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at the National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow
present the

2014 Brisbane G20 Summit Interim Compliance Report

17 November 2014 to 1 March 2015

Prepared by
Krystel Montpetit, Theodora Mladenova, Mickael Deprez, Jonathan Tavone, Phil Gazaleh,
Taylor Grott and Antonia Tsapralis
G20 Research Group, Toronto,
and
Andrei Sakharov, Andrey Shelepov and Mark Rakhmangulov
International Organisations Research Institute, Moscow

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www.g20.utoronto.ca
g20@utoronto.ca

“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

“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		0	
India		0	
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		0	
Average		+0.10	

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.¹⁶⁵⁶

Commitment Features

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

¹⁶⁵⁶ Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, G20 Information Centre 12 November 2010. Date of access 20 January 2015. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-development.html>.

According to the methodology set out by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development¹⁶⁵⁷ and the World Trade Organization’s Task Force on Aid for Trade 2006 recommendations¹⁶⁵⁸ aid for trade comprises the following categories:

- **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 above-mentioned categories.

Scoring Guidelines

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

Argentina: 0

Argentina has partially complied with the commitment on aid for trade.

Argentina has taken actions 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

¹⁶⁵⁷ Aid-for-trade statistical queries, OECD. Date of access 20 January 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/trade/aft/aid-for-tradestatisticalqueries.htm>.

¹⁶⁵⁸ General Council supports suspension of trade talks; Task Force submits “Aid for Trade” recommendations, WTO. Date of access 20 January 2015. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news06_e/gc_27july06_e.htm.

the other hand, that might be included into “other trade-related needs” category, as agriculture is included into the national development strategy of Ethiopia.¹⁶⁵⁹

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.¹⁶⁶⁰ 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, which might dramatically increase agricultural production and exports in Zambia.¹⁶⁶¹ Therefore, this step might be considered productive capacity building.

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 on aid for trade.

Australia has taken actions to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

According to Australia’s Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade official information Australia’s aid for trade expenditure in 2014-15 was estimated at around \$742 million (14.7% of Australia’s total official development assistance). 45% of it is directed towards global or cross-regional initiatives, projects in East Asia draw 22% of Australia’s aid for trade expenditure, and the projects in the Pacific including Papua New Guinea amount to 23%. Australia’s aid for trade is distributed across three main types of activities: building economic infrastructure including transport and storage (53% of aid for trade expenditure), building productive capacity including in agriculture (41%), and trade policy and regulation (6%).¹⁶⁶²

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 commitments to the World Trade Organization (WTO), Enhanced Integrated Framework assisting the least-developed countries to implement capacity-building activities and integrate trade into their national policies, International Trade Centre’s Women and Trade Programme, aimed at economic empowerment of

¹⁶⁵⁹ Ethiopia: Govt and Argentina Sign a Technical Cooperation Agreement, AllAfrica. 11 February 2015. Date of Access: 7 April 2015. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201502111377.html>.

¹⁶⁶⁰ 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. Date of Access: 7 April 2015. <http://www.mrecic.gov.ar/el-vicecanciller-argentino-y-delegacion-finalizaron-su-mision-en-africa-con-la-visita-senegal>.

¹⁶⁶¹ Argentine Delegation Visits Zambia to Enhance Cooperation in Agriculture, High Commission of the Republic of Zambia. 17 March 2015. Date of Access: 7 April 2015. <http://www.zambiapretoria.net/argentine-delegation-visits-zambia-to-enhance-cooperation-in-agriculture/>.

¹⁶⁶² Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Date of access: 14 May 2015. <http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

women in the Pacific Region, and the World Intellectual Property Organization, helping developing countries strengthen their intellectual property systems.¹⁶⁶³ 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, phyto-sanitary and other market access requirements of their trading partners. The project is to be active until 2017.¹⁶⁶⁴ These activities cover the “productive capacity building,” and “technical assistance for trade policy and regulations” categories.
- Greater Mekong Sub-region 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 2016.¹⁶⁶⁵ These activities fall into “technical assistance for trade policy and regulations” category.
- 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 2019.¹⁶⁶⁶ These activities cover “technical assistance for trade policy and regulations,” and “trade-related adjustment” categories.
- 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.¹⁶⁶⁷ These activities cover “technical assistance for trade policy and regulations” category.
- Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) Plus Support, assisting Forum Island Countries in their participation in PACER Plus negotiations. Active until 2016.¹⁶⁶⁸ These activities cover “technical assistance for trade policy and regulations” category.

