

**A CRITICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE EU'S
TRADE-RELATED ASSISTANCE
TO THIRD COUNTRIES**
Lessons from the Past, Policy Options for the Future

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There is increased attention for trade-related assistance in developing countries particularly since the launch of the WTO Doha Round in 2001. In recent months, this attention has accelerated further. At the G8 Summit in Gleneagles in July 2005, Commission President Barroso pledged that the European Commission intends to increase its aid for trade to €1bn per year up from around €800m currently. There were also new pledges by other players at the WTO ministerial at Hong Kong.

This paper discusses the rationale for trade-related assistance (TRA) (support for Trade Policy and Regulation, Trade Development, Adjustment to Trade, Supply Side Measures), and the role of the EC in this. It provides an overview of EC TRA on the basis of a detailed list of individual TRA projects and attempts to do this also on the basis of the budget. The EU allocated €700m to TRA activities over the period 1996–2000 for some 120 projects. The funds increased to €835m per year, or about US\$3.7bn over the period 2001–2004. There were 186 TRA projects in 2004, and a further 200 infrastructure projects. The EC provides about two fifths of all TRA (in 2005 it seems to have been the second largest spender of TRA, behind the US, which has increased its TRA faster than the EU; but Barroso's €1bn intention would make the EC number one, as it was in 2004 on WTO data), and around one eighth of all infrastructure spending. The EC provided just 0.5% of all funds available to the multilateral trust funds, which is one of consequences of the highly geographical focus of the budget.

The paper discusses issues relating to the effectiveness and budgeting of the EC's TRA. It suggests that the scale makes the EC particularly suitable to support infrastructure directly, while it may have to be more careful in supporting trade negotiations preparation, e.g. work more through multilateral buffers, in order to deal with the fact that the EC itself may have opposing views to the TRA recipients. TRA support would be needed in-country to design and manage trade policy, helping developing countries to *own* their policy, and improve supply conditions. A major shortcoming of the current way of budgeting is that it is impossible to see how budgetary decisions feed into the level and direction of TRA (with the exception of cases such as sugar-related assistance) *ex ante*, though visibility *ex post* has been enhanced by the EC (though they publish commitments not disbursements). Further issues arise in the context of supporting purely multilateral initiatives or initiatives that are being negotiated by developed and developing countries, e.g. Aid for Trade under the WTO.

The main findings of the paper include

- ***Hidden nature of TRA projects.*** TRA does not appear separately in the budget, but is hidden underneath other budget lines.
- ***Barroso pledge risky.*** It is impossible to *secure ex ante* the Barroso pledge of raising TRA to €1bn ex-ante (perhaps unless aid for sugar adjustment is included, or TRA is suddenly included in many more National Indicative Programmes, or jump because of the start of a cycle as happened in 2001, or new categories of TRA are found) because it is impossible to budget TRA *ex ante*.
- ***Programming difficulties.*** Due to programming difficulties, it is difficult if not impossible to fund purely multilateral initiatives (including multilateral secretariats) even if this was thought the most effective solution by developing countries for their trade problems.
- ***Development philosophy.*** On the other hand, TRA is part of carefully executed cooperation cycles to enhance coherence amongst TRA and other aid purposes, and it could be that new budget lines may upset the balance.
- ***Conflict of interest.*** The EC provides aid for countries with which it negotiates with diverging/opposing interests – and an honest broker is needed.
- ***Trade adjustment budget line.*** As discussed, there are severe challenges for the EC in supporting purely multilateral initiatives or initiatives that are being negotiated by developed and developing countries (beyond NIPs) , e.g. Aid for Trade under the WTO. Sugar-related support for ACP countries, additional to EDF, required a separate budget line. A broader budget line for trade adjustment (including for sugar) might be helpful to address specific needs of developing countries.

With this above set of findings the following table provides pros and cons of four possible options for EC-provided TRA.

Future options for EC-provided trade-related assistance

	Disadvantages	Advantages	Actions
Status quo.	<p>Not possible to secure increase in TRA to €1 bn (Barroso).</p> <p>Nearly impossible to increase the current low level of EC support for multilateral initiatives</p>	<p>No sudden change to TRA, building on partnership model (the development philosophy of NIPs and RIPs)</p>	<p>Readjust expectations on increase in TRA</p>
Status quo, with budgets coinciding with a multi-annual plan on TRA, with list of commitments and disbursements	<p>Additional work for EC, but still no lever for EP to secure increase in TRA (even if desired quickly by developing countries beyond NIPs/RIPs)</p> <p>Still difficult to increase the current low level of EC support for multilateral initiatives</p>	<p>Improved visibility for the EP of what the EC is actually spending on TRA</p>	<p>EC task force to design forward looking planning tool of TRA coinciding with budget discussions</p> <p>EC task force to compile data on TRA disbursements (in addition to commitments)</p>
Status quo plus a new 'Trade Adjustment' budget line	<p>TRA projects still hidden under fragmented thematic and geographical budget lines</p>	<p>A new budget line would allow disbursement e.g. for sugar or Aid for Trade issues negotiated with developing countries</p> <p>Easier to support multilateral institutions because geographical budgets do not have mandate</p>	<p>EP to push for a new budget line, by widening the sugar budget line to include trade adjustment issues more generally</p>
One 'budget line' for TRA in the EC budget	<p>Goes against the development philosophy of careful cooperation cycles involving aid, including TRA, which involved dialogue with beneficiaries</p>	<p>Good visibility of TRA projects</p> <p>Control for EP over how much TRA will be spent</p>	<p>EP to push for one budget line</p>

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ACRONYMS

AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
AIDCO	Europe Aid
ComSec	Commonwealth Secretariat
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
CSP	Country Strategy and Programmes
DDA	Doha Development Agenda
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DG	Directorate General
DTIS	Diagnostic of Trade Integration Study
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
EP	European Parliament
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
IDA	International Development Assistance
IF	Integrated Framework
ILEAP	International Lawyers and Economists Against Poverty
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITC	International Trade Centre
JITAP	Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme
LDC	Least Developed Country
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTS	Multilateral trading system
NIP	National Indicative Programme
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RELEX	External Relations (EU Directorate-General)
RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
RTA	Regional Trade Agreement
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
STDF	Standard and Trade Development Facility
TACIS	Technical Aid to the Commonwealth of Independent States
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TD	Trade development
TIM	Trade Integration Mechanism
TPR	Trade policy and regulations
TRA	Trade-related assistance
TRCB	Trade-related capacity-building
TRIPs	Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights
TRTA/CB	Trade-Related Technical Assistance/Capacity-Building
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organisation

1 INTRODUCTION¹

Increased attention has been paid to trade-related assistance in developing countries ever since the launch of the WTO Doha Round in 2001. In recent months, this attention has accelerated further. At the G8 Summit in Gleneagles in July 2005, Commission President Barroso pledged that the European Commission intends to increase its aid for trade to €1bn per year up from around €800m currently. The UK pledged to more than double aid for trade by £100m by 2010. The UN Millennium Review Summit of September 2005 further emphasised the contribution of trade to accelerate progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The WTO has also included for the first time in its existence a reference to Aid for Trade in the Hong Kong declaration of December 2005, recognising that aid is required for the adjustment process of countries moving towards trade liberalisation. Louis Michel, Commissioner for Development, is expected to discuss Aid for Trade issues with Pascal Lamy, the Director General of the WTO.

These developments are important for the recently formed international trade committee of the European Parliament. The European Parliament cannot set trade policy, but it could influence trade through the budget negotiations and the EC financial perspectives. In particular it could aim to influence the amount and type of trade-related assistance going to developing countries, and thereby the ability of developing countries to take part in and benefit from globalisation. This paper will examine trade-related assistance (TRA) by the European Commission, focusing on the rationale of TRA, the types and size of TRA, its effectiveness, and options for the future.

While the Barroso pledge of €1bn may have increased the visibility of TRA by the EC, bringing it on a par with the level of TRA by the US (US\$1.3bn, see chart A1), it is not clear whether this can actually be done, and how the European Commission would need to go about doing this (unless it would classify future sugar related compensation as TRA, which might be a possibility). This is essentially because TRA is hidden, mainly in regional budget lines programmed by DG Development or DG Relex in discussion with developing countries and intended for more general purposes, of which TRA is only one possibility. In fact, the trade committee of the European Parliament has suggested raising the visibility of TRA in the budget, for instance by establishing one budget line specifically devoted to TRA. But is this a good option? What are the alternatives? Could it instead devote more funds to influence other multilateral channels, including for purposes discussed with developing countries? It is these questions that this paper will examine. This paper will not provide an evaluation of EC TRA, nor a general rationale for all of the EC's activities in this area.

The structure of this paper is as follows: Section 2 discusses the rationale for TRA, in particular why support should be provided for alleviating the various constraints related to trade. Section 3 provides an overview of TRA provided by the EC on the

¹ We are grateful for the insights and comments provided by EC officials and researchers of the International Trade Committee of the EP. However, the views expressed and any remaining errors are the responsibility of the author.

basis of data on individual TRA projects. Section 4 discusses issues related to the effectiveness of TRA by the EC. Section 5 examines the challenges faced in relation to matching the budget with TRA projects. Section 6 is more prospective, and discusses budgetary options surrounding trade related assistance.

The main findings of the paper include

- ***Hidden nature of TRA projects.*** TRA does not appear separately in the budget, but is hidden underneath other budget lines.
- ***Barroso pledge risky.*** It is impossible to *secure ex ante* the Barroso pledge of raising TRA to €1bn ex-ante (perhaps unless aid for sugar adjustment is included, or TRA is suddenly included in many more National Indicative Programmes, or jump because of the start of a cycle as happened in 2001, or new categories of TRA are found) because it is impossible to budget TRA *ex ante*.
- ***Programming difficulties.*** Due to programming difficulties, it is difficult if not impossible to fund purely multilateral initiatives (including multilateral secretariats) even if this was thought the most effective solution by developing countries for their trade problems.
- ***Development philosophy.*** On the other hand, TRA is part of carefully executed cooperation cycles to enhance coherence amongst TRA and other aid purposes, and it could be that new budget lines may upset the balance.
- ***Conflict of interest.*** The EC provides aid for countries with which it negotiates with diverging/opposing interests – and an honest broker is needed.
- ***Trade adjustment budget line.*** As discussed, there are severe challenges for the EC in supporting purely multilateral initiatives or initiatives that are being negotiated by developed and developing countries (beyond NIPs) , e.g. Aid for Trade under the WTO. Sugar-related support for ACP countries, additional to EDF, required a separate budget line. A broader budget line for trade adjustment (including for sugar) might be helpful to address specific needs of developing countries.

2 TRADE-RELATED ASSISTANCE: WHY

This section asks two general questions, and then a closely related one about current EC aid intentions. Why should donors support trade? Why should they do this through aid rather than through trade measures? And how is European effort to promote trade by developing countries shifting, at both European and multilateral level, towards aid and away from trade measures?

2.1 The development role of trade

There is general acceptance that trade and investment can offer important benefits to developing countries, even if the range of effects expected may now be more moderate than in the 1980s. They increase national income and output, and countries that trade more also grow faster. They may encourage technological innovation. They may increase employment. And there is some disillusion with other ways of promoting development, whether through internal planning or external assistance, and a distrust of using one instrument, aid, for both poverty assistance and long term

development. Neither trade nor aid is sufficient to ‘deliver’ development (no external actor can do that). Using them together can be better than using either on its own (Page, 2006).

The benefits from trade are particularly important for small countries which tend to have a higher share of traded output in national income, at all levels of development. And it is notable that the countries which are now the poorest and most in need of assistance have a high share of trade.

The evidence that the benefits of trade in reducing poverty depend on policies within countries makes it impossible to interpret any trade or income increasing effect as necessarily proof that encouraging trade is good for development or poverty reduction. The effects depend on how the increase in income is distributed and how it is used. While trade does not necessarily reduce poverty (for that, more targeted forms of aid are appropriate), it can increase the scope for countries to take measures that will lead to sustainable improvements in income.

2.2 Why developing countries need aid in order to trade

Developing countries face internal as well as external barriers to trade. We can identify at least four types of constraints:

- Inadequate knowledge and implementation of trade rules and trade policy through conducting well informed trade negotiations
- Inadequate development of private sector and trade development (e.g. business support services)
- High adjustment costs to trade liberalisation, as in the case of sugar (see below)
- Lack of adequate supply-side factors and supply-side issues (infrastructure and human resources).

The most obvious constraint is that infrastructure in developing countries is poor, increasing the costs of trading or making it impossible: poor internal and external transport and communications; low investment in new technology; poor education and health reducing the productivity of labour; lack of administrative facilities, such as efficient regulatory and customs systems. All these hinder any production, but are particularly serious in trade. Here, producers are competing not with other domestic producers facing the same problems but with developed country producers without these disadvantages. They may also have more difficulty obtaining national funds than non-trading industries because governments will be less aware of the different standards in export markets than they are of domestic needs. These needs are of course particularly severe in the poorest countries so as European assistance becomes more concentrated on these, the relative importance of national barriers compared to external barriers increases.

A similar argument, that trade is both particularly important and particularly neglected, in some of the poorest countries which Europe assists, can justify offering special assistance to officials and others who make trade policy and negotiate on trade.

It is sometimes argued that assistance is necessary because demand changes more rapidly or more drastically for exports than for domestic production. This is not necessarily true, particularly in rapidly growing developing countries, but there are two circumstances where it may be true because of changes in trade barriers, which can alter demand more rapidly than rising income or changing tastes. Where there is a major positive change, aid is unlikely to be necessary because there will be a response by investors, domestic or foreign, or both. A recent example is the opening of the US to African exports under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act. By allowing low income countries to use imported textiles to make and export clothing, it offered much better access than countries had had under the previous US rules or under European schemes such as Lomé/Cotonou or Everything But Arms, and exports increased extraordinarily rapidly. (This experience illustrated more graphically than any academic paper the importance of flexible rules of origin.) But where there is a major negative change, aid may help producers and countries move into alternative opportunities (which will not offer the striking new opportunities that attract investors). The example of this in sugar is discussed below.

A final reason for stressing the role of aid in promoting trade is that in the last 10–15 years, trade (along with productive capacity more generally) has been neglected in aid programmes, in favour of emphasis on short-term poverty reduction (the MDGs). To restore balance and find sustainable long term patterns of production that may reduce poverty it is important to give special attention to the role aid can have in trade.

2.3 Using trade measures as aid

If developed countries allow imports from developing countries to enter their markets at lower, ‘preferential’, tariffs, this should help developing countries to export more, and perhaps in new products, or into new countries. All these should increase their potential income and development. So, trade preferences were one of the original forms of ‘special and differential treatment’ for developing countries, and have remained one of the most sought after. Some countries have used them effectively and have gained from them. But there have always been commentators who opposed them because they might distort trade, and there are now new constraints and new difficulties to using them.

Preferences are never the most economically efficient way of promoting a development objective. There can, however, be practical uses. If there are unemployed resources in a country, any increase in demand will increase national income; there is no need for this to come from particular types of export. If there is a development strategy of promoting particular activities, this can be done more directly by national action than by relying on a combination of concessions by a developed trading partner and sufficient uncompetitiveness by other potential suppliers to guarantee access. But if countries have limited national resources and skills in development, additional exports may help, and a preference may provide an incentive and a form of external reassurance that such production is feasible.

Preferential trade arrangements have had, and are currently having, positive effects for some countries. During the 1980s and early 1990s there was scepticism about the

value of preferences in promoting trade (largely the result of some economists' bias towards open trade plus weak methodology), but a combination of the strong demands by countries with preferences to retain them and better methods of analysis have confirmed that they do increase the value of exports. It remains true that whether and how the benefits from preferences are used to promote development depends on countries' policies. Preferences in new exports promote diversification and change. Preferences in traditional exports, especially if subject to quantitative limits, provide increased income, or in economic terms 'rents'. Some of the value of the rent from the preferences may stay in the importing country. Some of the countries that are benefiting from preferences, particularly the ones that moved into production of clothing, rather than those which have gained principally by remaining in protected commodities, have used the profits to diversify their economies.

For the medium term, it is important to ask whether preferences create an industry that can survive the reduction or end of preferences. If they do, the preferences are producing the intended effect of nurturing infant export industries. If they do not, they provide only a temporary increase in income, 'rents' from the higher price attainable in the protected market country; this income is itself important in poor countries, but could be better provided through aid.

Helping developing countries to increase their output certainly increases their potential to develop, and encouraging them to produce and export more advanced industrial products and services puts them on a path which many successful developing countries have followed, even if the mechanisms that translate such changes into development remain uncertain. Some preferences do these things for some countries, but many of the increases in one country's output will be at the expense of another developing country; much of the effect has been targeted at the wrong products from a development point of view (for example traditional products like sugar or bananas); and the fact that preferences created vested interests among developing countries in preserving high tariffs, regarded as an interesting, but hypothetical problem in the 1970s when developing countries had no power in the GATT, now risks becoming a serious impediment to reforms which would benefit most poor people in developing countries.

The gains from preferences are now creating problems. 'Preference erosion', the reduction in preferences that comes when previously less preferred countries gain access to the same markets through multilateral liberalisation, is now a serious problem for the current, Doha, negotiations of the WTO. The highly preferred position of about 50 countries means that they have little to gain, while some face major losses if preferences end. Even when preferences are good for the development of those who receive them, they may damage the interests of other countries, not only directly by diverting trade from them, but in the longer term, by preventing them from gaining better access.

Preferences depend on the existence of (higher) barriers to others. Two changes in the GATT Uruguay Round and the years following it, the late 1990s, substantially reduced their usefulness. First, the gradual fall in tariffs over the previous 40 years had been eroding the value of preferences on most products, but not on the products which were of most interest to developing countries: agriculture and clothing. The Uruguay Round saw the first reforms in these. Second, from 1993, the date of the

WTO's Decision in favour of LDCs, there were measures to concentrate any increase in advantages on the Least Developed Countries (whether as part of the new aid focus on poverty or from fear of competition from other developing countries). Most developed countries introduced or intensified differential treatment in their preference schemes, culminating in the EU's 'Everything But Arms' in 2001 which removed all barriers to LDCs, immediately for most products; by 2009 for all.

Non-LDC developing countries were thus squeezed from both sides, by reduced preferential margins and loss of their relative position to the LDCs. They therefore had an interest in finding ways of restricting the discretion of developed countries in offering preferences. In 2003–4, India took a dispute against the EU to the WTO on the grounds that the legal basis for preferences under the WTO, the Enabling Clause, allowed only the one type of discrimination specified, i.e. between LDCs and other developing countries, not the other forms of discrimination that the EU then had, in particular that for countries in need of help to move away from illegal drug production. The Appellate Body agreed that the measures complained of were not acceptable, on the grounds that they were non-transparent and not based on objective criteria, and that they had not been justified in terms of the Enabling Clause's specification of objectives ('to respond positively to the development, financial and trade needs of developing countries'). Although there has been no formal attempt to challenge a similar scheme by the US, there is increasing dissatisfaction with the emergence of new preferences on the part of those excluded, and this makes any major expansion in the use of preferences unlikely.

If a donor country chooses to transfer resources by trade concessions instead of by aid, it is choosing that the private sector (or the public enterprise sector), not the government will have most benefit from the transfer. It may thus reduce the value of aid by encouraging an inefficient or declining sector (for example, supporting agriculture through high prices).

There are two new initiatives, one European and one supported by the EU countries, which recognise the need to shift the emphasis from trade support to aid.

2.4 The action plan for sugar

The EU has been and remains one of the most extensive users of trade preference schemes, many carefully targeted at specific types of need, but the most important of its schemes, in value terms, the sugar protocol, is the nearest to being a financial transfer, i.e. aid, and is now being transformed into a financial scheme. (This, of course, parallels the same change that is happening in internal agricultural policy, from subsidising products to offering 'de-linked' financial transfers.)

Unlike preferences serving the purpose identified of helping countries to develop by allowing them to expand their trade in products or to markets which would not otherwise be open to them, the *EU quota system* for sugar does the reverse. It offers the highest rewards for exporting a strictly limited quantity of a traditional product, and *is effectively an aid transfer* (of an amount equivalent to the difference between the European and the world price, multiplied by the quantity) *rather than assistance for trade*. As with other types of aid, it is possible for the recipients to use the aid to

develop other sectors (and there are examples of this, for example the diversification into clothing and into tourism and other services by the Mauritian sugar companies), but it is difficult to see any economic advantage to the country or to Europe in this indirect way of promoting new sectors, and conserving the inefficient production of sugar reduces the net value of the aid.

In January 2005, the EU recognised the principle that countries which had benefited from preferential trade because of EU policies on sugar should be 'supported' to adjust to changes in these. In presenting its Action Plan², it noted that 'Several ACP economies are significantly dependent on sugar exports to the EU'. They have made investments and development plans based on expectations about these. It suggested combining 'trade and development measures' to meet the 'challenges'. In proposing that the assistance be used to improve the competitiveness of countries' sugar sectors, to promote diversification away from sugar, and to assist adjustment more generally, it is substituting development assistance directly for some of the traditional purposes of preferences.

The original proposal was that the plan would last for eight years, starting in 2007, and providing funds for any of three purposes, according to countries' different needs and degrees of competitiveness in sugar: to make sugar production more efficient; to diversify into related products; to diversify more generally. In order to meet the initial costs of planning how to use the money, €40m was provided in 2006. Current plans seem to cover only the first seven years, from 2007 to 2013, and the proposed figure is €90m a year (or less if it is subject to the general budget reduction). It is not yet clear how the Plan will be implemented. Some research on which the plan was based suggested a rather higher figure for needs initially, perhaps €250m, but that the amount could be tapered down after the first few years as countries started to adjust.

2.5 Aid for Trade in the WTO

The Doha Round has also been called the Development Round. Initially, the EU appears to have interpreted this as an intention to help the Least Developed Countries, by improving their access to markets. For many of these, however, in contrast to the middle income developing countries, trade access by means of changes in the WTO on their own is not directly helpful. Under the EU's special preferences for Least Developed Countries, EBA, these countries already have duty and quota free access to the EU. AGOA and the US special schemes for the Caribbean give access to many poor or small countries (not all LDC or all products), while Japan and Canada also have made access easier in recent years. In the months before Hong Kong, therefore, there was discussion of how to increase the 'development' effects of the Round, and in particular how to find ways of helping those countries which would gain little (or lose) from general changes in market access. The Hong Kong statement still had elements of the traditional special and differential treatment for developing countries, providing for no liberalisation by the LDCs and reduced commitments by the other developing countries, and stressing the need to offer more liberalisation in areas of

² European Commission (2005) *The Commission outlines its support to ACP Sugar Protocol countries*, Trade Issues, 24 January.

interest to them. It agreed that all developed countries should offer 97% duty and quota free access to LDCs, with encouragement to non-LDC developing countries to do this as well. This may offer a marginal improvement in access.

