

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE ON AID FOR TRADE

1 WHAT IS YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY?

Q1.1 Do you have an operational Aid for Trade strategy? Does it have a “pro-poor” focus? What are its key objectives and delivery/implementation modes? (Please break down by types of aid: "multilateral contributions" / "trust funds" / "budget support" / "other bilateral")

Please describe and exemplify. If applicable, feel free to refer to your 2007 response.

New Zealand's Aid for Trade strategy is encompassed in the 2003 policy "Harnessing International Trade for Development". The policy outlines the New Zealand Agency for International Development's (NZAID's) dual approach to help strengthen the contribution that trade can make to development. The first is policy engagement, to bring a development perspective to New Zealand government policy-making processes working with the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The second is through NZAID programming, to support partner countries take advantage of trade opportunities. This effectively sets out New Zealand's operational Aid for Trade strategy.

In keeping with NZAID's central focus on poverty elimination, "Harnessing International Trade for Development" has a strong "pro-poor" focus. A key objective and operating principle is that trade-related activities empower the more vulnerable members of society so they can participate in global trading activities on an equitable basis. Priorities include ensuring that poor and marginalised communities benefit from international trade along with areas that explicit focus on the poor and vulnerable including the promotion and protection of worker rights and eliminating child labour exploitation.

The priority areas for NZAID's trade-related programming outlined are:

- (i) enabling developing countries to access the benefits of multilateral and regional trade processes;
- (ii) support for institutional and human capacity development - including strengthening trade governance, implementing international trade obligations and standards, human rights and labour standards and environmental protection standards and obligations; and
- (iii) community development - including trade promotion, rural development and community based trading partnerships.

The policy helps guide the way New Zealand works within bilateral, regional and multilateral mechanisms, as appropriate.

Q1.2 If your Aid for Trade Strategy has evolved since 2007, please describe the changes and/or new focuses.

Please describe and exemplify.

New Zealand's policy has remained unchanged since 2007. Our commitment to providing trade-related assistance has been reinforced in NZAID's 2008 Economic Growth and Livelihoods policy, which identifies making globalisation work for the poor as one of four key priority areas. The other three priority areas - creating an enabling environment, making markets work better for the poor, and improving food security - are also relevant to developing the supply side for trade.

In our programming and practice we continually seek to learn from experience - both our own and international best practice - in order to enhance the effectiveness of our Aid for Trade. NZAID's efforts more generally to improve aid effectiveness, through implementing the Accra Agenda for Action for example, will also influence our Aid for Trade and how it is delivered.

Q1.3 Have you articulated a set of best practices in the design and/or delivery of Aid for Trade?

Yes

No

Not sure/Not applicable

If yes, what form does this best practice guidance take?

Please describe and exemplify.

NZAID has a number of tools that govern the design, management, monitoring and evaluation of all of our programming, including that which is trade-related. We have not articulated a set of best practices specific to the design and/or delivery of Aid for Trade

2 HOW MUCH AID FOR TRADE DO YOU PROVIDE?

For CRS Reporting Donors

Q2.1 Does the attached CRS profile accurately reflect the volume of your Aid for Trade?

Yes

No

If no, please provide further details of your Aid for Trade activities for 2006 and 2007.

Please add any data that are missing in their appropriate CRS categories, including those activities that should be considered as Aid for Trade under the category of "Other Trade-related Needs" and describe, if applicable, the method used to identify trade-related activities in the relevant CRS categories. Please also provide any activities that may fall under the new category of "Trade-related Adjustment" for 2006.

The figures included in the CRS profile provided by the OECD is accurate. We have also provided data for disbursements in 2007 (attached sheet), which was not included in the CRS profile. Aid for Trade disbursements in 2007, using the appropriate CRS codes, was USD23,340,949 (note this data is in 2007 USD - we have not made the adjustment into 2006 constant US dollars).

In addition to the CRS categories captured by the OECD as Aid for Trade, NZAID has a number of other activities that support "Other Trade-related Needs". In particular, a portion of our contributions to a number of Pacific regional organisations can be directly attributed as Aid for Trade in that they support the development of productive sectors, trade policy capacity and the economic or business environment within the region. These include NZAID's support for the Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency (which provides assistance to member countries on the economic and sustainable management of their tuna fisheries), and the Secretariat of the Pacific Communities (of which 37% of NZAID's core budget contribution supports agricultural and fisheries development). In addition, NZAID commitments and disbursements to both the WTO Global Trust Fund and to promote Fair Trade have been included here as they are not accurately captured in the CRS data for 2007.

