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G20 Research Group
at Trinity College at the Munk School of Global Affairs in the University of Toronto
with the
International Organisations Research Institute
at the National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow
present the

2014 Brisbane G20 Summit Final Compliance Report

17 November 2014 to 1 October 2015

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“The University of Toronto ... produced a detailed analysis to the extent of which each G20 country has met its commitments since the last summit ... I think this is important; we come to these summits, we make these commitments, we say we are going to do these things and it is important that there is an organisation that checks up on who has done what.”

— *David Cameron, Prime Minister, United Kingdom, at the 2012 Los Cabos Summit*

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16. Development: Aid for Trade

2014-70: We will continue to provide aid-for-trade to developing countries in need of assistance.

G20 Brisbane Summit Leader's Communiqué

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Argentina		0	
Australia			+1
Brazil		0	
Canada			+1
China			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia	-1		
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Korea		0	
Mexico		0	
Russia	-1		
Saudi Arabia	-1		
South Africa	-1		
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.20	

Background

The G20 leaders first addressed issues of international trade at their inaugural meeting in Washington in 2008. At the 2010 Seoul Summit, assistance to developing countries in improving their access and availability to trade was included as one of the nine pillars of the G20 Multi-Year Action Plan on development aimed to resolve the most significant bottlenecks hindering inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth in those countries. The leaders committed to improve the access and availability to trade with advanced economies and between developing and low-income countries.²³¹⁵

Commitment Features

The commitment requires the G20 members to provide assistance to developing countries in terms of improving their capacities for trade.

According to the methodology developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the World Trade Organization Task Force on Aid for Trade 2006 recommendations, aid for trade comprises the following categories^{2316,2317}:

²³¹⁵ Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, G20 Information Centre 12 November 2010. Access 20 January 2015. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-development.html>.

²³¹⁶ Aid-for-trade statistical queries, OECD. Access 20 January 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/trade/aft/aid-for-trade/statisticalqueries.htm>.

- technical assistance for trade policy and regulations (e.g. helping countries to develop trade strategies, negotiate trade agreements, and implement their outcomes);
- trade-related infrastructure (e.g. building roads, ports, and telecommunications networks to connect domestic markets to the global economy);
- productive capacity building, including trade development (e.g. supporting the private sector to exploit their comparative advantages and diversify their exports);
- trade-related adjustment (e.g. helping developing countries with the costs associated with trade liberalization, such as tariff reductions, preference erosion, or declining terms of trade);
- other trade-related needs, if the action is identified as a trade-related development priority in partner countries' national development strategy.

To register full compliance with this commitment, a G20 member needs to provide assistance to a developing country taking actions in at least three of the abovementioned categories.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member fails to provide aid-for-trade to developing countries.
0	Member takes actions in one or two of the abovementioned categories.
+1	Member takes actions in three or more of the abovementioned categories.

Argentina: 0

Argentina has partially complied with the commitment to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

On 10 February 2015, Eduardo Antonio Zuani, Argentina's State Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship, held discussions with Ambassador Berhane Gebre-Chrestos, Ethiopia's State Minister for Foreign Affairs. Berhane expressed Ethiopia's readiness to learn from Argentina's experience in agricultural sphere and pointed out that this was the main catalyst in the country's Growth and Transformation Plan. Following the talks, a general technical cooperation agreement was signed, focusing on the sharing of technical knowledge and experience, the exchange and provision of technical data and information, as well as best practices. As a result, Argentina has provided aid for trade to Ethiopia in two categories, specified by the World Trade Organization's Task Force on Aid for Trade. On the one hand, that might be regarded as productive capacity building, for Ethiopia has comparative advantages in agriculture and Argentina provides expertise on how to exploit them. On the other hand, that might be included into "other trade-related needs" category, as agriculture is included into the national development strategy of Ethiopia.²³¹⁸

On 16 February 2015, Eduardo Zuain, Argentina's Deputy Foreign Minister, was received in Senegal by Mankeur Ndiaye, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad, to discuss, inter alia, the progress in the implementation of joint projects in the areas of livestock, agriculture and coastal security.²³¹⁹ This action correlates with the "productive capacity building" category, as Argentina helped Senegal to exploit its comparative advantage in agriculture.

From 18 to 21 of March, the Argentinian delegation comprising officials from the Embassy of Argentina in South Africa, Argentinian Ministry of Agriculture and the Argentinian National Institute of Agriculture Technology visited Zambia to enhance cooperation in agriculture. The delegation provided technical assistance linked to conservation agriculture, precision farming and no-till planting and farming techniques,

²³¹⁷ General Council supports suspension of trade talks; Task Force submits "Aid for Trade" recommendations, WTO. Access 20 January 2015. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news06_e/gc_27july06_e.htm.

²³¹⁸ Ethiopia: Govt and Argentina Sign a Technical Cooperation Agreement, AllAfrica. 11 February 2015. Access: 7 April 2015. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201502111377.html>.

²³¹⁹ El Vicecanciller argentino y delegación finalizaron su misión en África con la visita a Senegal, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto de Argentina. 16 February 2015. Access: 7 April 2015. <http://www.mrecic.gov.ar/el-vicecanciller-argentino-y-delegacion-finalizaron-su-mision-en-africa-con-la-visita-senegal>.

which might dramatically increase agricultural production and exports in Zambia.²³²⁰ Therefore, this step might be considered productive capacity building.

Argentina also exploits other means of providing aid for developing countries among which is Fondo Argentino de Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular. This Fund provides finance to 40 countries to foster the development of the most promising sectors of the economies of these states. By providing these credits, Argentina helps developing countries build up their economies and become engaged into world trade.

For example, on 17 July 2015 started providing finance to Bolivia to strengthen its livestock sector. Moreover, Argentina provided experts in the domain, e.g. technicians-specialists in fodder and milk production, to bring expertise to the agricultural sector of Bolivia. This action is aimed at improving the quality of life of Bolivian population and at increasing competitiveness of Bolivian dairy products on global markets.²³²¹

In addition, on 28 September 2015, el Fondo Argentino de Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular provided aid to Bolivia on the strengthening of the industrial capacities of Mozambique through the development of Small and Medium Enterprise. For instance, 6 technicians from the Institute for the Mozambican Small and Medium sized Enterprises (IPEME) received diplomas in Argentinian National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI) as trainers/consultants in the field of industrial competitiveness improvent of the Mozambican SMEs.²³²²

There are numerous other similar projects accessible at the official website of the Fund.

During the compliance period, Argentina has acted to provide aid for trade to developing countries in two categories specified by the Task Force on Aid for Trade. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Anton Markov

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with the commitment to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

According to the Australian Government's Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade official information Australia's aid for trade expenditure in 2014-15 was estimated at around \$823 million (16.4 per cent of Australia's total Official Development Assistance). 29 per cent of it was directed towards global or cross-regional initiatives, projects in East Asia drew 38 per cent of Australia's aid for trade expenditure, and the projects in the Pacific including Papua New Guinea amounted to 21 per cent. Australia's aid for trade was distributed across three main types of activities: building economic infrastructure including transport and storage (43 per cent of aid for trade expenditure), building productive capacity including in agriculture (51 per cent), and trade policy and regulation (6 per cent).²³²³

Australia participates in a number of multilateral initiatives aligned with the aid for trade goals, such as: The Global Trust Fund, assisting developing countries in increasing the effectiveness of their engagement in multilateral trade negotiations and helping them implement their World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments, Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) assisting the least developed countries to implement capacity building activities and integrate trade into their national policies, International Trade Centre's

²³²⁰ Argentine Delegation Visits Zambia to Enhance Cooperation in Agriculture, High Commission of the Republic of Zambia. 17 March 2015. Access: 7 April 2015. <http://www.zambiapretoria.net/argentine-delegation-visits-zambia-to-enhance-cooperation-in-agriculture/>.

²³²¹ Bolivia: Lechería Como Instrumento Para Mejorar La Calidad De Vida, el Fondo Argentino de Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular, 17 July 2015. Access: 11 October 2015. <http://cooperacionarg.gob.ar/es/bolivia-lecheria-como-instrumento-para-mejorar-la-calidad-de-vida>

²³²² Mozambique: Smes As Part Of Production, el Fondo Argentino de Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular, 28 September 2015. Access: 11 October 2015. <http://cooperacionarg.gob.ar/en/mozambique-smes-part-production>

²³²³ Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Access: 14 May 2015. <http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

Women and Trade Programme, aimed at economic empowerment of women in the Pacific Region, World Intellectual Property Organization, helping developing countries strengthen their intellectual property systems.²³²⁴ These initiatives fall into the “productive capacity building,” “technical assistance for trade policy and regulations,” and “other trade-related needs” categories defined by the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade.

