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AID FOR TRADE AT A GLANCE 2022

EMPOWERING CONNECTED, SUSTAINABLE TRADE



Aid for Trade at a Glance 2022

EMPOWERING CONNECTED, SUSTAINABLE TRADE

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Foreword

This report is published in the context of the joint OECD-WTO Aid for Trade Monitoring and Evaluation exercise, which underpins the WTO's 8th Global Review of Aid for Trade on "Empowering Connected, Sustainable Trade" (July 2022). This is the eighth volume of the *Aid for Trade at a Glance* series.

The Monitoring and Evaluation exercise relies on both quantitative and qualitative data. Qualitative information is primarily derived from the 2021 joint WTO-OECD surveys of donors, partner countries, South-South partners and Regional Economic Corridors. Responses are analysed in detail in the companion publication of the WTO, *Aid for Trade Global Review*. The quantitative data is primarily extracted from the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database, an internationally recognised source of data on official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows (OOF) to developing countries.

This report focuses on the evolution of Aid for Trade disbursements and commitments to developing countries since the inception of the initiative in 2006, with a focus on the period 2018-2020. It thus complements and updates the previous edition of *Aid for Trade at a Glance*, which covered flows up to 2017. The period covered in this report was marked by the COVID-19 pandemic, which significantly affected international trade, investment and development co-operation. The report provides the first statistical update of Aid for Trade flows for the year 2020, shedding light on the impact of the crisis, and how it relates to the overall themes of the 2022 Global Review.

Chapter one presents key facts and figures. Chapter two sets the scene and analyses the evolution of Aid for Trade flows during the COVID-19 pandemic. It highlights how Aid for Trade was affected, and how it was used to respond to the crisis. Chapter three explores the role of Aid for Trade over the period against the key themes of the 2022 Global Review: the environmental transition, digital connectivity and women's economic empowerment. It provides an update on Aid for Trade flows targeting these areas in the broader context of the COVID-19 recovery, and assesses its potential role in preparing for future challenges. Chapter 4 provides 53 recipient country profiles with key figures. Finally, Annex A presents a statistical note, while Annex B provides detailed and disaggregated statistics on global Aid for Trade flows.

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Coralie Martin, Economist and Policy Analyst in the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate was the lead author. She benefited from statistical support by Aussama Bejraoui and Julian Kath. Country Profiles were prepared and compiled by Visvanathan Subramaniam and Julia Gruebler, both Economic Affairs Officers in the Development Division of the WTO. Silvia Sorescu and Jane Korinek, Trade Policy Analysts in the OECD Trade and Agriculture Directorate, co-authored sections of Chapter 3 on digitalisation and gender. The authors benefited from input, guidance and comments from Grégoire Garsous and Javier Lopez-Gonzalez in the Trade and Agriculture Directorate.

This publication is also the result of extensive consultations with WTO and OECD members as well as other partners of the Aid for Trade initiative. It benefited from reporting efforts to the OECD Credit Reporting System on which the data analysis is based, and answers to the joint OECD-WTO Aid for Trade Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) survey conducted in 2021-22. The M&E survey was managed by Théo Mbise, Economic Affairs Officer in the Development Division of the WTO. It also benefited from fruitful exchanges with the OECD Development Assistance and Trade committees, including at the Workshop of the Aid for Trade Monitoring and Evaluation exercise on May 31, 2022, with the WTO Committee on Trade and Development (CTD), as well as the peer learning event with the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and Trade Committee on 13 December 2021, and through regular CTD meetings. The authors also had opportunities to discuss preliminary findings in fora such as the 2021 United Nations (UN) Ambassadorial Retreat in Preparation of the 5th UN Conference on the Least-Developed Countries (LDCs).

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
AU	African Union
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CEB	Council of Europe Development Bank
CTD	Committee on Trade and Development
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DPoA	Doha Programme of Action
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FFSR	Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
G20	Group of Twenty

GDP	Growth Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GVC	Global Value Chain
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDP	Informal Dialogue on Plastics Pollution
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPCC	Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change
ITC	International Trade Centre
JSI	Joint Statement Initiative
LDC	Least-Developed Countries
LIC	Low-Income Countries
LMIC	Lower Middle-Income Countries
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
OOF	Other Official Flows
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
REC	Regional Economic Corridor
RTA	Regional Trade Agreement
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UMIC	Upper Middle-Income Countries
UN	United Nations

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Comission for Western Asia
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WEF	World Economic Forum
WTO	World Trade Organization

Executive summary

The 2022 Aid for Trade Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) exercise takes place amidst crises of unprecedented magnitude, significantly affecting trade and investment. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused severe human and economic losses, slowing down and in some cases reversing hard won progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Countries lacking the capacity to implement large monetary and fiscal stimuli were hit hard, experiencing widening inequalities. While 2021 showed signs of a swift recovery, in early 2022 Russia's war against Ukraine created a major humanitarian crisis and derailed economic growth prospects. Spikes in the price of energy and food caused by the war, combined with rapidly rising inflation, are posing serious food security risks in low-income countries (LICs).

International trade and investment are at the epicentre of these crises. International supply chains were put under stress by the pandemic and the measures implemented to contain it. Global trade fell by 10% between 2019 and 2020, with severe impacts in sectors such as travel (-63%) and transport (-18%) which are key for many developing countries. Global supply chains however proved agile and resilient overall, playing a key role in the fight against the pandemic, supporting the economic recovery, and enabling access to medical goods and food. Already in the third quarter of 2020, the rebound in merchandise trade bolstered the economic recovery, benefitting countries heavily involved in global supply chains, notably in pharmaceuticals, medical supplies and information technology.

Against this backdrop, the value of Aid for Trade was re-affirmed as a tool to mitigate the impact of the crisis. Responses to the joint OECD-WTO M&E questionnaires, analysed in the WTO 2022 Aid for Trade Global Review report published alongside this report, indicate a rise in the perceived importance of Aid for Trade, for both developing countries and donors. These findings are reflected in the analysis of the financing flows: Aid for Trade disbursements increased during the pandemic, reaching an all-time high of USD 48.7 billion in 2020. Furthermore, several new Aid for Trade projects were launched to specifically address COVID-19-related challenges. In 2020, a total of USD 4.7 billion, representing 7% of Aid for Trade commitments was allocated to COVID-19 related activities.

Since the start of the Aid for Trade initiative, donors have disbursed USD 556 billion in official development assistance (ODA), providing stable and predictable support to crucial sectors and activities. This support is concentrated: with the top ten Aid for Trade donors contributing 84% of disbursements in 2020. Projects prioritise building productive capacity and economic infrastructure, which jointly accounted for 98% of disbursements in 2020. Support to building productive capacity increased by 17% in 2020, driven by increases in disbursements targeting banking and financial services (+39%) and agriculture (+13%) – two sectors that also received important shares of COVID-19 related support (50% and 18% of COVID-19-related commitments, respectively).

In addition to providing countercyclical support, Aid for Trade also supported essential sectors of the COVID-19 response. For example, allocations to pharmaceutical production increased by seven times between 2018 and 2019, increasing by another 24% in 2020. More broadly, various studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of Aid for Trade in attracting productive investment and supporting economic diversification, which are key components of a stable recovery underpinned by resilient global supply chains.

While the world returned to a positive growth trajectory, some countries went on divergent paths. The COVID-19 crisis has set back convergence progress between developed and developing countries by a decade or more, exacerbating challenges faced by vulnerable groups, including women and youth. The pandemic has also paused, or reversed, progress in the integration of developing countries, especially least-developed countries (LDCs), in the global trading system. Aid for Trade can help by channelling support to countries and populations most in need. In 2020, Africa received the largest share of Aid for Trade disbursements (38%), followed by Asia (35%), America (10%), Europe (6%) and Oceania (1%). This reaffirms the focus on integrating African countries in international trade, at a time when the continent experienced, on average, the most severe fall both in merchandise trade (-17% of export value) and services trade (-33%).

Evidence also points to Aid for Trade as an important source of finance for LDCs, other LICs and lower middle-income countries (LMICs). Together, they represent 66% of total disbursements in 2020, against 14% for upper middle-income economies (UMICs) and 20% for regional or uncategorised projects. This share has however decreased by five percentage points since 2019. Furthermore, Aid for Trade tends to become less concessional, with a grants-to-loans ratio steadily decreasing since the early days of the initiative. This worrying trend could add to the significant debt sustainability challenge faced by the poorest countries.

Aid for Trade can also help address emerging challenges, such as the environmental and digital transitions. Responses to the 2022 Aid for Trade M&E exercise suggest a shift towards sustainability considerations, including climate and gender equality. The analysis of flows confirms this trend and points to the potential of Aid for Trade to further support progress towards the SDGs. Recent methodologies developed by the OECD show that Aid for Trade contributes to all SDGs, beyond purely trade-related Goals.

This new emphasis is partly due to growing demands embodied in international commitments, notably the Paris Agreement. In 2020, 51% of Aid for Trade commitments included climate-related objectives, representing 56% of total climate-related ODA commitments in 2020. LDCs and other LICs are the primary beneficiaries, accounting for 37% of total climate-related commitments made in Aid for Trade sectors.

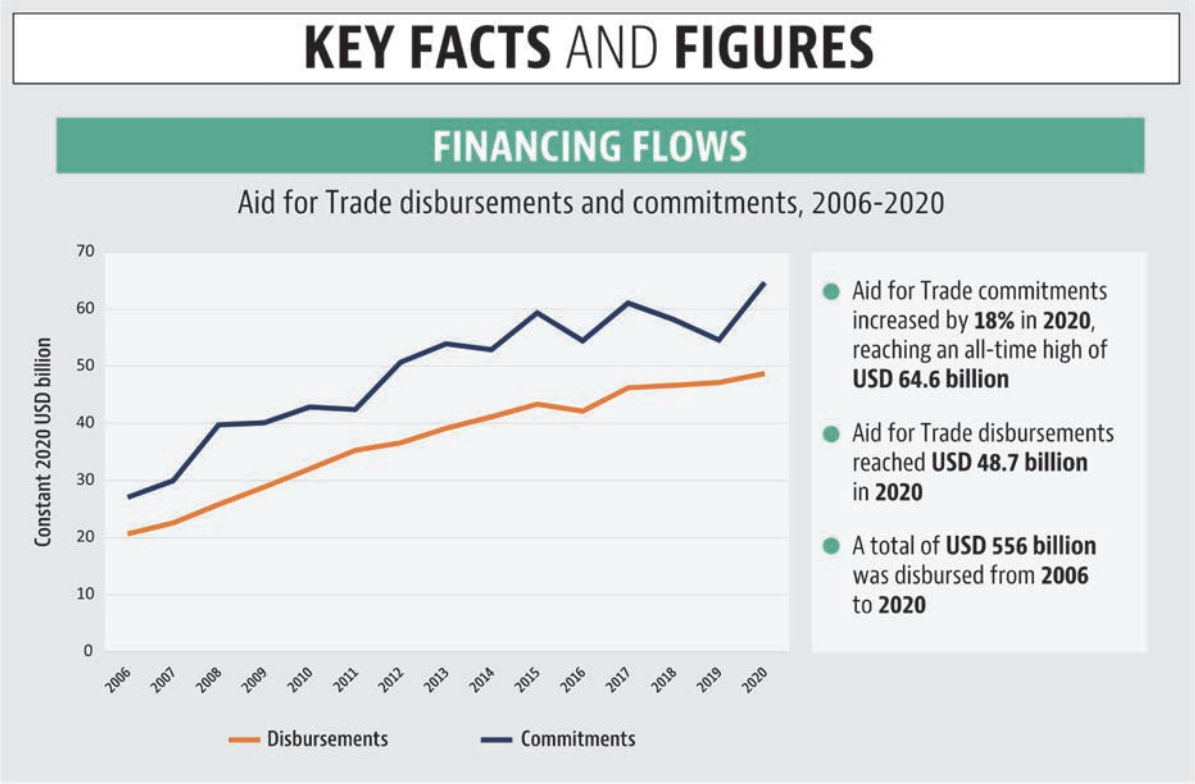
Countries are also facing the challenge of keeping up with the faster pace of digital transformation. Aid for Trade can help mend the digital divide and harness the potential of digital trade for development. Despite an important increase since 2018 in Aid for Trade commitments for information and communication technologies (+32%), overall financing flows remain modest, at approximately 2% of total Aid for Trade commitments and 1% of total disbursements. More support to trade policy and regulation could also help address challenges impeding the participation of developing countries in digital trade.

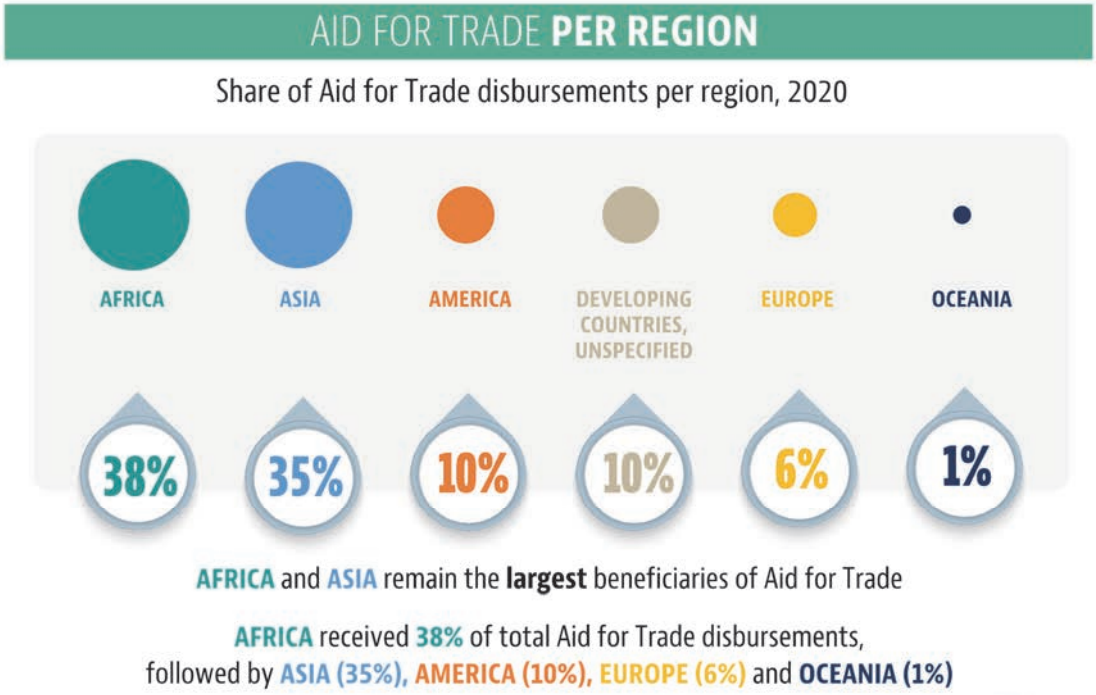
The COVID-19 crisis has made it more difficult for women to participate in international trade. Tackling the obstacles they face is essential to closing gender gaps and supporting an inclusive recovery. In 2020, 42% of Aid for Trade commitments from bilateral donors included a focus on gender, a share that has steadily increased in the last 10 years. Ensuring that projects target sectors where women work and lead businesses, and respond to their main challenges, is key to maximising the impact of Aid for Trade support for gender equality. Equally, monitoring outcomes is essential.

In conclusion, the recent crises have reaffirmed the importance of Aid for Trade to support economic resilience and to preserve global commons such as health, environment or food security. In recent years, Aid for Trade has focused on mainstreaming the achievement of the SDGs into the promotion of trade and investment, bringing together public and private actors behind common goals and the promotion of sustainability. This calls for a renewed ambition for the global initiative and individual Aid for Trade strategies to expand their scope and better articulate trade-capacity building with other sustainability promotion efforts. Future M&E exercises will be key to monitoring Aid for Trade's contribution to advancing the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda at large, as well as examining the impact of Aid for Trade projects.

1 Key facts and figures

Infographic 1.1. Financing flows and Aid for Trade per region

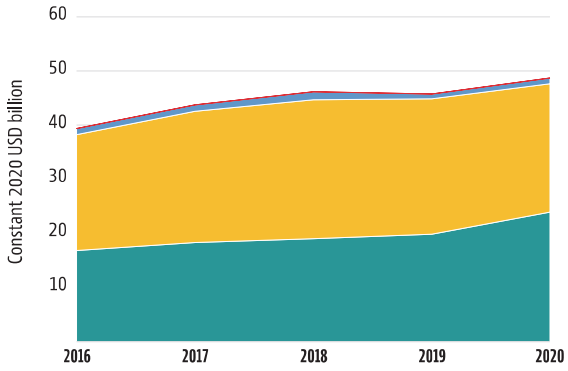


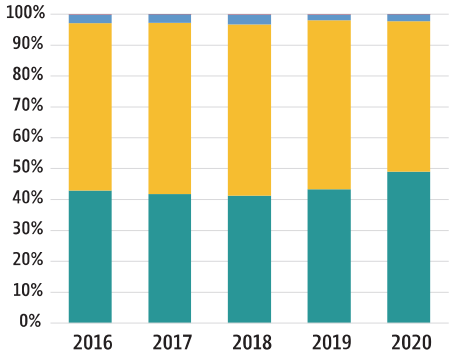


Infographic 1.2. Aid for Trade per category and by income group

AID FOR TRADE **PER CATEGORY**

AFT disbursements by category





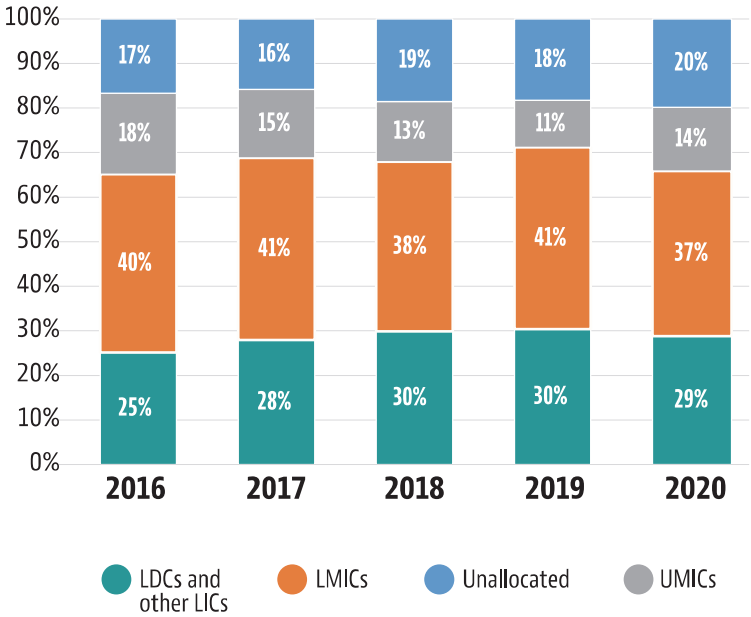
Building productive capacity · Economic infrastructure · Trade policy and regulation · Trade-related adjustment

IN 2020

An **almost equal share** of disbursements (**49%**) was allocated to **Building Productive Capacity** and **Economic Infrastructure**	Support for **Building Productive Capacity** grew by **20%**	Support to **Economic Infrastructure** decreased by **5%**

AID FOR TRADE **PER INCOME GROUP**

Share of Aid for Trade disbursements



USD 152 billion was disbursed in **LDCs** from **2006** to **2020**

LDCs received the highest amounts of disbursements per capita **USD 13.2** in **2020**

followed by **LMICs** **USD 6.4**

and **UMICs** **USD 2.8**



Infographic 1.3. Aid for Trade impact

AID FOR TRADE **IMPACT**



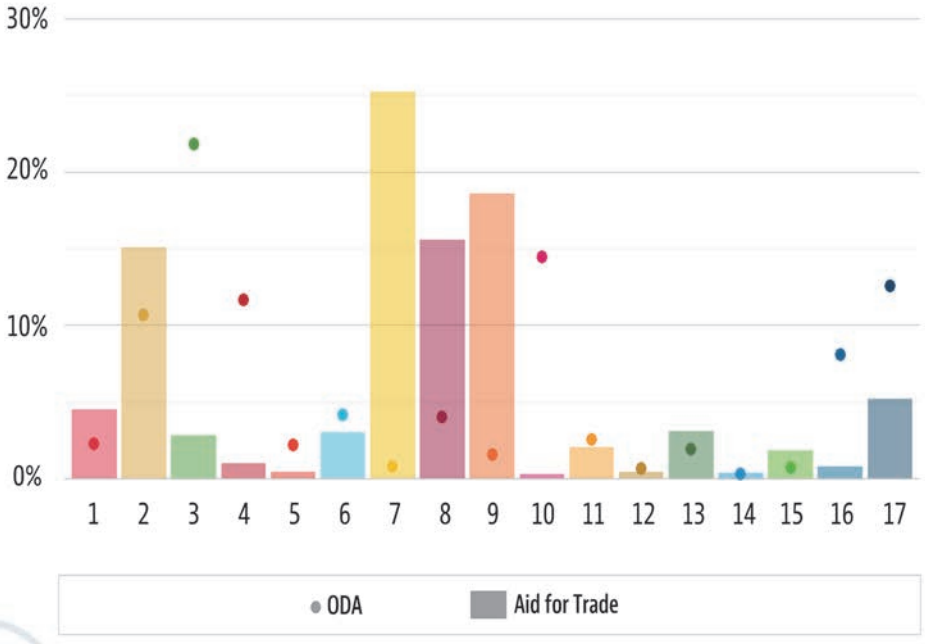
27.1% of Aid for Trade projects contributed to **SDG 2** (Zero Hunger) through their contribution to improving food and agriculture production and distribution

Another **16.5%** contributed to **SDG 7** (Affordable and Clean Energy), **14.3%** to **SDG 9** (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and **10.6%** to **SDG 8** (Decent Work and economic Growth)

SDG 7 represented **24.9%** of total Aid for Trade disbursements, followed by **SDG 9** **(17.6%)** and **SDG 8** **(16.4%),** reflecting the higher cost of infrastructure projects

Aid for Trade by SDGs compared with ODA (2020)

Sum of disbursements, SDG classification estimated based on project descriptions



Source: Author's calculations based on OECD / Creditor Reporting System (CRS) database (2022)

2 Aid for Trade during the COVID-19 crisis and recovery

This chapter provides an overview of the evolution of Aid for Trade flows in a context marked by the COVID-19 pandemic. It reviews key trends affecting the trade and investment landscape and their repercussions on Aid for Trade flows. Finally, it analyses the role of Aid for Trade in supporting an equitable global economic recovery

2.1. Emerging from the COVID-19 crisis, the world economy is on a path to a fragile and uneven recovery

The COVID-19 pandemic has had significant human and economic impacts, and profoundly changed the trade and investment landscape, with major fluctuations in cross-border flows and disruptions to international supply chains. Nonetheless, trade and investment have remained instrumental in enabling access to vaccines and supporting economic recovery. In early 2022, however, Russia's war against Ukraine triggered a major humanitarian crisis and further disrupted supply chains, clouding economic prospects and raising serious food security risks in developing countries (OECD, 2022[1]). To sustain recovery and to mitigate and contain the effects of successive crises, trade and investment need to remain open. Not all countries, however, have the capacity to absorb such shocks and to rebound, and require assistance to seize the opportunities from trade and investment needed for economic recovery.

2.1.1. The impact of the COVID-19 crisis

The period covered by this report was marked by the COVID-19 pandemic that plunged the world into the most severe recession in nearly a century. Global gross domestic product (GDP) decreased by 3.3% in 2020, down from a growth of 2.6% in 2019 and 3.3% in 2018 (World Bank, 2022[2]). The impact was severe in developing countries (excluding China) with a 4.5% drop in GDP in countries eligible for Official Development Assistance (ODA)[1] (IMF, 2022[3])

As a result of the crisis, progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has stalled, and in some cases even reversed. In 2021, the OECD estimated that the SDG financing gap had increased by at least 50%, totalling USD 3.7 trillion in 2020 (OECD, 2020[4]). For the first time in 20 years, 2020 saw an increase in extreme poverty (World Bank, 2020[5]). Although projections had anticipated a decline in extreme poverty in 2021, the poverty level will remain higher than foreseen before the pandemic, leaving nearly an extra 100 million people living with less than USD 1.90 per day (Gerszon Mahler et al., 2021[6]). The crisis prompted by the war in Ukraine could add yet another 40 million persons to this toll (CGDEV, 2022[7]).

While 2021 showed signs of a swift recovery in many regions, in early 2022 the war in Ukraine generated a major humanitarian crisis and an economic shock of global magnitude. Global GDP growth more than halved in the first quarter of 2022 (OECD, 2022[1]), and is projected to slow from an estimated 6.1% in 2021 to 3.6% in 2022 and 2023. This is 0.8 and 0.2 percentage points lower for 2022 and 2023 than previously projected (IMF, 2022[3]). Increases in the price of energy and food and rapidly rising inflation, have caused further hardship and serious food security risks in low-income countries (OECD, 2022[1]).

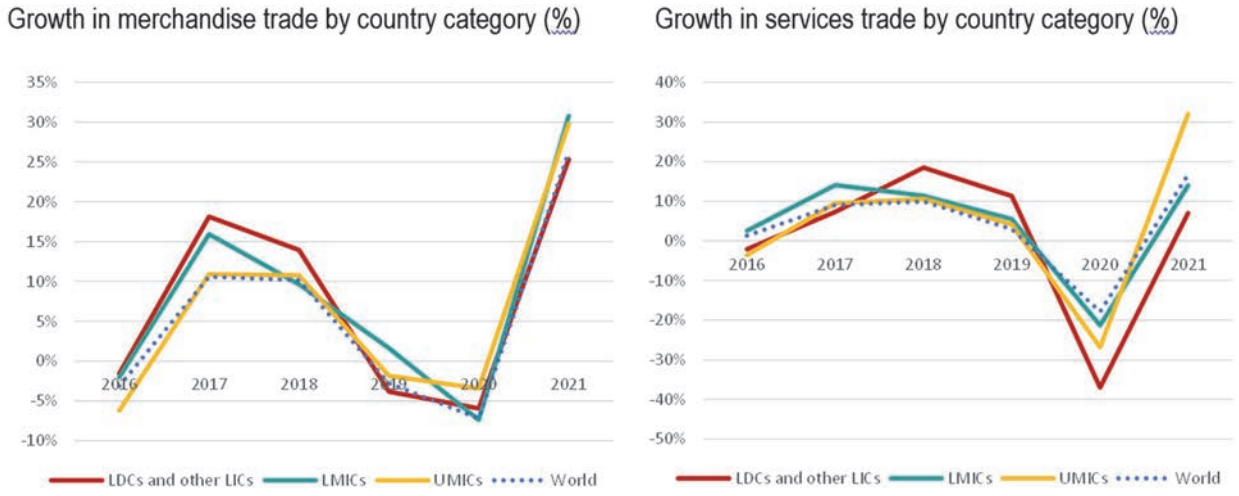
The successive crises have increased inequalities within and among countries, and not all are set to recover at the same pace. In 2021, real GDP growth in least developed countries (LDCs) and other low-income countries (LICs) averaged 0.7%, far below the world average (6%). Prior to the war in Ukraine, the threat of new COVID-19 variants, combined with a rise in inflation, debt, and income inequality, were already increasing the risk of a "hard landing" in developing economies (World Bank, 2022[8]). The impact of the war is exacerbating these risks, and the incipient divergence in 2021 between developed and developing economies is expected to persist. Downward revisions in growth projections for the following years are more pronounced for developing countries, against a background of expected higher output losses and a likely slower recovery (Gourinchas, 2022[9]).

2.1.2. The role of international trade and investment in the recovery

The COVID-19 crisis profoundly affected the trade and investment landscape. Global trade decreased by 10% in value between 2019 and 2020. The decrease was higher for services trade (-18%) than merchandise trade (-7%), due to the severe impact of the crisis on sectors such as travel (-63%) and

transport (-18%) in 2020[2]. Countries were affected at varying degrees, depending on their exposure to the sectors impacted by the crisis, their reliance on intermediary inputs supplied by manufacturing hubs under lockdown, and the degree of concentration at different stages of the supply chain (OECD, 2021[10]). While the fall in merchandise trade in ODA-eligible countries was relatively on a par with the world average, those countries experienced more significant drops in services trade, which can be partially explained by the prevalence of sectors such as tourism and hospitality in some of them (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1. Growth in the merchandise and services trades by country category, 2016-20



Note: Based on OECD classification for reporting ODA flows in 2020.
Source: Based on WTO data, available at https://stats.wto.org/

Over the course of 2020, international trade was subject to compound pressures as demand and supply patterns for goods and services changed sharply. Government lockdowns, border closures, restrictions to travel and a surge for demand for certain products has dramatically affected the supply chain, leading to temporary shortages and export restrictions. The policy debate on whether the gains from international specialisation in global value chains (GVCs) outweigh the associated risks stemming from the transmission of shocks has intensified in the aftermath of the COVID-19 outbreak and the resulting disruption to supply chains. This has confirmed the need for international co-operation and for governments to combine efforts with businesses to improve risk preparedness and enhance resilience of supply chains and economies (see Box 2.1) (OECD, 2020[11]) (OECD, 2021[10]).

Box 2.1. Four keys to resilient supply chains: Policy tools for preparedness and responsiveness

Through its "Four keys to resilient supply chains", the OECD has provided a tool to deepen the common evidence base, identify policy options, and improve communication on the importance of open markets during a pandemic. The four keys explore policy options allowing governments to:

- **Anticipate risks:** Anticipating and understanding the nature of stresses is key to obtaining an accurate diagnosis of the problem. It can allow policy makers to identify the appropriate policy responses and provide insights on how to prepare for future shocks.
- **Minimise exposure:** Investing in infrastructure, enabling digital trade, sound procurement management and regulatory flexibility can promote the resilience of supply chains while also contributing to productivity and competitiveness.
- **Build trust:** Public-private co-operation boosts confidence that global supply chains can provide needed goods and services at the right time and in the right quantities. This approach includes firm-level risk management strategies, public-private action plans, the stress testing of supply chains, and strategic governance at the national level.
- **Open markets:** While governments can often act at a national level, ensuring resilient global supply chains requires international co-operation which can include multilateral, plurilateral and bilateral agreements, as well as softer forms of policy co-ordination and peer reviews. Transparency is critical in helping governments manage fast-evolving crises. This involves sharing lessons learned, building confidence in supply and trust in global markets, and helping to avoid harmful policy choices such as panic buying or hoarding. Lowering barriers to trade and investment for essential products, as well as their main inputs, can maximise sourcing opportunities and access for all countries. Governments also play a pivotal role through trade facilitation measures, as these ensure the swift movement of goods across borders.

Source: OECD (2021[12]), Keys to resilient supply chains, https://www.oecd.org/trade/resilient-supply-chains

Nonetheless, global supply chains proved agile and resilient overall, and played a key role in the fight against the pandemic and in supporting the economic recovery. International markets and global supply chains helped countries avail themselves of the goods needed to address the pandemic, such as face masks, COVID-19 vaccines or test kits; provided a means to ease temporary supply constraints; and enabled access to key components needed to ramp up production and meet the surging demand (OECD, 2022[13]). In early 2021, the rebound in merchandise trade played an important role in the economic recovery, benefitting countries heavily involved in supply chains, notably in sectors such as pharmaceuticals, medical supplies and IT equipment (OECD, 2021[14]). In 2021, goods exports increased by 26%, exceeding pre-pandemic levels. Services exports increased by 17% but remained below their 2018 level.