The total USD figures for NZAID's commitments and disbursements in 2007 for "Other Trade-related Needs" are recorded below (again, this has not been adjusted into 2006 US dollars):

Other Trade-Related Needs (in 2007 USD)	
2007 Commitments	2007 Disbursements
1,963,890	5,560,334

For non-CRS Reporting Donors

**Q2.1 How much Aid for Trade did you provide in each of 2006 and 2007?
Please also indicate the volume as percentage share of your total ODA.**

Please use the WTO Task Force definition and include estimates of the value of in-kind Aid for Trade such as technical cooperation programmes.

For All Donor Agencies

Q2.2 Do you have indicative forward spending plans that include estimates on Aid for Trade?

Yes

No

Not sure/Not applicable

If yes, please provide details of your indicative forward Aid for Trade spending plan.

Please delineate the plan per Aid for Trade category.

NZAIT produces 3 year forward aid plans on each of our bilateral programmes. However, these are not in sufficient detail to provide a useful indicator for formal reporting on Aid for Trade.

For Donors who had made Aid for Trade pledges

Q2.3 Please describe how you are meeting your pledges? And how much progress in delivering your final pledges do you expect to have made in 2008 and 2009?

Please provide details and evidence in accordance with your accountability mechanism.

N/A

For Multilateral Donors

Q2.4 Please describe how funding for your Aid for Trade activities is evolving
[e.g. share of activities funded from your agency's core (regular budget) vs. non-core (earmarked) resources, including multi-donor funds; likely trends in these categories].

Please describe.

Please feel free to provide any other relevant information in relation to the volume of your Aid for Trade.

New Zealand's funding for trade-related activities has increased since December 2005 and we expect this will continue as we are entering new trade-related programmes. New programmes have been or are being developed at both the bilateral, regional, and multilateral level, including the introduction of a specific trade and development programme in 2007/08 supporting several Geneva-based multilateral agencies focused on trade-related issues.

3 IMPLEMENTATION: HOW ARE YOU DELIVERING AID FOR TRADE?

Mainstreaming and Ownership

Q3.1 What measures have you undertaken to mainstream Aid for Trade in your overall assistance strategy?

Please describe and exemplify.

NZAID includes trade-related assistance in its core strategy documents, a key way in which we encourage the mainstreaming of Aid for Trade. The Agency's 5-year strategy includes support for trade-related activities to promote economic development, while both the Asia and Pacific Strategies (the two focus regions for New Zealand's Official Development Assistance) have identified broad based economic growth and improved livelihoods as priorities for NZAID activity. In the Pacific, specific outcomes sought include a policy environment that supports economic growth, markets that work better for the poor, and strengthened rural livelihoods and food security. In Southeast Asia a focus of NZAID's programme is sustainable rural livelihoods. We also actively encourage our partner countries to ensure economic and trade issues, where they are priorities, are reflected in their national development strategies. This also helps enable us as a donor to mainstream Aid for Trade in our programmes, as NZAID's programming decisions ultimately reflect the assistance priorities identified by our partners.

Since 2006 NZAID has had a dedicated economic advisor focusing on trade and development, helping to raise understanding of Aid for Trade and recognition that much of NZAID's programming (such as support to develop productive sectors) is trade-related. Formal and informal mechanisms are used to share information within the agency, including a cross-agency group to share ideas and learnings, and inclusion of trade and development in orientation programmes for new staff.

We recognise that further efforts are needed to increase dialogue and coordination between our bilateral programmes and regional programmes on trade and development issues to ensure coherence, make the most of synergies, and avoid duplication. Nonetheless, as a small donor with limited resources we would not necessarily expect to be directly supporting trade-related activities in all our partner countries.

Q3.2 In how many of the partner countries you support, are Aid for Trade concerns an important part of your policy dialogue with them (based on your best estimate)?

- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> less than 25% | <input type="checkbox"/> 25% to 50% | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50% to 75% | <input type="checkbox"/> above 75% | <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure / Not applicable |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|

Q3.3 How many of your country assistance strategies contain trade or Aid for Trade elements (based on your best estimate)?

- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> less than 25% | <input type="checkbox"/> 25% to 50% | <input type="checkbox"/> 50% to 75% | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> above 75% | <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure / Not applicable |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|

Q3.4 Has demand for Aid for Trade increased from partner countries since 2005?

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Significantly increased | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased | <input type="checkbox"/> Little / no change | <input type="checkbox"/> Declined | <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure / Not applicable |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|

If increased, from which countries / regions, and for which Aid for Trade categories / sectors?