Australia is also engaged in the number of regional aid for trade initiatives, mainly in the Asia-Pacific, including:

Pacific Horticulture and Agricultural Market Access program, aimed at assisting Samoa, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji in increasing their agriculture and horticulture exports, through improving their capacity to meet quarantine, sanitary, phytosanitary and other market access requirements of their trading partners. The project is to be active until 2017.²³²⁵ These activities cover “productive capacity building,” and “technical assistance for trade policy and regulations” categories defined by the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade.

Greater Mekong Subregion Trade and Transport Facilitation, helping countries of the region to enhance border procedures, and reduce the time required to process and clear goods through customs. The project is to be finalized in 2016.²³²⁶ These activities fall into “technical assistance for trade policy and regulations” category defined by the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade.

Phase II of the ASEAN Australia Development Cooperation Program, which is a long-term, 11 year program designed to help ASEAN countries establish a regional Economic Community by 2015. The program addresses investment, trade in services and consumer protection issues in the region from 2008 to 2019.²³²⁷ These activities cover “technical assistance for trade policy and regulations,” and “trade-related adjustment” categories defined by the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade.

ASEAN Australia New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (AANZFTA) Economic Cooperation Support Program. In the framework of this 5 year program, active from 2010 to 2015 Australia supports capacity building in the ASEAN countries to access the benefits of the AANZFTA.²³²⁸ These activities cover “technical assistance for trade policy and regulations” category defined by the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade.

Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) Plus Support, assisting Forum Island Countries in their participation in PACER Plus negotiations. Active until 2016.²³²⁹ These activities cover “technical assistance for trade policy and regulations” category defined by the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade.

Australia has also provided aid for trade on a bilateral basis. There are currently four bilateral projects underway, including one, which has been started in 2015:

Provincial Road Management Facility (PRMF), helping ten the Philippines to increase economic growth by improving public access to road infrastructure and basic services. The program will be finalized in 2015.²³³⁰

²³²⁴ Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Access: 14 May 2015. <http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

²³²⁵ Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Access: 14 May 2015. <http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

²³²⁶ Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Access: 14 May 2015. <http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

²³²⁷ Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Access: 14 May 2015. <http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

²³²⁸ Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Access: 14 May 2015. <http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

²³²⁹ Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Access: 14 May 2015. <http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

These activities cover “trade-related infrastructure” category defined by the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade.

Strengthening Public Private Partnership Program, assisting the Philippine Government in fast-tracking the use of Public Private Partnerships to help meet the country’s infrastructure needs, is active until 2016.²³³¹ These activities cover “trade-related infrastructure” category defined by the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade.

Solomon Islands Biosecurity Development Program, strengthening Solomon Islands’ agriculture and quarantine services and improving the country’s market access and trade opportunities, is active until 2016.²³³² These activities cover “productive capacity building” and “trade-related adjustment” categories defined by the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade.

Investment Climate and Competitiveness Program was launched in 2015. This program is aimed at ensuring enabling environment for private sector growth in Burma by supporting legal and regulatory reforms, assisting in trade facilitation and small to medium enterprise skills development. The program is to be finalized by 2019.²³³³ These activities cover “trade-related adjustment” category defined by the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade.

On 30 June 2015, Strategy for Australia’s Aid for Trade Investments was released.²³³⁴ The Australian Government committed to bring its aid for trade budget up to 20 per cent of the country’s total Official Development Assistance by 2020. The Strategy outlined several priority areas of Australia’s aid for trade for the coming years:

- trade and investment policy and trade facilitation;
- global value chains;
- infrastructure;
- private sector development;
- economic empowerment of women;
- knowledge and skills development;
- agriculture;
- services.²³³⁵

During the compliance period Australia has taken actions to provide aid-for-trade to developing countries in all five categories specified by the WTO Working Group on Aid for Trade. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with the commitment to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

²³³⁰ Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Access: 14 May 2015. <http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

²³³¹ Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Access: 14 May 2015. <http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

²³³² Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Access: 14 May 2015. <http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

²³³³ Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Access: 14 May 2015. <http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

²³³⁴ Strategy for Australia’s Aid for Trade Investments, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 30 June 2015. Access: 19 October 2015. <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Pages/strategy-for-australias-aid-for-trade-investments.aspx>.

²³³⁵ Strategy for Australia’s Aid for Trade Investments, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 30 June 2015. Access: 19 October 2015. <http://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/strategy-for-australias-aid-for-trade-investments.pdf>.

On 21 November 2014, under the Institutional Support Project to the Togolese Institute of Agricultural Research (ITRA), four Togolese technicians and one producer participated in a two-week course on agro-processing cassava organized by Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (Embrapa) which is a subdivision of Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento. The project aims to support the modernization of agriculture policy in Togo and focuses on training ITRA experts in cassava production and processing. As a result, Togolese producers of cassava will obtain more competitive advantages in international trade.²³³⁶ The action can be identified as a trade-related development priority in partner countries' national development strategy.

On 26 November 2014, Brazilian Embrapa began implementation of Regional Project to Strengthen the Cotton Sector in the Basins of the Lower Shire and Zambezi — Malawi and Mozambique. The aim of the project is to increase the institutional capacity and national human resources (researchers, extension agents and farmers of Malawi and Mozambique) in the use and dissemination of cotton production technologies on small farms in those countries.²³³⁷ As it is stated by the Technical Assistance Program for Africa “Cotton plays a pivotal role in the exports and GDP” of such countries as Malawi.²³³⁸ On 2 March 2015, Agência Brasileira de Cooperação and Embrapa had technical visit in northern Mozambique to study cotton sector of the country.²³³⁹ The action refers to productive capacity building category.

On 7 June 2015, Brazil launched a new “Regional Project for the Improvement of African technicians in cotton industry.” Its aim is to strengthen local family farming as a part of the global cotton production chain. The courses had as a target audience technical experts from governmental institutions of African countries.²³⁴⁰ The action refers to productive capacity building category.

During the compliance period Brazil took actions to provide aid-for-trade to developing countries in two categories specified by the World Trade Organization Working Group on Aid for Trade. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Sergey Burok

Canada +1:

Canada has fully complied with the commitment to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

On 1 December 2014, Canada has signed foreign investment promotion and protection agreements (FIPAs) with three sub-Saharan African countries: Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Senegal. FIPAs improve the business climate by increasing investment and trade will contribute to sustainable economic growth in those countries and to achieving the objectives of the economic strategy for La Francophonie.²³⁴¹ This project falls into the “trade-related infrastructure” and “trade-related adjustment” categories defined by the World Trade Organization (WTO) Working Group on Aid for Trade.

On 28 April 2015, Ed Fast, Canadian Minister of International Trade met with Adrian Cristobal Jr., the Philippines' Undersecretary for Industry and Development and Trade to open new markets and create

²³³⁶ Curso Sobre Processamento Agroindustrial de Mandioca para Togoleteses, Agência Brasileira de Cooperação 21 November 2014. Access: 6 April 2015. <http://www.abc.gov.br/imprensa/mostrarnoticia/574>.

²³³⁷ Assinatura do Projeto Regional de Fortalecimento do Setor Algodoeiro nas Bacias do Baixo Shire e Zambeze – Malawi e Moçambique, Agência Brasileira de Cooperação 26 November 2014. Access: 6 April 2015. <http://www.abc.gov.br/imprensa/mostrarnoticia/575>.

²³³⁸ Background, Tap for Cotton. Access: 6 April 2015. <http://www.cottontapafrika.org/background.html>.

²³³⁹ ABC e Embrapa Realizam Visita Técnica no Norte de Moçambique no Setor Algodoeiro, Agência Brasileira de Cooperação 2 March 2015. Access: 6 April 2015. <http://www.abc.gov.br/imprensa/mostrarnoticia/594>.

²³⁴⁰ Projeto Regional para o Aperfeiçoamento de Técnicos Africanos em Cotonicultura, Agência Brasileira de Cooperação 7 June 2015. Access: 11 October 2015. <http://www.abc.gov.br/imprensa/mostrarnoticia/621>.

²³⁴¹ Harper Government Announces New Investment Agreements in Sub-Saharan Africa. Access: 21 April 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2014/12/01b.aspx?lang=eng>.

opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises.^{2342,2343} This project falls into the “productive capacity building” category defined by the WTO Working Group on Aid for Trade.