But the major change in principle was a formal recognition that the problems of 'preference erosion' and of poor capacity to trade were valid concerns for the WTO. In the past, preference erosion was regarded as insignificant and capacity building as the responsibility of the aid agencies.³ The agreement did not suggest solutions, but did authorise a review of Aid for Trade under the WTO, which was directed to lead to 'recommendations on how to operationalize Aid for Trade' (see annex). The principle of helping countries to meet the costs of WTO measures had already been accepted in the Uruguay Round, for higher costs of food imports resulting from agricultural reform, and in earlier stages of the Doha Round for the costs of trade facilitation, but there was no provision for implementation. Several developed countries emphasised their own aid-based contributions to trade during the conference or, like the EC, announced contributions in the run-up to the Conference (though these are not always based on a narrow view of Aid for Trade focusing on adjustment costs or preference erosion costs, but sometimes also based on the broad view of Aid for Trade and include all trade related assistance such as infrastructure). The effects of this cannot be known until it is clear how much additional money will be available, and how it will be allocated.

A Task Force is to be set up in February 2006 and will report to the Director General of the WTO and to the General Council by July 2006. It will need to consider the type of needs which will be eligible for funding, in particular the relative importance of specific costs of adjustment to WTO measures and of longer term development of capacity to trade, what contributions will be required, from whom, and how the funds will be allocated. The calculation of losses from preference erosion is in principle no different from any other WTO calculation of losses from trade distortions or changes (such as are done when regions form or disputes are settled). The International Monetary Fund established a Trade Integration Mechanism (TIM), and is calculating their losses for the purposes of offering loans. It has now provided the first funding under this, to Bangladesh and to the Dominican Republic, to meet the costs of the end of the Multifibre Agreement. The question has been raised of whether the 'loss' should be the total effect of losses from preferences and other costs imposed by the WTO or the net effect (if negative) from all parts of any WTO settlement, i.e. offsetting the losses by any gains on other goods or services. The latter is more consistent with the normal WTO assumption that any deal will represent a mix of losses and gains, but a development focus might suggest a more generous interpretation. The argument for grant-, rather than loan-based support (included in

³ One argument against this was that there is no case for adjustment assistance: the countries knew that their income depended on preferences, and knew that trade policies could change, so their losses could have been anticipated. There are two reasons for rejecting this, one practical, one developmental. The first is that if they are not offered some compensation, they will have an incentive to delay or frustrate a settlement which will damage other countries' welfare. The second is that they are developing countries and that coherence between aid and trade suggests at a minimum that developing countries should not be disadvantaged in WTO agreements. Therefore, they should have support in order to be able to make the investments in physical and human infrastructure and in productive capacity to permit alternative production. This, however, should not disadvantage those who need aid by traditional criteria.

the Hong Kong declaration) is that countries need non-repayable support in order to be able to make the investments in physical and human infrastructure and in productive capacity to permit alternative production, adapted to the new trading conditions. The IMF TIM is, therefore, not the answer to a permanent loss of income; more debt is the last thing such countries need. The increase in world welfare suggests that there are gains available to be directed to the losers.

By accepting that enabling countries to trade more effectively is a desirable objective, and by recognising that there needs to be an aid alternative to using preferences, the WTO is now stimulating donors to bring trade and productive capacity back into the objectives of aid programmes, and providing a counterweight to the arguments for other priorities in aid programmes.

<p>WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION</p>	<p>WT/MIN(05)/W/3/Re v.2 18 December 2005 (05-6190)</p>
<p>MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE Sixth Session Hong Kong, 13–18 December 2005</p> <p><i>Aid for Trade</i> 57. We welcome the discussions of Finance and Development Ministers in various fora, including the Development Committee of the World Bank and IMF, that have taken place this year on expanding Aid for Trade. Aid for Trade should aim to help developing countries, particularly LDCs, to build the supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure that they need to assist them to implement and benefit from WTO Agreements and more broadly to expand their trade. Aid for Trade cannot be a substitute for the development benefits that will result from a successful conclusion to the DDA, particularly on market access. However, it can be a valuable complement to the DDA. We invite the Director-General to create a task force that shall provide recommendations on how to operationalize Aid for Trade. The Task Force will provide recommendations to the General Council by July 2006 on how Aid for Trade might contribute most effectively to the development dimension of the DDA. We also invite the Director-General to consult with Members as well as with the IMF and World Bank, relevant international organisations and the regional development banks with a view to reporting to the General Council on appropriate mechanisms to secure additional financial resources for Aid for Trade, where appropriate through grants and concessional loans.</p>	

2.6 Summary

- Trade and investment can offer important benefits to developing countries. But neither trade nor aid is sufficient to ‘deliver’ development (no external actor can do that). Using them together can be better than using either on its own.
- Developing countries face internal as well as external barriers to trade, such as inadequate knowledge and implementation of trade rules and policy, inadequate development of private sector, high adjustment costs to trade liberalisation, lack of adequate supply-side factors such as infrastructure and human resources.

- The sugar protocol, which is nearing the end, is the most important preferential scheme of the EC in value. The quota system for sugar was effectively an aid transfer rather than assistance for trade. The EU recognised that countries which had benefited from resulting preferential trade should be ‘supported’ in adjusting to changes, but the value of support is lower than originally envisaged.
- Aid for Trade has emerged as a new issue on the agenda of the WTO. Narrowly, to support cost of implementation and support adjustment when preferences are eroding, and broadly to address supply side constraints to trade.

3 TRADE-RELATED ASSISTANCE BY THE EC: OVERVIEW

This section focuses on what the EC has actually committed itself to in the area of trade-related capacity building. Questions on how funds are channelled towards TRA projects from the EC budget will be addressed later. Essentially, it is possible, in general, to make a clear *ex post* picture of EC *commitments* to TRA projects, but it is more difficult, sometimes impossible, to get an *ex ante* picture of commitments, an *ex post* picture of disbursements, or to get a clear allocation of TRA projects by DG.

3.1 The definition of TRA

The current round of WTO negotiations was launched in Doha in 2001. The text contains many references to development and the Commission responded to this in 2002 and forms the basis of much of the current thinking on TRA. The Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament, entitled the ‘*Trade and Development: Assisting Developing Countries to Benefit from Trade*’ (endorsed by the Council in November 2002) describes the EC’s TRA strategy. It is the main EU policy reference on trade and development. It builds on another document adopted in 2000 on ‘*The European Community’s Development Policy*’. The latter statement recognised trade and development as one of the six priority areas of EU development policy. Trade and development was considered as a priority area in view of the EC competence and value added in the trade field.

The trade and development communication included a paragraph which could be interpreted as establishing one budget line for TRA⁴. At the time this was resisted. To understand this, it is important to realise that trade and development concerns are represented by two separate DGs, DG trade and DG development. This idea was that trade would be mainstreamed into development (which happened to some extent) and that development would be mainstreamed in trade (which did not happen, apart from the use of sustainability assessments, and it has so far not yet pushed for Aid for

⁴ On p. 26–27: *Examine the scope for funding horizontal trade-related assistance initiatives that benefit all developing countries, especially in collaboration with multilateral agencies. At present, nearly all EU development assistance is provided on a country/region basis. However, in this field there is an increasing need to support multilateral initiatives (such as those by the World Bank, the WTO, UNCTAD and the joint UNEP/UNCTAD capacity-building task force on trade, environment and development) and some EU ones (especially in the field of training of administrators) without limitation to specific countries or regions.*

Box 1 EC definition of trade-related assistance

Category 1 – Trade policy and regulation. Support with a direct focus on the Multilateral trading system (MTS) and the development of an appropriate trade policy environment. This is likely to include technical assistance, capacity building and institutional strengthening to enable the development of effective trade policy, primarily at public sector/government level. This could include work to develop understanding of and ability to implement multilateral rules in any one of the areas below. The precise WTO/OECD headings for support in category 1 are: dispute settlement, customs valuation, TBT and SPS, TRIPs, trade mainstreaming in prsps/devt plans, tariff negotiations – non-agric, trade and environment, trade and investment, trade and competition, trade facilitation, transparency and government procurement, accession, market access, agriculture, services, rules, tariff reform, trade related training education, negotiation training, regional trade agreements (RTAs)

Category 2 – Trade development. A broadening of the definition to include activities aimed at relieving some of supply side constraints which impact directly on a country's ability to exploit its international trading potential and in particular private sector development from an institutional perspective. This could include support in any one of the areas below. The precise WTO/OECD headings for support in Category 2 are:

- trade promotion strategy design and implementation
- market analysis and development
- business support services and institutions
- public-private sector networking
- e-commerce
- trade finance

Category 3 – is not covered by the Doha database but is highlighted as it is likely to be critically important for successful trade reform and is an area in which the Commission is active. Activities should include 'indirect' actions such as support for the macroeconomic and fiscal **adjustment process** that may be necessitated by new trade policy measures such as tariff reductions. For example, a review of other taxation mechanisms such as VAT may be appropriate following trade policy reform. Interim budget support measures may also be necessary to facilitate adjustment.

Category 4 – is trade capacity in its wildest sense aimed at diverse long term **supply-side issues**, which could include development assistance for **infrastructure** and to sectors such as health and education, all of which can have long term effects on poverty and competitiveness. So far these have not been included in the Doha database.

EC (2002) '*Guidelines for EC Trade-Related Assistance*'

Trade solutions beyond the conventional TRA projects). A single budget line for TRA was thought to lead to less control (by mandate) for DG development and perhaps more for other DGs.

The trade and development communication formed the basis for dividing TRA projects into four categories. We discuss these in Box 1. The first two categories are familiar from normal TRA practices; the fourth category is also a straightforward category, though the third is somewhat specific to the EC (we will see that this has still an important function, though in an international context more emphasis is placed on categories 1, 2 and 4. However, as we will see later, this category could be relevant

to many of the Aid for Trade debates. It is also important to notice that these categories correspond with the constraints to benefiting from trade identified at the start of Section 2. Below we will also provide estimates of the value of TRA in each of these categories.

One category of action concerns efforts to enhance international aid effectiveness, e.g. ensuring policy coherence between the EU's multilateral and bilateral/regional trade agendas and the provision of TRA. As part of the follow-up, in 2003, the inter-service trade and development task force⁵ produced an internal working paper '*Guidelines for EC Trade-Related Assistance*' in order to provide detailed practical orientations to people involved in the design, planning and delivery of TRA projects on the ground and to facilitate coordination and coherence between EU and member states' activities.

The task force regularly carries out a stocktaking of TRA which are transmitted to the WTO/OECD TRTA/CB database (WTO database henceforth), in itself helping to support coherence amongst programmes. It drafted some of the estimates below which come from a 2005 draft '*EC Trade-Related Assistance (TRA) – some key facts and figures*', but this paper does not necessarily express an official position of the European Commission. The EC defines TRA as 'funding provided to support the trade capacity building efforts of developing countries' (EC 2005a). More specifically, TRA in the paper is divided into two broad categories: trade policy and regulatory issues, and support for trade development, see the WTO Database. The database does not include figures on aid for infrastructure development, which are separately recorded through the OECD/CRS database.

3.2 TRA provided by EC, globally and by region

According to the Commission's own data, the EU has allocated €700m to TRA activities over the period 1996–2000 for some 120 projects (though it may be possible that not all projects were covered). The funds increased to €835m per annum, or about US\$3.7bn over the period 2001–2004. These estimates are supported by our own analysis of individual projects from the WTO database recording all TRA projects on behalf of donor countries (see EC TRA projects in tables A3–A8). An analysis of beneficiary countries is carried out in a recent draft document prepared by the EC (EC, 2005b). The figures show that the ACP region is the largest beneficiary with 40% of the total activities, followed by the Mediterranean region with 19% and Western Balkans with 14%. Asia, Latin America and the TACIS regions received comparable amounts of TRA representing around 8% each. Data for 2005 are preliminary and record the TRA projects implemented or foreseen in June (but this may be a good guide for the year as a whole).

⁵ The Trade and Development Communication COM (2002) 513 states that the inter DG Task Force for Trade and Development was set up to help improve internal Commission coherence; it would guide the different Commission services involved, including the Delegations, in their task to mainstream trade in the CSPs and RSPs, provide know-how and input for the identification and implementation of programmes and projects, and liaise with those in charge of trade negotiations and of monitoring the implementation of trade agreements.

Table 1 Trade-related assistance by beneficiary region

	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total 2001- 2004	2005 (preliminary estimates)
	€million	€million	€million	€million	€million	€million
ACP	557.5	166.5	318.6	283.3	1325.9	322
LATIN AMERICA	45.1	36.2	111.2	47.3	239.8	63
ASIA	44.2	138.6	71.0	43.5	297.3	61
MEDA	91.0	198.0	160.0	180.3	629.3	145
Western Balkans (CARDS)	39.8	100.2	107.4	224.5	471.9	70
TACIS	42.4	48.8	65.6	114.6	271.4	44
Enlargement Countries	---	---	55.4	45.0	100.4	---
Unspecified Dev. Countries	5.8	---	---	2.0	7.8	---
Global Total	825.8	688.3	889.2	940.5	3343.8	705

Source: draft note by task force, data for 2005 are provisional and reflect commitments for the year in June of that year.

The EC notes the year to year fluctuations (EC, 2005b: pp. 4–5): ‘There are large fluctuations from one year to the next. For example the ACP amount goes down from €557m in 2001 to only €166m in 2002. The main explanation is the fact that in 2001 trade development commitments for ACP countries have been unusually high due to the approval of some very large operations such as PROINVEST (€110m), Caribbean Rum (€70m), special framework for assistance for bananas (€44m) and the Pesticides Initiative Programme (€30m). These large projects affect the trend. But it should be kept in mind that their implementation is running over several years. Another explanation of fluctuations in Table 1 (and also in the other tables below) is that there are no dedicated sums foreseen for TRA. The actual decisions on TRA are the result of the programming dialogue with the beneficiary countries and regions.’ TRA is less than 10% of total EC aid.

3.3 By category, value and number of TRA projects, compared to other donors

The projects in the WTO database fall into one of the two categories: ‘Trade policy and regulation’ or ‘Trade development’. This is the classification used by the EC in its analyses (see EC, 2005b). These two categories encompass points 1) and 2) of the four categories identified above respectively. The WTO database can also be used to assess infrastructure spending (total, not just trade-related) derived from the OECD/CRS database. Table 2 reports on this. Given the categories in the database, it has not been possible to ascertain which projects may be related to category 3.

Table 3 provides information about the value and number of TRA projects, for the EC and compared to all donors. There were 186 TRA projects in 2004, and a further 200 infrastructure projects. Projects by the EC tend to be larger than the average. It is noticeable that over the years 2001–2004, the EC has provided about two fifths of all TRA (in 2005 it seems to have been the second largest spender of TRA, behind the

US, which has increased its TRA much faster than the EU, see chart A1; but Barroso's €1bn intention would make the EC number one, as it was in 2004 on the basis of WTO data), and around one eighth of all infrastructure spending. Appendix Table A1 provides further details on all donors. An important feature is that contributions to the TCB Trust Funds are provided in a separate column in order to show how much was provided by each donor. The EC provided just 0.5% of all funds available to the trust funds.

Table 2 Trade-related assistance by the European Commission, by category (€million)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total 2001–2004	2005 (est.)
CATEGORY 1 – TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS	270.7	259.1	363.1	229.5	1122.4	355.0
Trade mainstreaming in PRSPs/development plans	0.0	8.6	22.7	22.6	53.9	86.2
Technical and sanitary standards	83.3	14.5	48.7	17.8	164.3	53.2
Trade facilitation	60.0	59.1	179.4	117.7	416.2	21.5
Regional trade agreements	56.4	122.5	92.8	42.7	314.4	182.5
Multilateral trade negotiations and agreements	71.0	54.4	8.6	28.3	162.3	10.0
Trade education/training	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.4	11.3	1.6
CATEGORY 2 – TRADE DEVELOPMENT	555.1	429.1	526.1	711.1	2221.4	349.9
Business support services and institutions	296.4	231.9	205.1	180.6	914.0	98.6
Banking and financial services	157.5	122.5	135.4	134.8	552.7	125.0
Trade promotion and market development:	59.2	48.3	47.8	31.6	186.9	0.0
- agriculture						
- fishing	32.3	0.0	19.0	3.6	54.9	0.0
- mineral resources and forestry	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	0.0
- industry	0.0	0.0	49.4	103.5	152.9	88.9
- tourism	6.0	8.9	0.4	0.0	15.3	2.5
- services	0.7	15.0	8.0	31.0	54.7	0.0
- general/multisector	0.0	0.0	61.0	225.0	286.0	34.9
Total above Category 1 and 2	825.8	688.2	889.2	940.6	3343.8	704.9
CATEGORY 3 – TRADE ADJUSTMENT						
CATEGORY 4 – TRADE RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE	1442	1653	1137	1414		

Source: WTO database, data for 2005 are provisional and reflect commitments for the year in June of that year. *Note:* it was difficult to describe Category 3.

Table 3 Number and value of trade-related assistance projects, all donors and EC

		All donors			
		2001	2002	2003	2004
1 Trade Policy and Regulations	Value (m USD)	650	657	934	812
	number of projects	2362	4540	5358	5275
2 Trade Development	Value (m USD)	1355	1332	2048	2186
	number of projects	1977	2790	3003	2920
4 Infrastructure	Value (m USD)	9147	9227	9330	14803
	number of projects	1987	1995	2486	2681
		EC			
		2001	2002	2003	2004
1 Trade Policy and Regulations	Value (m USD)	310	292	429	296
	number of projects	94	130	124	105
2 Trade Development	Value (m USD)	507	419	613	884
	number of projects	57	46	65	81
4 Infrastructure	Value (m USD)	1442	1653	1137	1414
	number of projects	166	146	88	200
		Share EC in Total			
		2001	2002	2003	2004
1 Trade Policy and Regulations	Value (m USD)	0.48	0.44	0.46	0.36
	number of projects	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02
2 Trade Development	Value (m USD)	0.37	0.31	0.30	0.40
	number of projects	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03
4 Infrastructure	Value (m USD)	0.16	0.18	0.12	0.10
	number of projects	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.07

Source: WTO database

3.4 TRA by project and DG

We have done our own mapping of TRA projects to assess the number of TRA projects involved, and which DG was involved in programming. The results are included in the appendix tables.

Table 4 presents a summary of the estimates of the allocation of the TRA commitments over the period according to the source DG of funding. We have classified the source of funding (which DG or EDF) on the basis of the donor project number (so for instance a project with a TACIS indication has been classified as RELEX, one related to ACP as EDF, and so on). There would seem to be five possible DGs involved in the allocation of the TRA funds: Relex, Enlargement, Trade, Development and Environment; plus one (EuropeAid) involved in the implementation. The mandate stipulates that there are two DGs involved in allocating TRA funds to third countries, Development for ACP countries and Relex for other countries. Trade has the mandate to conduct the Union's Commercial Policy.

Unfortunately it was not possible to identify a DG for all projects (unallocated). The contribution of TRA projects is in line with the relative magnitude of each DG's budget, with RELEX being by far the largest contributors of all DGs. The proportion

of TRA coming from EDF (not budgetised) is roughly 30–35% over the period (but it could be more given that it does not include the 19% that is unaccounted for).

Table 4 Trade-related Assistance commitments 2001–2005 (in thousand US\$)

<i>Source</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2001–04</i>	<i>% total</i>
TOTAL	863,366	670,128	1,035,722	1,132,137	892,793	3,709,363	100
EDF	349,195	110,871	346,772	326,815		1,133,652	31
DEV	9,672		5,423	23,543		38,639	1
ENLARG	68,883	33,175	34,004	55,945		192,007	5
ENV	3,687	6,980				10,667	0.2
RELEX	158,880	486,349	254,886	698,348		1,598,462	43
TRADE	752	2,825	1,480	3,102		8,159	0.2
Unable to categorise in above DGs	272,297	29,930	393,156	24,385		719,767	19

Source: WTO database, data for 205 are provisional and reflect commitments for the year in June of that year.

3.5 By country or regional programme

Trade-related assistance is part of regional and country programmes when the EC and the partner countries have decided this as a priority. Table A2 (appendix) describes a non-exhaustive selection of programmes which can be used for TRA projects. The ACP programmes (through EDF) tend to be programmes through National (such as Namibia, Kenya, Zambia, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Suriname, DR, Rwanda, Ghana) or Regional Indicative Programme where trade and development or regional integration is a priority, or All-ACP programmes.

All-ACP programmes are worth around €2.7bn (most of this is not directly trade-related, such as the €500m water programme, or a €250m energy programme). Trade-related programmes include:

- Proinvest €10m over seven years but booked in one year (2001)
- Programme Management Unit, EPA support, €20m
- Trade.com (approved in July 2003) €50m, which finances e.g. the hub and spokes project
- Standards Facility
- WTO, Integration into World Economy project (around €10m)

3.6 Summary and challenges

While it is possible, in general, to make a clear *ex post* picture of EC commitments to TRA projects, there are several challenges and issues related to the above overview of TRA by the EC:

- There is little or no transparency on how aid and how much aid gets allocated to TRA (or indeed many other) projects.

- Relevant information on (EC) TRA projects can be found in the WTO database, but it is very complicated to get an adequate picture of how much of EC TRA is involved under the control of the respective DGs or some other level of aggregation (the annual reports tend to be too crude, so it requires examination of detailed project information).
- All the calculations based on the WTO database are based on aid commitments, and this may be very different from actual disbursements of aid. One example is the Proinvest programme €10m which runs over seven years but has been booked as a commitment in one year (2001). Up to 2005 around half had been recorded as being disbursed. Thus, there can be a large gap between committed numbers and funds actually disbursed.
- While the database is helpful to record and coordinate TRA by different donors, the donor may use different definitions (some or all components of a programme) or reporting techniques.
- It would be difficult to have an adequate picture of TRA by recipient country (the CSPs provide some help, but there are also all-ACP programmes that are not allocated by country).

4 EFFECTIVENESS AND APPROPRIATENESS OF TRADE-RELATED ASSISTANCE

The phenomenon of TRA is relatively new, not its individual components but its grouping and its increase at a time that budget support is on the increase. Indeed, it has become an increasingly important vehicle for support to developing countries in recent years, both through the EC and from its member states' programmes. The growth in its importance has occurred at a time when more donor support is being given in the form of technical assistance and general budget support, instead of the more traditional forms of assistance which realised capital projects. Donors also contribute to multilateral programmes such as JITAP and the Integrated Framework. A significant part of trade-related assistance is of course supplied as technical cooperation (the Commission itself calculates this is around 30%) – a market for which international prices do not really prevail and so for which it is more difficult to judge both in terms of value-for-money and efficiency in end-use, in the latter case also because the EU is a highly involved player in international trade policy. Moreover, some of the increase (and the pledges surrounding the WTO ministerial at Hong Kong) covers areas like multilateral trade negotiations, EPAs, and regional strategies (trade negotiations and the formulation of national trade policy), where national interests (of TRA providers) are at the core (this is particularly important for G20 and other countries), rather than the more traditional areas of export promotion, customs efficiency and small/medium-sized enterprise development (capacity to trade and supply-side matters) where issues of sovereignty do not arise.

4.1 Comparative advantage of EC TRA

Theoretical considerations

A joint Council–Commission statement in 2000 identified six priority areas for EC development aid: the links between trade and development; regional integration and

cooperation; macroeconomic reform and the promotion of equitable access to social services; transport infrastructure and management; food security and sustainable rural development; and institutional capacity-building. This has been repeated in subsequent development policy statements (including in 2005).