Please describe and exemplify.

Demand for Aid for Trade has increased, particularly from Pacific Island Countries. The vast majority of increases in New Zealand's Aid for Trade disbursements since 2005 have been directed towards the Pacific. Increased demand probably stems from growing attention to trade issues in the region. Several Pacific Island Countries (PICs) are in the process of WTO accession (or have recently acceded to the WTO); PICs are implementing a trade agreement negotiated amongst themselves in goods and are currently negotiating on services; negotiations are underway between the Pacific and the European Union on an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA); and informal consultations are being held with Australia and New Zealand under the framework Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER).

New Zealand's ODA budget has increased over this time, facilitating increased spending on Aid for Trade. Total disbursements and commitments for Aid for Trade activities increased sharply between 2005 and 2006. This reflected significant increases in all Aid for Trade categories. Disbursements for Trade Policy and Regulations jumped in the order of 100%; for Building Productive Capacity by 60%; and for Economic Infrastructure the increase was nearly 500%. Disbursements were maintained at similar levels in 2007. The jump in commitments was even greater in 2006 although slipped back somewhat in 2007, reflecting a number of large multi-year arrangements that were entered into in 2006 (particularly in the area of Economic Infrastructure, for example, a multi-year programme of support to improve roads and bridges in the Solomon Islands).

If increased, what steps have you taken to strengthen your capacity to respond to increasing demand for Aid for Trade from partner countries? Tick the box of all that apply:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increased aid resources
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Strengthened in-house trade expertise
<input type="checkbox"/>	Improved training, tool-kits and/or guidelines for Aid for Trade programming
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increased awareness among policy-makers and practitioners at the HQ and the field
<input type="checkbox"/>	Strengthened political commitment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increased coordination among donors (e.g. joint assessment, joint delivery, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Please feel free to add other steps you have taken</i>

Please feel free to provide any other relevant information in relation to mainstreaming and ownership.

Demand has increased for Aid for Trade. However, where support demanded is for core trade policy and trade facilitation, it is often articulated by trade officials through regional fora, rather than a bilateral approach through recipient governments' aid coordination mechanisms. Therefore it is not clear the extent to which recipient countries are mainstreaming or fully own this aspect of Aid for Trade.

The (Enhanced) Integrated Framework (EIF) is a relatively new player amongst many of the LDCs that New Zealand partners in the Pacific. It remains to be seen whether the EIF will help promote the mainstreaming of trade issues in the development strategies of Pacific LDCs and broad ownership of trade policies, priorities, and Aid for Trade.

Working with Others: Harmonisation and Alignment

Q3.5 In how many of the partner countries you support, have you contributed to the following joint donor initiatives?

	< 10%	10-30%	> 30%
Joint needs assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Joint Aid for Trade strategy formulation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Joint Aid for Trade programme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pool funding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Joint monitoring and evaluation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Delegated cooperation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q3.6 Do you have a specific approach to South-South and/or trilateral cooperation in Aid for Trade?

Yes No Not sure/Not applicable

If yes, what are its key elements or particular focuses?

Please describe and exemplify.

Q3.7 How much of your Aid for Trade is aligned with your partners' country systems (based on your best estimate)?

less than 25% 25% to 50% 50% to 75% above 75% Not sure / Not applicable

Please feel free to provide any other relevant information in relation to harmonisation and alignment.

New Zealand has been seeking to work in a more coordinated way with other donors, including in relation to our support for economic and trade-related activities. A recent example is the establishment of the Pacific Regional Infrastructure Facility, with AusAID, the World Bank and the ADB. We have expressed a desire to further harmonise our support for regional Aid for Trade activities in the Pacific, seeing particular potential for increased harmonisation in the area of trade facilitation.

Half of New Zealand's ODA is directed to the Pacific. Given the small scale of Pacific Island economies, donors often take responsibility for providing support in different sectors. This is a harmonised approach but does not result in joint programming or pooled funding.

4 MONITORING RESULTS, EVALUATION AND MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Q4.1 Does your Strategy include specific monitoring and evaluation guidelines for Aid for Trade programmes?

Specific to Aid for Trade Generic guidelines

If you do have specific guidelines, please provide the details of your Aid for Trade M&E framework. How often do you review progress towards your strategy objectives? Who do you report to?

Please describe and exemplify.

Q4.2 Do you regularly monitor the potential trade impact of your aid projects / programmes?

Yes No Not sure/Not applicable

If yes, please describe how.

