



EU Aid for Trade

Progress Report 2023

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AfT	Aid for Trade
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATO	African Trade Observatory
BDS	Biodiversity Strategy
CAI	Comprehensive Agreement on Investment
CBAM	Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism
CDP	Cassa Depositi e Prestiti
CEFTA	Central European Free Trade Agreement
CEPA	Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement
CLS	Core Labour Standards
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
CTEO	Chief Trade Enforcement Officer
D4D	Digital for Development
DAG	Domestic Advisory Group
DCFTA	Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area
DG INTPA	Directorate-General for International Partnerships
DG NEAR	Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations
DG TRADE	Directorate-General for Trade Policy
DP	Development Partners
DTIS	Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies
EAC	East African Community
EBA	Everything-But-Arms preferential trade scheme
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EEAS	European External Action Service
EFSD	European Fund for Sustainable Development
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
EIP	External Investment Plan
EITI	Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
ESA	East and Southern Africa

EU	European Union
EU REDD	EU Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Facility
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FTA	Free Trade Agreements
GAPIII	Third EU Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in External Action 2021-2025
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GSP	Generalised Scheme of Preferences
ICCPR	UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ILS	International Labour Standards
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
ITC	International Trade Center
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing
KfW	KfW German Development Bank
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LMIC	Lower-Middle Income Countries
MFF	Multiannual Financial Framework
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
MRV	Measuring Reporting and Verification (of GHG emissions)
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NDICI	Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument
NQI	National Quality Infrastructure
NTM	Non-Tariff Measures
OCT	Overseas Countries and Territories
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
PBL	Policy-based Lending
PIC	Pacific Independent Island Countries
PIF	Pacific Islands Forum
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PPD	Public-Private Dialogue
PSD	Private Sector Development
REC	African Regional Economic Communities
REX	Registered Exporters System
SAA	Stabilisation and Association Agreement
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SB4A	Sustainable Business for Africa

SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	South-East Asia
SIA	Sustainability Impact Assessment
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPC	Sustainable Production and Consumption
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures
STP	SADC Trade Protocol
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TE	Team Europe
TEI	Team Europe Initiatives
TRA	Trade Related Assistance
TRI	Trade Related Infrastructure
TRTA	Trade Related Technical Assistance
TSD	Trade and Sustainable Development
UMIC	Upper-Middle Income Countries
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGP	UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
VPA	FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement
WEE	Women Economic Empowerment
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2023 EU Aid for Trade Progress Report marks the sixth edition in line with the revised EU Aid for Trade strategy, highlighting the EU's ongoing efforts and contribution towards the global Aid for Trade initiative. Produced annually, the report fundamentally relies on ODA data sourced from OECD/DAC.

A. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

In 2015, the EU renewed its commitment to leveraging trade policy to support development in the poorest countries, by enabling them to integrate into and move up regional and global value chains. At the core of this commitment is also the EU's objective to contribute to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To this end, the EU overhauled its trade policy in 2021. The *EU Trade Policy Review – An Open, Sustainable and Assertive Trade Policy*, adopted in 2021, includes several priority areas related to trade with developing countries, such as promoting responsible and sustainable value chains, as well as strengthening the EU's partnerships with Africa. The strategy also commits the EU to play a leading role in creating momentum for meaningful WTO reform.

Furthermore, in December 2021, the European Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, launched the official Joint Communication on the Global Gateway strategy. The Global Gateway strategy aims to mobilise qualitative investments in key strategic infrastructure in transport, energy, digital in support of the EU's partner's efforts to accelerate the green and digital transformation and to help increase trade and people-to-people exchanges, but also to strengthen health systems and education systems. Global Gateway relies on de-risking instruments, such as guarantees and blending, to draw on the combined resources from both the public and the private sectors. With the Global Gateway toolkit financial tools are combined with operational tools such as technical assistance, policy and economic dialogue, trade and investment agreements and standardisation, to help create better conditions for quality investments.

EU preferential trade agreements and schemes are major drivers of the EU's relationship with developing countries, complementing, and adding an additional layer for cooperation on top of traditional development assistance. As of June 2023, 123 partner countries and territories that are eligible for EU official development assistance (ODA) have preferential access to the EU market, 62 through a preferential trade agreement in force, and 61 through one of the three unilateral EU preferential trade schemes under the Generalised Scheme of Preferences - GSP (Standard GSP, Everything But Arms, GSP+). Only 19 developing countries have no preferential or reciprocal trade preferences with the EU.

The EU has concluded 32 Trade Agreements with 83 countries eligible for EU development cooperation, out of which 30 covering 62 countries are under implementation, each tailored to the specific requirements of each country or region. Through its trade agreements, the EU supports regional economic integration and endeavours to build skills and capacities in economic governance, trade facilitation and sustainable development.

Twenty-one agreements are bilateral, all of them with middle-income countries. Of these, twelve are Association Agreements, three are Free Trade Agreements, and six are Partnership and Cooperation Agreements. All twelve association agreements are with EU Neighbourhood and Enlargement countries.

Eleven agreements are regional covering 64 countries, of which nine covering 41 countries are under implementation. Two regional agreements have been negotiated but are not in force yet, while two multilateral agreements have been implemented only by part of each region's members. A total of 23 countries are covered by regional agreements that have been concluded but are not being implemented yet of which two (Argentina and Paraguay) have a bilateral agreement in force. **Seven EU agreements are regional Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)** with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and regions, offered under the framework of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (soon to be replaced by a new agreement whose broad outlines were approved in April 2021). Six regional EPAs are in force with 27 out of the 74 ACP countries that were also ODA recipients in 2022.

Developing countries, excluding China, accounted for 28-32% of total EU27 imports of goods over the decade 2012-2021, remaining remarkably stable in relative terms, with a peak of 32.1% in 2012 and a low of 23.9% in 2020, when the value of EU imports declined by almost EUR 150 billion (-24%) from EUR 609.1 billion to EUR 462.7 billion, due to the global pandemic before bouncing back to almost EUR 600 billion in 2021 and EUR 840 million in 2022.

Over 80% of EU imports from developing countries, excluding China, were duty-free. For 55% of EU imports in 2022 this was due to the type of goods imported that benefitted from an MFN tariff of zero. Unilateral or bilateral preferential treatment by the EU accounted for the remaining 28 %.

The current **GSP scheme** runs till the end of 2023. In September 2021, the Commission adopted the legislative proposal for the new EU's Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP) for the period 2024-2034, expanding the number of conventions GSP+ countries must ratify to thirty-two from the current twenty-seven with a possibility to withdraw GSP benefits for serious and systematic violations. The diminishing level of utilisation of the GSP scheme with the EU (from 39% of total exports from GSP-eligible countries in 2019 to 31% in 2022) is due to the composition of these developing countries' exports, with raw materials being imported into the EU with zero tariff under the MFN arrangement and several other products that are ineligible under the GSP scheme.

Through the chapters on Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) the EU and its trading partners make strong and binding commitments to respect and implement international conventions on labour rights and environmental conservation. In June 2022, based on the inputs received through the TSD review process, the Commission issued a Communication on 'the power of trade partnerships: together for green and just economic growth' identifying a set of policy priorities and key action points, which will further enhance the effectiveness of the current engagement-based approach to TSD, grounded in the international framework and standards, with stronger enforcement rules. The new approach includes a fully-fledged compliance stage and the use of trade sanctions in specific and well-defined cases. In this connection, a particular effort will have to be made to support those developing countries, which subscribe to such rules. For instance, the implementation of the future deepened EPA that five Eastern and Southern African countries are currently negotiating with the EU which will include a strong and ambitious TSD chapter, as well as the newly concluded EPA with Kenya.

B. EU AID FOR TRADE

After peaking in 2020, when it reached almost EUR 23 billion, EU collective Aid for Trade regained its pre-pandemic levels at approximately 18.5 billion. This amount represents 42% of all Aid for Trade originating from bilateral and multilateral sources, sustaining the growth trajectory from a 33% contribution in 2018. Most of the growth between 2019 and 2020 had been concentrated in banking and finance, probably due to the use of quick disbursing credit lines to support local exporters to support a rapid supply response to the COVID-19 pandemic as well as other countercyclical measures. Most EU Collective Aid for Trade goes to Africa, followed by Asia and Europe, and to middle-income countries.

Most EU Collective Aid for Trade goes to **middle-income countries**. Throughout the past decade, the Aft for **Least Developed Countries** (LDCs) has remained relatively stable, oscillating between EUR 2 and 3 billion, based on 2021 prices. Meanwhile, aid allocated to middle-income countries — encompassing Upper Middle-Income Countries (UMIC), Lower Middle-Income Countries (LMIC), and other Low-Income Countries (LIC) — witnessed a significant fluctuation: following a pandemic-related peak exceeding EUR 12 billion in 2020, the financial commitment experienced a reduction, settling at EUR 8.6 billion in 2021.

The EU intends to increase the share of **EU Aft allocated to LDCs** to help them double their share of global exports by 2020-2025, a target that has so far been missed, as LDC's share on global exports has remained at 1% and on exports to the EU at 2,2% in 2022, more or less stationary since 2010. While it remained unchanged in volume over 2020, the share of EU and Member States' Aft channelled towards Least Developed Countries increased to 15% in 2021, on par with pre-COVID-19 levels, but still far from the 25% target of total EU Aft by 2030. This effort should be more emphasized for the LDCs committing to strong binding rules relating to the trade and sustainable development in the framework of the EU's bilateral trade relations.

EU Aid for Trade to LDCs is more concentrated on **agriculture accounting for 34% of all cumulative commitments** over the period 2012-2021, compared to 10% for LMIC and 8% for UMIC. Building productive capacity for trade development (i.e. with an OECD/DAC TD marker of 1- significant or 2 - principal) received also a greater share of EU Aft to LDCs (24% compared to 10% in LMICs and 9% in UMIC over the same period).

EU Aid for Trade to LMICs is focused more on **energy infrastructure, which accounted for 40% of all cumulative commitments** over the period 2012-2021, compared to 28% for LDCs and 24% for UMICs, while EU Aft for transport infrastructure is broadly aligned among the three income groups with shares of 17% for LDCs, 22% for LMICs and 24% for UMICs. 45% of EU Aft energy-related support was for energy production from renewable sources, 32%

for distribution and 16% for energy policy. The focus on renewable energy and the environment in LMICs is logical considering middle-income countries have per capita Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions that are almost six times greater than LDCs (1.7 metric tons per capita compared to 0.3, respectively in 2018) .

EU Aid for Trade to UMICs is more concentrated on **banking and financial services that received 27% of all cumulative commitments** over the period 2012-2021, compared to 6% for LDCs and 16% for LMICs and building non-trade development related productive capacity, with a share of 38% of all commitments compared with 28% for LDCs and 26% for LMICs.

As concerns the trend of the distribution between **loan and grant** flows of collective EU Aid for Trade during the decade 2012 – 2021, the data showcases a subtle yet progressive elevation in the grant shares of the total AfT, experiencing a rise from an average of 35% of EU collective AfT to an average of 45% in recent years. This growth trajectory witnessed a solitary deviation in 2020, a year marked by a pronounced surge in loans.

EU AID FOR TRADE ADDRESSING KEY THEMES

EU collective Aid for Trade for business environment and investment climate reforms has been fluctuating between EUR 0.8 and 1.1 billion since 2016. It is delivered mostly through project interventions except for the Netherlands and EU institutions where policy-based support (e.g. sector budget support) accounted for about half of the total in 2020. Germany, the Netherlands, EU Institutions and Sweden are the leading donors within the EU.

EU AfT targeting gender equality and women empowerment has been growing steadily over the decade 2012-2021, more than doubling in real terms. However, programmes having gender equality/women empowerment as their principal objective still remain at only 1% in 2021. EU Institutions, France, Germany and the Netherlands account for over 90% of the total EU Aid for Trade with a gender marker in 2021.

Bureaucratic hindrances and extensive “red tape” create significant barriers for traders transporting goods across borders. Streamlining and updating export and import processes — a strategy referred to as **trade facilitation** — has the potential to save traders between 2% and 15% of the goods’ total value, as per OECD estimations. This strategy could notably enhance trade flows.

The financial support of EU AfT for trade facilitation ranged between EUR 200 million and EUR 250 million annually from 2018 to 2020. This raised financial involvement, markedly higher than the preceding years of the decade, stemmed from investments by EU entities and key member states, predominantly France and, to a lesser degree, Germany, to establish multi-annual initiatives at regional and national level targeting the enhancement of trade from developing countries. In 2021, concomitantly to the end of this cycle, support for trade plummeted to EUR 37 million. EU institutions have consistently spearheaded investments in this sector, championing significant financial contributions.

EU Aid for Trade targeting climate change and other environmental targets (biodiversity and desertification) has reached consistent levels since 2016 attaining a peak of EUR 11.3 billion in 2020, to regain its prior levels in 2021. Share of AfT investments targeting the green economy (all environmental markers) has increased from 30% in 2012 and 2013 to 53% in 2021. Energy and Transportation are the main sectors of EU collective investment for the green economy absorbing between 45% and 60% of yearly investments, followed by the agricultural sector with a share comprised between 20 and 30%.

Overall, the European Union’s collective Aid for Trade initiative, with a focus on the green economy, reached a cumulative sum of EUR 84 billion for the period from 2012 to 2021. Throughout the specified timeframe, Germany has made a substantial contribution of more than 42% of the European Union’s combined Aid for Trade allocation, specifically directed towards endeavors related to climate change adaptation and mitigation. Following Germany, both EU institutions and France have given 23% each towards the green economy.

PREFACE

The EU Aid for Trade Progress Report 2023 is the sixth report under the updated EU Aid for Trade strategy and illustrates the EU's contribution to the global Aid for Trade initiative. Prior to this year reports also included an annual survey of EU Delegations in developing countries. From this year, the survey of EU Delegations will become biennial. Next year's EU Aid for Trade Progress Report will therefore include only a review of EU Aft statistics for 2021 extracted from the DAC CRS.

This report contains a comprehensive set **of detailed statistics extracted from the OECD Development Assistance Committee Creditor Reporting System (DAC CRS)**. The OECD/CRS is an internationally recognised data source on Official Development Assistance (ODA), with aid data disaggregated by geography, sector, theme, and many other dimensions.

This report covers Aft activities of the EU and its Member States that were ongoing in 2022¹ and the timeframe for policy development and programmes runs to the end of 2022, although particularly relevant policy changes during the first nine months of 2023 have been mentioned where appropriate. However, ODA data on EU Aid for Trade concerns the years up to 2021 rather than 2022, due to the time needed by OECD/DAC to produce such statistics.

The report comprises two chapters and six annexes.

Chapter 1 analyses progress on EU trade with developing countries, reviewing key developments affecting trade agreements and preferential trade schemes between the EU and its developing partners in 2022.

EU Aid for Trade features and trends are reviewed in **Chapter 2** that includes an overview of Aid for Trade statistics, presented in greater detail in Annex 1.

The annexes present more detailed information on EU trade with and EU Aid for Trade to developing countries. **Annex 1** presents charts, tables and graphs breaking down EU Aft by category, sector, geography and several other dimensions. **Annex 2** summarises the history of Aid for Trade and related definitions. **Annex 3** presents a list of developing countries benefiting from an EU trade agreement in force or being ratified and **Annex 4** provides a list of developing countries having access to EU preferential trade schemes. **Annex 5** presents the OECD/DAC list of ODA recipients for 2020 that has been used to identify EU partner countries that can be considered as 'developing' for the purposes of this report. Finally, **Annex 6** includes a list of key documents consulted in preparing the report.

[1] The statistics part, sourced from the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, includes figures for 2021 that are the latest available.



CHAPTER I

EUROPEAN UNION TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

1 EU TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

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

In 2015, the EU renewed its commitment to leveraging trade policy to support development in the poorest countries, by enabling them to integrate into and move up regional and global value chains.² At the core of this commitment is also the EU's objective to contribute to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To this end, the EU overhauled its trade policy in 2021. The *EU Trade Policy Review – An Open, Sustainable and Assertive Trade Policy*, adopted in 2021, includes several priority areas related to trade with developing countries, such as promoting responsible and sustainable value chains, as well as strengthening the EU's partnerships with Africa.³ The strategy also commits the EU to play a leading role in creating momentum for meaningful WTO reform.

In February 2021, the amended EU Trade Enforcement Regulation⁴ entered into force, helping to overcome any possible paralysis of the EU's dispute resolution frameworks, and widening the scope of remedial measures as a result of a trade dispute. The new regulation allows the EU to suspend or to withdraw its obligations towards a trading partner in situations of a breach of international trade rules or commitments and broadens the scope of possible countermeasures by allowing the EU to take countermeasures in trade in services and in some trade-related aspects of IPR. An amended EU Export Control Regulation entered into force in September 2021.⁵

In December 2021, the European Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy launched the official Joint Communication on Global Gateway. During the last two years the EU, working in a Team Europe approach with its Member States, EIB, EBRD and private sector, have launched Global Gateway Investment Packages in the context of the EU-AU Summit (EUR 150 billion), the EU-ASEAN Summit (EUR 10 billion), and the EU-CELAC Summit (EUR 45 billion). Furthermore, the rollout and implementation of Global Gateway has been taken forward by the launch of the 2023 Global Gateway list of flagship projects which places a great importance on trade related actions. As such, particular attention was given to the construction of Optic fibre infrastructure and last mile connections to underserved areas, in Kenya, the launch at the EU CELAC Summit of the Digital Trade Platform (PDCC) to facilitate trade and promoting interoperability of national systems, the Launch of Youth in Agribusiness (YAS!) programme in Nigeria, part of the Regional Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on Africa-EU Green Energy and TEI Green Economy Alliance, the launch of Our Forest, Our Future Support to Rural Entrepreneurship and Trade in Papua New Guinea and the signing of the Memoranda of Understanding on critical raw materials supply chains with Chile and Argentina which will allow both parties to advance trade and investments into secure, sustainable and resilient raw materials value chains, which are key to achieving the transition to climate-neutral and digitalised economies.

In June 2022, the Commission issued a Communication on *The power of trade partnerships: together for green and just economic growth*, which concluded a review of the 15-point Action Plan for the implementation and enforcement of TSD chapters⁶. As an outcome of the review, the Commission will step up cooperation with trade partners to raise the level of compliance with international labour and environmental standards and provide technical and financial assistance to trade partners for reforms and capacity building. The plan will also strengthen the role of civil society in ensuring and monitoring implementation of the sustainability provisions, in particular via Domestic Advisory Groups (DAGs), reinforce collective monitoring of sustainability commitments through the EU Delegations, Member States and the European Parliament. It will furthermore enhance the role of the Chief Trade Enforcement Officer (CTEO) and the Single Entry Point (SEP) which will be the first to examine complaints regarding trade barriers or failures to honor sustainability commitments. To this end, the Commission will emphasize its efforts to support those developing countries having a trade bilateral relation with the EU including strong binding TSD rules.

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

[3] European Commission (2021). Trade Policy Review – An Open, Sustainable and Assertive Trade Policy. Communication, February 2021. https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2021/february/tradoc_159438.pdf

[4] [Regulation \(EU\) 2021/167](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 amending Regulation (EU) No 654/2014 concerning the exercise of the Union's rights for the application and enforcement of international trade rules; *OJ L 49*, 12.2.2021, p. 1-5.

[5] [Regulation \(EU\) 2021/821](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2021 setting up a Union regime for the control of exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dual-use items(recast).

[6] Commission non-paper of 26 February 2018 entitled 'Feedback and way forward on improving the implementation and enforcement of Trade and Sustainable Development chapters in EU Free Trade Agreements' (the 15-point action plan).

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

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

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

EU preferential trade agreements and schemes are major drivers of the EU's relationship with developing countries, complementing, and adding an additional layer for cooperation on top of traditional development assistance. As of June 2023, 123 partner countries and territories that are eligible for EU official development assistance (ODA) ⁷ have preferential access to the EU market, 62 through a preferential trade agreement in force⁸, and 61 through one of the three unilateral EU preferential trade schemes under the Generalised Scheme of Preferences - GSP (Standard GSP, Everything But Arms, GSP+).⁹

Only 19 developing countries have no preferential or reciprocal trade preferences with the EU. Nine (i.e. Brazil, China, Cuba, Gabon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Thailand, and Venezuela) export to the EU using the WTO's Most Favoured Nation (MFN) principle, while the remaining ten (i.e. Belarus, Democratic Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Iran, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Saint Helena, Tonga and Tokelau) are not WTO members and their imports go therefore through the EU General Import Regime. All above-mentioned countries are upper-middle income, except the Democratic Republic of Korea (other low-income) and Tokelau (lower-middle income).

Progress on Preferential Trade Agreement and Schemes during 2021 is discussed in this chapter. Information on partner countries, and entry into force of each agreement or scheme are presented in **Annex 3**.



Bangladesh is among the countries benefiting from the Every But Arms (EBA) preferential trade scheme. View of Banani in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

[7] See Annex 5 for full list as of December 2022.

[8] See Annex 3 for full list as of December 2022.

[9] See Annex 4 for full list as of December 2022.

1.1 EU TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The EU has oriented its AfT strategy towards supporting partner countries make the most of their trade relationship with the EU. This includes tapping into the full potential of our Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), Economic Partnership Agreements with ACP countries (EPAs), Association Agreements (AAs), and Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (PCAs), described in **Box 1**. The EU also supports and scales up the development impact of bilateral, regional, continental, and multilateral trade agreements to which its development partners are signatories.

BOX 1 –FOUR TYPES OF EU TRADE AGREEMENTS

- 1. Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)** are trade and development agreements with an explicit development objective. They include a series of principles, objectives and specific trade and cooperation commitments with the objective to promote economic development of the partner countries. EPAs offer preferential and asymmetric access to the EU market and contain provisions aimed at supporting developing countries' trade with the EU, such as 1) very long transition periods to gradually and selectively open markets, 2) special safeguards for the development of infant industries and for food security, 3) voluntary EU restraint with respect to WTO safeguards and dispute-settlement mechanisms, and 4) specific infant industry clauses to shield their industry from external competition. In addition, EPAs contain specific development cooperation commitments with ACP countries that are an essential part of these agreements.
- 2. Association Agreements (AAs)** with countries in Northern Africa (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt) enable reciprocal preferential access and bolster broader political agreements. These are offered to neighbourhood countries to deepen the economic relations between these countries and the EU. They focus on bringing their legislation closer to the EU acquis, notably in trade-related areas.
- 3. Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)** enable reciprocal market opening with developed countries and emerging economies by granting preferential access to markets.
- 4. Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (PCAs)** do not offer preferential access but cover a broad spectrum of areas for cooperation.

The EU has concluded 32 Trade Agreements with 83 countries eligible for EU development cooperation, out of which 30 covering 62 countries are under implementation, each tailored to the specific requirements of each country or region. Through its trade agreements, the EU supports regional economic integration and endeavours to build skills and capacities in economic governance, trade facilitation and sustainable development.

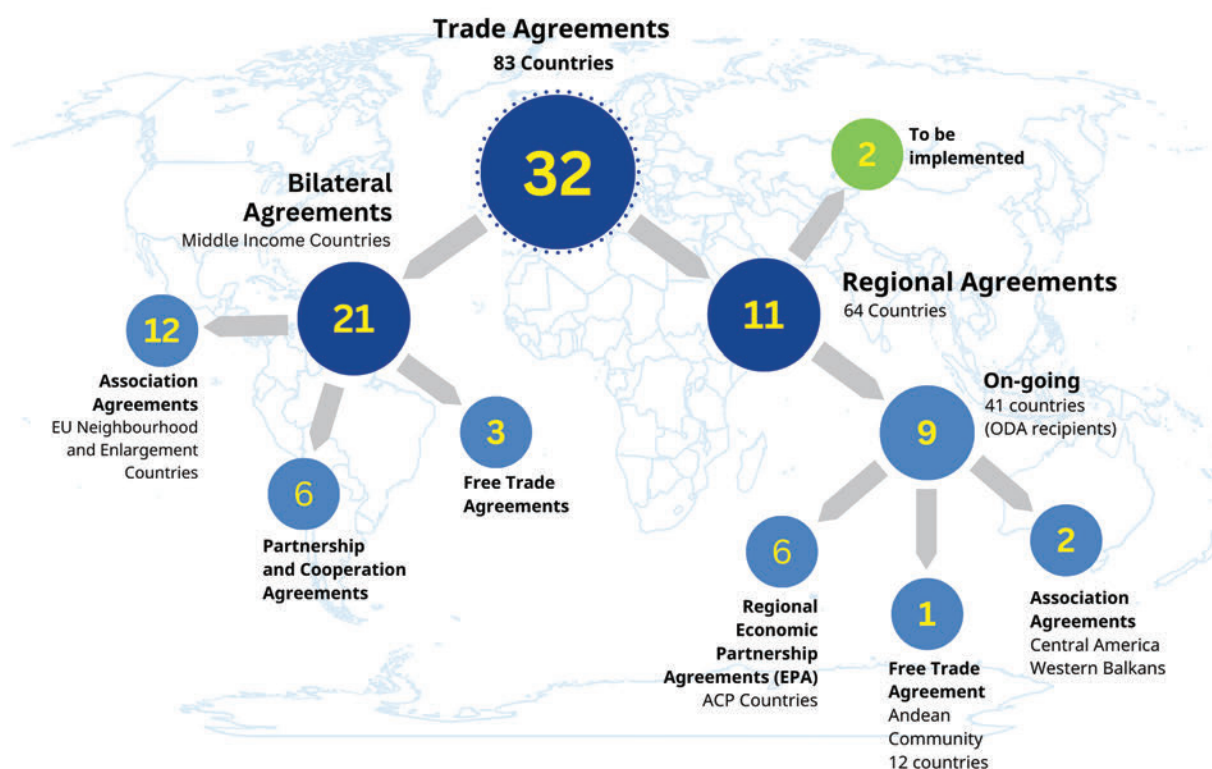
Twenty-one agreements are bilateral, all of them with middle-income countries.¹⁰ Of these, twelve are Association Agreements, three are Free Trade Agreements, and six are Partnership and Cooperation Agreements. All twelve association agreements are with EU Neighbourhood and Enlargement countries.

Eleven agreements are regional covering 64 countries, of which nine covering 41 countries are under implementation. Two regional agreements have been negotiated but are not in force yet, while another two agreements have been implemented only by part of each region's members. A total of 23 countries are covered by regional agreements that have been concluded but are not being implemented yet (see below and in **Annex 4** for details), of which two (Argentina and Paraguay) have a bilateral agreement in force.

[10] **Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Georgia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Lebanon, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Paraguay, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Vietnam** (EU Neighbourhood and Enlargement countries are in bold).



EU TRADE AGREEMENTS



Seven EU agreements are regional Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and regions,¹¹ offered under the framework of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (soon to be replaced by a new agreement whose broad outlines were approved in April 2021).

Six regional EPAs are in force with 27 out of the 74 ACP countries that were also ODA recipients in 2021.¹² These include ten Caribbean countries, thirteen African countries and four Pacific countries. Another twenty ACP countries have concluded regional EPA negotiations that are yet to be implemented. Five of these countries are part of a seventh regional agreement (with the East African Community) that has been signed but not implemented yet. Sixteen are part of the West Africa Regional EPA that has been signed by all EU MS and all West African countries except Nigeria. Ghana and Ivory Coast are implementing two interim EPAs in West Africa, while one (Haiti) is the only CARIFORUM country that has not implemented the regional EPA yet. Accession processes have been launched recently for five Pacific countries (Tuvalu, Niue, Tonga, Timor-Leste, and Vanuatu).

The remaining three regional agreements in force cover Central America, the Western Balkans, and the Andean Community for a total of twelve developing countries. The first two are association agreements, while the latter is a free trade agreement providing benefits for trade in agri-food products. A fourth regional agreement (the Mercosur Association Agreement) has been negotiated but is yet to be implemented and covers another developing country (Brazil), while the other two developing countries in Mercosur (Argentina and Paraguay) have a bilateral agreement still in force.

Table 1 next presents EU imports from developing countries for the period 2019-2021 from countries with implemented or completed trade agreements with the EU.

[11] CARIFORUM, SADC, West Africa, Central Africa, East and Southern Africa, and Pacific region. None of the EPAs with a seventh ACP region (the East African Community) is in force yet. See https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/trade/agricultural-international-trade/bilateral-agreements/acp_en for details.

[12] The EU has EPAs with 32 out of 79 ACP countries. However, Bahamas, Barbados, Seychelles, St Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago were ACP countries but not ODA recipients in 2021. Hence the EU had EPAs with 27 out of 74 ACP countries that were also ODA recipients in 2021.

Table 1 – EU Imports of Goods from Developing Countries by FTA Status (2019-2022)
(EUR millions, current prices)

Partners	2019 (EU28)*		2020 (EU27)		2021 (EU27)		2022 (EU27)	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Total Extra EU Imports	1 998,30	100,0%	1 688,48	100,0%	2 049,47	100,0%	2 929,11	100,0%
Total Extra EU Imports from China	419,48	21,0%	388,78	23,0%	471,94	23,0%	622,93	21,3%
Total Extra EU Imports from developing countries excluding China	609,79	30,5%	463,23	27,4%	594,05	29,0%	840,52	28,7%
EU Imports from Countries with FTA implemented	309,57	15,5%	249,38	14,8%	306,65	15,0%	411,76	14,1%
New generation of FTAs	59,35	3,0%	52,38	3,1%	59,56	2,9%	80,92	2,8%
Central America	6,4	0,3%	5,83	0,3%	6,83	0,3%	9,23	0,3%
Andean Community	13,01	0,7%	11,73	0,7%	14,27	0,7%	20,58	0,7%
Vietnam	39,94	2,0%	34,82	2,1%	38,46	1,9%	51,11	1,7%
First generation of FTAs	181,91	9,1%	144,88	8,6%	180,48	8,8%	239,48	8,2%
Euro Med (excl. Israel)	52,38	2,6%	40,15	2,4%	52,48	2,6%	79,09	2,7%
Mexico	26,84	1,3%	20,62	1,2%	23,3	1,1%	28,03	1,0%
Turkey	79,7	4,0%	63,15	3,7%	77,66	3,8%	98,24	3,4%
Western Balkans	22,99	1,2%	20,96	1,2%	27,04	1,3%	34,12	1,2%
Eastern Countries - DCFTAs	21,95	1,1%	18,63	1,1%	26,53	1,3%	31,14	1,1%
African, Caribbean and Pacific EPAs	46,36	2,3%	33,49	2,0%	40,08	2,0%	60,22	2,1%
EU Imports from Countries with FTA concluded but not yet ratified or adopted	63,42	3,2%	48,88	2,9%	63,47	3,1%	96,36	3,3%
EPAs	24,42	1,2%	16,12	1,0%	21,37	1,0%	33,5	1,1%
Mercosur	39	2,0%	32,76	1,9%	42,1	2,1%	62,86	2,1%
Other countries (not categorized above)**	1205,82	60,3%	1001,45	59,3%	1207,4	58,9%	1798	61,4%

* Data for 2019 includes the United Kingdom as part of the EU.

** Other countries include UK in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Source: EUROSTAT, Adjusted extra-EU imports since 2000 by tariff regime, by HS2-4-6 and CN8, EU27 for 2020-21 and EU28 for 2019. Statistical Regime 4 (i.e., normal trade plus trade under both inward and outward processing procedures).

Over the period from 2011 to 2022, developing countries (excluding China) constituted approximately 28-32% of the total imports of goods by the EU27. This proportion remained relatively consistent, reaching its highest point of 32.1% in 2012 and dropping to a low of 27.4% in 2020. The decline in EU imports during 2020 was substantial, amounting to nearly EUR 150 billion (-24%) from the initial value of EUR 609.1 billion to EUR 462.7 billion, primarily due to the global pandemic. However, there was a recovery in 2021, with imports rebounding close to EUR 600 billion. In 2022, trade with developing countries experienced a 38% increase compared to the pre-pandemic levels, aligning with global trade trends. Nonetheless, the share of trade between the EU and developing countries remained below the threshold set in 2019.

As shown in **Figure 1**, over 80% of EU imports from developing countries, excluding China, were duty-free. For 55% of EU imports in 2022 this was due to the type of goods imported that benefitted from an MFN tariff of zero. Unilateral or bilateral preferential treatment by the EU accounted for the remaining 28 %. As shown in **Table 1**, first generation FTAs still represent the majority of EU imports from countries with a free trade agreement in force with the EU (about 75 % in 2022). When considering also preferential tariffs greater than zero, more than one fourth of EU imports from developing countries (excluding China) in 2022 benefitted from some sort of preferential treatment: 20 % was governed by bilateral or regional trade agreements, and 9 % by an EU GSP scheme, as shown in **Figure 1**. When China, that has access to the EU market through MFN tariffs, is added to the other developing countries, duty-free access declines to two thirds of the total and the importance of preferential treatment to 16 % (**Figure 2**).

Figure 1 - EU Imports by Tariff and Tariff Regime from Developing Countries excluding China
(% of total, 2019-2022)

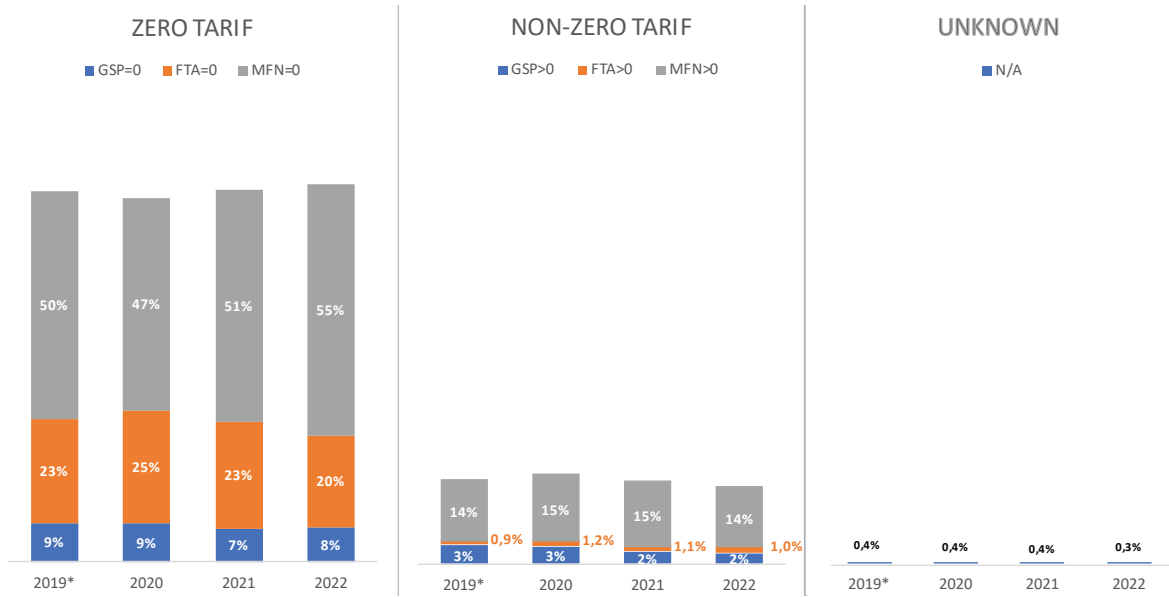
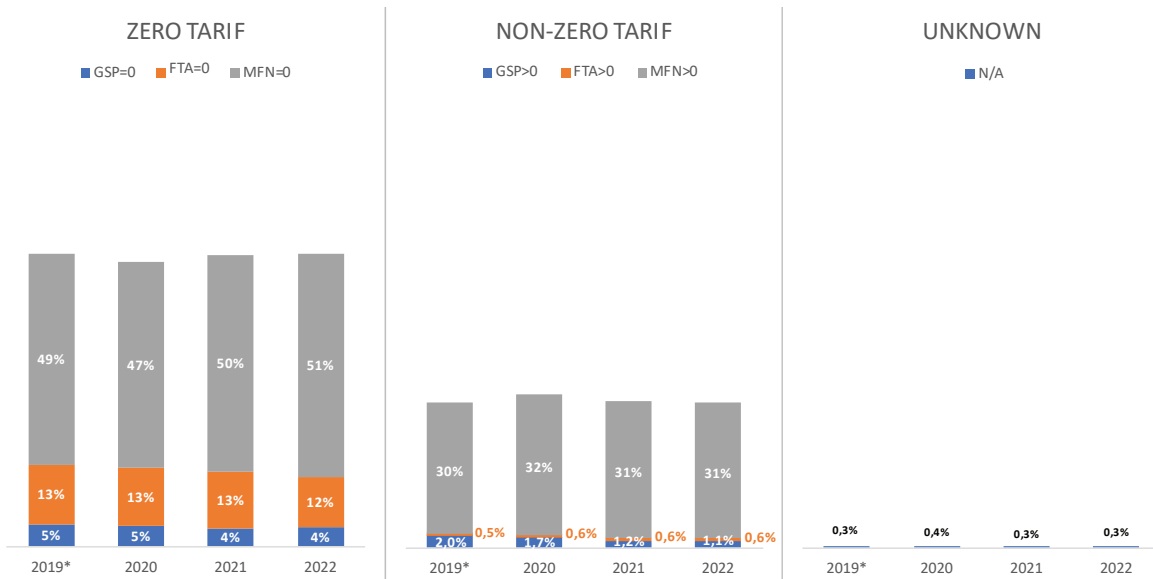


Figure 2 - EU Imports by Tariff and Tariff Regime from Developing Countries including China.
(% of total, 2019-2022)



Source: EUROSTAT, Adjusted extra-EU imports since 2000 by tariff regime, by HS2-4-6 and CN8, EU27 for 2020-22 and EU28 for 2019. Statistical Regime 4 (i.e. normal trade plus trade under both inward and outward processing procedures).

1.2 EU PREFERENTIAL TRADE SCHEMES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The EU also gives developing countries preferential access to its market under the Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP), which is widely recognised as the world's most generous regime of unilateral trade preferences for developing countries. All countries classified by the World Bank as low- or lower-middle income are eligible for GSP trade preferences, under three arrangements described in **Box 2** below. In addition, countries classified by the United Nations as Least Developed Countries (LDCs) automatically benefit from the Everything but Arms arrangement, which grants them duty-free, quota-free access to the EU market.

BOX 2 –THREE EU GSP ARRANGEMENTS: STANDARD, GSP+ AND EBA

The EU's GSP includes the following three arrangements under its umbrella:

- **Standard GSP** for low and lower-middle income countries. All GSP beneficiary countries must respect the principles of fifteen core conventions on human rights and labour rights listed in the GSP Regulation. This gives a partial or full removal of customs duties on two thirds of tariff lines. Currently eleven countries benefit from Standard GSP status.
- **GSP+**: the special incentive arrangement for sustainable development and good governance. It offers further preferences (mostly full removal of duties) on essentially the same tariff lines for vulnerable low- and lower-middle income countries which implement 27 international conventions. Currently eight countries benefit from GSP+ status.
- **EBA (Everything But Arms)**: the special arrangement for least developed countries, providing them with duty-free, quota-free access for all products except arms and ammunition. Currently forty-six countries benefit from EBA status.

Trade Agreements have been growing in importance over time. The 2018 Mid-Term Evaluation of the EU's Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP)^[13] found that EU imports under non-GSP preferential schemes, which include FTAs, PTAs, DCFTAs and EPAs, have steadily increased during the years, signalling their growing importance. As shown in **Table 2**, the average share of imports under FTAs/PTAs has increased by three percentage points over the period 2019-2022 from two thirds to almost 70% of all EU preferential imports, with a peak of 72% in 2021, and could grow by an additional three percentage points once the completed FTAs (i.e. West Africa, the East African Community and the Mercosur)^[14] are ratified. This increase is consistent with the EU's trade policy objectives to encourage countries that were previously GSP beneficiaries to continue their trade with the EU under more comprehensive preferential trading schemes, which are often reciprocal.

The current GSP scheme runs till the end of 2023. In September 2021, the Commission adopted the legislative proposal for the new EU's Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP) for the period 2024-2034, expanding the number of conventions GSP+ countries must ratify to thirty-two^[15] from the current twenty-seven with a possibility to withdraw GSP benefits for serious and systematic violations.

[13] European Commission, Mid-Term Evaluation of the EU's Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP), Final Report, 2018. https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2018/october/tradoc_157434.pdf

[14] See Annex 3 for a full list.

[15] Adding the Paris Agreement, two additional human rights instruments on the rights of people with disabilities and the rights of the child, two labour rights conventions on labour inspections and tripartite dialogue, and one governance convention on transnational organised crime.

**Table 2 – EU27 Preferential Imports from Developing Countries excluding China
by type of agreement or scheme**
(EUR billion and %, current prices, 2019-2022)

Agreement of Scheme	Import Tariff	Type of preference	2019		2020		2021		2022	
			Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
FTA	FTA = 0	FTA	138,54	64%	114,28	66%	138,68	69%	169,43	65%
	FTA > 0	FTA	5,43	2%	5,53	3%	6,47	3%	8,23	3%
	Total FTA			143,97	66%	119,82	69%	145,15	72%	177,67
GSP	GSP = 0	EBA	29,54	14%	21,76	13%	22,34	11%	35,48	14%
		GSP Standard	13,25	6%	9,91	6%	12,22	6%	15,83	6%
		GSP+	10,31	5%	7,85	5%	9,60	5%	13,30	5%
		Total	53,10	24%	39,52	23%	44,16	22%	64,60	25%
	GSP > 0	GSP Standard	20,75	10%	14,44	8%	12,26	6%	16,50	6%
		GSP+	0,13	0%	0,12	0%	0,08	0%	0,05	0%
		Total	20,88	10%	14,56	8%	12,35	6%	16,55	6%
	Total GSP	-	73,98	34%	54,08	31%	56,51	28%	81,15	31%
Total Preferential EU imports from developing countries excl. China			217,95	100%	173,90	100%	201,66	100%	258,82	100%
Total EU Imports from developing countries excl. China			609,79	-	463,23	-	594,05	-	840,52	-
Total Preferential EU imports from developing countries excl. China			0,36	-	0,38	-	0,34	-	0,31	-

Source: EUROSTAT, Adjusted extra-EU imports since 2000 by tariff regime, by HS2-4-6 and CN8, EU27 for 2020-22 and EU28 for 2019. Statistical Regime 4 (i.e. normal trade plus trade under both inward and outward processing procedures).

Table 3 – EU27 GSP Eligible Imports by type of GSP scheme
(EUR billion or %, current prices, 2019-2022)

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2022-2019	
					EUR	%
EU27 Imports of goods from GSP-eligible countries	189,57	142,19	172,76	262,45	72,88	27,8%
EU27 GSP Preferential Imports/Total Imports from GSP-eligible countries	39,00%	38,00%	33,00%	31,00%	-	-
GSP Eligible Imports						
All GSP	89,28	67,02	76,08	110,82	21,54	19,4%
Standard GSP	44,96	34,23	39,93	56,33	11,37	20,2%
GSP+	12,68	9,59	11,79	15,97	3,29	20,6%
EBA	31,64	23,19	24,35	38,52	6,88	17,9%
GSP Preferential Imports						
All GSP	74,0	54,1	56,5	81,2	7,17	8,8%
Standard GSP	34,0	24,4	24,5	32,3	-1,67	-5,2%
GSP+	10,4	8,0	9,7	13,3	2,9	21,7%
EBA	29,5	21,8	22,3	35,5	5,94	16,7%
Utilization rate (%)						
All GSP	83%	81%	74%	73%	-	-
Standard GSP	76%	71%	61%	57%	-	-
GSP+	82%	83%	82%	84%	-	-
EBA	93%	94%	92%	92%	-	-
Share of top exporting countries						
Standard GSP	99,53%	99,43%	99,43%	99,35%		
India	16,93	11,87	14,46	18,93	2	10,6%
Indonesia	6,7	4,95	5,46	7,82	1,12	14,3%
Viet Nam	10,21	7,39	4,42	5,37	-4,84	-90,1%
GSP+	95,40%	95,23%	93,49%	95,50%		
Pakistan	6,35	4,81	5,56	8,01	1,66	20,7%
Philippines	1,99	1,63	2,07	2,98	0,99	33,2%
Sri Lanka	1,62	1,15	1,42	1,75	0,13	7,4%
EBA	92,45%	91,73%	90,96%	92,42%		
Bangladesh	18,31	13,35	14,9	22,72	4,41	19,4%
Cambodia	5,11	3,2	2,53	4,24	-0,87	-20,5%
Myanmar	2,76	2,46	2,05	4,01	1,25	31,2%
Mozambique	1,13	0,95	0,84	1,82	0,69	37,9%

* "GSP Eligible Imports" corresponds to all imports with ELIGIBILITY = 'E2-ONLY GSP' or 'E5-GSP AND PREFERENCES'.
"GSP Preferential Imports" corresponds to all imports with IMPORT_REGIME = 'U20-GSP ZERO' or 'U21-GSP NON ZERO'.
Top exporting countries corresponds to all imports with IMPORT_REGIME = 'U20-GSP ZERO' or 'U21-GSP NON ZERO'.

Source: EUROSTAT, Adjusted extra-EU imports since 2000 by tariff regime, by HS2-4-6 and CN8, EU27 for 2020-22 and EU28 for 2019. Statistical Regime 4 (i.e. normal trade plus trade under both inward and outward processing procedures).

Previous **Table 3** summarises the statistics on EU GSP eligible imports for the period 2019-2022, showing that the diminishing levels of utilisation of the GSP scheme with the EU (from 39% of total exports from GSP-eligible countries in 2019 to 31% in 2022) is due to the composition of these developing countries' exports, with raw materials being imported into the EU with zero tariff under the MFN arrangement and several other products that are ineligible under the GSP scheme.

In addition, **Table 3** shows that:

- most preferential trade happens through trade agreements whose relevance has grown from two thirds of EU preferential imports in 2019 to almost 70% in 2022 (with a spike of almost three fourth in 2021), in line with the EU policy which aims to shift most preferential trade from unilateral to reciprocal preferences (see **Table 2**);
- after a marked decline in 2020 and 2021 (-9%), mainly due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic a decline in the GSP utilisation rate in 2021, preferential imports from developing countries under the GSP regime bounced back in 2022 to pre-pandemic levels.
- the decline in 2020 and 2021 was due to several factors:
 - the suspension of a few tariff preferences for India, Indonesia and Kenya;¹⁶
 - entry into force of the FTA between the EU and Vietnam and the consequential shift of the tariff regime of its exports to the EU from GSP to FTA preferences in 2021;
 - graduation to upper-middle income status and loss of access to the GSP for Equatorial Guinea, Nauru and Tonga from 2021;¹⁷
 - withdrawal of part of the tariff preferences to Cambodia in February 2020 because of serious and systematic violations of the human rights principles enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and
 - sanctions on state-owned enterprises in Myanmar covering key export sectors like timber
- preferential access to the EU benefits mostly a group of ten developing countries. Bangladesh, Cambodia, Mozambique, and Myanmar under EBA (92% of total EBA preferential imports in 2022); Pakistan, Philippines and Sri Lanka under GSP+ (over 95% in 2022); and India, Indonesia and Vietnam under standard GSP (99% in 2022), indicating persistent excessive concentration among beneficiaries under each scheme;
- the remaining 55 countries in these three groups (i.e. forty-two under EBA, five under GSP+, and eight under standard GSP) still suffer from a combination of low export volumes and limited GSP utilisation;
- export diversification outside standard GSP remains a challenge with almost three fourths preferential imports being textiles and textile articles or footwear; and
- during the period 2019-2022, the share of imports under EBA in total imports from LDCs declined from 78 % in 2019 to 54 % in 2022, in good part due to the restrictions affecting Cambodia and Myanmar noted above. Cambodia registered a strong increase of exports to the EU between 2021 and 2022 despite these restrictions.

[16] See <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32019R0249&from=EN>

[17] Armenia has lost access to the EU GSP due to UMIC graduation from 2022.

1.3 LEVERAGING EU TRADE AGREEMENTS AND SCHEMES FOR SUSTAINABLE TRADE

The EU has been regularly assessing the rate of preferences utilisation by partners of trade agreements and beneficiary countries of the Generalised Scheme of Preferences since the 2012 GSP reform; and analysing the limiting factors, from both domestic supply-side and EU trade regime perspectives.

1.3.1 Monitoring reports on EU Preferential Trade Schemes

The European Commission published its **second consolidated report on trade implementation and enforcement actions in October 2022**,¹⁸ following the appointment in July 2020 of the first Chief Trade Enforcement Officer (CTEO) in the Commission to oversee and steer the effective implementation and enforcement of EU trade agreements and arrangements, with an explicit mandate to report to the European Parliament as well as to the Council and the public. The consolidated report, published annually, is the main instrument for doing so. It consolidates into a single report the former yearly report on the implementation of EU trade agreements and its staff working document, issued four times since 2017, as well as the former yearly Trade and Investment Barriers Report (TIBR), issued ten times since 2010.

Three biennial reports on GSP, issued every 2-3 years, have been produced so far, accompanied by ten Joint (European Commission and High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security) Staff Working Documents providing the assessment of the performance of beneficiaries of the GSP+ arrangement and of the Everything But Arms (EBA) arrangement under enhanced engagement. The three reports - published in 2016, 2018 and 2020 - covered the periods 2014-2015, 2016-2017 and 2018-2019, respectively, with detailed GSP utilisation statistics for the years from 2013 to 2018. A statistical update providing data for 2019 was issued in December 2020. The monitoring reports identified several supply-side constraints that limit the participation of many GSP beneficiaries. For example, the share of African GSP exports to the EU remains relatively low. The most prominent sectors benefitting from GSP are garments, where other countries tend to be more competitive. As GSP offers opportunities in many other sectors (such as processed food), more advantage could be taken. The lack of awareness of the scheme and factors restricting export capacities of African companies play a role too. The Fourth biennial report, covering the period ending in 2022, is expected to be published in 2023.

Finally, in preparation for the impact assessment on the new GSP Regulation post-2023, the EU commissioned a **study, completed in June 2021, that, *inter alia*, reviewed the performance of the scheme since the 2018 mid-term evaluation**. The 2021 review reconfirmed the overall positive impact of the scheme on the beneficiaries, with the highest marks going to the EBA arrangement in supporting growth and trade diversification, and measurably better performance observed in GSP+ countries compared to the Standard GSP countries, which is consistent with the expectation that stronger governance commitments support stronger economic performance. At the same time, external vulnerability of the beneficiaries has increased with current account deficits tending to widen for most countries, including six of the countries expected to graduate from EBA status into the Standard GSP arrangement.¹⁹

1.3.2 Monitoring of the EBA Enhanced Engagement in 2021-2022

In the specific case of three EBA beneficiary countries - Myanmar, Bangladesh, and Cambodia -, the Commission has decided to reconsider the relationship with these countries. Each country was considered by the European Commission as deeply violating some of the principles of the human rights and labour rights conventions. The goal behind this **enhanced engagement** is to support the countries in their respect of the conventions and their implementation of positive change towards human rights and labour rights. The enhanced engagement is based on a process of dialogue with politicians and senior officials of these three countries where each country is presented with a list of issues it has to address. By setting up monitoring missions, visits, and discussions with stakeholders, the Commission involves various actors of the private and public sectors. At the end of the monitoring cycle, the Commission takes the decision to pursue the granting of EBA mechanisms, as it did for Myanmar and Bangladesh, or to temporarily withdraw the preferences as it did for Cambodia.

[18] 2022 Annual Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on Implementation and Enforcement of EU Trade Agreements, Brussels, 11.10.2021, [COM\(2022\) 730 final](#).

[19] Bhutan, Laos, São Tomé and Príncipe, Nepal, Timor-Leste, and the Solomon Islands.

Private sector stakeholders targeted by EU Aid for Trade in **Myanmar** include exporters and importers, customs brokers, authorized economic operators Regional and international business associations. As such, a database of private sector stakeholders for engagement has been developed and is regularly reviewed and updated. A due diligence check of these stakeholders is conducted to ensure they have no identified links with the “de facto” military authorities, to limit the reputational risks for the EU.

Cambodia remains one of the least developing countries (LDC) and LDC graduation will most likely be challenging given the loss of trade preferences it entails. Challenges would be related to limits to the natural asset base, vulnerability to shocks and lack of high-quality governance capacities. Should Cambodia meet pre-eligibility LDC graduation criteria again in 2024, the country may qualify for graduation and effectively graduate in 2027, although it could keep EBA trade preferences until 2030 under the current rules.



*Cambodia may qualify for LDC graduation 2024 and graduate in 2027.
Kompong phluk kompong, Cambodia.*

The monitoring mission to **Bangladesh** of March 2022 addressed issues relating to human rights and labour rights. In particular, discussions focused on the Government’s implementation of the National Action Plan on the Labour Sector and the compliance with human rights obligations. The EU conveyed to the Bangladeshi authorities the need to address all remaining issues in a timely and effective manner.

1.3.3 Monitoring of the GSP+ Arrangement in 2021-2022

The **GSP+ arrangement** is strongly oriented towards sustainable development. To be eligible, countries must not only satisfy the same conditions as Standard GSP countries (i.e. be classified by the World Bank as low- or lower-middle income), but also fulfil additional vulnerability criteria related to the relative share and diversification of their export portfolios to the EU. This ensures that the additional trade preferences under this arrangement benefit the countries most in need. In addition, the promotion of sustainable development practices lies at the heart of GSP+. This is achieved through the requirement for countries to ratify and effectively implement 27 international conventions on human rights, labour rights, environmental preservation and good governance. The EU monitors all GSP+ beneficiary countries on an ongoing basis to ensure they comply with these requirements.

During the January 2022- June 2023 period, the European Commission services and the European External Action Service (EEAS) conducted GSP+ monitoring missions in the Philippines, Pakistan, Kyrgyz Republic, and Uzbekistan.

The monitoring mission to the **Philippines** of March 2022 addressed issues relating to human rights, the rule of law, labour relations, good governance and the protection of the environment. In particular, discussions focused on the government’s actions regarding the war on drugs, accountability for extrajudicial killings, restrictions of civil society space (including red tagging of human rights defenders), freedom of expression, opinion and media, anti-torture legislation, anti-terrorism laws, freedom of association, child labour, drugs policy, environment and climate change as well as corruption. The EU conveyed a message of urgency to the Filipino authorities to address all these issues of concerns.

In June 2022 a EU monitoring mission visited **Pakistan** to assess the effective implementation of 27 international conventions on human rights, labour rights, environmental protection, and good governance to which Pakistan is a signatory.

The monitoring mission to **Kyrgyz Republic** of September 2022 addressed issues impacting human rights, fundamental freedoms, drug trafficking, labour rights and good governance. Positive efforts were recognised in the drug control regime, where the government maintained a humanised and harm-reduction based approach. Kyrgyzstan’s ambitious commitment in the revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement was equally commended. Overall, EU officials highlighted several implementation challenges in five key

areas: increased pressure on civil society and freedom of the media, rights of women, anti-discrimination, anti-corruption, torture and conditions in the penitentiary system. The national inventory of legislation is a window of opportunity for laws to be revised in full compliance with the conventions and subject to consultation with the public.



Uzbekistan successfully eliminated systemic and systematic child and forced labour during the 2021 cotton harvest. Cotton handle peeling, Buka district, Tashkent region, Uzbekistan.

During the monitoring mission to **Uzbekistan** of March 2022, the EU welcomed the ILO's Third-Party Monitoring recent finding that Uzbekistan successfully eliminated systemic and systematic child and forced labour during the 2021 cotton harvest and called on Uzbekistan to maintain its vigilance in this regard. In line with Uzbekistan's membership of the UN Human Rights Council, the EU welcomed the country's openness to UN scrutiny and called the country to continue to strengthen its involvement with UN Treaty Bodies and Special Procedures, as well as to implement decisions of UN working groups. Notwithstanding positive developments in the context of Uzbekistan's reform programme, the EU registered its concerns at a number of challenges existing in Uzbekistan related to the freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, registration of NGOs, and anti-discrimination. The EU called on Uzbekistan to do more to defend the rights of journalists, independent bloggers, and human rights defenders to carry out their activities without harassment, and to promptly investigate cases where

bloggers or protesters have been attacked, ensuring that the perpetrators are brought to justice. The EU also emphasised the need to investigate alleged case of torture and to guarantee unhindered monitoring of detention facilities. Uzbekistan presented its priorities and measures to modernise its legal system and to improve its business climate, as well as to fight corruption. Domestic violence, gender equality and freedom of religion or belief were also discussed. The EU reiterated its commitment to support Uzbekistan in the pursuit of its reform agenda.

1.3.4 TSD Chapters under EU Free Trade Agreements

Through the **chapters on Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD)** under the EU's modern trade agreements,²⁰ the EU and its trading partners make strong and binding commitments to respect and implement international conventions on labour rights and environmental conservation. This includes the commitment to ratify and implement all eight core conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), as well as a number of UN environmental conventions. All agreements signed after 2015 also include commitments to implement the Paris Agreement.

New Generation Agreements are all those signed by the EU since 2009, which include dedicated TSD chapters. The EU has signed and ratified new generation agreements with a number of developing countries and regions, including the Andean Community (Colombia, Peru and Ecuador), Central America, DCFTAs with Eastern Partner countries (Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine), and Vietnam. The EU has also signed but not ratified yet a regional agreement with Mercosur and reached an agreement in principle to modernise its pre-existing free trade agreement with Mexico, adding a modern TSD chapter. Besides, the EU started negotiations with five countries currently implementing the East and Southern Africa (ESA) EPA, the so called "ESA5", to add rules on trade in services, investment, public procurement, intellectual property rights, competition, and, most importantly, an ambitious trade and sustainable development (TSD), to the existing EPA, which will become the very first modern and comprehensive EU's trade agreement with African partners. Finally, the June 2023 negotiated text of the EU-Kenya EPA, which will be soon implemented after its signature, entails an ambitious TSD Annex.

The EU's TSD chapters also include elements that encourage the adoption of sustainable practices and promote transparency and participation by civil society. They include the uptake of practices related to Corporate Social

[20] Partner countries and regions with which the EU has TSD chapters in effect or signed and awaiting ratification: Republic of Korea, Central America, Andean region (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru), Moldova, Georgia, Ukraine, Canada, Japan, Singapore, Vietnam, Mexico, and Mercosur. The last four agreements also include commitments to the Paris Agreement. Developing countries that have an FTA with a DAG include Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Central America, Colombia-Ecuador-Peru, CARIFORUM, and Vietnam. All DAGs for these countries except Vietnam and CARIFORUM met at least once in 2020 and/or 2021. Minutes of their meetings are available at <https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1870>.

Responsibility, sustainability assurance schemes such as eco-labelling and fair and ethical trade initiatives. To promote transparency and civil society involvement, these agreements also create Domestic Advisory Groups (DAGs) and promote regular civil society fora.

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



*The EU has signed new agreements within the Andean Community that include schemes to support ethical trade initiatives, among others towards transparency and participation of civil society.
Traditional fabrics sold in a popular market, Lima, Callao, Peru.*

In June 2022, based on the inputs received through a review of the Action Plan for Trade and Sustainable Development, the Commission issued a Communication on 'the power of trade partnerships: together for green and just economic growth'²¹ identifying a set of policy priorities and key action points, which will further enhance the effectiveness of the current engagement-based approach to TSD, grounded in the international framework and standards, with stronger enforcement rules. The new approach includes a fully-fledged compliance stage and the use of trade sanctions in specific and well-defined cases.

1.4 PREFERENTIAL ACCESS TO THE EU MARKET BY DEVELOPING REGION

1.4.1 Recent developments

At the regional level, the following significant developments took place during 2021 and the first six months of 2022:

- In June 2023, the EU concluded negotiations on an EPA with **Kenya**: the EPA aims at implementing the provisions the EU-East African Community (EAC) EPA and it will be open for other EAC countries to join in the future. The EPA contains enhanced trade sustainability provisions. Sustainability will also be at the heart of this agreement, with robust and enforceable disciplines on Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD). These will be in line with the Commission's TSD review Communication of June 2022, supporting high levels of protection for workers' rights, for the environment, and the achievement of ambitious climate goals.
- Continued progress has been made on the deepening of the **EU-ESA5 (East and Southern Africa)** EPA, particularly on investment liberalisation and digital trade, intellectual property rights, competition, public procurement and dispute settlement. In previous rounds progress had already been made on rules of origin and technical barriers to trade. Five rounds of negotiation took place between April 2022 and June 2023.
- **India** and the EU resumed trade negotiations in June 2022: negotiations covered investment protection and geographical indications. Fast-track talks would be finalised by the end of 2023.
- In November 2022, the EU and **Angola** agreed on a Sustainable Investment Facilitation Agreement which will make it easier to attract and expand investments while integrating environment and labour rights commitments in the EU-Angola relationship. In June 2023, the Commission adopted the proposals for Council decisions on the signature and conclusion of the agreement.

[21] Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - The power of trade partnerships: together for green and just economic growth, Brussels, 22.6.2022 [COM\(2022\) 409 final](#).

