodic global review based on reports from a variety of stakeholders.



The WTO-led Aid for Trade initiative encourages developing country governments and donors to recognise the role that trade can play in development. Essentially, Aid for Trade is about helping developing countries (especially the least developed) address their internal constraints to trade, such as cumbersome regulations, poor infrastructure and lack of workforce skills. This could for example include training of customs officials to facilitate trade, investing in ports and storage facilities, connecting farmers to overseas buyers, and helping women entrepreneurs to export. Aid for Trade supports developing countries' efforts to better integrate into and benefit from the global rules-based trading system, implement domestic reform, and make a real economic impact on the lives of their citizens.

In summary, Aid for Trade comprises the following categories:

- trade policy and regulations;
- trade-related infrastructure;
- building productive capacity;
- trade-related adjustment;
- other trade-related needs.

The EU's Aid for Trade Strategy was adopted in October 2007 in response to the WTO-led AFT Initiative. Its aim was to help developing countries better integrate into the international trading system and take greater advantage of the poverty-reducing benefits of economic openness and enhanced trade efficiency. The Strategy was updated in 2017 to respond to the 2030 Agenda, improve complementarity between EU trade and development policies, in particular to increase the effectiveness of Aft in the least developed countries, and to promote sustainability objectives and inclusiveness along economic growth.

This report illustrates the EU contribution to the Aid for Trade initiative, at the time of the 7<sup>th</sup> Global Aid for Trade Review.

*Any assistance which helps a developing country improve its productive and economic capacity to expand and benefit from trade is 'Aid for Trade' (Aft). It is vast and cuts across many areas and types of aid.*





# OVERVIEW

The objective of the updated EU Aid for Trade (AFT) strategy of 2017<sup>1</sup> is:

- to better align EU Aid for Trade interventions with actual market-driven opportunities and constraints,
- to ensure a better quantitative focus on Least Developed Countries (LDCs),
- to increase the contribution of Aid for Trade to sustainable development goals while supporting a stronger participation of women in the economy.

This is to be achieved through a more coherent mobilisation of the various policy instruments regarding aid, trade and investment, that are at the EU's disposal, with a view to leveraging and maximising developmental impact. The implementation of the EU AFT strategy also contributes to the implementation of the Communication on an Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs<sup>2</sup>.

The present report is the second under the new EU AFT strategy. The traditional statistical approach of previous years is complemented by a qualitative part. Less than two years after the adoption of the updated strategy, the report responds to the strategy's call for more qualitative and results-oriented reporting, also highlighting sustainability and gender dimensions. Future versions of the report will increasingly include further elements on results as the implementation of the EU's new approach to Aid for Trade rolls-out.

The report is based on qualitative information conveyed jointly by EU Delegations and Member States' missions in developing countries, as well as statistical analysis of data extracted from the OECD Development Assistance Committee Creditor Reporting System. In 2017, the EU and Member States' AFT commitments amounted to EUR 14.5 billion, an increase of 7.8% compared to 2016. Collectively, the EU and EU Member States remain the leading AFT donor with 31% of global AFT. Africa continued to receive the largest share of AFT in 2017, with 40% of total AFT, followed by Asia (22%), America (9%) and Europe (9%). These figures show that we are already responding very well to the commitment in target 8.A of the Sustainable Development Goals to increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries.

Aid for Trade has proved to be a continuing positive force in 2018, as witness the accounts from over 80 EU delegations around the world that are summarised in this report.

We learn how various aspects of the EU's Aid for Trade, combined with EU trade preferences and schemes, have materially helped individuals, small businesses, co-operatives and larger organisations – both government and non-government.

Entrepreneurs have benefitted from the combination of duty free, quota free market access in the EU, as well as Aid for Trade provided specifically under the **Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)**, seven of which are currently implemented with African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and regions. An example of this is the jewellery company *Patrick Mavros*, which employs more than 110 staff in in two workshops in Mauritius and Zimbabwe, making high-end products for an international market, including the EU.

Another example is *Bea Bond* – a brand of sustainable children's' clothes, accessories and upmarket lifestyle goods based in Botswana. Working with local weavers, designers and artists – most of them women, and the sole supporters of their families – the company makes a real difference to local livelihoods. Thanks to the EPA, both *Patrick Mavros* and *Bea Bond* can export to the EU market without paying tariffs.

Or take the European Union's **Emergency Trust Fund** which works in Africa to promote stability and address the root problems around migration and displaced people. It does so by offering properly paid job opportunities that meet the standards of the Fair Labour Association. In one case in Burkina Faso it has been possible to raise the income of weavers of traditional material by 200% as well as significantly increase their productivity. The traditional fabrics are being sold in high fashion outlets all over the world.

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

2 COM(2018)643

A lack of understanding of some of the complex trading regulations in Sri Lanka has been addressed by the EU's **Trade Related Assistance** programme. It has had a tangible effect in the country, which is liberalising its economy, building on various multilateral, regional and bilateral Free Trade Agreements. To help businesses benefit from the EU's **Generalised Scheme of Preferences Plus (GSP+)** arrangement, a guide for Sri Lankan small and medium sized businesses has been produced in relevant languages. It sets out practical business information on the EU's preferential market access conditions. More than 200 private and public service officials have now received training to help them make the most of the market opportunities.

Local farmers, wherever they are, usually spot a way to make a profit, providing they have the means to do so. This was the case in Palestine where the **Palestinian Market Development Programme** realised that the majority of farmers did not wean their lambs onto powdered milk – unlike farmers in more advanced countries. Research showed that as well as not knowing much about the benefits of powdered milk, there simply was no simple, affordable processing equipment to produce the right powder.

The Programme persuaded a Palestinian inventor to develop a suitable machine and helped him source a distribution channel for it. Demonstrations were then organised for sheep farmers to see the machine for themselves and hear of the benefits of switching to powdered milk. Farmers spoke of healthier, heavier, lambs and also how the new method saved them a considerable amount of time to devote to other farm tasks.



*A delegation of Afghan Government food production and trade ministries went on a study tour to India to hear how an Indian exporter implemented a traceability system*

And still with milk, though this time from cows rather than sheep, nearly 200 farmers in Kosovo<sup>3</sup> were trained in improved methods of dairy husbandry via a training programme for the **Kosovo Association of Milk Producers**. It was implemented by Aeres University of Applied Sciences of the Netherlands and participants visited the Netherlands to receive practical training in Dutch dairy methods.

Milk and honey have long been associated and it was two honey producers in Georgia who spotted an international market for their honey – providing the quality could be guaranteed. It was the **EU4Business** project to support small and medium enterprises in Georgia that helped get samples of Georgian honey analysed in a leading international laboratory so it could qualify as complying with European Food Safety standards. The project also identified current shortcomings and advised on development of marketing honey.

Food and food safety have often played a role in Aid for Trade projects, especially over recent years. A delegation of Afghan Government food production and trade ministries went to India on a study tour to hear how an Indian exporter implemented a system of traceability. This was of special relevance to the Afghan officials since the country is looking to reap the full benefits of its accession to the World Trade Organisation in 2016 – especially the facilitation of exports, which must meet established food safety standards. Funding came from the EU's **Advancing Afghan Trade** initiative.

Becoming more mindful of our environment has become a major talking point recently and many Aid for Trade projects contribute to environmental preservation and awareness more or less directly. One such is

<sup>3</sup> This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

in Nepal where a series of workshops have been held for representatives of Nepalese hotel, restaurant and bar associations, to encourage the development of environmentally friendly sustainable services within the hospitality sector. Organised by the Nepal Bureau of Standards & Metrology and supported by the EU's **Trade and Private Sector Development** project, the sessions explained the use of international management system standards in the hospitality and food processing sectors. The standards will improve the quality and capacity of the Nepali food processing industry to produce sustainable food products in line with the Sustainable Development Goal 12 – “ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns”.

The first online business school in Libya has been launched, delivering courses to help entrepreneurs manage their businesses. With over 100 hours of free training available, it encourages local business people to upgrade their skills using special courses. There is also an interactive platform for entrepreneurs and emerging companies in Libya to network and create a sense of community.

The online school is run as a four-year programme together with the **International Trade Centre** – the joint agency of the WTO and the UN. It is funded by the EU and implemented by Expertise France. It promotes the development of a dynamic and diversified Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Sector in all regions of Libya, to create employment and livelihoods – in particular for women and young people.

And the theme of supporting business is echoed in Ukraine where the **EU4Business** Network of Business Support Centres improves the competitiveness and ability to access finance of Ukrainian SMEs by providing business advice and capacity building. Implemented by the **EBRD** and **financed by the EU** it also helps them prepare for financing from the EBRD and other financial institutions. The programme has created a network of business services centres across the country to help SMEs accessing the right financing and know-how support for their business. At least 30,000 SMEs and entrepreneurs will benefit from the project.

EU4Business is also instrumental in helping the recovery of Bosnia Herzegovina's economy by encouraging the development of exports and tourism. Jointly funded by the EU and the Federal Republic of Germany, the project is implemented by GIZ, UNDP and ILO. Results will be measured against new jobs and increased exports and sales, as well as better use of the EU funds in the future. The direct beneficiaries are companies, farmers and entrepreneurs, with a special focus on youth, women and vulnerable groups.

Assistance to **female entrepreneurs** is a key aspect of Aid for Trade as seen in the Balkans where 45 women from Kosovo, North Macedonia and Albania took part in a unique peer mentoring programme as a key to professional and personal success. Started in 2018, the scheme was set up with experts and professionals from the Netherlands, and helped increase the women's pool of contacts, potential partners and collaborators.

With these, and many other examples of Aid for Trade, the EU and its Member States are making a real, positive difference to peoples' lives around the world.





# PART I

## QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

## PART I: QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

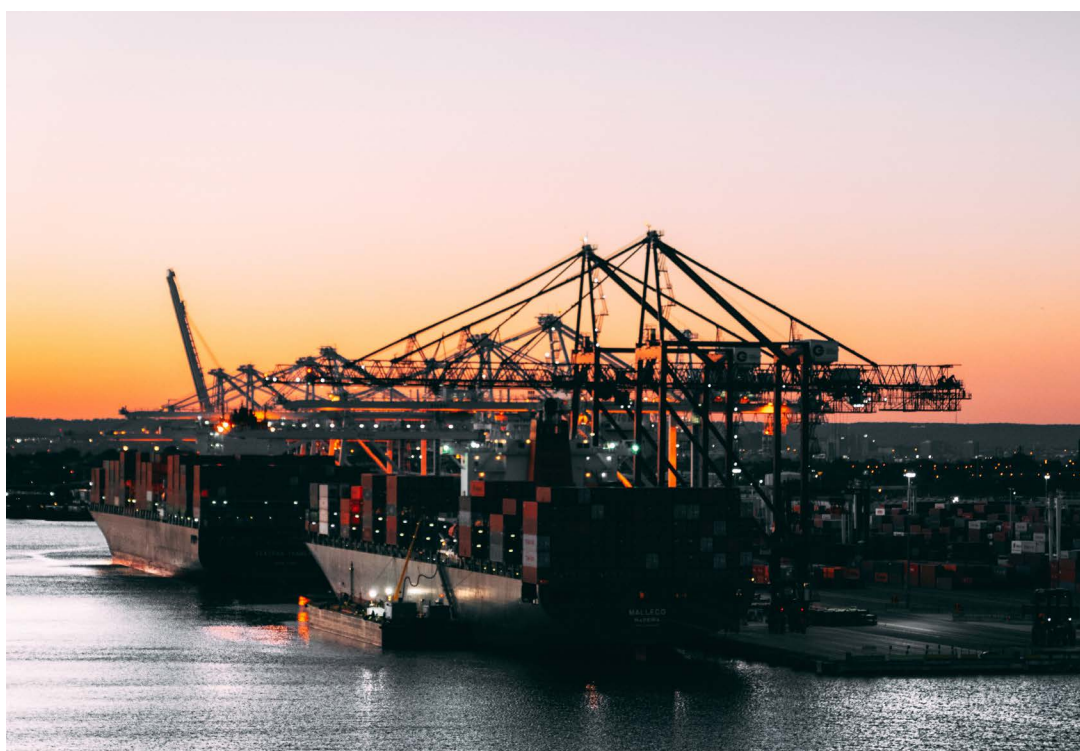
The EU has played a pivotal role in supporting the WTO-led Aid for Trade initiative from the outset and has become the leading global provider of Aft. Trade is a means of implementation of "Agenda 2030" and the interlinkages between investment and trade need to be fully exploited for the achievement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

1. Enhancing Aft's catalytic role in unlocking the developmental potential of trade and investment, through a more informed and integrated delivery, with a view to increasing relevance and impact.
2. Scaling up impact by combining and making the most of the EU's unique array of instruments across its external policies, in particular trade agreements and the EU External Investment Plan.
3. Embracing the social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development along with economic growth, to make both ODA and trade effective enablers of the SDGs.
4. Increasing the focus on LDCs and situations of fragility and tailoring Aft approaches.

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

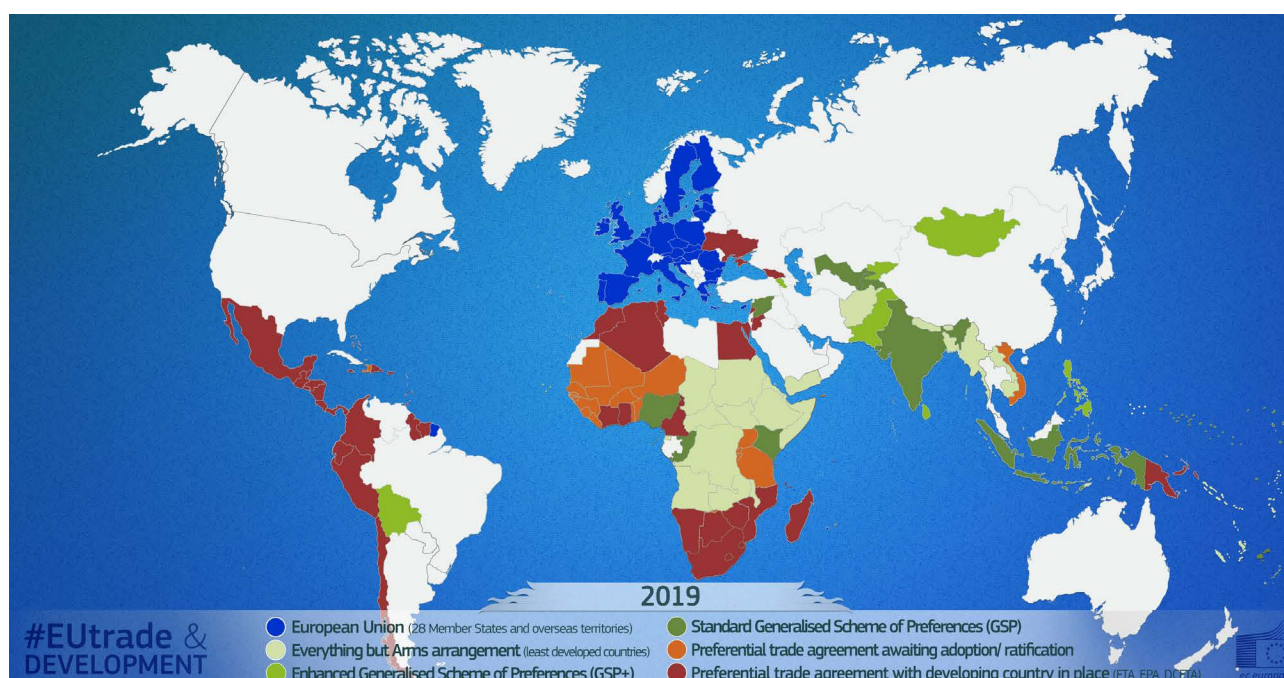
This qualitative part of the report reflects how the approach is being translated in the EU's and Member States' operations on the ground, and how it will gradually yield increased impact. The updated strategy is also expected to contribute to processes such as the Africa-EU Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs.

The qualitative analysis of this report is based on the responses to a questionnaire from a sample of 83 EU Delegations around the world. In most instances, responses were prepared jointly with the local representations of EU Member States. The project examples throughout this part of the report are included for illustration purposes and do not represent an exhaustive list of EU Aid for Trade projects implemented around the world.



# 1 EU TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT RELATIONS, BY REGION

EU trade instruments have become major drivers of the EU's relationship with developing countries. Unlike multilateral donors, the EU has a wide range of policy tools at its disposal beyond development cooperation. Out of more than 120 partner countries which are eligible for EU development cooperation, 59 are now covered by a free trade agreement (in force or about to be ratified), and 71 benefit from EU unilateral preferential trade schemes – under the Generalised Scheme of Preferences (Standard GSP, Everything But Arms, GSP+).



EU Free Trade Agreements can be grouped according to the type of the agreement. Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas (DCFTAs) are offered to neighbourhood countries and aim at deepening the economic relations of these neighbouring countries with the EU. They focus on approximating their legislation to the EU *acquis*, notably in trade related areas.

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

New generation agreements, for example with Colombia, Peru and Ecuador or Central America, aim at developing stronger rules-based and values-based trade regimes with the trading partners concerned and include dedicated provisions on trade and sustainable development.

EU AFT operates within the partner countries' and regions' trade and economic policies as mainstreamed into their development strategies. Multilateral and bilateral trade agreements that partner countries adhere to (e.g. WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, Free Trade Agreements, Economic Partnership Agreements) are strong drivers for reform that EU AFT supports and builds on to scale up the development impact. In Africa, the Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) implementation will be one of such drivers.

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



## THE GENERALISED SCHEME OF PREFERENCES

SDG 10.A, 17.11, 17.12, 17.14



The EU's Generalised Scheme of Preferences unilaterally removes or reduces import duties from products coming into the EU market from vulnerable developing countries. The general arrangement ('Standard GSP') reduces duty for 66% of all EU tariff lines to countries of low or lower-middle income which do not benefit from other preferential trade access to the EU market (currently 18).

The Special Incentive Arrangement for Sustainable Development and Good Governance ('GSP+') benefits countries especially vulnerable in terms of their economies' diversification and import volumes. This requires the nine countries that currently benefit to ratify and implement 27 international conventions on human and labour rights, environmental standards and good governance and grants complete duty suspension for essentially the same 66% tariff lines as the Standard GSP. The Everything But Arms ('EBA') arrangement grants full duty-free, quota-free access for all products except arms and ammunition, to 49 countries currently classified by the UN as LDCs.

Average utilisation rates in 2018 of the Standard GSP, GSP+ and EBA arrangements were 73.7%, 83.1%, 93.5%, respectively. Utilisation rates and lack of export diversification vary substantially from country to country and should be systematically factored in in Aid for Trade programming and implementation.

### 1.1 SUPPORTING THE AFRICA-EU ALLIANCE

On 12 September 2018, on the occasion of his State of the Union Address, European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker, proposed a new 'Africa – Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs' to substantially boost investment in Africa, strengthen trade, create jobs, and invest in education and skills. Discussions were held with the African Union during the Ministerial meeting in January 2019. Four strands of work are now engaged: boosting investment; investing in people (education and skills); strengthening business environment and investment climate and economic integration.

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

The political momentum behind the AfCFTA in Africa is growing. It went into force on May 30 and is now signed by 52 African countries out of 55. Building on initial support to the AfCFTA negotiation phase 1 (2015–2017) under the Pan-African Programme Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2014–2017, the Commission will support the AfCFTA negotiation phase 2, ratification and implementation phase from the Pan-African programme MIP 2018–2020. For example, the EU supports the establishment of an African Trade Observatory (EUR 4 million) and harmonising the classification of goods based on World Customs Organization standards (EUR 5 million). Improving intellectual property rights is also under preparation. Support to Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures and Technical Regulations is also being considered.

*The Market Access Upgrade Programme (MARKUP) is a regional development initiative that contributes to the economic growth of the East African Community (EAC)*



In Sub-Saharan Africa, the EU is promoting a more strategic mobilisation of its Aft to help the partner countries make the most of the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs). These provide important development opportunities and contribute to regional economic integration, thereby serving as steppingstones towards the AfCFTA.

Currently, 14 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa implement one of the five EPAs under application<sup>1</sup>. National EPA Implementation Plans have been prepared and discussed with partner governments in most EPA partner countries. They are joint processes to identify EPA related trade and investment opportunities, and policy and funding priorities.

EPA partner countries are starting to see important benefits: in 2018, Ghana and Cameroon further increased their exports of processed cocoa products to the EU – duty-free, thanks to the EPA. Textile exports from Madagascar to the EU are increasing by 6% annually following the application of the EPA. Mauritius is slowly diversifying its economy, for example exporting medical devices to the EU. Exports from Namibia to the EU increased by 35% under the EPA, especially fish and table grapes. In South Africa, the automotive sector is a clear beneficiary of the EPA, with increasing foreign investment from the EU and most of the vehicles being exported to the EU.

However, for most EPA partners, as well as many of Sub-Saharan Africa's LDCs, more work is needed to render exports competitive, diversify the economy and facilitate trade across borders – be it towards the EU, within the continent or even with neighbouring countries. This is where EU Aid for Trade comes in.

## 1.2 BOOSTING EU-ASIA TRADE

At the Asia-Europe summit meeting held in Brussels in October 2018, President Juncker stated that “the EU's relationship with Asia is already very dynamic, as illustrated by the numerous trade and cooperation agreements – and we want to give this a fresh impetus. Europe and Asia together represent 55% of global trade”.

The EU is actively engaged with the South East Asian and East Asian regions. Negotiations for a region-to-region FTA with ASEAN were launched in 2007 and paused in 2009 to first focus on bilateral FTAs negotiations with individual ASEAN countries, which can then serve as building blocks towards a future region-to-region agreement.

The FTA agreement with Japan entered into force early in 2019. Together, the EU and Japanese economies account for almost a quarter of global GDP. FTA negotiations are finalised with Singapore and Vietnam and are currently under ratification, with a view to their entry into force by the end of 2019 and early 2020 respectively. FTA negotiations with Indonesia are well under way, with the eighth round held in June 2019. FTA negotiations with Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines are currently suspended or on hold. In addition, since 2013, the EU is actively negotiating with China on a comprehensive EU-China investment agreement.

<sup>1</sup> Six countries implement the EPA with the Southern African Development Community (SADC), five countries implement the EPA with Eastern and Southern African States (ESA), Cameroon implements the Central Africa EPA and Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire implement bilateral interim EPAs.

Malaysia's  
Agriculture,  
Horticulture  
and  
Agrotourism  
Show



The EU is stepping up its Trade-related assistance programmes for the countries in Southeast Asia, both at ASEAN regional and at bilateral levels, supporting sustainable and inclusive trade in promoting development. At bilateral levels, the EU programmes will among other support the FTA negotiations (Indonesia, Philippines, possibly Thailand and Malaysia), FTA implementation (Vietnam) and better use of the EBA preferential market access to the EU (Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos). They will also provide tailor-made support to respond to each individual country's needs, building sustainable export value chains and supporting an enabling business environment and investment climate. Both the national authorities and the local private sector are the beneficiaries of EU's Trade-related assistance in Southeast Asia.

Across Asia, the EU is using trade to help developing countries integrate into world markets and promote the protection of labour and human rights, alongside safeguarding the environment. This is achieved by giving preferential access to the EU's market under the Generalised Scheme of Preferences – access that is conditional in respect of key international standards.

### 1.3 LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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

Overall, the EU has concluded free trade agreements<sup>2</sup> with 26 out of 33 Latin America and Caribbean countries, making trade with the EU a strong driver for growth and jobs. At present, negotiations are ongoing to conclude a Free Trade Agreement with Mercosur. An agreement in principle on the modernisation of the trade agreement with Mexico was reached in April 2018. The latter is a cornerstone for the foundation of EU relations with the country, which is the EU's second biggest trading partner in Latin America. Currently, EU-Mexico trade amounts to EUR 65.4 billion for goods (2018) and EUR 16.9 billion for services (2017), which is set to increase once the new agreement enters into force.

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

2

List of current agreements: Mexico, Central America, Colombia-Ecuador-Peru, Chile, Cariforum



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

The EU and 14 Caribbean states have been implementing the **EU-CARIFORUM Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)** since 2008. The EPA provides for asymmetric liberalisation of goods, services and investment, taking into account the different levels of development of Caribbean countries. All Caribbean countries enjoy duty-free, quota free access to the EU market. Aid for Trade is an integral part of the agreement. In particular, trade-related assistance is provided both at the regional level (e.g. grants to the Caribbean Export Development Agency to assist Caribbean companies in accessing export markets) and national level (e.g. to technical assistance to facilitate the modernisation of customs practices in the region).

Total Aid for Trade to the region increased to EUR 119 million in 2017 with trade-related assistance accounting for EUR 16 million of this. Caribbean countries see clear benefits of the EPA. For example, exports of fish, tobacco and rum to the EU are increasing. In particular, the Dominican Republic has been able to increase and diversify its export base, exporting a range of not only agri-food products, but also of medical appliances to the EU.

*Exports of Caribbean tea to the EU have grown steadily as Caribbean tea manufacturers have worked hard to develop niche products for the EU market.*



## 1.4 THE EU NEIGHBOURHOOD AND ENLARGEMENT COUNTRIES

Trade relations between the EU and its Neighbourhood and Enlargement partner countries are strong and varied. They include for example:

- the Association Agreements and Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas (DCFTAs) with Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia,
- the Association Agreements and FTAs with Neighbourhood South partners.
- the Stabilisation and Association Agreements including FTAs with all six Western Balkan countries
- the Association Agreement and Customs Union with Turkey

Many of these trade agreements also cover competition policy, intellectual property rights protection, public procurement and dispute settlement, which are of particular interest to foreign investors.

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





*A Lebanese woman smells scented natural soap displayed at a factory shop in Tripoli's oldest market*

For **Neighbourhood partners**, the aim is to continue supporting the implementation of the Association Agreements/Free Trade Agreements (where they exist), to help companies from these countries seize the opportunities opened up by these agreements.

With the entry into force of the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreements with Moldova (2016), Georgia (2016) and Ukraine (2017), SMEs from the region have a better access the 500 million consumers' EU market. Support to DCFTA implementation is provided at country level, but also at regional level through the DCFTA facility, a EUR 200 million grant programme from the EU budget to unlock at least EUR 2 billion of new investments by SMEs in the three countries, to be financed largely by new loans supported by the Facility. Thanks to EU support, a new programme is also being put in place to support access to information for economic operators through the Eastern Partnership Trade Helpdesk that aims to facilitate trade and investment in the region. The free on-line one-stop shop can be used to analyse business opportunities and market access requirements or post an enquiry to connect with a network of institutions for help in finding more market information on the 6 Eastern Partnership countries.

The EU supports the **Agadir Agreement** that was signed by the Governments of Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia on 25 February 2004 in view of establishing a free trade area. A major achievement is the fact that Lebanon and the Palestinian Authority will be acceding the Agreement in 2019. The EU supports the Agadir Technical Unit work since its establishment in 2007 as a contribution towards the EU's Mediterranean trade policy objective of creating a Euro-Med free trade area, a network of free trade agreements involving all the EU's regional partners. The improved trade environment will contribute to economic development and integration objectives pursued by the EU in the Mediterranean region.

For **enlargement partners**, the aim is to make them ready for accession and enable them to meet the economic accession criteria by contributing to creating functioning market economies with the capacity to withstand competitive pressures within the single market.

Trade between the EU and the Western Balkans continues to grow and the EU represents more than 70% of the total trade flows of the region. The EU supports regional economic integration. Two years ago, at the occasion of the Western Balkans 6 Summit in Trieste, the 6 Prime Ministers agreed to engage into developing a regional economic area, that is turning the region into an area where goods, services, and professionals can circulate without barriers, and where digital economy can flourish.

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

## 1.5 THE PACIFIC

The Pacific region comprises 15 states: three quite differentiated larger countries, which constitute 90% of both the region's landmass and population (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste); and twelve Small Island Developing States (SIDS), which face a number of common challenges. Economic growth of Pacific-ACP states will always be limited by their size, their limited economies of scale (apart from fisheries) and their geographic remoteness. The EU is helping the region to mitigate these limitations by supporting regional economic integration and building skills and capacities in economic governance, trade facilitation and sustainable development.

The EU also supports the region in developing and diversifying its private sector. Particular emphasis is on investments in sustainable, climate change resilient, CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral, circular and inclusive green/blue economic development. In the mid- and long-term, private sector development and investment should be aligned with Pacific leaders' "Blue Pacific" vision, the Pacific countries' Climate Strategies 2050 and the EU's ambitions towards "A Clean Planet for All".

The EU has concluded an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with Papua New Guinea and Fiji; Samoa joined the agreement in 2018 and the accession of the Solomon Islands is now underway. The EPA provides the Pacific countries with duty-free, quota-free access to the EU market for their exports after graduation from LDC status. Papua New Guinea, in particular, is seeing clear benefits of the EPA with its exports of frozen fish multiplied by five and exports of prepared and preserved tuna trebled, since the application of the EPA.



*Papua New Guinea is seeing the benefit of the EPA with exports of freshly frozen fish from markets like this*

## 2 HELPING PARTNER COUNTRIES MAKE THE MOST OF EU TRADE AGREEMENTS AND SCHEMES

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

80% of the EU Delegations surveyed around the world consider that their Aft is geared towards helping the partner country take advantage of the opportunities (including quick-wins) offered by EU FTAs and other trade arrangements such as GSP.

As a least developed country (LDC), **Afghanistan** benefits from the most favourable regime available under the EU's Generalised Scheme of Preference (GSP), namely the Everything But Arms (EBA) arrangement. It is one thing to have unilateral trade preferences, but Afghanistan's export sectors still need to raise their competitiveness (e.g. productivity, efficient, reliable and cost effective trade related services, including logistics, transports, finance). The Advanced-Afghan Trade (AAT) project is supporting the improvement of the business and investment related environment as a key enabler to boost regional/global competitiveness. Given its landlocked status, and the nature of Afghan exports, the project also supports regional transit/connectivity, addressing trade facilitation and non-tariff measures in the region. In order to make the best out of the Everything But Arms preferences, Afghan exporters and institutions are also being supported to comply with other non-tariffs EU requirements, such as sanitary and phytosanitary as well as technical barriers to trade.

As a Least Development Country, **Benin** also benefits from the EBA arrangement, providing duty-free, quota-free access to the EU market. The country's trade policy and trading environment are furthermore shaped by the pursuit of regional integration, as the country implements the ECOWAS Common External Tariff and the ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme. EU cooperation in this field focuses on setting the conditions to improve investment climate through dialogue and reinforcement of capacities as well as direct support to the productive sector through different value chains for the country to benefit from the various trade arrangements it is part of.

**Burkina Faso** currently benefits from the Everything But Arms scheme. The country has signed the EPA, and the ratification procedure is ongoing. The EU has supported the establishment of a European Chamber of Commerce in Burkina Faso - EUROCHAM-BF, recognised since June 2018. It is a main tool for dialogue between the Government / European private sector / EUD.

In **Cameroon**, a middle-income country, is the only country in Central Africa implementing an Economic Partnership Agreement with the EU. The EU helps the country make the most of the benefits of the EPA and in 2018, the EU supported Cameroon in elaborating a National EPA Implementation Strategy that will guide future EPA-related support. The EU also facilitated a study on evaluating the net fiscal impact of the EPA. Furthermore, the EU Delegation meets on a regular basis with civil society, private sector and academia to inform and consult on the EPA. The recently concluded *Programme d'appui à l'amélioration de la compétitivité de l'économie camerounaise* (PACOM) supported Cameroonian firms in upgrading their productive equipment and production processes and in acquiring international quality certifications (ISO, OHSAS) and facilitated the creation of an e-registration portal for companies. As a follow up, the recently launched project *Dispositif d'Appui à la Compétitivité du Cameroun* (DACC) has a specific target to help Cameroon get the most from the EPA signed with the EU. For example, it will improve the provision of business services through intermediary organisations.



## JEWELLERY MADE IN MAURITIUS AND ZIMBABWE

SDG 8, 17.11

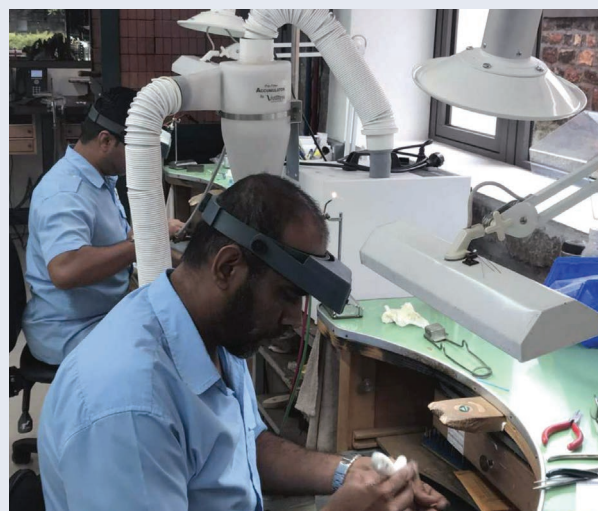


When Forbes Mavros transferred from Zimbabwe to Mauritius 12 years ago, all his equipment and materials fitted into in one container, which also served him as a workshop. Today, in a breath-taking open space atelier and the nearby factory, he employs 50 people, seven of whom are Zimbabwean. Mavros' story started in Zimbabwe in the 1970s, with his self-taught jeweller father Patrick, who still successfully produces beautiful nature-inspired pieces, assisted by a team of 60 staff. And Patrick Mavros - against all odds - continues to export from Zimbabwe.

The company "Patrick Mavros" is one of the businesses who benefit from the Economic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and signatory countries of the Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) region, which allows for duty-free and quota-free exports from both Mauritius and Zimbabwe to the EU.

Hard work, dedication, a sense of responsibility and strict environmental standards distinguish the company. They define themselves as an African brand and plan for more offices on the continent. But when it comes to exports, their clientele is everywhere: Europe (where they sell tariff-free due to the Economic Partnership Agreement which both Mauritius and Zimbabwe have signed), India, Saudi Arabia, Emirates, Oman, United States, Russia...and many more.

Forbes works in silver but has a heart of gold. When one day a mute beggar knocked at the door of his Terre Rouge factory, he did not offer him any alms. Instead he invited him to come back the next day to help with the business. Today the man, once victimised by social exclusion, still works for 'Patrick Mavros' as one of their best jewellers.





In the **Caribbean** region, the EU supports Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration in the Caribbean, including private sector development, trade facilitation and EPA implementation, with EUR 102 million under the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF (one third of total allocations to the regional programme). Out of this envelope, the Caribbean Export Development Agency (CEDA) currently implements a Regional Private Sector Development Programme (RPSDP) (EUR 27.2 million, in 2017-2022). For example it awards mini-grants for SMEs to get ready to export, organising business delegations to trade fairs in Europe and providing specific coaching for women-owned businesses. The EU also directly supports the CARIFORUM Directorate (EUR 6.2 million) to fulfil its role in coordinating and facilitating EPA implementation and to support CARIFORUM participation in the joint CARIFORUM-EU EPA institutions.

The EU-**Ecuador** FTA has been in force since January 2017 and the EU Delegation, Member States and representatives of the EU Chamber are constantly promoting the FTA and how to take advantage of the opportunities offered by such an agreement. Additionally, the Trade Committee Report of 2018 constitutes the basis for the follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of the FTA with the Ecuadorian authorities.

In **Haiti**, after several meetings with the local private sector and some trade-related ministries trade, the country will receive support from the EU-funded Trade Com II project. This will finalise the Trade Facilitation Agreement Category C needs assessment and set up the National Committee for Trade Facilitation. The Haitian government and private sector also want to initiate the process of ratification of the Trade Facilitation Agreement. At the regional level, Haiti will benefit from support for effective integration of CARICOM.

**Indonesia** benefits from GSP preferential rates. EU support programme 'ARISE Plus-Indonesia' is currently developing specific activities to improve quality infrastructure and systems, focusing on agri-food, fisheries, wood-based and cosmetic products. The programme is also providing support to EU-Indonesia FTA negotiations (Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement), through a rapid response facility which will be able to quickly mobilize technical expertise to support the Indonesian authorities on any issues arising during the FTA negotiations.

**Kyrgyzstan** benefits from GSP + since 2016. Its utilisation remains relatively limited due to logistical constraints, low volume of exports to the EU, value chain challenges and lack of connections between Kyrgyz exporters and EU importers. The EU and Kyrgyzstan are negotiating an Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (EPCA) including a trade chapter. The EU programmes in place help the country take advantage of the GSP+ unilateral trade preferences and future EPCA.

**Madagascar** is a least developed country with a modern trade policy, and has implemented an Economic Partnership Agreement with the EU since 2014. The figures show a clear benefit from the EU-ESA EPA: exports have increased from EUR 309 million in 2014 to EUR 581 million in 2018 and the balance of trade is positive for Madagascar. Competitiveness needs further strengthening, in particular in the areas of international standards implementation, in order to pursue this trend further. A EUR 10 million project to support EPA implementation, for example with the establishment of an export promotion agency, is currently under preparation.

In **Mozambique**, PROMOVE Comercio is a new EUR 12 million project to help implement trade facilitation measures and improve the business environment. The project will boost the Government's capacity to implement reforms under the World Trade Organisation and EU-SADC Economic Partnership Agreement. Furthermore, issues such as technical barriers to trade will be addressed: quality infrastructure services for value chains will be expanded and the private sector, including investors, will be better able to take up opportunities under the Economic Partnership Agreement.

As a Least Developed Country, **Nepal** benefits from several preferential trade agreements including the EU's GSP, more precisely the EBA. In fact, over 90% of Nepal's exports to the EU enter the EU market under preferential conditions. While Nepal largely benefits from it, it has not been fully successful in utilising the GSP to promote exports. EU trade-related projects are helping increase this utilisation rate.

**Pakistan** has enjoyed GSP+ preferences since 2014. This has given a significant boost to Pakistani exports to the EU. At the same time, Pakistani exports remain heavily reliant on textile and clothing and there has not been sufficient diversification of the country's export base. Pakistan remains the main beneficiary of the GSP+, accounting for around 60% of all EU GSP+ imports. Here again, EU Aid for Trade seeks to improve the situation.

The EU Trade Related Assistance Project has helped **Sri Lanka** to maximise utilisation of GSP+ by providing sector specific assistance. The Project was responsible for facilitating the formulation of the National Export Strategy (NES), which has helped to diversify the economy. Furthermore, to help Sri Lanka fully benefit from the GSP+, capacity building for the private sector on SPS compliance and market linkages in the spices and

processed foods are also on-going. Another tangible and much appreciated project output which has helped build awareness and assistance in the utilisation of GSP+ is the publication of a GSP+ Business Guide. This has been translated into the local languages and is available on the website of the Department of Commerce. Awareness raising workshops have been conducted for the private sector on the benefits of GSP+ and also on requirements to register as exporters.

**Ukraine** benefits from a DCFTA. There are a number of EU4 Business programmes implemented by the intermediary financial institutions, which are branded as specifically supporting Ukraine in taking advantage of the opportunities arising from the DCFTA. Two ongoing financial sector projects have been assisting the implementation of the DCFTA obligations in financial services markets, capital and currency flows liberalisation, accounting and audit.

**Vietnam** and the EU successfully concluded FTA negotiations in 2015 and the agreement will enter into force in 2019. The EU support programme ARISE Plus-Vietnam will assist the government of Vietnam as well as the local private sector in the implementation of the EU-Vietnam FTA through a dedicated response facility. The programme will also support Vietnam's further integration in ASEAN regional and global trade. It will help to facilitate exports through enhancing compliance with Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (SPS) to improve the safety of Vietnam's agri-food products and boost competitiveness by improving trade-related infrastructure. Besides the national authorities, it will also work closely with the local private sector, notably with the Vietnamese farmers, exporters and SMEs.

**Mauritius** is already implementing its EUR 10 million EPA implementation support project, to improve the ease-of-doing-business and investment regulatory framework. An e-licensing platform has been developed as a single point of entry for business licenses and permits, shortening and simplifying the application procedure. In addition, the EU provides technical assistance for the implementation of Intellectual Property Rights, a key reform to support the transformation towards a knowledge-based economy. With decreasing exports in traditional sectors such as textiles and sugar, Mauritius is transforming its economy towards more sophisticated and high-tech manufacturing and services. The EU is supporting this process, not the least with upcoming negotiations to deepen the existing EU-ESA EPA in the area of trade in services and investment.

*Tuna  
production at  
a processing  
site in  
Mauritius,  
built with  
EPA support*



### 3 INTEGRATING EU DEVELOPMENT TOOLS FOR GREATER IMPACT

The relevant action from the updated EU Aid for Trade Strategy is:

1	Reinforce operational linkages across all EU development cooperation instruments and tools, including country and regional programmes and European Development Finance Institutions operations, at both EU and Member States' levels.
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#### 3.1 BLENDING AND INVESTMENT FOR TRADE

Combining EU grants with loans or equity from public financiers and private investors is described as “blending”. Through blending, EU funding increases the amount of funding available for a particular investment by attracting extra financing, both public and private. Since a first facility was introduced in 2007, EU regional blending facilities have been established in all regions covered by EU development cooperation.<sup>3</sup> Over the last ten years, around EUR 3.4 billion worth of EU grants have funded over 380 blended projects. The EU grant contributions have leveraged loans worth approximately EUR 26.2 billion by Europeans financial institutions and regional development banks.

Blending has helped unlock investments in developing countries worth an estimated EUR 57.3 billion. Additional funds to the EU grants have come primarily as loans from development finance institutions. Although not formally accounted as Aid for Trade<sup>4</sup>, most blended projects concern sectors relevant to the Aid for Trade initiative.<sup>5</sup> Synergies between EU AFT and EU blended projects can be further exploited to increase the scale and impact of EU responses.

The European External Investment Plan (EIP) introduced a landmark shift in EU relations with Africa and the EU Neighbourhood countries and provides the framework for a massive mobilisation of private investment – in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The Plan offers an integrated and coherent framework with three pillars:

- Pillar 1: European Fund for Sustainable Development (ESFD);
- Pillar 2: Technical Assistance;
- Pillar 3: Investment Climate Improvements<sup>6</sup>.

Through an integrated approach around these three pillars, the EIP marks a paradigm shift towards leverage-based ODA delivery. The EU guarantee mechanism will encourage the attraction of additional, sustainable, private investment.<sup>7</sup> Through technical assistance interventions, bankable investment projects are being designed with a strong sustainability dimension, both environmentally and socially. Through typical Aft projects and structured public-private policy dialogue, the investment climate is being improved, as are conditions for increased investments.

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

- Aid for Trade complementing EU-leveraged investments. This requires EU and Member States development cooperation actors on the ground to:

<sup>3</sup> 2007: EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund (ITF), replaced in 2015 by the Africa Investment Facility (AfIF); 2008: Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF); 2010: Latin America Investment Facility (LAIF) and Investment Facility for Central Asia (IFCA); 2012: Caribbean Investment Facility (CIF), Asian Investment Facility (AIF), Investment Facility for the Pacific (IFP)

<sup>4</sup> At commitment level, blending funds are not yet allocated to a particular sector. They are encoded with the Development Assistance Committee purpose code 43010 for multisector aid.

<sup>5</sup> About 60% of the EU grants allocated to blending projects supported energy and transport infrastructure initiatives, while 13% of the grant funds supported the local private sector, notably MSMEs, in strengthening local production capacity and fostering job creation.

<sup>6</sup> See in particular the “Handbook on improving the investment climate” for more information: [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/eu-external-investment-plan/improving-investment-climate-our-partner-countries\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/eu-external-investment-plan/improving-investment-climate-our-partner-countries_en)

<sup>7</sup> With EU grants and guarantees totalling EUR 4.1 billion until 2020, the EIP is expected to mobilise more than EUR 44 billion of additional investments, including a large share of private funding.



- Be aware of investment projects' pipelines in host countries and regions.
- Proactively seek complementarities. An example might be providing technical assistance (AFT) to producers to access markets thanks to a road financed via blending.
- EU-leveraged investments building on AFT interventions. This requires the EU's and Member States' development cooperation actors on the ground to:
  - Identify investment gaps brought to light by AFT interventions. An example of this might be providing technical assistance under AFT to a processing plant to increase productivity, where the potential for scaling up production and exporting to new markets are held back by lack of investment.
  - Bring such investment opportunities to the attention of partners under EIP or blending facilities in general.

In **Benin** the EU action in the short and medium term brings coherence to the different partners' support in the country. It also structures and deepens the dialogue around issues and reforms essential for promoting productive investment and sustainable employment within the framework of the Africa-Europe Alliance. This will be done by integrating the different financial instruments, especially in the framework of the EIP. The EU Delegation is aligning its AFT initiatives with the EIP, especially in the agriculture and energy sectors both at the national and the regional level. Other possibilities to work within the EIP are being assessed and potential projects are being identified.

In **Bolivia**, the EU blending project "Carretera F-21 tramo Uyuni-Tupiza", is indirectly related to trade due to an expected increase in commerce between Bolivia and Argentina.

The EIB connectivity programme of about EUR 22 million with Cabo Verde Telecom, linking **Cabo Verde** to the new link which connects Southern America with Europe will provide additional opportunities for trade and digital optimisation.

*This road links the train terminal of Ngaoundéré (Adamaoua province) to Moundou (Chad). It facilitates access to Douala harbour and promotes regional integration in Central Africa.*



In **Cameroon**, blending projects will improve regional integration and trade at regional level. They also benefit neighbouring countries, particularly landlocked Chad and the Central African Republic, for which Douala, and Kribi to a lesser extent, are the main ports of entry for goods. The projects include: 1) Construction of a bridge over the Logone river for the facilitation of transport between Yagoua in Cameroon and Bongor in Chad; 2) Construction of the Cross River Bridge to facilitate transportation on the Bamenda-Mamfe-Ekok-Enugu Corridor; 3) Investment Support and Technical Assistance for the Modernization of Bélabo - Ngaoundéré railway line; 4) Interconnection Project for the Cameroon and Chad Power Grids (PIRECT).

**Colombia** has participated in the implementation of projects of the Latin American Investment Facility (LAIF) in sectors such as energy, sustainable transport, green businesses and sustainable and competitive cities. Additionally, two credit operations of the European Investment Bank (EIB) are planned for financing MSMEs and sustainable transport.

In **Guinea**, the EU supports the following blended projects which impact the country's productive and trade capacities: rehabilitation of the Coyah-Forecariah-Farmoreah road to Sierra Leone; a 225 KV interconnection of the electricity networks of Guinea and Mali; the construction and asphaltting of the road between Boké



## COMBINING EU DEVELOPMENT TOOLS IN KYRGYZSTAN

### SDG 2, 7, 8.3

The “Value Chain Agro Finance” (ACA/2015/371-370) project to be implemented by KfW with funding from EIB, BMZ and IFCA, generates income and employment for the population of the Kyrgyz Republic through strengthening sustainable agricultural production and competitive post-harvest practices. This project, signed in 2015, is still not effective despite its high relevance to the sector. The programme could improve capacities of testing laboratories for export and provide sustainable access to finance to rural SMEs. The programme will only start after ratification of the EIB loan agreement.

The “Kyrgyzstan Sustainable Energy Efficiency Financing Facility - Extension, KyrSEFF II” (ACA/2016/373-987) project will: 1) Develop climate finance capacities and project-oriented skills among partner financing institutions and 2) Provide effective support for improving the capacity of financial intermediaries to appraise and finance resource efficiency, climate adaptation and small renewable energy investment projects. It will also support local professionals improve their technical expertise to identify and prepare technically feasible and bankable projects.

The “Integrated Rural Development Programme, IRD-P” project supports rural income generating activities to stimulate innovative local economy and social development initiatives focusing on Jalal-Abad Oblast in the southern part of Kyrgyzstan. This could benefit the country’s agricultural sector and potential in food export by improving market -and business- oriented organisation along agricultural value chains and in tourism. This project should also stimulate the emergence of small and medium sized enterprises in agribusiness, which could support agriculture-led growth and market linkages. This should ease trade barriers for farmers who export their products to neighbouring countries and may offer new opportunities for business.

*Smaller sized  
agribusiness  
enterprises benefit  
from EU support  
in Kyrgyzstan.*



The “Central Asia Invest programme phase IV, CAI” promotes the development of the private sector, with a focus on small and medium-sized enterprises, in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. This programme is working i) through capacity building projects to help local business intermediary organisations BIOs to improve their services to SMEs and ii) through improving the overall investment climate through a EUR 10 million EU grant contribution to the OECD-led Central Asia Initiative. This programme funds several regional projects which are improving business through better regional integration and improved trade capacities of SMEs in the Central Asian CA region.