Please describe and exemplify.

NZAID's approach is to regularly monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of all our programming. These systems measure success against the original objectives. For trade-related activities this does, where possible, seek to examine the trade impact. We recognise that a number of factors are critical if goods and services are to flow between countries. Therefore it is important that the key constraints are addressed if an individual activity is to result in increased trade. Furthermore, we recognise that many of the challenges facing countries to take advantage of trade opportunities will take time to address. We endeavour to take this into account in setting objectives and timeframes for our trade and development policy and programmes.

Q4.3 Do you have plans to improve the evaluation of your Aid for Trade programmes?

Please describe and exemplify.

We consider evaluation has an essential role in enhancing the effectiveness of NZAID programmes. In the last two years NZAID has increased its resources allocated to strengthening its overall performance information and reporting systems across all programming. New tools have been developed to assist programming staff ensure effective monitoring and evaluation through the life of a programme. The approach we take for Aid for Trade programmes is the same as for all NZAID's other programmes.

Q4.4 Have you carried out or do you plan to carry out an impact assessment of your Aid for Trade programmes?

Yes: *please indicate when:* No Not sure/Not applicable

Q4.5 Do you involve partner country stakeholders in developing measurable objectives/indicators to assess the quality of your Aid for Trade programmes?

Yes No Not sure/Not applicable

If yes, please describe the indicators used.

Please describe and exemplify.

NZAID is seeking to improve its performance measurement systems. Partner country stakeholders will have an important role in the development of measurable objectives and indicators.

Q4.6 Have you undertaken joint evaluations of your Aid for Trade with your partner country stakeholders?

Yes No Not sure/Not applicable

If yes, please describe when and the results of the evaluation.

Please describe and exemplify.

Review and evaluations can be, and are, undertaken jointly with our partners, other donors and key stakeholders. A recent example is a review of the Pacific Regional Trade Facilitation Programme, undertaken in the first half of 2008 with Australia, the other contributing donor to the programme and the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS). The conclusions of this review were discussed at the annual meeting of the region's Trade Ministers in July 2008.

Please feel free to provide any other relevant information in relation to monitoring, evaluation and mutual accountability.

New Zealand's Trade and Development policy emphasises the importance of mutual accountabilities for both parties in a trade and development partnership. NZAID's processes for monitoring, evaluation, gathering performance information, and mutual accountability also place a strong emphasis on partnership.

In the design and implementation of evaluative activities we are guided by the principles of partnership; independence; participation; transparency; and capacity development. We also follow the OECD DAC recommendations of five criteria for evaluations: effectiveness; relevance; impact; sustainability; and efficiency.

NZAID's processes for gathering performance information include mutually agreed strategies at the programme level (e.g. for each bilateral partner) and individual activities within those programmes. Individual activities have their own rigorous objectives, time-frames and performance indicators. Programme Strategies are also now required to have their own results framework.

5 REGIONAL DIMENSION

Q5.1 How important is the regional dimension in your Aid for Trade strategy?

- | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Essential element | <input type="checkbox"/> Important element | <input type="checkbox"/> Minor element | <input type="checkbox"/> Not present | <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure / Not applicable |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|

If essential or important, please describe how your Aid for Trade strategy addresses regional challenges.

Please describe and exemplify.

New Zealand's Trade and Development policy explicitly enables our Aid for Trade to be provided through regional delivery mechanisms. The two key regions for New Zealand's development assistance are the Pacific and South East Asia. Both have strong economic integration agendas and regional frameworks that identify regional challenges and responses (the Pacific Plan and the Vientiane Plan respectively). Countries have clearly identified the common issues they face in economic integration, while recognising there are areas where individual needs differ. New Zealand participates in regional mechanisms that support these regional agendas and help enable countries to address common challenges. These mechanisms are also useful for harmonising with recipient country needs and other donor activities.

Examples of regional approaches to Aid for Trade that NZAID is supporting are capacity development activities for officials across the Mekong region; and supporting trade facilitation in Pacific Island Countries through a common approach to capacity development and some alignment of systems and legislation (eg customs) across countries in order to streamline processes.

Q5.2 Which of the following factors are important for determining whether or not to support particular regions or regional programmes? Please list in the order of importance.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Relevance to ongoing regional trade agreements / negotiations |
|-------------------------------------|---|

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Regional proximity / support to neighbouring regional economic integration processes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cultural, linguistic or historical ties with the region
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Existence of a viable counterpart at regional level
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Request for assistance from a regional body
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Availability of a clearly defined regional development strategy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Geographical concentration of donor activities
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Other, please describe</i>

Q5.3 By how much has the volume of your regional Aid for Trade increased since 2005?