Important disparities exist however in the recovery. In 2021, growth in services trade in developing countries generally remained below the world average. Hard-won gains in the integration of developing countries in international trade have stalled or been lost. The share of LDCs in global exports, which had been rising every year from 2015 to 2018 (from 0.88% to 0.98%), decreased for the first time in five years to 0.96% in 2020 and further down to 0.94% in 2021.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) was also heavily impacted by the pandemic, reaching USD 848 billion in 2020 – a 38% decrease compared to the previous year (OECD, 2021[15]). However, FDI grew by 64% in 2021, reaching nearly USD 1.6 trillion, which is above pre-pandemic levels. This growth was driven by advanced economies, where FDI inflows more than doubled in 2021, while developing countries

experienced a strong but lower growth (+30%) (UNCTAD, 2022[16]). Furthermore, greenfield investment remained fragile, especially in developing economies (OECD, 2022[17]).

The FDI growth momentum is at risk as the war in Ukraine clouds prospects for 2022. The war is also amplifying debates around the vulnerability of economies in the face of major shocks and approaches to fostering resilience, especially in lower income economies, when key supply chains are disrupted. FDI is expected to drop by 23% in developing countries (Institute of International Finance, 2022[18]). Disruptions in agricultural exports from Russia and Ukraine, which jointly accounted for 24% of global wheat exports, 57% of sunflower seed oil exports and 14% of maize exports in 2016-20, is putting global food supply chains under strain, driving up food prices and creating a risk of global food crisis (Bankova, Dutta and Ovaska, 2022[19]). Similar pressures are observed for energy prices, also impacting the costs of living, production and trade.

2.2. Aid for Trade's contribution to fighting the crisis and building economic resilience

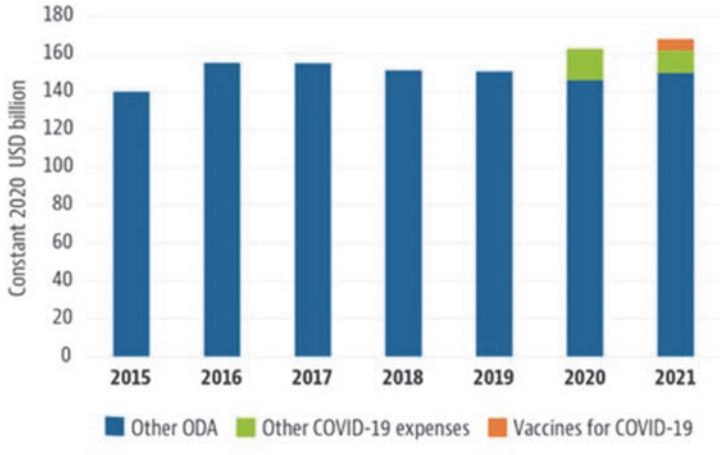
Development co-operation proved essential to contain and mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 crisis, including in supporting the supply of vaccines to countries in need. The central place of international trade throughout the crisis, particularly as a driver of economic recovery, gave Aid for Trade a renewed importance. Delivering development assistance, however, implied making difficult choices and ensuring project continuity in a context affected by uncertainty, resource scarcity, as well as lockdowns and physical distancing measures. While Aid for Trade provided a stable and predictable source of external assistance and finance to developing countries, the crisis also required several adjustments in project implementation.

2.2.1. The countercyclical role of Aid for Trade

Official Development Assistance (ODA) is an important source of external finance for developing countries. ODA financial flows have proved stable, playing an important countercyclical role and complementing larger but more volatile external resources, such as FDI. Historically, ODA has been the most stable and predictable source of external financing for developing countries (OECD, 2021[20]). In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, donors widely acknowledged the importance of development co-operation to address the crisis. In April 2020, members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) released a statement which reaffirmed the importance of ODA as a means of supporting national responses to the COVID-19 pandemic within the framework of sustainable development and its five components – people, peace, planet, prosperity and partnership (OECD, 2020[21]).

The latest ODA data shows that this commitment was reflected in actual spending. In 2020, COVID-19 spending helped lift ODA by Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members to USD 161.2 billion, its highest level recorded up to that date[3]. About 10% of this amount was allocated to COVID-19 related activities[4] Figure 2.2 (OECD, 2021[22]). Preliminary data for 2021 shows that this trend has continued, with ODA by DAC members reaching an all-time high of USD 178.9 billion, a 4.4% increase from 2020. The increase was mainly due to DAC members' support for COVID-19-related activities, particularly in the form of vaccine donations in response to global vaccine inequities (OECD, 2021[23]).

Figure 2.2. The effect of COVID-19 assistance on foreign aid in 2021

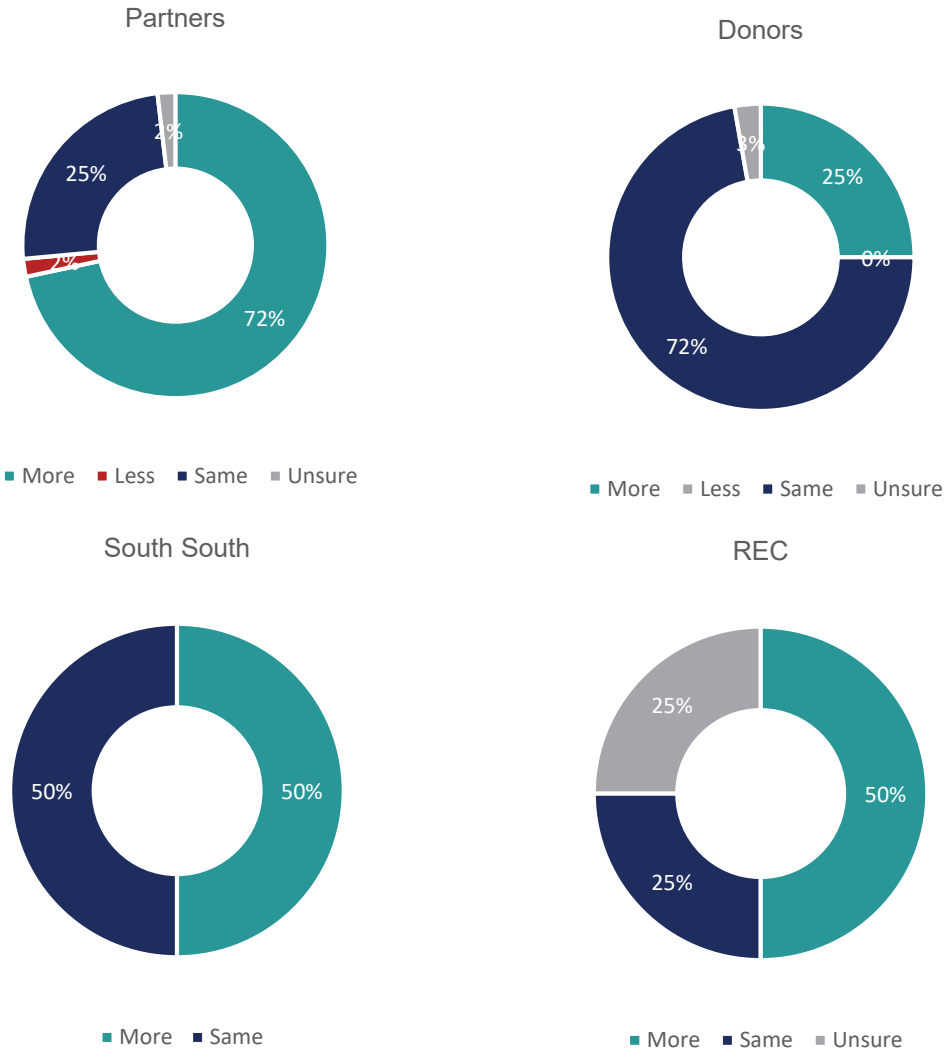


Note: ODA provided by members of the OECD DAC
Source: OECD (2022[24]), COVID-19 assistance to developing countries lifts foreign aid in 2021 – OECD, https://www.oecd.org/newsroom/covid-19-assistance-to-developing-countries-lifts-foreign-aid-in-2021-oecd.htm

The allocation of ODA support to respond to the most urgent needs linked to the COVID-19 crisis, such as vaccine delivery, did not overshadow the importance of Aid for Trade. This is consistent with the central place of international trade over the period. In the 2022 monitoring and evaluation exercise, responses to the joint OECD/WTO survey showed that Aid for Trade was generally considered by partners and donors to be more important, or at least as important, than before the pandemic (Figure 2.3).

Some of the reasons highlighted by partners for the prioritisation of Aid for Trade during the period included the need to address the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, sustain economic growth, adjust to the changing global trading environment and withstand future shocks such as climate change. Donors highlighted the need to support the "build forward better" objectives, develop industries and ensure that developing countries can participate and benefit from the multilateral trading system (WTO, 2022[25]).

Figure 2.3. Has Aid for Trade become a more or less important part of your development policy?

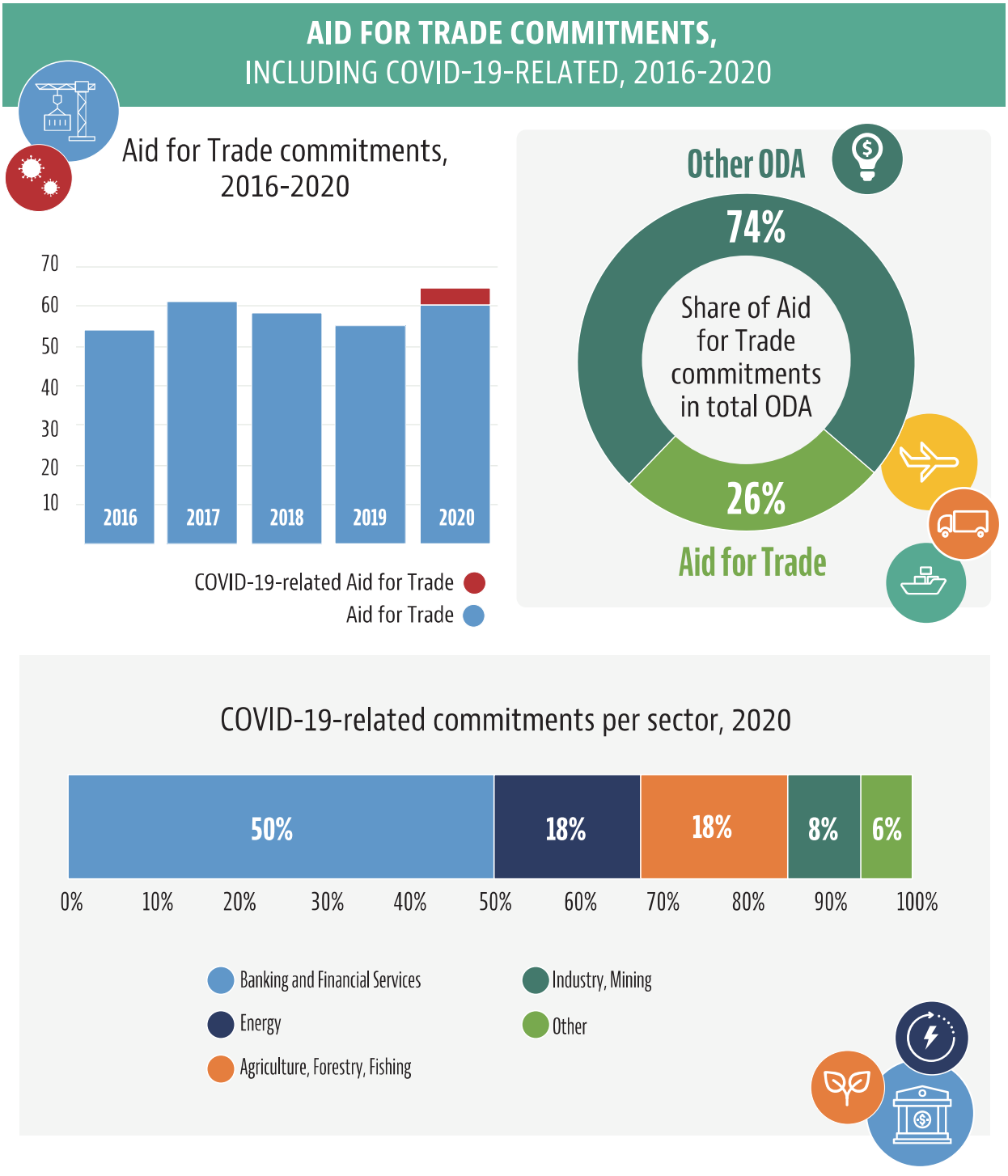


Note: Based on the OECD/WTO joint M&E survey, including 53 responses for partner survey; 36 for donors; 2 for South-South partners; 4 for Regional Economic Corridors.

The emphasis given to Aid for Trade during the COVID-19 crisis is reflected in the evolution of Aid for Trade flows. The analysis of commitments can provide an indication of donors' intentions and how political commitments translate into action (Box 2.2). In 2020, Aid for Trade commitments grew by 18%, elevating Aid for Trade commitments to an all-time high of USD 64.6 billion (Figure 2.4). This represents about 26% of total ODA commitments in 2020.

In addition to regular projects aimed at supporting trade and economic development, a number of new Aid for Trade projects were launched specifically to address COVID-19 related challenges. In 2020, 7% of Aid for Trade commitments was allocated to COVID-19 related activities, close to the share of ODA targeting COVID-19-related activities. This support was largely allocated to the banking and financial services sector (USD 2 billion), followed by energy generation and supply (USD 757 million) and agriculture (USD 730 million) (Infographic 2.1).

Infographic 2.1. Aid for Trade and total Official Development Assistance Commitments



Source: Based on OECD (2022[26]), OECD.Stat, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/

Aid for Trade disbursements, which measure actual Aid for Trade spending each year, have steadily increased since 2016, to reach USD 48.7 billion in 2020 – the highest level ever reached. Since the beginning of the Aid for Trade initiative in 2006, a total of USD 556.4 billion was disbursed by donors (Figure 2.4). This corresponds to an average growth of approximately 6% per year between 2006 and 2020.

Box 2.2. What is the difference between commitments and disbursements?

Commitments measure donors' intentions and permit monitoring of the targeting of resources to specific purposes and recipient countries. They fluctuate as aid policies change, and reflect how donors' political commitments translate into action. They thus give an indication about future flows.

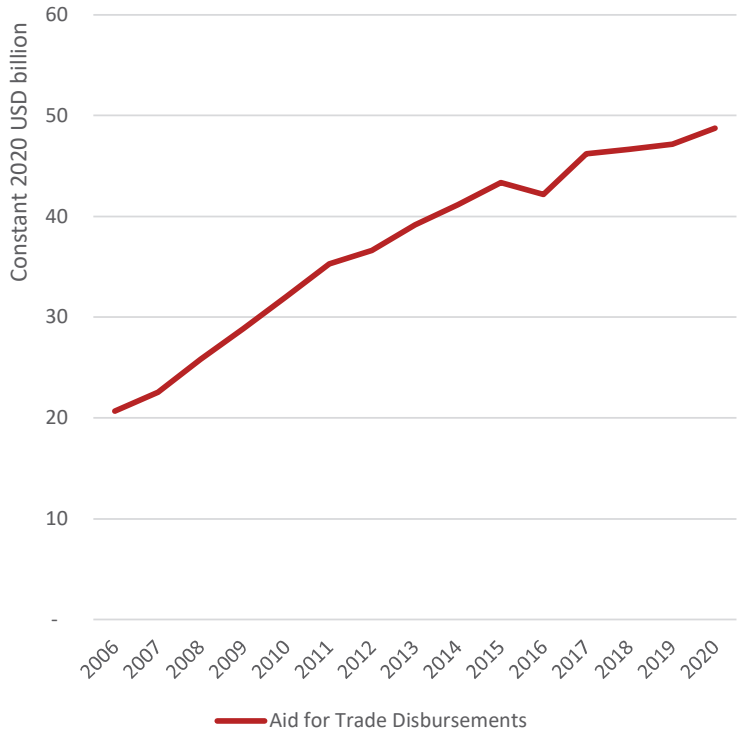
Disbursements show actual payments in each year. They show the realisation of donors' intentions and the implementation of their policies. They are required to examine the contribution of donors' actions in development achievements. They better describe aid flows from a recipient's point of view.

Analysing the relation between commitments and disbursements can provide useful insights on aid delivery. Commitments are often multi-year and subsequent disbursements spread over several years. In DAC statistical reporting systems, commitments, even if multi-year, are recorded in whole in the year they are signed (the use of moving averages in statistical presentations smooths the resulting fluctuations).

Subsequent disbursements of an earlier commitment are recorded annually, in the years they are transferred from donors to recipients. An increase in aid allocations over time is thus visible in disbursements data only with a few years' time lag. Consequently, disbursements in one year cannot be directly compared to commitments in the same year, as disbursements may relate to commitments originally recorded in different years.

Source: OECD (2022[27]), Development Finance Data: Frequently Asked Questions, https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/faq.htm

Figure 2.4. Evolution of Aid for Trade disbursements, 2006-2020



Source: Based on OECD (2022[26]), OECD.Stat, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/

In 2020, Aid for Trade played a countercyclical role, providing a much-needed source of finance to developing countries and supporting trade in a period of turbulence. Figure 2.5 illustrates this countercyclical role by comparing global export growth with Aid for Trade growth since 2011. The data shows that even prior to the pandemic, periods of lower export growth tended to coincide with Aid for Trade increases.

Figure 2.5. Evolution of total export growth and Aid for Trade disbursement growth, 2011-20 (%)



Source: Based on data from the OECD Creditor Reporting System (2022[26]) and WTO Stats, https://stats.wto.org/

As in previous years, in 2020 a few large donors contributed to a large part of total Aid for Trade disbursements. The top ten donors jointly represented 84% of total Aid for Trade flows. The list of key contributors has remained relatively stable in recent years, despite the notable increase in Aid for Trade disbursements from the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) (Table 2.1). The top ten individual country recipients represent 32% of total disbursements in 2020 (Table 2.2).

Table 2.1. Top 10 Aid for Trade donors and related disbursements, 2018-20

USD million, 2020 constant prices

Donor	2020		2019		2018	
	Rank	Disbursements	Rank	Disbursements	Rank	Disbursements
Japan	1	8,513	1	9,180	1	7,721
World Bank	2	7,449	2	7,898	3	7,097
EU Institutions	3	7,187	3	5,872	2	7,534
Germany	4	5,738	4	5,080	4	4,669
France	5	3,407	6	2,855	6	2,510
United Kingdom	6	2,073	5	2,858	5	2,599
Asian Development Bank	7	2,050	7	2,163	8	1,195
United States	8	2,041	8	2,076	7	2,244
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	9	1,427	-	-	-	-
African Development Bank	10	840	9	1,227	9	1,061

Note: The Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) reported for the first time to the CRS database in 2020. Aid for Trade data for CABEI is unavailable for previous years.
Source: OECD (2022[26]), OECD.Stat, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/

Table 2.2. Top 10 Aid for Trade recipients and related disbursements, 2018-20

USD million, 2020 constant prices

Recipient	2020		2019		2018	
	Rank	Disbursements	Rank	Disbursements	Rank	Disbursements
India	1	2,748	1	3,868	1	3,569
Bangladesh	2	2,492	2	1,993	2	2,166
Egypt	3	1,795	3	1,752	3	1,949
Ethiopia	4	1,597	6	1,361	4	1,711
Kenya	5	1,308	5	1,488	8	942
Viet Nam	6	1,249	7	1,094	7	1,368
Pakistan	7	1,205	4	1,513	17	641
Morocco	8	1,098	15	704	10	772
Myanmar	9	1,033	9	859	13	695
Indonesia	10	850	13	727	5	1,465

Source: Based on OECD (2022[26]), OECD.Stat, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/.

Aid for Trade support to COVID-19 crisis-related activities and sectors

Aid for Trade flows consist of official development support to sectors and activities that are of particular importance to enable participation in international trade. In 2005, the Aid for Trade task force identified five Aid for Trade categories: (i) technical assistance for trade policy and regulations (e.g. helping countries to develop trade strategies, negotiate trade agreements, and implement their outcomes); (ii) trade-related infrastructure (e.g. building roads, ports, and telecommunications networks to connect domestic markets to the global economy); (iii) productive capacity building, including trade development (e.g. supporting the private sector to exploit their comparative advantages and diversify their exports); (iv) trade-related adjustment (e.g. helping developing countries with the costs associated with trade liberalisation, such as tariff reductions, preference erosion, or declining terms of trade) and (v) other trade-related needs, if identified as trade-related development priorities in partner countries' national development strategies.

Aid for Trade statistics for each of these categories are measured through proxies in the OECD Creditor Reporting System database and broken down by sector. Figure 2.6 provides an overview of the breakdown of Aid for Trade disbursements by categories and sub-categories in 2020 (OECD, 2022[28]). Aid for Trade flows to different categories and sectors have been affected by the COVID-19 crisis, leading to changes in the repartition of support across categories.

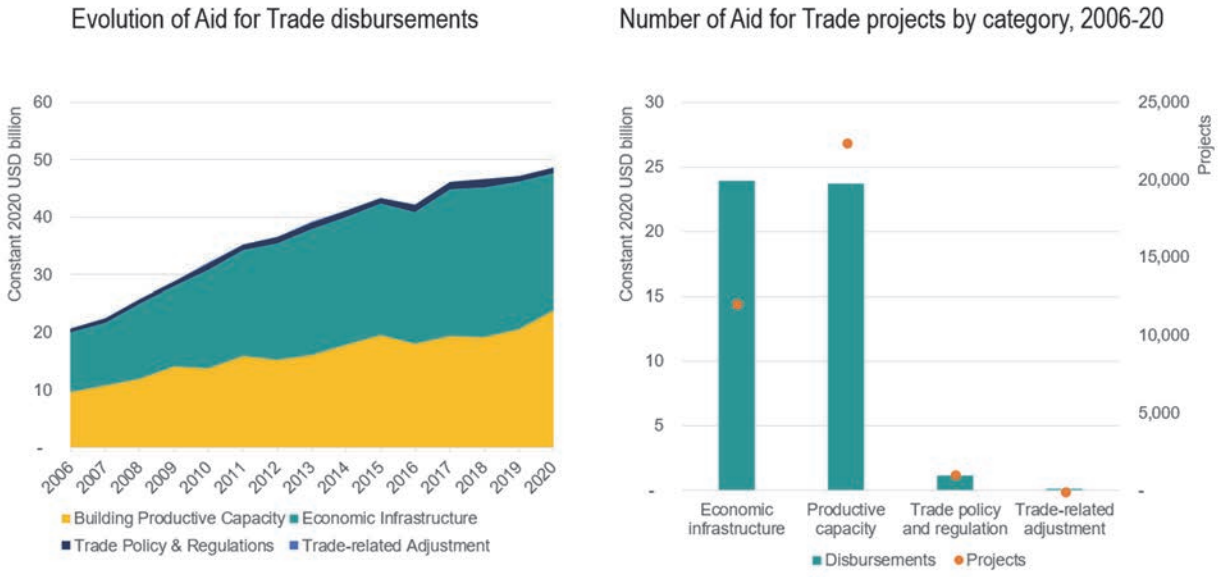
Figure 2.6. Aid for Trade disbursements by broad categories and sectors, 2020 (%)



Note: Sectors that account for less than 2% of total Aid for Trade disbursements are not represented in this figure.
Source: Based on OECD (2022[27]), OECD.Stat, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/

Building productive capacity and economic infrastructure remain by far the two predominant categories, jointly accounting for 98% of Aid for Trade disbursements in 2020. While these shares have remained relatively stable over the years, in 2020, for the first time since 2009, support allocated to building productive capacity (USD 23.9 billion) slightly exceeded support to economic infrastructure (USD 23.7 billion). The evolution of broad Aid for Trade categories in terms of number of projects follows a similar trend, with a moderate positive increase in the number of projects going to building productive capacity, compared to a moderate decrease in the number of projects targeting economic infrastructure. When comparing the number of projects, however, building productive capacity largely exceeds support to economic infrastructure, due to the generally high capital intensive requirements of infrastructure projects (Figure 2.7).

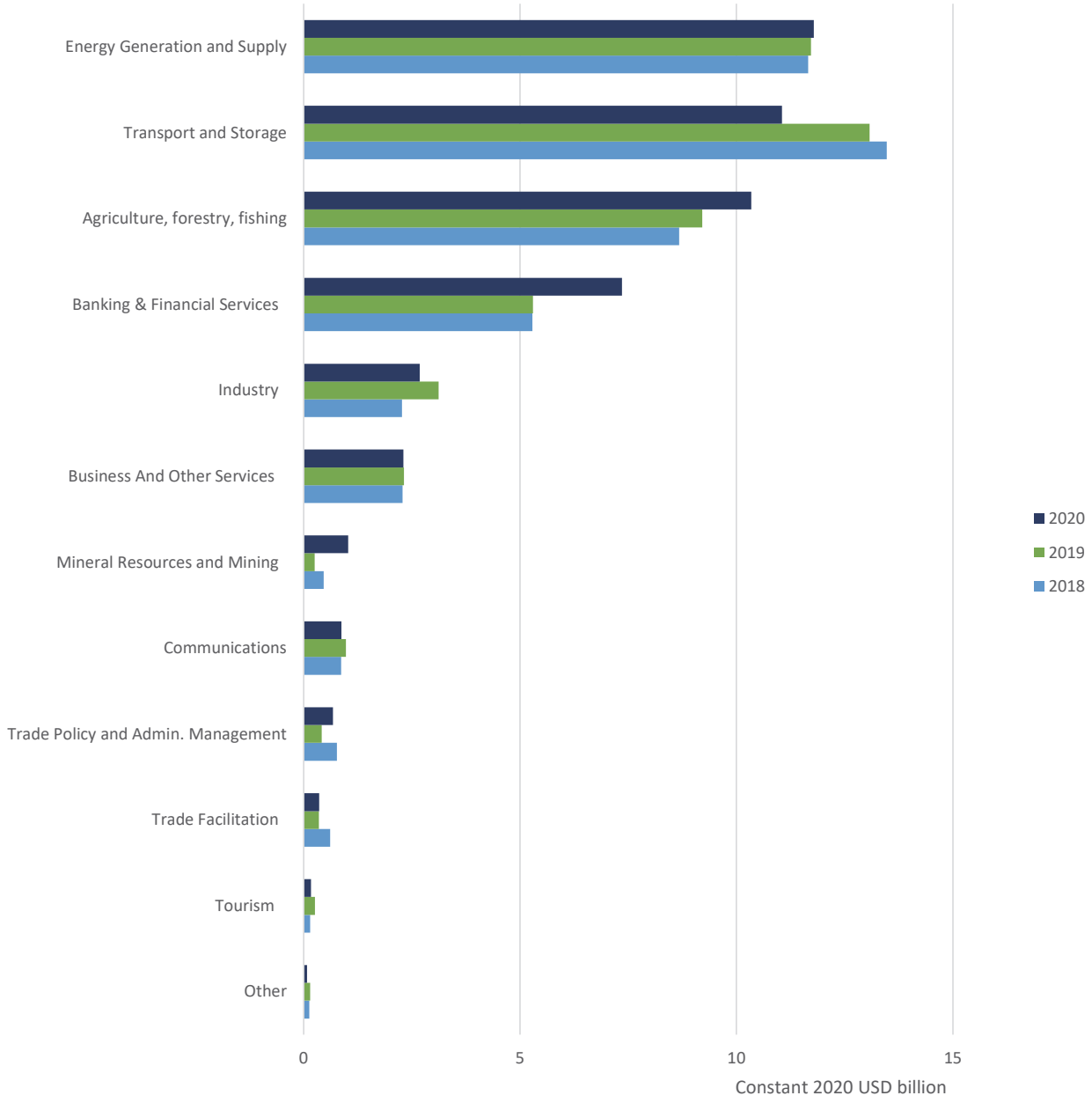
Figure 2.7. Aid for Trade disbursements and projects by broad categories



Note: Trade-related adjustment is not visible of the graph due to low level of disbursements
Source: Based on OECD (2022[26]), OECD.Stat, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/.

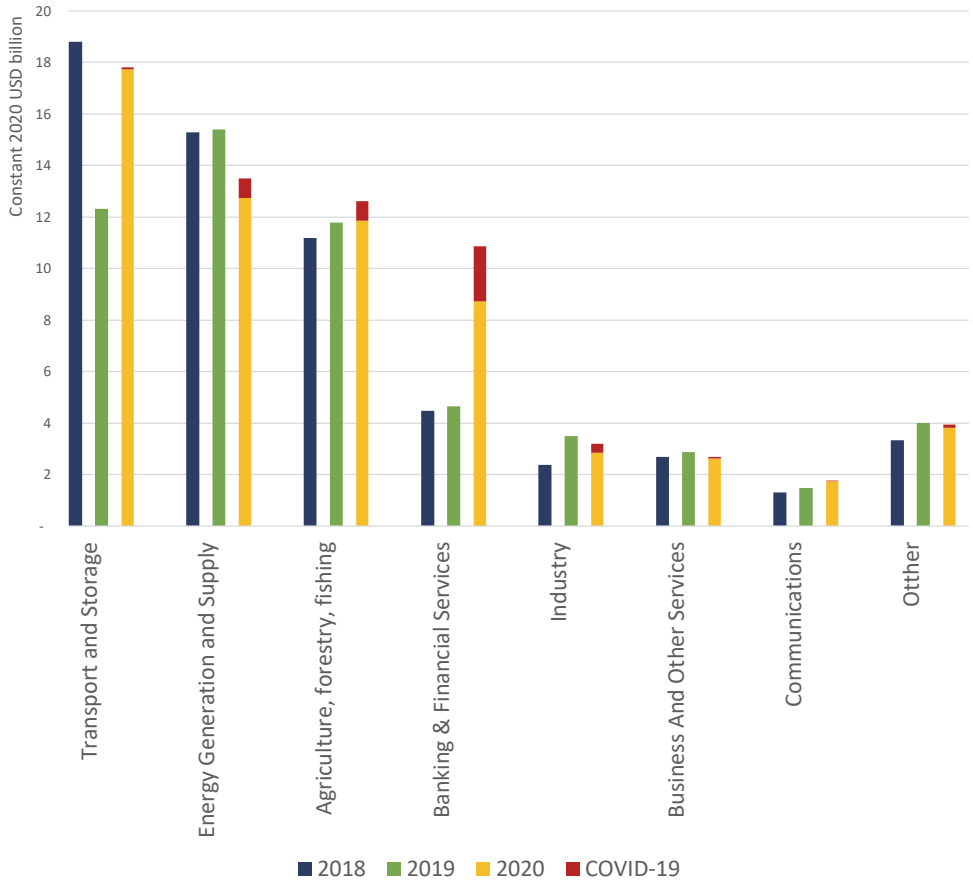
This evolution can largely be explained by the following changes in sub-categories: a 39% increase in Aid for Trade disbursements going to banking and financial services; a 13% increase in disbursements to agriculture, and a 15% decline in disbursements to transport and storage. These changes have also modified the ranking of sectors receiving the largest share of Aid for Trade disbursements. In 2020, disbursements for energy generation and supply surpassed support to transportation and storage, which was the sector receiving the largest share of disbursements until then (Figure 2.8). Sectors that experienced large increases in Aid for Trade disbursements coincide to some extent with sectors that received COVID-19 commitments (Figure 2.9).

Figure 2.8. Disbursements by sector, 2018-20



Source: Based on OECD (2022[26]), OECD.Stat, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/.