The upcoming “SWITCH-Asia II programme - Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production” in Asia and Central Asia will promote inclusive sustainable growth, to contribute to economic prosperity and poverty reduction in the region. It will also support the development of a green economy and the transition towards a low-carbon, resource-efficient and circular economy. One of the priorities of this regional programme is to address sustainable supply chain management with a focus on environmentally sustainable trade and on facilitating the integration of MSMEs into global value chains.

(Guinea) and Québo (Guinea Bissau). The main objective is the development of trade between the country and neighbouring states, through regional economic integration in West Africa, with emphasis on improving regional economic infrastructure.

An example of complementarity of Aid for Trade in **Mozambique** is the Nacala Road Corridor, a blending operation with the African Development Bank financed by the EDF Regional indicative Programme. This corridor is the shortest route to a seaport for Malawi and Zambia. Despite this comparative advantage, the two countries continue to use Durban for the bulk of their trade commodities due to its better developed road and port infrastructure. Once transport infrastructure is improved along the Nacala Transport Corridor, traffic is expected to shift from the Durban route, to the Nacala route, which would become comparatively shorter and cheaper and thus improve the countries' overall trade competitiveness in international markets. It would also contribute to the social and economic integration of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region.

In 2018, **Seychelles** benefitted from a blending operation for the expansion and rehabilitation of Port Victoria. This shows the maturity of the country to embark on innovative financing in trade related activities.

In **Togo**, the majority of current and recently concluded blending projects (RN2, Noépé PASET 1, PASET 2) have been designed to promote regional trade through transport and reducing the cost of production factors such as energy. A remaining challenge is to involve the private sector more closely in the financing of actions, which will be addressed through EIP operations (AfDB's DESCO will be the first).

## 3.2 REGIONAL AID FOR TRADE

The EU has shared with other interested parties its experience on: improving the functioning of regional institutions, absorbing the adjustment costs originated by lowering barriers, and sharing the benefits from integration. Continuous improvement of EU Aid for Trade interventions in support of regional integration is needed, through regional and also national level interventions. Better articulating those two levels of cooperation and linking EU Aft with regional economic integration processes and EU trade regional schemes is a lever for economic development.

As part of the Neighbourhood Investment Platform South, there are two ongoing trade and competitiveness programmes implemented by the EIB and EBRD, having benefited from EU grant contributions of around EUR 100 million through the Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF). The EU trade and competitiveness programmes cover the **Agadir Agreement** countries and support SMEs in improving their exports and competitiveness. The programmes aim at building stronger and sustainable value chains in these countries, with better vertical and horizontal integration.

**Benin** benefits from the new project "Deepening Africa's Trade integration through Effective Implementation of the AfCFTA to Support Economic Integration". This is a 12-month project with an indicative amount of EUR 3 million implemented by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). The specific objectives are: (i) to ratify the agreement establishing the AfCTA; (ii) to develop national AfCTA strategies for the effective implementation of the agreement in eight targeted countries and to produce an AfCTA Business Index as a tool to monitor the impact of the AfCTA business environment in support of policy formulation.

Regional economic integration is a key focal sector for EU Aid for Trade for the **Southern African Development Community (SADC) region**. The EU supports several trade-related programmes, managed by the SADC Secretariat, which are implemented at regional level and encourage collaboration on common cross-border issues. In 2018, implementation of the Trade Related Facility (EUR 32 million) continued, supporting national administrations to better implement regional integration policies at national level, such as the SADC Trade Protocol. SADC Member States currently also implement the Eastern and Southern Africa Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme (EUR 18 million): This programme promotes the implementation of harmonised road transport policies, laws, regulations, systems and standards in the countries of the EA-SA region with the aim to facilitate increased trade.

The EU Delegation in **Burkina Faso** is regional in nature, as it is the main spokesperson of the Western African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), headquartered in Ouagadougou. The delegation facilitates the coordination of national and regional trade-related activities, for example under the Support Programme for Regional Economic Integration and Trade (EUR 22 million, 2014-2018). In addition, national level support is provided through the Burkina Faso components of the Regional Competitiveness Programme and the Programme on Trade Facilitation in West Africa.

Delegations of the EU in the **East African Community** (Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda) support the development of value chains and exports to the EU and the region through the Regional Market Access Upgrade Programme (EU-EAC MARKUP). This programme strengthens the competitiveness of agricultural products within the EAC and the EU.

After **Eritrea's** rapprochement with **Ethiopia**, there are renewed opportunities for enhancing trade and regional economic integration. Regional investment in these domains will also be encouraged. Eritrea needs support to renovate and expand its infrastructure (ports, roads, transport systems, energy) and has already requested EU support for rehabilitating the road corridors connecting with Ethiopia. With the political support of both the Eritrean and Ethiopian Governments, coordinated actions among EU Delegations in neighbouring countries (starting with, but not limited to, Eritrea and Ethiopia) will be sought to address common trade, transport and other cross-border issues.

"Border Management in Central Asia" is a regional programme implemented in **Kyrgyzstan**. One of the programme components is Trade facilitation. Within this context, EU Delegations in the region coordinate on cross border issues. An increasing number of programmes are focusing on regional integration, therefore the cooperation between EU Delegations is set to increase. Indeed, Central Asian countries established the simplification of export and transit as one of their priorities in international trade. EU projects will build on this opportunity to assist these countries on promotion/advancing cross-border issues.

The Rosso Bridge construction programme between **Mauritania** and **Senegal** is a positive example of the possibility of cross-border cooperation. Important challenges remain in practical terms, but the programme allows a cross-border dialogue around concrete issues of financing and implementation. In the field of small-scale fishing, a large amount of mediation work between Senegalese and Mauritanian fishermen and the authorities of the two states has been conducted as part of the FNPA-ASSPCI project in order to arrive at solutions that are acceptable to all parties.

The Secretariat for the **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)** in Lusaka implements the EU-funded Regional Integrated Support Mechanism (RISM). This supports the economic integration process of the Eastern, Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean region through the consolidation of the COMESA FTA and implementation of the COMESA and EAC Customs Unions and Common Markets.

The EU Delegation in Mauritius (covering Indian Ocean countries) liaises with the EU Delegation in Zambia to ensure proper coordination and understanding of issues during the implementation of this programme covering a large geographical region. In the COMESA context, the EU-Eastern and Southern African (ESA) interim EPA is becoming a strong integration tool among the five ESA EPA states<sup>8</sup>.

The group is becoming more coherent and they share solutions (for example, the e-platform for business licensing in Mauritius, established with EU funding, attracted the attention of other ESA EPA partners). A new project to be implemented by the **Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)** (Enhancing entrepreneurship and business cooperation) will reinforce the regional cooperation while activating youth and women. It is expected to be approved in the second Semester of 2019.

In **West Africa**, the EU and its Member States strongly support the regional integration process lead by the Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS) and WAEMU. This support is strongly interlinked with support provided at national level, particular under the EU-funded West African Competitiveness Programme with integrated implementation setups at regional level and in the Member States.

In **South East Asia**, thanks to the two-level approach of the ARISE Plus programme (working in parallel at ASEAN regional and at ASEAN Member States' national tracks with altogether EUR 90 million), the EU is able to provide coordinated and impactful actions to address common ASEAN issues in the areas of trade facilitation, customs, road transit, trade transparency rules and standards in food safety and pharmaceuticals, intellectual property rights and civil aviation.

At the same time, the national-level projects are tailor-made to be able to provide an efficient and targeted response to individual country-specific needs and contexts. The regional-level programme started at the end of 2017 and all the national programmes – for Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia – will have started by 2020. To create the best possible synergies between the regional and national strands of ARISE Plus and share experience and lessons learned, the EU is setting up an annual regional coordination committee in the region, to bring together all the relevant national authorities, EU Delegations, implementing partners and the private sector.

8 Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zimbabwe



## REGIONAL TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE FOR AFGHANISTAN

### SDG 8.A, 17.11

The EU Trade-Related Technical Assistance (TRTA) project Advance Afghanistan Trade (AAT) has a strong regional dimension and influences economic integration with neighbouring countries through the public-private dialogues. It thus creates links to the regional integration initiatives in which Afghanistan participates, such as the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA) and the Heart of Asia – Istanbul Process.

Coordinated actions are not only possible but highly desirable, particularly in the context of H.E. HR/VP Mogherini's 5 point Action Plan for Peace in Afghanistan, as presented by her at the Geneva Conference on Afghanistan in November 2018. Especially important is the five-point: "Strengthen conditions for sustainable peace through regional economic integration and improved connectivity", which also related to the September 2018 EU Strategy on Connecting Europe and Asia.

The EU Delegation in Afghanistan has a number of ongoing and planned projects that address common cross-border issues and regional security and economic integration, i.e. BOMNAF – Border Management in Northern Afghanistan (2014-2019). In 2020 this will be continued in its next phase as BOMCAF (2020-24) – Border Management in Central Asia (Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan) and Afghanistan, hence integrating Afghanistan into a previously Central Asian EU programme on border management.

As of 2019, Afghanistan's border management is also being tackled by the EU regional project: 'Integrated Border Management in Silk Road Countries' – with Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The EU TRTA project AAT has a strong regional and connectivity dimension. Its trade policy development component taps into the gradual dissolution of cross border trade issues for Afghanistan. To mention one example, under the EU TRTA, the EU Delegation in Afghanistan worked with the EU Delegation in Tashkent to organise a public-private dialogue on trade relations with Uzbekistan in 2018. This is to be repeated at an event in Tashkent in July 2019. The EU Delegation in Afghanistan will also work with EUD in Kazakhstan for the SME Competitiveness advisory programme with the OECD.

There are several EU funded trade support projects in the region, e.g. In Uzbekistan. These link to the one in Afghanistan through building capacity on cross border trade. In the context of AAT (EU TRTA), bilateral consultations between Afghanistan and other countries from the region (i.e. Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan) have been organised to address cross border/transit issues.

Liberalisation of regional trade seems to be more likely to happen via a bilateral route rather than immediate regional trade integration, hence the importance of these consultations. In that context, country-based EU delegations were kept informed of the progress/outcome of these consultations through ad hoc processes. Continuous interaction between relevant EU delegations will firm up synergies between countries' projects with a sub-regional dimension.



*Torkham Border, Customs Terminal. Modern customs regulations are a key tool to enable the Afghan Government to uphold the Rule of Law at the border and raise revenues to increase its financial sustainability.*



## 4 INCREASING THE RELEVANCE OF EU AFT

The relevant actions from the updated EU Aid for Trade Strategy are:

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

Better understanding of the market environment helps direct ODA support towards actual productive capacity and trade needs, while maintaining its demand-driven nature. This implies that EU AFT interventions be based on informed dialogues with country authorities, private sector, civil society and social partners. It also implies that development actors in the EU and Member States need to increase their capacity to generate and use better diagnostics (such as the "Growth and Jobs Compacts" developed by EU Delegations in Sub-Saharan African countries) and market intelligence. For example, the European Commission and the International Trade Centre (ITC) are cooperating for better-informed Aft decision-making. They are focusing their attention and joint efforts on three particular areas:

1. a robust understanding of value chains and downstream markets to enhance project design and impact;
2. pilot projects that can successfully connect micro, small and medium sized enterprises making the case for initiatives that can encourage market transformation;
3. evidence-based dialogue for an enhanced business and regulatory environment.

A more systematic use of international market information (trade prospects, international demand, the role of competitors, investment, market access rules, and standards), and the support to value chains, can foster a constructive policy dialogue and a stronger reform agenda on the ground.

The EU is contributing to the International Trade Centre (ITC) Market analysis tools through the "**International market information tools as a global public good**" project. The project assists to the integration of developing countries, in particular LDCs, in the global trading system, by means of a relevant, transparent and free access to market information, as a public good. Such tools include Market Access Map, Standards Map, Export Potential.

The **Private sector** is being involved more systematically throughout the life cycle of Aft interventions. This involvement builds on the EU policy for engaging with the private sector.<sup>9</sup> Special attention is being devoted to structured public-private structured dialogue at country and regional levels (see box below on SB4A<sup>10</sup>). Private sector engagement practices are increasingly being promoted in relation to trade and productive capacity needs: by product, by sector and by value chain, which are appropriate levels to identify Aft actions.

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

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

<sup>10</sup> The Sustainable Business for Africa (SB4A) Platform was created to facilitate and boost structured public-private dialogue, to ensure that private sector perspective is taken into account in efforts to reduce investment risk, address obstacles for sustainable investment and prioritise the reform agenda.

## INCREASING TRADE COMPETITIVENESS IN SRI LANKA

### SDG 10.A, 17.11, 17.12

Sri Lanka is liberalising its economy with various multilateral, regional and bilateral Free Trade Agreements. Exporting SMEs however face many difficulties and do not fully benefit from these new market opportunities. These obstacles include the lack of information to understand complex multilateral, regional and domestic trading environments as well as capacities to comply with market requirements. To assist them, a four year Trade Related Assistance programme is increasing trade competitiveness in four major cities of Jaffna, Colombo, Galle and Kandy. The practical results are:

- A GSP+ business guide for Sri Lankan SMEs published in English, Sinhala and Tamil. The guide provides practical and business information for Sri Lankan businesses on the EU's preferential market access conditions. Using the GSP+ scheme, Sri Lankan exporters benefit from no tariffs or enjoy tariff reductions on eligible products. These benefits allow exporters to sell these products at more competitive prices on the EU market, thereby opening newer opportunities for increased trade.
- More than 200 private and public service officials have been trained.
- More than 20 private sector representatives increased their business advocacy skills as a result of training programmes in Colombo and Brussels.
- A trade policy training curricula has been developed and embedded within country organisations for sustained use. Two prominent Sri Lankan institutions incorporated courses on International Trade Law and Economics in their own training curricula.



**Ms. Jayani Ratnayake, Economist at the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce** says: *"Our Chamber has identified areas for improving its business advocacy and analytical work. One of the main learning points has been how we can strengthen and capitalise our existing network in Sri Lanka. We are working together with other private sector chambers and public institutions to lobby to achieve a bigger impact."*

*"We have already put into practice the skills gained through the project, and organised a round of consultations for the private sector and with other Chambers to provide inputs to free trade agreement negotiations."*

*"The Chamber is now putting into place major steps towards digitalisation and improving our presence on social media platforms. The training provided by the project in Brussels highlighted that we could use digital platforms to improve our communications as well as visibility, not just for our members, but for a larger segment of society."*

**Local authorities**<sup>11</sup> formulate and implement local economic development strategies which prioritise issues, make choices about income generation or job creation, identify available resources and explore possible synergies to harness the endogenous potential of their territories. Within their jurisdiction or practice, local authorities can have a strong impact on the enabling environment for business and decent work, and on the efficiency and governance of local agencies responsible for administering regulation.

As such, local authorities have a catalytic role to play in trade as well as in economic, social and territorial development. In particular, they can foster strategic partnerships with other spheres of government, the private sector, civil society and social partners. To establish a more structured, long-term political dialogue and cooperation between local authorities and the EU, partnership framework agreements have been negotiated with key regional and global associations of local authorities.

<sup>11</sup> Communication on Empowering Local Authorities in partner countries for enhanced governance and more effective development outcomes, COM (2013)280 final

The Technical Assistance Facility for improving the business environment and wider investment climate through a structured dialogue, is a demand driven facility for **ACP** Regional Economic Communities and EU Delegations to support private sector structured dialogue processes, to create a more conducive business environment and investment climate, with focus on meso and micro level support. The EUR 10 million facility is to start in 2019 and will be implemented by GIZ, the British Council, France Expertise and the Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV).

The EU also supports access to information for economic operators through the EuroMed Trade Helpdesk-Trade and Investment Facilitation Mechanism (TIFM) that facilitates trade and investment in the Euro Mediterranean Region. The free on-line one-stop shop can be used to analyse business opportunities and market access requirements or post an enquiry to connect with a network of institutions for help in finding more market information on the following countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Turkey. The TIFM was officially launched and endorsed at the Union for the Mediterranean Trade Ministerial meeting held in Brussels in 2018. A second phase of the tool is foreseen in order to broaden its scope to cover services and investment.

In **Bhutan**, the EU is financing the EU Bhutan Trade Support Programme, implanted by ITC Geneva. The aim is to help Bhutan in improving its export potential in horticulture and handicrafts sector. In addition, the capacity of Ministry of Economic Affairs of Royal Government of Bhutan is being strengthened in trade and investment policy formulation and implementation.



*Working on  
producing  
handicrafts  
in Bhutan*

The EU supported the establishment of a European Chamber of Commerce in **Burkina Faso** - EUROCHAM-BF, recognised since June 2018. It is the fifth EU chamber in the West Africa region, following Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Benin. A sixth one, in Togo, is about to be launched. The new chamber in Burkina Faso is above all a tool for the dialogue between the Government and the European private sector.

A qualitative mapping and analysis of companies in **Burundi** by sector, type and geographic location was completed in January 2018. Based on the recommendations of this study, representatives of the Burundian private sector had several meetings to start talks with the EU and its Member States to identify the main

obstacles to business development and to improve trade with Europe and the region. Also on the agenda are potential avenues for priority action, including re-establishment of a sectoral dialogue with the authorities to improve the business environment.

The Delegation organised technical assistance to help Burundi's Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry develop useful services for local companies. Encouraging discussions were held with the authorities for the improvement of the business environment, which could later contribute to stronger commercial exchanges between Burundi and the EU.

The Council of European Investors in **Senegal** (CIES) is currently being transformed into a European Chamber of Commerce. It already has a fruitful dialogue with European investors and has been formalised with the signing of a partnership protocol with the EU Delegation.

## SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS FOR AFRICA (SB4A) PLATFORM IN ACTION:

### EUROPEAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ESTABLISHED IN TOGO

SDG 10, 17.3, 17.5, 17.11



The European Chamber of Commerce in Togo (CCET) is now a reality. Created in June 2019, it brings together several EU companies based in Togo together with Togolese companies. The Chamber, which will develop commercial or industrial activities with one or more European States, is headed by a nine-member executive committee.

The Chamber comes as a response to Togo's new trade and economic development challenges and will structure trade between Togo and Europe, while promoting sustainable investment.

This chamber will enhance the economic development of its members and will be part of a bilateral Togo-EU framework, supporting common interests.

*"The Chamber will contribute to improving the investment climate of its host country, Togo, through the use of good practices and a constructive dialogue with national and regional authorities,"* explain the initiators. They added that it intends to play a leading role: *"representing the interests of the European community established in Togo to the authorities on general and specific issues relevant to their activities"*.

In the same way, the organisation will be part of the framework of consultation and exchanges established between the National and Regional Chambers of Commerce of the EU countries.

*"The CCET will participate actively in the economic integration of the subregion, UEMOA and ECOWAS, in terms of sustainable trade and free movement of goods and services,"* promise the founders.



## 5 A THEMATIC PERSPECTIVE

This section illustrates EU and Member States AFT in a selection of thematic areas.

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

### 5.1 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND INVESTMENT CLIMATE

The EU and its Member States are building a more conducive investment climate in partner countries through a strategic and comprehensive approach. The focus is on removing constraints to private sustainable investment in partner countries and supporting priority reforms, through a stronger dialogue with the private sector. The key drivers of investment climate include those at macro level, including stability and governance, business environment drivers, as well as human-centred drivers such as human development and innovation.

For example, in **Azerbaijan**, the GIZ implemented “Private Sector Development and TVET in the South Caucasus” Programme (2017-2020), targets dual oriented vocational education and training and qualification. As such the programme is contributing to the development of skilled labour – one of the bottlenecks in the private sector development of FDI.

In **Benin**, the EU Delegation actively facilitates dialogue between the public and private sector to promote trade and investment through reforms in this area. The EU Delegation is particularly determined to support cooperation with Benin specifically in the areas of business registration, access to electricity, payment of taxes, commercial justice, obtaining credit and cross-border trade. This is in line with the “Doing Business” indicators and the action matrix of the Compact G20 initiative.

In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, thanks to EU grant support within the EU4Business programme, SMEs are expected to increase their exports by nearly 15% through better access to the new products, markets, services and know-how. The project should also improve the conducive business environment by introducing monitoring and evaluation of the harmonised policy measures.

*Trade of traditional crafts is encouraged in West Africa through EU support*



In **Burkina Faso**, the EU Delegation is preparing a study on the Investment Climate with the Minister of Commerce of Industry and Handicrafts. The study will contribute to improving the business environment and to promoting investment in the country by the domestic and foreign private sector, including the EU. A study is due to start of the mapping of the private sector, as well as a diagnosis of the financial instruments in connection with the new guarantees of the External Investment Plan.

In **Bhutan**, the EU is supporting the promotion of “Brand Bhutan” products, focussing on the horticulture and handicrafts sector. The private sector are being helped to understand international preferences and extend exports to countries outside Bhutan.

In **Cameroon**, under the 10th EDF, the EU supported the Cameroon Business Forum (CBF), a public-private dialogue platform to improve the investment climate and operational since 2009. The Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and the EU support online business registration in various cities in Cameroon. AFD also supports the digitalisation of a commercial register. Both issues have been addressed following recommendations issued by the CBF.

In the **Central African Republic**, the current and future interventions of the Bekou Trust Fund help improve the environment in which agropastoral producers are currently working by opening the sector to interested investors through: a) supporting the strategic framework for the development of the agro-pastoral sector, b) the revitalisation and diversification of sectors: increase in productivity, profitability and added value of agropastoral productions.

In **Congo**, under the ‘PRCCE II’ EUR 1.5 million has been allocated to improving the business and investment climate. This component of the programme is implemented by the Chamber of Commerce of Pointe Noire. The programme also foresees technical assistance to strengthen the overall capacity of the four Chambers of Commerce in Congo.

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, an EU Aid for Trade programme has focused on improving the investment climate by promoting the new OHADA business law (dissemination, training of trainers, specialised masters degrees), as well as supporting the facilitation of customs transactions, the definition of a commercial policy and the quality control of the products.

In **Egypt**, an EU-funded institutional twinning project is being prepared to bring Egyptian customs legislation and practices in line with the EU acquis. The EUR 1.8 million two-year project will start by the end of December 2019. It will strengthen the general capabilities of the staff of the Customs Authority, support Egypt with the revision of the Executive Regulations of the new Customs Law, and expand the use of the Authorised Economic Operator programme.

The ‘Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the European Economic Diplomacy’ in **Guinea Bissau** improves the business environment and investment climate; it has addressed concrete issues and obstacles faced by economic operators seeking to trade and invest in and with Guinea Bissau.

In **Jordan**, the EU Budget Support on ‘Private Sector Development’ has provided a platform for policy dialogue on the business environment. It has established synergies with the World Bank Programme for Results and has reformed benchmarks linked to regulatory reform supporting the development of the private sector in the Kingdom.

The EU Trade-Related Technical Assistance programme (The Second Trade Development Facility, TDF-2) in **Lao PDR**, allowed the private sector to benefit from improvements in the trade policy environment. This broadened to support transparency and rationalisation of business regulations related to entry and operations of enterprises, particularly in non-resource sectors. The EU delegation is also working closely with the European Chamber of Commerce and Industry to provide feedback to the amendment of the law on investment promotion and promote a rule-based environment of business operations.

In **Madagascar**, the EU Procom programme has been successful over the past five years in contributing to the public-private dialogue at national and local level. The last five meetings of the Economic Round Table, hosted by the EU, have allowed the private sector to speak out and expose its concerns for a better business environment and investment climate. The creation of the Malagasy Vocational Training Fund and the perspective of the Exports Promotion Agency are both concrete results of these dialogue sessions.

In **Niger**, the EU Budget Support Programme (State and Resilience Building Contract II) contains several indicators in connection with the strategic and regulatory framework of the private sector. These include: consumer protection law, competition law, national strategic framework on youth entrepreneurship, intellectual property (Protocol Amending the TRIPS Agreement), small business charter and adoption of the private sector development policy. Progress in these areas is expected to make important contributions towards improving the business environment and investment climate and enable them to address concrete obstacles faced by economic operators seeking to trade and invest.

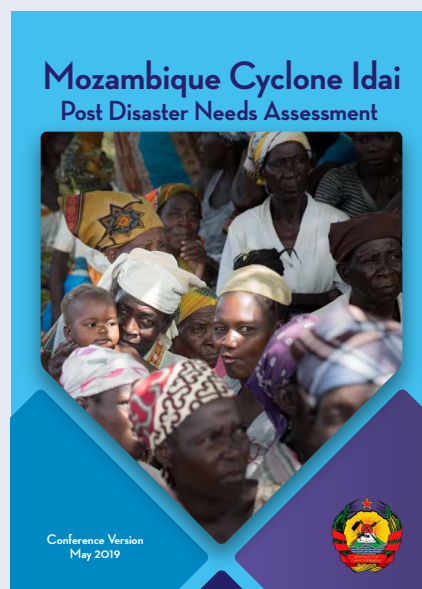
**Tunisia** has made notable efforts to improve its business environment and investment climate, including through the adoption of the Loi d'Investissement n°2016-71, of the Start-up Act, as well as of the Loi Transversale 2019 aiming at the overall improvement of the business climate. The EU is currently formulating a budget support programme of EUR 201 million aimed at improving Tunisia's economic governance, including its investment climate.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### SDG 10.B, 17.3, 17.5, 17.11

The EU Delegation in Mozambique is fostering public-private dialogue through a number of measures. These include:

- Promoting the creation of the EuroChamber – a formal version of the previous informal group the European Business Club – with the participation of EU MS's existing Chambers and non-EU Chambers as associates.
- Organising outreach events such as the first economic Mozambique-EU Round Table, focusing on the new Africa-Europe Alliance and its privileged instruments such as EIP and EPA. This event had a platform to discuss investment climate issues raised by European companies. Follow-up meetings to this event will be organised.
- Attending and participating in wider initiatives such as the Annual Private Sector Conference (CASP) organised by the Mozambican Confederation of Business Associations (CTA).
- Maintaining a dialogue (formal and informal), both in Maputo and in the provinces, with representatives of the private sector as part of EU economic public diplomacy.
- Launching a new EIP programme with a component to enhance the business and investment climate in Mozambique, corresponding to the third pillar of the EIP.
- Addressing trade facilitation issues through the PROMOVE Comércio programme that will start implementation soon.



Germany, through its technical cooperation project ProEcon, has, since 2007, been supporting the development, implementation and monitoring of the Government's strategies to improve the business environment. This support is complemented by technical support at the SADC regional level to strengthen regional economic integration through the German-funded CESARE project.

This public-private dialogue, also including donors, is all the more relevant in the reconstruction effort after the recent cyclone IDAI. This has directly affected aggregate supply through the destruction of productive capacity, mainly in agriculture, trade, transport, manufacturing and services, as reported by the Cyclone Idai Post Disaster Needs Assessment.

## 5.2 TRADE FACILITATION

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

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

*Strengthening trade capacities and building food control systems is part of the EU's support to Afghanistan*



Thanks to EU TRTA support, **Afghanistan** has made swift progress in implementing the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). In particular, the EU has supported the Afghan government to categorise TFA commitments (including category C) – which were notified to the WTO secretariat in February, 2018. EU TRTA supports the Afghan National Trade Facilitation Committee through: 1) increased private sector involvement; 2) technical training 3) the promotion of inter-agency collaboration. At this stage the Advancing Afghanistan Trade project is supporting the notification of the implementation deadlines to the WTO secretariat. The TFA implementation plan was submitted to Ministry of Industry and Commerce and is awaiting approval by the National Trade Facilitation Steering Committee and High Economic Council.

**Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)** is not yet a member of the WTO. However, in the light of expected accession in the near future, it is already preparing for implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement. The EU is the main donor providing both bilateral and regional support in trade facilitation (i.e. through CEFTA). The EU funded project finalised the Guidelines on BiH coordination mechanism for trade facilitation and organised a Workshop to disseminate it with all institutions involved in implementing trade facilitation obligations. Even though the Guidelines was drafted in order to help BiH institutions to implement the CEFTA Additional Protocol 5 (AP5) on Trade Facilitation, this activity will also support the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations in acceding to the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. BiH established the National Trade Facilitation Committee as a precondition for implementation of the CEFTA AP 5. In future, the EU intends to continue supporting BiH in meeting requirements related to trade facilitation.

EU funding in **Cameroon** has contributed to training officials of the Ministry of Commerce on WTO and Aft. Though Cameroon's National Trade Facilitation Committee has been operational since 2016, it is yet to finalise a road map defining the measures and priorities for TFA implementation. The political approval of the road map for the implementation of the TFA and the allocation of measures under "B" and "C" notifications have been delayed but is currently foreseen for June 2019. The Government plans to organise donor coordination meetings following the road map's approval. The EU Delegation has considered supporting the category C provisions.



The main objective of one of the components of the INTEC project is to develop the **Central America** digital trade platform (PDCC), to contribute to trade facilitation and regional economic integration. This platform will interconnect the CA national systems of customs, sanitary, migration and international trade single windows.

Since April 2018, the Ministry of Trade in **Haiti**, has organised two meetings with the other ministries concerned, the private sector and the European Union to prepare a process to finalise the category C needs assessment and to set up National Trade Facilitation. A request has been made to the Trade Com facility to accompany this process. They also want to initiate the ratification process of the Trade Facilitation Agreement, which has not yet been ratified.

In the **Kyrgyz Republic**, the preliminary work of WTO experts on trade needs assessment, (supported by the GIZ project 'Trade Facilitation in Central Asia'), was an incentive to start the analysis and assessment of the compliance of Kyrgyz legislation and practice with the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). This assessment identified the most pressing gaps in trade and the legislation that prevents trade facilitation. It also fostered the understanding of state bodies of the problems of traders, and also allowed assessment of the assistance required from international organisations. A series of seminars for the private and public sectors about the goals and benefits of the TFA (supported by GIZ) has enabled the private sector to actively influence the Ministry of Economy and to accelerate the ratification of the Agreement by Parliament. Provisions of the TFA have been introduced by the state bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic to their internal plans (mainly related to the implementation of the Single Window mechanism, risk analysis, preliminary information, etc.)

In **Sri Lanka**, the EU Trade Development project supports the Government's Trade Information Portal which streamlines documentation necessary for import and export as well as providing regulatory information to traders. The Portal is hosted by the Department of Commerce in collaboration with the National Trade Facilitation Committee. It will help improve the predictability and transparency of the country's business environment by providing the foreign and domestic business community and investors with quick and timely access to trade rules and regulations. It brings the trade related regulatory information of 42 government agencies onto one platform. The EU Trade Project supports the procurement of IT equipment (for maintenance operators in the Department of Commerce) and will develop applications to improve the user-friendliness of the portal in consultation with the World Bank and the Department of Commerce.

The Trade Facilitation **West Africa** Project (TFWA) improves transit procedures in selected corridors (Dakar-Bamako as a pilot corridor). It enhances public-private dialogue on trade facilitation (including strengthening national and regional trade facilitation committees) and improves intra-departmental coordination within ECOWAS, as well as between ECOWAS and its member states.



*The EU and the World Bank's Trade Facilitation Support Programme are upgrading the capabilities of Zambia's Chirundu border post with Zimbabwe*

In **Ukraine**, an EU Twinning project provided support on some of the Trade Facilitation Agreement commitments. Additional support was requested by the Ministry of Finance for the established Single Window system which needs further upgrading. The upcoming EU4PFM programme will provide substantial support to the Customs reform, including legal approximation, capacity building, introduction of the Authorised Economic Operator concept and of the New Computerised Transit System, among other areas of support.

The EU project "Promoting trade facilitation through promotion of dialogue between civil society actors and public authorities" (Trade Facilitation Dialogue project) promoted policy dialogue on trade facilitation between business associations / NGOs and public authorities. The partnership "Initiative for Fair and Transparent Customs" (IFTC) was established and will continue to create a better business environment for traders. The German bilateral project "Promotion of a Supportive Framework for Trade in Ukraine", implemented by GIZ, supports elaboration of a cross-sector action plan on trade facilitation and transport. Its implementation will last throughout 2019.

## 5.3 QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Quality infrastructure covers the regulatory and operational aspects of standardisation, accreditation, conformity assessment and market surveillance. Capacity building of regulators and competent authorities, food safety systems and equipment of laboratories, as well as technical assistance to producers and SMEs in complying with technical regulations, private standards, food safety and sanitary and phytosanitary measures are all crucial enablers of trade and investment. The updated EU AFT Strategy calls for EU responses in this area to be driven mainly by market requirements, as a means to sustain quality infrastructure improvement over time.

The EU has supported **Afghanistan's** national quality infrastructure under the Advance Afghanistan Trade Phase 1 project. This support has been driven by market considerations and is complementary to the National Export Strategy which serves as a compass for export development and investment across the selected value chains. Some of the support provided and which is aligned with market needs include: 1) 5-year action plan for quality and SPS strategy, 2) strengthening quality and SPS institutional infrastructure and core services (e.g. standards development & promotion, voluntary certification, food control systems, legal metrology and calibration, testing). Support also includes: implementation of WTO membership TBT & SPS Agreement commitments; drafting the National Quality Policy which develops the National Quality Infrastructure; drafting and discussion on the Legal Metrology Law; setting up management system certification; strengthening National Enquiry Points and National Notification Authorities; and supporting the SMEs and the private sector producers to comply with standards/ technical regulations.

In **Benin**, training on ISO 45001 and ISO 17025 took place in 2018 and 2019 under the regional Programme *Système Qualité en Afrique de l'Ouest* (PSQAO), implemented by UNIDO.

In **Burundi**, the national component of the East Africa MARKUP programme, formally launched in October 2018, focuses on strengthening quality infrastructure services to enforce sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures and technical regulations, with particular emphasis on the tea and coffee sectors.

In **Colombia**, as part of the territorial competitiveness budget support, a complementary technical assistance project is about to start. This will:

1. Identify the quality needs in two value chains of the prioritised sector,
2. Transfer of good practices for the use of standards and measurements to MSME in the prioritised regions and value chains,
3. Develop and improve the technical capacities of private and public calibration and testing laboratories which offer services to the prioritised regions,
4. Develop and improve the metrological capacities of the INM, based on the needs of the prioritised regions and value chains,
5. Support the network and integration of different approaches and the policy dialogue.

Bilaterally with DG SANTE, the EU Delegation is following up on some SPS related issues which affect Colombian exports.

## FIRST BATCH OF GEORGIAN HONEY GOES TO EUROPE WITH EU4BUSINESS SUPPORT

SDG 2.4, 2.A, 17.11



Two Georgian honey producers presented their products at the annual International Green Week exhibition of food, agriculture and gardening industries in Berlin in January 2019. Georgia was featured by a range of products at the fair, but it is the first time that European consumers and trade visitors had a chance to try Georgian honey, which is entering European market under the 'TAPLI' brand name - Georgian for honey.

The Georgian stand at the Fair was organised by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, which has also developed the TAPLI brand with support from the European Union and the German government. The brand identifies a premium Georgian honey – only those honey producers who comply with state-of-the-art beekeeping practices and respect the highest food safety standards are authorised to put the TAPLI logo on honey jars. The first batch of Georgian honey under the TAPLI branding is provided by two Georgian producers - Geo Naturali Ltd and private entrepreneur Tamaz Glonti.

Creation of the TAPLI branding was preceded by a rigorous effort to prepare Georgian honey for export helped by the EU4Business project 'SME Development and DCFTA in Georgia', implemented by GIZ. Leading German experts helped assess the honey sector and conducted an in-depth study of existing beekeeping practices and facilities, as well as of the government's surveillance infrastructure and capacities. Analysis of samples of Georgian honey was carried out at a leading international laboratory.

*"Development of the beekeeping sector and export capacities for Georgian premium honey that complies with European food safety requirements is a priority. As a key stakeholder, the Ministry has been actively engaged from in this initiative. As a result we have a comprehensive programme of targeted assistance, which includes guidelines for Georgian beekeepers on good practices and export-oriented high-quality honey production,"* said Levan Davitashvili, Georgian Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture.

*"This has been quite an arduous process with many aspects that we had to tackle along the way. While we had theoretical knowledge of the standards and procedures required, it would have been impossible to apply them without the project's support,"* says beekeeper Giorgi Iashvili. He added that the technical expertise made available to them through the project helped his company identify shortcomings and only after that focus on development of honey for export. Giorgi produces honey in partnership with his fellow beekeepers of the Racha Natural Products cooperative.



In **Congo**, the National Agency for Normalisation & Quality has recently been created and is in the set-up phase. The EU is assisting the agency under the PRCE II with the following activities: strategy of the agency, three-year action plan, training modules, long term technical assistance, equipment and training for laboratories etc. The action plan for the agency will focus in particular on the clusters and value-chains to be supported by the PRCE II and is driven by market considerations.

In the past the fishery sector in **Eritrea** received support from the EU, such as that through the programme "Strengthening Fishery Products Health Conditions in ACP/OCT countries", SFP-2, to improve inspection and quality. The competent authority, fish inspection and quality control division of the Ministry of Marine Resources has connections with EU DG SANCO, to benefit from capacity building for fish safety and quality standards.

In the **Dominican Republic**, the EU currently supports a project on Quality Strengthening for MSMEs Development (EUR 11 million in 2014-2019), to strengthen the national quality system and improve quality orientation of MSMEs to access national, regional and international markets. The EU supported the creation of a "chemical metrology and laboratories network" which will allow exporters and producers to benefit from local analysis and testing, as well as reducing costs of chemical calibration.

Furthermore, more than 300 enterprises were selected to participate in a comprehensive initiative for implementing standards and quality systems (such as ISO/9001, ISO/27001, ISO/22000), as well as good



practices and food safety measures. In 2018, around 25 MSME dairy producers were helped to conform with national labelling standards. This allowed producers to access public procurement under the national programme for “school breakfast”.

The EU has supported **Haiti** in the area of quality infrastructure, but the challenges are still vast. The law on standardisation is not yet ratified by parliament; therefore the Haitian Bureau of Standardisation does not have the legal provisions to carry out its work; however when it comes to exporting, all companies are required to align with the ISO standards for the products concerned. The EU has also helped train more than 20 certified auditors to accompany Haitian companies.

In **Indonesia**, the ‘ARISE Plus Indonesia’ project is to provide assistance to further enhance the country’s export quality infrastructure and national quality assurance systems that will improve the compliance of Indonesia’s export to technical requirements in international markets especially in the EU. The assistance will be focused on agri-food, fisheries, wooden products and cosmetic preparation sectors. The 2<sup>nd</sup> component of the ARISE+ Regional for ASEAN is fully dedicated to the harmonisation of standards, accreditation and conformity assessment, as well supporting, at sector level, the integration of the pharmaceuticals and food sectors. The EU support in this area is among the largest compared to other donors.

In **Mali**, follow-up of the theme of the fruit fly is done through COLEACP’s technical support. In addition, the regional West Africa Competitiveness Programme (WACOMP) will also take up this problem through specific support to the mango sector. Germany supports quality infrastructure through a regional programme of the BGR (Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe), and supports the mango value chain for export to Europe.

In the context of the EU-**Mauritania** fisheries agreement and the Fisheries Promotion programmes, support for standardisation and enforcement of standards in the field is under way. The National Office for Sanitary Inspection of Fishery Products and Aquaculture. Audits of the Commission’s DG SANTE are expected at the end of 2019 for the renewal of export accreditation for fish and for a new accreditation for bivalves.

Under the Fit-for-Market SPS Programme, **Mauritius** benefits from developing an implementation framework aimed at strengthening and building capacities of local institutions to ensure that all the elements needed for efficient and effective national SPS systems for the horticultural industry (private and public) are in place.

In **Mozambique**, the EU-funded PROMOVE Comércio programme supports the development of services such as testing, certification and calibration, focusing on services required along the priority value-chains. This component to improve Quality Infrastructure and to make it more market-driven will be implemented by UNIDO. Germany, through the German Metrology Institute (German acronym - ‘PTB’), has been providing institutional support to Mozambique’s institute for quality norms, INNOQ and will focus on improving QI for one selected agricultural value-chain.

In **Nepal**, the EU ‘Trade and Private Sector Development’ project helped preparation of the National Standards for Organic Green Coffee Beans (from production to packaging). This has been endorsed by the National Council for Standards under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies. The German Development Cooperation, through PTB, has been facilitating capacity development in Quality Infrastructure in Nepal since 2007. Key partners are the Nepal Bureau of Standards & Metrology (NBSM) and Department of Food Technology & Quality Control (DFTQC).

Major achievements include the facilitation of accreditation of NBSM’s metrology laboratories, support to the expansion of accredited testing parameters of NBSM and DFTQC, consolidation of national proficiency testing schemes (NBSM, DFTQC, Department of Plant Resources) as well as participation in international inter-laboratory comparisons and expert networks, such as the Asia Pacific Metrology Programme.

In the ‘**Nigeria** Competitiveness Programme’ (NiCOP), standardisation and certification is exclusively treated from the private sector perspective, i.e. assisting in obtaining necessary public and private standards in order to access national, regional and international markets. Reports on rejected consignments are an important source of information as this applies particularly to horticultural products, which are supported under the project.

Through its technical assistance as well as through the EU’s wider engagement and dialogue on QI topics, the EU supports the **Philippines** in the adoption of international standards. The Philippines RASFF portal was launched in 2017 with EU support and could be used in future as a source of information in consultation with the national authorities.

In **Sri Lanka**, support to national public and private sector quality infrastructure (QI) institutions (through capacity building and equipment) and outreach through trainings to chambers and the private sector has been carried out through the EU Trade Development Project. This builds on information emanating from the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF), but also other channels. The project also developed the National QI Strategy Action Plan (2018 – 2022) which is an integral part of the National Export Strategy and includes the establishment of the National Quality Council under the aegis of the President's office.

**Tunisia's** quality infrastructure is a continued focus of EU support, in line with the 1995 Association Agreement, which removed tariffs on trade in industrial products. In an effort to minimise technical obstacles, the EU has put in place a wide range of support measures, including the equipment of six laboratories (under the "Programme d'appui à la Compétitivité des entreprises et à la facilitation de l'Accès aux Marchés", (2012-2016), twinning programmes supporting the approximation of Tunisian legislation to the *acquis communautaire* (Loi sur la sécurité des produits industriels, Loi sur la sécurité alimentaire et phytosanitaire), as well as a study on how to reform Tunisian quality infrastructure.

In **Ukraine**, there is a continued effort in the Quality Infrastructure sector to link legislative reforms to the economic situation in the country, prioritising legislative harmonisation and communication with the private sector in those areas where Ukrainian companies have the strongest capacity to increase exports to EU and other OECD markets. An Action Plan is currently being drafted with the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food to further develop RASFF use and roll it out throughout the country. The potential for adopting an important tracking tool is being discussed with the management of the State Service of Ukraine on Food Safety and Consumer Protection (SSUFSCP). Several visits to EU MS and candidate countries have been organised in 2017 and 2018 to introduce TRACES and demonstrate the advantages of this web-based platform to the SSUFSCP management. A pilot is currently under preparation and further training is planned towards the end of 2019 to prepare the ground for the adoption of the TRACES New Technology and its progressive roll out as of mid-2020.

## 5.4 DIGITALISATION AND E-COMMERCE

Digital technologies are being factored into EU Aid for Trade, both in terms of an emerging economic sector as such and as enabling tools to promote growth, entrepreneurship and job creation. Digital innovation has proven its potential to offer solutions to local problems. Technological trends, such as mobile and social solutions, cloud computing and data analytics offer a range of opportunities for new business services in the knowledge economy, and significantly facilitate the entry into the market of innovative SMEs. As distance can be a major obstacle benefitting from trade opportunities, supporting the development of e-commerce can be a way to minimise trade costs by reducing the physical distance between operators. For example, the regional 'Ready for Trade' programme, implemented by ITC is very active in **Azerbaijan** and supports local business in promoting e-commerce digitalisation.

In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, the EU will support the Regional Economic Area's digital agenda by piloting digital innovation for SMEs, regional networking for high-tech innovation and investments, and digital empowerment activities at local level. The assistance will focus on the business environment for digital transformation of SMEs through the piloting of Digital Innovation Hubs and regional networking for high-tech innovations and investments. The assistance should also address support to the policy platform for sound regulation and investments (Smart Specialisation, e-commerce) as well as digital empowerment at local level (e-skills for students/citizens, grants for EU Code week, smart cities, etc).

In **Burkina Faso**, the support of the Luxembourg Cooperation to the Karité sector also includes training sessions for stakeholders on the creation and use of e-commerce platforms to enable them to ensure greater visibility of their products and good marketing of their products. A programme of Belgian cooperation implemented by the NGO 'Rikolto' includes a digitalisation module through the SIMagri application allowing access to market information. 3,250 tons of rice have already been sold by this channel through 26 contracts.

Within the framework of the West Africa Competitiveness Programme (WACOMP), the EU Delegation is preparing the **Benin** component on digital economy. This will strengthen the enterprise development services offered to start-ups, micro-enterprises and SMEs active in the digital economy. The project, which could start by late 2019, has an indicative budget of EUR 2.8 million and will be managed by ENABEL.

In **Cabo Verde**, the EIB loan to Cabo Verde Telecom of EUR 22 million (Connectivity Programme for Cabo Verde) will provide access to a new submarine cable (ELLA Link) and considerably improve the digitalisation potential of the country in a few years time.

In **Central African Republic**, internet connection should improve in the coming years, with the implementation of the country's component of the "Central Africa Backbone", the meshing project on fibre optic of the Central African subregion. In May 2018, financing of nearly EUR 34 million was granted by the AfDB, of which EUR 17 million were contributed by the EU Investment Facility for Africa.

In **Honduras**, through the 'EUROSAN Occidente' project the EU Delegation embarked on a call for innovative proposals for the improvement of food and nutrition security and agricultural performance. One of the proposals received would establish an online platform allowing direct exchanges and transactions between grain producers and traders in one of the most productive departments of the country.

In **Kyrgyz Republic**, the 'BOMCA' programme has been promoting e-commerce during the 9th phase of the project, specifically by implementing e-custom activities. A budget support programme to facilitate the digitalisation process in the country is under preparation (Promotion of E-governance based on Electronic Interoperability System "Tunduk"). GIZ supported the Ministry of Economy to elaborate the draft of the Law on E-commerce in 2016. This draft is now in the consultation phase. An E-Commerce association was established in 2018. GIZ supports a Hackathon in June 2019 to elaborate software on logistic issues. In addition the launch of a new module of express customs shipment is planned. This system will be aligned to

## ADVANCING WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT IN UKRAINE THROUGH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, ESTONIA'S SUPPORT

### SDG 5, 8.3, 17.11

Engaging women as entrepreneurs and bringing more women into the IT-sector through hackathons, IT-courses and early stage incubation programmes in Ukraine' is the aim of 'Tech4Kharkiv'. Started in August 2018 and running until the end of 2019, this EUR 116,000 project fosters innovative opportunities around entrepreneurship and IT education in Kharkiv, thereby modernising the regional economy.

The project's cross-cutting focus is on empowering women and people from conflict-affected areas on their journeys as fledgling entrepreneurs and IT specialists. It includes weekend hackathons, early stage business incubation, and intense IT courses. The activities are designed so that course participants can move on to the incubation programme. The action also foresees opening a new "Beetroot Academy" IT learning hub and a new YEP incubation centre in Kharkiv, to strengthen the Ukrainian professional education system through IT courses.

Another project 'Engagement of women in entrepreneurship and tech in Ukrainian regions' helps women play a larger role in creating success stories in business and technology. This EUR 15,000 scheme encourages female entrepreneurship, promotes women in tech, and creates a community of new as well as experienced tech and businesswomen. Running from February 2017 to the end of November 2019, it will increase awareness about opportunities for women in tech and business via meet-ups, mentoring sessions, Q&A sessions, etc.



the systems of express carriers (e.g. DHL), and will enable the administration of express shipments based on the risk assessment of goods and postal items.

In **Mali**, the EU Delegation is launching a new project called Orange corners, based on digitalisation and startups and scaling-ups of youth interventions projects, particularly with Dutch partners.

In **Mauritius**, under the EU-funded SADC Trade Related Facility, provision is made for undertaking a feasibility study for Mauritius on developing an e-commerce platform for the SADC region.

