

13. Africa: Trade [154]

Commitment:

“[Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] effective implementation of the financial commitments regarding spending on Aid for Trade including trade related technical assistance, made at the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Conference, which we expect to increase to USD4 billion including the support for marketing of African products.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on Development and Africa

Assessment:

Interim Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia	-1		
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average Score			+0.11

Background:

In 2005, G7 Ministers recognized the need for additional assistance for African countries to ease the adjustment to trade liberalization, and to increase their capacity to take advantage of more open markets. They called on the World Bank and the IMF to develop proposals in this area.⁷³⁹

In 2005, following the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Conference, the WTO created a new work program on Aid for Trade, and a task force on Aid for Trade was created. In 2006, the WTO Aid for Trade Task Force made its recommendations, stating: "Projects and programmes should be considered as Aid for Trade if these activities have been identified as trade-related development priorities in the recipient country's national development

⁷³⁹ Aid for Trade and the WTO Work Programme, WTO (Geneva). Date of Access: 19 December 2008. http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dda_e/background_e.htm.

strategies.”⁷⁴⁰ Furthermore, the Task Force recognized six priority areas where developing countries might require assistance in adjusting to trade liberalization:

1. Trade policy and regulations, including training trade officials, supporting national stakeholders “to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs.”
2. Trade development, including promoting investment, including “business support services and institutions,” and “public-private sector networking.”
3. Trade-related infrastructure, from physical infrastructure for transport and storage, to communications and energy infrastructure.
4. Building productive capacity.
5. Trade-related adjustment, which involves “supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.”
6. Other trade-related needs (open-ended category to capture any other activities that “have been explicitly identified as trade-related priorities in the recipient country’s national development strategies.”)

The G8 has supported this initiative since the 2005 Gleneagles Summit when leaders agreed to increase aid to developing countries to build their physical, human, and institutional capacity to trade.⁷⁴¹ Aid for Trade encompasses support of individual governments as well as multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and the Regional Development Bank, which are large donors providing significant support for infrastructure and productive capacity building.⁷⁴² The OECD and the WTO have developed a framework for monitoring Aid for Trade flows. The framework measures global monitoring of Aid for Trade flows, donor monitoring, and in-country monitoring, which ensures transparency.⁷⁴³

This year’s commitment comes amidst a global financial and economic crisis. Nevertheless, on 30 October 2008 the G8 Heads of State signed the Aid Pledge that reaffirmed their existing aid promises and promises to avoid cutting development aid.⁷⁴⁴

Commitment Features:

The commitment reaffirms support for Aid for Trade to Africa specifically, so Aid for Trade to any other region cannot be considered compliance. G8 members must increase their Aid for Trade contributions, earmarking funds under one of the categories laid out above.

⁷⁴⁰ Donor Aid for Trade Questionnaire, OECD (Paris) 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2008
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/15/26/39120395.pdf>.

⁷⁴¹ Aid for Trade and the WTO Work Programme, WTO (Geneva). Date of Access: 19 December 2008.
http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dda_e/background_e.htm.

⁷⁴² Aid for Trade at a Glance 2007, WTO, (Geneva), 2007. Date of Access: 19 December 2008.
http://tcbdb.wto.org/publish/FINAL%20GLOSSY%20EXECUTIVE%20SUMMARY_ENGLISH.pdf.

⁷⁴³ OECD calls for Aid Pledge from donor countries, OECD (Paris) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.
http://www.oecd.org/document/46/0,3343,en_2649_34665_39619566_1_1_1_1,00.html.

⁷⁴⁴ OECD calls for Aid Pledge from donor countries, OECD (Paris) 30 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. http://www.oecd.org/document/2/0,3343,en_2649_201185_41601282_1_1_1_1,00.html.

Aid for Trade must be explicitly targeted to expand the capacity of African nations to participate in the global trade system. Development programs that might indirectly support international trade – the expansion of basic education, for example – cannot be considered Aid for Trade.

Scoring:

-1	Member decreases the amount of Aid for Trade, in local currency terms, OR makes a public announcement indicating an intention to decrease Aid for Trade.
0	Member maintains approximately steady contributions to Aid for Trade initiatives, in local currency terms.
+1	Member increases absolute value of Aid for Trade from the previous in local currency terms. Note that this increase cannot result from a decrease in the local currency value of the US dollar.

