

## STATISTICAL NOTES ON AID-FOR-TRADE KEY DATA

According to the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade, projects and programmes are part of aid for trade if these activities have been identified as trade related development priorities in the partner country's national development strategies. Furthermore, the WTO Task Force concluded that to measure aid-for-trade flows the following categories should be included:

- a) Technical assistance for trade policy and regulations: for example, helping countries to develop trade strategies, negotiate trade agreements, and implement their outcomes;
- b) Trade-related infrastructure: for example, building roads, ports, and telecommunications networks to connect domestic markets to the global economy;
- c) Productive capacity building (including trade development): for example, supporting the private sector to exploit their comparative advantages and diversify their exports;
- d) Trade-related adjustment: helping developing countries with the costs associated with trade liberalisation, such as tariff reductions, preference erosion, or declining terms of trade; and,
- e) Other trade-related needs: if identified as trade-related development priorities in partner countries' national development strategies.

The OECD DAC aid activity database (CRS) – a database covering around 90% of all ODA - was recognised as the best available data source for tracking global aid-for-trade flows. The CRS was established in 1967 and collects information on official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOF) to developing countries. It is the internationally recognised source of data on aid activities (geographical and sectoral breakdowns) and is widely used by governments, organisations and researchers active in the field of development. For the OECD, the CRS serves as a tool for monitoring specific policy issues, including aid for trade. The CRS enables the tracking of aid commitments and disbursements, and provides comparable data over time and across countries. The use of this existing database led to significant savings of time and resources to effectively track aid-for-trade flows. The policy and guidelines for CRS reporting are approved by DAC members as represented on the DAC Working Party on Statistics (WP-STAT). The OECD collects, collates and verifies the consistency of the data, and maintains the database.

It should be kept in mind that the CRS does not provide data that match exactly all of the above aid-for-trade categories. In fact, the CRS provides proxies under four headings:

- *Trade policy and regulations.* In the CRS, five purpose codes are used to cover trade policy and regulations activities. These five sub-categories are: trade policy and administrative management; trade facilitation; regional trade agreements; multilateral trade negotiations; and trade education/training.
- *Economic infrastructure.* Aid commitments for trade-related infrastructure are proxied in the CRS by data under the heading "Economic Infrastructure and Services" This heading covers data on transport and storage, communications and energy generation and supply.

- *Building Productive capacity (BPC), including trade development.* The CRS captures full data on all activities in the productive and services sectors, such as agriculture; industry; mineral resources and mining; business; and banking. Trade development activities are identified through the *Trade Development policy marker* and have been separately identified in the CRS data collection since 2007 flows. These activities are an “of which” of *Building Productive Capacity* and are scored as either principally or significantly contributing to trade development. At time of reporting, however, some donors may have difficulty in identifying aid activities that have a defined trade component. This may reflect upon the accuracy of these data and, as such, amounts shown under trade development can only at best be used as approximations.
- *Trade-related adjustment.* Was introduced in the CRS in 2007 to track flows corresponding to trade-related adjustment. This category identifies contributions to developing country budgets to assist the implementation of trade reforms and adjustments to trade policy measures by other countries, and alleviate shortfalls in balance-of-payments due to changes in the world trading environment.

The CRS covers all ODA, but only those activities reported under the above four categories can be identified as aid for trade. It is not possible to distinguish activities in the context of ‘*Other trade-related needs*’. To estimate the volume of such ‘other’ activities, donors would need to examine aid projects in sectors other than those considered so far – for example in health and education – and indicate what share, if any, of these activities have an important trade component. A health programme, for instance, might permit increased trade from localities where the disease burden was previously a constraint on trade. Consequently, accurately monitoring aid for trade would require comparison of the CRS data with donor and partner countries’ self-assessments of their aid for trade.

### Footnotes to Tables in Aid-for-Trade Key Data

Most of the data shown in Annex A are sourced from the CRS. To view the full set of CRS data please visit: [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline)

Population data required in the compilation of tables A6.A and A6.B come from the World Bank (World Development Indicators).

The term “**non-grants**” (Tables A.11, A.12 and A.13B) includes ODA loans and equity investment (i.e. investment in a country on the DAC List of ODA Recipients that is not made to acquire a lasting interest in an enterprise).

### Aid providers:

The list of aid providers is split into DAC member countries, other bilateral donors and multilateral organisations. The full names of organisations are listed under the Acronyms section.

**Korea** became a member of the DAC in 2010. Official reporting of flows commenced as from 2009. Data for previous years may be partial.

**Iceland** and the **Czech Republic** became members of the DAC in 2013. Official reporting of flows will commence as from 2012 reporting. Data reported for previous years can be found under “Other bilateral donors”.

Data collected from the **FAO, IMF, ITC UNESCAP, UNESCWA, WTO** and **Turkey** comprise specialised reporting since 2007 on Aid for Trade flows and may not constitute the totality of their individual aid funding.

The **IADB** changed its reporting methodology to the CRS as from 2009 flows.

Data collected under “**Other multilateral donors**” include small amounts from several multilateral agencies. See Acronyms for a list of these agencies.

**Aid recipients:**

Changes in the DAC List of ODA Recipients reflect substantial improvements in global prosperity over recent decades. Compared to the List as it stood in 1970, only 17 countries have been added, 11 of these being former republics of the Soviet Union. By contrast, 55 countries have left the list, essentially because of increases in their per capita income. The trend towards higher income has continued despite the financial crisis. In the latest revision of the list in 2011, five countries left the list and 25 countries that remained on it rose into a higher income category, whereas only two fell into a lower category.

For the DAC List of Aid Recipients see Annexes B and C. To view a full historic of graduations to and from the DAC List please visit: [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist)

**Channels of delivery:**

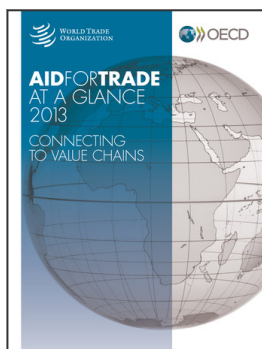
The list shown in Table A.14 represents the major headings for channels of delivery in the CRS. The full list under each category (updated in June 2012), is accessible at: [www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology](http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology)

The category “**Other**” represents channels of delivery such as: Universities, colleges, or other teaching institutions, research institutes or think-tanks.

**Legend:**

“..” denotes no activities reported.

0.0 denotes amounts of less than USD 0.5 million.



**From:**  
**Aid for Trade at a Glance 2013**  
Connecting to Value Chains

**Access the complete publication at:**  
[https://doi.org/10.1787/aid\\_glance-2013-en](https://doi.org/10.1787/aid_glance-2013-en)

**Please cite this chapter as:**

OECD/World Trade Organization (2013), "Statistical Notes on Aid-for-Trade Key Data", in *Aid for Trade at a Glance 2013: Connecting to Value Chains*, World Trade Organization, Geneva/OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1787/aid\\_glance-2013-92-en](https://doi.org/10.1787/aid_glance-2013-92-en)

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