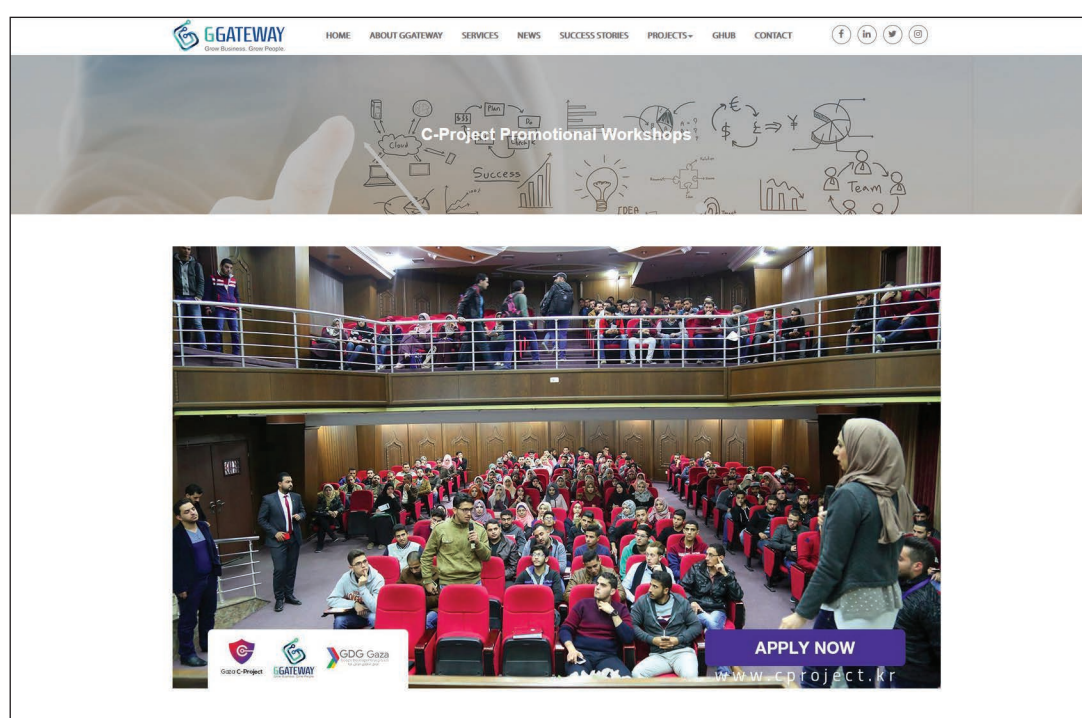
The project supporting the EPA Plan in **Namibia**, currently under formulation, has provisions for supporting the country in re-vitalising and improving the following digital initiatives: a) Trade Information portal under the Customs Department website; b) the Market Intelligence portal; c) the tariff book in the National Single Window; d) database for European exporters to Namibia.

In **Nepal**, the EU Trade and Private Sector Development project recognises potential for product and value chain development in a number of priority export sectors including services such as IT and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO). It has developed a concept note for a study visit that would demonstrate international best practices in the development of IT outsourcing and BPO in commercial sectors (i.e. e-commerce). DFID Nepal is working on e-commerce policy and digital payments, including central bank IT infrastructure (real time gross settlement system, back-up systems).

In **Niger**, the EU Delegation supported ICT interconnection of customs offices nationally and with Togo and Benin as well as the implementation of an Electronic Customs Transit information system at national level.

In the **Occupied Palestinian Territory**, a EUR 3 million programme “Support to GGateway Outsourcing Hub and ICT sector in Gaza” is planned in 2019 in collaboration with the World Bank. This will support the Gaza Gateway as follows: 1) supporting GGateway to become an outsourcing hub for ICT businesses, further developing its business model; 2) strengthening GGateway training courses, increasing opportunities of graduates to be absorbed by the ICT private sector on a permanent and temporary basis; 3) increasing ICT entrepreneurs’ access to early stage finance by developing networks of investors focused on technology and digital economy and supporting existing incubators and accelerators to produce a quality pipeline of investment-ready start-ups; 4) developing entrepreneurship linkages through regional networks, to create B2B opportunities between Palestinian and regional firms.

Gaza Sky Geeks (GSG) is another important Gaza-based tech hub, start-up and accelerator space, supported by the Netherlands and other traditional and private sector donors. Participants – of which 42% are women – are trained to code and to find and execute IT outsourcing projects from other parts of the world.



Website of GGateway – web page of the C- Project promotional workshops



In **Philippines**, through dialogue and policy advocacy with the European chambers of commerce, platforms were created to discuss e-commerce and digitalisation. Discussions focused on innovations made by various industries in the EU to improve their businesses; reforms put forward by the EU to ensure data protection and market competitiveness; as well as reforms needed in the Philippines to benefit from this new wave of doing business.

In **Sri Lanka**, through the EU Trade Development Project, a public-private sector dialogue on e-commerce has been facilitated and resulted in the development of a policy paper on the regulatory framework for consumer protection in e-commerce. A roadmap for e-commerce reform was established. In addition, a digital National Export Strategy (NES) implementation management tool is being developed to enable stakeholders to track and monitor NES progress and extract relevant information. The Project will also support an online Trade Information Portal (TIP) for SMEs among both public and private sector entities. Support is being provided to the Sri Lanka Accreditation Board for the digitalisation of their management and accreditation system. This will be in accordance with the Action plan for implementation of the National Quality Policy developed by the Project. To support Sri Lanka's application for Geographic Indication, the project funded the development of blueprints for an IT Traceability system that would also include food safety and quality assurance for Ceylon Cinnamon. The implementation of this system will be the pilot for an export assurance methodology.

In January 2019, DG NEAR launched a EUR 11 million Eastern Partnership regional project "Support to the implementation of the EU4Digital Initiative in the Eastern Partnership region". **Ukraine** is one of the beneficiary countries. With a specific focus on Telecom rules, digital Trust and Security, eTrade, ICT innovation, eHealth and eSkills, the project addresses the necessary legislative and regulatory framework conditions for the development of the digital economy and society. The eTrade thematic area includes work on harmonisation of national legal frameworks for eTrade, including eCommerce and eCustoms, and pilots cross-border eTrade services among EaP partner countries and with the EU.

## 6 DIFFERENTIATING APPROACHES

The relevant actions from the updated EU Aid for Trade Strategy are:	
14	Increase the proportion of EU and Member States' aid for trade directed towards Least Developed Countries with a vision to progressively achieve one fourth of total EU Aid for Trade by 2030.
15	In situations of fragility and conflict, carefully sequence and prioritise stabilising and quick-win interventions by applying a fragility lens and 'do no harm' principle.
16	Expand engagement with more advanced developing countries including through South-South and triangular cooperation, and in areas of mutual interest (e.g. regional integration, regional value-chains, trade facilitation and exchange of best practice).
17	Pursue engagement on AfT with Middle Income Countries, including on capacity building

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

### 6.1 LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND SITUATIONS OF FRAGILITY

AfT support to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and to countries in fragil situations prioritises diversification of productive capacities and infrastructure, as well as the improvement of the trade environment and investment climate. The focus is on generating economic and social gains in an inclusive manner, appeasing tensions and sharing benefits. LDCs themselves require supply-side support to be provided with a view to optimise preference utilisation.<sup>12</sup> The conditions need to be created for an increasing proportion of EU AfT allocated to LDCs to help them double their share of global exports.<sup>13</sup> The proportion of EU and Member States' AfT directed towards Least Developed Countries stands at 19% in 2017, in line with the vision to achieve at least 25% of total EU AfT by 2030. The EU External Investment Plan, in combination with trade agreements and unilateral trade preferential schemes should also leverage impact and resources.

The **Enhanced Integrated Framework** (EIF), of which the EU and Member States are major contributors, uses specific tools for diagnostics (Diagnostics Trade Integration Studies, DTIS) and implements trade-related projects at macro, meso and micro levels.

For example, the "Support to the Sustainability of the Enhanced Integrated Framework in **Benin**" project with the Ministry of Industry and Trade amounts US\$ 677,000 of which US\$ 300,000 comes from the EIF. The two-year project started in December 2018 and the expected results are:

1. Improving the contribution of Policies and Strategies for the development of Inclusive Trade;
2. Strengthening institutional coordination of Trade and Development;
3. Strengthening Human Resources for Trade and Development;
4. Supporting mobilisation (directly or indirectly) of additional Aid for Trade funding.

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

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

## EU AND MEMBER STATES AID FOR TRADE IN NEPAL

### SDG 1.4, 2.A, 6, 8.3, 8.B, 10.B, 17.5

The EU TPSD (Trade and Private Sector Development) project promotes trade-led economic growth and supports job creation including in the coffee value chain. Future projects, including EU Nepal TIP-Trade and Investment Programme, will continue addressing private sector development and improve investment climate in the country, necessary for the sustainability of EU AFT interventions.

Under the German Development Cooperation, the Trade Promotion Programme (TPP) and the Inclusive Economic Development Programme (INCLUDE) supported job creation and export promotion. This was through a value-chain development approach in honey, ginger, dairy, riverbed farming, silver jewellery, footwear and tourism. German Development Cooperation also funded a project in Quality Infrastructure, implemented by the German Metrology Institute (PTB). This facilitates capacity development in measurements, testing and quality management. Major partner organisations include the Nepal Bureau of Standards & Metrology and Department of Food Technology & Quality Control.

In the priority area of Sustainable Economic Development, a new project on Local and Provincial Economic Development is due to start in June 2019 focusing on improving framework conditions for the economic development of selected local and provincial governments. The upcoming proposed collaboration between the EU and KfW on 'Sustainable Economic Development in Rural and Semi-urban Areas – MSME Finance Phase II' will improve access to finance for MSMEs in rural and semi-urban Nepal by developing and providing target-group oriented loan products. It thereby stimulates the business-enabling environment and leverages additional funds, stimulating investments in productive and employment generating sectors.

The Government of Finland (EUR 15 million) and the European Union (EUR 20 million) together with the Government of Nepal are funding the Rural Village Water Resources Management Project, phase III in Sudur Paschim and Karnali Provinces. One of the results will be improved and sustainable nutrition, food security and sustainable income at community level through the development of water resource-based livelihoods.

The rural communities are supported by home gardens with income generation potential, plastic greenhouses with drip irrigation systems for off-season vegetable production and community-based irrigation schemes. Through training and follow-up support, the beneficiaries are encouraged to grow diversified crops in their home gardens, including vegetables, fruits, spices and fodder crops.

The project supports livelihood related infrastructures such as collection centres and rural stores, capacity building of cooperatives to strengthen their business skills and opportunities, training communities for income generating activities, and preparing Livelihood Implementation Plans.

Finland and the IFC (International Finance Corporation) together set up a joint climate fund in October 2017 supporting renewable and clean energy solutions and climate projects in developing countries.

DFID Nepal has programmes working on improving the business-enabling environment (energy infrastructure), business environment reforms through policy reforms around foreign investment, access to finance, skills and special economic zones.



EIF support in the sesame, mango and cashew value chains has enabled **Burkina Faso** to increase the export volume of these products, improve the incomes of the actors and their living conditions and create jobs in the relevant sectors: more than 200 jobs in the cashew sector and more than 2,000 jobs in the mango sector between 2015 and 2016. The actors had catalytic support with satisfactory results on the quality of the products and their level of organisation. However, efforts are still needed to consolidate these achievements.

In **Burundi**, the EU Delegation focuses on coordination actions of the regional programme Market Upgrade Access (MARKUP) and supports the Chamber of Commerce to relaunch the public-private dialogue. The EIP could be based on a structured dialogue with the private sector.

Blending is a good financial instrument that could provide substantial EU support in the sector. The EIB has already carried out several missions in **Haiti** with a view to making a large-scale investment; progress can be seen through signed agreements (EUR 3 million loan for micro finance in Haiti). The Ministry of Trade and Industry, through its support programme for the creation of an industrial micro-park has a financing need for these SMEs. But the country remains fragile at the political and security level, which is not attractive to Foreign Direct Investments.

In **Laos** as one of the three remaining Southeast Asian LDCs, the EU programme ARISE Plus-Laos will be supporting the implementation of the country's commitments under the ASEAN Economic Community framework. It will also importantly focus on supporting both the government and the local private sector on enhancing the use of the EBA in order to increase the country's exports to the EU and to well prepare Laos for an eventual transition out of the EBA scheme. The EU will support improving the business environment and investment climate and job creation, including by developing value chains in targeted high potential export sectors, such as wood processing and agro-products.

Following the December 2017 Sub-Committee meetings, the EU and **Jordan** have renegotiated the terms of the relaxed Rules of Origin Agreement. An extension to 2030 was agreed, as well as a geographical extension to the whole country with a 15% Syrian refugee labour requirement imposed on companies wanting to export to the EU under the Agreement. The lessons learned from the Rules of Origin Agreement especially with regards to the employment of Syrian refugees has informed the EU-ILO collaboration and the GIZ "Trade for employment" programme.

The Enhanced Integrated Framework in **Togo** is working on the development of the soy sector. Thanks to this support, the Soy sector is now better structured and export oriented.

## 6.2 MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES

The EU and its Member States pursue their engagement on Aft with Middle Income Countries, on productive and skills capacity building. The objective is to expand the amount and range of these countries' exports, notably through value chains, as well as to expand their services sector in an inclusive and sustainable manner.

For example, the promotion of responsible value chains in sectors with high employment intensity that are relevant for the **Bolivia**-EU export market, is part of two EIDHR GSP+ grants. More specifically, the project implemented by Democracy Reporting International will analyse how to maximise GSP+ opportunities in two value chains.

This includes assessing the employment effects and addressing labour and human rights issues along these supply chains. The first case study, which looked into to the Brazilian Nuts sector, is almost finalised while the second is still to be defined. Similarly, the project implemented by European Partnership for Democracy will address constraints to socioeconomic rights of female workers along two value chains: chestnut harvest and processing and mining.

The EU's cooperation in **Colombia** has had a strong emphasis on promoting local economic development, trade and competitiveness in peripheral areas, particularly those that were affected by the conflict in Colombia. These areas have low levels of development and therefore have enormous challenges in terms of competitiveness and a weak business base. The EU cooperation is prioritising resources in a regional convergence strategy, less focused on strategic chains and more on territorial cluster initiatives with potential and comparative advantages. Moreover, the EU is supporting the design of suppliers' development programmes which link regional small businesses with strategic value chains.



## LIVESTOCK COMPETITIVENESS:

### MILK PROCESSING EQUIPMENT INCREASES PROFITS FOR SHEEP OWNERS

#### SDG 2, 9.2

After assessing the sheep and goat's subsector in 2015, the Palestinian Market Development Programme's (PMDP) Market Facilitation Team realised that most Palestinian sheep owners do not switch new-born lambs to powder-based milk (rather than ewe's milk), as is common in advanced livestock rearing. The main reasons are a) lack of information about the usage and benefits of milk powder and b) non-availability of affordable processing equipment. Using powdered milk reduces mortality by decreasing the risk of disease transfer from ewes to their newborn lambs. Additionally, it allows farmers to save ewe's milk, which can be sold for a good price as fresh milk, yoghurt, or cheese.



Spotting an opportunity to increase farmers' incomes, PMDP has helped develop a market-based solution to address the constraints. First, the team identified a Palestinian inventor – Abd Alsamad Marzouk – who developed an indigenous, affordable milk powder machine. However, he lacked the distribution channels to expand his business. PMDP worked with Al Waha Company, an agro retailer in Hebron, to design a partnership to market Marzouk's user-friendly and affordable unit which is suitable for small and medium-scale farmers.

Through the partnership, Al Waha Company collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture to organise 4 demonstration exercises across the West Bank, attended by 150 sheep owners. The demonstrations raised awareness of the benefits of the system, showcased the units and gave farmers an opportunity to give feedback. "As a result of PMDP's encouragement, I have started to produce the machines on a larger scale," said Marzouq.

The market response has been strong – 55 machines have been sold since the start of 2018. Farmers are reporting improved health and weight of newborn lambs. Nearly 3,000 animals are now involved, with cost savings due to the difference in cost between milk feeding and alternative, powdered milk. They are also saving time, "in the past I used to spend around 8 hours using traditional feeding methods, now it only takes me 1 hour to load the machine, this gives me more time to take care of other issues in the farm", said Anas Omair.

Currently, Marzouk is delivering aftercare services to herders, and improving the machine's design. Al Waha Company and Marzouk are also planning to create a machine-tooling workshop to scale up production, raise herder awareness and expand the market.

In **Indonesia** the EU ARISE Plus-Indonesia programme supports the government's priority to increase job creation and the country's competitiveness in global value chains. Four labour intensive sectors (i.e. agri-food, fisheries, wood-based and cosmetics products) that are being supported by the programme provide significant economic activities for millions of people, including vulnerable groups such as farmers, fishermen, micro and small producers, women and youth.

At the regional level, the EUR 18 million EU-SADC programme on Industrialisation and productive sectors, will support the development of two regional value chains (leather and anti-retroviral) through the enhancement of the policy and regulatory environment along these two value chains and the improvement of private sector participation.

In **Sri Lanka**, the National Export Strategy (NES) developed through the EU Trade Development Project, prioritises six value chains. The Project also supports deeper interventions in three of the NES targeted sectors, namely spices, processed food and Information Technologies/Business Process Outsourcing value chains. With activities ranging from market compliance to market intelligence the sectors are expected to grow, which in turn will create decent jobs. In particular growth in the IT sector will create jobs for educated young people while contributing toward the diversification of Sri Lanka's export market.

In **Tunisia**, through the EUR 34 million IRADA initiative ("Initiative Régionale d'Appui au Développement Economique Durable") and the Competitive Value Chain Programme implemented by the EBRD for instance, the EU is very active on value chains integration, investment climate reforms, direct support to SMEs, and access to finance.

## 6.3 MORE ADVANCED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Advanced developing countries are to play a crucial role in the implementation of Agenda 2030. The EU and its Member States are developing innovative ways of engaging with more advanced developing countries, including and beyond financial cooperation, as these countries need fewer or less concessional forms of assistance. In recent years, some partner countries have “graduated” from EU bilateral cooperation.

Nevertheless, they continue to benefit from EU Aft through development cooperation at regional level. Cooperation with advanced developing countries is gradually increasing in areas of mutual interest, such as trade (including FTA negotiations) and integration of emerging economies into world markets. Some of these countries, such as China, India, Thailand, Brazil or Chile, have themselves become providers of Aft, through South-South cooperation, and the EU is also implementing triangular cooperation initiatives (SDG 17.9) which calls for increasing EU Aft coordination.

Trilateral cooperation with India is currently being assessed. The Government of **India** is keen to collaborate with EU in Africa and neighbouring countries.

In **South Africa**, triangular activities have been implemented in the framework of the EU SA Dialogue Facility (037-634), notably on tax and customs. There is space to do more building on development cooperation activities, though not exclusively (for example fighting IFF, developing financial markets, water diplomacy, etc.) in cooperation with SA.

### EU TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

#### SDG 8, 17.11

The EU signed an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) in 2016 with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) EPA Group which comprises Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland. The SADC EPA replaces the trade provisions of the EU South Africa Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA). While the EPA is a regional agreement, specific rules apply to South Africa's exports to the EU whereby the TDCA advantages have been confirmed and extended. Under the EPA, South Africa has preferential market access for over 95% of its exports to the EU. South Africa is already seeing clear benefits of the new preferences granted under the EPA: for example, expanded tariff rate quotas for wine, sugar and fruit juice have led to much increased exports,

In 2017/2018 efforts have been geared towards outreach activities and civil society engagement, critical for the early implementation phase of the Agreement.

Preparation of direct support measures towards reaping the benefits of the EPA are now under way: The EU is currently finalising the preparation of a “Support Programme to the implementation of the EU–SADC Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) in South Africa (SA)”. This intervention is being designed in consultation with sector associations. On a strategic level, the preparation allowed the EU Delegation to work closely with the implementing South African authorities towards a common objective, ensuring the buy-in by all stakeholders of the strategic importance and potential of the agreement. This was particularly important given the implementation challenges experienced at an institutional level, as well as the complicated international environment regarding the benefits of trade.



Existing EU actions also consider opportunities under the EPA – including the projects “Employment Promotion through small, micro and medium enterprises Support Programme for the Republic of South Africa”, the “Programme to Support the Wines and Spirits Sector in SA”, “Skills Development and Job Creation” (agribusiness in particular), etc. In particular, the new “EU-SA strategic economic partnership” project will enable the EU to deliver on the economic/trade/investment dimension of its strategic partnership with South Africa by maximising bilateral trade and investment flows. An important element of the project will be EPA implementation.

## 7 ADVANCING SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

The relevant actions from the updated EU Aid for Trade Strategy are:

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

### 7.1 AID FOR TRADE AND GENDER

EU Aft contributes to operationalising the EU's renewed and expanded commitment towards **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**. The Gender Action Plan II (2016-2020)<sup>14</sup> contributing to SDG 5, confirms the EU commitment to strengthen the efforts to place gender equality and empowerment of women at the heart of the EU's external action. It sets out specific objectives to promote access to decent work for women of all ages and to ensure equal access to trade among other services and resources. To achieve these commitments, it is crucial that all EU external actions carry out a gender analysis to inform the decision-making process, assessing the differential impact of economic reforms and trade-related policies, regulations and programmes on women and men.

It is also important to identify the main barriers that women face and which restrict their full participation in the economy (such as discriminatory legislation, labour market segregation). It is also important to ensure that women's organisations are actively involved in the identification and formulation of Aft programmes and that other stakeholders (e.g. social partners, trading and market associations, and cooperatives) represent and take into account the gender dimension.

Promoting economic empowerment of women is an important driving force of economic growth and the fight against poverty. In fact, empowering women is recognised as one of the highest opportunities to achieve poverty reduction and inclusive and sustainable growth in the framework of the Agenda 2030. However, access to data about the situation of both women and men remains limited. Access to such data is a prerequisite for integrating gender aspects in EU policies. For this to be possible, statistics and project indicators must be disaggregated by gender. It is therefore important that organisations in the trade community collect sex-disaggregated data and include gender in their analyses. With this in mind, Sweden has supported the development of UNCTAD's **toolbox on trade and gender**, which helps assessing to what extent trade policies affect men and women in a distinctive manner.

The Austrian Development Cooperation has adopted a manual which reinforces the importance of taking gender, the environment and social impacts into account in all its actions. The majority of the project allocations of the Austrian Development Cooperation must now carry the DAC Gender Marker 2 (meaning a significant objective).

Also, all UK/ DFID programmes are required by UK law to consider gender issues in their design and implementation. All UK/ DFID programmes that work on livelihoods or raise incomes have specific targets on the number of women's incomes raised.

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



*Access to decent work for women is important, as in this EU-supported winery in Georgia*



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

**Promoting responsible value chains in the garment sector** is a new EU supported global action (EUR 19.1 million) enhancing decent work, transparency and traceability for sustainable garment value chains, consists of: a) a partnership with ILO on "**Better Work Programme**", which aims at improving working conditions and respect of labour rights for workers, in particular woman workers, and boosting competitiveness of garment businesses while enhancing compliance with fundamental international labour and environmental standards. b) a partnership with UNECE and ITC "**Track and Trace Platform**", which supports enhanced transparency and traceability in garment value chains through the development of an IT platform and policy recommendations and technical standards on transparency and traceability. It will help both governments and companies identify opportunities for efficient and sustainable management of resources, as well as risks for labour rights, human health and the environment.

In **Afghanistan**, the Advancing Afghan Trade project is involved in the institutional strengthening of the Afghan Women's Chamber of Commerce and Industries (AWCII), which is a key implementing agency of the National Export Strategy. The Afghan Women's Chamber of Commerce (AWCCI) has undergone a two-phased institutional assessment: first a remote self-assessment and then a face-to-face review of practices and performance, including a review of clients' needs. An assessment report and institutional development roadmap are being prepared.

In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, Sweden endeavours to prepare a gender analysis for all its programming, including in market development. In the ICT area Sweden promotes greater participation of women in the IT sector through innovative programming led by UN agencies (IT Girls).

In **Burundi**, Belgium has just awarded EUR 1.5 million (2018-2020) for the empowerment of women in cross-border trade. A project of the same value to strengthen the role of women in sectors with export potential is under study.

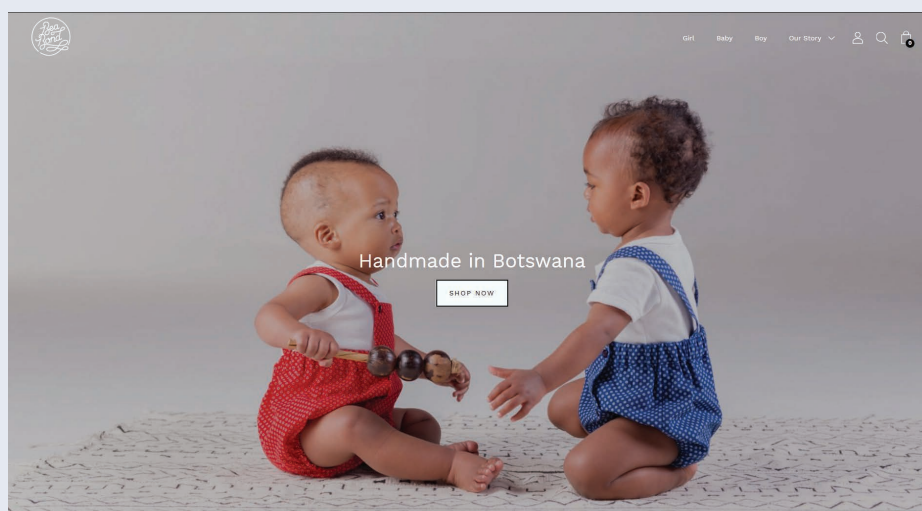
In **Cameroon**, German cooperation through GIZ supports women entrepreneurs in processing local products. These are in value chains such as milk, groundnuts, cashew, sesame and fodder production in the North and Adamaoua Regions (Rural Development Support Programme – PADER; EUR 14 million; 2016 – 2020). These processing activities provide a considerable additional income for women (for example, women were able to increase their income from fodder production by EUR 100 per month). Another project supports women in traditional chicken rearing in the Adamaoua and West Region (Green innovation centre for the agriculture and food sector – ProCISA; 15 Mio. EUR, 2015 – 2023) which has especially strengthened the minority of Mbororo women in Adamaoua.



## HANDMADE CLOTHES FOR CHILDREN INSPIRED BY AFRICAN DESIGN

### SDG 5, 8.3, 17.11

Bea Bond, founded by a European entrepreneur established in Botswana, is a sustainable, handmade children's clothes brand in Botswana. The designs are inspired by African patterns and prints. They use local skills to develop their products by working with Botswana craftspeople, including weavers, thatchers, designers and artists. The company exports to Belgium, from where it ships its products across the EU. Thanks to the Economic Partnership Agreement, they can export to the EU market duty-free, quota-free, within a stable and predictable trade policy framework.



Established in 2018, this cooperation is already making a difference to the livelihoods of their weavers living in the Okavango Delta region, who are using palms and reeds sourced from the local area for the children's interior line.

The clothes are cut and sewn at their partner factory located in Pilane village, just outside of the capital Gaborone. All the workers are women and many of them support their families, as they are the sole earners in their households. Working with a local factory creates new jobs within the local community. Bea Bond follows the 'slow fashion' trend that encourages consumers to buy better quality items less often and to look at the tags of garments to check where and how they were produced and what materials were used.

Ferelith Moltke, Founder of BEA BOND ([www.beabondworld.com](http://www.beabondworld.com)) says: "We are working with the Ngamiland Etsha weavers in the Delta giving the women a new source of revenue and supporting the rural community. Our partner factory near Gaborone is now able to look to the future and has hired new employees."

For Botswana, unrestricted market access to the EU provided by the EPA, a partnership-based and development-oriented international trade agreement, represents an opportunity to develop a solid economy, based upon export-led growth.

Although hampered by cultural and practical constraints, women in the **Central African Republic** hold traditionally important positions in the rural economy in the production and marketing of food crops; some have even developed the export of high value-added productions in neighbouring countries. EU experiences with supporting women's micro-entrepreneurship were conclusive; some already established entrepreneurs could be encouraged to organise and grow. This includes access to vocational training, which should take into account specific constraints.

In 2018 Luxembourg, together with "Centro Regional de Promoción de la MIPYME (CENPROMYPE), launched a regional programme to promote and strengthen female entrepreneurship in **Central America** and the Dominican Republic. Gender equality is also a significant objective of the INTEC Project, one of the three components of which increases international competitiveness of Central American female business enterprises.

In **Eritrea**, in improving access to energy through the Energy Facility the "Solar PV Mini grids for Two Rural Towns and surrounding Villages in Eritrea" project, women entrepreneurs and female-headed households' can access affordable energy for their economic activities. Through the agricultural programme "Support to the Agricultural Sector/Food Security", women received inputs and capacity building in horticulture, crop production, poultry, bee-keeping, livestock and dairy practices, to improve their households livelihood and income.

## EU GENDER ACTION IN GUYANA

SDG 5, 8.3, 17.11



In the context of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) project in Guyana, the women's representation in the Sea and River Defence Board has been increased to at least 33%, while 33% of the selected industrial attachment internships have been women. The EU-funded ICZM project was started in 2017 and will continue up to 2021 with a budget of EUR 30 million.

The promotion of gender equality is an important principle for the EU, as a basic human right, but also for the benefit of the family, the community, even the national economy. The project 'Women in Engineering and Technology Awareness campaign' which included the three year #GyGirlPower campaign was funded by the EU as part of the gender approach in the ICZM.

A comprehensive awareness campaign for girls and women to study science, engineering and technology was undertaken, including advertising on TV, radio and in print, social media and posters, as well as panel discussions and a public forum.

In **Jordan**, the project "Trade for employment", is commissioned by the Government of Germany, the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development and implemented by GIZ, and co-funded by the Netherlands and UK. It supports women-led business and the establishment of a unit to encourage the participation of women in trade with the Business Professional Women Association (BPWA). Similarly the EU-ILO collaboration in its second phase is investigating inclusion perspectives both in capacity building for the Ministry of Labour as well as with for job matching in the EU-funded employment centres all over the country.

In **Libya**, EU funded Aid for Trade projects have consistently promoted gender balance and women's economic empowerment. This has been achieved by ensuring that women make up at least 50% of those being trained and by organising dedicated activities that promote female entrepreneurship and empowerment.

Spain is implementing the Support Project for the **Madagascar** Cashew Sector (PAFAM) and the Women's Economic Empowerment Project in the Shea Sector in **Mali**.

In **Nepal**, the INCLUDE programme played an important role in mainstreaming social and gender inclusion in the economic development. The project has reached out to 17,500 households of which 6,700 (nearly 1/3) are women-led and represent socially disadvantaged groups. The Trade Promotion Programme (TPP) supported value chains with high levels of female participation and worked directly with women entrepreneurs to improve their export competence.

In **Nigeria**, the UK's market development programmes work to strengthen women's economic empowerment (even in difficult environments such as Northern Nigeria). Since 2015 these programmes, which include four key DFID market development programmes, have raised the incomes of more than 450,000 women across Nigeria.

In **Sri Lanka**, the EU Trade Related Assistance Project uses gender disaggregated indicators/targets. Young people and women are particularly targeted among the beneficiaries of the project in the IT sector and skills development support in the cinnamon sector. They also benefit from e-learning modules that have been developed and are now implemented by local chambers of commerce.

In **Tunisia**, the EU is financing a EUR 7 million bilateral programme on gender equality, which includes two specific projects implemented by civil society organisations for economic empowerment: a) CLEF: "CosmétoLogie Et Femmes, émancipation et égalité de la femme rurale à travers la valorisation et la commercialisation des ressources du territoire"; b) FLAG: "Femmes, Leadership, Appui et Gestion".

## THE PALESTINIAN MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (PMDP)

### SDG 5, 8.3, 17.11

The Palestinian Market Development Programme, jointly financed by DFID and the EU, had a grant window exclusively geared towards youth- and women- led businesses. The following lessons emerged from the process:

1. The grant Window for Women and Youth (WAYE) was the biggest window of the new direction and allowed PMDP reaching disadvantaged women businesses (i.e. Bedouin women) that could not have been reached otherwise. Through the introduction of the WAYE window, the programme customised its grant requirements to the needs of disadvantaged women to integrate them into the programme, as opposed to expecting women businesses to adapt to the available packages (which did not work).
2. Using co-facilitators proved effective to reach targeted marginalised groups. The local co-facilitators already knew these women and could thus reach out to them and help them apply and benefit from the programme. Building the capacity of these co-facilitators' helped to draft feasible business plans which respond to market needs.
3. The WAYE window helped deal with the oversupply of "traditional women's products" through working with women to produce products that are not only new compared to products they traditionally produce (maftool, labana, pickles, etc.), but that were also relatively new at national level such as bee pollen and propolis.



## 7.2 LEVERAGING THE GSP+ AND THE FTA TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CHAPTERS

The **GSP+** requires beneficiary countries to ratify and effectively implement and respect 27 international conventions<sup>15</sup> related to agreed human and labour rights (in support of SDG 8.8), as well as conventions on the environment and good governance. EU official aid supports partner countries to comply with their GSP+ obligations, thereby ensuring their continued access to the EU market at preferential terms.

The Free Trade Agreements concluded by the EU help leverage support for social and environmental agendas (e.g. with South Korea, Vietnam, Central America, Colombia/Peru/Ecuador, Singapore, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Canada, Japan, CARIFORUM and SADC), which include binding social and environmental provisions in **Trade and Sustainable Development chapters**. These require adherence to key international labour and environment standards and agreements, the promotion of sustainable use of natural resources, such as timber and fish and the protection of biodiversity. They also include the promotion of practices favouring sustainable development, such as the uptake of Corporate Social Responsibility, sustainability assurance

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



schemes (e.g. eco-labelling) and fair and ethical trade initiatives. The EU's monitoring and support for the implementation of these provisions is being stepped up as set out in the 15-point TSD action plan from February 2018.<sup>16</sup>

Moreover, the TSD Chapters set out strong involvement of civil society through domestic consultative mechanisms. In the EU, and in most trading partners, this entails setting up dedicated Domestic Advisory Groups and Civil Society fora.

The close involvement of civil society, including social partners, is central to the successful implementation of TSD provisions, especially for the identification of issues and future areas of action. The DAGs play a key role because they include groups representing environment, labour, business and employers. The Civil Society fora also offer opportunities for civil society in the EU and partner countries to meet and discuss issues. The EU has mobilised EUR 3 million for a project to support civil society participation in the implementation of EU trade agreements. This project has provided logistical and technical support to DAGs, in the EU and in some FTA partners<sup>17</sup> since November 2018. It also facilitates joint discussions in annual workshops on TSD related matters.

TSD implementation and wider EU development work streams should be more systematically inter-linked and mutually supportive.

For example, the Budget Support for the Territorial Strategic Competitiveness in **Colombia** provides complementary technical assistance support to promote sustainable production and trade policies in Colombia. It seeks to (i) integrate sustainable development in the design and implementation of policies and programs related to trade, and (ii) strengthen the conditions of MSMEs for accessing national or international markets. It does so by improving productivity, competitiveness, innovation and compliance with standards and the identification and promotion of good practices that promote decent work. The Budgetary Support for the policy of Sustainable Local Development ("Green Growth") promotes local sustainable development and the livelihoods of populations living in socially and environmentally sensitive areas through the responsible use of biodiversity.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Economic Partnership Agreement includes a Trade and Sustainable Development chapter. In **Mozambique**, the EU in its dialogue with the Government regularly reminds it of relevant items in that chapter. This includes environmental and labour policies, support to decent work, the impact of the EPA on sustainable development, interest to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, sustainable forest management, sustainable fishing practices, etc.

*People living  
in socially and  
environmentally  
sensitive areas  
in Colombia  
use biodiversity  
responsibly*



16 [http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2018/february/tradoc\\_156618.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2018/february/tradoc_156618.pdf)

17 Currently Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Central America, Colombia-Ecuador-Peru, CARIFORUM and SADC.



The EU is currently implementing a EUR 12 million programme, “International Labour and Environmental Standard (ILES) applications in SMEs in **Pakistan**”, focusing on SMEs in the sectors of leather and textile, assisting them to meet international standards, thus contributing to trade with the EU in the context GSP+ and with other regional and global markets.

Forestry reform has been identified as an important component of the TSD Chapter in the EU FTA in **Ukraine**. The EU has been supporting the development of a Sectoral reform strategy through Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food, complemented by two TAIEX<sup>18</sup> missions. The improvement of the wood e-tracking system is also foreseen through a new intervention in 2020.

Although the main Aid for Trade programme in **Vietnam** (ARISE+VN) is still under preparation and has not yet been implemented, several activities delivered through grants or technical assistance are expected to focus specifically on TSD issues under the EU-Vietnam FTA. These include including Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) and Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT). Some aspects of the TSD chapter have also been addressed in smaller grants to civil society organisations and via the EU-FLEGT facility, for example.

## 7.3 DECENT WORK, CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, FAIR & ETHICAL TRADE

EU Aid for Trade is also to support the promotion of practices favouring sustainable development such as Corporate Social Responsibility, sustainability assurance schemes (e.g. eco-labelling) and fair and ethical trade initiatives. EU AFT should facilitate countries’ work in promoting all pillars of the Decent Work Agenda: employment creation, social protection, rights at work, and social dialogue. The core labour rights<sup>19</sup> are an important part of the human rights framework. Through EU Aft interventions, partner countries’ governments’ ability to enforce international labour standards, sustainability requirements in international trade agreements as well as international standards related to sustainable business will be supported. By integrating sustainability in all its dimensions into core business and operations, the private sector, too, can contribute to a more equitable and sustainable development in partner countries.<sup>20</sup>

For example, the “Responsible business conduct in **Latin America and the Caribbean** (RBCLAC)” project, to be implemented by the ILO, the OECD, and the OHCHR, will promote smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in the EU and Latin America and Caribbean by supporting responsible business conduct practices.

In **Afghanistan**, under the EU’s Ethical Lifestyle Initiative phase 1 (2018-20), implemented by the ITC, 600 internally displaced persons and 1,400 potential migrants will receive new or better employment; 8 micro-, small-, medium- and social enterprises will apply ethical and sustainable practices in operations; 4 women-owned MSMEs and micro-artisans will apply ethical and sustainable practices in operations; 8 social enterprises and MSMEs will adopt the Code of Conduct on ethical production and sustainable business practices; 500 potential migrants, IDPs, returnees and producers will reporting income improvements thanks to support from the initiative; 4,000 potential migrants, IDPs, returnees and producers will be trained in diversification, commercialisation, integrated and climate smart production skills.

In **Benin**, the project “Strengthening the Impact of trade policies on employment in Benin” facilitates the development of policies and programmes related to international trade that promote the creation of productive and decent jobs in value chains for export (mainly cashew), especially for Beninese women and youth. The project is implemented by the International Labour Office (ILO) and works on: (i) high-potential value chains to maximise the opportunities offered by international trade; (ii) vocational training schemes adapted to the needs of enterprises and sectors; and (iii) the business environment to stimulate the PSD and attract more investment, both domestic and foreign. The project plans to launch two studies in 2019 based on the results of the TRAVERA survey conducted in 2018.

<sup>18</sup> TAIEX is the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument of the European Commission. TAIEX supports public administrations with regard to the approximation, application and enforcement of EU legislation as well as facilitating the sharing of EU best practices.

<sup>19</sup> As defined in the ILO’s 1998 Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and enshrined in the eight ILO fundamental Conventions, which address Freedom of Association and the Right to Organise; collective Bargaining; Forced Labour; Child Labour; Discrimination.

<sup>20</sup> In line with the UN Guiding Principles on Human Rights, investment and business activities in partner countries should respect human rights.

## BURKINA FASO & MALI

### SDG 4.4, 8.3, 8.6, 17.11

In Burkina Faso and Mali 5,000 well-paid and sustainable jobs are being established in the artisanal weaving and fashion and interior design sectors. This four-year project contributes to the economic development and employment in the artisanal sector in Burkina Faso and Mali and thus reduces migratory pressure within these countries.

It was set up by the Ethical Fashion Initiative in May 2017, under the 'European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa'. It addresses the root causes of destabilisation by offering opportunities and training. It also promotes the creation of dignified, sustainable and equitably paid jobs that meet the standards of the Fair Labour Association.



Amongst the results to date are:

1. Exploitation of Burkinabé and Malian traditional fabrics to international customers (6,000m of fabrics exported in 2016 and 12 international customers).
2. Creative use of the fabrics in high-end collections sold all over the world (and which can be admired during the fashion weeks in Milan, Paris, London or New York);
3. The social enterprise "GIE CABES" now includes about 15 workshops in Burkina Faso and Mali. Created at the end of 2014, it manages its staff and running costs.
4. The direct creation 400 jobs and an additional 1,800 jobs along the weaving value chain;
5. A 200% increase in weavers' income;
6. Weavers are able to produce 5 metres of fabric products in a day, compared to half a metre in the past.

Sweden works with several NGOs in **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (SERDA, MOZAIK, KULT) to promote best practices in entrepreneurship with a focus on female entrepreneurship, youth activism, corporate mentoring programmes etc. Sweden also cooperates with the World Bank on piloting new approaches to employment service provision, with a focus on women and youth.

In **Burundi**, the VET-Toolbox initiative mobilises support for five sectoral chambers to improve the quality of technical education and vocational training (TVET) to make young people more employable and support decent jobs creation. Four initiatives partially funded by the OSCAL line and partly by the FPI have been supported in recent years to create a genuine Public-Private partnership between the relevant state structures in TVET and training for the Buildings and Public Works (BTP) and civil society sector to facilitate the socio-professional and economic integration of disadvantaged young people.

In **Cameroon**, the German Development Cooperation through GIZ in cooperation with the fair-trade company GEPA, support decent work standards in cocoa production (Green innovation centre for the agriculture and food sector – ProCISA; EUR 15 M 2015 – 2023).

In the **Caribbean**, under the 10th EDF a project (Towards a culture of Tripartism / Fulfilment of the social aspects of the EU-CARIFORUM Economic Partnership Agreement) strengthened the human and institutional capacities of the Caribbean Employers Confederation (CEC) and the Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL). This enabled them to play more influential roles within the existing regional cooperation mechanisms, thus contributing to better environmental, labour, safety & health standards. This helped the CARIFORUM countries fulfil the social aspects of their obligations under the Economic Partnership Agreement.

The project was implemented by the ILO Regional Office's Decent Work Team. It included the development of education training modules on the Decent Work Agenda, Social Aspects of the EPA, Occupational Safety and Health, and the social partners' roles in monitoring consequences for decent jobs. It finished in May 2018. As a result, both CEC and CCL organisations are better equipped to further build strong and purposeful bi-/tri-partite relations and social dialogue and to influence social and economic development policies in the region. The ILO can contribute to this follow-up beyond the project's lifetime because employers' organisations and trade unions are also ILO constituents and partners within the framework of the decent work agenda and the decent work country programmes.

In the **Dominican Republic**, the Banana Accompanying Measures for the Dominican Republic (EUR 19.3 million 2013-2018) ended in 2018 with some impressive results. Around 2,000 banana producers directly or indirectly sustain the livelihood of around 300,000 people, including nearly 25,000 Haitian immigrant workers. The sector exports around 300,000 tons annually of which 80% are organic. Almost all the organic banana exports go to Europe, thus 50% of all the organic bananas sold in Europe come from the Dominican Republic.

The project trained 4,600 producers and technicians and 6,000 workers on environmental management, sustainable production and quality management. It also trained 1,000 producers on organic and fair trade certification, labour rights and social security to improve the working conditions of banana workers. 100 farm development plans were designed and implemented. Over the duration of the project the use of pesticides and fungicides fell by 80%.

A revolving credit fund operated by a local microcredit bank was set up to improve access to finance for small and medium banana farmers. 2,500 people completed literacy courses and 15,800 Haitian workers were supported in their application for national regularisation.

In **Eritrea**, in the recent past the EU provided support to the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers (NCEW) which is the only existing national trade union in Eritrea, responsible for organising and representing workers in different industrial sectors. Support was provided through the project "Enhancing the capacity

*50% of all  
the organic  
bananas sold  
in Europe  
come from  
the Dominican  
Republic.*





of NCEW to promote decent work for women and youth workers in Eritrea”. Previously, through ISCOS, (an NGO linked to an Italian trade union), NCEW was supported to improve its role in defence of workers’ rights as an integral part of human rights as defined by the ILO fundamental Conventions. In addition some EU Member States are supporting NCEW, mainly in the provision of vocational training and skills development.

In **Georgia**, Germany’s SME Development and DCFTA project supported four local clothing producers – MPT Georgia, Materia, Elselema and Eurotex – through on-site advisory services provided by national and international experts. One of the key areas of engagement was the provision support to implement the Business Social Compliance Initiative, standards for social responsibility, workplace safety and workforce protection.

In **Honduras**, Employment represents a third of the overall EU cooperation budget for the country – EUR 72 million out of EUR 225 million. Through the “Institutional Strengthening of Decent Employment and Employment Opportunities for Young People” programme (EURO +LABOR), the Honduran government has started strengthening its political, regulatory and institutional framework at national and local level in the employment sector. As a result, a National Employment Policy has been adopted (May 2017) to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent and productive employment for all during the period 2017 - 2028. Moreover, a Joint Action Framework has been developed to guide the implementation of the Employment Policy, a document that contains the set of elements needed for a relevant and credible sector policy.

To generate sustainability, a second intervention, EURO EMPLEO, will, from 2019 onwards, complement the approach of EURO +LABOR. It will help workers and entrepreneurs in the informal economy improve their productivity as well as their working conditions. Attention will be on identifying ways of expanding the formal economy through the sustainable expansion of the country’s productive base, the proper integration into the formal economy of the SMEs and the improvement of skills within the Honduran labour force.

*EU support encourages improved productivity and working conditions for workers and entrepreneurs in the informal economy in Honduras.*



In **Kyrgyzstan**, the BOMCA project supports GSP + implementation. This implies that the project supports the 27 UN international conventions required by GSP, inclusive of ILO conventions. As reported by EUMS, tachographs are being installed to monitor vehicle speeds, working hours, drivers’ and crew members’ rest breaks. The establishment of these security standards is supported by carrier associations and the Transport and Logistic Partnership in Central Asia.

In **Mauritania**, the EU strongly supported the process of setting up Competency Certificates for construction and small-scale fisheries. It gives people who have no education or who drop out of school the possibility to access vocational training; It also gives them the opportunity to resume and reintegrate into other training courses. Studies on occupational safety in small-scale fisheries have been carried out in response to standardisation in the field. All those given vocational training under the EU programmes (around 450 in 2018) are registered for social security.

In **Nepal**, the EU Trade and Private Sector Development project (TPSD) promotes fair and ethical trade in the coffee sector. It has developed GMP, GHP, and voluntary standards in line with those of the EU, which ensures food safety and consumers welfare. It is also working towards the development of GIs (Geographical Indication) in the coffee, tea, pashmina, and lokta paper sectors. As a corollary to the promotion of fair and ethical trade,



TPSD has promoted responsible business practices in Nepal. The Government of Nepal has endorsed the Good Agriculture and Collection Practices Manual for four MAP species and a Good Beekeeping Practices Manual which have been developed through the support of INCLUDE, TPP and QI.

In **Nigeria**, DFID's Oil and Gas sector reform programme FOSTER, is about strengthening governance in the oil and gas sector, which will help improve business practices by increasing the threshold of how oil and gas companies engage with business practices in the sector. DFID's market development programmes also promote better business practices in a range of agricultural sectors (e.g. Palm Oil).

In the **Philippines**, the EU funded projects relating to the decent work agenda (implemented by the ILO) to support in the implementation of labour conventions, which is also relevant to the GSP+ implementation. These programmes are: Responsible Supply Chains in Asia (for Philippines) in partnership also with the OECD, GSP+ beneficiary countries implementation of International Labour Standards and compliance with reporting obligations, and Strengthening the Impact of Trade and Employment in the Philippines (STRENGTHEN).

## 7.4 AID FOR TRADE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

AfT can also have an impact in pushing forward **environmental objectives** and transformational interventions to adapt and mitigate climate change (SDG 11, 12, 13) or fight the loss of biodiversity (SDGs 1.5, 8.4, 15). Aid for Trade can play a catalytic role in supporting partner countries as they shift towards sustainable, low-carbon resilient and circular economic development models. It can promote climate-smart infrastructure and energy and address some of the specific challenges that all the economic sectors face in combating climate change.

AfT can also encourage the use of low carbon technologies and circular economy models that at the same time increase competitiveness. It can also promote sustainable growth in the marine and maritime sectors as a whole by strengthening the blue economy in partner countries, which will help them mitigate and adapt to climate change. It will also reduce pressures on livelihoods and public health from environmental degradation and pollution, and enable new economic opportunities.

For example, in **Asia** and in **Central Asia** megatrends, such as urbanisation, economic and trade integration and changing consumer patterns are transforming societies and economies while multiplying environmental challenges. Here the SWITCH Asia<sup>21</sup> programme is supporting 24 partner countries in their shift towards cleaner production practices through project grants schemes and regional policy advocacy activities. By supporting the sharing of knowledge and developing local capacity for scaling up responsible business practices, SWITCH-Asia helps SMEs in these regions to access the supply chains of multinational companies that seek to establish green and fair conducts within their value chains.