- Implementing the procedure for Autonomous Trade Measures (ATM), the European Commission granted in May 2023 a one-year extension for the suspension of import duties and quotas on **Moldovan** exports. Similarly, the EU agreed to renew by one year trade benefit for Ukraine which includes safeguards for certain agricultural imports.
- The EU and **Timor-Leste** signed a deal in March 2023 concluding their bilateral market access negotiations on services and goods as part of Timor-Leste's accession process to the World Trade Organization.
- In 2023, the EU accepted the market access offers of **Tuvalu, Niue** and **Tonga** for the purpose of accession to the EPA between the EU and Pacific States.
- After their suspension in 2014 following the military takeover, negotiations were resumed between the EU and **Thailand** leading to a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with strong emphasis on sustainability, which was signed in December 2022.
- Talks continued between the EU and **Mercosur** to achieve a free trade agreement between the two economic and trade areas.
- Negotiations were concluded in December 2022 on an Advanced Framework Agreement between the EU and **Chile** which will further deepen trade and investment relations.



The cocoa sector was endorsed in June 2022 by the EU in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. Cocoa harvest in Ghana.

Agreement. The report reveals the positive economic and social impact of the agreement, particularly in increasing bilateral trade and formal job creation, and in reducing urban-rural divide. However, it had limited success in fostering global value chains integration, in addressing labour rights, and had mixed environmental outcomes. The review calls for improved FDI data standards, focus on services trade liberalization, job creation support, promotion of gender equality and eradication of child labor, among others. Recommendations also include enhancing environmental performance monitoring, promoting renewable energy, ensuring indigenous peoples' rights and making institutional adaptations for effective agreement management. The related Staff Working Document was published in June 2023.

- The EU, **Ghana** and **Côte d'Ivoire** and the cocoa sector endorsed in June 2022 an "Alliance on Sustainable Cocoa", a roadmap to improve the economic, social and environmental sustainability of cocoa production and trade. National "Cocoa Talks" in Cameroon concluded in early June 2023, when a clear roadmap for the future has been identified with 12 concrete priority actions.
- In May 2022, the EU and the **Union of Comoros** signed in Geneva a deal concluding their bilateral market access negotiations on services and goods as part of Comoros' accession process to the World Trade Organization (WTO).
- An ex-post evaluation on the impact of the implementation of the Trade Pillar of the **EU-Central America Association Agreement** was launched in early 2021 and a Final Report was published in September 2022.²² The impact of the Agreement overall is assessed as positive, although relatively limited in scope given that the Central America countries were GSP/GSP+ beneficiaries, enjoying preferential access to the EU market already prior to the entry into force of the
- An ex-post evaluation of the implementation of the **EU-Andean Community Trade Agreement**, published in January 2022, found that the Agreement has had a positive impact on all the Parties, although the magnitude of the impact is limited. Implementation has generally been efficient and effective with room for improvement in some areas, including the implementation of the trade and sustainable development provisions, more efforts to facilitate trade in services, investment and e-commerce/digital trade;

[22] [Ex-post evaluation of the implementation of part IV of the Association Agreement \(Trade Pillar\) between the EU and its Member States and Central America](#), Final Report, September 2022.

enhancements in these areas could also ensure continued relevance and coherence of the Agreement with the global changes and EU policy developments that have taken place since the negotiation of the Agreement. The lessons learned, conclusions and recommendations of the ex-post evaluation study (many of which concern social, environment, TSD and human rights aspects of the agreement) were included in the European Commission's Staff Working Document that was published in October 2023.²³

1.4.2 Africa



Africa's Agenda 2063 has the aspiration of a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development. Women selling food in Dassa, Collines, Bénin.

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

One of the flagship projects of Africa's Agenda 2063 and a major step towards African continental economic integration is the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), launched in Kigali on 21st March 2018 by the African Union. The Abidjan Declaration adopted at the fifth AU-EU Summit (November 2017) identifies investment (which also interlinks to Aid for Trade) as one of the Joint Africa-EU strategic priorities with an explicit reference to the EIP. Africa and the EU commit to foster European and Africa business relations and further strengthen mutually beneficial EU-Africa trade relations. In particular, they will ensure that African Union-EU Trade arrangements are complementary and supportive to the African Union trade and structural transformation agenda, especially as it gears towards implementing the AfCFTA. The declaration also underscores the joint commitment to promoting democratic governance and human rights. Both parties agreed to continue to promote intra-African trade and advance greater economic integration.

The AfCFTA agreement should progressively reduce and eventually eliminate customs duties and non-tariff barriers on goods and allow for free provision of services in priority sectors. The Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)²⁴ estimates that AfCFTA has the potential both to boost intra-African trade by 40% by 2040 by eliminating import duties and to double this trade if non-tariff barriers are also reduced. This increase could raise the share of exports to the rest of the continent from 17% to about 25% of total exports.

Since the conclusion of the agreement in March 2018, all but one²⁵ of the 55 African countries have signed the AfCFTA Agreement and have formally committed to the gradual establishment of the AfCFTA, and, as of May 2022, 46 of these 54 signatories (80%) have ratified it. Trading under the AfCFTA among the ratifying countries started in January 2021.

The EU adopted the Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs²⁶ in September 2018 to support the generation of 10 million jobs in Africa in five years. This is in line with the EU Global Strategy and the European Consensus on Development.²⁷ It also forms part of the wider set of EU-Africa relations and strategic frameworks joining Europe and Africa, such as the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union (Agenda 2063). The February 2021 Trade Policy Review Communication has confirmed that Africa is of particular importance to the EU's trade policy.

[23] [Commission Staff Working Document on the impact on the implementation of the trade agreement between the EU and its Member States and Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, October 2023.](#)

[24] Source: UNECA (2018) An empirical assessment of AfCFTA modalities on goods. Available at: https://archive.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/afcfta-towards_the_finalization_of_modalities_on_goods_rev1.pdf.

[25] Eritrea.

[26] *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council: Communication on a new Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs: taking out partnership on investment and jobs to the next level*, Brussels, 12.9.2018, [COM\(2018\) 643 final](#).

[27] The European Consensus on Development, OJ C 210 of 30.6.2017, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PD-F/?uri=OJ:C:2017:210:FULL&from=EN>.



At the EU-AU Summit 2022, left to right: Muhammadu BUHARI (President of Nigeria), Ursula VON DER LEYEN (President of the European Commission), Abdel Fattah EL-SISI (President of Egypt), Cyril RAMAPHOSA (South Africa), Charles MICHEL (President of the European Council), Emmanuel MACRON (President of France), Macky SALL (President of Senegal), Kais SAÏED (Tunisia).

The EU adopted a **new strategy for Africa** in March 2020.²⁸ Boosting trade and investment is one of its five pillars. Cooperation on the strategic corridors that facilitate intra-African and Africa-Europe trade and investment, and improve sustainable, efficient, and safe connectivity between both continents, will be enhanced by the long-term prospect of creating a comprehensive continent-to-continent free-trade area. Cooperation and dialogue, business partnerships along critical value chains, as well as the deepening of economic partnership agreements, and other EU trade agreements with African partner countries, are the tools through which this can be achieved. In February 2022, the EU - African Union Summit reiterated the political and economic significance of the EU-Africa partnership and the role played by trade in enhancing sustainable economic development.

In February 2022, the EU and its member states, working in a Team Europe approach, put forward at the EU-Africa Summit, a EUR 150 billion Global Gateway Investment package, which aims to support Africa for a strong, inclusive, green and digital recovery and transformation by: accelerating the twin green and digital transition, the sustainable growth and decent job creation, while strengthening health systems and improving education and training. The Global Gateway Africa-Europe Investment Package is being implemented through Team Europe initiatives: the EU, its Member States and European financial institutions work together to support concrete and transformational projects jointly identified in priority areas. The Investment Package facilitates mobility and trade within Africa and between Africa and Europe through strategic corridors, by developing multi-country transport infrastructure, supporting investment in sustainable, efficient, and safe connectivity between both continents and updating and harmonising regulatory frameworks. Likewise, the EU supports strengthening Africa's economic integration process towards the African vision of the AfCFTA as a single continental trade and investment system which is stable, solid and based on clear regulatory frameworks.

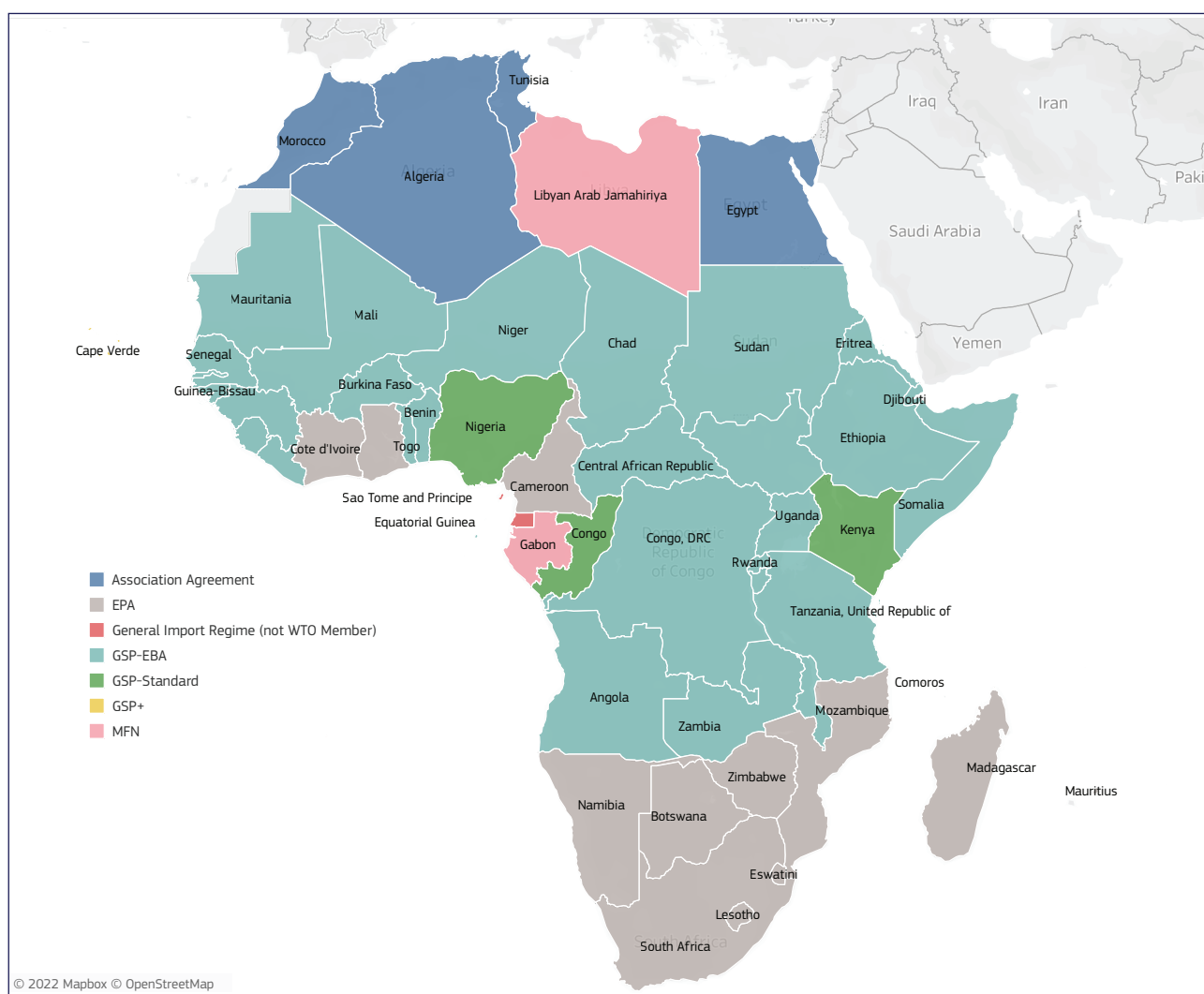
Simultaneously, trade agreements (EPAs in Sub-Saharan Africa and Association Agreements in North Africa) offer a unique platform for continuous policy and regulatory dialogue and development of mutual relations. The AfCFTA and EPAs are mutually reinforcing. EPAs and FTAs have helped several African countries and regions to create predictable trade and investment conditions, attract capital and become a hub for foreign direct investment. The AfCFTA process can take this practical experience into account. They offer a toolbox for trade integration on the continent and constitute essential elements for the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) as well as the EU-Africa trade relationship overall.

As shown in **Figure 3** next page, 33 African developing countries enjoy **unilateral** preferences granted under the Generalized Scheme of Preferences (GSP) – i.e. Congo, Kenya and Nigeria under the general arrangement of the GSP, Cape Verde under the GSP+, and the remaining 29 from the EBA - while 17 negotiated **reciprocal** preferences through Free Trade Area Agreements with the EU, 13 countries from Sub-Saharan Africa through EPAs, and 4 from North Africa through FTAs. Only 4 African countries (Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Libya and Saint Helena) do not enjoy any unilateral or reciprocal preference and are therefore subjected to the common regime for WTO members, called most-favoured-nation (MFN) or, in the case of Equatorial Guinea that is not a WTO member, the general import regime.

[28] Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council, Towards a comprehensive Strategy with Africa, JOIN(2020) 4 final https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/communication-eu-africa-strategy-join-2020-4-final_en.pdf.

Implementation of the five regional Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) that are currently in force or have been completed has slowly been advancing. Currently, 13 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa implement one of the four regional African EPAs under implementation. A fourteenth country (Kenya) will start implementing the fifth regional EPA (East African Community) as soon as its interim EPA, for which negotiations have been concluded in June 2023, will enter into force. The EU's EPAs with ACP countries have been concluded under the framework of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement signed in 2000 between the EU, its Member States and ACP countries. As this comprehensive political, economic and development partnership was due to expire in 2020, the Parties have negotiated a successor agreement (the so-called 'Post-Cotonou Agreement'), which was initialled by the chief negotiators on 15 April 2021. The agreement will include a common foundation setting out the values and principles that bring EU and ACP countries together and indicating the strategic priority areas that both sides intend to work on. This common foundation at ACP level will be combined with three regional protocols for Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific with a focus on the regions' specific needs. This will allow for an unprecedented regional focus. The regional protocols will have their own specific governance to manage and steer the relations with the EU and different regions involved, including through joint parliamentary committees.

Figure 3 – EU preferential trade regimes for African developing countries (2022)



Below are the main developments between 2021 and the first six months of 2023 for each of the five African regional EPAs.²⁹

EU-SADC (South-Africa Development Community) EPA. In July 2014, the EPA negotiations were successfully concluded in South Africa. The agreement was signed by the EU and the SADC EPA group (comprising **Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa**) in June 2016, and the European Parliament gave its consent in September 2016. Pending ratification by all EU Member States, the agreement came provisionally

[29] For EPAs overview and information on signatories, consult Annex 2.

into force in October 2016. There have been two meetings of the Trade and Development Committee in 2021 with progress on many implementation topics (e.g. joint monitoring, setting up of a joint civil society platform, levels for triggering agricultural safeguards). Both sides continued to discuss the participation of non-state actors and on the monitoring mechanism they agreed to include indicators related to ratification of international labour conventions and multilateral environmental agreements. On the monitoring mechanism, the Parties agreed to proceed with working on the joint report using EU and other international statistics and data sources. The EPA review was launched in November 2021. An arbitration panel was established in December 2021 to carry out dispute settlement consultations with the South African Customs Union over their safeguard measure on EU frozen chicken cuts: the panel ruled in favour of the EU calling, the safeguard measures, expiring in March 2022, not proportionate with the need to remedy or prevent serious disturbances to the local poultry market. The EU and **Angola** agreed on a Sustainable Investment Facilitation Agreement which will make it easier to attract and expand investment while integrating environment and labour rights commitments in the EU-Angola relationship. A study in support of an ex-post evaluation of the EU-SADC EPA was commissioned in February 2023. The inception report was published in June.



The European Union (EU) and Kenya agreed in June on a interim Economic Partnership Agreement (iEPA) that still has to be ratified. View of Nairobi, Kenya.

EU-EAC (East African Community) EPA. The negotiations for the regional EPA were successfully concluded in October 2014. In September 2016, Kenya and Rwanda signed the Economic Partnership Agreement. All EU Member States and the EU have also signed the Agreement. However, all EAC members need to sign and ratify the EPA to be implemented. The EAC Summit of February 2021 concluded that while not all EAC members are ready to sign and ratify the EPA, those members who wish to implement the EPA should be able to commence engagements with the EU on EPA implementation. In February 2022, discussions were initiated between the European Union (EU) and Kenya regarding an interim Economic Partnership Agreement (iEPA) that includes sustainability provisions. Both parties agreed to engage in negotiations to establish enforceable obligations pertaining to trade and sustainable development within the iEPA. These

obligations will be subject to a suitable mechanism for resolving disputes. The negotiations between the EU and Kenya were concluded in June 2023, and the next steps involve the signing process by all involved parties, approval by the European Parliament, and subsequent ratification by Kenya.

EU-ESA (East and Southern Africa) EPA. Negotiations with Comoros, Mauritius, Seychelles, Zimbabwe and Madagascar (the so-called 'ESA 5') for the 'deepening' of the existing agreement were officially launched in Mauritius in October 2019. Twelve rounds of 'deepening negotiations' took place in between 2020 and June 2023. The SPS and Agriculture chapters as well as the Protocol on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters were already provisionally concluded. On C&TF, one sole outstanding issue is linked with the TBT chapter, which is also advanced and close to provisional conclusion. Progress has been made on rules of origin (RoO), with substantial advancements in product-specific rules. Constructive discussions have taken place on trade in services, investment liberalization and digital trade (TiSIL&DT), competition (COMP), and intellectual property rights (IPR) and geographical indications (GIs). Progress has been observed in transparency rules for public procurement (TiPP) and trade and sustainable development (TSD). Advances have also been made in fisheries, and dispute settlement and institutional provisions (DS&IP).

However, there are outstanding issues that require further attention. These include RoO, TiSIL&DT, GIs and COMP. Additional discussions are needed on various aspects of IPR. Implementation concerns and the need for development cooperation assistance are important considerations of ESA countries for the whole EPA and especially for TSD. Further discussions are required to address issues raised by ESA countries in fisheries. Lastly, outstanding issues regarding transparency provisions and civil society involvement need to be resolved in DS&IP. On means of implementation, both parties reached a common understanding of positions and expectations and agreed with the principle that, beyond the economic benefits, the EPA must contribute to the sustainable development of the five ESA countries.

West Africa. The regional **EU-ECOWAS EPA**, concluded in June 2014, has been signed by all 16 ECOWAS members except Nigeria and will be submitted for ratification only after signature by all parties. Only the interim EPAs with Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana are provisionally applied. The fifth and sixth EPA Committee meetings with Cote d'Ivoire

took place in October 2021 (Brussels) and October 2023 (Abidjan), respectively. Ghana started tariff liberalisation in 2020 and implemented the first tariff cuts in July 2021. The third and fourth EPA Committee meetings with Ghana were held in June 2021 (virtual) and November/December 2022 (Accra) and another EPA Committee meeting is foreseen in November 2023 (Brussels).

Central Africa. Cameroon signed the EPA between the EU and Central Africa as the only country in the region in January 2009. The European Parliament gave its consent in June 2013. In July 2014, the Parliament of Cameroon approved the ratification of the Agreement and in August 2014, the agreement entered into provisional application. Tariff liberalisation started in 2016 and entered in its 5th phase in 2021. Parts of the products (category 1) in the liberalisation bands are now fully liberalised. Other products (categories 2 and 3) have seen their applied duty already reduce by 60% or 10%. In 2021, at the fifth meeting of the EPA committee both sides agreed a way forward to conclude discussions on the rules of origin protocol and finalised the first monitoring report on the implementation of the EPA. Moreover a specific sub-committee for agricultural and fisheries matters was also set up which should help to further improve our bilateral trade relations. An informal discussion on the supporting measures and the areas covered by rendezvous clauses in the agreement also took place. In July 2023 the EPA Committee discussed ways to improve cooperation on customs and exchange of data. Other countries in Central Africa are reflecting on the possibility of joining this EPA.

1.4.3 Asia

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

As shown in **Figure 4** at next page, twenty Asian developing countries enjoy **unilateral** preferences granted under the Generalized Scheme of Preferences (GSP) – i.e. five under the general arrangement of the GSP, six under the GSP+, and the remaining nine from the EBA - while nine negotiated **reciprocal** preferences through Free Trade Area Agreements with the EU. Four Asian developing countries, mostly upper-middle income that are also WTO members (China, Malaysia, Maldives and Thailand) do not enjoy any unilateral or reciprocal preference and are therefore subjected to the WTO most-favoured-nation (MFN) principle. Finally, the Democratic Republic of Korea (the only low-income Asian developing country without preferential access to the EU market) and Iran export to the EU under the General Import Regime, as they are not WTO members. In the specific cases of Cambodia, Myanmar and Bangladesh it is however worth noting that the human rights issues have been impeding also to trade relations. In August 2020, the EU effectively implemented a partial withdrawal of Cambodia's Everything But Arms (EBA) trade preferences, affecting about 20% of Cambodia's exported products to the EU by value. Regarding Myanmar, the European Union implemented seven tiers of sanctions in response to the military coup of 2021 and the subsequent oppressive actions by the military junta. These measures, coupled with the country's inherent conflict conditions, likely dampened trade dynamics in 2021, resulting in a 13% decline in EU imports from Myanmar. Nevertheless, this downward trajectory was reversed in 2022, evidenced by a substantial 90% surge in the EU's importation of goods.³⁰



On of the goals of the European Union (EU) is to protect labour and human rights. Garments factory in Bangladesh.

Ensuring better access for EU exporters and investors to the dynamic ASEAN market of 640 million consumers is a priority for the EU as its third largest trading partner and largest investor. While negotiations for a region-to-region trade and investment agreement with ASEAN have been paused by mutual agreement since 2009, the EU is pursuing bilateral FTAs with the countries of the region that are considered building blocks towards a future region-to-region agreement, which remains the EU's ultimate objective.

[30] European Union, Trade in goods with Myanmar, European Commission, 2023, [https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/isdb_results/factsheets/country/details/myanmar_en.pdf].

Figure 4 – EU preferential trade regimes for Asian developing countries (2022)



At the regional level, the European Commission and the ASEAN Member States are undertaking a stocktaking exercise to explore the prospects towards the resumption of region-to-region negotiations. A joint EU ASEAN Working Group for the development of a Framework setting out the parameters of **a future ASEAN-EU FTA** has been gathering at a regular basis since 2017 and met last in 2020. ASEAN is not comfortable engaging with the EU as a group in areas where it does not have common positions and policies (e.g. government procurement, TSD, competition, Geographical Indicators).³¹ The EU-ASEAN Summit in December 2022 issued approved a Plan of Action to implement their Strategic Partnership including a commitment to promote sustainable and inclusive trade and investment.³² Moreover, a EUR 10 billion Global Gateway Investment Package was put forward by the EU and Team Europe to partners in the region. As part of the Team Europe Initiative on sustainable connectivity comprised in the Package, the key actions will focus on trade and economic connectivity, sustainable value chains and improved environment for fair and sustainable trade and investment. In this regard, the EU-Singapore Digital Partnership and the EU-ASEAN Comprehensive Air Transport Agreement are highly relevant.

The European Union and Vietnam signed a Trade Agreement (EUVTA) and an Investment Protection Agreement (EUVIPA) in June 2019. The European Parliament subsequently gave its consent to both Agreements in February 2020 and the Free Trade Agreement was concluded by Council in March 2020. The Trade Agreement entered into force on 1 August 2020. The Investment Protection Agreement will enter into force when it is ratified by all EU Member States. As of June 2022, 11 EU Member States have ratified it.³³

During 2021, the EU and Vietnam have been setting up the necessary institutional structures under the Trade Agreement: the Trade Committee, which meets at ministerial level, 5 Specialised Committees and 2 Working Groups, most of which have already met. In addition the Commission and Vietnam have pursued an informal dialogue, particularly on the implementation of Vietnam's commitments in the area of Trade and Sustainable Development

[31] See https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2022/february/tradoc_160055.pdf for details.

[32] EU-ASEAN Commemorative Summit (Brussels, 14 December 2022) - [Joint Leaders' Statement](#).

[33] Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Spain, and Sweden.

where the EU aims at seeing an acceleration of the process leading to the completion of key labour reforms that Vietnam has started to implement, as well as the establishment of Vietnam's domestic advisory group, in accordance with the agreement. In 2023, Vietnam has extended the validity of marketing authorizations for EU pharmaceuticals until 2024, making it easier for EU exporters to access the Vietnamese market without complex renewal procedures. This move promotes transparency and benefits both EU operators and consumers. It demonstrates the positive impact of the EU-Vietnam free trade agreement and follows efforts to eliminate discrimination among EU regulatory authorities. The extension will significantly facilitate EU pharmaceutical products' entry into Vietnam.

FTA negotiations with **Indonesia** are still ongoing to further deepen EU-Indonesia trade and investment relations and the 11th round of negotiations was held in November 2021. Negotiations had also started with **Malaysia** (in 2010) and **Philippines** (in 2015) but are presently on hold. Talks regarding a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with a robust focus on sustainability between **Thailand** and the EU resumed in March 2023, following a pause initiated in 2014 due to the military coup in the country.

In December 2020, the **EU and China** concluded in principle the negotiations on the **Comprehensive Agreement on Investment (CAI)**. The CAI has not yet been ratified. It has therefore not yet entered into force. The agreement grants EU investors a greater level of access to China's market. In the agreement, China has committed to ensure fairer treatment for EU companies, allowing them to compete on a more level playing field in China. These commitments cover state-owned enterprises, transparency of subsidies, and rules against forced technology transfer. China also agreed to provisions on sustainable development, including commitments on climate and forced labour. Both sides agreed to continue the negotiations on investment protection and investment dispute settlement, to be completed within two years of the signature of the agreement.

In May 2021, at the EU-India Leader's Meeting, the EU and **India** agreed to resume negotiations for a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and mutually beneficial trade agreement which would respond to the current challenges. The two sides also agreed on importance of finding solutions to long-standing market access issues to create the required positive dynamic for negotiations. Furthermore, the EU and India also agreed to the launch of negotiations on a stand-alone investment protection agreement and to start negotiations on a separate agreement on geographical indications. The first round of negotiations took place in June 2022. Fast-track talks will be finalised by the end of 2023. After the country's withdrawal from the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement in 2019, India's push for trade pacts with various "western" partners has only intensified. The government continues to advocate limited or early harvest agreement (EHA) with key trading partners. In February 2022 India and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA). This is the first of the series of FTA negotiations, launched by the government in 2020 (including that with the UK, Australia, Canada and the EU). In February 2023 the EU and India announced the formation of a Trade and Technology Council to lead on digital transformation, green technologies and trade.

Three of the five **Central Asian countries (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan)** benefit from favourable access to the EU market, through the Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP) or GSP+. While Tajikistan meets the standard GSP criteria, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan have also joined the EU's GSP+ arrangement, which grants additional preferences upon application and assessment. Negotiations for an Enhanced Cooperation Partnership Agreement between the EU and the Kyrgyz Republic were concluded in 2019 and with Uzbekistan in 2022. The signature of the agreement with Kyrgyzstan is expected in 2023. In February 2023, EU-Tajikistan initiated negotiations to enhance the existing Partnership and Cooperation Agreement.



*Kyrgyzstan will benefit from access to the EU Market.
View of Bishkek city, Kyrgyzstan.*

The remaining two Central Asian countries, **Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan**, as upper middle income-level economies, can no longer benefit from the GSP scheme. Bilateral trade relations with Kazakhstan are covered by an Enhanced Partnership Agreement (EPCA), which entered into force in March 2020, governing trade and economic relations between the European Union and Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan is the first Central Asian partner to have concluded an EPCA with the EU. While a PCA concluded with Turkmenistan in 1998 is yet to be ratified by all Member States and an Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters has been applied since 2010.

1.4.4 Latin America and the Caribbean

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

In June 2023, prior to the EU-CELAC Summit, the European Commission and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy issued the official Joint Communication on A New Agenda for Relations between the EU and Latin America and the Caribbean with trade being a key pillar of it. With the New Agenda, the European Commission and its Member States, working in A Team Europe approach have committed, among others, to prioritise the conclusion of the EU-Mercosur agreement, finalise procedures for the signature of the EU-Chile Advanced Framework Agreement and interim Free Trade Agreement and proceed with their ratification.³⁴

At the same time, relations between the EU and LAC have deepened even further, reaching an unprecedented level of bi-regional integration. The EU is looking to expand its network of trade agreements with the region, notably by concluding the agreement with the Mercosur countries and to progressively modernise its existing trade agreements with LAC, to advance market access openings and include or revise, among other elements, specific provisions on sustainable development, on intellectual property rights (IPR), services, investment, public procurement and regulatory cooperation.

As shown in **Figure 5** on next page, two out of 27 Latin American and Caribbean developing countries enjoy **unilateral** preferences granted under the Generalized Scheme of Preferences (GSP) – i.e. Bolivia under the GSP+, and Haiti under the EBA - while 22 negotiated **reciprocal** preferences through Free Trade Area Agreements with the EU. 6 countries in the region, all upper-middle income (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Cuba, Paraguay and Venezuela), do not enjoy any unilateral or reciprocal preference and are therefore subjected to the WTO most-favoured-nation (MFN) principle.

Figure 5 - EU preferential trade regimes for LAC developing countries (2022)

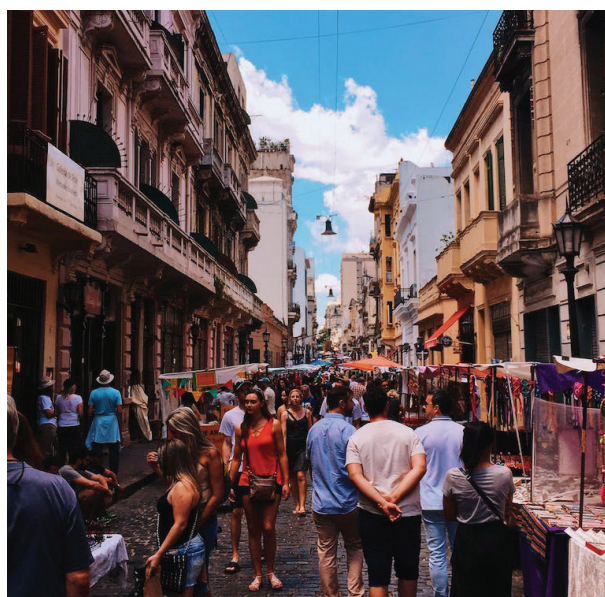


[34] Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council - A New Agenda for Relations between the EU and Latin America and the Caribbean, JOIN/2023/17 final, June 7, 2023.

The EU and Chile concluded negotiations in December 2022 for the modernisation of the existing EU-Chile association agreement which should be signed before the end of 2023. The EU-Chile Advanced Framework Agreement will deepen EU-Chile trade and investment relations and provide new opportunities for EU and Chilean businesses. It also includes an ambitious chapter on Trade and sustainable development and for the first time in an EU trade agreement a dedicated chapter on trade and gender. The Agreement also strengthens EU and Chile's commitments to the transition to renewable energy and the sustainable use of raw materials.

Trade relations between the EU and Mexico are governed by the trade pillar of the EU-Mexico Economic Partnership, Political Coordination and Cooperation Agreement (also referred to as the 'Global Agreement') that entered into force in 2020. An 'agreement in principle' on a modernised trade pillar of the **EU-Mexico Global Agreement**, whose negotiations started in 2016, was reached in 2018. Final technical details on public procurement were concluded in April 2020. The modernised EU-Mexico Agreement is undergoing the final technical and necessary internal procedures that would lead to the signature and conclusion of the Agreement, that, once ratified, will replace the existing EU-Mexico Global Agreement. This modernisation will promote new opportunities for business, while including strong and clear commitments on human rights, sustainable development and the fight against corruption.

In July 2019, after 20 years of negotiations, an 'agreement in principle' on the trade pillar of a broader **EU-Mercosur Association Agreement (AA)** was reached with the four Mercosur members, of which three – Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay – were ODA recipients in 2021. A sustainability impact assessment (SIA) on the EU-Mercosur AA, completed in December 2020, concluded that the agreement would have positive economic impacts, positive or neutral welfare effects, and negligible effects on global greenhouse gas emissions. The EU has concluded bilateral framework cooperation agreements, which also deal with trade-related matters, with the four founding members of Mercosur (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay) as part of a bi-regional Association Agreement. These framework cooperation agreements will continue to govern trade relations with these countries till the EU-Mercosur Association Agreement will enter into force. Talks between the EU and Mercosur negotiators resumed in March 2023. A critical element of these discussions is the strengthening of the trade and sustainable development dimension of the Agreement.



The EU-Mercosur Association Agreement was reached with 4 of its members, among them Argentina. Market in San Nicolás, Buenos Aires.

At the regional level, the **EU-Central America Association Agreement** was signed in 2012 and the trade pillar (Part IV) has been provisionally applied since 2013 with Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. The EU's central trade policy objectives for Central America are to increase bilateral trade and use it to strengthen the process of regional integration between the region's countries. In practical terms this means the creation of a customs union and economic integration in Central America. The EU has supported this process through its trade agreement and its trade-related technical cooperation programs. The Trade Committee last met in June 2023. Since 2020 Nicaragua has incurred in EU sanctions targeting a individuals and entities for their role in deteriorating social and political situation in the country and for the expulsion of the EU Head of Delegation and the cut of diplomatic ties with one Member State. The sanctions which were prolonged for one year in October 2023 currently concern 21 individuals and three entities. The sanctions don't appear to have impacted significantly trade relation between the EU and Nicaragua, which remained relatively stable since 2020 and grew by almost 70% in 2022. The ex-post evaluation on the impact of the implementation of the Trade Pillar of the Association Agreement was published in September 2022³⁵ and the related Staff Working Document was finalised in June 2023.³⁶

The **EU-CARIFORUM Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)** was signed with the 15 Caribbean States in October 2008 and approved by the European Parliament in March 2009. The EPA provides for asymmetric liberalisation of goods, services and investment, taking into account the different levels of development of Caribbean countries. All Caribbean countries enjoy duty-free, quota-free access to the EU market and Aid for Trade is an integral part of

[35] [Ex-post evaluation of the implementation of part IV of the Association Agreement \(Trade Pillar\) between the EU and its Member States and Central America](#), Final Report, September 2022.

[36] [Impact of the implementation of part IV \(Trade Pillar\) of the EU-Central America Association Agreement](#), SWD(2023) 221 final.

the agreement. Negotiations on the agreement to protect geographical indications (GIs) are ongoing and the 3rd round took place (virtually) in March 2021. The EPA Review Task Force discussions are ongoing and the conclusions and recommendations will be presented to the next joint EU-CARIFORUM Council early 2024. An ex-post evaluation study of the EU-CARIFORUM EPA from 2021 concluded that effectiveness of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between the EU and CARIFORUM has been limited and there are still some barriers that affect trade due to a lack of transparency and unimplemented areas. The agreement remains relevant, addressing key issues in bilateral trade and investment. Recommendations include defining areas needing EPA implementation support, improving transparency, and enhancing political and technical dialogue, and developing joint understanding of development cooperation obligations under the EPA, giving more attention to intervention design, and focusing on addressing structural challenges faced by CARIFORUM countries. Furthermore, enhancing regional integration, focusing private sector support on potentially successful sectors, and promoting transparency in sustainability and human rights-related impacts are advised. The Commission is currently working on the Staff Working Document connected with the evaluation. The joint EU-CARIFORUM EPA Review process is under way and will be concluded until the end of 2023 defining further recommendations and priorities on implementations and cooperation under EPA. The EPA covers several cooperation areas that should be catered by the EU aid for Trade and also covered by this report.

In October 2022, the European Union and CARIFORUM Ministers launched ambitious new EU-Caribbean Partnerships under the Global Gateway strategy. In this context, the EU and its Member States, working in a Team Europe approach, will focus their efforts on delivering on the following three partnerships under the Global Gateway, respectively focusing on “Green Deal”, “Economic Resilience and Trade” as well as “Governance, Security and Human Development”. Of the three, the partnership on Economic Resilience and Trade will facilitate the promotion of sustainable growth of the private sector and the trade opportunities of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA).

The **EU Trade Agreement with the Andean Community** (Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) has been provisionally applied since 2013. The Agreement has helped to stabilise trade despite fluctuations in commodity prices and a contributing factor supporting the diversification of the economy of the three EU trading partners, and a good basis for cooperation. The Trade Committee last met in November 2022. The ex-post evaluation on the implementation of the EU-Andean Community Trade Agreement was finalized in January 2022³⁷ and the related Staff Working Document was published in October 2023.³⁸

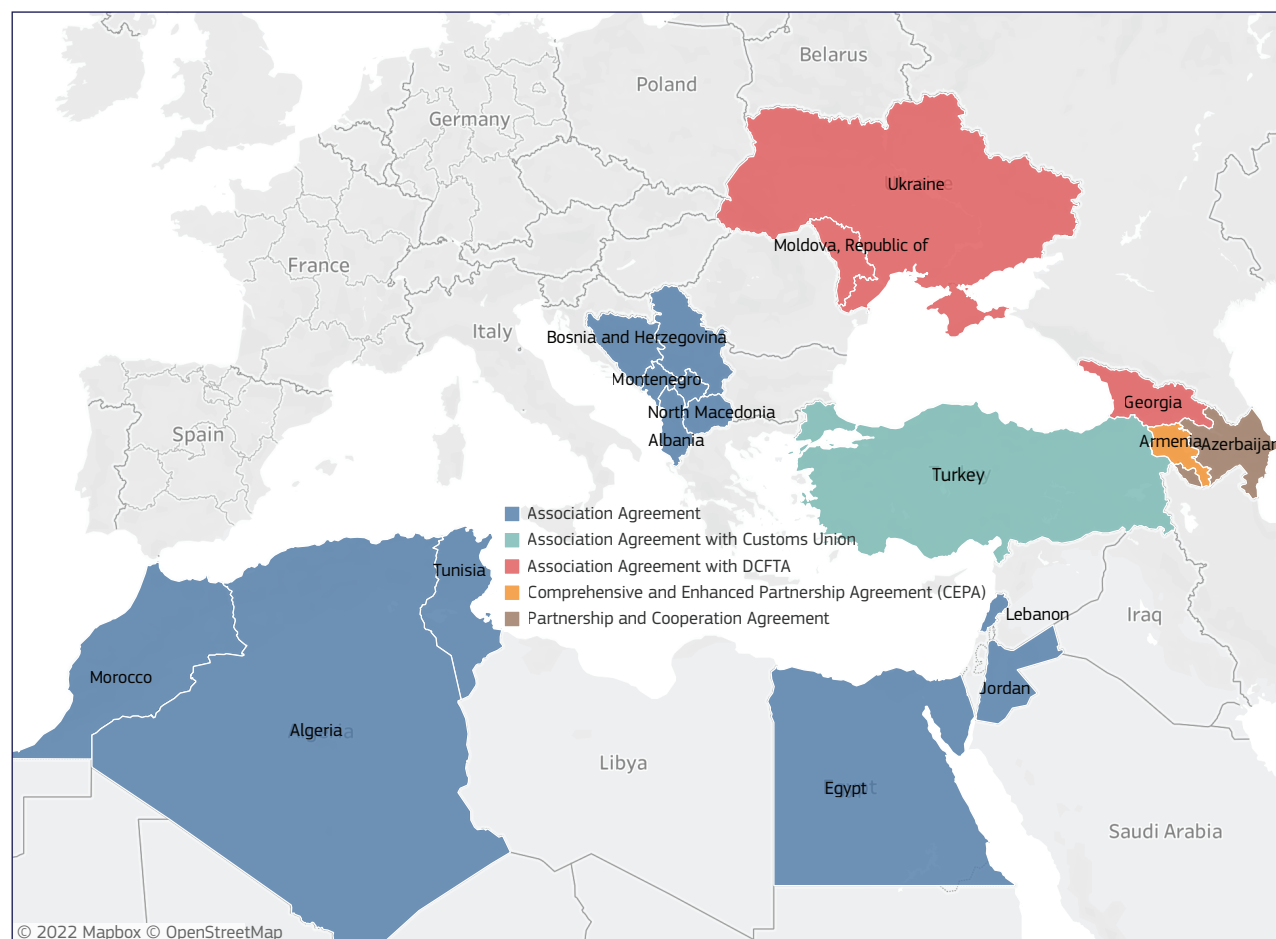
[37] [Ex-post evaluation of the implementation of the trade agreement between the EU and its Member States and Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, January 2022.](#)

[38] [Commission Staff Working Document on the evaluation of the impact of the trade agreement between the EU and its Member States and Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, October 2023.](#)

1.4.5 EU Neighbourhood and Enlargement Countries

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

Figure 6 – EU preferential trade regimes for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Developing Countries (2022)



The EU works with its neighbourhood and enlargement countries to achieve the closest possible political association and economic integration. As shown in **Figure 6** above, all 17 EU Enlargement and Neighbourhood developing countries enjoy negotiated **reciprocal** preferences through Free Trade Area Agreements with the EU. They include the Association Agreements with EU Enlargement countries, in the form of Stabilisation and Association Agreements with all six Western Balkan economies and an Association Agreement and a Customs Union Agreement with Turkey; the Association Agreements with EU Eastern Partnership countries, including Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas (DCFTAs) with Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia; and the Association Agreements establishing Free Trade Areas with most of EU Southern Neighbourhood partners.

1.4.0.1 EU Enlargement Countries

EU Enlargement countries include both candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, and Turkey) and potential candidates (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo).

The EU has Stabilisation and Association Agreements (SAA) with each of its **Western Balkan partners** (Albania from 2009, North Macedonia from 2004, Montenegro from 2010, Serbia from 2013, Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2015 and Kosovo from 2016). The agreements progressively establish a free-trade area between the EU and those countries, focusing on liberalising trade in goods, and aligning rules on EU practice. This is to make them ready for accession by contributing to creating functioning market economies. In 2020, the leaders of the Western Balkan countries launched the Western Balkans Common Regional Market initiative, structured around free movement of

goods, services, capital and people. The Common Regional Market represents a stepping-stone to integrate the region more closely with the EU Single Market already before accession. This is key for the region to leverage its privileged relation with the EU. Regional economic integration based on EU rules and closer association to the EU Single Market will help the Western Balkans in the accession process. At the same time, the accession process and the gradual compliance with the EU acquis will help strengthen intra-regional integration. Accession negotiations started with Montenegro in 2018, Serbia in 2014 and with the Republic of North Macedonia and the Republic of Albania in July 2022. In December 2022, Bosnia and Herzegovina joined the group of Western Balkan countries that had been granted candidate status for EU accession.

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

The Ankara Association Agreement between the EU and **Turkey** (entered into force in 1963) in which both parties agreed to expand their economic and trade relations. An additional protocol was entered into force in 1973 aimed at progressively establishing a Customs Union over a period of several years. The Customs Union, the first substantial one with a non-EU country, entered into force in 1996 ensuring the free movement of all industrial goods and certain processed agricultural products between the EU and Turkey. It also required Turkey's alignment to the EU's external customs tariffs and rules for imports from third countries, as well as commercial policy, competition policy, intellectual property rights and EU technical legislation related to the scope of the Customs Union. The EU and Turkey started accession negotiations in 2009, and technical discussions are ongoing in areas such as water, waste, nature protection and horizontal legislation.



The Eu and Turkey agreed to expand their economic and trade relations. Market in Istanbul, Trukey.

A report on the state of play concerning the EU-Turkey political, economic and trade relations and on instruments and options on how to proceed was published in March 2021.³⁹ The statement of the members of the European Council of 25 March 2021⁴⁰ invited the Commission to intensify talks with Turkey to address current difficulties in the implementation of the Customs Union, ensuring its effective application to all Member States, and invite in parallel the Council to work on a mandate for the modernisation of the Customs Union. Such a mandate may be adopted by the Council subject to additional guidance by the European Council. Following these Conclusions, the Commission intensified talks with Turkey and the mandate was discussed by the Council. In December 2022, the Council expressed concerns on the deterioration in the spheres of democracy, the rule of law, and basic human rights and invited the government of Turkey to address these issues.

1.4.0.2 Eastern Partnership Countries

The Association Agreements and **Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas (DCFTAs) with Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia** came into force in 2016-2017. The preferential trade system of these DCFTAs has allowed all three countries to benefit from reduced or eliminated tariffs for their goods, an increased services market and better investment conditions.

Key committees under these agreements met at least once during 2021, in most cases virtually. The 5th meeting of the **EU-Ukraine** Trade and Sustainable Development Sub-Committee was held in October 2021 and discussed cooperation on forest management and related wood production and trade, the implementation of commitments under the Paris Agreement on climate change, with a particular focus on renewable energy, and the effective implementation of international labour standards. No meeting of the **EU-Moldova** Trade and Sustainable

[39] <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52021JC0008&from=EN>.

[40] <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/48976/250321-vtc-euco-statement-en.pdf>.

Development Sub-Committee took place in 2021. The 8th meeting of the EU-Moldova Association Committee in trade configuration took place in December 2021. At the meeting, the EU welcomed the significant progress achieved by Moldova on implementation of the different chapters of the DCFTA (in particular in the areas of customs, TBT and SPS), as well as the prospective positive developments on the revision of some provisions of Moldova's Domestic Trade Law. In 2023, the EU granted one-year extension of trade benefits on quotas and tariffs for Moldova and Ukraine, which include safeguard for certain agricultural imports. The 6th meeting of the **EU-Georgia** Trade and Sustainable Development Sub-Committee reviewed the implementation of labour provisions of the TSD Chapter. The EU welcomed the adoption, in September 2020, of extensive amendments to the Labour Code and the new Law on Labour Inspections. The Labour Inspection Service has been set up as an independent agency and its mandate expanded to labour rights and working conditions, in addition to occupational health and safety. The EU also welcomed the adoption of the decree defining hazardous work and stressed the importance of continued action to eliminate child labour, including effective enforcement and awareness raising. At the 7th meeting in December 2022, the EU acknowledged progress on several TSD topics and encouraged Georgia to further its alignment to EU TSD provisions, in particular following the June 2022 TSD review communication.

EU-Azerbaijan trade relations are based on a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement which has been in force since 1999. The current Partnership and Cooperation Agreement does not include tariff preferences but eliminates trade quotas between the two and aims to gradually approximate Azerbaijan's standards to those of the EU. The EU and Azerbaijan launched negotiations for a new comprehensive agreement in February 2017. The negotiations include talks to enhance the EU-Azerbaijan trade cooperation. After seven trade rounds, the negotiations of the trade title of the new Agreement, also including a chapter on trade and sustainable development, are now very advanced. The aim is to further expand EU-Azerbaijan trade relations and to support Azerbaijan's future WTO membership. There was no meeting of the EU-Azerbaijan sub-committee on trade, economic and related legal issues during 2021.



Armenia graduated from the GSP+ scheme. Yerevan view, Armenia.

At the end of 2021, **Armenia** graduated from the GSP+ scheme and trade relations with the EU are now regulated exclusively by the **Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement (CEPA)**. This agreement has been provisionally applied since June 2018 and formally entered into force in March 2021. CEPA aims to further improve EU-Armenia trade by enhancing the regulatory environment for businesses and by removing barriers in trade in services. During the EU-Armenia Partnership Committee meeting in March 2021, the EU and Armenia discussed CEPA provisions in respect of labour, energy and environment. On labour, Armenia informed that the amended Labour Code prohibits discrimination in employment, including on a gender basis. The EU stressed the importance of continuing work on enforcement and implementation of labour standards, including by further developing the labour inspection system in line with ILO standards and with the work carried out within the EU-funded ILO project; child labour; freedom of association, for which the concerns identified by the ILO need to be addressed. The EU noted the improved reporting efforts under environmental and climate conventions, with the exception of biodiversity, and the efforts to align legislation with CITES.

1.4.0.3 Southern Neighbourhood Countries

A network of Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements established free trade areas between the EU and most of its **Southern Neighbourhood countries** (with the exception of Syria and Libya), and essentially cover liberalisation of trade in goods. In addition to the four Northern Africa partner countries (Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria), the EU concluded Association Agreements with Jordan, Lebanon, and Palestine. An ex-post evaluation of the impact of trade chapters of the Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements with six partner countries, completed in early 2021, concluded their focus on reductions of import tariffs and limited coverage of non-tariff measures (NTMs), made these agreements less relevant for addressing current issues faced by the EU and its Southern Neighbours in today's global economy where the ability to remain competitive relies not just on low import tariffs but also other costs incurred along the whole value chain, including those inflicted by various NTMs.

Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements envisage complete dismantling of tariffs to establish free trade areas. In line with the principle of asymmetry, the EU's market was fully opened to exports from the outset, while the partner countries had transition periods to gradually open up their markets to EU exports.



*Eu - Algeria Association Agreement runs since 2005.
Men sharing a meal during a break in Illizi, Illizi Province, Algeria.*

The EU-Algeria Association Agreement, which entered into force in 2005, reciprocally liberalises trade in goods. It aimed to establish a free trade area, including the complete dismantling of tariffs by September 2020- target that has been met, save for a few remaining tariffs that Algeria is yet to eliminate. A significant number of market access issues remain in place. In 2020 the European Union initiated a dispute settlement case against Algeria challenging several measures. As a result, most of the five measures challenged have been removed. However, in the recent past Algeria has imposed new horizontal and sectoral measures affecting several sectors.

All other Southern Neighbourhood countries have fully dismantled tariffs applied to industrial goods between 2010 and 2019, while the degree of liberalisation in agri-food trade varies. **Egypt** 80% of trade in agricultural goods with Egypt is covered by duty-free treatment. Most **Lebanese** agricultural and processed agricultural products (i.e. 89% of products)

enter the EU tariff and quota free, with only 27 agricultural products facing a specific tariff treatment, mostly Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQs). On the other hand, agricultural liberalisation by Lebanon has been more limited. **All Jordanian** agricultural products can enter the EU duty free with the exception of virgin olive oil and cut flowers, which are under tariff rate quotas (TRQs), while agricultural liberalisation on the Jordanian side is substantial, but not complete. Market opening for agricultural products between the EU and **Morocco** is substantial. Only a few Moroccan products are still subject to tariff rate quotas when imported into the EU. Contrary to other countries in the region, the EU and **Tunisia** have not yet negotiated an agricultural top-up and hence market access on both sides is more limited than what is the case with most other Southern Mediterranean partners. For **Palestine**, an agreement for further liberalisation of agricultural products, processed agricultural products and fish and fishery products entered into force on 1 January 2012 for initially 10 years, and was extended for an additional 10 years in 2021.

Negotiations for a **Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area with Tunisia and Morocco** started in 2013 and 2015, respectively, but were later put on hold after several negotiation rounds (the latest were in 2014 with Morocco and 2019 with Tunisia). The EU Trade Policy Review communication of February 2021 specifically highlighted Morocco and Tunisia as priority countries for modernising trade and investment relations with countries in the Southern Neighbourhood region. The modernisation of the trade and investment relationship could support economic recovery and meet common challenges in the field of resilient value chains, climate change and the digital agenda.

The Union for the Mediterranean has continued to support policy dialogue at the regional level in the context of the UfM platform for sustainable trade and investment which takes place on a bi-annual basis. Themes included the impact of the Russian aggression against Ukraine on the UfM region, facilitating sustainable trade and investment. Participants reviewed strategies for sustainable food systems and initiatives to improve transparency of trading requirements for economic operators. They also discussed means to alleviate the impact of non-tariff measures on regional trade.. The ensuing UFM Trade and Investment Forum held in November 2022 emphasised the role of trade and investment facilitation as pre-requisites of economic development and integration.

Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia have signed and ratified the **Regional Convention on pan-Euro-Mediterranean preferential rules of origin (PEM Convention)**. In early 2021, Tunisia gave its agreement in principle to join the outcome of the revised rules of the Pan euro med Convention on rules of origin. Under the relaxed RoO scheme, garment exports from Jordan, for example, have rebounded back to 2019 levels and stakeholders in the sector are very positive. During the year 2021, the sector has experienced an increase in demand, and changes in the global supply chain have led international business places to have a growing trust in trading with Jordan. This has led to issues around increased working hours, tested decent works standards and challenges around recruiting migrant workers.

At the regional level, during the Union for the Mediterranean Ministerial on Employment and Labour held in Marrakech in May 2022, the EU, in cooperation with France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the European Investment Bank launched the **Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on jobs through trade and investment**. The TEI supports a holistic approach to job creation in the Southern Neighbourhood, by bringing together initiatives that link trade, investment and entrepreneurship policies with job creation including policy dialogue, institutional capacity and support, and direct support to MSMEs, including access to finance. Actions would contribute to employment creation and reduction of inequalities, especially for women, the young and vulnerable.

1.4.6 Pacific Region

The EU and the Pacific region enjoy a longstanding relationship, shared values and strong economic and trade links.

Overall EU has developed partnerships in the region with 15 Pacific Independent Island Countries (PICs) and one Overseas Countries and Territories (Wallis and Futuna, a territory of France) that are on the OECD DAC list of ODA recipients for 2021.

As shown in **Figure 7** next page, 7 Pacific developing countries or territories enjoy **unilateral** preferences granted under the general arrangement of the Generalized Scheme of Preferences (GSP) – i.e. four under the standard GSP, and three under the EBA - while four negotiated **reciprocal** preferences through Free Trade Area Agreements with the EU. The only OCT, Wallis and Futuna, enjoys rules of origin that go beyond the rules of the General Scheme of Preference by simplifying origin certification and granting the possibility of extended accumulation with other EU trade partners. Five Pacific developing countries (Nauru, Marshall Islands, Palau, Tokelau and Tonga), all middle-income, export to the EU under the General Import Regime, as they are not WTO members. Nauru and Tonga exported to the EU under the GSP scheme till 2020, but graduated in 2021.

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

The EU concluded an interim Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with **Papua New Guinea** (PNG) and **Fiji** in 2009, to which **Samoa** and the **Solomon Islands** acceded in 2018 and 2020, respectively. PNG has applied the EPA on a provisional basis since 2009, Fiji since 2014 and Samoa since the end of 2018 and Solomon Islands since 2020. One meeting of the Trade Committee established under the EPA took place in October 2021. The EU-Pacific trade relations have recently entered a new dynamic era, with more countries joining the Agreement. **Tuvalu**, **Niue** and **Tonga's** accession processes have been launched. Vanuatu and Timor-Leste have also recently notified their intention to accede to the EPA, and their accession processes will be launched once they submit a final request together with market access offers. In March 2023, the EU and Timor-Leste signed an agreement concluding their bilateral market access negotiations on goods and services as part of Timor-Leste's accession process to the WTO.



Tuvalu accession process has been launched. Road in Tunafati.

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

The EU also supports the region in developing and diversifying its private sector. Particular emphasis is on investments in sustainable, climate-change resilient, CO2-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 2050⁴¹ and the EU’s ambitions towards “A Clean Planet for All”.⁴²

Figure 7 – EU preferential trade regimes for Pacific Developing Countries



[41] <https://www.forumsec.org/2050strategy/>.

[42] European Commission Communication (COM(2018)773) ‘A Clean Planet for all: A European strategic long- term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy’.



CHAPTER 2

EUROPEAN UNION AID FOR TRADE

2 EU AID FOR TRADE

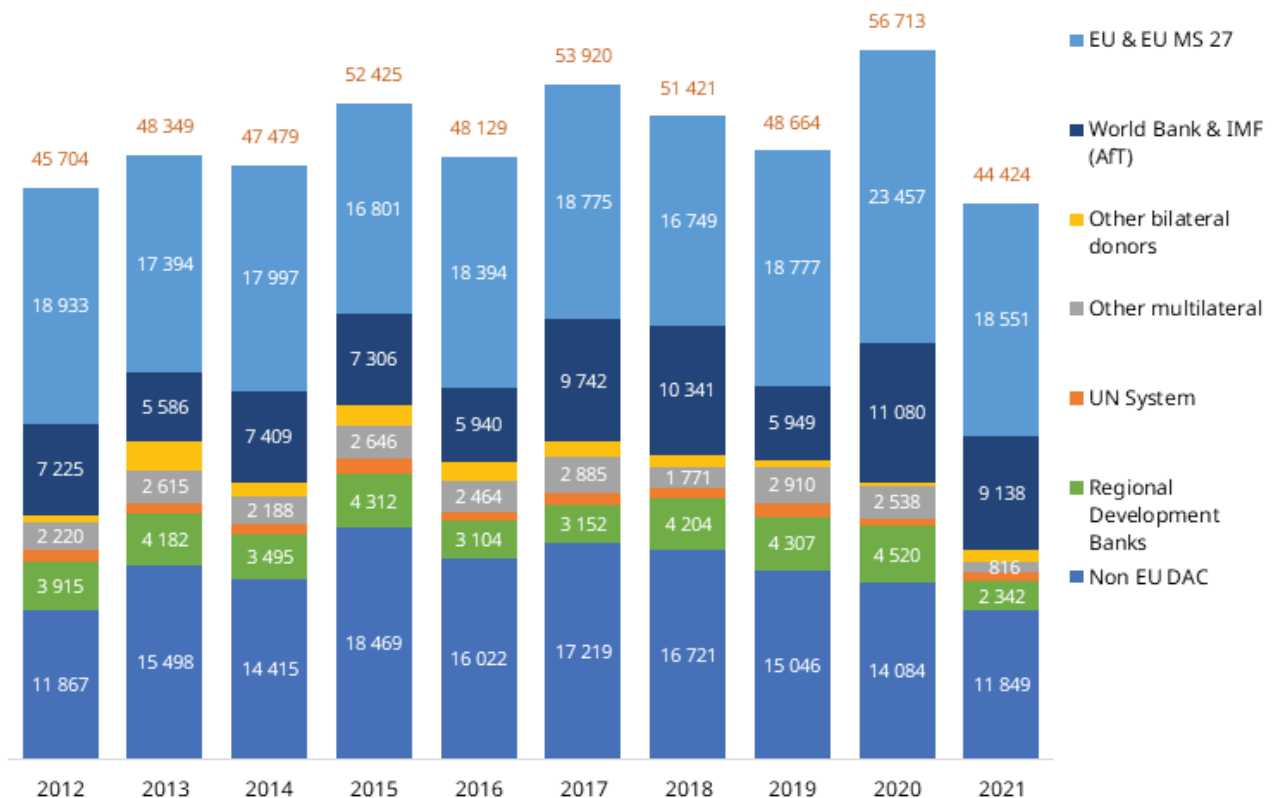
2.1 TRENDS IN EU AID FOR TRADE

Detailed statistics on EU Aid for Trade are provided in **Annex 1**. The major highlights are presented in this section. These statistics are drawn from the OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System.⁴³

Due to the lag in the provision of ODA statistics, data cover the period up to 2020, while qualitative information covers also 2021 which is the year of reference for this report.⁴⁴

2.1.1 Volumes – Global, EU Collective and by EU Member State and Institution

Figure 8 – Volumes of Aid for Trade by type of donor over the decade 2012-2021
(commitments, EUR million, 2021 prices)



Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)⁴⁵

As illustrated in **Figure 8**, EU collective Aid for Trade experienced a notable fluctuation over recent years. Following a substantial increase of 18% in 2020, reaching a peak of nearly EUR 23.5 billion, the figures regressed to standard levels in 2021, approximating EUR 18.5 billion. This amount represents 42% of all Aid for Trade originating from

[43] For the first time, we have used the full CRS applying the list of Aft purpose codes to it, rather than OECD/DAC Aft database. This new approach has allowed us to extract more granular information on EU Aft compared to previous years.

[44] As in the past, we have excluded all projects that either terminated before January 1, 2022 or did not start implementation by December 31, 2022. The report excludes any upcoming programme, even if already launched during 2022 before its publication.

[45] The EU is currently not collecting data on EU Cat 6 (Other Trade-Related Needs) given that it is a manual collection and not extractable from the OECD CRS. Data for Cat 6 are not included in the graphs in the main report while Annex 1 includes also historical data collected during previous exercises and covers the period 2007-2014.

bilateral and multilateral sources, sustaining the growth trajectory from a 33% contribution in 2018. This reduction in the 2021 Aid for Trade volume is the consequence of several factors, including:

- The repayment of private sector loans facilitated by the European Investment Bank (EIB) and Member States' International Financial Institutions (IFIs), recorded on a net flow basis.
- The rapid authorization and establishment of substantial credit lines or guarantees designated for financial intermediaries in developing nations. This initiative was vital in bolstering the resilience of private sector firms amidst the COVID-19 turmoil.
- The accelerated amplification of support directed towards health and productive sectors, in addition to energy and infrastructure developments, aimed at mitigating the adverse economic and commercial repercussions of the pandemic.