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:

¹⁶⁶³ Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Date of access: 14 May 2015.

<http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

¹⁶⁶⁴ Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Date of access: 14 May 2015.

<http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

¹⁶⁶⁵ Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Date of access: 14 May 2015.

<http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

¹⁶⁶⁶ Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Date of access: 14 May 2015.

<http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

¹⁶⁶⁷ Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Date of access: 14 May 2015.

<http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

¹⁶⁶⁸ Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Date of access: 14 May 2015.

<http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

- Provincial Road Management Facility), helping the Philippines to increase economic growth by improving public access to road infrastructure and basic services. The program will be finalized in 2015.¹⁶⁶⁹ These activities cover “trade-related infrastructure” category.
- Strengthening the 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. Active until 2016.¹⁶⁷⁰ These activities cover “trade-related infrastructure” category.
- Solomon Islands Biosecurity Development Program, strengthening Solomon Islands’ agriculture and quarantine services, and improving the country’s market access and trade opportunities. Active until 2016.¹⁶⁷¹ These activities cover “productive capacity building,” and “trade-related adjustment” categories.
- Investment Climate and Competitiveness Program. 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-sized enterprise skills development. It is to be finalized by 2019.¹⁶⁷² These activities cover “trade-related adjustment” category.

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

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with the commitment on aid for trade.

Brazil has taken actions to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

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.¹⁶⁷³ The action can be identified as a trade-related development priority in partner countries’ national development strategy.

On 26 November 2014, Embrapa began to implement the Regional Project to Strengthen the Cotton Sector in the Basins of the Lower Shire and Zambezi — Malawi and Mozambique. Its aim to

¹⁶⁶⁹ Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Date of access: 14 May 2015.

<http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

¹⁶⁷⁰ Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Date of access: 14 May 2015.

<http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

¹⁶⁷¹ Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Date of access: 14 May 2015.

<http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

¹⁶⁷² Overview of aid for trade, Australian Government. Date of access: 14 May 2015.

<http://dfat.gov.au/aid/topics/development-issues/aid-for-trade/Pages/aid-for-trade.aspx>.

¹⁶⁷³ Curso Sobre Processamento Agroindustrial de Mandioca para Togoenses, Agência Brasileira de Cooperação 21 November 2014. Date of Access: 6 April 2015. <http://www.abc.gov.br/imprensa/mostrarnoticia/574>

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.¹⁶⁷⁴ As stated in the Technical Assistance Program for Africa, cotton is pivotal in the exports and gross domestic product of countries such as Malawi.¹⁶⁷⁵ On 2 March 2015, Agência Brasileira de Cooperação and Embrapa visited northern Mozambique to study cotton sector of the country.¹⁶⁷⁶ The action refers to productive capacity building.

During the compliance period Brazil has taken actions to provide aid for trade to developing countries in two categories specified by the World Trade Organization's Task Force on Aid for Trade. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Sergey Burok

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with the commitment on aid for trade. It has taken actions to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

On 1 December 2014, Canada 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.¹⁶⁷⁷ This project falls into the "trade-related infrastructure" and "trade-related adjustment" categories defined by the World Trade Organization's Task Force 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 opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises.^{1678,1679} This project falls into the "productive capacity building" category defined by the Task Force 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.¹⁶⁸⁰ This project falls into the "trade-related adjustment" category.

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

¹⁶⁷⁴ 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. Date of Access: 6 April 2015.