In **Cameroon**, important initiatives are taken within the framework of the Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) agreement, which aims at promoting trade in legal timber between Cameroon and the EU. Noteworthy is the EU funded *Programme d'amélioration de la gouvernance en milieu forestier*. Through this programme the EU Delegation has, for example, initiated the development of the Open Timber Portal. This open data platform provides reliable information on forest producers, facilitating in turn the enforcement of the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR). Another example is a FAO-EU-FLEGT project implemented by the *Groupeement de la Filière Bois au Cameroun* (GFBC) that increases the participation of small and medium sized enterprises in the FLEGT process. The EU and Republic of **Congo** have signed a governance programme covering the forestry sector which aims to ensure sustainable, inclusive and transparent management of natural resources.

The EU Delegation to **Honduras** implemented the EUROFOR programme through which forestry governance has been significantly improved and the AVA-FLEGT agreement promoted and finally signed in 2018. Honduras has been the first Latin American country to sign such agreement.

In the Jalal-Abad region of the **Kyrgyz Republic**, most peoples' livelihoods depend on glacier-fed rivers and hence are vulnerable to the increasing effects of climate change. The project "Integrated Rural Development Programme, IRD-P supports agriculture by focussing on encouraging those income generating activities that have been identified by the local communities as ones which will improve jobs and livelihoods. It will inform farmers about innovative ecological agricultural practices, environmental issues and effective use of resources (including green economy, biodiversity, climate change adaptation measures). An important focus is the promotion of innovative initiatives for a greener and more sustainable agriculture and local economy. This ecological greener agriculture will enable people to adapt to climate changes and take advantage of market opportunities requiring "green", high quality products.

21 [www.switch-asia.eu](http://www.switch-asia.eu)

## BUILDING ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES IN ERITREA

### SDG 7, 15.2

The projects “Support to the Agricultural Sector/Food Security in Eritrea” and “Solar Photo Voltaic Mini grids for Two Rural Towns and surrounding Villages in Eritrea” have complemented each other in combating environment threats.

The first project included, inter alia, the production and planting of over 6 million seedlings in degraded land. Reforestation programmes had a multiple economic benefit to the communities, apart from the reclamation of the land. In addition, the project introduced more than 10,000 efficient energy saving and smokeless stoves to poor rural households with direct impact on the environment and their livelihood. The stoves save at least 75% of firewood consumption per annum, have very low carbon count and emissions to the environment, and reduce vision and respiratory diseases. Moreover, 13 sites belonging to the Ministry of Agriculture have been equipped with solar PV systems to cover their energy needs.

The second project installed solar panels in two rural towns of Areza and Maidema area to power 10,000 households.

Outreached families in remote areas have started getting power for light and running small businesses. The construction of the distribution line to reach all villages foreseen is to be completed in the coming months. Finally, under the procurement for road rehabilitation project, environmental issues will be carefully taken into account to limit the impact on the environment.



In **Namibia**, under the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation programme, several climate change adaptation projects have been implemented, mainly in the areas of agriculture, food security and sustainable management of natural resources. Mitigation projects have also been supported, mainly targeting the use of renewable solar energy. Generally, positive results were obtained at field level, with most of the beneficiary local communities expressing their satisfaction and showing their commitment towards the initiative.

In **Nepal**, the EU intervention in agriculture, TVET, climate change projects, and trade project has contributed to the development of improved farming techniques, enhanced skills, and improved processing facilities, distribution, marketing and export promotion of Nepali products and services. It has also contributed to raising awareness over issues including deforestation and climate change, and their potential devastating effects, for example in the coffee sector. Promotion of sustainable harvesting, climate smart pest management techniques, organic farming and certification and use alternative energy solutions for processing such as solar dryers, solar irrigation pumps, solar heated distillation units have been key interventions in the MAPs and the agricultural value chains supported by the German Development Cooperation.

In the **Occupied Palestinian Territory**, various programmes were recently designed to support the green economy. A EUR 7 million call for proposals was finalized in 2016 and 7 grants were financed. These tackled green economy issues such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, green exports, waste management, electrical and electronic waste, compost. Furthermore, a EUR 33 million blending in cooperation with the AFD promotes through bank financing renewable energy and energy efficiency private sector projects. A new initiative with UNIDO was approved in 2018 and will be launched in 2019 addressing renewable energy and energy efficiency measures from small enterprises. Given the specificities of Palestine with no fossil fuel resources and relying on Israel for energy, the way to manage energy prices is to invest in green energy in the future.

In **Togo**, actions are underway to improve the accessibility of improved stoves to reduce the rate of deforestation and preserve biodiversity. A project supporting the fight against climate change in Togo is also contributing to strengthen the resilience of populations to climate change and the efficient use of biomass.

In **Senegal**, the fight against coastal erosion and the protection of mangroves plays an important role for a sustainable fisheries and export strategy. These are supported through the programmes “Changement climatique et gestion intégrée des zones côtières au Sénégal (AMCC+)” and “UICN - Gestion des forêts de mangroves du Sénégal au Bénin”.

In **South East Asia**, EU thematic programmes such as Civil Society Organisations-Local Authorities and SWITCH Asia in particular, support several projects with some element of green economy in sectors such as ecotourism, livestock, textile/leather, energy efficiency, housing and fisheries product processing. The EU-FLEGT Action Plan has been implemented in the ASEAN region for over a decade as response to the global problem of illegal logging and trade in associated timber products. A new regional-ASEAN FLEGT support programme is under preparation.

In **Sri Lanka**, environment and climate change are mainstreamed in the “Trade Related Assistance in Sri Lanka: Increasing SMEs Trade Competitiveness in Regional and EU Markets”, as well as projects targeting agricultural interventions such as “Support to reconstruction and development in selected districts in North and East Sri Lanka”, or “Support to Integrated Rural Development in Central & Uva Provinces”, through awareness building on pesticides use, support to SMEs to comply with environmental standards and possible certification. The “SWITCH Asia National Policy Support Component” (phase I) supported the government to develop policies and build awareness targeting sustainable consumption and production in the industrial sector. Climate Change is an integral part of the policy being developed on agriculture in the “Technical Assistance to the Modernization of Agriculture” programme.

Strengthening environmental incentives and sensitization towards the private sector is an essential aspect of the EU bilateral support to **Tunisia**. The signature in 2018 of a EUR 50 million programme on energy transition will support the efforts of the Tunisian authorities to reach the objectives in terms of energy efficiency and development of renewable energies set in the 2016-2020 national development plan, as well as in meeting the targets of greenhouse gas emissions reduction set by the determined national contribution. Through the Neighbourhood Investment Facility, the EU also funds feasibility studies for renewable power plants and subsidised credit lines for SMEs to invest in cleaner production methods.

Additional support targets the phosphate industry to upgrade its environmental standards and reduce the impact of the production on the environment and health. In the region of Gabès, the programme on environmental governance has trained eight companies on corporate social responsibility and accompanied five of them to adhere to the Global Compact initiative.

EU4Climate regional initiative started in late 2018 and will focus in **Ukraine** on the preparation of the Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement and on a climate adaptation strategy. Support to the development of agriculture and small farms in Ukraine will support those stakeholders who contribute to a diversification of the production, hence contributing to preserve biodiversity. Furthermore, through the reform of the forestry and fisheries sectors, the EU aims at contributing to a slowly decrease of the share of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) felling and catches and their trade.

## 8 CONCLUSION

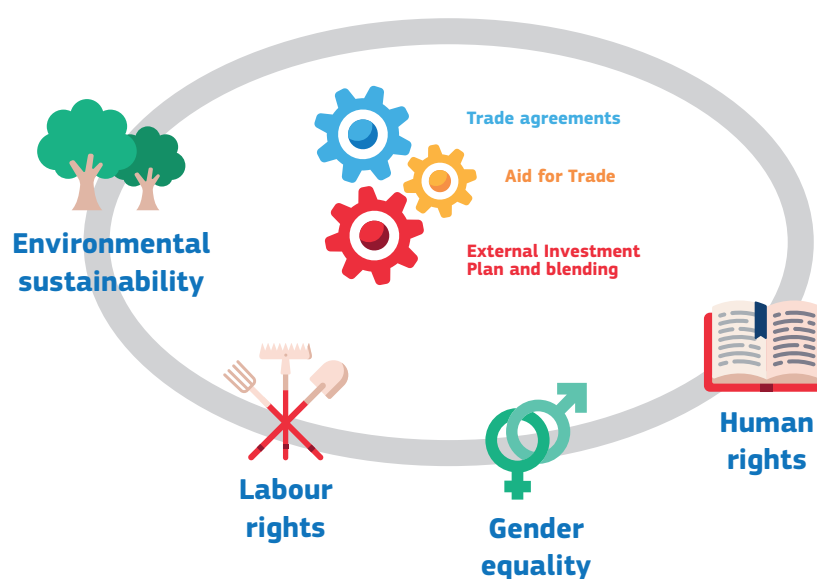
Overall, the EU Aid for Trade Progress Report 2019 reflects the increased prominence of AfT in the development policies of the EU and its Member States, and the prioritisation of a stronger coherence between their development, trade and investment instruments with a view to improve the economic, job creation and sustainability impacts.

The **Qualitative** part shows how EU and Member States are adapting their AfT delivery to help developing countries achieve the SDGs. EU AfT is increasingly being mobilised to maximise the synergies with its trade agreements and investment and blending facilities. In 7 out of 10 cases, the private sector is perceived as being better involved in the identification and steering of EU AfT actions on the ground. Nearly 80% of EU AfT actions are especially geared to helping the partner country/region take advantage of the opportunities offered by EU Free Trade Agreements and preferential trade schemes. Some two thirds of AfT actions are progressively finding synergies with EU supported investments stemming from the External Investment Plan and Blending facilities. In nearly 7 out of 10 cases, EU AfT is able to actively foster social and environmental progress as part of its trade-related support. Gender equality and economic empowerment of women are now nearly fully mainstreamed across EU AfT actions. Supporting fair and ethical trade schemes is part of EU AfT for nearly 7 out of 10 EU Delegations.

The **Quantitative** part, which follows, is based on data extracted from the OECD Development Assistance Committee Creditor Reporting System. It shows yet again an increased volume of support, with EU and Member States' AfT commitments in 2017 amounting to EUR 14.5 billion, an increase of 7.8% compared to 2016 and a new record. Africa continued to receive the largest share of AfT commitments in 2017, with 40% of the total, followed by Asia (22%), America (9%) and Europe (9%). AfT commitments to LDCs reached EUR 2.7 billion and those to ACP countries EUR 4.8 billion, representing 19% and 34% of total EU AfT respectively.

The reality of international trade has changed substantially, notably with the crucial role of investment, global value chains and a renewed importance of sustainability and inclusiveness. The Aid for Trade approaches will reflect this and adapt to the ongoing challenges and new opportunities.

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







## PART II

# QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

# 1 EU AID FOR TRADE IN A NUTSHELL

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

- In 2017, the EU and MS' AfT commitments amounted to EUR 14.5bn, an increase of 7.8% compared to 2016. The EU and EU Member States (MS) remain the leading AfT donor with 31% of global AfT.
- In 2017, more than 79% of EU AfT collective commitments were provided by three donors: the EU, Germany and France.
- The EU disbursement ratio reached 84% in 2017, substantially above the average disbursement ratio of other DAC donors (67%).
- Out of the AfT categories, the EU and MS remain the lead providers of Trade Related Assistance (TRA – Trade Policy and Regulation; Trade Development) in the world in 2017, with 54% of total TRA commitments from DAC donors.
- EU and MS TRA increased by 31% in 2017 compared to previous year, reaching EUR 4.5 billion in 2017, a level that exceeds by far the annual EUR 2bn target adopted in the 2007 joint EU AfT Strategy.
- Africa continued to receive the largest share of AfT in 2017, with 40% of total AfT (excluding ODA loans), followed by Asia (22%), America (9%) and Europe (9%). Grants are the main type of flow going to Africa (67% for the EU and 46% for MS), followed by ODA loans and equity.
- AfT commitments to LDCs and ACP countries are now clearly above their historical average (2010–2016) and represented in 2017: 19% of total AfT for LDCs and 34% of total AfT for ACP countries. AfT commitments to ACP and LDCs reached EUR 4.8bn and EUR 2.7bn respectively.
- The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) entered into force in 2017. Development cooperation is embedded in the agreement and provides a framework for support (Category C provisions). If EU commitments fluctuate according to programming cycles, varying from EUR 195mn in 2010 to EUR 76mn in 2012, the EU and its Member States are among the top donors of Aid for Trade Facilitation. Commitments under the DAC purpose Code 33120 reached EUR 154mn in 2017.

The following data on **qualitative perceptions on the ground** is based on the responses to a questionnaire, completed by 83 EU Delegations around the world. In most instances, responses were prepared jointly with the local representations of EU Member States. Such a feedback helps pinpoint areas for improvement and tailor better the thematic, methodological and organisational support provided to operational staff in partner countries in order to improve the quality and impact of EU Aid for Trade.

- As an ultimate beneficiary of EU AfT, **local private sector** is somewhat or sufficiently involved in the identification and steering of EU and MS AfT actions for 71% of respondents.
- 78% of respondents consider they are somewhat or sufficiently equipped to respond flexibly to **MSME's and productive sectors'** concrete needs in view of taking advantage of market and business opportunities offered by international trade and investment.
- 79% of respondents consider that their Aid for Trade is sufficiently geared towards helping the Partner Country/Region to take advantage of the opportunities offered by **EU Free Trade Agreements and preferential trade schemes** (GSP, GSP+, EBA).
- 68% of respondents indicate that their AfT is somewhat or sufficiently geared towards finding synergies with **EU supported investments** stemming from the External Investment Plan (EFSD/ blending) and regional EU Blending facilities, in order to provide more sizeable and impactful responses to trade and productive capacity needs.
- 68% of respondents have somewhat or sufficient visibility over the existing/future **EU blended investment projects** with which their AfT projects could synergise.

- For 70% of respondents, there is a somewhat or suitable division of tasks and complementarity between EU AfT **at regional and national levels**, including in the context of supporting regional economic integration efforts.
- Against the background of an increased demand for trade to support **social and environmental** objectives, 69% of respondents consider they are somewhat or successfully incorporating this agenda in their AfT dialogue and delivery.
- For 42% of respondents, their AfT considerably or extremely support womens' economic empowerment and gender equality, whereas for 53% it does slightly or moderately.
- **Coordination** on trade and productive capacity needs between the EU and MS is improving moderately or significantly for 81% of respondents. Whereas when asked about improvements on coordination with other non-EU donors this percentage is 69%.
- For more than 58% of respondents, promoting **fair and ethical trade** schemes is part of their AfT, or somewhat so.

## 2 AID FOR TRADE DEFINITIONS

### 2.1 WHAT IS?

According to the WTO task force recommendations on Aid for Trade of 2006<sup>22</sup>, 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'.

Furthermore, the WTO task force document identified the following Aid for Trade categories building upon the definitions used in the Joint WTO/OECD Database:

- **Category 1 or 'trade policy and regulations'**: trade policy and planning, trade facilitation, regional trade agreements, multilateral trade negotiations, multi-sector wholesale/retail trade and trade promotion. Includes training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interests and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, and institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards.
- **Category 2 or '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.
- **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'**: covers contributions to the government budget to assist with the implementation of recipients' own trade reforms and adjustments to trade policy measures taken by other countries; and assistance to manage balance of payments shortfalls due to changes in the world trading environment.
- **Category 6 or 'other trade-related needs'**: this category refers to EU programmes supporting trade in sectors not comprised in the other five categories, such as vocational training or public sector policy programmes. It is also used to report on larger multi-sectoral programmes comprising components that would have otherwise been considered as AfT but that are not captured by the OECD/DAC purpose codes falling under the AfT initiative. Since 2015, data collection for this category was discontinued because of its labour-intensive nature (manual screening of project information) and the difficulty to ensure a consistent collection methodology.



## 2.2 AID FOR TRADE STATISTICAL DATA

The OECD Creditor Reporting System data was used for the analysis presented in this section. The OECD/CRS is an internationally recognised data source on official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOF), with aid data disaggregated geographically, by sector, and by many other aspects. Each reported activity is assigned a CRS codes (or purpose code) used by the OECD to record the activities of aid projects.

To increase transparency, the OECD/DAC has sought to streamline reporting on the AFT categories identified by the Task Force. In particular, it has endeavoured to link each AFT category to one or more specific codes in the general Creditor Reporting System, to which donors report on all their ODA. The following table details the CRS codes used to measure each one of the AFT categories:

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



## 2.3 AID FOR TRADE DIMENSIONS

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

The OECD introduced the trade development marker (TD marker) to allow donors to identify which projects in the building productive capacity category (Cat 4) are targeted for trade development. The TD marker can be assigned three different values: 0 means the activity is not targeted for trade development, 1 when trade development is a significant objective, and 2 when is the principal objective.

The following table shows categories composing each dimension:

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

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

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

## 2.4 METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

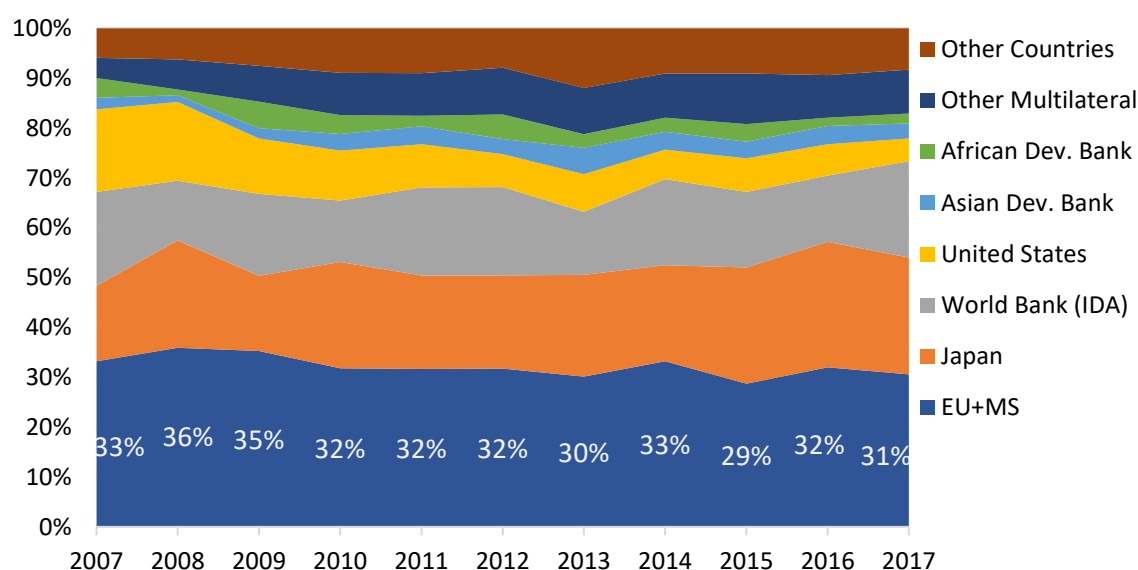
- Unless otherwise stated in the corresponding caption or footnote, all charts and tables in this section are based on **commitments (not disbursements)**.
- All charts and tables are based on **current prices**.
- Amounts from the OECD CRS database are **converted to EUR** using the OECD annual average rates (see rates in section 14 below).
- Most charts presented here focus on grants and **do not include ODA Loans of the EU**, unless explicitly mentioned.
- The EU is currently not collecting data on EU Cat 6 given that it is a manual collection and not extractable from the OECD CRS, the data presented for Cat 6 in this report is historical data collected during previous exercises and covers the period 2007 to 2014.
- 'Total Aid for Trade', 'Aid for Trade' or simply 'AfT' refers to the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda' including all AfT categories. 'Trade-Related Assistance' or simply 'TRA' is used for the classical AfT dimension.
- For simplicity and due to space constraints in using large tables most figures presented are rounded. To avoid inconsistencies, we have used 1 decimal for some small figures.

### 3 EU AID FOR TRADE IN THE GLOBAL CONTEXT

#### Total Aid for Trade by main international donors (in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>EU+MS (Inc. Loans)</b>	7 031	10 093	10 262	10 628	12 877	17 444	16 209	16 932	16 801	17 602	18 423
<b>EU+MS</b>	6 945	10 093	10 215	10 594	9 618	11 465	11 507	12 424	13 017	13 404	14 458
<b>Japan</b>	3 169	6 058	4 360	7 097	5 682	6 761	7 788	7 198	10 597	10 531	11 098
<b>World Bank (IDA)</b>	3 930	3 356	4 754	4 101	5 349	6 423	4 850	6 468	6 871	5 566	9 123
<b>United States</b>	3 467	4 441	3 223	3 334	2 634	2 385	2 873	2 209	3 052	2 640	2 144
<b>Asian Dev. Bank</b>	477	387	601	1 131	1 080	1 087	2 009	1 337	1 505	1 531	1 432
<b>African Dev. Bank</b>	841	325	1 540	1 255	661	1 780	1 048	1 078	1 609	706	934
<b>Other Multilateral<sup>25</sup></b>	841	1 692	2 076	2 818	2 582	3 399	3 538	3 305	4 611	3 590	4 168
<b>Other Countries<sup>26</sup></b>	1 240	1 751	2 179	2 980	2 730	2 857	4 574	3 390	4 103	3 918	3 925
<b>Total <sup>27</sup></b>	<b>20 910</b>	<b>28 103</b>	<b>28 948</b>	<b>33 309</b>	<b>30 335</b>	<b>36 157</b>	<b>38 186</b>	<b>37 410</b>	<b>45 364</b>	<b>41 886</b>	<b>47 284</b>

#### Aid for Trade by main international donors (percentage distribution)



Source: OECD CRS

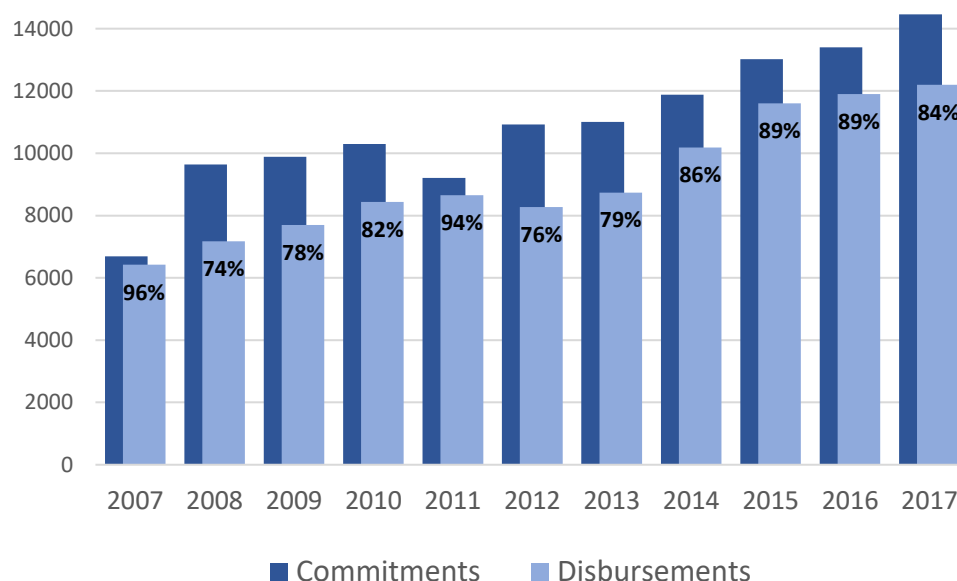
<sup>25</sup> Other Multilateral: Adaptation Fund, African Development Bank, Agency for International Trade Information and Cooperation [AITIC], Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, Arab Fund (AFESD), Caribbean Development Bank, Climate Investment Funds, Council of Europe Development Bank, Development Bank of Latin America, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), Food and Agriculture Organisation (AFT), Global Environment Facility, Global Green Growth Institute, Green Climate Fund, IFAD, IMF (AFT), Inter-American Development Bank, International Labour Organisation, Islamic Development Bank, Nordic Development Fund, OPEC Fund for International Development, OSCE, UN Peacebuilding Fund, UNDP, UNECE, UNICEF, United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO], WFP, World Tourism Organisation, World Trade Organisation, WTO - International Trade Centre.

<sup>26</sup> Other Countries: Australia, Azerbaijan, Canada, Iceland, Korea, Kuwait, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates.

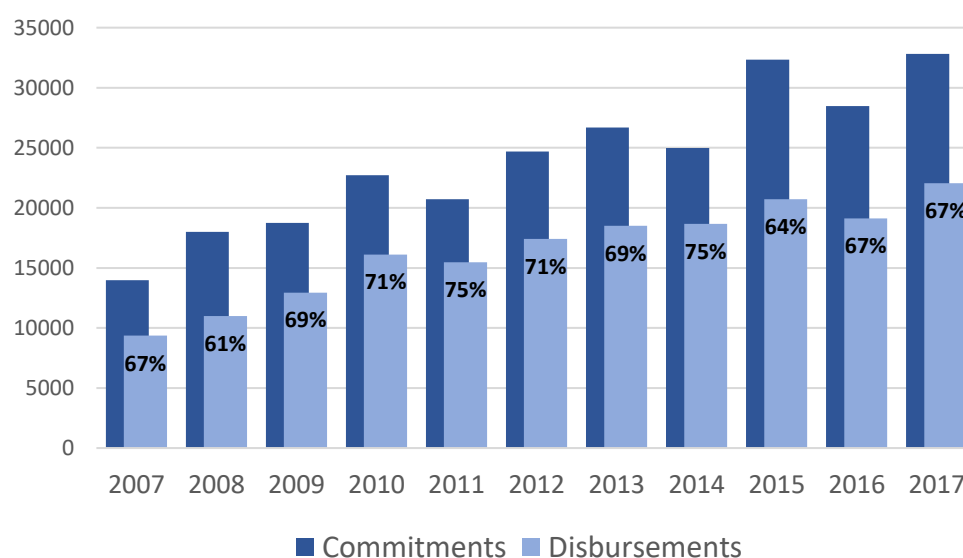
<sup>27</sup> "Total" includes EU+MS but not the ODA Loans.

### 3.1 RATE OF DISBURSEMENTS<sup>28</sup> BY EU & MEMBER STATES vs OTHER DONORS (disbursements as a percentage of commitments)

#### EU + Member States



#### Other Donors



Source: OECD CRS

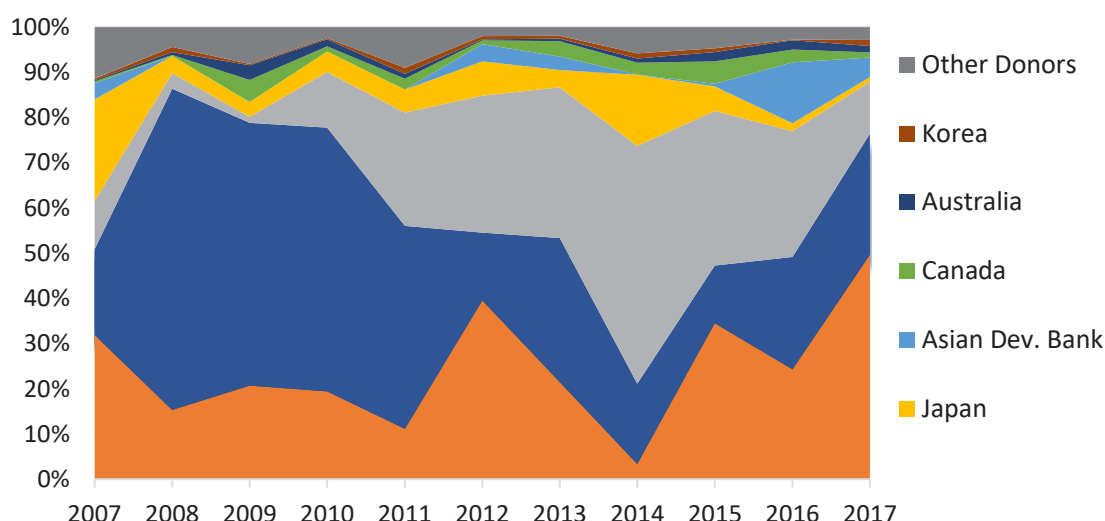
<sup>28</sup> The charts of rate of disbursements show amounts disbursed in each year as a percentage of the amounts committed in the same year. Therefore, disbursements and commitments for a given year may not correspond to the same activity/project.

## 3.2 TRADE FACILITATION BY MAIN INTERNATIONAL DONORS

**Trade Facilitation<sup>29</sup> by main international donors in the period 2007–2017** (in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>World Bank (IDA)</b>	34	32	46	65	40	200	98	9	100	93	286
<b>EU &amp; Member States</b>	20	150	129	195	163	76	145	48	37	94	154
<b>United States</b>	11	7	3	41	91	154	152	142	99	106	66
<b>Japan</b>	24	8	7	15	18	38	18	43	16	7	6
<b>Asian Dev. Bank</b>	4	0	0	0	0	19	13	0	2	51	25
<b>Canada</b>	0	0	11	4	9	4	16	7	14	11	7
<b>Australia</b>	0	1	7	5	4	1	3	2	6	8	8
<b>Korea</b>	0	2	1	1	5	3	3	3	2	0	8
<b>Other Donors<sup>30</sup></b>	12	9	18	8	33	10	9	16	13	11	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>576</b>

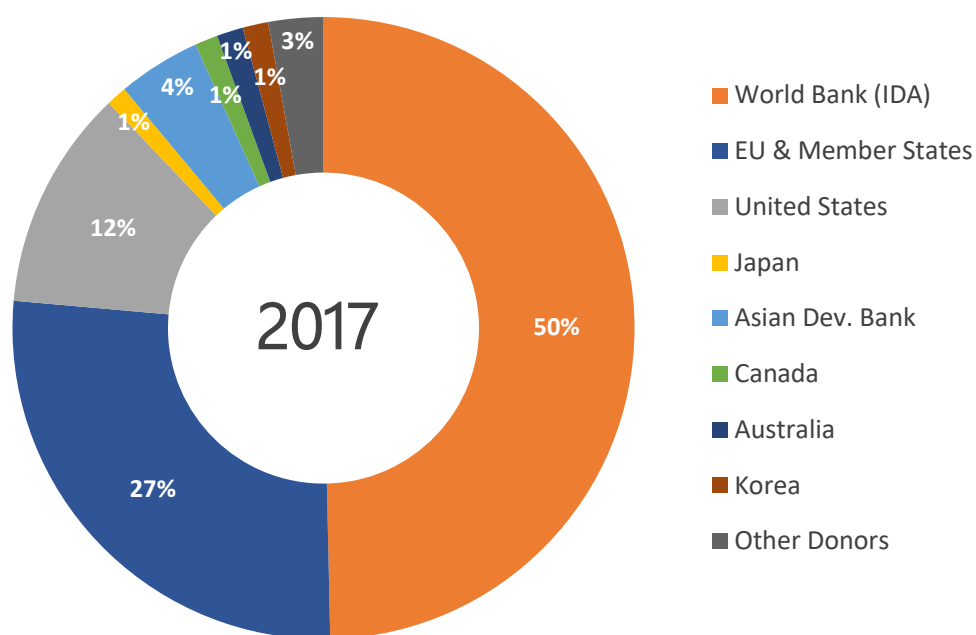
**Trade Facilitation by main international donors in 2007–2017**  
(percentage distribution)



<sup>29</sup> Trade Facilitation corresponds to DAC Code 33120: Simplification and harmonisation of international import and export procedures (e.g. customs valuation, licensing procedures, transport formalities, payments, insurance); support to customs departments and other border agencies, including in particular implementation of the provisions of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement; tariff reforms.

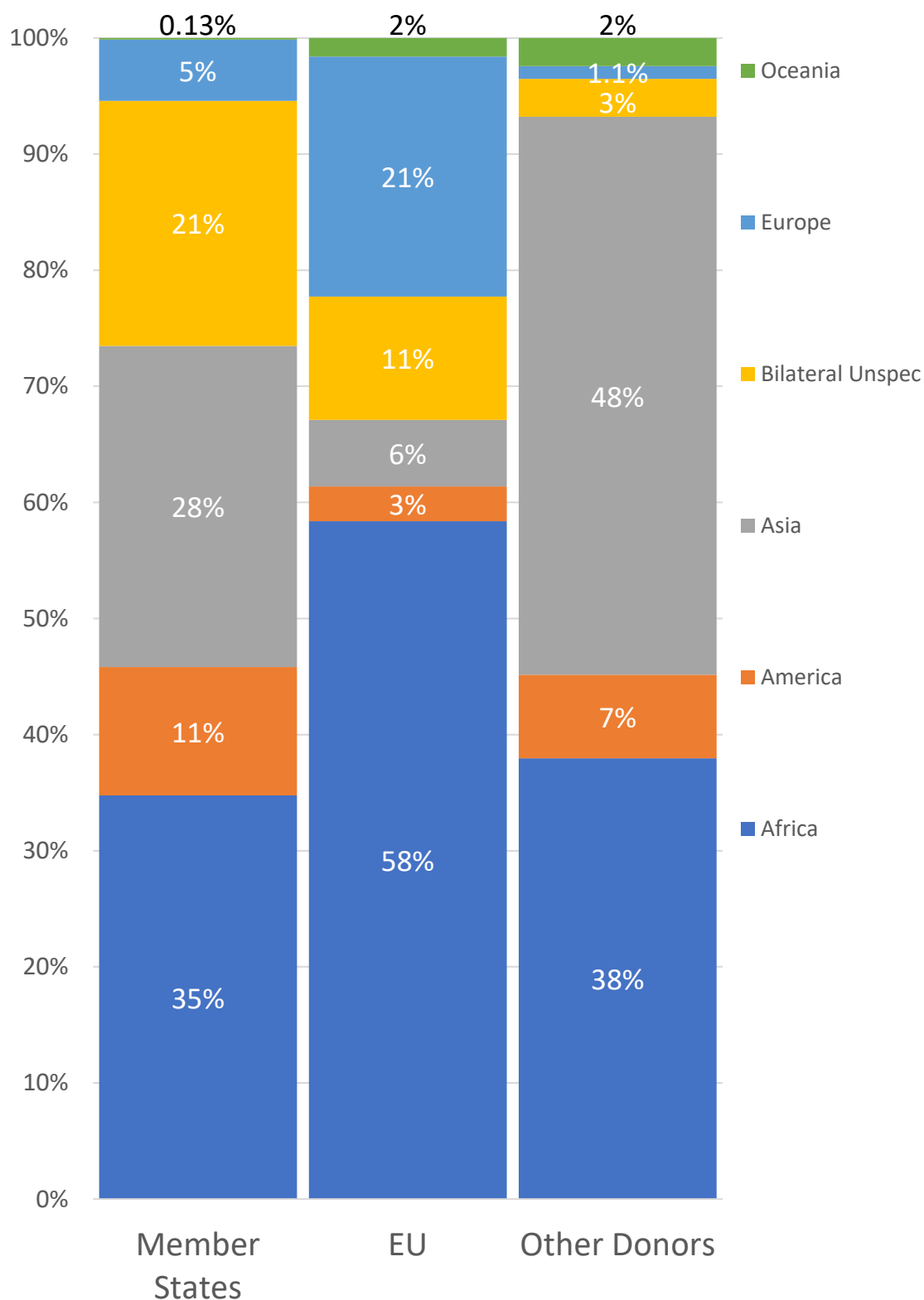
<sup>30</sup> Switzerland, Norway, New Zealand, UNIDO, Food and Agriculture Organisation (AFT), World Trade Organisation, Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), Inter-American Development Bank, African Development Fund, UNECE, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, African Development Bank, UNDP, IMF (AFT), Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Agency for International Trade Information and Cooperation, Caribbean Development Bank, Turkey, Azerbaijan, and Arab Fund.



**Trade Facilitation by main international donors in 2017** (in percentages)

Source: OECD CRS

### 3.3 DISTRIBUTION OF AFT BY CONTINENT FROM EU AND MS vs OTHER DONORS IN 2017 (IN PERCENTAGES)



Source: OECD CRS

## 4 TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE (TRA) BY EU AND EU MS

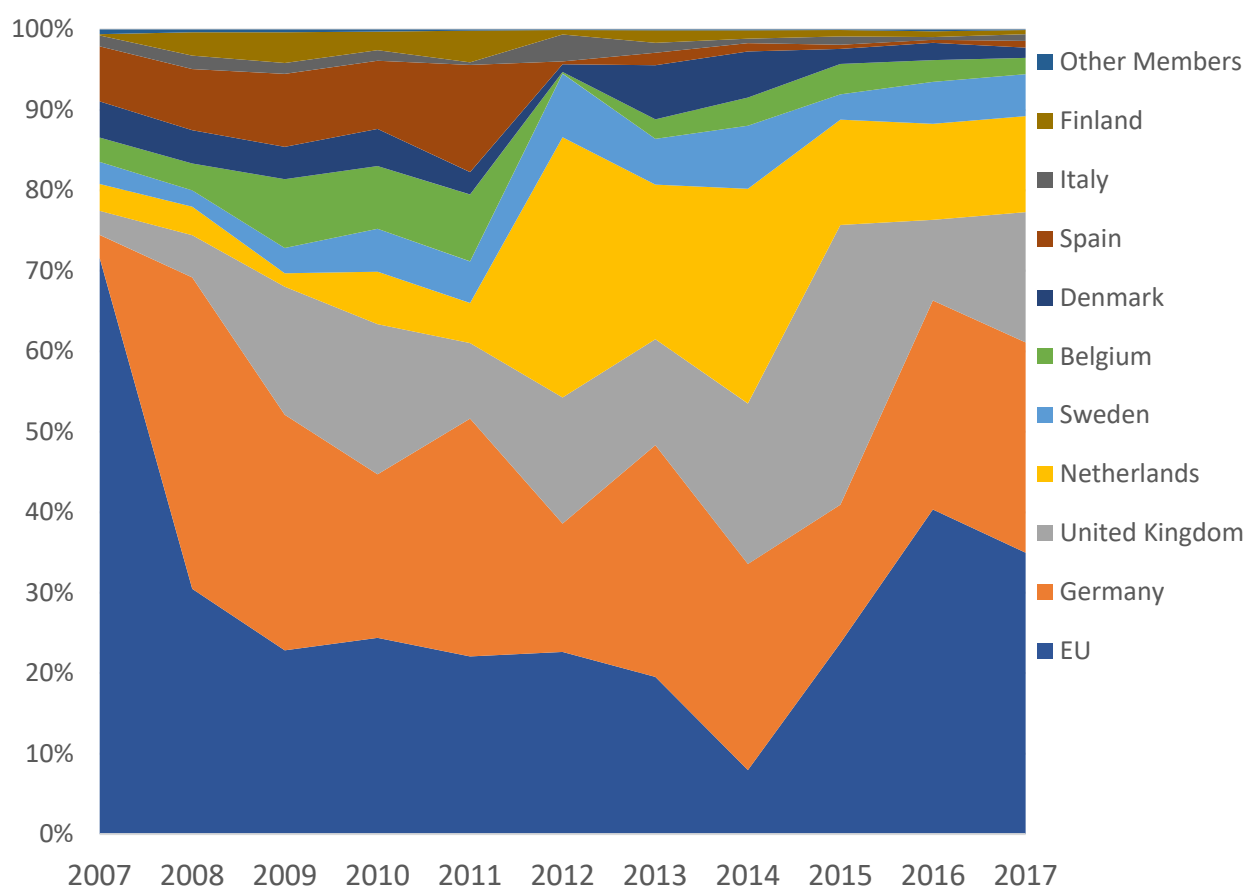
### Trade Related Assistance by EU and EU Member States (in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Austria	14	22	16	21	24	9	32	5	11	10	14
Belgium	33	58	204	190	245	5	65	103	139	92	91
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	1	4	3	1	1	1
Denmark	48	73	97	113	82	23	180	166	69	73	57
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	1	1
Finland	2	51	91	56	116	13	41	31	29	25	23
France	3	16	78	17	11	14	8	8	43	1	5
Germany	31	680	700	496	874	379	766	747	634	886	1 180
Greece	6	4	5	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.2
Ireland	0	16	0	15	5	40	40	37	29	31	18
Italy	15	29	32	32	9	80	32	16	38	12	37
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Luxembourg	0.1	0.3	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	3	0.1
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	36	62	40	159	147	770	512	778	484	407	539
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	1	2	3	2
Portugal	0	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.0	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2
Slovenia	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5
Spain	73	133	217	207	393	9	41	30	19	13	38
Sweden	29	36	75	131	153	187	151	228	115	178	236
United Kingdom	32	92	381	457	277	373	350	582	1 282	343	731
<b>EU MS Total</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>1 275</b>	<b>1 940</b>	<b>1 903</b>	<b>2 342</b>	<b>1 904</b>	<b>2 225</b>	<b>2 736</b>	<b>2 897</b>	<b>2 081</b>	<b>2 976</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>1 377</b>	<b>1 578</b>
<b>EU cat. 6</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>59</b>			
<b>EU Total</b>	<b>1 019</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>1 377</b>	<b>1 578</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>2 263</b>	<b>2 819</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>3 061</b>	<b>2 547</b>	<b>2 869</b>	<b>3 027</b>	<b>3 773</b>	<b>3 458</b>	<b>4 554</b>

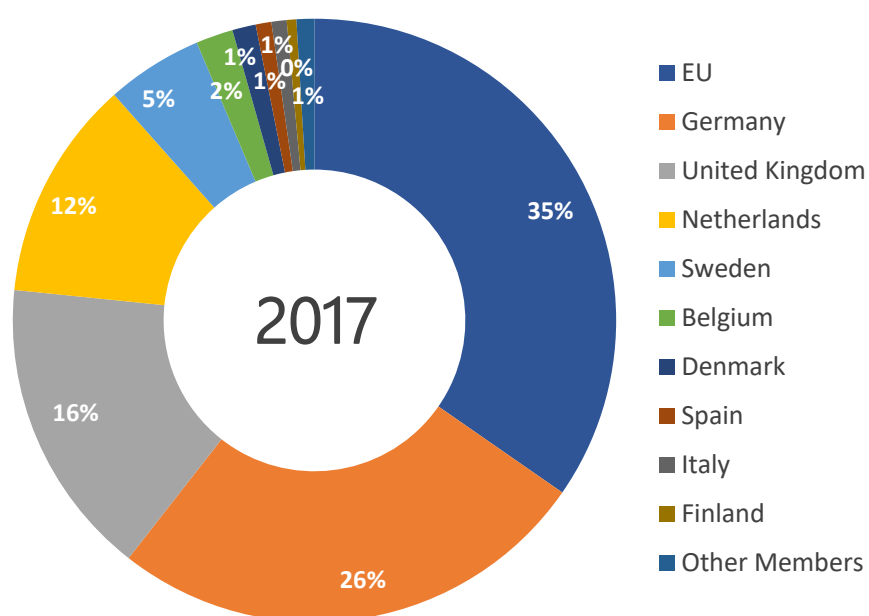
Source: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

## Main EU donors of Trade Related Assistance in the period 2007–2017

(in percentages)



## Main EU Donors of Trade Related Assistance in 2017 (in percentages)



Source: OECD CRS

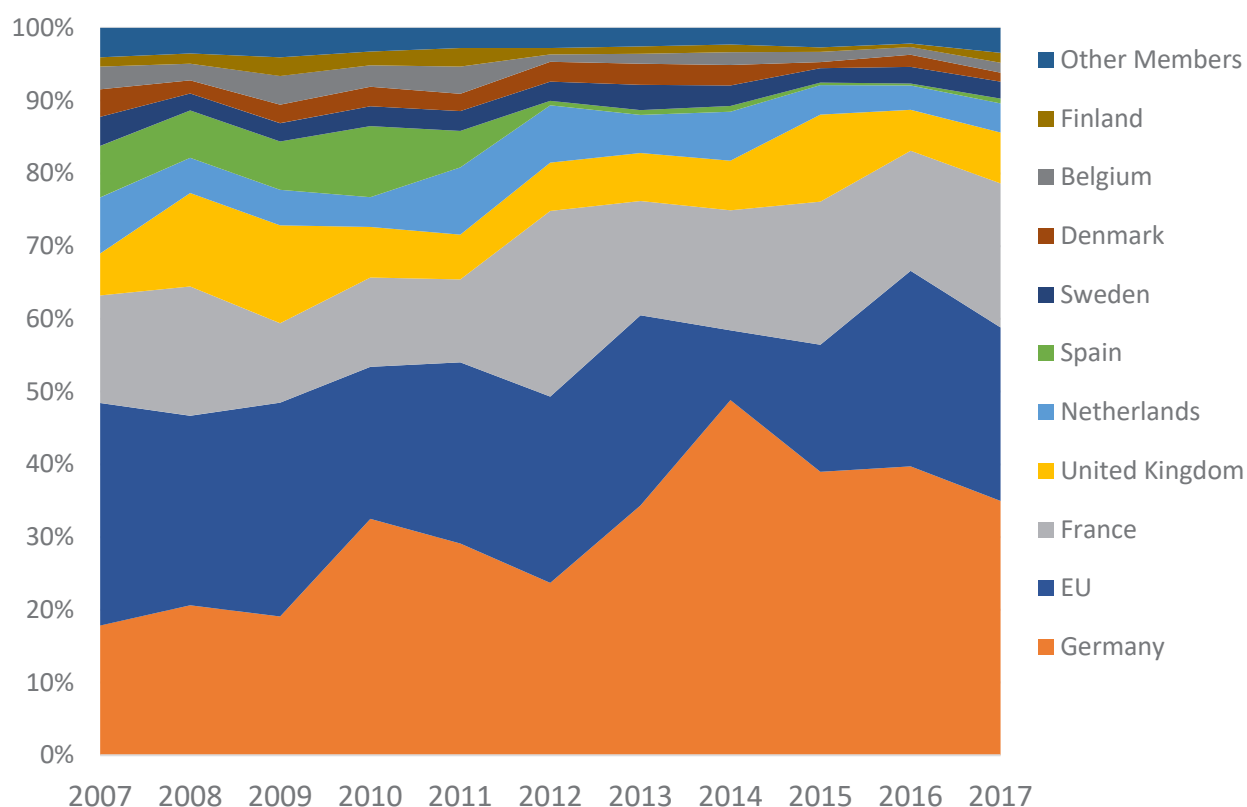
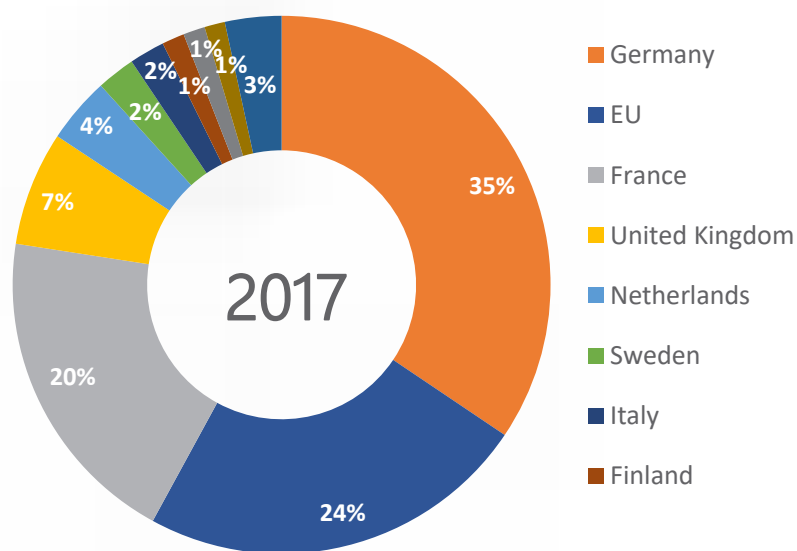