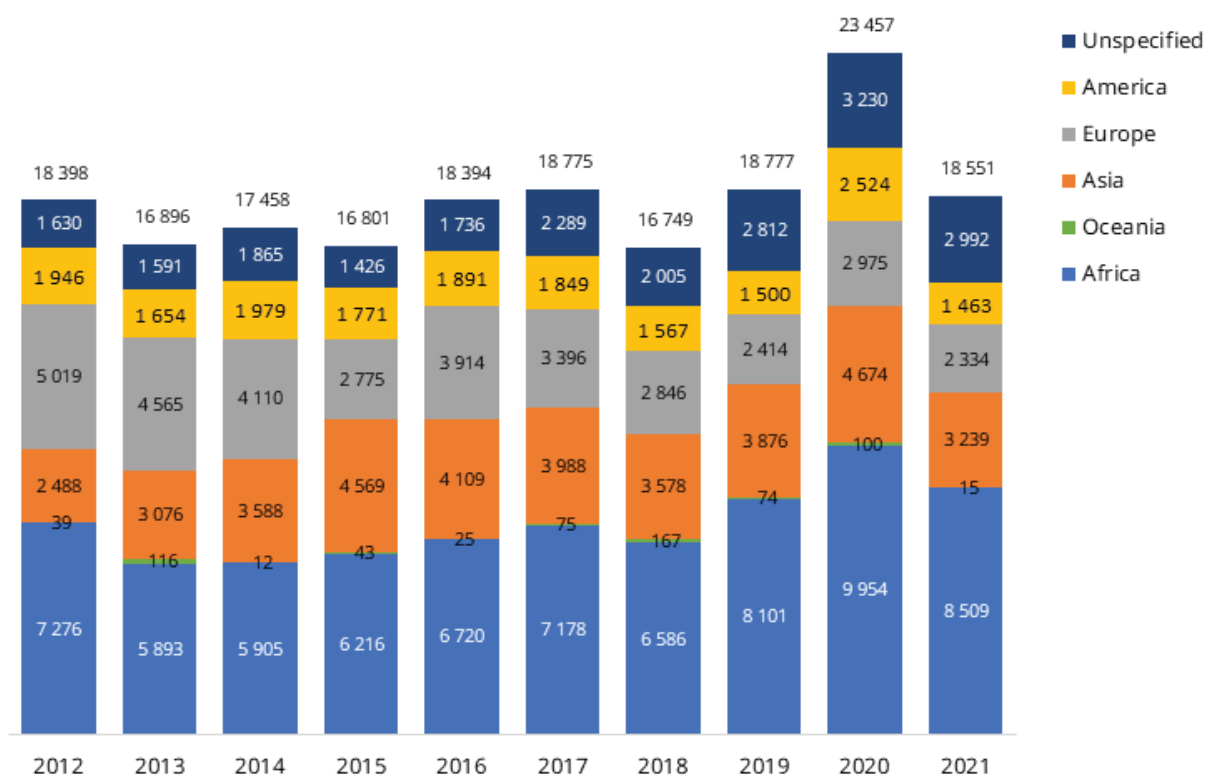
A closer inspection reveals that loans, particularly by the EIB, saw a remarkable increase, growing from EUR 10.2 billion in 2019 to EUR 14.7 billion in 2020. Consequently, growth of AfT commitments in 2020 outpaced the overall Official Development Assistance (ODA), increasing by 18% and performing a counter-cyclical function during the crisis period. Not surprisingly, 2021 witnessed a decline in loan flows, returning to pre-pandemic figures at EUR 10.3 billion.

2.1.2 Regions and Income Groups

2.1.0.1 Regions

As shown in **Figure 9**, most EU Collective Aid for Trade goes to Africa, followed by Asia and Europe.

Figure 9 – EU Collective Aid for Trade by region over the decade 2012-2021
(commitments, EUR million, 2021 prices)



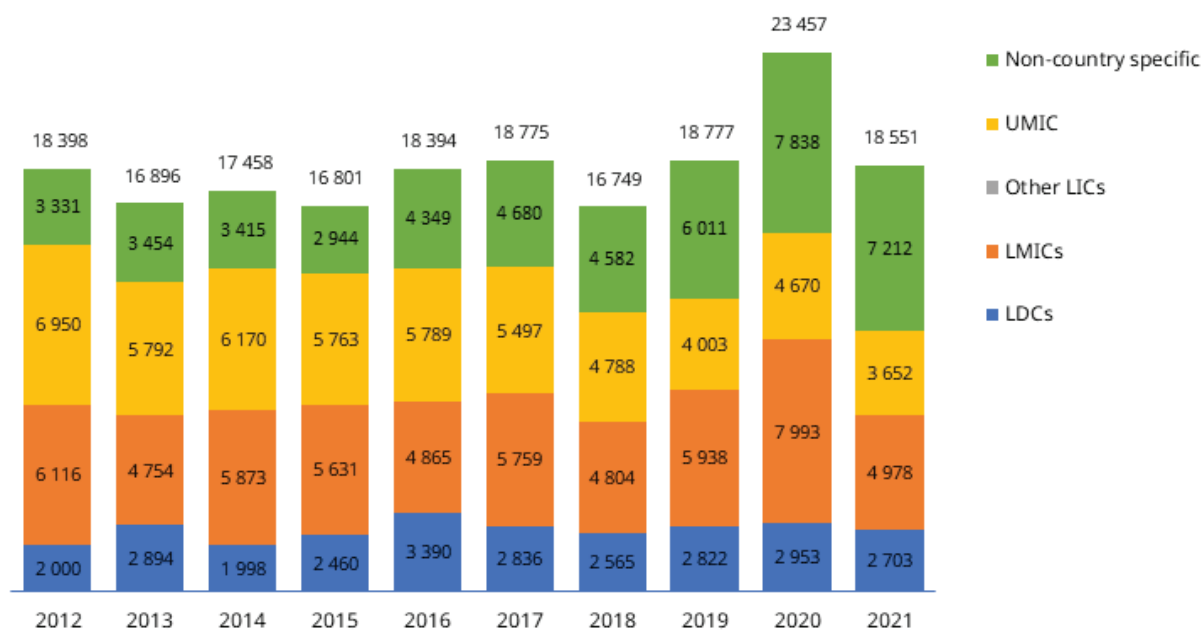
Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)⁴⁶

[46] Total EU collective AfT for the years 2012-2014 not comprehensive of Cat. 6 flows, which are not included in the OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS). The gap applies to several graphs in the following pages.

2.1.0.2 Income Groups

As delineated in **Figure 10**, most EU Collective Aid for Trade goes to middle-income countries. Throughout the past decade, the financial assistance designated for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) has remained relatively stable, oscillating between EUR 2 and 3 billion, based on 2021 prices. Meanwhile, aid allocated to middle-income countries — encompassing Upper Middle-Income Countries (UMIC), Lower Middle-Income Countries (LMIC), and other Low-Income Countries (LIC) — witnessed a significant fluctuation: following a pandemic-related peak exceeding EUR 12 billion in 2020, the financial commitment experienced a reduction, settling at EUR 8.6 billion in 2021.

Figure 10 – EU Collective Aid for Trade by income group over the decade 2012-2021
(commitments, EUR million, 2021 prices)



Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

In contrast to its prominent role in Aid for Trade to developing countries as a whole, the European Union is not the leading donor of Aft to the LDCs, holding a 17% share over the period 2012 - 2021. This lags behind the World Bank's substantial 44% share during the last decade, and slightly surpasses Japan's cooperation at 15%. Between 2012 and 2021, EU institutions have notably disbursed nearly EUR 10 billion, equating to 37% of total Aft investments to LDCs in that timeframe, with Germany (22%) and France (17%) being other primary contributors.

In 2021, a significant portion of the EU's collective Aft funneled to LDCs was allocated to African countries, which consistently received about 80% of the annual commitments to this income group over the last decade. Asia was the next beneficiary with an 18% share, followed distantly by a cluster of small island LDCs, including Haiti, at 2%.

Looking at individual country data, Ethiopia emerged as the top recipient of EU collective Aft in the LDC category from 2012 to 2021, having been allotted nearly EUR 2.5 billion, which represents 9% of the total EU Aft to LDCs. Other significant recipients include Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda and Mozambique, each with EUR 1.6 to 1.7 billion (6%), Bangladesh and Afghanistan receiving just above EUR 1.4 billion (or 5% of collective EU Aft).

It is important to note a divergence in these figures when analyzed in the broader context of global Aft distributions to LDCs. In this larger framework, Bangladesh has been the principal recipient over the last decade, accounting for 15% of the total Aft directed to this income group, due to substantial loan investments by the Japanese government over the past decade. The EU intends to increase the share of EU Aft allocated to LDCs to help them double their share of global exports by 2020-2025, a target that has so far been missed, as LDC's share on global exports has remained at 1% and on exports to the EU at 2,2% in 2022, more or less stationary since 2010. While it remained unchanged in volume over 2020, the share of EU and Member States' Aft channelled towards Least Developed Countries increased to 15% in 2021, on par with pre-COVID-19 levels,⁴⁷ as shown in **Annex 1**, and still far from the

[47] The 2020 EU Aft report included a higher percentage for LDCs as it included only grants as well as Aft from the United Kingdom. The percentage in the current text refers to the total of EU Aft (grants plus loans) from current EU Member States and is lower than the one reported in 2021 as LDCs receive more Aft ODA grants than ODA loans.

25% target of total EU AfT by 2030. As shown in **Box 3**, the EU and its Member States are the largest contributor to the **Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)**, the only multilateral partnership dedicated to assisting LDCs use trade as an engine for growth, sustainable development and poverty reduction is housed in the WTO.

Box 3

THE EU AND ITS MEMBER STATES ARE THE LARGEST FUNDER OF THE WTO'S ENHANCED INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK (EIF)



The EIF projects are funded through a Multi-Donor Trust Fund and managed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) as the EIF Trust Fund Manager. The EIF and LDCs work together to identify sectors with export potential and act on expert advice – all to help countries become more competitive in global markets. The EU and eight of its Member States support Phase Two of the Enhanced Integrated Framework to help the LDCs harness trade for poverty reduction, inclusive growth, and sustainable development.

The EU collective commitments as of end 2022 amounted to USD 69 million, 49% of total commitments from all donors. The EIF so far has prepared 51 Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTIS) to identify trade priorities for LDCs, mobilised more than USD 2.3 billion in 242 projects related to the Action Matrices of the DTISs, supported USD 2.6 billion of exports and over 19,000 micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

The Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), is dedicated to use trade as an engine for growth, sustainable development and poverty reduction

EU Aid for Trade to LDCs is more concentrated on agriculture accounting for 34% of all cumulative commitments over the period 2012-2021, compared to 10% for LMIC and 8% for UMIC. Building productive capacity for trade development (i.e. with an OECD/DAC TD marker of 1 - significant or 2 - principal) received also a greater share of EU AfT to LDCs (24% compared to 10% in LMICs and 9% in UMIC over the same period).

EU Aid for Trade to LMICs is more concentrated on energy infrastructure, which accounted for 40% of all cumulative commitments over the period 2012-2021, compared to 30% for LDCs and 24% for UMICs, while EU AfT for transport infrastructure is broadly aligned among the three income groups with shares of 17% for LDCs, 22% for LMICs and 24% for UMICs. 45% of EU AfT energy-related support was for energy production from renewable sources, 32% for distribution and 16% for energy policy. The focus on renewable energy and the environment in LMICs is logical considering middle-income countries have per capita Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions that are almost six times greater than LDCs (1.7 metric tons per capita compared to 0.3, respectively in 2018).⁴⁸

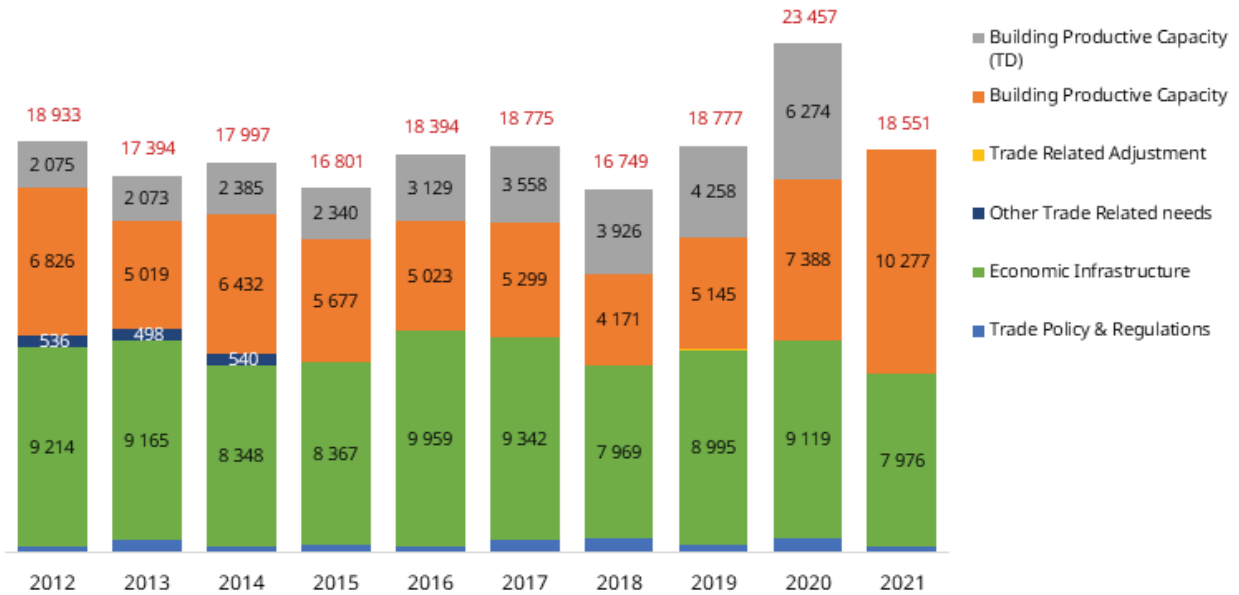
EU Aid for Trade to UMICs is focused more on banking and financial services that received 27% of all cumulative commitments over the period 2012-2021, compared to 6% for LDCs and 16% for LMICs and building non-trade development related productive capacity, with a share of 38% of all commitments compared with 28% for LDCs and 26% for LMICs.

[48] <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.PC>.

2.1.3 Categories

As shown in **Figure 11**, economic infrastructure and building productive capacity have been of more or less equal importance over the decade, except in 2020 where the latter almost doubled while trade related infrastructure remained practically steady in real terms. The greater importance of capacity building is probably due to the new challenges that COVID-19 has brought to the forefront and shows how EU Aft has been proactively reoriented to the key pressing challenges.

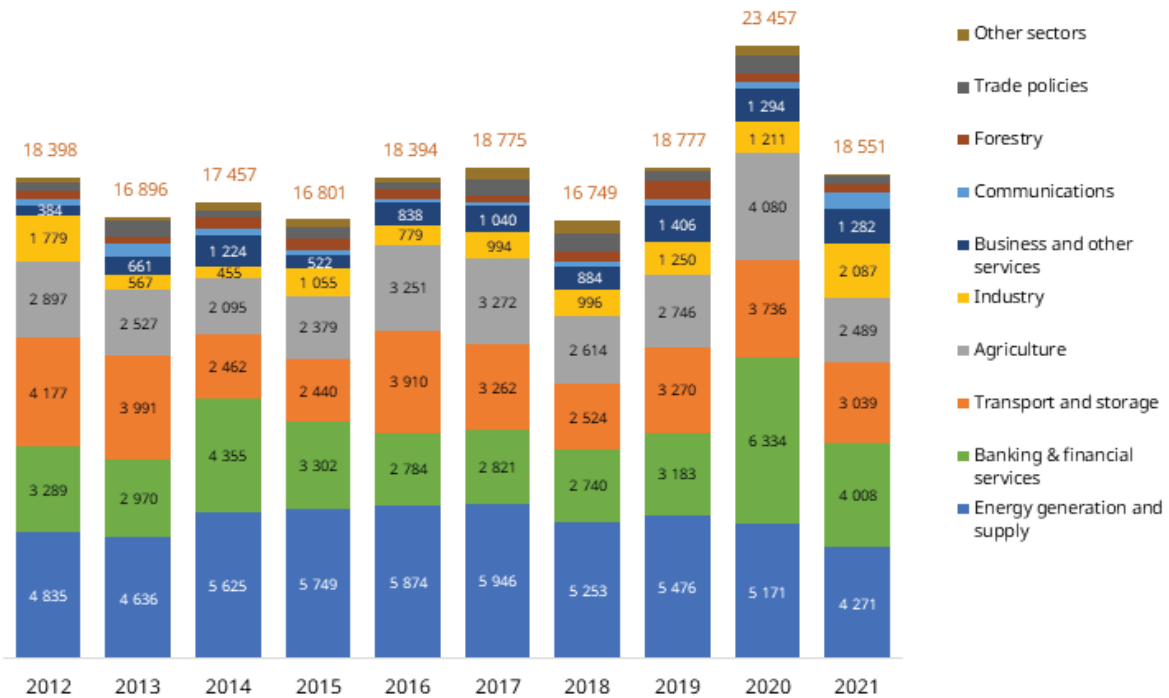
Figure 11 – EU Collective Aid for Trade by category over the decade 2012-2021
(commitments, EUR million, 2021 prices)



Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

2.1.4 Sectors

Figure 12 – EU Collective Aid for Trade by sector over the decade 2012-2021
(commitments, EUR million, 2021 prices)



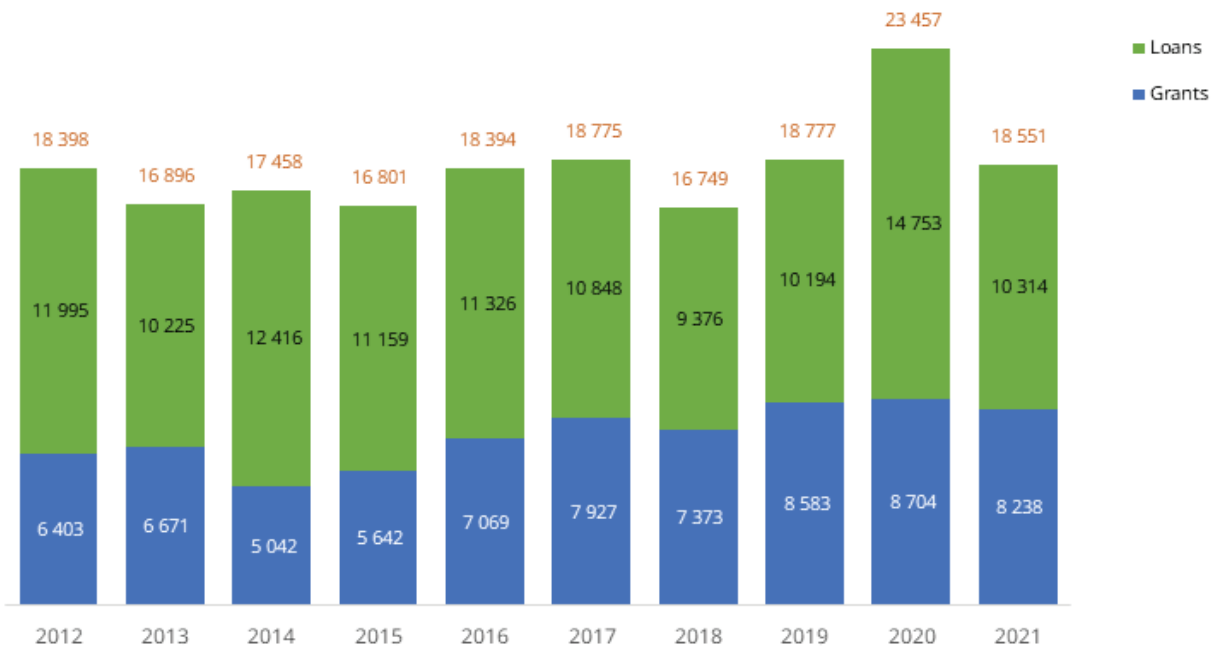
Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

Figure 12, in the previous page, shows the distribution of EU Aid for Trade by sector. In 2021, overall levels of Aid for Trade decreased to levels consistent with previous years, following a significant increase in 2020 in the sector of banking services, likely due to the use of quick disbursing credit lines to support local exports and achieve a rapid supply response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and, to a lesser extent, in agriculture and transport & storage. The only notable exception is the industry sector, which witnessed a significant increase in funding to support SME growth.

2.1.5 Financial Instruments

Figure 13 illustrates the changing dynamics of the loan and grant flow components constituting the collective EU Aid for Trade across the span of a decade from 2012 to 2021. The data showcases a subtle yet progressive elevation in the grant shares of the total Aid for Trade, experiencing a rise from an average of 35% to settling at an average of 45% in recent years. This growth trajectory witnessed a solitary deviation in 2020, a year marked by a pronounced surge in loans.

Figure 13 - EU Collective Aid for Trade by financial instrument over the decade 2012-2021
(commitments, EUR million, 2021 prices)



Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

2.2 KEY SECTORS/THEMES

This section illustrates the EU and EU Member States Aft in a selection of sectors and thematic areas included in the Joint EU Strategy on Aft.

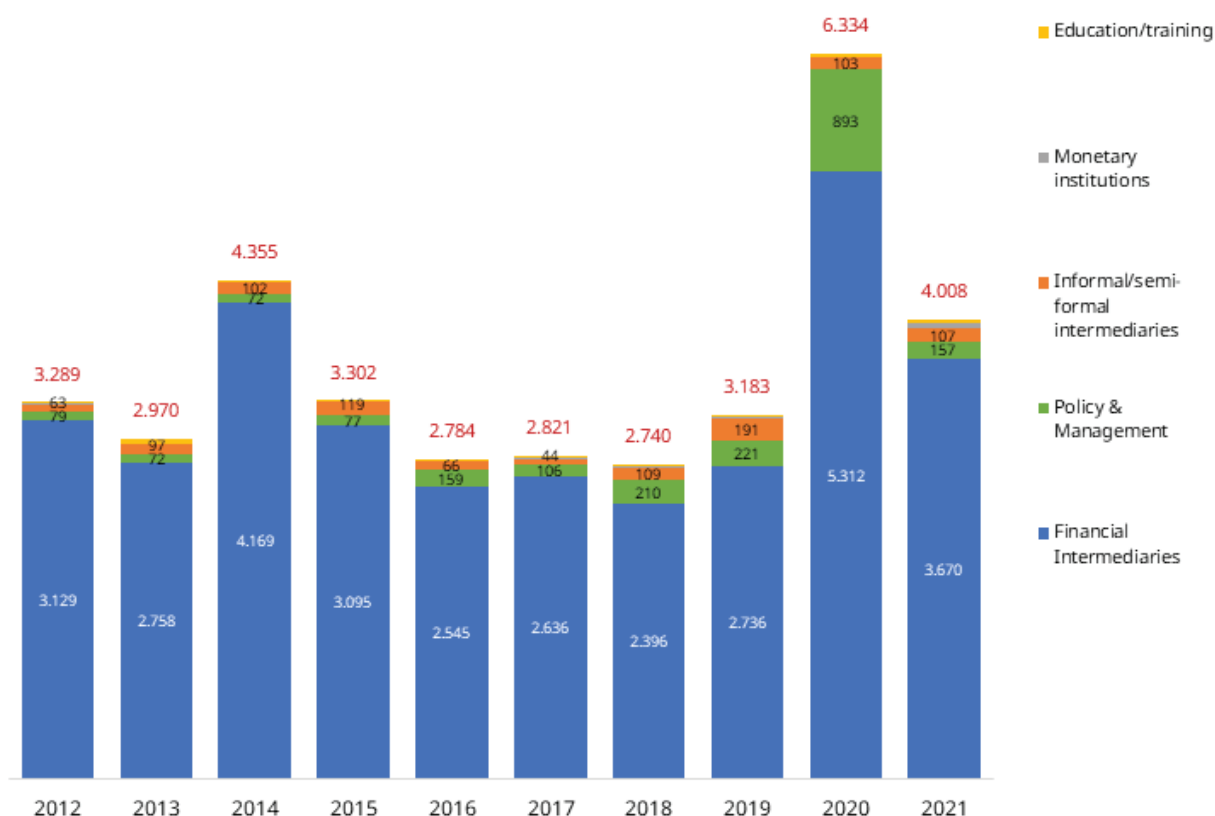
2.2.1 Banking and Business Services

Figure 14, at the next page, sheds light on Aid for Trade funding distribution across distinct financial sectors between 2012 and 2021. It reveals significant variations over the years, with the highest total investment occurring in 2020.

Formal Financial Intermediaries were the primary beneficiaries of Aft investments, showing a clear emphasis in this sector, deemed essential to foster economic growth in developing countries. A notable investment surge in 2020, followed by a decline in 2021, suggests a response to urgent needs imposed by the pandemic.

Aid for Trade for banking and financial policy and regulation witnessed a significant temporary rise in 2020, from EUR 221 million to nearly EUR 900 million, demonstrating a temporary increase in its priority during the pandemic. Informal and Semi-formal intermediaries and Education/Training had stable but relatively low investments, suggesting these areas were not the main focus of Aft.

Figure 14 – EU Collective Aid for Trade – Banking & Financial Intermediaries sector over the decade 2012-2021
(commitments, EUR million, 2021 prices)

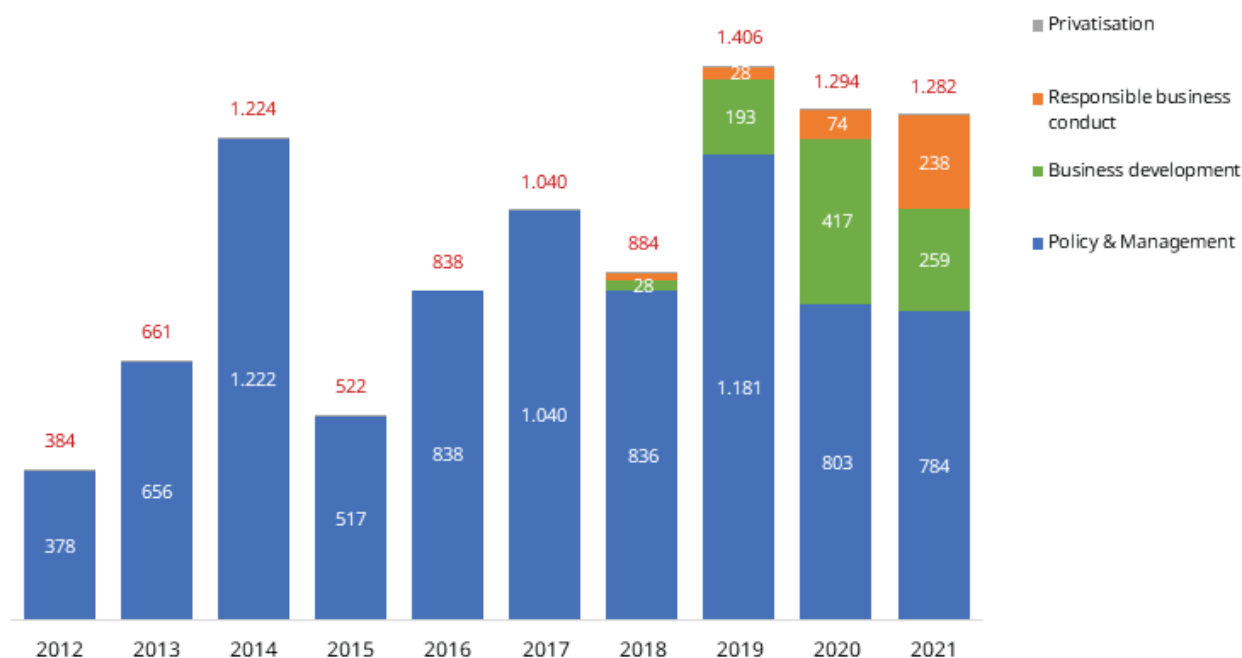


Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

BUSINESS SERVICES

Several EU policies, such as the European Consensus on Development, Agenda for Change, Microfinance and SME strategy, and EU's External Investment Plan, shape and support AFT initiatives. These policies aim to boost financial sector growth, promote trade, support microfinance institutions and SMEs, and provide financial guarantees to stimulate investment. By strengthening financial intermediaries' capacity, these policies stimulate economic growth and sustainable development in developing countries.

Figure 15 – EU Collective Aid for Trade – Business services 2012-2021
(commitments, EUR million, 2021 prices)



Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

Overall, as shown in **Figure 15**, Aid for Trade in the area of business services has seen substantial changes over the decade. The lowest total funding was accounted for in 2012 (EUR 384 million), while the highest in 2019 with EUR 1,4 billion. Notably, total Aft was slightly more stable in the last three years, hovering just above EUR 1,2 billion.

Aft in support of government policies and programs for private sector and industry development has been consistently high, with significant fluctuations. The peak occurred in 2014 with EUR 1,2 billion. The data shows an upward trend from 2012 to 2017, followed by minor fluctuations in the last four years.

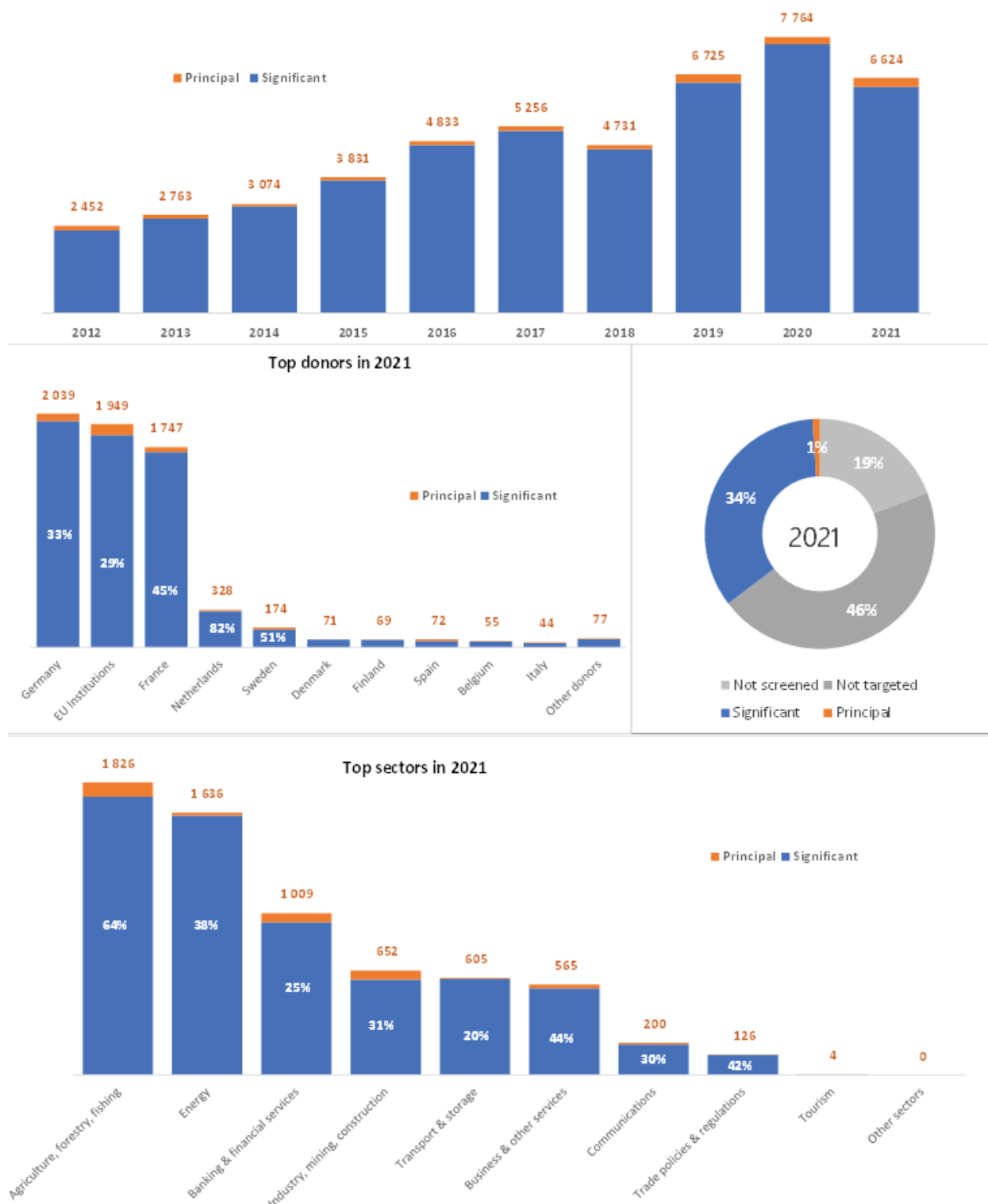
The business development sector saw investments only from 2018, with a noteworthy increase in 2020 to EUR 417 million, followed by a slight decrease in 2021. This reveals a growing interest in supporting business development within the context of Aid for Trade.

Similarly, Aft channelled towards responsible business conduct started from 2018 onward: financial flows in this area saw a notable increase in 2021 to EUR 238 million, indicating a heightened focus on supporting responsible business practices. However, recent years have shown a growing emphasis on business development and responsible business conduct, demonstrating a broadening in the scope of the Aft initiative

2.2.2. Gender Equality and Women's Economic Empowerment

As shown in **Figure 16**, EU AfT targeting gender equality and women empowerment as their principal or significant objective has been growing steadily over the decade 2012-2021, more than doubling in real terms. However, programmes having gender equality/women empowerment as their principal objective still remain at only 1% in 2021. EU Institutions, France, Germany and the Netherlands account for over 90% of the total EU Aid for Trade with a principal or significant gender marker in 2021. Most programmes are in agriculture, energy, access to finance or business services.

Figure 16 – EU Collective Aid for Trade targeting gender equality and women empowerment over the decade 2012-2021.
(commitments, EUR million, 2021 prices)



Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

POLICY



Reducing the gender gap is unachievable without the empowerment of women. A woman weaving traditional textile, Mexico.

Empowering women is recognised as one of the best opportunities to achieve poverty reduction and inclusive and sustainable growth in the context of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

Indeed, promoting gender equality is a key priority for the EU, stemming from the founding EU Treaties, which specify gender equality as a fundamental EU value and objective. It is also an essential condition for an innovative, competitive, and thriving economy. The EU Global Strategy highlights gender equality and women's empowerment as cross cutting priorities for all policies and this is reinforced in the European Consensus on Development, which cuts across the entire 2030 Agenda, while underlining the need to mainstream gender perspectives in all actions. Finally, the EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025⁴⁹ highlights women's economic empowerment as one of the key areas in EU external actions.

As operational guidance for all external actions, the third EU Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in External Action 2021-2025 (GAPIII),⁵⁰ approved in November 2020, identifies women's economic empowerment as one of the five pillars to close the gender gap. Special emphasis is given to creating equal opportunities for women in trade, through four specific actions.

First, the EU should continue to promote gender equality through its trade policy, including through the EU's engagement in the World Trade Organisation and its work on Aid for Trade. Second, new trade agreements should include strong provisions on gender equality, including compliance with relevant ILO and UN Conventions. Third, compliance with these conventions should remain a requirement under the new Generalised Scheme of Preferences regulation, which will take effect in 2024. Fourth, the EU will also continue to include dedicated gender analyses in all ex-ante impact assessments, sustainability impact assessments, and policy reviews linked to trade.

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

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

[49] Communication to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions: A Union of Equality: Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025, Brussels, 5.3.2020, [COM/2020/152 final](#).

[50] Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council: EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) III – An Ambitious Agenda for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in EU External Action, Brussels, 25.11.2020, [SWD\(2020\) 284 final](#).

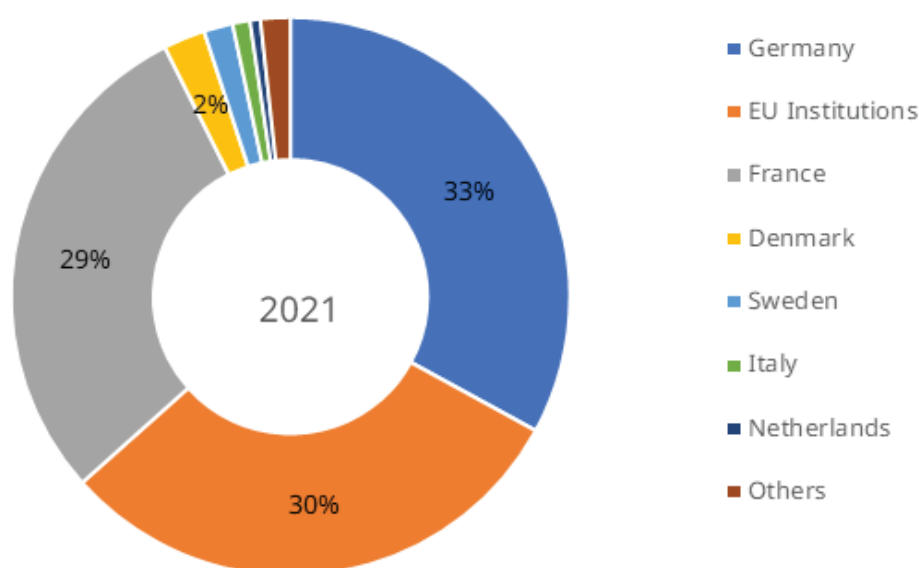
2.2.3 Infrastructure: Energy and Transport

Overall volume of investment related to the energy sector has remained relatively stable over the past ten years, fluctuating between EUR 4 and 6 billion despite the nature of investment in the sector which can vary greatly due to high volumes that characterise each individual investment. Share of investment in renewable energy generation has increased consistently and attained almost 50% in 2021.

On the other hand, AfT for non-renewable energy sources has seen a dramatic decrease over the decade. After peaking in 2013, the amount has generally been declining, with a notable drop to single digit numbers in 2016, and remained low through 2021.

As shown in **Figure 17**, over the past decade, Germany, the EU institutions, and France have consistently contributed over 90% of AfT for the energy sector.

Figure 17 – EU & Member States Aid for Trade: Energy & Transport 2021
(commitments, percentage share)



Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

TRANSPORT AND STORAGE SECTOR

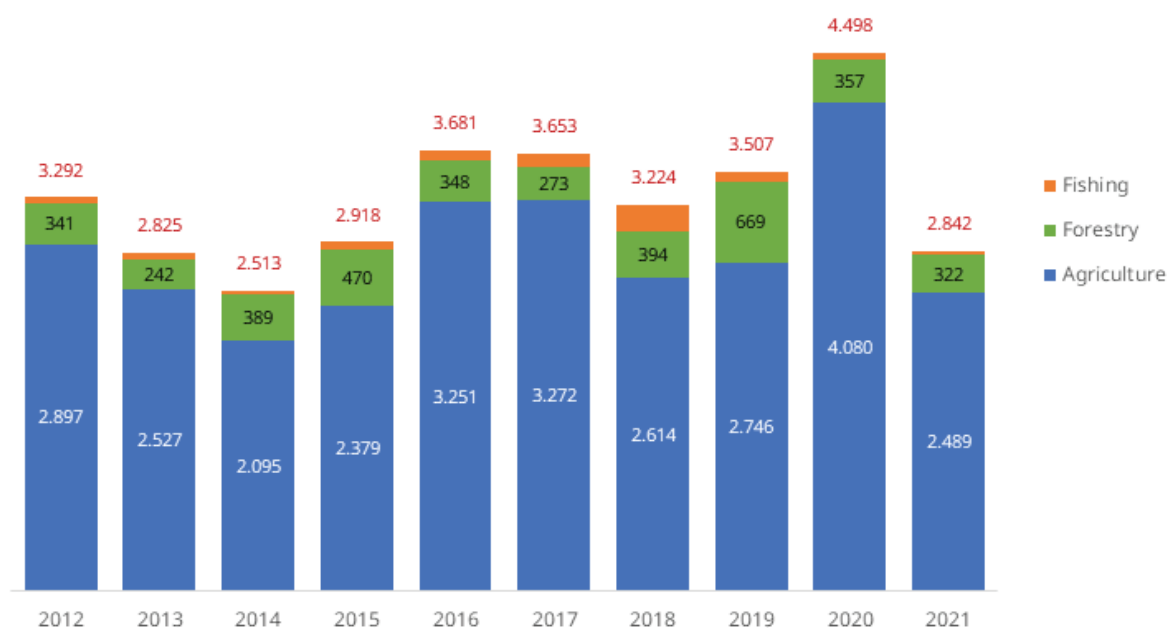
From a broad perspective, total AfT investment in the transport sector has shown considerable fluctuation over the years. While there's no clear trend, the highest total investment was seen in 2012 (almost EUR 4,2 billion) and the lowest in 2014 (nearly EUR 2,5 billion).

Among the sub-sectors, rail and road transport consistently received the highest AfT investment throughout this period. AfT channeled to rail transport peaked in 2016 with a value of EUR 1,6 billion and then experienced a slight decrease. For road transport, the highest funding was set in 2013, at nearly EUR 2,1 billion, but this significantly dropped by 2015 before partially recovering in the subsequent years.

Policy and management is another area that received substantial AfT investment, with a notable spike in 2020 (EUR 931 million). AfT for water transport has seen variations, with a significant increase in 2016 (EUR 631 million), but generally, it remains relatively low compared to rail and road transport. Air transport has received consistently low levels of AfT, and 2020 saw the highest investment in this sector over the 10 year period, at EUR 94 million.

2.2.4 Agriculture

Figure 18 – EU Collective Aid for Trade – Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector over the decade 2012-2021
(commitments, EUR million, 2021 prices)

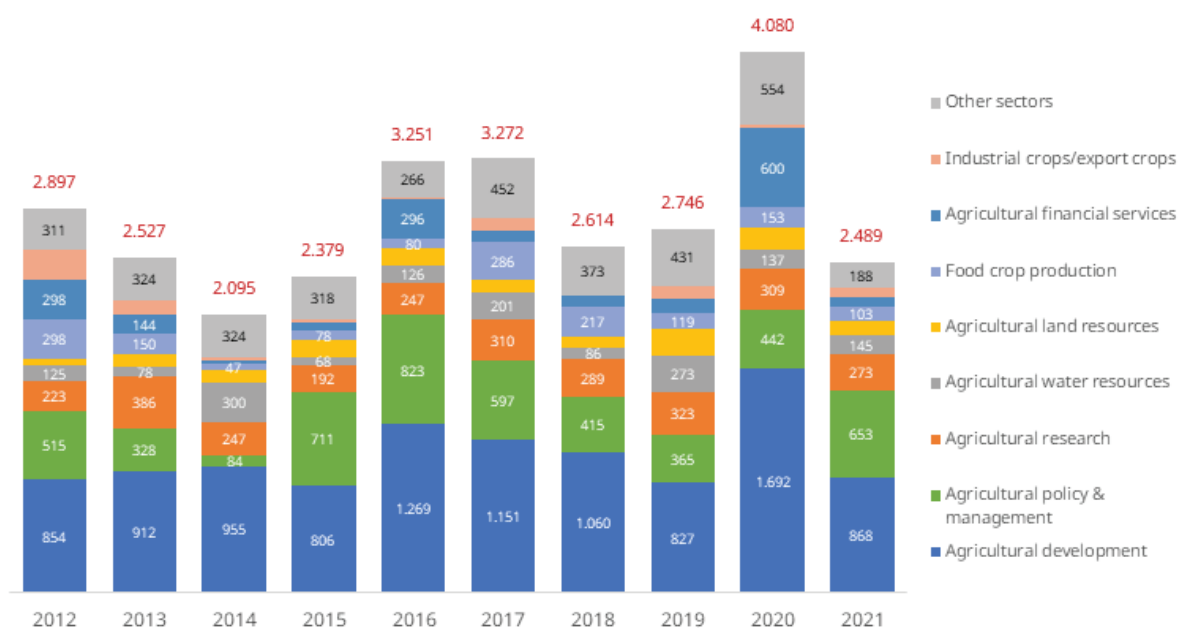


Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

As shown in **Figure 18**, agriculture has consistently been a primary focus of Aid for Trade investment, mainly due to the critical role of agricultural exports for many developing economies. Comparatively, the forestry and fishing sectors have attracted significantly less investment.

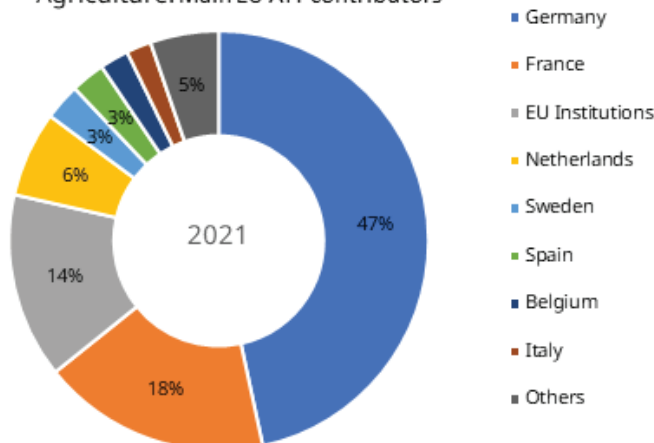
When considering the forestry sector, the bulk of Aft has been channeled towards forestry policy and administrative management and forestry development. Similarly, in the fishing sector, most of the Aft has been allocated towards fishing policy and administrative management and fishery development. These areas have seen variable investment over the years, with fishery development experiencing a significant decrease in 2021.

Figure 19a, 19b – EU Collective Aid for Trade – Agriculture sector over the decade 2012-2021
(commitments, EUR million, 2021 prices)



Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

Agriculture: Main EU Aft contributors



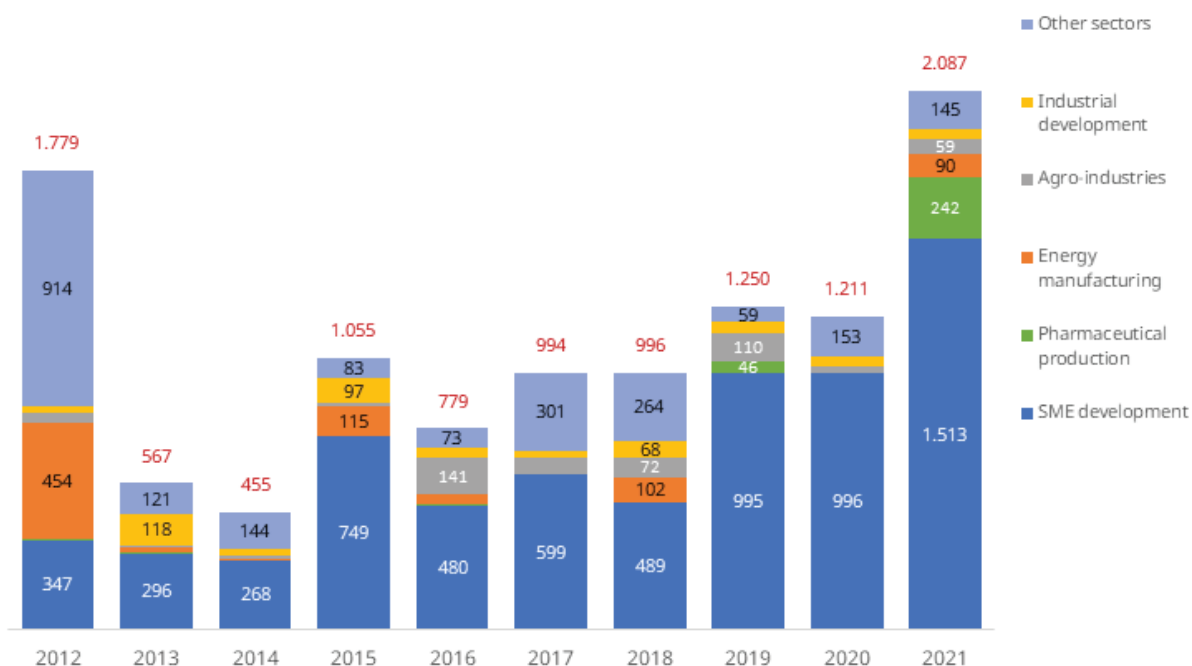
Within the agriculture sector, the primary recipients of Aft have been agricultural development and agricultural policy and management (Figure 19b). However, annual investment rates have varied. In particular, there was a surge in investment for agricultural financial services in 2020, likely due to the need for rapid credit distribution in response to the COVID-19 crisis. Investment in industrial crops/export crops has seen a consistent downward trend over this period. With nearly 50% of total Aft, Germany is by far the single biggest donor in support of the agricultural sector, followed by France and the EU institutions.

Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

2.2.5 Industry

Overall, the total Aft investments in the industry sector varied substantially across the decade (Figure 20), with the lowest investment in 2014 (EUR 455 million) and the highest in 2021, reaching EUR 2,09 billion. The last three years saw a general uptrend, indicating an increased focus on the industrial sector in recent times. EU institutions ensured almost 50% of total investment in the industry sector in 2021, followed Germany and France, with 25% and 19% respectively.

Figure 20 – EU Collective Aid for Trade – Industry sector over the decade 2012-2021 (commitments, EUR million, 2021 prices)



Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) development consistently received the highest investment over the decade, reflecting the EU’s strong focus on supporting small and medium-sized enterprises. There’s a noticeable growth trend, with a significant spike in 2021 (EUR 1,51 billion), possibly linked to the recovery efforts from the COVID-19 pandemic’s economic impacts.

Pharmaceutical production received minimal Aft until 2019, followed by a spike in 2021 reaching EUR 242 million, related to the global health crisis triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Other sectors experienced considerable variation in AfT, with a peak in 2012 at EUR 914 million, determined essentially by investments in the chemical, transport equipment and engineering sectors.

POLICY

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) are recognized as crucial drivers of economic growth and employment in developing economies. The EU and Member States have accordingly increased their Aid for Trade support for SMEs as a strategy for sustainable economic development.

The intensification of this support has several underlying motivations. Firstly, SMEs constitute an important pillar of economic resilience. Their fortification has become even more relevant in light of economic uncertainties, such as the ones engendered by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Secondly, SMEs are instrumental in promoting inclusive growth due to their widespread presence, including in economically disadvantaged regions. Thus, strengthening SMEs contributes to a more equitable distribution of economic benefits.

Thirdly, AfT support in this area aims to build local capacity by encouraging entrepreneurship and fostering innovation. Such investment equips developing countries with the capabilities to diversify and move towards high-value-added sectors.

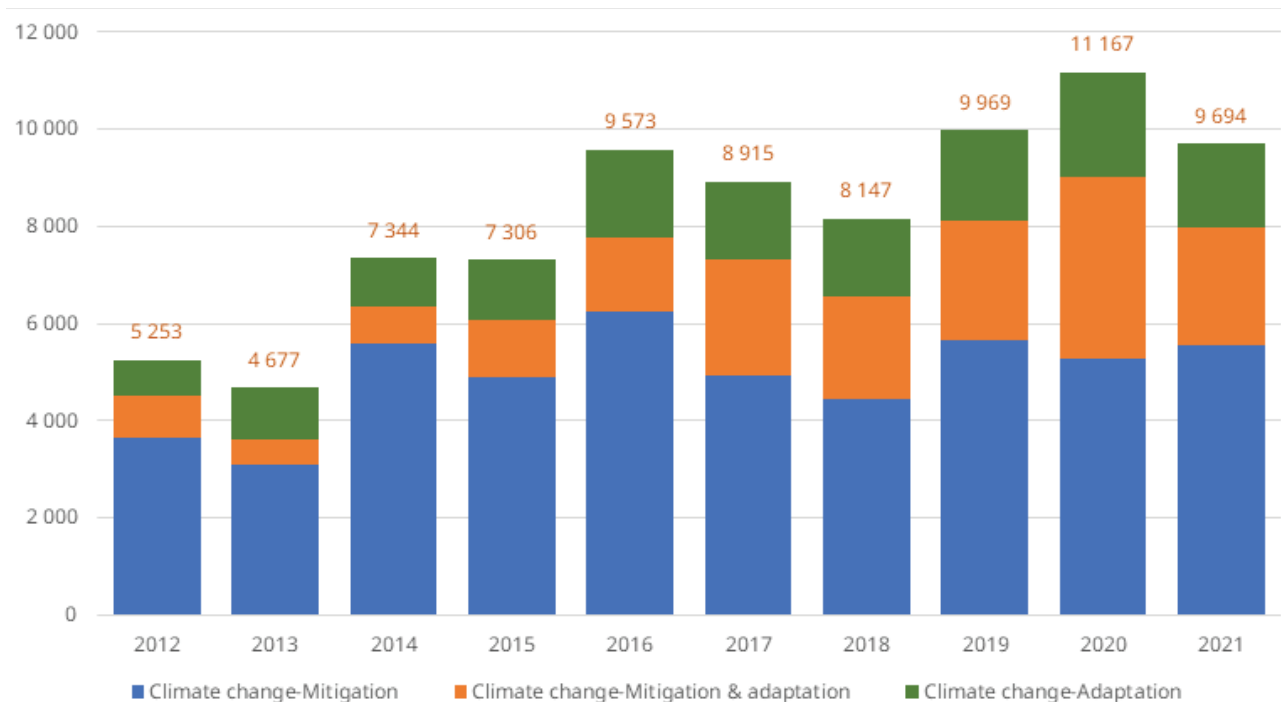
Core principles such as the European Consensus on Development and the New EU-Africa Strategy have served as catalysts for this transition, underlining the significance of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in sustainable development. Concurrently, these policies have heightened the involvement of the private sector in development cooperation.

Moreover, as we have seen with the growing emphasis on financial services, AfT increasingly targets financial accessibility, a significant barrier for SMEs in developing countries. By facilitating finance, these efforts support the growth and expansion of SMEs.

2.2.6 Aid for Trade and the Environment

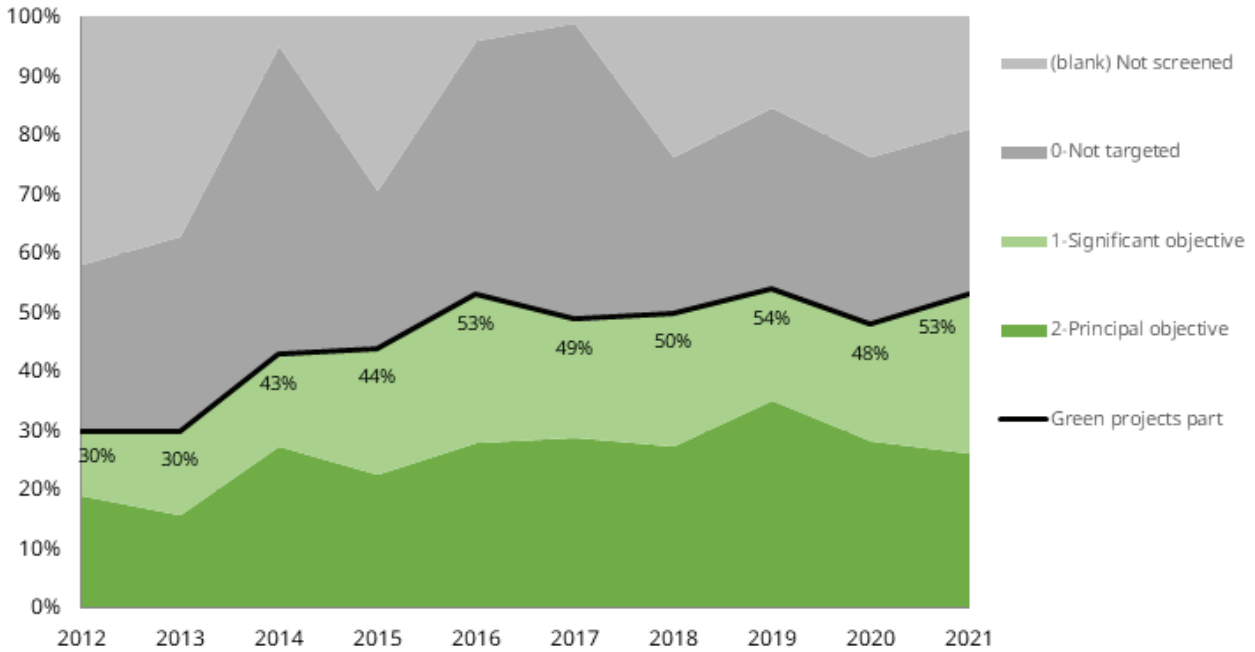
EU Aid for Trade targeting climate change has reached consistent levels since 2016 attaining a peak of EUR 11.2 billion in 2020 to regain its prior levels in 2021 (see **Figures 21 & 22**).

Figure 21 – EU Collective Aid for Trade supporting climate change adaptation and mitigation 2012-2021
(commitments, EUR million, 2021 prices)



Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

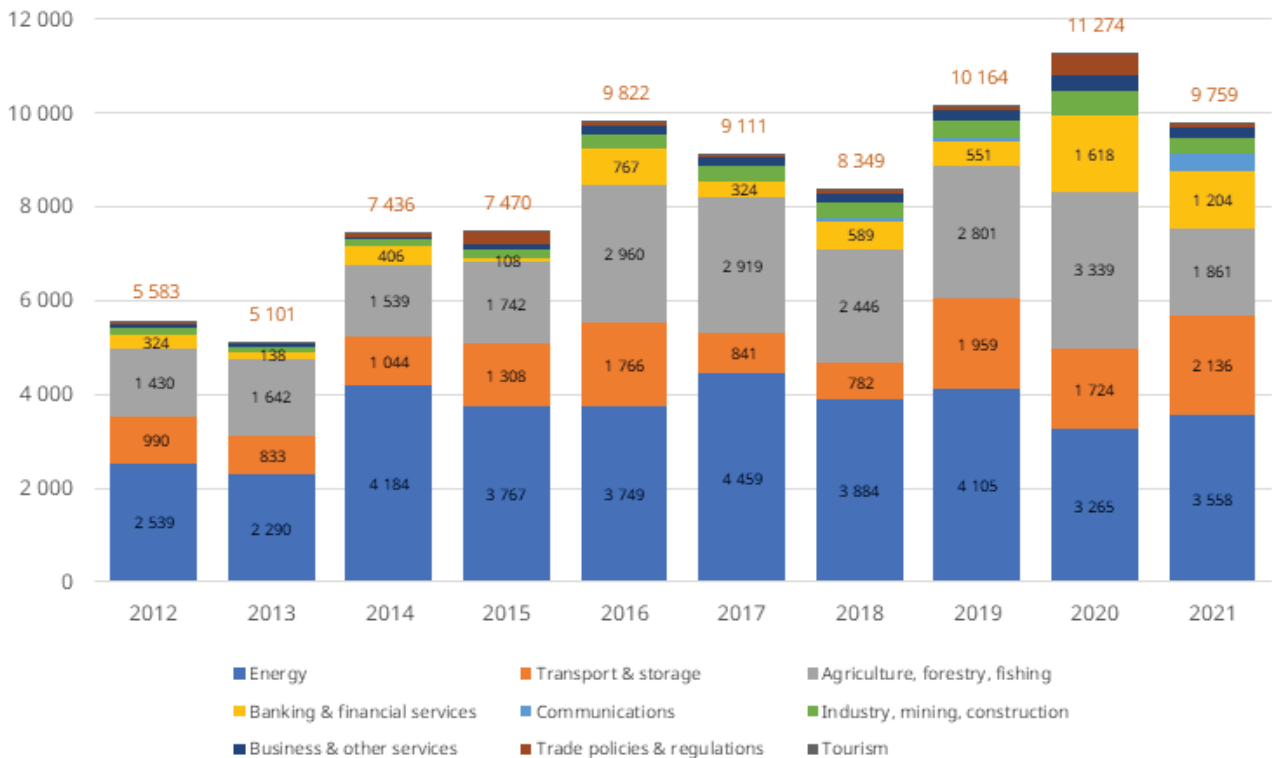
Figure 22 – Share of EU Collective Aid for Trade supporting the green economy 2012-2021
(commitments, percentage)



Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

Figure 23 below depicts that the energy and transportation sectors command the largest portion of the EU’s collective investments dedicated to the green economy, consistently capturing 45% to 60% of annual investments. This is followed by the agriculture sector, which secures between 20% and 30% of the investment.

Figure 23 – EU Collective Aid for Trade supporting the green economy, main sectors, 2012-2021
(commitments, EUR million, 2021 constant prices)



Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

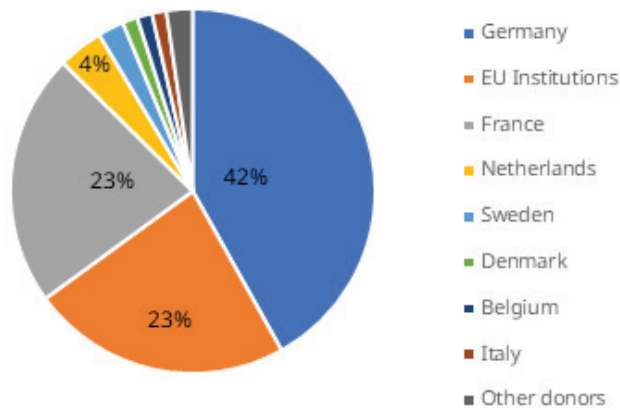
The EU supports the migration of the private sector to the green economy chiefly via the EU SWITCH to Green Initiative (S2G), which consolidates various sustainable consumption and production (SCP)-related efforts in Asia, Africa, and the Mediterranean under a single framework. This includes the SWITCH-Asia program that has been promoting SCP in 24 countries since 2007, investing more than EUR 300 million in 143 projects, and engaging with a wide network of partners and businesses.

In the Mediterranean, the second phase of the SwitchMed Initiative, with a budget of EUR 22 million, is working to achieve a circular economy by supporting sustainable production and consumption practices that decouple human development from environmental degradation. This involves providing tools to the private sector, fostering supportive policy environments, and facilitating knowledge exchange.