Team Leader: Mila Khodskaya

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment.

On 30 November 2008 at the International Review Conference on Financing for Development, Minister of International Cooperation Beverly Oda affirmed Canada’s commitment to Aid for Trade, stating: “We also remain committed to advancing the Aid for Trade agenda in line with the development needs expressed by our partners.”⁷⁴⁵

Nevertheless, Canada has not announced any increases to its previous allocations to Aid for Trade.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0 for failing to increase its contributions to Aid for Trade programs.

Analyst: Maria Robson

France: 0

France has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment.

As a member of the EU, France’s Aid for Trade strategy is conducted as a part of the EU’s Joint Aid for Trade Strategy. This specifies that the total contribution on behalf of the EU to Aid for Trade will reach EUR2 billion by 2010, with EUR1 billion being

⁷⁴⁵ Statement by the Honourable Beverley J. Oda at the International Review Conference on Financing for Development, Canadian International Development Agency (Gatineau, QC) 30 November 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/607F302A0355E898852575120070FABD?OpenDocument>.

contributed by the European Communities, to be matched with an additional EUR1 billion contribution from the member states.⁷⁴⁶ France allocates about 22 per cent of its ODA funding to Aid for Trade initiatives.⁷⁴⁷

As of 30 September 2008 France has achieved its USD1.5 million pledge to the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs, which prioritizes technical assistance under the Aid for Trade initiative.⁷⁴⁸

Thus, France is awarded a score of 0. France has not increased funding to Aid for Trade in this compliance cycle.

Analyst: Hiba Sha'ath and Mila Khodskaya

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyoko Aid for Trade commitment.

As a member of the EU, Germany's Aid for Trade strategy is conducted as a part of the EU's Joint Aid for Trade Strategy. This specifies that the total contribution on behalf of the EU to Aid for Trade will reach EUR2 billion by 2010, with EUR1 billion being contributed by the European Community, to be matched with an additional EUR1 billion contribution from the member states.⁷⁴⁹

Since the Hokkaido-Toyoko Summit, Germany, through its Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, has not announced any increase of funding earmarked for projects promoting trade capacity building or trade related technical assistance.⁷⁵⁰

The Trade Capacity Building Database run by the WTO and the OECD, which tracks each donor country's Aid for Trade contributions, has not published data for the countries' contribution in 2008 yet, so it is as yet unclear how much Germany has contributed to date for the year.⁷⁵¹

As of 30 September 2008 Germany has allocated USD1.5 million for the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs, which prioritizes technical assistance under the Aid for Trade initiative.⁷⁵²

⁷⁴⁶ Fact Sheet on Aid for Trade, European Union (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc_140837.pdf.

⁷⁴⁷ OECD Global Monitoring 18 October 2007, OECD (Paris) Date of Access: 21 December 2008 http://www.oecd.org/document/52/0,3343,en_2649_34665_39145396_1_1_1_1,00.html.

⁷⁴⁸ Donor Pledges Contributions, The Integrated Framework (Geneva) 30 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.integratedframework.org/status.htm>.

⁷⁴⁹ Fact Sheet on Aid for Trade, European Union (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc_140837.pdf.

⁷⁵⁰ Press Releases, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/index.html>.

⁷⁵¹ Doha Development Agenda Trade Capacity Building Database: Germany, WTO (Geneva). Date of Access: 14 December 2008. http://tcbdb.wto.org/entity_project.aspx?EntityID=5.

⁷⁵² Donor Pledges Contributions, The Integrated Framework (Geneva) 30 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.integratedframework.org/status.htm>.

Germany has also affirmed its continued commitment to the Aid for Trade Strategy by attending meetings and policy dialogues related to improving the effectiveness of Aid for Trade, and by reiterating its importance to development. Addressing the collapse of WTO discussions in August 2008, German Development Minister, Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, “asserted that the EU would fulfill its commitments on funding for Aid for Trade, which is to rise to an annual EUR2 billion by 2010.”⁷⁵³

Thus, Germany is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Hiba Sha'ath

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment. The government has taken limited steps to improve the quality and quantity of aid to developing countries, but has not directed new resources to Aid for Trade.