Some argue that trade is a *comparative advantage* in providing aid because the EC is *doing trade negotiations itself*. Further, transport and budget support are often mentioned as suitable areas for the EC because of the *scale* of the EC's budget (the scale argument would also imply that the EC with a very extensive network of regional and country offices would be well placed to provide aid projects). Indeed, the EC has always been a major funder of infrastructure which require lumpy investments and bigger than most other donors though not bigger than Japan or IDA. Budget support may also be useful, but would it be possible to provide budget support under all circumstances? The main problem with the argument that trade is suitable for the EC because it is doing trade negotiations itself is that the EC may have a conflict of interest in funding negotiators on the other side of the table (even though by doing trade negotiations itself it may also have built up significant and useful competences). So it would be suitable if some TRA would flow through bilateral, and even better multilateral channels, see below.

Comparing TRA by donors with needs of recipients

A different way of examining the appropriateness of TRA is by asking developing countries what they need. It is surprising that some consider (e.g. see the evaluation discussed of EC TRA discussed in appendix B) that the EC would know better what is good for developing countries and what they need, than relying on the needs of partner countries. The EC has put in place a close dialogue with its partners through its cooperation cycles, where trade related needs may also come to the forefront, so it would not be appropriate to work beyond this if the needs assessments reflect developing country interests.

There might be little capacity to assess the needs, and perhaps that is where the support needs to be: to develop capacity in developing countries to manage, design and implement trade policies. A further problem is that needs assessments are not always acted upon, for various reasons indicated below. This is not particular to the EC, as Prowse (2006, p. 91) argues that DTIS's identify many investment and capacity building needs to address trade development, but these are often left unaddressed due to slow mainstreaming of trade in PRSPs (similar to lack of trade and private sector development in CSPs and resulting NIPs and RIPS) and limited resources within the IF trust fund.

Further, needs assessment do not always contain a good mapping system of donor activities vis-à-vis the constraints to trade, coupled with an indication of where the gaps are and who will then act on this (which donors, partner country, etc.). The EC has started to map what countries already have a needs assessment, and in some cases the EC has helped to provide such assessments (e.g. with IF for LDCs) in other cases being responsible for them (e.g. non-LDCs); this is good but there are two issues. One recurring problem is the *lack of ownership* of needs assessments by developing countries and a clear mapping of who will be addressing the most urgent bottlenecks. Even where ownership is with trade ministries, as Prowse maintains in the case of the

IF, the lack of capacity in trade ministries means weak reflection in development plans and thus actual TRA.

The second issue, is that while the EC tries to fill a gap by conducting a needs assessment itself (because e.g. the IF deals with LDCs only), this should really be done by or through true multilateral bodies. In fact of all the criticism of the IF (CAPRA 2003 and Liebrechts and Wijmenga, 2004), it is argued that the IF has helped to build trade development capacity, providing a programmatic and integrated approach to assistance. It is not clear to what extent one donor, albeit a large one, but one that may also face a conflict of interest, should push through a needs assessment exercise. New multilateral (or regional) channels seem much more appropriate to fill such gaps.

Mix of TRA activities

There are also questions whether the EC provides the right mix of TRA activities. This relates to the broad TRA area: support for trade policy and rules, or support for trade development, and we might also include supply side or adjustment measures (table 2). Most TRTA support is increasingly going towards trade development (category 2), rather than trade policy and regulation (category 1). This trend seems right given that we argue below that the EC might face a conflict of interest in support for category 1. But within category 1 *most support goes to 'trade facilitation' and 'Regional Trade Agreements', while the more important support (at least for trade in goods) for 'Multilateral trade negotiations and agreements', is comparatively small, and support for 'trade education', which seems very important given that developing countries ought to be supported to assess their own trade needs and conduct their own trade analysis, and 'trade mainstreaming in PRSPs' are negligible.* The latter area also deserves more attention in the light of comments by Prowse (2006) that trade is not sufficiently mainstreamed in PRSPs.

There may also be questions regarding the appropriate mix in terms of purpose sectors of TRA. There are few overall comments on the purpose sectors of TRA to assess whether donors actually fill the most pressing gaps with respect to trade development (within category 2: fishing industry, services, etc.), and whether the EU follows an ideal output mix. For instance, a quick scan reveals that the EC does very little in the area of services which is inconsistent with the importance of services in trade and the economy. *Over the period 2001–2004 there were only 14 TRA services projects, 5 in Trade Policy and Regulation (seminars, e.g. by DG trade) and a further 9 in Trade Development (5 in tourism, and 4 in services) out of a total of 700 projects.* The EC does work with the ITC but only for specific countries – it could not provide funding for ITC in general, and such budget procedures may provide a constraint/ constitute a barrier. More emphasis seems required in the area of services, though a proper analysis could help with this, e.g. whether developing countries themselves did not require such activities.

We include a simple mapping exercise in the case of trade in services to see where the EC could increase its involvement in the area of trade in services: Technical assistance can help to overcome all of the constraints to trade in services. Table 5 provides a list of constraints to trade in services divided into five areas: Supply

capacity, Regulatory framework, National services trade policy, International trade barriers, Services negotiations.

The table links constraints to services trade to the type of activities that can be employed to remove these constraints. It then mentions what type of external support has been used to overcome the constraints, and what the gaps are. For instance, there is currently a big gap in support for trade policy analysis capacity as well as trade policy formulation using national trade in services working groups. It would need consideration as to what is the most appropriate entry point for the EC. Unfortunately, such considerations may not always be made, especially not as its own policy documents suggest that the EC has a comparative advantage in the area of ‘trade’, while this paper argues that the EC would not be well placed to address all issues related to trade (e.g. due to conflict of interest).

Table 5 Overcoming constraints to trade in services in developing countries

<i>Constraints to trade in services</i>	<i>Activities to overcome constraints</i>	<i>External support to overcome constraints</i>	
		Type	Examples of organisations
1 Lack of services supply capacity	Build supply capacity for services sectors that are sustainable, using appropriate and good quality human resources, infrastructure, new technologies	Donor support	Bilateral and multilateral finance /budget support, in-country, including EC in the area of human resource, infrastructure and trade development
2 Inadequate regulatory framework	Regulatory reform	Technical Assistance	World Bank, Bilateral programmes on Investment Climate reform, in country, EC assistance for trade development
3 Absence of national services trade policy	Formulating sectoral services negotiations, need for services coalitions and contact with them, national and sectoral working groups, impact assessments, complementary economic and social policies	Technical Assistance	UNCTAD, ILEAP, ComSec, in country
4 Existence of international trade barriers	Negotiate trade rules internationally or reduce barriers unilaterally	Funding and training for negotiators	Funding in an appropriate way by donors to prevent conflict of interest
5 Inability to translate current services framework in developing country capitals into GATS language used at the WTO Geneva	Translate current and future commitments into GATS language, and communicate between capitals and Geneva	Technical assistance in country and in Geneva; general workshops.	UNCTAD, WB, South Centre, in Geneva and in Capitals, regional organisations such as COMESA

Note: see also te Velde (2005)

Finally, we note that support for infrastructure has not seen an increasing trend, even though the EC, though its scale, seems well placed to do provide such support.

4.2 Evaluating TRA

TRA as a grouping is relatively new, and evaluating TRA is of even more recent vintage. We summarise the evaluations of EC and DFID TRA in appendix B. Both evaluations are relatively positive, suggesting that TRA has helped developing country governments, but also that improvements can be made. An EC publication lists a number of successful projects, in *Making trade work for development, Trade-related assistance: an update A selection of case studies from around the world*. But to some extent, evaluations do not help those wanting answers to questions relating to whether investing in roads or in capacity building TRA is better. Thus, ownership of the needs assessments and objectives of TRA is important.

The EC discussed the external evaluation of its TRA programmes, and the conclusions and recommendations are used to improve the delivery of TRA. The main conclusions, according to the EC, include the importance of careful needs assessments and mainstreaming of TRA into development strategies. But as explained above the evaluation also argues, incorrectly in our view, to base the TRA not only on the demands of partner countries but also on a diagnostic trade analysis and the Commission's understanding of trade-related issues and the partners' needs. If trade is not identified as a priority area by the partner country or the country strategy paper, it becomes difficult to allocate funds to address emerging TRA issues later on (given the time span of up to seven years for the Commission's country strategy papers for ACP countries).

The evaluation further showed that the efficiency and effectiveness of TRA is reduced by slow EC procedures. This seems generally accepted.

A further point to the evaluation of the EC TRA activities is that there is generally little quantitative evidence provided – descriptive or analytical – which is a significant gap. The EC's own assessment was based on interviews and analysis of documents, with no quantitative estimation of the impact of these activities on trade and economic development. This applies even at the micro-level. The above mentioned EC publication *Making trade work for development, Trade-related assistance: an update A selection of case studies from around the world* is very good in describing the projects that the EC is involved in, but it does not use a consistent methodology to assess how exactly the EC projects helped. To take one example (but there are others), it describes the EC support for a Kenyan company as part of the Pesticides Initiative Programme (PIP). The brochure argues that 'Since it began in July 2001, the PIP had had a positive effect on more than 26,000 ACP producers, many of whom are small-scale farmers. Nearly 6.25 million Euros has been committed to the programme, with each applicant allocated around 86,000 Euros.' But when it discusses how the Kenyan company's export tripled, it argues that 'This spectacular growth stems first and foremost from the company's dedication and hard work'. In an ideal world, one would compare this supported company with a similar one that was not supported. Or in another project, it discusses the involvement of EC support for LDC negotiating

positions. It describes what the activities were, not what the effects were on the negotiation position, or what the effects were on LDC trade. Admittedly, this will be difficult, but it just indicates that the EC faces severe challenges in providing outsiders with evidence that shows exactly how important TRA has been.

4.3 The EC and building trade negotiations capacity

Just as the EU has diverse interests to advance and protect in the Multilateral Trading System and in its own regional programmes, so do developing countries. The ease with which the 1997 Green Paper, converting the ACP's acquis in terms of established Lomé preferences into the putative reciprocity of Cotonou, was accepted partly under threat of what happened at the WTO, is a phenomenon of the past, but is still important now. Since 2000 the EU has felt obliged to supply TRA merely to allow its ACP partners to keep up with the timetable of their own negotiations, and many are having difficulty bringing their businesses and civil society along, and even defending their own position against Asian and Latin American partners which are better equipped to negotiate. However, TRA supplied to the areas of negotiations preparation and strengthening and for trade policy formulation is a political commodity. Once this is recognised, the need for a buffer between the TRA support and the donor's underlying obligations and objectives is obvious (see also Solignac Lecomte, 2003).

This can be addressed in a number of ways. Contributions to multilateral programmes should theoretically enhance the objectivity of the TRA exercise and the resources transferred, although at the expense of direct action. Both JITAP and the IF have been criticized on grounds of efficiency; but a further concern of many TRA recipient countries, and some member states, is that they reflect the agenda of the agencies providing the assistance (the intermediaries), not the developing countries interests, which prevents the developing countries from *politically owning* the programmes of support. More recently the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Organisation Intergouvernementale de la Francophonie instituted an ACP-only programme of installing trade analysts at ACP regional (hub) and national government (spoke) level under the EC's programme, TRADE.COM, but it is too early to say whether the TRA under this programme serves to empower the host countries by building capacity in trade ministries.

It is not impossible for the receiving country to be properly in receipt of EU resources to further its own trade policy and negotiations in areas which are costly for the EU, but this requires both a leap of faith by the provider of the TRA and a number of safeguard elements to be in place to ensure that the TRA supplied is working only to the host's agenda (the principles behind TRADE.COM seem one step in the right direction, e.g. the fact that the PMU for EPA does not need to share sensitive reports with the EC). ODI itself has some experience of doing this in the trade-related economist posts filled under its Fellowship Scheme. It requires a strict segregation of the source of the funding from the contract of employment (achieved by ODI acting as honest broker, taking decisions on allocations directly with developing country governments, dealing directly with appeals, etc.) and the integration of the technical assistance person supplied into the civil service of the host country concerned as a normal national official conducting the routine tasks of a professional in the ministry

and establishing his or her credibility by demonstrating competence and special expertise before being trusted to represent the government on trade negotiations and policy

European donors operating bilaterally have themselves attempted to address these issues differently. Like the EU itself, they assert the objective of integrating developing countries further into the world trading system and those such as the Netherlands and Sweden can be freer to recognize the constraints of the EU's own baggage. The results so far of working through both UN and IF channels have been disappointing. The major players using Dutch funding – JITAP and the IF – proved to be as poor as the smaller single-issue organizations including UN organisations. Requests for assistance consequently have to be articulated by the governments and their trade commissions (including private sector interests), rather than through donors of professional multilateral bodies. Sweden launched a new policy of TRA as part of its policy for promoting global development in October 2005. The entire emphasis is on developing national and local capacity – to design and manage trade policy; to participate effectively in bilateral, regional and multilateral trade policy-making and negotiations; and via trade facilitation to enhance the capacity to trade by improving the understanding of trade regulations, meeting standards and promoting exports. This policy is also too new to know its impact. It is also likely to accommodate a return to supply-side features of trade facilitation (such as better infrastructure), so this should not be, as has been done traditionally, neglected as a legitimate area for TRA in future (albeit with a larger capital component). This is partly because donors have to be politically impatient – they are subjected to parliamentary spending reviews and regular policy and financial audits which require them to produce measurable results. Capacity-building TRA however by its nature is a slow process involving human resources and its outputs are best measurable by the performance of politicians in trade negotiations and by the integration of trade into mainstream policy and the consequent improved management of the economy as a whole.

4.4 Summary points

- Some argue that trade is a *comparative advantage* in EC aid because the EC is *doing trade negotiations itself*. However, the EC may have a conflict of interest in funding negotiators on the other side of the table (category 1: trade policy and regulations).
- Further, transport and budget support are often mentioned as suitable areas for the EC because of the *scale* of the EC's budget.
- The EC has evaluated its TRA programmes. This is an extensive evaluation. One of the conclusions is to base the TRA not only on the demands of partner countries but also on a diagnostic trade analysis and the Commission's understanding of trade-related issues and the partners' needs. This is incorrect.
- A general point to the evaluation of the EC TRA activities is that there is little quantitative evidence– descriptive or analytical – which is a significant gap.
- Perhaps unfortunately for parliamentarians, capacity-building TRA by its nature is a slow process, involving human resources, and its outputs are best measurable by the performance of politicians in trade negotiations and by the integration of trade into mainstream policy and the consequent improved management of the economy as a whole.

5 THE EC BUDGET AND TRADE-RELATED ASSISTANCE

A quick examination of the EC general budget is of little help in uncovering where (and how) the TRA funds are reported. There are no specific budget lines incorporating these TRA projects, thus making an *ex ante* assessment of the committed value of TRA activities through the budget virtually impossible, if not completely impossible.

If we examine a recent general budget (2005), TRA funds may be channelled through geographical or a thematic budget items. Thematic items include:

- international fisheries agreements
- CFSP
- humanitarian aid
- food aid
- external aspects of certain Community policies
- democracy and human rights
- other sectoral development measures
- other external cooperation measures
- emergency aid reserve.

Geographical measures include:

- Latin America
- Asia
- Mediterranean and Middle East
- Balkans
- Eastern Europe and central Asia
- Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) – EDF.

Most TRA categories will be included in Budget Title 19 (*External Relations*), Title 22 (*Enlargement*), Title 20 (*Trade*), Title 21 (*Development and Relations with ACP countries*).

Title 19 – External Relation

This title is the largest one in the group (with over €3.5bn of commitments in 2005). The title chapters through which the TRA funds may be channelled are the regional cooperation ones (chapter 19 06 to 19 10). It is not clear though under which budget line these chapters may include TRA activities. A selection of possible chapter items is included in Table 6:

Table 6 Possible budget items for TRA in the EC budget – External Relations

Title Chapter Article Item (selected)	Heading	Appropriations 2005	
		Commitments	Payments
19 06 01	Assistance to partner countries in eastern Europe and central Asia	370 580 000	391 000 000
19 06 02	Cross-border cooperation in structural matters	53 000 000	49 450 000
19 07 01	Assistance for the countries of the western Balkans	173 000 000	230 000 000
19 07 02	Assistance to Serbia and Montenegro	198 000 000	148 000 000
19 08 01	Financial Protocols with the southern Mediterranean countries	–	
19 08 02	MEDA (measures to accompany the reforms to the economic and social structures in the Mediterranean non-member countries)	735 253 000	
19 09 01	Financial and technical cooperation with Latin American developing countries	205 500 000	250 000 000
19 09 02	Political, economic and cultural cooperation with Latin American developing countries	80 000 000	115 000 000
19 10 01	Financial and technical cooperation with Asian developing countries	327 000 000	320 000 000
19 10 02	Political, economic and cultural cooperation with Asian developing countries	98 000 000	126 500 000

Title 22 – Enlargement

This is a smaller title (€1.3bn in 2005), which concentrates on pre and post-accession (to the EU) countries. TRA may be included into chapters 22 03 and 22 04. Table 7 details the possible specific items that may cover TRA activities. Note that most of the funds are channelled through PHARE (programme on Turkey) and CARDS (programme on central and eastern European countries, previously managed by RELEX).

Table 7 Possible budget items for TRA in the EC budget – Enlargement

Title Chapter Article Item	Heading	Appropriations 2005	
		Commitments	Payments
22 02 01	Pre-accession assistance for countries of central and eastern Europe	701 600 000	741 500 000
22 02 02	Cross-border cooperation for central and eastern Europe	84 000 000	44 300 000
22 02 03	Completion of the Phare pre-accession assistance	p.m.	742 000 000
22 02 04	Pre-accession assistance for Turkey	277 700 000	
22 02 06	Technical Assistance Information Exchange Office (TAIEX) actions in the framework of the pre-accession instruments	8 000 000	43 700 000

Title 20 – Trade

As a relatively small title (€77m, most of which is due to administrative expenses), trade accounts for very little TRA funds (for organising seminar, etc.). The headings which may include those funds are reported in Table 8.

Table 8 Possible budget items for TRA in the EC budget – Trade

Title Chapter Article Item	Heading	Appropriations 2005	
		Commitments	Payments
<u>20 49 04 01</u>	External trade relations, including access to the markets of non-Community countries — Expenditure on administrative management	—	20 000
<u>20 02 01</u>	External trade relations, including access to the markets of non-Community countries	10 250 000	11 250 000

Title 21 – Development

This title includes a couple of headings in the *Sectoral cooperation strategy* and in the *Relation with ACP countries*, which may be used to channel TRA funds (EDF is not included in budget).

Table 9 Possible budget items for TRA in the EC budget – Development

Title Chapter Article Item	Heading	Appropriations 2005	
		Commitments	Payments
21 03 17	European programme for reconstruction and development (EPRD)*	131 500 000	161 000 000
21 03 18	Assistance to ACP banana producers	34 500 000	37 950 000
21 02 05	Environment in developing countries	56 276 000	57 500 000

* This appropriation is intended primarily to cover the financing of development cooperation projects and programmes with South Africa, which contribute to its continued integration into the world economy, among the other things

As it is clear from this brief analysis, most of the TRA funds seem to be channelled through geographic headings (regional programme of cooperation). Such finding is in line with the ADE report which noticed that in planning its TRA activities, the EC is mainly concerned with the demand from partner countries, which drives the allocation of TRA funds.

The budgetary challenges posed by TRA

At the G8 Summit in Gleneagles in July 2005, Commission President Barroso pledged that the EU increase its Aid for Trade to €1bn per year. However, it is impossible to secure this pledge ex ante (perhaps unless aid for sugar adjustment is included, or TRA is suddenly included in many more NIPs, or jump because of the start of a cycle as happened in 2001, or new categories of TRA are found). In particular if EU and ACP (or other recipients for which there is a programming cycle) countries do not agree to incorporate trade and development in their NIP, not much will change. That is, unless there are other ways of agreeing with partner countries on

an increase of such funds (and it would be able to classify future sugar related compensation, or indeed general trade adjustment aid, as TRA).

In particular, it is important to point out the severe budget difficulties the EC faces when it desires (even with agreement of its partners) to devote funds for multilateral purposes. For instance, DG Trade provided a limited amount to the Doha Trust Fund out of its own budget. There was no other apparent way of financing this. Similarly, at Hong Kong DG Development pledged €10m of an enhanced Integrated Framework. But this has met with some difficulty, the funds programmed by DG Development under the EDF are regional and only for ACP countries and some LDCs are not ACP. This will need specific solutions, but is a symptom of a more general issue. Budgeted funds are for regional programmes mainly, and these regional funds may spend it on TRA in country and regional programmes, but not on multilateral funds for general purposes. The EC will therefore have a limited voice in TRA going through (other) multilateral channels. It would need a separate budget line for 'Trade Adjustment'.

The case of sugar is one clear example of a trade-related issue that is likely to fall under thematic issues in the budget, and where there is a clear link between budget and TRA. There will be a separate budget line to support sugar protocol countries to adapt to the changes introduced by the sugar reform (we can classify this as TRA category 3 – indicating that the sugar budget line might be one example of a 'Trade Adjustment' budget line). The exact amount is not known yet (see above), and the initial €90 mn is rejected by some as too little. The commission is working on the subdivision of heading 4, taking into account the 20% reduction of this heading due to budgetary pressures. No commitments can be made by the Commission and the positions of European Parliament and Council cannot be prejudged.

The money could not be taken from EDF funds because if money to support the adaptation of sugar protocol countries had had to be found within the EDF, it would have been at the expenses of other programmes and needs. It is not really aid (but a payment to compensate that ACP countries loose from EC internal reforms) – a case that some make in connection with the debate on Aid for Trade (and Trade Adjustment issues more generally). The decision to reform the sugar regime was unilaterally taken by the EU (but with dispute settlement cases in the WTO as a stick). The commission argues that programming of EC assistance under the sugar accompanying measures and of EC assistance (i.e. EDF funds) would need to be consistent. It is foreseen that sugar-related assistance will be managed by EC delegations in the concerned countries, with DG Development involved in programming and AIDCO in implementation.

6 FUTURE OPTIONS FOR TRADE-RELATED ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE EC

This paper has discussed the rationale for TRA, and the role of the EC in this. It has provided an overview of EC TRA on the basis of a detailed list of individual TRA projects and on the basis of the budget. A major shortcoming of the current way of budgeting is that it is impossible to see how budgetary decisions feed into the level and direction of TRA (with the exception of cases such as sugar). With this in mind we discuss the pros and cons of four possible options for EC-provided TRA:

- 1 Status quo
- 2 Status quo, with budgets coinciding with a multi-annual plan on TRA
- 3 Status quo plus a new 'Trade Adjustment' budget line
- 4 One 'budget line' for TRA in the EC budget

Status quo. Within this option, it will not be possible to secure the foreseen increase in TRA to €1bn (Barroso). It might happen (e.g. if sugar related adjustment funds are included) but this is not because of the way the budget is set, but because the EC and ACP countries decide that trade would *increasingly* be included in NIP and RIPs. It will also be nearly impossible to increase the current low level of EC support for pure multilateral initiatives. Finally, TRA projects will remain of low visibility and transparency *ex ante*. But an advantage is that there will be no sudden change to TRA, which might build on the partnership model (the development philosophy of NIPs and RIPs). We suggest that with this option, some readjustment of expectations on the increase in TRA is required.

Status quo, with budgets coinciding with a multi-annual plan on TRA, with list of commitments and disbursements. While this might entail additional work for the EC, and while there is still no lever for EP to secure an increase in TRA (even if desired quickly by developing countries beyond NIPs/RIPs), and while it would still be difficult to increase the current low level of EC support for multilateral initiatives, at least TRA projects will become more visible and transparent for the EP and other outsiders. Under this scenario, the EC task force would design a forward looking planning tool of TRA coinciding with annual budget discussions. It would also compile data on TRA disbursements (in addition to commitments).