- Declined
 By less than 5%
 By 5 to 15%
 By 15 to 30%
 More than 30%

Q5.4 In which assistance categories are you particularly active at regional level?

	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Not sure / Not applicable
Training (trade negotiations/WTO rules)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trade facilitation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Development of cross-border infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity building of regional organisations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other, please describe and exemplify

Q5.5 What are the most important challenges in implementing regional Aid for Trade?

Please list in the order of importance.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of (or weak) articulated demands for regional Aid for Trade
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lack of coherence between national and regional priorities
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of credible lending authorities at regional level
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of effective coordination at regional level
<input type="checkbox"/>	Difficulties of monitoring and evaluating results at regional level
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of credible mutual accountability mechanisms at regional level
	<i>Other, please describe and exemplify</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>(i) Limited capacity (at both national and regional level) to be able to articulate priorities, design programmes, implement and monitor them.</p> <p>(ii) Different levels of development amongst countries in the region meaning that the needs and appropriate responses can be substantially different - with implications for programming design.</p>

Q5.6 Has the demand for regional Aid for Trade increased since 2005?

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Significantly increased | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased | <input type="checkbox"/> Little / no change | <input type="checkbox"/> Declined | <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure / Not applicable |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|

If yes, in which regions and for which activities has it increased the most?

Please describe and exemplify.

The demand expressed for regional Aid for Trade has notably increased in the Pacific. This may reflect the fact that a number of the trade negotiations that Pacific Island Countries have underway or planned have a regional dimension and involve development partners (the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European Union and informal consultations with Australia and New Zealand under the framework Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER)). Nevertheless, it is clear that countries are very conscious that they should see a national benefit from the regional activities that they are already participating in (and are keen to ensure regular reporting that helps them identify how they are benefitting). This can create a tension in regional programming, particularly where different countries within the region are at different stages of development and therefore have different needs.

Please feel free to provide any other relevant information in relation to regional Aid for Trade.

Aid-for-Trade Flows: CRS Proxies						
ODA: USD thousands, 2006 constant prices						
Country:	New Zealand		Commitments		Disbursements	
CRS purpose codes		2002-05 average	2006	2007	2006	2007
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT						
33110	Trade Policy and administrative management	545	1 138	422	757	823
33120	Trade facilitation	517	1 773	679	1 099	1 074
33130	Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	106	337	--	332	11
33140	Multilateral trade negotiations	110	67	62	75	26
33150	TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT	--	--	--	--	0
33181	Trade education/training	9	--	20	--	24
	sub-total	1 287	3 315	1 184	2 263	1 958
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE						
21010 to 21081	Transport and storage	1 733	18 291	3 313	5 672	5 675
22010 to 22040	Communications	257	248	244	64	279
23010 to 23082	Energy supply and generation	1 157	2 385	451	1 421	1 136
	sub-total	3 147	20 924	4 009	7 156	7 090
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>(Includes Trade Development activities (1))</i>						
25010	Business and other services	1 066	766	4 940	699	5 098
24010 to 24081	Banking and financial services	1 526	2 146	275	1 919	850
31110 to 31195	Agriculture	3 777	8 632	4 503	3 898	3 042
31210 to 31291	Forestry	602	1 524	9	149	76
31310 to 31391	Fishing	1 453	3 306	656	1 641	2 135
32110 to 32182	Industry	1 392	2 592	125	1 403	1 600
32210 to 32268	Mineral resources and mining	73	--	--	--	0
33210	Tourism	1 661	2 491	765	2 071	1 492
	sub-total	11 551	21 457	11 273	11 779	14 293
not applicable	Focus on Trade Development (1):					
	Principal objective			9 484		5 038
	Significant objective			4 353		11 832
	sub-total			13 838		16 870
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS (2) <i>(USD thousands)</i>						
not applicable	<i>These data will form part of donors' reporting to the WTO under the three-tier monitoring system.</i>			1 964		5 560
TOTAL AID-for-TRADE		15 985	45 696	16 466	21 198	23 341
TOTAL SECTOR ALLOCABLE ODA		115 880	203 602	146 114	120 756	131 930

1. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker. The amounts shown represent Productive Capacity building activities marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development. Note however t

2. The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS. If so desired, your government is invited to complete the columns for 2007 data (commitments and disbursements) and to provide the relevant CRS sectors.