Figure 2.9. Support for COVID-19-related activities has driven increases in Aid for Trade commitments in several sectors

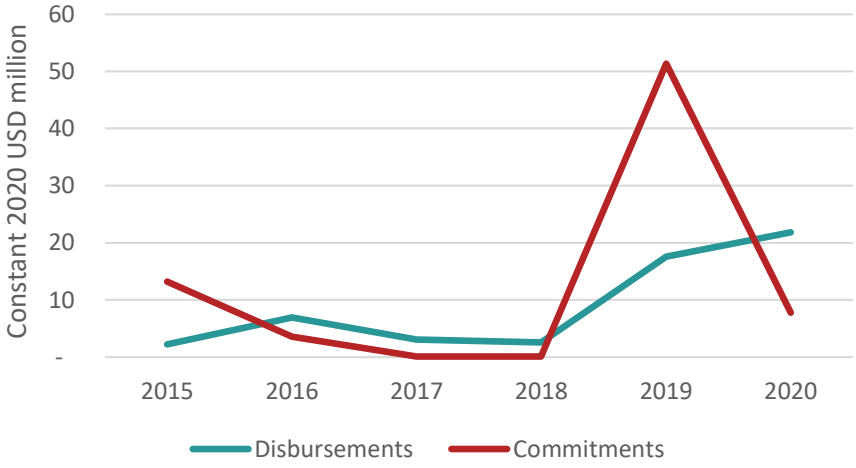


Note: "Other" includes trade policy and administrative management, trade facilitation, mineral resources and mining, regional trade agreements, multilateral trade negotiations, trade-related adjustment, trade education/training, and tourism.
Source: Based on OECD (2022[26]), OECD.Stat, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/.

Several factors can explain the changes in sectoral allocations of Aid for Trade, including practical challenges in the implementation of projects. Activities that required in-person presence and international travel, for example, were often discontinued or postponed, with potential impacts on the ability to disburse funds committed. The pandemic has also affected donors' and development partners' short-term and long-term priorities, due to the need to respond swiftly to the crisis while anticipating the challenges of the recovery. Sector-specific factors, including the nature and timeframes of projects financed, can also shed light on the evolution of Aid for Trade flows during the crisis. For example, sectors that require heavy investments over a long period of time tend to have longer timeframes for the disbursement of Aid for Trade flows. Surges or drops in disbursements at a certain time could therefore be the result of commitments made several years earlier, independently of the pandemic.

These factors have played out differently for different sectors throughout the crisis. For example, disbursements targeting pharmaceutical production went up 22 times, from less than USD 1 million in 2018 to more than USD 21 million in 2020 (Figure 2.10). During that period, global exports of pharmaceutical products also grew, by 5% in 2019 and 10% in 2020. This pro-cyclical support could reflect a prioritisation of this sector, which was essential for the COVID-19 response.

Figure 2.10. Aid for Trade disbursements and commitments to the pharmaceutical sector

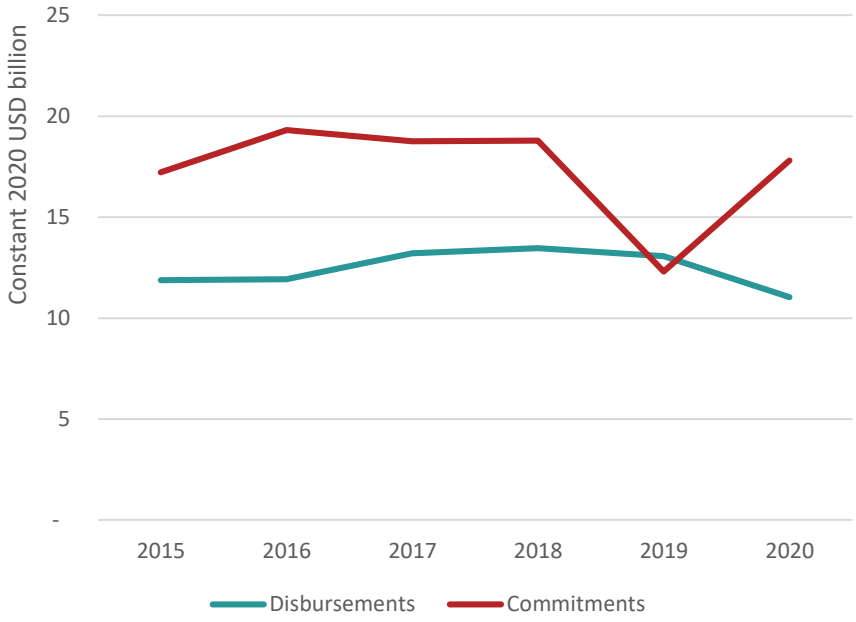


Source: Based on OECD (2022[26]), OECD.Stat, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/.

Support to transport followed a different evolution through the crisis. Unlike pharmaceuticals, transport is one of the sectors that was heavily affected by the pandemic, with an 18% decrease in global exports in 2019-20[5]. Disbursements for this sector during that period also decreased by 15% (Figure 2.11). Commitments, however, surged by 44% between 2019 and 2020. A more granular analysis of evolutions within the transport and storage category indicates that the fall in disbursements was largely driven by a decrease in support to road and rail tran sport, while assistance to air transport – one of the most severely hit industries – more than doubled between 2019 and 2020. Commitments to air transport were multiplied by a factor of 2.6.

An analysis at project level shows that many road and rail projects that experienced drops in disbursements had been initiated prior to COVID-19. The fall could be due to implementation challenges (i.e. during lockdowns and physical distancing measures) or reflect the normal course of implementation of these multi-year projects. The significant increase in commitments between 2019 and 2020 for transport and storage could provide a better indication of donors' priorities. Initial data analysis at project level suggests that the increase in commitments in Aid for Trade allocated to road, rail and air transport (and by extension, the broader transport and storage category), is largely due to new commitments for a limited number of large infrastructure projects.

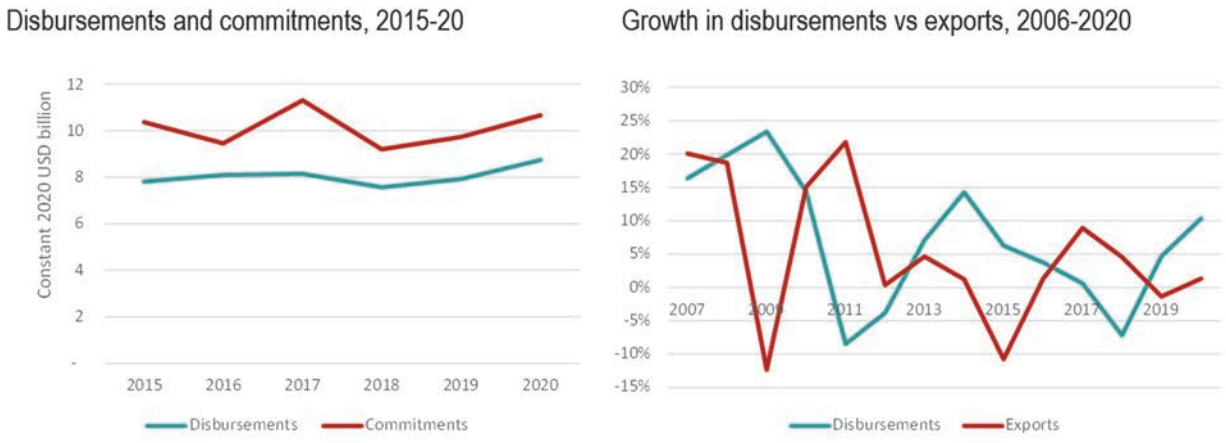
Figure 2.11. Aid for Trade disbursements and commitments to transport and storage



Source: Based on OECD (2022[26]), OECD.Stat, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/.

Agriculture provides another interesting example of how Aid for Trade projects were affected and required adjustment during the pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic placed unprecedented stresses on food supply chains, with bottlenecks in farm labour, processing, transport and logistics, as well as momentous shifts in demand. Most of these disruptions have been a result of policies adopted to contain the spread of the virus. Notwithstanding, food supply chains demonstrated a remarkable resilience in the face of these stresses, including in many developing economies (OECD, 2020[29]). However, while export growth in 2020 was positive, it was a small increase of 1%. In addition to its importance in developing economies, agriculture is key to food security, as the war in Ukraine has highlighted. Aid for Trade support to agriculture, both in terms of commitments and disbursements, has continued to increase since 2018 and throughout the pandemic, allaying some of the effects of the crisis. A comparison of annual growth rates of Aid for Trade disbursements to agriculture and annual growth rates of agricultural exports since 2007 shows that Aid for Trade remains responsive to sectoral challenges (Figure 2.12).

Figure 2.12. Aid for Trade support to agriculture



Source: Based on OECD (2022[26]), OECD.Stat, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/.

2.2.2. Aid for Trade's role in building resilience

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, various analyses have identified diversification as an important source of supply chain and economic resilience. OECD research has shown that the degree of concentration of suppliers and products can amplify or dampen international shocks (OECD, 2021[10]) In 2022, the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *World Economic Outlook* found that, while trade and global value chains proved resilient overall during the crisis, increasing diversification and enhancing substitutability in input sourcing could enhance resilience (IMF, 2022[3])

These findings show that Aid for Trade can play a key role in enhancing resilience to future shocks. The previous edition of *Aid for Trade at a Glance* focused on economic diversification and empowerment, and highlighted economic diversification as a key Aid for Trade priority (OECD/WTO, 2019[30]). A recent empirical study on the impact of Aid for Trade on export diversification, focusing on Sub-Saharan exports, concluded that Aid for Trade was conducive to export diversification along both the intensive and extensive margins[6]. The findings suggest that Aid for Trade contributed to export diversification in Sub-Saharan Africa and imply that increasing Aid for Trade resources could be effective to promote further export diversification, and to advance economic growth through lower trade costs and higher diversification (Nathoo et al., 2021[31]).

Progress achieved by individual countries in economic diversification since the start of the Aid for Trade initiative is evidenced in the country profiles available in this report. For example, the data shows that in Cambodia, which cited diversification as a top priority in the 2022 M&E questionnaires, the number of exported products has increased from 237 in 2005-2006 to 453 in 2019-2020. The number of imported products has increased from 758 to 999 over the same period. Improvements have also been made in market diversification, with export markets increasing from 101 to 132 and import markets from 86 to 116 between 2005-2006 and 2019-2020.

The link between Aid for Trade and diversification also has implications for investment. Various empirical studies reported a positive impact of Aid for Trade on FDI inflows. For example, a 2018 study based on a panel of 128 developing countries for the period 2002 to 2015 found that, whereas ODA showed no significant correlation with increased FDI, the impact of Aid for Trade on FDI was positive and statistically significant. The impact tended to be greater after six years, demonstrating the importance of sustained support (Lee, 2018[32]). Another recent study found that Aid for Trade flows exerted a greater positive effect on FDI inflows in countries that had a high degree of export product concentration. This suggests that Aid

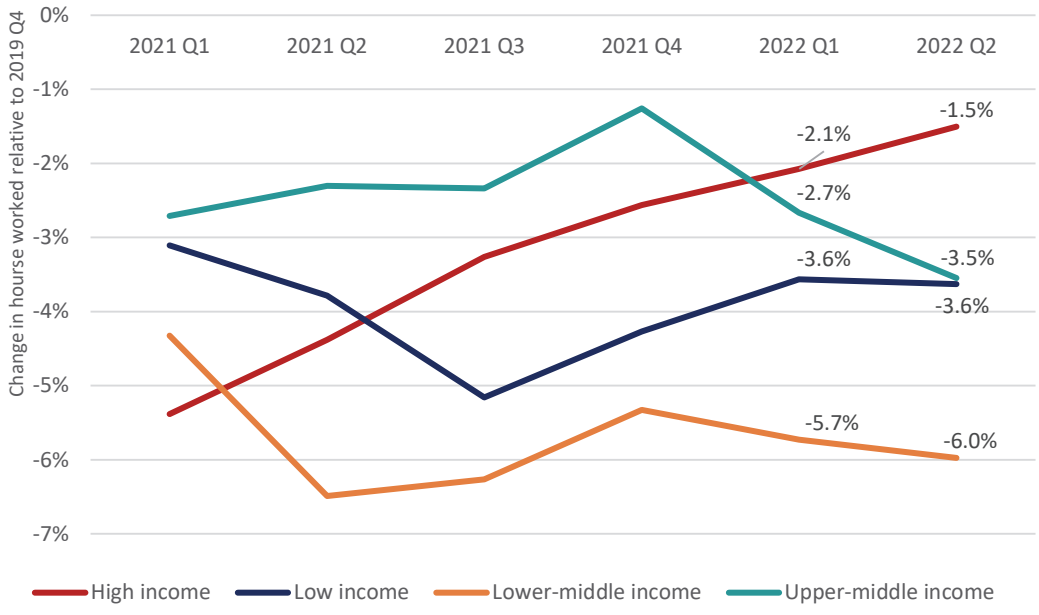
for Trade could contribute to increasing both levels and diversification of FDI inflows – two key priorities of enhanced resilience and economic growth in developing countries (Gnangnon, 2021[33]).

2.3. Aid for Trade is essential to a more inclusive recovery

Addressing the consequences of a crisis that has affected countries and people unevenly requires adequate support to those who need it the most. The COVID-19 pandemic has increased global income inequality both between and within countries, setting back convergence progress by a decade or more. Vulnerable groups, including women, low-income workers and the youth, have faced particularly severe consequences. Great divergences in income from employment and labour, as reflected in hours worked, persist and are more marked in developing countries Figure 2.13 (ILO, 2022[34]). The pandemic has also reversed progress in the integration of developing countries, especially LDCs, into the global trading system, depriving them of potential growth and economic development opportunities. The war in Ukraine has further exacerbated those challenges and is raising new threats to food security as key supply chains are disrupted and prices of food and energy are rising.

The Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the period 2022-31 (DPoA), adopted in March 2022, emphasises the importance of providing adequate support to LDCs through Aid for Trade. The DPoA notably includes a commitment and target to significantly increase Aid for Trade support for LDCs, which is expected to double by 2031 from 2018 levels (UN, 2022[35]). Ensuring the objective to leave no one behind in the recovery will also imply addressing specific areas of vulnerability and providing adequate support to locations and populations facing the greatest challenges and needs.

Figure 2.13. Changes in hours worked relative to 2019 Q4, by country income group (%)



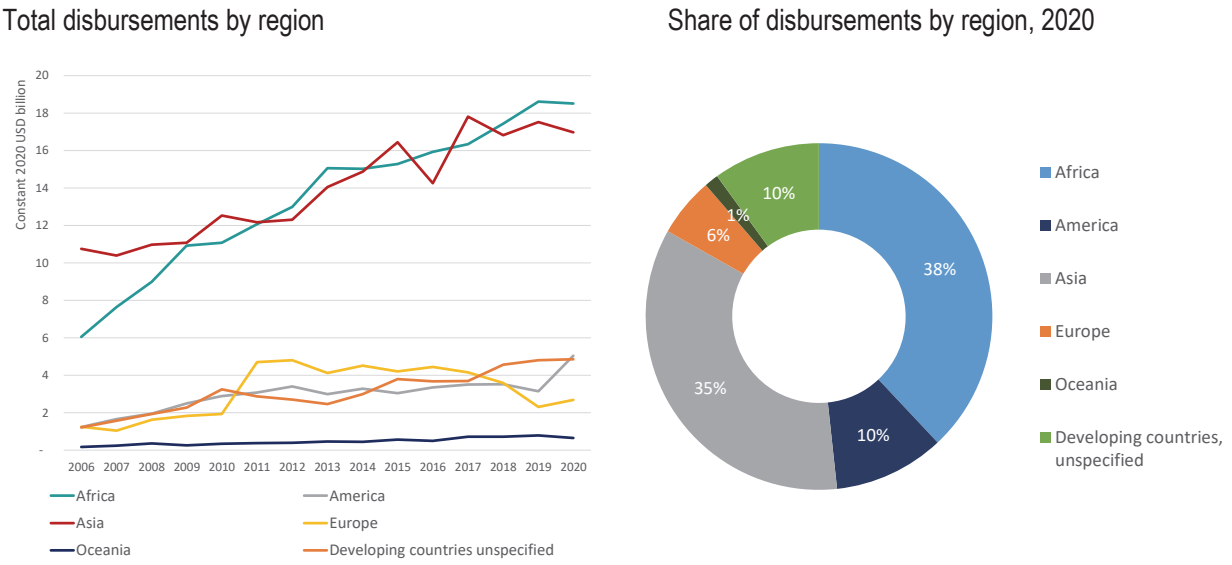
Source: ILO (2022[34]), ILO Monitor on the World of Work, 9th edition.

2.3.1. The geographical distribution of Aid for Trade

In 2020, Asia and Africa jointly accounted for 73% of Aid for Trade disbursements – a share that has remained relatively stable since 2013. A total of 38% of disbursements went to Africa, followed by Asia

(35%), America (10%), Europe (6%) and Oceania (1%). These shares are almost identical to the Aid for Trade commitments for those regions (38% to Africa, followed by 36% for Asia, 10% for America, 6% for Europe and 1% for Oceania). Since 2018, Aid for Trade disbursements allocated to Africa have exceeded disbursements to Asia. America saw the highest growth, from USD 3.1 billion to USD 5 billion (+61%). Important differences exist in the type of Aid for Trade projects implemented across different regions. For example, a majority (54%) of Aid for Trade disbursements to Africa focus on building productive capacity, while in Asia, support to economic infrastructure is predominant (63% of disbursements).

Figure 2.14. Aid for Trade disbursements by region, 2006-20



Source: Based on OECD (2022[26]), OECD.Stat, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/.

This evolution reaffirms the focus on integrating African countries into international trade. In 2020, African countries experienced, on average, the most severe fall both in merchandise trade (-17% of export value) and services trade (-33%). Overall, Africa accounted for only 2% of global exports in 2020. The establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in 2019, and its entry into force in 2021, have been significant steps forward in that respect. Bringing together 54 countries of the African Union (AU) and 8 Regional Economic Communities, the AfCFTA is the largest free trade agreement (FTA) in the world today. By eliminating barriers to trade, the AfCFTA aims to boost value-added production across the service sector, contribute to the establishment of regional value chains and enable investment and job creation (AfCFTA, 2022[36]). Aid for Trade could play an important role in supporting its implementation and helping African countries participate in and benefit from trade.

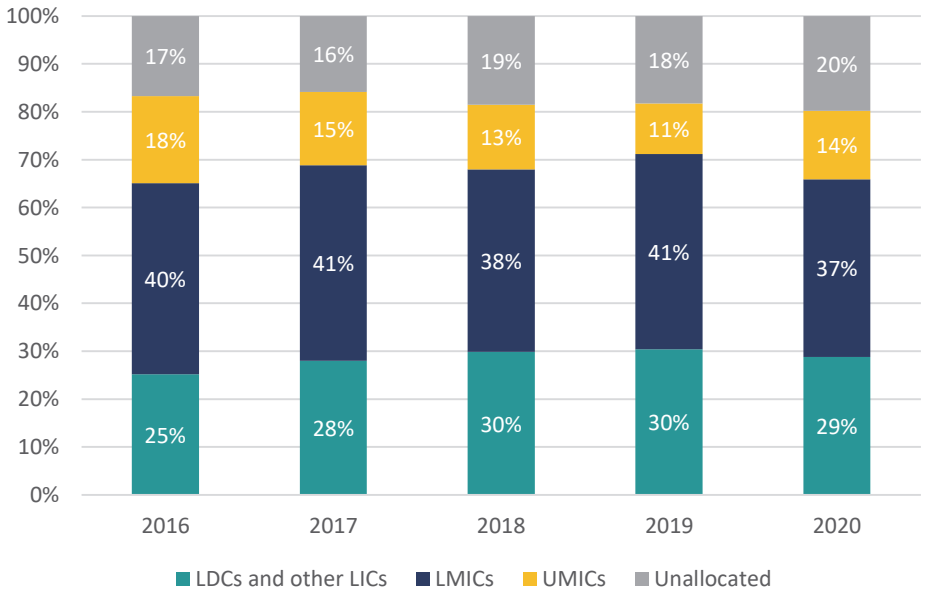
Aid for Trade disbursements to regional and global projects have been rising steadily since 2006, reaching USD 9.6 billion in 2020, or nearly 20% of total Aid for Trade disbursements. This represents a 12% increase from 2019 levels. About 50% of those projects are non-region specific, and the vast majority of the rest goes to Africa (34% in 2020), followed by Asia (6%), Europe (3%) and Oceania (1%). Nearly 74% of global and regional projects focus on building productive capacity, compared to 22% for economic infrastructure and 5% for trade policy and regulation.

2.3.2. The distribution of Aid for Trade by country levels of income and concessionality

Aid for Trade is an important source of finance for low- and middle-income countries. In 2020, 66% of Aid for Trade flows went to least developed countries (LDCs), other low-income countries (LICs) and lower

middle-income countries (LMICs). LDCs and other LICs alone accounted for 29% of total Aid for Trade disbursements (USD 14 billion). This is however slightly less than in 2019 (30%). LMICs also lost fourpercentage points during that year, when the share of disbursements increased by three percentage points for upper middle-income countries (UMICs) (Figure 2.15).

Figure 2.15. Share of Aid for Trade disbursements by income group

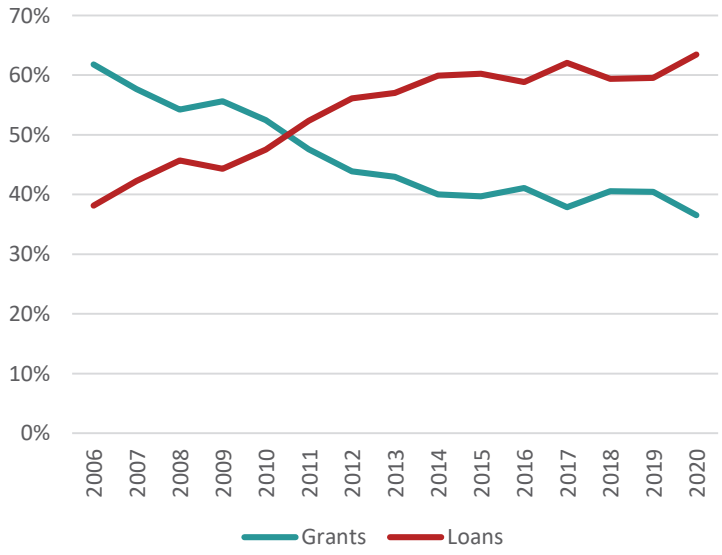


Source: Based on OECD (2022[26]), OECD.Stat, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/

Furthermore, Aid for Trade tends to become less and less concessional – a trend that has intensified since the early days of the initiative (Figure 2.16). Since 2011, the share of Aid for Trade disbursements in concessional loans has exceeded the share of disbursements in grants. This trend continued and was amplified in 2020, which saw a decline in both the volume of grants and their share in total Aid for Trade disbursements. Loans that year followed an opposite trend. In 2020, grants represented 37% of total disbursements, compared to 63% for loans. This trend has, to a certain extent, concerned all ODA, which became less concessional in 2020 (with a decrease in the share of ODA grants of seven percentage points). However, this reduction has been significantly more pronounced and sustained over the years for Aid for Trade than for other ODA flows. In 2020, grants still represented 68% of total ODA disbursements.

The level and evolution of concessionality varies across income groups. Grants still represent 45% of disbursements to LDCs and LICs, compared to 19% for LMICs and 24% for UMICs. In the past five years, however, the decrease has been the highest for LDCs (-12 percentage points), followed by LMICs (-7 percentage points), while it remained stable for UMICs. The loss of Aid for Trade concessionality is a worrying trend that creates a particularly important challenge for providing adequate support to the countries in greatest need. The COVID-19 crisis has amplified debt sustainability issues, leading to the largest one-year increase in debt since World War II. As of 2022, 58% of the world's poorest countries are in debt distress or at high-risk of debt distress, with the risk also spreading to middle-income countries (Estevao and Essl, 2022[37]).

Figure 2.16. Evolution of Aid for Trade disbursements by type (% in total), 2006-20



Source: Based on OECD (2022[26]), OECD.Stat, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/.

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Notes

[1] Based on the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook database, April 2022 update.

[2] Based on World Trade Organization data retrieved from WTO Stats (24.05.2022 update).

[3] Data on a grant equivalent basis. Except for headline figures provided for 2020 and 2021, throughout the report Aid for Trade and ODA data are provided on a flow basis.

[4] COVID-19 related activities comprise activities that were reported by donors as ODA, related to COVID-19.

[5] Based on World Trade Organization data retrieved from WTO Stats data

[6] The extensive margin refers to the variety of products exported. The intensive margin refers to the average value of exports by product type.

3 Aid for Trade and the Sustainable Development Goals

This section provides insight into the role of Aid for Trade in fostering sustainable development and helping developing countries address emerging challenges, such as navigating transitions towards low-carbon economies and accelerating digital transformation. It reviews how sustainability considerations have been embedded into Aid for Trade projects and programmes, and highlights the contribution of Aid for Trade towards various Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDGs related to gender equality and climate action.

3.1. Aid for Trade helps mobilise resources and accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals

Aid for Trade, as a tool, has helped counter the effects of the COVID-19 crisis and contributed to the recovery through its support of international trade and investment. Beyond the crisis, Aid for Trade can also be leveraged to address emerging challenges and adapt to a rapidly changing trade and investment landscape. Data collected as part of the 2022 Aid for Trade Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) exercise points to an evolution in the role and priorities of Aid for Trade, which increasingly aims to serve sustainable development objectives beyond export promotion and trade facilitation. Recent trends, including growing demands to address climate change, digitalisation of economies and calls for more inclusive economies, are important drivers of this development. The assessment of Aid for Trade flows is carried out against this backdrop and provides various illustrations of the changing role and potential of Aid for Trade to address some of the key challenges of the 21st century.

In September 2019, the UN Secretary-General called on all sectors of society to mobilise for a "decade of action" for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on three levels: (i) global action to secure greater leadership, more resources and smarter solutions for the SDGs, (ii) local action embedding the needed transitions in the policies, budgets, institutions and regulatory frameworks of governments, cities and local authorities, and (iii) people action, including by youth, civil society, the media, the private sector, unions, academia and other stakeholders, to generate an unstoppable movement pushing for the required transformations (UN, 2022[1]). The Decade of Action started off with a global crisis that poses significant challenges for the achievement of Agenda 2030. Calls for accelerating sustainable solutions to all the world's biggest challenges, however, remain all the more relevant. Aid for Trade can bring an important contribution to this global effort and be used to its full potential to help close the financing gap, foster inclusive partnerships and support the needed transformations towards the SDGs.

3.1.1. Aid for Trade and the mobilisation of resources for the SDGs

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the financing gap to achieve the SDGs in developing countries was estimated at USD 2.5 trillion annually. As of early 2021, this gap was estimated to have increased by at least 50%, totalling USD 3.7 trillion in 2020 (OECD, 2020[2]). External financing flows to developing countries increased in 2020 after a significant drop in 2019. However, they had still not reached pre-pandemic levels by the end of 2020. In addition, losses in domestic outputs and external resources can have long-term impacts, including losses in jobs, productive investment and capacities, as well as increased debt pressures that may threaten economic and financial sustainability.

While the approximately USD 200 billion[1] of Official Development Assistance (ODA) annually may not be enough to close the gap, ODA remains an important source of finance for developing countries, particularly for low-income countries (LICs). The OECD's work on transition finance has shown that countries' financing sources evolve as they transition across development stages[2]. In 2019, ODA represented 63% of external inflows to LICs, 37% in lower middle-income countries (LMICs) and 20% in upper middle-income countries (UMICs) (OECD, 2019[3]). Aid for Trade represents a considerable share of ODA. Although the share of disbursements slightly decreased in 2020 due to large increases in funding allocated to COVID-19-related activities in sectors outside of the scope of Aid for Trade (e.g. health), Aid for Trade still accounts for 22% of total ODA disbursements and 26% of ODA commitments in 2020.

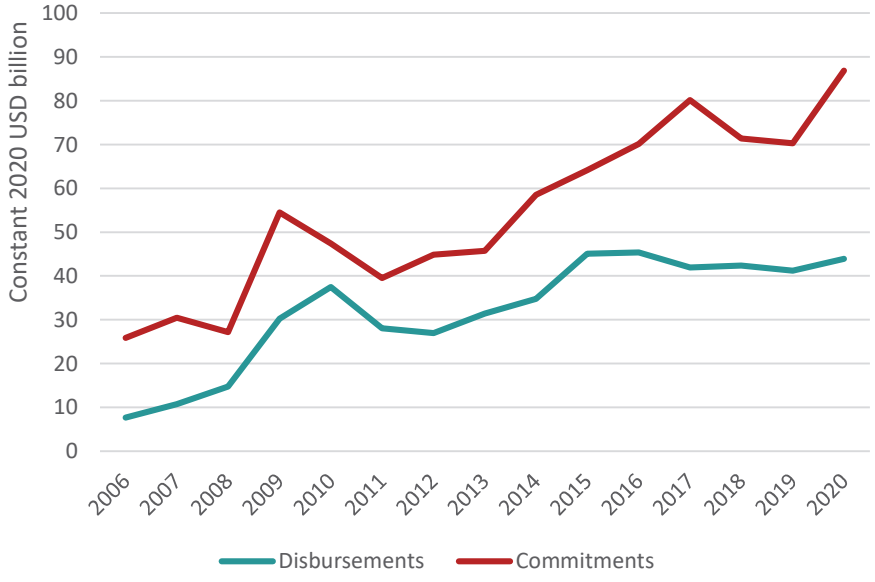
In recent years, an increased focus has been placed on mobilising all types of resources towards the SDGs. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (AAAA) emphasises the role of the private sector in this agenda and affirms the importance of using international public finance to catalyse additional resource mobilisation from other sources, both public and private. The AAAA notes that ODA can be used to unlock additional finance through blended

or pooled financing and risk mitigation, notably for infrastructure and other investments that support private sector development (UN, 2015[4]).

Against that backdrop, it is important to note that trade-related official development finance beyond ODA has increased and, together with Aid for Trade, has contributed to mobilising additional resources in trade-related sectors. Both commitments and disbursements in trade-related other official flows (OOF) have increased in recent years, reaching USD 44 billion in disbursements and USD 87 billion in commitments in 2020 (Figure 3.1). Furthermore, recent data collected by the OECD sheds light on the role of official development finance in mobilising private resources for development. The data shows that during 2012-20, 86.6% of private sector resources mobilised were in trade-related sectors, with an average annual growth of 16.3% (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.1. Trade-related other official flows (OOF), 2006-20

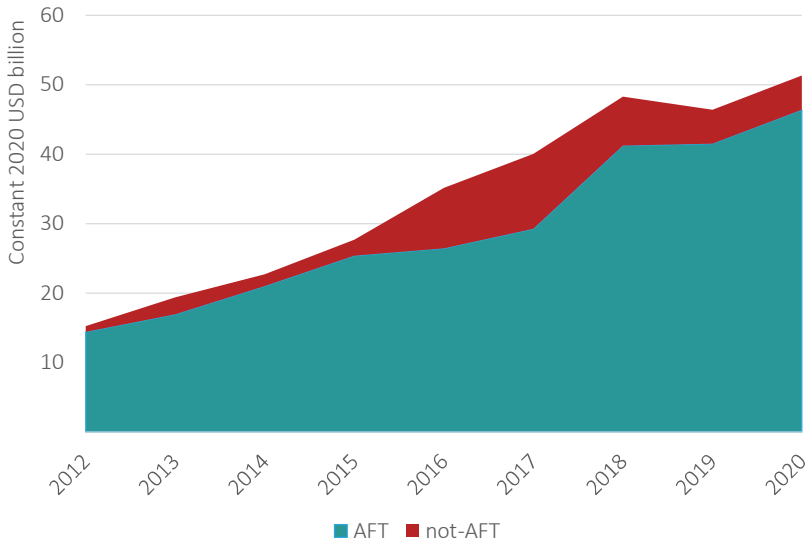
USD billion, 2020 constant prices



Source: Based on OECD (2022[5]), OECD.Stat, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/.