SWITCH Africa Green, launched in 2013, assists African stakeholders in transitioning to an inclusive green economy by promoting environmentally friendly and efficient business practices. It focuses on sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, waste management, and tourism, incorporating cross-cutting themes like energy efficiency and sustainable trade. The initiative has funded significant projects in various African countries, including in Ethiopia where it supports the leather industry and small manufacturing industries to become more sustainable.

As of 2023, the S2G programme has also been extended to the Middle East and the Pacific.

Figure 24 – EU Collective Aid for Trade supporting the green economy, main contributors 2012-2021
(commitments, percentage)



Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)

Overall, the European Union's collective Aid for Trade initiative, with a focus on the green economy, reached a cumulative sum of EUR 84 billion for the period from 2012 to 2021. Throughout the specified timeframe, Germany has made a substantial contribution of more than 42% of the European Union's combined Aid for Trade allocation, specifically directed towards endeavors related to climate change adaptation and mitigation. Following Germany, both EU institutions and France have given 23% each towards the green economy (**Figure 24**).

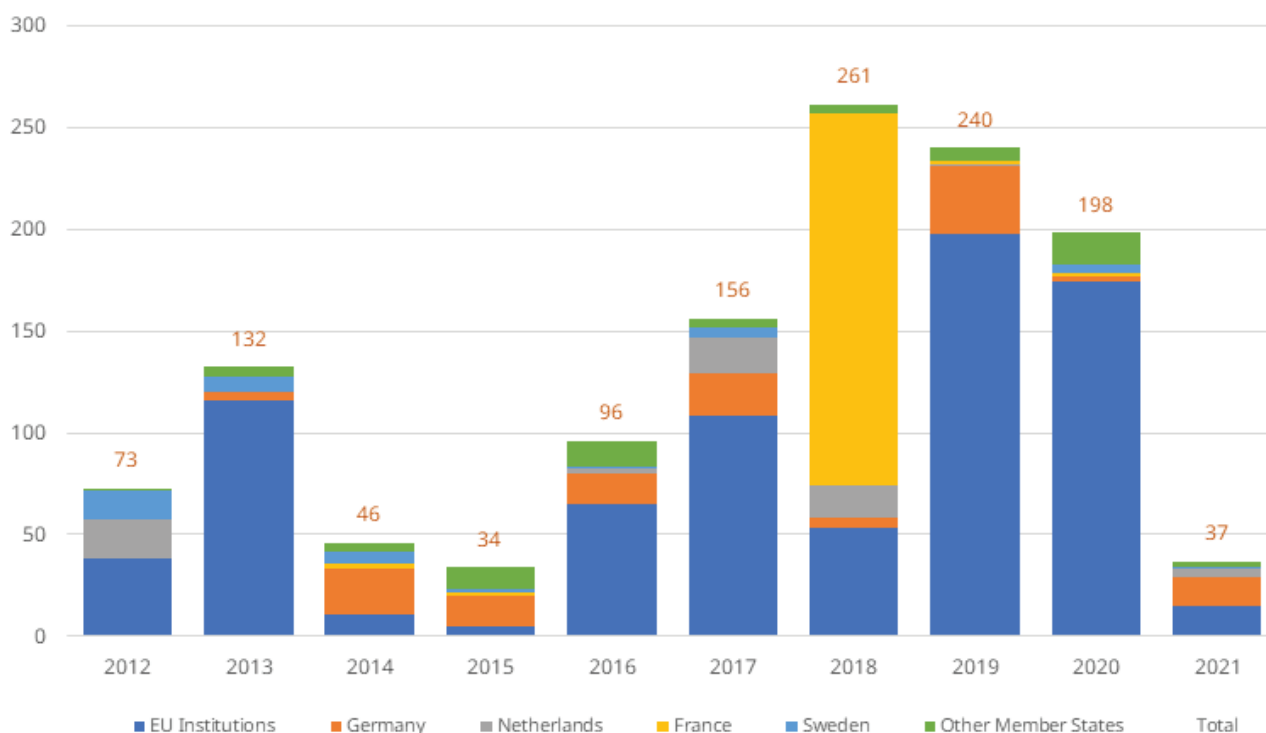
2.2.7 Trade Facilitation

Bureaucratic hindrances and extensive "red tape" create significant barriers for traders transporting goods across borders. Streamlining and updating export and import processes — a strategy referred to as trade facilitation — has the potential to save traders between 2% and 15% of the goods' total value, as per OECD estimations. This strategy could notably enhance trade flows.

Since the initiation of the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) in February 2017 — originally agreed upon during the 2013 Bali WTO Ministerial Conference and ratified by a substantial two-thirds of the WTO members — trade facilitation has ascended as a pivotal focus within EU Aid for Trade (Aft) policies. Notably, the agreement dictates a series of commitments, prominently the "type C" commitments, mandating developing nations to enact specific implementations over an extended timeframe, contingent upon the receipt of technical assistance.

Illustrated in **Figure 25**, the financial support of EU Aft for trade facilitation ranged between EUR 200 million and EUR 250 million annually from 2018 to 2020. This elevated financial involvement, markedly higher than the preceding years of the decade, stemmed from markedly increased investments by EU entities and key member states, predominantly France and, to a lesser degree, Germany, to establish multi-annual initiatives at regional and national level targeting the enhancement of trade from developing countries. In 2021, concomitantly to the end of this cycle, support for trade facilitation plummeted to EUR 37 million. EU institutions have consistently spearheaded investments in this sector, championing significant financial contributions.

Figure 25 – EU Collective Aid for Trade supporting trade facilitation (2012-2021)
(commitments, EUR million, 2021 prices)



Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)



ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 – AID FOR TRADE STATISTICS

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

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

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

1 ABOUT AID FOR TRADE DATA

1.1 STATISTICAL DATA

Different sources of information are available on AfT flows, but none of them provides all the information needed for regular monitoring of AfT flows. However, the most comprehensive and accurate database available on AfT flows is the OECD CRS database. This database provides annual data for the period 1973-2021 through the OECD ‘Query Wizard for International Development Statistics’ web portal or through downloadable datasets. All the data are provided at a detailed level, with the names of donor countries/institutions, commitments and disbursements, recipient countries and sectors.

The raw dataset provided by the OECD for this exercise includes more than 300.000 records of AfT related activities covering the period 2002 to 2021 and including all AfT donors reporting to the OECD, which in the case of the EU, includes information from the EU Institutions and from individual EU Member States (with the exception of Bulgaria and Malta that have not reported to the OECD in the period under analysis).

1.2 AID FOR TRADE CATEGORIES

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

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

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

The OECD/DAC links each AfT category to one or more specific codes in the general Creditor Reporting System, to which donors report on all their ODA.⁵¹

[51] See Annex 2 for the full list of CRS codes (or purpose codes) used to measure each one of the AfT categories.

1.3 AID FOR TRADE DIMENSIONS

Aid for Trade activities and results can be measured and analysed in two different dimensions: the **'wider Aid for Trade agenda'**, which includes all AfT categories and can be referred to simply as **'Aid for Trade'**; and on the other hand, the **'classical'** narrower AfT sense called **'trade-related assistance'** (TRA), which is a subset of the first AfT dimension.⁵²


1.4 METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

- All information and statistical analysis presented in this part is based on data from the DAC Creditors Reporting System provided by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
- All charts and tables are based on commitments (not disbursements) unless otherwise stated in the corresponding caption or footnote.
- All charts and tables are based on constant prices as provided by the OECD (base year 2021).
- All amounts are converted from US dollars into Euros at the average annual exchange rate for the base year (0.8456).
- The terms: *'Total Aid for Trade'*, *'Aid for Trade'* or simply *'AfT'* all represent the *'wider Aid for Trade agenda'* which includes all AfT categories (see section 1.3 above).
- The terms: *'Trade-Related Assistance'* or simply *'TRA'* are used for the *'classical narrower AfT dimension'* (see section 1.3 above).
- Starting in 2021, the OECD-DAC has discontinued the use of the "Trade Development marker" field in the data collection. This affects the calculation of the *"Trade Related Assistance (TRA)"* used in various section of this report. Tables and charts in this report using the Trade Related Assistance dimension will not show data for category 2 for 2021.
- Mentions of 'EU' or 'European Union' both represent the 'EU Institutions' (EC+EIB). Whereas 'EU & EU MS 27' refers to the EU Institutions and the 27 EU Member States combined.
- For simplicity and due to space constraints in large tables, most figures presented are rounded to remove decimals which in some cases causes the totalled figures in the 'total' rows to be inconsistent.
- The EU is currently not collecting data on EU Cat 6 (Other Trade-Related Needs) given that it is a manual collection and not extractable from the OECD CRS. Thus, the data presented for Cat 6 in this report is historical data collected during previous exercises and covers the period 2007-2014.
- Income-level groups used for section 10 in the analysis are based on the DAC List of ODA Recipients. The complete lists of countries per group are included in Annex 5 of this report.
- Bilateral flows as shown in section 14 (AID FOR TRADE BY REGION - BILATERAL) correspond to all AfT activities that benefit only one specific country.
- Regional flows as shown in section 15 (AID FOR TRADE TO REGIONAL PROGRAMMES) correspond to multi-country activities that benefit more than one country in the same region or activities with regional institutions (e.g. MERCOSUR).
- The regional groups presented in section 14 are those used by DG INTPA, whereas the groups presented in section 15 correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD.

[52] See Annex 2 for a full explanation of AfT dimensions and the categories included.

2 EU AID FOR TRADE 2021 FIGURES IN A NUTSHELL

Nearly 1/2 (42%)




of global Aid for Trade was from the EU & EU MS 27 (EUR 18.5 billion).

The majority (91%)




of EU AFT commitments were from just 3 donors: EU, Germany & France (EUR 16.8 billion).

Nearly 1/2 (46%)



of EU & MS 27 AFT went to Africa (EUR 8.5 bn), followed by Asia (18%), Europe⁵³ (13%) and America (8%).

More than 1/2 (52%)




of EU & EU MS 27 AFT commitments to Africa correspond to grants (EUR 4.4 billion).

15 %



of EU & EU MS 27 AFT commitments went to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (EUR 2.7 billion).

More than 1/3 (35%)




of EU & EU MS 27 AFT commitments went to ACP countries (EUR 6.5 billion).

Nearly 1/4 (23%)



of global Trade Facilitation (DAC purpose Code 33120) was from EU & EU MS 27 (EUR 37 million).

More than 1/2 (53%)



of EU & EU MS 27 AFT commitments were targeted to environmental objectives (EUR 9.8 billion).

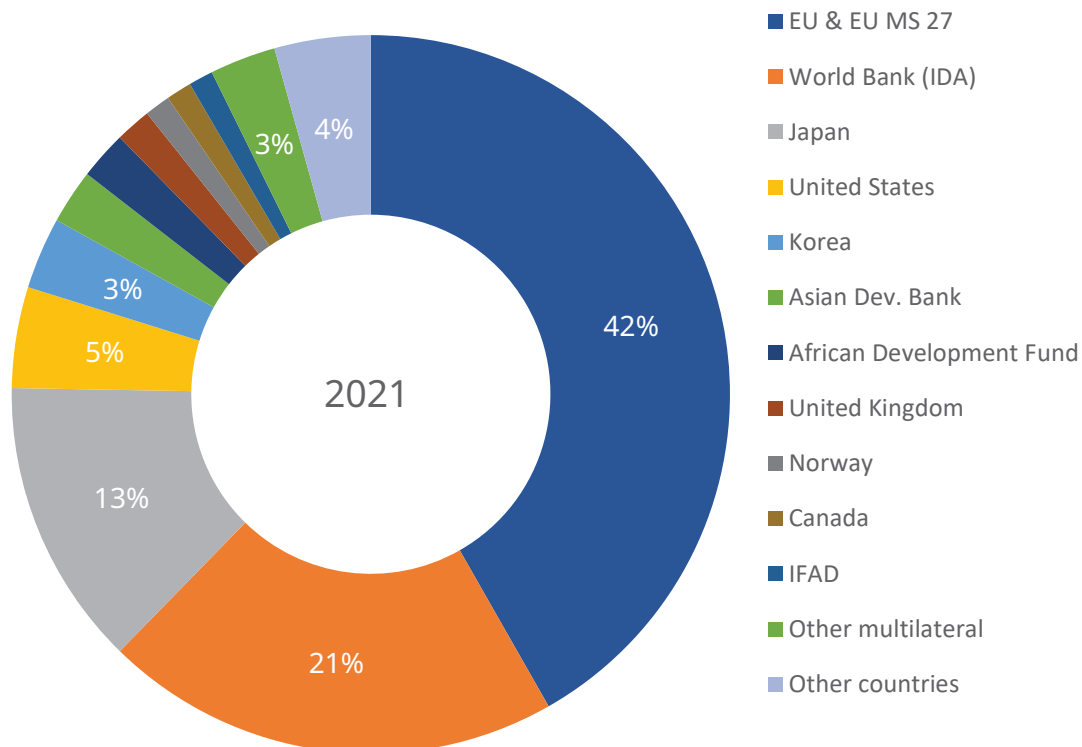
[53] Non-EU countries from the EU neighbourhood and enlargement countries.

3 AID FOR TRADE (AFT) IN THE GLOBAL CONTEXT

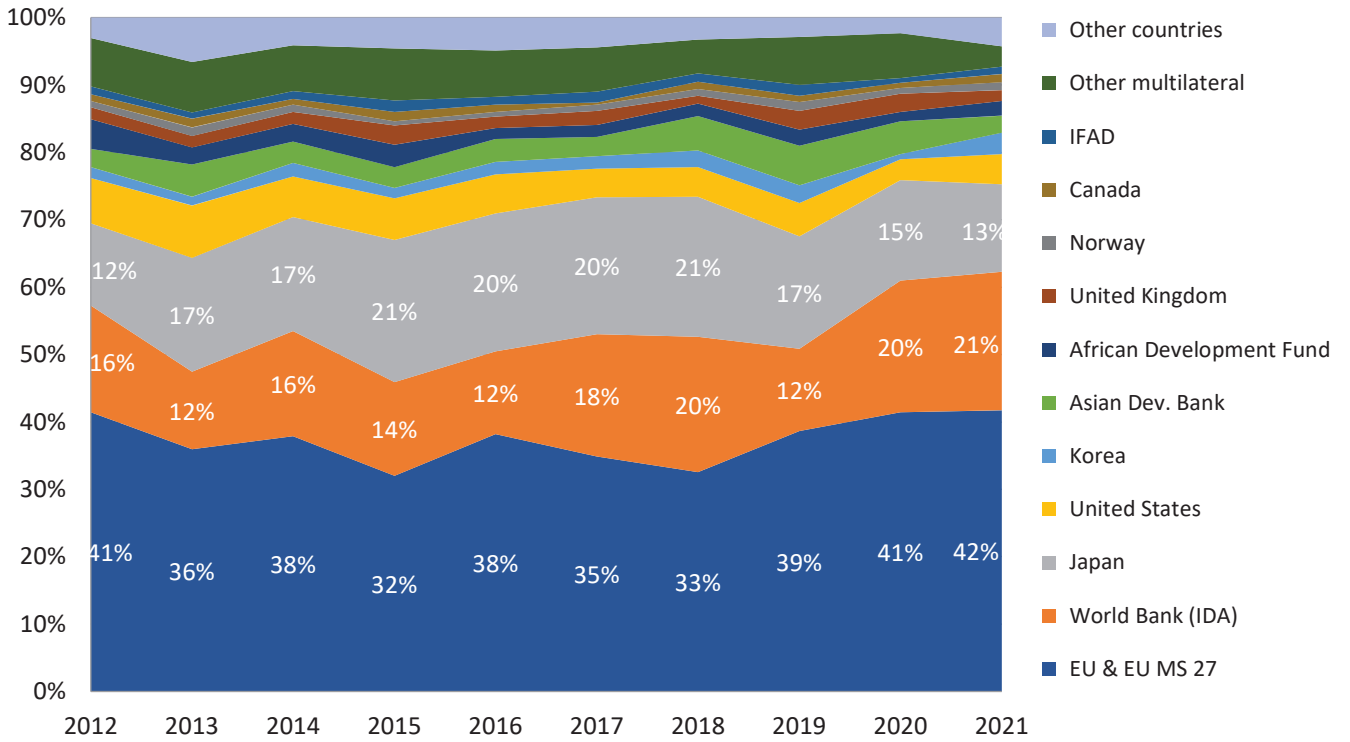
AfT by main international donors (in EUR million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
EU & EU MS 27*	18 933	17 394	17 997	16 801	18 394	18 775	16 749	18 777	23 457	18 551
World Bank (IDA)	7 211	5 573	7 407	7 306	5 940	9 742	10 335	5 947	11 078	9 134
Japan	5 593	8 154	8 033	11 069	9 820	10 950	10 717	8 137	8 463	5 757
United States	3 082	3 769	2 843	3 251	2 776	2 255	2 244	2 407	1 735	2 019
Korea	736	641	926	806	919	1 026	1 303	1 257	449	1 435
Asian Dev. Bank	1 220	2 308	1 531	1 600	1 634	1 530	2 611	2 871	2 747	1 090
African Development Fund	1 998	1 205	1 234	1 710	753	997	913	1 146	767	967
United Kingdom	820	841	878	1 504	808	1 133	627	1 343	1 555	715
Norway	430	606	499	328	340	486	491	636	538	513
Canada	476	619	397	714	548	183	558	449	412	511
IFAD	528	445	561	878	509	885	608	801	419	490
Other multilateral	3 288	3 620	3 226	4 025	3 322	3 568	2 555	3 476	3 773	1 321
Other countries	1 389	3 176	1 945	2 433	2 367	2 391	1 709	1 418	1 322	1 923
Total	45 704	48 349	47 479	52 425	48 129	53 920	51 421	48 664	56 713	44 424

AfT by main international donors (in percentages)

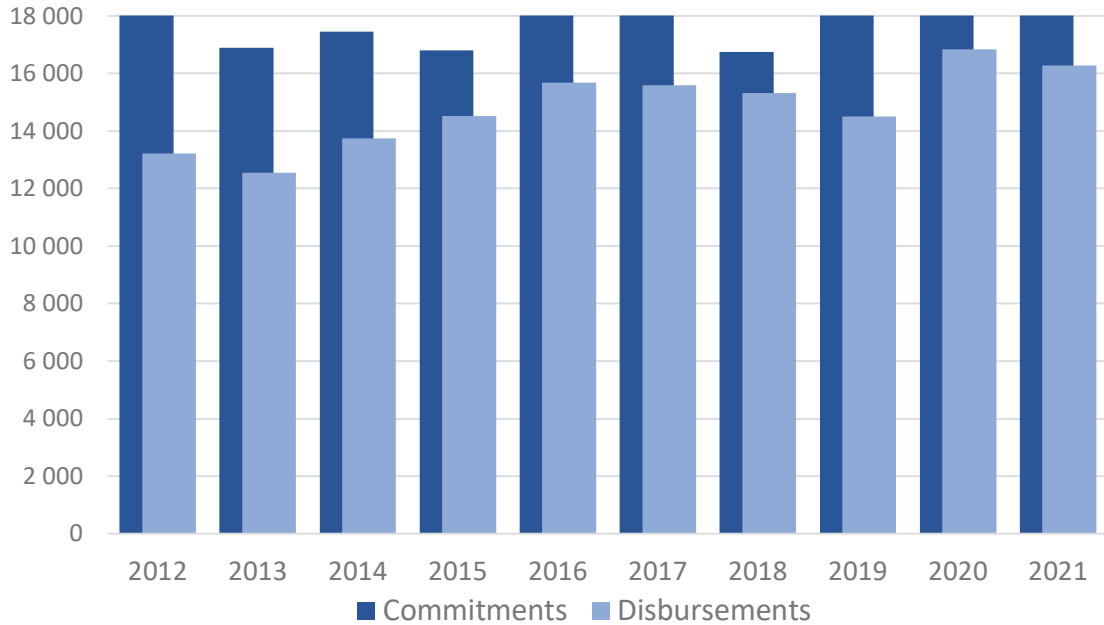


AfT by main international donors in 2021 (in percentages)

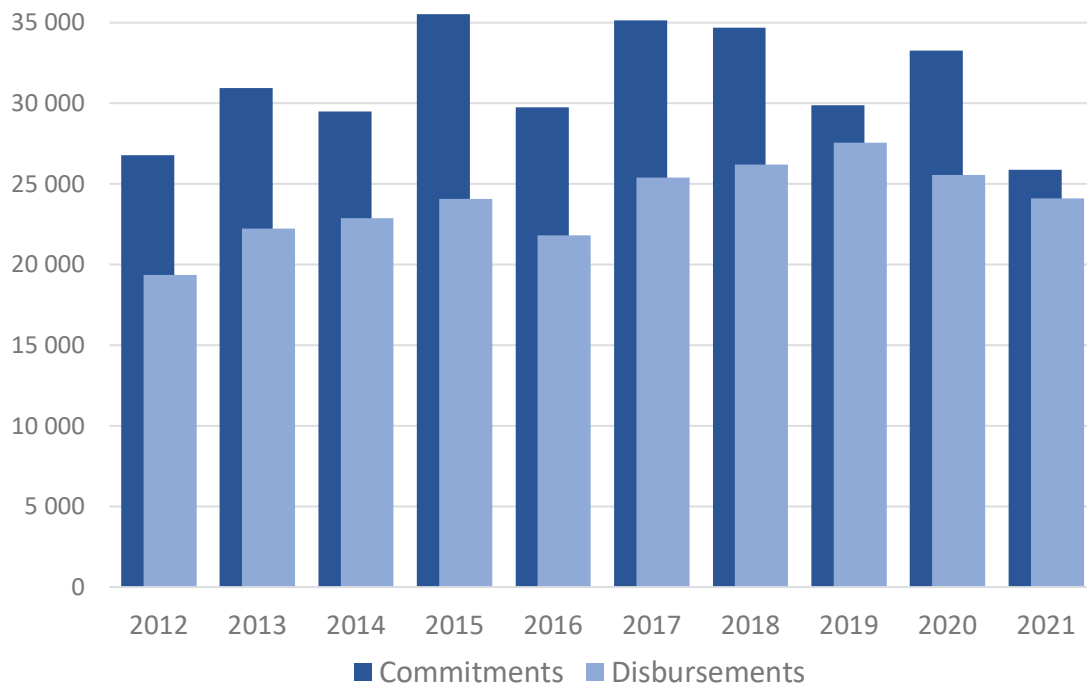


3.1 RATE OF DISBURSEMENTS⁵⁴ BY EU & EU MS 27 VERSUS OTHER DONORS (as a percentage of commitments)

EU & EU MS 27



Other donors



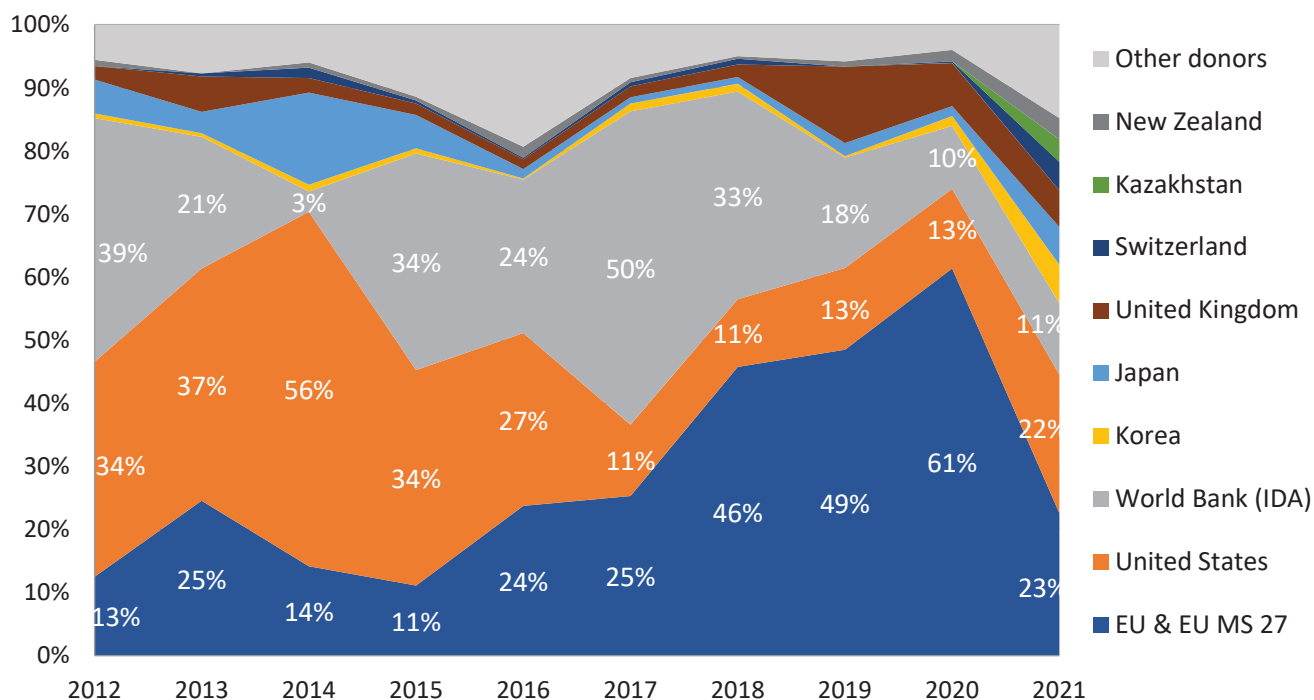
[54] The charts of rate of disbursements show amounts disbursed in each year as a percentage of the amounts committed in the same year. Therefore, disbursements and commitments for a given year may not correspond to the same activity/project.

3.2 TRADE FACILITATION BY MAIN INTERNATIONAL DONORS

Trade facilitation⁵⁵ by main international donors (in EUR million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
EU & EU MS 27	73	133	46	34	96	156	261	240	198	37
United States	199	199	183	105	111	70	61	64	41	36
World Bank (IDA)	225	112	10	106	99	305	187	87	32	19
Korea	4	4	4	3	1	8	7	1	5	10
Japan	32	19	48	16	6	6	7	10	5	10
United Kingdom	12	30	7	6	7	11	11	60	22	10
Switzerland	-	3	5	1	1	4	5	-	1	7
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
New Zealand	6	0	3	2	7	4	2	5	6	6
Other donors	32	42	20	35	79	52	28	29	13	24
Total	583	541	325	308	406	615	570	496	323	165

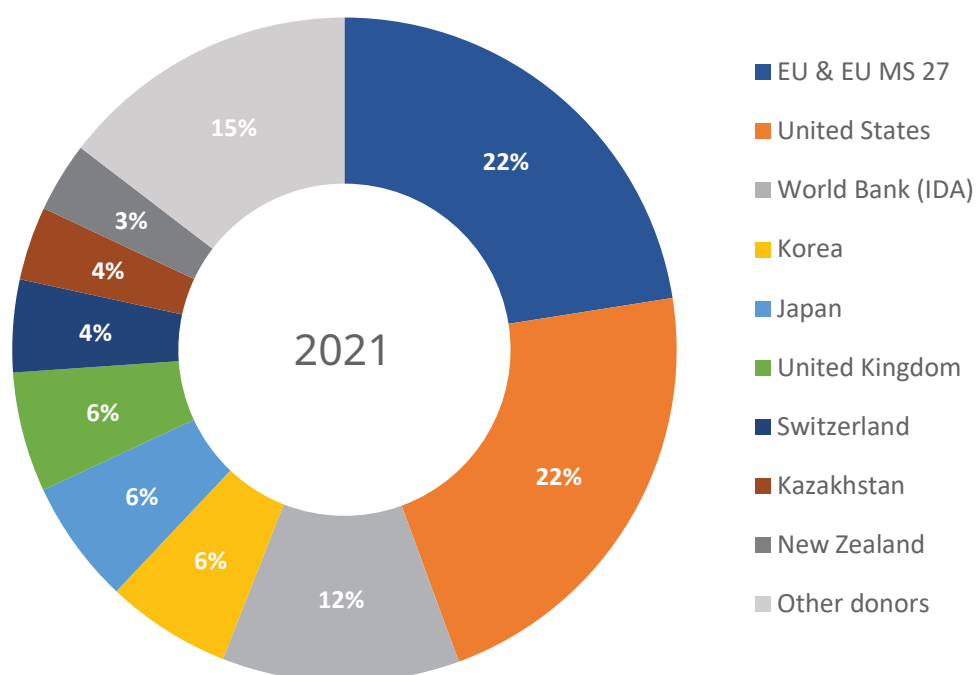
Trade facilitation by main international donors (in percentages)⁵⁶



[55] 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.

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

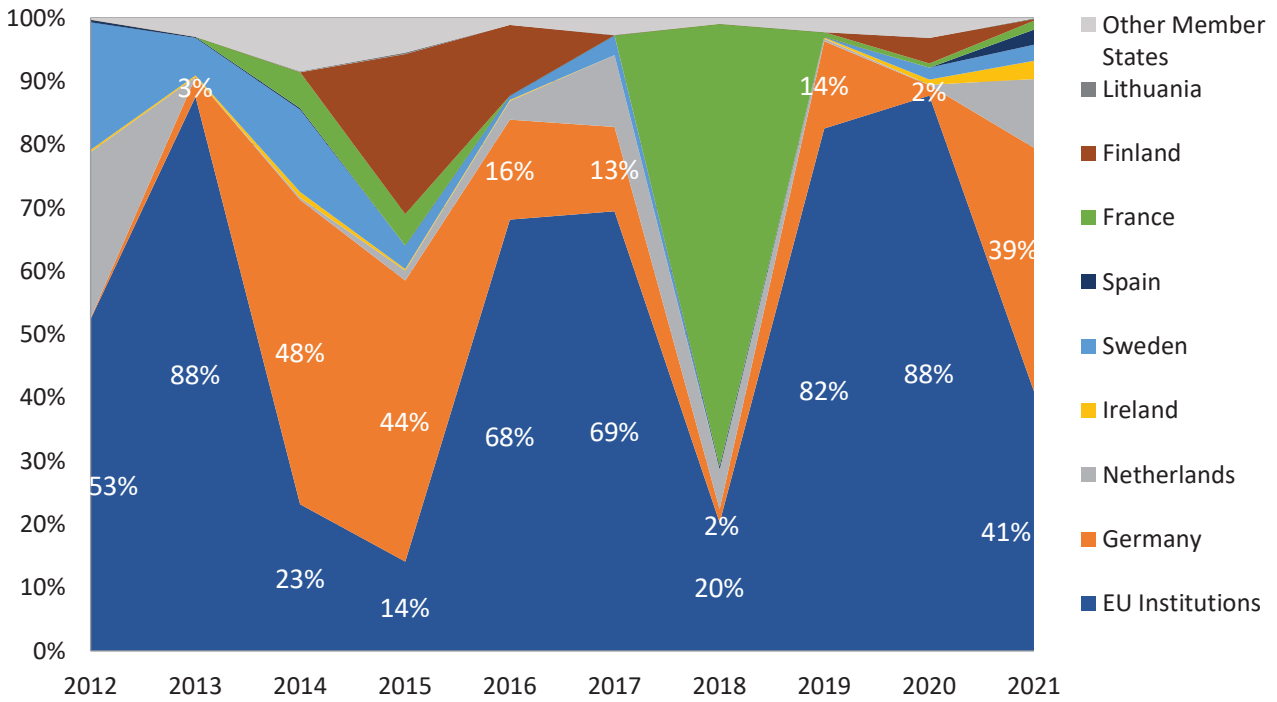
Trade facilitation by main international donors in 2021 (in percentages)



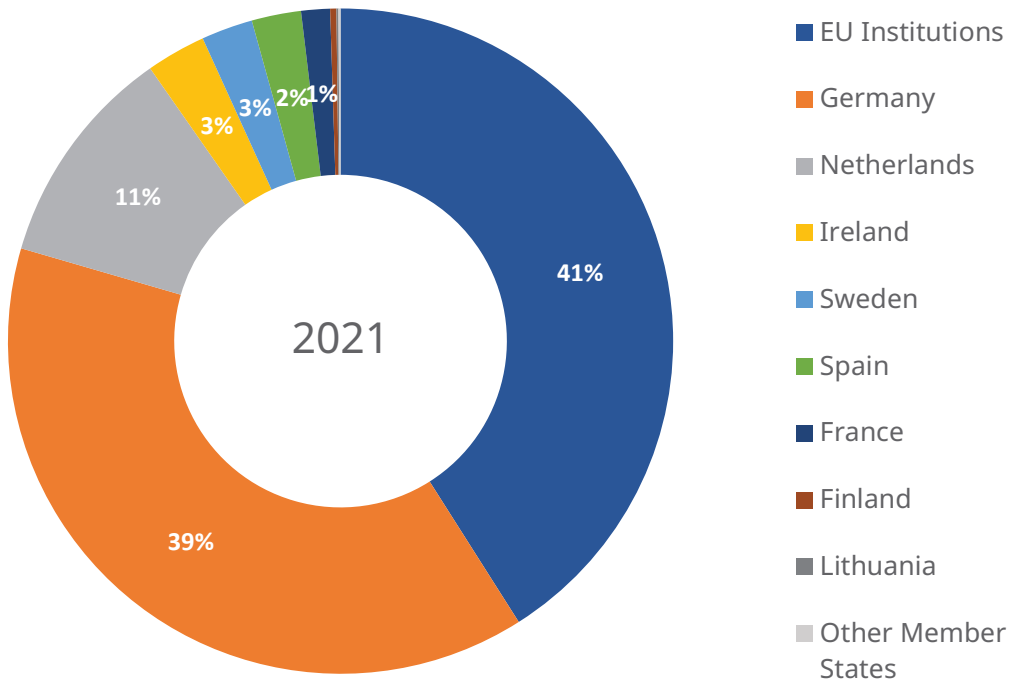
Trade facilitation by EU & EU MS 27 (in EUR million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
EU Institutions	38	116	11	5	65	108	53	198	174	15
Germany	0	4	22	15	15	21	6	33	3	14
Netherlands	19	-	0	1	3	18	16	1	0	4
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Sweden	15	8	6	1	1	5	0	-	4	1
Spain	0	0	0	-	-	-	1	0	-	1
France	-	-	3	2	-	-	182	2	1	1
Finland	-	-	-	9	11	-	-	-	8	0
Lithuania	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-
Other Member States	0	4	4	2	1	4	3	6	6	-
Total	73	132	46	34	96	156	261	240	198	37

Trade facilitation by EU & EU MS 27 (in percentages)



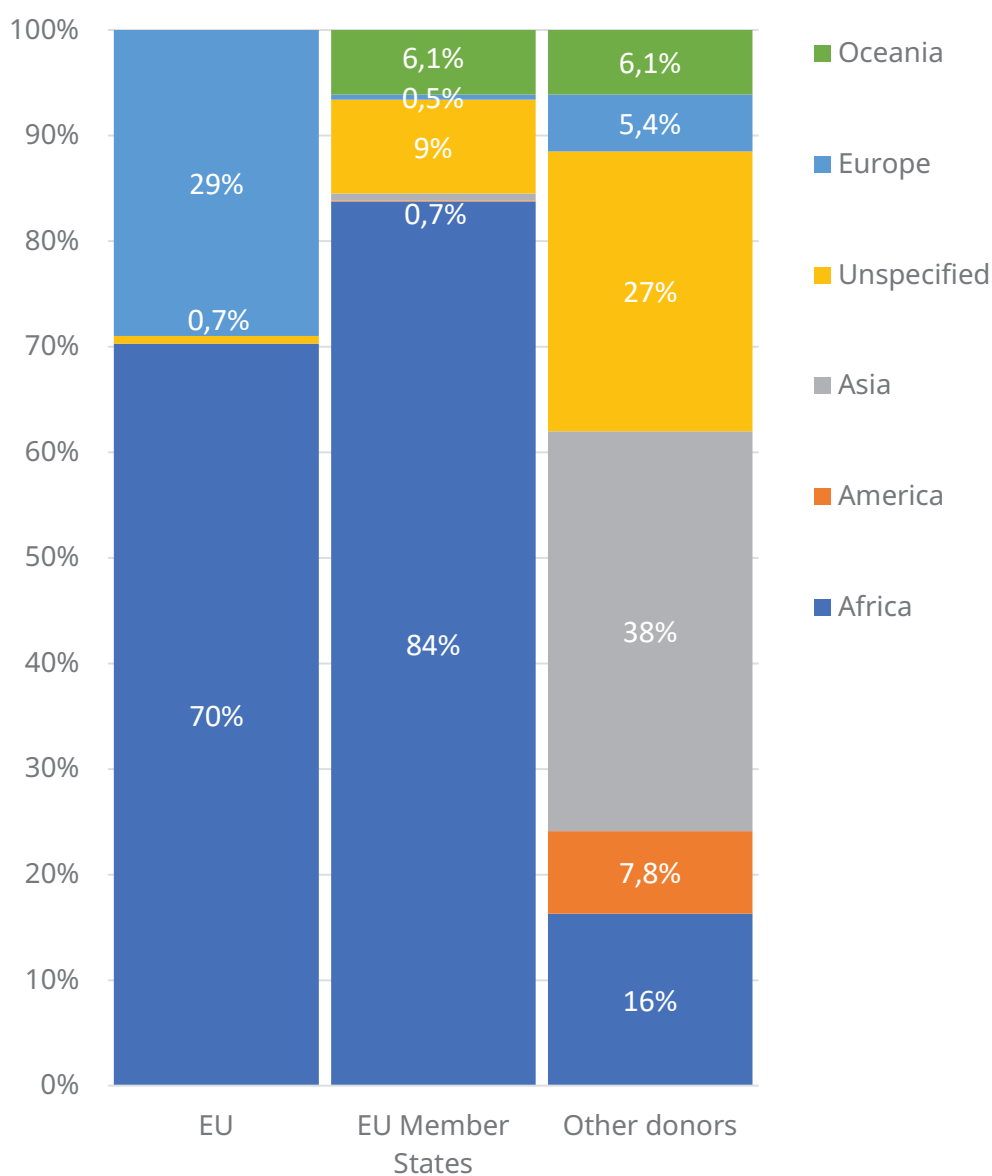
Trade facilitation by EU & EU MS 27 in 2021 (in percentages)



Distribution of trade facilitation by continent from EU & EU MS 27 versus other donors in 2021 (in EUR millions)

	Africa	America	Asia	Unspecified	Europe	Oceania	Total
EU	1	3	-	2	9	-	15
EU Member States	5	1	0	16	0	-	22
Other donors	44	7	34	23	14	7	128
Total	49	11	34	41	23	7.3	165

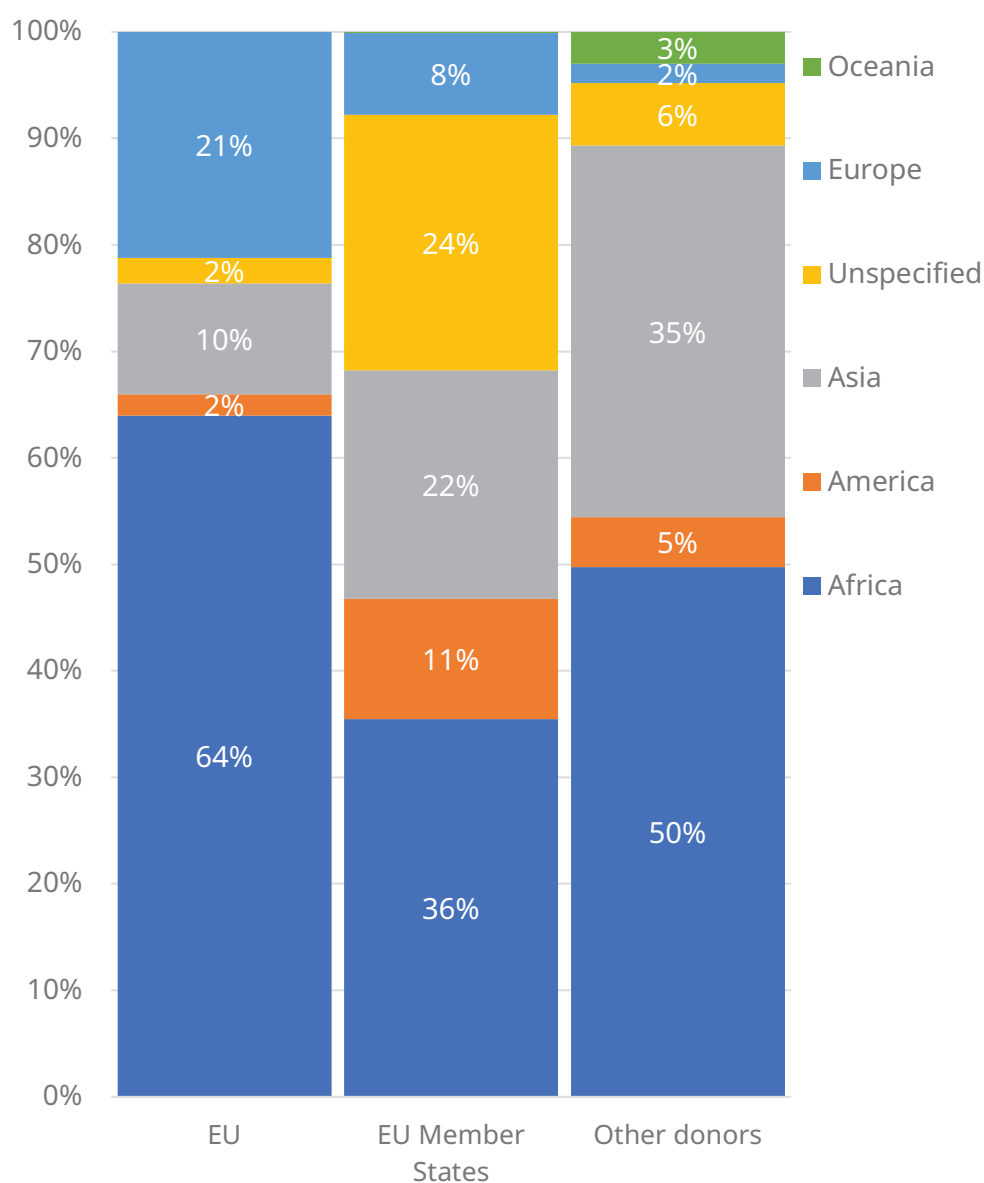
Distribution of trade facilitation by continent from EU & EU MS 27 versus other donors in 2021 (in percentages)



3.3 DISTRIBUTION OF AID FOR TRADE BY CONTINENT FROM EU & EU MS 27 VERSUS OTHER DONORS IN 2021

	Africa	America	Asia	Unspecified	Europe	Oceania	Total
EU	4 322	136	706	163	1 432	2	6 761
EU Member States	4 187	1 327	2 533	2 829	902	13	11 791
Other donors	12 887	1 215	9 020	1 522	458	772	25 874
Total	21 396	2 678	12 259	4 514	2 792	787	44 426

Distribution of AfT by continent from EU & EU MS 27 versus other donors in 2021 (in percentages)

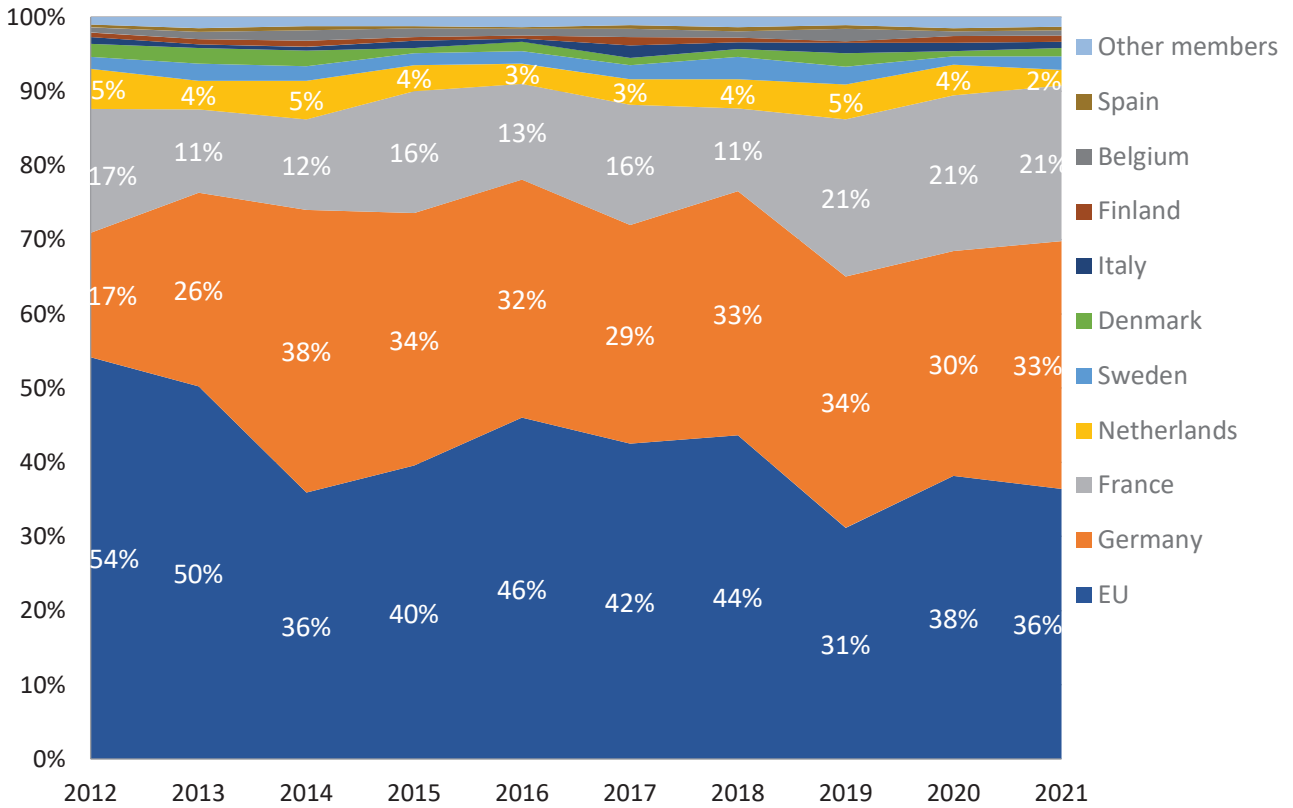


4 TOTAL AID FOR TRADE BY EU & EU MS 27

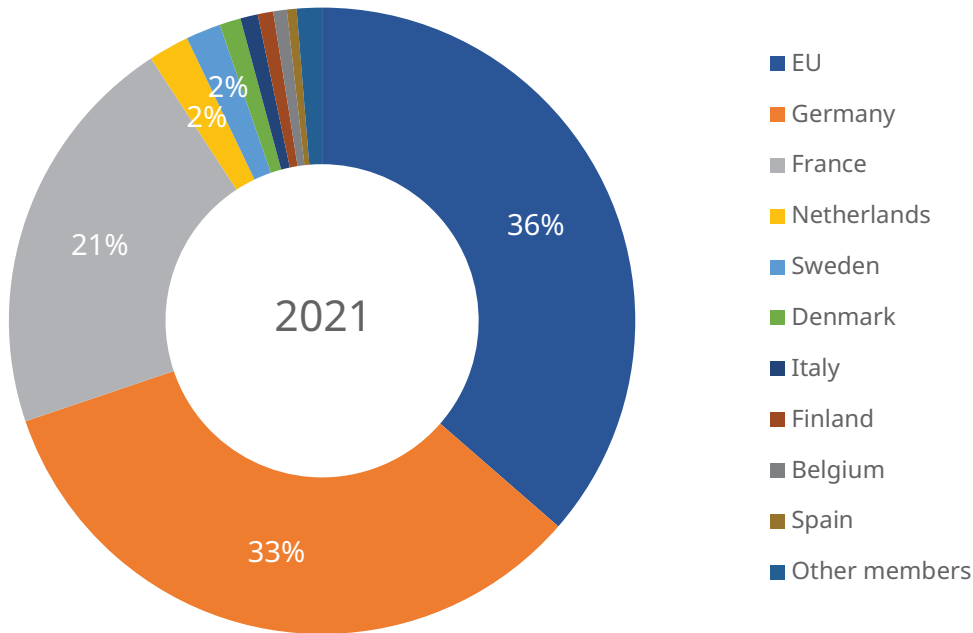
AfT EU & EU MS 27 (in EUR million and in descending order of contributions)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Germany	3 083	4 408	6 645	5 705	5 906	5 523	5 515	6 362	7 123	6 191
France	3 075	1 895	2 134	2 759	2 369	3 048	1 868	3 975	4 915	3 897
Netherlands	987	652	902	595	501	641	646	888	977	398
Sweden	300	388	353	271	321	356	506	451	260	342
Denmark	334	353	367	118	243	194	187	331	163	207
Italy	161	77	89	176	72	326	146	262	260	158
Finland	114	122	139	87	67	213	104	45	207	142
Belgium	125	173	237	207	158	208	145	311	162	129
Spain	73	78	104	49	41	100	84	95	82	95
Austria	66	125	59	68	76	75	72	45	207	76
Luxembourg	40	40	40	34	39	56	56	61	55	58
Hungary	-	-	-	0	4	2	11	12	37	30
Ireland	47	47	43	31	37	39	31	37	29	27
Poland	-	3	22	30	76	15	34	24	13	17
Czech Republic	9	8	7	12	7	9	9	8	5	8
Romania	-	-	0	1	1	-	0	0	0	5
Portugal	20	20	40	24	4	3	15	4	4	4
Estonia	-	3	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	3
Slovak Republic	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2
Lithuania	-	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Slovenia	1	2	0	0	1	1	6	1	1	1
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	-	1
Latvia	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
Greece	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total EU MS 27										
EU	9 964	8 501	6 273	6 631	8 468	7 962	7 308	5 859	8 953	6 760
EU Cat. 6	536	498	540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total EU	10 499	8 999	6 813	6 631	8 468	7 962	7 308	5 859	8 953	6 760
Grand total (EU & EU MS 27)	18 933	17 394	17 997	16 801	18 394	18 775	16 749	18 777	23 457	18 551

Main EU AfT donors (in percentages)



Main EU AfT donors in 2021 (in percentages)



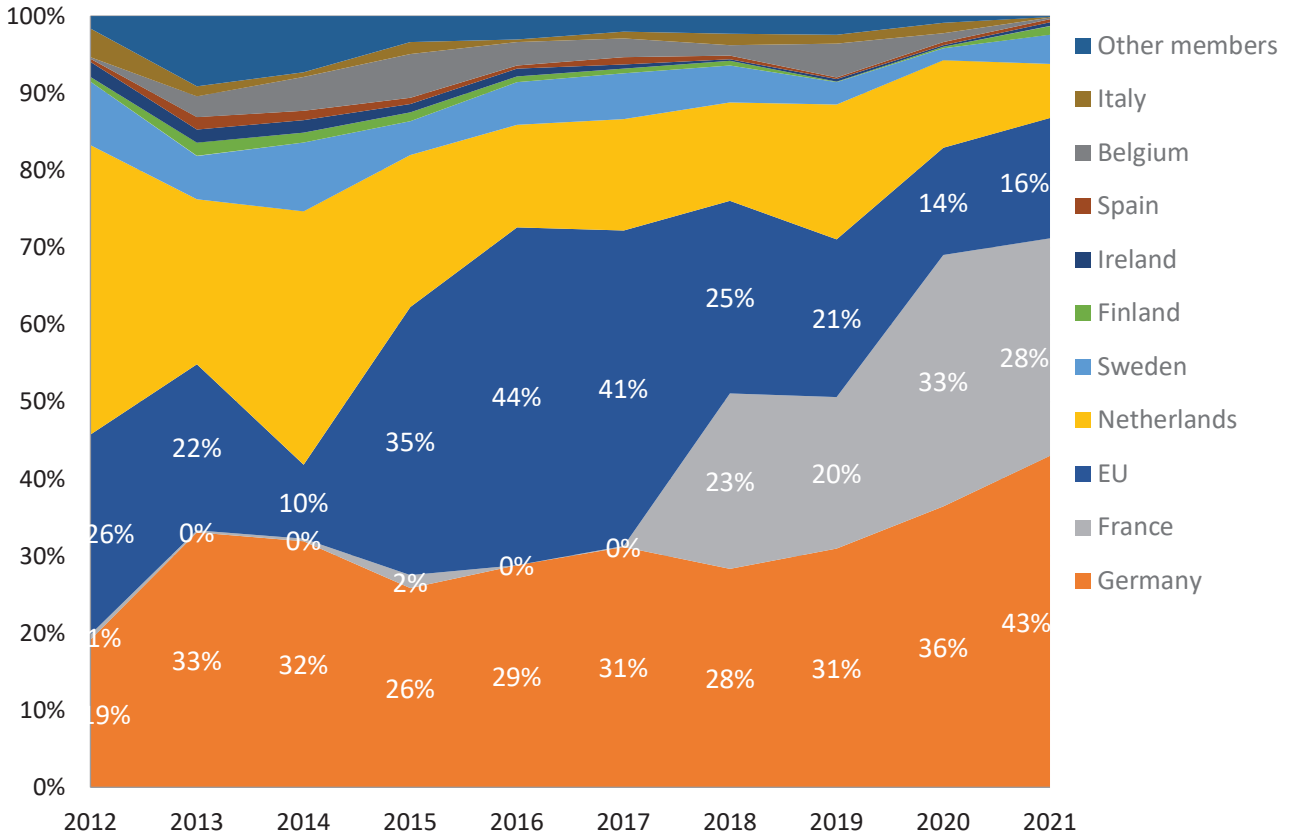
5 TRADE RELATED ASSISTANCE BY EU & EU MS 27

Trade Related Assistance by EU & EU MS 27 (in EUR million)

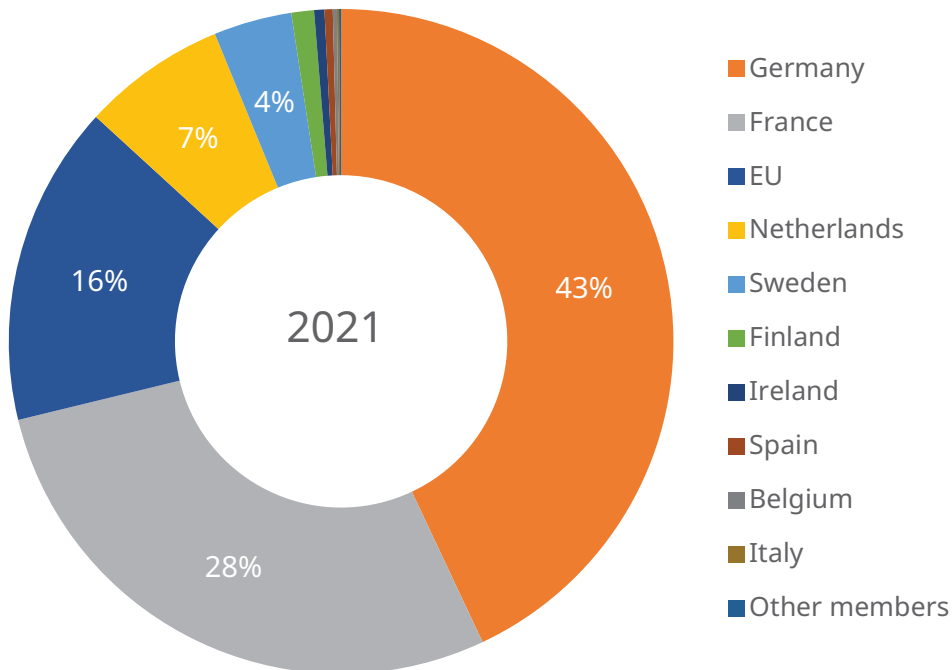
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ⁵⁷
Germany	451	894	855	712	983	1 289	1 303	1 434	2 531	129
France	16	8	9	46	1	5	1 045	910	2 265	84
Netherlands	883	580	879	542	455	594	585	811	793	21
Sweden	193	153	239	121	187	247	223	132	104	11
Finland	15	46	34	31	27	25	26	3	14	3
Ireland	47	47	42	30	33	19	9	12	13	2
Spain	9	45	33	21	14	41	24	10	25	1
Belgium	6	74	117	156	101	98	58	205	85	1
Italy	87	35	17	41	12	39	70	53	93	0
Estonia	-	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	-	0
Lithuania	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Portugal	2	1	2	1	2	1	13	2	2	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	36	-
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	-
Denmark	25	199	182	75	79	62	62	71	13	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	10	37	6	13	11	15	6	10	7	-
Czech Republic	1	5	4	1	1	2	3	4	1	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	1	3	0	19	21	1	-
Poland	-	0	1	2	3	2	3	4	1	-
Romania	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-
Slovenia	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	-
Total EU MS 27										
EU	612	583	257	960	1 494	1 694	1 153	948	964	47
EU Cat. 6	104	124	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total EU	716	707	316	960	1 494	1 694	1 153	948	964	47
Grand total (EU & EU MS 27)	2 462	2 834	2 737	2 755	3 410	4 135	4 604	4 632	6 948	299

[57] Starting in 2021, the OECD-DAC has discontinued the use of the "Trade Development marker" field in the data collection. This affects the calculation of the "Trade Related Assistance (TRA)" used in various section of this report. Tables and charts in this report using the Trade Related Assistance dimension will show limited data for category 2 for 2021.

Main EU donors of Trade Related Assistance (in percentages)



Main EU donors of Trade Related Assistance in 2021 (in percentages)



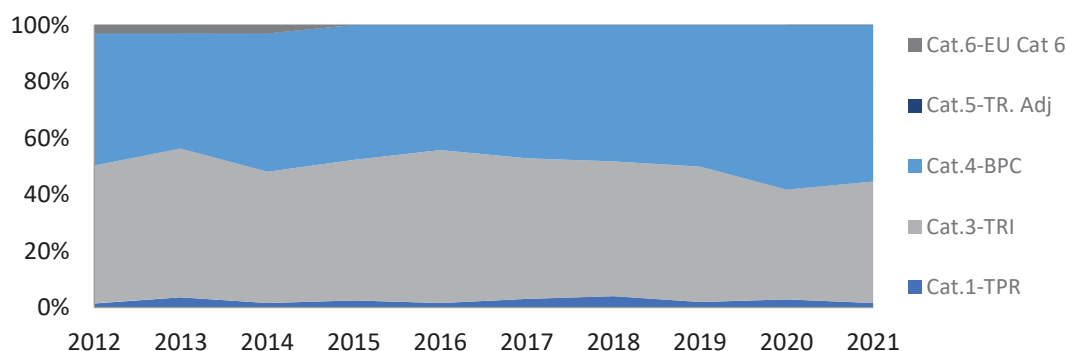
6 AID FOR TRADE BY CATEGORY

AfT⁵⁸ EU & EU MS 27 by category (in EUR million)

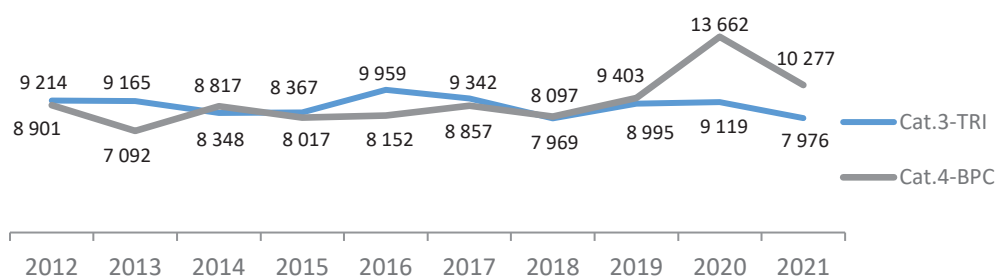
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	283	637	293	415	281	576	677	374	674	299
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	9 214	9 165	8 348	8 367	9 959	9 342	7 969	8 995	9 119	7 976
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	8 901	7 092	8 817	8 017	8 152	8 857	8 097	9 403	13 662	10 277
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	0	3	-	2	2	0	5	5	2	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	536	498	540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18 933	17 394	17 997	16 801	18 394	18 775	16 749	18 777	23 457	18 551

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

AfT EU & EU MS 27 by category (in percentages)



AfT EU & EU MS 27 focusing on two main categories (in EUR million)



AfT by category, EU MS 27 versus EU

Percentage of Total AfT 2012-2021

	EU MS 27	EU
Cat.1-TPR	3%	2%
Cat.3-TRI	47%	48%
Cat.4-BPC	50%	48%
Cat.5-TR. Adj	-	-

Percentage of Total AfT 2021

	EU MS 27	EU
Cat.1-TPR	2%	1%
Cat.3-TRI	40%	48%
Cat.4-BPC	58%	51%
Cat.5-TR. Adj	-	-

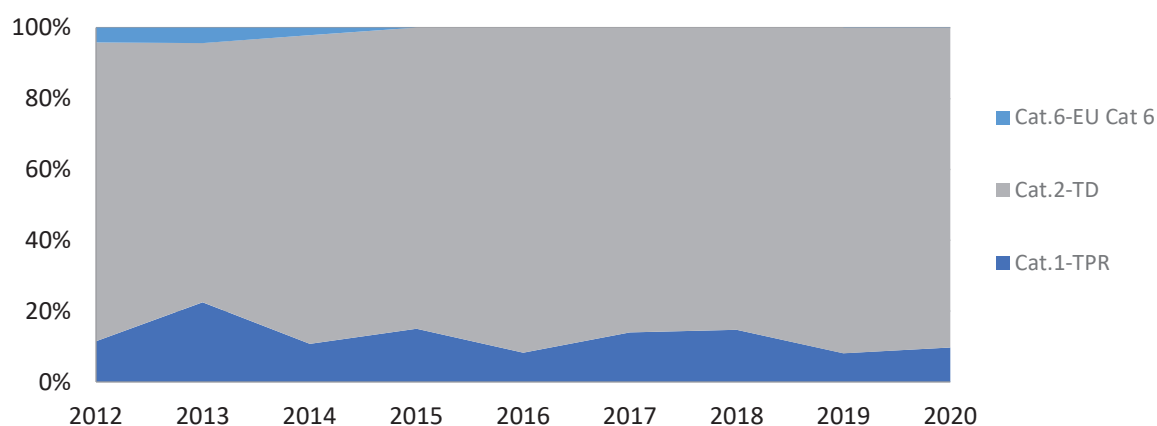
[58] 'Total AfT' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'

Trade Related Assistance⁵⁹ EU & EU MS 27 by category (in EUR million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	283	637	293	415	281	576	677	374	674	299
Trade Development (TD) (Cat. 2)	2 075	2 073	2 385	2 340	3 129	3 558	3 926	4 258	6 274	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	104	124	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2 462	2 834	2 737	2 755	3 410	4 135	4 604	4 632	6 948	299

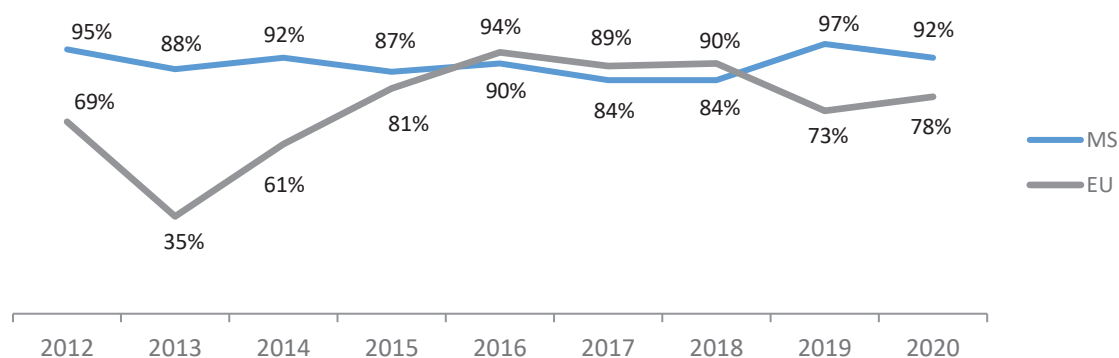
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

* Category 2 data is not available for 2021 (see footnote)

Trade Related Assistance⁶⁰ EU & EU MS 27 by category (in percentages)

* Category 2 data is not available for 2021 (see footnote)

Share of Trade Development (Cat 2) EU & EU MS 27 (as percentages of total TRA)



* Category 2 data is not available for 2021 (see footnote)

[59] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support)..