## 5 TOTAL AID FOR TRADE BY EU AND EU MS

### Aid for Trade by EU and its Member States (in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Austria	44	49	56	70	49	56	107	52	61	66	67
Belgium	209	221	389	305	344	108	151	209	185	144	193
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	-	-	0.1	0.1	9	8	7	6	9	6	8
Denmark	255	173	251	273	218	299	319	335	108	223	181
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	2
Finland	84	135	256	195	237	99	109	126	80	62	198
France	988	1 711	1 081	1 261	1 051	2 787	1 731	1 960	2 563	2 212	2 861
Germany	1 194	1 987	1 886	3 345	2 682	2 592	3 779	5 803	5 075	5 324	5 053
Greece	11	10	13	15	15	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	3	2
Ireland	30	52	44	49	50	41	41	37	29	36	38
Italy	112	187	197	131	80	147	71	83	166	68	313
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.0
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	1	0.4	0.5
Luxembourg	27	28	22	27	30	32	33	34	29	34	49
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	516	466	482	424	850	860	576	798	530	449	581
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	28	68	14
Portugal	47	13	66	41	19	17	17	35	22	4	3
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.4	1	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Slovenia	-	-	-	3	2	1	2	0.3	0.1	1	1
Spain	474	628	660	1 002	463	67	72	96	45	38	94
Sweden	267	225	247	284	250	292	382	336	257	305	340
United Kingdom	388	1 242	1 329	716	566	728	729	812	1 555	754	1 008
<b>EU MS Total</b>	<b>4 646</b>	<b>7 127</b>	<b>6 980</b>	<b>8 141</b>	<b>6 916</b>	<b>8 132</b>	<b>8 130</b>	<b>10 745</b>	<b>10 747</b>	<b>9 801</b>	<b>11 006</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>2 049</b>	<b>2 514</b>	<b>2 903</b>	<b>2 153</b>	<b>2 292</b>	<b>2 797</b>	<b>2 878</b>	<b>1 139</b>	<b>2 271</b>	<b>3 603</b>	<b>3 451</b>
<b>EU cat. 6</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>540</b>			
<b>EU with cat.6</b>	<b>2 299</b>	<b>2 966</b>	<b>3 235</b>	<b>2 453</b>	<b>2 702</b>	<b>3 333</b>	<b>3 376</b>	<b>1 679</b>	<b>2 271</b>	<b>3 603</b>	<b>3 451</b>
<b>Total (EU + MS)</b>	<b>6 945</b>	<b>10 093</b>	<b>10 215</b>	<b>10 594</b>	<b>9 618</b>	<b>11 465</b>	<b>11 507</b>	<b>12 424</b>	<b>13 017</b>	<b>13 404</b>	<b>14 458</b>
<b>EU ODA Loans</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3 259</b>	<b>5 979</b>	<b>4 702</b>	<b>4 508</b>	<b>3 784</b>	<b>4 199</b>	<b>3 966</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7 031</b>	<b>10 093</b>	<b>10 262</b>	<b>10 628</b>	<b>12 877</b>	<b>17 444</b>	<b>16 209</b>	<b>16 932</b>	<b>16 801</b>	<b>17 602</b>	<b>18 423</b>

Source: OECD CRS, EU and its Member States

**Main EU donors of Aid for Trade in the period 2007–2017<sup>31</sup> (in percentages)****Main EU donors of Aid for Trade in 2017 (in percentages)**

Source: OECD CRS

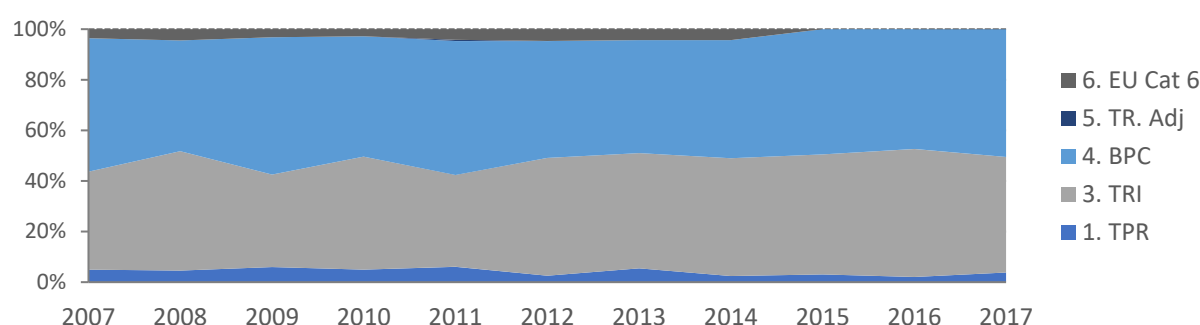
31 ODA Loans are included for Member States but not for the EU

## 6 AID FOR TRADE AND TRA BY CATEGORY

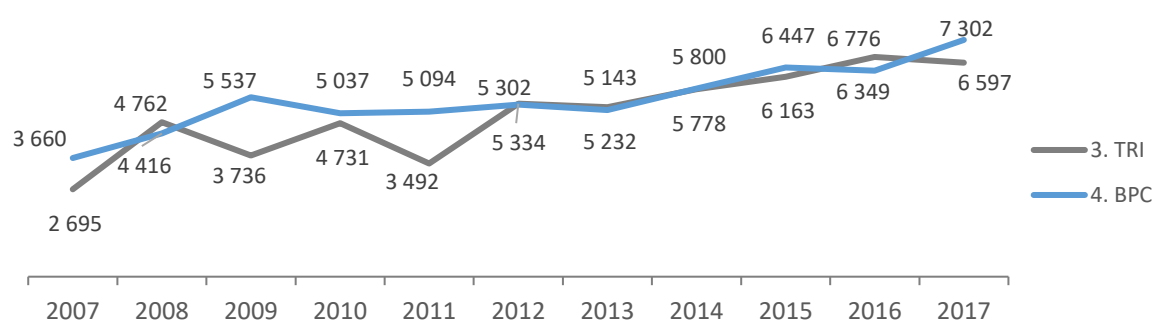
**Total Aid for Trade EU+MS by category** (in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>1. TPR</b>	340	458	609	527	582	293	632	306	406	276	558
<b>3. TRI</b>	2 695	4 762	3 736	4 731	3 492	5 334	5 232	5 778	6 163	6 776	6 597
<b>4. BPC*</b>	3 660	4 416	5 537	5 037	5 094	5 302	5 143	5 800	6 447	6 349	7 302
<b>5. TR. Adj</b>	0	4	1	0	41	0	3	0	2	2	0
<b>6. EU Cat 6</b>	250	452	332	300	410	536	498	540	0	0	0

**Total Aid for Trade EU+MS by category** (in percentages)



**Total Aid for Trade EU+MS focussing on two main categories** (in EUR million)



**Aid for Trade by category, MS vs EU**

Percentage of Total Aft 2007-2017

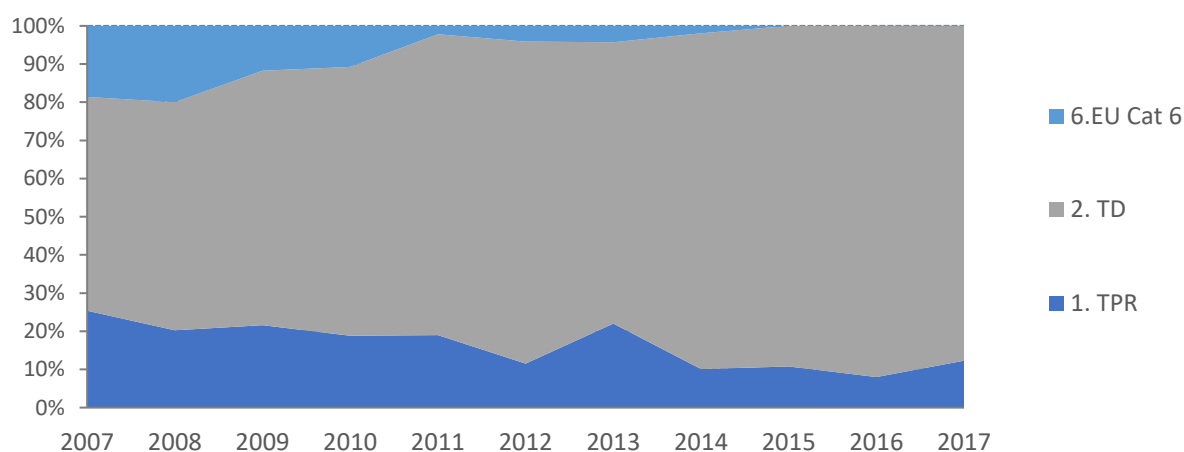
	Member States	EU
<b>1. TPR</b>	3%	7%
<b>3. TRI</b>	46%	40%
<b>4. BPC</b>	51%	43%
<b>5. TR. Adj</b>	0%	0%
<b>6. EU Cat 6</b>	0%	11%

Percentage of Total Aft 2017

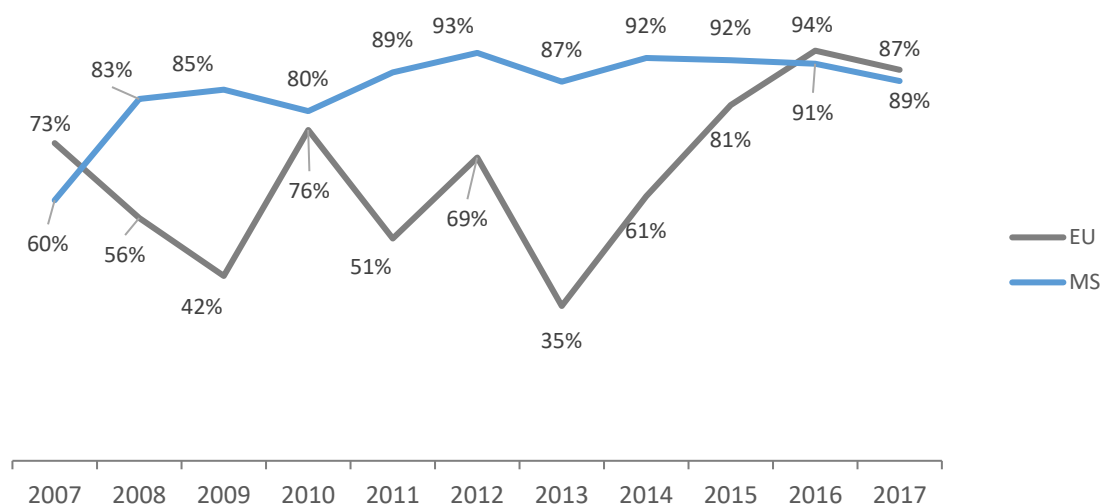
	Member States	EU
<b>1. TPR</b>	4%	5%
<b>3. TRI</b>	50%	33%
<b>4. BPC</b>	47%	62%
<b>5. TR. Adj</b>	0%	0%
<b>6. EU Cat 6</b>	0%	0%

**Trade Related Assistance EU+MS by category (in EUR million)**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>1. TPR</b>	340	458	609	527	582	293	632	306	406	276	558
<b>2. TD</b>	751	1 352	1 878	1 974	2 412	2 150	2 113	2 662	3 367	3 182	3 996
<b>6. EU Cat 6</b>	250	452	332	300	67	104	124	59	0	0	0

**Trade Related Assistance EU+MS by category (in percentages)****Share of Trade Development (Cat 2) EU and Member states**

(as percentages of total TRA)



Source: OECD CRS

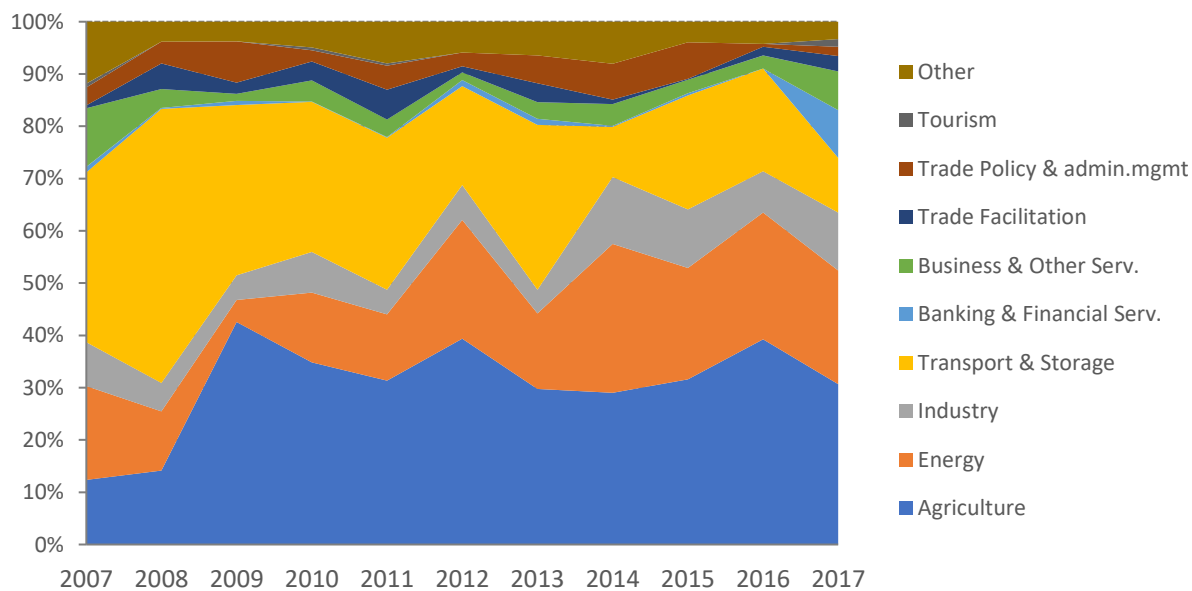


## 7 AID FOR TRADE BY SECTOR

### Total Aid for Trade EU by sector (in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Agriculture</b>	253	355	1 236	750	719	1 102	857	331	717	1 414	1 059
<b>Energy</b>	368	285	122	287	289	635	416	324	484	874	750
<b>Industry</b>	172	137	138	168	108	186	130	146	254	285	381
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>	666	1 319	945	619	666	530	907	110	496	707	362
<b>Banking &amp; Financial Serv.</b>	22	4	23	1	3	32	35	2	10	0	315
<b>Business &amp; Other Serv.</b>	230	92	39	87	77	41	91	48	58	90	256
<b>Trade Facilitation</b>	11	123	62	78	131	34	104	10	4	60	101
<b>Trade Policy &amp; admin.mgmt</b>	70	104	229	47	105	74	154	78	158	18	61
<b>Tourism</b>	15	1	0	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	52
<b>Other<sup>32</sup></b>	242	96	109	106	183	165	186	92	90	154	115

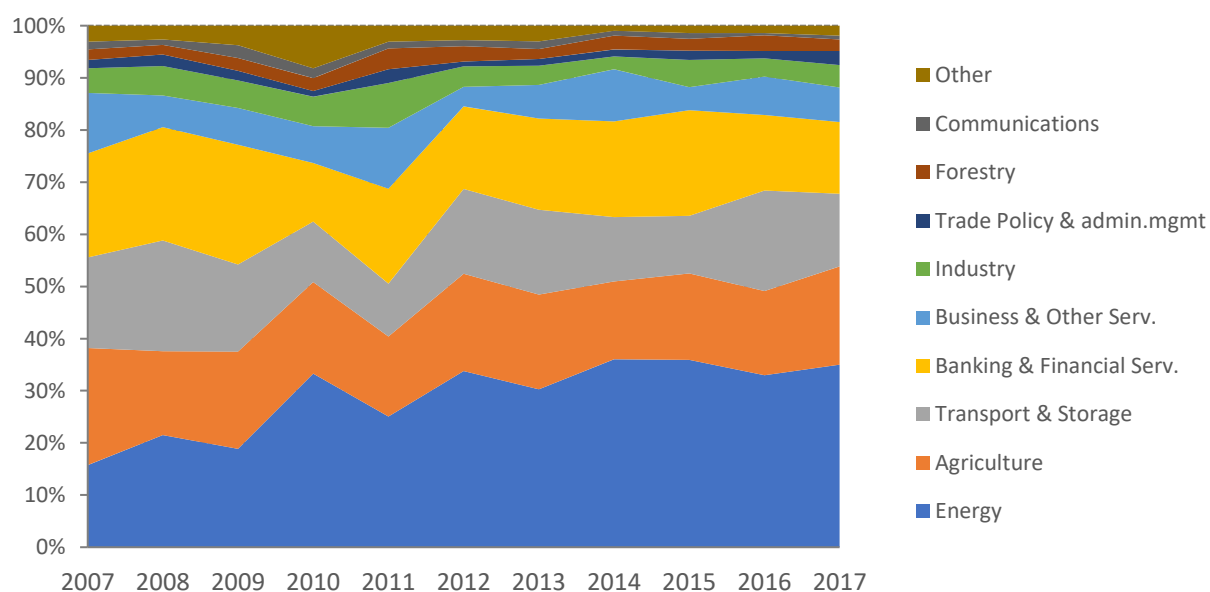
### Total Aid for Trade EU by sector (in percentages)



32 "Other" includes: Fishing, Forestry, Communications, Mineral Resources and Mining, Regional Trade Agreements, Multilateral Trade Negotiations, Trade-related Adjustment, Trade Education/Training

**Total Aid for Trade Member States by sector (in EUR million)**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Energy</b>	732	1 532	1 315	2 708	1 732	2 748	2 461	3 871	3 860	3 233	3 850
<b>Agriculture</b>	1 044	1 145	1 303	1 431	1 064	1 515	1 479	1 607	1 780	1 579	2 075
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>	807	1 516	1 166	941	700	1 323	1 318	1 326	1 190	1 891	1 533
<b>Banking &amp; Financial Services</b>	925	1 548	1 605	918	1 257	1 286	1 424	1 968	2 173	1 422	1 516
<b>Business &amp; Other Services</b>	540	434	489	572	809	305	525	1 075	478	720	727
<b>Industry</b>	218	402	369	461	595	318	298	264	560	344	472
<b>Trade Policy &amp; admin. mgmt</b>	75	154	129	87	179	77	108	143	190	136	300
<b>Forestry</b>	94	134	171	203	276	239	151	287	244	295	244
<b>Communications</b>	70	74	172	152	92	96	122	101	120	44	82
<b>Other<sup>33</sup></b>	142	188	262	665	211	224	244	103	151	137	207

**Total Aid for Trade Member States by sector (in percentages)**

Source: OECD CRS

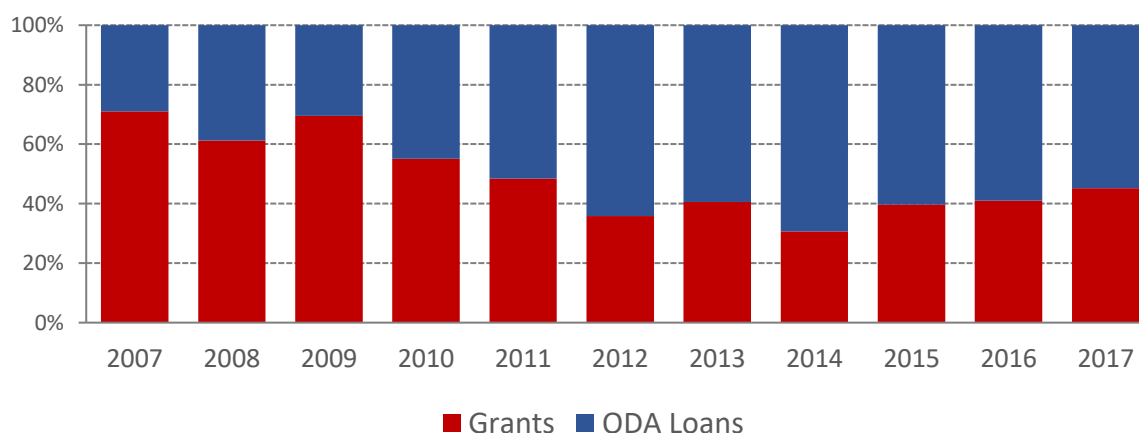
<sup>33</sup> "Other" includes: Mineral Resources and Mining, Trade Facilitation, Fishing, Regional Trade Agreements, Tourism, Multilateral Trade Negotiations, TR Adjustment, Trade Education/Training

## 8 AID FOR TRADE BY TYPE OF FLOW

### Aid for Trade by type of flow EU + Member States (in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Grants</b>	4 819	5 902	6 900	5 693	6 032	6 063	6 369	5 020	6 670	7 227	8 325
<b>ODA Loans</b>	1 961	3 739	3 030	4 636	6 435	10 845	9 342	11 372	10 131	10 375	10 098

### Aid for Trade by type of flow EU + Member States (in percentages)

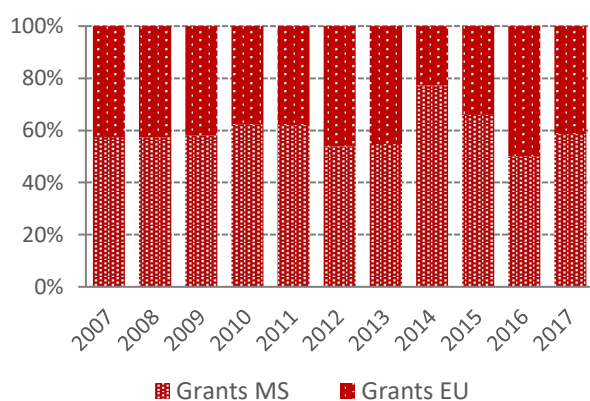


### Distribution among EU and its Members States (in EUR million)

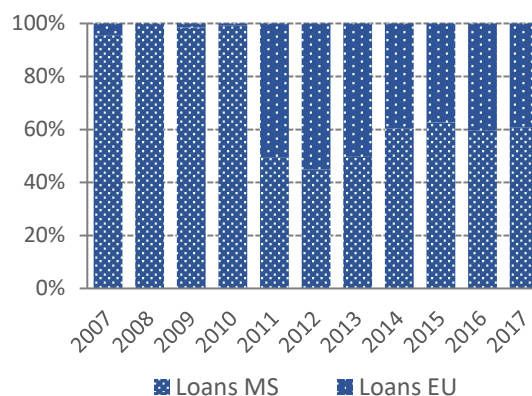
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Grants MS</b>	2 770	3 388	3 997	3 539	3 740	3 266	3 491	3 881	4 400	3 624	4 874
<b>Grants EU</b>	2 049	2 514	2 903	2 153	2 292	2 797	2 878	1 139	2 271	3 603	3 451
<b>ODA Loans MS</b>	1 876	3 739	2 983	4 602	3 176	4 866	4 639	6 864	6 347	6 177	6 132
<b>ODA Loans EU</b>	86	0	47	34	3 259	5 979	4 702	4 508	3 784	4 199	3 966

### Distribution among EU and its Members States

#### Aid for Trade grants



#### Aid for Trade ODA loans

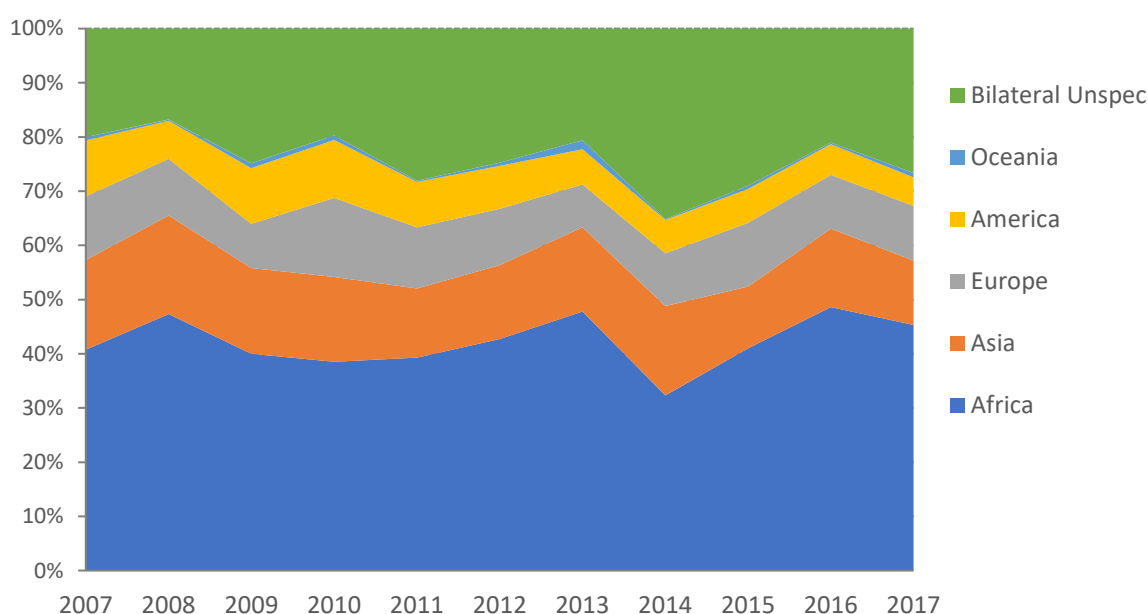


Source: OECD CRS

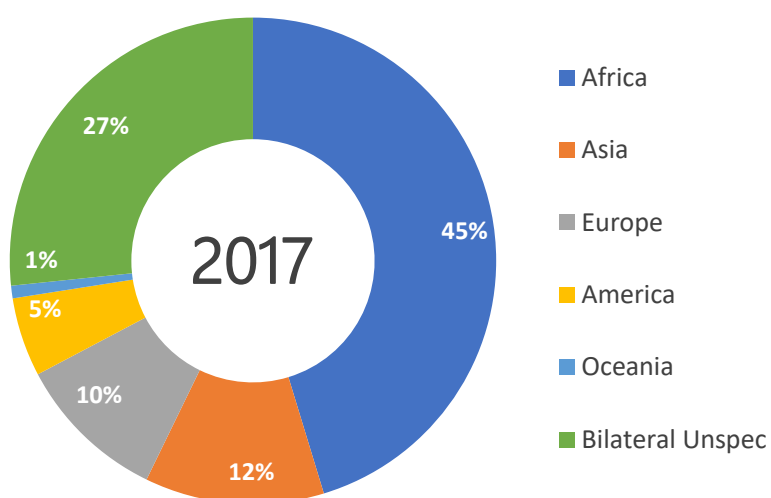
## 9 AID FOR TRADE BY GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

**Aid for Trade EU + Member States by continent** (in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Africa</b>	1 964	2 792	2 761	2 193	2 371	2 589	3 044	1 624	2 736	3 513	3 771
<b>Asia</b>	797	1 074	1 092	892	767	829	990	827	760	1 049	992
<b>Europe</b>	567	617	561	828	680	630	505	489	783	713	838
<b>America</b>	498	416	712	609	507	480	413	308	420	411	438
<b>Oceania</b>	27	11	58	48	15	34	104	8	39	23	70
<b>Unspecified</b>	965	991	1 717	1 122	1 691	1 501	1 313	1 764	1 933	1 518	2 217



**Aid for Trade EU + Member States by continent** (in percentages)

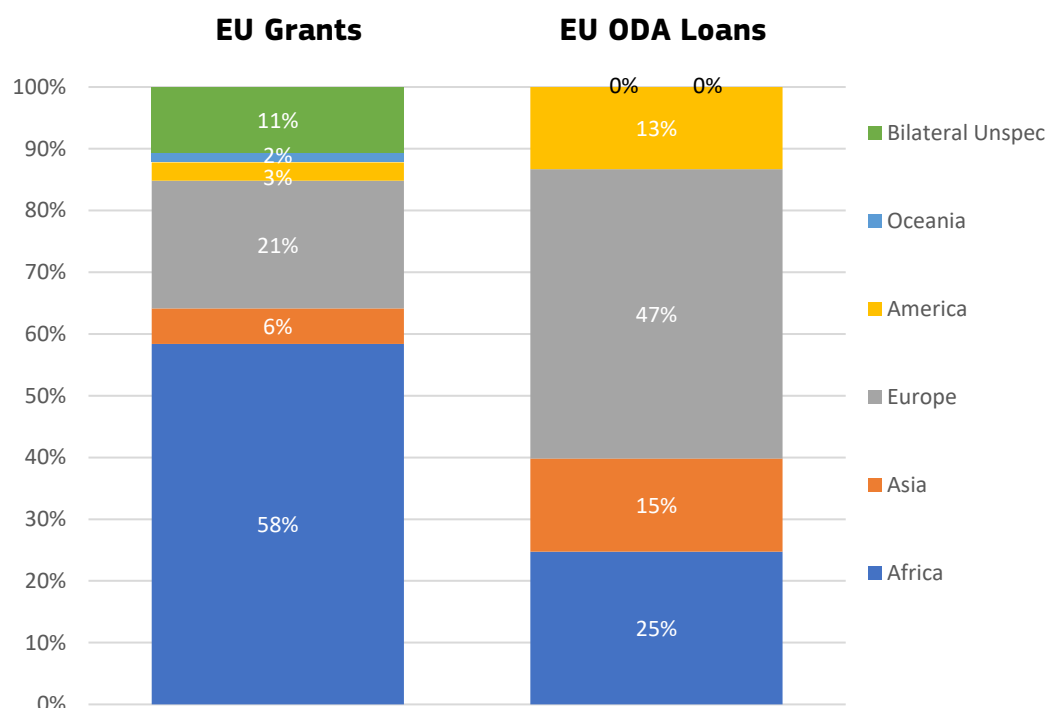


Source: OECD CRS



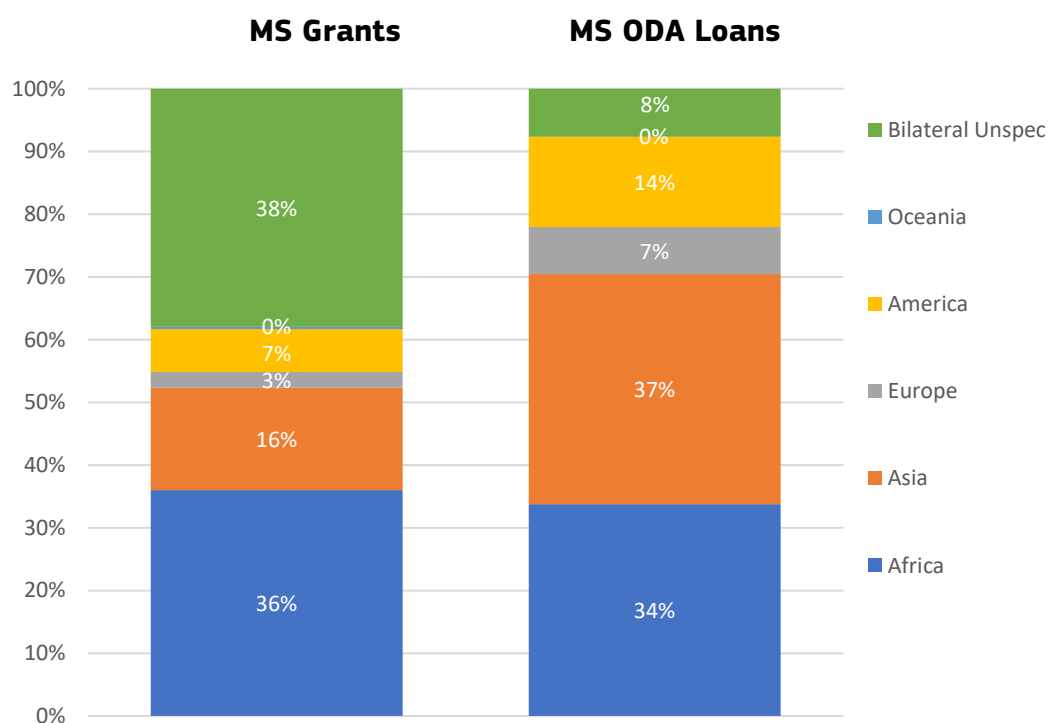
## Aid for Trade EU grants and ODA loans by continent in 2017

(in percentages)



## Aid for Trade Member States grants and loans by continent in 2017

(in percentages)



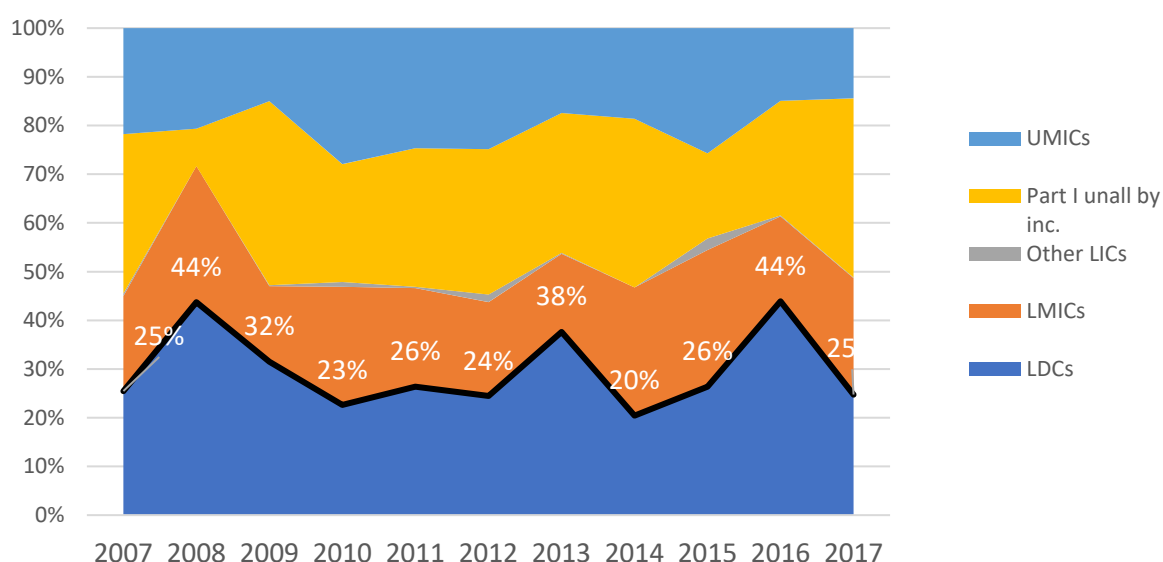
Source: OECD CRS

## 10 AID FOR TRADE TO LDCs AND BY RECIPIENT INCOME GROUPS

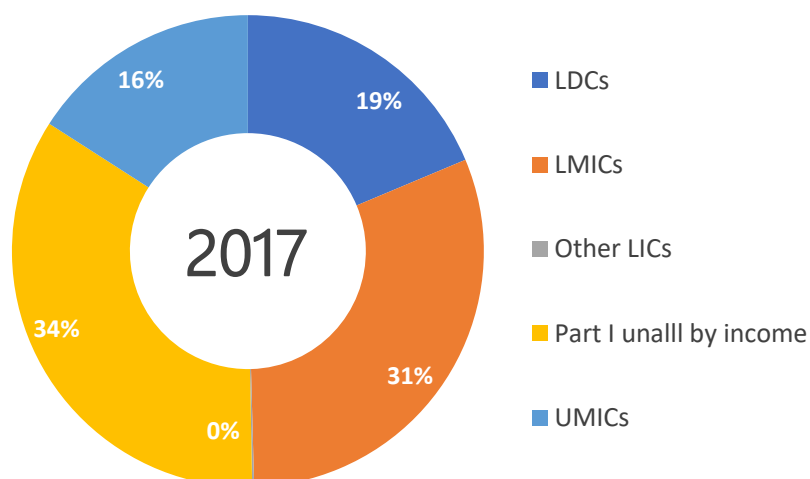
### AfT by EU+MS by recipient income groups (in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>LDCs</b>	1 499	2 315	2 231	1 661	1 688	1 823	2 641	1 797	2 367	2 996	2 700
<b>LMICs</b>	1 966	3 195	2 708	3 125	2 218	3 760	3 210	4 482	4 402	3 763	4 467
<b>Other LICs</b>	23	5	68	56	29	56	26	33	71	12	20
<b>Part I unall by inc.</b>	1 844	1 953	3 239	3 283	3 641	3 031	3 097	3 234	3 516	4 062	4 969
<b>UMICs</b>	1 363	2 172	1 636	2 168	1 632	2 259	2 034	2 338	2 661	2 570	2 302

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



### AfT by EU+MS by recipient income groups 2017 (in percentages)



Source: OECD CRS

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

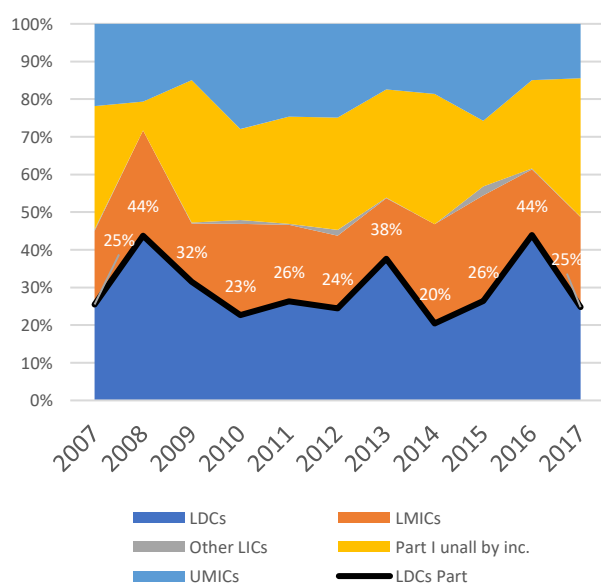
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>LDCs</b>	522	1 100	915	487	604	684	1 083	233	599	1 582	855
<b>LMICs</b>	400	702	450	523	465	540	461	300	638	628	825
<b>Other LICs</b>	10	0	7	21	6	43	5	0	53	7	3
<b>Part I unall by inc.</b>	671	192	1 097	522	653	835	827	395	397	848	1 271
<b>UMICs</b>	447	519	435	601	565	696	501	212	584	537	498

**AfT Member States by recipient income groups** (in EUR million)

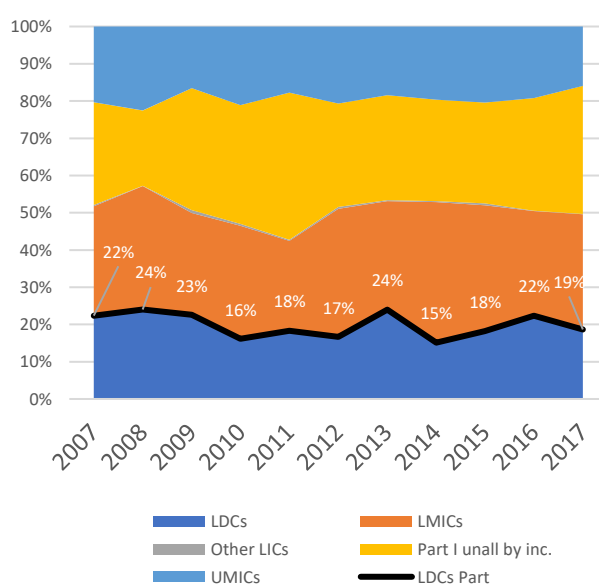
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>LDCs</b>	977	1 216	1 316	1 174	1 084	1 139	1 558	1 564	1 769	1 414	1 845
<b>LMICs</b>	1 566	2 492	2 258	2 603	1 754	3 220	2 749	4 182	3 764	3 134	3 642
<b>Other LICs</b>	13	5	62	36	23	13	21	33	18	5	17
<b>Part I unall by inc.</b>	1 174	1 761	2 143	2 762	2 988	2 196	2 270	2 840	3 119	3 214	3 698
<b>UMICs</b>	917	1 653	1 201	1 567	1 067	1 563	1 533	2 126	2 076	2 033	1 804

**AfT EU by income groups**

(in percentages)

**AfT MS by income groups**

(in percentages)



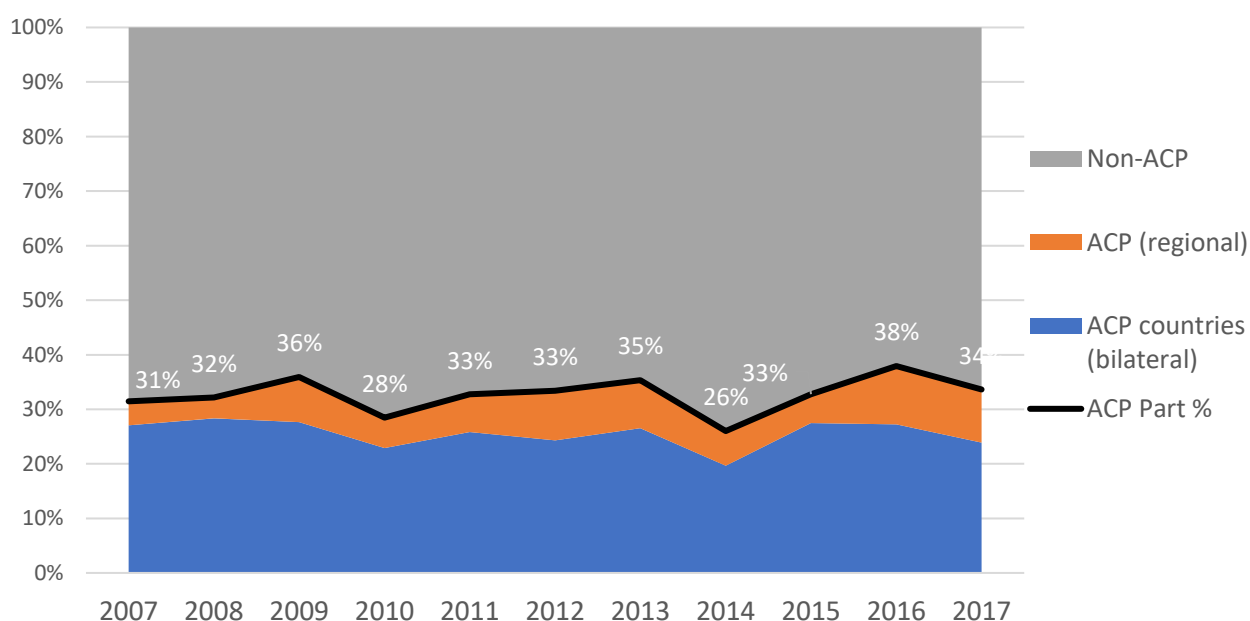
Source: OECD CRS

## 11 AID FOR TRADE TO ACP COUNTRIES

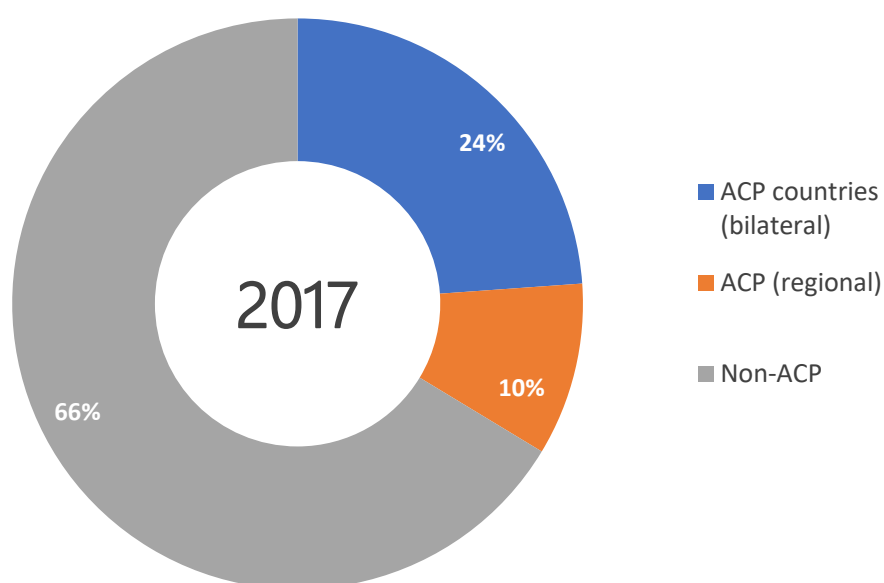
### AfT by EU+MS to ACP countries (in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>ACP countries (bilateral)</b>	1 813	2 731	2 734	2 359	2 377	2 658	2 919	2 336	3 577	3 652	3 451
<b>ACP (regional)</b>	292	369	814	574	637	995	972	755	690	1 432	1 415
<b>Non-ACP</b>	4 589	6 540	6 335	7 362	6 194	7 276	7 117	8 793	8 751	8 320	9 591

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



### AfT by EU+MS to ACP countries in 2017 (in percentages)



Source: OECD CRS



**AfT EU to ACP countries** (in EUR million)

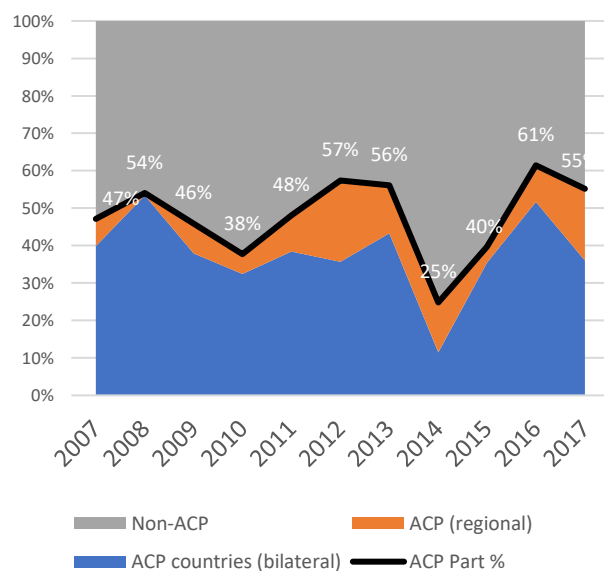
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>ACP countries (bilateral)</b>	816	1 342	1 101	699	880	998	1 246	131	805	1 862	1 242
<b>ACP (regional)</b>	150	18	229	114	222	608	368	151	96	352	662
<b>Non-ACP</b>	1 083	1 155	1 573	1 341	1 190	1 191	1 264	856	1 370	1 389	1 547

**AfT Member States to ACP countries** (in EUR million)

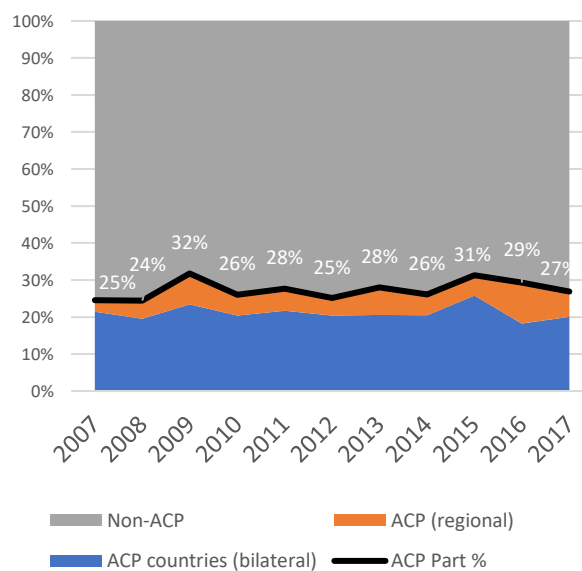
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>ACP countries (bilateral)</b>	997	1 389	1 633	1 660	1 497	1 660	1 673	2 205	2 772	1 791	2 209
<b>ACP (regional)</b>	142	351	585	460	415	387	604	604	594	1 080	753
<b>Non-ACP</b>	3 506	5 386	4 762	6 021	5 004	6 085	5 853	7 936	7 382	6 930	8 044

**AfT EU to ACP countries**

(in percentages)

**AfT Member States to ACP countries**

(in percentages)



Source: OECD CRS

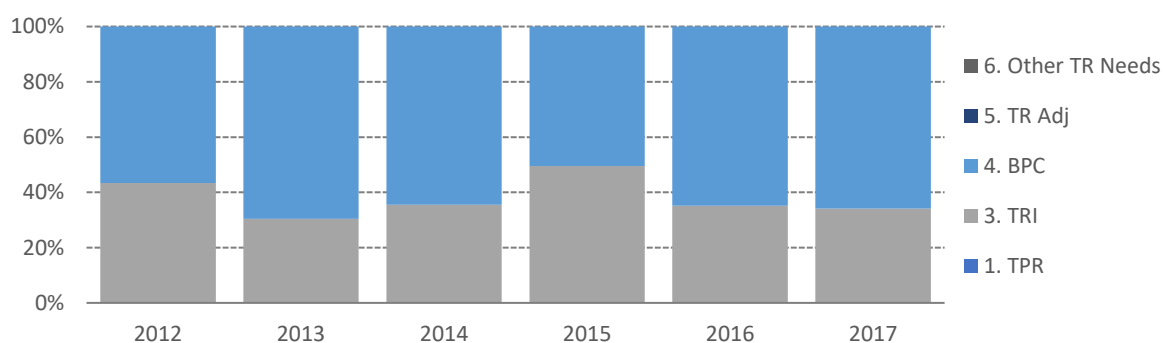
## 12 EU DONOR PROFILES

### 12.1 AUSTRIA

#### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	34	11	0	86	5	8
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	24 323	32 660	18 314	30 373	23 215	22 946
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	31 723	74 715	33 191	31 013	42 925	44 308
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>56 080</b>	<b>107 386</b>	<b>51 505</b>	<b>61 472</b>	<b>66 144</b>	<b>67 262</b>