<http://www.abc.gov.br/imprensa/mostrarnoticia/575>

¹⁶⁷⁵ Background, Tap for Cotton. Date of Access: 6 April 2015. <http://www.cottontapafrika.org/background.html>

¹⁶⁷⁶ ABC e Embrapa Realizam Visita Técnica no Norte de Moçambique no Setor Algodoeiro, Agência Brasileira de Cooperação 2 March 2015. Date of Access: 6 April 2015. <http://www.abc.gov.br/imprensa/mostrarnoticia/594>

¹⁶⁷⁷ Harper Government Announces New Investment Agreements in Sub-Saharan Africa. Date of Access: 21 April 2015.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communiques/2014/12/01b.aspx?lang=eng>

¹⁶⁷⁸ Minister Fast Talks Trade with Philippine Undersecretary. Date of Access: 21 April 2015.

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

¹⁶⁷⁹ Joint Statement by International Trade Ministers of Philippines and Canada. Date of Access: 21 April 2015.

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

¹⁶⁸⁰ Canada Signs Investment Agreement with Burkina Faso. Date of Access: 21 April 2015.

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

economic growth for Ukrainian small and medium-sized businesses in the dairy and grain sectors.¹⁶⁸¹ This project falls into the “other trade-related needs” category.

During the compliance period Canada has taken actions in four of the categories defined by the Task Force 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 on development. It has taken actions in four of the above-mentioned categories.

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.¹⁶⁸² 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.¹⁶⁸³ 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 other fields.¹⁶⁸⁴ 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

¹⁶⁸¹ Renewed Negotiations Toward a Canada–Ukraine Free Trade Agreement to Promote Growth and Prosperity in Ukraine. Date of Access: 21 April 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/comm/news-communicues/2015/01/26a.aspx?lang=eng>

¹⁶⁸² 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. Date of Access: 21 April 2015. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1217316.shtml

¹⁶⁸³ China, CEE countries eye land-sea express passage, the State Council of the People’s Republic of China 17 December 2014. Date of Access: 21 April 2015. http://english.gov.cn/premier/news/2014/12/18/content_281475025689786.htm

¹⁶⁸⁴ 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. Date of Access: 21 April 2015. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1220934.shtml

facilitation to the outside.¹⁶⁸⁵ 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 USD10.6 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.¹⁶⁸⁶ 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."¹⁶⁸⁷ 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 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 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

¹⁶⁸⁵ 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. Date of Access: 21 April 2015.
http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1220937.shtml

¹⁶⁸⁶ China joins hands with neighbors to elevate subregional development, the State Council of the People's Republic of China 22 December 2014. Date of Access: 21 April 2015.

http://english.gov.cn/premier/news/2014/12/21/content_281475027371201.htm

¹⁶⁸⁷ 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. Date of Access: 21 April 2015.

<http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/article/newsrelease/significantnews/201412/20141200851925.shtml>

advance relevant projects through bilateral and multilateral channels.¹⁶⁸⁸ 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 Jianchao¹⁶⁸⁹ 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.¹⁶⁹⁰ 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.¹⁶⁹¹ 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.¹⁶⁹² 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 USD500,000 to the Least Developed Countries and Accessions Programme of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The program aims to assist least-developed countries (LDCs) in 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'

¹⁶⁸⁸ 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. Date of Access: 21 April 2015.

http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1224200.shtml

¹⁶⁸⁹ 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. Date of Access: 21 April 2015.

http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/wjbxw/t1236606.shtml

¹⁶⁹⁰ 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. Date of Access: 21 April 2015.

http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/t1236313.shtml

¹⁶⁹¹ 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. Date of Access: 21 April 2015.

http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1236932.shtml

¹⁶⁹² Chinese premier meets Armenian president, Hengyang Municipal People's Government 26 March 2015. Date of Access: 21 April 2015. <http://www.enghengyang.gov.cn/showdetail.aspx?newsid=12944>

participation in the WTO meetings, engaging in South-South dialogue on LDCs and development, conducting LDCs' Trade Policy Review follow-up workshops.¹⁶⁹³ 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.

During the compliance period China has taken 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 on aid for trade. It has taken actions in two of the above-mentioned categories.