On 20 April 2015 Canada and Burkina Faso signed a foreign investment promotion and protection agreement to set out clear rules governing investment relations, including in the areas of dispute resolution and protection against discriminatory and arbitrary practices, giving businesses greater confidence to invest.²³⁴⁴ This project falls into the “trade-related adjustment” category defined by the WTO Working Group on Aid for Trade.

On 26 January 2015, Ed Fast, Minister of International Trade announced different initiatives and free-trade agreement to support economic and governance reform, and promote sustainable economic growth for Ukrainian small and medium-sized businesses in the dairy and grain sectors.²³⁴⁵ This project falls into the “other trade-related needs” category defined by the WTO Working Group on Aid for Trade.

During the compliance period Canada took actions in four of the categories defined by the WTO Working Group on Aid for Trade. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

On 4 December 2014, Chinese President Xi Jinping and South African President Jacob Zuma signed the 5-10 Years Strategic Plan on Cooperation Between the People’s Republic of China and the Republic of South Africa 2015-2024, and multiple cooperation documents covering economy, trade, investment, agriculture and other fields.²³⁴⁶ This fact fits into the category of trade-related needs, because China develops cooperation with South Africa in economy, trade, investment and agriculture.

On 17 December 2014, China, Serbia, Hungary and Macedonia signed a memorandum of understanding on joint construction of the Hungary-Serbia railway. This express passage links a Greek port and the landlocked Hungary to speed up transportation between China and Europe. It will link the Greek sea port of Piraeus in the south and Budapest in the north, stringing the Macedonian capital of Skopje and Belgrade.²³⁴⁷ Thus this fact can be classified as trade-related infrastructure category, because China helps to improve trade networks between China, Serbia, Hungary and Macedonia by construction of the Hungary-Serbia railway.

On 17 December 2014, China’s Premier Li Keqiang met with Prime Minister Edi Rama of Albania in Belgrade. At the meeting Li Keqiang said that China is ready to participate in the infrastructure cooperation including highway, railway and port in Albania, expand the financing channels and enrich the financing approaches, continue to encourage Chinese enterprises to invest and construct cement plants in Albania and participate in the cooperation projects related to the mining resources, economic parks, tourism facilities and

²³⁴² Minister Fast Talks Trade with Philippine Undersecretary. Access: 21 April 2015.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2015/04/28b.aspx?lang=eng>.

²³⁴³ Joint Statement by International Trade Ministers of Philippines and Canada. Access: 21 April 2015.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2015/03/20a.aspx?lang=eng>.

²³⁴⁴ Canada Signs Investment Agreement with Burkina Faso. Access: 21 April 2015.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2015/04/20a.aspx?lang=eng>.

²³⁴⁵ Renewed Negotiations Toward a Canada-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement to Promote Growth and Prosperity in Ukraine. Access: 21 April 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2015/01/26a.aspx?lang=eng>.

²³⁴⁶ Xi Jinping Holds Talks with President Jacob Zuma of South Africa, Comprehensively Planning Bilateral Cooperation and Injecting New Impetus into China-South Africa Relations, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China 4 December 2014. Access: 21 April 2015. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1217316.shtml

²³⁴⁷ China, CEE countries eye land-sea express passage, the State Council of the People’s Republic of China 17 December 2014. Access: 21 April 2015. http://english.gov.cn/premier/news/2014/12/18/content_281475025689786.htm

other fields.²³⁴⁸ Consequently this fact can be considered as trade-related infrastructure category and production capacity building category, because China promotes not only infrastructure projects as highway and railway, but also participates in development of mining resources and tourism facilities.

On 17 December 2014, China, Hungary, Serbia and Macedonia signed the document of Cooperation Framework on Custom Clearance Facilitation and thus supported trade liberalization and investment facilitation to the outside.²³⁴⁹ Consequently this fact can be categorized as trade-related adjustment strategy, because China, Hungary, Serbia and Macedonia signed the document that facilitates custom clearance procedure.

On 22 December 2014, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang and Thai Prime Minister Prayut Chan-o-cha signed a memorandum of understanding on farm produce trade cooperation and of railway cooperation, agreeing to jointly build Thailand's first standard-gauge railway lines with a total length of more than 800 km. The project is estimated to cost some USD 10.6 billion, and will connect northeast Thailand's Nong Khai province, Bangkok and eastern Rayong province. The new railway will also benefit neighbouring countries if being extended to other places of the region. Chinese standards, equipment and manufacturing capacity will all be used in building the Thai railway.²³⁵⁰ Hereby this fact can be categorized as trade-related infrastructure category and production capacity building category, because China not only helps Thailand to build railway lines, but also stimulates its farm produce trade cooperation.

On 22 December 2014, the Chinese Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Belarus signed the Cooperative Protocol on Jointly Constructing "the Economic Belt of the Silk Road" in Beijing. According to the protocol both sides will jointly promote the construction of this road to improve the cooperation in trade, investment, economy, technology and industrial parks and advance the interconnectivity of infrastructure. Both sides will launch a number of big projects such as machine manufacturing, telecommunications and infrastructure through the platform of the China-Belarus industrial park to conduct logistics and transportation cooperation and strive to build the China-Belarus industrial park into an example project in "the Economic Belt of the Silk Road."²³⁵¹ Therefore this fact can be considered as trade-related infrastructure category, because China and Belarus will jointly promote the construction of "the Economic Belt of the Silk Road" that will improve logistics and transportation cooperation between these two countries.

On 26 December 2014, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said that China promised to help Nepal improve nine sectors such as trade, investment, agriculture, energy, infrastructure development, science and technology, tourism, security and law enforcement, to be removed from the least developed countries (LDCs) list by 2022. China also raised annual aid to Nepal from CNY 150 million (USD 24.16 million) to CNY 800 million.²³⁵² Therefore this fact can be considered as productive capacity building category, because China help Nepal to improve the main sectors of Nepal's economy to remove it from the LDC list.

On 28 December 2014, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi held talks with Foreign Minister Abul Hassan Mahmood Ali of Bangladesh in Dhaka. During the meeting China committed to solve the imbalance in bilateral trade and sign the bilateral free trade agreement with Bangladesh to remove trade barrier and improve bilateral market access. China is ready to share its advantages with Bangladesh in agricultural

²³⁴⁸ Li Keqiang Meets with Prime Minister Edi Rama of Albania, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China 17 December 2014. Access: 21 April 2015. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1220934.shtml

²³⁴⁹ Li Keqiang Meets with Prime Minister Nikola Gruevski of Macedonia, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China 17 December 2014. Access: 21 April 2015. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1220937.shtml

²³⁵⁰ China joins hands with neighbors to elevate subregional development, the State Council of the People's Republic of China 22 December 2014. Access: 21 April 2015. http://english.gov.cn/premier/news/2014/12/21/content_281475027371201.htm

²³⁵¹ Chinese Ministry of Commerce Signs Protocol on Jointly Constructing Silk Road Economic Belt with Belarusian Ministry of Economy in Beijing, the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China 22 December 2014. Access: 21 April 2015. <http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/article/newsrelease/significantnews/201412/20141200851925.shtml>

²³⁵² http://big5.zlb.gov.cn/gate/big5/news.xinhuanet.com/english/2014-12/26/c_133881213.htm

production, science, technology and machinery, carry out cooperation in hybrid rice planting and help it consolidate development foundation. China will share experience with Bangladesh in constructing industrial park, train management talents and advance industrial level, will share its technological and price advantages in infrastructure construction and construct railway, port, road and bridge to improve its development conditions. China will encourage investment in Bangladesh and export advanced production capacity to the country, develop thermal power and hydropower facilities to remove the bottleneck of its development, and participate in oil and gas exploration in Bangladesh. China appreciates Bangladesh's support to the construction of the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar economic corridor, and will cooperate with the country to actively advance relevant projects through bilateral and multilateral channels.²³⁵³ Thus this fact can be qualified as trade-related infrastructure category, production capacity building category and trade-related adjustment strategy, because China develops infrastructure construction in Bangladesh, advances production capacity in agriculture, science, technology and machinery and solves the imbalance in bilateral trade and signs bilateral free trade agreement.