Figure 3.2. Private resources mobilised in trade-related sectors, 2012-20

USD billion, 2020 constant prices



Source: Based on OECD (2022[5]), OECD.*Stat*, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/

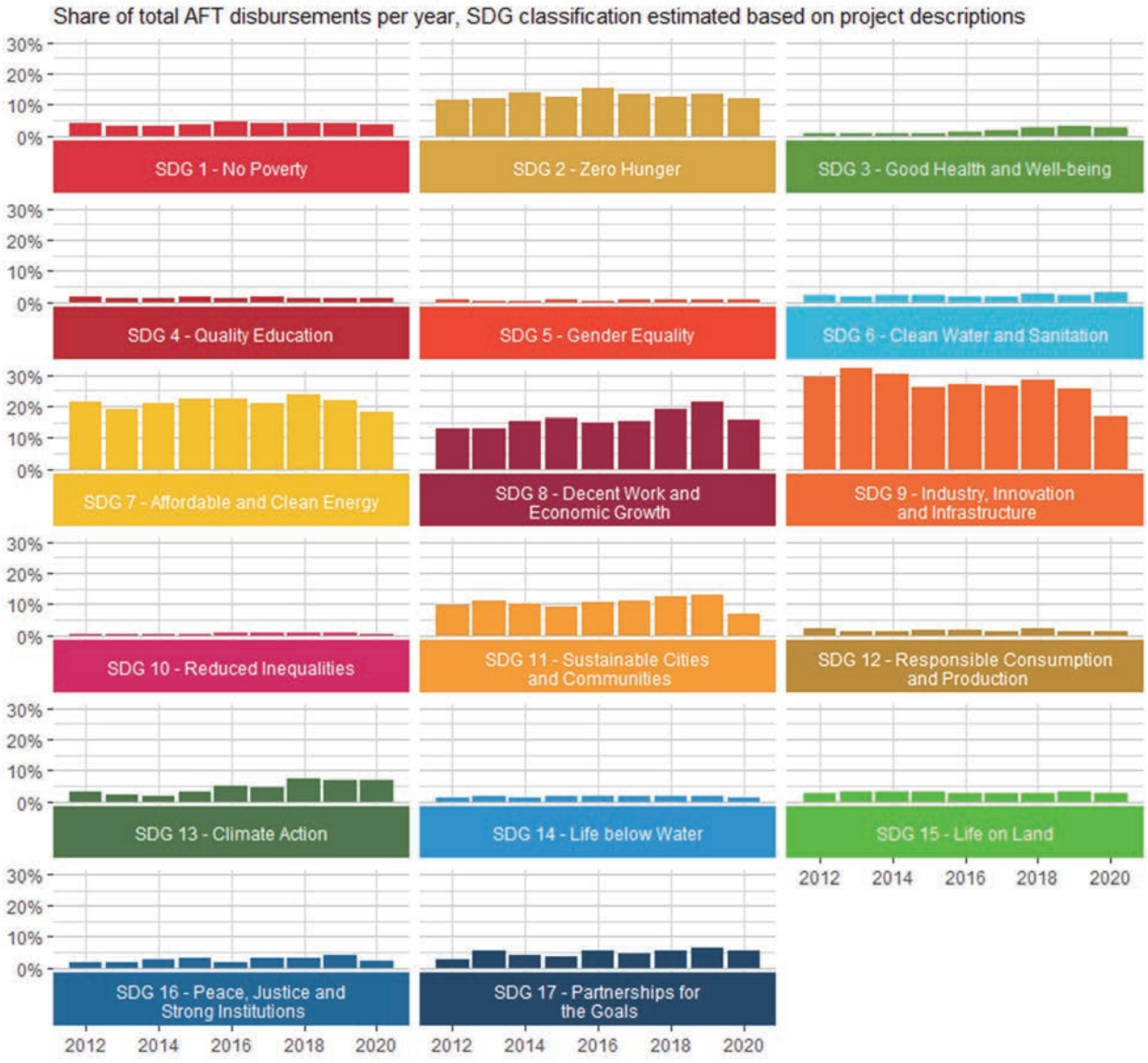
3.1.2. The alignment of Aid for Trade flows with the SDGs

Ensuring that all resources mobilised contribute to the greatest extent to the SDGs is essential to maximise their effectiveness and narrow the financing gap (OECD, 2020[2]). The 2022 Financing for Sustainable Development Report of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development underlines the need to align all financing flows with sustainable development, echoing previous calls to align all resources with the SDGs (UN IATF, 2022[6]) (OECD, 2020[2]). These recommendations apply to both public and private financing flows, including Aid for Trade.

Aid for Trade directly contributes to several trade-related SDGs, notably SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth). SDG 8 includes a target to increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries (LDCs), including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) for trade-related technical assistance to LDCs (UN Stats, 2021[7]). Aid for Trade also contributes to the SDGs beyond purely trade-related targets, including through enhancing the benefits of international trade. The AAAA recognises that with appropriate supporting policies, including those targeting infrastructure and education, trade can also help promote productive employment and decent work, women's empowerment and food security, as well as contribute to a reduction in inequality and the sustainable development goals (UN, 2015[4]).

Aid for Trade increasingly plays a role in fostering these positive outcomes and could be further leveraged to channel resources towards the SDGs while avoiding any misaligned support. Recent pilot methodologies developed by the OECD using machine learning provides new insights into the contribution of Aid for Trade to the SDGs. For example, the data shows that Aid for Trade contributes to all SDGs, and each project to one or more SDGs (Figure 3.3). In 2020, 18% of Aid for Trade resources disbursed targeted SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), 17% targeted SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) and 16% SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth).

Figure 3.3. How Aid for Trade contributes to all SDGs



Source: Based on OECD (2022[5]) OECD.*Stat*, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/; and OECD (2022[8]), SDG Financing Lab, https://sdg-financing-lab.oecd.org/

3.2. Aid for Trade promotes green, connected, inclusive economies

The COVID-19 crisis has accelerated existing trends and created new challenges impacting trade and investment patterns. This includes the rise of digital technologies and digital trade, accelerated by confinement and physical distancing measures linked to COVID-19. The crisis has also underscored the importance of managing a broad set of risks to ensure supply chain resilience. The looming threat of climate change and its potential to destabilise global value chains (GVCs), in particular, have become a central preoccupation of policy makers and businesses. The impact of GVCs disruption on certain categories of workers such as women and the youth has amplified calls to put people, planet and prosperity at the heart of trade (OECD, 2021[9]).

The growing emphasis on embedding sustainability into international trade is reflected in the emergence of a significant number of high-level statements, strategies and laws. For example, a number of countries have or are in the process of adopting mandatory supply chain due diligence requirements requiring companies to take steps to manage and disclose the environmental and social impacts of their operations in supply chains (OECD, 2021[9]). In recent years, trade agreements tend to cover an increasingly large number of non-trade policy areas (Mattoo, 2020[10]). These evolutions create new opportunities but also new challenges for countries confronted with a growing number of requirements and standards. International co-operation and official assistance, including Aid for Trade, are important avenues to support sustainability efforts while ensuring that no country is left behind. Aid for Trade can, for example, support trading partners in their capacity to negotiate and implement deeper trade agreements through trade assistance and capacity building. Aid for Trade will also be critical to support structural transformations that may be needed to decarbonise entire sectors or to build the soft and hard infrastructure needed to effectively participate in the digital economy, while promoting inclusive growth and social cohesion.

3.2.1. Aid for Trade in support of green and low-carbon transitions

The increased emphasis on sustainability has also been driven by growing concerns and demands related to climate change and the environment. In 2015, at the 21th annual United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP21) that took place in Paris, 196 countries adopted the first universal, legally-binding, international treaty on climate change. The treaty entered into force in November 2016. The central goal of what has been called the Paris Agreement is to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels. To achieve this long-term temperature goal, countries aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible to achieve a climate neutral world by 2050. Additionally, the agreement aims to increase the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change, and at making finance flows consistent with a low GHG emissions and climate-resilient pathway (UNFCCC, 2015[11]).

Aid for Trade supports implementation of climate and environmental-related commitments

Implementing the commitments of the Paris Agreement will require transformations with ramifications through virtually all aspects of economic activity, with important implications for trade. For example, adapting production and consumption patterns, or shifting to circular economy models, are prominent options to reduce emissions that could affect entire value chains (UNFCCC, 2021[12]). Consumer preferences for more sustainable production processes are contributing in some cases to a reorganisation of GVCs to enable production closer to consumers (OECD, 2020[13]). International trade can also be an important vector of technology diffusion, and support positive outcomes in the fight against climate change (Box 3.1).

In 2022, the sixth assessment report of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) further raised the alarm about the impact of climate change and potential consequences of different climate scenarios. The report highlighted that climate change is already causing widespread disruptions, with more severe consequences in resource-poor countries and marginalised communities. According to the report, crop productivity growth in Africa shrunk by a third due to climate change since 1961. In the next decade alone, climate change is expected to drive between 32 million and 132 million more people into extreme poverty (Levin, Boehm and Carter, 2022[14]). The IPCC report acknowledges that international trade could be dramatically affected by climate change, with significant impacts on the global food supply. The report also notes that international trade has the potential to be an important adaptation mechanism, but could also exacerbate price volatility and affect food security, calling for enhanced international co-operation to disincentivise environmental and social externalities (IPCC, 2022[15]). Aid for Trade can support these evolutions and help developing countries benefit from these changes.

Box 3.1. The interlinkages between trade and environmental sustainability

The expansion of global trade and the increasing integration of global value chains raise questions about how trade and the environment interact with each other. Increased trade can, by supporting economic growth, development, and social welfare, contribute to managing the environment more effectively. More importantly, open markets can improve access to new technologies that make local production processes more efficient by diminishing the use, for example, of inputs such as energy, water, and other environmentally harmful substances (OECD, 2021[16]).

For example, A recent OECD study showed that only a small number of companies, in a few countries, have the specific technological expertise in wind turbine manufacturing, which cannot easily be replicated in importing countries. As a result, international trade is critical to increasing global wind power. In addition, trade contributes to the competitiveness of wind generation projects by allowing diversified sourcing, and supports the replacement of old, environmentally harmful technologies (Garsous and Worack, 2021[17])

However, an interconnected world also carries environmental risks. Because of the increasingly fragmented nature of production processes across countries, domestic CO_2 emissions are sometimes generated to produce goods consumed in other countries. Global interconnectedness therefore carries the risk that uneven domestic policies can lead to pollution havens, whereby countries with lower environmental regulations and enforcement progressively specialise in pollution-intensive goods that are exported to other countries with more stringent environmental policies. Similarly, concerns regarding trade in waste and scrap arise if exports destinations lack regulatory frameworks for environmentally sound waste management and the associated infrastructure capacities (OECD, 2019[18]).

Ensuring that environmental benefits associated with trade are maximised while the risks are minimised will require international co-operation. Important commitments have been made through the COP21 Paris Agreement. Countries have also undertaken a number of important environment-related efforts within the World Trade Organization (WTO) framework, including the Informal Dialogue on Plastics Pollution and Sustainable Plastics Trade (IDP), the Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform (FFSR)[3], as well as the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies concluded in June 2022[4]. Co-operation can also be achieved by including environmental provisions in Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs). In recent years, the number of RTAs has increased, and many of them contain environmental provisions setting ambitious environmental objectives (Moïsé and Rubínová, 2021[19]).

Policy alignment and co-operation for environmentally sustainable trade can make meaningful contributions to address concerns against trade and globalisation and raise the public acceptability of trade agreements more broadly. These efforts will also help achieve the ambitious goals at a multilateral level such as the UN 2030 Agenda and SDGs, and the Paris Agreement. Aid for Trade can support developing economies in the environmental transition, while ensuring they can maximise the opportunities from participation in international sustainable trade.

Growing environmental concerns and international commitments are reflected in Aid for Trade priorities and flows

According to responses to the joint OECD/WTO 2022 Monitoring and Evaluation exercise, 96% of partner countries that participated in the survey include environmental considerations in their national development strategies, policies and plans, and 86% have embedded such objectives in national trade development policy documents. Similar questions for donors indicate that all donors participating in the exercise

integrate environmental considerations in their development or aid policies, strategies, or plans, and 79% of them include a focus on environment in their Aid for Trade strategy, policy or plan.

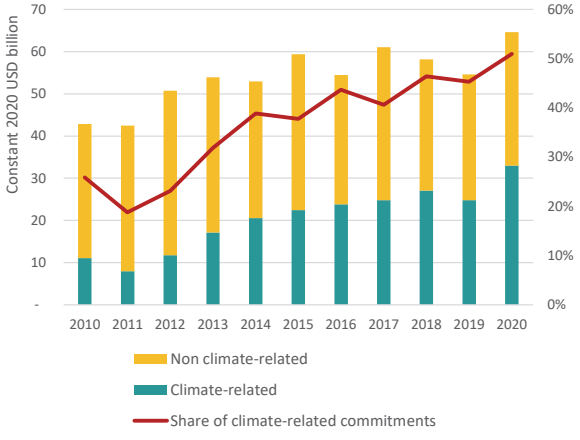
In line with these responses, donors have taken important steps to embed environmental objectives in ODA, including in Aid for Trade. In October 2021, OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members released a Declaration on a new approach to align development co-operation with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The Declaration includes a commitment to align ODA with the goals of the Paris Agreement (OECD, 2021[20]). In October 2021, the Group of Twenty (G20) trade ministers also affirmed the importance of providing appropriate support to developing and least developed countries in order to help their national transition towards resource-efficient, sustainable, climate and environment-friendly development, enhance their resilience and better enable them to seize sustainable trade opportunities through Aid for Trade (G20, 2021[21]).

These commitments are reflected in the evolution of Aid for Trade flows. The OECD measures and monitors bilateral development finance targeting climate change using the "Rio Markers", which are based on the objectives of the Rio Convention. Rio markers are applied to all bilateral ODA. DAC members are requested to indicate for each development finance activity if the activity targets environmental objectives (OECD, 2015[22]). Since the beginning of the Aid for Trade initiative in 2005, Aid for Trade commitments including such objectives have been increasing. In 2020, 46% of Aid for Trade commitments from bilateral donors included environmental objectives – divided between 14% of commitments related to projects that have a primary objective to achieve environmental outcomes, and 33% of commitments related to projects that do not primarily target the environment but include a significant focus on the environment. Furthermore, 41% of Aid for Trade commitments included a focus on climate mitigation; and 28% included a focus on climate adaptation – 62% included a focus on at least one of these objectives (OECD, 2015[22]).

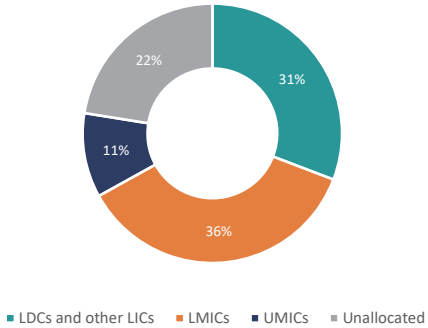
Estimates for all Aid for Trade projects (including both bilateral and multilateral donors) indicate that in 2020, more than half (51%) of Aid for Trade commitments included climate-related objectives (Figure 3.4). These commitments represent 56% of total climate-related ODA commitments in 2020. LDCs and other LICs are the primary beneficiaries of these resources, accounting for 37% of total climate-related commitments made in Aid for Trade sectors. LMICs come second (33%), followed by UMICs (10%) and remaining unallocated commitments (20%) (Figure 3.4). Asia is the first beneficiary of Aid for Trade commitments related to climate (44%), followed by Africa (29%), America (10%), Europe (4%) and Oceania (1%).

Figure 3.4. Aid for Trade commitments including climate objectives

Evolution of commitments, 2010-20



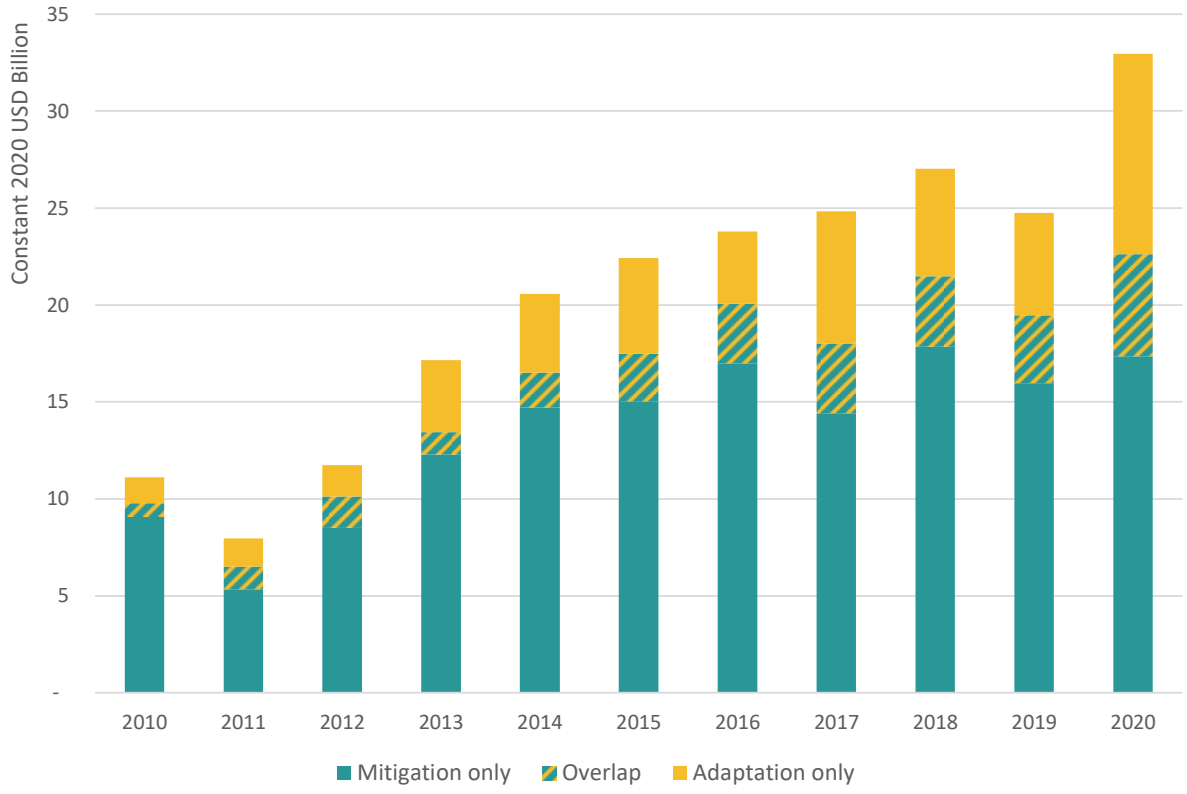
Commitments by income group, 2020



Source: OECD DAC Climate-related Development Finance Statistics

Within Aid for Trade projects that include climate-related objectives, a large majority focus on mitigation (69%) which compares to 47% for adaptation in 2020, while 16% include both objectives. The importance of adaptation objectives in commitments has however been growing, with a 77% increase in 2020 (Figure 3.5).

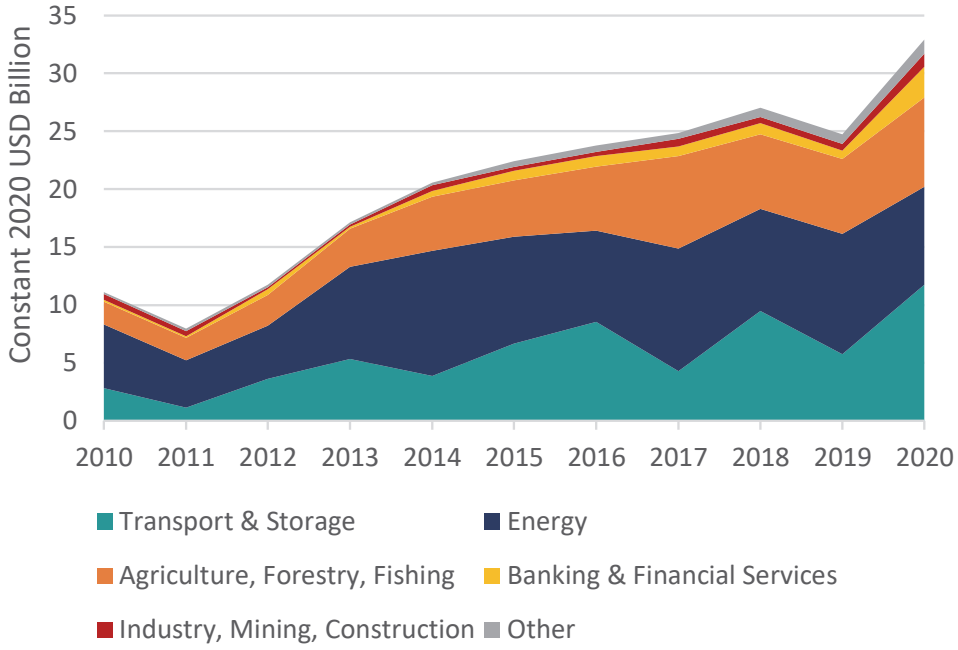
Figure 3.5. Adaptation and mitigation-related Aid for Trade commitments, 2010-20



Source: Based on OECD DAC Climate-related Development Finance Statistics, https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-topics/climate-change.htm

A large share of climate-related Aid for Trade commitments is concentrated in a few sectors, with energy, transport and storage, agriculture, forestry and fishing making up 85% of these commitments. These shares have remained relatively stable over the years, although 2020 saw a significant increase in climate-related commitments in the transport and storage sector, which more than doubled between 2019 and 2020 (+104%) (Figure 3.6).

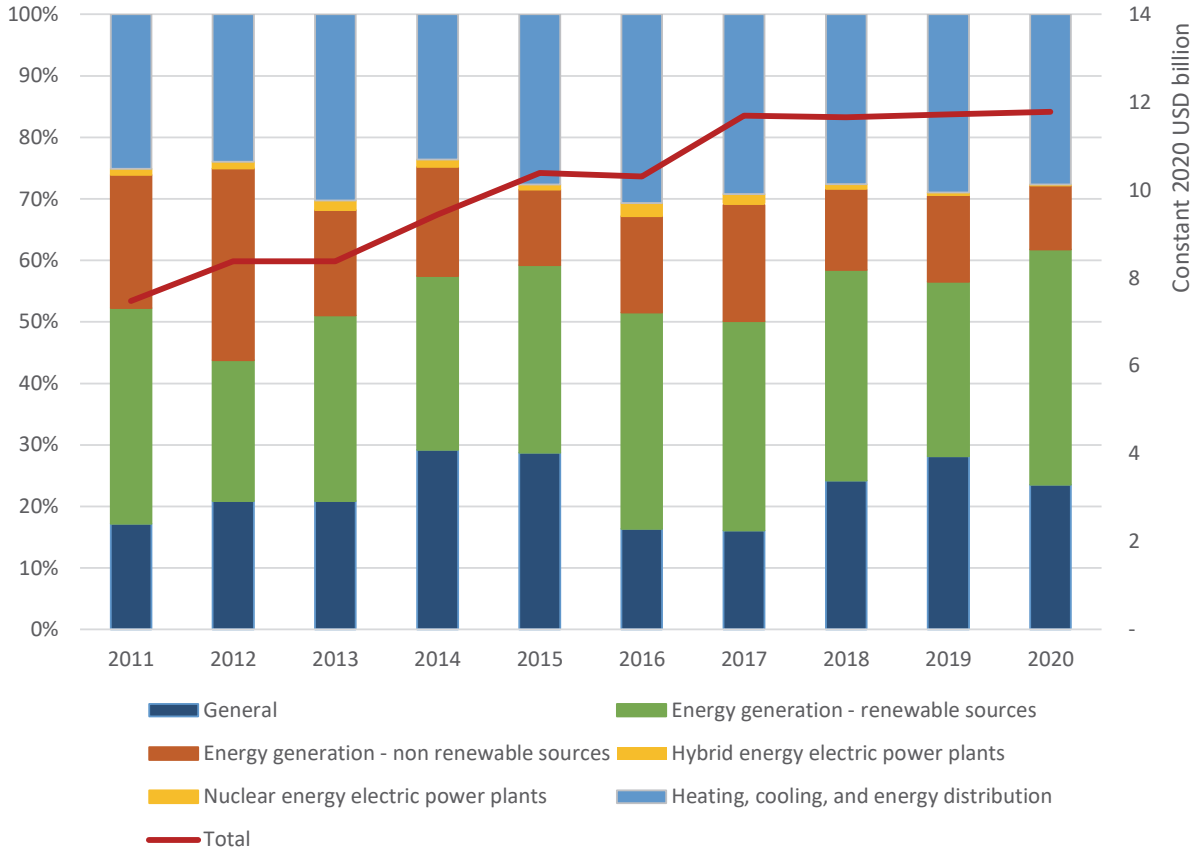
Figure 3.6. Climate-related Aid for Trade commitments by sector, 2010-20



Source: OECD DAC Climate-related Development Finance Statistics, https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-topics/climate-change.htm

The prioritisation of environmental considerations is also visible when looking at the evolution of Aid for Trade flows in some sub-sectors. Within the energy sector – which accounts for a large share of total GHG emissions – there is an emerging trend to allocate more and more support to renewable energies. The share of Aid for Trade disbursements allocated to renewable sources increased by 36% between 2019 and 2020, from USD 3.3 billion to USD 4.5 billion. During the same period, the share of disbursements to non-renewable sources decreased by 26% (from USD 1.6 billion to USD 1.2 billion). Although this is an encouraging trend, the evolution over the last 10 years remains fairly moderate, with the share of support to renewable sources increasing by 3 percentage points between 2011 and 2020 (Figure 3.7).

Figure 3.7. Energy generation and supply disbursements, 2011-20



Source: Based on OECD (2022[5]), OECD.*Stat*, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/.

3.2.2. Aid for Trade in support of the digital transition

In addition to the significant efforts required to shift to a low-carbon economy, economies are also facing the challenge of keeping up with the pace of digital transformation. The COVID-19 crisis has accelerated the digital transformation, including in developing countries, and underscored its importance for sustaining wellbeing, speeding up recovery, and enhancing resilience. The OECD's *Development Co-operation Report 2021* highlights the important role of development co-operation in harnessing the potential of fast-paced digital transformation while ensuring that developing countries are not left behind (OECD, 2021[23]).

The joint OECD/WTO Monitoring and Evaluation survey indicates that e-commerce development and digital transformation are the top driver of change in Aid-for-Trade policies in developing economies. This emphasises that governments and policy play an important role in helping to both enable digital transactions to occur (using trade to help digitalisation) and in facilitating access (using digitalisation to help trade) for the benefit of businesses and individuals (OECD, 2020[24]).

Digitalisation offers new opportunities for developing countries and firms of all sizes to deliver their products to a wider range of markets. More digitalisation can mean more trade: a 10% increase in digital connectivity between countries raises goods trade by nearly 2% on average, parcels trade by 4%, and trade in services by over 3%. Digitalisation can also help countries draw greater benefits from their regional trade agreements. When combined with a regional trade agreement, a 10% increase in digital connectivity gives rise to an additional 2.3% growth in goods exports (López González and Ferencz, 2018[25]) (López González and Sorescu, 2021[26]).

Digital trade is especially important for developing countries' micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and women entrepreneurs. Access to cheaper, more sophisticated and diverse digital inputs – including productivity-enhancing software, communications technology or e-payment services – can help firms overcome existing trade costs disadvantages and improve export competitiveness. The wider use of digital platforms and websites to sell goods across borders has also contributed to a significant increase in the number of parcels crossing borders, a trend that was accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, including in many developing countries. This has created new opportunities, particularly for individuals and MSMEs, to engage more directly in trade (Andrenelli and López González, 2019[27]); (López González and Sorescu, 2021[26]).

Yet, while in many ways it has never been easier to engage in international trade, the adoption of new business models by firms has made international trade transactions and policy issues more complex. A range of policy levers are needed to promote greater participation and benefits, including through new approaches to market openness, and in developing economies.

Action is required across a number of policy areas, from building digital skills and addressing digital divides to improving access to information and communication technology (ICT) goods and services and the affordability and reliability of Internet connections. Taking a holistic approach to market openness means understanding how trade policy issues interact with other policy domains such as privacy and data protection, innovation, competition, infrastructure, connectivity, taxation or skills (López González and Sorescu, 2021[26]).

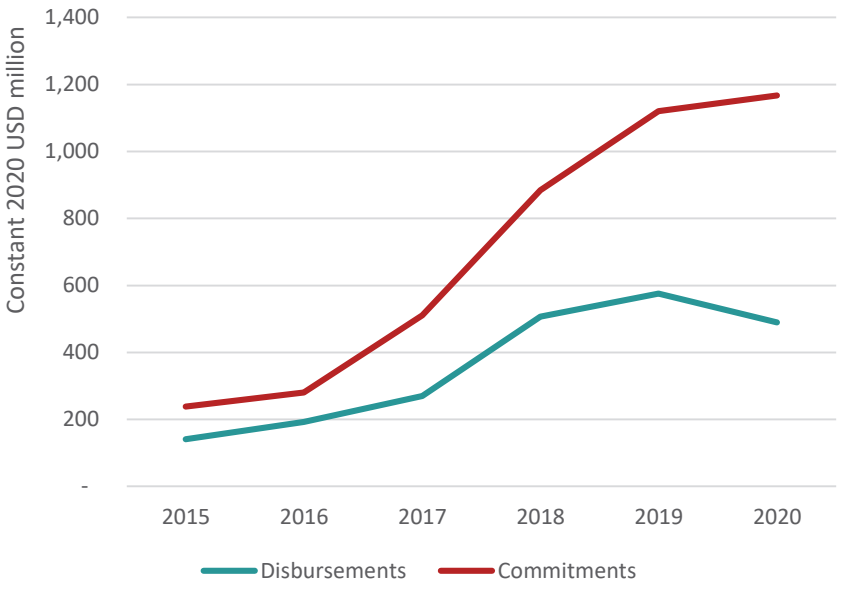
Market openness also needs to take into consideration the full range of measures that affect any particular transaction. For instance, while Internet access is a necessary condition for digitally enabled trade in goods to flourish, it is not sufficient on its own. If transportation, logistics or e-payment services in the receiving or delivering country are costly due to services trade restrictions, or if goods are held up at the border by inefficient procedures, then the benefits of digital trade may not materialise.

Discussions on digital trade are ongoing, including through the WTO's Joint Statement Initiative (JSI) on e-commerce and across a number of trade agreements (Nemoto and López González, 2021[28]). The recent OECD *Digital Trade Inventory* highlights there is already substantial uptake of instruments on issues related to digital trade in many developing economies, which suggests there is a solid base of international instruments that international digital trade discussions can build on. Several regional trade agreements and regional co-operation fora that include developing economies, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Southern African Development Community, the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union, also are considering new rules of varying depth and density in areas that matter to digital trade (López González and Sorescu, 2021[26]); (Nemoto and López González, 2021[28]).

A simple digital trade transaction rests on a series of enabling factors. Aid for Trade can help developing countries harness the benefits of digitalisation for trade, and of trade for digitalisation, by targeting such enabling factors. First, strengthening commitments in the communications sector can help improve digital connectivity and address the digital divide. The crisis has underscored the need to address existing digital divides to allow more people to take advantage of digitalisation to facilitate activities when under mobility restrictions and ensure that the gains from digitalisation can be realised and more widely shared across countries and societies. This is especially important in enabling an inclusive recovery. Current definitions and measurements of Aid for Trade do not allow a precise assessment of how it supports digital connectivity. However, the analysis of flows allocated to the information and communication technologies (ICT) suggest a growing focus on issues related to digitalisation, with a 32% increase in commitments between 2018 and 2020 (Figure 3.8). There is scope however to increase support in this sector which currently represents only about 2% of total Aid for Trade commitments and 1% of total disbursements.