Status quo plus a new 'Trade Adjustment' budget line. Under this scenario TRA projects will still be hidden under fragmented thematic and geographical budget lines. However, a new budget line would allow disbursement e.g. for sugar or Aid for Trade issues negotiated with developing countries, and raise the visibility and transparency of this type of aid. It would also be easier to support multilateral institutions because existing geographical budgets do not have the mandate to do this (or specifically under strict conditions, such as using dedicated Trust Funds). The EP would need to push for a new trade adjustment budget line, by widening the sugar budget line to include trade adjustment issues more generally. On the other hand, an additional budget line might make coherence in-country more difficult.

One 'budget line' for TRA in the EC budget. This seems to go against the development philosophy of careful cooperation cycles involving aid, including TRA,

which involves dialogue with beneficiaries, if a separate budget line would entail changing the actual programming of projects by imposing how projects can draw funds from various budget lines⁶. The advantage would be increased visibility and transparency of TRA projects *ex ante*, and for the EP, control over how much and how TRA will be spent.

Table 10 summarises these options.

Table 10 Future options for EC-provided trade-related assistance

	Disadvantages	Advantages	Actions
Status quo.	Not possible to safeguard increase in TRA to €1bn (Barroso) Nearly impossible to increase the current low level of EC support for multilateral initiatives	No sudden change to TRA, building on partnership model (the development philosophy of NIPs and RIPs) Increased coherence of TRA and other projects	Readjust expectations on increase in TRA
Status quo, with budgets coinciding with a multi-annual plan on TRA, with list of commitments and disbursements	Additional work for EC, but still no lever for EP to secure increase in TRA (even if desired quickly by developing countries beyond NIPs/RIPs) Still difficult to increase the current low level of EC support for multilateral initiatives	Improved visibility for the EP of what the EC is actually spending on TRA.	EC task force to design forward looking planning tool of TRA coinciding with budget discussions. EC task force to compile data on TRA disbursements (in addition to commitments)
Status quo plus a new 'Trade Adjustment' budget line	TRA projects still hidden under fragmented thematic and geographical budget lines	A new budget line would allow disbursement e.g. for sugar or Aid for Trade issues negotiated with developing countries Easier to support multilateral institutions	EP to push for a new budget line, by widening the sugar budget line to include trade adjustment issues more generally
One 'budget line' for TRA in the EC budget	Goes against the development philosophy of careful cooperation cycles involving aid, including TRA, which involved dialogue with beneficiaries	Good visibility of TRA projects, Control for EP over how much TRA will be spent	EP to push for one budget line

⁶ According to one EC official: 'The constraints that result from the absence of a horizontal TRA budget line should be carefully assessed. The bulk of TRA is programmed and implemented at national or regional level (including a category of all ACP). There is no problem to involve a multilateral agency in any specific TRA operation when it has the right competence. But there is some difficulty to contribute to 'pure' multilateral initiatives (such as the IF or the STDF) that benefit developing countries across the existing 'geographic budgets'. One approach to overcome that difficulty (and applied already in some way) is to specify that the EC support will be channelled to a subset of the beneficiaries. This is defensible when the EC contribution is cofinancing below the total amount that would go to the specific subset.'

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APPENDIX A TABLES

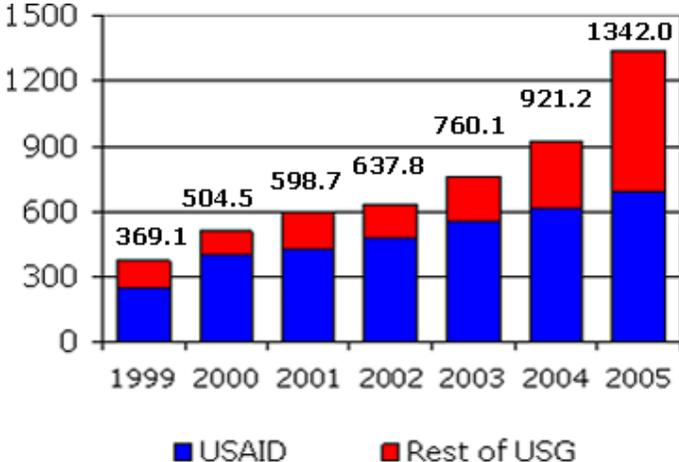
Table A1 Commitments of TRTA/CB (in WTO database), 2001–2004; US\$ m

	2001			2002			2003			2004		
	Trade policy & regulations	Trade development (a)	Contributions to Trust Funds (b)	Trade policy & regulations	Trade development (a)	Contributions to Trust Funds (b)	Trade policy & regulations	Trade development (a)	Contributions to Trust Funds (b)	Trade policy & regulations	Trade development (a)	Contributions to Trust Funds (b)
Australia	8.9	5.3	0.0	2.7	8.8	0.2	11.6	2.7	0.4	11.8	1.2	0.3
Austria (c)	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.4	3.0	0.2
Belgium	0.7	8.4	0.0	1.5	8.9	0.9	1.7	58.9	0.5	0.5	47.5	0.3
Canada	38.3	44.1	1.5	9.7	20.9	1.7	51.2	33.3	2.8	21.4	31.1	3.2
Denmark	0.0	9.2	1.8	-	3.7	1.5	0.4	38.7	3.5	1.0	3.0	2.7
Finland (d)	1.3	2.3	0.9	3.7	2.6	0.6	2.0	8.6	0.9	-	-	1.0
France (e)	0.8	7.2	0.9	5.2	113.0	0.7	13.7	82.3	2.7	14.5	55.5	1.3
Germany	0.8	80.7	1.3	9.0	62.6	1.8	12.8	90.0	2.5	16.8	66.1	3.4
Greece (c)	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.1	-	0.8	-	0.0
Ireland	0.5	-	0.4	0.3	-	0.4	0.6	-	0.5	0.7	-	0.3
Italy (f)	0.2	6.0	0.2	1.0	2.6	1.3	0.4	2.3	1.6	0.7	7.8	0.5
Japan	20.6	35.8	0.0	16.1	34.9	1.5	43.6	33.9	0.7	7.8	30.5	0.9
Netherlands (g)	14.3	23.9	3.5	4.2	45.5	3.3	12.7	129.9	3.3	16.8	60.7	3.5
New Zealand	0.9	6.7	-	0.9	8.3	0.2	1.0	7.8	-	1.5	11.2	0.2
Norway (h)	4.1	33.0	1.8	0.9	7.6	3.6	4.7	38.6	4.6	6.1	30.2	6.8
Portugal	0.0	1.0	-	0.1	14.5	-	0.1	2.7	-	0.2	1.8	-
Spain (i)	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.2	2.8	2.8	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.3
Sweden	6.1	4.1	2.0	2.7	1.6	4.1	11.3	9.4	3.8	4.7	6.4	2.6
Switzerland	7.8	30.7	5.7	8.1	55.7	5.4	3.8	87.4	6.1	11.5	82.3	6.3
United Kingdom (j)	33.1	38.5	1.2	19.0	27.4	2.6	46.0	50.2	1.4	19.3	28.8	3.0
United States	179.2	376.3	1.2	179.4	436.5	1.7	187.6	520.6	2.9	196.8	596.3	3.2
Total DAC	316.5	712.9	22.7	266.1	852.1	32.1	408.8	1 199.0	38.9	337.4	1 064.6	40.1
Korea	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.2
Thailand	0.7	0.0	-	-	0.2	-	0.6	0.3	-	0.2	0.2	-
Other bilateral (k)	2.0	1.2	0.9	8.2	3.0	0.4	15.8	2.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3
Total bilateral	319.8	715.9	23.9	274.9	855.5	32.8	426.0	1 202.0	39.7	339.1	1 066.2	40.5
APEC	0.3	-	-	0.8	-	0.0	0.9	-	-	0.4	-	-
AsDB (d)	3.3	0.6	-	59.3	1.4	-	1.1	0.2	-	-	-	-
EC (j)	309.9	507.0	0.6	292.3	419.9	0.0	428.9	613.5	1.0	298.3	883.5	0.2
IDA	7	108	0.2	7.8	25.5	0.8	44.0	199.9	1.3	135.9	201.1	1.5
IDB (l)	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.1	-	-	10.6	0.1	-
IMF (d)	2	-	-	1.5	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-
Isl. Dev Bank	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	3.4	-	0.0	0.2	-	-
UN (m)	6.0	6.4	1.1	7.2	9.4	1.8	8.8	12.0	1.7	5.7	11.5	0.8
Other multilateral (n)	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.7
Implemented by ITC	0.8	16.2	-	1.2	19.9	-	3.2	19.4	-	2.4	20.3	-
Implemented by WTO	2.5	-	-	11.4	-	-	14.9	-	-	16.9	-	-
Total multilateral	330.2	639.0	2.5	382.1	476.6	3.4	508.3	845.7	5.3	471.7	1 117.4	4.2
TOTAL	650.0	1 354.9	26.4	657.0	1 332.1	36.3	934.3	2 047.8	45.0	810.9	2 183.7	44.8

Notes:

- (a) A number of donors isolated the trade component of each activity, whereas others reported the whole activity marking it trade-related. The total amounts of TRTA/CB in this category should therefore be interpreted with caution.
- (b) Contributions to multilateral TCB Trust Funds (Integrated Framework, ITC, JITAP, WTO).
- (c) Austria and Greece did not report to the TCBDB in 2001 and 2002. Austria's figures for these 2 years include only activities implemented (and reported) by multilateral agencies.
- (d) Finland, the Asian Development Bank and the IMF did not provide data in 2004.
- (e) The *Agence Française de Développement* (AFD) did not provide data in 2001.
- (f) Italy did not report its 2003 and 2004 bilateral activities to the TCBDB. Hence, 2003 and 2004 totals shown in the table include only activities funded by Italy and implemented (and reported) by multilateral agencies.
- (g) Include as from 2002 the Dutch Programme for Cooperation with Emerging Markets (PSOM), which is considered as 50% trade-related.
- (h) Norway did not provide complete reporting for 2002; totals for this year are thus partial.
- (i) Spain did not provide complete data in 2004.
- (j) The decrease in 2004 is due to the periodicity of programming cycles of the EC and the UK. Preliminary EC 2005 figures estimate that commitments to trade policy and regulations will recover to US\$456 million and those to trade development will amount to US\$442 million.
- (k) Includes countries that did not report but funded activities implemented by international organisations or contributed to TCB trust funds.
- (l) The Inter-American Development Bank did not provide data from 2001 to 2003. Amounts for these years include only activities implemented (and reported) by an other donor.
- (m) Includes ESCAP, ESCWA, FAO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECE and UNIDO.
- (n) Includes various other agencies which funded activities reported by other multilaterals or which contributed to TCB Trust funds. The EBRD and the IBRD provide non-concessional loans; their commitments are thus not included in the table.

Chart A1 US trade capacity-building assistance US\$ million



Source: US government website, <http://qesdb.cdie.org/tcb/overview.html>. The definition used can be different from the WTO database, but they do not include infrastructure.

Table A2 EC-funded trade-related assistance, a selection of programmes

Beneficiary	TCB Fund/Source ^a	Ec Trade-Related Funding (€million)	
Multilateral initiatives^b			
LDCs	Integrated Framework	5.5	
Developing countries	Doha Development Trust Fund	12	
All ACP			
ACP group	Trade.Com (EPA negotiations phase II)	50	
ACP group	PMU (EPA negotiations phase I)	20	
ACP group	Doha Round	10	
ACP regions^c			
Central Africa	RIP 2002–07	14–16	
West Africa	RIP 2002–07	118	
Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean	RIP 2002–07	100–120	
Southern Africa (SADC)	RIP 2002–07	35–45	
Pacific	RIP 2002–07	9	
Caribbean	RIP 2002–07	43–51	
Non-ACP countries^c			
Paraguay	NIP 2000–06	21.7	
Uruguay	NIP 2002–06	5.4	
Chile	NIP 2000–06	6.4	
Bangladesh	NIP 2002–06	49	
Vietnam	NIP 2002–06	6	
Thailand	NIP 2002–04	5	
Non-ACP regions^c			
Andean Community	RIP 2002–06	0,7	
Central America	RIP 2002–06	44,7	
Mediterranean	RIP 2002–04	10	
^a NIPs: National Indicative Programme; RIP: Regional Indicative Programme. ^b The EC does not contribute to JITAP (some EU member states are main contributors). ^c In some NIPs and RIPs, trade-related capacity-building support is included in allocations that serve a wider purpose; here only NIPs and RIPs that reserve funds explicitly for support to regional integration and/or trade-related capacity building are included.			

Source: Bilal and Szepesi (2004)

Table A3 TRA projects financed by the EC (year 2001)

Donor Project Number	Source of funding	Beneficiary/Host country	Project Title	TRTA/CB Category	Amount (US\$ '000)
8 ACP TPS 108	EDF	Least-Developed Countries	PROINVEST (EU-ACP Partnership Programme for the Promotion of Investment & Technology Flows to the ACP Countries)	Business Support Services and Institutions	98,513
B7-8710/856		Least-Developed Countries	Special Framework of Assistance for Traditional ACP Suppliers of Bananas	Market Analysis and Development	79,976
MED/ME8/2001/0128		North of Sahara Unallocated	EIB Risk Capital Facility	Trade Finance	64,481
8 ACP TPS 125	EDF	West Indies Unallocated	INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR THE CARIBBEAN RUM INDUSTRY	Business Support Services and Institutions	62,690
ZAD/RELEX/2001/1002	RELEX	South Africa	Private Sector Development Risk Capital Facility	Business Support Services and Institutions	52,750
8 ACP TPS 137	EDF	Least-Developed Countries	STRENGTHENING FISHERY PRODUCTS HEALTH CONDITIONS IN ACP/OCT COUNTRIES	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	41,801
AS1/2001/0137		Asia unallocated	Asia Pro Eco: Environmental Protection	Trade and Environment	28,211
8 ACP TPS 114	EDF	Least-Developed Countries	Programme Initiative Pesticides	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	26,079
8ACP JM027	EDF	Jamaica	JAMAICA FINANCIAL SECTOR OPERATIONS (21887)	Trade Finance	17,912
8ACP ZA050	EDF	Zambia	CAPITAL INVESTMENT LINE II PROJECT (Capital Risque Prêt global pour le cofinancement de projets de petite et moyenne dimension dans le secteur privé)	Trade Finance	17,912
EIBLineofCredit/02		Ethiopia	EIB Line of Credit SMEs	Trade Finance	17,912
8ACP MAG047	EDF	Madagascar	BESALAMPY AQUACULTURE ()	Market Analysis and Development	17,016
2001/0125		North of Sahara Unallocated	MEDSTAT II - PROGRAMME REGIONAL DE COOPERATION STATISTIQUE EURO-MEDITERRANEENNE (2è phase)	Trade Facilitation	13,434
8ACP ET012	EDF	Ethiopia	COFFE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (CIP IV)	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	13,434
EIBLineofCredit/01		Least-Developed Countries	Microfinance institutions and specialised funds or banks	Trade Finance	13,434
ALR/RELEX/2001/0122-	RELEX	America unallocated	@lis Programme (Aliance for the Information Society)	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	11,374
Tacis 9	RELEX	Ukraine	Border management	Trade Facilitation	10,299
Cards 8	RELEX	Croatia	Integrated border management	Trade Facilitation	9,404
7 ACP RPR 753	EDF	Least-Developed Countries	Integration of ACP in the global commercial system within WTO.	Trade-Related Training Education	8,956
AS1/2001/0139		Asia unallocated	ASEM Trust Fund, Phase 2	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	8,956
Cards 5	RELEX	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Private sector development	Business Support Services and Institutions	8,956
EU-ELAR-2001-21	ENLARG	Poland	Customs Organisation	Trade Facilitation	8,956
Tacis 10	RELEX	Ukraine	Private sector and economic development	Rules	8,956
REG/7007/004		Least-Developed Countries	Programation des projets ad hoc gérés par le secrétariat ACP(2002-2004) pour mettre en oeuvre l'accord de Cotonou et l'intégration des pays ACP dans le commerce mondial	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	8,060

Donor Project Number	Source of funding	Beneficiary/Host country	Project Title	TRTA/CB Category	Amount (US\$ '000)
8ACP RPA 04	EDF	Oceania unallocated	PROCFISH :PACIFIC AND REGIONAL OCEANIC AND COASTAL_FISHERIES	Market Analysis and Development	7,254
ACR/AIDCO/2001/0270	DEV	South America unallocated	Unión Aduanera centroamericana (Central American Customs Union)	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	7,165
PAN/RELEX/2001/0028	RELEX	Panama	Appui au Tecnoparque Internacional de Panamá 'TIP' dans la 'Ciudad del Saber' - T I P - 2	Business Support Services and Institutions	6,896
EU-ELAR-2001-13	ENLARG	Latvia	Inspection infrastructure at seaports and railroad border crossings.	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	6,385
8ACP TPS140	EDF	Least-Developed Countries	CDE Budget 2002	Business Support Services and Institutions	6,269
ET/102/000		Ethiopia	Micro and Small Enterprise Development Programme (MSEDP)	Business Support Services and Institutions	6,269
EU-ELAR-2001-26	ENLARG	Romania	Strengthening the phytosanitary administration capacity	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	6,269
8ACP RAU015 + 8	EDF	South of Sahara unallocated	BLNS Economic Integration Support	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	5,373
GTM/RELEX/2001/0109	RELEX	Guatemala	Promocion de inversiones e intercambios en Guatemala	Business Support Services and Institutions	5,373
Tacis 1	RELEX	South & Central Asia unallocated	Border crossing	Trade Facilitation	5,373
8ACP DOM010	EDF	Dominica	Eco-Tourim Development Programme	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	5,364
EU-ELAR-2001-17	ENLARG	Poland	Conformity assessment and Standardisation	Technical Barriers to Trade	4,921
ALR/B7-3110/IB/1999/		South America unallocated	Coopération Douanière (customs) EU-MERCOSUR	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	4,747
Cards 4	RELEX	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Customs	Trade Facilitation	4,478
8ACP DO036	EDF	Dominican Republic	FINANCIAL SECTOR GL II A (21889)	Trade Finance	4,039
EU-ELAR-2001-25	ENLARG	Romania	Further strengthening of the operational capacity of the Romanian Customs Administration (RCA)	Trade Facilitation	4,030
EC-427	RELEX	Gabon	Appui Régional à l'ENEF et l'ERAIFT	Trade and Environment	3,949
2001/0136		North of Sahara Unallocated	EUMEDIS II (Euro-Mediterranean Information Society)	Business Support Services and Institutions	3,582
EU-ELAR-2001-19	ENLARG	Poland	Market surveillance- Medicines and Medical Devices	Technical Barriers to Trade	3,582
EU-ELAR-2001-14	ENLARG	Malta	Modernisation and upgrading the operational capacity of the Tax departments (Customs, VAT and Inland Revenue)	Trade Facilitation	3,260
EU-ELAR-2001-07	ENLARG	Czech Republic	Building agricultural policy structures: technical implementation of IACS-control system component and the overall IACS co-ordination mechanism.	Agriculture	3,251
EU-ELAR-2001-20	ENLARG	Poland	Food safety system	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	2,911
Cards 7	RELEX	Croatia	Industrial standards	Technical Barriers to Trade	2,687
B76200 01-391		Africa unallocated	Réseau de partenariats pour la gestion durable des forêts en Africa Centrale	Market Analysis and Development	2,680
8PTF NC006	EDF	Several	BASES DE PECHE DES ILES LOYAUTE	Market Analysis and Development	2,508

Donor Project Number	Source of funding	Beneficiary/Host country	Project Title	TRTA/CB Category	Amount (US\$ '000)
CUB-AIDCO/2001/0279	DEV	Cuba	Progr. D'appui au secteur des entreprises et promotion des invest. à Cuba	Business Support Services and Institutions	2,508
Tacis 5	RELEX	Kazakstan	Private sector and assistance for economic development	Trade Finance	2,508
EU-ELAR-2001-10	ENLARG	Hungary	Development of implementation capacity concerning animal health, veterinary public health and phytosanitary acquis	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	2,328
Cards 6	RELEX	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Border control	Trade Facilitation	2,239
EU-ELAR-2001-11	ENLARG	Hungary	Support for the adoption and improvement of the liberalisation of the energy sector	Market Analysis and Development	2,239
EU-ELAR-2001-15	ENLARG	Poland	Statistical Information System: Strengthening of the Administrative capacity in Selected Sectors.	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	2,239
EU-ELAR-2001-22	ENLARG	Poland	Organic Farming	Technical Barriers to Trade	2,239
Tacis 4	RELEX	Kazakstan	Private sector and assistance for economic development	Business Support Services and Institutions	2,239
8PTF REG002	EDF	Oceania unallocated	PROCFISH :PACIFIC AND REGIONAL OCEANIC AND COASTAL_FISHERIES	Market Analysis and Development	2,149
REG/7901/012		Least-Developed Countries	Support to the development of the statistical systems in the PALOP countries	Trade Facilitation	2,060
Cards 2	RELEX	Albania	Customs	Trade Facilitation	1,791
Cards 3	RELEX	Albania	Standards & Certification	Technical Barriers to Trade	1,791
EU-ELAR-2001-12	ENLARG	Latvia	Institutional strengthening of Tax and Customs administrations	Trade Facilitation	1,791
EU-ELAR-2001-16	ENLARG	Poland	National Export Development Strategy	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	1,791
EU-ELAR-2001-18	ENLARG	Poland	Implementation of the EC regulations in the field of Metrology	Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights	1,791
EU-ELAR-2001-23	ENLARG	Poland	Training for Agricultural Policy	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	1,791
Tacis 11	RELEX	Ukraine	Support to Ukrainian Initiative for management training.	Business Support Services and Institutions	1,791
Tacis 8	RELEX	Russian Federation	WTO membership	Accession	1,791
7ACP COB048	EDF	Congo	National Transport Strategy	Business Support Services and Institutions	1,746
8 ACP ROC 044	EDF	South of Sahara unallocated	Financing for small and medium-scale ventures	Trade Facilitation	1,746
CUB/RELEX/2001/0084	RELEX	Cuba	Programme DEADE	Business Support Services and Institutions	1,737
EU-ELAR-2001-03	ENLARG	Cyprus	Upgrading of the state laboratories	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	1,639
8 ACP TPS 111	EDF	Least-Developed Countries	New technologies and regional integration in africa - UNECA	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	1,612
Cards 9	RELEX	Croatia	Intellectual Property Rights	Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights	1,612