On 9 February 2015, at the first round of China-Afghanistan-Pakistan Trilateral Strategic Dialogue, which was held in Kabul, Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Liu Jianchao²³⁵⁴ stated that China agreed to lend its support to the initiatives aimed at enhancing highway and railway connection, interconnectivity and economic and trade interaction between Afghanistan and Pakistan.²³⁵⁵ Hereby this fact is classified as trade-related infrastructure category, because China will develop highway and railway connection in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

On 9 February 2015, Prime Minister Ruhakana Rugunda of Uganda met with China State Councillor Yang Jiechi in Kampala. Yang Jiechi said that China will share its experience with Uganda in planning, designing, development and construction industrial parks, promote bilateral industrial cooperation. China will encourage Chinese enterprises to run a business in Uganda in planting, breeding, warehouse construction, agricultural product processing and other sectors, participate in the development and construction of transportation, energy, mining, network, electric power and other projects, help the country construct infrastructure, enhance added value of products and boost local employment. China hopes that in a short time Uganda could provide a convenient environment for Chinese enterprises investing in the country.²³⁵⁶ This fact could be classified as trade-related infrastructure category and production capacity building category, because China will develop infrastructure projects in Uganda and advance production capacity by development of mining, energy, electric power and other projects.

On 26 March 2015, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang met with the Armenian President Serzh Sargsyan. Li said China wants to help Armenia build steel, cement and flat glass production lines, and participate in infrastructure construction to promote Armenia's industrialization.²³⁵⁷ This fact can be considered as production capacity building category, because China committed to develop infrastructure construction in Armenia.

On 6 May 2015, it was announced that China pledged USD 500,000 to the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Least Developed Countries and Accessions Programme. The program aims to assist LDCs in

²³⁵³ Wang Yi Holds Talks with Foreign Minister Abul Hassan Mahmood Ali of Bangladesh, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China 28 December 2014. Access: 21 April 2015. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1224200.shtml

²³⁵⁴ First Round of China-Afghanistan-Pakistan Trilateral Strategic Dialogue Held in Kabul, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China 9 February 2015. Access: 21 April 2015. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/wjbxw/t1236606.shtml

²³⁵⁵ Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on February 10, 2015, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China 10 February 2015. Access: 21 April 2015. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1236313.shtml

²³⁵⁶ Prime Minister Ruhakana Rugunda of Uganda Meets with Yang Jiechi, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China 9 February 2014. Access: 21 April 2015. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1236932.shtml

²³⁵⁷ Chinese premier meets Armenian president, Hengyang Municipal People's Government 26 March 2015. Access: 21 April 2015. <http://www.enghengyang.gov.cn/showdetail.aspx?newsid=12944>

integrating into the global economy by strengthening their participation in WTO activities and helping those not yet members to join the organization through providing accessions internships, roundtable meetings, ensuring developing countries' participation in the WTO meetings, engaging in South-South dialogue on LDCs and development, conducting LDCs' Trade Policy Review follow-up workshops.²³⁵⁸ This falls in the categories of trade-related adjustment and technical assistance for trade policy and regulations in the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade.

On 14 May 2015, China and Kenya signed a co-financing deal to build a railway linking Nairobi to Mombasa, a critical infrastructure project to boost regional trade and deepen integration in East Africa. China is also ready to share its technology and experience in railway construction and cooperate in project design, construction, equipment, management, personnel training and financing.²³⁵⁹ This fact could be classified as trade-related infrastructure category, because China helps Kenya to build railway linking Nairobi to Mombasa.

On 15 May 2015, China and Chile signed the Memorandum of Understanding for the Upgrading of China-Chile Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between the Ministry of Commerce of China and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile in Santiago, agreeing to discuss the possibilities of upgrading the FTA.²³⁶⁰ This fact can be considered as trade-related adjustment, because China signed free trade agreement that will facilitate trade relations between these two countries.

On 1 June 2015, China and Korea signed a free trade agreement in Seoul. Korea will eliminate tariffs on 92 percent of all products from China within 20 years after the implementation while China will abolish tariffs on 91 percent of all Korean goods.²³⁶¹ This fact can be considered as trade-related adjustment, because China will abolish tariffs on 91 percent of all Korean goods.

On 8 August 2015, Foreign Minister of China Wang Yi stated that China will boost cooperation with Sierra Leone in mining and production capacity: resume the production of the Tonkolili iron ore mine, help to develop deep-processing of mining products, enhance labor-intensive industries as steel manufacturing, light textile and household appliances, add value to the resources and create more job opportunities. Also China will actively encourage Chinese enterprises to carry out cooperation in planting of natural rubber, growing of rice, grain storage, marine fishing, processing of agricultural and fishery products to help Sierra Leone achieve food security, develop marine economy and boost incomes from agricultural sector. China promised to urge the Chinese enterprises to start the construction of the new Freetown International Airport, implement the supporting power transmission and transformation project of hydroelectric power plant.²³⁶² This fact could be classified as productive capacity building category, because China helps Sierra Leone to develop its infrastructure such as mining, agriculture and building airport and hydroelectric power plant.

On 17 September 2015, a Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) official said China signed a new USD 50 million agreement between China and the FAO to support developing countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia in building sustainable food systems and inclusive agricultural value chains.²³⁶³ This fact could be classified as productive capacity building category, because China helps developing countries to build sustainable food systems and inclusive agricultural value chains.

On 21 September 2015, China said that it will work with Africa on the construction of three major infrastructure networks: high speed railway

²³⁵⁸ China pledges USD 500,000 to support WTO accession and least-developed countries, WTO 6 May 2015. Access 27 May 2015. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres15_e/pr742_e.htm.

²³⁵⁹ http://en.cnta.gov.cn/focus/tipsontraveling/201507/t20150707_721670.shtml

²³⁶⁰ <http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/article/newsrelease/significantnews/201505/20150500988384.shtml>

²³⁶¹ http://fta.mofcom.gov.cn/enarticle/enrelease/201506/21875_1.html

²³⁶² http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1288513.shtml

²³⁶³ http://big5.zlb.gov.cn/gate/big5/big5.xinhuanet.com/gate/big5/news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-09/18/c_134635040.htm

in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), aviation and road highways. The USD 475 million the Addis Ababa Light Rail Transit (AA-LRT) was constructed by China Railway Group (CREC). The AA-LRT project has adopted Chinese standards and technology and was built with financing support of China.²³⁶⁴ This fact could be classified as trade-related infrastructure category, because China help Africa to build high speed railway, aviation and road highways.

During the compliance period China took actions in four of the categories, specified by the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Svetlana Nikitina and Nadezhda Sporysheva

France: 0

France has partially complied with the commitment to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

France is paying more attention to specific solutions (transport and private finance) that will benefit trade in developing countries by indirect manner. France committed to continue providing support for trade, but in a tight fiscal environment funding for official development in 2015 will remain similar to that in 2014.²³⁶⁵ But in general France actively promotes aid for trade, for example, France committed USD 2,4 billion to trade-related activities in 2013.²³⁶⁶

On 14 December 2014, PROPARCO, a division of French Development Agency, granted a EUR 30 million loan to a container terminal operator at the Port of Lomé in Togo.²³⁶⁷ This financing was designed to support the construction of a terminal, it was a part of loan arranged by several international financial institutions. New port facilities will contribute to reducing transport and export costs for goods for the region and to partially decongesting existing ports.²³⁶⁸ This action falls into the “trade-related infrastructure” category defined by the World Trade Organization’s Task Force on Aid for Trade.

On 21 April 2015, the Agence Française du Développement announced a project in Mozambique, with financing of EUR 0.5 million to expand the range and quality of the products and services.²³⁶⁹ This action falls into the “productive capacity building” category of the Task Force on Aid for Trade.

On 18 September 2015, French Development Agency and African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank) have signed a credit facility agreement for an amount of EUR 100 million to support Afreximbank’s ongoing intervention in transforming the structure of African trade. This action aims to facilitate trade related investments, projects, activities, which will enhance intra and extra African trade, thus promoting “productive capacity building” in Africa.²³⁷⁰

²³⁶⁴ <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/zflt/eng/zxxx/t1299369.htm>

²³⁶⁵ Aid for Trade at a Glance 2015: Reducing trade costs for inclusive, sustainable growth. Access: 20 October 2015.

https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/aid4trade15_e.pdf

²³⁶⁶ OECD (2015), Development Co-operation Report 2015: Making Partnerships Effective Coalitions for Action, OECD Publishing, Paris. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/dcr-2015-en>

²³⁶⁷ PROPARCO supports the Port of Lomé in Togo Access: 22 April

2015.. http://www.proparco.fr/Accueil_PROPARCO/Publications-Proparco/News_PROPARCO/ctnscroll_ActualitesList/6_12

²³⁶⁸ Developing marine transport in Togo. Access: 22 April 2015.

http://www.proparco.fr/lang/en/Accueil_PROPARCO/Activite/PageCacheeAnte2011/Tous-les-projets/developper-le-transport-maritime-au-togo

²³⁶⁹ Appui au développement de l’activité méso-finance de ProCredit Mozambique. Access: 22 2015. April 2015..