Figure 3.8. Evolution of Aid for Trade disbursements and commitments to the ICT sector, 2015-20

USD million, 2020 constant prices



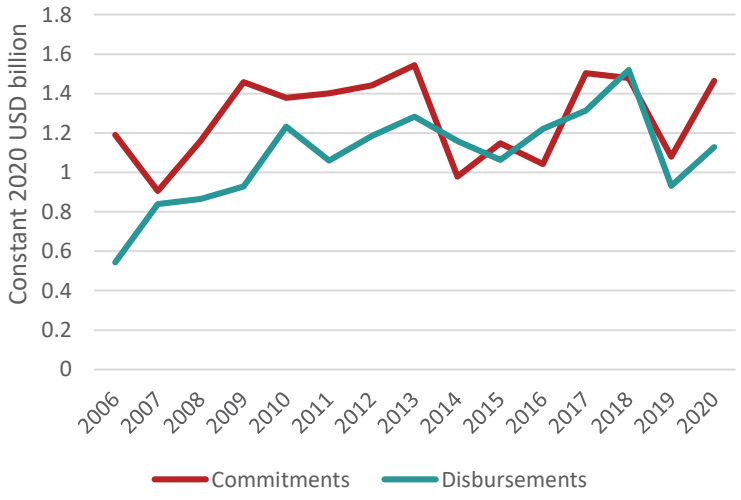
Source: Based on OECD (2022[5]), OECD.*Stat*, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/.

Second, ensuring that benefits are realised and shared more widely requires a regulatory environment that allows governments, in developed and developing countries alike, to respond to new challenges raised by digitalisation. Strengthening Aid for Trade commitments in the sector of trade policy and regulations can support developing countries in developing regulatory frameworks that are fit to facilitate and enable digital trade (OECD, 2021[23]). While disbursements to trade policy and regulations only grew by 1.1% on average between in 2015-20, and currently represent less than 1% of total commitments, disbursements increased again by more 24% in 2019-20.

This evolution stresses the importance of Aid for Trade to support developing countries' efforts to address regulatory challenges for an enhanced participation in international trade, including through greater participation in international rulemaking processes. It is important that developing countries participate in ongoing digital trade discussions and help shape the rules that will underpin a growing part of their economies, as cross-border regulatory divergences and lack of interoperability could result in additional transaction costs where activities need to be aligned across multiple regulatory frameworks. In the context of the WTO's JSI on e-commerce, the co-convenors of this initiative, Australia, Japan and Singapore, together with Switzerland, launched in June 2022 the E-commerce Capacity Building Framework to offer a wide range of technical assistance, training and capacity building to support countries' participation in e-commerce negotiations[5].

Addressing regulatory and technical challenges can help with scaling up the digitalisation of trade processes. Digital technologies can be leveraged to enable more efficient movement of goods, including parcels, across borders. They can ensure that border processes are transparent and accessible to traders and that formalities can be streamlined. Greater use of such tools, including through the sustained implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, can support MSMEs in developing countries to engage in trade and increase the value of their exports and imports by more than 4.5% (López González and Sorescu, 2021[26]).

Figure 3.9. Evolution of Aid for Trade disbursements and commitments to trade policy and regulations, 2006-20



Source: Based on OECD (2022[5]), OECD.*Stat*, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/.

3.2.3. Aid for Trade in support of gender equality

The COVID-19 crisis has put a spotlight on the challenges faced by women in the economy and has exacerbated some of these vulnerabilities. According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), inequalities between women and men in the world of work increased during the COVID-19 pandemic, and these inequalities will persist in the near future (ILO, 2021[29]). OECD research has found that women were more likely to work in sectors hit hard by the pandemic, such as retail, where women make up 62% of the work force; accommodation (60%); food and beverages (53%) and air transport (47%) (OECD, 2021[30]). In LDCs and other LICs, women may face additional vulnerabilities in the absence of robust social safety nets. Furthermore, they tend to be overrepresented in several labour intensive low-skilled activities and bear important unpaid care obligations (ILO, 2020[31]).

The latest *Global Gender Gap* report of the World Economic Forum (WEF) estimates that, as a result of the pandemic, the time needed to close the gender gap has increased by a generation from 99.5 years to 135.6 years (WEF, 2021[32]). The report also emphasises the importance of closing gender gaps in the "jobs of tomorrow", based on new insights into the types of jobs that are emerging in the labour market. The data suggests significant upcoming challenges for gender parity, as women tend to be under-represented in six of the eight emerging job clusters identified[6].

Trade can be an important vector of women's empowerment and gender equality. In developing countries, women make up 33% of the workforce in firms that engage in trade, compared with 24% for non-exporting firms. Trade can also improve the quality of work for women. Workers in both developed and emerging economies are almost 50% more likely to be employed in formal jobs if they work in sectors that trade more or that are more integrated into global value chains (WTO/World Bank, 2020[33]). Harnessing the potential of trade for gender equality however requires adequate policies and support to promote both exports and women's empowerment. Moreover, jobs engaged in trade are on average better paid.

Aid for Trade can provide important support to developing countries in this area. Recent OECD analysis has highlighted the potential of gender-responsive ODA to avoid backsliding and accelerate progress towards gender-related SDGs in the context of COVID-19 recovery efforts. The study notes the importance of increasing aid integrating gender equality in sectors that are crucial to the recovery but receive lower

shares of this aid, such as trade, communication, and banking and financial services – all of which fall within the scope of Aid for Trade (OECD/UN Women, 2021[34]). Gender equality has long been a focus of Aid for Trade. At the launch of the initiative in 2005, the WTO Aid for Trade Task Force established the principle of including a gender perspective in Aid for Trade. Well-targeted Aid for Trade can support gender equality by enhancing participation in international trade and creating opportunities for women to access quality jobs in global supply chains.

How Aid for Trade can help address gender-related challenges to exporting

There are many ways in which Aid for Trade programmes can help women overcome the systemic challenges they often face in exporting, and reap the benefits that trade, insertion in global value chains and greater economies of scale can provide. Women-owned firms are generally smaller and less well financed than those owned and led by men. Smaller firms tend to export less since they have less resources to navigate foreign markets and the fixed costs associated with international trade. As a result of their size as well as the sectors in which they operate, in particular some services sectors, they export less than men-owned firms. Demand for many services provided by women has fallen sharply during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Aid for Trade programmes can reduce some of these gaps if they target sectors where women work and lead businesses, and respond to some of the challenges they face (Table 3.1). Some programmes increase access to finance, including export finance, for women-led and women-owned firms. Targeting sectors where women work, as well as those that were particularly hit during the pandemic, may bring gains in the recovery period. Given the increase in the importance of digital trade, and existing digital gender gaps especially in developing countries, targeting digital networks and training for women in digital skills could bring strong gains. Trade facilitation reforms could also help women-owned firms navigate burdensome border procedures and reap the gains from trade.

Many gender gaps cannot be explained by differences in educational attainments or any other factors. Cultural and societal norms and unconscious bias are prevalent in all societies and are compounded in some by discriminatory legal and administrative frameworks. Tackling such norms can be challenging, but could at the very least be integrated in overarching Aid for Trade strategies.

Table 3.1. Women in trade: how Aid for Trade addresses the challenge

Gender-related obstacles to exporting	Potential solutions through Aid for Trade
• Discriminatory legal and administrative frameworks • Their firms are smaller and often export less • Cumbersome border procedures • Trade is risky and they have less access to trade finance • They work more in services which have higher trade barriers • During the pandemic, demand fell for many goods and services that women provide, such as tourism • Much trade is online and the digital divide persists • Unconscious bias and societal norms hold women back from achieving full potential	• Allowing women better access to finance to grow their business • Advocating for trade facilitating measures to make border crossings quicker and easier • Making trade finance more readily available and ensuring access for women • Advocating for lower trade barriers, especially in sectors where women work and own businesses • Targeting sectors hard hit by the pandemic twhere women often work • Providing access to digital services and training to women and girls • Showcasing successful women entrepreneurs and challenging mindsets

Aid for Trade resources with a gender focus are increasing

The OECD tracks and analyses development financing in support of gender equality and women's rights, using the DAC gender equality policy marker. The gender marker can be used to estimate Aid for Trade flows that include a primary or significant objective to support gender equality (Box 3.2).

Box 3.2. What is the gender equality policy marker?

The marker is a qualitative statistical tool to record development activities that target gender equality as a policy objective. The gender equality policy marker is used by DAC members as part of the annual reporting of their development activities to the DAC, to indicate for each aid activity if, and at what extent, it targets gender equality as a policy objective. In addition, some philanthropies, private sector organisations, non-DAC donors and other actors have started monitoring their development activities using the policy marker. The data based on the marker provides a measure of the development finance from DAC members and other actors that has gender equality as a principal or significant objective.

The DAC gender equality policy marker uses a three-point scoring system, to qualitatively track the financial flows that target gender equality. This allows the OECD to identify gaps between DAC donors' policy commitments and financial commitments. The marker strengthens the transparency and accountability in development financing for gender equality and women's rights. At present, 92% of total bilateral "sector-allocable" aid is screened against the gender equality marker.

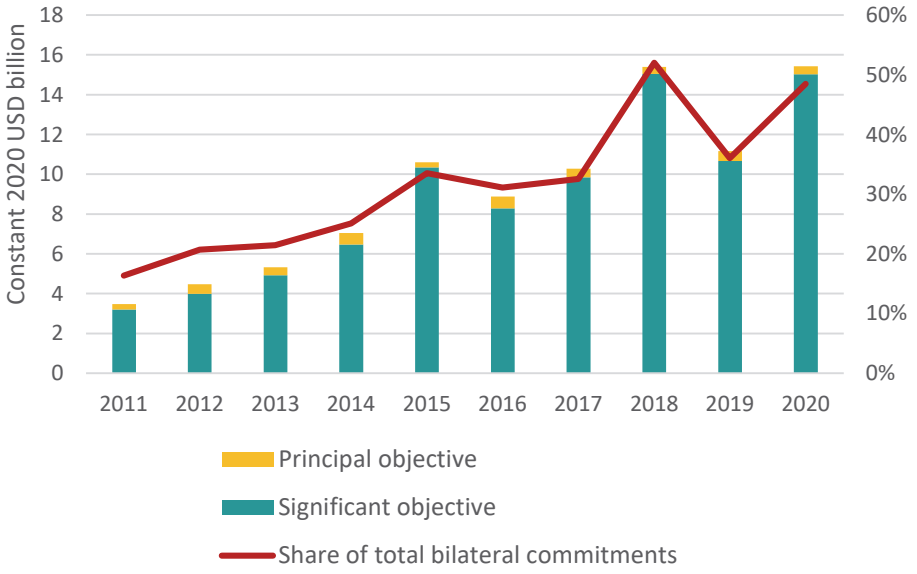
- **Principal** *(marked 2)* means that gender equality is the main objective of the project/programme and is fundamental is its design and expected results. The project/programme would not have been undertaken without this objective.
- **Significant** *(marked 1)* means that gender equality is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the project/programme, often explained as gender equality being mainstreamed in the project/programme.
- **Not targeted** *(marked 0)* means that the project/programme has been screened against the gender marker but has not been found to target gender equality.

Source: OECD (2022[35]), DAC gender equality policy marker, https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/dac-gender-equality-marker.htm

Aid for Trade projects and programmes increasingly integrate gender objectives. In 2020, 48% of Aid for Trade commitments from official bilateral donors included a focus on gender equality. This share has steadily increased since 2011, when only 13% of commitments from bilateral donors included such a focus. However, very few projects have a primary objective to promote gender equality: only 1% of total Aid for Trade commitments from bilateral donors are associated with a "principal" objective to promote gender equality (Box 3.2). In terms of income group, 36% of commitments are allocated to LDCs and other LICs, 26% to LMICs, and 7% to UMICs.

Figure 3.10. Aid for Trade commitments from bilateral donors with a gender focus, 2011-20

USD billion, 2020 constant prices

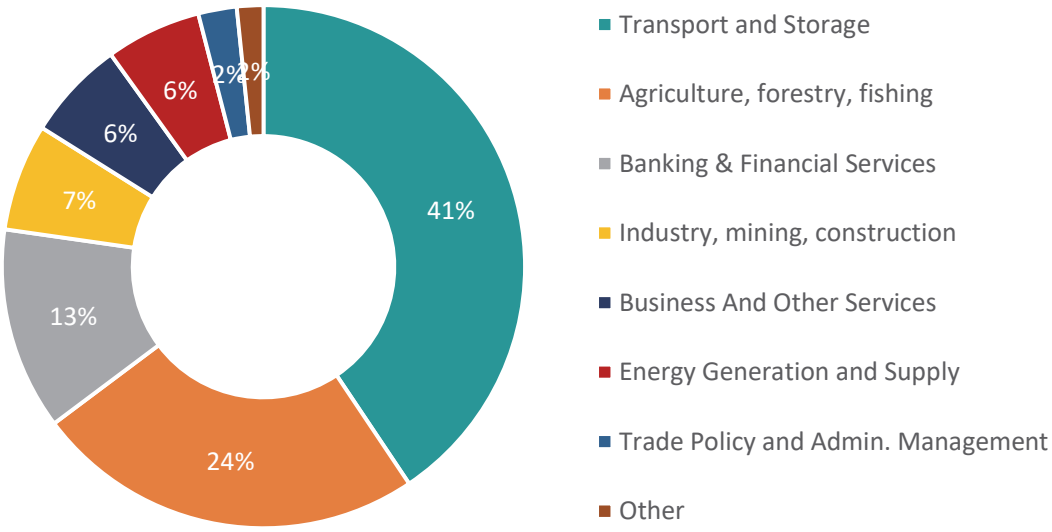


Note: Aid for Trade committed in 2020 by DAC members.
Source: Based on OECD (2022[5]), OECD.*Stat*, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/

In 2020, nearly all gender-related Aid for Trade commitments from bilateral donors were either in the building productive capacity (50%) and economic infrastructure (48%) Aid for Trade categories. This compares with 46% of total Aid for Trade commitments for building productive capacity, and 51% of total Aid for Trade commitments for economic infrastructure in 2020. Differences between allocations for gender-related programmes and other programmes may partly be explained by the extent to which the projects can target specific groups of recipients. For example, although women may be among the beneficiaries of improvements in economic infrastructure, in many cases such improvements do not specify the recipients of such programmes, and there were no indications that efforts were made to ensure equal access to and benefits from these programmes for women and men. There are however some exceptions to this, such as the Markets for Change programme that focuses on improving conditions in marketplaces, particularly where women vendors predominate, by providing, for example, better refrigeration and protection against weather events.[7]

Gender-related Aid for Trade commitments tend to be slightly better represented in sectors where women work, compared with overall averages of Aid for Trade programmes. For example, 24% of Aid for Trade programmes in agriculture, forestry and fishing include a focus on gender equality, while the sector overall represented 19% of total Aid for Trade commitments in 2020. The same goes for business and other services, which account for 4% of total Aid for Trade commitments and include 6% of gender-marked commitments. Slightly fewer commitments are in sectors where women workers are less present, such as banking and finance as compared with programmes with no gender marker. A notable exception to this is transport and storage, a sector where female labour participation tends to be low[8] and which accounted for 41% of total gender-related Aid for Trade commitments in 2020. Such projects often include a focus on improving women's access to services through enhanced transport infrastructure, and not necessarily on increasing the share of female employment in the industry.

Figure 3.11. Gender-related Aid for Trade commitments by sector, 2020



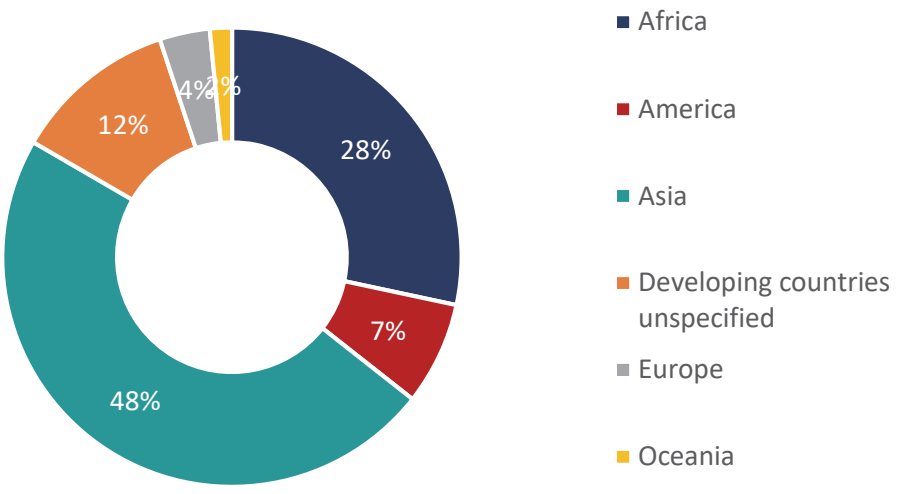
Source: Based on OECD (2022[5]), OECD.*Stat*, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/.

The share of Aid for Trade programmes that include a focus on gender in the service sector is relatively small (6% of all gender-related commitments from bilateral donors). Services however present a high potential to promote gender equality. Women tend to be relatively well represented in services, particularly in recent periods as jobs in services have expanded sharply. In low- and lower middle-income countries, 38% of women worked in the service sector in 2017 compared with 25% in 1991 (WTO/World Bank, 2020[33]). Additionally, many more service firms are managed by women than men, particularly in the regions where Aid for Trade is most often destined—Sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia and South Asia.

The difference between women's participation in the service sector and the support they receive through Aid for Trade programmes may represent an opportunity for a more targeted approach. Women often work and own businesses in retail trade, personal services, as well as communications and other business services. The highest shares of exports by small firms owned by women were in tourism and travel-related services, such as travel agencies, tour operators, hotels, and restaurants, as well as in transport. Tourism not only is an important source of female employment but also offers concrete opportunities for female business owners to trade internationally. Moreover, tourism was one of the hardest-hit sectors during the COVID-19 pandemic and has not yet recovered, particularly in low- and lower middle-income destinations.

The geographical breakdown of gender-related Aid for Trade commitments differs from the allocation of total Aid for Trade commitments. In 2020, 48% of Aid for Trade commitments that included a focus on gender equality were in Asia, followed by Africa (28%), America (7%), Europe (4%) and Oceania (2%) (Figure 3.12). These differences are partially explained by the prevalence of transport and infrastructure projects including a gender focus in Asia, which tend to have higher average volumes of commitments per project. For example, in 2020, 78% of gender-related commitments (equivalent to USD 5.6 billion) in Asia were in the transport and storage sector, which compares with 11% (USD 387 million) in Africa. In Africa, 50% of commitments (USD 1.8 billion) that include a focus on gender equality were in agriculture, forestry and fishing compared to 9% in this sector in Asia. These data suggest a high potential to step up gender-related support in Africa. There is also scope to better integrate a gender lens in Aid for Trade projects across sectors, particularly in Asia where support is highly concentrated in transport and storage.

Figure 3.12. Gender-related Aid for Trade commitments by region, 2020



Note: Gender-related Aid for Trade commitments from DAC bilateral donors
Source: Based on OECD (2022[5]), OECD.*Stat*, Creditor Reporting System, https://stats.oecd.org/.

Appropriate measurement of gender-related Aid for Trade projects is essential to adequately track and improve the effectiveness of projects that aim to support gender equality and avoid any risk of "gender-washing". The OECD has developed a handbook on the DAC gender equality marker to help donors effectively report on their projects and programmes that include a focus on gender. The handbook includes guidance and good practice examples that ensure effective measurement and monitoring of gender-related ODA (OECD, 2016[36]). Furthermore, when identifying gender-related Aid for Trade programmes, it is important to ensure that such programmes target women in the sectors where they work and lead businesses, and address some of the challenges they face. As part of the 2020 Aid for Trade M&E exercise, the OECD and the WTO have identified a number of policy areas where targeted Aid for Trade interventions can yield results (Box 3.3). These project categories are described in further detail in the WTO *2022 Aid for Trade Global Review* report (WTO, 2022[37]).

Box 3.3. Gender-related Aid for Trade programmes: Key policy areas of intervention

Women face a number of barriers to trade that Aid for Trade can help address. A targeted focus of Aid for Trade programmes can enhance its effectiveness in supporting gender equality in the following key areas:

Access to finance

One of the well-known barriers to trade faced by women-owned and women-led firms is access to finance and more specifically, access to trade finance (Korinek, Moïsé and Tange, 2021[38]); (WTO/World Bank, 2020[33]); (ITC, 2019[39]). This is particularly acute for exporters since undertaking sales abroad can entail greater risks of non-payment, delays, interoperability of systems, and potentially more limited legal recourse. Trade credit closes the financing gap between the time of contracting for goods or services, and the delay in payment following delivery. However, because international trade carries more perceived risk than sales to domestic clients, the requirements by financial institutions in terms of creditworthiness, due diligence information, collateral, and financial statements are typically higher than for access to domestic credit services (WTO/World Bank, 2020[33]). Aid for Trade programmes could aim to close some of the access to financing gaps, including in the area of export finance.

Networking and digital platforms

The Covid-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of digital platforms and online buying and selling. Globally, during the pandemic, businesses that reported higher shares of digital sales were also more likely to have reported more robust sales (Facebook, 2021[40]). Moreover, women-owned and women-led firms are at least as engaged in online sales as their male counterparts (Korinek, Moïsé and Tange, 2021[38]), partly due to the sectors in which they work such as retail trade, and also because they sell more to individuals than to other businesses compared with men-led firms. However, women entrepreneurs and business owners tend to have fewer and shallower business networks than their male counterparts (ITC, 2019[39]); (Korinek, Moïsé and Tange, 2021[38]). Providing a platform for women entrepreneurs to engage with clients and goods and services providers can bridge some of these gaps.

Trade facilitation and trade-related infrastructure

Poor infrastructure remains a major bottleneck to trade in many partner countries. By raising labour productivity and lowering production and transaction costs, quality economic infrastructure enhances economic activity and trade, and can contribute to economic diversification (OECD/WTO, 2019[41]) and more inclusive outcomes. Investments in infrastructure can bring people closer to markets and to jobs. Enabling more individuals to access trade-related jobs is important since those jobs generally pay more, are more likely to be in the formal sector, and are in higher-productivity firms. This is especially relevant for women who are generally paid less, are more likely to be in the informal sector, and in lower quality jobs.

Trade promotion and readying businesses for export

Trade promotion is one of the main instruments in the trade policy toolkit. OECD countries provide extensive support to their exporters through their trade promotion agencies. A substantial number of Aid for Trade programmes provide technical assistance and help build capacity for women-led firms to promote exporting their businesses and become export ready. In some cases, this means aligning local products with international standards and aiding businesses to obtain certifications. Other programmes offer services to promote their exports abroad through engagement in supply chains and distribution channels. Others provide information about clearance procedures, licensing requirements and how to take advantage of market access provided through trade agreements.

Note: See WTO (2022[37])for a more extensive description of categories of Aid for Trade with a gender focus.

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Notes

[1] Between 2015 and 2020, ODA totalled USD 198.4 billion per year on average

[2] Transition finance refers to the changing financing needs of developing countries as they transition across income levels and eligibility to specific financing instruments and measures. For more information, see: Transition Finance Toolkit - OECD

[3] See WTO announcement to ramp up action on trade an environment https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news22_e/envir_13jun22_e.htm

[4] See outcomes of WTO 12th ministerial conference: https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news22_e/mc12_17jun22_e.htm

[5] See e-commerce joint JSI initiative: https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/ecom_e/jiecomcapbuild_e.htm.

[6] The WEF has identified eight emerging job clusters based on new methodologies developed in collaboration with LinkedIn Economic Graph Team. Women are under-represented in six of them, namely cloud computing, data and artificial intelligence, engineering, product development, sales and marketing. Female representation tends to be higher in only two emerging job families, namely people and culture, and content.

[7] For more information on Markets for Change, see: https://www.undp.org/pacific/publications/markets-change-fiji-solomon-islands-and-vanuatu-project

[8] According to the ILO, detailed statistics on the employment of women in the transport sector are hard to come by. Where such data is available, it indicates very low participation by women. For example the population of women seafarers is estimated to be only 1-2% of the world's total seafaring labour force (2013 data). See ILO Briefing note on women in the transport sector. wcms_234882.pdf (ilo.org)

4 Aid for Trade country profiles

Explanatory note

The aid-for-trade country profiles provide factual information aid-for-trade financing flows, trade costs, trade performance and key development indicators at the country level. The aim is to compare a performance in these four categories for the year 2020 as compared to 2006, the year of the inception of the aid-for-trade initiative, and against country group benchmarks for these selected indicators. The aim of the country profiles is to stimulate debate on aid-for-trade effectiveness.

The country profiles are structured according to the results framework used in project-based development interventions. The results framework describes the sequence of development interventions based on four main elements: (i) inputs and activities produce (ii) direct outputs, which in turn lead to (iii) intermediate outcomes that contribute to (iv) long-term development impacts.

The country profiles transpose the idea behind this project-based analytical tool to the macro level and trace a sequence of aid-for-trade interventions to achieve trade and development objectives: Much of Aid for Trade is aimed at reducing trade costs. Lower trade costs increase connectivity and lead to better trade performance in terms of growth and diversification. Better trade performance can help improve long-term development indicators, notably through employment creation and poverty alleviation. The country profiles therefore present indicators in four sections: A. Development Finance; B. Trade Costs; C. Trade Performance; and D. Development Indicators.

The country profiles do not posit a causal link and do not attempt to test or estimate the causal impact of aid for trade at the macro level. Instead, they give a dynamic perspective on a country's development. In this sense, the sequence traced is one of contribution, not attribution. Where such contribution can be discerned, the country profiles provide ground for further in-depth, country-based research.

Most indicators in the country profiles provide a comparison between 2006 and 2019 or 2020. However, the year coverage is adapted to data availability at the level of both indicators and countries.

Country profiles are included for 53 developing countries. These are all WTO Members who responded to the joint OECD-WTO monitoring and evaluation exercise.

A. Development Finance

Development finance constitutes a vital source of external financing for many developing countries as it comprises inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI), remittances, official development assistance (ODA), and other official flows (OOF). Development finance is used to finance capital investment as well as private and public consumption, which thereby forms the basis for economic growth and development.

This section illustrates how aid-for-trade flows have developed over time and how important they are compared to other flows of development finance. Furthermore, the section shows trends in aid-for-trade disbursements over time, at the aggregate level and at the level of sectors and donors. The section also highlights aid-for-trade disbursements towards select Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Development finance flows are presented for the years 2006 and 2020. In addition, average year-on-year change in development finance over the given time period is presented.

Indicators and sources:

Official development assistance (ODA) constitutes grants and loans provided by the official sector, with the main objective to promote economic development and welfare of developing countries. ODA is

concessional in character with a grant element of at least 25 percent (calculated at a discount rate of 10 percent). Aid-for-trade flows are a subset of ODA. They fall under the following four categories: (i) trade policy and regulations, (ii) economic infrastructure, (iii) building productive capacity and (iv) trade-related adjustment. ODA and aid-for-trade flows are reported as gross disbursements. Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is defined as an investment involving a long-term relationship and reflecting a lasting interest in and control by a resident entity in one economy (foreign direct investor or parent enterprise) of an enterprise resident in a different economy (foreign affiliate). FDI inflows measure the net capital (equity capital, reinvested earnings and intra-company loans) provided by a foreign direct investor to a foreign affiliate. Source: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat.

Remittances comprise personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of transfers in cash or in kind received by resident households from non-resident households. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by non-resident entities. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators.

Other official flows (OOF) are transactions by the official sector which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they have a grant element of less than 25 percent. Trade-related OOF are a subset of OOF that fall under the same four categories as aid-for-trade flows: (i) trade policy and regulations, (ii) economic infrastructure, (iii) building productive capacity and (iv) trade-related adjustment. OOF and trade-related OOF flows are reported as gross disbursements. Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database.

Top three aid-for-trade priorities are based on a ranking of aid-for-trade categories given by countries in self-assessment questionnaires. Source: OECD/WTO Partner Country Questionnaire.

Aid-for-trade resources allocated to specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is an estimate of aid for trade in support of country-level SDG pursuits. Disbursement values are derived through a machine-learning algorithm, run by the OECD on the CRS Database. The six SDGs encapsulated in each country profile highlight goals relevant to the Aid-for-Trade work programme or specified in the WTO-OECD Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) questionnaire. Figures illustrate the disbursement value for each SDG, as a percentage of total country-level aid for trade funding tracked for all SDGs in 2019. Source: OECD, The SDG Financing Lab.

B. Trade Costs

One of the main objectives of aid-for-trade projects is to reduce trade costs. The trade costs section covers indicators that allow assessing how a country's infrastructure and policy-related trade costs have evolved over time.

Indicators and sources:

Tariffs: Applied import tariffs measure most-favoured-nation (MFN) duties calculated either as simple average or as weighted average using import flows at the Harmonized System (HS) six-digit level as weights. The bound tariffs are based on concessions on goods that a WTO Member made in trade negotiations,or negotiated during its accession to the WTO and constitute the legal maximum tariffs. The export tariff faced measures the weighted average tariff faced by the country in its top five export markets, accounting for preferences. The share of duty-free exports measures the share of exports reaching these top export markets for agricultural and non-agricultural products duty-free. Source: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; WTO Secretariat.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) connectivity (% of inhabitants): Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network shows the percentage of inhabitants that are within range of at least a 3G mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are subscribers. Mobile-cellular, active mobile broadband and fixed broadband subscriptions refer to the percentage of inhabitants with respective subscriptions. Internet users refer to the percentage of the population using the internet based on results from national household surveys. Source: ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita): The price baskets are based on monthly minimum usage of (i) 1.5 GB for the data-only mobile-broadband basket; (ii) 5GB for the fixed-broadband basket; and (iii) 140 minutes, 70 SMS and 1.5 GB for the high-usage bundle. These price baskets refer to the price of a monthly subscription to an entry level plan and are calculated as a percentage of a country's average monthly Gross National Income (GNI) per capita. Source: ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

Trade costs (%): These indicators capture a country's total, intra-regional and extra-regional ad-valorem trade costs, relative to those involved in trading goods domestically. The trade costs measures are calculated as 3-year moving simple averages of bilateral ad valorem trade costs across all trading partners. The number of partners used in the calculation of average trade costs differs across countries depending on data availability. Therefore, the measure is informative regarding a country's evolution of trade costs over time but comparisons between countries should be avoided. The database and the bilateral trade cost measure are described in Arvis et al. (2016). To calculate intra- and extra-regional trade costs, trading partners were grouped into four broad regions: Africa, America, Asia, and Europe. Source: Author's calculations based on the ESCAP/World Bank Trade Cost Database, updated in July 2021.

Shipping connectivity: The liner shipping connectivity index (LSCI) indicates a country's integration level into global liner shipping networks. The LSCI is an index set at 100 for the maximum value of country connectivity in the first quarter of 2006. The LSCI was generated from six components: (i) The number of scheduled ship calls per week in the country; (ii) Deployed annual capacity in Twenty-Foot-equivalent Units (TEU); (iii) The number of regular liner shipping services from and to the country; (iv) The number of liner shipping companies that provide services from and to the country; (v) The average size in TEU of the ships deployed by the scheduled service with the largest average vessel size; (vi) The number of other countries that are connected to the country through direct liner shipping services. Source: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index.

Trade facilitation indicators (0-2): The trade facilitation indicators are composite indicators that measure various dimensions of trade facilitation, most of them closely related to the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, on a range from 0 (lowest) to 2 (best). The country profiles show the following six indicators (out of a total of eleven) for which data coverage is best: (i) Information availability (publication of trade information; enquiry points); (ii) Advance rulings (prior statements by the administration to requesting traders concerning the classification, origin, valuation method, etc., applied to specific goods at the time of importation; the rules and process applied to such statements); (iii) Appeal procedures (the possibility and modalities to appeal administrative decisions by border agencies), (iv) Automation (electronic exchange of data; automated border procedures; use of risk management); (v) Procedures (streamlining of border controls; single windows; post-clearance audits; authorised economic operators); (vi) Governance and impartiality (customs structures and functions; accountability; ethics policy). The country groups used as benchmarks are least developed countries (LDCs), lower middle-income countries (LMICs), upper middle-income countries (UMICs) and high-income countries (HICs) based on the current United Nation's list of LDCs and the World Bank's income group classification for 2020. The country groups are non-overlapping, which means that LDCs are not included in income groups. Source: OECD, Trade Facilitation Indicators, preliminary version as of May 2022.