Donor Project Number	Source of funding	Beneficiary/Host country	Project Title	TRTA/CB Category	Amount (US\$ '000)
8ACP TPS119	EDF	Least-Developed Countries	Test Cases on Commodity Risk Management : World Bank Trust Fund (target :poverty reduction espec. poor farmers)	Trade Finance	1,592
EU/RAF/01/001/18		South of Sahara unallocated	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)Regional ComponentCountries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo	Technical Barriers to Trade	1,572
Tacis 7	RELEX	Moldova	Border management	Trade Facilitation	1,522
ENV/ZZ/2002/0653	ENV	Developing countries	Environment and community based framework for designing afforestation, reforestation and revegetation projects in the CDM: method. dev., case studies	Trade and Environment	1,467
EC-13/02		Developing countries	Economic Change, Poverty and Environment	Trade and Environment	1,424
EU-ELAR-2001-09	ENLARG	Estonia	Development of a Market Regulated System for Agriculture	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	1,406
EU-ELAR-2001-24	ENLARG	Poland	Ring road of Zamosc	Trade Facilitation	1,406
Cards 1	RELEX	Albania	Integrated border management	Trade Facilitation	1,343
Cards 10	RELEX	Croatia	Competition policy	Trade and Competition	1,343
Tacis 3	RELEX	Kazakstan	PCA implementation	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	1,343
8 ACP TPS 116	EDF	Least-Developed Countries	Antenne Secrétariat ACP à Genève	Trade-Related Training Education	1,299
4-AFNOR-12/02		Poland	réglementation technique, évaluation de la conformité et Directives Nouvelle Approche	Technical Barriers to Trade	1,285
Tacis 6	RELEX	Moldova	Harmonisation of Moldova's system of standardisation, technical regulations and conformity assessment with PCA & WTO requirements.	Technical Barriers to Trade	1,254
EU-ELAR-2001-01	ENLARG	Bulgaria	Strengthening the National Customs Agency	Trade Facilitation	1,164
ENV/ZZ/2002/0544	ENV	Developing countries	UNEP-UNCTAD Capacity Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development (CBTF): Developing Country Activities Implemented in 2002-2004	Trade and Environment	1,119
EC-412	RELEX	Nicaragua	Café: un ejemplo de produccion y consumo responsable - NGO Fundacion Ecologia Desarrollo	Trade and Environment	1,094
EU-RTD-2001-04		Developing countries	Development of integrated farming approaches for sustainable crop production in environmentally-constrained system in the Pacific region	Agriculture	1,048
PVD/2001/604		Bolivia	FORCAFE : FORTALECIMIENTO DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES ECONOMICASCAMPESINAS DE CARANAVI Y COROICO PARA EL DESARROLLOSOSTENIBLE DE LAS YUNGAS DE LA PAZ - BOLIVIA	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	1,040
8ACP SEY009	EDF	Seychelles	MELON FRUIT FLY ERADICATION PROGRAMME	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	985
EU-ELAR-2001-05	ENLARG	Czech Republic	Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights	Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights	985
EU-ELAR-2001-04	ENLARG	Cyprus	Measure to further develop the operational capacity of the Cyprus VAT system	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	896

Donor Project Number	Source of funding	Beneficiary/Host country	Project Title	TRTA/CB Category	Amount (US\$ '000)
Tacis 2	RELEX	Georgia	Support to the private sector and assistance for economic development	Trade Finance	896
VNM/2000/2242	RELEX	Viet Nam	European Business Information Centre - VIETNAM	Business Support Services and Institutions	889
PVD/2001/741		Sri Lanka	SUPPORT FOR SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT - COST-EFFECTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE MODEL FOR MARKETING BDS COMPLEMENTARILY TO MICRO-FINANCE, SRI LANKA	Business Support Services and Institutions	814
EU-RTD-2001-03		Europe Unallocated	BENE-BUS Benchmarking of E-Business Solutions for Eastern Europe SMEs	E-commerce	716
EU-RTD-2001-01		China	CHINAGRO Policy Decision Support for Sustainable Adaptation of China's Agriculture to Globalisation	Agriculture	716
PVD/2001/527		Philippines	FAIR TRADE ASSISTANCE TO COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES, PHILIPPINES	Business Support Services and Institutions	686
8 ACP RPA 5	EDF	Oceania unallocated	Economic partnership programme (EPA)	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	672
EU-RTD-2001-02		Developing countries	PRINWASS Barriers to and conditions for the involvement of private capital and enterprise in water supply and sanitation in Latin America and Africa: seeking economic, social, and environmental sustainability	Trade and Environment	671
8 ACP ROR 026	EDF	South of Sahara unallocated	Comesa Regional competition policy	Trade and Competition	667
8 ACP ROR 021	EDF	South of Sahara unallocated	African Trade Insurance Agency	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	663
EU/RAF/01/001/02		Benin	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	650
EU/RAF/01/001/04		Guinea-Bissau	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	650
EU/RAF/01/001/06		Côte d'Ivoire	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	650
EU/RAF/01/001/08		Mali	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	650
EU/RAF/01/001/10		Niger	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	650
EU/RAF/01/001/12		Senegal	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	650

Donor Project Number	Source of funding	Beneficiary/Host country	Project Title	TRTA/CB Category	Amount (US\$ '000)
EU/RAF/01/001/14		Togo	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	650
EU/RAF/01/001/16		Burkina Faso	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	650
PND/2000/2390/000001		Developing countries	Contribution to the UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME Poverty and Environment Initiative Phase II	Trade and Environment	647
EU-ELAR-2001-08	ENLARG	Czech Republic	Legislative and Institutional Framework for Tax and Customs Administration	Trade Facilitation	627
EC-ENV-VEN-2001	ENV	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	Pittier: Parque Homre y Cacao NGO Tierra Viva	Trade and Environment	584
AML/RELEX/2001/0090	RELEX	America unallocated	WALCUE : S&T Thematic Workshops ALCUE 2001/2002 - Suivi du Sommet de Rio, préparation du Sommet de Madrid	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	572
PVD/2001/562		Mexico	THE INTRODUCTION OF FAIRTRADE LABELLED PRODUCTS INTO THEMEXICAN MARKET- MEXIQUE	Business Support Services and Institutions	561
8 ACP RPA 11	EDF	Oceania unallocated	Pacific Regional Tourism Development Programme (PRDTP) Transition support to SPTO	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	537
EU-ELAR-2001-06	ENLARG	Czech Republic	Effective Functioning of the Electricity Spot Market Operator	Market Analysis and Development	537
EU-RTD-2001-05		Africa unallocated	Improving Organoleptic Quality of African Robusta Coffee Through Marker Assisted Selection	Market Analysis and Development	537
ENV/ZZ/2002/0635	ENV	Developing countries	The precautionary principle: sustainable development, natural resource management, and conservation	Trade and Environment	518
ALR/RELEX/2001/0131	RELEX	South America unallocated	Estudios sobre la relación EU-CAN	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	448
EU-ELAR-2001-02	ENLARG	Cyprus	Measures to Further Develop the Operational Capacity of the Department of Customs & Excise	Trade Facilitation	448
Pending		West Indies Unallocated	Euro Info Centre	Business Support Services and Institutions	448
PVD/2001/379		Chile	CONSOLIDACION Y EXPANSION A LAS COMUNAS VECINAS DE UNPROGRAMA DE CREDITO Y ASESORIAS ESPECIALIZADA EN EL RUBROAGRICOLA PARA MICROEMPRESARIOS DE LAS COMUNAS DE BUIN YPAINE PROVINCIA DE MAIPO-CHILE	Trade Finance	366
PVD/2001/423		Senegal	PROMOTION DE L'ARTISANAT DANS LES DEPARTEMENTS DE PODOR ETMATAM (PROM'ART PODOR /MATAM) - SENEGAL	Business Support Services and Institutions	310
EU-TRADE-2001-04	TRADE	Africa unallocated	Seminar on GATS with African countries - Mauritius september 2001	Services	268
4-UE-AFNOR-1		Slovenia	Qualité agro-alimentaire et réglementation	Market Analysis and Development	216
ALR/RELEX/2000/0017	RELEX	America unallocated	Dialogue macroéconomique UE/AL	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	179
EU-TRADE-2001-09	TRADE	Least-Developed Countries	Participation of LDCs in the 4th WTO ministerial in Doha	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	179

Donor Project Number	Source of funding	Beneficiary/Host country	Project Title	TRTA/CB Category	Amount (US\$ '000)
MAG0T1AA		Madagascar	ASYCUDA - Assistance to the Customs Board of Madagascar	Trade Facilitation	133
EU-TRADE-2001-11	TRADE	South America unallocated	In-Depth analysis of the impact of Mercosur integration on the market access of community products & invest.	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	107
6ACP TR022	EDF	Trinidad and Tobago	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT - PHASE II	Business Support Services and Institutions	72
8ACP DO029	EDF	Dominican Republic	TA IV forum de la micro-entreprise	Business Support Services and Institutions	72
6ACP TR023	EDF	Trinidad and Tobago	COCOA INVESTMENT FACILITY STUDY AND COCOA FARMING SURVEY	Business Support Services and Institutions	71
6ACP TR024	EDF	Trinidad and Tobago	CARIBBEAN BUSINESS SERVICES LTD - PHASE II	Business Support Services and Institutions	70
4-AFNOR-9		Viet Nam	Normalisation - Certification - Qualité	Market Analysis and Development	64
6ACP TR013	EDF	Trinidad and Tobago	SUPPORT TO CARIBBEAN BUSINESS LTD (BUSINESS ADVICE, INFORMATION & TRAINING) (demand-driven support to SMEs throughout the country to export growth and creation of additional employment)	Business Support Services and Institutions	62
8ACP GM016	EDF	Gambia	Promotion of tourism in Gambia	Business Support Services and Institutions	60
EU-TRADE-2001-14	TRADE	Europe Unallocated	GATS Seminar with candidate countries	Services	45
INT0T1CS		Developing countries	CBTF: Policy Dialogue on Promoting Production and Trading Opportunities for Organic Agricultural Products	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	41
EU-TRADE-2001-01	TRADE	Russian Federation	Roundtable on Russia & WTO - Moscow 30/03/01	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	36
EU-TRADE-2001-02	TRADE	Asia unallocated	ASEM conference on WTO trade facilitation Kuala Lumpur	Trade Facilitation	28
EU-TRADE-2001-05	TRADE	America unallocated	GSP Seminar in Panama & Costa Rica	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	16
EU-TRADE-2001-12	TRADE	Brazil	GSP seminar in Brazil February 2002	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	15
EU-TRADE-2001-03	TRADE	Georgia	Out of Country assessment of Georgia's request for special incentive arrangements	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	14
EU-TRADE-2001-10	TRADE	Ukraine	Out-of country assessment of Ukraine's request for special incentive arrangements	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	14
EU-TRADE-2001-08	TRADE	India	Antidumping Seminar in India	Rules	9
EU-TRADE-2001-13	TRADE	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	GSP seminar in Venezuela March 2002	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	8
EU-TRADE-2001-06	TRADE	Guatemala	GSP Seminar in Guatemala	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	7
EU-TRADE-2001-07	TRADE	Nepal	Maintenance of the SIGL system in Nepal	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	4

Table A4. TRA projects financed by the EC (year 2002)

Donor Project Number	Source of funding	Beneficiary/Host country	Project Title	TRTA/CB Category	Amount (US\$ '000)
MED/MAD/2002/0688	RELEX	Morocco	Programme d'Appui aux entreprises	Business Support Services and Institutions	57,488
ASIE/PAK/2002/0382	RELEX	Pakistan	Financial Services Sector Reform Programme	Trade Finance	47,121
MED/TUD/2002/0558	RELEX	Tunisia	Programme de Modernisation Industrielle	Business Support Services and Institutions	47,121
ASIE/AS1/2002/0535	RELEX	Asia unallocated	ASIA-INVEST II	Business Support Services and Institutions	32,985
8 ACP TPS 110	EDF	Least-Developed Countries	Capacity building in support of the preparation of EPAs	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	18,848
MED/EGD/2002/0088	RELEX	Egypt	Trade enhancement programme A	Trade Facilitation	18,848
MED/JOR/2002/0554	RELEX	Jordan	Support to the Implementation of the Association Agreement	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	18,848
MED/TUD/2002/0556	RELEX	Tunisia	Appui à la mise en oeuvre de l'Accord d'Association	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	18,848
Cards 25	RELEX	States of ex-Yugoslavia Unallocated	Enterprise development	Trade Finance	17,906
8 ACP ROC 021+8	EDF	South of Sahara unallocated	WAEMU Support to Regional Integration. Component I of phase II (PARI 2)	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	14,136
8ACP SE046	EDF	Senegal	FACILITE D'APPUI A L'ENTREPRISE PRIVEE II (21886)	Business Support Services and Institutions	14,136
ASIE/CHD/2002/0402	RELEX	China	Telecom and Information Society China	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	14,136
ASIE/CHD/2002/0418	RELEX	China	WTO Programme II	Accession	14,136
Cards 22	RELEX	Serbia and Montenegro	Enterprise development	Trade Finance	14,136
Tacis 22	RELEX	Russian Federation	Private sector and assistance for economic development	Services	13,194
8ACP RCA035	EDF	West Indies Unallocated	CARRIBEAN REGIONAL TOURISM SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	12,063
8 ACP TPS 150	EDF	Least-Developed Countries	CDE Budget 2002	Business Support Services and Institutions	11,553
ALA/MED/2002/0492	RELEX	Mexico	Programa Integral de Apoyo a Micro, Pequeñas y Medianas Empresas (micro SME support and TA)	Business Support Services and Institutions	11,309
MED/LBN/2002/0692	RELEX	Lebanon	Support to the Implementation of the Association Agreement	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	11,309
Cards 15	RELEX	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Economic Reform	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	10,367
ASIE/BGD/2002/0582	RELEX	Bangladesh	Bangladesh South Asia Enterprise Development Facility	Trade Finance	9,424
MED/PLD/2002/0693	RELEX	Palestine Admin. Areas	Emergency Support Programme to SMEs in West Bank and Gaza Strip	Business Support Services and Institutions	9,424
Cards 20	RELEX	Serbia and Montenegro	Integrated border management	Trade Facilitation	9,141
Cards 18	RELEX	Croatia	Investment climate	Trade and Investment	8,482
SPA - AENOR - 3		Far East Asia unallocated	EC-ASEAN Standards and Quality Co-operation Programme	Technical Barriers to Trade	8,482

ALA/MED/2002/0493	RELEX	Mexico	Programme for the Facilitation of the EU-Mexico Free Trade Agreement	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	7,539
Tacis 25	RELEX	Ukraine	Support to the private sector and assistance for economic development.	Business Support Services and Institutions	7,539
ALA/BOL/2002/0003	RELEX	Bolivia	BOL/B7-3110/2002/0003 - TRADE DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROMOTION PROGRAMME	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	5,937
7ACP BK151	EDF	Burkina Faso	APPUI AU DEVELOPPEMENT DU SECTEUR PRIVE : programme de renforcement des capacités des entreprises.	Business Support Services and Institutions	5,655
8ACP BK044	EDF	Burkina Faso	PRET GLOBAL (21875, 21876)	Trade Finance	5,655
8ACP TR013	EDF	Trinidad and Tobago	DFL VIII GLOBAL LOAN (21600)	Trade Finance	5,655
Cards 23	RELEX	Serbia and Montenegro	Equipment for national food safety laboratories	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	5,655
EU-ELAR-2002-19	ENLARG	Poland	Strengthening Poland's Customs Border	Trade Facilitation	5,655
Tacis 14	RELEX	Azerbaijan	Support to the private sector and assistance for economic development	Business Support Services and Institutions	5,278
ASIE/VNM/2002/0589	RELEX	Viet Nam	European Technical Assistance Programme Vietnam (ETV2)	Technical Barriers to Trade	5,199
7ACP NIR125	EDF	Niger	SECTEUR FINANCIER GLOBAL LOAN	Trade Finance	4,712
8ACP CV019	EDF	Cape Verde	Credit line for financing small and medium-sized enterprises in Cape Verde through medium and long-term loans	Trade Finance	4,712
ALA/ASR/2002/0390	RELEX	South America unallocated	Cooperación estadística UE-CAN	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	4,712
Cards 11	RELEX	Albania	Integrated border management	Trade Facilitation	4,712
Cards 21	RELEX	Serbia and Montenegro	Customs & taxation	Customs Valuation	4,712
EIB		West Indies Unallocated	DFLSA Setting up of a private sector development bank	Trade Finance	4,712
MED/PLD/2002/0620	RELEX	Palestine Admin. Areas	Emergency Support to the SMEs of East Jerusalem	Business Support Services and Institutions	4,712
EU-ELAR-2002-16	ENLARG	Latvia	Customs Business Strategy and Customs Data Systems	Trade Facilitation	4,524
8ACP WSO008	EDF	Samoa	DBS V GLOBAL LOAN	Trade Finance	3,770
Cards 14	RELEX	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Customs & tax reform	Trade Facilitation	3,770
Cards 19	RELEX	Croatia	Integrated border management	Trade Facilitation	3,770
Tacis 15	RELEX	Russian Federation	Support to the private sector and assistance for economic development	E-commerce	3,770
8ACP RPA008	EDF	Oceania unallocated	PLANT PROTECTION IN THE PACIFIC (ACP-RIP)	Market Analysis and Development	3,016
EU-ELAR-2002-10	ENLARG	Estonia	Integration of the Estonian Customs Information System with the DG TAXUD Computer Systems and Modernisation of Basic Customs Procedures	Trade Facilitation	3,016
ASIE/KHM/2002/0583	RELEX	South & Central Asia unallocated	WTO accession Cambodia/Laos	Accession	2,978
4-AFNOR-4		Tunisia	Qualité	Market Analysis and Development	2,921
Cards 16	RELEX	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Integrated border management	Trade Facilitation	2,827
Cards 17	RELEX	Croatia	Trade	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	2,827
EU-ELAR-2002-11	ENLARG	Estonia	Reinforcement of the administrative and operational capacity of the Estonian Customs Board (ECB)	Trade Facilitation	2,827

Tacis 23	RELEX	Russian Federation	Managers Training Programme	Business Support Services and Institutions	2,827
Tacis 24	RELEX	Ukraine	Border management	Trade Facilitation	2,827
EU-ELAR-2002-02	ENLARG	Bulgaria	EU standards and practices legal basis, implementing procedures and computerisation at the national level, in relation to DG TAXUD systems	Trade Facilitation	2,545
Cards 24	RELEX	States of ex-Yugoslavia Unallocated	Customs & Taxation	Trade Facilitation	2,356
Tacis 20	RELEX	Georgia	Border guards	Trade Facilitation	2,262
AMC/2002/0657	RELEX	N & C America unallocated	Forest livelihoods for the poor : certification, market development and an enabling economic and policy environment for sustainable forestry	Trade and Environment	2,094
Cards 12	RELEX	Albania	Competition and state aid	Trade and Competition	1,885
Cards 13	RELEX	Albania	Trade regulation and promotion	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	1,885
EU-ELAR-2002-09	ENLARG	Czech Republic	Improvement of Border Veterinary Controls	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	1,885
EU-ELAR-2002-20	ENLARG	Poland	Strengthening of the Food Control Administration	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	1,885
Tacis 13	RELEX	Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan-European Policy and Legal Advice Centre (AZPLAC)	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	1,885
Tacis 17	RELEX	Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyzstan PLAC	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	1,885
8 ACP RCE 016	EDF	South of Sahara unallocated	Support to CEMAC regional integration	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	1,857
8 ACP ROC 033	EDF	South of Sahara unallocated	Ecowas capacity building for regional integration	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	1,838
ENV/IDN/2002/004253	ENV	Indonesia	Improving the Rattan resource management and trading system in Kalimantan- an Integrated approach towards conservation and regeneration of natural resources and economic development in Kalimantan	Trade and Environment	1,691
EU-ELAR-2002-18	ENLARG	Malta	Technical Assistance and Administrative Co-operation (including support to the Pre-accession Strategy)	Market Analysis and Development	1,584
BRA/2000/2326	RELEX	Brazil	Bolsa Amazonia: Supporting sustainable livelihood of rural and forest communities. NGO POEMAR - Nucleus of Action for Sustainable development	Trade and Environment	1,546
ENV/2002 / 004-267	ENV	Mozambique	Miombo Community land use and Carbon management- N'hambita pilot Project	Trade and Environment	1,496
EU-ELAR-2002-01	ENLARG	Bulgaria	Strengthening the administrative capacity of the Bulgarian Trade Promotion Agency	Business Support Services and Institutions	1,414
EU-ELAR-2002-05	ENLARG	Cyprus	Establishment of Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS)	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	1,414
EU-ELAR-2002-15	ENLARG	Latvia	Market surveillance non-food sector	Market Analysis and Development	1,414
MINEFI/AFNOR/Pologn/02		Poland	Normalisation, certification, formation d'organismes d'évaluation de la conformité	Technical Barriers to Trade	1,414
Tacis 18	RELEX	Uzbekistan	Managers Training Programme	Business Support Services and Institutions	1,414

7ACP RPR785	EDF	West Indies Unallocated	CARRIBEAN REGIONAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	Business Support Services and Institutions	1,386
ENV/2002/04246	ENV	Gabon	Chasse villageoise et conservation: developpement d'un mode de gestion faune dans les grand massifs forestiers d'Afrique Centrale.	Trade and Environment	1,319
Tacis 12	RELEX	Armenia	Armenia-European Policy and Legal Advice Centre (AEPLAC) - Phase III	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	1,225
Tacis 19	RELEX	Georgia	Georgia-European Policy and Legal Advice Centre (GEPLAC) - Phase IV	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	1,225
SPA - AENOR - 7		Lithuania	Strengthening Administrative and Technical Capacity to Promote the Free Movement of Goods	Technical Barriers to Trade	1,153
8PTF REG003		Oceania unallocated	PLANT PROTECTION IN THE PACIFIC (OCT)	Market Analysis and Development	1,037
ENV/ECU/2002/004244	ENV	Ecuador	Participatory development of a replicable model for bamboo-based development in the Andean countries	Trade and Environment	942
EC-VIE-2002		Viet Nam	SME DF	Business Support Services and Institutions	938
SPA - AENOR - 4		Bulgaria	Establishing conformity Assessment System	Technical Barriers to Trade	904
EU-ELAR-2002-17	ENLARG	Latvia	Trade Statistics	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	895
EU-RTD-2002-03		Africa unallocated	Development of the small and medium scale enterprise sector producing cassava based products to meet emerging urban demand in West Africa	Business Support Services and Institutions	895
ENV/IDN/2002/004254	ENV	Indonesia	Promotion of ecol. sust., socially equitable and econ. viable Forest management in Indonesia through Implem. of Credible Forest Certification System	Trade and Environment	872
EU-RTD-2002-05		Africa unallocated	Developing biochemical and molecular markers for determining quality assurance in the primary processing of cocoa in West Africa	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	848
4-AFNOR-20		Bulgaria	Accréditation - Certification	Market Analysis and Development	827
EU-ELAR-2002-14	ENLARG	Estonia	Implementation of the INTRASTAT system in Estonia	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	760
EU-RTD-2002-01		Developing countries	Safe and High Quality Food Supply Chains and Networks - Establishing an international research knowledge network on cross-border food supply chains and networks	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	754
EU-RTD-2002-06		Africa unallocated	The Development of a Food Quality and Management System for the Control of Mycotoxins in Cereal Production and Processing Chains in Latin America South Cone Countries	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	707
8ACP RVA018	EDF	Vanuatu	Technical assistance to the Department of Economic Planning	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	702
8ACP TPS151	EDF	Least-Developed Countries	EXPORT BUSINESS ASSISTANCE SCHEME (EBAS) - AUGM.PLAFOND	Business Support Services and Institutions	660
ENV/AS4/2002/0636	ENV	Asia unallocated	Strengthening Human and Institutional Capacity in Developing Countries for Effective Negotiation, Policy Analysis and Coordination on Climate Change	Trade and Environment	660
EU-ELAR-2002-04	ENLARG	Cyprus	Upgrading of the State General Laboratory	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	660
EU-TRADE-2002-21	TRADE	Developing countries	SIA: EU studies	Trade and Environment	660