<http://www.afd.fr/base-projets/consulterProjet.action?idProjet=CMZ1102>

²³⁷⁰ Promotion du commerce africain et intra-africain. Access: 20 October 2015.

<http://www.afd.fr/home/pays/mediterranee-et-moyen-orient/geo/afd-egypte?actuCtnId=133571>

During the compliance period France took actions in two of the categories defined by the Task Force on Aid for Trade. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with the commitment to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

Three German Federal Ministries alongside with GIZ, Federal Institute for Geosciences and Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB) are brought together under the second round of the Integrated Mineral Resources Initiative (IMRI) established in Mongolia in 2014.²³⁷¹ The program aims to boost economic growth by developing mineral resource sector and at the same time diversifying the economy structure. In cooperation with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), steps are being taken to set up a local value chain for gold, especially gold jewellery, and create local employment and earning opportunities. Capacity development of employees from selected ministries and specialist agencies will help to achieve this, as will broaden knowledge on how to assess resource deposits and on how to draft and monitor conditions, laws, and agreements in the raw materials sector. Apart from that, transport and drive technologies of German companies specializing in mining engineering are in demand in Mongolia.²³⁷² So, the project complies with technical assistance and trade-related infrastructure guidelines.

On 9 March 2015, Germany's Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development hosted in Berlin discussions under the heading "Defining Values for Negotiation Support" as part of the G7-CONNEX initiative.²³⁷³ Among the participants were over 100 providers of consulting services, representatives of partner countries, companies and nongovernmental organizations including Fatima Acyl, the African Union Commissioner for Trade and Industry, and Ganzorig Temuulen, Vice-Minister of Mines in Mongolia. (The G7-CONNEX initiative was officially launched by the Heads of State and Government of the G7 in 2014 at the summit in Brussels to life. It aims to improve the support available to developing countries in specific negotiations on complex commercial contracts, particularly in the natural resources sector. On the German side, Günter Nooke, Representative of Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) in Africa, significantly contributes to the process.) The central topics of discussion were better ways of negotiating contracts on commodities and minimum standards applicable to external consultants. Thus, the event can be regarded as technical assistance for trade policy and regulations.

On 16 February 2015, Thomas Silberhorn, Parliamentary State Secretary to German Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, visited a dairy in Afghanistan receiving financial support from Germany (as a part of the annual assistance of EUR 250 million to Afghanistan from the ministerial funds).²³⁷⁴ Silberhorn laid the foundation stone for an engineering college in the course of a project done by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) on behalf of BMZ. (GIZ is a federal enterprise that supports German government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development.²³⁷⁵) The project titled "Promoting vocational training in Afghanistan" was launched by GIZ in

²³⁷¹ Integrierte Rohstoffinitiative, Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit. Access: 14 Oktober 2015. <http://www.giz.de/de/weltweit/17750.html>.

²³⁷² Rohstoffreichtum – Auch Die Bevölkerung Soll Profitieren, Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit. Access: 14 Oktober 2015. http://www.giz.de/de/mit_der_giz_arbeiten/12272.html.

²³⁷³ G7-CONNEX-Konferenz Zu Vertragsverhandlungen Im Rohstoffsektor, Bundesministerium Für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit Und Entwicklung 9 March 2015. Access: 21 April 2015. <http://www.bmz.de/20150309-1>

²³⁷⁴ Parliamentary State Secretary Thomas Silberhorn Speaks Of Remarkable Progress On Development In Northern Afghanistan, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany 16 February 2015. Access: 22 April 2015. <http://www.bmz.de/20150216-1en>

²³⁷⁵ Profil, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit. Access: 21 April 2015.

<http://www.giz.de/en/aboutgiz/profile.html>

2010 and expires in 2017.²³⁷⁶ The approach of the project is to create a technical and vocational education and training system in Afghanistan. Among the recent achievements is an agreement between businesses and the Afghan Ministry of Education that will enable students who have trained in traditional workshops without gaining a recognized state qualification to attend vocational schools as well.²³⁷⁷ The aim of Germany's support in Afghanistan is to help workers receive up-to-date knowledge in their professional fields, thus enhancing efficiency, revealing the comparative advantages of producers and extending their range of products. The result of a similar project in Ghana was the improved quality of some products, which means they can now be sold on the international market.²³⁷⁸ Therefore, such measures appertain to the productive capacity building category.

During the compliance period Germany took actions to provide aid for trade to developing countries in three categories specified by the World Trade Organization's Task Force on Aid for Trade. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Sergei Titov

India: +1

India has fully complied with the commitment to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

On 24-28 November 2014 Training Programme on Entrepreneurship Development for Textile Sector was held in Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (Ahmedabad).²³⁷⁹ This event is a part of the Cotton Technical Assistance Programme for Africa, which is implemented by India's Department of Commerce of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry with the support of the Ministry of External Affairs. A special steering committee was set up to monitor the project.²³⁸⁰ An important player in the global cotton and textile markets, India can provide assistance to African countries, participating in the program (Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Nigeria, Malawi, Uganda). The project will help these developing countries to strengthen their national cotton industries, which have a large share in their exports and gross domestic product and, thus, may be considered as productive capacity building.^{2381,2382}

On 25 August 2015, the Department of Commerce issued a note that detailed the directions of the aid provided by India, which, inter alia, included: the establishment of the Regional Knowledge Cluster in Benin (training-organizing institution); Skill-Schools in Malawi and Nigeria on garment manufacturing.²³⁸³

On 22 January 2015, the Secretariat on Economic and Financial Cooperation of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka) emphasized the great importance of trade cooperation in the region. It was noted that several mechanisms were set up to spur the process of turning South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) into a South

²³⁷⁶ Zukunftsperspektiven Durch Berufsbildung, Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit. Access: 21 April 2015. <http://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/14616.html>

²³⁷⁷ Deutsches Know-How Für Berufliche Bildung In Afghanistan, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit 22 January 2015. Access: 21 April 2015. <http://www.giz.de/en/mediacenter/29584.html>

²³⁷⁸ Zitrusbauern in Ghana: Verbesserte Erträge, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit 2 April 2015. Access: 21 April 2015. <http://www.giz.de/en/mediacenter/31804.html>

²³⁷⁹ Training Programme on Entrepreneurship Development for Textile Sector, Cotton Technical Assistance Programme for Africa 24-28 November 2014. Access: 11 October 2015. http://cottontapafrika.org/pdf/CottonTAP_EDPTraining_ProgrammeSchedule.pdf.

²³⁸⁰ Implementation Mechanism, Cotton Technical Assistance Programme for Africa. Access: 11 October 2015. <http://www.cottontapafrika.org/implementing-mechanism.html>.

²³⁸¹ Country and Lending Groups, the World Bank. Access: 11 October 2015. <http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups>.

²³⁸² Background, Cotton Technical Assistance Programme for Africa. Access: 11 October 2015. <http://www.cottontapafrika.org/background.html>.

²³⁸³ Cotton Technical Assistance Programme for African Countries (Cotton TAP), Department of Commerce, Trade Policy Division 25 August 2015. Access: 11 October 2015. http://commerce.nic.in/trade/Cotton_Tech_Astt_Prg_African_Countries_TAP.pdf.

Asian economic union. The SAFTA Committee of Exports stated that value of exports has sharply increased since the Trade Liberalization Programme went into effect. The agreements reached in this sphere lay the foundation for members' national trade strategies, so collaborating within SAARC India provides technical assistance to developing countries for trade policy and regulations.²³⁸⁴

India is a party to IBSA tripartite organization that, inter alia, aims at strengthening South-South cooperation.

On 9 September 2015, the analysis of IBSA compliance with the Goal 17 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals was posted on the official web site of the organization. One of the programs considered as strengthening the global partnership for sustainable development is Knowledge Partnership Program, KPP. In the context of the program, India assisted Bangladesh in moving towards more ecologically friendly process of production in textile industry, a sector that is noted to contribute significantly to the GDP of the country. Therefore, the Indian aid can be regarded as satisfying "other trade-related needs" of Bangladesh.²³⁸⁵

During the compliance period, India took actions to provide aid for trade to developing countries in three of the five categories specified by the World Trade Organization's Task Force on Aid for Trade. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Anastasiia Matinkhina

Indonesia: -1

Indonesia has not complied with the commitment to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

No evidence of Indonesia taking any action to provide aid for trade to developing countries was found during the compliance period.