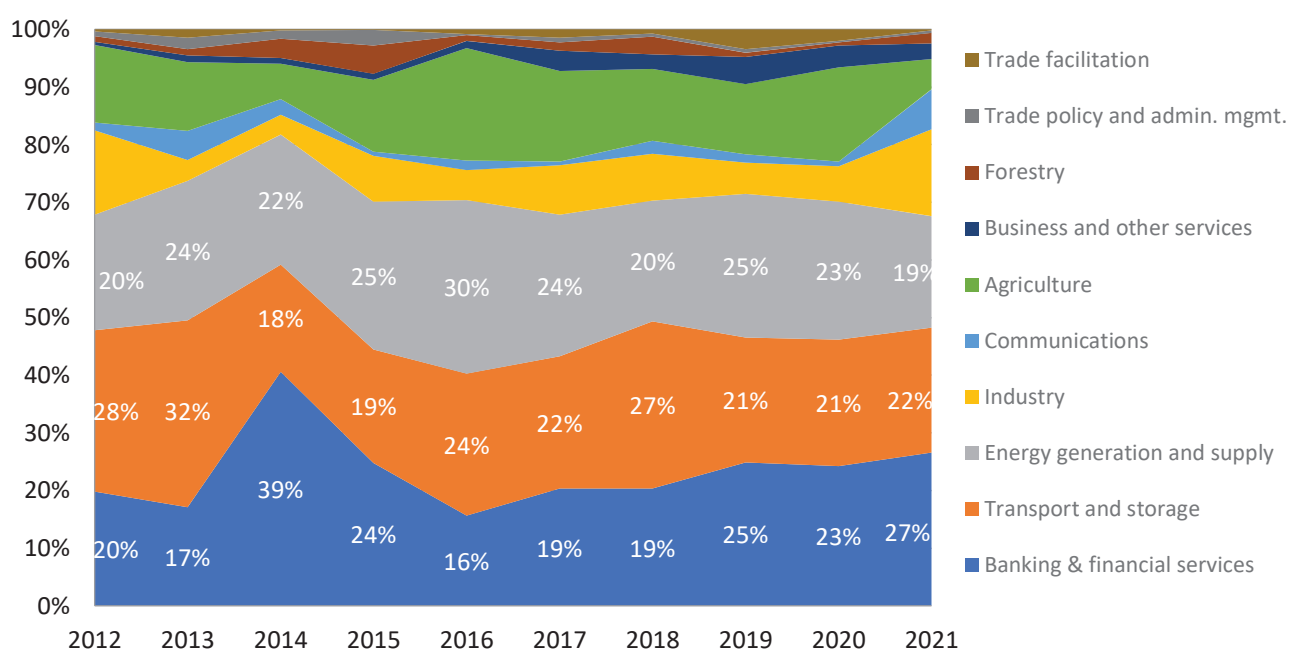
[60] Starting in 2021, the OECD-DAC has discontinued the use of the "Trade Development marker" field in the data collection. This affects the calculation of the "Trade Related Assistance (TRA)" used in various sections of this report. Tables and charts in this report using the Trade Related Assistance dimension will show limited data for category 2 for 2021.

7 AID FOR TRADE BY SECTOR

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Banking & financial services	1 961	1 430	2 442	1 596	1 310	1 544	1 401	1 443	2 091	1 795
Transport and storage	2 768	2 711	1 118	1 269	2 068	1 745	2 002	1 254	1 887	1 463
Energy generation and supply	1 979	2 022	1 354	1 648	2 524	1 874	1 446	1 446	2 070	1 308
Industry	1 443	294	206	508	439	656	560	312	530	1 016
Communications	125	423	162	47	139	46	154	90	75	467
Agriculture	1 336	994	367	800	1 643	1 197	860	705	1 406	356
Business and other services	46	102	53	64	98	274	177	274	335	179
Forestry	102	81	198	321	82	104	210	39	43	121
Trade policy and admin. mgmt.	84	172	87	173	20	65	39	33	23	29
Trade facilitation	38	116	11	5	66	108	53	198	174	15
Mineral resources and mining	-	22	256	177	24	210	172	-	281	7
Trade education/training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2
Tourism	-	9	-	-	-	79	40	4	8	1
Fishing	17	37	16	22	47	55	167	36	16	1
Regional trade agreements	66	84	4	-	7	5	25	10	14	0
Multilateral trade negotiations	-	4	-	2	-	0	1	7	-	-
Trade-related adjustment	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-

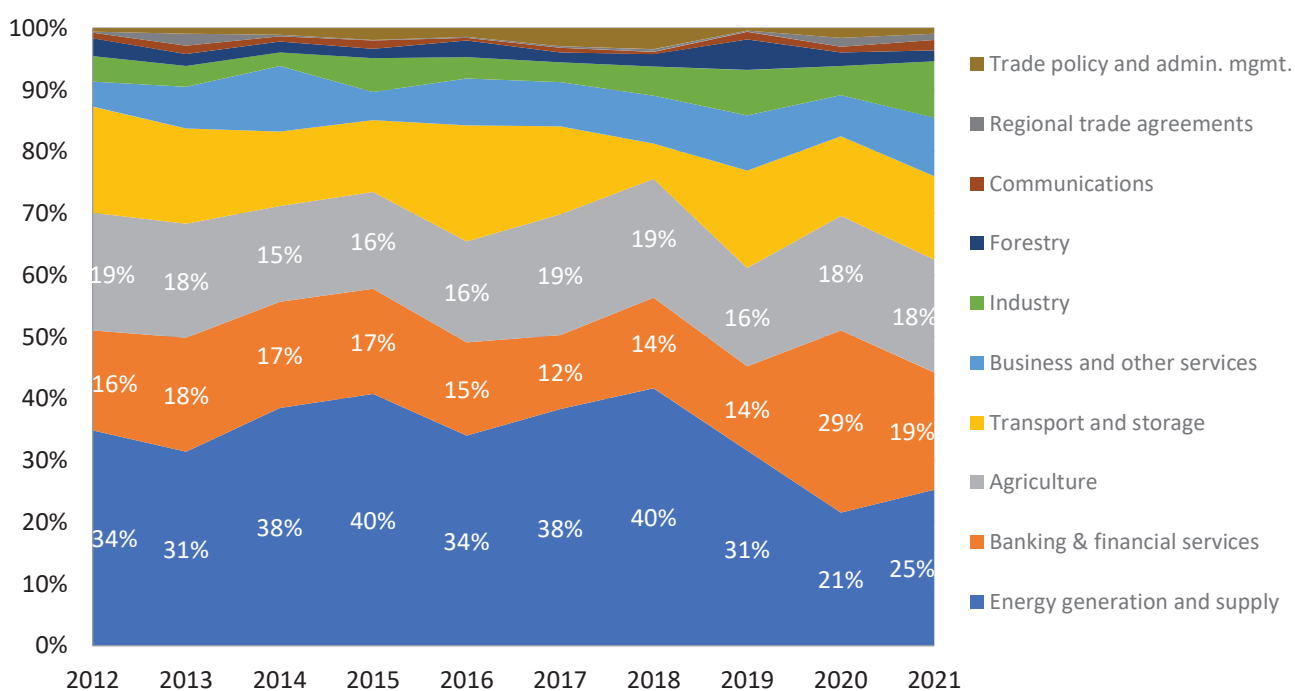
AfT EU by sector (in percentages)



AfT EU MS 27 by sector (in EUR million and in descending order of contributions)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Energy generation and supply	2 855	2 614	4 271	4 101	3 350	4 072	3 807	4 030	3 101	2 963
Banking & financial services	1 328	1 540	1 914	1 706	1 474	1 277	1 338	1 740	4 243	2 213
Agriculture	1 561	1 533	1 727	1 579	1 607	2 075	1 754	2 041	2 674	2 132
Transport and storage	1 409	1 281	1 344	1 171	1 842	1 518	522	2 016	1 850	1 577
Business and other services	338	559	1 171	459	740	765	707	1 132	959	1 103
Industry	336	274	249	547	340	338	437	938	681	1 071
Forestry	239	161	191	148	266	169	184	630	314	201
Communications	78	114	99	130	36	87	39	160	136	199
Regional trade agreements	5	162	27	7	17	26	35	27	203	119
Trade policy and admin. mgmt.	54	78	125	191	137	315	311	50	229	103
Mineral resources and mining	121	30	6	28	24	58	28	37	18	41
Fishing	37	18	14	47	35	53	49	55	44	31
Trade facilitation	35	16	35	30	31	48	208	42	24	22
Tourism	37	9	7	14	22	4	14	17	18	8
Trade education/training	2	3	3	8	1	7	3	1	8	7
Multilateral trade negotiations	0	0	1	0	3	2	2	2	0	1
Trade-related adjustment	0	3	-	2	2	0	5	0	2	-

AfT EU MS 27 by sector (in percentages)

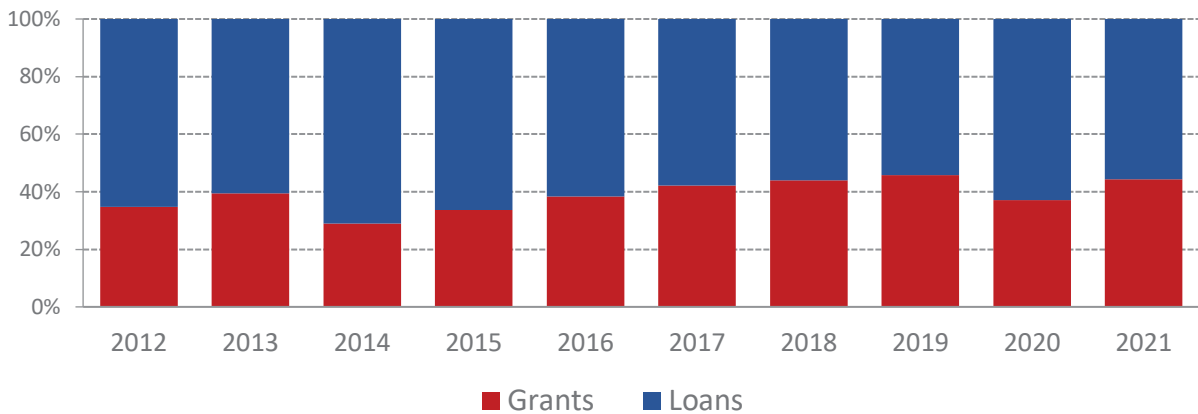


8 AID FOR TRADE BY TYPE OF FLOW

AfT by type of flow EU & EU MS 27 (in EUR million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Grants	6 403	6 671	5 042	5 642	7 069	7 927	7 373	8 583	8 704	8 238
Loans	11 995	10 225	12 416	11 159	11 326	10 848	9 376	10 194	14 753	10 314
Total	18 398	16 896	17 458	16 801	18 394	18 775	16 749	18 777	23 457	18 551

AfT by type of flow EU & EU MS 27 (in percentages)

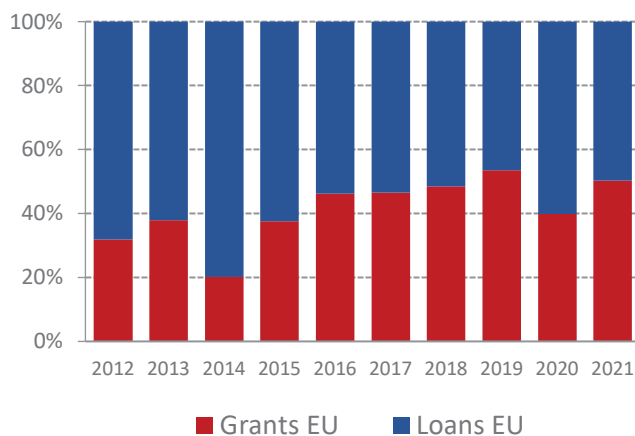


AfT by type of flow EU & EU MS 27 (in EUR million)

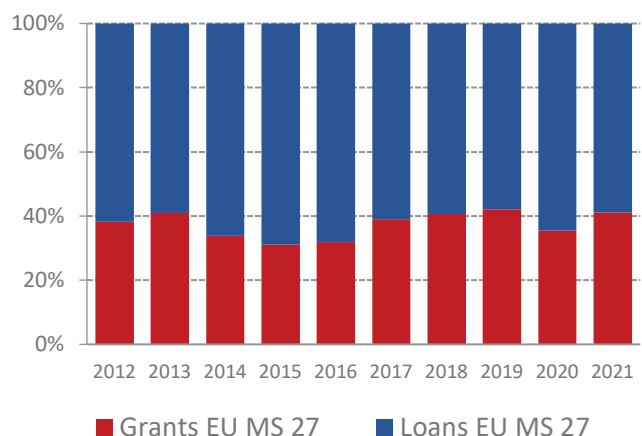
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Grants EU	3 176	3 228	1 265	2 487	3 910	3 705	3 541	3 135	3 567	3 395
Loans EU ⁶¹	6 788	5 274	5 008	4 144	4 557	4 257	3 766	2 723	5 386	3 365
Grants EU MS 27	3 227	3 443	3 776	3 155	3 158	4 222	3 831	5 448	5 137	4 842
Loans EU MS 27	5 208	4 952	7 408	7 015	6 768	6 591	5 609	7 471	9 367	6 948

AfT by type of flow EU & EU MS 27 (in percentages)

EU



EU MS 27



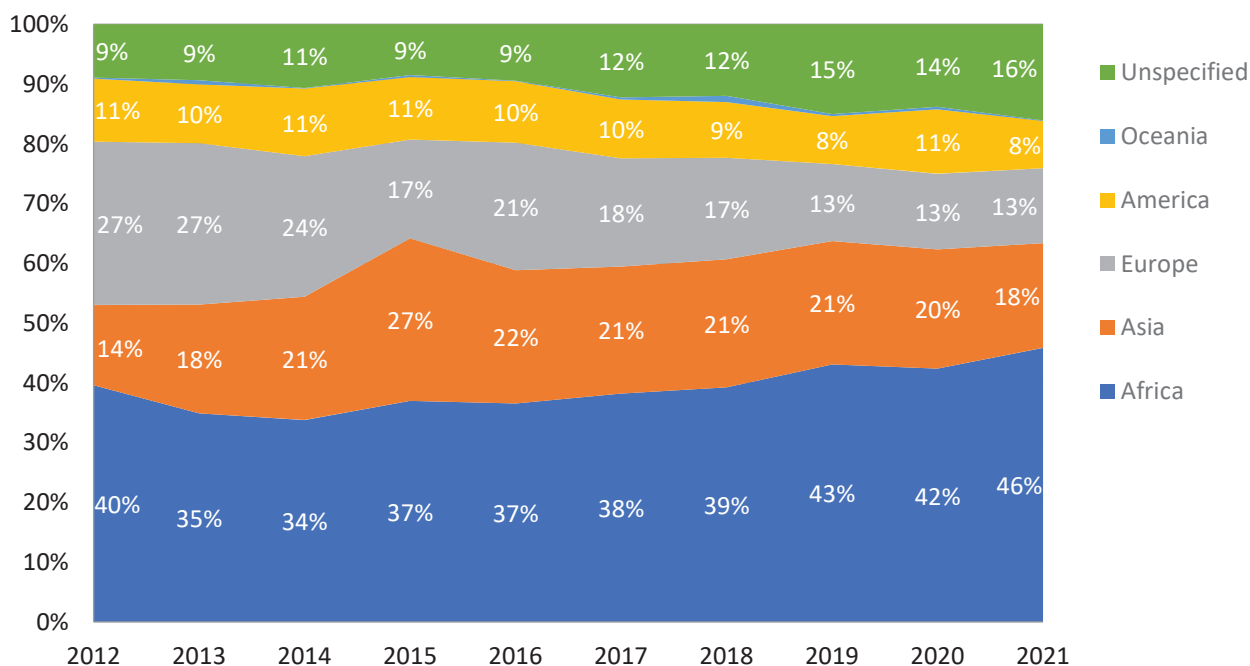
[61] EU Loans consist of ODA loans from the European Investment Bank qualifying as Aid for Trade.

9 AID FOR TRADE BY GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

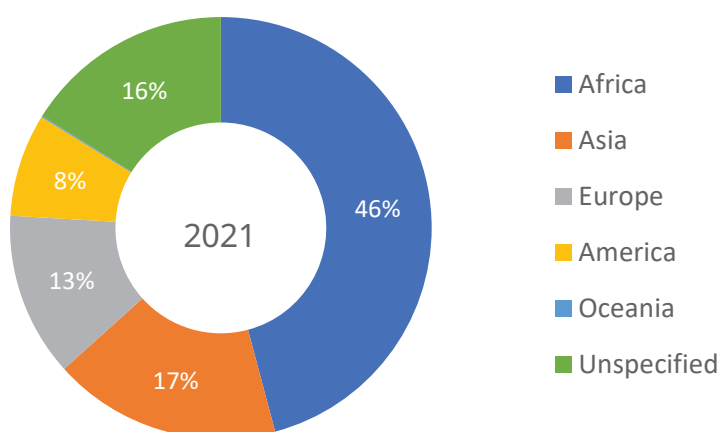
AfT EU & EU MS 27 by continent (in EUR million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Africa	7 276	5 893	5 905	6 216	6 720	7 178	6 586	8 101	9 954	8 509
Asia	2 488	3 076	3 588	4 569	4 109	3 988	3 578	3 876	4 674	3 239
Europe	5 019	4 565	4 110	2 775	3 914	3 396	2 846	2 414	2 975	2 334
America	1 946	1 654	1 979	1 771	1 891	1 849	1 567	1 500	2 524	1 463
Oceania	39	116	12	43	25	75	167	74	100	15
Unspecified	1 630	1 591	1 865	1 426	1 736	2 289	2 005	2 812	3 230	2 992
Total	18 398	16 896	17 458	16 801	18 394	18 775	16 749	18 777	23 457	18 551

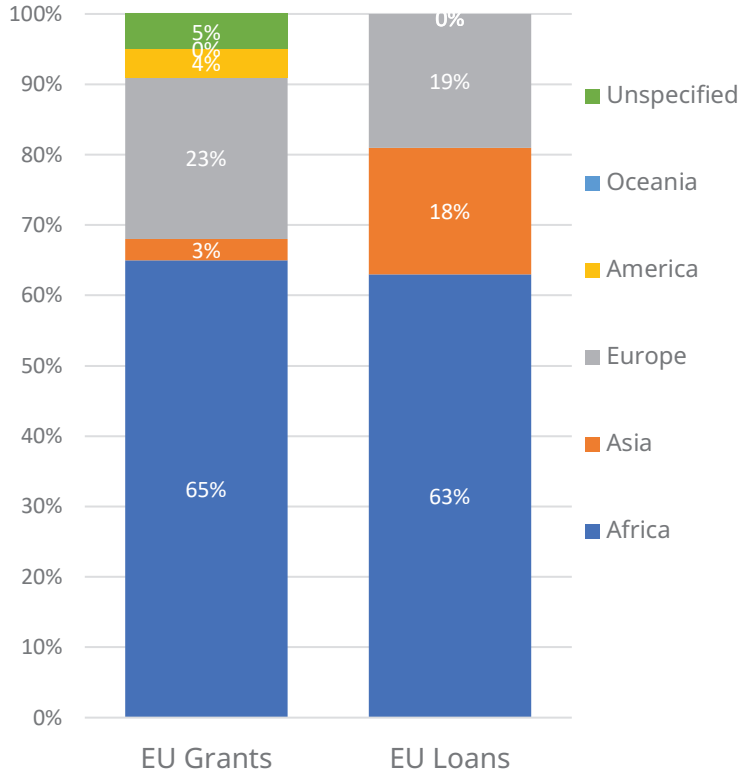
AfT EU & EU MS 27 by continent (in percentages)



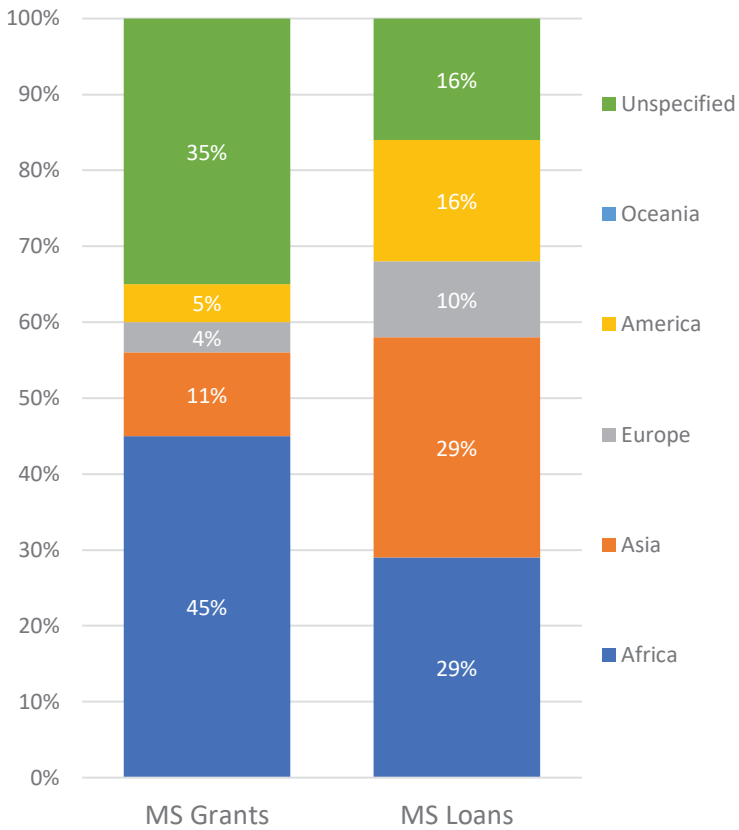
AfT EU & EU MS 27 by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



AfT EU grants and loans by continent in 2021 (in percentages)

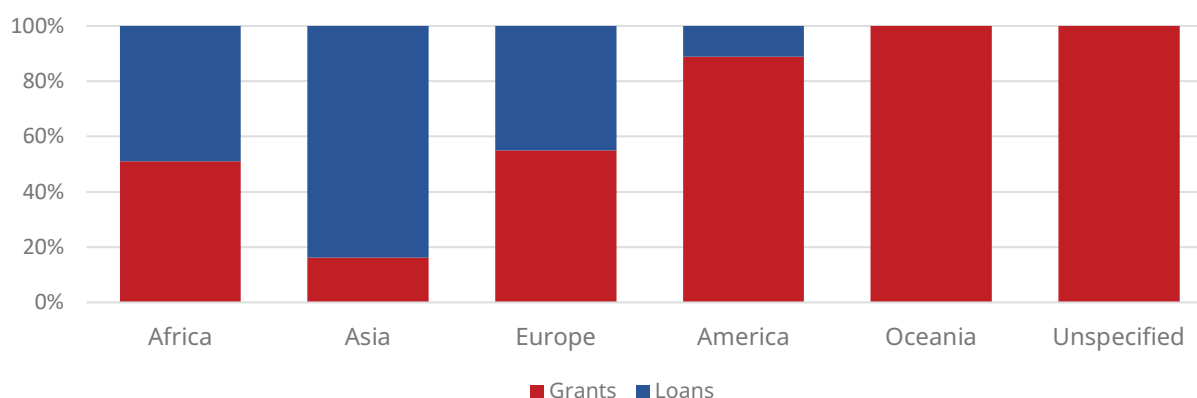


AfT EU MS 27 grants and loans by continent in 2021 (in percentages)

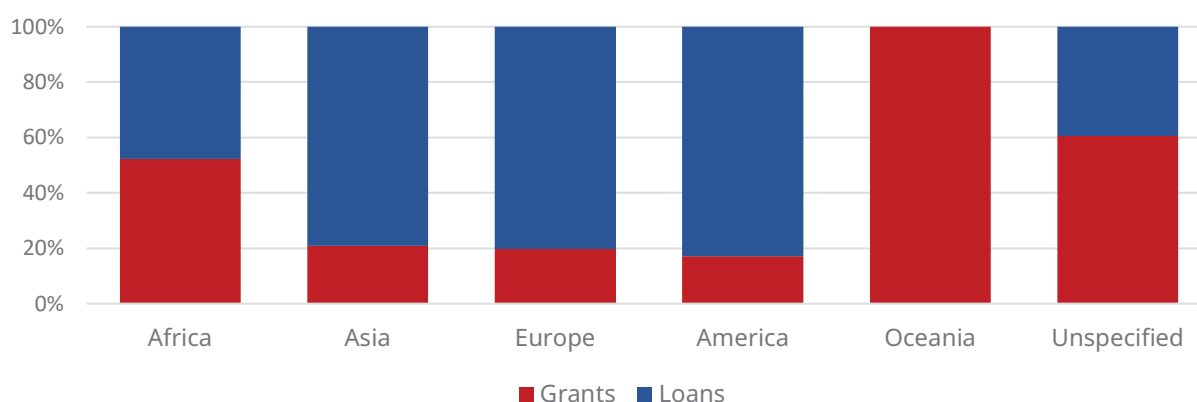


AfT EU grants and loans by continent in 2021 (in EUR million)

	Africa	Asia	Europe	America	Oceania	Unspecified
Grants	2 208	115	786	121	2	163
Loans ⁶²	2 114	591	645	15	-	-

AfT EU grants and loans by continent in 2021 (in percentages)**AfT EU MS 27 grants and loans by continent in 2021 (in EUR million)**

	Africa	Asia	Europe	America	Oceania	Unspecified
Grants	2 187	526	178	227	13	1 712
Loans	2 000	2 006	725	1 100	-	1 117

AfT EU MS 27 grants and loans by continent in 2021 (in percentages)

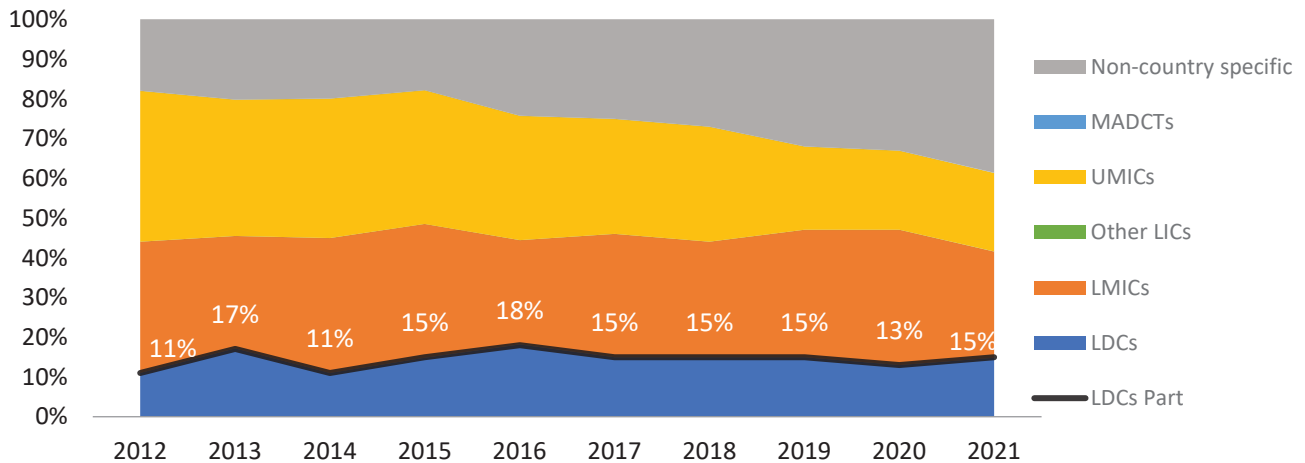
[62] EU Loans consist of ODA loans from the European Investment Bank qualifying as Aid for Trade.

10 AID FOR TRADE TO LDCS AND OTHER RECIPIENT INCOME GROUPS⁶³

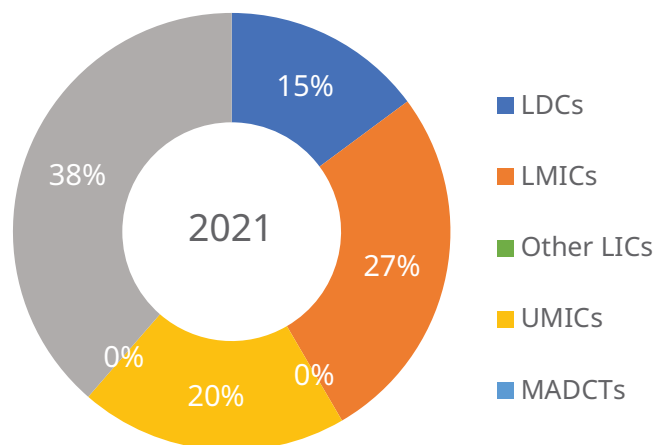
AfT EU & EU MS 27 by recipient income groups (in EUR million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Least developed countries (LDCs)	2 000	2 894	1 998	2 460	3 390	2 836	2 565	2 822	2 953	2 703
Lower middle-income countries (LMICs)	6 116	4 754	5 873	5 631	4 865	5 759	4 804	5 938	7 993	4 978
Other low-income countries (Other LICs)	2	2	2	2	2	4	10	2	2	6
Upper middle-income countries (UMICs)	6 950	5 792	6 170	5 763	5 789	5 497	4 788	4 003	4 670	3 652
More advanced developing countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-country specific	3 331	3 454	3 415	2 944	4 349	4 680	4 582	6 011	7 838	7 212
Total	18 398	16 896	17 458	16 801	18 394	18 775	16 749	18 777	23 457	18 551

AfT EU & EU MS 27 by recipient income groups (in percentages)



AfT EU & EU MS 27 by recipient income groups in 2021 (in percentages)



[63] Income-level groups used here are based on the DAC List of ODA Recipients. The complete lists of countries per group are included in Annex 5 of this report.

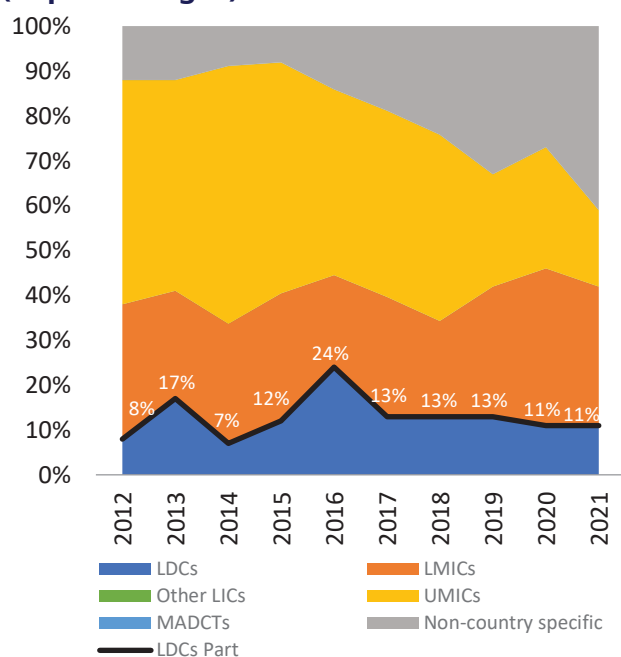
AfT EU by recipient income groups (in EUR million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Least developed countries (LDCs)	773	1 423	439	827	2 020	1 009	961	759	985	716
Lower middle-income countries (LMICs)	3 004	2 013	1 663	1 883	1 732	2 162	1 561	1 724	3 118	2 126
Other low-income countries (Other LICs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper middle-income countries (UMICs)	4 983	4 007	3 624	3 363	3 491	3 318	3 011	1 453	2 397	1 163
More advanced developing countries and territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-country specific	1 203	1 059	547	558	1 225	1 474	1 776	1 922	2 454	2 755
Total	9 964	8 501	6 273	6 631	8 468	7 962	7 308	5 859	8 953	6 760

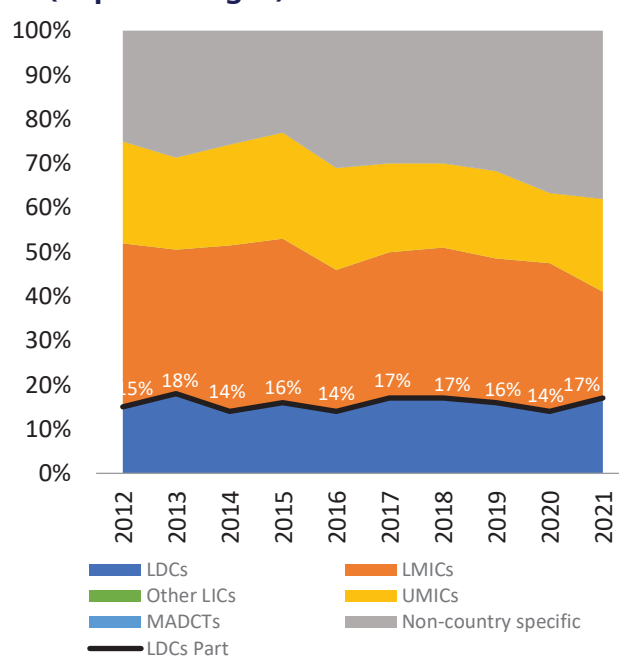
AfT EU MS 27 by recipient income groups (in EUR million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Least developed countries (LDCs)	1 226	1 471	1 559	1 634	1 370	1 827	1 604	2 063	1 969	1 987
Lower middle-income countries (LMICs)	3 112	2 741	4 210	3 748	3 133	3 597	3 243	4 215	4 875	2 852
Other low-income countries (Other LICs)	2	2	2	2	2	4	10	2	2	6
Upper middle-income countries (UMICs)	1 966	1 785	2 546	2 400	2 299	2 179	1 777	2 550	2 273	2 489
More advanced developing countries and territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-country specific	2 128	2 395	2 868	2 386	3 123	3 206	2 806	4 089	5 385	4 456
Total	8 434	8 395	11 185	10 170	9 927	10 813	9 441	12 918	14 504	11 791

AfT EU by income groups (in percentages)



AfT EU MS 27 by income groups (in percentages)

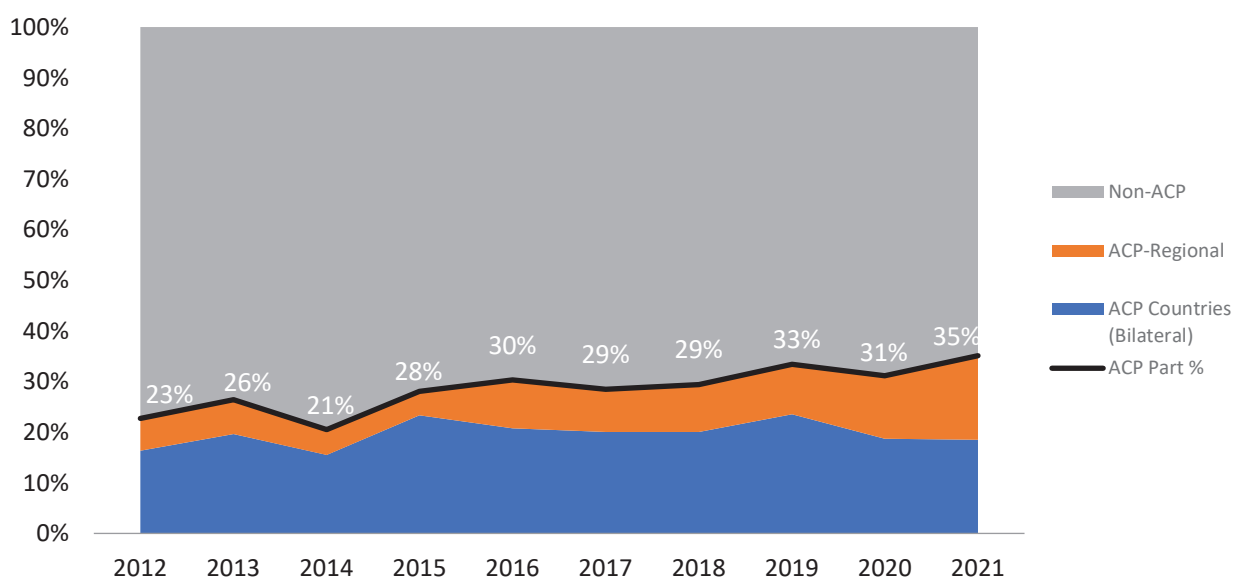


11 AID FOR TRADE TO ACP COUNTRIES

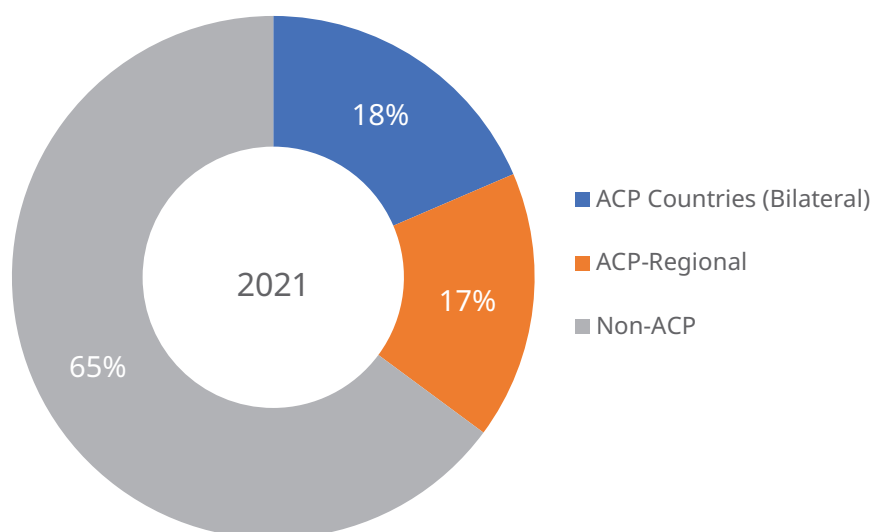
AfT EU & EU MS 27 to ACP countries (in EUR million)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ACP Countries (Bilateral)	3 004	3 323	2 704	3 925	3 821	3 762	3 363	4 418	4 392	3 440
ACP-Regional	1 164	1 137	872	803	1 747	1 581	1 568	1 846	2 911	3 077
Total ACP	4 169	4 461	3 576	4 728	5 568	5 343	4 931	6 264	7 303	6 516
Non-ACP	14 229	12 435	13 882	12 072	12 826	13 432	11 818	12 513	16 154	12 035
Total	18 398	16 896	17 458	16 801	18 394	18 775	16 749	18 777	23 457	18 551

AfT EU & EU MS 27 to ACP countries (in percentages)



AfT EU & EU MS 27 to ACP countries in 2021 (in percentages)



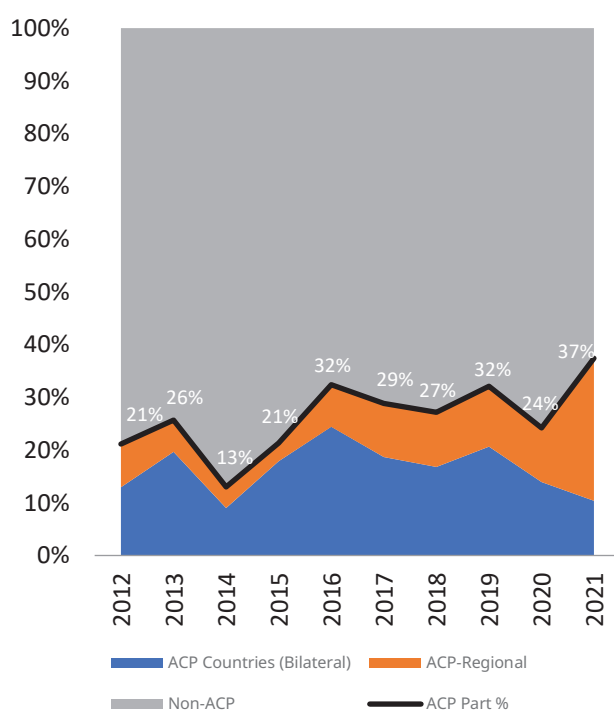
AfT EU to ACP countries (in EUR million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
ACP Countries (Bilateral)	1 289	1 671	565	1 187	2 069	1 489	1 227	1 207	1 247	700
ACP-Regional	815	512	251	228	675	804	759	671	918	1 825
Total ACP	2 104	2 183	816	1 415	2 745	2 293	1 986	1 878	2 164	2 525
Non-ACP	7 860	6 318	5 457	5 215	5 723	5 669	5 322	3 981	6 789	4 235
Total	9 964	8 501	6 273	6 631	8 468	7 962	7 308	5 859	8 953	6 760

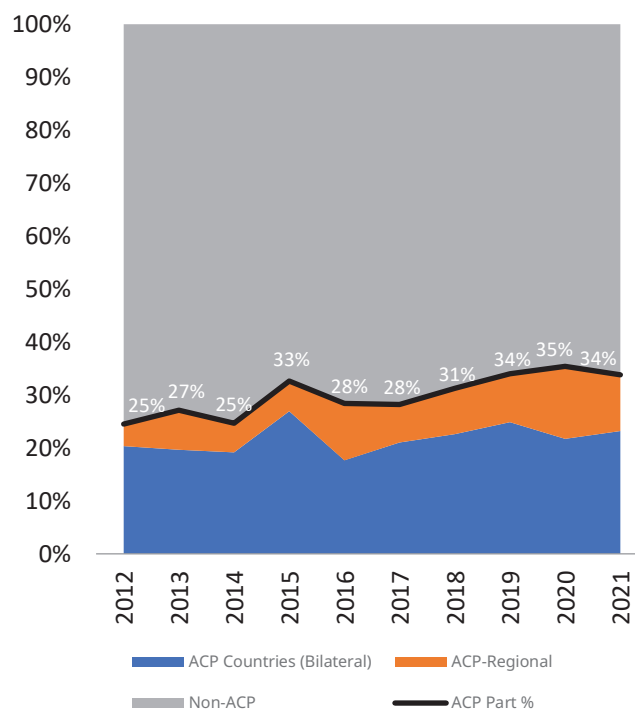
AfT EU MS 27 to ACP countries (in EUR million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
ACP Countries (Bilateral)	1 715	1 653	2 139	2 738	1 751	2 273	2 136	3 211	3 145	2 739
ACP-Regional	349	625	621	575	1 072	777	809	1 175	1 994	1 251
Total ACP	2 065	2 278	2 760	3 313	2 823	3 050	2 945	4 386	5 139	3 991
Non-ACP	6 370	6 117	8 425	6 857	7 104	7 763	6 496	8 532	9 365	7 800
Total	8 434	8 395	11 185	10 170	9 927	10 813	9 441	12 918	14 504	11 791

AfT EU to ACP countries (in percentages)



AfT EU MS 27 to ACP countries (in percentages)

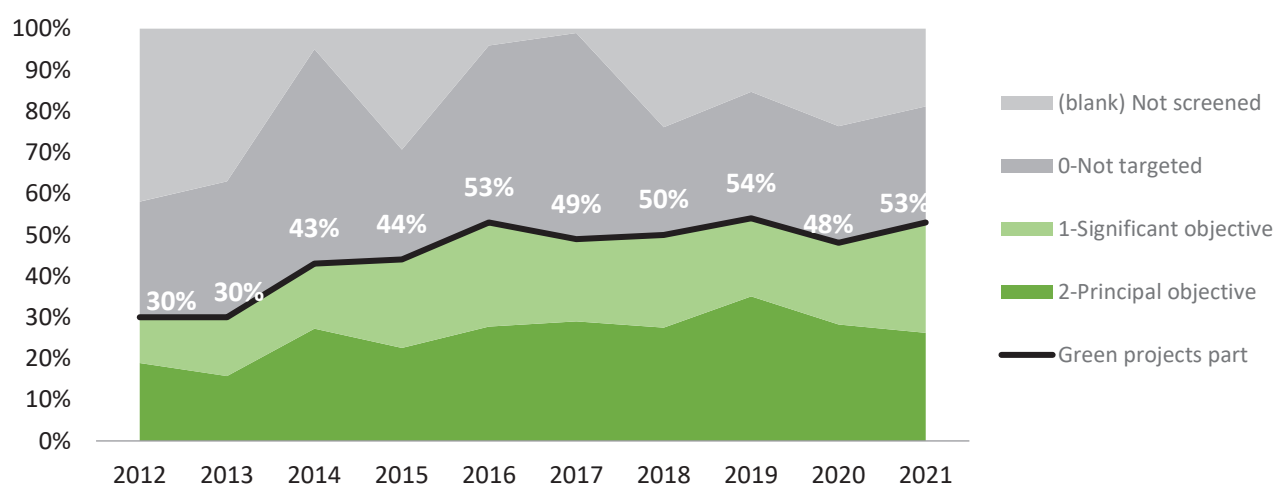


12 AID FOR TRADE SUPPORTING SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE⁶⁴

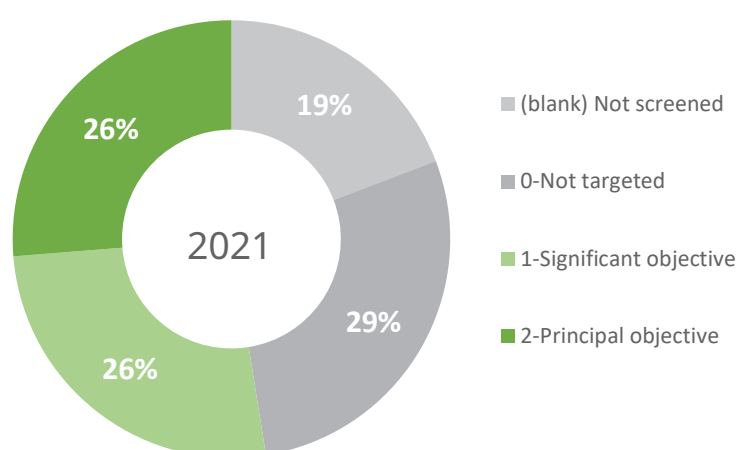
AfT EU & EU MS 27 targeting environmental objectives (Rio markers) (EUR million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
(blank) Not screened	7 715	6 257	868	4 919	758	199	3 994	2 867	5 541	3 509
0-Not targeted	5 100	5 538	9 154	4 412	7 815	9 466	4 405	5 746	6 642	5 283
1-Significant objective	2 116	2 446	2 678	3 681	4 710	3 670	3 753	3 582	4 658	4 901
2-Principal objective	3 467	2 655	4 757	3 789	5 112	5 441	4 596	6 583	6 616	4 858
Total	18 398	16 896	17 458	16 801	18 394	18 775	16 749	18 777	23 457	18 551

AfT EU & EU MS 27 targeting environmental objectives (Rio markers) (percentages)



AfT EU & EU MS 27 targeting environmental objectives in 2021 (in percentages)



[64] The OECD statistics monitor external development finance in support of environmental objectives by “marking” activities targeting the environment or the Rio Conventions using four markers: Climate change-mitigation, Climate change-adaptation, Biodiversity and Desertification. Values assigned to each marker are: 0=Not targeted, 1=Significant objective, 2=Principal objective, blank=Not screened. For the charts presented in this section, activities are considered to target environmental objectives as “Significant objective” if at least one marker is “1” and there are none in “2”, and as “Principal objective” if at least one of the four markers is “2”.

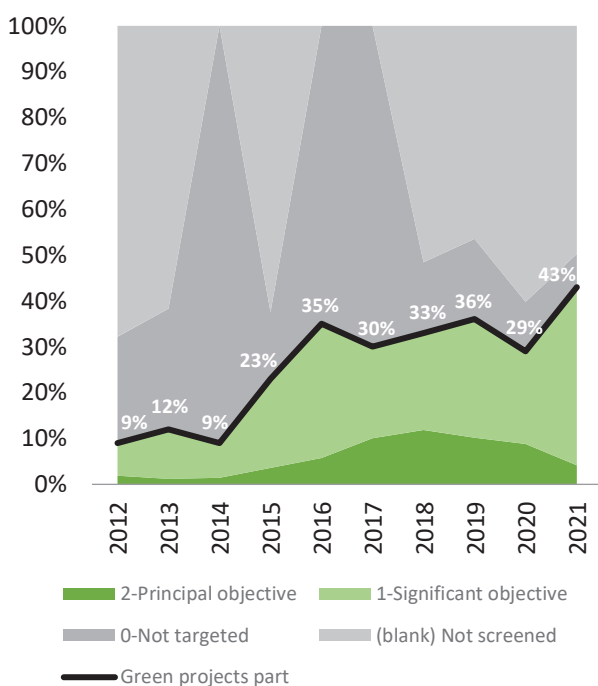
AfT EU targeting environmental objectives (Rio markers) (in EUR million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
(blank) Not screened	6 751	5 245	-	4 144	-	-	3 766	2 723	5 386	3 365
0-Not targeted	2 324	2 195	5 709	929	5 511	5 606	1 127	1 010	966	515
1-Significant objective	703	962	473	1 317	2 475	1 557	1 548	1 532	1 815	2 598
2-Principal objective	184	100	91	241	482	799	866	593	786	283
Total	9 964	8 501	6 273	6 631	8 468	7 962	7 308	5 859	8 953	6 760

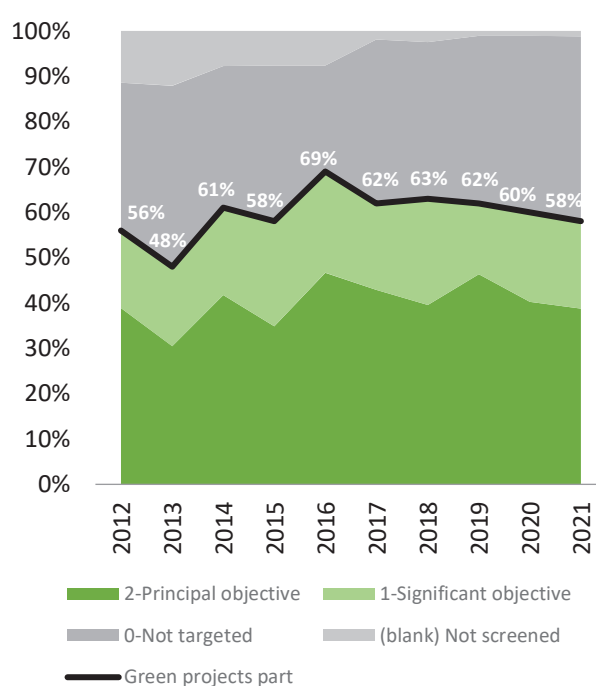
AfT EU MS 27 targeting environmental objectives (Rio markers) (in EUR million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
(blank) Not screened	963	1 013	868	775	758	199	228	144	155	143
0-Not targeted	2 776	3 343	3 445	3 483	2 304	3 860	3 277	4 736	5 676	4 769
1-Significant objective	1 412	1 484	2 205	2 364	2 235	2 113	2 205	2 049	2 843	2 304
2-Principal objective	3 283	2 555	4 666	3 548	4 630	4 641	3 730	5 990	5 830	4 575
Total	8 434	8 395	11 185	10 170	9 927	10 813	9 441	12 918	14 504	11 791

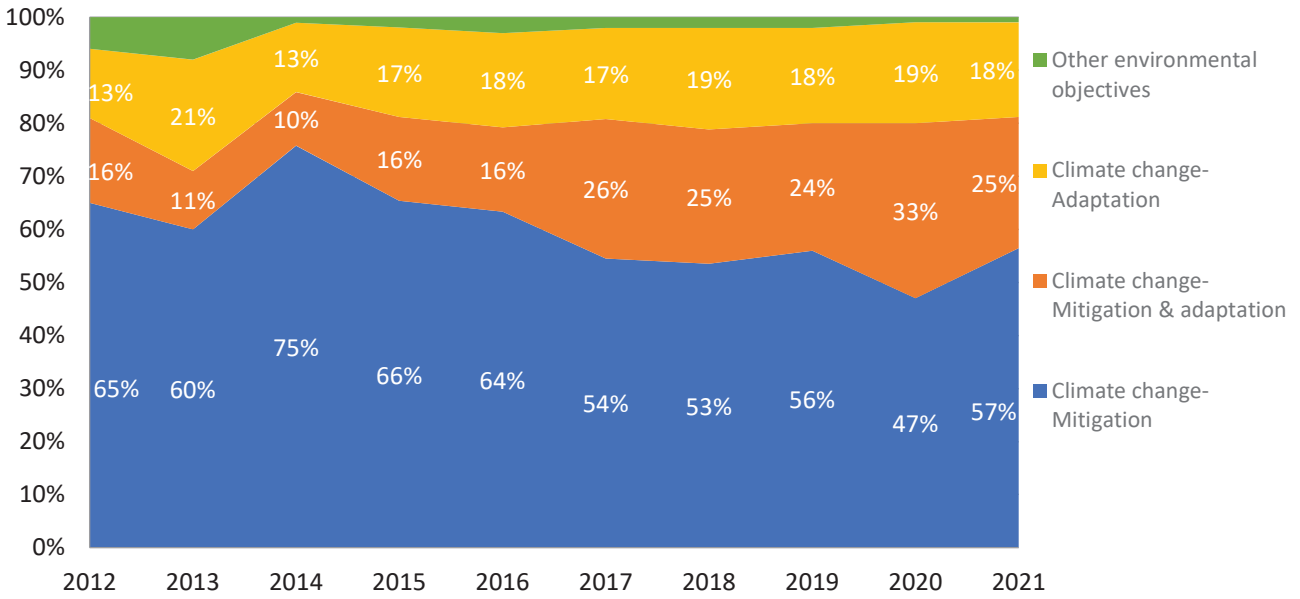
AfT EU to environmental objectives (in percentages)



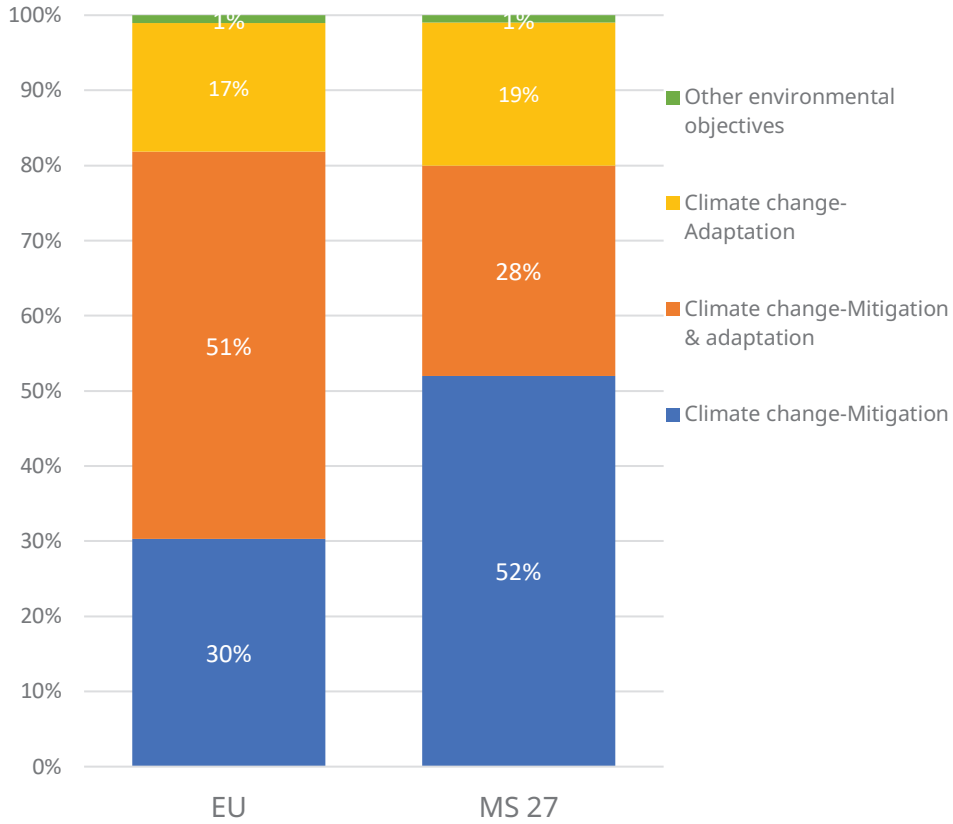
EU MS 27 to environmental objectives (in percentages)



**Aft EU & EU MS 27 to green economy programmes by environmental objective⁶⁵
(in percentages)**



**Aft EU & EU MS 27 to green economy programmes by environmental objective 2021
(in percentages)**

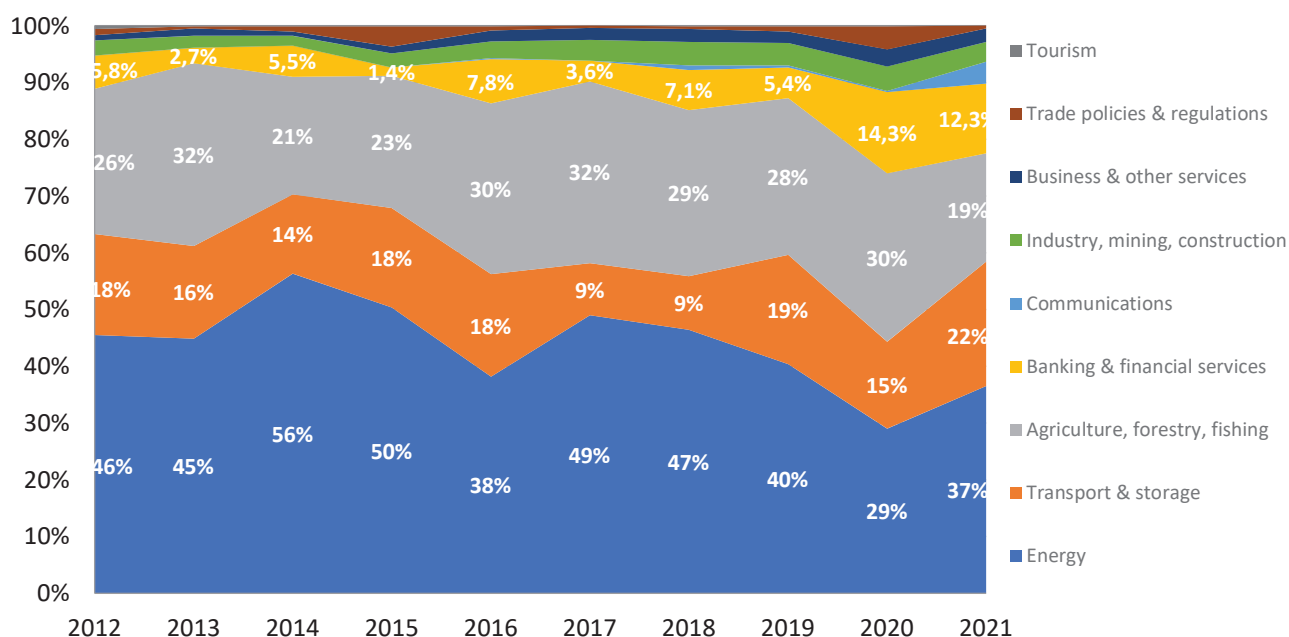


[65] The information presented in this page focuses on the two climate-change markers (Adaptation and Mitigation). If a programme targets climate-change and also others objectives (Desertification and Biodiversity) they are accounted only in the climate-change category to avoid double counting. On the other hand, the category called "Other environmental objectives" includes projects with markers "Biodiversity" and "Desertification" that do not include any of the two climate-change markers.