On 22 September 2008 the Italian Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Vincenzo Scotti attended a high level meeting held by the UN General Assembly on Africa’s Development, affirming that Italy was still committed to making an impact on the process of its development through trade.⁷⁵⁴

The Italian Development Cooperation website reports that the Italian government regards to Aid for Trade Africa as a primary focus in promoting the development of local or intraregional trade.⁷⁵⁵ Since 2005, Italy has been consistent with their funding, with EUR92 million committed for 2008.⁷⁵⁶ This is an increase from last year’s pledge of EUR55 million, but a substantial decrease from the EUR156 million in 2006.⁷⁵⁷ Nevertheless, no increases in quantitative figures have been reported since the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit for Aid for Trade funding to African countries.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0, as it has failed to announce increased funding for Aid for Trade in this compliance cycle.

⁷⁵³ Wieczorek-Zeul describes collapse of WTO discussions as “shameful”, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 30 July 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2008/july/pm_20080730_68.html.

⁷⁵⁴ World Leaders Pledge to Reinvigorate ‘Global Partnership of Equals’ to End Poverty, Hunger, Underdevelopment in Africa (New York) 22 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://un.org/News/Press/docs/2008/ga10748.doc.htm>.

⁷⁵⁵ Italian Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgc/inglese/intro.html>.

⁷⁵⁶ Italy and the Fight Against World Poverty 2008 Report (Milan), Action Aid. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.actionaid.it/fileViewAction.do?xclass=Multimediafile&field=file&width=0&height=0&mime=application/pdf&id=23855>.

⁷⁵⁷ Italy and the Fight Against World Poverty 2008 Report (Milan), Action Aid. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.actionaid.it/fileViewAction.do?xclass=Multimediafile&field=file&width=0&height=0&mime=application/pdf&id=23855>.

Japan: 0

Italy has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment. Japan has continued to support a number of Aid for Trade programs, but it has not increased its support in this compliance cycle.

According to a 2007 OECD report on Japan's Aid for Trade initiative, Japan has made it clear it will provide USD10 billion to fund assistance in trade, production, and distribution infrastructure over the period of 2006-2008.⁷⁵⁸ There will also be an exchange of ten thousand trainees and experts for the purpose of technical assistance. Unfortunately, Japan has not specified how much of that monetary sum will be allocated to Africa specifically.

As of 30 September 2008 Japan has allocated USD180,180 for the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs which has not yet been disbursed.⁷⁵⁹ On 13 December 2008 Japan and the Asian Development Bank provided USD 900,000 grant to improve trade policy formation and strengthen institutional capacity within the region.⁷⁶⁰ Nevertheless, Japan has not focused specifically on African countries.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0. Despite a general commitment to Aid for Trade, Japan has not strengthened its support for the program in the current compliance cycle.

Analyst: Joshua Xiong

Russia: -1

Russia has failed to comply with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment. Russia is not a full member of the WTO unlike the other G8 states. However, it has taken several steps in order to support of sustainable economic growth in Africa.

Russia continues to strengthen participation with several African countries. During the visit of Angola's president José Eduardo dos Santos, bilateral relationships were strengthened. Authorities from both countries are in the final phase of elaborating a programme of economic, trade and technical-scientific cooperation for a period of five years.⁷⁶¹

Within the framework of the International Trade Initiative, which was organized by Industry and Trade Department of Republic of South Africa, a special business forum and

⁷⁵⁸ Aid for Trade at a Glance: Japan, OECD (Paris) 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2008.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/46/3/39639093.pdf>.

⁷⁵⁹ Donor Pledges Contributions, The Integrated Framework (Geneva) 30 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.integratedframework.org/status.htm>.

⁷⁶⁰ Japan and ADB Promote Regional Trade Integration, Solomon Times Online (Manila) 13 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.solomontimes.com/news.aspx?nwID=3210>.

⁷⁶¹ Angola: President's Visit to Russia Boosted Cooperation, All Africa (Washington, DC). Date of Access: 6 December 2008. <http://allafrica.com/stories/200810300309.html>.

the exhibition of the African products and services was held in November 2008 in Moscow.⁷⁶²

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of -1. Russia participates in providing help to Africa in the field of trade and development but only on a limited bilateral basis and only with some countries. Russia's contributions in this area did not increase in the current compliance cycle.