Thus, Indonesia is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with the commitment to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

Italy is currently implementing two development assistance projects in Albania, aimed at improving the country's infrastructural linkages to better engage in international trade. These projects include:

Rehabilitation of the port of Vlora. The Italian Cooperation Agency assists the Albanese Government in improving the port infrastructure facilities, raising the efficiency of port administration, reducing docking operations time, providing a EUR 15 million loan.²³⁸⁶

Construction of the Lushnje-Fier motorway and supervision of the works for the road connecting Lushnje to Fier and Fier to Vlore. The Italian Cooperation Agency provides a EUR 24.35 million loan to the Albanese Government to construct efficient road network within the country, which will improve Albania's connectivity to the markets of the European Union, as well as benefiting the EU which considers the

²³⁸⁴ Note by the secretariat of economic and financial cooperation, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation 22 January 2015. Access: 11 October 2015. http://www.saarc-sec.org/uploads/document/Note%20on%20Eco%20and%20Fin%20Coop%20-%2022%20January%202015_20150122045846.doc.

²³⁸⁵ Partnering Progress to Address Food Security, Resource Scarcity and Climate Change, the South-South Opportunity 9 September 2015. Access: 11 October 2015. <http://www.southsouth.info/profiles/blogs/partnering-progress-to-address-food-security-resource-scarcity>.

²³⁸⁶ Riabilitazione del Porto di Valona - Costruzione e Direzione Lavori, Italian Cooperation agency in Albania. Access: 17 May 2015. http://www.italcoopalbania.org/progetto_info.php?l=i&idp=41.

Lushnje-Fier-Vlore route an integrating part of the pan European Corridor VIII.²³⁸⁷ On 15 July 2015, the work on the site commenced.²³⁸⁸

During the compliance period Italy took actions to provide aid-for-trade to developing countries in one of the categories specified by the World Trade Organization Working Group on Aid for Trade — trade-related infrastructure. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Andrei Sakbarov

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with the commitment to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

On 10 January 2015, Hon Ogawa Kazuya, Ambassador of Japan in Rwanda, Akihiko Ranaka, President of Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Mr. Moriya, Chief Representative JICA Rwanda, Yasunori Onishi, Chief Representative JICA Tanzania, together with officials of Tanzania and Rwanda opened One Stop Border Post. This project aims to simplify customs procedures between Tanzania and Rwanda. Through the project, trade and investment in the Eastern African region will be expanded.²³⁸⁹ This project falls into the “trade-related infrastructure” category defined by the World Trade Organization (WTO) Working Group on Aid for Trade.

On 9 March 2015, JICA and the Kenya Ports Authority (KPA) signed the agreement to provide an ODA Loan of JPY 32116 billion for second phase of Mombasa Port Development Project. This loan will increase demand for cargo volume and make port management more efficient, with the objectives of promoting trade and contributing to socioeconomic development in the region overall, including Kenya and the neighboring countries.²³⁹⁰ This project falls into the “trade-related infrastructure,” “trade-related adjustment,” and “productive capacity building” categories defined by the WTO Working Group on Aid for Trade.

On 26 March 2015, JICA loaned JPY 35.178 billion in official development assistance to Myanmar for two projects. The second project, Communication Network Improvement Project, will improve the communication network between three major Myanmar cities to increase the communication capacity contributing to economic development and trade.²³⁹¹ This project falls into the “trade-related infrastructure” category defined by the WTO Working Group on Aid for Trade.

On 23 January 2015, Japan provided JPY 3160 million to Papua New Guinea to reconstruct two bridges on New Britain Island. The Grant Agreement for the project was concluded on 30 January 2015.²³⁹² In 2015 Japan privileged Papua New Guinea to embark on development-funded trade and investment. This project falls into the “trade-related infrastructure” category defined by the WTO Working Group on Aid for Trade.

²³⁸⁷ Costruzione del tratto stradale Lushnje-Fier e supervisione dei lavori per i due tratti contigui Lushnje-Fier e Fier-Valona, Italian Cooperation agency in Albania. Access: 17 May 2015. http://www.italcoopalbania.org/progetto_info.php?l=i&idp=38.

²³⁸⁸ Albania: iniziati i lavori di riabilitazione del porto di Valona, Italian Cooperation Agency 15 July 2015. Access: 20 October 2015. http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=12536:albania-iniziati-i-lavori-di-riabilitazione-del-porto-di-valona&catid=8:news&Itemid=515&highlight=WyJjb21tZXJjaWFsZSId.

²³⁸⁹ New Station at Tanzania-Rwanda Border Simplifies Customs to Boost Trade. Access: 22 April 2015. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/field/2015/150414_02.html

²³⁹⁰ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with the Republic of Kenya for Mombasa Port Development Project (Phase 2) . Access: 22 April 2015. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2014/150310_01.html

²³⁹¹ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. Access: 22 April 2015. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2014/150326_02.html

²³⁹² Signing of Grant Agreement for the Project for Reconstruction of Bridges on New Britain Highway. Access: 22 April 2015. <http://www.jica.go.jp/png/english/office/topics/150130.html>

During the compliance period Japan took actions in three of the categories defined by the WTO Working Group on Aid for Trade. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov

Korea: 0

Korea has partially complied with the commitment to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

From 23 February to 14 March 2015, the Korea International Cooperation Agency conducted a “Trade Promotion for African Countries” Fellowship Program. A group of 18 government officials, involved in the fields of international trade and economic development strategy from the ministries and agencies of Democratic Republic of Congo, Senegal, and Tunisia took part in the program within the framework of the Korean government’s grant aid and technical cooperation for 2015. The program’s goals included knowledge and experience sharing in the field of international trade and economic development strategy of Korea; assistance in enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of mobilization of development resources and fostering capacity building; developing cooperative relations between African countries and Korea.²³⁹³ This program falls into “technical assistance for trade policy and regulations” category specified by the World Trade Organization (WTO) Task Force on Aid for Trade.

From 9 March to 22 March 2015, the Korea Trade and Investment Promotion Agency implemented a Capacity Reinforcement of Trade and Investment Promotion Fields program for Vietnamese participants. There were 15 public officials in the field of Trade and Investment Promotion from Vietnam who took part in the program, which addressed such issues as: formulating export-oriented economic development strategies; increasing international competitiveness for Vietnam in international trade through benchmarking of Korea’s trade environment; and developing trade and investment promotion policies and strategies for Vietnam.²³⁹⁴ This program falls into “technical assistance for trade policy and regulations” and “other trade-related needs” categories specified by the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade.

From 19 April to 9 May 2015, Korea Trade Investment Promotion Agency conducted a Capacity Building for Trade and Investment Promotion program in Tanzania. 15 public officials in charge of trade policy from that country participated in the program, aimed at sharing practical trade promotion and investment skills, encouraging “all project participants to utilize their own strength when they negotiate good agreements by targeting Tanzania’s specific sectors,” promoting feasibility and suitability of Tanzania’s economic environment.²³⁹⁵ This program falls into “technical assistance for trade policy and regulations” category specified by the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade.

During the compliance period Korea took actions to provide aid-for-trade to developing countries in two of the categories specified by the WTO Working Group on Aid for Trade. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance with the commitment.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Mexico: 0

Mexico has partially complied with the commitment on providing aid for trade to developing countries.

On 25 February 2015, at the second meeting of Commission for Cooperation of Mexico — Costa Rica Council for Strategic Association (Comisión de Cooperación del Consejo de Asociación Estratégica México-

²³⁹³ Trade Promotion for African Countries, Korea International Cooperation Agency 17 February 2015. Access: 3 June 2015. http://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/whats_new/1319249_3545.html.

²³⁹⁴ Capacity Reinforcement of Trade and Investment Promotion Fields (Vietnam), Korea International Cooperation Agency 6 March 2015. Access: 3 June 2015. http://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/whats_new/1319377_3545.html.

²³⁹⁵ Capacity Building for Trade and Investment Promotion (Tanzania) II, Korea International Cooperation Agency 16 April 2015. Access: 3 June 2015. http://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/whats_new/1319603_3545.html.

Costa Rica) the cooperation projects to be implemented in 2015 were discussed, and in particular the cooperation between Costa Rican Ministry of Economy, Industry and Trade (MEIC) and Mexican Federal Commission on Regulatory Improvement (COFEMER) aimed at sharing experience and training the MEIC officials by COFEMER.²³⁹⁶ This fact is related to the World Trade Organization's Task Force on Aid for Trade category of "technical assistance for trade policy and regulations" as it is aimed at training the Costa Rican officials on the trade policy issues.

On 13 March 2015, on occasion of visit by Guatemalan President Otto Pérez Molina to Mexico, the joint declaration was signed.²³⁹⁷ The leaders of Mexico and Guatemala confirmed the importance of Mexico — Central America free trade agreement (TLC México-Centroamérica) mechanism and encouraged holding a second meeting of TLC Administration Commission in 2015 to facilitate trade between TLC parties and increase their trade potential.²³⁹⁸ This fact is related to the category of "trade-related adjustment."