EU-ELAR-2002-13	ENLARG	Estonia	Enforcement of EU intellectual and industrial property legislation	Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights	617
EU-ELAR-2002-08	ENLARG	Czech Republic	Implementation of INTRASTAT Statistics	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	613
EU-RTD-2002-02		Africa unallocated	Policy Research for Sustainable Shrimp Farming in Asia: a comparative analysis of Bangladesh, India, Thailand, and Vietnam with particular reference to institutional and socio-economic aspects	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	613
EU-ELAR-2002-07	ENLARG	Cyprus	Strengthening of the capacity of the Department of Merchant Shipping (DMS) in order to enhance maritime safety	Trade Facilitation	565
SPA - AENOR - 5		Slovak Rep.	Application of the Act on Technical requirements for products and on conformity assessment and technical assistance in the process of the adoption of the Acquis Communautaire in the area of free movement of goods	Technical Barriers to Trade	528
Tacis 16	RELEX	Tajikistan	Tajikistan TCA	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	471
EC-BAN-2002		Bangladesh	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	Trade Facilitation	460
EU-RTD-2002-04		Africa unallocated	New combined drying technologies for development of high quality shelf-stable fruit products	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	415
ALB0T1BZ		Albania	Computerization of Customs Procedures and Data Processing Using ASYCUDA++	Trade Facilitation	384
EU-ELAR-2002-21	ENLARG	Slovenia	Health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	377
EU-TRADE-2002-11	TRADE	Developing countries	Training programme for developing countries' negotiators and administrators	Trade-Related Training Education	377
BIH0T2AJ		Bosnia and Herzegovina	Roll-out of the ASYCUDA++ in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Trade Facilitation	375
4-AFNOR-14		Slovenia	Qualité agro-alimentaire - Réglementation	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	359
4-AFNOR-21		Bulgaria	Métrologie - Laboratoires	Market Analysis and Development	343
7ACP TA122	EDF	Tanzania, United Republic of	INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR	Market Analysis and Development	330
EU-ELAR-2002-03	ENLARG	Cyprus	Connection of 30 Government Data Network with the DG TAXUD CCN/CSI (Common Communication Network and Common System Interface) systems	Trade Facilitation	283
SPA - AENOR - 9		Romania	Technical Assistance for the Romanian Standards Association (ASRO)	Technical Barriers to Trade	250
EU-ELAR-2002-12	ENLARG	Estonia	Assistance to the Ministry of Finance (Competition Board and State Aid Division) and Public Procurement Office to achieve fair competition	Trade and Competition	245
EU-TRADE-2002-02	TRADE	Developing countries	Technical Assistance fora) participation in international standards setting organisationsb) expert advice on meeting EU SPS standards	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	236
EU-TRADE-2002-19	TRADE	Asia unallocated	Regional and International standards / certification work, notably with regard to ASEM	Technical Barriers to Trade	236
SPA - AENOR - 6		Slovenia	Free Movement of Goods 'Market Surveillance - Conformity Assessment Bodies'	Technical Barriers to Trade	226
LEB0T2BI	RELEX	Lebanon	Completion of the implementation of ASYCUDA++ in Lebanon	Trade Facilitation	213

Tacis 21	RELEX	Mongolia	Managers Training Programme	Business Support Services and Institutions	188
EU-TRADE-2002-23	TRADE	Developing countries	EU seminar to review progress on SIAs	Trade and Environment	141
EU-TRADE-2002-16	TRADE	South of Sahara unallocated	Intellectual Property - Technical Assistance	Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights	135
4-AFNOR-24		Ukraine	Normalisation - Certification - Directives Nouvelle approche	Technical Barriers to Trade	94
EU-TRADE-2002-08	TRADE	South America unallocated	Implementation of EU-Mercosur business facilitation action plan	Trade Facilitation	94
EU-TRADE-2002-18	TRADE	Developing countries	Facilitating developing country participation in international standards work	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	94
EU-TRADE-2002-22	TRADE	Developing countries	Support via UNEP for TRTA on SIAs	Trade and Environment	94
4-AFNOR-25		Russian Federation	Normalisation et accréditation	Technical Barriers to Trade	93
EU-TRADE-2002-06	TRADE	South America unallocated	Follow-up of Mercosur-EU negotiations - Chaire Mercosur project	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	80
8ACP BEN035	EDF	Benin	MISSION DE REACTUALISATION DE LA PF APPUI AU SECTEUR PRIVE	Business Support Services and Institutions	75
8ACP CA026	EDF	Central African Rep.	APPUI A L'EVOLUTION INSTITUTIONNELLE DU TRANSPORT FLUVIAL	Business Support Services and Institutions	75
EU-TRADE-2002-09	TRADE	Developing countries	Euromed regional integration meeting	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	75
EU-TRADE-2002-20	TRADE	Developing countries	TUAC - OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and corporate social responsibility outreach to developing countries	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	74
EU-TRADE-2002-26	TRADE	Developing countries	Facilitate attendance of delegates from DCs at meetings of the international standard setting bodies.	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	71
EU-TRADE-2002-27	TRADE	Developing countries	Facilitate attendance of delegates from DCs at meetings of the international standard setting bodies.	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	71
4-AFNOR-8		China	Qualité agro-alimentaire	Market Analysis and Development	68
LIT0T0CB		Lithuania	ASYCUDA implementation project, Lithuania	Customs Valuation	57
EU-TRADE-2002-04	TRADE	China	Assessments of requests of one country for GSP incentive arrangements for environment	Trade and Environment	47
EU-TRADE-2002-15	TRADE	Developing countries	Intellectual Property - TRIPs-related issues	Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights	47
SPA - AENOR - 8		Estonia	Promoting quality awareness through standardisation among electrotechnical enterprises	Technical Barriers to Trade	42
8ACP GA18	EDF	Gabon	SEMINAR ON ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS (EPA)	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	38
EU-TRADE-2002-03	TRADE	Ukraine	In-country assessment of Ukraine's request for GSP incentive arrangements for labour rights	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	38
EU-TRADE-2002-10	TRADE	Developing countries	Seminar on GATS negotiations for trade officials from EUROMED	Services	38
4-AFNOR-6		Turkey	Normalisation - Directives - Nouvelle approche	Technical Barriers to Trade	33
EU-TRADE-2002-13	TRADE	Morocco	Trade policy courses in Morocco and Kenya on WTO initiative	Trade-Related Training Education	32
EU-TRADE-2002-12	TRADE	Developing countries	Tariff aspects of EU Enlargement	Tariff Reforms	28
EU-TRADE-2002-24	TRADE	Taipei, Chinese	European Chamber of Commerce in Taiwan - Assistance to monitoring Taiwan's implementation of WTO commitments	Business Support Services and Institutions	28

EU-TRADE-2002-28	TRADE	China	Training seminar in China on residue testing	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	26
EU-TRADE-2002-05	TRADE	America unallocated	Seminars for technical assistance on GSP for Latin America	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	25
EU-TRADE-2002-07	TRADE	Developing countries	Seminars for technical assistance on GSP for Vietnam, Philippines and Indonesia	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	25
EU-TRADE-2002-29	TRADE	Thailand	Mission to Thailand to advise on traceability and residue testing	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	15
EU-TRADE-2002-17	TRADE	China	Government Procurement - Workshop on GP opportunities in China	Transparency and Government Procurement	14
EU-TRADE-2002-14	TRADE	Africa unallocated	Workshops with African countries	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	9
EU-TRADE-2002-01	TRADE	Serbia and Montenegro	Assistance Technique Serbes et Monténégrins dans négociation d'un régime commercial extérieur commun	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	6
EU-TRADE-2002-30	TRADE	Iran, Islamic Republic of	Mission to Iran to advise on aflatoxin controls	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	5
EU-TRADE-2002-25	TRADE	Peru	GSP Seminar in Peru	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	2
764-41		Thailand	EC-ASEAN IPRs Cooperation Programme	Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights	0
FRA-DOUANES-2002-166		Romania	Lutte contre le blanchiment	Trade Facilitation	0
FRA-DOUANES-2002-18		Hungary	Formation viticulture	Trade Facilitation	0
FRA-DOUANES-2002-19		Lithuania	Mission Lit Nat 1-1 sur le transit	Trade Facilitation	0
FRA-DOUANES-2002-20		Lithuania	Le contrôle des marchandises	Trade Facilitation	0
FRA-DOUANES-2002-21		Czech Republic	Transit Nord Sud: procédures simplifiées	Trade Facilitation	0
FRA-DOUANES-2002-22		Romania	Lutte cocontre le trafic de stupéfiants	Trade Facilitation	0
FRA-DOUANES-2002-23		Ukraine	Programme TACIS d'assistance au bénéfice des douanes	Trade Facilitation	0
FRA-DOUANES-2002-24		Russian Federation	Séminaire encadrement	Trade Facilitation	0
FRA-DOUANES-2002-25		Lithuania	Les régimes économiques: le perfectionnement actif	Tariff Reforms	0
FRA-DOUANES-2002-26		Poland	Jumelage: groupe de travail n° 6	Trade Facilitation	0
FRA-DOUANES-2002-27		Poland	Jumelage 3.3.4.2: stratégie sur les contrôles douaniers	Trade Facilitation	0
FRA-DOUANES-2002-28		Poland	Jumelage 3.3.4.3: stratégie sur les contrôles douaniers	Trade Facilitation	0
FRA-DOUANES-2002-29		Poland	Jumelage 3.2.3 b: l'intranet	Trade Facilitation	0
FRA-DOUANES-2002-30		Poland	Jumelage 3.1.3.1.c : audit des systèmes de dédouanement	Trade Facilitation	0
FRA-DOUANES-2002-31		Poland	Jumelage 3.2.3.e : l'intranet	Trade Facilitation	0
FRA-DOUANES-2002-32		Poland	Jumelage 3.3.4.1. a : création d'une structure de contrôle	Trade Facilitation	0
jumelage		Czech Republic	TVA et accises	Customs Valuation	0

Table A5. TRA projects financed by the EC (year 2003)

Donor Project Number	Source of funding	Beneficiary/Host country	Project Title	TRTA/CB Category	Amount (US\$ '000)
FED/2003/16302	EDF	Least-Developed Countries	TRADE.COM - TRADE CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME (ALL ACP)	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	56,491

MED/2003/004-150	RELEX	Egypt	Trade enhancement programme (TEP-B)	Trade Facilitation	45,193
FED/2003/16459	EDF	Uganda	APEX Private Enterprises IV	Trade Finance	33,894
FED/2003/16291	EDF	West Indies Unallocated	SUPPORT TO THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE RICE SECTEUR IN THE CARRIBEAN	Market Analysis and Development	27,116
MED/2003/005-874	RELEX	Developing countries	BEI : Risk Capital Facility - Plan d'activité de la FEMIP (Facilité euro-méditerranéenne d'investissement et de partenariat) capitaux à risque	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	24,856
FED/2003/16410	EDF	Jamaica	Private Sector Development Programme 'Competitive Jamaica'	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	22,596
MED/2003/004-787	RELEX	North of Sahara Unallocated	Fonds de Soutien à la FEMIP (allocation 2003)	Trade Finance	21,467
FED/2003/16138	EDF	Least-Developed Countries	BUDGET 2003 - CENTRE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE L'ENTREPRISE	Business Support Services and Institutions	20,808
FED/2003/016-682	EDF	Developing countries	Budget 2004 du Centre pour le developpement de l'entreprise (CDE)	Business Support Services and Institutions	20,673
MED/2003/005-636	RELEX	Lebanon	Integrated SME support programme	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	19,207
MED/2003/005-719	RELEX	Egypt	Financial Investment and Sector Co-operation (FISC) - Rural Component	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	19,207
FED/2003/016-400	EDF	Developing countries	Microfinance Framework Programme	Trade Finance	16,947
FED/2003/16361	EDF	South of Sahara unallocated	IMPLEMENTATION AND COORDINATION OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN THE SADC REGION	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	16,947
MED/2003/005-634	RELEX	Lebanon	Strengthening quality management, capabilities and infrastructure in Lebanon	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	16,947
FED/2003/16137	EDF	Least-Developed Countries	BUDGET 2003 DU CENTRE TECHNIQUE DE COOPERATION AGRICOLE ET RURALE	Business Support Services and Institutions	16,608
FED/2003/16353	EDF	South of Sahara unallocated	REGIONAL TUNA TAGGING PROJECT	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	15,817
TACIS/2003/005-797/3	RELEX	Russian Federation	TACIS 2003 Russia Action Programme: Support to the private sector and assistance for economic development	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	14,123
TACIS/2003/005-622	RELEX	Nis Unallocated	2003 Action Programme for the EU-EBRD Investment Preparation Facility	Trade Finance	11,298
FED/2003/016-311	EDF	South of Sahara unallocated	SADC REGION: Support to the Secretariat of the Inter-regional Coordinating Committee	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	10,959
FED/2003/16418	EDF	Oceania unallocated	Pacific ACP Regional Economic Integration Programme (REIP)	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	10,394
FED/2003/016-245	EDF	South of Sahara unallocated	Sub Saharan Africa Transport Policy Programme (SSATP) Regional Capacity Building Project	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	9,039
FED/2003/16230	EDF	West Indies Unallocated	Caribbean financial services corporation (CFSC)	Trade Finance	9,039
TACIS/2003/005-620/3	RELEX	Ukraine	Ukraine 2003 Action Programme: Private sector and economic development	Business Support Services and Institutions	9,039
FED/2003/016-296	EDF	South of Sahara unallocated	SADC REGION: Promotion of Regional Integration in the SADC Livestock Sector	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	8,926

CARDS/2003/005-032/02	RELEX	Albania	Annual Action Programme 2003 for Albania: Trade	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	8,474
ESP-TCB-2003-07		Europe Unallocated	Euro-Mediterranean Programme for Innovation, technology and quality.	Technical Barriers to Trade	8,474
CARDS/2003/005-043	RELEX	Albania	Annual Action Programme 2003 for Albania: Customs & Taxation	Trade Facilitation	7,909
MED/2002/004-007	RELEX	Yemen	Support to Yemen Accession to WTO	Accession	7,909
TACIS/2003/005-604/3	RELEX	Moldova	Moldova 2003 Tacis Action Programme: Private sector and economic development	Business Support Services and Institutions	7,909
CARDS/2003/004-970/02	RELEX	Croatia	2003 Action Programme for Croatia: Investment Climate	Business Support Services and Institutions	6,948
EC-HAI-2003		Haiti	Support to private Sector	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	6,779
FED/2003/16378	EDF	Trinidad and Tobago	SUPPORT TO CARIBBEAN BUSINESS SERVICE LTD (CBSL) PHASE II	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	6,779
FED/2003/16383	EDF	Burkina Faso	Prêt Global (21875, 21876)	Trade Finance	6,779
MED/2003/ 004-764	RELEX	North of Sahara Unallocated	Training of public administrations	Trade-Related Training Education	6,779
MED/2003/005-714	RELEX	Egypt	Trade enhancement programme (TEP-C)	Trade Facilitation	6,779
PHARE/2003/004-912	ENLARG	Turkey	Fond de soutien à la FEMIP (allocation 2003)	Trade Finance	6,779
PHARE/2003/5667/01	ENLARG	Turkey	2003 National Programme for Turkey: Customs modernisation project	Trade Facilitation	6,108
CARDS/2003/004-970/01	RELEX	Croatia	2003 Action Programme for Croatia: Integrated Border Management	Trade Facilitation	5,649
CARDS/2003/005-032/01	RELEX	Albania	Annual Action Programme 2003 for Albania: Integrated border management	Trade Facilitation	5,649
MED/1999/003-308	RELEX	Jordan	Additional funds for the Industrial Modernisation Programme - EJADA	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	5,649
TACIS/2003/005-884/3	RELEX	Nis Unallocated	TACIS 2003 Baltic Sea Region Programme: Private Sector & Economic Development	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	5,649
PHARE/2003/5667/05	ENLARG	Turkey	2003 National Programme for Turkey: Support to the Turkish conformity assessment bodies and the Ministry of Industry and Trade in the implementation of new approach directives	Technical Barriers to Trade	5,615
TACIS/2003/005-619/05	RELEX	South & Central Asia unallocated	TACIS 2003 Central Asia Action Programme: Border Management in Central Asia (BOMCA)	Trade Facilitation	5,423
SX/93/06	EDF	Uganda	UGANDA PROGRAMME FOR TRADE OPPORTUNITIES AND POLICY (UPTOP).	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	5,084
MED/2003/ 004-698	RELEX	North of Sahara Unallocated	Support to the implementation of the south-south sub-regional Free Trade Area of Agadir	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	4,519
PHARE/2003/5667/02	ENLARG	Turkey	2003 National Programme for Turkey: Fashion and textile cluster	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	4,519
TACIS/2003/005-604	RELEX	Moldova	Moldova 2003 Tacis Action Programme: PCA and WTO	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	4,519
TACIS/2003/005-797/6	RELEX	Russian Federation	TACIS 2003 Russia Action Programme: Managers Training Programme	Business Support Services and Institutions	4,519
TACIS/2003/005-883/4	RELEX	Nis Unallocated	TACIS 2003 Cross Border Programme: Support to the private sector and assistance for economic development	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	4,293

PHARE/2003/5667/03	ENLARG	Turkey	2003 National Programme for Turkey: Installing the FDI promotion functions within the Investment Promotion Agency of Turkey	Trade and Investment	4,238
FED/2003/16238	EDF	Uganda	SUPPORT TO FEASIBLE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND CAPACITY BUILDING EFFORTS (SUFFICE), PHASE II	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	4,011
ESP-TCB-2003-08		Serbia and Montenegro	Strengthening quality management, capabilities and infrastructures in Serbia and Montenegro	Technical Barriers to Trade	3,954
UE / AFNOR-3		Russian Federation	Réglementation, normalisation, accréditation	Technical Barriers to Trade	3,918
TACIS/2003/005-620/5	RELEX	Ukraine	Ukraine 2003 Action Programme: Managers Training Programme	Trade-Related Training Education	3,389
CARDS/2003/004-970/03	RELEX	Croatia	2003 Action Programme for Croatia: Trade	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	2,825
CUB/2003/004-645		Cuba	APPUI AU DEVELOPPEMENT DU SYSTEME BANCAIRE ET FINANCIER CUBAIN	Trade Finance	2,700
EU-ELAR-2003-03	ENLARG	Hungary	Establishment of a National Phytosanitary Diagnostic Control System	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	2,632
CARDS/2003/005-046/4	RELEX	States of ex-Yugoslavia Unallocated	CARDS Regional - Action Annual Programme 2003: Economic Development	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	2,260
MED/2003/005-731	RELEX	Egypt	Promotion of the Association Agreement EU-Egypt	Trade Facilitation	2,260
FED/2003/16364	EDF	Oceania unallocated	PACIFIC REGIONAL COASTAL FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CO FISH)	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	2,257
FED/2003/16415	EDF	South of Sahara unallocated	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGIONAL FACILITY TO SUPPORT MULTILATERAL AND REGIONAL TRADE NEGOCIATIONS	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	2,203
SX/90C/17	EDF	Uganda	Business Uganda Development Scheme - Enterprise Development Support (BUDS-EDS)	Business Support Services and Institutions	1,922
PHARE/2003/5667/04	ENLARG	Turkey	2003 National Programme for Turkey: Strengthening the public procurement system in Turkey	Transparency and Government Procurement	1,909
FED/2003/16333	EDF	Oceania unallocated	Plant protection programme (Extension)	Market Analysis and Development	1,708
PVD/2003/021126	EDF(?)	Ghana	PRO-POOR PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF FAIRTRAIDE AND ORGANIC FRUITS FROM GHANA AND BURKINA FASO	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	1,695
UE / AFNOR-4		Ukraine	Réglementation, normalisation, accréditation	Technical Barriers to Trade	1,582
CARDS/2003/005-046/3	RELEX	States of ex-Yugoslavia Unallocated	CARDS Regional - Action Annual Programme 2003: Trade Related Support Facility	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	1,412
CARDS/2003/005-046/2	RELEX	States of ex-Yugoslavia Unallocated	CARDS Regional - Action Annual Programme 2003: Intergated Border Management	Trade Facilitation	1,130
TACIS/2003/005-619/01	RELEX	Kazakstan	Central Asia 2003 Action Programme: WTO accession	Accession	1,130
TACIS/2003/005-619/02	RELEX	Uzbekistan	Central Asia 2003 Action Programme: Uzbekistan Customs	Trade Facilitation	1,130
TACIS/2003/005-619/04	RELEX	South & Central Asia unallocated	Central Asia 2003 Action Programme: PCA support	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	1,130
CZ2003/004-338.02 /01		Czech Republic	Czech Trade Inspection – Strengthening Market Surveillance	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	904
FED/2003/016-307	EDF	West Indies Unallocated	CARIFORUM Secretariat Bridging phase	Trade Facilitation	847
FED/2003/16181	EDF	South of Sahara unallocated	ETUDE DE FAISABILITE DU SECTEUR APPUI A L'INTEGRATION ECONOMIQUE REGIONALE ET AU COMMERCE PIR 9E FED AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	791
EU-ELAR-2003-02	ENLARG	Cyprus	Business Support Project Phase II	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	734

PMS/2003/0534		Burkina Faso	PROGRAMME D APPUI AUX PME/PETITES ET MOYENNES INDUSTRIES	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	693
CZ2003/004-338.02 /02		Czech Republic	Public Procurement	Transparency and Government Procurement	678
EU-ELAR-2003-05	ENLARG	Malta	Modernisation and Upgrading of the Operational Capacity of the Customs and Tax Departments (Phase III)	Trade Facilitation	678
FED/2003/16169	EDF	Least-Developed Countries	NOUVELLE VERSION DU LOGICIEL EUROTRACE (TEST DE LA VERSION PRE INDUSTRIELLE, PRESENTATION ET DIFFUSION DANS PAYS ACP	Trade Facilitation	621
TACIS/2003/005-619/03	RELEX	Tajikistan	Central Asia 2003 Action Programme: Tajikistan Customs	Trade Facilitation	565
EU-ELAR-2003-04	ENLARG	Malta	Capacity Building in Malta - Oenology Unit	Technical Barriers to Trade	508
FED/1999/14725	EDF	Seychelles	TOURISM CAPACITY BUILDING PROJECT	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	475
EU-TRADE-2003-06	TRADE	Developing countries	Training programme for developing countries' trade negotiators and administrators	Negotiation Training	452
SXI92/08	EDF(?)	Uganda	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO UGANDA PROGRAMME FOR TRADE OPPORTUNITIES AND POLICY (UPTOP)	Trade-Related Training Education	395
EC-ANT-2003		West Indies Unallocated	Dutch Caribbean Promotion in Europe	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	339
EU-TRADE-2003-07	TRADE	Least-Developed Countries	Support for LDC participation in the WTO Ministerial in Cancun	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	339
EU-ELAR-2003-01	ENLARG	Cyprus	Statistics	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	282
PAL0T3BM		Palestine Admin. Areas	ASYCUDA++ Phase II - Pilot Site Implementation	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	243
EU-TRADE-2003-12	TRADE	Asia unallocated	ASEM economic pillar; ASEM economic pillar on standards, certification and SPS and SE Asia initiatives	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	169
FRA-TCB-DDI-2003-17		Romania	Lutte contre le trafic de stupéfiants	Trade Facilitation	137
EU-TRADE-2003-08	TRADE	Developing countries	Three Regional workshops on WTO Trade and Competition	Trade and Competition	113
EU-TRADE-2003-11	TRADE	Asia unallocated	IPR Trademarks; Seminar on protection and enforcement of well known marks for ASEM countries	Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights	113
EU-TRADE-2003-14	TRADE	South & Central Asia unallocated	Trade Facilitation in South Asia and South-East Asia	Trade Facilitation	113
FED/2003/16134	EDF	West Indies Unallocated	CARIBBEAN-LA REGIONAL PREPARATORY CONFERENCE - INFSO	Trade Facilitation	105
EC-SRI-2003		Sri Lanka	Study on Trade with Sri Lanka	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	94
FED/2003/16205	EDF	Suriname	TA - STRENGTHENING OF THE PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP	Public-Private Sector Networking	90
FED/2003/16337	EDF	Mozambique	STUDY ON ACCESS BARRIERS FOR EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE MARKETS	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	87
FED/2003/16358	EDF	Ghana	Formulation of a FP Proposal for Private Sector Development	Business Support Services and Institutions	85
FED/2003/16165	EDF	Haiti	ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE 'SECTEUR PRIVE' ET 'INTEGRATION REGIONALE'	Business Support Services and Institutions	80
GCP /INT/871/EC		Developing countries	Facilitating Developing Country Attendance at Meetings of the IPPC	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	80
EU-TRADE-2003-09	TRADE	India	Seminar on Tariffs and Trade Facilitation, to be held in New Delhi	Trade Facilitation	79