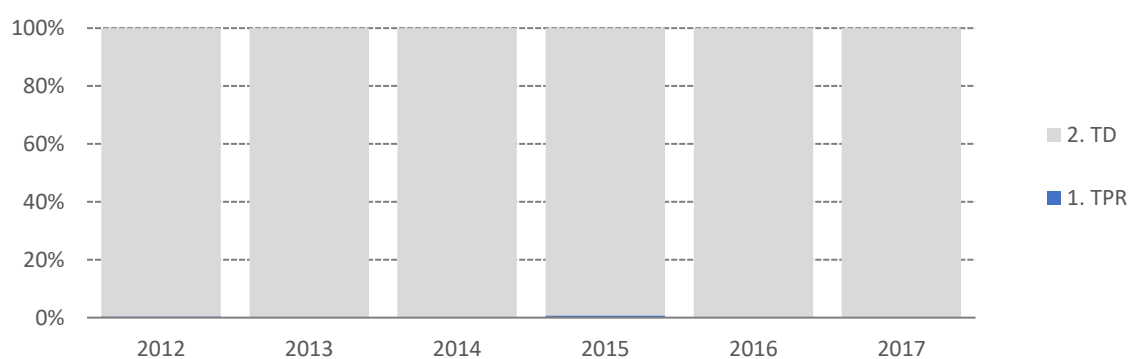
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



#### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	34	11	0	86	5	8
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	8 677	32 225	4 855	11 193	10 108	13 558
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>8 711</b>	<b>32 236</b>	<b>4 855</b>	<b>11 279</b>	<b>10 113</b>	<b>13 566</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



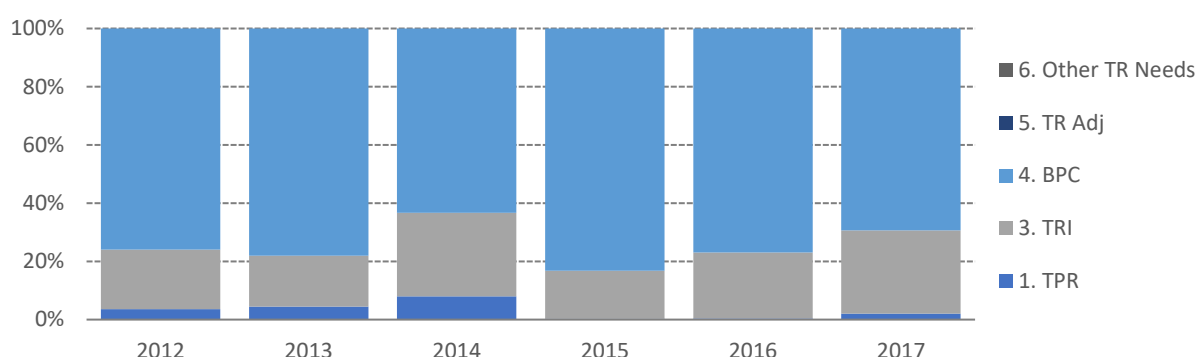
Source: OECD CRS

## 12.2 BELGIUM

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	3 875	6 754	16 604	590	603	3 963
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	21 936	26 516	60 031	30 390	32 620	55 016
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	81 731	117 956	132 338	153 842	110 602	133 565
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>107 543</b>	<b>151 226</b>	<b>208 973</b>	<b>184 821</b>	<b>143 825</b>	<b>192 544</b>

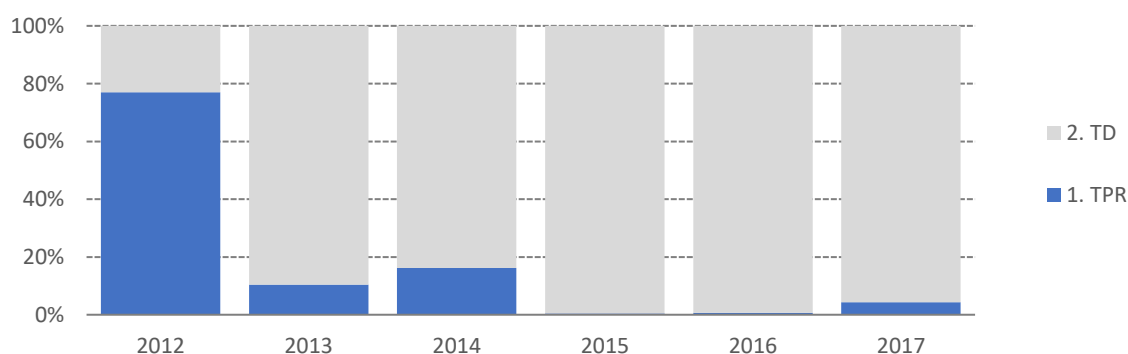
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	3 875	6 754	16 604	590	603	3 963
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	1 155	57 941	86 189	138 822	91 252	86 808
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA*</b>	<b>5 030</b>	<b>64 695</b>	<b>102 793</b>	<b>139 412</b>	<b>91 855</b>	<b>90 771</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS

## 12.3 BULGARIA

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

Source: OECD CRS

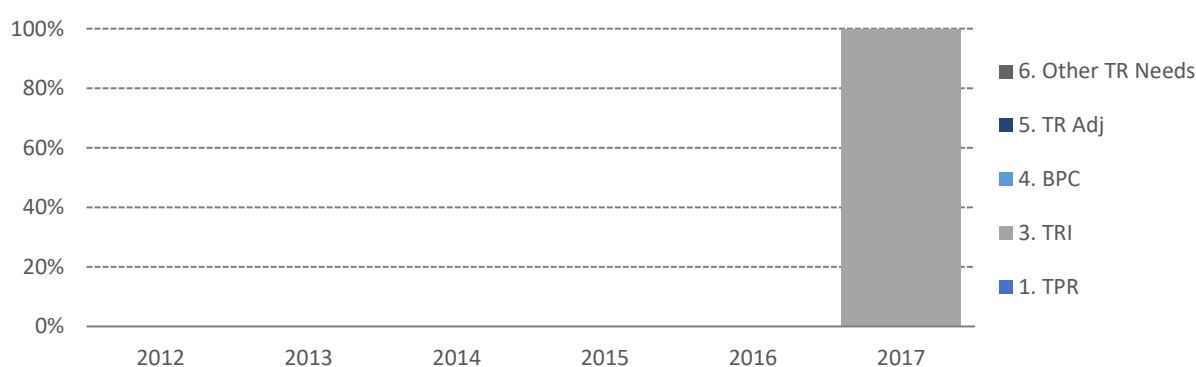


## 12.4 CROATIA

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	0	0	0	0	0	280
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>280</b>

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



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

Source: OECD CRS

## 12.5 CYPRUS

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

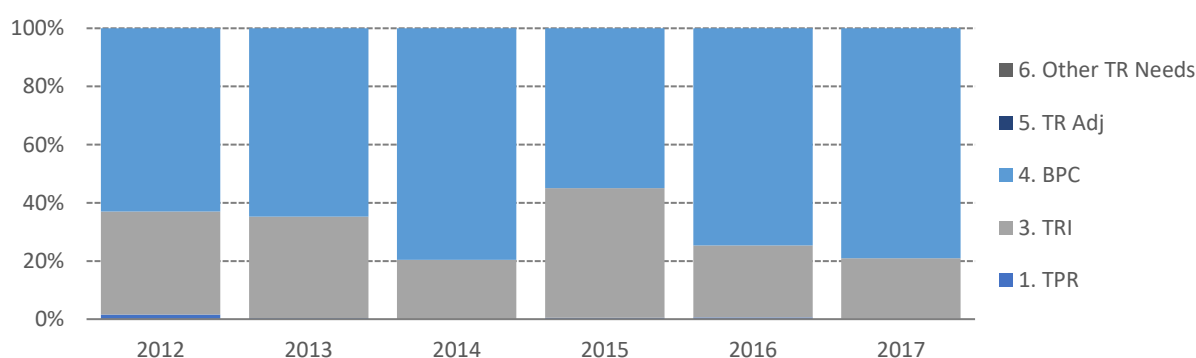
Source: OECD CRS

## 12.6 CZECH REPUBLIC

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	118	28	0	40	34	8
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	2 668	2 340	1 131	4 173	1 457	1 665
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	4 735	4 349	4 418	5 145	4 383	6 299
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>7 520</b>	<b>6 717</b>	<b>5 548</b>	<b>9 359</b>	<b>5 874</b>	<b>7 971</b>

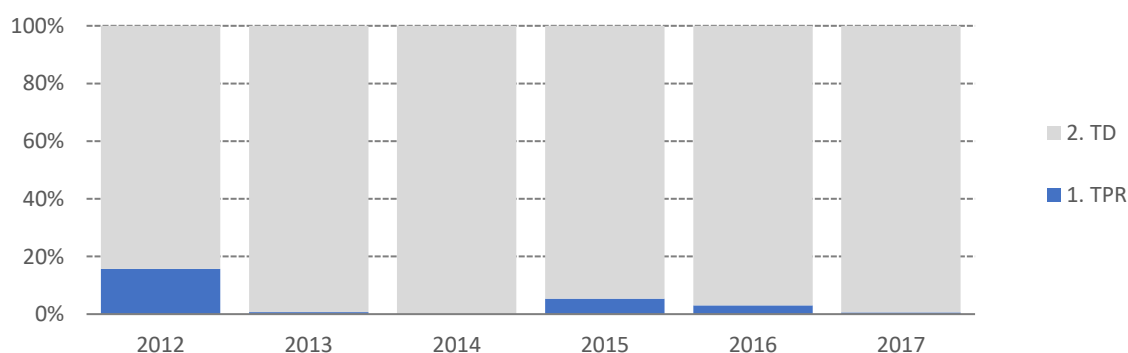
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	118	28	0	40	34	8
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	634	3 922	2 779	711	1 094	1 357
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>3 949</b>	<b>2 779</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>1 128</b>	<b>1 365</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



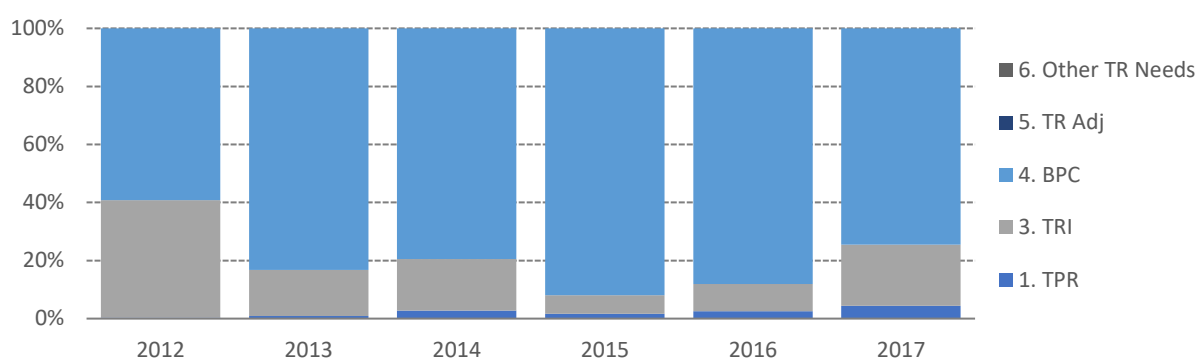
Source: OECD CRS

## 12.7 DENMARK

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	929	2 841	9 404	1 831	5 654	8 011
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	121 206	50 692	59 524	6 861	20 869	37 951
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	176 826	265 008	266 120	99 288	196 872	134 591
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>298 961</b>	<b>318 541</b>	<b>335 048</b>	<b>107 981</b>	<b>223 395</b>	<b>180 553</b>

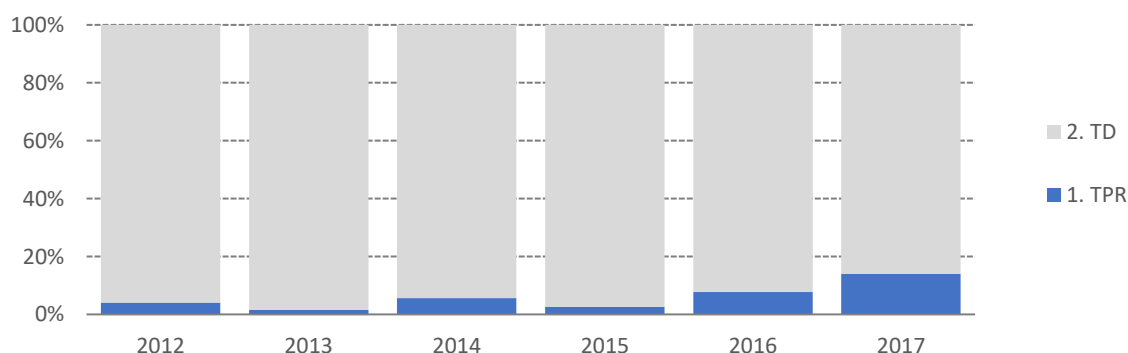
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	929	2 841	9 404	1 831	5 654	8 011
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	21 595	176 837	156 886	67 084	67 383	49 275
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>22 524</b>	<b>179 678</b>	<b>166 289</b>	<b>68 915</b>	<b>73 037</b>	<b>57 286</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



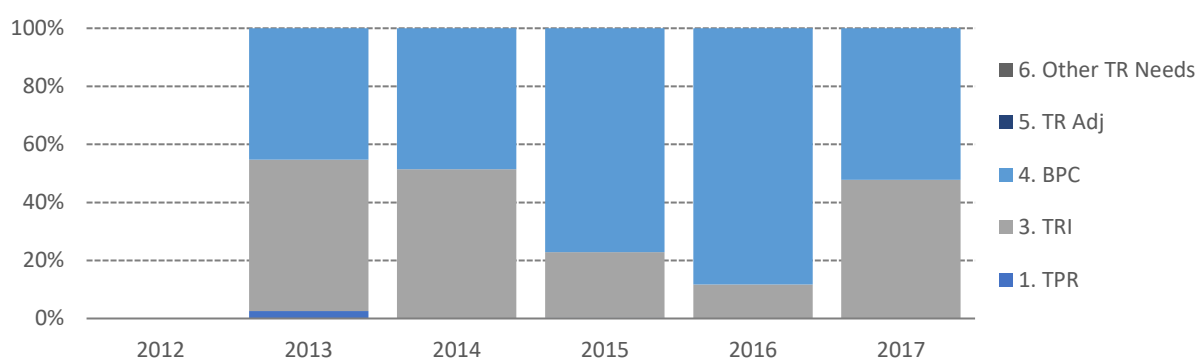
Source: OECD CRS

## 12.8 ESTONIA

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	0	50	0	3	0	0
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	0	1 041	873	228	208	846
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	0	904	824	781	1 565	923
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 995</b>	<b>1 697</b>	<b>1 012</b>	<b>1 773</b>	<b>1 769</b>

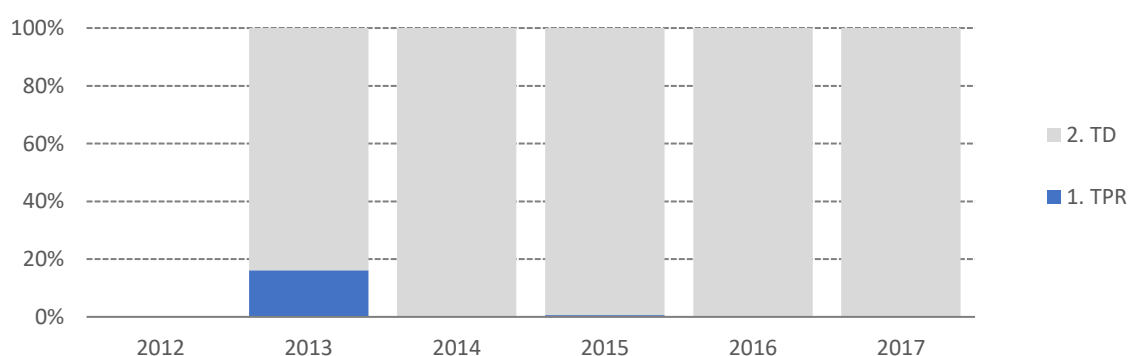
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	0	50	0	3	0	0
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	0	259	624	500	1 229	850
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>1 229</b>	<b>850</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS

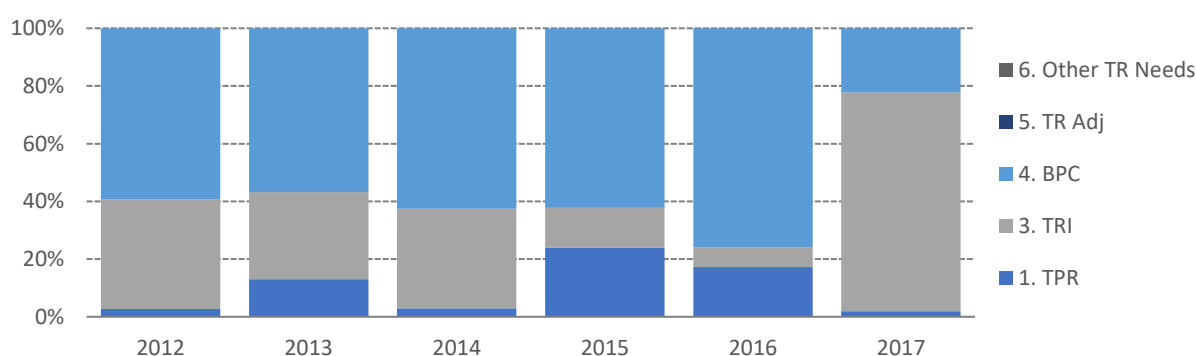


## 12.9 FINLAND

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	2 650	14 130	3 629	19 208	10 668	3 800
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	37 621	32 840	43 510	11 154	4 161	150 356
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	58 464	61 873	78 707	50 045	46 987	43 905
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>98 735</b>	<b>108 843</b>	<b>125 846</b>	<b>80 406</b>	<b>61 817</b>	<b>198 061</b>

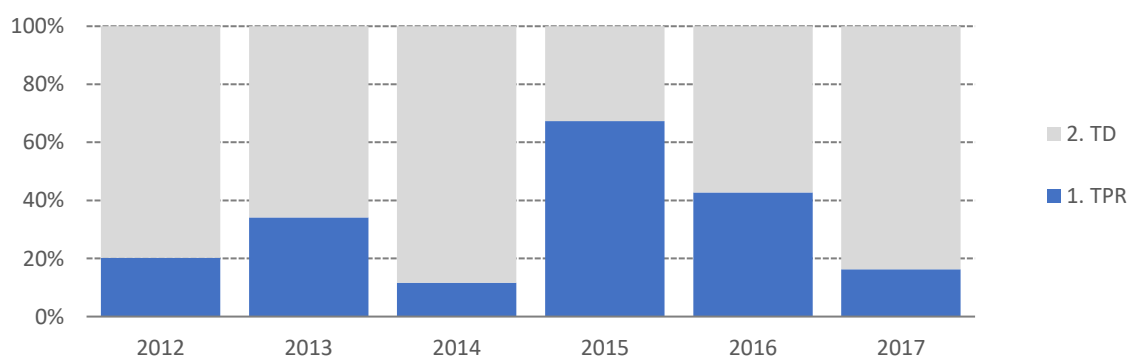
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	2 650	14 130	3 629	19 208	10 668	3 800
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	10 421	27 232	27 542	9 343	14 318	19 580
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>13 071</b>	<b>41 362</b>	<b>31 171</b>	<b>28 551</b>	<b>24 986</b>	<b>23 380</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



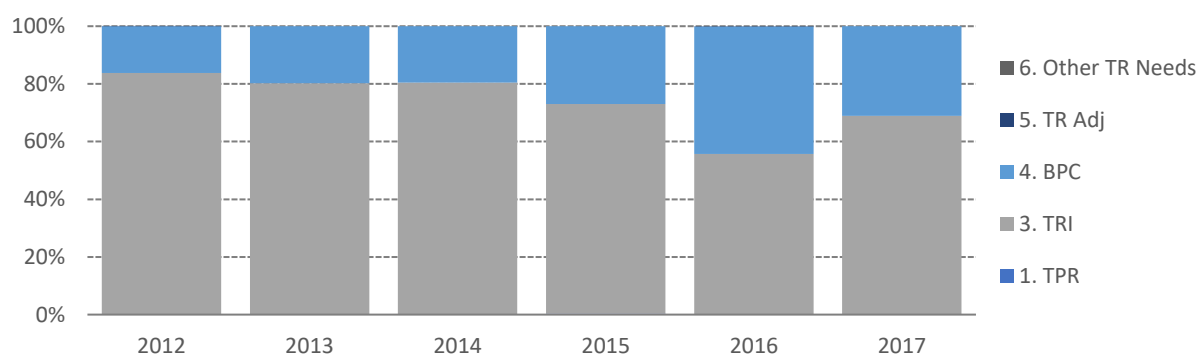
Source: OECD CRS

## 12.10 FRANCE

**Total Aid for Trade** (in thousand EUR)

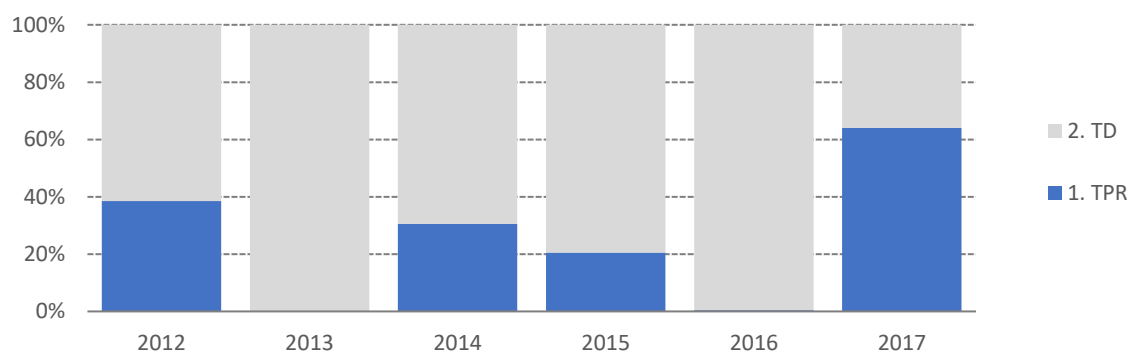
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	5 515	0	2 400	8 756	3	3 006
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	2 328 986	1 388 540	1 574 605	1 863 068	1 232 712	1 969 419
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	452 075	342 435	383 280	691 041	977 555	888 445
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	15	0	0	0	2 000	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>2 786 592</b>	<b>1 730 975</b>	<b>1 960 286</b>	<b>2 562 865</b>	<b>2 212 270</b>	<b>2 860 870</b>

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

**Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*)** (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	5 515	0	2 400	8 756	3	3 006
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	8 803	7 569	5 437	34 007	665	1 685
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>14 318</b>	<b>7 569</b>	<b>7 837</b>	<b>42 763</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>4 691</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



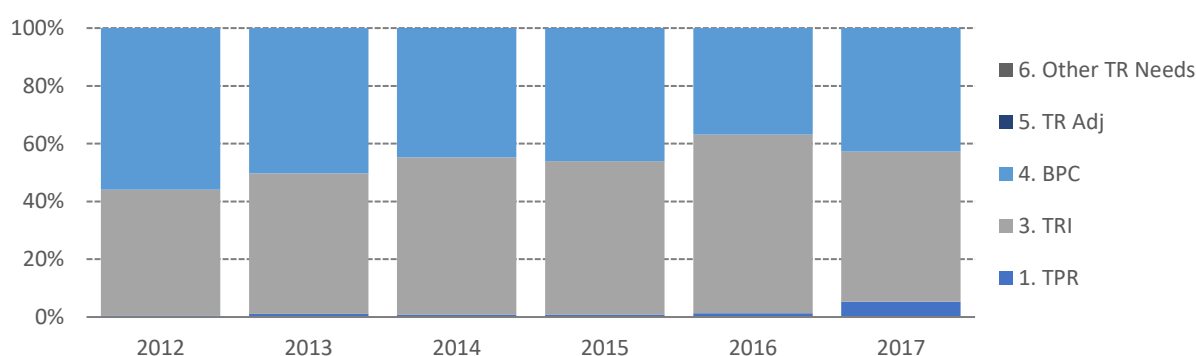
Source: OECD CRS

## 12.11 GERMANY

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	12 936	41 013	42 192	37 289	71 729	267 056
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	1 129 148	1 837 835	3 167 135	2 697 342	3 291 877	2 627 423
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	1 449 746	1 899 967	2 593 820	2 339 942	1 960 078	2 158 746
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	0	0	20	20	0	219
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>2 591 830</b>	<b>3 778 816</b>	<b>5 803 168</b>	<b>5 074 592</b>	<b>5 323 684</b>	<b>5 053 443</b>

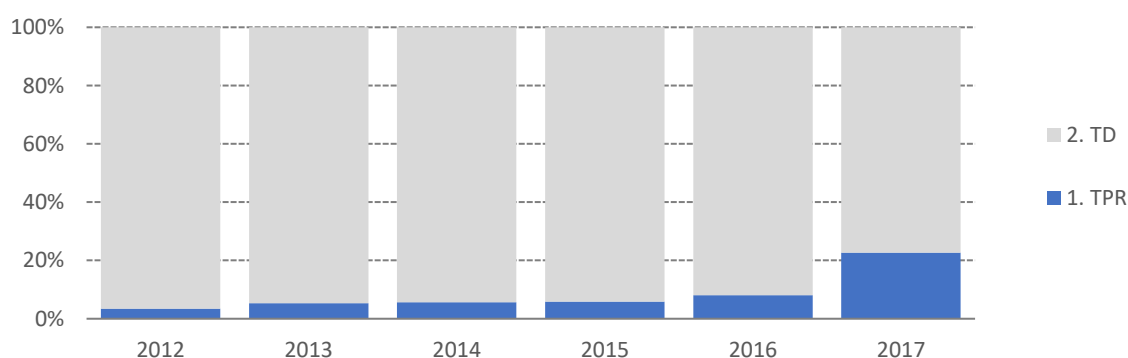
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	12 936	41 013	42 192	37 289	71 729	267 056
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2*)	366 159	725 310	704 411	596 238	813 993	912 683
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>379 096</b>	<b>766 323</b>	<b>746 603</b>	<b>633 527</b>	<b>885 722</b>	<b>1 179 738</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



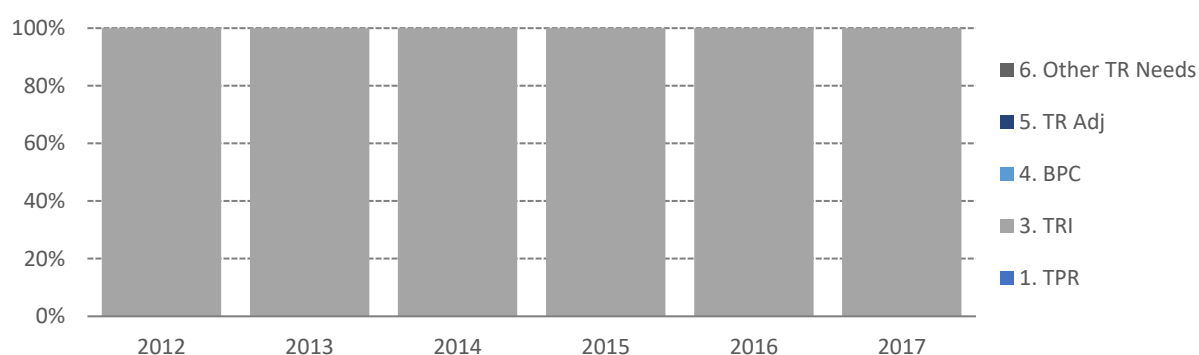
Source: OECD CRS

## 12.12 GREECE

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	85	54	13	4	1	0
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

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



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

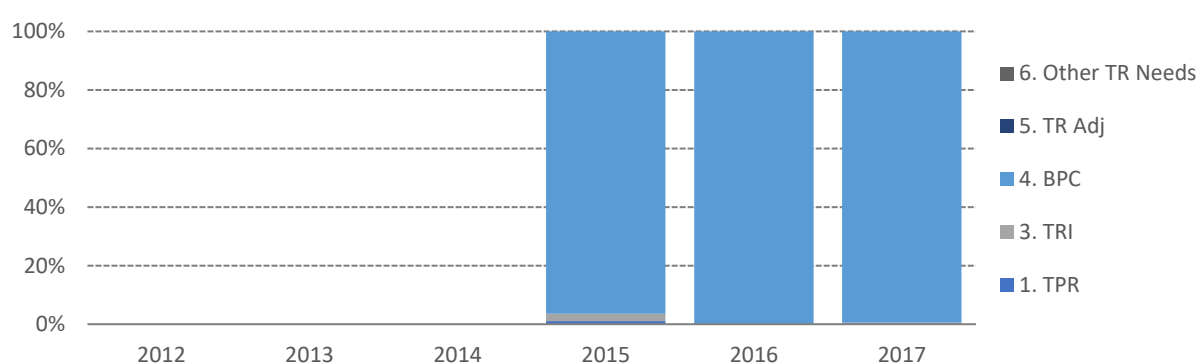
Source: OECD CRS

## 12.13 HUNGARY

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	0	0	0	4	0	0
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	0	0	0	9	0	12
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	0	0	0	343	3 350	2 133
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>3 350</b>	<b>2 145</b>

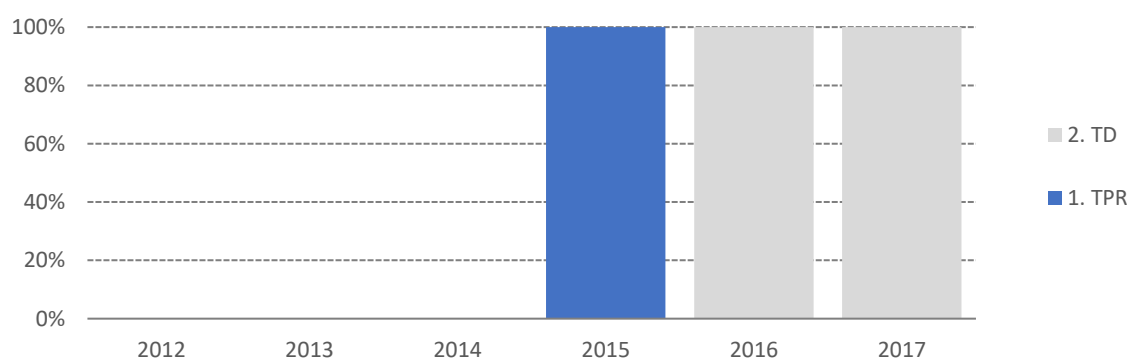
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	0	0	0	4	0	0
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	0	0	0	0	114	164
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>164</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS

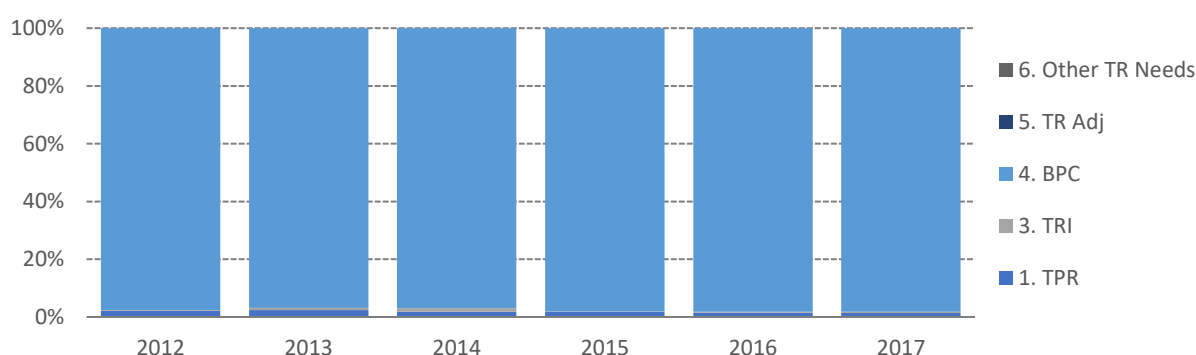


## 12.14 IRELAND

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	893	968	696	556	531	530
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	98	330	427	23	141	148
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	39 538	39 412	36 157	28 797	34 849	37 161
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>40 529</b>	<b>40 710</b>	<b>37 281</b>	<b>29 376</b>	<b>35 522</b>	<b>37 838</b>

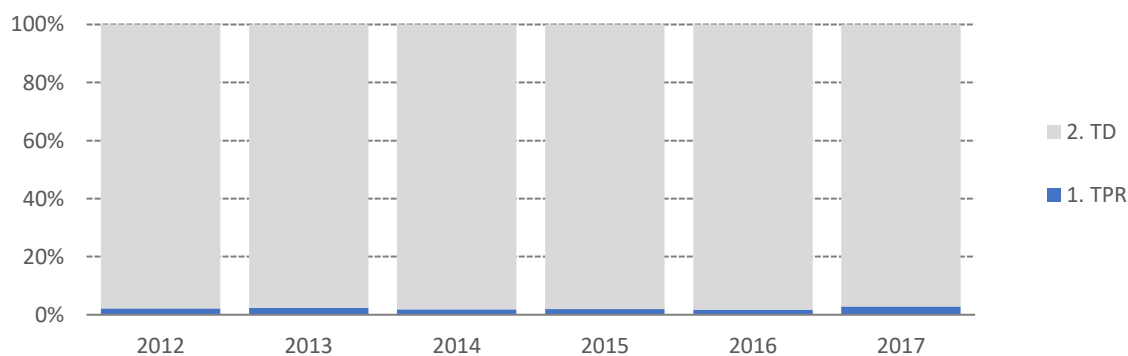
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	893	968	696	556	531	530
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	39 538	39 412	35 916	28 092	30 584	17 942
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>40 431</b>	<b>40 380</b>	<b>36 612</b>	<b>28 648</b>	<b>31 115</b>	<b>18 472</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



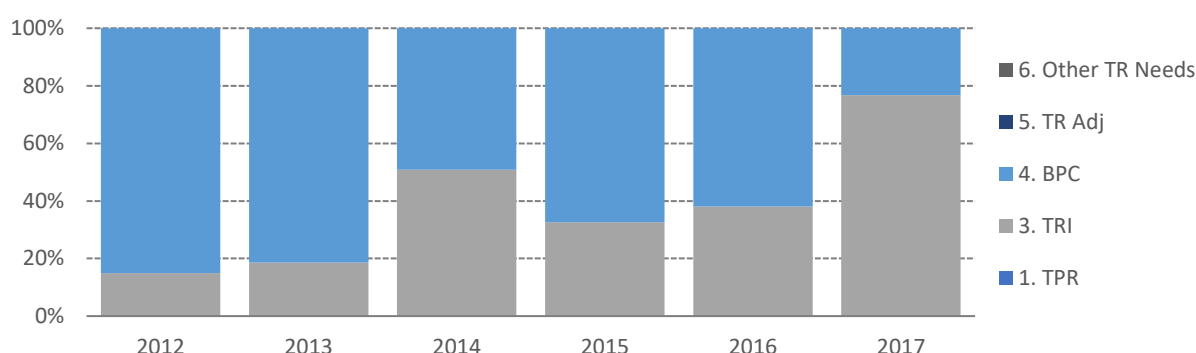
Source: OECD CRS

## 12.15 ITALY

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	61	8	136	167	199	232
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	21 936	13 196	41 908	53 915	25 785	239 764
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	125 463	57 601	40 684	111 960	42 345	72 761
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>147 460</b>	<b>70 805</b>	<b>82 729</b>	<b>166 042</b>	<b>68 329</b>	<b>312 757</b>

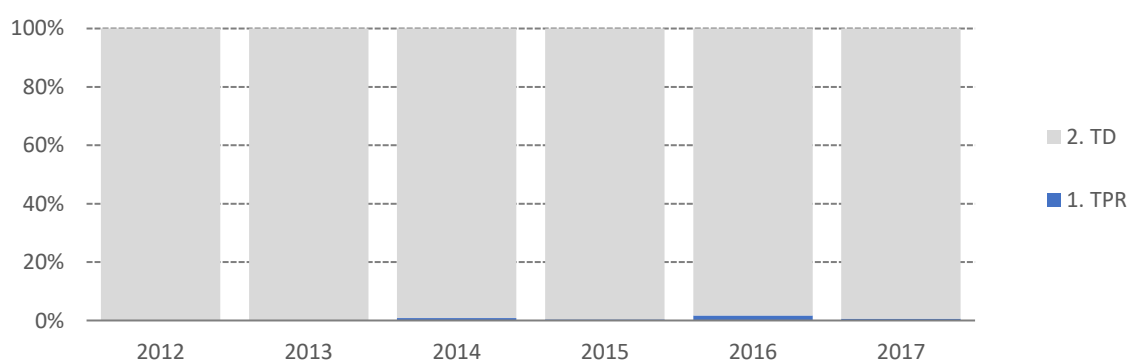
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	61	8	136	167	199	232
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	79 579	31 968	15 645	38 326	11 351	37 005
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>79 640</b>	<b>31 976</b>	<b>15 782</b>	<b>38 493</b>	<b>11 550</b>	<b>37 237</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



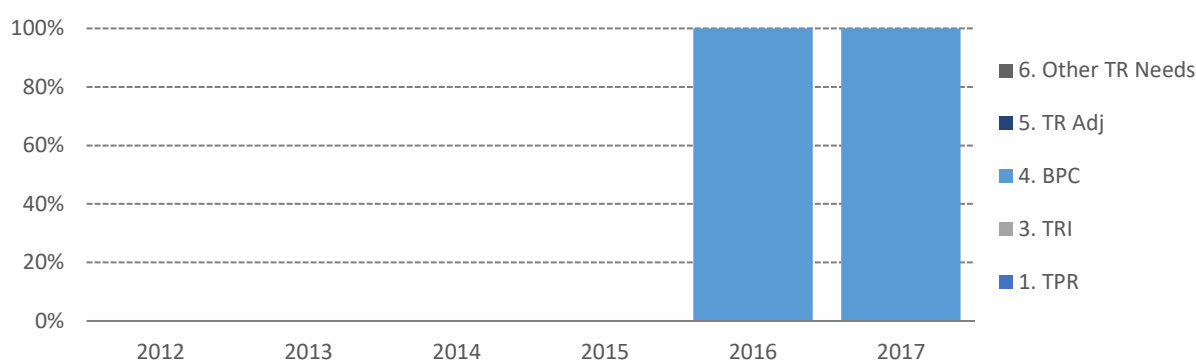
Source: OECD CRS

## 12.16 LATVIA

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	0	0	0	0	140	40
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>40</b>

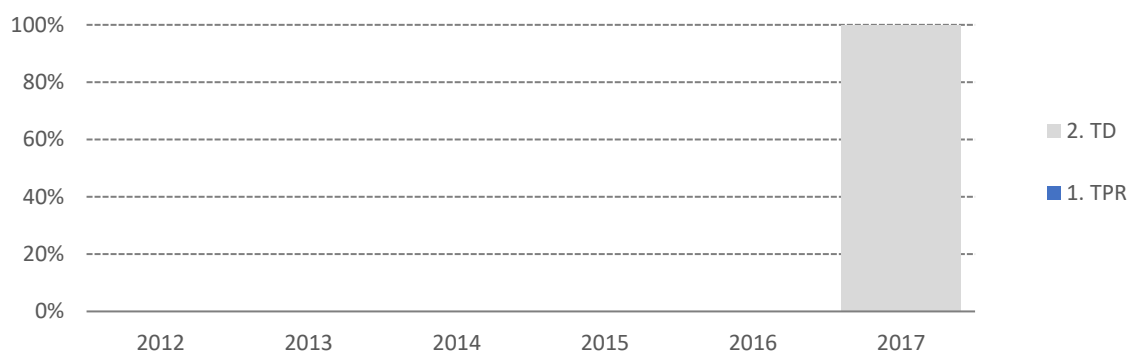
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	0	0	0	0	0	24
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



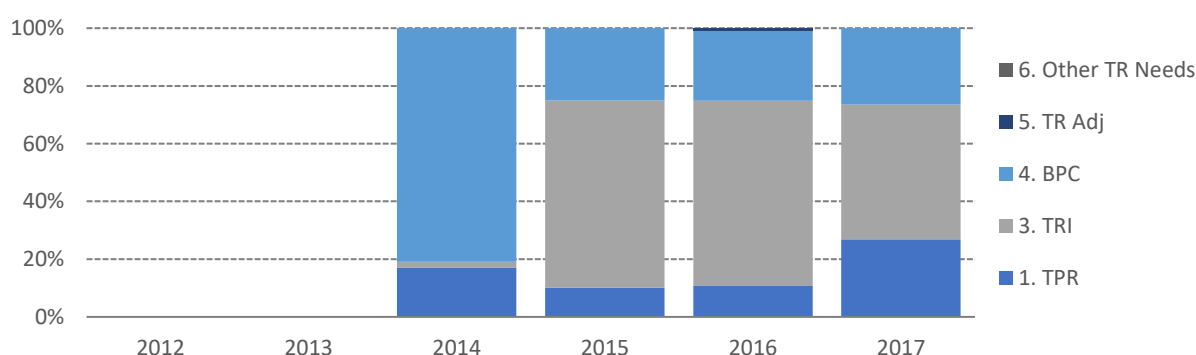
Source: OECD CRS

## 12.17 LITHUANIA

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	0	0	21	61	46	123
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	0	0	3	390	273	213
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	0	0	101	151	104	121
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	0	0	0	0	4	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>457</b>

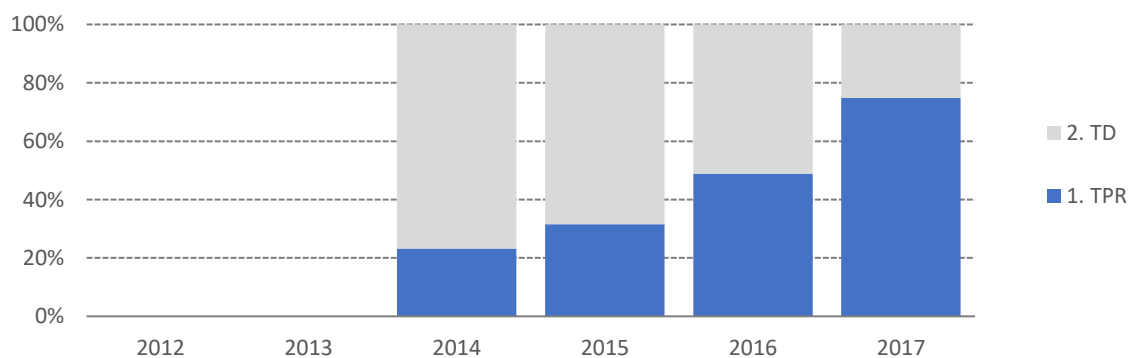
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	0	0	21	61	46	123
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	0	0	70	132	48	41
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>164</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



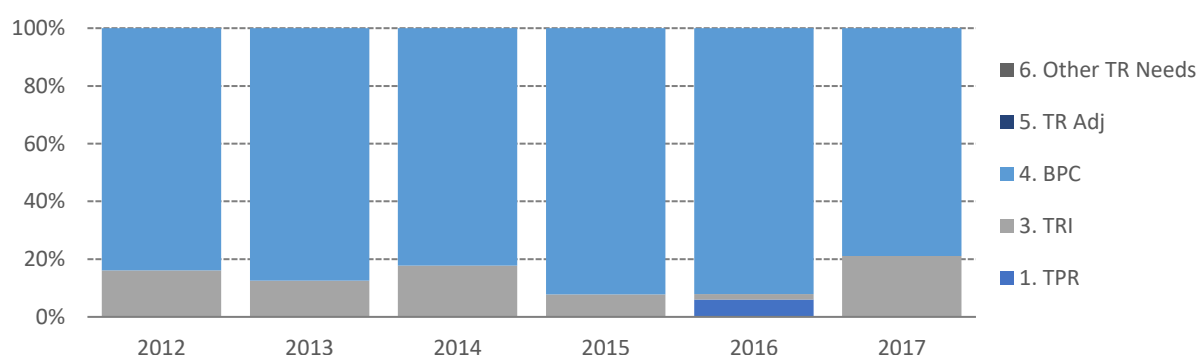
Source: OECD CRS

## 12.18 LUXEMBOURG

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	0	0	0	0	2 000	69
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	5 160	4 108	5 954	2 282	667	10 233
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	26 825	28 737	27 643	26 867	30 890	38 639
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>31 985</b>	<b>32 844</b>	<b>33 597</b>	<b>29 149</b>	<b>33 557</b>	<b>48 940</b>

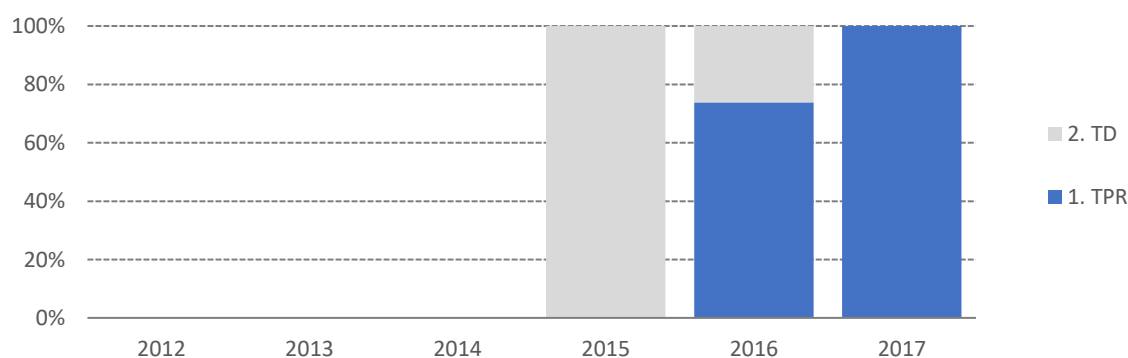
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	0	0	0	0	2 000	69
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	0	0	0	700	709	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>2 709</b>	<b>69</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS



## 12.19 MALTA

**Total Aid for Trade** (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

**Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*)** (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

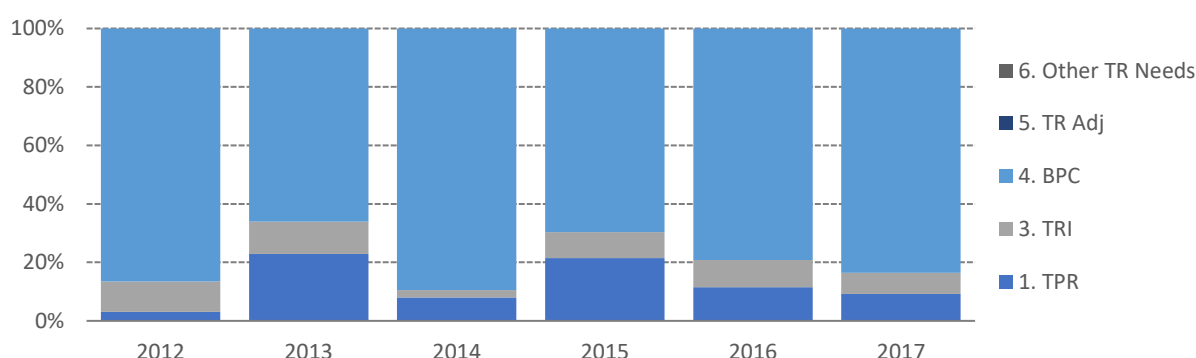
Source: OECD CRS

## 12.20 NETHERLANDS

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	26 391	131 918	63 585	114 002	51 850	53 585
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	89 922	63 779	19 992	46 681	41 448	42 100
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	743 312	379 858	714 032	369 602	355 388	485 339
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>859 626</b>	<b>575 554</b>	<b>797 608</b>	<b>530 285</b>	<b>448 687</b>	<b>581 023</b>

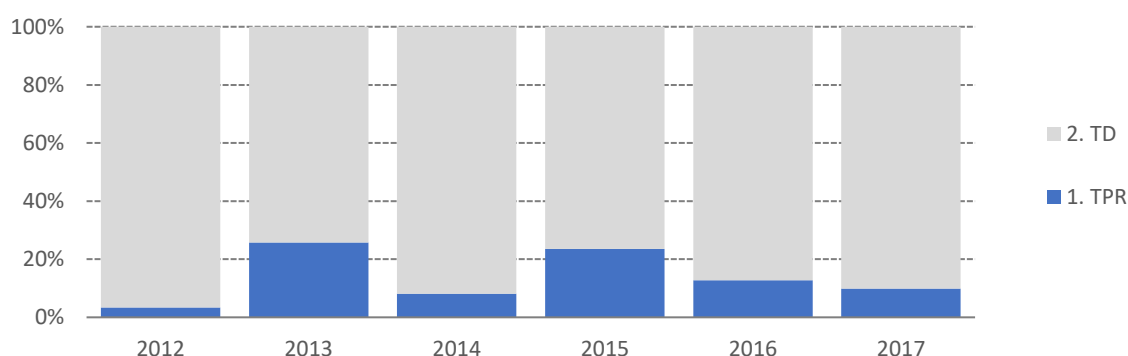
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	26 391	131 918	63 585	114 002	51 850	53 585
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	743 229	379 778	714 032	369 602	355 388	485 339
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>769 620</b>	<b>511 695</b>	<b>777 616</b>	<b>483 604</b>	<b>407 239</b>	<b>538 923</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