On 20 August 2015, the results of the first year of the Mexican — Dominican Republic Technical and Science Cooperation Program 2014-2016 were presented and discussed during the videoconference.²³⁹⁹ The 8 projects implementing within the program are aimed among others at building capacity to address unfair trade and regulations and increasing competitiveness of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises by integrating them into productions chains, improving their production capacity and boosting internal and external trade. The Dominican and Mexican expressed their satisfaction with the first year results and committed to foster the efforts to finalize the program implementation in 2016.

During the compliance period Mexico took actions to provide aid for trade to developing countries only in two of the five categories, specified by the Task Force on Aid for Trade. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Elizaveta Safonkina

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with the commitment to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

No actions to provide aid for trade to developing countries by Russia were registered during the compliance period. Thus, Russia is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Saudi Arabia: -1

Saudi Arabia has failed to comply with the commitment to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

²³⁹⁶ MÉXICO Y COSTA RICA COMPARTEN SUS CAPACIDADES LOCALES PARA FORTALECER A LA REGIÓN. Date of assess: 5 April 2015. <http://amexcid.gob.mx/index.php/es/prensa/comunicados/2174-mexico-y-costa-rica-comparten-sus-capacidades-locales-para-fortalecer-a-la-region>.

²³⁹⁷ Declaración Conjunta con motivo de la Visita Oficial a México del Presidente de Guatemala, Otto Pérez Molina. Date of assess: 5 April 2015. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/declaracion-conjunta-con-motivo-de-la-visita-oficial-a-mexico-del-presidente-de-guatemala-otto-perez-molina/>.

²³⁹⁸ Declaración Conjunta con motivo de la Visita Oficial a México del Presidente de Guatemala, Otto Pérez Molina. Date of assess: 5 April 2015. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/declaracion-conjunta-con-motivo-de-la-visita-oficial-a-mexico-del-presidente-de-guatemala-otto-perez-molina/>.

²³⁹⁹ México y República Dominicana evalúan su Programa de Cooperación Técnica y Científica 2014-2016. 28 August 2015. Date of assess: 3 October 2015. <http://www.cooperacionsursur.org/informacion-del-programa/noticias-de-cooperacion-sur-sur/981-mexico-y-republica-dominicana-evaluan-su-programa-de-cooperacion-tecnica-y-cientifica-2014-2016.html>.

During the compliance period Saudi Arabia did not taken actions to provide aid for trade to developing countries in any of the categories specified by the World Trade Organization Working Group on Aid for Trade. Thus, it is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakbarov

South Africa: -1

South Africa has failed to comply with the commitment to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

According to the World Trade Organization and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, South Africa is an upper middle income country in the group of recipients of aid for trade.²⁴⁰⁰

No actions by South Africa to provide aid for trade to developing countries were registered during the compliance period. Thus, it has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Lyudmila Tarasenko

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with the commitment to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

On 12 February 2015, the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Turkish government and the Istanbul Bilgi University in Turkey launched the WTO Chairs Programme at the Faculty of Law, Istanbul Bilgi University. This initiative is aimed at further developing academic courses, promoting new research initiatives, and linking up these enhanced institutional capacities to other universities and research institutions in Turkey and neighboring countries. This measure can be considered as addressing other trade-related needs of developing countries in accordance with the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade classification.²⁴⁰¹

During the compliance period Turkey took actions to provide aid-for-trade to developing countries in one category specified by the WTO Working Group on Aid for Trade. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nadezhda Sporysheva

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

In December 2014, the Trade Policy Unit of the UK Department for International Development (DFID) updated its Operational Plan for 2011-2016. The plan provides for measures to increase and make more effective the participation of developing countries in trade negotiations, ensure targeted support to LDCs to assess their trade needs, enhance trade finance for poor countries, and inform consumers about impact of barriers on consumer goods' price.²⁴⁰²

DFID is providing financial support to its Trade Advocacy Fund. In 2011-2016, The Fund is expected to receive more than GBP 3.1 million to help least developed and low income countries to participate more

²⁴⁰⁰ Global Review of Aid for Trade 2011, World Trade Organization 2012. Access: 29 April 2015.

https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/a4t_e/african_case_stories_e.pdf.

²⁴⁰¹ DDG Yi awards WTO Chair to Istanbul Bilgi University, WTO 12 February 2015. Access: 27 April 2015.

https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news15_e/chair_12feb15_e.htm.

²⁴⁰² Operational plan 2011-2016. Trade Policy Unit, UK Government 18 March 2015. Access date: 17 April 2015.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/389428/trade-policy-unit1.pdf.

effectively in international trade negotiations.²⁴⁰³ This action falls into the technical assistance for trade policy and regulations category of the WTO recommendations.

On 25 March 2015, DFID extended for 5 years the project to support the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development. The UK will provide GBP 8.55 million to help developing countries “formulate more effective trade policies and negotiate more successfully in trade talks through the provision of impartial, evidence-based advice and opportunities to debate key issues with relevant stakeholders.”²⁴⁰⁴ This action falls into the technical assistance for trade policy and regulations category of the WTO recommendations.

In 2015, DFID is going to spend more than GBP 4.7 million on making the customs services at the South Sudan’s border with Uganda more effective and transparent. To increase the volume and value of dutiable trade, DFID will not only improve relevant infrastructure, but also increase the capacity of associated trade related institutions in South Sudan.²⁴⁰⁵ This action falls into the trade-related infrastructure and other trade-related needs categories of the WTO recommendations.

In 2015-2016, DFID is expected to spend more than GBP 4 million to support the International Trade Centre. Apart from other objectives, the project is aimed at increasing women entrepreneurs’ participation in trade and creating better environment for women informal cross-border traders to engage in trade.²⁴⁰⁶ This action falls into the productive capacity building category of the WTO recommendations.

On 31 July 2015, DFID completed its project aimed at supporting the World Bank Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Trade and Development. In particular, the UK provided financing to build analytical base for policy action to address barriers to trade and enhance trade liberalisation, in particular in low income countries.²⁴⁰⁷ This action falls into the other trade-related needs category of the WTO recommendations.

During the compliance period the UK took actions to provide aid-for-trade to developing countries in four categories specified by the WTO Working Group on Aid for Trade. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepon

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with the commitment on providing aid for trade to developing countries.

On technical assistance for trade policy and regulations, the United States has been working to expand the Trade Africa Initiative to include Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana, Mozambique, Senegal, and Zambia. The aim is to improve business climate in these countries, to increase their compliance with World Trade Organization (WTO) rules and to combat barriers to trade.²⁴⁰⁸

In February 2015, the U.S. and the East African Community signed a new Cooperation Agreement. The main issues of this document are: 1) implementing the WTO’s Trade Facilitation Agreement, 2) helping East

²⁴⁰³ Advocacy Fund - Trade Window, Development Tracker 25 March 2015. Access date: 17 April 2015. <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-202089/>.

²⁴⁰⁴ Support to the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development 5 year extension, Development Tracker 6 August 2015. Access date: 21 October 2015. <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-204717/>.

²⁴⁰⁵ Custom Development & Trade Facilitation Support in South Sudan, Development Tracker 28 March 2015. Access date: 17 April 2015. <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-202514/>.

²⁴⁰⁶ Support to the International Trade Centre Phase II, Development Tracker 28 March 2015. Access date: 17 April 2015. <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203984/>.

²⁴⁰⁷ World Bank Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Trade and Development Phase 2, Development Tracker 7 February 2015. Access date: 17 April 2015. <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203528/>.

²⁴⁰⁸ Trade Africa, USAID 9 September 2015. Access: 8 October 2015. <https://www.usaid.gov/tradeafrica>.