Aft EU & EU MS 27 to green economy programmes by sector (in EUR million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Energy	2 539	2 290	4 184	3 767	3 749	4 459	3 884	4 105	3 265	3 558
Transport & storage	990	833	1 044	1 308	1 766	841	782	1 959	1 724	2 136
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1 430	1 642	1 539	1 742	2 960	2 919	2 446	2 801	3 339	1 861
Banking & financial services	324	138	406	108	767	324	589	551	1 618	1 204
Communications	1	1	-	1	24	5	65	38	26	368
Industry, mining, construction	153	108	129	184	282	339	340	395	485	342
Business & other services	52	64	59	89	189	191	188	214	339	238
Trade policies & regulations	62	19	70	266	76	33	46	91	465	48
Tourism	32	5	4	5	8	1	9	11	14	4
Total	5 583	5 101	7 436	7 470	9 822	9 111	8 349	10 164	11 274	9 759

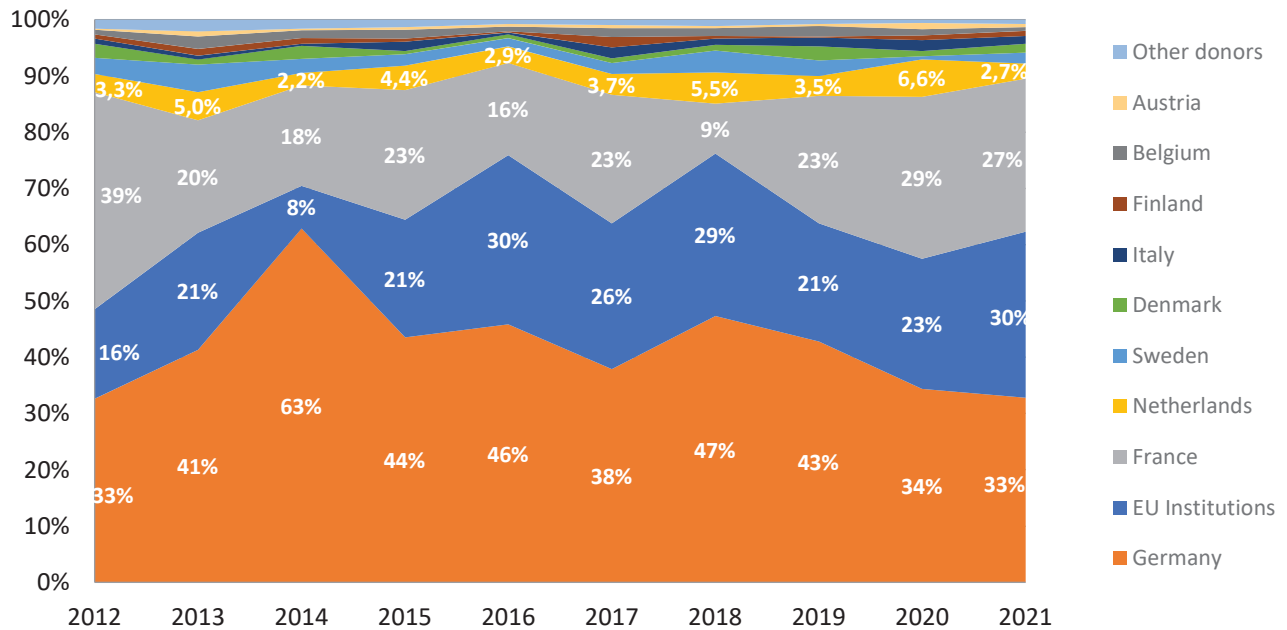
Aft EU & EU MS 27 to green economy programmes by sector (in percentages)



AfT EU & EU MS 27 to green economy programmes by Member State (in EUR million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Germany	1 822	2 109	4 681	3 266	4 504	3 458	3 949	4 349	3 884	3 201
EU Institutions	888	1 062	564	1 558	2 957	2 356	2 414	2 125	2 601	2 881
France	2 152	1 021	1 321	1 723	1 610	2 083	746	2 311	3 244	2 657
Netherlands	184	254	162	325	287	335	460	356	740	260
Sweden	154	250	188	148	150	187	325	285	67	187
Denmark	138	45	173	42	69	70	82	258	99	152
Italy	53	34	26	124	29	180	95	157	230	141
Finland	46	59	76	34	20	160	38	19	90	88
Belgium	46	113	103	120	86	147	115	195	128	68
Austria	13	45	24	37	37	46	34	31	123	45
Other donors	89	109	118	94	74	89	91	78	68	79
Total	5 583	5 101	7 436	7 470	9 822	9 111	8 349	10 164	11 274	9 759

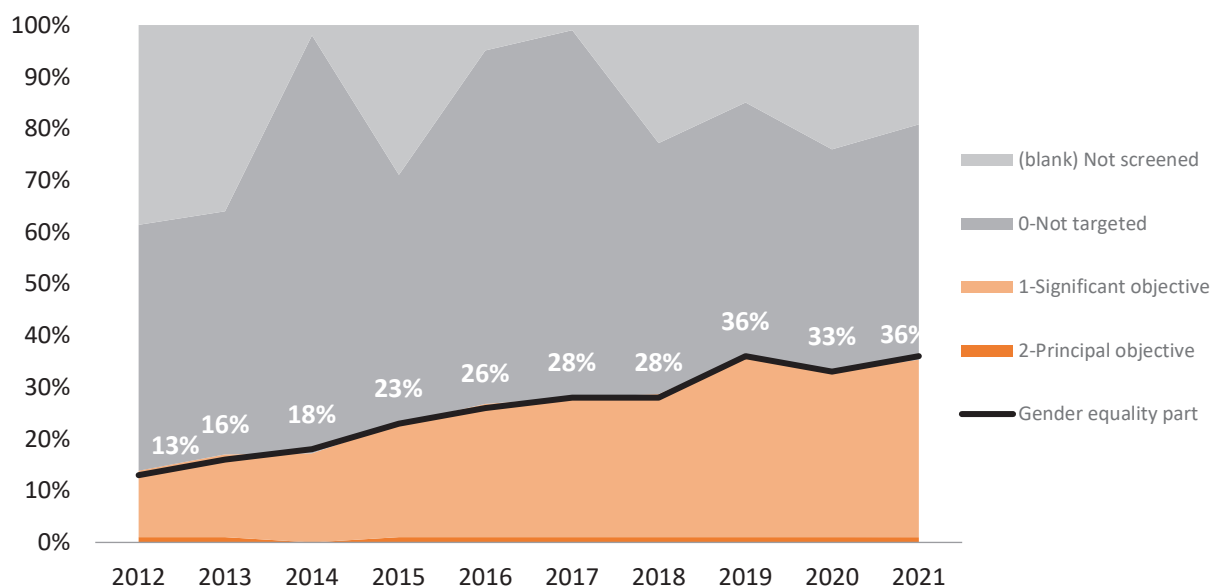
AfT EU & EU MS 27 to green economy programmes by Member State (in percentages)



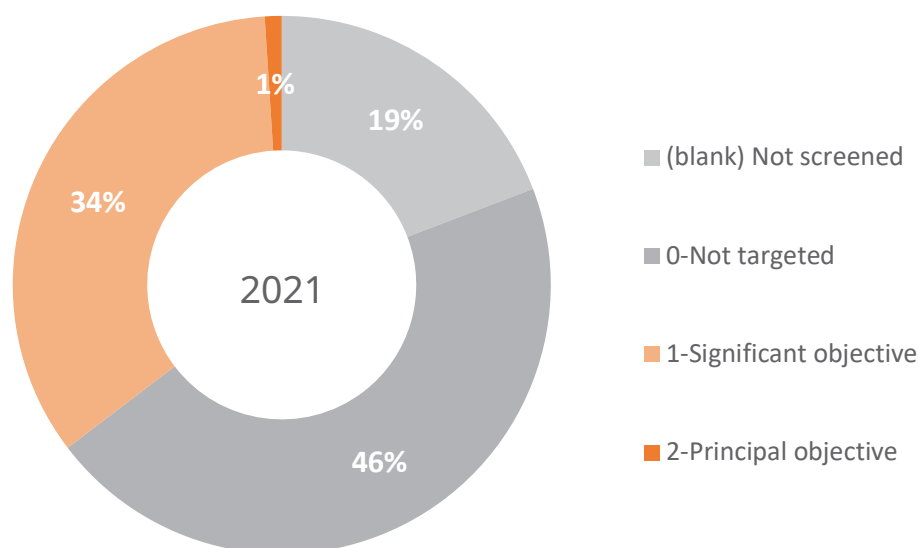
AfT EU & EU MS 27 targeting gender equality objectives (gender marker) (EUR million)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
(blank) Not screened	7 157	6 116	342	4 892	860	242	3 807	2 812	5 702	3 533
0-Not targeted	8 789	8 017	14 042	8 077	12 702	13 277	8 211	9 241	9 992	8 394
1-Significant objective	2 327	2 653	3 000	3 740	4 729	5 128	4 610	6 488	7 565	6 364
2-Principal objective	125	110	74	91	104	128	121	237	199	260
Total	18 398	16 896	17 458	16 801	18 394	18 775	16 749	18 777	23 457	18 551

AfT EU & EU MS 27 targeting gender equality objectives (gender marker) (percentages)



AfT EU & EU MS 27 targeting gender equality objectives (gender marker) in 2021



13 EU DONOR PROFILES

13.1 AUSTRIA

Total Aid for Trade⁶⁶ from Austria by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	5.5	8.6	53.1	86.4	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	28 607	26 957	24 859	13 089	109 112	23 134
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	46 842	47 880	47 047	31 566	98 129	52 541
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	75 455	74 846	71 959	44 742	207 241	75 675

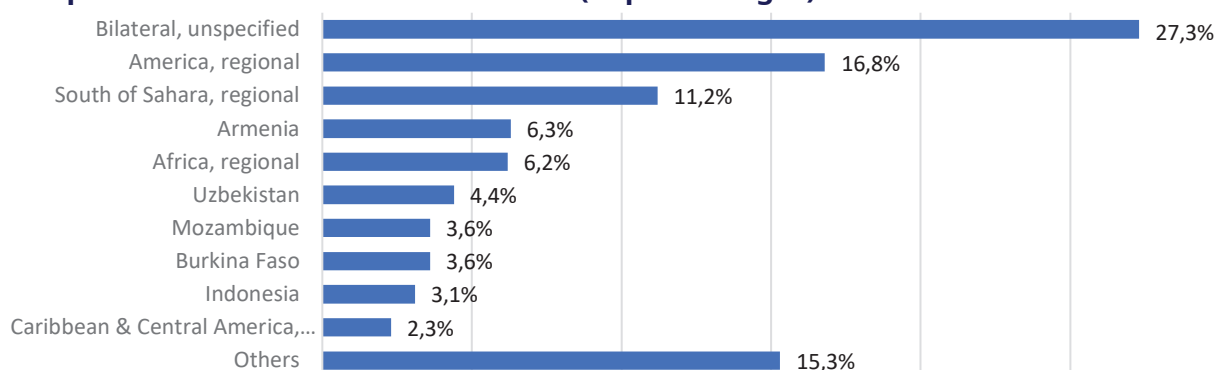
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance⁶⁷ from Austria by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	5	9	53	86	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	11 031	14 651	6 202	9 808	7 169	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	11 036	14 659	6 255	9 895	7 169	-

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

Main recipients* of Aft from Austria in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Austria by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[66] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[67] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

13.2 BELGIUM

Total Aid for Trade⁶⁸ from Belgium by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	663	4 279	9 596	520	588	706
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	35 864	59 400	12 727	15 454	40 410	25 804
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	121 602	144 208	122 575	294 987	120 746	102 826
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	158 129	207 888	144 898	310 961	161 744	129 336

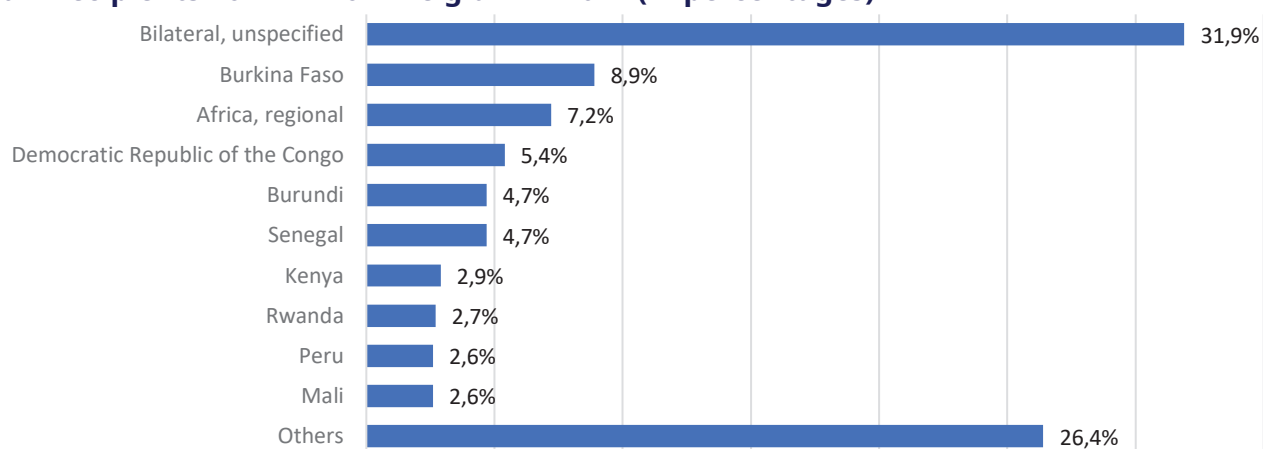
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance⁶⁹ from Belgium by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	663	4 279	9 596	520	588	706
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	100 327	93 726	48 170	204 786	83 938	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	100 991	98 005	57 765	205 305	84 526	706

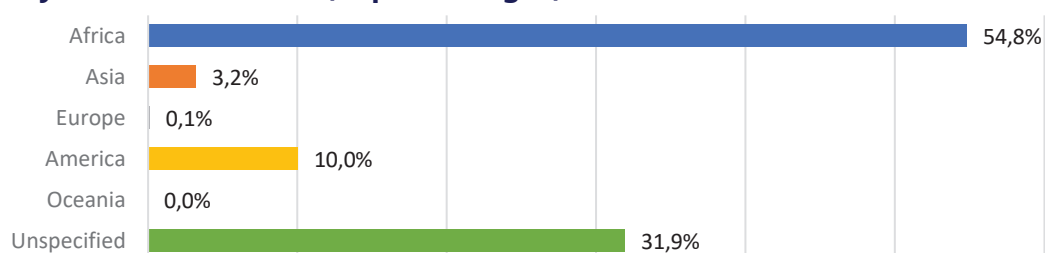
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of Aft from Belgium in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Belgium by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[68] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[69] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

13.3 BULGARIA

Total Aid for Trade⁷⁰ from Bulgaria by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Trade Related Assistance⁷¹ from Bulgaria by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

[70] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[71] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support).

13.4 CROATIA

Total Aid for Trade⁷² from Croatia by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	-	299	333	204	-	273
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	-	152	86.5	288	27.4	383
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	-	451	419	491	27.4	656

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

Trade Related Assistance⁷³ from Croatia by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	-	-	-	-	-	-

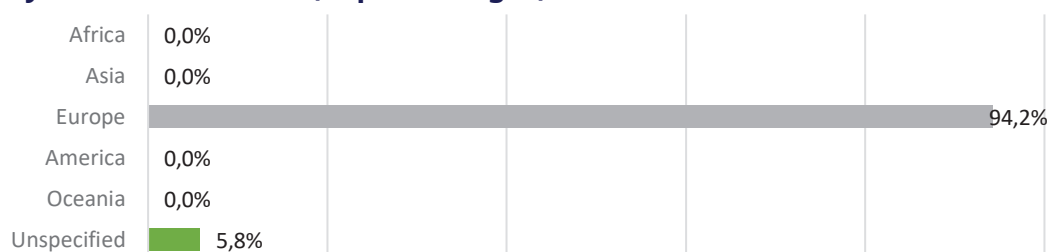
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of Aft from Croatia in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Croatia by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[72] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[73] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

13.5 CYPRUS

Total Aid for Trade⁷⁴ from Cyprus by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	-	-	-	233	4.5	-
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	-	-	-	233	4.5	-

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

Trade Related Assistance⁷⁵ from Cyprus by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

[74] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[75] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)..

13.6 CZECH REPUBLIC

Total Aid for Trade⁷⁶ from Czech Republic by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	41.4	9.7	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	1 787	1 966	1 506	1 599	424	1 095
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	5 375	7 438	7 152	6 836	4 685	6 630
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	7 204	9 413	8 658	8 435	5 109	7 725

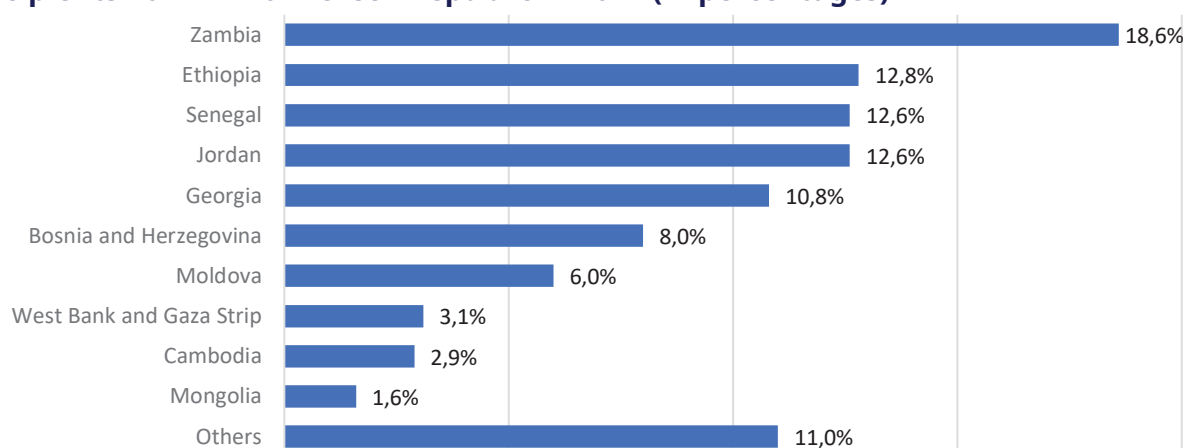
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance⁷⁷ from Czech Republic by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	41	10	-	-	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	1 342	1 602	2 566	3 771	1 220	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	1 384	1 612	2 566	3 771	1 220	-

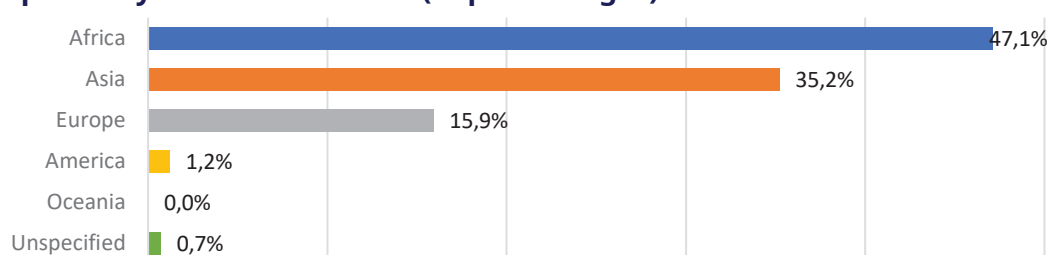
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of Aft from Czech Republic in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Czech Republic by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[76] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[77] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support)..

13.7 DENMARK

Total Aid for Trade⁷⁸ from Denmark by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	6 148	8 606	2 974	8 644	5 528	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	22 689	40 770	78 759	119 544	65 052	103 913
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	214 043	144 589	105 162	202 513	92 710	102 837
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	242 880	193 965	186 895	330 701	163 290	206 750

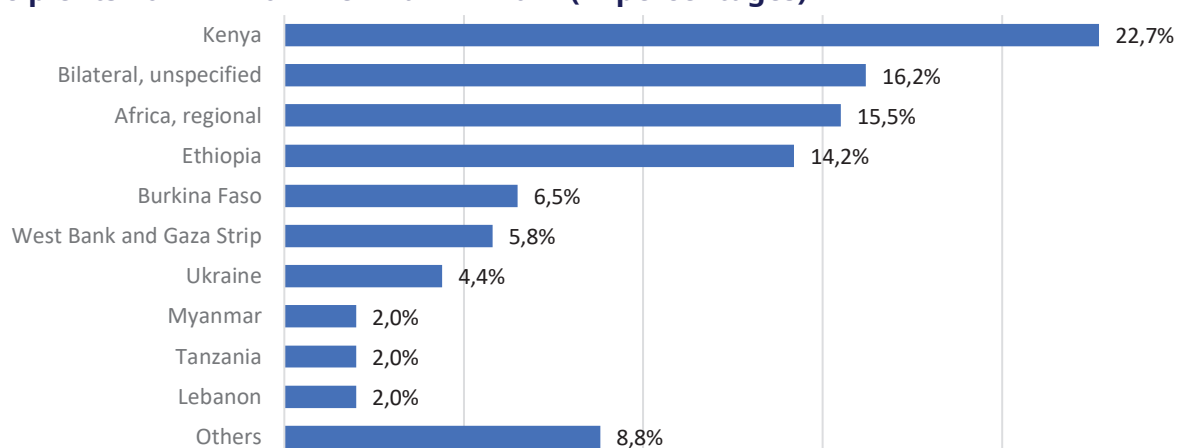
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance⁷⁹ from Denmark by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	6 148	8 606	2 974	8 644	5 528	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	73 260	52 935	58 612	62 046	7 903	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	79 408	61 542	61 585	70 690	13 432	-

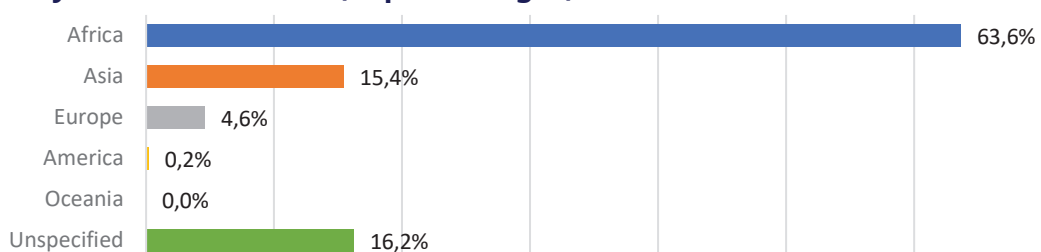
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of AfT from Denmark in 2021 (in percentages)



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

AfT from Denmark by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[78] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[79] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)..

13.8 ESTONIA

Total Aid for Trade⁸⁰ from Estonia by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	183	3.2	21.2	161
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	246	963	1 408	201	317	73
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	1 849	1 050	1 117	500	448	3 011
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	2 094	2 013	2 708	704	787	3 245

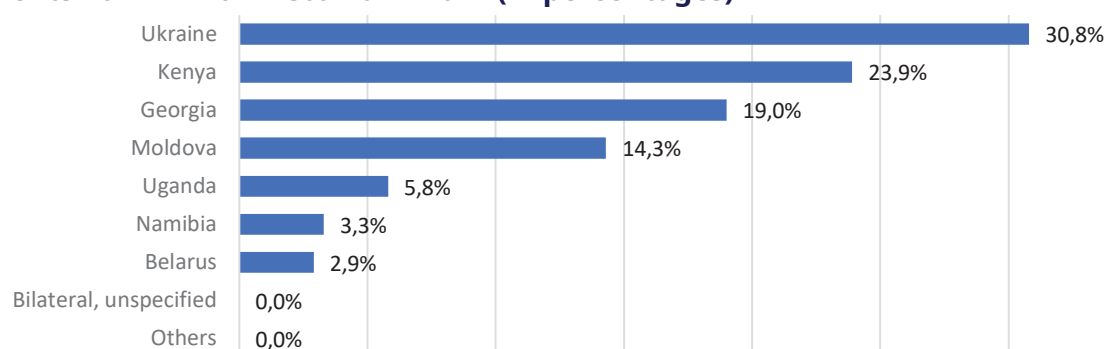
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance⁸¹ from Estonia by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	183	3	21	161
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	1 452	542	922	306	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	1 452	542	1 105	309	21	161

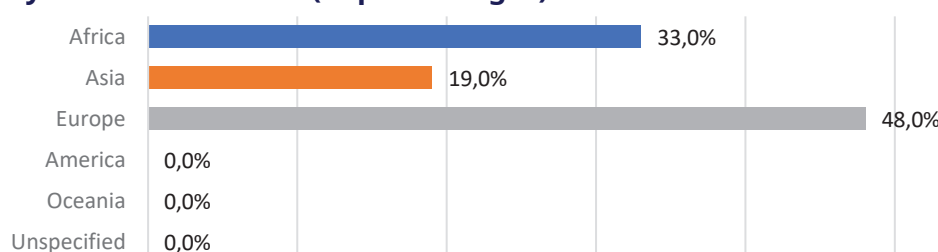
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of Aft from Estonia in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Estonia by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[80] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[81] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support)..

13.9 FINLAND

Total Aid for Trade⁸² from Finland by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	11 588	4 094	466	104	8 870	3 395
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	4 520	161 993	14 780	18 008	12 257	18 949
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	51 038	47 303	88 828	27 002	185 789	119 205
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	12.9	15.9	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	67 146	213 391	104 073	45 127	206 932	141 550

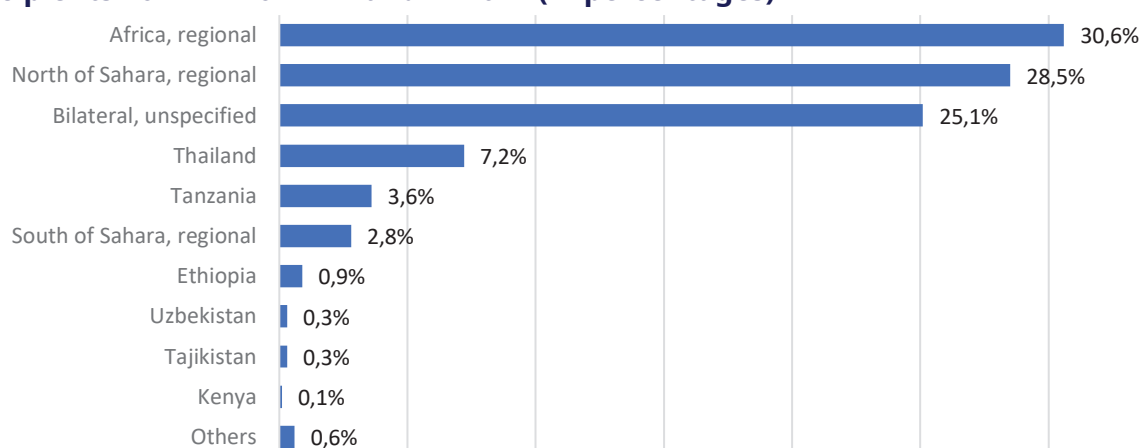
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance⁸³ from Finland by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	11 588	4 094	466	104	8 870	3 395
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	15 552	21 095	25 550	2 634	4 848	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	27 140	25 189	26 016	2 738	13 719	3 395

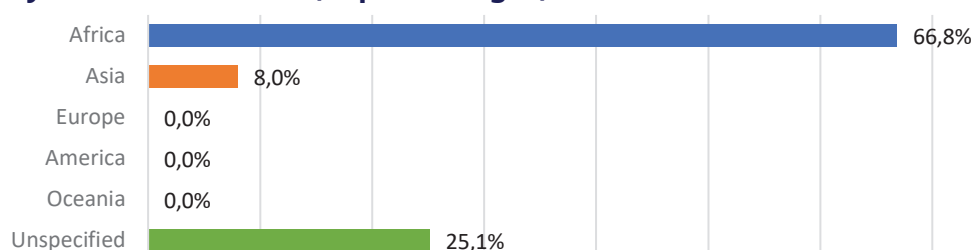
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of Aft from Finland in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Finland by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[82] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[83] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support)..

13.10 FRANCE

Total Aid for Trade⁸⁴ from France by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	3.2	3 202	183 563	3 488	156 505	84 115
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	1 320 104	2 098 053	819 164	2 650 901	2 017 481	2 132 158
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	1 046 858	946 475	864 902	1 320 454	2 740 641	1 680 431
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	2 142	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	2 369 107	3 047 730	1 867 629	3 974 843	4 914 628	3 896 704

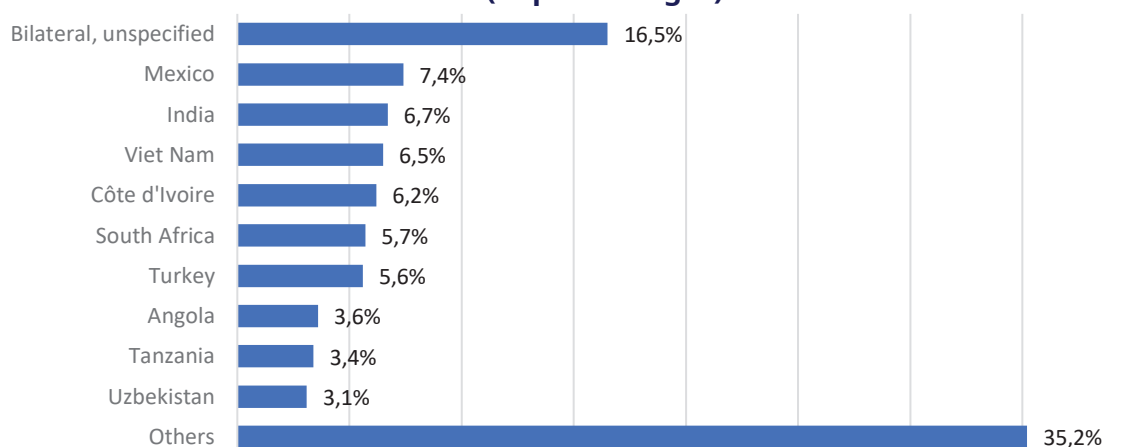
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance⁸⁵ from France by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	3	3 202	183 563	3 488	156 505	84 115
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	713	1 795	861 673	906 979	2 108 034	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	716	4 997	1 045 237	910 467	2 264 539	84 115

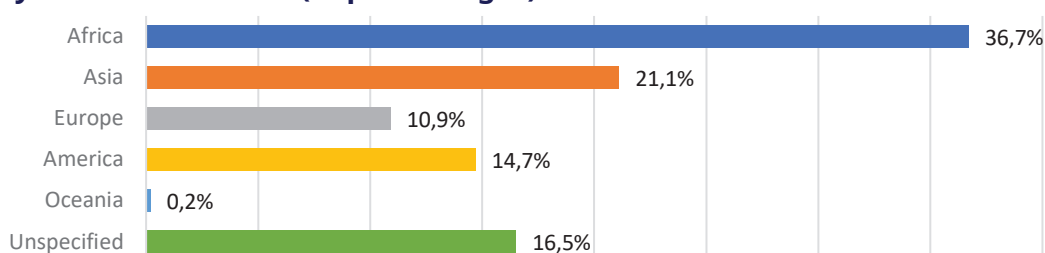
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of Aft from France in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from France by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[84] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[85] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support)..

13.11 GERMANY

Total Aid for Trade⁸⁶ from Germany by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	79 577	291 875	299 859	76 990	87 103	128 506
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	3 652 032	2 871 610	3 209 827	3 003 405	2 507 159	2 209 954
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	2 174 524	2 359 375	2 005 786	3 281 365	4 527 117	3 852 148
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	239	-	-	1 752	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	5 906 133	5 523 099	5 515 472	6 361 760	7 123 131	6 190 608

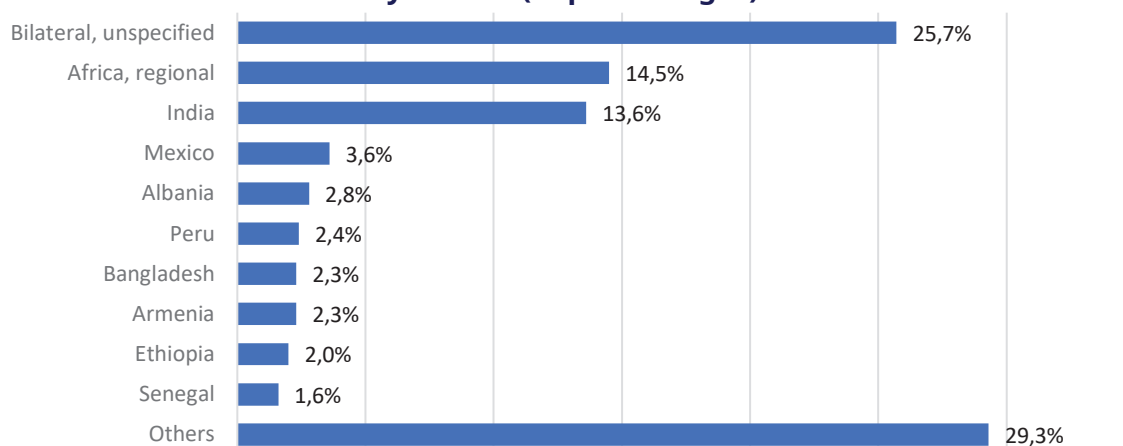
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance⁸⁷ from Germany by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	79 577	291 875	299 859	76 990	87 103	128 506
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	903 049	997 505	1 003 368	1 356 840	2 443 410	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	982 626	1 289 381	1 303 227	1 433 830	2 530 513	128 506

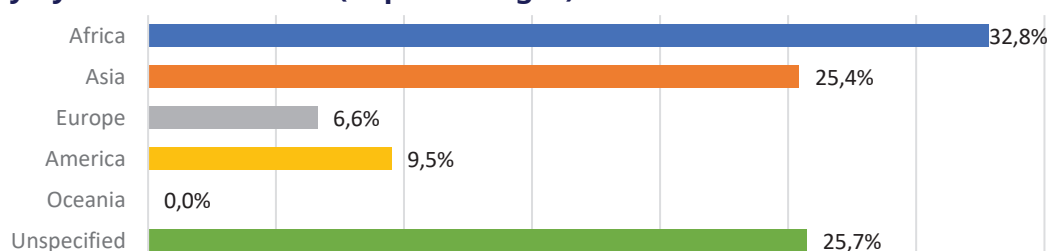
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of Aft from Germany in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Germany by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[86] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[87] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support)..

13.12 GREECE

Total Aid for Trade⁸⁸ from Greece by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	-	-
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	-	-

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

Trade Related Assistance⁸⁹ from Greece by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

[88] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[89] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support)..

13.13 HUNGARY

Total Aid for Trade⁹⁰ from Hungary by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	9.2
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	-	12.8	1 022	6 337	220	5 006
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	3 760	2 287	10 079	5 571	36 488	24 577
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	3 760	2 300	11 101	11 908	36 708	29 592

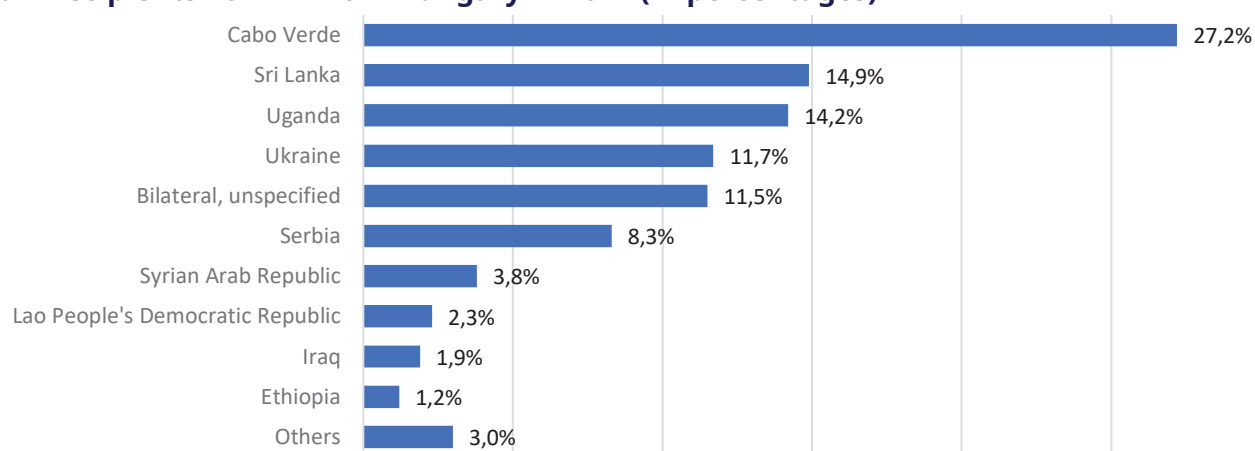
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance⁹¹ from Hungary by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	9
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	128	176	225	95	36 140	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	128	176	226	95	36 140	9

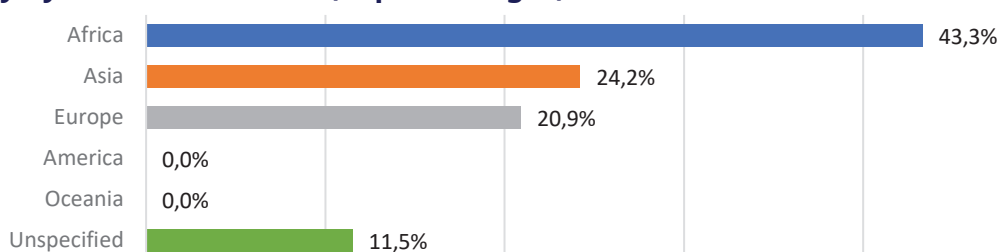
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of Aft from Hungary in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Hungary by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[90] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[91] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support)..

13.14 IRELAND

Total Aid for Trade⁹² from Ireland by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	557	550	1 858	2 142	2 403	1 499
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	148	153	147	5 173	1 574	97.1
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	36 501	38 602	28 883	29 691	25 320	25 782
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	37 206	39 306	30 888	37 006	29 296	27 378

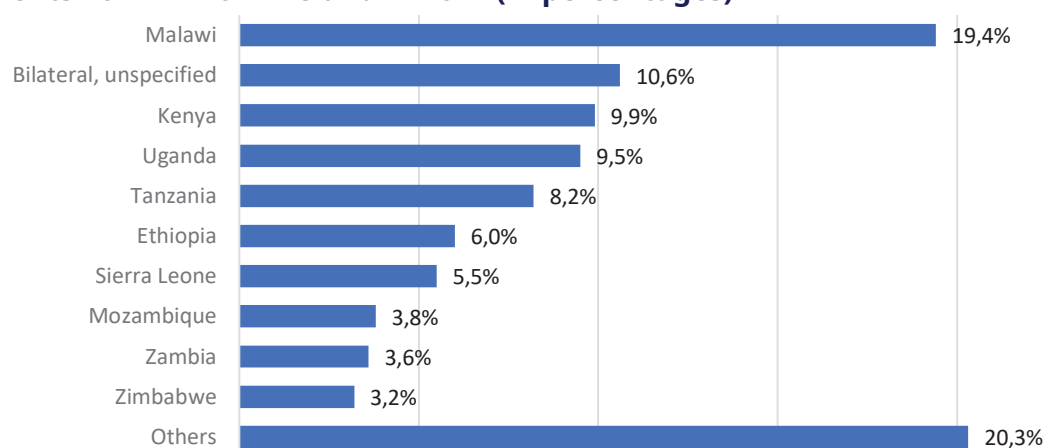
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance⁹³ from Ireland by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	557	550	1 858	2 142	2 403	1 499
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	32 034	18 638	7 410	10 002	10 715	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	32 591	19 188	9 268	12 144	13 118	1 499

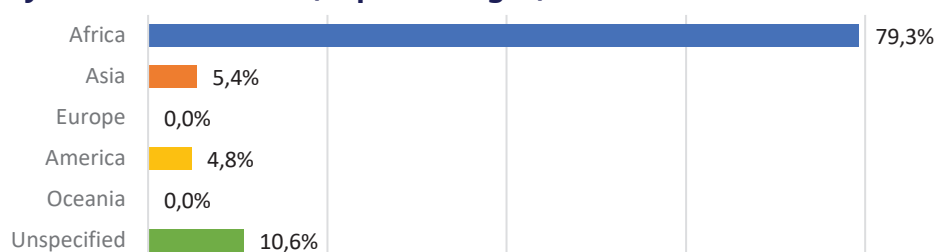
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of Aft from Ireland in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Ireland by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[92] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[93] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support)..

13.15 ITALY

Total Aid for Trade⁹⁴ from Italy by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	209	242	57.2	440	293	175
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	27 332	249 890	13 667	124 340	137 447	79 804
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	44 453	75 834	132 571	137 416	122 195	78 070
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	71 993	325 966	146 294	262 197	259 934	158 049

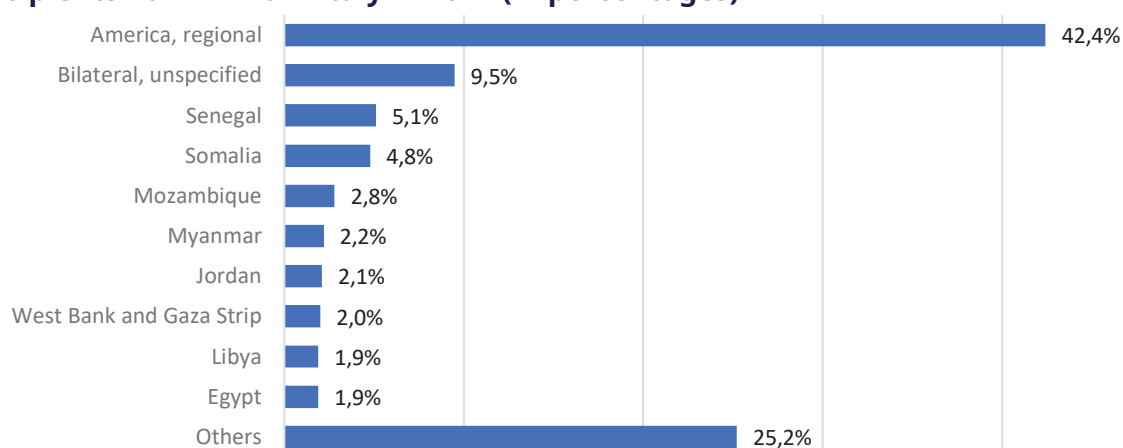
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance⁹⁵ from Italy by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	209	242	57	440	293	175
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	11 916	38 568	70 176	52 968	92 716	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	12 126	38 810	70 233	53 408	93 008	175

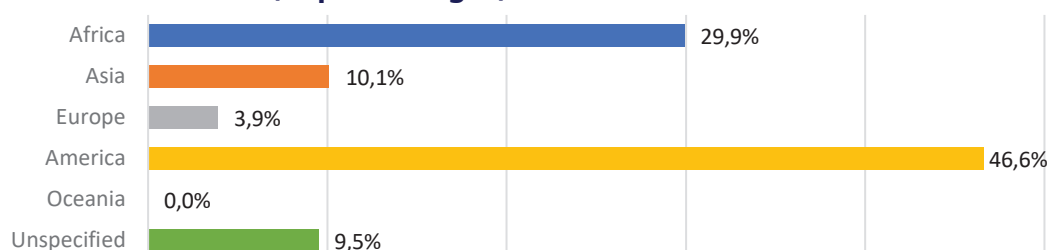
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of Aft from Italy in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Italy by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[94] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[95] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

13.16 LATVIA

Total Aid for Trade⁹⁶ from Latvia by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	12.3	-	-	5.3
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	-	-	-	-	56.8	36.1
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	166	45.6	53.3	82.1	34.7	30.2
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	166	45.6	65.6	82.1	91.5	71.6

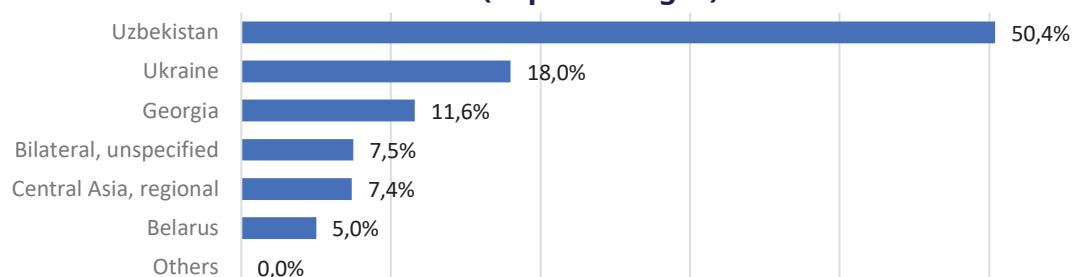
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance⁹⁷ from Latvia by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	12	-	-	5
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	-	27	50	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	-	27	62	-	-	5

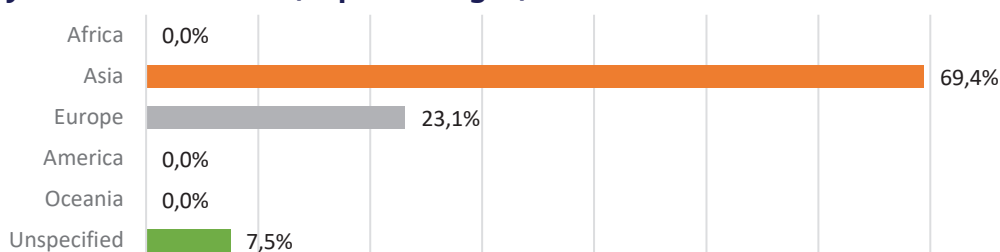
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of Aft from Latvia in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Latvia by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[96] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[97] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

13.17 LITHUANIA

Total Aid for Trade⁹⁸ from Lithuania by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	55.8	142	78.6	41.4	11.7	39.6
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	328	246	303	571	829	937
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	124	140	147	184	158	111
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	4.8	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	513	527	528	797	998	1 088

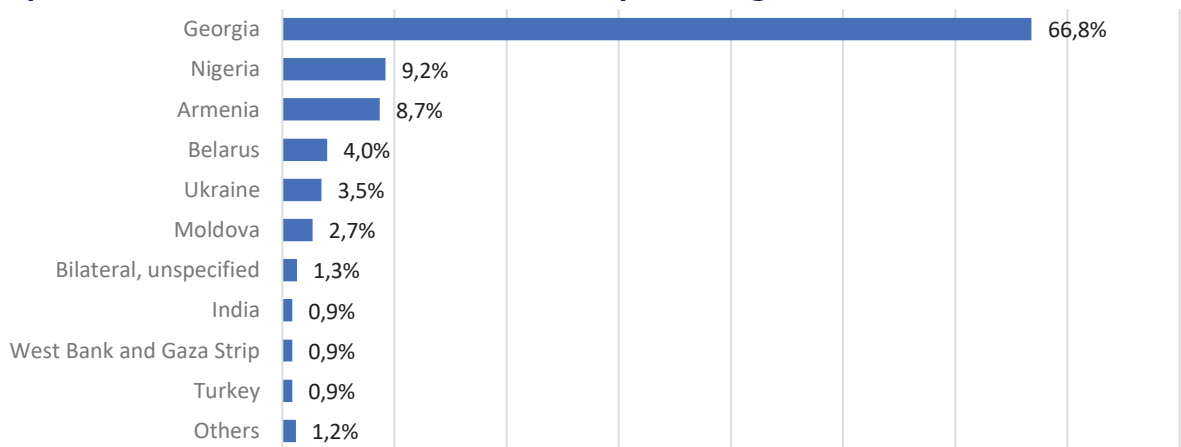
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance⁹⁹ from Lithuania by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	56	142	79	41	12	40
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	58	48	142	173	158	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	114	189	221	214	169	40

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

Main recipients* of Aft from Lithuania in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Lithuania by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[98] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[99] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

13.18 LUXEMBOURG

Total Aid for Trade¹⁰⁰ from Luxembourg by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	2 349	79,4	1 765	1 683	487	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	784	11 765	6 786	5 293	7 624	9 274
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	36 284	44 424	47 703	54 254	46 443	48 639
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	39 417	56 269	56 254	61 231	54 555	57 913

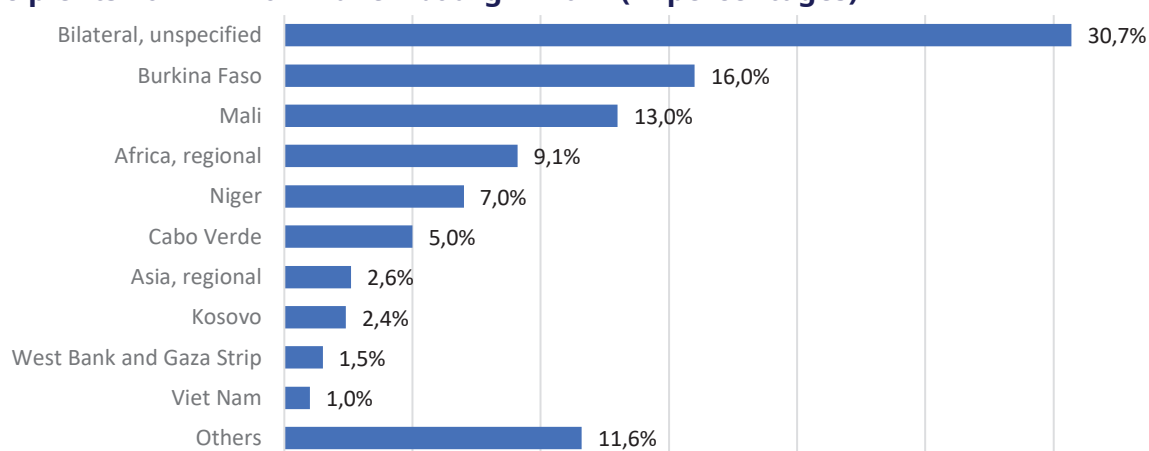
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹⁰¹ from Luxembourg by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	2 349	79	1 765	1 683	487	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	832	-	17 046	19 035	562	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	3 182	79	18 811	20 719	1 049	-

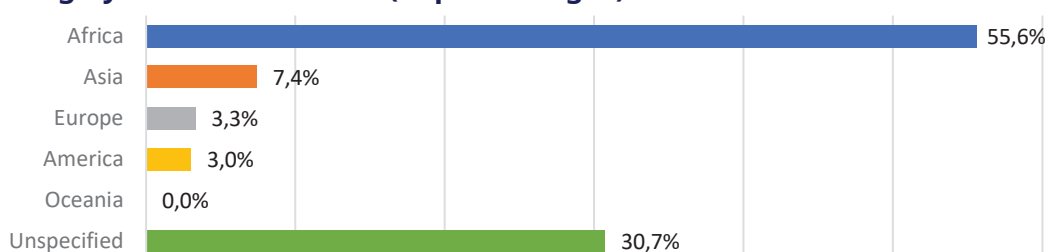
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of Aft from Luxembourg in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Luxembourg by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[100] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[101] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

13.19 MALTA

Total Aid for Trade¹⁰² from Malta by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Trade Related Assistance¹⁰³ from Malta by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

[102] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[103] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

13.20 NETHERLANDS

Total Aid for Trade¹⁰⁴ from Netherlands by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	57 881	59 075	49 716	24 109	186 978	21 030
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	46 269	46 414	60 843	68 602	131 595	27 347
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	396 725	535 071	535 555	795 191	658 803	349 959
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	500 875	640 560	646 114	887 902	977 377	398 335

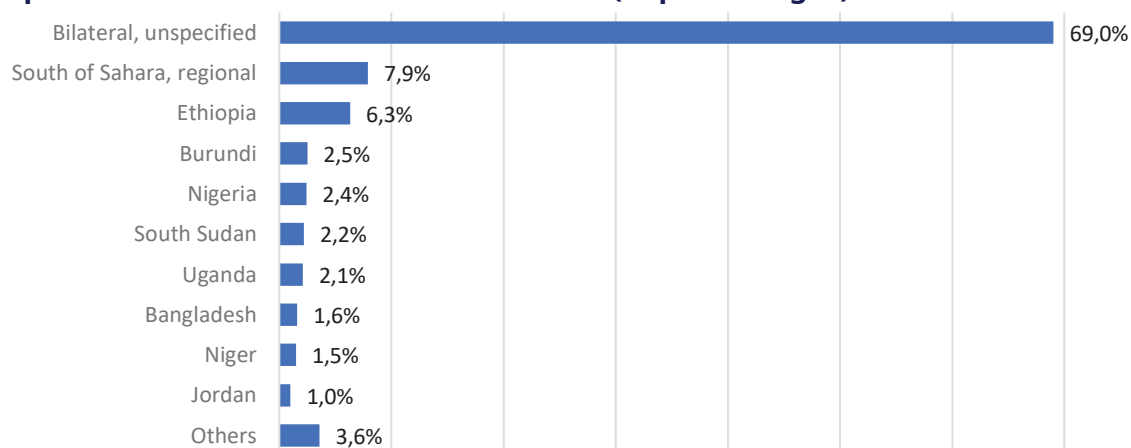
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹⁰⁵ from Netherlands by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	57 881	59 075	49 716	24 109	186 978	21 030
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	396 725	535 071	535 555	786 466	605 653	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	454 606	594 146	585 271	810 575	792 632	21 030

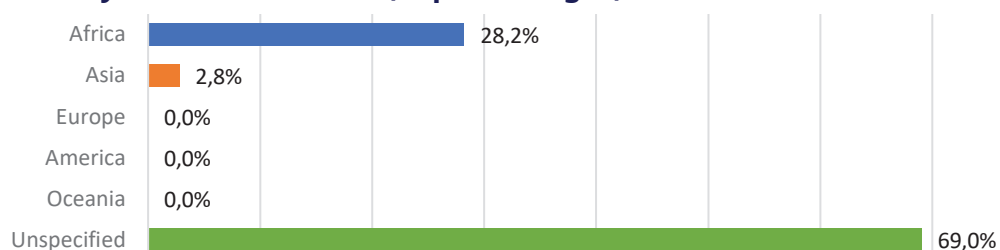
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of Aft from Netherlands in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Netherlands by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[104] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[105] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

13.21 POLAND

Total Aid for Trade¹⁰⁶ from Poland by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	11.5	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	417	338	271	4 892	3 593	13 042
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	75 540	14 824	33 887	19 520	9 325	4 152
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	75 969	15 162	34 158	24 412	12 918	17 194

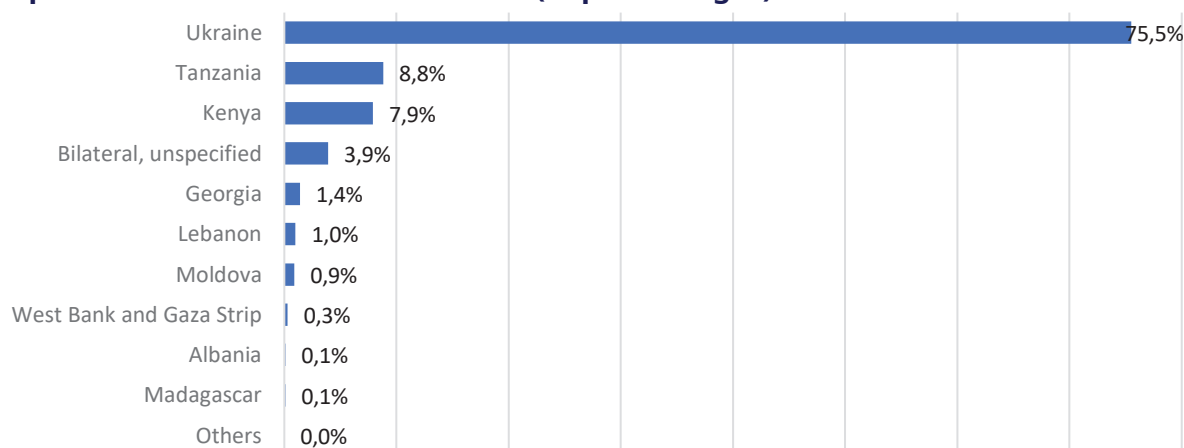
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹⁰⁷ from Poland by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	11	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	3 009	2 397	3 379	3 982	1 138	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	3 021	2 397	3 379	3 982	1 138	-

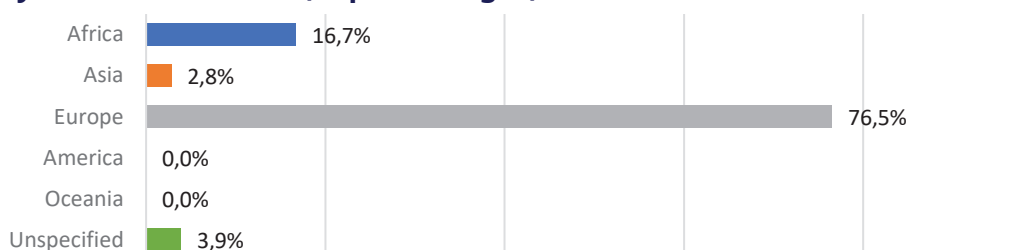
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of Aft from Poland in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Poland by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[106] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[107] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

13.22 PORTUGAL

Total Aid for Trade¹⁰⁸ from Portugal by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	723	60.2	70	43.6	50.7	36.5
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	1 365	888	2 105	1 952	2 479	1 949
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	1 945	2 317	12 953	2 328	1 840	1 508
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	4 033	3 265	15 128	4 323	4 370	3 494

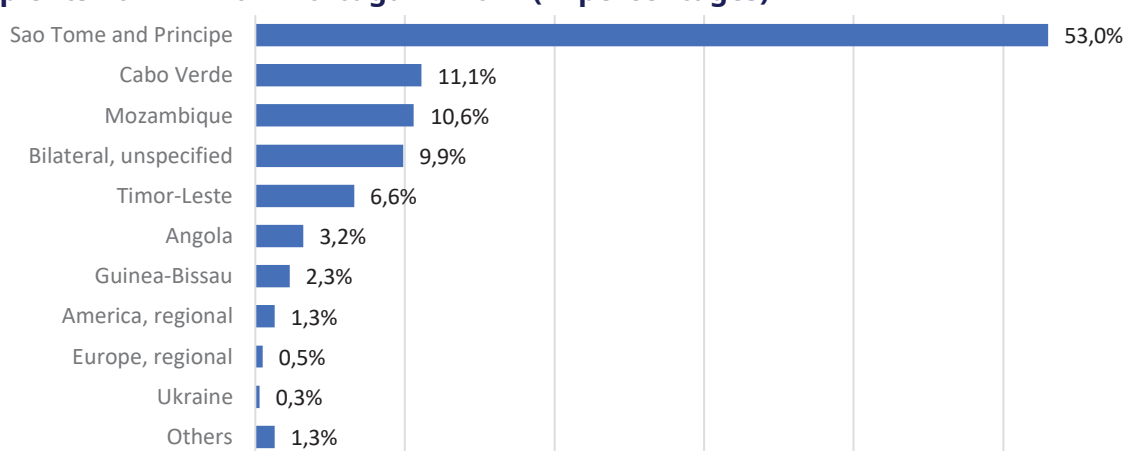
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹⁰⁹ from Portugal by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	723	60	70	44	51	37
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	1 378	1 255	12 740	2 224	1 604	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	2 101	1 315	12 810	2 267	1 654	37

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

Main recipients* of Aft from Portugal in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Portugal by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[108] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[109] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

13.23 ROMANIA

Total Aid for Trade¹¹⁰ from Romania by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	3.2	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	1 039	-	301	82.1	240	119
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	192	-	38.5	201	-	5 244
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	1 234	-	339	283	240	5 364

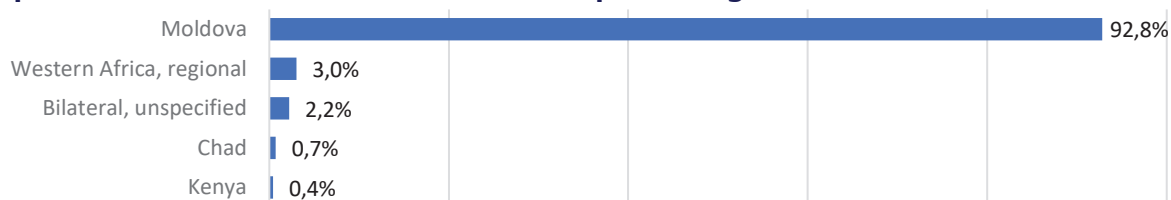
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹¹¹ from Romania by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	3	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	-	-	-	201	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	3	-	-	201	-	-