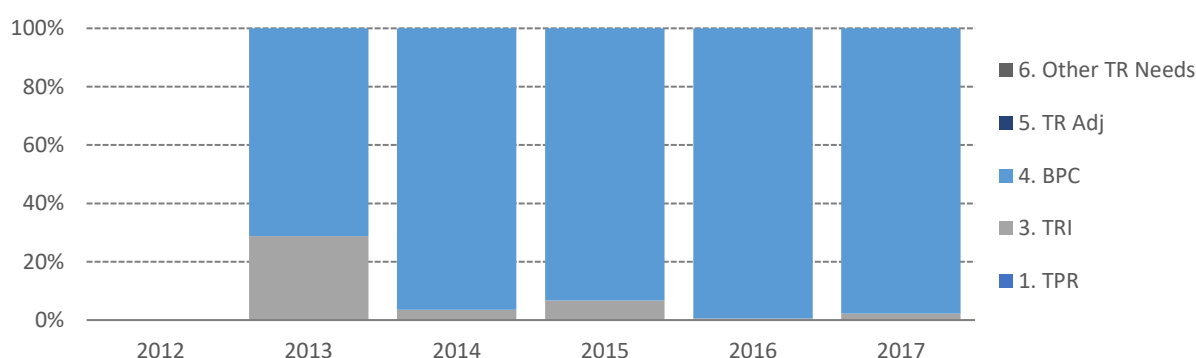
Source: OECD CRS

## 12.21 POLAND

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	0	0	0	0	10	0
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	0	832	711	1 891	376	317
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	0	2 064	19 568	26 266	68 029	13 908
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 896</b>	<b>20 278</b>	<b>28 157</b>	<b>68 415</b>	<b>14 225</b>

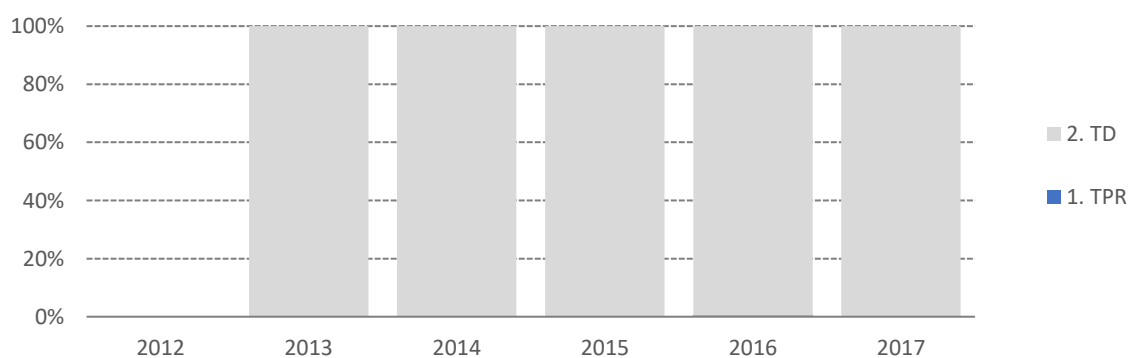
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	0	0	0	0	10	0
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	0	407	1 011	1 701	2 710	2 249
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>1 011</b>	<b>1 701</b>	<b>2 720</b>	<b>2 249</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



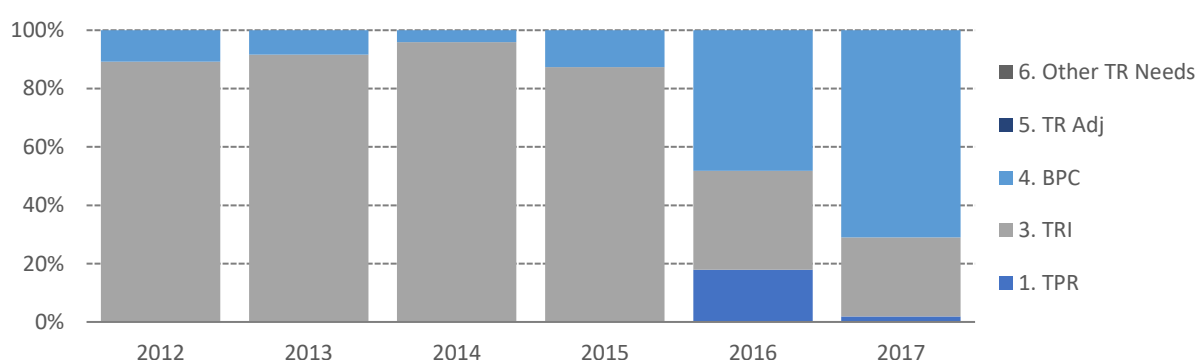
Source: OECD CRS

## 12.22 PORTUGAL

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	1	0	0	0	665	56
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	15 070	15 820	34 015	19 011	1 255	829
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	1 818	1 451	1 456	2 751	1 788	2 163
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>16 889</b>	<b>17 270</b>	<b>35 471</b>	<b>21 762</b>	<b>3 708</b>	<b>3 048</b>

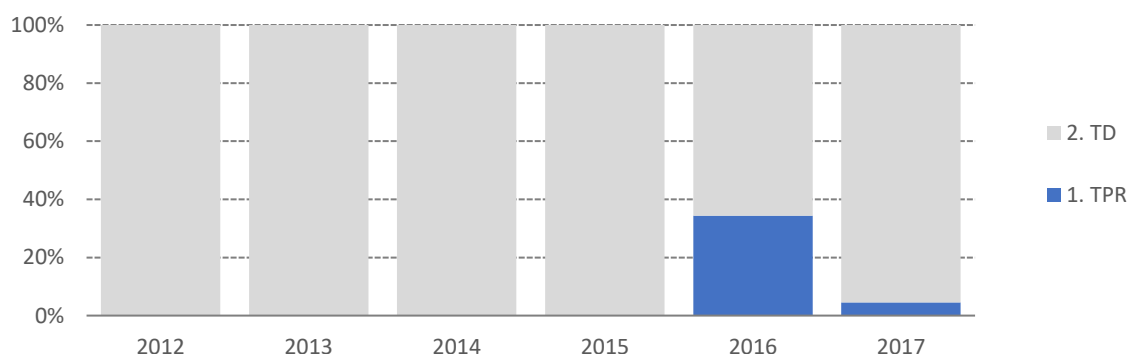
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	1	0	0	0	665	56
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	1 374	1 194	1 345	1 164	1 267	1 171
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>1 375</b>	<b>1 194</b>	<b>1 345</b>	<b>1 164</b>	<b>1 932</b>	<b>1 227</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



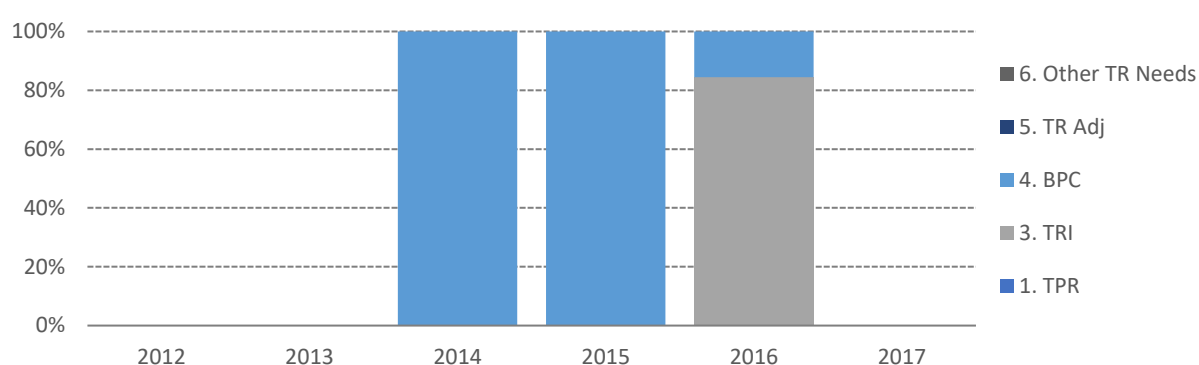
Source: OECD CRS

## 12.23 ROMANIA

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	0	0	0	0	3	0
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	0	0	0	0	973	0
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	0	0	262	449	180	0
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>1 157</b>	<b>0</b>

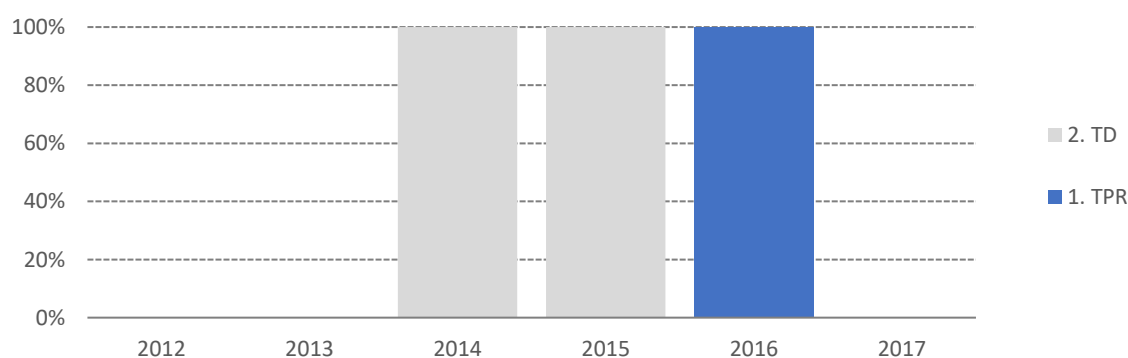
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	0	0	0	0	3	0
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	0	0	217	102	0	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS

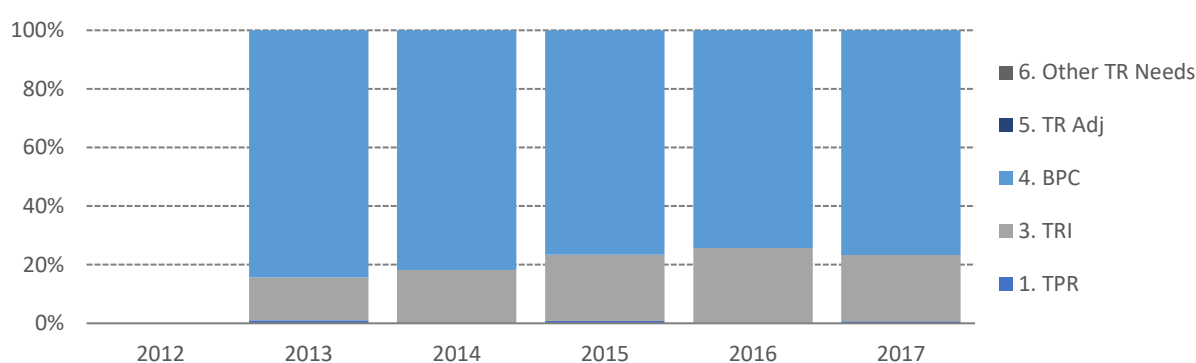


## 12.24 SLOVAKIA

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	0	9	0	6	2	5
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	0	119	138	177	175	154
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	0	690	621	600	509	520
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>679</b>

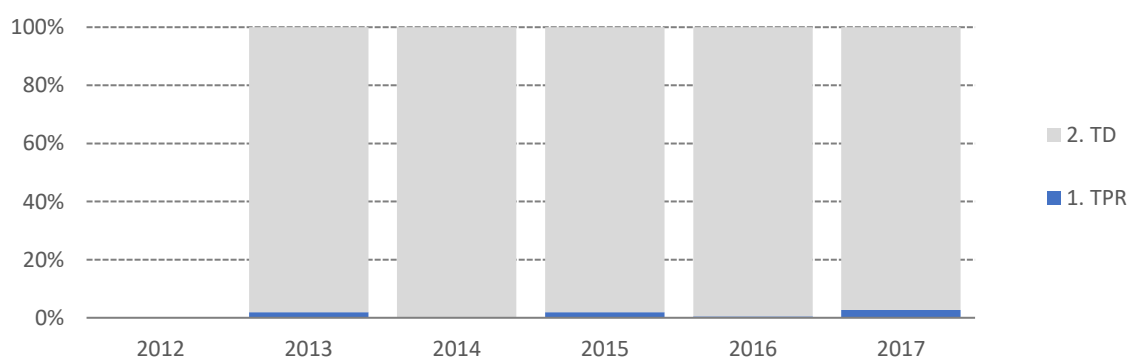
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	0	9	0	6	2	5
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	0	461	94	302	476	168
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>173</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



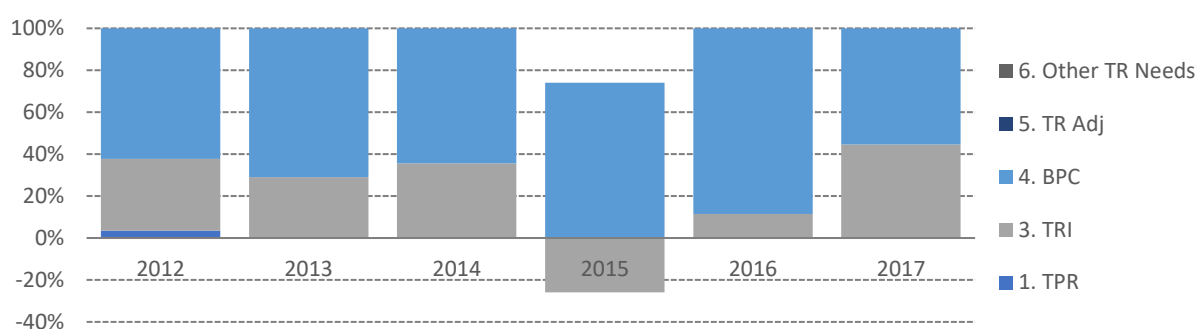
Source: OECD CRS

## 12.25 SLOVENIA

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	32	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	321	487	118	- 54	120	387
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	584	1 186	213	155	933	484
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>1 673</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1 053</b>	<b>873</b>

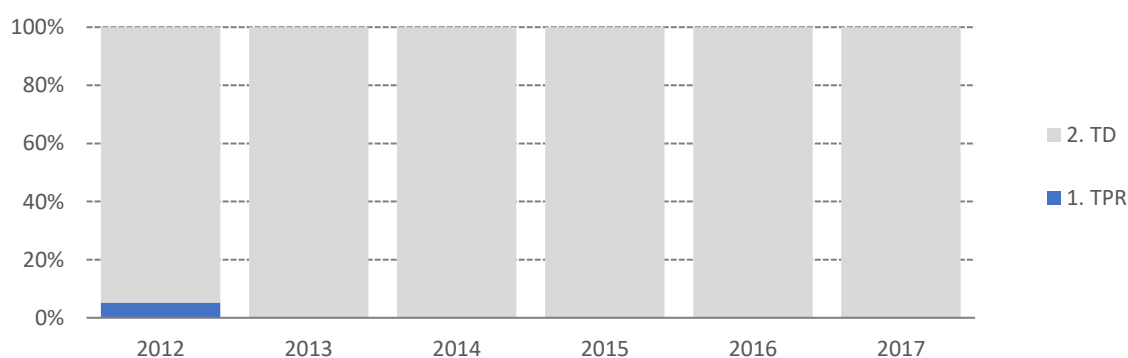
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	32	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	584	1 186	189	155	627	484
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>1 186</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>486</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



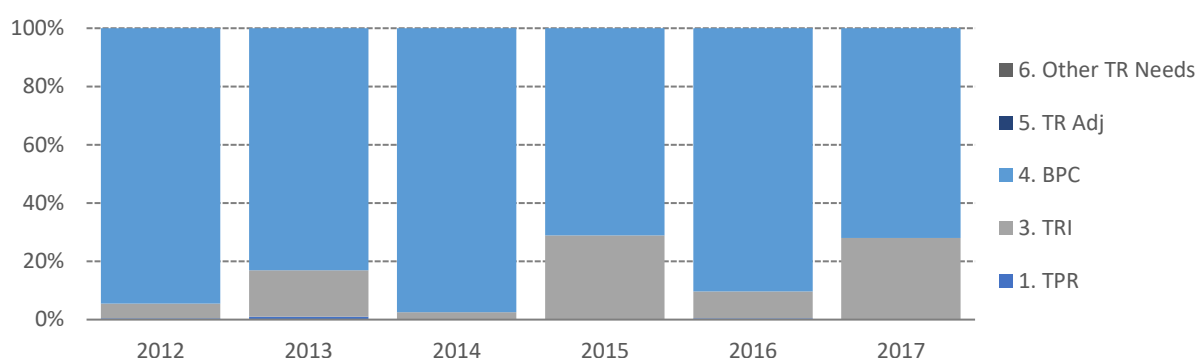
Source: OECD CRS

## 12.26 SPAIN

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	331	748	186	1	156	125
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	3 373	11 422	2 211	13 126	3 488	26 095
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	63 157	59 861	93 347	32 331	33 951	67 436
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>66 861</b>	<b>72 032</b>	<b>95 744</b>	<b>45 458</b>	<b>37 595</b>	<b>93 657</b>

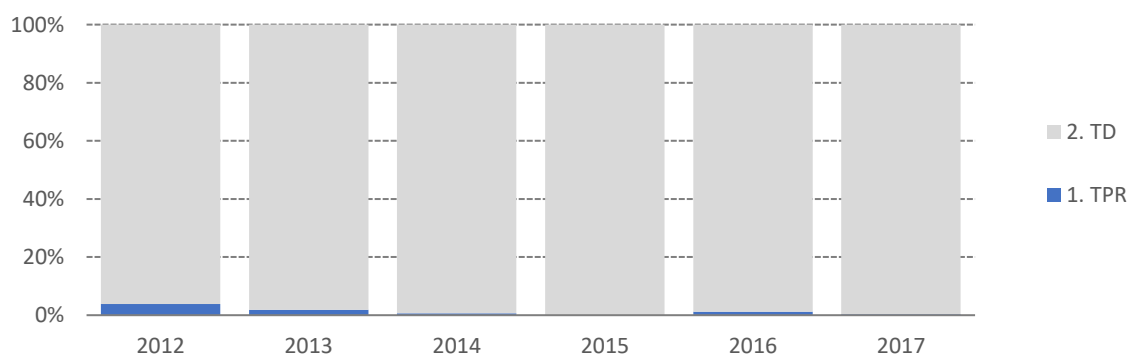
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	331	748	186	1	156	125
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	8 176	40 424	30 305	19 373	12 832	38 154
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>8 507</b>	<b>41 172</b>	<b>30 491</b>	<b>19 374</b>	<b>12 988</b>	<b>38 279</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



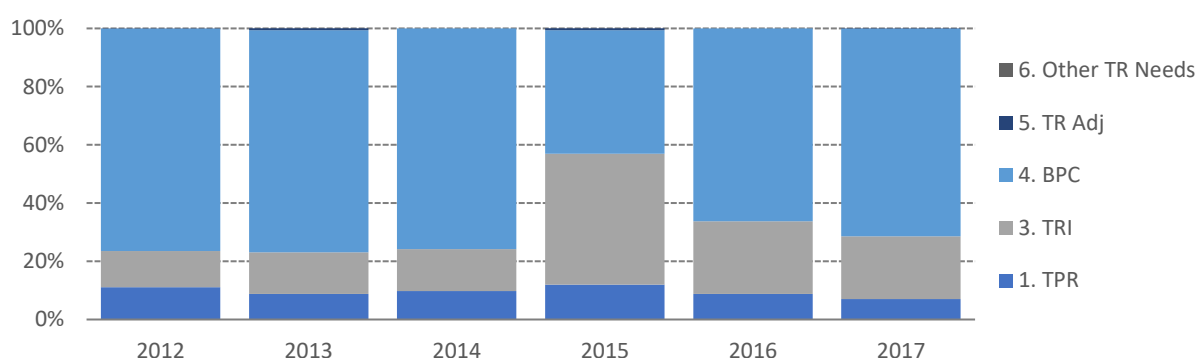
Source: OECD CRS

## 12.27 SWEDEN

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	32 222	33 633	32 825	30 762	26 729	23 800
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	36 463	54 552	48 415	115 591	76 283	73 199
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	222 909	291 720	255 084	108 942	202 450	242 548
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	52	2 459	0	1 604	0	78
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>291 646</b>	<b>382 364</b>	<b>336 324</b>	<b>256 900</b>	<b>305 463</b>	<b>339 626</b>

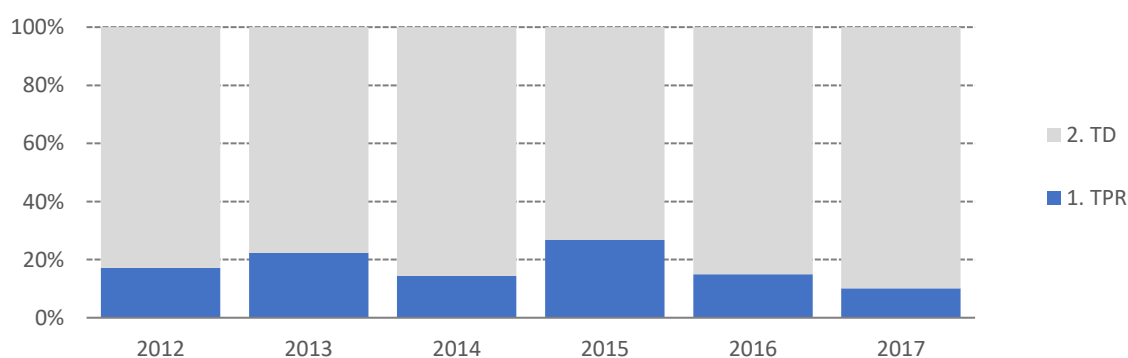
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	32 222	33 633	32 825	30 762	26 729	23 800
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2)	155 176	117 097	195 112	84 303	151 509	211 909
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>187 398</b>	<b>150 730</b>	<b>227 938</b>	<b>115 065</b>	<b>178 238</b>	<b>235 709</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



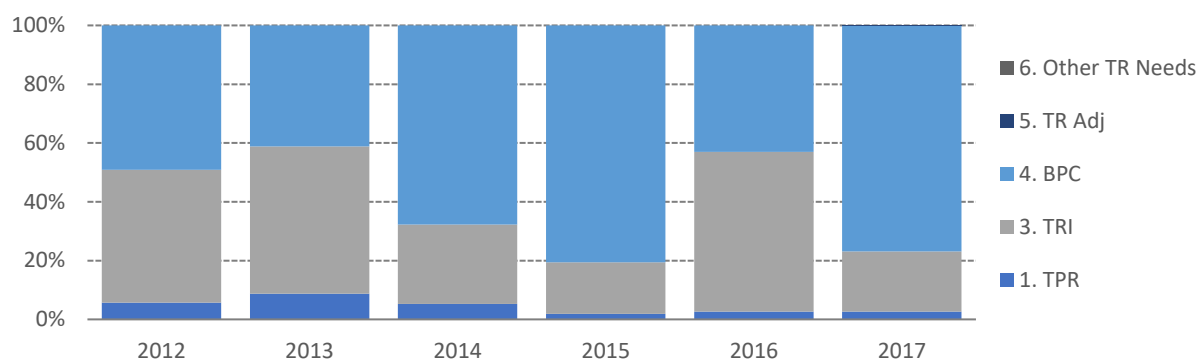
Source: OECD CRS

## 12.28 UNITED KINGDOM

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	41 682	64 023	43 005	29 302	20 239	27 090
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	328 763	364 508	219 050	273 201	409 386	205 868
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	357 976	300 403	550 273	1 252 442	324 230	775 260
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	0	0	0	0	0	13
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>728 421</b>	<b>728 934</b>	<b>812 328</b>	<b>1 554 944</b>	<b>753 854</b>	<b>1 008 231</b>

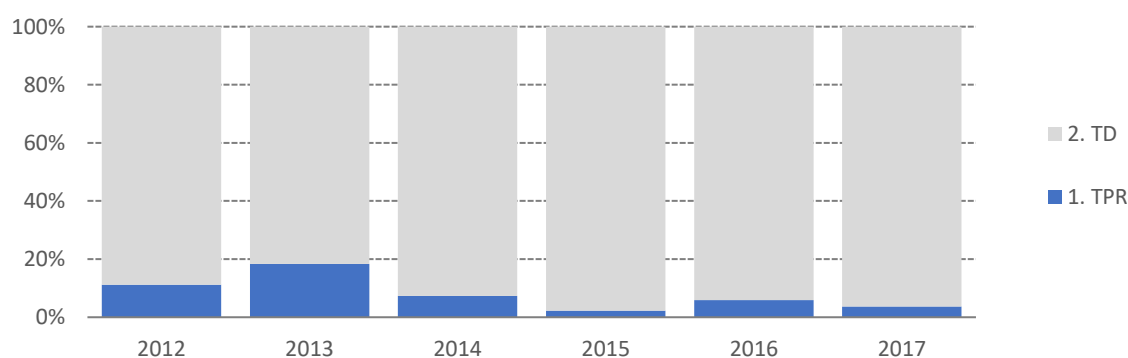
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	41 682	64 023	43 005	29 302	20 239	27 090
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2*)	331 495	285 735	538 846	1 252 208	322 399	703 685
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>373 177</b>	<b>349 758</b>	<b>581 851</b>	<b>1 281 509</b>	<b>342 638</b>	<b>730 775</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS

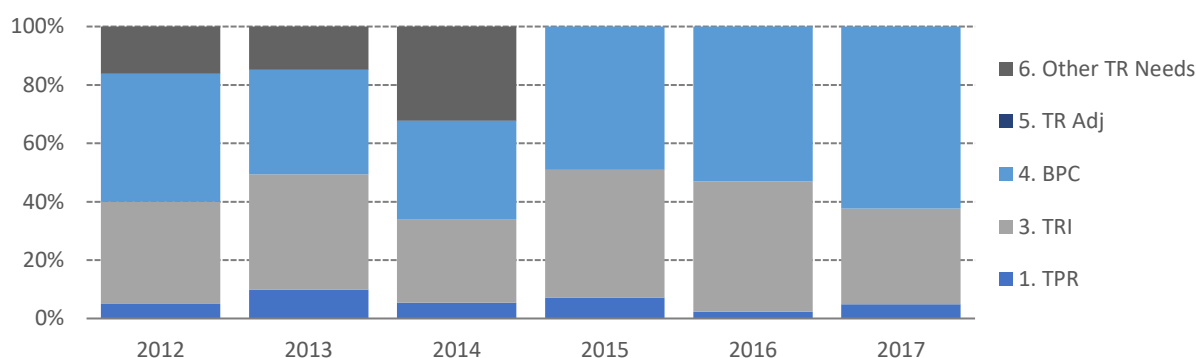


## 12.29 EUROPEAN UNION

### Total Aid for Trade (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	165 227	335 559	91 405	163 356	85 252	166 631
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	1 167 054	1 330 166	479 476	992 836	1 608 872	1 132 016
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	1 465 108	1 212 321	568 124	1 114 381	1 908 675	2 152 838
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	110	58	4	0	0	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	535 632	497 512	539 777	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>3 333 130</b>	<b>3 375 615</b>	<b>1 678 786</b>	<b>2 270 572</b>	<b>3 602 799</b>	<b>3 451 485</b>

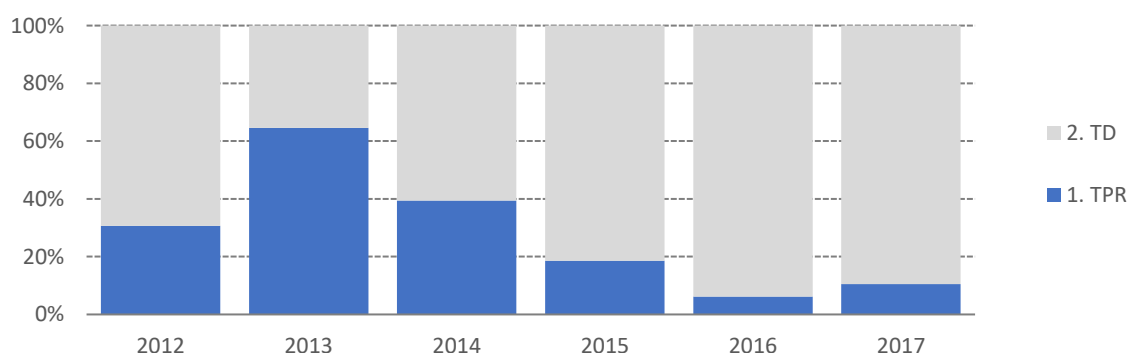
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in thousand EUR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	165 227	335 559	91 405	163 356	85 252	166 631
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2*)	373 515	183 937	140 203	713 069	1 291 553	1 411 600
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	535 632	497 512	539 777	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>1 074 374</b>	<b>1 017 008</b>	<b>771 385</b>	<b>876 424</b>	<b>1 376 805</b>	<b>1 578 231</b>

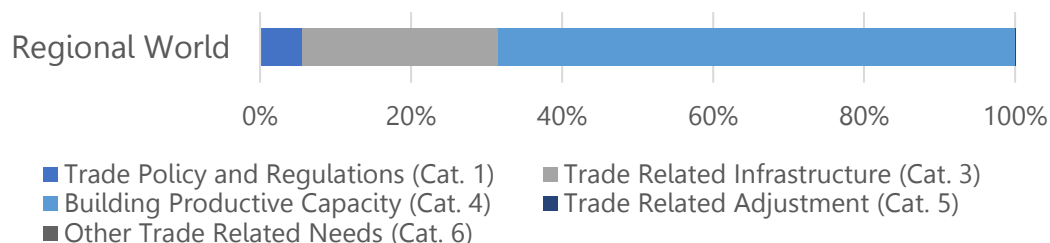
\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



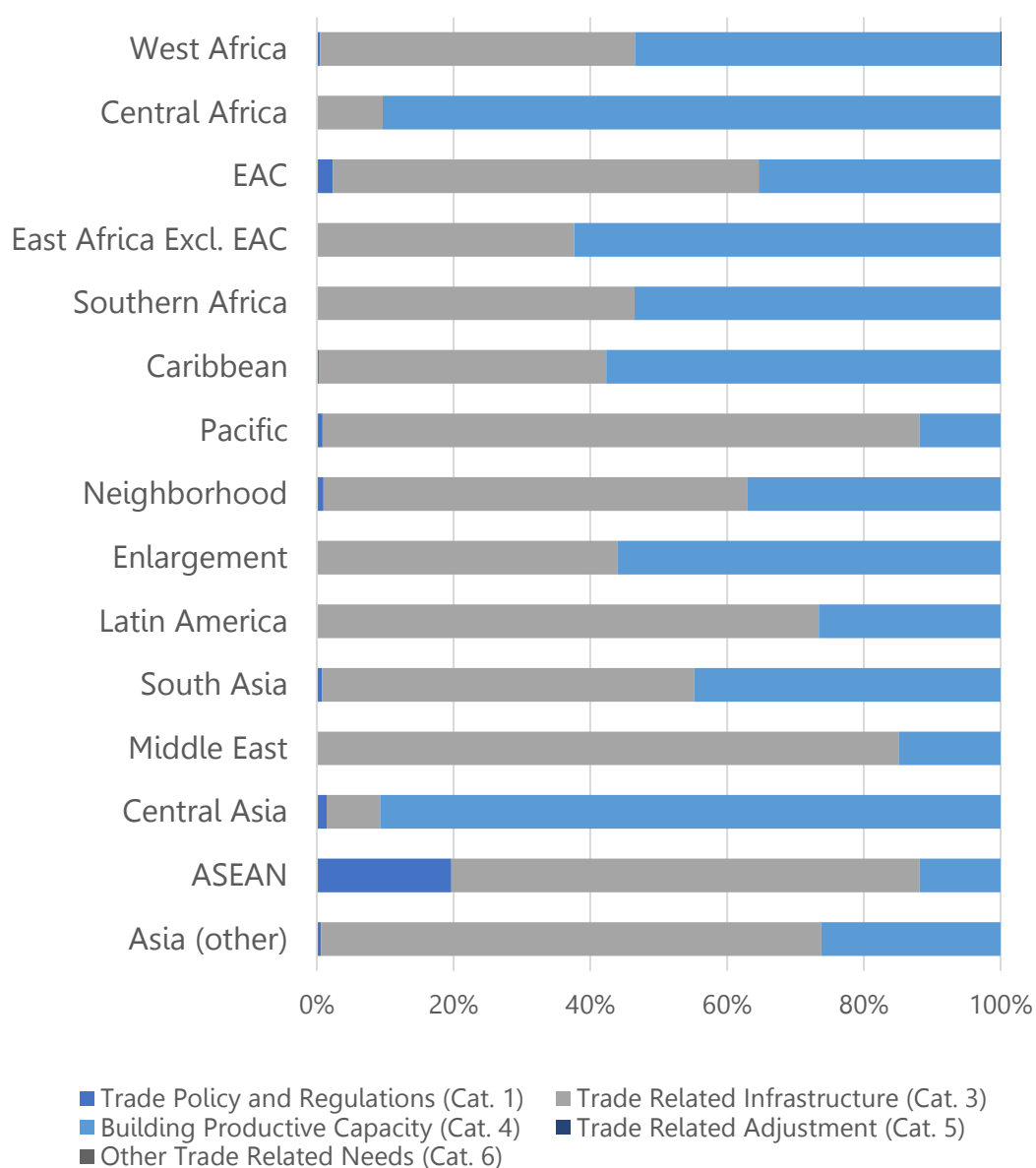
Source: OECD CRS, Source of Category 6 data is the European Commission

## 13 REGIONAL AND BILATERAL AID FOR TRADE AND TRADE-RELATED ASSISTANCE IN 2017

### Regional Aid for Trade by category (percentage distribution)



### Bilateral Aid for Trade by category and region (percentage distribution)



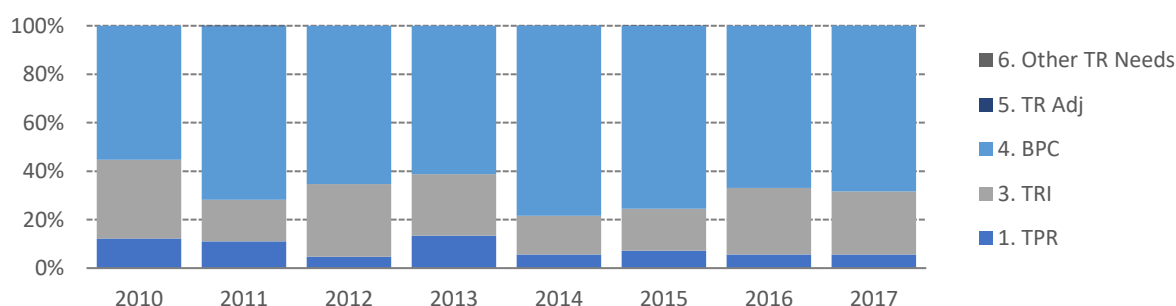
Source: OECD CRS

## 13.1 REGIONAL - OVERVIEW

### Total Aid for Trade (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	403	404	144	417	180	252	226	277
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	1 066	622	908	784	520	608	1 116	1 293
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	1 814	2 607	1 979	1 896	2 534	2 655	2 721	3 398
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	0	8	0	0	0	2	0	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>3 283</b>	<b>3 641</b>	<b>3 031</b>	<b>3 097</b>	<b>3 234</b>	<b>3 516</b>	<b>4 062</b>	<b>4 969</b>

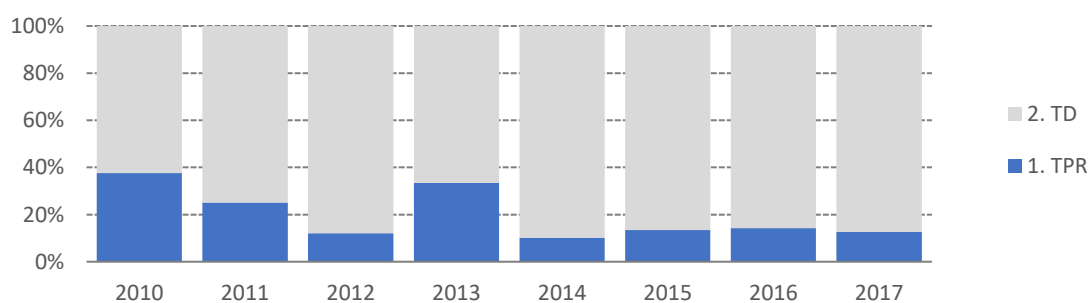
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	403	404	144	417	180	252	226	277
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2*)	669	1 202	1 041	831	1 604	1 619	1 364	1 931
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>1 072</b>	<b>1 606</b>	<b>1 185</b>	<b>1 247</b>	<b>1 784</b>	<b>1 870</b>	<b>1 590</b>	<b>2 209</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS

## 13.2 REGIONAL – BY REGION

### Aid for Trade (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC	5. TR Adj	Cat 6.	Total Region
Africa, regional	16.4	374.7	177.1	-	-	568.2
America, regional	0.6	120.3	44.9	-	-	165.8
Asia, regional	0.9	14.1	85.6	-	-	100.5
Central Asia, regional	1.1	5.5	12.4	-	-	19.0
Developing countries, unsp	84.8	461.8	2 141.3	0.1	-	2 688.0
Europe, regional	7.1	116.3	194.8	-	-	318.2
Far East Asia, regional	-	0.2	0.7	-	-	1.0
Middle East, regional	10.4	4.4	1.2	-	-	15.9
North & Central America	0.0	8.4	9.5	-	-	17.9
North of Sahara, regional	-	1.8	20.5	0.1	-	22.3
Oceania, regional	20.0	0.7	35.5	-	-	56.2
South & Central Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America, regional	-	0.5	56.7	-	-	57.2
South Asia, regional	0.0	-	0.6	-	-	0.6
South of Sahara, regional	136.0	108.5	602.6	-	-	847.1
West Indies, regional	0.1	76.1	14.7	-	-	90.9
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>277.4</b>	<b>1 293.2</b>	<b>3 398.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 968.8</b>

### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (2017 commitments in EUR million)

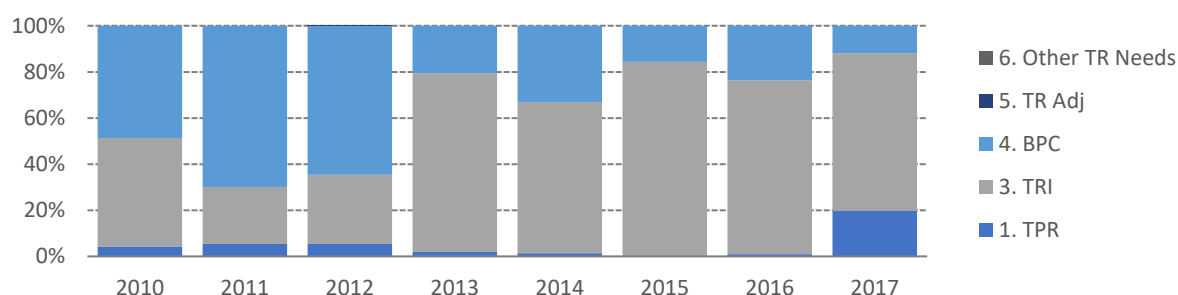
	1. TPR	2. TD	Cat 6.	Total Region
Africa, regional	16.4	77.5	-	93.9
America, regional	0.6	2.4	-	3.0
Asia, regional	0.9	25.8	-	26.7
Central Asia, regional	1.1	11.8	-	12.9
Developing countries, unsp	84.8	1 518.6	-	1 603.3
Europe, regional	7.1	70.3	-	77.4
Far East Asia, regional	-	0.2	-	0.2
Middle East, regional	10.4	-	-	10.4
North & Central America	0.0	1.4	-	1.4
North of Sahara, regional	-	19.0	-	19.0
Oceania, regional	20.0	35.0	-	55.0
South & Central Asia	-	-	-	-
South America, regional	-	55.4	-	55.4
South Asia, regional	0.0	-	-	0.0
South of Sahara, regional	136.0	114.0	-	250.0
West Indies, regional	0.1	-	-	0.1
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>277.4</b>	<b>1 931.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 208.8</b>

## 13.3 BILATERAL – WEST AFRICA OVERVIEW

### Total Aid for Trade (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	14	1	24	12	4	0	1	6
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	344	332	326	524	453	391	520	566
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	288	315	380	336	458	474	706	657
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>1 227</b>	<b>1 229</b>

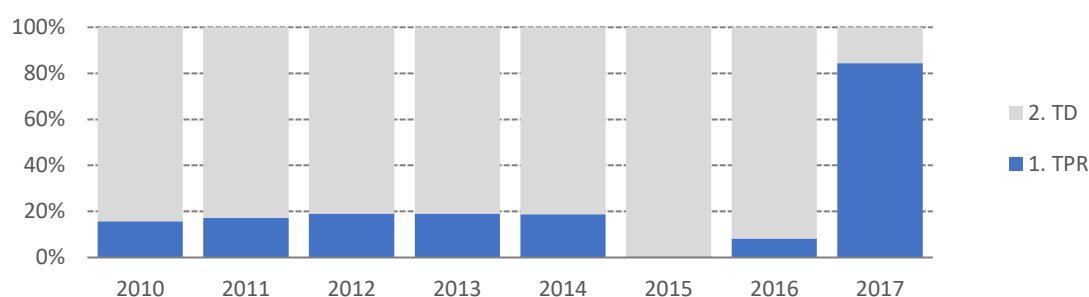
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	14	1	24	12	4	0	1	6
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2*)	119	209	122	161	116	227	229	417
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>422</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS



## 13.4 BILATERAL – WEST AFRICA BY COUNTRY

### Total Aid for Trade (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC*	5. TR Adj	Cat 6.	Total
Benin	-	80.1	104.7	-	-	184.8
Burkina Faso	-	9.8	56.1	-	-	65.9
Cabo Verde	0.0	0.5	5.4	-	-	5.9
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0	120.0	13.6	-	-	133.7
Gambia	-	32.4	20.7	-	-	53.1
Ghana	0.3	11.0	185.2	0.2	-	196.6
Guinea	0.0	3.1	19.1	-	-	22.2
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	1.6	-	-	1.6
Liberia	0.0	30.2	0.4	-	-	30.7
Mali	0.0	25.9	96.7	-	-	122.6
Mauritania	-	-	5.2	-	-	5.2
Niger	-	0.0	87.0	-	-	87.0
Nigeria	0.0	111.7	27.3	-	-	138.9
Senegal	0.0	135.8	26.1	-	-	161.9
Sierra Leone	5.2	1.4	2.3	-	-	8.9
Togo	-	4.0	5.7	-	-	9.7
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>565.9</b>	<b>657.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 228.7</b>

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

### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	2. TD*	Cat 6.	Total
Benin	-	95.7	-	95.7
Burkina Faso	-	29.1	-	29.1
Cabo Verde	-	5.2	-	5.2
Côte d'Ivoire	-	12.6	-	12.6
Gambia	-	20.6	-	20.6
Ghana	0.3	163.9	-	164.2
Guinea	0.0	0.5	-	0.5
Guinea-Bissau	-	0.0	-	0.0
Liberia	0.0	-	-	0.0
Mali	-	32.3	-	32.3
Mauritania	-	3.4	-	3.4
Niger	-	19.5	-	19.5
Nigeria	-	25.3	-	25.4
Senegal	0.0	2.9	-	2.9
Sierra Leone	5.2	0.4	-	5.7
Togo	-	5.4	-	5.4
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>416.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>422.4</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

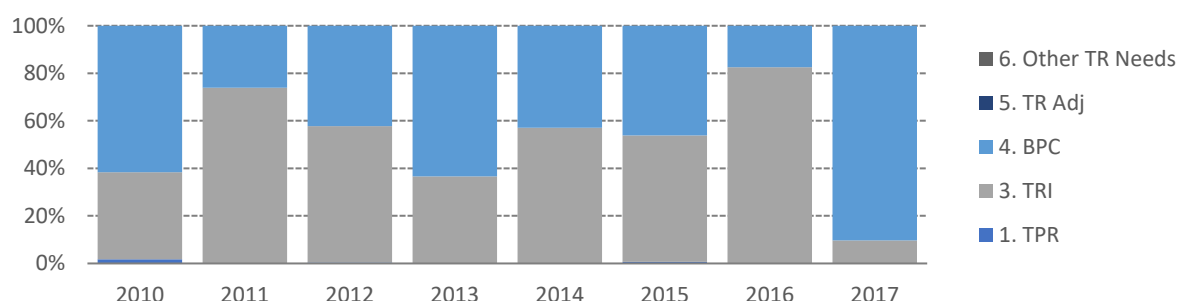
Source: OECD CRS

## 13.5 BILATERAL – CENTRAL AFRICA OVERVIEW

### Total Aid for Trade (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	42	306	185	60	128	108	417	22
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	71	108	136	103	97	94	88	211
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>233</b>

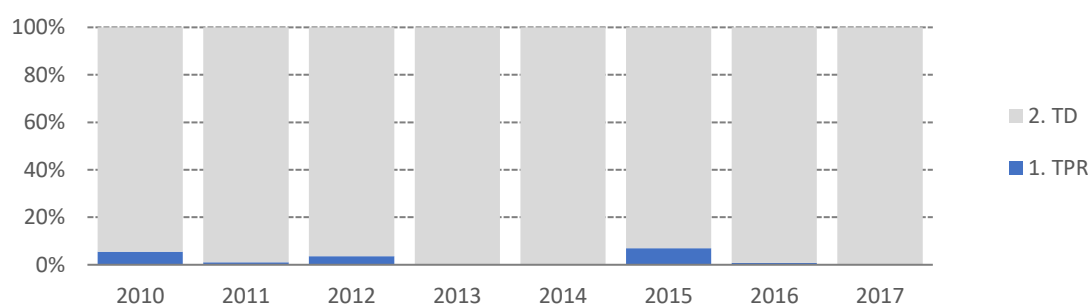
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2*)	33	65	39	65	62	19	42	41
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS

## 13.6 BILATERAL – CENTRAL AFRICA BY COUNTRY

### Total Aid for Trade (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC*	5. TR Adj	Cat 6.	Total
Cameroon	-	6.0	147.5	-	-	153.4
Central African Republic	-	-	3.1	-	-	3.1
Chad	-	1.7	0.5	-	-	2.2
Congo	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	14.6	33.5	-	-	48.1
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.3
South Sudan	-	0.0	25.7	-	-	25.8
<b>Total Category</b>	-	<b>22.5</b>	<b>210.7</b>	-	-	<b>233.2</b>

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

### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in EUR million)

	1. TPR	2. TD*	Cat 6.	Total
Cameroon	-	0.1	-	0.1
Central African Rep.	-	0.4	-	0.4
Chad	-	-	-	-
Congo	-	-	-	-
DRC	-	26.6	-	26.6
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-
Gabon	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	0.1	-	0.1
South Sudan	-	14.0	-	14.0
<b>Total Category</b>	-	<b>41.1</b>	-	<b>41.1</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

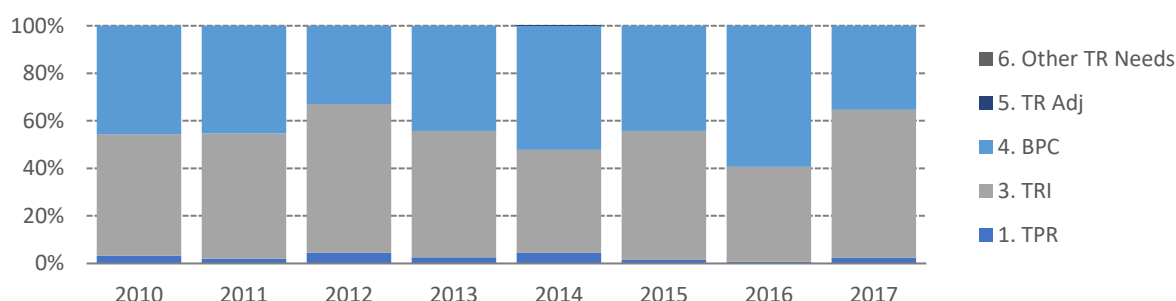
Source: OECD CRS

## 13.7 BILATERAL – EAC OVERVIEW

### Total Aid for Trade (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	19	9	28	20	24	12	10	17
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	307	244	381	414	238	440	445	442
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	272	211	201	344	286	359	663	252
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>1 118</b>	<b>711</b>