African countries meet international food safety and quality standards, 3) providing training in these countries to ensure that harmonized international standards are fully adopted in them.²⁴⁰⁹

On trade-related infrastructure, on 21 November 2014, the United States and Mexico reached a modernized air service agreement. The new agreement will provide unlimited market access for US and Mexican air carriers and give further new opportunities in the sphere of transportation.²⁴¹⁰ The new agreement will benefit various economic agents, including shippers.²⁴¹¹

On 25 February 2015, the US Department of Commerce and the National Economic Development Authority of the Philippines launched the US-Philippines Infrastructure Collaboration Platform to help local Philippine governments develop infrastructure and to expand the US-Philippine trade relations.²⁴¹²

On 29 September 2015, the U.S. Department of Commerce co-hosted the US–Africa Institutional Investor Roadshow, where new sources of private funds for African infrastructure projects were presented. The goal to attract long-term private funds to build major infrastructure and thus improve doing business in Africa.²⁴¹³

In terms of productive capacity building, on 5 March 2015, US Secretary of Commerce Penny Pritzker opened the Regional Investments to Support Entrepreneurship, a public-private partnership to facilitate trade and investment between the US and Tunisia. US private actors will help their Tunisian partners gain access to funds for entrepreneurs, develop incubators and accelerators in Tunisia, and provide training and mentoring.²⁴¹⁴

On 17 March 2015, the US Department of Commerce and the Brazilian Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade held the first US-Brazil Standards and Conformance Convergence Roundtable in Washington, where these two departments pledged to invite the US and Brazilian private companies for cooperation to increase bilateral trade, and US and Brazilian standards stakeholders were introduced to each other. On 19 March 2015, the US and Brazil signed a memorandum of intent to promote trade.²⁴¹⁵

On trade-related adjustments, in February 2015, the US and the East African Community signed a cooperation agreement to increase trade-related capacity in three key areas: trade facilitation, sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures and technical barriers to trade. The agreement represents a milestone for Trade

²⁴⁰⁹ Trade Africa, USAID 9 September 2015. Access: 8 October 2015. <https://www.usaid.gov/tradeafrica>.

²⁴¹⁰ United States, Mexico Reach Modernized Aviation Agreement, U.S. Department of Transportation 21 November 2014. Access: 20 April 2015. <http://www.dot.gov/briefing-room/united-states-mexico-reach-modernized-aviation-agreement>.

²⁴¹¹ Joint Statement: United States-Mexico High Level Economic Dialogue, U.S. Department of Commerce 6 January 2015. Access: 21 April 2015. <http://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2015/01/joint-statement-united-states-mexico-high-level-economic-dialogue>.

²⁴¹² U.S. Department of Commerce and the National Economic Development Authority of the Philippines Agree to Coordinate, Cooperate on Infrastructure Projects, U.S. International Trade Administration 25 February 2015. Access: 28 April 2015. <http://www.trade.gov/press/press-releases/2015/us-department-of-commerce-and-the-national-economic-development-authority-of-the-philippines-agree-to-coordinate-cooperate-on-infrastructure-projects-022515.asp>.

²⁴¹³ Inaugural U.S.-Africa Institutional Investor Roadshow Connects U.S. Investors with Potential Partners throughout Africa, International Trade Administration 29 September 2015. Access: 9 October 2015. <http://trade.gov/press/press-releases/2015/inaugural-us-africa-institutional-investor-roadshow-connects-us-investors-with-potential-partners-throughout-africa-092915.asp>.

²⁴¹⁴ U.S. Commerce Secretary Penny Pritzker Announces Public-Private Partnership to Strengthen Entrepreneurship in Tunisia, U.S. Department of Commerce 5 March 2015. Access: 21 April 2015. <http://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2015/03/us-commerce-secretary-penny-pritzker-announces-public-private>.

²⁴¹⁵ The U.S.-Brazil Commercial Dialogue Joint Statement, U.S. International Trade Administration 19 March 2015. Access: 28 April 2015. <http://trade.gov/press/press-releases/2015/us-brazil-commercial-dialogue-joint-statement-03192015.asp>.

Africa initiative announced by US President Barack Obama in 2013 and focused at increasing trade and investment between Africa and the US.²⁴¹⁶

The US took steps in three out of five categories in the Task Force on Aid for Trade. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Tatiana Lanshina

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

On 23 March 2015, in a speech titled “The Commission’s Future Trade Strategy” Cecilia Malmström, Commissioner for Trade, confirmed that development of poorer countries around the world is one of the EU’s objectives. She said that the EU is working to finally close the Doha Round of negotiations at the World Trade Organization and to open markets for developing countries.²⁴¹⁷ This support refers to technical assistance for trade policy and regulations category.

On 13 April 2015, the European Commission published the “Position Paper on the Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment in Support of Negotiations of a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement Between the European Union and Morocco.” According to the document, the agreement between EU and Morocco is expected to give rise to positive macroeconomic effects for both regions. The gains in gross domestic product (GDP) in relative terms are negligible for the EU, but cause a 1.6% GDP increase for Morocco in the long term.²⁴¹⁸ This support refers to technical assistance for trade policy and regulations category.

On 13 April 2015, the European Commission also published the “Position Paper on the Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment in Support of Negotiations of a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement Between the European Union and Tunisia.” According to the document, while the impact of the agreement on the EU’s GDP is expected to be negligible, it will cause a 7% GDP increase in the long term for Tunisia.²⁴¹⁹ This support refers to technical assistance for trade policy and regulations category.

The European Commission scheduled the roundtable about trade and sustainable development in EU and Vietnam relations on 12 May 2015.²⁴²⁰ This support refers to technical assistance for trade policy and regulations category.

On 4 June 2015, European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development Neven Mimica signed new EUR 1.3 billion regional funding for Southern, Eastern Africa and the Indian Ocean until 2020 to facilitate trade by integration of markets, promotion of investments, improvement of production capacities

²⁴¹⁶ U.S. and East African Community Join to Increase Trade Competitiveness and Deepen Economic Ties, Office of the United States Trade Representative February 2015. Access: 21 April 2015. <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2015/february/us-and-east-african-community-join>.

²⁴¹⁷ The Commission's Future Trade Strategy, European Commission 23 March 2015. Access: 18 April 2015. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/march/tradoc_153265.pdf

²⁴¹⁸ European Commission Services' Position Paper on the Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment in Support of Negotiations of a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement between the European Union and Morocco, European Commission 13 April 2015. Access: 18 April 2015. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/april/tradoc_153336.pdf

²⁴¹⁹ European Commission Services' Position Paper on the Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment in Support of Negotiations of a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement between the European Union and Tunisia, European Commission 13 April 2015. Access: 18 April 2015. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/april/tradoc_153337.pdf

²⁴²⁰ Trade, Sustainable Development and Human Rights in EU-Vietnam Relations, European Commission 17 April 2015. Access: 18 April 2015. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/april/tradoc_153334.pdf

and development of infrastructures among other purposes.²⁴²¹ This support refers to trade-related infrastructure and productive capacity building categories.

On 10 June 2015, the European Commission announced new EUR 118 million for programs in Latin America and the Caribbean supporting new small-to-medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and road infrastructure in the region to improve the trade ties.²⁴²² This support refers to trade-related infrastructure and productive capacity building categories.

On 23 June 2015, the European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development Neven Mimica signed the Central Africa Regional Indicative Programme with an additional funding of EUR 350 million for the period 2014-2020 for different purposes including EUR 211 million for regional economic integration and trade.²⁴²³ This support refers to technical assistance for trade policy and regulations category.

On 6 July 2015, the European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development Neven Mimica co-signed new regional funding for the Regional Indicative Programme helping countries of West Africa in different spheres, including support for trade, private sector and infrastructure.²⁴²⁴ This support refers to technical assistance for trade policy and regulations and infrastructure categories.

On 7 October 2015, the European Commission confirmed EUR 20 million support for private sector development and trade in Paraguay. The EU will support Paraguay's efforts in development of SMEs with high export potential. This support will also help Paraguay to simplify customs procedures and to overcome technical barriers to trade. The European Commission also confirmed EUR 10 million supports for Peru to improve its institutional capacities and design of related regulations and to enhance the capacity of SMEs to adapt to market conditions.²⁴²⁵ This support refers to trade-related infrastructure and productive capacity building categories.

The European Union has taken actions in in all of the necessary categories, providing technical assistance for trade policy and regulations, trade-related infrastructure, productive capacity building, trade-related adjustments and other trade-related needs. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

²⁴²¹ EU to support regional programmes in Southern, Eastern Africa and the Indian Ocean with more than €1.3 billion, European Commission 4 June 2015. Access: 10 October 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-5114_en.htm

²⁴²² EU-CELAC Business Summit: new programmes to increase cooperation between the two regions, European Commission 10 June 2015. Access: 10 October 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-15-5152_en.htm

²⁴²³ EU reinforces its support to Central Africa, European Commission 23 June 2015. Access: 10 October 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-5246_en.htm

²⁴²⁴ EU support to the region of West Africa reaches €1.1 billion, European Commission 7 October 2015. Access: 10 October 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-5309_en.htm

²⁴²⁵ Factsheet on EU's Development Cooperation with Paraguay and Peru, European Commission 7 October 2015. Access: 10 October 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-15-5785_en.htm