Analyst: Yulia Ovchinnikova

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment.

The UK's Aid for Trade Strategy is designed to complement and contribute to the broader EU Aid for Trade Strategy.⁷⁶³ On 3 December 2008 Secretary of State for International Development Douglas Alexander launched the UK Aid for Trade Strategy 2008.⁷⁶⁴ The strategy commits a minimum of GBP400 million per year to Aid for Trade by 2010.⁷⁶⁵ This represents a minimum target and it is likely that there will be a bigger investment during the three-year budget cycle.⁷⁶⁶

The 2008 Strategy consists of four strategic objectives including building countries' capacities to trade through national growth and competitiveness strategies, ensuring that trade results in poverty reduction and inclusive growth, facilitating regional trade and integration and ensuring that EPAs are beneficial for ACP partners, and building an international system that delivers more and better Aid for Trade.⁷⁶⁷ At least GBP 100 million a year will be spent on trade policy, trade regulations and trade development. Fifty five per cent of UK's Aid for Trade funds go to African countries.⁷⁶⁸

⁷⁶² "International Trade Initiative" Date of access: 6 December 2008. http://www.iti-moscow.econsa.ru/press_release.php.

⁷⁶³ Sharing the Benefits of Trade Strategy 2008, Department for International Development (London) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Aid_for_trade.pdf.

⁷⁶⁴ Aid for Trade, Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) December 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/europeandtrade/Trade%20Policy%20Unit/Aid%20for%20Trade/page42808.html>.

⁷⁶⁵ Aid for Trade, Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (London) December 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/europeandtrade/Trade%20Policy%20Unit/Aid%20for%20Trade/page42808.html>.

⁷⁶⁶ Sharing the Benefits of Trade Strategy 2008, Department for International Development (London) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Aid_for_trade.pdf.

⁷⁶⁷ Sharing the Benefits of Trade Strategy 2008, Department for International Development (London) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Aid_for_trade.pdf.

⁷⁶⁸ Sharing the Benefits of Trade Strategy 2008, Department for International Development (London) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Aid_for_trade.pdf.

On 13 December 2008 the Department for International Development announced USD30 million in funding to improve key transport corridors linking states in East Africa.⁷⁶⁹ The donation comes as part of the 2008 Aid for Trade Strategy.

As of 30 September 2008 the United Kingdom has disbursed its pledged USD5.5 million to the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs.⁷⁷⁰ The UK has also committed GBP38 million over five years to the Enhanced Integrated Framework, to be delivered when it becomes operational in 2008.⁷⁷¹

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for its proactive support and increasing funds for Aid for Trade for African countries.

Analyst: Maria Robson

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment. The US has increased its absolute Aid for Trade contributions since the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

On 18 December 2008 the US Trade Representative Susan C. Schwab announced that the United States increased its annual spending on Aid for Trade programs, also known as trade capacity building, to USD 2.3 billion in the 2008 fiscal year, an increase of 60 percent from the 2007 fiscal year.⁷⁷² Additionally, as of 30 September 2008 the United States has disbursed its USD1.2 million pledge to the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs.⁷⁷³

The United States also implements Aid for Trade assistance through crown corporations, partnership with national level governments, African Regional Organizations, and the private sector.⁷⁷⁴ Through the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the United States finances programs and projects by offering direct assistance to stimulate economic growth in Africa. Over 60 percent of the USD5.5 billion MCC has approved benefits sub-Saharan Africa.⁷⁷⁵ USAID has also provided USD 40 million over 2008 as part of its 5

⁷⁶⁹ Britain to give EAC \$30m for road network, East African (Nairobi) 13 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. <http://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/news/-/2558/501660/-/rm61mkz/-/>.

⁷⁷⁰ Donor Pledges Contributions, The Integrated Framework (Geneva) 30 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.integratedframework.org/status.htm>.

⁷⁷¹ Sharing the Benefits of Trade Strategy 2008, Department for International Development (London) 4 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/Aid_for_trade.pdf.

⁷⁷² USTR News, The United States Trade Representative (Washington, DC) 16 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2008/December/asset_upload_file461_15247.pdf.