EU-TRADE-2003-10	TRADE	Asia unallocated	Seminar on Tariffs and Trade Facilitation with Asean countries and China	Trade Facilitation	79
UE / AFNOR-5		Asia unallocated	Réglementation, normalisation, accréditation	Technical Barriers to Trade	79
FRA-TCB-DDI-2003-5		Hungary	Drogues	Trade Facilitation	43
FED/2003/16294	EDF	Ethiopia	APPRAISAL FOR CAPACITY BUILDING FOR TRADE PROJECT	Business Support Services and Institutions	41
FRA-TCB-DDI-2003-19		Romania	Starting of préparation	Trade Facilitation	40
FRA-TCB-DDI-2003-18		Romania	Recyclage maîtres-chiens	Trade Facilitation	36
FRA-TCB-DDI-2003-1		Bulgaria	Transit commun	Trade Facilitation	26
EU-TRADE-2003-13	TRADE	Taipei, Chinese	ECCT Monitoring of Taiwan's implementation of WTO obligations	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	23
FRA-TCB-DDI-2003-15		Poland	OLAF	Trade Facilitation	12
FRA-TCB-DDI-2003-16		Poland	Drogues	Trade Facilitation	11
FRA-TCB-DDI-2003-28		Ukraine	Elaboration de la réglementation	Trade Facilitation	10
FRA-TCB-DDI-2003-8		Lithuania	Présentation de formation d'équipes de maîtres-chiens	Trade Facilitation	10
FRA-TCB-DDI-2003-7		Latvia	Présentation de formation d'équipes de maîtres-chiens	Trade Facilitation	9
FRA-TCB-DDI-2003-13		Moldova	Mission déclaration en douane	Trade Facilitation	5
FRA-TCB-DDI-2003-11		Lithuania	Assistance Phare:les commissionnaires en douane	Trade Facilitation	5
FRA-TCB-DDI-2003-10		Lithuania	Le système harmonisé	Trade Facilitation	4
FRA-TCB-DDI-2003-9		Lithuania	Rôle de la douane dans la lutte contre le terrorisme	Trade Facilitation	4
FRA-TCB-DDI-2003-14		Peru	Aide à la modernisation des douanes péruviennes	Trade Facilitation	0
FRA-TCB-DDI-2003-20		Romania	Visite des laboratoires des douanes	Trade Facilitation	0
FRA-TCB-DDI-2003-23		Slovenia	Dispositif de mise en œuvre du droit communautaire	Trade Facilitation	0
FRA-TCB-DDI-2003-26		Turkey	Contrôle des biens à double usage	Trade Facilitation	0
FRA-TCB-DDI-2003-27		Turkey	Contrôle du trafic de perfectionnement passif	Trade Facilitation	0

Table A6. TRA projects financed by the EC (year 2004)

Donor Project Number	Source of funding	Beneficiary/Host country	Project Title	TRTA/CB Category	Amount (US\$ '000)
MED/2004/006-223	RELEX	Egypt	Spinning and Weaving Sector Support - Egypt	Market Analysis and Development	99,391
CARDS/2004/006-233/01	RELEX	Serbia and Montenegro	2004 Action Programme for Serbia: Economic Development	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	63,983
FED/2003/016-348	EDF	West Indies Unallocated	Haiti & Dominican Republic: Economic Development of the Northern Corridor on the Island of Hispaniola	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	55,908
TACIS/2004/016-803/2	RELEX	Russian Federation	TACIS 2004 Russia Action Programme: Private sector development/economic development	Market Analysis and Development	43,484
FED/2004/017-375	EDF	Tanzania, United Republic of	Rehabilitation of Malindi Wharves, Port of Zanzibar	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	38,514
FED/2004/016-976	EDF	South of Sahara unallocated	EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA: Regional Integration Support Programme (RISP)	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	37,272
MED/2004/006-084	RELEX	North of Sahara Unallocated	EIB Risk Capital Facility: tranche 2004	Trade Finance	34,787

PHARE/2004/016-779/02	ENLARG	Turkey	2004 National Programme for Turkey: Modernisation of the Turkish Customs Administration	Trade Facilitation	28,016
FED/2004/017-382	EDF	Developing countries	Technical Cooperation Facility	Business Support Services and Institutions	27,333
FED/2004/017-383	EDF	Several	Programme d'appui budgétaire à la formation professionnelle (2004-2007)	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	26,711
FED/2004/016-573	EDF	South of Sahara unallocated	EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA: Regional Information and Communications Technologies Support Programme	E-commerce	26,090
MED/2004/006-252	RELEX	Syrian Arab Republic	Modernisation of Vocational Education and Training (VET)	Business Support Services and Institutions	26,090
FED/2004/017-387	EDF	Developing countries	Private Sector Enabling Environment Facility	Business Support Services and Institutions	24,848
MED/2004/006-251	RELEX	North of Sahara Unallocated	FEMIP - Fonds de soutien d'assistance technique	Trade Finance	23,605
CARDS/2004/016-756/01	RELEX	Croatia	2004 Action Programme For Croatia: Integrated Border Management	Trade Facilitation	23,543
ASIE/2004/005-779	RELEX(?)	China	EU-China Managers Exchange and Training Programme	Business Support Services and Institutions	21,369
TACIS/2004/016-777	RELEX	Ukraine	TACIS 2004 Ukraine Action Programme: Support to Private Sector and Economic Development	Market Analysis and Development	19,257
MED/2004/006-224	RELEX	Egypt	Financial and Investment Sector Cooperation- FISC Financial	Trade Finance	18,636
TACIS/2004/016-767/1/02	RELEX	Nis Unallocated	TACIS 2004 - Regional Action Programme: Promoting Trade and Investment Flows	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	18,636
TACIS/2004/017-033	RELEX	Nis Unallocated	TACIS 2004 CBC Action programme: Border Crossings	Trade Facilitation	18,636
AFS/2004/016-840	DEV	South Africa	Local Economic Development Support Programme in the Eastern Cape Province	Market Analysis and Development	17,393
CARDS/2004/006-194/03	RELEX	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Annual Action Programme 2004 for Bosnia and Herzegovina - Integrated Border Management	Trade Facilitation	17,393
FED/2004/017-001	EDF	Developing countries	Budget 2005 du Centre pour le developpement de l'entreprise (CDE)	Business Support Services and Institutions	16,897
ALA/2004/016-713	RELEX	Paraguay	Strengthening the competitiveness of Paraguay's export sector	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	16,151
CARDS/2004/006-188/01	RELEX	Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	Annual Action Programme 2004 for Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Integrated Border Management	Trade Facilitation	16,151
ALA/2004/005-703	RELEX	Ecuador	Programa de Cooperación Económica con Ecuador	Business Support Services and Institutions	12,424
ASIE/2004/016-809	RELEX(?)	Bangladesh	Bangladesh Quality Support Programme	Technical Barriers to Trade	12,424
CARDS/2004/006-233/03	RELEX	Serbia and Montenegro	2004 Action Programme for Serbia: Vocational Training & HR Development	Business Support Services and Institutions	12,424
CARDS/2004/006-194/02	RELEX	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Annual Action Programme 2004 for Bosnia and Herzegovina - Economic Reform	Business Support Services and Institutions	11,803
ALA/2004/006-068	RELEX	Mexico	Programme for the Facilitation of the EU-Mexico Free Trade Agreement	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	9,939
MED/2004/006-250	RELEX	Syrian Arab Republic	Support to the Ministry of Finance - Syria	Trade Finance	9,939

CARDS/2004/006-195	RELEX	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Annual Action Programme 2004 for Bosnia and Herzegovina - Customs & Taxes	Customs Valuation	9,318
BAN/2004/016-999	EDF(?)	St. Lucia	Banana Commercialisation, Economic Diversification and Poverty Reduction through human resource dvpt & training.	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	9,020
ALA/2004/016-705	RELEX	Argentina	Mejora de la Productividad de las PyMEs del Sector Forestal Industrial	Market Analysis and Development	7,454
CARDS/2004/006-233/02	RELEX	Serbia and Montenegro	2004 Action Programme for Serbia: Intergated Border Management	Trade Facilitation	7,454
CARDS/2004/006-234	RELEX	Serbia and Montenegro	2004 Action Programme for Serbia: Customs & Taxes	Customs Valuation	7,454
CARDS/2004/016-756/03	RELEX	Croatia	2004 Action Programme: Investment Climate	Business Support Services and Institutions	7,454
MED/2004/006-226	RELEX	Syrian Arab Republic	Banking Sector Support Programme II	Trade Finance	7,454
PHARE/2004/016-779/03	ENLARG	Turkey	2004 National Programme for Turkey: Strengthening the capacity of Turkish ministries for market surveillance in selected areas	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	7,454
PHARE/2004/016-811	ENLARG	Turkey	FEMIP funds Turkey - Allocation 2004	Trade Finance	7,454
CARDS/2004/006-188/02	RELEX	Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	Annual Action Programme 2004 for Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Private and Financial Sector Development	Business Support Services and Institutions	6,833
BAN/2004/016-994	EDF(?)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Special Framework of Assistance 2004 St. Vincent & Grenadines Economic Diversification through Private Sector Dvpt Programme	Business Support Services and Institutions	6,622
BAN/2004/016-923	EDF(?)	Dominica	Dominica-EU Banana Support Programme 2004	Market Analysis and Development	6,585
ALA/2004/016-895	RELEX	Peru	APROLAB - Support to the vocational education and training system of Peru	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	6,212
AFS/2004/016-844	DEV	South Africa	TABEISA II: Technical and business education initiative in South Africa - Phase II	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	6,150
BAN/2004/016-985	EDF(?)	Jamaica	Special Framework of Assistance 2004	Market Analysis and Development	6,001
CARDS/2004/016-756/02	RELEX	Croatia	2004 Action Programme For Croatia: Trade	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	5,901
ASIE/2004/006-088	RELEX(?)	Asia unallocated	Asia trade-related technical assistance Trust Fund (ATF)	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	5,591
CARDS/2004/006-194/01	RELEX	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Annual Action Programme 2004 for Bosnia and Herzegovina - Customs and Taxes	Customs Valuation	5,591
BAN/2004/017-000	EDF(?)	Cameroon	Programme AT et financière au secteur bananier	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	5,442
TACIS/2004/016-770/2/01	RELEX	Nis Unallocated	TACIS 2004 Central Asia Action Programme: Border Management in Central Asia (BOMCA)	Trade Facilitation	5,218
CARDS/2004/006-188/03	RELEX	Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	Annual Action Programme 2004 for Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Trade	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	4,970
CARDS/2004/006-229	RELEX	Serbia and Montenegro	2004 Action Programme for Montenegro: Intergated Border Management	Trade Facilitation	4,970
CARDS/2004/016-849/02	RELEX	Albania	CARDS National Action Programme Albania 2004: Support to Border Police and Customs authorities	Customs Valuation	4,970
TACIS/2004/016-767/1/01	RELEX	Nis Unallocated	TACIS 2004 - Regional Action Programme: Enhancing border management (Component 1)	Trade Facilitation	4,970

FED/2004/016-967	EDF	Several	Professionalisation et Perennisation de la Perliculture	Market Analysis and Development	4,529
ASIE/2004/016-781	RELEX(?)	Philippines	Trade-related technical assistance in the Philippines	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	4,348
ASIE/2004/016-790	RELEX(?)	Indonesia	Customs/Investment Programme	Trade Facilitation	4,348
TACIS/2004/016-865/05	RELEX	Azerbaijan	Tacis Azerbaijan Action Programme 2004-2005: Support to Regional Economic Development	Market Analysis and Development	4,348
ALA/2004/005-906	RELEX	Uruguay	Desarrollo tecnológico en sectores clave de la economía uruguaya	Market Analysis and Development	3,727
ASIE/2004/006-256	RELEX(?)	Asia unallocated	Global Framework Contract - Lot 6	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	3,727
CARDS/2004/016-849/03	RELEX	Albania	CARDS National Action Programme Albania 2004: Support to VET and lifelong learning (Phase III)	Business Support Services and Institutions	3,727
FED/2004/016-575	EDF	Namibia	Trade and Regional Integration Programme	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	3,727
FED/2004/017-390	EDF	Senegal	Projet de Renforcement et de Développement des Capacités commerciales (PRDCC)	Business Support Services and Institutions	3,727
TACIS/2004/017-032/02	RELEX	Georgia	TACIS 2004-2005 Georgia Action Programme Part II: Support to Tax and Customs Administration	Customs Valuation	3,727
BAN/2004/016-921	EDF(?)	Belize	Belize-EU Banana Support Programme 2004	Market Analysis and Development	3,640
PHARE/2004/016-779/04	ENLARG	Turkey	2004 National Programme for Turkey: Support to the market surveillance laboratories for the implementation of EC Directives in the areas of fertilizers, lifts, non-automatic weighing instruments, pre-packaging, textiles, construction products and legal metrology	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	3,567
PHARE/2004/016-779/06	ENLARG	Turkey	2004 National Programme for Turkey: Support to Turkey's efforts in the full alignment, enforcement and implementation of the acquis in the field of consumer protection	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	3,358
EU/PAK/04/001		Pakistan	Trade related technical assistance	Technical Barriers to Trade	3,232
PHARE/2004/016-779/05	ENLARG	Turkey	2004 National Programme for Turkey: Support to Turkey's efforts in the full alignment and enforcement in the field of intellectual property rights with a focus on piracy	Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights	3,051
PHARE/2004/016-779/01	ENLARG	Turkey	2004 National Programme for Turkey: Assisting the Capital Markets Board to comply with EU capital markets standards	Trade Finance	3,044
BAN/2004/016-986	EDF(?)	Suriname	Suriname Support to the Restructuring of the Banana Sector 2004	Market Analysis and Development	2,870
UE / AFNOR-1		Poland	Normalisation et Certification	Technical Barriers to Trade	2,653
CARDS/2004/006-229/1	RELEX	Serbia and Montenegro	2004 Action Programme for Montenegro: Economic Development	Business Support Services and Institutions	2,485
CARDS/2004/006-229/2	RELEX	Serbia and Montenegro	2004 Action Programme for Montenegro: Assistance to Vocational Education and Training Institutions	Business Support Services and Institutions	2,485
FED/2004/016-554	EDF	South of Sahara unallocated	INDIAN OCEAN REGION: I & P Capital Investment Fund	Trade Finance	2,485
FED/2004/016-556	EDF	Uganda	EIB Microfinance Scheme	Trade Finance	2,485
FED/2004/016-557	EDF	Kenya	Co-op Bank Microfinance Loan	Trade Finance	2,485
TACIS/2004/016-864	RELEX	Georgia	TACIS 2004-2005 Georgia Action Programme: Georgian-European Policy and Legal Advice Center Phase V/Capacity building support to improve implementation of PCA and EDPRP	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	2,485

TACIS/2004/016-865/01	RELEX	Azerbaijan	Tacis Azerbaijan Action Programme 2004-2005: Integrated border management and combat trafficking in persons	Trade Facilitation	2,485
FED/2003/016-426	EDF	Uganda	Support to the commercial justice reform programme	Business Support Services and Institutions	2,423
CARDS/2004/016-849/01	RELEX	Albania	CARDS National Action Programme Albania 2004: Assistance to the Port of Durres Authority	Trade Facilitation	2,361
FED/2004/017-385	EDF	Vanuatu	Support to Economic reform programme 2004-2006	Business Support Services and Institutions	2,112
FED/2004/016-683	EDF	Developing countries	Century Regional Investment Bank	Trade Finance	2,050
CARDS/2004/006-192	RELEX	Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	Annual Action Programme 2004 for Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Customs	Customs Valuation	1,864
CARDS/2004/006-197	RELEX	Serbia and Montenegro	2004 Action Programme for Kosovo: Customs & Taxation	Customs Valuation	1,864
ONG-PVD/2004/061-523		Egypt	SUPPORT TO SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISES FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND JOB CREATION IN EGYPT	Market Analysis and Development	1,864
ONG-PVD/2004/063-579		Peru	Inclusión de Micro Emprendedores/as con potencial competitivo, en situación de pobreza, a círculos dinámicos de mercados locales y regionales - PERU	Business Support Services and Institutions	1,864
TACIS/2004/016-863/01	RELEX	Armenia	TACIS 2004-2005 Armenia Action Programme: AEPLAC/PCA Capacity Building	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	1,864
TACIS/2004/016-865/02	RELEX	Azerbaijan	Tacis Azerbaijan Action Programme 2004-2005: Introduction of International Accounting Standards	Trade Finance	1,864
TACIS/2004/016-865/04	RELEX	Azerbaijan	Tacis Azerbaijan Action Programme 2004-2005: Support for the Implementation of the PCA between EU-Azerbaijan (Phase III)	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	1,864
BAN/2004/016-997	EDF(?)	Côte d'Ivoire	CI - ATF 2004	Market Analysis and Development	1,714
TACIS/2004/016-770/1/01	RELEX	Kazakstan	TACIS 2004 Central Asia Action Programme: Support for the implementation of the PCA	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	1,553
TACIS/2004/016-770/4	RELEX	Uzbekistan	Central Asia 2004 Action Programme: Uzbekistan - Institutional Development of Uzstandard	Technical Barriers to Trade	1,553
CT-2004-502459		North of Sahara Unallocated	Market and Trade Policies for Mediterranean Agriculture: the case of fruit/vegetable and olive oil (MEDFROL)	Agriculture	1,454
EU/RAF/04/001/06		Senegal	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	1,415
FED/2004/016-587	EDF	South of Sahara unallocated	SADC REGION: Support to the SADC Regional Integration and the Multilateral Trading System	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	1,354
CARDS/2004/006-230	RELEX	Serbia and Montenegro	2004 Action Programme for Montenegro: Customs & Taxation	Customs Valuation	1,242
FED/2004/016-959	EDF	Sierra Leone	Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Mineral Resources	Market Analysis and Development	1,242
TACIS/2004/016-770/1/02	RELEX	Uzbekistan	TACIS 2004 Central Asia Action Programme: Uzbekistan - C. Asia Customs Admin	Customs Valuation	1,242
TACIS/2004/016-770/2/02	RELEX	Tajikistan	TACIS 2004 Central Asia Action Programme: Support for the implementation of the PCA	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	1,242

TACIS/2004/016-770/6	RELEX	Uzbekistan	Central Asia 2004 Action Programme: Uzbekistan - Assistance to the Accounts Chamber of Uzbekistan	Market Analysis and Development	1,242
TACIS/2004/016-863/03	RELEX	Armenia	TACIS 2004-2005 Armenia Action Programme: Support to the Ministry of Agriculture	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	1,242
EU/RAF/04/001/07		Togo	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	1,017
EU/RAF/04/001/08		Burkina Faso	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	1,017
EU/RAF/04/001/01		Benin	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	1,016
EU/RAF/04/001/02		Guinea-Bissau	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	1,016
EU/RAF/04/001/03		Côte d'Ivoire	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	1,016
EU/RAF/04/001/04		Mali	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	1,016
EU/RAF/04/001/05		Niger	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	1,016
TACIS/2004/016-770/7	RELEX	Kazakstan	TACIS 2004 Central Asia Action Programme: Kazakhstan - C. Asia Customs Admin	Customs Valuation	994
TACIS/2004/016-770/8	RELEX	Kyrgyz Republic	TACIS 2004 Central Asia Action Programme: Kyrgystan - C. Asia Customs Admin	Customs Valuation	994
TACIS/2004/016-770/9	RELEX	Tajikistan	TACIS 2004 Central Asia Action Programme: Tajikistan - C. Asia Customs Admin	Customs Valuation	994
ONG-PVD/2004/061-716		Benin	RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITES ORGANISATIONNELLES DE DEUX ORGANISATIONS PROFESSIONNELLES PAYSANES AU BENIN (UDOPER ET UPS-BENIN) ET ACCOMPAGNEMENT DE LEURS INITIATIVES DE DEVELOPPEMENT POUR DEUX FILIERES (ELEVAGE ET ANANAS EXPORT)	Business Support Services and Institutions	907
ASIA/2004/016-818	RELEX(?)	Mongolia	Asia Invest - Mongolia	Business Support Services and Institutions	870
EU-TRADE-2004-C02-SI	TRADE	Developing countries	Technical assistance in the SPS sector	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	863