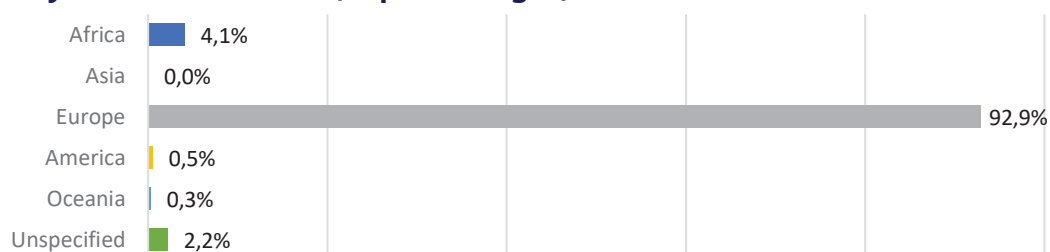
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of Aft from Romania in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Romania by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[110] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[111] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

13.24 SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Total Aid for Trade¹¹² from Slovak Republic by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	2.4	5.1	15.9	1.8	-	1
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	194	169	164	433	309	369
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	565	571	474	2 387	1 261	2 040
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	761	744	653	2 822	1 571	2 410

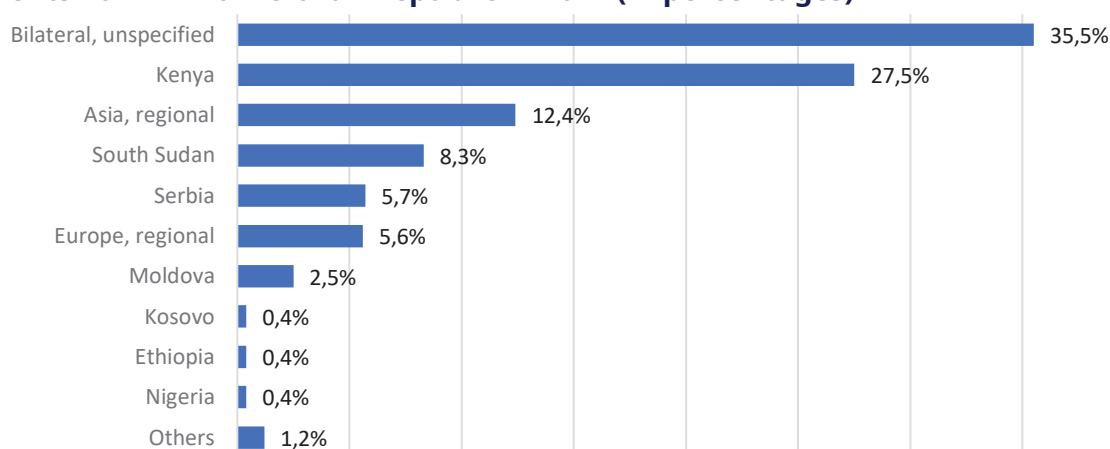
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹¹³ from Slovak Republic by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	2	5	16	2	-	1
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	529	184	429	428	567	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	531	189	445	430	567	1

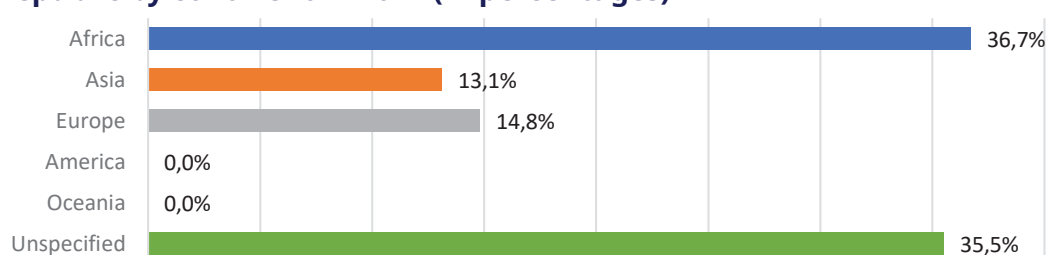
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of Aft from Slovak Republic in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Slovak Republic by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[112] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[113] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

13.25 SLOVENIA

Total Aid for Trade¹¹⁴ from Slovenia by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	2	4.3	-	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	132	420	5 141	160	20.5	152
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	1 027	542	565	991	696	861
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	1 159	964	5 711	1 151	717	1 014

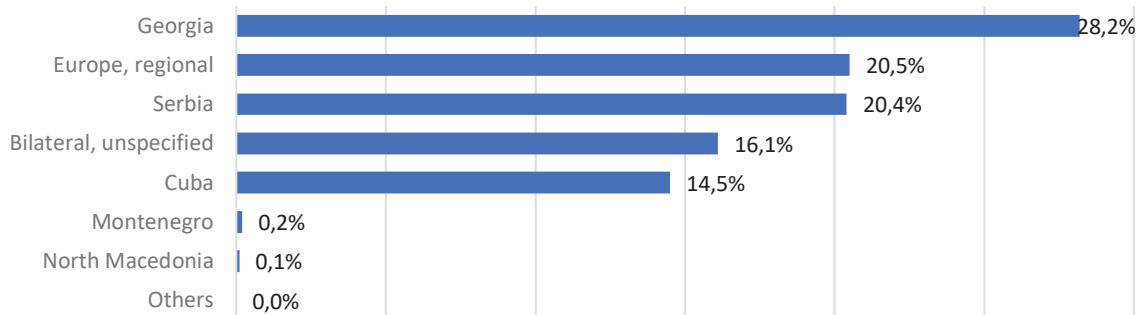
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹¹⁵ from Slovenia by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	2	4	-	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	691	525	179	737	453	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	691	527	183	737	453	-

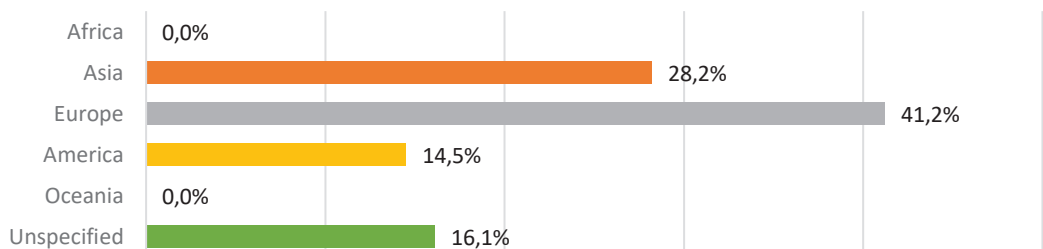
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of Aft from Slovenia in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Slovenia by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[114] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[115] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

13.26 SPAIN

Total Aid for Trade¹¹⁶ from Spain by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	169	133	1 778	493	37,5	1 051
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	3 758	27 756	6 085	32 457	3 186	2 781
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	36 580	71 727	76 467	61 729	79 090	91 125
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	40 506	99 616	84 330	94 680	82 313	94 958

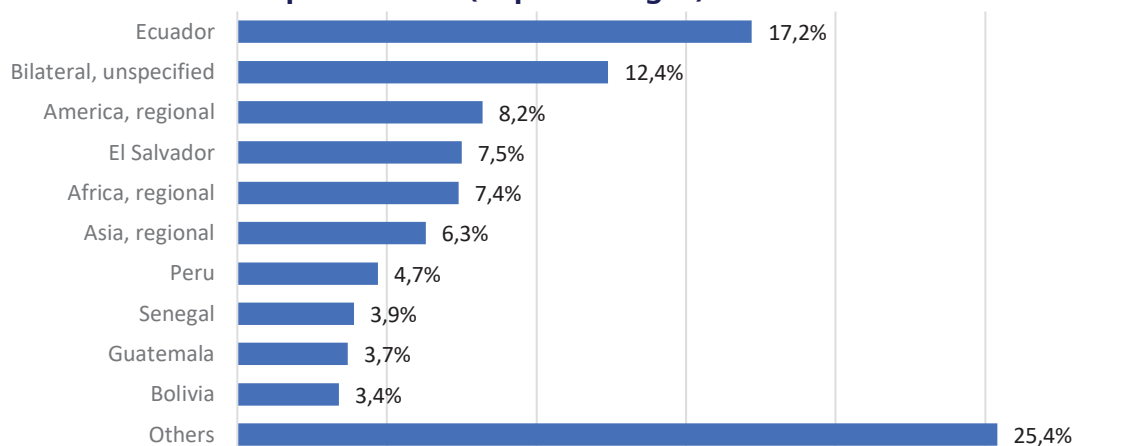
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹¹⁷ from Spain by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	169	133	1 778	493	38	1 051
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	13 826	40 581	21 865	9 775	24 898	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	13 994	40 714	23 644	10 268	24 935	1 051

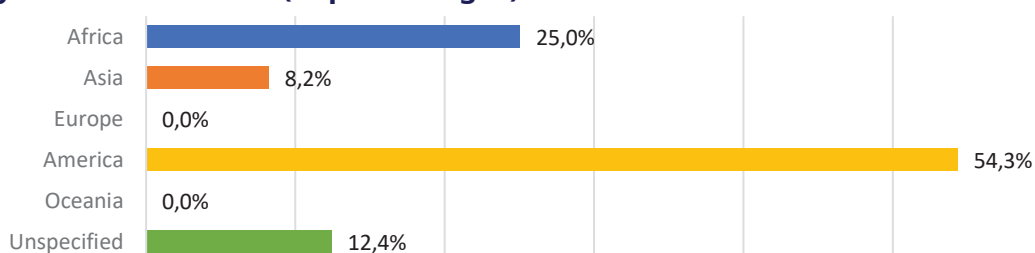
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of Aft from Spain in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Spain by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[116] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[117] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

13.27 SWEDEN

Total Aid for Trade¹¹⁸ from Sweden by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	28 092	24 952	6 589	3 020	14 887	11 327
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	80 173	76 743	107 417	133 364	45 161	82 101
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	212 773	253 760	387 996	315 047	199 572	248 182
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	81.6	4 464	47.7	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	321 038	355 537	506 467	451 478	259 620	341 610

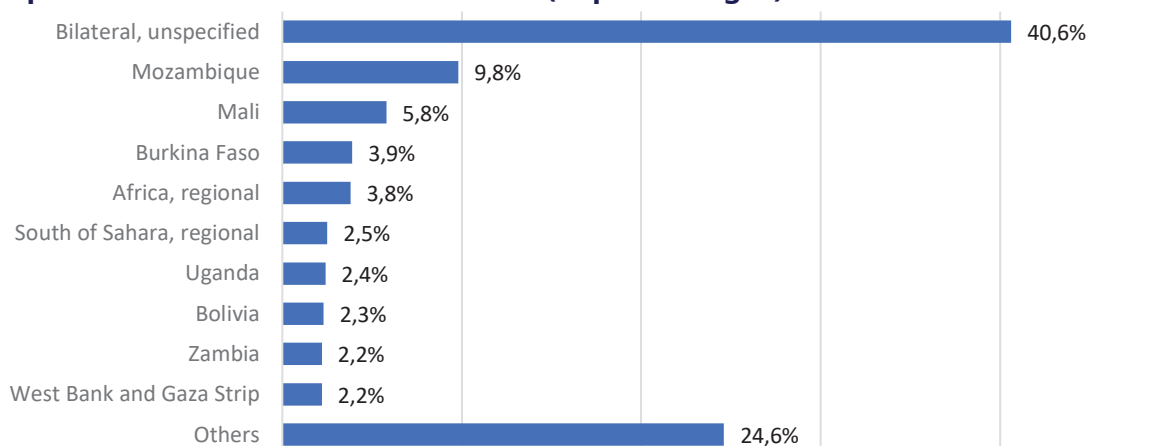
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹¹⁹ from Sweden by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	28 092	24 952	6 589	3 020	14 887	11 327
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	159 234	221 637	216 149	129 022	89 403	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	187 326	246 590	222 739	132 041	104 290	11 327

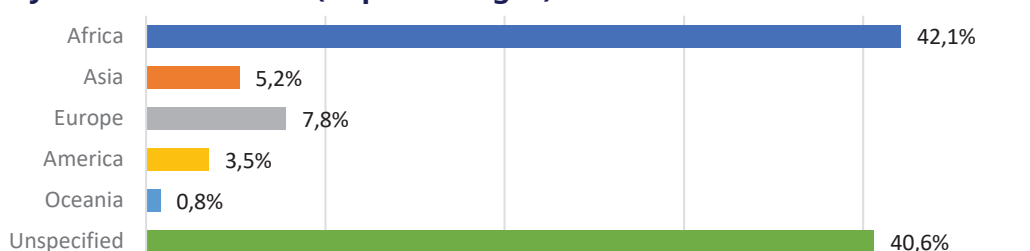
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of Aft from Sweden in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from Sweden by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



[118] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[119] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

13.28 EUROPEAN UNION¹²⁰

Total Aid for Trade¹²¹ from European Union by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	92 531	178 880	118 638	251 995	210 458	46 748
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	4 731 384	3 664 738	3 601 806	2 788 846	4 031 965	3 237 422
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	3 643 599	4 118 631	3 587 357	2 812 729	4 710 703	3 476 282
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	5 198	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	8 467 514	7 962 249	7 307 802	5 858 767	8 953 126	6 760 452

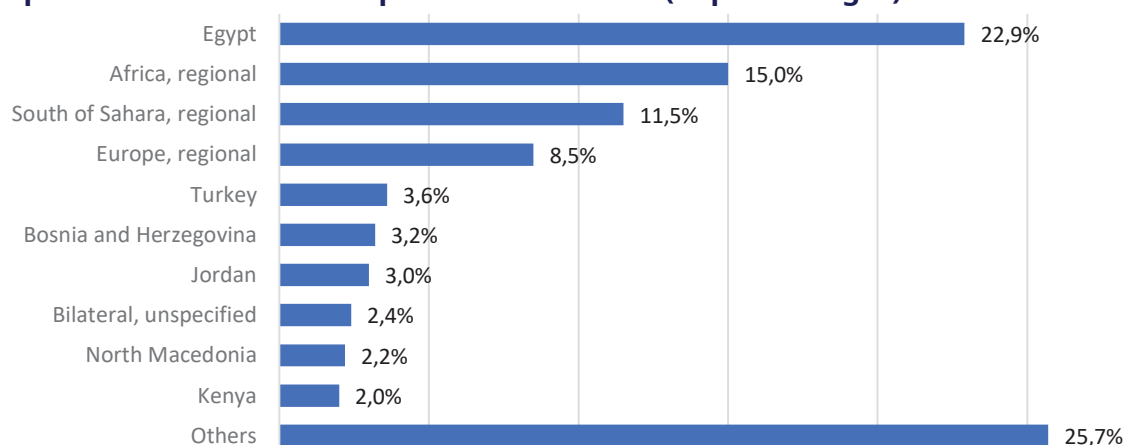
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹²² from European Union by category (in EUR thousand)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	92 531	178 880	118 638	251 995	210 458	46 748
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	1 401 831	1 515 366	1 033 890	695 867	753 466	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	1 494 362	1 694 245	1 152 528	947 862	963 924	46 748

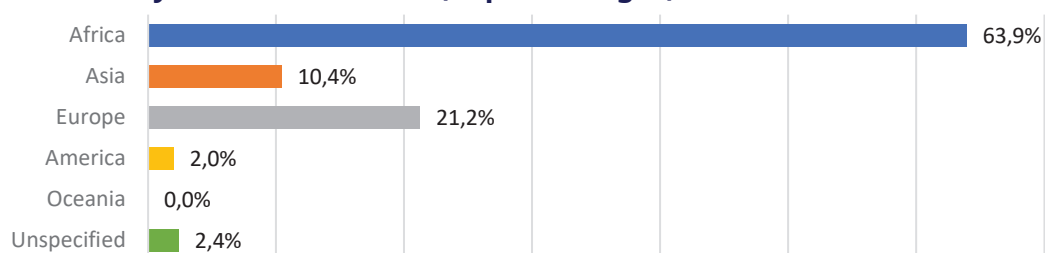
* Cat 2: Trade Development (TD) is a sub-set of Cat 4: Building Productive Capacity (BPC) and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

Main recipients* of Aft from European Union in 2021 (in percentages)



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

Aft from European Union by continent in 2021 (in percentages)



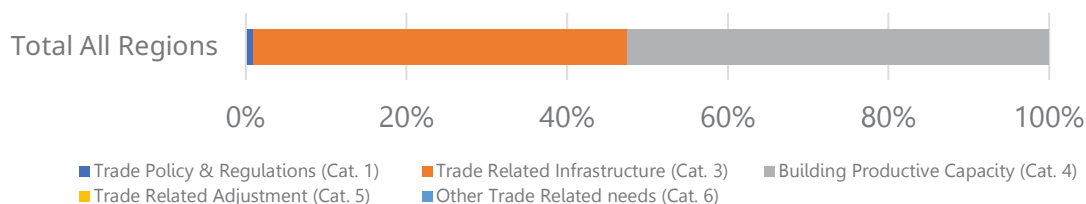
[120] European Union' represents the 'EU Institutions' (EC+EIB).

[121] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

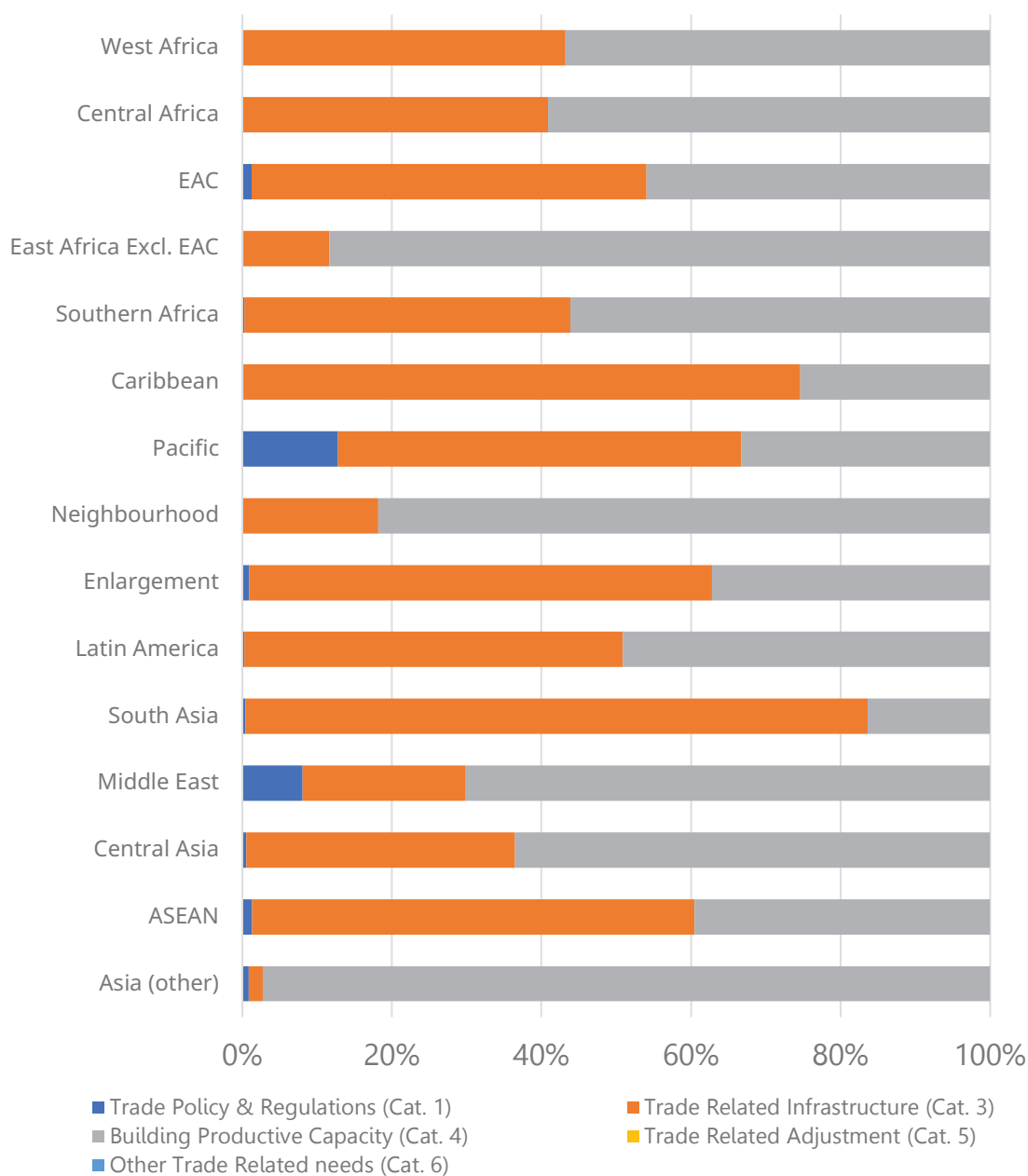
[122] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

14 AID FOR TRADE BY REGION¹²³ - BILATERAL¹²⁴

AfT EU & EU MS 27 to bilateral programmes by category all regions in 2021



AfT EU & EU MS 27 to bilateral programmes by category and region in 2021



[123] Regional groups presented in this section correspond to the regional distribution used by DG INTPA.

[124] This section only includes 'Bilateral' contributions to specific countries. Regional contributions are reported in the following section.

14.1 WEST AFRICA

Total Aid for Trade¹²⁵ EU & EU MS 27 to West Africa by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	0.2	0.2	0.9	5.5	10.4	5.8	1.2	2.1
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	484	389	573	619	542	1 125	952	694
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	495	508	754	706	530	584	863	915
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	979	898	1 329	1 331	1 083	1 715	1 816	1 612

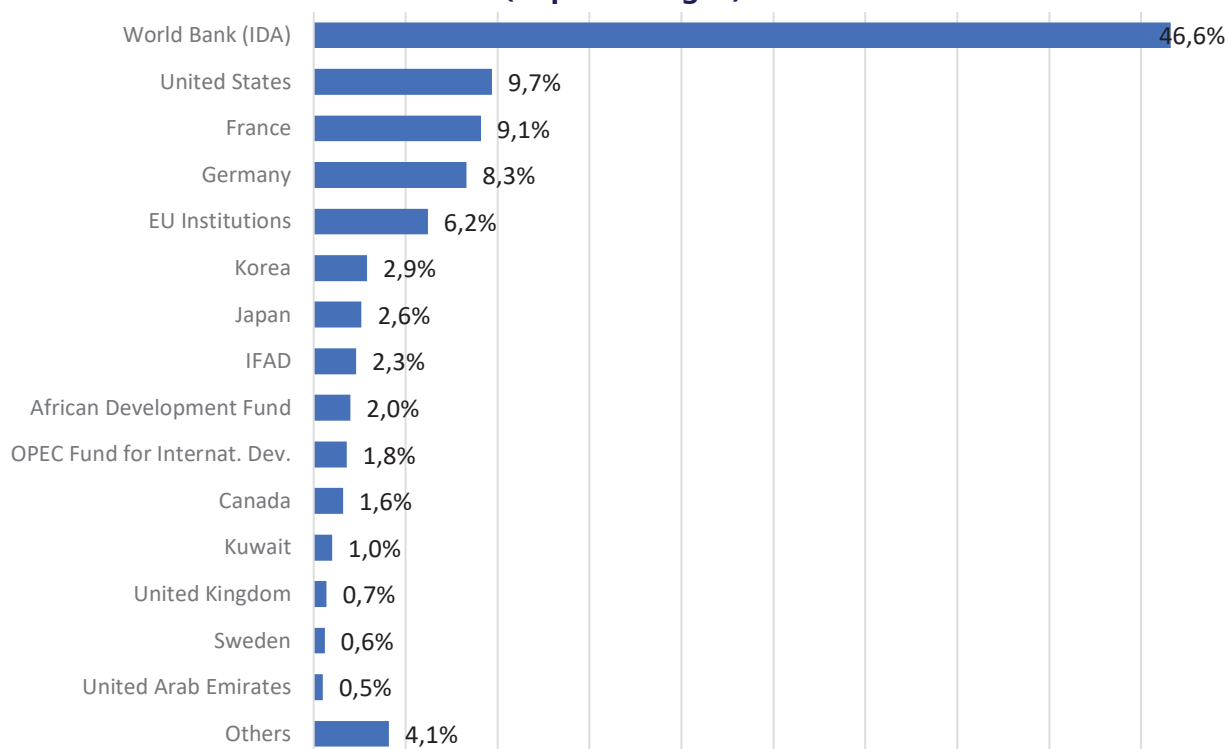
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹²⁶ EU & EU MS 27 to West Africa by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	0.2	0.2	0.9	5.5	10.4	5.8	1.2	2.1
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	111	241	235	449	262	348	596	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	112	241	236	454	272	353	598	2.1

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

Main Aft donors to West Africa in 2021 (in percentages)



[125] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[126] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

AfT EU & EU MS 27 to West Africa per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Benin	48	119	8.7	202	69.3	104	32.2	62.6
Burkina Faso	78.8	44.4	178	81.3	102	136	125	152
Cabo Verde	45.5	36.2	7.4	6.4	2.8	45.1	3.7	14.6
Côte d'Ivoire	3.3	106	97.5	143	176	190	274	334
Gambia	0.2	0.2	0.2	57	44.3	0.2	0.4	58.6
Ghana	35.8	57.6	154	211	67.3	112	136	185
Guinea	1.4	2.3	38.5	23.7	40.9	102	178	2.3
Guinea-Bissau	1.9	1.3	2.2	1.7	9.2	2.4	1.3	0.2
Liberia	7.5	95.8	38.9	33.2	42.5	72.2	0.4	0.9
Mali	45.2	80	140	132	138	48.4	164	190
Mauritania	8.5	6.4	1.7	5.7	27	15.1	5.1	45.6
Niger	88.4	7.2	343	94	96.7	71.2	195	79.4
Nigeria	345	117	168	149	110	463	460	40.9
Senegal	237	161	43.9	174	103	307	163	355
Sierra Leone	1.9	50.7	62.7	6.5	6.6	41.7	19.9	3
Togo	31.3	11.9	43.7	10.5	46.8	4.8	58	88.2
Total	979	898	1 329	1 331	1 083	1 715	1 816	1 612

AfT EU to West Africa per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Benin	-	19.7	5.4	112	51	0.9	-	31.8
Burkina Faso	-	-	152	33.9	30.2	-	-	-
Cabo Verde	8.7	-	5.4	5.4	-	40.5	-	2.3
Côte d'Ivoire	-	77.5	95.8	12.3	19.5	21	8.2	15.2
Gambia	-	-	-	56.9	41.2	-	-	57
Ghana	-	-	36.9	146	13.4	-	2.2	12.5
Guinea	-	-	-	-	28.3	-	136	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	8.4	0.6	-	-
Liberia	-	60.2	32.6	-	15.9	50	-	-
Mali	-	21.9	119	21.5	37.5	7	-	85.6
Mauritania	2	-	-	-	4.2	-	-	-
Niger	-	-	318	48.3	-	1.9	31.4	43.5
Nigeria	-	-	56.4	116	33	-	15.3	11.2
Senegal	1	65.7	-	9.7	5.3	98.8	98.4	121
Sierra Leone	-	50.5	38	5.4	-	39.1	10.6	-
Togo	-	-	16.3	5.4	15.9	0.7	26.9	3
Total	11.7	296	876	572	304	260	329	383

14.2 CENTRAL AFRICA

Total Aid for Trade¹²⁷ EU & EU MS 27 to Central Africa by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	157	116	417	31.4	56.8	156	56.2	73.2
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	50.2	88.2	94.8	199	108	134	76.8	106
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	207	204	512	231	164	290	133	179

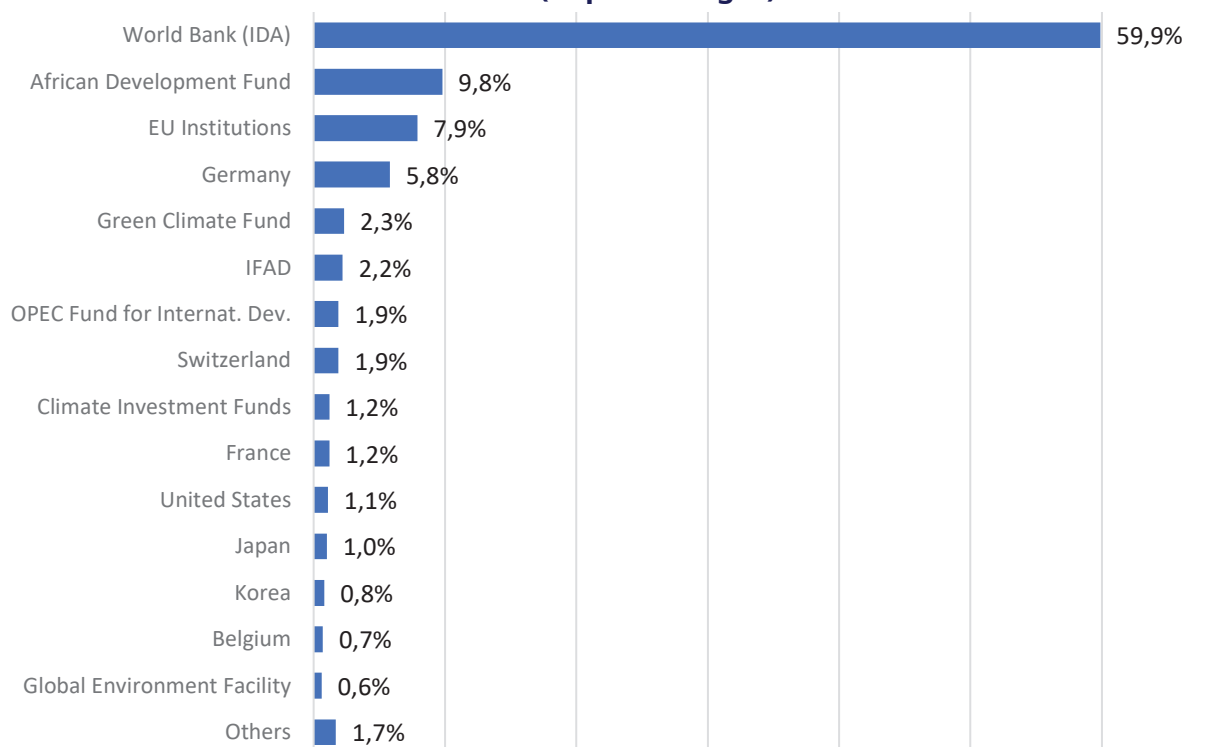
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹²⁸ EU & EU MS 27 to Central Africa by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	11.6	17.7	44.9	29.3	28.4	37.3	36.7	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	11.6	17.8	45.1	29.3	28.4	37.3	36.7	-

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

Main Aft donors to Central Africa in 2021 (in percentages)



[127] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[128] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

AfT EU & EU MS 27 to Central Africa per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cameroon	58.3	33.1	139	165	57	215	23.2	36
Central African Republic	-	0.1	0.4	3.3	37.1	6.9	9	-
Chad	2.6	51.2	1	2.4	1.1	13.6	3.1	10.5
Congo	2	75.9	14.7	0.3	31.8	0.4	2.7	14.4
Democratic Republic of the Congo	83.4	29.4	239	59.3	35.7	26.3	39.3	116
Equatorial Guinea	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	60.1	0.3	110	-	-	25.4	47.4	0.5
Sao Tome and Principe	0.4	13.9	8	0.3	1.6	1.9	8.4	1.9
Total	207	204	512	231	164	290	133	179

AfT EU to Central Africa per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cameroon	33.3	-	10.9	109	33.9	70.3	12.3	11.4
Central African Republic	-	-	-	-	33.3	6.5	9	-
Chad	-	43.8	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
Congo	-	-	13.5	-	31.7	-	1.5	13.5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11.1	-	163	12.7	5.3	-	-	61.2
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	7.3	-	-	-	6.1	-
Total	44.4	43.8	194	124	104	76.8	28.9	86

14.3 EAC

Total Aid for Trade¹²⁹ EU & EU MS 27 to EAC by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	11.4	0.3	-	6.4	1.3	5.3	21.1	8.6
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	356	477	450	483	209	363	397	368
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	281	307	671	248	268	423	497	320
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	648	784	1 121	737	479	791	915	697

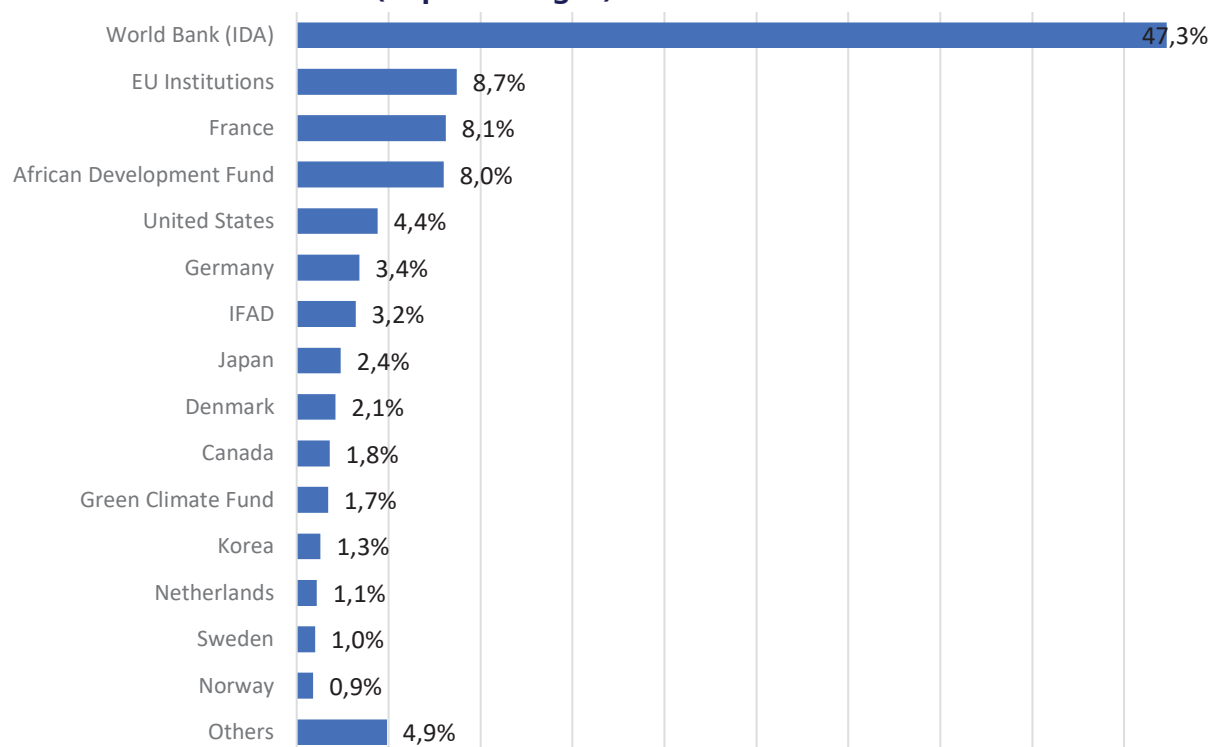
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹³⁰ EU & EU MS 27 to EAC by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	11.4	0.3	-	6.4	1.3	5.3	21.1	8.6
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	160	181	564	158	129	231	310	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	172	181	564	164	130	237	331	8.6

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

Main Aft donors to EAC in 2021 (in percentages)



[129] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[130] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

AfT EU & EU MS 27 to EAC per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Burundi	71.2	56.6	20.7	38.3	46.6	89.8	48.4	28.1
Kenya	230	240	192	418	88	261	440	229
Rwanda	45.9	54.2	427	69.3	21.7	114	70.1	169
South Sudan	1.2	15.8	5.9	19.4	34.9	26.3	12.8	32.2
Tanzania	112	311	120	63.3	111	31.8	249	190
Uganda	187	106	356	129	177	268	95.2	47.8
Total	648	784	1 121	737	479	791	915	697

AfT EU to EAC per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Burundi	46.1	-	16.3	10.1	3.2	83.8	18.3	5
Kenya	55.5	61.3	54.3	53.3	28.5	96.2	49	133
Rwanda	8.9	25.2	409	4	-	10.4	35.5	41
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	10.6
Tanzania	4.4	71.2	55	24.9	63.4	-	126	34.6
Uganda	64.4	14.2	186	98.4	55.6	71.7	-	6.6
Total	179	172	720	191	151	264	228	231

14.4 EAST AFRICA EXCLUDING EAC

Total Aid for Trade¹³¹ EU & EU MS 27 to East Africa Excluding EAC by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	0.1	0.3	-	0.2	5.6	83.8	0.5
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	259	441	293	341	152	330	118	36
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	203	403	196	551	527	349	458	277
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	2.1	-	-	5.2	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	462	844	491	892	679	690	660	314

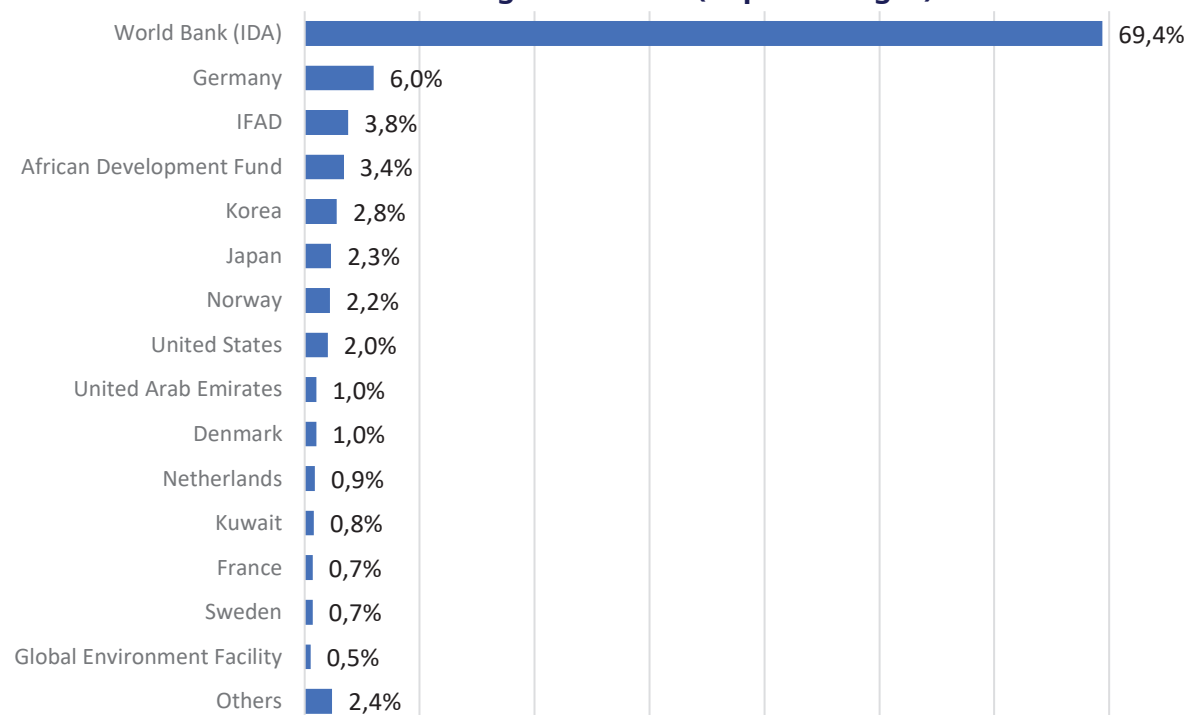
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹³² EU & EU MS 27 to East Africa Excluding EAC by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	0.1	0.3	-	0.2	5.6	83.8	0.5
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	75.9	188	67.5	355	280	170	301	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	75.9	188	67.8	355	280	176	385	0.5

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

Main Aft donors to East Africa Excluding EAC in 2021 (in percentages)



[131] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[132] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

AfT EU & EU MS 27 to East Africa Excluding EAC per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Comoros	0.2	0.4	-	1.9	1.2	3.7	11.4	0.5
Djibouti	3.8	34.4	2.2	0.3	2.4	4.4	32.8	0.9
Eritrea	0.2	0.3	0.3	90.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ethiopia	96.2	480	191	309	249	236	419	190
Madagascar	13	28.2	36.3	183	37.1	225	71.2	34.9
Malawi	38.3	15	21.2	125	21.8	44.5	21.9	19.7
Mauritius	50.7	38.3	10.9	3.5	114	0.3	25.9	0.1
Seychelles	0.4	5.9	-	4.1	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2.3	21.1	5.2	15.9	64.8	32.7	26.5	23
Sudan	0.9	1.8	-	6.4	4.8	17.1	4	8.6
Zambia	235	145	211	134	170	118	36.9	26.2
Zimbabwe	21.3	73.7	12.3	18.1	14	7.8	9.9	10.3
Total	462	844	491	892	679	690	660	314

AfT EU to East Africa Excluding EAC per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	6.1	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	1.4	4.2	32.7	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	79.3	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	257	-	32.2	98.7	10.4	116	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	137	-	202	33.7	-
Malawi	16.7	-	-	110	2.5	22.9	-	-
Mauritius	-	8.8	10.9	3.2	-	-	2.5	-
Seychelles	-	5.5	-	3.1	-	-	-	-
Somalia	-	-	-	14	44.4	13.7	5.1	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	165	104	120	49.1	117	43.3	14	-
Zimbabwe	-	58	7.6	3.2	7.4	-	2.6	-
Total	182	434	138	432	271	297	213	-

14.5 SOUTHERN AFRICA

Total Aid for Trade¹³³ EU & EU MS 27 to Southern Africa by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	1.5	0.2	-	-	21.7	6.7	1.4
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	244	1 040	130	193	474	312	198	225
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	110	106	186	252	309	376	255	290
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	354	1 147	316	445	784	710	459	517

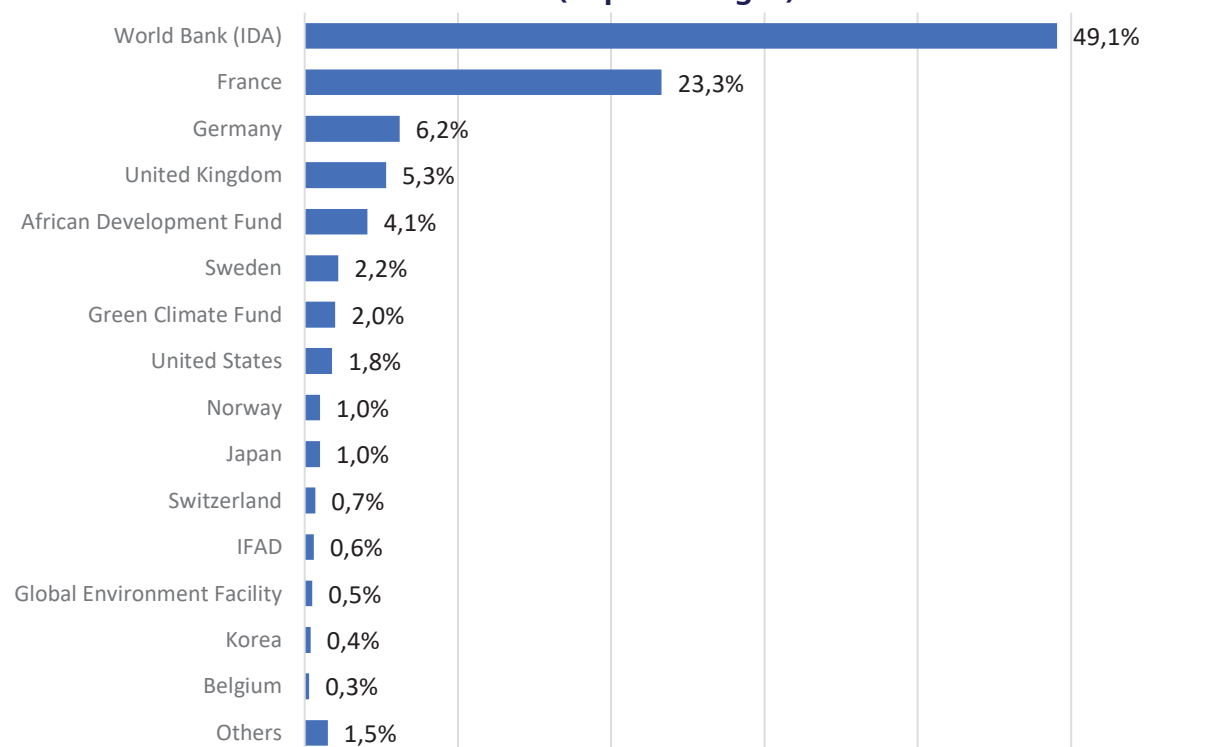
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹³⁴ EU & EU MS 27 to Southern Africa by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	1.5	0.2	-	-	21.7	6.7	1.4
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	26.7	33.2	136	106	159	209	66.2	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	26.7	34.6	136	106	159	231	72.9	1.4

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

Main Aft donors to Southern Africa in 2021 (in percentages)



[133] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[134] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

AfT EU & EU MS 27 to Southern Africa per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Angola	0.8	0.3	6.1	1	85.1	8.2	48	144
Botswana	0.2	0.1	1.1	-	-	23.6	-	-
Eswatini	0.2	31.7	-	0.3	3.5	23.4	43.7	-
Lesotho	-	0.1	7.7	1	-	-	6.9	-
Mozambique	123	145	101	165	222	189	228	86.9
Namibia	20.1	86.8	44.1	95.9	24.5	52.1	44.1	25.6
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	22.7	-	0.6	-
South Africa	210	884	156	181	426	414	87.8	260
Total	354	1 147	316	445	784	710	459	517

AfT EU to Southern Africa per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	5.1	-
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	-
Eswatini	-	31.6	-	-	2.9	22.5	43.6	-
Lesotho	-	-	7.6	-	-	-	6.1	-
Mozambique	-	54.6	23.8	32.8	160	12.5	176	-
Namibia	-	-	21.7	-	1	-	-	-
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	22.7	-	0.6	-
South Africa	111	122	56.7	53.8	91.9	120	75.7	1
Total	111	208	110	86.6	278	167	307	1

14.6 CARIBBEAN

Total Aid for Trade¹³⁵ EU & EU MS 27 to Caribbean by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	10.5	-	-	0.2
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	30	19.2	20.9	62.7	104	158	277	111
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	20.5	21.8	21.2	72.7	16.1	77	57.6	37.8
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	50.5	41	42.1	135	130	235	335	149

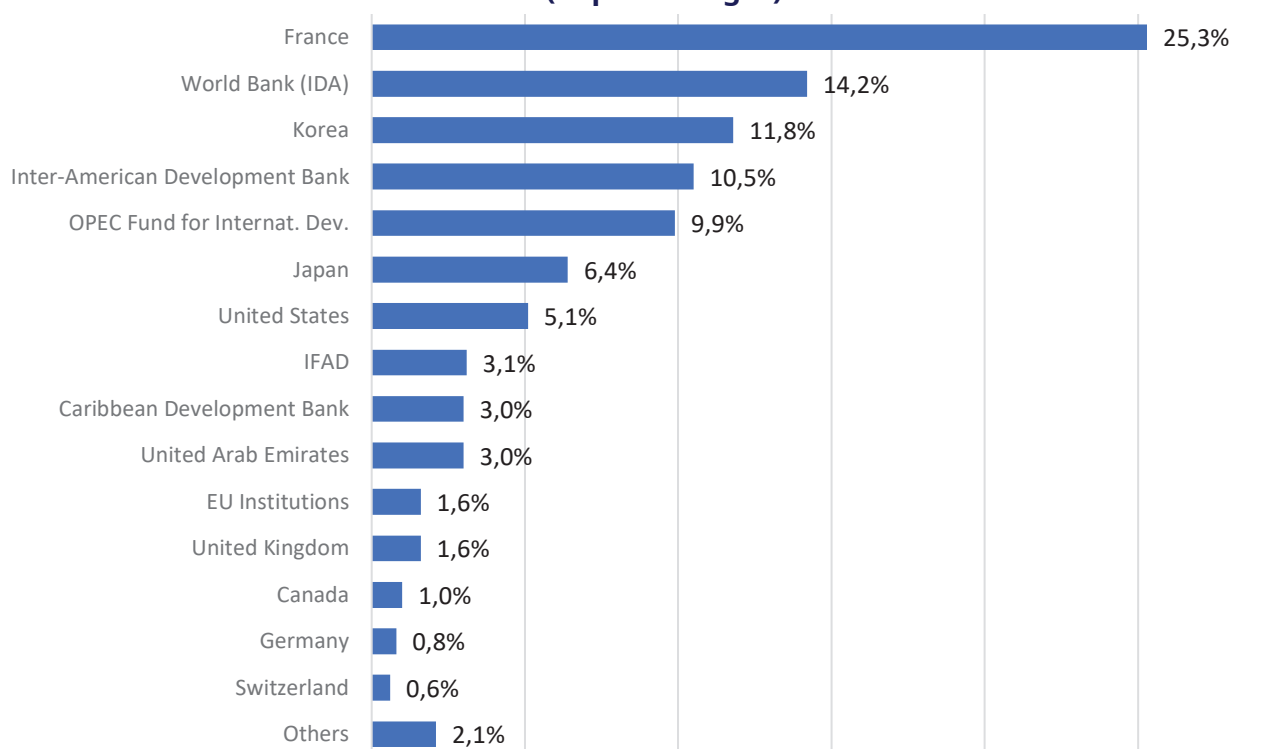
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹³⁶ EU & EU MS 27 to Caribbean by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	10.5	-	-	0.2
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	2.4	14.9	17.7	16.2	4.2	22	39.4	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	2.4	14.9	17.7	16.2	14.7	22	39.4	0.2

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

Main Aft donors to Caribbean in 2021 (in percentages)



[135] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[136] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

AfT EU & EU MS 27 to Caribbean per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Antigua and Barbuda	-	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	0.1	-	14.8	-	-	0.2
Cuba	6.5	3.4	2.9	54.1	40.3	32.1	4.1	4.7
Dominica	-	-	-	-	2.8	0.3	-	-
Dominican Republic	31.2	13	20.3	16.6	0.7	165	254	111
Grenada	-	1.6	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	12.7	16.6	4.6	40	9.3	37.8	77	32.9
Jamaica	-	-	-	18.3	42.4	-	-	-
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	19.8	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	6.4	-	-	-	-
Suriname	-	0.1	14.2	-	-	-	-	-
Total	50.5	41	42.1	135	130	235	335	149
Total	153	49	40	41	132	128	231	330

AfT EU to Caribbean per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Belize	-	-	-	-	14.8	-	-	0.2
Cuba	-	-	-	20.4	4.2	24.5	-	-
Dominica	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	29.8	12	-	10.5	-	93	-	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	5.6	-	-	29.2	-	14.1	56.3	8
Jamaica	-	-	-	17.8	-	-	-	-
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	19.8	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	6.4	-	-	-	-
Suriname	-	-	14.1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	35.3	12	14.1	84.3	41.6	132	56.3	8.2
Suriname	-	-	-	13.8	-	-	-	-
Total	119	35	12	14	82	41	129	55

14.7 PACIFIC

Total Aid for Trade¹³⁷ EU & EU MS 27 to Pacific by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	1.3	-	-	-	1.5	1.4	1.5
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	5.1	12.2	18.1	12.9	32.4	15.5	58.6	6.3
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	6	11.5	5.7	1.7	113	3	33	3.9
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	11.1	25	23.8	14.6	146	20	93	11.6

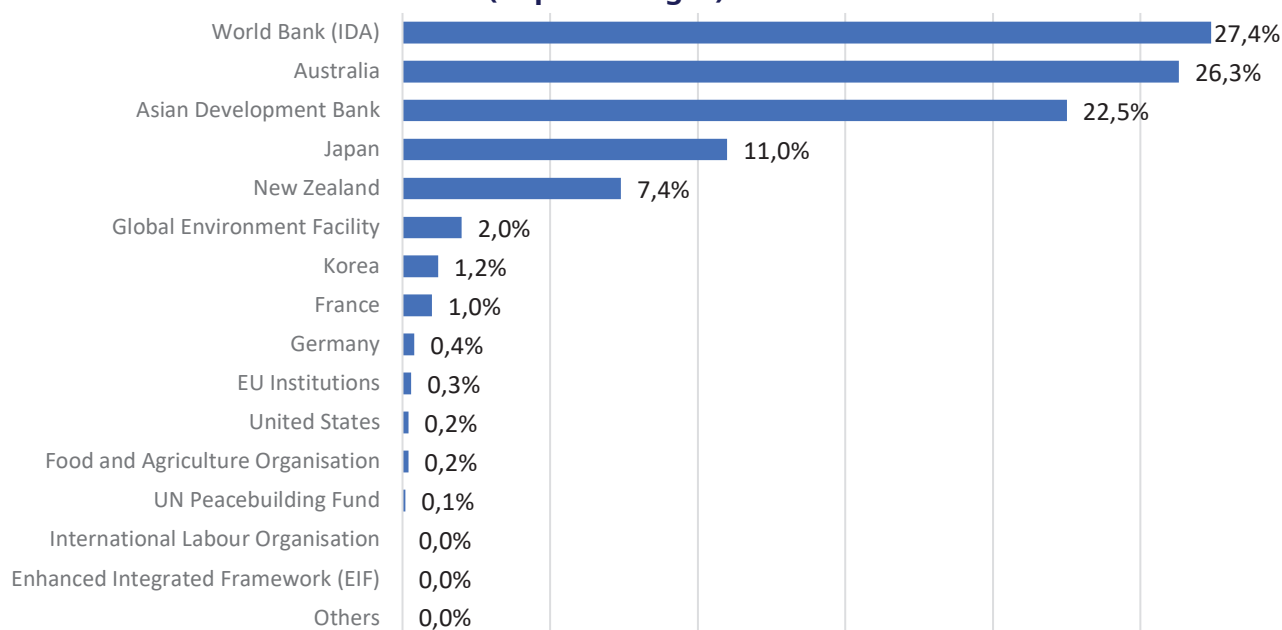
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹³⁸ EU & EU MS 27 to Pacific by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	1.3	-	-	-	1.5	1.4	1.5
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	0.6	11	-	-	27.7	1.6	25.6	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	0.6	12.2	-	-	27.7	3.1	27.1	1.5

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

Main Aft donors to Pacific in 2021 (in percentages)



[137] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[138] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

AfT EU & EU MS 27 to Pacific per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	0.2	0.8	-	-	0.7	-	20.4	-
Kiribati	0.2	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	1.9
Marshall Islands	-	-	9.9	10.4	-	-	1.8	1.8
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	11.4	4.5	-
Nauru	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-
Niue	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2.2	-	3.7	-	89.9	0.8	54.6	1.1
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	0.2	11	-	0.5	-	-	0.3	-
Tonga	1.1	11	0.1	-	2.1	-	-	-
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	27.6	1	5.5	0.2
Wallis and Futuna	6.7	1.9	7	3.6	23.5	6.8	5.8	6.6
Total	11.1	25	23.8	14.6	146	20	93	11.6

AfT EU to Pacific per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.4	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9
Marshall Islands	-	-	9.9	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	11.4	4.5	-
Nauru	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-
Niue	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	3.3	-	89.9	-	54.5	-
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	1.1	11	-	-	2.1	-	-	-
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	26.4	-	5.1	-
Wallis and Futuna	-	-	-	-	20.7	-	0.6	-
Total	1.1	21.9	16.1	-	140	11.4	85.1	1.9

14.8 NEIGHBOURHOOD

Total Aid for Trade¹³⁹ EU & EU MS 27 to Neighbourhood by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	83.1	116	3	13	1.5	17.1	16.8	2.1
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	2 235	950	1 820	1 694	1 612	1 474	1 250	504
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	995	1 119	740	1 176	838	1 439	3 063	2 283
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	3 314	2 184	2 563	2 883	2 451	2 930	4 330	2 789

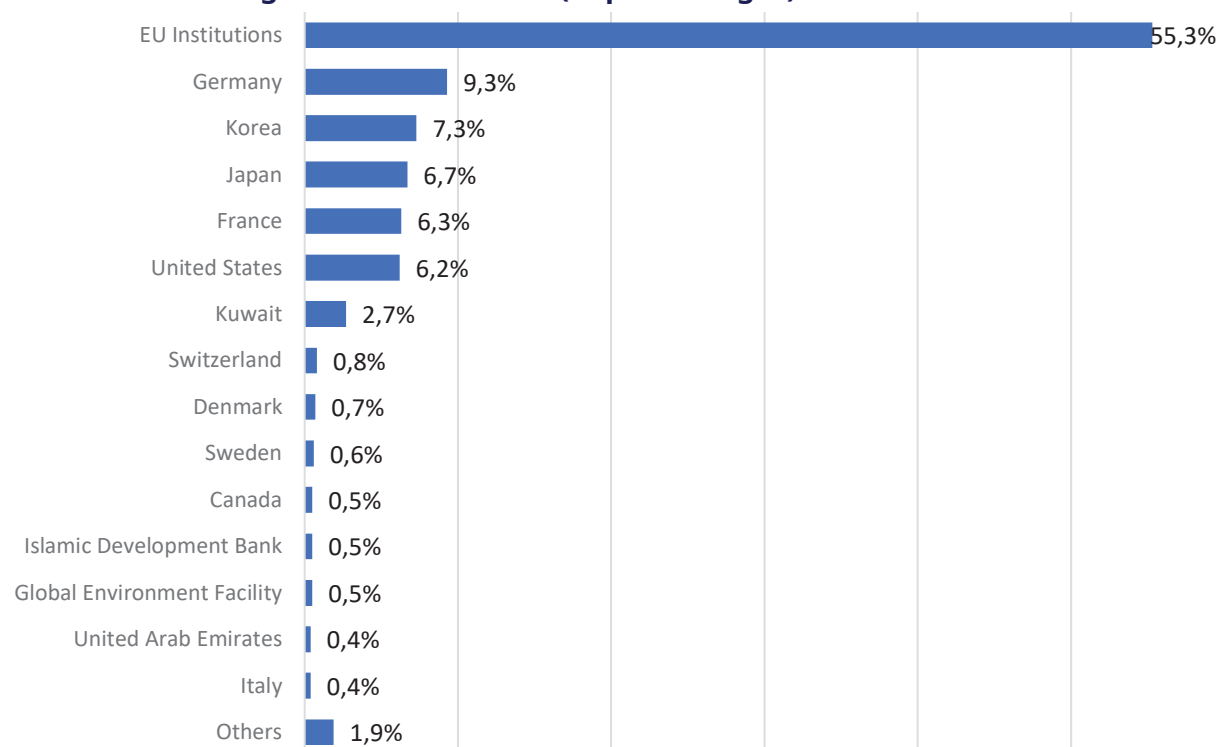
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹⁴⁰ EU & EU MS 27 to Neighbourhood by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	83.1	116	3	13	1.5	17.1	16.8	2.1
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	107	316	225	305	184	324	1 281	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	190	432	228	318	186	341	1 298	2.1

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

Main Aft donors to Neighbourhood in 2021 (in percentages)



[139] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[140] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

AfT EU & EU MS 27 to Neighbourhood per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Algeria	0.1	0.2	15.9	16.4	24.5	6.2	18.9	1.7
Armenia	188	223	187	117	10.9	81.3	85.6	172
Azerbaijan	29.5	14.9	0.6	134	1.9	172	3.2	2.8
Belarus	5.7	1.2	23.3	16.7	7.9	83.5	170	2
Egypt	523	619	236	327	321	777	1 061	1 659
Georgia	99.2	15.4	27	250	351	275	115	48.4
Jordan	83.6	175	123	63.6	38.4	102	116	232
Lebanon	3.5	20.1	15.9	8.6	19.6	33	16.7	32.5
Libya	0.1	1.2	-	6.9	7.2	4	2.1	15.6
Moldova	277	11.6	210	65.7	72.8	23	44.4	47.4
Morocco	1 129	513	696	825	891	863	1 280	129
Syrian Arab Republic	-	0.9	1.1	2.5	9	1.6	1.6	5.7
Tunisia	705	382	283	777	421	363	583	230
Ukraine	246	138	681	205	200	94.5	746	163
West Bank and Gaza Strip	23.4	69.7	63.2	66.3	75	50.5	85	48.8
Total	3 314	2 184	2 563	2 883	2 451	2 930	4 330	2 789

AfT EU to Neighbourhood per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Algeria	-	-	10.9	16.1	21.1	5.2	13.5	1
Armenia	7.8	127	60	69.7	5.9	8.3	62.8	-
Azerbaijan	-	14.8	-	14.5	-	0.3	-	2.7
Belarus	-	1.1	19	15.6	5.7	81.8	132	-
Egypt	144	250	228	117	223	636	739	1 550
Georgia	73.9	-	16.3	109	111	30.7	15.3	25
Jordan	58.8	98.6	59.9	10.7	31.7	45.7	87.9	200
Lebanon	-	16.4	-	-	16.4	9.1	8.7	-
Libya	-	-	-	-	7.2	4	1.2	9
Moldova	271	-	195	61.8	63	17.7	38.8	35
Morocco	311	238	315	429	136	520	181	79
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	625	254	185	460	275	52	90.1	123
Ukraine	204	98	492	171	125	54.5	712	48.5
West Bank and Gaza Strip	-	12.9	21.7	10.1	13	2.5	22.1	15.9
Total	1 696	1 110	1 603	1 484	1 035	1 468	2 104	2 090