⁷⁷³ Donor Pledges Contributions, The Integrated Framework (Geneva) 30 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.integratedframework.org/status.htm>.

⁷⁷⁴ Aid for Trade: Meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania - October 2007, The USAID (Washington, DC) 2 October 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. <http://eastafrika.usaid.gov/en/Article.1118.aspx>.

⁷⁷⁵ Budget Justification 2009, Millennium Challenge Corporation, (Washington, DC) 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. <http://www.mcc.gov/documents/mcc-fy09-cbj.pdf>.

year African Global Competitiveness Initiative.⁷⁷⁶ The USAID assistance is distributed regionally in 16 African countries.⁷⁷⁷

Thus, the United States registers a score of +1 for increasing the absolute value of Aid for Trade and a consistent commitment to promoting trade integration.

Analyst: Adriano Marchese

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its Hokkaido-Toyako Aid for Trade commitment. The EU has committed to increase funding for Aid for Trade in the future, but has not increased its funding for the program in this compliance cycle.

On 18 December 2008 the European Commission signed a EUR4 million contribution agreement with the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), which is a mechanism for Aid for Trade that supports sustainable development in Least Developed Countries (LDCs).⁷⁷⁸ The EIF Partnership should help integrate trade and development strategy, and attracting and co-ordinating donors.⁷⁷⁹ It can be assumed that African countries will receive some of this aid, since it is targeted towards LDCs, several of which are located in Africa.

The European Union's Aid for Trade is administered through the EU's Joint Aid for Trade Strategy. The financing of the AfT is administered via the Community instruments under the regular Community budget and the European Development Fund (EDF), given that AfT is part of the EU Official Development Assistance.⁷⁸⁰ The EU provides around a third of total AfT ODA flows. Sub-Saharan Africa receives 39.5 per cent of the total Aid for Trade funds.⁷⁸¹

The Joint Aid for Trade Strategy specifies that a total contribution on behalf of the EU to Aid for Trade will reach EUR2 billion by 2010, with EUR1 billion being contributed by the European Communities, to be matched with an additional EUR1 billion contribution

⁷⁷⁶ Aid for Trade: Meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania - October 2007, The USAID (Washington, DC) 2 October 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. <http://eastafrika.usaid.gov/en/Article.1118.aspx>.

⁷⁷⁷ Aid for Trade: Meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania - October 2007, The USAID (Washington, DC) 2 October 2007. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. <http://eastafrika.usaid.gov/en/Article.1118.aspx>.

⁷⁷⁸ European Commission contributes EUR 4 million to the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), European Union (Geneva) 18 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008.

http://7thspace.com/headlines/300457/european_commission_contributes_eur_4_million_to_the_enhanced_integrated_framework_for_least_developed_countries_ldcs.html

⁷⁷⁹ European Commission contributes EUR 4 million to the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), European Union (Geneva) 18 December 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008.

http://7thspace.com/headlines/300457/european_commission_contributes_eur_4_million_to_the_enhanced_integrated_framework_for_least_developed_countries_ldcs.html

⁷⁸⁰ Fact Sheet on Aid for Trade, European Union (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc_140837.pdf.

⁷⁸¹ Fact Sheet on Aid for Trade, European Union (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc_140837.pdf.

from the member states.⁷⁸² Furthermore, The EU Strategy consists of five sections addressing quantitative ambitions (for Trade Related Assistance and wider Aid for Trade), the pro-poor focus and quality of assistance, EU capacity to deliver Aid for Trade, specific ACP angles (in the EPA context), and monitoring and reporting.⁷⁸³

On 3 December 2008, at the UN Conference on Financing for Development, the EU delegation stated that “the EU is also committed to improving both the quality and the volume of the Aid for Trade it provides to developing countries to reinforce their ability to exploit the potential of trade to support their own development.”⁷⁸⁴

Thus, the European Union is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Josh Xiong

⁷⁸² Fact Sheet on Aid for Trade, European Union (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc_140837.pdf.

⁷⁸³ Fact Sheet on Aid for Trade, European Union (Brussels) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/october/tradoc_140837.pdf.

⁷⁸⁴ Statement by the European Commission delivered at the UN Conference on Financing for Development, eGov Monitor (London) 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 21 December 2008. <http://www.egovmonitor.com/node/22369>