ONG-PVD/2004/063-299		Guatemala	UNA ALTERNATIVA A LA POBREZA Y MIGRACION ECONOMICA DE LAS POBLACIONES INDIGENAS EN LOS CUCHUMATANES: APOYO A LA DIVERSIFICACION, CONVERSION, AGRO INDUSTRIALIZACION Y COMERCIALIZACION DE CAFE ORGANICO DEL MICRO PRODUCTOR, HUEHUETENANGO, GUATEMALA	Market Analysis and Development	776
ONG-PVD/2004/063-352		Mozambique	PROGRAMA DE SUPORTE AOS PROCESSOS PRODUTIVOS E DE COMERCIALIZAÇÃO DA INDUSTRIA DE CAJU NA REGIÃO SUL DO MOCAMBIQUE	Market Analysis and Development	738
BIH0T4BA		Bosnia and Herzegovina	Technical Assistance on ASYCUDA Aspects of the Merger of the Customs Administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Trade Facilitation	691
ASIE/2004/016-773	RELEX(?)	Cambodia	EC-Cambodia project on Standards, Quality and Conformity Assessment	Technical Barriers to Trade	621
ASIE/2004/016-774	RELEX(?)	Lao People's Democratic Republic	EC-Laos project on Standards, Quality and Conformity Assessment	Technical Barriers to Trade	621
BAN/2004/ 016-996	EDF(?)	Cape Verde	CV-ATF 2004- appui à la production de vin dans l'île de Fogo	Market Analysis and Development	621
BAN/2004/016-991	EDF(?)	Grenada	Special Framework of Assistance 2004 Grenada	Business Support Services and Institutions	621
BAN/2004/016-995	EDF(?)	Madagascar	Diversification Horticole dans la Région de Tamatave	Market Analysis and Development	621
TACIS/2004/016-770/5	RELEX	Uzbekistan	Central Asia 2004 Action Programme: Uzbekistan - Reform of Official Statistics	Market Analysis and Development	621
TACIS/2004/016-863/02	RELEX	Armenia	TACIS 2004-2005 Armenia Action Programme: Statistics / Customs	Customs Valuation	621
TACIS/2004/016-865/03	RELEX	Azerbaijan	Tacis Azerbaijan Action Programme 2004-2005: Statistics	Market Analysis and Development	621
TACIS/2004/017-032/01	RELEX	Georgia	TACIS 2004-2005 Georgia Action Programme Part II: Reform of the Official Statistics in Georgia	Market Analysis and Development	621
EU/RAF/04/001/10		South of Sahara unallocated	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)Regional ComponentCountries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo	Technical Barriers to Trade	619
UE / AFNOR-2		Morocco	Normalisation/Accréditation/Qualité	Technical Barriers to Trade	549
ONG-PVD/2004/061-694		Syrian Arab Republic	ESTABLISHING A VILLAGE BUSINESS INCUBATOR FOR WOMEN'S MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES IN THE COASTAL MIDLANDS AREA OF SYRIA	Trade Finance	508
FED/2004/017-377	EDF	Developing countries	EU-ACP Business Assistance Scheme (EBAS) – complementary activities	Business Support Services and Institutions	435
FED/2004/016-555	EDF	Cameroon	Africa Leasing Company S.A.	Trade Finance	432
RAS/A1/01A		Asia unallocated	Asia Trust Fund Coordination Unit	Business Support Services and Institutions	394
EU-TRADE-2004-D05-SI	TRADE	Developing countries	Training programme for developing countries' trade negotiators and administrators	Trade-Related Training Education	390
EU-TRADE-2004-F13	TRADE	Developing countries	SIA Study	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	311
EU-TRADE-2004-F16	TRADE	North of Sahara Unallocated	SIA Study	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	311

PAK/75/17A		Pakistan	EC-Trade Related Technical Assistance in Pakistan	Business Support Services and Institutions	253
PAK/75/17C		Pakistan	EC Trade Related Technical Assistance in Pakistan: BAS	Business Support Services and Institutions	252
EU-TRADE-2004-F14	TRADE	Developing countries	SIA Study	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	248
EU-TRADE-2004-D16-SI	TRADE	Developing countries	Needs assessment for EC Trade Related Assistance: designing the strategy and providing the tools	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	217
EU-TRADE-2004-F15	TRADE	South America unallocated	SIA Study	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	186
EU-TRADE-2004-D09-SI	TRADE	Developing countries	Support to ITC technical assistance programme for trade in services	Services	159
EU-TRADE-2004-F17	TRADE	Developing countries	Technical Assistance regarding sustainable development	Trade and Environment	124
EU-TRADE-2004-D11-SI	TRADE	Developing countries	Training on WTO Law for developing country diplomats	Trade-Related Training Education	122
GCP /INT/922/EC		Developing countries	Facilitating Developing Countries Attendance at Meetings of the IPPC	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	100
EU-TRADE-2004-D03-SI	TRADE	Philippines	Trade Facilitation workshop in Asia (under TREATI banner)	Trade Facilitation	92
EU-TRADE-2004-F07	TRADE	Developing countries	Technical Assistance regarding TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade	62
EU/RER/04/001		Europe Unallocated	TELESOL - Telework Solutions for Business Cooperation between EU and CIS	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	14
EU-TRADE-2004-B03-SI	TRADE	China	TDI seminar for Chinese administration	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	9
EU-TRADE-2004-D19-SI	TRADE	Philippines	2004 Workshop on REACH in Manila	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	7
BIH/0T/3AN		Bosnia and Herzegovina	Technical Assistance on Asycuda Aspects of the Merger of the Customs Administration of Bosnia And Herzegovina	Trade Facilitation	0
BIH/0T/4BA		Serbia and Montenegro	Technical Assistance on Asycuda Aspects of the Merger of the Customs Administration of Bosnia And Herzegovina	Trade Facilitation	0
EU/RAF/01/001/01		Benin	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	-112
EU/RAF/01/001/03		Guinea-Bissau	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	-112
EU/RAF/01/001/05		Côte d'Ivoire	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	-112
EU/RAF/01/001/07		Mali	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	-112
EU/RAF/01/001/09		Niger	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	-112

EU/RAF/01/001/11		Senegal	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	-112
EU/RAF/01/001/13		Togo	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	-112
EU/RAF/01/001/15		Burkina Faso	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)	Technical Barriers to Trade	-112
EU/RAF/01/001/17		South of Sahara unallocated	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) Regional Component Countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo	Technical Barriers to Trade	-116

Table A7. TRA projects financed by the EC (year 2005)

Donor Project Number	Source of funding	Beneficiary/Host country	Project Title	TRTA/CB Category	Amount (US\$ '000)
Planned/25/01		South of Sahara unallocated	WEST AFRICA REGION: Programme d'appui à l'intégration régionale en Afrique de l'Ouest	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	138,365
Planned/13/01		South Africa	Risk capital facility	Trade Finance	62,893
MED/2005/017-287	RELEX	North of Sahara Unallocated	EIB Risk Capital Facility	Trade Finance	50,314
MED/2005/017-286	RELEX	North of Sahara Unallocated	EIB- FEMIP Support Fund	Trade Finance	31,447
Planned/12/01		Egypt	Support to Association Agreement	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	31,447
Planned/44/01		Asia unallocated	ASIA Invest	Business Support Services and Institutions	31,447
Planned/28/01		West Indies Unallocated	Regional integration project (CARICOM action plan)	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	30,189
ALA/2004/006-189	RELEX	Brazil	Support to the International Insertion of Brazilian SMEs	Market Analysis and Development	27,673
Planned/21/01		South of Sahara unallocated	SADC REGION: Customs modernisation and trade facilitation	Trade Facilitation	22,642
Planned/19/01		South of Sahara unallocated	CENTRAL AFRICA REGION: Programme d'appui à l'intégration régionale en Afrique Centrale	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	20,126
FED/2004/016-972	EDF	Zambia	Capacity Building for Private Sector Development	Market Analysis and Development	18,868
Planned/11/01		Morocco	Programme d'accompagnement de l'accord d'association phase II	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	18,868
Planned/38/01		Syrian Arab Republic	Support to Syrian Euroean Enterprise Centre	Market Analysis and Development	18,868
TACIS/2005/017-093/02	RELEX	Ukraine	Action Programme 2005: Support to Private Sector and Economic Development	Business Support Services and Institutions	18,868
Planned/20/01		South of Sahara unallocated	INDIAN OCEAN REGION: Private sector support	Business Support Services and Institutions	18,189
Planned/23/01		South of Sahara unallocated	SADC REGION: Support for Standards, Quality, Accreditation, Metrology (SQAM)	Technical Barriers to Trade	17,862

Planned/27/01		West Indies Unallocated	Caribbean Trade and Private Sector Development Programme - CTPSDP	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	16,906
CARDS/2005/017-508/9	ENLARG	Serbia and Montenegro	2005 Action Programme for Serbia: Support to Pre- and Post-Privatisation, Enterprise Restructuring and Development	Market Analysis and Development	14,465
ALA/2004/016-913	RELEX	Peru	Proyecto de Cooperación UE-PERÚ en Materia de Asistencia Técnica Relativa al Comercio	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	12,579
ALA/2005/016-805	RELEX	El Salvador	Fortalecimiento de la Competitividad de las Micro y Pequeñas Empresas en El Salvador	Market Analysis and Development	12,579
Planned/36/01		Jordan	Support to Neighbourhood Policy through the Association Agreement	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	12,579
Planned/37/01		Lebanon	European Neighbourhood policy/support to the association agreement	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	12,579
Planned/40/01		Cambodia	Development of SMEs in Agro-Industry Sector	Market Analysis and Development	11,321
TACIS/2005/017-093/03	RELEX	Ukraine	Action Programme 2005: Technical Assistance to Ukraine on Norms and Standards	Technical Barriers to Trade	11,321
CARDS/2005/017-508/1/02	ENLARG	Serbia and Montenegro	2005 Action Programme for Serbia: Trade - Strengthening Food Safety & Quality	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	10,063
Planned/43/01		Far East Asia unallocated	ASEAN Programme for Regional Integration Support (APRIS II)	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	10,063
FED/2004/016-977	EDF	Haiti	Programme de renforcement intégré du milieu des affaires (PRIMA)	Business Support Services and Institutions	10,050
Planned/22/01		South of Sahara unallocated	SADC REGION: Facility to support EC-SADC negotiations for an Economic Partnership Agreement	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	9,434
Planned/2/01		Bosnia and Herzegovina	Annual Action Programme 2005 for Bosnia and Herzegovina - Economic and Social Development: Trade and Investment Climate	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	8,805
Planned/24/01		South of Sahara unallocated	WEST AFRICA REGION: Programme d'actions prioritaires en appui à l'intégration régionale et aux négociations APE en Afrique de l'Ouest	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	8,805
TACIS/2005/017-093/01	RELEX	Ukraine	Action Programme 2005: Strengthening of Ukraine's Financial Services Sector	Trade Finance	8,805
Planned/17/01		Rwanda	Rwanda Institutional Support to Economic Management Project (RISEMP)	Business Support Services and Institutions	7,547
Planned/31/01		South America unallocated	SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	7,547
ALA/2004/016-896	RELEX	Uruguay	PACPYMES I - Programa de Apoyo a la Competitividad y Promocion de Exportaciones de las PYMES en Uruguay	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	6,792
CARDS/2005/017-508/1/01	ENLARG	Serbia and Montenegro	2005 Action Programme for Serbia: Capacity Building for the Implementation of the Cadastre	Business Support Services and Institutions	6,289
MED/2005/017-324	RELEX	Morocco	Appui aux associations professionnelles phase II	Business Support Services and Institutions	6,289
Planned/14/01		Benin	Private sector development	Market Analysis and Development	6,289
Planned/26/01		Nicaragua	Nicaragua TRTA	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	6,289
Planned/41/01		China	Support to Sectoral Dialogues	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	6,289
Planned/3/01		Bosnia and Herzegovina	Annual Action Programme 2005 for Bosnia and Herzegovina - EU Support to SME and Regional Economic Development	Market Analysis and Development	5,660

Planned/29/01		West Indies Unallocated	Support to Caribbean Regional Negotiation Machinery (CRNM)	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	5,031
CARDS/2005/017-508/1/03	ENLARG	Serbia and Montenegro	2005 Action Programme for Serbia: VET & Labour Market	Business Support Services and Institutions	4,403
Planned/34/01		Azerbaijan	Regional economic development	Business Support Services and Institutions	4,403
Planned/8/01		Albania	Annual Action Programme 2005 - Improving Investment Climate	Business Support Services and Institutions	4,025
ALA/2003/005-759/01	RELEX	South America unallocated	Cooperación UE-Comunidad Andina en materia de Asistencia Técnica relativa al comercio	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	3,774
Planned/1/01		Bosnia and Herzegovina	Annual Action Programme 2005 for Bosnia and Herzegovina - Customs & Taxation	Customs Valuation	3,774
Planned/15/01		Ghana	Private sector support	Market Analysis and Development	3,774
Planned/39/01		South & Central Asia unallocated	Programme of Economic Cooperation	Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)	3,774
Planned/42/01		Lao People's Democratic Republic	Support to Private Sector	Market Analysis and Development	3,774
Planned/45/01		Asia unallocated	Global Framework Contract - Lot 6	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	3,774
Planned/6/01		Albania	Annual Action Programme 2005 - Establishment of a National Food Authority	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	3,774
TACIS/2005/017-092	RELEX	Russian Federation	TACIS 2005 Russia Action Programme: Insurance Sector Development	Trade Finance	3,774
CARDS/2005/017-509	ENLARG	Serbia and Montenegro	2005 Action Programme for Serbia: Customs & Taxes	Customs Valuation	3,145
Planned/18/01		Tanzania, United Republic of	Tourism Training Programme	Market Analysis and Development	3,145
Planned/30/01		Suriname	Suriname Business Forum	Business Support Services and Institutions	3,019
ASIE/2003/004-968	RELEX(?)	Nepal	WTO Assistance Project	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	2,516
CARDS/2005/017-465/02	ENLARG	Serbia and Montenegro	2005 CARDS Action Programme for Kosovo: Vocational Education & Training	Business Support Services and Institutions	2,516
CARDS/2005/017-512	ENLARG	Serbia and Montenegro	2005 Action Programme for Serbia and Montenegro: Trade	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	2,516
CARDS/2005/017-514	ENLARG	Serbia and Montenegro	2005 Action Programme for Montenegro: Enterprise Reform	Business Support Services and Institutions	2,516
Planned/10/01		Armenia	Regional Development of Marzes Phase II	Business Support Services and Institutions	2,516
Planned/3		Albania	Annual Action Programme 2005 - Support to standards and certification implementation and adoption	Technical Barriers to Trade	2,516
Planned/32/01		South America unallocated	Statistics	Market Analysis and Development	2,516
Planned/4/01		Bosnia and Herzegovina	Annual Action Programme 2005 for Bosnia and Herzegovina - Integrated Border Management	Trade Facilitation	2,516
Planned/16/01		Malawi	Support to the EPA Secretariat (NDTPF)	Trade-Related Training Education	2,013
CARDS/2005/017-465/01	ENLARG	Serbia and Montenegro	2005 CARDS Action Programme for Kosovo: Integrated Border Management	Trade Facilitation	1,887
CARDS/2005/017-503	ENLARG	Serbia and Montenegro	2005 CARDS Action Programme for Kosovo: Customs and Taxation	Customs Valuation	1,887
Planned/1		Albania	Annual Action Programme 2005 - Modernisation of Albanian metrology in service of international market and trade	Technical Barriers to Trade	1,887

Planned/2		Albania	Annual Action Programme 2005 - Improvement of the accreditation system	Technical Barriers to Trade	1,887
Planned/33/01		Azerbaijan	Introduction of IAS, Stage II	Business Support Services and Institutions	1,887
Planned/35/01		Kyrgyz Republic	PCA implementation (Kyrgystan)	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	1,887
Planned/9/01		Armenia	PCA implementation	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	1,887
ASIE/2003/004-965	RELEX(?)	Bhutan	Trade Capacity Development & Export Promotion Project	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	1,509
ASIE/2004/016-832	RELEX(?)	Bangladesh	Intellectual Property Rights Programme	Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights	1,509
CARDS/2005/017-515	ENLARG	Serbia and Montenegro	2005 Action Programme for Montenegro: Customs & Taxes	Customs Valuation	1,258
Planned/5/01		Bosnia and Herzegovina	Annual Action Programme 2005 for Bosnia and Herzegovina - Trade	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	1,258
INT0T4BQ		Several	Sadc Trade In Services And Development Programme	Trade and Environment	1,090
BIH0T5AI		Bosnia and Herzegovina	Technical Assistance On ASYCUDA Aspects Of The Merger Of The Customs Administration Of Bosnia And Herzegovina	Trade Facilitation	842
CARDS/2005/017-513	ENLARG	Serbia and Montenegro	2005 Action Programme for Serbia and Montenegro: Customs & Taxes	Customs Valuation	629
PAL0T5AS		Palestine Admin. Areas	Technical Assistance for the Establishment of the Palestinian Shippers Council	Trade-Related Training Education	531
ALB0T4CK		Albania	ASYCUDA Technical Assistance for Roll-Out of Asycuda++ in Albania (Phase 2)	Trade Facilitation	520
EU05xx		Bhutan	WTO Assistance project for Bhutan	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	477
RAF0T4BM		Africa unallocated	Regional Centre for ASYCUDA++ in Lusaka, Zambia at the COMESA Secretariat.	Trade Facilitation	399
EU/RAF/04/001/09		South of Sahara unallocated	Establishment of an accreditation, standardization and quality promotion system for the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) Regional Component Countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo	Technical Barriers to Trade	399
SRL/75/19A		Sri Lanka	EU-Sri Lanka Trade Developent project	Business Support Services and Institutions	398
Planned/7/01		Albania	Annual Action Programme 2005 - Implementation of the law 'On copyright and related rights'	Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights	314
GCP /INT/961/EC		Developing countries	Facilitating developing countries attendance at the IPPC meetings	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	271
INT/75/18A		Peru	ITC Technical Assistance Programme to Promote Trade in Services	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	170
PHI/A1/01A		Philippines	Promotion of Trade in Services through the Creation of a Service coalition	Services	170
PAK/75/17E		Pakistan	EC Trade Related Technical Assistance in Pakistan:TSS	Services	159
CMB/A1/01A		Cambodia	Support to Trade Sector Wide Approach in Cambodia	Trade Mainstreaming in PRSPs/dev. plans	138
MON/A1/01A		Mongolia	Creation of Geographical Indications in Mongolia	Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights	137
BGD/A1/01A	RELEX(?)	Bangladesh	Development of the Supply and Exports of Leather	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	131
THA/A1/01A		Thailand	Strengthening the Export Capacity of Thailand's Organic Agriculture	Trade Promotion Strategy Design and Implementation	105

MON/A1/01B		Mongolia	Assistance to the International Trade Research Centre of Mongolia	Trade-Related Training Education	83
PAK0T4CI		Pakistan	Trade related technical assistance for Pakistan	Accession	78
PAK/75/17D		Pakistan	EC Trade Related Technical Assistance in Pakistan:MAS	Business Support Services and Institutions	68
PAK/75/17F		Pakistan	EC Trade Related Technical Assistance in Pakistan:MDS	Market Analysis and Development	36
OECD-ECH-2005-6		Developing countries	Training Programme for Developing Countries' Trade Negotiators and Administrators	Services	0

APPENDIX B EVALUATIONS OF EC AND DFID TRA

1. Evaluation trade-related assistance by the EC in third countries by ADE

The evaluation assesses the Commission trade-related assistance (TRA) during the period 1996-2003. It focuses on 1) political and institutional capacity-building, in particular measures targeted to implementation of WTO, and on 2) productive sector development as through e.g. export promotion. The evaluation is based on five case studies: Kenya, Moldova, Tunisia, Vietnam and Zambia.

Main findings

The analysis has highlighted a number of areas to be improved (followed by a series of recommendations answered in a 'fiche contradictoire'):

1. the diagnostics, on the basis of which TRA activities are planned and implemented, appear to be poor in several respects:
 - a. the assessment of the international productive capacity, which is often 'not the object of a systematic approach highlighting the trade background and the challenges faced by the productive sector of the partner country or region'.
 - b. mainstreaming of trade in the national development policies of the partner is limited
 - c. imprecision in the list of TRA needs of the partner (eg: no specification whether the list is exhaustive)
2. the response offered was mainly based on the partner's demands, with virtually no strategic identification and implementation of TRA
3. Although the implementing modalities were rated generally good (in terms of quantity of programme inputs and of funding mobilised), a series of problems were highlighted:
 - a. In a number of cases the flexibility of programmes or projects was insufficient to adapt to the fast changing trade environment and associated beneficiary needs.
 - b. the mobilisation of specialised expertise was not always adequate (the use of the newly created Commission Trade framework contract and the EC-ITC TRA Trust Fund should help in this)
 - c. relatively narrow involvement of potential stakeholder other than the direct beneficiaries
4. In general, the Commission TRA is thought to have improved the partner countries' understanding of trade-related issues and existing trade commitments and has contributed to increasing the awareness of trade policy issues. However the effectiveness tends to be high only when TRA is channelled through the promotion of regional integration and for the programmes that include a substantial part of technical assistance. On the contrary, effectiveness is lower when Country Strategy Papers have placed little focus on trade issues
5. The Commission's intervention on the productive sector has also proved to be quite effective, although
 - a. it lacks differentiation on the basis of whether the industry or the firm is export- or import-competing
 - b. the intervention has failed to support systemic sectoral reform
6. the impact of EC's TRA in terms of expansion and diversification of external trade and increased FDI's has been disappointing in all case studies except Vietnam, although the analysis of macroeconomic variables is too complex to allow for a clear-cut causal relation on this. Moreover the qualitative analysis carried out would seem to indicate generally positive effects at the micro-level on a number of variables: participation in international trade, export diversification, foreign investment attraction.
7. TRA activities have not tended to take into account crosscutting issues, such as environmental standards, gender and human rights (mainly for fear of further complicating already complex TRA activities)

North–South Institute ‘Evaluation of DFID support to trade-related capacity building’, February 2005.

Structure of the study

This is a comprehensive study assessing DFID trade-related capacity building’s activities (hence narrower than the EC evaluation) between 1998 and 2004. It has two main outcomes: a series of working papers to summarise DFID TRCB activities, comparing them with other donors (including a brief paragraph on EU) and describing the evaluation methodology used; and five case studies (Malawi, Kenya, Bangladesh, Ukraine and the Caribbean) against which these activities have been specifically assessed. The case-studies examined both issues of substance and of process in terms of relevance, performance and impacts on the capacity to negotiate on trade issues and to supply tradeable goods and services, and the sustainability of this capacity.

In evaluating TRCB, the authors strictly follow the WTO/OECD classification with the division into Trade Policy and Regulations (TPR) and Trade Development (TD) – which is also what DFID has been trying to do over the years.

Recommendations

Although DFID TRCB activities are generally rated as quite effective⁷, the report (in line with that by ADE) provides a number of recommendations to improve these activities further in the future:

1. Activities should be better focused and not follow the WTO/OECD definition which is too broad for analytical and policy purposes
2. There should be stronger linkages between TRCB and poverty reduction, which are neither explicit nor understood in the majority of the projects
3. Need for stronger linkages between TRCB and gender equality – with the inclusion of a gender research component in TPR projects, and a gender component in TD projects.
4. Improvement of integration of regional trading issues in TRCB
5. Improve the linkages between TRP and TD projects, ensuring greater coordination at a country and/or at a regional level. They are often not well-integrated into country assistance programmes.
6. Move beyond technical assistance toward long-term capacity building – Continuous efforts are needed to move beyond responding to short-term needs through longer term or multi-phase programming, and more systematic use of organisations such as universities, research institutions, NGOs and so on. There should be an umbrella financing mechanism for strategic studies and other interventions by such groups (note that this point is similar to that made in the ADE report)
7. Maintain a diversity of approaches – funding TRCB programming both bilaterally and multilaterally.
8. Strengthen TRCB management and coordination (DFID personnel, especially in country offices, need more training in substantive trade issues and related TRCB programming).
9. Consider Direct Budgetary Support as a new opportunity for TRCB – DBS creates an opportunity for governments to coordinate donor support of TRCB, allowing for policy dialogue with donors.

⁷ In particular, the report considers that ‘its TPR projects have contributed to developing countries’ capacity in four key respects: building knowledge within government and outside about WTO and other trade issues, supporting a more integrated approach to trade policy making within government, building a more inclusive trade policy dialogue with those outside government and strengthening the connections made between trade and poverty reduction in the discussion of trade policy and practice Its TD projects have helped to improve the enabling environment for trade, through simplifying regulations, business support services and institutions, and finance.’