Trade facilitation agreement (TFA): The information on the current rate of implementation of TFA commitments is based on notifications by developing countries and LDCs who have committed to set their own timetable for implementation in three categories: Category A: Developing Members implemented the

measure by 22/02/2017 and LDCs by 22/02/2018; Category B: Members need additional time to implement the measure; Category C: Members need additional time and capacity-building support to implement the measure. Obligations for an individual member only commence once the member completes the TFA ratification process. Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database, data as of May 2022.

C. Trade Performance

Aid-for-trade interventions aim at improving the trade performance of firms and countries by addressing national supply-side constraints to either lower trade costs or improve the productive capacity of firms. This section covers indicators that allow assessing the trade performance of countries in terms of value, growth, structure, and diversification.

Indicators and sources:

Trade flows (million current USD) provide exports and imports of goods and commercial services as measured by balance of payment statistics according to the principles of the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6). Balance-of-payment statistics cover transactions between residents of a country and non-residents involving a change of ownership. Source: WTO Secretariat.

Product and market diversification: The number of exported and imported products and the number of export and import markets provide simple measures of product and market diversification, respectively. The maximum number of markets is 237, while the maximum number of products, defined at the Harmonized System (HS) 2002 4-digit level, is 1,245. Annual trade flows below USD 10,000 are excluded. Source: Author's calculations based on UN Comtrade data.

Trade to GDP ratio is estimated as an economy's total trade of goods and commercial services (sum of exports and imports, balance of payments basis) divided by its GDP. Source: WTO Secretariat.

Commercial services as % of total exports (imports) refers to the share of commercial services in total exports (imports) of commercial services and goods. Trade flows are measured by balance-of-payments statistics according to the principles of BPM6. Source: WTO Secretariat.

ICT services as % of commercial services exports (imports) refers to the share of telecommunication, computer, and information services in total exports (imports) of commercial services. Trade flows are measured by balance-of-payments statistics according to the principles of BPM6. Source: WTO Secretariat.

Non-fuel intermediates as % of goods exports (imports) refer to the share of non-fuel intermediate goods in merchandise exports (imports) as measured by customs statistics. Intermediates are classified according to the UN Broad Economic Categories (BEC) classification. Fuel products are not classified as intermediates but are included in total merchandise exports. Source: UN Comtrade.

Food and live animals as % of goods exports (imports) refers to the share of food and live animals according to section 0 of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC, Revision 3) in total exports (imports). It includes animals, meat, dairy products, birds' eggs, fish, cereals, vegetables, fruits, sugars, coffee, tea, and other edible products and preparations. Source: UN Comtrade.

Structure of merchandise trade provides a breakdown of merchandise exports and imports by main commodity groups according to the WTO International Trade Statistics (ITS) definitions: agricultural products refer to food (SITC Rev. 3 sections 0, 1, 4 and division 22) and raw materials (SITC Rev. 3 divisions 21, 23, 24, 25 and 26). Fuels and mining products include ores and other minerals, fuels and non-ferrous metals. Manufactures refer to iron and steel, chemicals, other semi-manufactures, machinery and transport equipment, textiles, clothing and other consumer goods. Shares sum up to 100 percent since trade flows that are not classified in any of those product groups, such as non-monetary gold, are not considered in the calculation. Source: WTO Secretariat.

Structure of services trade shows the shares of travel services, transport services, goods-related services and other commercial services in total commercial services exports and imports. Goods-related services, inter alia, include manufacturing activities on a contract basis such as processing, assembly, labelling and packing. Other commercial services, inter alia, include communication, construction, insurance, financial, computer and information services. Services trade is measured by balance-of-payments statistics according to the principles of BPM6. Source: WTO Secretariat.

Top 5 markets for merchandise exports and imports (%) indicate a country's top five export and import markets. Trade shares with EU member states are shown at the national level according to the national concept, which can deviate from data harmonized according to the community concept. Unspecified origins or destinations (areas n.e.s., bunkers and free zones) are not shown if they are among the top 5 markets. Source: UN Comtrade.

Top 5 products for merchandise exports and imports (%) refer to the percentage shares of a country's top five export and import products as recorded by customs-based statistics. Products are measured in terms of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC, Revision 3). Source: UN Comtrade.

D. Development Indicators

Aid for trade eventually aims to achieve long-term development impacts through increased participation of countries in international trade. This section describes trends in development indicators related to human, environment, and economic development.

Indicators and sources:

Human Development Index (HDI) summarises the three basic development dimensions: health, education, and income. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions, ranging from zero (minimum level of development) to one (maximum level of development). Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Human Development Index.

Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PPP, % of poverty line) refers to the mean shortfall in income from the poverty line, set at USD 3.20 a day in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms, counting the non-poor as having zero shortfall. The indicator is expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators.

Unemployment (% of total labour force) refers to the share of the labour force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. The unemployment rates are harmonized estimates of the International Labour Organization (ILO), allowing comparisons across countries and over time. Source: ILO and World Bank, World Development Indicators

ODA (% of gross national income): The share of net ODA in gross national income (GNI) indicates to what extent a country is dependent on development assistance. Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database.

Import duties collected (% of tax revenue) indicates to what extent a country is dependent on import duties in order to finance its government budget. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators.

Total debt service (% of total exports): Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest paid on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Both public and private external debt are included. The share of total debt service to total exports helps assess the sustainability of a country's debt service obligations, in particular regarding a country's ability to obtain foreign exchange through exports. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators.

CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita): Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions are a by-product stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. This includes CO_2 produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring. Indicated values represent country level emission intensity on a per capita basis. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international USD) refers to the gross national income, converted to USD in 2017 purchasing power parity rates, and divided by the midyear population. The illustrated figure highlights the gender divide in income generation for the year 2019. Source: UNDP, Gender Development Index.

Labour force participation rate (%) is the proportion of the population aged 15 and older that is economically active, either by working or looking for work. The illustrated indicator highlights the differences in a country's male and female labour force participation rates. Source: ILO, World Bank, World Development Indicators

Economic structure: The development of a country's economic structure is captured by the shares of agriculture, industry, and services in gross domestic product (GDP) in 2006 and 2020. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators.

Renewable energy capacity is measured as the maximum net generating capacity of power plants and other installations that use renewable energy sources to produce electricity. The share of total capacity denotes to the percentage of the country's total electricity capacity that is served by renewable sources. Source: International Renewable Energy Agency----

References:

Arvis, J.-F., Y. Duval, B. Shepherd, C. Utoktham, and A. Raj (2016), "Trade Costs in the Developing World: 1996-2010", World Trade Review, 15(3): 451-47

Angola

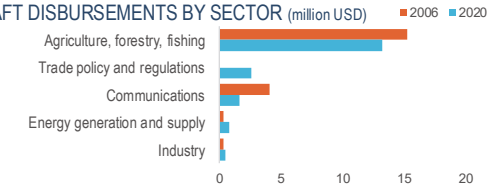
Development finance and trade costs for Angola

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	297.8	184.3	-3%
of which Aid for Trade	24.6	19.4	-2%
FDI inflows	-37.7	-1,866.5	...
Remittances	...	8.1	...
Other official flows (OOF)	...	314.7	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	49.2	...

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
African Development Fund	8.6
EU Institutions	3.3
France	2.4
Japan	2.2
Germany	1.6

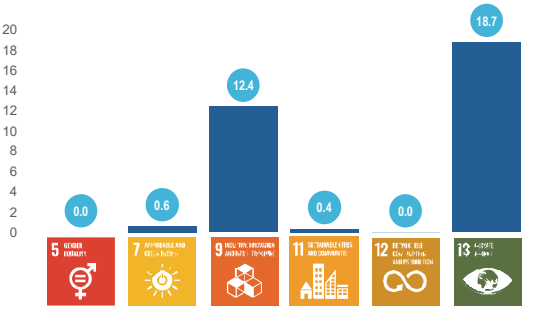


TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

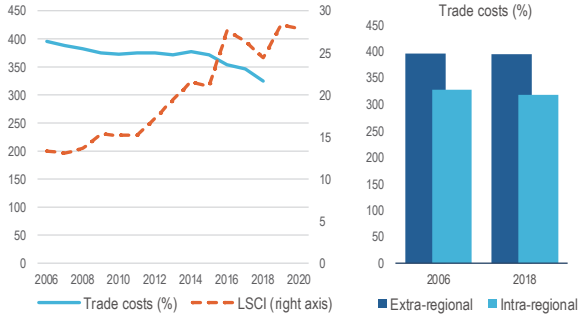
RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

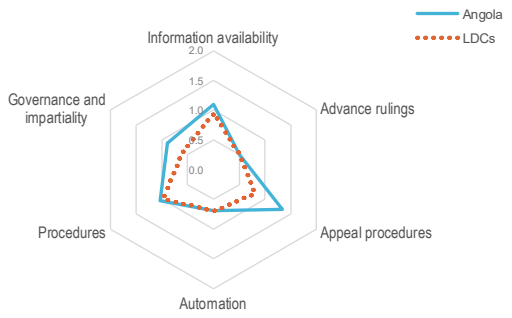


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	59.2	...
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	7.2	...
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.4	...
Exports: duty free (value in %)	91.9	...
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	51.1	44.6
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	53.0	87.2
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	10.0	20.2
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	0.7
Internet users	13.0	36.0
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	5.6	3.2
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	9.3	8.6
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	12.8	9.6

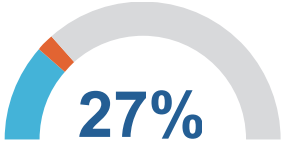
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



- Cat. A: upon entry into force
- Cat. B: additional time needed
- Cat. C: additional time and capacity building needed
- Remaining commitments

Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Angola

TRADE PERFORMANCE

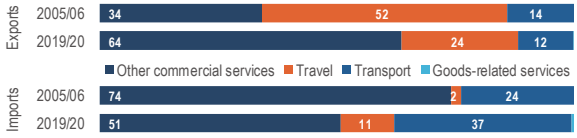
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	31,862	20,937
	Commercial services	145	66
Imports	Goods	8,778	9,543
	Commercial services	6,860	5,415

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	6	419
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1030	1038
Number of export markets (max. 237)	31	107
Number of import markets (max. 237)	224	159

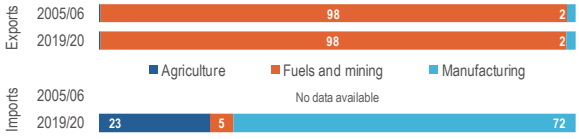
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	91.0	61.6
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	0.5	0.3
	(% of total imports)	43.9	36.2
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	7.4	18.7
	(% of comm. services imports)	0.5	2.6
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	4.2	4.5
	(% of goods Imports)	47.2	36.1
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	0.1	0.2
	(% of goods imports)	12.1	16.0

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2007	%	2019	%
China	30.5	China	61.3
United States	24.6	India	9.9
Canada	6.6	Spain	3.4
France	5.9	United Arab Emirates	3.2
India	5.4	Portugal	3.2

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2007	%	2019	%
Portugal	14.8	China	14.3
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	9.5	France	14.1
United States	9.0	Portugal	12.9
China	7.8	Belgium	6.3
Brazil	6.0	Korea, Republic of	5.3

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2007	%	2019	%
Petroleum oils, crude	95.7	Petroleum oils, crude	90.0
Natural abrasives, n.e.s.	2.7	Natural gas	3.7
Residual petrol products	1.5	Natural abrasives, n.e.s.	3.5
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	0.1	Petroleum products	0.7
Coffee, coffee substitute	0.0	Liquefied propane, butane	0.5

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2007	%	2019	%
Civil engineering equipment	16.4	Petroleum products	14.0
Goods, special-purpose transport (…)	5.1	Ship, boat, floating structures	11.2
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4.0	Other meat, meat offal	2.5
Tubes, pipes, etc., iron, steel	3.5	Printed matter	2.2
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2.2	Rice	2.0

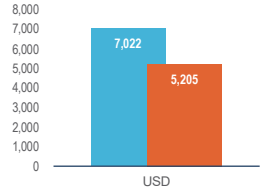
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

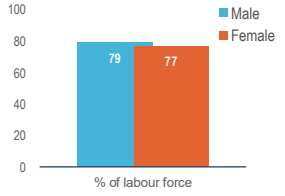
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.5	0.6
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	…	…
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.9	8.3
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.4	0.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	4.4	5.5
Total debt service (% of total exports)	13.2	39.3
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.0	…

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



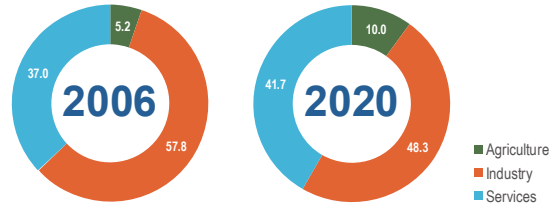
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

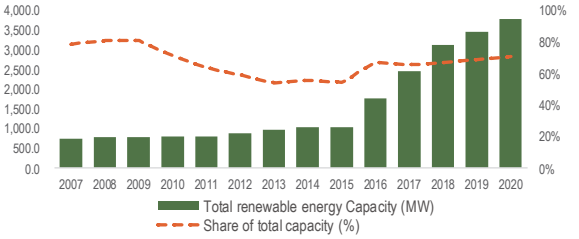
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Bangladesh

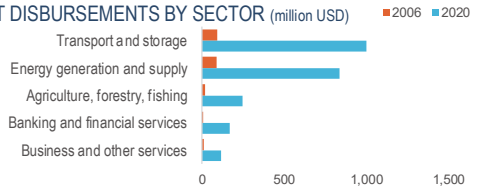
Development finance and trade costs for Bangladesh

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	1,549.9	6,486.5	11%
of which Aid for Trade	247.4	2,492.1	18%
FDI inflows	792.5	2,563.6	9%
Remittances	5,427.5	21,749.7	10%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.9	1,412.2	69%
of which trade-related OOF	...	1,270.8	...

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
Japan	1,573.0
International Development Association	506.3
Asian Development Bank	211.4
Germany	43.1
United States	34.1

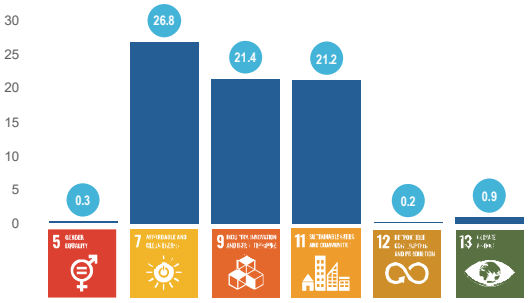


TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

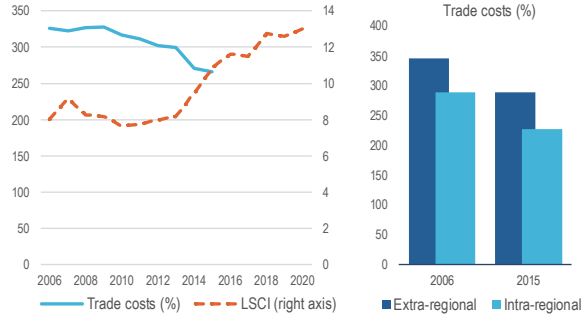
RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

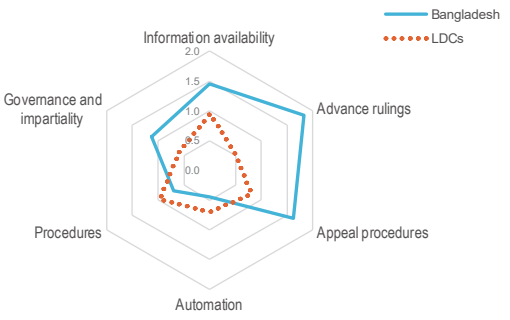


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	163.6	156.3
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	15.2	14.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	4.9	3.2
Exports: duty free (value in %)	69.3	79.4
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	76.3	107.0
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	21.8	97.8
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	1.9	59.1
Fixed broadband subscriptions	1.0	6.1
Internet users	6.6	24.8
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	1.9	1.9
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	2.8	2.6
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	3.5	2.5

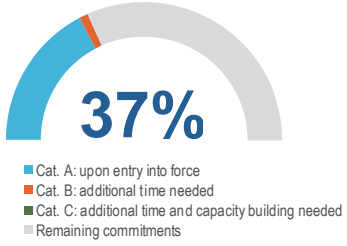
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Bangladesh

TRADE PERFORMANCE

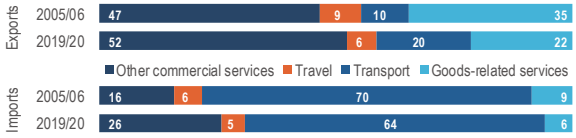
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	11,234	32,468
	Commercial services	922	3,451
Imports	Goods	14,246	48,850
	Commercial services	2,309	8,049

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	501	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1034	...
Number of export markets (max. 237)	160	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	172	...

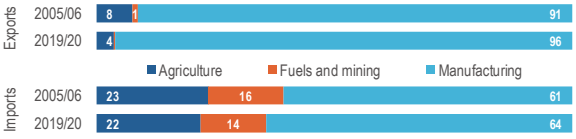
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	40.0	28.7
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	7.6	9.6
	(% of total imports)	13.9	14.1
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	9.8	11.7
	(% of comm. services imports)	0.6	1.2
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	17.4	...
	(% of goods Imports)	59.8	...
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	5.8	...
	(% of goods imports)	9.6	...

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	26.7	...	...
Germany	15.0	...	...
United Kingdom	9.0	...	...
China	6.6	...	...
France	6.1	...	...

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
China	16.4	...	...
India	12.0	...	...
Kuwait	9.3	...	...
Japan	5.7	...	...
Korea, Republic of	4.2	...	...

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	28.0	...	...
Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	24.4	...	...
Women, girl clothng, excl. knitted (...)	10.1	...	...
Cotton fabrics, woven	6.7	...	...
Mens, boys clothing, knit	4.9	...	...

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	10.9	...	...
Cotton	5.4	...	...
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	5.1	...	...
Textile, leather machines	4.8	...	...
Fabrics, man-made fibres	4.7	...	...

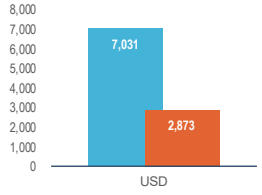
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

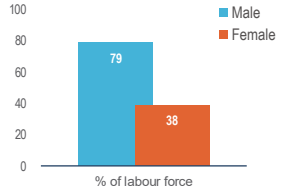
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.5	0.6
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	22.4	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.6	5.4
ODA (% of gross national income)	1.4	1.4
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	39.9	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	5.5	9.9
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.3	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



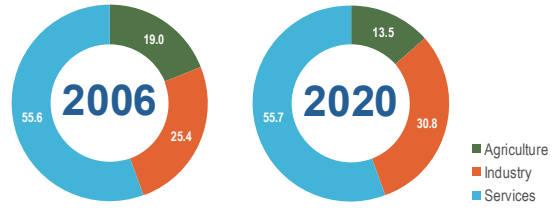
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

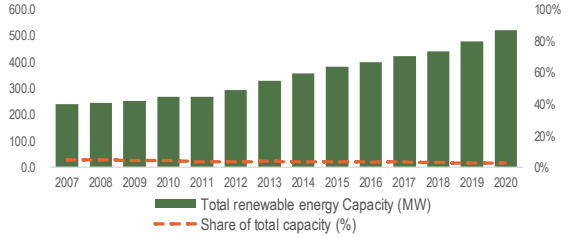
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Benin

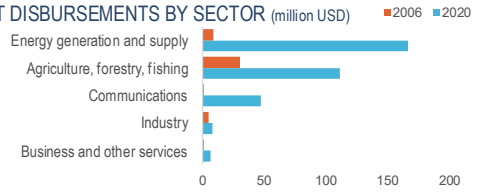
Development finance and trade costs for Benin

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	1,510.0	1,115.6	-2%
of which Aid for Trade	65.9	346.5	13%
FDI inflows	53.2	175.9	9%
Remittances	195.7	206.1	0%
Other official flows (OOF)	...	30.8	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	100.3	...

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	151.1
EU Institutions	57.2
United States	55.3
France	21.2
Germany	17.1

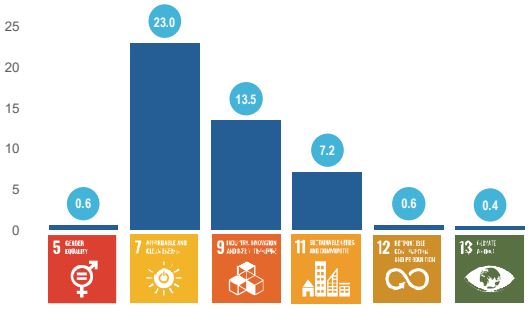


TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

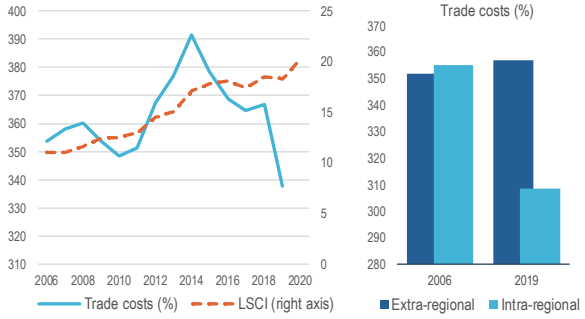
RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

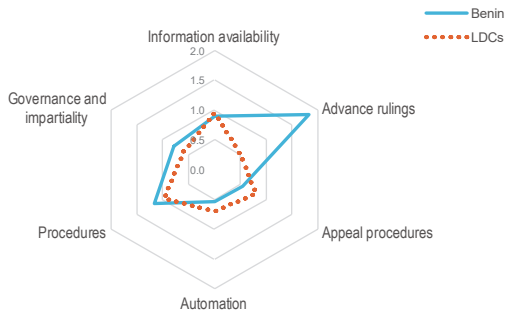


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	28.3	29.2
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	12.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	12.3	11.8
Exports: weighted avg. faced	24.3	0.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	24.7	99.6
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	96.2	91.9
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	25.0	80.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	1.5	27.2
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.4	0.2
Internet users	4.9	25.8
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	7.5	4.2
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	37.3	25.5
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	47.3	14.4

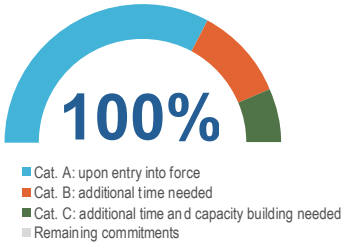
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Benin

TRADE PERFORMANCE

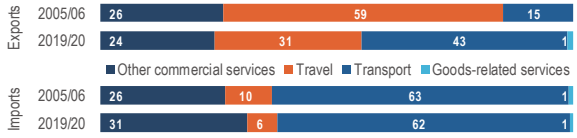
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	736	2,311
	Commercial services	197	410
Imports	Goods	1,043	2,899
	Commercial services	346	578

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	120	199
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	579	679
Number of export markets (max. 237)	64	66
Number of import markets (max. 237)	99	117

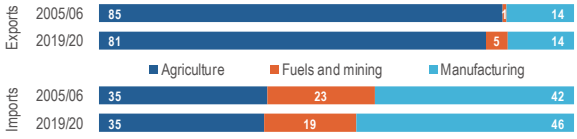
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	33.0	39.6
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	21.1	15.1
	(% of total imports)	24.9	16.6
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	6.0	4.4
	(% of comm. services imports)	6.2	14.8
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	73.8	80.9
	(% of goods Imports)	32.6	31.4
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	13.6	15.0
	(% of goods imports)	24.9	29.4

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
China	24.0	Bangladesh	38.5
Nigeria	8.7	India	11.9
India	8.6	China	6.6
Niger	7.2	Malaysia	4.7
Cote d'Ivoire	5.8	Ukraine	4.7

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
France	17.2	India	11.5
China	8.5	China	11.2
Cote d'Ivoire	6.9	France	10.1
Ghana	6.8	Togo	8.4
United Kingdom	6.3	Belgium	6.3

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Cotton	40.4	Cotton	54.6
Tobacco, manufactured	15.8	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	7.1
Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	7.5	Petroleum products	4.4
Lime, cement, construction materials	4.4	Oilseed (other fixed veg. oil)	3.9
Fixed veg. fat, oils, soft	3.9	Animal feed stuff	3.8

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	15.3	Rice	15.0
Rice	11.2	Petroleum products	13.3
Electric current	5.6	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	4.3
Lime, cement, construction materials	4.7	Medicaments	4.1
Worn clothing, textile articles	4.4	Electric current	3.7

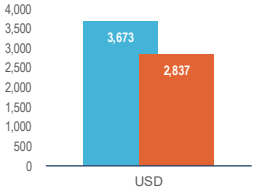
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

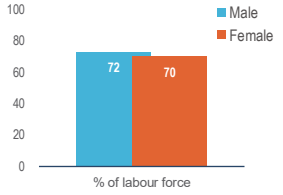
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.4	0.5
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	...	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	0.9	1.6
ODA (% of gross national income)	5.7	4.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	4.3	13.9
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.5	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



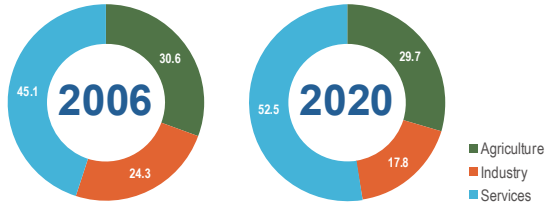
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

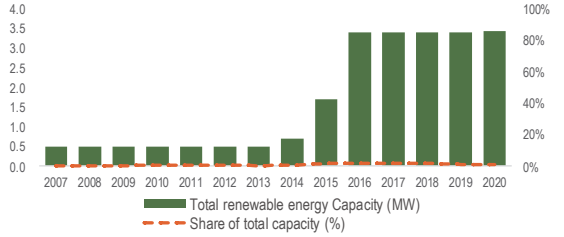
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Bhutan

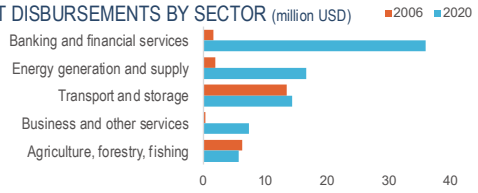
Development finance and trade costs for Bhutan

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	86.0	220.8	7%
of which Aid for Trade	31.0	83.5	7%
FDI inflows	72.2	2.5	-21%
Remittances	2.2	83.4	29%
Other official flows (OOF)	...	9.3	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	26.0	...

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

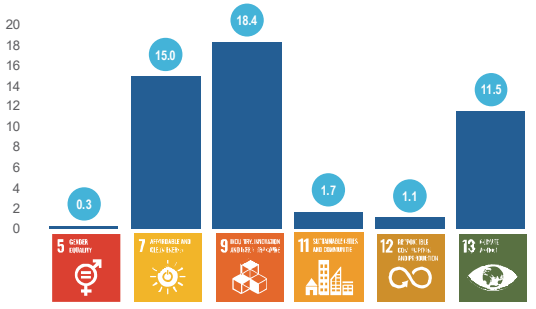


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
Asian Development Bank	45.7
International Development Association	16.7
Japan	13.1
Green Climate Fund	3.1
Australia	1.7



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

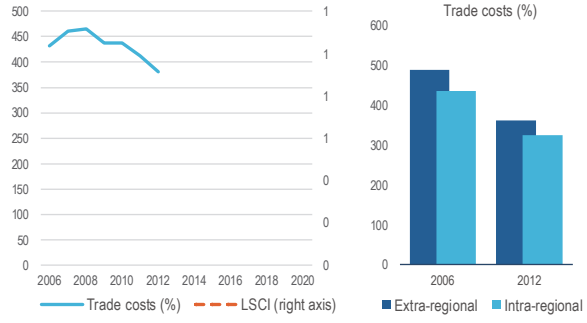
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

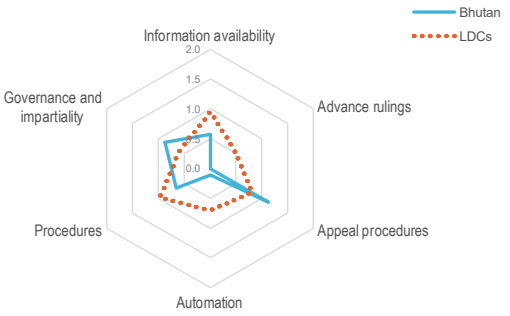


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	...	...
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	22.1	22.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	9.3	0.3
Exports: duty free (value in %)	40.3	99.7
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	76.6	96.6
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	54.7	95.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	16.6	89.3
Fixed broadband subscriptions	2.9	0.4
Internet users	22.4	53.5
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	1.1	0.9
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	2.8	3.0
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	2.6	2.5

Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments

N/A

- Cat. A: upon entry into force
- Cat. B: additional time needed
- Cat. C: additional time and capacity building needed
- Remaining commitments

Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Bhutan

TRADE PERFORMANCE

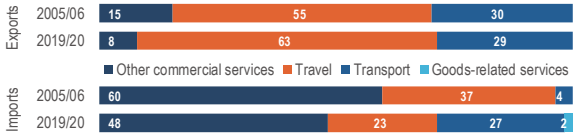
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	312	652
	Commercial services	42	133
Imports	Goods	435	963
	Commercial services	61	215

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	107	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	617	...
Number of export markets (max. 237)	14	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	41	...

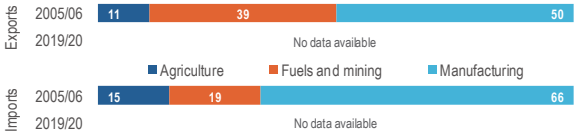
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	97.2	84.8
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	11.9	17.0
	(% of total imports)	12.4	18.2
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	2.5	1.3
	(% of comm. services imports)	1.2	2.7
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	48.1	...
	(% of goods Imports)	54.6	...
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	4.0	...
	(% of goods imports)	10.4	...

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
India	77.2	...	...
Hong Kong, China	15.3	...	...
Singapore	3.1	...	...
Bangladesh	2.5	...	...
Thailand	1.5	...	...

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
India	68.7	...	...
Indonesia	7.0	...	...
Russian Federation	4.6	...	...
Singapore	2.7	...	...
Korea, Republic of	2.4	...	...

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Electric current	26.5	...	...
Musical instruments, etc.	19.3	...	...
Copper	7.7	...	...
Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	7.4	...	...
Wire products excluding electrical (...)	6.2	...	...

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	12.7	...	...
Copper	8.8	...	...
Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	7.0	...	...
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	2.6	...	...
Iron, steel bar, shapes, etc.	2.6	...	...