On 14 December 2014, PROPARCO, a division of French Development Agency, granted a EUR30 million loan to a container terminal operator at the Port of Lomé in Togo.¹⁶⁹⁴ 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.¹⁶⁹⁵ 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 EUR0.5 million to expand the range and quality of the products and services.¹⁶⁹⁶ This action falls into the “productive capacity building” category of the Task Force on Aid for Trade.

During the compliance period France has taken 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: 0

Germany has partially complied with the commitment on aid for trade. It has taken actions to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

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.¹⁶⁹⁷ Among the participants were over 100 providers of consulting services, representatives of partner countries, companies and nongovernmental organizations including Fatima Ayl, the African Union Commissioner for Trade and Industry, and Ganzorig Temuulen, Vice-

¹⁶⁹³ China pledges USD 500,000 to support WTO accession and least-developed countries, WTO 6 May 2015. Date of Access 27 May 2015. https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres15_e/pr742_e.htm.

¹⁶⁹⁴ PROPARCO supports the Port of Lomé in Togo Date of Access: 22 April 2015..

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

¹⁶⁹⁵ Developing marine transport in Togo. Date of Access: 22 April 2015..

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

¹⁶⁹⁶ Appui au développement de l’activité méso-finance de ProCredit Mozambique. Date of Access: 22 April 2015.. <http://www.afd.fr/base-projets/consulterProjet.action?idProjet=CMZ1102>

¹⁶⁹⁷ G7-CONNEX-Konferenz Zu Vertragsverhandlungen Im Rohstoffsektor, Bundesministerium Für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit Und Entwicklung 9 March 2015. Date of Access: 21 April 2015. <http://www.bmz.de/20150309-1>

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 the 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 the German Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development (MECD), visited a dairy in Afghanistan receiving financial support from Germany (as a part of the annual assistance of EUR250 million to Afghanistan from the ministerial funds).¹⁶⁹⁸ 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 MECD. (GIZ is a federal enterprise that supports the German government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development.¹⁶⁹⁹) The project titled “Promoting vocational training in Afghanistan” was launched by GIZ in 2010 and expires in 2017.¹⁷⁰⁰ 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.¹⁷⁰¹ 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.¹⁷⁰² Therefore, we can regard such measures as productive capacity building.

During the compliance period Germany has taken actions to provide aid for trade to developing countries in two categories specified by the World Trade Organization’s Task Force on Aid for Trade. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Sergei Titov

India: 0

India has partially complied with the commitment on aid for trade. It has taken actions to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

¹⁶⁹⁸ 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. Date of Access: 22 April 2015. <http://www.bmz.de/20150216-1en>

¹⁶⁹⁹ Profil, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit. Date of Access: 21 April 2015. <http://www.giz.de/en/aboutgiz/profile.html>

¹⁷⁰⁰ Zukunftsperspektiven Durch Berufsbildung, Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit. Date of Access: 21 April 2015. <http://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/14616.html>

¹⁷⁰¹ Deutsches Know-How Für Berufliche Bildung In Afghanistan, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit 22 January 2015. Date of Access: 21 April 2015. <http://www.giz.de/en/mediacenter/29584.html>

¹⁷⁰² Zitrusbauern in Ghana: Verbesserte Erträge, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit 2 April 2015. Date of Access: 21 April 2015. <http://www.giz.de/en/mediacenter/31804.html>

On 24-28 November 2014 Training Programme on Entrepreneurship Development for Textile Sector was held in Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (Ahmedabad).¹⁷⁰³ 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.¹⁷⁰⁴ 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 countries¹⁷⁰⁵ 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.¹⁷⁰⁶

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 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.¹⁷⁰⁷

During the compliance period India has taken actions to provide aid for trade to developing countries in two of the five categories specified by the World Trade Organization's Task Force on Aid for Trade. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Anastasiia Matinkhina

Indonesia: -1

Indonesia has not complied with the commitment on aid for trade.