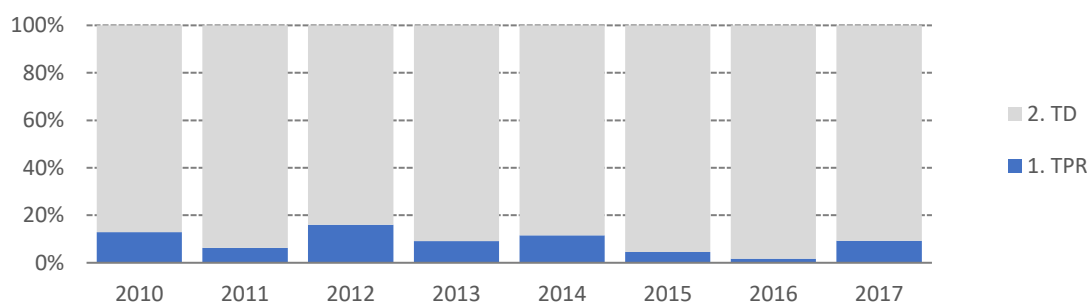
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	19	9	28	20	24	12	10	17
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2*)	128	135	147	201	186	254	564	167
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>183</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS

## 13.8 BILATERAL – EAC BY COUNTRY

### Total Aid for Trade (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC*	5. TR Adj	Cat 6.	Total
Burundi	1.5	23.9	9.8	-	-	35.2
Kenya	0.1	286.8	87.9	-	-	374.7
Rwanda	2.5	30.1	48.8	-	-	81.5
Tanzania	0.5	37.3	55.0	-	-	92.7
Uganda	12.3	64.3	50.1	-	-	126.7
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>442.5</b>	<b>251.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>710.9</b>

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

### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in EUR million)

	1. TPR	2. TD*	Cat 6.	Total
Burundi	1.5	4.0	-	5.5
Kenya	0.1	62.9	-	63.0
Rwanda	2.5	40.6	-	43.1
Tanzania	0.5	48.0	-	48.4
Uganda	12.3	11.1	-	23.4
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>166.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>183.5</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

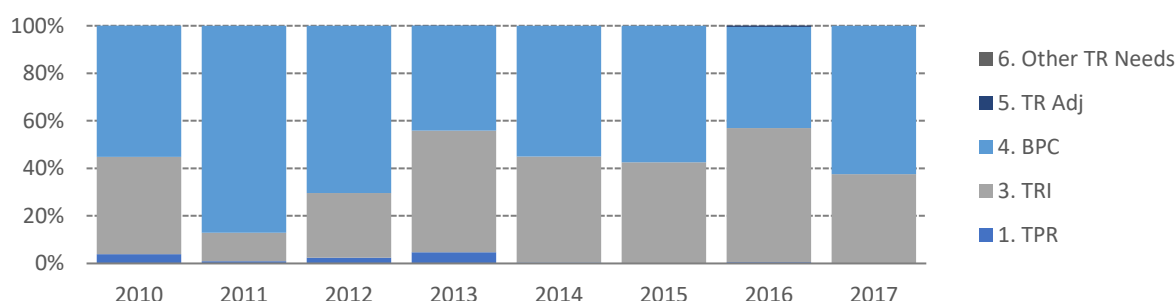
Source: OECD CRS

## 13.9 BILATERAL – EAST AFRICA EXCLUDING EAC OVERVIEW

### Total Aid for Trade (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	13	3	15	24	1	0	2	0
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	140	31	163	267	159	325	273	314
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	188	228	422	231	196	439	206	521
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>835</b>

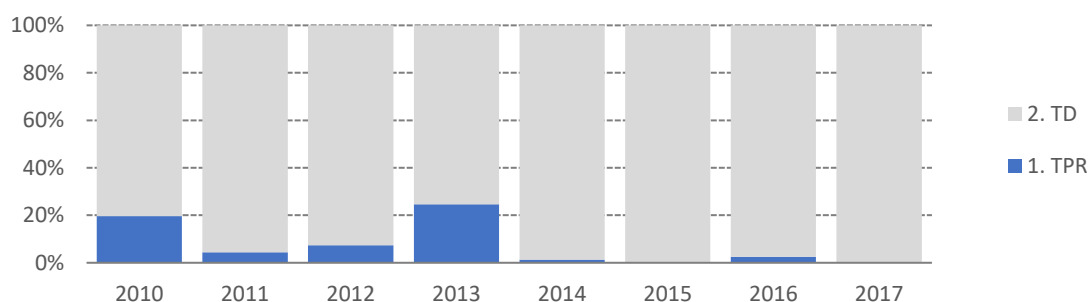
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	13	3	15	24	1	0	2	0
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2*)	54	55	184	75	101	249	88	341
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>341</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS



## 13.10 BILATERAL – EAST AFRICA EXCLUDING EAC BY COUNTRY

### Total Aid for Trade (in EUR million)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC*	5. TR Adj	Cat 6.	Total
Comoros	-	-	1.8	-	-	1.8
Djibouti	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3
Eritrea	-	73.9	10.2	-	-	84.1
Ethiopia	0.1	101.3	191.1	-	-	292.5
Madagascar	-	30.5	141.0	-	-	171.5
Malawi	0.1	0.7	116.6	-	-	117.4
Mauritius	-	0.3	3.0	-	-	3.3
Seychelles	0.0	0.8	0.1	-	-	0.9
Somalia	-	0.0	17.7	-	-	17.7
Sudan	0.1	0.8	5.7	-	-	6.6
Zambia	0.0	99.8	19.9	-	-	119.7
Zimbabwe	0.1	5.3	13.4	-	-	18.7
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>313.6</b>	<b>520.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>834.6</b>

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

### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	2. TD*	Cat 6.	Total
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Djibouti	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Eritrea	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
Ethiopia	0.1	69.9	0.0	70.0
Madagascar	0.0	122.1	0.0	122.1
Malawi	0.1	109.0	0.0	109.0
Mauritius	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0
Seychelles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Somalia	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2
Sudan	0.1	2.5	0.0	2.6
Zambia	0.0	15.1	0.0	15.1
Zimbabwe	0.1	7.5	0.0	7.6
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>340.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>340.9</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

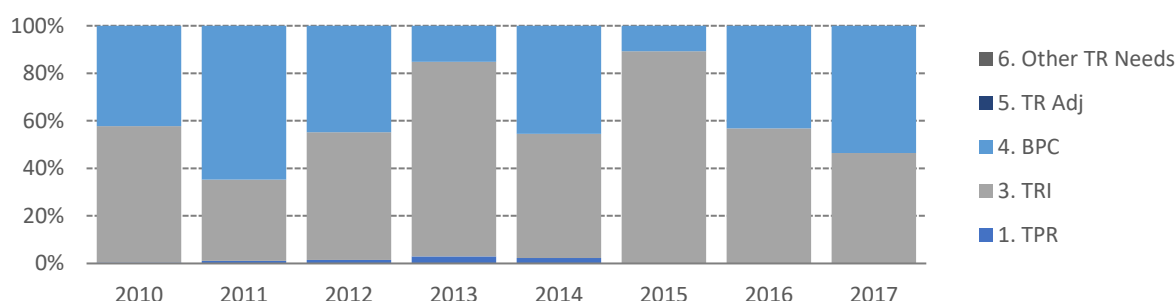
Source: OECD CRS

## 13.11 BILATERAL – SOUTHERN AFRICA OVERVIEW

### Total Aid for Trade (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	2	3	3	13	6	1	0	0
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	254	92	117	373	149	817	197	160
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	187	173	97	69	130	98	150	185
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>346</b>

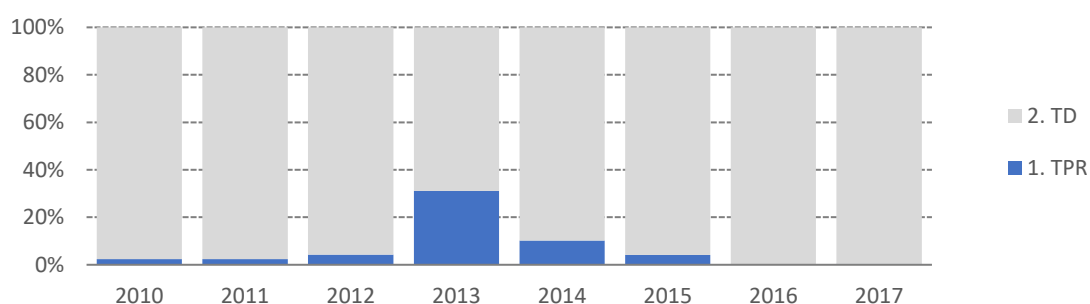
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	2	3	3	13	6	1	0	0
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2*)	67	119	69	29	56	32	126	98
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>99</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS

## 13.12 BILATERAL – SOUTHERN AFRICA BY COUNTRY

### Total Aid for Trade (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC*	5. TR Adj	Cat 6.	Total
Angola	-	-	0.9	-	-	0.9
Botswana	0.0	-	0.3	-	-	0.4
Eswatini	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.3
Lesotho	-	0.0	0.9	-	-	0.9
Mozambique	0.0	44.0	90.0	-	-	134.1
Namibia	-	62.1	26.4	-	-	88.5
Saint Helena	0.2	2.2	1.0	-	-	3.4
South Africa	0.1	52.0	65.3	-	-	117.4
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>160.3</b>	<b>185.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>345.9</b>

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

### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	2. TD*	Cat 6.	Total
Angola	-	0.0	-	0.0
Botswana	0.0	0.3	-	0.4
Eswatini	-	0.0	-	0.0
Lesotho	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	0.0	82.4	-	82.4
Namibia	-	13.2	-	13.2
Saint Helena	0.2	-	-	0.2
South Africa	0.1	2.5	-	2.6
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>98.8</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

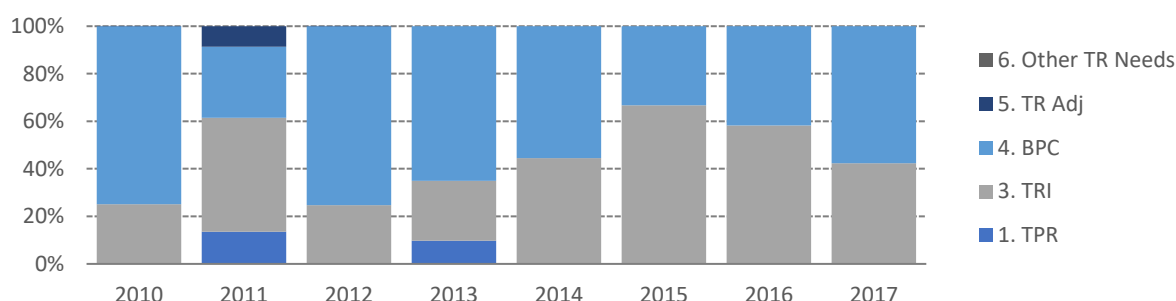
Source: OECD CRS

## 13.13 BILATERAL – CARIBBEAN OVERVIEW

### Total Aid for Trade (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	0	49	0	14	0	0	0	0
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	53	172	45	36	15	40	27	50
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	160	108	136	94	19	20	20	69
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>119</b>

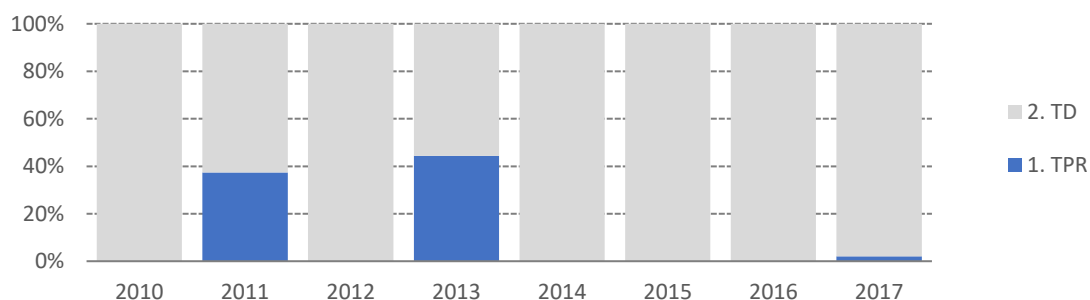
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	0	49	0	14	0	0	0	0
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2*)	114	81	31	17	3	14	16	15
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS

## 13.14 BILATERAL – CARIBBEAN BY COUNTRY

### Total Aid for Trade (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC*	5. TR Adj	Cat 6.	Total
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	0.3	19.0	31.6	-	-	50.9
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	0.0	4.8	0.8	-	-	5.6
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	-	18.2	19.1	-	-	37.3
Jamaica	-	0.5	16.6	-	-	17.1
Montserrat	-	1.4	0.5	-	-	1.9
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	6.0	-	-	-	6.0
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>118.8</b>

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

### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	2. TD*	Cat 6.	Total
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-
Cuba	0.3	3.5	-	3.8
Dominica	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	0.0	0.5	-	0.5
Grenada	-	-	-	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-
Haiti	-	11.2	-	11.2
Jamaica	-	-	-	-
Montserrat	-	0.0	-	0.0
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	-
Suriname	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15.5</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

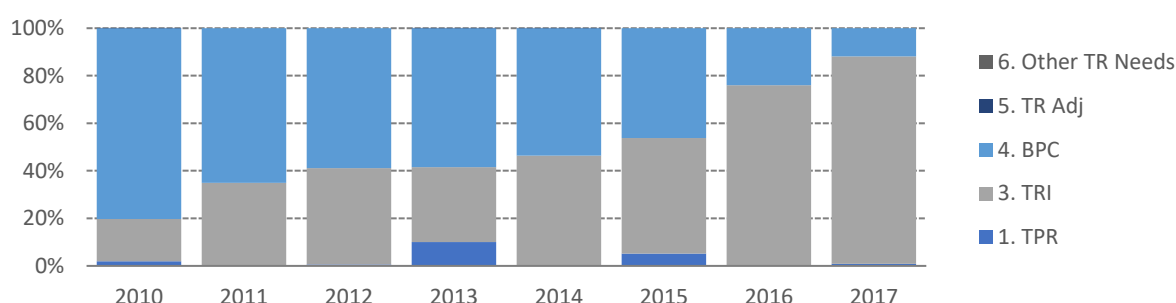
Source: OECD CRS

## 13.15 BILATERAL – PACIFIC OVERVIEW

### Total Aid for Trade (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	2	5	13	19	5	11	17	12
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	10	9	19	35	5	11	5	2
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>

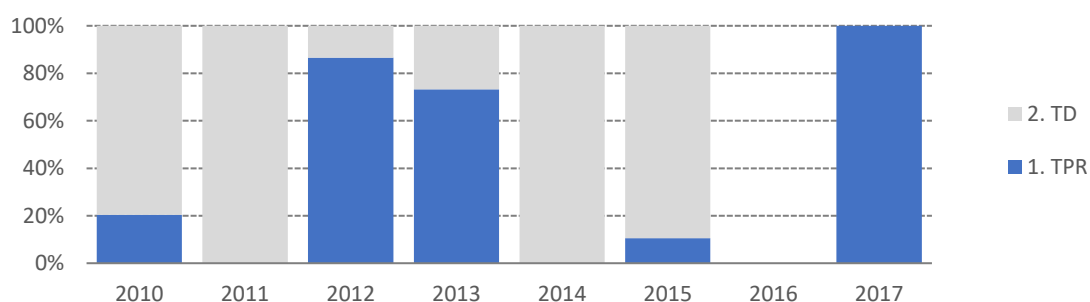
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2*)	1	0	0	2	1	10	0	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS



## 13.16 BILATERAL – PACIFIC BY COUNTRY

### Total Aid for Trade (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC*	5. TR Adj	Cat 6.	Total
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	9.5	-	-	-	9.5
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0
Solomon Islands	0.1	-	0.4	-	-	0.5
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Wallis and Futuna	-	2.3	1.0	-	-	3.4
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13.5</b>

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

### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	2. TD*	Cat 6.	Total
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-
Fiji	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-
Niue	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-
Samoa	0.0	-	-	0.0
Solomon Islands	0.1	-	-	0.1
Tokelau	-	-	-	-
Tonga	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-
Wallis and Futuna	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.1</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

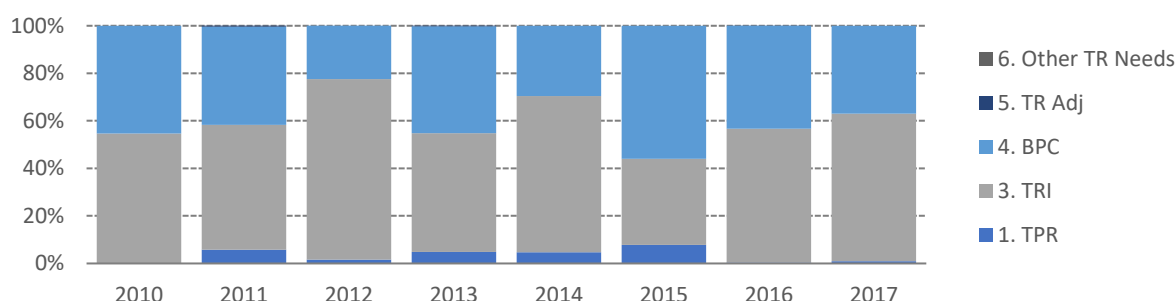
Source: OECD CRS

## 13.17 BILATERAL – NEIGHBOURHOOD OVERVIEW

### Total Aid for Trade (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	1	38	28	56	77	106	4	17
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	862	339	1 381	581	1 054	494	621	1 055
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	717	268	408	523	475	761	477	629
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>1 581</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>1 818</b>	<b>1 163</b>	<b>1 605</b>	<b>1 361</b>	<b>1 102</b>	<b>1 701</b>

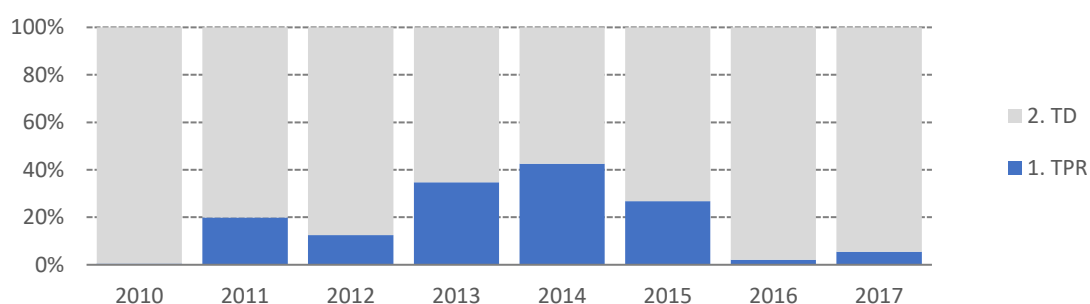
\* Cat. 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2)



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	1	38	28	56	77	106	4	17
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2*)	208	151	198	105	103	288	206	286
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>303</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS

## 13.18 BILATERAL – NEIGHBOURHOOD BY COUNTRY

### Total Aid for Trade (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC*	5. TR Adj	Cat 6.	Total
Algeria	-	0.3	15.0	-	-	15.3
Armenia	0.1	7.8	42.1	-	-	50.0
Azerbaijan	-	112.5	13.6	-	-	126.1
Belarus	0.1	0.4	15.1	-	-	15.6
Egypt	-	190.5	19.0	-	-	209.5
Georgia	-	125.5	51.3	-	-	176.8
Jordan	12.0	10.5	38.4	-	-	60.9
Lebanon	2.2	5.6	4.9	-	-	12.7
Libya	0.1	1.2	5.0	-	-	6.3
Moldova	0.2	5.3	43.0	-	-	48.5
Morocco	-	304.0	79.8	-	-	383.8
Syrian Arab Republic	-	1.0	1.4	-	-	2.4
Tunisia	0.4	200.3	234.2	-	-	434.9
Ukraine	0.9	87.6	17.7	-	-	106.2
West Bank and Gaza Strip	0.6	2.4	48.7	-	-	51.7
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>1 054.8</b>	<b>629.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 700.8</b>

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

### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	2. TD*	Cat 6.	Total
Algeria	-	-	-	-
Armenia	0.1	1.9	-	2.0
Azerbaijan	-	13.5	-	13.5
Belarus	0.1	15.0	-	15.0
Egypt	-	16.4	-	16.4
Georgia	-	49.8	-	49.8
Jordan	12.0	25.4	-	37.4
Lebanon	2.2	4.6	-	6.9
Libya	0.1	5.0	-	5.1
Moldova	0.2	1.2	-	1.4
Morocco	-	13.0	-	13.0
Syrian Arab Republic	-	0.0	-	0.0
Tunisia	0.4	98.8	-	99.3
Ukraine	0.9	4.6	-	5.5
West Bank and Gaza Strip	0.6	37.1	-	37.8
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>286.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>303.1</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

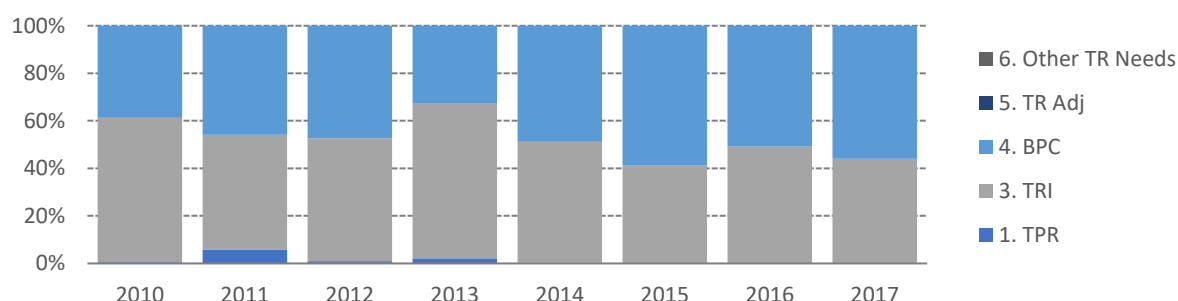
Source: OECD CRS

## 13.19 BILATERAL – ENLARGEMENT OVERVIEW

### Total Aid for Trade (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	5	43	6	17	2	0	0	0
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	562	359	369	512	458	387	475	355
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	358	340	337	258	440	550	491	452
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>807</b>

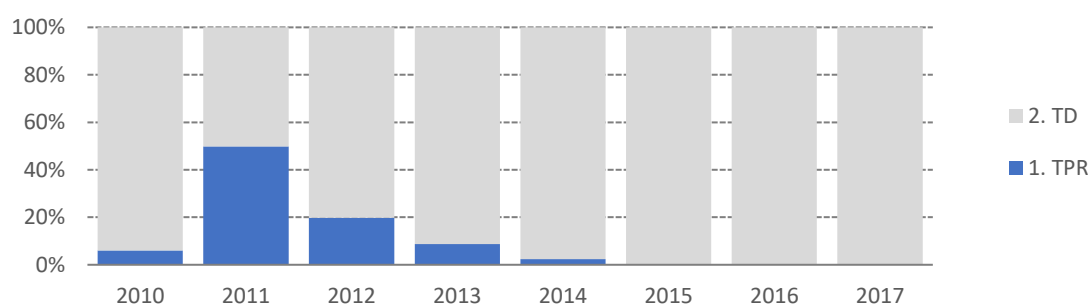
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	5	43	6	17	2	0	0	0
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2*)	73	43	26	177	87	221	208	312
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>312</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS

## 13.20 BILATERAL – ENLARGEMENT BY COUNTRY

### Total Aid for Trade (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC*	5. TR Adj	Cat 6.	Total
Albania	0.0	7.6	61.0	-	-	68.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	81.8	4.4	-	-	86.1
Kosovo	-	11.2	23.4	-	-	34.5
Montenegro	0.1	9.8	6.1	-	-	15.9
North Macedonia	-	11.4	6.1	-	-	17.5
Serbia	0.1	217.5	93.6	-	-	311.2
Turkey	-	15.5	257.3	-	-	272.8
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>354.8</b>	<b>451.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>806.8</b>

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

### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	2. TD*	Cat 6.	Total
Albania	0.0	60.6	-	60.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	3.6	-	3.6
Kosovo	-	16.8	-	16.8
Montenegro	0.1	6.0	-	6.1
North Macedonia	-	6.0	-	6.0
Serbia	0.1	68.2	-	68.3
Turkey	-	150.3	-	150.3
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>311.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>311.7</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

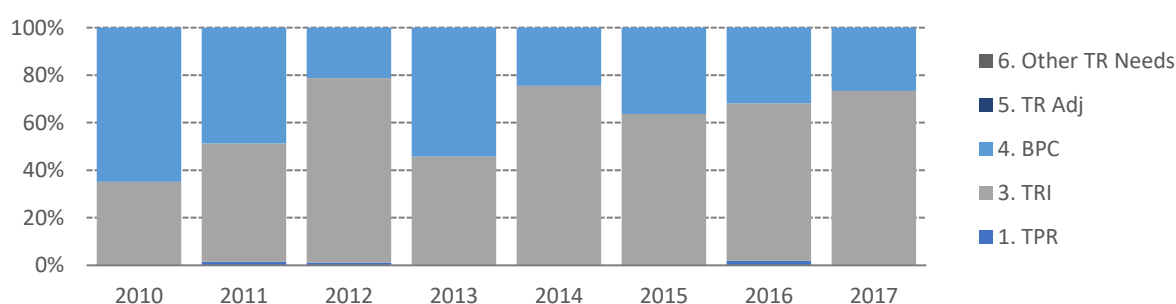
Source: OECD CRS

## 13.21 BILATERAL – LATIN AMERICA OVERVIEW

### Total Aid for Trade (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	2	7	14	3	1	1	20	1
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	201	221	890	323	883	521	716	637
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	376	216	244	387	286	298	344	231
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>1 148</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>1 171</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>1 080</b>	<b>870</b>

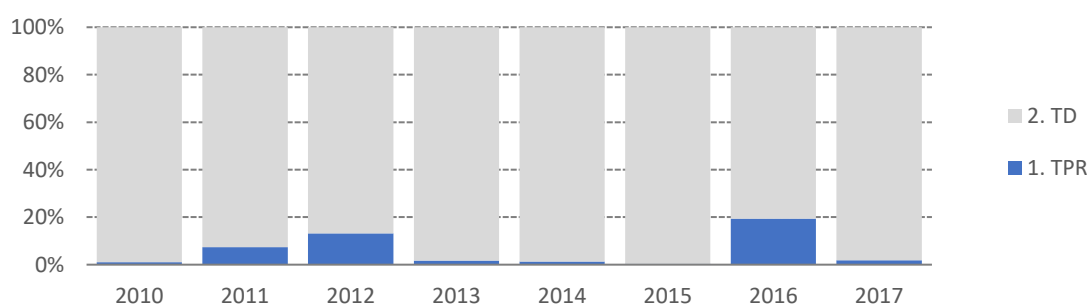
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	2	7	14	3	1	1	20	1
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2*)	220	84	93	176	98	184	85	73
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>74</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS



## 13.22 BILATERAL – LATIN AMERICA BY COUNTRY

### Total Aid for Trade (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC	5. TR Adj	Cat 6.	Total
Argentina	0.2	0.5	2.1	-	-	2.7
Bolivia	0.1	66.5	12.0	-	-	78.6
Brazil	0.0	176.3	41.6	-	-	218.0
Chile	-	0.6	7.2	-	-	7.8
Colombia	0.2	70.9	26.5	-	-	97.7
Costa Rica	0.1	3.5	1.7	-	-	5.3
Ecuador	-	122.8	75.1	-	-	197.9
El Salvador	0.0	-	5.6	-	-	5.6
Guatemala	0.0	0.1	4.0	-	-	4.1
Honduras	-	-	14.1	-	-	14.1
Mexico	-	172.5	17.2	-	-	189.7
Nicaragua	-	0.9	11.2	-	-	12.1
Panama	0.5	-	0.2	-	-	0.7
Paraguay	-	22.2	1.9	-	-	24.1
Peru	0.1	0.3	10.8	-	-	11.2
Uruguay	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Venezuela	0.2	-	0.0	-	-	0.2
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>637.2</b>	<b>231.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>869.9</b>

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

### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	2. TD	Cat 6.	Total
Argentina	0.2	0.1	-	0.3
Bolivia	0.1	7.8	-	7.8
Brazil	0.0	8.8	-	8.9
Chile	-	0.9	-	0.9
Colombia	0.2	11.5	-	11.7
Costa Rica	0.1	0.3	-	0.5
Ecuador	-	22.4	-	22.4
El Salvador	0.0	3.7	-	3.7
Guatemala	0.0	1.5	-	1.6
Honduras	-	4.9	-	4.9
Mexico	-	2.4	-	2.4
Nicaragua	-	1.9	-	1.9
Panama	0.5	-	-	0.5
Paraguay	-	1.5	-	1.5
Peru	0.1	5.1	-	5.2
Uruguay	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	0.2	-	-	0.2
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>74.2</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

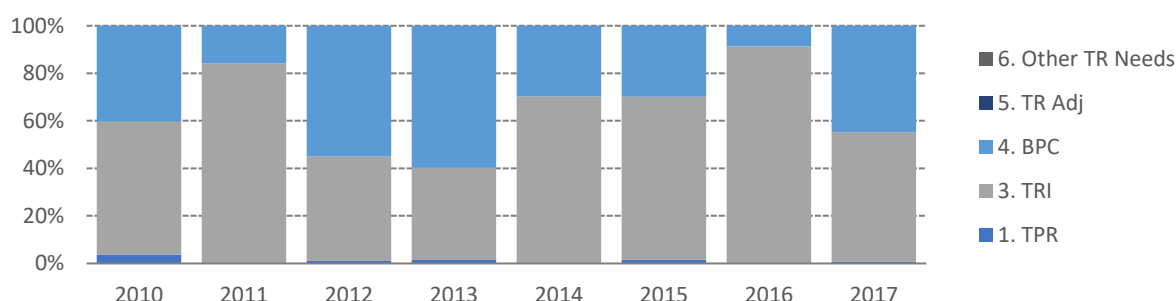
Source: OECD CRS

## 13.23 BILATERAL – SOUTH ASIA OVERVIEW

### Total Aid for Trade (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	14	1	9	13	0	22	1	6
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	206	546	371	357	1 146	930	1 260	483
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	148	103	463	549	484	404	119	398
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>1 631</b>	<b>1 357</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>887</b>

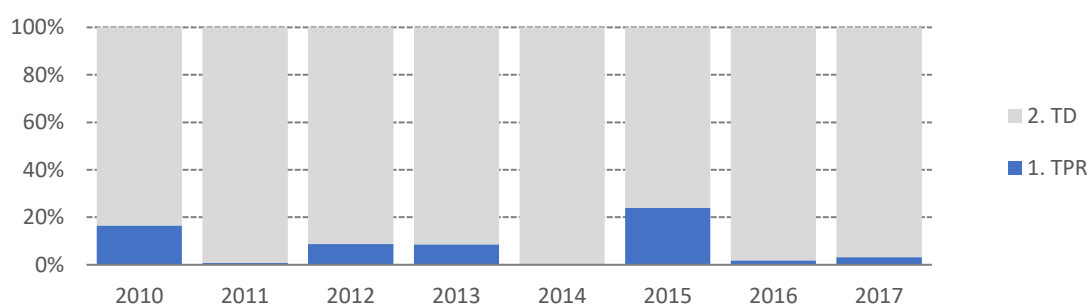
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	14	1	9	13	0	22	1	6
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2*)	69	77	91	142	140	70	68	190
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>196</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS

## 13.24 BILATERAL – SOUTH ASIA BY COUNTRY

### Total Aid for Trade (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC*	5. TR Adj	Cat 6.	Total
Bangladesh	0.1	4.1	45.0	-	-	49.2
Bhutan	4.0	0.7	0.2	-	-	4.9
India	0.7	363.8	228.0	-	-	592.6
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	1.6	39.5	48.0	-	-	89.0
Pakistan	0.0	75.1	42.9	-	-	118.1
Sri Lanka	0.0	0.2	33.3	-	-	33.5
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>483.4</b>	<b>397.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>887.3</b>

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

### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	2. TD*	Cat 6.	Total
Bangladesh	0.1	29.5	-	29.6
Bhutan	4.0	0.1	-	4.1
India	0.7	48.4	-	49.1
Maldives	-	-	-	-
Nepal	1.6	42.9	-	44.5
Pakistan	0.0	36.2	-	36.3
Sri Lanka	0.0	32.5	-	32.6
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>189.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>196.0</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

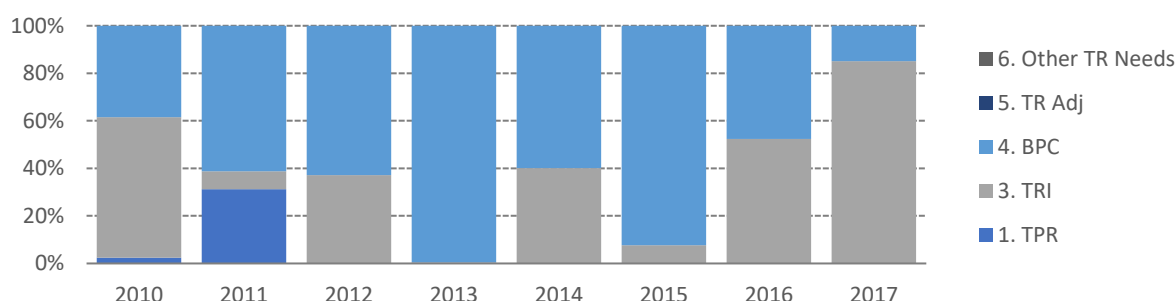
Source: OECD CRS

## 13.25 BILATERAL – MIDDLE EAST OVERVIEW

### Total Aid for Trade (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	38	2	4	0	2	0	5	103
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	25	18	7	6	3	3	5	18
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>121</b>

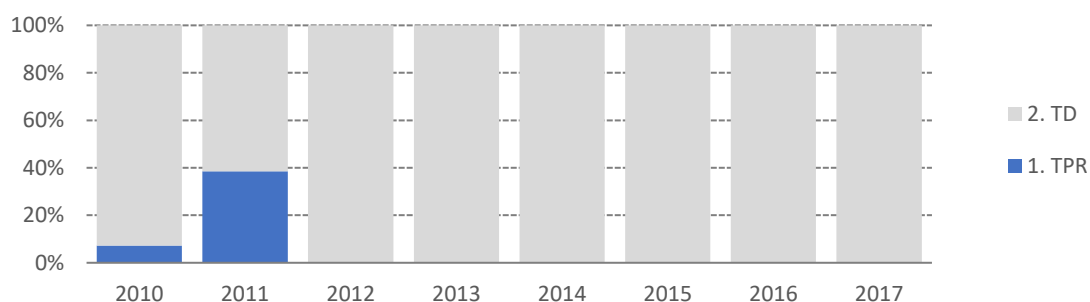
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2*)	20	15	1	5	1	3	2	16
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS

## 13.26 BILATERAL – MIDDLE EAST BY COUNTRY

### Total Aid for Trade (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC*	5. TR Adj	Cat 6.	Total
Iran	-	1.7	2.5	-	-	4.2
Iraq	-	101.3	15.5	-	-	116.7
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>120.9</b>

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

### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	2. TD*	Cat 6.	Total
Iran	-	0.9	-	0.9
Iraq	-	15.5	-	15.5
Yemen	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16.4</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

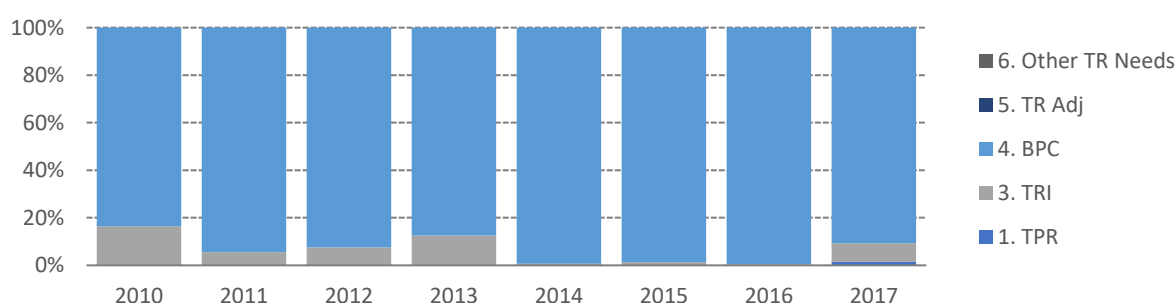
Source: OECD CRS

## 13.27 BILATERAL – CENTRAL ASIA OVERVIEW

### Total Aid for Trade (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	5	4	2	5	0	0	0	3
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	26	74	26	36	28	24	46	35
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>38</b>

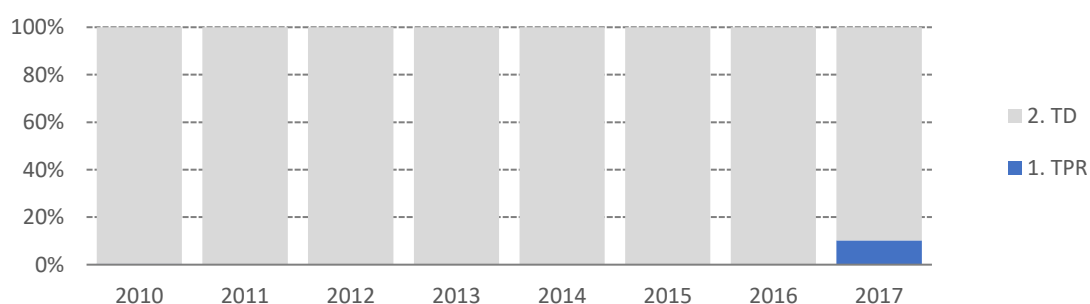
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2*)	18	38	13	23	16	16	45	5
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS



## 13.28 BILATERAL – CENTRAL ASIA BY COUNTRY

### Total Aid for Trade (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC*	5. TR Adj	Cat 6.	Total
Kazakhstan	0.1	0.4	3.2	-	-	3.6
Kyrgyzstan	0.2	0.2	15.5	-	-	16.0
Tajikistan	0.2	2.4	0.0	-	-	2.6
Turkmenistan	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0
Uzbekistan	-	0.0	15.7	-	-	15.8
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38.0</b>

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

### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	2. TD*	Cat 6.	Total
Kazakhstan	0.1	0.7	-	0.8
Kyrgyzstan	0.2	3.5	-	3.8
Tajikistan	0.2	0.0	-	0.2
Turkmenistan	0.0	-	-	0.0
Uzbekistan	-	0.6	-	0.6
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.4</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

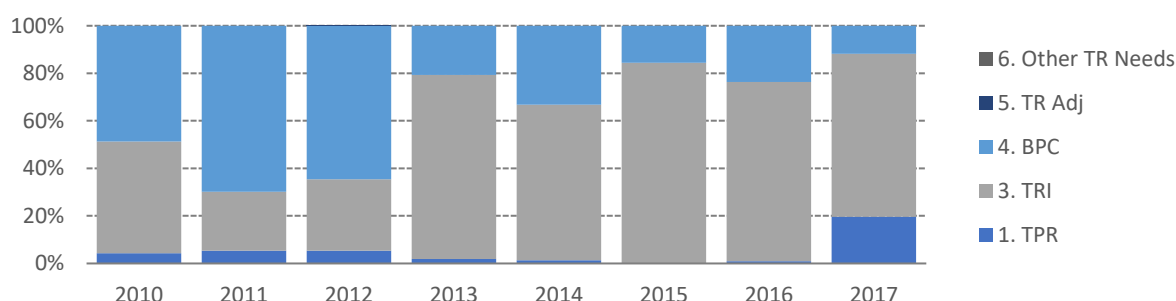
Source: OECD CRS

## 13.29 BILATERAL – ASEAN OVERVIEW

### Total Aid for Trade (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	20	15	14	13	8	0	7	229
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	222	70	76	510	377	964	524	799
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	230	198	164	136	191	178	165	138
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>1 143</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>1 166</b>

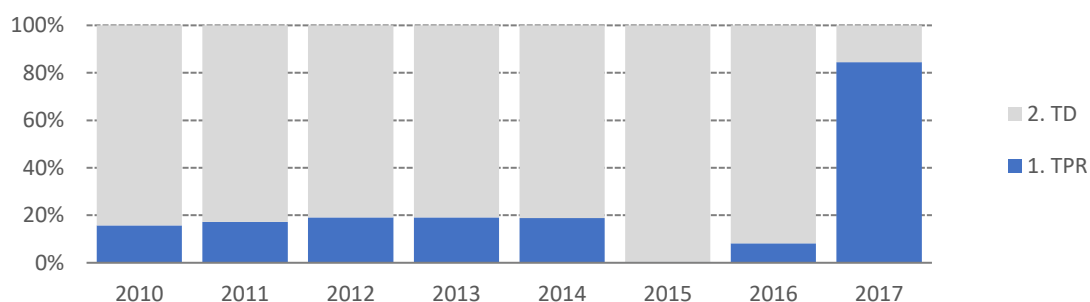
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	20	15	14	13	8	0	7	229
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2*)	108	74	58	53	34	117	76	42
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>271</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS

## 13.30 BILATERAL – ASEAN BY COUNTRY

### Total Aid for Trade (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC*	5. TR Adj	Cat 6.	Total
<b>Cambodia</b>	7.8	0.4	8.0	-	-	16.1
<b>Indonesia</b>	210.0	554.4	25.2	-	-	789.6
<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b>	3.4	7.7	16.9	-	-	27.9
<b>Malaysia</b>	-	0.1	1.6	-	-	1.7
<b>Myanmar</b>	2.0	43.1	59.4	-	-	104.5
<b>Philippines</b>	0.0	0.5	8.5	-	-	9.0
<b>Thailand</b>	-	18.0	4.0	-	-	21.9
<b>Viet Nam</b>	6.2	175.0	14.6	-	-	195.8
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>229.3</b>	<b>799.1</b>	<b>138.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 166.5</b>

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

### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	2. TD*	Cat 6.	Total
<b>Cambodia</b>	7.8	0.4	-	8.1
<b>Indonesia</b>	210.0	12.5	-	222.5
<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b>	3.4	7.1	-	10.4
<b>Malaysia</b>	-	1.2	-	1.2
<b>Myanmar</b>	2.0	14.9	-	16.9
<b>Philippines</b>	0.0	3.9	-	4.0
<b>Thailand</b>	-	0.7	-	0.7
<b>Viet Nam</b>	6.2	1.6	-	7.7
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>229.3</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>271.5</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

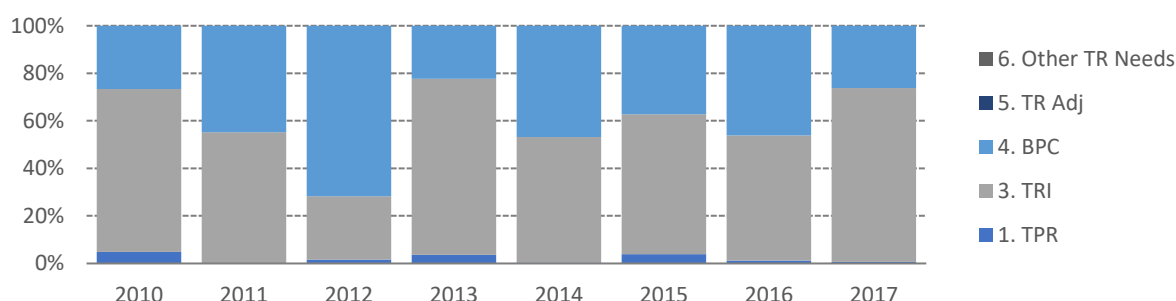
Source: OECD CRS

## 13.31 BILATERAL – ASIA (OTHER) OVERVIEW

### Total Aid for Trade (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	30	0	7	23	2	8	4	3
<b>Trade Related Infrastructure</b> (Cat. 3)	425	145	104	467	190	126	164	302
<b>Building Productive Capacity</b> (Cat. 4*)	165	118	281	140	168	80	143	108
<b>Trade Related Adjustment</b> (Cat. 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Aid for Trade</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>413</b>

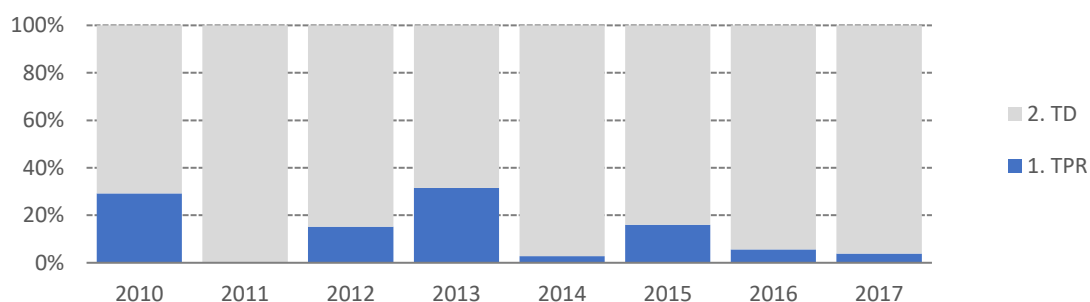
\* Cat 4 counts for all BPC activities, including those with TD marker (Cat 2).



### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (in EUR million)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Trade Policy and Regulations</b> (Cat. 1)	30	0	7	23	2	8	4	3
<b>Trade Development</b> (Cat. 2*)	72	63	37	50	55	44	62	62
<b>Other Trade Related Needs</b> (Cat. 6)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total TRA</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>64</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".



Source: OECD CRS

## 13.32 BILATERAL – ASIA (OTHER) BY COUNTRY

### Total Aid for Trade (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	3. TRI	4. BPC*	5. TR Adj	Cat 6.	Total
Afghanistan	2.0	192.8	53.7	-	-	248.5
China (People's Republic of)	0.4	93.0	48.4	-	-	141.9
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	-	0.9	-	-	0.9
Mongolia	0.1	11.5	5.4	-	-	16.9
Timor-Leste	-	5.0	0.1	-	-	5.1
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>302.4</b>	<b>108.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>413.3</b>

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

### Trade-Related Assistance (TRA\*) (2017 commitments in EUR million)

	1. TPR	2. TD*	Cat 6.	Total
Afghanistan	2.0	48.3	-	50.3
China (People's Republic of)	0.4	9.1	-	9.5
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	0.1	4.5	-	4.6
Timor-Leste	-	0.1	-	0.1
<b>Total Category</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64.5</b>

\* TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade. Cat 2 accounts for Cat 4 activities with the "TD marker".

Source: OECD CRS

## 14 DATA SOURCE AND EXCHANGE RATES

The team of experts obtained the raw dataset used for the analysis directly from the Development Co-operation Directorate at the OECD. The data processing expert travelled to Paris during the inception phase to meet with the OECD officials and agree on the best methods for the data preparation and transfer (The dataset obtained includes 280 thousand records of AfT information).

All amounts in the OECD data were converted into Euros using the average annual exchange rates provided by the OECD:

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

Only the EU and 24 Member States report to the OECD CRS (DAC members): Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

The team of experts and the EU wish to thank the



for its availability and support throughout the data extraction process.



## Differences in total AfT reporting for the EU and its Members States

(in EUR million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>EU</b>											
Report 2019	2 299	2 966	3 235	2 453	2 702	3 333	3 376	1 679	2 271	3 603	3 451
Report 2018	2 433	3 006	3 340	2 552	2 832	3 434	3 504	1 747	2 421	3 718	
Report 2017	2 433	3 006	3 340	2 552	2 832	3 434	3 504	1 747	2 421		
Report 2016	2 433	3 006	3 340	2 552	2 832	3 434	3 504	1 747			
Report 2015	2 436	3 056	3 345	2 554	2 835	3 433	3 504				
Report 2014	2 436	3 056	3 345	2 554	2 835	3 433					
<b>Member States</b>											
Report 2019	4 646	7 127	6 980	8 141	6 916	8 132	8 130	10 745	10 747	9 801	11 006
Report 2018	4 675	7 064	6 990	8 163	6 908	8 130	8 124	10 730	10 739	9 793	
Report 2017	4 675	7 064	6 990	8 163	6 908	8 130	8 124	10 726	10 739		
Report 2016	4 675	7 064	6 990	8 163	6 908	8 069	8 184	10 848			
Report 2015	4 685	7 206	7 002	8 182	6 919	8 067	8 181				
Report 2014	4 684	7 199	6 995	8 163	6 813	8 158					

Sources: OECD CRS, EU

The comparisons between this update and the previous databases, presented on the table above, show that the revisions and differences from previous AfT reports are small and according to our analysis they are caused by adjustments made over the years by the OECD on the information provided stored.



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