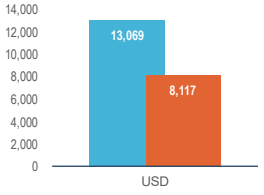
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

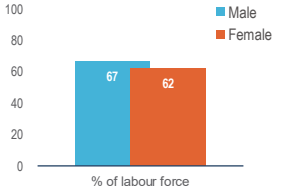
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.5	0.7
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	8.8	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.1	3.6
ODA (% of gross national income)	10.6	7.9
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	4.3	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	2.8	7.1
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.6	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



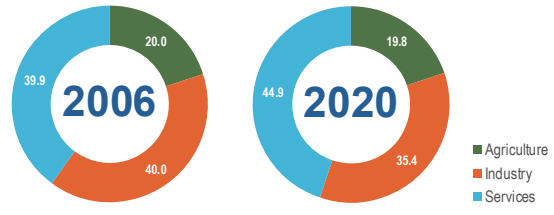
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

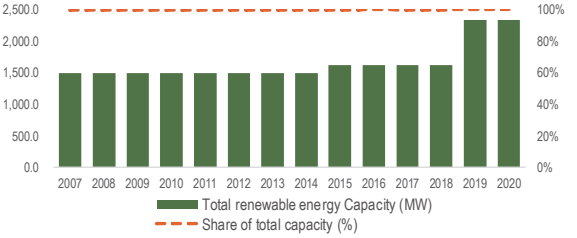
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value added by sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Burkina Faso

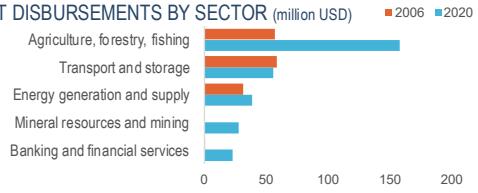
Development finance and trade costs for Burkina Faso

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	2,166.7	1,879.8	-1%
of which Aid for Trade	169.9	343.9	5%
FDI inflows	33.6	148.6	11%
Remittances	68.0	464.7	15%
Other official flows (OOF)	...	181.0	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	186.8	...

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	154.1
Japan	35.7
African Development Fund	22.9
EU Institutions	19.9
Climate Investment Funds	19.0

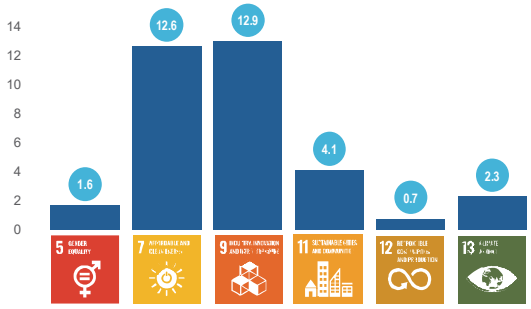


TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

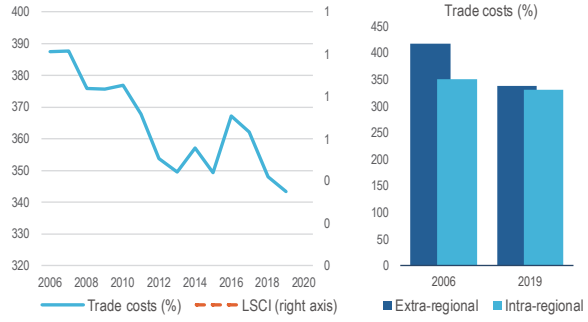
RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

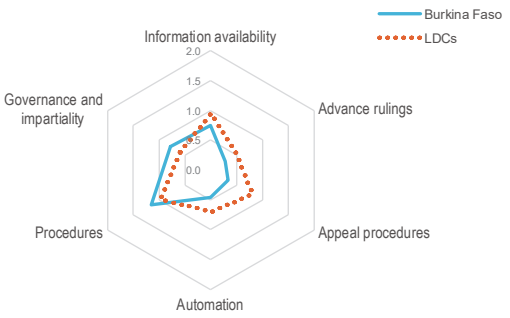


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	41.8	43.8
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	12.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	9.5
Exports: weighted avg. faced	26.8	1.5
Exports: duty free (value in %)	25.2	95.3
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	65.8	105.8
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	...	48.4
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	8.9	52.2
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	0.1
Internet users	5.0	22.0
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	19.6	10.9
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	40.9	33.9
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	63.8	20.0

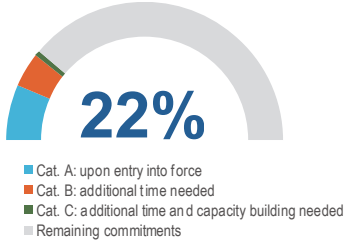
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Burkina Faso

TRADE PERFORMANCE

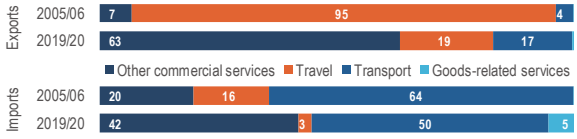
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	608	4,350
	Commercial services	55	413
Imports	Goods	1,091	3,592
	Commercial services	347	1,572

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	193	244
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	723	801
Number of export markets (max. 237)	50	81
Number of import markets (max. 237)	101	126

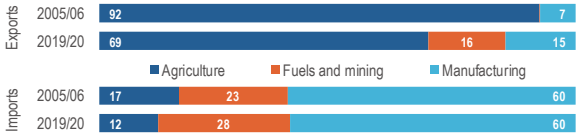
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	32.1	55.3
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	8.4	8.7
	(% of total imports)	24.1	30.4
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	0.7	12.2
	(% of comm. services imports)	1.4	7.1
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	92.0	96.3
	(% of goods Imports)	39.2	38.6
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	6.5	3.2
	(% of goods imports)	12.3	9.3

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2007	%	2020	%
Switzerland	27.9	Switzerland	76.3
France	13.9	India	6.8
Belgium	9.7	Cote d'Ivoire	2.9
Ghana	9.1	Singapore	2.7
Singapore	7.4	Ghana	1.4

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2007	%	2020	%
Cote d'Ivoire	17.0	China	12.4
France	15.3	Cote d'Ivoire	8.2
China	8.3	France	7.3
United States	6.6	United States	7.1
India	6.4	Russian Federation	6.9

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2007	%	2020	%
Cotton	66.7	Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	81.4
Oilseed (other fixed veg. oil)	7.7	Cotton	6.0
Oilseed (soft fixed veg. oil)	5.6	Ore, concentrate base metals	2.4
Live animals	2.2	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	2.2
Tobacco, manufactured	2.2	Oilseed (soft fixed veg. oil)	1.6

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2007	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	20.2	Petroleum products	20.8
Rice	4.4	Medicaments	4.9
Medicaments	3.8	Lime, cement, construction materials	4.4
Lime, cement, construction materials	3.8	Civil engineering equipment	3.5
Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	3.2	Electric current	3.4

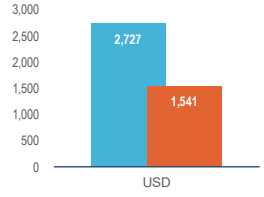
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

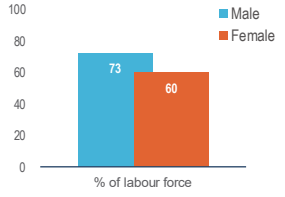
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.3	0.5
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	...	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.7	4.9
ODA (% of gross national income)	13.8	7.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	17.5	13.0
Total debt service (% of total exports)	6.2	3.5
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.1	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



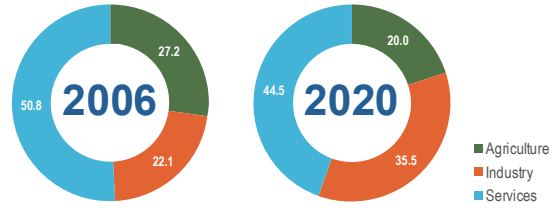
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

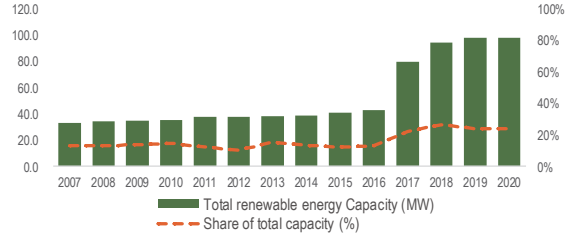
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Cambodia

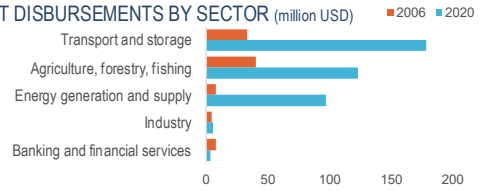
Development finance and trade costs for Cambodia

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	547.3	1,490.2	7%
of which Aid for Trade	100.0	415.6	11%
FDI inflows	483.2	3,624.6	15%
Remittances	183.7	1,272.0	15%
Other official flows (OOF)	3.4	85.4	26%
of which trade-related OOF	1.3	114.2	37%

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

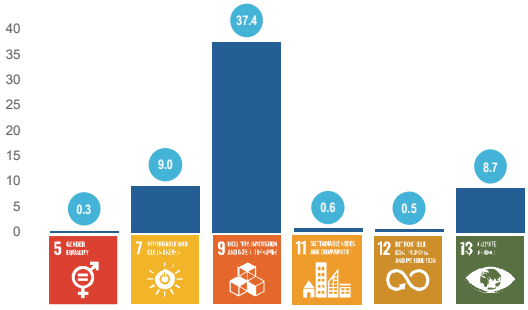


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
Japan	165.9
Asian Development Bank	85.8
France	63.7
International Development Association	28.9
EU Institutions	15.9



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

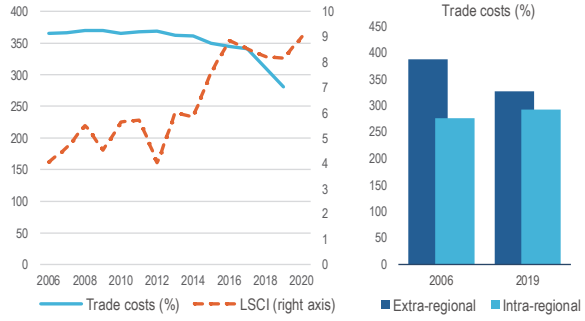
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

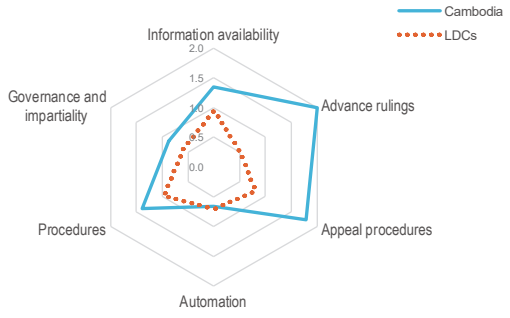


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	19.0	19.3
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	14.3	10.4
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	10.1
Exports: weighted avg. faced	10.6	3.2
Exports: duty free (value in %)	35.0	81.5
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	134.9	126.1
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	...	88.6
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	9.6	98.8
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.2	1.4
Internet users	6.0	...
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	1.7	1.6
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	10.4	12.2
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	12.4	11.0

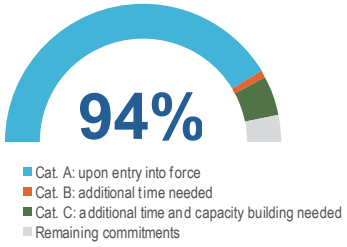
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Cambodia

TRADE PERFORMANCE

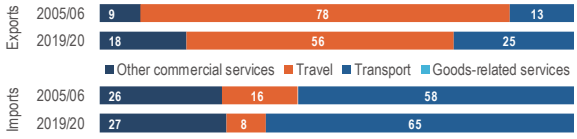
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	3,692	17,457
	Commercial services	1,272	1,815
Imports	Goods	4,771	21,050
	Commercial services	760	2,045

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	237	453
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	758	999
Number of export markets (max. 237)	101	132
Number of import markets (max. 237)	86	116

Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	144.3	164.2
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	25.6	9.4
	(% of total imports)	13.7	8.9
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	2.9	4.6
	(% of comm. services imports)	4.4	7.0
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	21.5	31.4
	(% of goods Imports)	62.0	62.8
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	0.2	4.2
	(% of goods imports)	3.0	4.8

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	53.3	United States	30.1
Hong Kong, China	15.2	Singapore	14.8
Germany	6.6	China	6.1
United Kingdom	4.3	Japan	6.0
Singapore	3.9	Germany	5.5

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Hong Kong, China	18.1	China	37.1
China	17.5	Thailand	15.0
Thailand	13.9	Viet Nam	13.9
Viet Nam	9.0	Singapore	5.1
Singapore	5.3	Indonesia	3.5

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	28.1	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	18.3
Women, girls clothing knitted	26.4	Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	17.0
Printed matter	18.3	Women, girls clothing knitted	9.0
Mens, boys clothing, knit	15.9	Footwear	6.3
Women, girl clothng, excl. knitted (…)	2.0	Trunk, suit-cases, bag, etc	5.5

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Knit, crochet, fabric, n.e.s.	19.4	Knit, crochet, fabric, n.e.s.	12.4
Fabrics, man-made fibres	12.8	Petroleum products	6.3
Petroleum products	7.3	Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	4.5
Cycles, motorcycles, etc.	3.9	Fabrics, man-made fibres	4.0
Tobacco, manufactured	3.3	Cycles, motorcycles, etc.	3.0

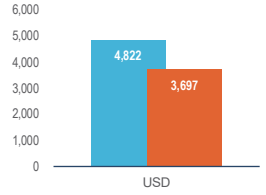
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

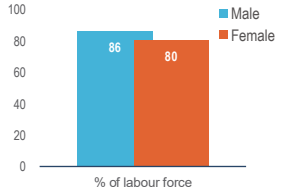
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.5	0.6
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	…	…
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	1.2	0.3
ODA (% of gross national income)	6.8	3.9
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	25.2	13.1
Total debt service (% of total exports)	0.6	7.1
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.2	…

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



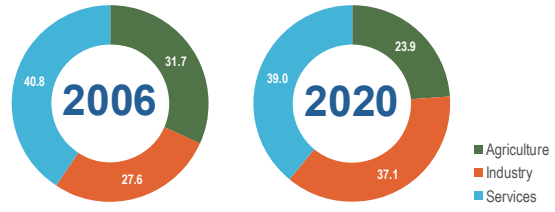
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

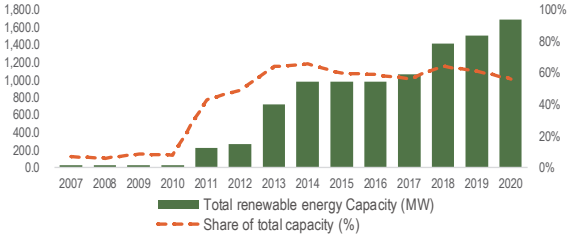
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Central African Republic

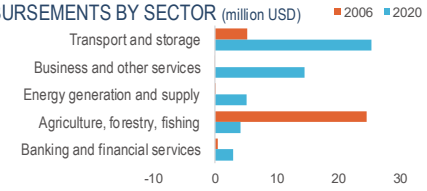
Development finance and trade costs for Central African Republic

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	185.7	842.5	11%
of which Aid for Trade	54.3	57.9	0%
FDI inflows	34.7	34.7	0%
Remittances	...	...	...
Other official flows (OOF)	59.8	...	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	18.8	...

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

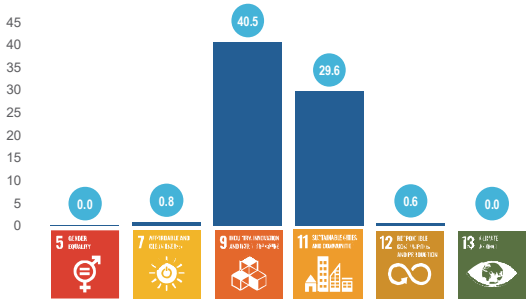


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	51.0
African Development Fund	6.2
Korea	0.4
France	0.2
EU Institutions	0.1



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

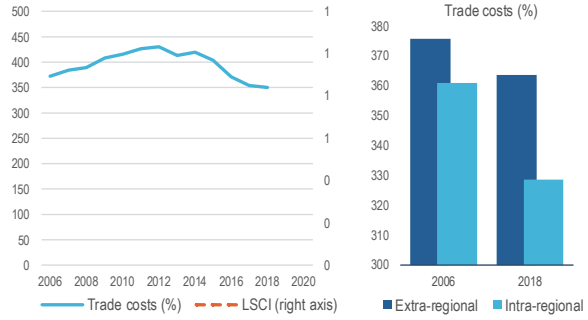
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

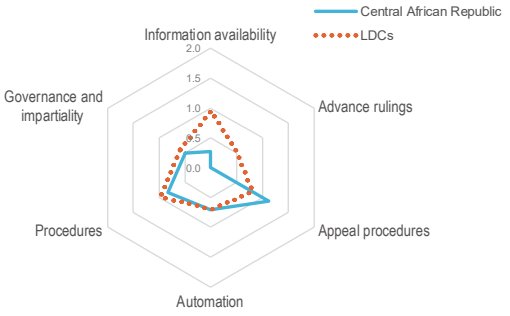


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	36.2	35.7
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	18.0	...
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	21.3	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.6	0.2
Exports: duty free (value in %)	98.2	97.6
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	30.6	37.9
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	20.0	40.9
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	0.0	5.9
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.0
Internet users	2.5	10.4
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	45.0	24.4
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	...	...
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	33.7	57.0

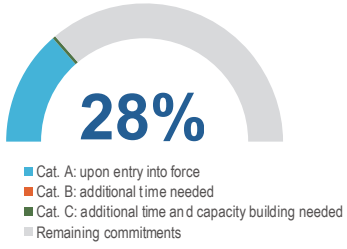
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Central African Republic

TRADE PERFORMANCE

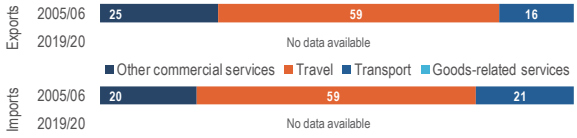
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	158	...
	Commercial services	11	...
Imports	Goods	203	...
	Commercial services	120	...

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	16	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	18	...
Number of export markets (max. 237)	32	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	34	...

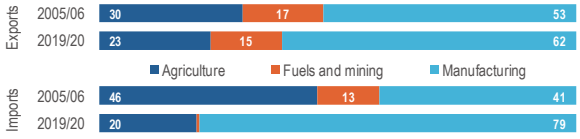
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	33.6	52.2
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	6.3	...
	(% of total imports)	37.2	...
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	12.6	...
	(% of comm. services imports)	4.4	...
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	91.1	...
	(% of goods Imports)	93.0	...
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	0.2	...
	(% of goods imports)	0.4	...

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2018	%
Belgium	26.5	France	33.4
Germany	9.4	United Arab Emirates	16.5
Israel	8.4	Cameroon	13.2
Cameroon	5.8	China	12.6
France	5.7	Niger	4.5

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2018	%
Belgium	20.7	France	17.2
Germany	7.6	China	11.8
Israel	6.6	Cameroon	8.1
France	4.6	Nepal	7.8
Cameroon	4.5	India	7.1

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2018	%
Pearls, precious stones	47.6	Wood rough, rough squared	20.1
Natural abrasives, n.e.s.	15.7	Rotating electric plant	16.3
Wood, simply worked	14.8	Arms and ammunition	15.0
Wood rough, rough squared	12.5	Natural abrasives, n.e.s.	13.6
Special transactions not classified	8.6	Wood, simply worked	7.4

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2018	%
Pearls, precious stones	37.8	Arms and ammunition	13.6
Wood rough, rough squared	22.8	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	6.5
Wood, simply worked	19.3	Petroleum products	5.7
Natural abrasives, n.e.s.	12.2	Goods, special-purpose transport (...)	5.2
Special transactions not classified	6.7	Aircraft, associated equipment	4.7

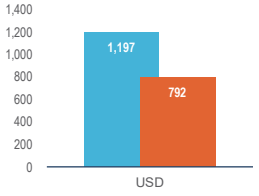
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

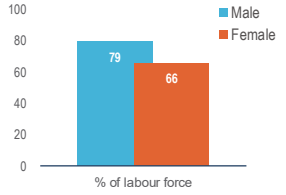
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.3	0.4
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	...	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	5.7	6.4
ODA (% of gross national income)	9.2	31.6
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	...	...
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.1	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



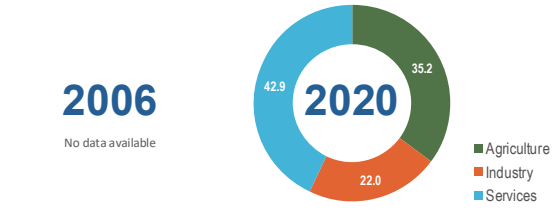
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

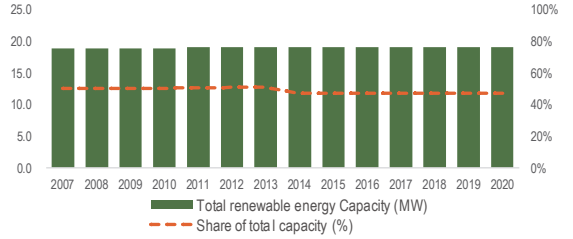
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Colombia

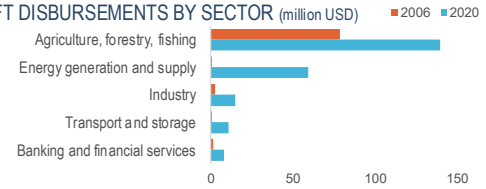
Development finance and trade costs for Colombia

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	1,013.8	2,116.9	5%
of which Aid for Trade	89.1	242.3	7%
FDI inflows	6,751.0	7,690.2	1%
Remittances	3,899.2	6,929.1	4%
Other official flows (OOF)	880.0	3,145.3	10%
of which trade-related OOF	460.8	1,243.9	7%

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
United Kingdom	62.7
United States	58.2
Germany	51.6
Climate Investment Funds	12.7
Switzerland	10.6

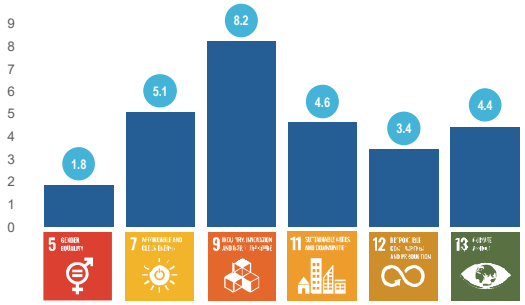


TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

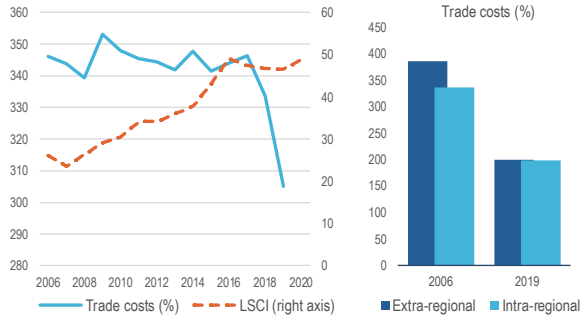
RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

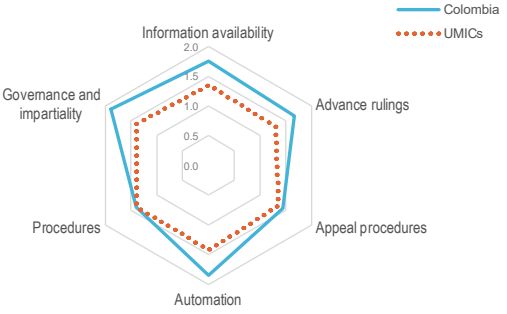


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	42.9	41.1
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.5	5.8
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	6.8
Exports: weighted avg. faced	5.7	0.8
Exports: duty free (value in %)	91.0	93.4
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	108.2	133.0
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	100.0	100.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	25.9	61.8
Fixed broadband subscriptions	9.8	15.3
Internet users	51.7	69.8
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	2.7	2.4
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	3.9	4.2
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	2.6	2.4

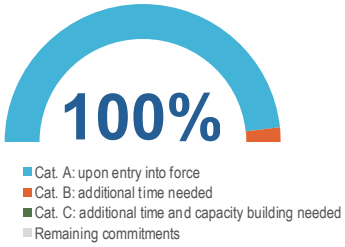
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Colombia

TRADE PERFORMANCE

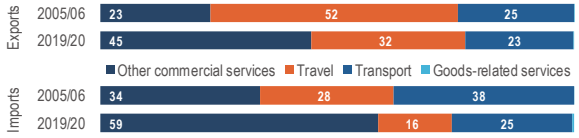
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	25,166	33,273
	Commercial services	3,675	4,896
Imports	Goods	24,810	41,290
	Commercial services	5,973	9,092

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	945	953
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1142	1118
Number of export markets (max. 237)	157	174
Number of import markets (max. 237)	151	151

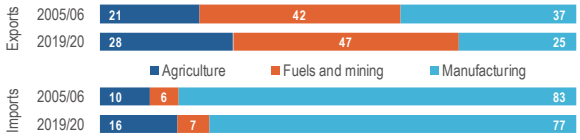
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	36.9	32.6
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	12.7	12.8
	(% of total imports)	19.4	18.0
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	7.6	7.2
	(% of comm. services imports)	5.4	11.1
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	34.5	35.1
	(% of goods Imports)	52.5	48.5
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	…	…
	(% of goods imports)	…	…

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	40.8	United States	30.5
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	11.1	China	8.9
Ecuador	5.1	Ecuador	4.7
Peru	2.8	Panama	4.6
Dominican Republic	2.4	Brazil	4.1

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	26.6	United States	24.5
Mexico	8.8	China	23.9
China	8.5	Mexico	6.7
Brazil	7.2	Brazil	5.6
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	5.7	Germany	3.8

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum oils, crude	18.6	Petroleum oils, crude	23.0
Coal, not agglomerated	11.5	Coal, not agglomerated	11.4
Petroleum products	7.3	Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	9.4
Coffee, coffee substitute	6.7	Coffee, coffee substitute	9.0
Pig iron, spiegeleisn, etc.	4.5	Petroleum products	5.0

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	6.4	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	5.5
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4.7	Petroleum products	4.6
Goods, special-purpose transport (…)	3.1	Medicaments	3.8
Hydrocarbons, n.e.s., derivatives	3.0	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3.5
Automatic data processing equipment	2.6	Automatic data processing equipment	2.9

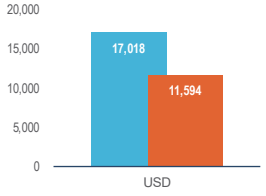
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

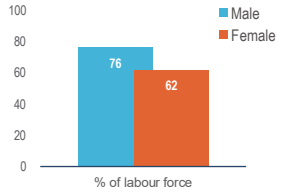
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.7	0.8
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	8.8	4.7
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	11.3	15.0
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.6	0.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	…	2.4
Total debt service (% of total exports)	32.7	51.0
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.3	…

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



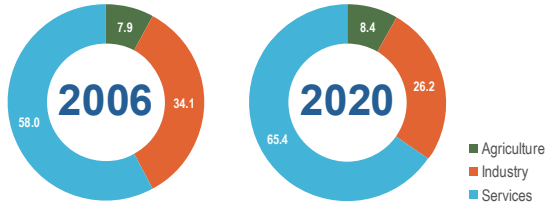
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

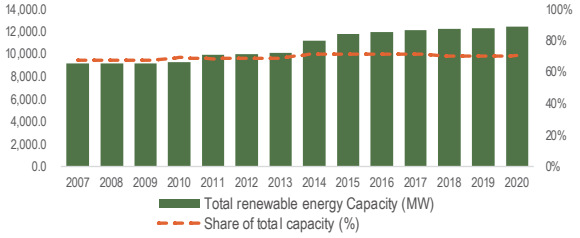
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Comoros

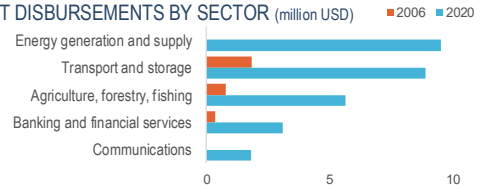
Development finance and trade costs for Comoros

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	32.3	135.7	11%
of which Aid for Trade	3.0	31.2	18%
FDI inflows	0.8	8.6	19%
Remittances	63.2	227.3	10%
Other official flows (OOF)	...	...	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	0.8	...

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

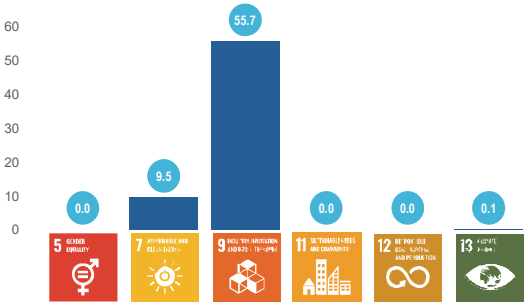


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
African Development Fund	9.3
International Development Association	9.0
Japan	3.0
United Arab Emirates	2.9
Saudi Arabia	2.8



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

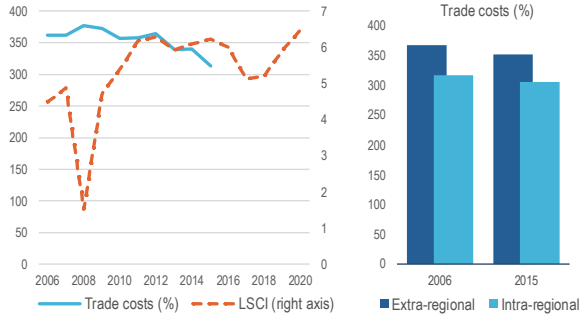
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

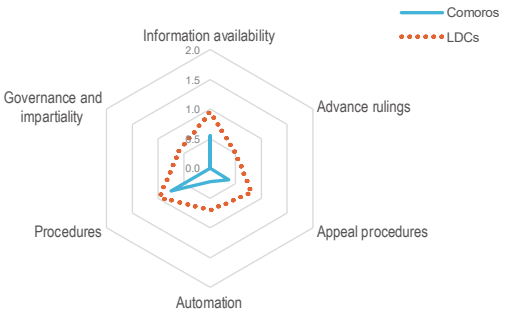


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	...	...
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	28.9	15.8
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	26.5
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.6	0.2
Exports: duty free (value in %)	82.5	95.7
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	46.9	89.9
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	...	84.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	0.0	...
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.2	0.1
Internet users	6.5	...
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	17.5	7.8
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	32.7	29.3
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	21.8	19.5

Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments

N/A

- Cat. A: upon entry into force
- Cat. B: additional time needed
- Cat. C: additional time and capacity building needed
- Remaining commitments

Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Comoros

TRADE PERFORMANCE

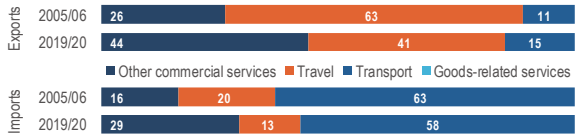
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	13	41
	Commercial services	43	65
Imports	Goods	101	240
	Commercial services	54	96

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	31
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	394
Number of export markets (max. 237)	9	27
Number of import markets (max. 237)	44	70

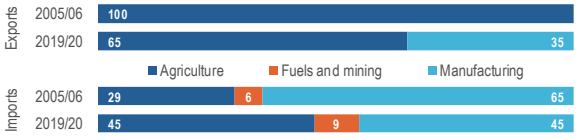
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	30.2	40.9
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	76.2	70.5
	(% of total imports)	34.9	31.4
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	25.6	39.9
	(% of comm. services imports)	3.1	7.3
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	...	25.9
	(% of goods Imports)	...	31.9
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	86.2	64.6
	(% of goods imports)	25.2	40.3

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
France	53.2	France	26.6
India	17.2	India	22.8
Germany	11.3	Germany	12.4
United Arab Emirates	7.4	Netherlands	8.5
Singapore	7.0	Madagascar	8.0

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United Arab Emirates	30.6	United Arab Emirates	19.0
France	21.3	France	15.7
South Africa	9.5	Pakistan	13.2
India	5.7	China	6.9
China	5.2	Turkey	5.3

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Spices	86.2	Spices	64.5
Essential oil, perfume, flavour	8.0	Essential oil, perfume, flavour	23.8
Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	3.0	Misc. manufactured goods n.e.s.	4.7
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	1.5	Civil engineering equipment	1.8
Special transactions not classified	0.3	Flat-rolled iron etc.	0.7

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Trailers, semi-trailers, etc	13.6	Other meat, meat offal	13.2
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	7.3	Rice	11.0
Lime, cement, construction materials	6.6	Lime, cement, construction materials	9.0
Rice	5.6	Petroleum products	8.6
Petroleum products	5.5	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	8.5

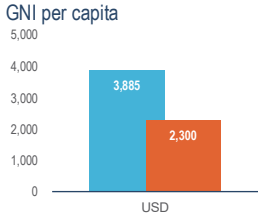
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

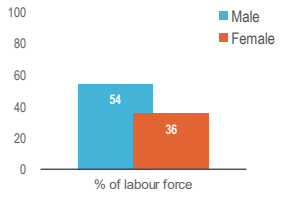
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.5	0.6
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	...	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	5.3	9.2
ODA (% of gross national income)	4.6	6.7
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	5.9	10.4
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.2	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



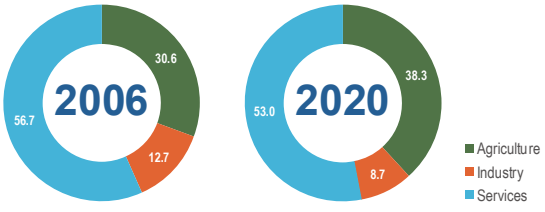
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

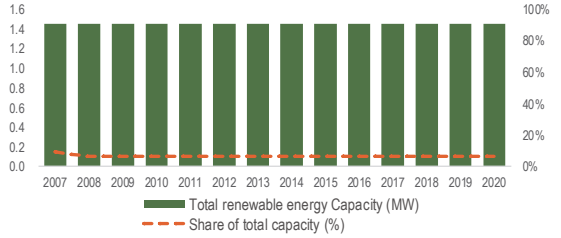
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value added by sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Côte d'Ivoire

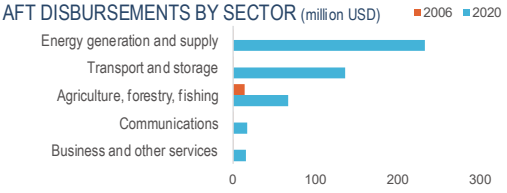
Development finance and trade costs for Côte d'Ivoire

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	337.3	1,768.5	13%
of which Aid for Trade	17.4	482.9	27%
FDI inflows	318.9	508.5	3%
Remittances	166.9	323.8	5%
Other official flows (OOF)	...	632.1	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	547.5	...