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

During the compliance period Indonesia has failed to take actions to provide aid for trade to developing countries. Thus, it is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepon

¹⁷⁰³ Training Programme on Entrepreneurship Development for Textile Sector, Cotton Technical Assistance Programme for Africa 24-28 November 2014. Date of Access: 7 April 2015.

http://cottontapafrika.org/pdf/CottonTAP_EDPTraining_ProgrammeSchedule.pdf.

¹⁷⁰⁴ Implementation Mechanism, Cotton Technical Assistance Programme for Africa. Date of Access: 7 April 2015.

<http://www.cottontapafrika.org/implementing-mechanism.html>.

¹⁷⁰⁵ Country and Lending Groups, the World Bank. Date of Access: 7 April 2015.

<http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups>.

¹⁷⁰⁶ Background, Cotton Technical Assistance Programme for Africa. Date of Access: 7 April 2015.

<http://www.cottontapafrika.org/background.html>.

¹⁷⁰⁷ Note by the secretariat of economic and financial cooperation, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation 22 January 2015. Date of Access: 7 April 2015. http://www.saarc-sec.org/uploads/document/Note%20on%20Eco%20and%20Fin%20Coop%20-%2022%20January%202015_20150122045846.doc.

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with the commitment on aid for trade. It has taken actions 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 Albanian government in improving the port infrastructure facilities, raising the efficiency of port administration, reducing docking operations time, providing a EUR15 million loan.¹⁷⁰⁸
- Construction of the Lushnje-Fier motorway and supervision of the work on the road from Lushnje to Fier and Fier to Vlore. The Italian Cooperation Agency provides a EUR24.35 million loan to the Albanian 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 Lushnje-Fier-Vlore route an integrating part of the pan-European Corridor VIII.¹⁷⁰⁹

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

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with the commitment on aid for trade. It has taken actions to provide aid for trade to developing countries.

On 10 January 2015, Ogawa Kazuya, Japan's Ambassador to Rwanda, Akihiko Tanaka, President of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Moriya, JICA's Chief Representative to Rwanda, Yasunori Onishi, JICA's Chief Representative to Tanzania, together with Tanzanian and Rwandan officials, opened the 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.¹⁷¹⁰ This project falls into the "trade-related infrastructure" category defined by the Task Force on Aid for Trade of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

On 9 March 2015, JICA and the Kenya Ports Authority signed the agreement to provide official development assistance (ODA) in the form of a loan of JPY 32,116 billion for the second phase of the 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 neighbouring countries.¹⁷¹¹

¹⁷⁰⁸ Riabilitazione del Porto di Valona - Costruzione e Direzione Lavori, Italian Cooperation agency in Albania. Date of access: 17 May 2015. http://www.italcoopalbania.org/progetto_info.php?i&idp=41.

¹⁷⁰⁹ 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. Date of access: 17 May 2015. http://www.italcoopalbania.org/progetto_info.php?i&idp=38.

¹⁷¹⁰ New Station at Tanzania-Rwanda Border Simplifies Customs to Boost Trade. Date of Access: 22 April 2015. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/field/2015/150414_02.html

¹⁷¹¹ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with the Republic of Kenya for Mombasa Port Development Project (Phase 2). Date of Access: 22 April 2015. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2014/150310_01.html

This project falls into the “trade-related infrastructure,” “trade-related adjustment,” and “productive capacity building” categories of the Task Force on Aid for Trade.

On 26 March 2015, JICA provided ODA in the form of a JPY 35,178 billion loan to Myanmar for two projects. The second project, Communication Network Improvement Project, will improve increase the communication capacity among three cities, contributing to economic development and trade.¹⁷¹² This project falls into the “trade-related infrastructure” category.

On 23 January 2015, Japan provided to Papua New Guinea JPY 3160 million to reconstruct two bridges on New Britain Island. The grant agreement for the project was concluded on 30 January 2015.¹⁷¹³ In 2015 Japan allowed Papua New Guinea to embark on a tangible development funded trade and investment. This project falls into the “trade-related infrastructure” category.