14.9 ENLARGEMENT

Total Aid for Trade¹⁴¹ EU & EU MS 27 to Enlargement by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	2.4	-	-	0.1	2.7	7.2	2	13.5
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	929	589	1 222	1 154	978	830	316	913
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	2 538	1 839	1 622	1 607	1 333	775	944	548
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	3 470	2 428	2 844	2 762	2 313	1 613	1 262	1 474

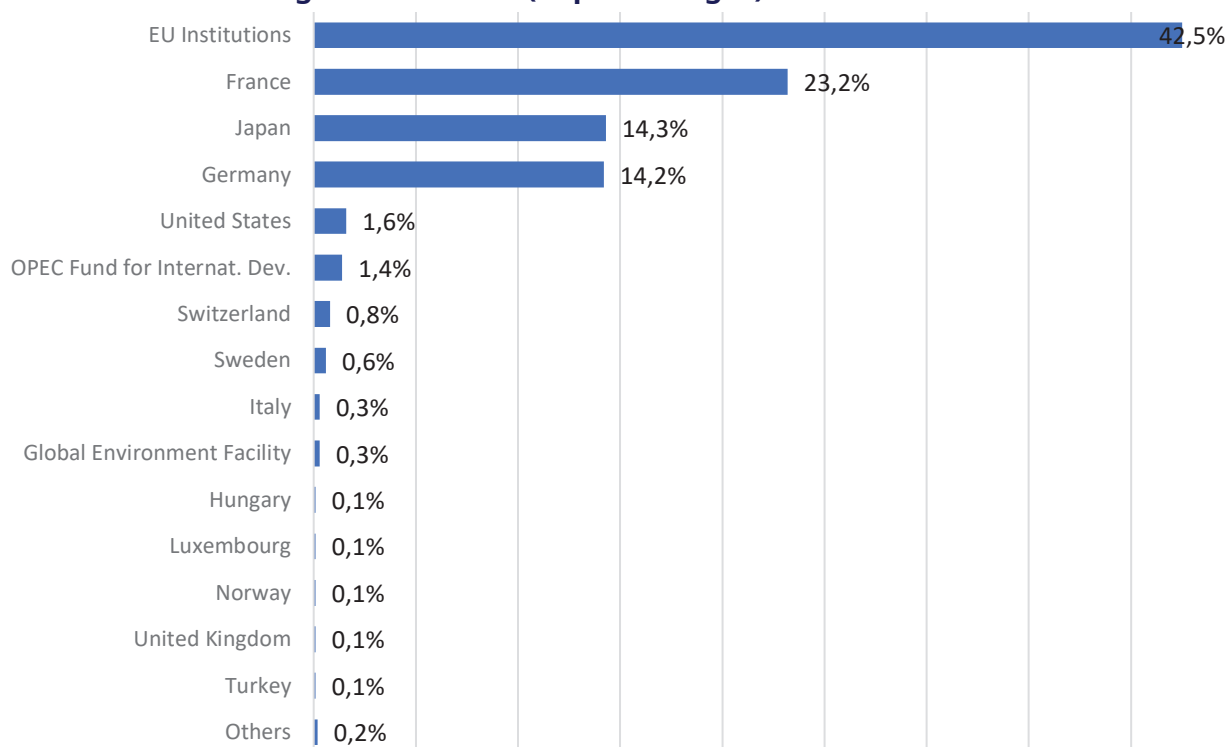
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹⁴² EU & EU MS 27 to Enlargement by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	2.4	-	-	0.1	2.7	7.2	2	13.5
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	98.3	243	226	335	419	581	358	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	101	243	226	335	421	588	360	13.5

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

Main Aft donors to Enlargement in 2021 (in percentages)



[141] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[142] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

AfT EU & EU MS 27 to Enlargement per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Albania	51.6	94.1	108	73.9	170	62.3	43.9	252
Bosnia and Herzegovina	423	58.3	25.8	167	108	221	119	229
Kosovo	32.6	60.2	21.7	37.5	16.9	98	34	38.2
Montenegro	91.3	82.6	45.7	94.8	135	108	187	73.4
North Macedonia	154	86.5	43	18.8	87.4	291	16.5	149
Serbia	200	513	196	583	582	369	347	241
Turkey	2 517	1 533	2 403	1 787	1 214	462	514	492
Total	3 470	2 428	2 844	2 762	2 313	1 613	1 262	1 474

AfT EU to Enlargement per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Albania	43	19.7	49.6	65.2	130	16.6	19.2	27.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	265	41.9	16.3	95	79.3	177	102	218
Kosovo	21.2	49.3	10.9	16.3	3.2	83.5	20.6	14.7
Montenegro	65.5	82.1	45.5	94.5	113	25.5	187	22.7
North Macedonia	154	41.6	42.6	18.5	67.6	183	16.1	147
Serbia	106	454	163	324	448	256	179	95.7
Turkey	2 049	1 282	1 890	1 726	1 178	105	354	245
Total	2 704	1 971	2 218	2 340	2 019	847	878	771

14.10 LATIN AMERICA

Total Aid for Trade¹⁴³ EU & EU MS 27 to Latin America by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	1.4	0.4	21.9	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.1	3.1
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	1 159	1 071	1 028	1 212	760	587	953	542
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	481	418	329	240	352	305	778	527
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	1 642	1 489	1 379	1 452	1 113	892	1 731	1 072

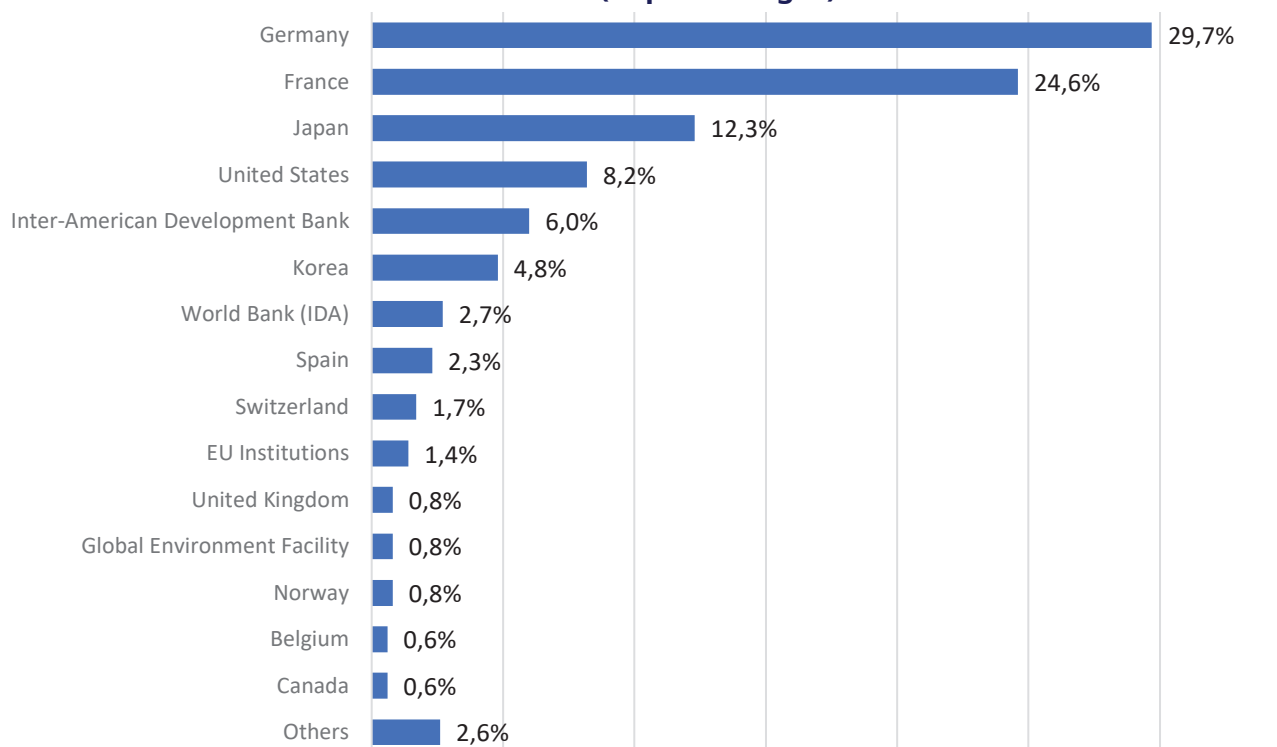
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹⁴⁴ EU & EU MS 27 to Latin America by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	1.4	0.4	21.9	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.1	3.1
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	102	129	44.8	68.8	181	151	212	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	104	129	66.7	69	182	151	212	3.1

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

Main Aft donors to Latin America in 2021 (in percentages)



[143] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[144] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

AfT EU & EU MS 27 to Latin America per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Argentina	1.3	1.1	0.7	2.7	67.2	95.8	0.8	2.5
Bolivia	87.6	35.4	81.1	83.8	20	105	36.4	23.2
Brazil	642	719	186	513	232	66.1	920	132
Chile	317	6.8	149	7.7	-	-	-	-
Colombia	100	49.4	16.4	104	21.3	128	45.5	160
Costa Rica	1.9	58.8	2.6	17	29.8	1.8	1.9	2.4
Ecuador	13.4	327	18.9	211	221	28.5	10.7	42
El Salvador	30.6	6	4.8	6	5	46	3.7	9.6
Guatemala	35.6	33.9	7.3	4.4	16.9	25.4	12.1	11.2
Honduras	52	37.1	3	38.9	79.6	7.8	6.3	6
Mexico	264	162	452	293	302	207	171	510
Nicaragua	7.8	37.6	29.5	13	17.9	4.4	137	12
Panama	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.3	37.8	1.2	-
Paraguay	3.8	1.1	91.7	54.7	33.6	39.8	109	2.3
Peru	14.5	12.1	336	102	65.5	98.9	276	159
Uruguay	68.7	1.2	0.5	0.1	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1 642	1 489	1 379	1 452	1 113	892	1 731	1 072

AfT EU to Latin America per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Argentina	-	-	-	-	64.7	94.9	-	-
Bolivia	-	21.9	-	-	-	-	16.3	-
Brazil	-	388	163	279	63.7	-	593	15
Chile	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1.7	34.8	-	-	0.2	-	20.4	-
Costa Rica	-	56.7	-	11.5	25	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	219	10.9	6.9	164	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	27.8	-	-	-	4.8	-	7.1	-
Honduras	33.3	32.9	0.2	32.4	44	3.1	3.9	3.7
Mexico	167	-	-	90.9	-	-	126	-
Nicaragua	-	21.9	21.7	-	11.1	-	133	6.8
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	2.2	-	90	29	32.7	-	81.4	-
Peru	-	-	-	90.6	45.2	0.4	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	398	775	286	540	455	98.5	981	25.5

14.11 SOUTH ASIA

Total Aid for Trade¹⁴⁵ EU & EU MS 27 to South Asia by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	0.1	29.3	0.5	5.9	10.8	10.4	-	6.7
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	1 322	1 471	1 691	1 090	1 137	1 841	1 547	1 293
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	681	627	148	418	153	354	327	255
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	2 003	2 127	1 840	1 514	1 301	2 205	1 874	1 555

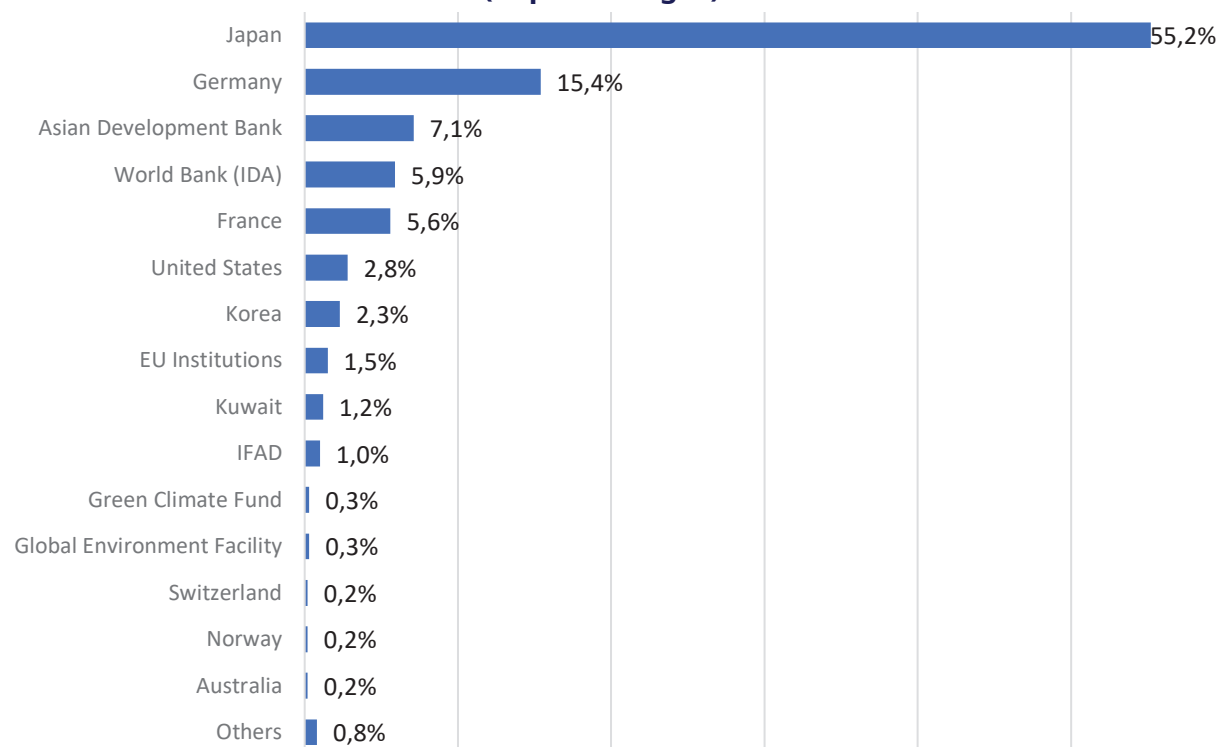
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹⁴⁶ EU & EU MS 27 to South Asia by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	0.1	29.3	0.5	5.9	10.8	10.4	-	6.7
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	69	27.6	52	193	102	104	199	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	69.1	56.9	52.5	199	113	114	199	6.7

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

Main AfT donors to South Asia in 2021 (in percentages)



[145] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[146] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support).

AfT EU & EU MS 27 to South Asia per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Afghanistan	222	38.5	117	256	60.6	157	91.9	12.7
Bangladesh	90.4	126	311	72.6	180	43.4	215	204
Bhutan	1.6	1.9	0.4	5.3	0.6	1.9	1.8	10.9
India	1 483	1 765	1 244	997	947	1 693	1 398	1 135
Maldives	0.3	0.1	-	-	5.3	-	20.5	-
Nepal	24.4	27.3	130	56.1	63	38.9	17.7	96.4
Pakistan	78.7	103	30.2	89.9	9.3	249	103	87.7
Sri Lanka	103	66.2	7.7	36	35.3	21.8	25.4	8.4
Total	2 003	2 127	1 840	1 514	1 301	2 205	1 874	1 555

AfT EU to South Asia per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Afghanistan	114	5.1	32.6	-	-	31.2	16.8	-
Bangladesh	-	-	147	21.5	12.7	-	-	-
Bhutan	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	-	9
India	-	701	-	385	340	23.1	664	25
Maldives	-	-	-	-	5.3	-	20.4	-
Nepal	-	-	107	46.5	21.6	-	-	66.8
Pakistan	-	13.1	-	-	-	12.5	38.3	-
Sri Lanka	100	8.8	-	32.2	-	14.4	9.9	1.5
Total	214	728	286	489	380	81.2	749	102

14.12 MIDDLE EAST

Total Aid for Trade¹⁴⁷ EU & EU MS 27 to Middle East by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	1.9	0.1	5.5	107	25.4	6.4	5.1	12.4
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	2.8	3.4	5.1	19.6	13.7	111	79.9	40.1
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	4.7	3.6	10.7	127	39.1	117	85	57

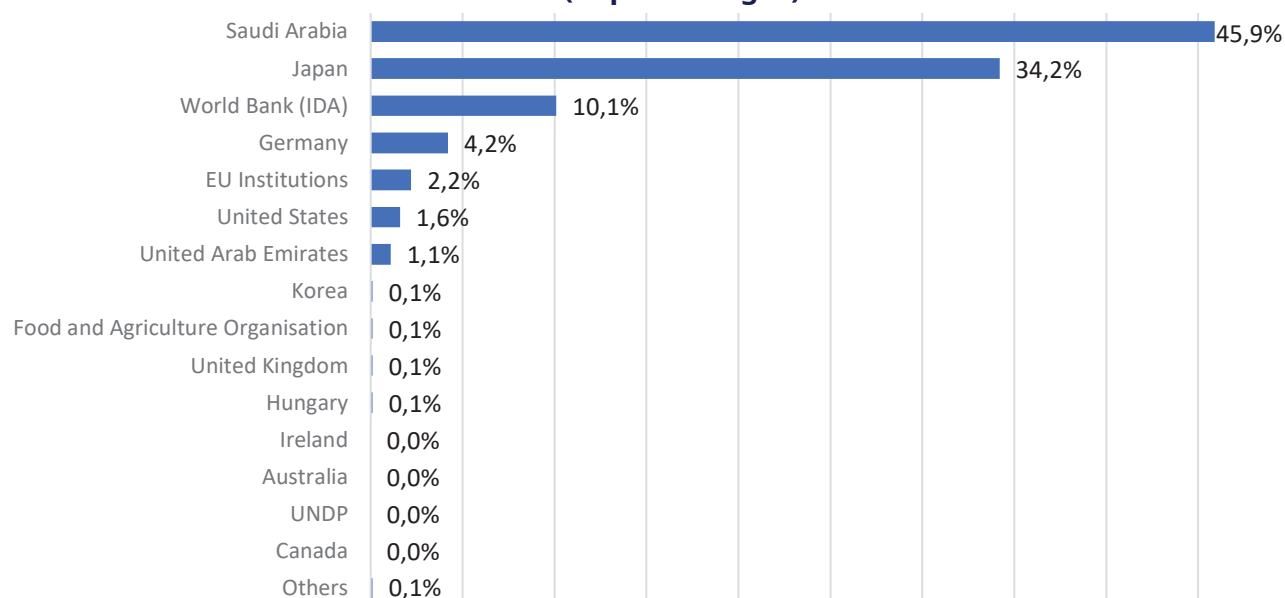
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹⁴⁸ EU & EU MS 27 to Middle East by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	1	3.4	2.5	17.9	5.3	24.3	21.4	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	1	3.4	2.5	17.9	5.3	24.3	21.4	4.6

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

Main Aft donors to Middle East in 2021 (in percentages)



[147] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[148] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

AfT EU & EU MS 27 to Middle East per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Iran	0.1	0.1	5.7	4.5	24.2	7.1	6.2	14.8
Iraq	4.4	-	1.3	123	14.9	85.9	47.6	24.1
Yemen	0.2	3.4	3.7	-	-	24	31.2	18.1
Total	4.7	3.6	10.7	127	39.1	117	85	57

AfT EU to Middle East per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Iran	-	-	5.4	-	14.7	5.4	5.1	12
Iraq	1.7	-	-	-	14.8	63.9	20.1	-
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	19.8	18.5	7
Total	1.7	-	5.4	-	29.5	89.1	43.7	19

14.13 CENTRAL ASIA

Total Aid for Trade¹⁴⁹ EU & EU MS 27 to Central Asia by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	-	1.3
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	0.2	0.3	7.8	7.9	10.5	94.8	70.2	91
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	29.2	26.6	50.2	37.4	37.3	23.3	69.2	161
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	29.4	27	58	45.3	47.8	125	139	253

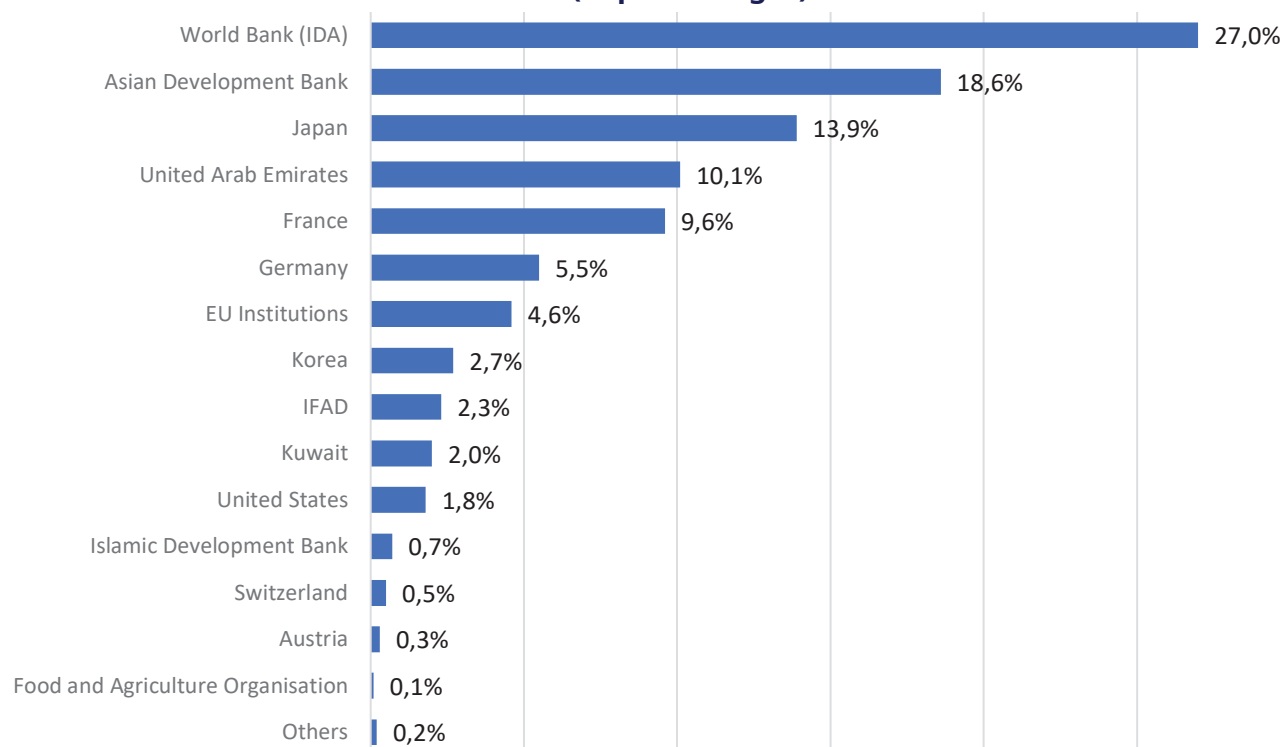
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹⁵⁰ EU & EU MS 27 to Central Asia by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	-	1.3
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	14.7	17.4	49.5	5.2	28.8	14.9	47.4	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	14.7	17.5	49.5	5.2	28.8	21.8	47.4	1.3

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

Main Aft donors to Central Asia in 2021 (in percentages)



[149] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[150] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

AfT EU & EU MS 27 to Central Asia per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kazakhstan	3.1	0.3	1.1	3.9	8.6	3.5	1.9	3.7
Kyrgyzstan	14.1	10.3	14.2	17.2	0.1	75.4	22.4	9
Tajikistan	11.7	10.7	19.1	7.3	19	34.1	-	38.2
Turkmenistan	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	0.4	5.7	23.5	16.9	20.1	12.1	115	202
Total	29.4	27	58	45.3	47.8	125	139	253

AfT EU to Central Asia per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	10.9	0.2	-	72.8	15.6	-
Tajikistan	-	-	7.6	4.7	9.2	21.3	-	15
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	23.3	16.7	15.9	9.4	40.8	42.5
Total	-	-	41.8	21.6	25	103	56.4	57.5

14.14 ASEAN

Total Aid for Trade¹⁵¹ EU & EU MS 27 to ASEAN by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	7.4	0.5	7.2	250	222	16.6	-	6.7
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	504	1 063	576	885	736	163	559	302
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	199	142	178	146	220	193	417	202
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	710	1 205	761	1 280	1 178	372	976	511

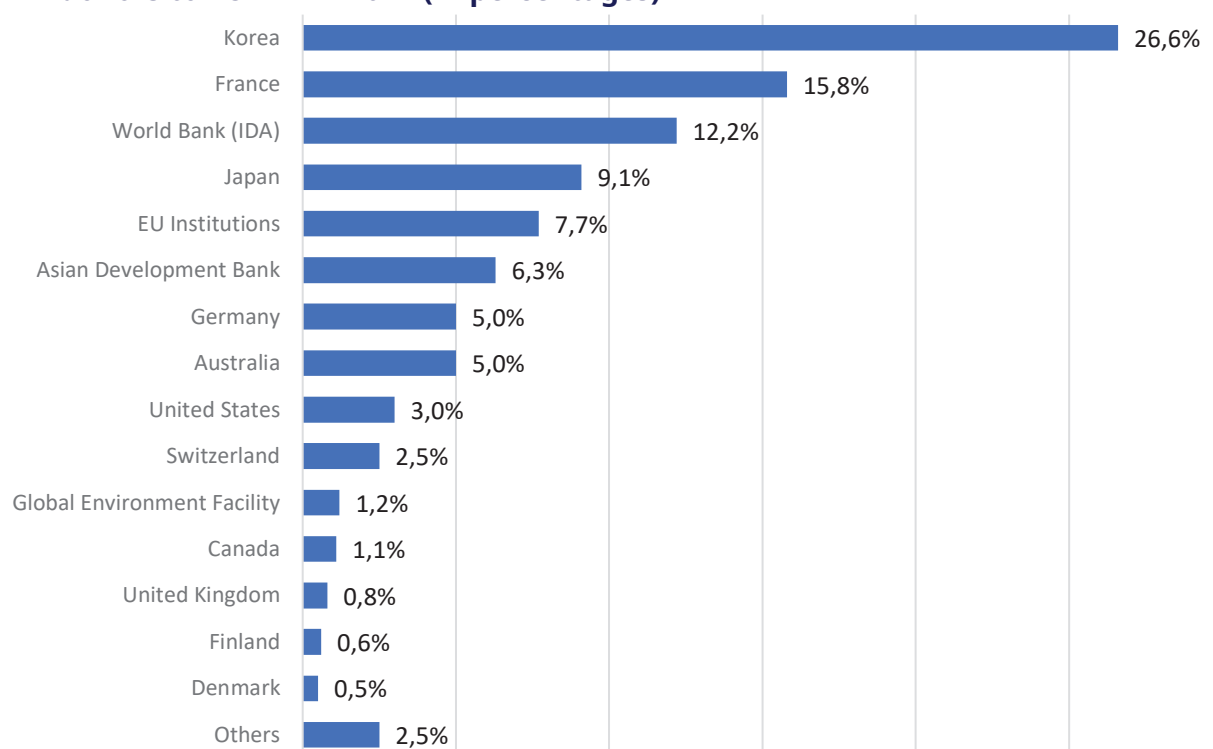
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹⁵² EU & EU MS 27 to ASEAN by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	7.4	0.5	7.2	250	222	16.6	-	6.7
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	21	74.9	79.7	41.7	129	56.9	336	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	28.4	75.4	86.9	291	351	73.5	336	6.7

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

Main Aft donors to ASEAN in 2021 (in percentages)



[151] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[152] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

AfT EU & EU MS 27 to ASEAN per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cambodia	39.2	90.2	45.5	17	106	69.9	41.8	8.8
Indonesia	95.6	918	112	856	922	43.6	553	47.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	22.8	3.4	10.7	30.2	29.4	30.3	34.5	135
Malaysia	0.8	3.1	2.1	0.6	0.5	3.5	0.4	2.7
Myanmar	17.2	52.1	74.2	113	65	56.8	57.6	14.9
Philippines	83.5	97.9	17.3	8.7	11.8	55.6	32.1	10.3
Thailand	2.5	2.7	3.6	23.6	3.3	20.2	8.4	17.6
Viet Nam	448	38.2	495	232	40.2	92.3	248	274
Total	710	1 205	761	1 280	1 178	372	976	511

AfT EU to ASEAN per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cambodia	-	-	32.6	8.1	90.1	1.7	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	11.6	-	-	-	3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	-	-	-	5.3	-	-	120
Malaysia	-	0.1	-	-	-	3.1	-	1.8
Myanmar	-	21.9	-	-	8.5	3.1	-	3
Philippines	66.7	-	6.6	-	-	30	20.4	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	1	1.8
Viet Nam	81.1	-	117	25.2	22.4	-	214	-
Total	148	22	156	44.8	126	41.1	236	130

14.15 ASIA (OTHER)

Total Aid for Trade¹⁵³ EU & EU MS 27 to Asia (Other) by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	0.1	3.4	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	1.3
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	148	124	670	133	173	17.6	529	2.8
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	10.5	321	82.9	114	86.2	44.4	281	147
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aft	158	449	756	247	260	62.1	810	151

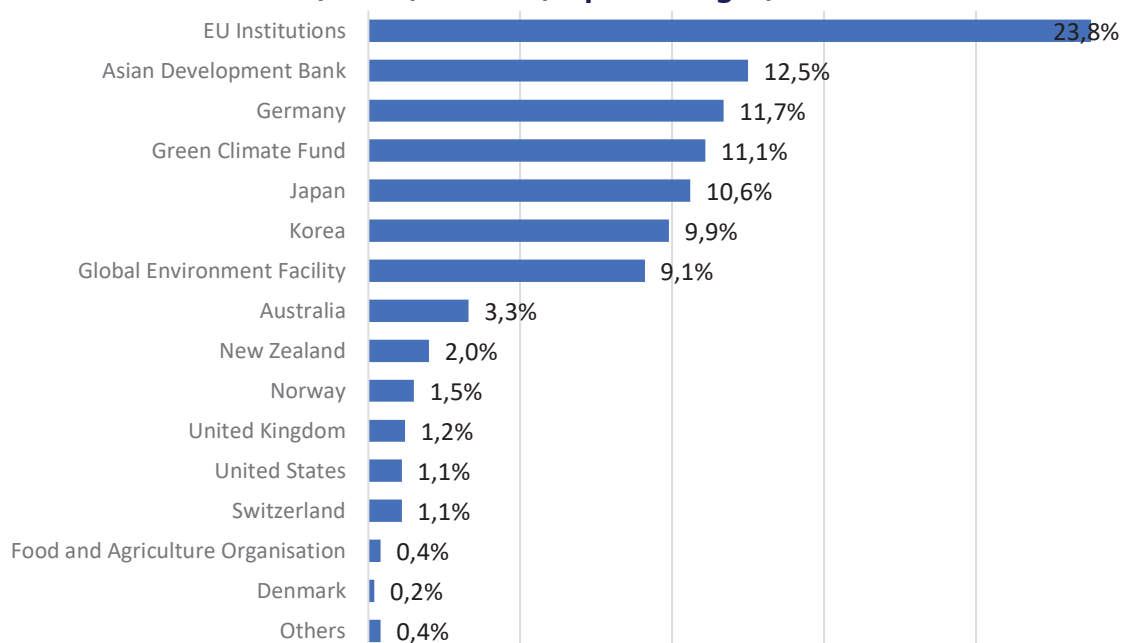
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹⁵⁴ EU & EU MS 27 to Asia (Other) by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	0.1	3.4	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	1.3
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	1.7	10.7	32.3	6.8	9.8	20.5	42.2	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	1.7	14.2	35	6.9	9.8	20.6	42.2	1.3

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

Main Aft donors to Asia (Other) in 2021 (in percentages)



[153] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all Aft categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[154] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical Aft' (which is narrower in types of support).

AfT EU & EU MS 27 to Asia (Other) per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
China (People's Republic of)	151	440	710	217	222	54.7	737	146
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1.7	1	0.4	0.9	1	0.5	0.2	0.3
Mongolia	5.4	6.9	14.2	23.3	36.1	6.7	72.7	4.3
Timor-Leste	0.5	0.7	31.7	5.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	158	449	756	247	260	62.1	810	151

AfT EU to Asia (Other) per country (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
China (People's Republic of)	-	277	543	73.5	164	-	204	100
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	-	2.9	2.5	5	7.7	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	-	-	31.5	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	280	577	78.5	172	-	204	100

15 AID FOR TRADE TO REGIONAL PROGRAMMES¹⁵⁵ 156

Total AfT¹⁵⁷ from EU & EU MS 27 to regional programmes by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	65	79	118	207	341	197	321	105
Trade Related Infrastructure (Cat. 3)	460	435	893	850	560	1 030	1 157	2 301
Building Productive Capacity (Cat. 4)	1 025	1 002	1 597	1 331	1 671	1 971	3 129	1 813
Trade Related Adjustment (Cat. 5)	-	1.7	-	0.1	4.5	-	0.9	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total AfT	1 550	1 518	2 609	2 389	2 576	3 198	4 608	4 220

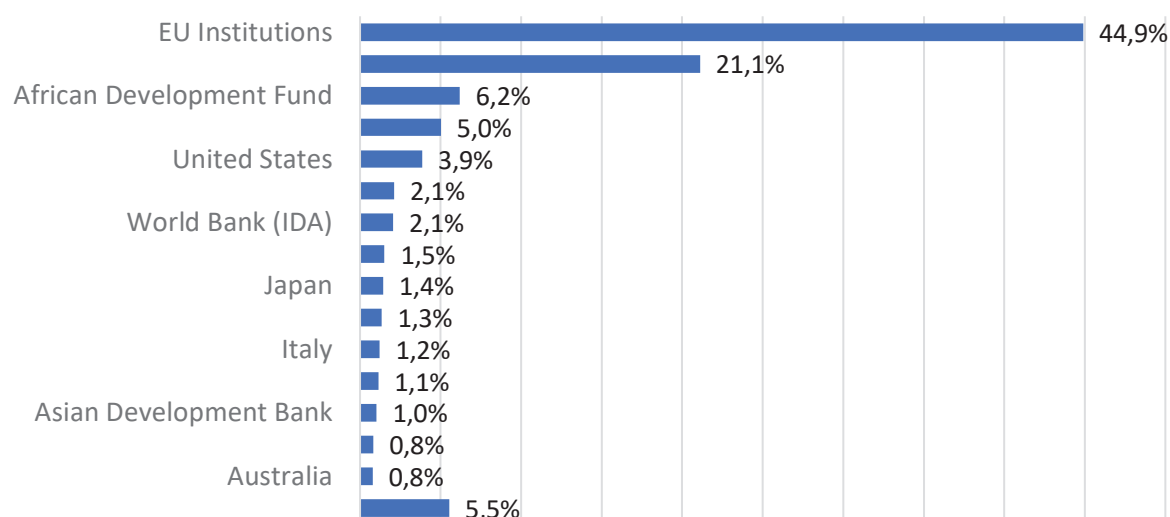
* Category 4 accounts for all Building Productive Capacity (BPC) activities, including those with TD marker (Cat. 2).

Trade Related Assistance¹⁵⁸ from EU & EU MS 27 to regional programmes by category (in EUR million)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade Policy & Regulations (Cat. 1)	65	79	118	207	341	197	321	105
Trade Development (Cat. 2)	361	281	494	387	984	840	1 136	-
Other Trade Related needs (Cat. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total TRA	426	360	613	594	1 325	1 037	1 457	105

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

Main donors to regional programmes in 2021 (in percentages)



[155] 'Regional programmes' here refer to multi-country activities that benefit several countries in the same region or activities with regional institutions (e.g. MERCOSUR).

[156] Regional groups presented in this section correspond to the regional distribution used by the OECD (not DG INTPA grouping as in the previous section)

[157] 'Total Aid for Trade' includes all AfT categories and represents the 'wider Aid for Trade agenda'.

[158] 'Trade Related assistance (TRA)' is a subset of 'Total Aid for Trade' and represents the 'classical AfT' (which is narrower in types of support).

ANNEX 2 - HISTORY OF AID FOR TRADE AND DEFINITIONS

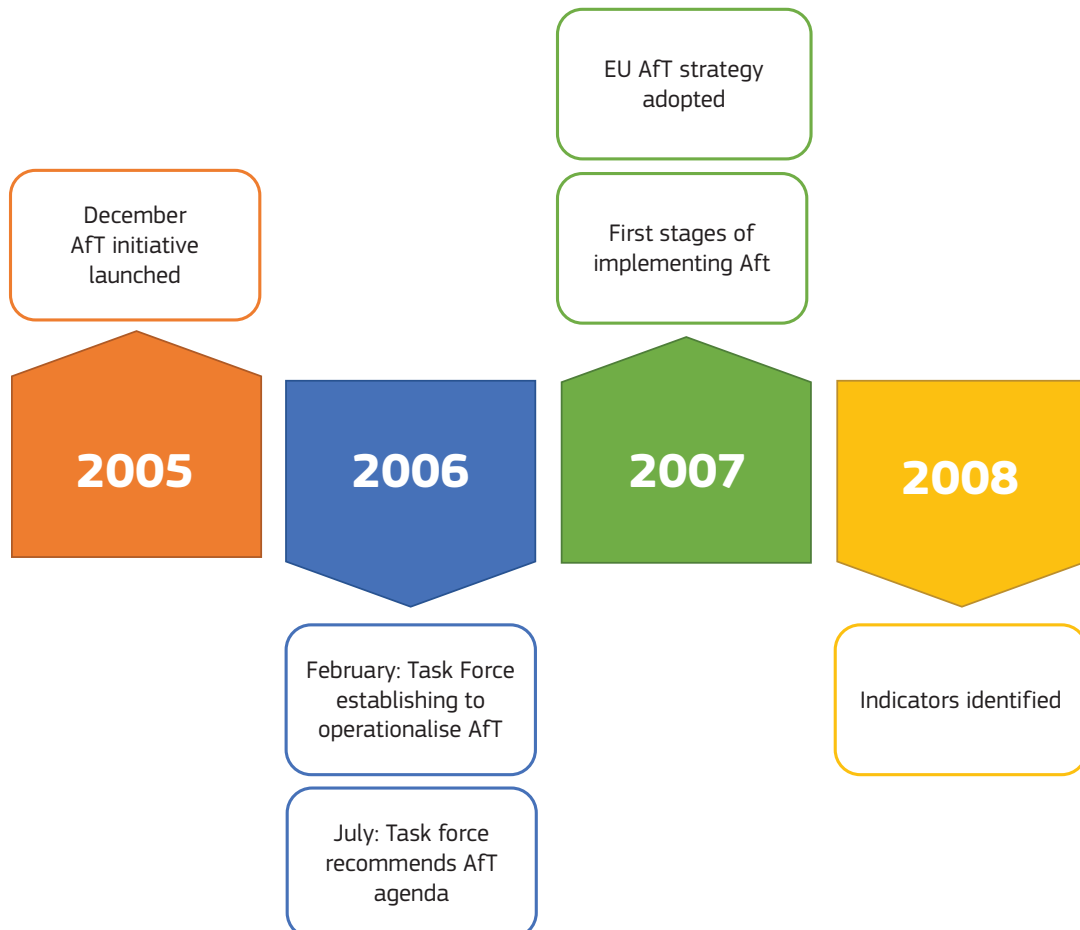
1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT

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

1.1 HOW AFT STARTED

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

Figure A-1 - Chronology of the Aid for Trade Initiative



The needs of the developing countries and their priorities featured high on the agenda after the 1986- 93 WTO Uruguay round of negotiations ended leaving the developing countries and LDCs under the impression that their needs were not adequately addressed. Following several rounds of meetings, pressure by developing countries mounted, claiming that the 1986-93 Uruguay Round¹⁵⁹ within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) ended up hurting Less Developed Countries while offering little benefit to many Developed Countries.

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

The Aid for Trade (Aft) initiative was launched at the sixth WTO Ministerial Conference¹⁶⁰ in Hong Kong in December 2005 (see Figure 1 for a chronology of events). Its objective was to enhance the role of trade in development and to mobilise resources for addressing trade-related constraints in developing and least-developed countries. In February 2006 the WTO established a taskforce for operationalising Aft. One aspect of its work was the creation of a monitoring body within the WTO that would undertake periodic global reviews, using reports from a variety of stakeholders.

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

1.1.1 Launch of EU Aid for Trade

The EU's Aid for Trade (Aft) Strategy was adopted in October 2007¹⁶¹ in response to the WTO-led Aft Initiative. It helped to link the EU's development and trade agendas - often perceived as incompatible. It also complemented and supported the EU's preferential trade schemes for developing countries. Its stated aim was to help developing countries better integrate into the international trading system and take greater advantage of the poverty-reducing benefits of economic openness and enhanced trade efficiency.

The WTO held a symposium on Identifying Indicators for Monitoring Aid for Trade in September 2008.¹⁶²

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

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

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

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

[161] "Towards an EU Aid for Trade strategy – the Commission's contribution" Communication, COM(2007) 163 final, 4.04.2007.

[162] https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/a4t_e/symp_sept08_presentations_e.htm.

1.1.2 Aid for Trade WTO work programmes

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

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

A new AfT work programme for 2020-2022¹⁶³ was approved by the WTO General Council of 3rd March 2020, building on the policy insights of the previous two work programmes. Against a background of dynamic change in the global economy and on-going efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda, the new programme examines the opportunities that digital connectivity and sustainable development offer for economic and export diversification – and how Aid for Trade can help empower these outcomes.¹⁶⁴ While the context has changed, the rationale for Aid for Trade remains relevant, in particular as regards the supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure constraints that hamper participation in the global economy – and in particular the involvement of LDCs in global value chains.

1.1.3 Aid for Trade monitoring & evaluation

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

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

- Global monitoring of overall Aid for Trade flows, based on work carried out by the OECD
- Monitoring the commitment of individual donors to provide additional Aid for Trade, including under Article 22 of the Trade Facilitation Agreement
- Monitoring how the needs of developing countries for additional Aid for Trade are being presented to, and met by, the international donor community, including the development banks.

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

Since the inception of the Aid for Trade initiative, eight WTO Global Review events have been undertaken on a biannual basis, each with greater complexity and depth. At each event, the WTO and OECD issue a joint flagship report on “Aid for Trade at a Glance”. The latest WTO Global Review of Aid for Trade took place virtually on 23-25 March 2021 to survey the trade impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and make the case for the mobilization of Aid-for-Trade financing to support recovery and foster resilience.

[163] <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/WT/COMTD/AFTW81R1.pdf&Open=True>.

[164] The workplan was originally for 2020-2021, but the WTO Committee on Trade Development, 49th session on AfT on 7 July 2020, extended the WP till 2022 considering the impact of COVID-19 on its implementation.

1.1.4 Aid for Trade survey & Progress Report

The EU Aid for Trade Progress Report is aligned with the above-mentioned monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the WTO AfT initiative. Moreover, since the publication of the updated 2017 EU Joint Strategy on Aid for Trade,¹⁶⁵ which called, among others, for an enhanced monitoring and reporting of the EU AfT, the report's qualitative part (Part I) has been improved. This is in addition to the quantitative data reporting (Part II) long practiced by the EU. Part I also provides an interpretation of key trends emerging from the data presented in Part II.

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

2 DEFINITIONS AND CATEGORIES OF AID FOR TRADE

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

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

Understanding AfT is critical for measuring its effectiveness and understanding its impact. According to the OECD and WTO, 'projects and programmes should be considered as AfT if these activities have been identified as trade-related development priorities in the recipient country's national development strategies, e.g. trade-related infrastructure, adjustment and technical assistance'.¹⁶⁶ In practice, the WTO taskforce on AfT left the exact definition to members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). Different organisations apply different definitions for AfT. The World Bank, for example, has chosen to define AfT more narrowly, excluding infrastructure projects. This complicates comparison and measurement.

2.1 EU DEFINITION OF AID FOR TRADE

The EU put forward a short definition of Aid for Trade in its 2017 updated Joint Strategy on Aid for Trade, which states: 'Aid for trade is assistance provided to support partner countries' efforts to develop economic capacities and expand their trade as leverage for growth and poverty reduction (...) It covers a wide range of areas including trade policy-making, trade-related regulations and standards, economic infrastructure (e.g. energy, transport, telecoms) and productive capacity building in export-oriented sectors such as agriculture,

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

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

fisheries and manufacturing”.¹⁶⁷ Moreover, as the EU explains in that updated Strategy, the EU and its Members States provide Aid for Trade to: “... help developing countries and particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs) integrate into the rules-based global trading system and use trade more effectively to boost growth and reduce poverty”.¹⁶⁸

2.2 AID FOR TRADE CATEGORIES

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

Category 1 or ‘Trade Policy and Regulations’: trade policy and planning, trade facilitation, regional trade agreements, multilateral trade negotiations, multi-sector wholesale/retail trade and trade promotion. Includes training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interests and identify trade-offs, dispute issues and institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards.

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

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

Category 4 or ‘Building Productive Capacity’:¹⁶⁹ includes business development and activities to improve the business climate, privatisation, assistance to banking and financial services, agriculture, forestry, fishing, industry, mineral resources and mining, tourism. Includes trade- and non trade-related capacity building.

Category 5 or ‘Trade-Related Adjustment’: covers contributions to the government budget to assist with the implementation of recipients’ own trade reforms and adjustments to trade policy measures taken by other countries; and assistance to manage balance of payments shortfalls due to changes in the world trading environment.

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

3 THE 2017 EU AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

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

Supporting the WTO’s AFT initiative from the outset, the EU has over time become the leading provider of AFT. As of 2019 - the latest year for which the OECD CRS data was available for this report - the EU and its 27 Member

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

[168] “Achieving prosperity through trade and investment. Updating the 2007 Joint EU Strategy on Aid for Trade” COM(2017) 667 final; 13.11.2017. https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/com-2017-667-f1-communication-from-commission-to-inst-en-v3-p1-954389_en.pdf.

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

States¹⁷⁰ remain the leading Aid for Trade donors in the world with EUR 17.9 billion (38% of global AfT). This percentage has increased compared with the previous year, when the EU and its Member States collectively provided EUR 16 billion (32% of Global AfT). It is normal for the levels of contributions to fluctuate and depend on programming priorities year by year and the share of AfT programmes in the total development aid commitments of the EU as well as its Member States.

The EU's AfT strategy was revised in 2017¹⁷¹ to follow a broader approach, in line with the UN's 2030 Agenda, considering the interlinkages that exist between investment and trade which need to be fully exploited to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It also reflected the need to increase levels of AfT, in line with the Strategy.

3.2.1 A new vision for AfT

The objectives of the 2017 EU updated Strategy on Aid for Trade remain to:

- better align EU AfT interventions with market-driven opportunities and constraints
- focus more on least developed countries (LDCs) as they need the most support
- increase the contribution of AfT to SDGs while supporting a stronger participation of women in the economy

What has changed is the EU's vision on how to approach and deliver the high volumes of EU Aid for Trade in a way that is more effective, impactful and supportive of the social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. The new strategy seeks to operationalise principles set in the new European Consensus on Development¹⁷² and the EU Global Strategy, as well as to complement the Trade for All strategy from a development cooperation perspective. The principles include better combining the various policy tools at the EU's disposal (Official Development Assistance, EU Free Trade Agreements, the Generalised System of Preferences, the External Investment Plan and blending facilities, etc.), while supporting social and environmental objectives.

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

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

3.1 FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES PROMOTED

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

- Reduce current fragmentation and increase leverage of aid for trade through better informed and coordinated delivery.

[170] 'EU' or 'European Union' in the tables and charts in this section refers to the 'EU Institutions' (European Commission and EIB), whereas 'EU MS' or 'EU Member States' refers to the 27 EU Member States. Despite the fact that the UK was still member of the EU in 2019 – the year the data is from – the amounts from the UK are not included in the EU MS, and this is applied retroactively for ease of comparison and reference.

[171] Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Achieving Prosperity through Trade and Investment Updating the 2007 Joint EU Strategy on Aid for Trade Updating the 2007 Joint EU Strategy on Aid for Trade, COM/2017/0667 final.

[172] Joint Statement by The Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council, The European Parliament and European Commission, The new European Consensus on Development: Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future, Official Journal of the European Union, C 210, 30 June 2017.

- Scale up the impact of EU aid for trade by ensuring full coherence with and making the most of instruments across EU external policies, (in particular the new External Investment Plan), trade agreements and trade schemes.
- Stronger focus on the social and environmental dimensions of sustainability, together with inclusive economic growth.
- Better differentiation of countries, with increased focus on Least Developed Countries and situations of fragility.
- Improved monitoring and reporting

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

3.2 POLICY DIALOGUE

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

Gender, environment, working conditions

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

The updated 2017 Strategy acknowledges global calls for enhanced action to counter climate change. It refers to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change¹⁷³ calling for structural changes to production and trading systems so that a new low-carbon and climate-resilient economy is created that can adapt to and mitigate climate change. It also refers to the circular economy transition which generates new innovation and economic opportunities that developing countries should further seize. The Strategy calls for environmental sustainability to be at the heart of Aid for Trade.

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

3.3 FOCUSING ON LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

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

[173] Outcome of the Paris climate conference (COP21) as entered into force on 4 November 2016.

3.4 MONITORING

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

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

3.5 WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED

As stated by the WTO's Task Force on AfT:¹⁷⁴ "effective Aid for Trade should enhance growth prospects, reduce poverty, complement multilateral trade reforms, and distribute the global benefits of trade more equitably across and within developing countries".

The significant amount of overseas development assistance spent to support developing countries in building their trade capacities has shown results. Empirical literature¹⁷⁵ confirms that Aid for Trade in general is effective at both the micro and macro level. The impacts, however, may vary considerably depending on the type of intervention, the income level, the sector at which the support is directed and the geographical region of the recipient country.

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

3.6 CASE STORIES

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

They also highlight the following benefits of Aid for Trade:

- Diversification of export markets,
- Increased foreign and domestic investment,
- A reported rise in per capita income,
- Increased employment and reduced poverty,
- Increased respect for decent work conditions and human rights as well as sustainable and traceable sourcing of trade inputs.
- Additionally, a common finding is that women workers gain from Aid for Trade programmes and trade liberalisation.

Developing countries, notably the least developed, are getting better at articulating, mainstreaming and communicating their trade-related objectives and strategies. However, their share of both trade and aid for trade remains too low.

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

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

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

3.7 LINKS TO CREDITOR REPORTING SYSTEM CODES

To increase transparency, the OECD/DAC has sought to streamline reporting on the AfT categories identified by the Task Force. In particular, it has endeavoured to link each AfT category to one or more specific codes in the general Creditor Reporting System (CRS), to which donors report on all their ODA. Table A-1 below details the CRS codes used to measure each one of the AfT categories.

Table A-1 - CRS codes used to measure each AfT category

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

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

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

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

Table A-2 – AfT categories included under each AfT 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) ¹⁷⁶
	Cat 5. Trade Related Adjustment (TR Adj.)
	Cat 6. Other Trade-Related Needs (EU Cat.6)
Trade-Related Assistance (TRA) ¹⁷⁷	Cat 1. Trade Policy and Regulations (TPR)
	Cat 2. Trade Development (TD) ¹⁷⁸
	Cat 6. Other Trade-Related Needs (EU Cat.6)

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

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

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

[177] TRA is a subset of total Aid for Trade.

[178] Cat 2 is a subset of Cat 4 and is captured using the TD DAC marker.

4 CONCLUSIONS

4.1 AN ONGOING PROCESS

Building trade capacities is an ongoing process. The continued need for the Aid for Trade Initiative has been proven and seems certain to continue. The year 2020 and the COVID-19 crisis in particular, which has, inter alia, reduced developing countries' merchandise exports to the EU by almost EUR 100 billion compared to 2019, have already shown that the global economy will need to catch up on the significant losses that the pandemic has caused in achieving the UN 2030 Agenda. The global rules-based trading system is currently under huge strain. Now more than ever the efforts of the whole global community are needed to limit the damage to global and regional value chains and trade terms, in addition to trying to move forward.

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

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

4.2 ENHANCING EFFECTIVENESS

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

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

4.3 GREEN DEAL

In addition, building on the recent Commission Communication: "The European Green Deal"¹⁷⁹ (11th December 2019), EU Aid for Trade has to be seen through the prism of the goals set out in that Communication, so as to respond to climate and environment-related challenges through a comprehensive economic and societal transformation to a more sustainable path of economic development.

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

[179] "The European Green Deal" Communication, 11 December 2019 (COM(2019)640: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM%3A2019%3A640%3AFIN>).

4.4 INTEGRAL TO POLICY

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

ANNEX 3 - TRADE AGREEMENTS 180

1 TRADE AGREEMENTS IN PLACE - BY COUNTRY

STATUS	COUNTRY (REGION)	AGREEMENT
In force since 2009	Albania (Western Balkans)	Stabilisation and Association Agreement
In force since 2005	Algeria	Association Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2008	Antigua and Barbuda (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement
Provisionally applies since June 2018	Armenia	Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement
In force since 1999, negotiations on modernisation began in 2017, on hold since 2019	Azerbaijan	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2008	Belize (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement
In force since 2015	Bosnia and Herzegovina (Western Balkans)	Stabilisation and Association Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2016	Botswana (SADC)	Economic Partnership Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2014	Cameroon (Central Africa)	Interim Economic Partnership Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2013	Colombia (with Ecuador and Peru)	Trade Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2019, negotiations on modernisation began in 2019	Comoros (ESA)	Interim Economic Partnership Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2013	Costa Rica (Central America)	Association Agreement with a strong trade component
Provisionally applied since 2016	Côte d'Ivoire (West Africa)	Stepping stone Economic Partnership Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2008	Dominica (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2008	Dominican Republic (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2013	Ecuador (with Colombia and Peru)	Trade Agreement
In force since 2004	Egypt	Association Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2013	El Salvador (Central America)	Association Agreement with a strong trade component
Provisionally applied since 2016	Eswatini (SADC)	Economic Partnership Agreement

[180] List of negotiations and agreements. Sources: https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/negotiations-and-agreements_en

STATUS	COUNTRY (REGION)	AGREEMENT
Provisionally applied since 2014	Fiji (Pacific)	Economic Partnership Agreement
In force since 2016	Georgia	Association Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2016	Ghana (West Africa)	Stepping stone Economic Partnership Agreement provisionally applied
Provisionally applied since 2008	Grenada (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2013	Guatemala (Central America)	Association Agreement with a strong trade component
Provisionally applied since 2008	Guyana (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2013	Honduras (Central America)	Association Agreement with a strong trade component
Provisionally applied since 2012	Iraq	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2008	Jamaica (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement
In force since 2002	Jordan	Association Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2016	Kazakhstan	Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement
In force since 2016	Kosovo*	Stabilisation and Association Agreement
In force since 2006	Lebanon	Association Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2016	Lesotho (SADC)	Economic Partnership Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2012, negotiations on modernisation began in 2019	Madagascar (ESA)	Economic Partnership Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2012, negotiations on modernisation began in 2019	Mauritius (ESA)	Economic Partnership Agreement
In force since 2000, negotiations on modernisation began in 2016, 'Agreement in principle' on the trade part reached in 2018	Mexico	Global Agreement
In force since 2016	Moldova	Association Agreement
In force since 2010	Montenegro (Western Balkans)	Stabilisation and Association Agreement
In force since 2000, negotiations on modernisation began in 2013, on hold since 2014	Morocco	Association Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2016	Mozambique (SADC)	Economic Partnership Agreement

STATUS	COUNTRY (REGION)	AGREEMENT
Provisionally applied since 2016	Namibia (SADC)	Economic Partnership Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2013	Nicaragua (Central America)	Association Agreement with a strong trade component
In force since 2004	North Macedonia (Western Balkans)	Stabilisation and Association Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2013	Panama (Central America)	Association Agreement with a strong trade component
In force since 1997	Palestinian Authority	Interim Association Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2013	Papua New Guinea (with Fiji)	Interim Partnership Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2013	Peru (with Colombia and Ecuador)	Trade Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2018	Samoa (Pacific)	Economic Partnership Agreement
In force since 2013	Serbia (Western Balkans)	Stabilisation and Association Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2020	Solomon Islands (Pacific)	Economic Partnership Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2016	South Africa	Economic Partnership Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2008	St Lucia (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2008	St Vincent and the Grenadines (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement
In force since 1973	Switzerland	Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2008	Trinidad and Tobago (CARIFORUM)	Economic Partnership Agreement
In force since 1998, negotiations on modernisation began in 2015, on hold since 2019	Tunisia	Association Agreement
In force since 1995	Turkey	Customs union
In force since 2010	Turkmenistan	Interim Trade Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2016	Ukraine	Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement and Association Agreement
In force since 2020	Vietnam	Free Trade Agreement
Provisionally applied since 2012, negotiations on modernisation began in 2019	Zimbabwe (ESA)	Economic Partnership Agreement

2 AGREEMENTS BEING ADOPTED OR RATIFIED

COUNTRY (REGION)	AGREEMENT PENDING	STATUS
Argentina(Mercosur)	Mercosur Association Agreement	Negotiations concluded in June 2019
Benin (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Brazil(Mercosur)	Mercosur Association Agreement	Negotiations concluded in June 2019
Burkina Faso (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Burundi (EAC)	Economic partnership Agreement	Has not signed or ratified agreement
Cabo Verde (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Gambia (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Guinea (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Guinea-Bissau (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Haiti (CARIFORUM)	Preferential trade agreement under adoption/ratification	Has not signed or ratified agreement
Kenya	Economic partnership Agreement	. The EPA with Kenya has been negotiated and is awaiting signature and EP's consent.
Liberia (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Mali (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Mauritania (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Niger (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Nigeria (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Has not signed or ratified agreement
Niue	Economic partnership Agreement	Accession process underway
Paraguay (Mercosur)	Mercosur Association Agreement	Negotiations concluded in June 2019
Rwanda (EAC)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, provisional application when all EAC countries sign and ratify
Senegal (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Sierra Leone (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Tanzania (EAC)	Economic partnership Agreement	Has not signed or ratified agreement
Thailand	Economic Partnership and Cooperation Agreement	Signed, waiting to be ratified
Tonga	Economic partnership Agreement	Accession process underway
Togo (West Africa)	Economic partnership Agreement	Signed, awaiting signature from all parties
Tuvalu	Economic partnership Agreement	Accession process underway
Uganda (EAC)	Economic partnership Agreement	Has not signed or ratified agreement

ANNEX 4 - LIST OF GSP BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES¹⁸¹

STANDARD GSP	GSP+	EBA	
Congo		Afghanistan	Nepal
Cook Islands	Bolivia	Angola	Niger
India	Cabo Verde	Bangladesh	Rwanda
Indonesia	Kyrgyzstan	Benin	Sao Tome & Principe
Kenya	Mongolia	Bhutan	Senegal
Micronesia	Pakistan	Burkina Faso	Sierra Leone
Nigeria	Philippines	Burundi	Solomon Islands
Niue	Sri Lanka	Cambodia	Somalia
Syria	Uzbekistan	Central African Rep.	South Sudan
Tajikistan		Chad	Sudan
		Comoros	Tanzania
		Congo (DRC)	Timor-Leste
		Djibouti	Togo
		Eritrea	Tuvalu
		Ethiopia	Uganda
		Gambia	Vanuatu
		Guinea	Yemen
		Guinea-Bissau	Zambia
		Haiti	
		Kiribati	
		Lao PDR	
		Lesotho	
		Liberia	
		Madagascar	
		Malawi	
		Mali	
		Mauritania	
		Mozambique	
		Myanmar	

[181] GSP beneficiaries as of January 2023. Armenia graduated from GSP+ on 01/01/2022, Vietnam from GSP on 01/01/2023. Sources: <https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/f243659e-26f5-44d9-8213-81efa3d92dc7/library/83191464-a9b5-4973-a3a9-fe17e57d68e8/details>. <https://gsphub.eu/country-info>

ANNEX 5 - LIST OF ODA RECIPIENT COUNTRIES BY INCOME LEVEL

LDC (Least Developed Countries): Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia

LMICs (Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories): Armenia, Bolivia, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tokelau, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Other LICs (Other Low Income Countries and Territories): Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Syrian Arab Republic.

UMICs (Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories): Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, China (People's Republic of), Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Guyana, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Montserrat, Namibia, Nauru, Niue, North Macedonia, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Helena, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Serbia, South Africa, Suriname, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Venezuela, Wallis and Futuna, Zimbabwe.

Countries considered as "graduated" by the OECD DAC: the following countries are not included in the quantitative part of this report because they are not included in the OECD CRS database: Cook Islands, Saudi Arabia, Turks and Caicos Islands, Barbados, Mayotte, Oman, Trinidad and Tobago, Anguilla, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Chile, Seychelles and Uruguay.

*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.

Source: OECD - DAC List of ODA Recipients Effective for reporting on 2021 flows:

<https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DAC-List-of-ODA-Recipients-for-reporting-2020-flows.pdf>

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