During the compliance period Japan has taken actions in three of the five categories defined by the WTO Task Force 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 on aid for trade. It has taken actions 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. There were 18 government officials from the international trade and economic development ministries and agencies of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Senegal and Tunisia who took part in the program under the framework of Korea’s grant aid and technical cooperation for 2015. The program’s goals included knowledge and experience sharing in the international trade and economic development strategy of Korea; assistance in enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of mobilization of development resources and fostering capacity building; and developing cooperative relations between African countries and Korea.¹⁷¹⁴ This program falls into “technical assistance for trade policy and regulations” category of the World Trade Organization’s Task Force on Aid for Trade.

From 9 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 Vietnamese officials from trade and investment promotion 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.¹⁷¹⁵ This program falls into “technical assistance for trade policy and regulations” and “other trade-related needs” categories.

¹⁷¹² Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. Date of Access: 22 April 2015. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2014/150326_02.html

¹⁷¹³ Signing of Grant Agreement for the Project for Reconstruction of Bridges on New Britain Highway. Date of Access: 22 April 2015. <http://www.jica.go.jp/png/english/office/topics/150130.html>

¹⁷¹⁴ Trade Promotion for African Countries, Korea International Cooperation Agency 17 February 2015. Date of Access: 3 June 2015. http://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/whats_new/1319249_3545.html.

¹⁷¹⁵ Capacity Reinforcement of Trade and Investment Promotion Fields (Vietnam), Korea International Cooperation Agency 6 March 2015. Date of Access: 3 June 2015. http://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/whats_new/1319377_3545.html.

From 19 April to 9 May 2015, the Korea Trade Investment Promotion Agency conducted a program for capacity building for trade and investment promotion in Tanzania. There were 15 Tanzanian officials in charge of trade policy 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” and promoting feasibility and suitability of Tanzania’s economic environment.¹⁷¹⁶ This program falls into “technical assistance for trade policy and regulations” category.

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

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-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.¹⁷¹⁷ 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.¹⁷¹⁸ 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.¹⁷¹⁹ This fact is related to the category of “trade-related adjustment.”

During the compliance period Mexico has taken 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

¹⁷¹⁶ Capacity Building for Trade and Investment Promotion (Tanzania) II, Korea International Cooperation Agency 16 April 2015. Date of Access: 3 June 2015. http://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/whats_new/1319603_3545.html.

¹⁷¹⁷ 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>.

¹⁷¹⁸ 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/>.

¹⁷¹⁹ 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/>.

Russia: –1

Russia has failed to comply with the commitment on aid for trade.

No actions aimed at providing 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 on aid for trade.

During the compliance period Saudi Arabia has not taken actions to provide aid for trade to developing countries in any of the categories specified by the World Trade Organization's Task Force on Aid for Trade. Thus, it is awarded a score of –1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

South Africa: –1

South Africa has failed to comply with the commitment on aid for trade.

According to the World Trade Organization and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, as an upper middle income country South Africa belongs to the group of recipients of aid for trade.¹⁷²⁰

No evidence of South Africa's efforts to provide aid for trade to developing countries in need of assistance was registered. Thus, it has been awarded a score of –1.

Analyst: Lyudmila Tarasenko

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with the commitment on aid for trade.

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.¹⁷²¹

During the compliance period Turkey has taken actions to provide aid for trade to developing countries in one of the five categories specified by the Task Force on Aid for Trade. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nadezhda Sporysheva

¹⁷²⁰ Global Review of Aid for Trade 2011, World Trade Organization 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2015.
https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/a4t_e/african_case_stories_e.pdf.

¹⁷²¹ DDG Yi awards WTO Chair to Istanbul Bilgi University, WTO 12 February 2015. Date of Access: 27 April 2015.
https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news15_e/chair_12feb15_e.htm.

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment on aid for trade.

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 least-developed countries to assess their trade needs, enhance trade finance for poor countries and inform consumers about impact of barriers on consumer goods' price.¹⁷²²

DFID is providing financial support to its Trade Advocacy Fund. In 2011-2016, the fund is expected to receive more than GBP3.1 million to help least-developed and low-income countries to participate more effectively in international trade negotiations.¹⁷²³ This action falls into the technical assistance for trade policy and regulations category of the WTO recommendations.

In 2015, DFID will spend more than GBP4.7 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.¹⁷²⁴ 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 GBP4 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.¹⁷²⁵ This action falls into the productive capacity building category of the WTO recommendations.

On 31 July 2015, DFID will complete its project aimed at supporting the World Bank Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Trade and Development. In particular, the UK provides financing to build analytical base for policy action to address barriers to trade and enhance trade liberalization, in particular in low-income countries.¹⁷²⁶ This action falls into the other trade-related needs category of the WTO recommendations.

During the compliance period the UK has taken actions to provide aid for trade to developing countries in four of the five categories specified by the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with the commitment on development.

¹⁷²² 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.

¹⁷²³ Advocacy Fund - Trade Window, Development Tracker 25 March 2015. Access date: 17 April 2015. <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-202089/>.

¹⁷²⁴ 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/>.

¹⁷²⁵ 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/>.

¹⁷²⁶ 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/>.

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 to gain access to funds for entrepreneurs, to develop incubators and accelerators in Tunisia, and provide training and mentoring.¹⁷²⁷

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.¹⁷²⁸

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.¹⁷²⁹ The new agreement will benefit various economic agents, including shippers.¹⁷³⁰

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.¹⁷³¹

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 phytosanitary measures and technical barriers to trade. The agreement represents a milestone for Trade Africa initiative announced by US President Barack Obama in 2013 and focused at increasing trade and investment between Africa and the US.¹⁷³²

¹⁷²⁷ U.S. Commerce Secretary Penny Pritzker Announces Public-Private Partnership to Strengthen Entrepreneurship in Tunisia, U.S. Department of Commerce 5 March 2015. Date of Access: 21 April 2015. <http://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2015/03/us-commerce-secretary-penny-pritzker-announces-public-private>.

¹⁷²⁸ The U.S.-Brazil Commercial Dialogue Joint Statement, U.S. International Trade Administration 19 March 2015. Date of Access: 28 April 2015. <http://trade.gov/press/press-releases/2015/us-brazil-commercial-dialogue-joint-statement-03192015.asp>.

¹⁷²⁹ United States, Mexico Reach Modernized Aviation Agreement, U.S. Department of Transportation 21 November 2014. Date of Access: 20 April 2015. <http://www.dot.gov/briefing-room/united-states-mexico-reach-modernized-aviation-agreement>.

¹⁷³⁰ Joint Statement: United States-Mexico High Level Economic Dialogue, U.S. Department of Commerce 6 January 2015. Date of Access: 21 April 2015. <http://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2015/01/joint-statement-united-states-mexico-high-level-economic-dialogue>.

¹⁷³¹ 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. Date of 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>.

¹⁷³² U.S. and East African Community Join to Increase Trade Competitiveness and Deepen Economic Ties, Office of the United States Trade Representative February 2015. Date of Access: 21 April 2015. <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2015/february/us-and-east-african-community-join>.

The US has taken 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: 0

The European Union has partially complied with the commitment on development.

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 objectives of EU. She said that EU is working to finally close the Doha Round of negotiations at the World Trade Organization and to open markets for developing countries.¹⁷³³

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.¹⁷³⁴

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.¹⁷³⁵

The European Commission scheduled the roundtable about trade and sustainable development in EU and Vietnam relations on 12 May 2015.¹⁷³⁶

The European Union has taken actions in one of necessary categories, providing technical assistance for trade policy and regulations. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

¹⁷³³ The Commission's Future Trade Strategy, European Commission 23 March 2015. Date of Access: 18 April 2015. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/march/tradoc_153265.pdf

¹⁷³⁴ 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. Date of Access: 18 April 2015. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/april/tradoc_153336.pdf

¹⁷³⁵ 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. Date of Access: 18 April 2015. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/april/tradoc_153337.pdf

¹⁷³⁶ Trade, Sustainable Development and Human Rights in EU-Vietnam Relations, European Commission 17 April 2015. Date of Access: 18 April 2015. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/april/tradoc_153334.pdf