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

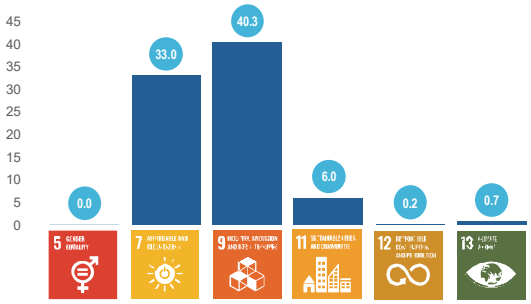


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	143.5
France	105.6
EU Institutions	81.1
Germany	58.9
Japan	46.0



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

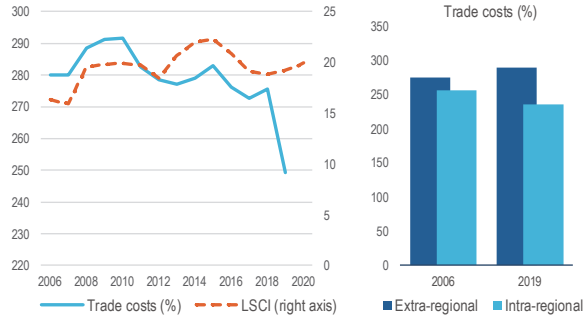
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

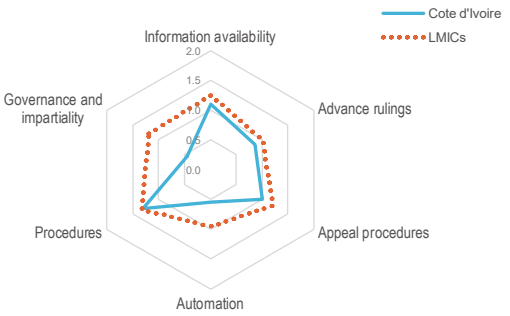


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	11.1	11.2
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	12.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	8.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced	3.5	1.7
Exports: duty free (value in %)	87.0	88.2
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	87.8	152.0
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	35.0	94.6
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	13.6	74.5
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.3	1.0
Internet users	6.6	36.3
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	5.4	4.6
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	25.5	17.6
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	7.5	8.3

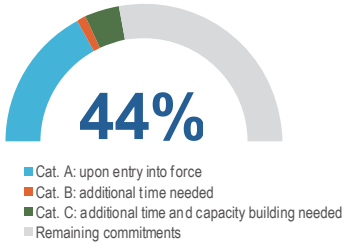
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Côte d'Ivoire

TRADE PERFORMANCE

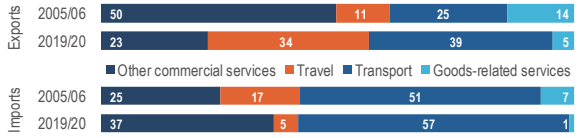
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	8,369	11,922
	Commercial services	816	1,017
Imports	Goods	5,214	9,093
	Commercial services	2,241	3,119

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	464	579
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	904	974
Number of export markets (max. 237)	128	136
Number of import markets (max. 237)	122	156

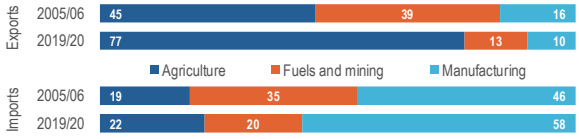
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	65.8	41.0
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	8.9	7.9
	(% of total imports)	30.1	25.5
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	11.4	15.3
	(% of comm. services imports)	3.3	10.4
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	42.2	66.8
	(% of goods Imports)	28.2	37.9
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods imports)	...	...

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
France	18.3	Netherlands	10.7
Netherlands	9.7	United States	6.0
United States	9.1	France	5.9
Nigeria	7.2	Malaysia	5.0
Germany	4.1	Viet Nam	4.9

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
Nigeria	27.6	China	17.2
France	25.5	Nigeria	13.5
China	4.3	France	10.7
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. of	2.8	United States	5.0
Germany	2.5	India	4.3

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
Cocoa	23.9	Cocoa	37.7
Petroleum products	20.3	Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	8.5
Petroleum oils, crude	16.1	Petroleum products	8.5
Arms and ammunition	4.3	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	8.0
Natural rubber, etc.	3.9	Natural rubber, etc.	7.1

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
Petroleum oils, crude	30.2	Petroleum oils, crude	14.2
Arms and ammunition	5.0	Rice	5.8
Rice	5.0	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	5.0
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	3.9	Petroleum products	5.0
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2.9	Medicaments	3.3

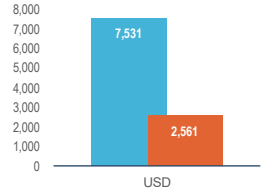
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

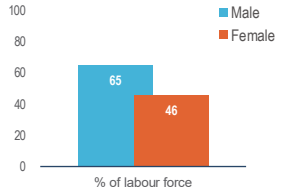
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.4	0.9
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	...	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	5.9	3.5
ODA (% of gross national income)	1.4	2.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	29.9	13.1
Total debt service (% of total exports)	2.8	21.2
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.3	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



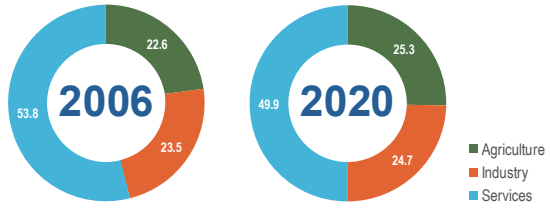
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

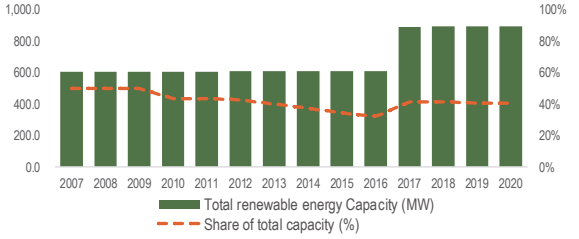
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

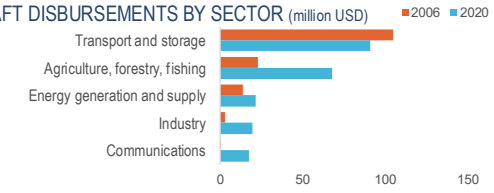
Development finance and trade costs for the Democratic Republic of the Congo

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	2,234.6	3,530.0	3%
of which Aid for Trade	178.3	244.6	2%
FDI inflows	256.1	1,646.9	14%
Remittances	12.8	1,109.1	38%
Other official flows (OOF)	...	4.0	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	59.7	...

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	99.3
African Development Fund	50.0
Belgium	18.8
EU Institutions	17.7
Germany	15.6

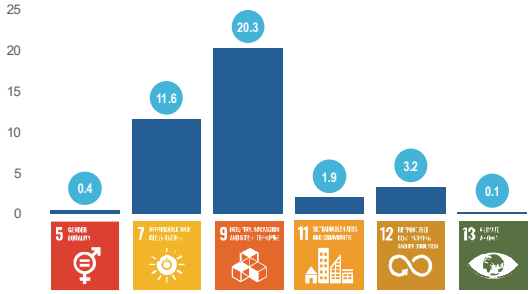


TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

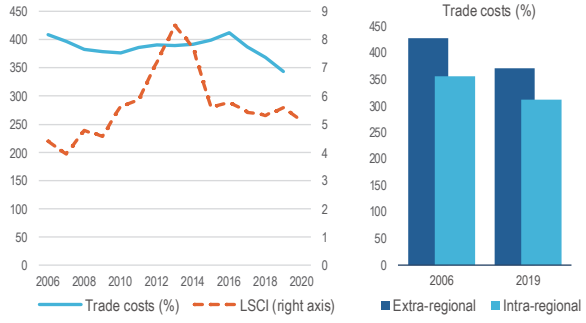
RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

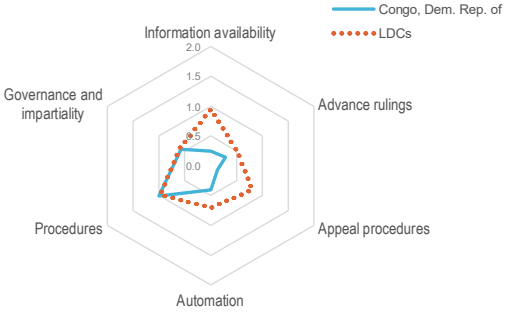


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	96.2	96.0
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	11.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	8.5
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.4	2.2
Exports: duty free (value in %)	98.7	38.2
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	39.6	45.6
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	20.0	54.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	3.0	23.3
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.0
Internet users	2.2	13.6
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	85.7	32.3
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	...	...
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	111.7	69.5

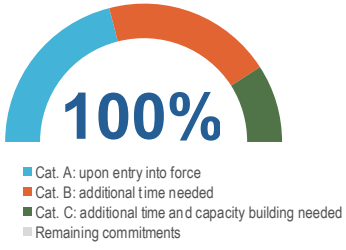
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for the Democratic Republic of the Congo

TRADE PERFORMANCE

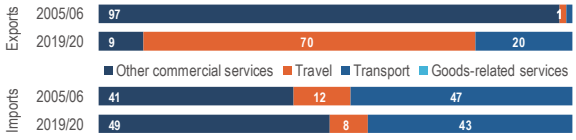
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	2,705	13,789
	Commercial services	219	115
Imports	Goods	2,892	11,865
	Commercial services	763	2,496

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	238
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	907
Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	86
Number of import markets (max. 237)	...	128

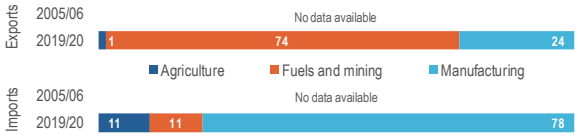
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	48.0	58.5
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	7.5	0.8
	(% of total imports)	20.9	17.4
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	26.3	3.3
	(% of comm. services imports)	0.1	0.2
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	...	99.1
	(% of goods Imports)	...	66.0
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	0.8
	(% of goods imports)	...	9.0

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	China	41.0
...	...	Tanzania	11.8
...	...	Zambia	8.8
...	...	South Africa	7.7
...	...	Singapore	7.2

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	China	25.3
...	...	United States	21.3
...	...	South Africa	9.2
...	...	Zambia	4.9
...	...	India	4.7

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	Copper	65.0
...	...	Inorganic chemical elements	22.3
...	...	Copper ores, concentrates	5.9
...	...	Ore, concentrate base metals	1.7
...	...	Manufactures base metals, n.e.s.	1.1

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	Printed matter	18.0
...	...	Petroleum products	4.2
...	...	Sulphur, unroasted iron pyrites	3.4
...	...	Lime, cement, construction materials	2.8
...	...	Other machinery, parts, specialized (...)	2.8

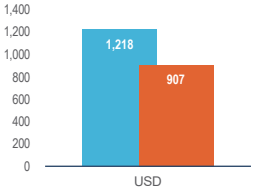
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

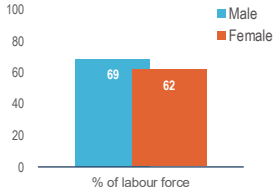
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.4	0.5
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	...	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.1	5.3
ODA (% of gross national income)	15.7	6.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	9.2	2.3
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.0	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



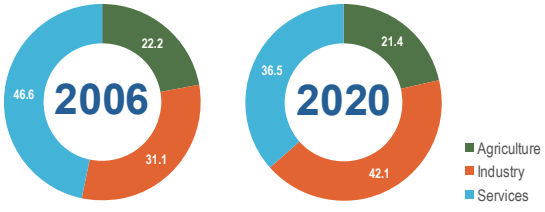
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

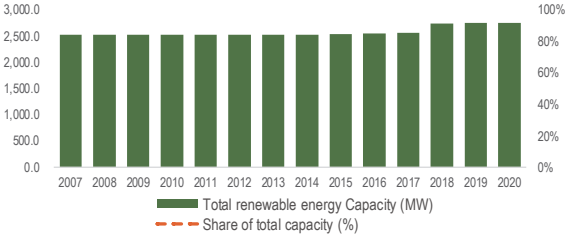
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Dominican Republic

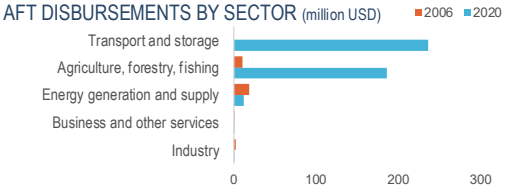
Development finance and trade costs for Dominican Republic

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	205.7	628.3	8%
of which Aid for Trade	35.0	438.7	20%
FDI inflows	1,084.6	2,554.3	6%
Remittances	3,053.8	8,331.6	7%
Other official flows (OOF)	95.3	1,077.8	19%
of which trade-related OOF	88.7	304.8	9%

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

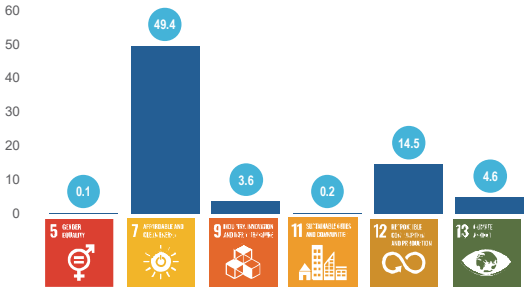


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
France	233.8
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	180.7
EU Institutions	9.6
Germany	5.4
Adaptation Fund	2.4



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

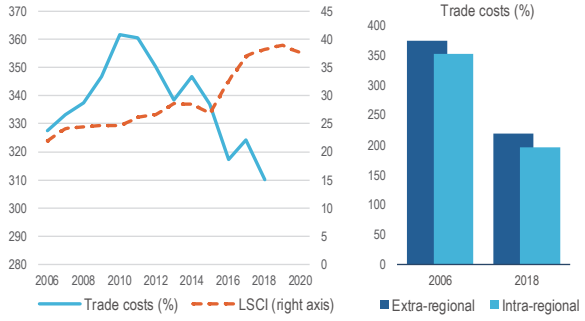
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

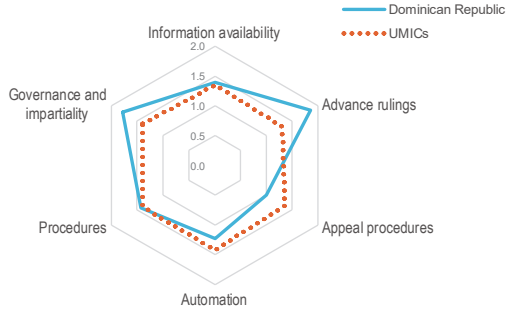


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	34.9	34.0
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	8.5	7.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	…	…
Exports: weighted avg. faced	9.0	1.4
Exports: duty free (value in %)	54.1	88.6
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	91.6	82.9
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	…	99.5
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	26.3	70.9
Fixed broadband subscriptions	5.2	9.5
Internet users	45.9	76.9
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	3.4	3.1
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	3.2	2.9
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	5.5	4.6

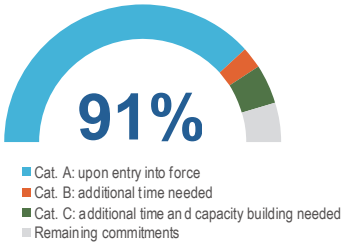
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Dominican Republic

TRADE PERFORMANCE

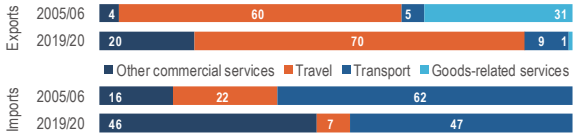
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	1,931	10,297
	Commercial services	6,560	3,832
Imports	Goods	9,559	17,047
	Commercial services	1,510	3,004

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	478	764
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1042	1043
Number of export markets (max. 237)	106	121
Number of import markets (max. 237)	140	143

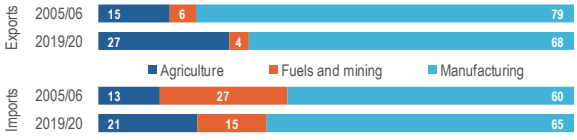
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	51.6	43.4
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	77.3	27.1
	(% of total imports)	13.6	15.0
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	2.4	2.4
	(% of comm. services imports)	2.3	3.8
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	35.0	51.2
	(% of goods Imports)	53.4	43.7
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	…	…
	(% of goods imports)	…	…

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	66.6	United States	53.8
Haiti	5.1	Switzerland	11.8
Korea, Republic of	3.0	Haiti	7.6
Netherlands	2.3	Canada	4.1
Canada	1.7	Netherlands	4.0

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	53.5	United States	44.2
China	6.8	China	19.1
Brazil	3.6	Mexico	4.5
Japan	3.4	Spain	3.5
Spain	2.8	Brazil	3.2

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	13.3	Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	18.3
Pig iron, spiegeleisn, etc.	11.7	Medical instruments, n.e.s.	8.8
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	9.3	Tobacco, manufactured	8.6
Medical instruments, n.e.s.	9.2	Electric switch relay circuit	8.0
Gold, silverware, jewel, n.e.s.	8.2	Medicaments	4.6

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	5.6	Petroleum products	7.8
Cotton fabrics, woven	3.8	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4.7
Electric switch relay circuit	2.7	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	4.3
Medicaments	2.6	Medicaments	3.4
Goods, special-purpose transport (…)	2.5	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2.4

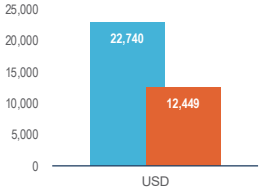
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

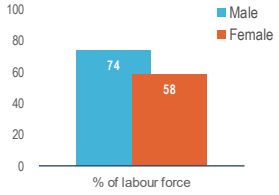
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.7	0.8
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	4.4	0.7
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	5.7	6.1
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.2	0.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	9.9	5.4
Total debt service (% of total exports)	15.2	45.0
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	2.2	…

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



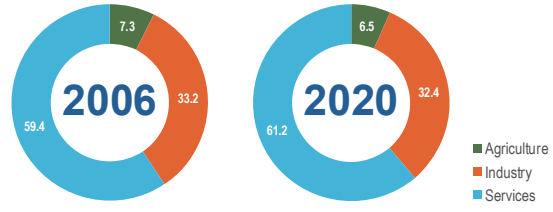
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

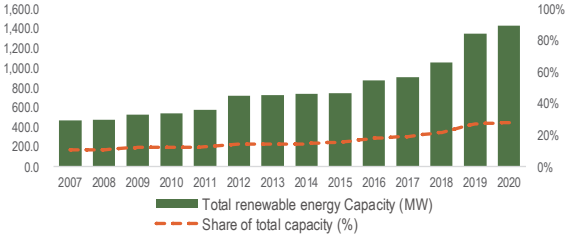
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value added by sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

El Salvador

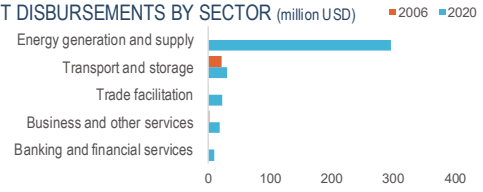
Development finance and trade costs for El Salvador

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	189.5	687.1	10%
of which Aid for Trade	36.8	385.8	18%
FDI inflows	241.1	200.5	-1%
Remittances	3,482.7	5,936.2	4%
Other official flows (OOF)	25.1	453.6	23%
of which trade-related OOF	1.3	73.4	33%

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

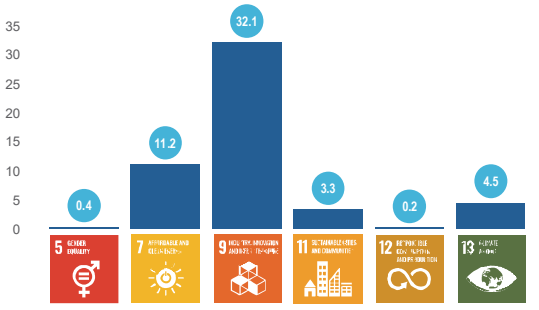


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	281.6
United States	63.5
Spain	11.6
France	11.4
Japan	8.5



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

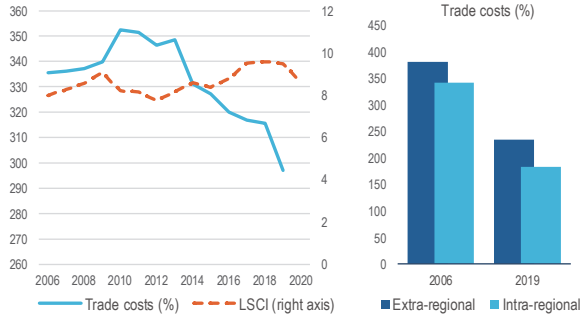
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

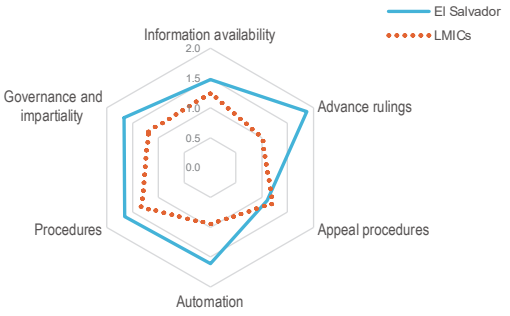


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	36.5	36.9
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	5.9	6.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	…	7.8
Exports: weighted avg. faced	10.1	1.5
Exports: duty free (value in %)	43.2	95.8
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	143.5	153.4
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	…	87.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	9.8	52.8
Fixed broadband subscriptions	4.5	9.0
Internet users	23.1	54.6
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	4.4	3.0
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	7.9	8.4
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	6.2	5.2

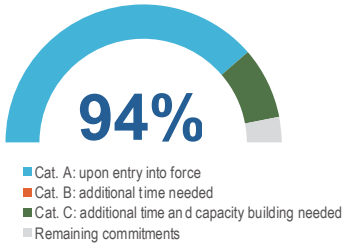
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for El Salvador

TRADE PERFORMANCE

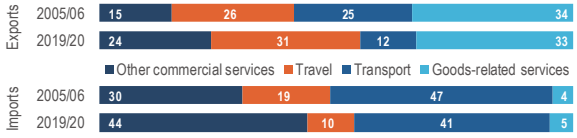
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	2,255	4,158
	Commercial services	1,477	2,030
Imports	Goods	6,339	9,363
	Commercial services	1,205	1,427

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	658	685
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1018	1018
Number of export markets (max. 237)	90	88
Number of import markets (max. 237)	105	134

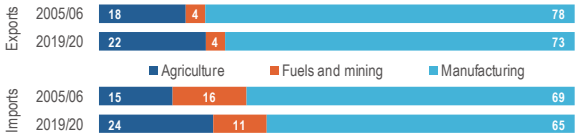
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	70.5	68.9
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	39.6	32.8
	(% of total imports)	16.0	13.2
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	8.0	11.6
	(% of comm. services imports)	1.8	4.0
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	29.8	34.7
	(% of goods Imports)	45.7	40.0
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	…	…
	(% of goods imports)	…	…

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	53.0	United States	39.7
Guatemala	12.9	Guatemala	16.9
Honduras	11.1	Honduras	15.4
Nicaragua	5.4	Nicaragua	7.2
Costa Rica	3.3	Costa Rica	4.6

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	35.6	United States	25.8
Guatemala	8.4	China	14.3
Mexico	7.4	Guatemala	11.8
China	4.4	Mexico	9.2
Brazil	3.8	Honduras	6.5

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	24.8	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	18.5
Women, girls clothing knitted	5.3	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	5.6
Coffee, coffee substitute	5.1	Paper, paperboard, cut etc.	5.2
Mens, boys clothing, knit	4.5	Sugars, molasses, honey	5.1
Alcohol, phenol, etc.	4.3	Mens, boys clothing, knit	4.9

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	7.6	Petroleum products	7.1
Knit, crochet, fabric, n.e.s.	6.1	Medicaments	3.7
Petroleum oils, crude	4.6	Edible products and preparations (…)	3.1
Special transactions not classified	3.0	Rotating electric plant	2.8
Medicaments	2.8	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2.7

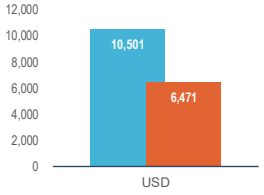
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

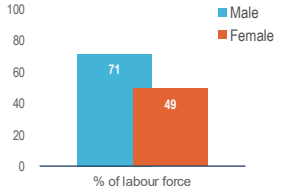
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.7	0.7
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	6.4	1.4
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	6.6	6.2
ODA (% of gross national income)	1.1	1.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	8.0	4.8
Total debt service (% of total exports)	31.6	80.1
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.2	…

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



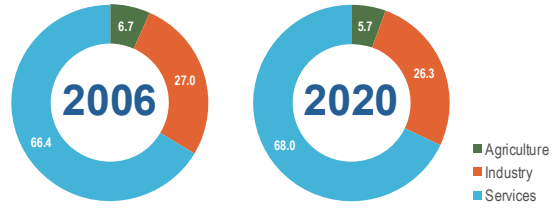
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

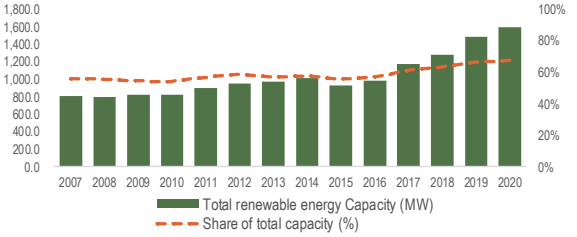
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value added by sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Equatorial Guinea

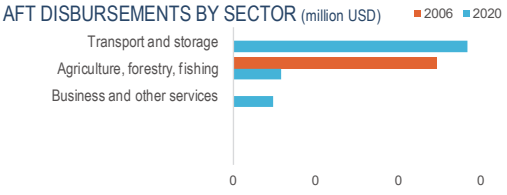
Development finance and trade costs for Equatorial Guinea

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	32.7	9.9	-8%
of which Aid for Trade	0.0	0.0	3%
FDI inflows	469.5	529.9	1%
Remittances	...	...	...
Other official flows (OOF)	...	0.9	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	0.9	...

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
Korea	0.0
Japan	0.0
International Labour Organisation	0.0



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

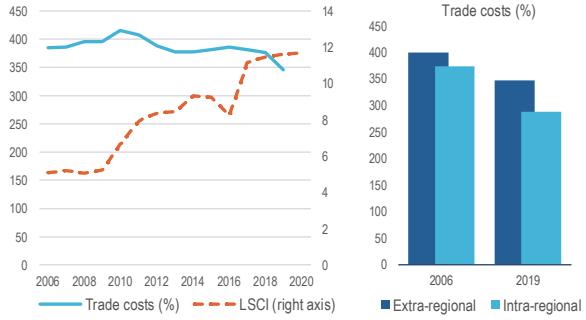
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

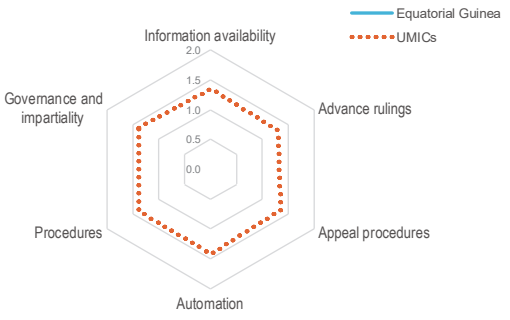


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	...	...
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	18.0	...
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.1	...
Exports: duty free (value in %)	95.9	...
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	47.5	46.0
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	...	60.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.6
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.3	0.1
Internet users	16.4	...
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	...	...
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	...	17.5
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	...	...

Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments

N/A

- Cat. A: upon entry into force
- Cat. B: additional time needed
- Cat. C: additional time and capacity building needed
- Remaining commitments

Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Equatorial Guinea

TRADE PERFORMANCE

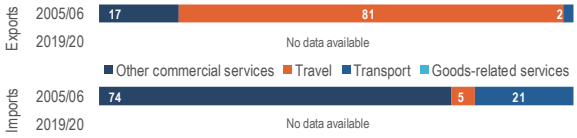
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	8,235	...
	Commercial services	23	...
Imports	Goods	2,021	...
	Commercial services	845	...

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	...	...

Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	110.3	89.8
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	0.3	...
	(% of total imports)	29.5	...
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	0.9	...
	(% of comm. services imports)	0.0	...
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods Imports)	...	...
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods imports)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

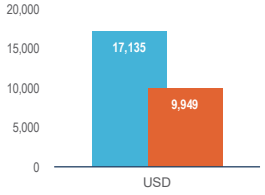
Sources: WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

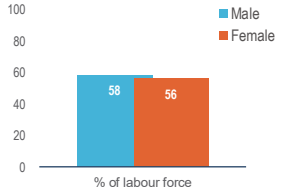
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.6	0.6
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	...	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	8.7	9.9
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.3	0.8
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	2.0	2.5
Total debt service (% of total exports)	...	...
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	11.7	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



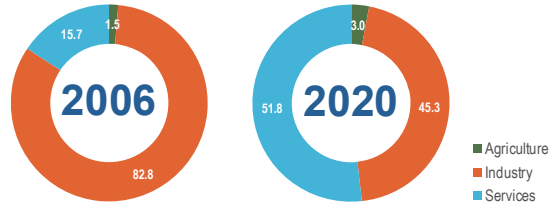
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

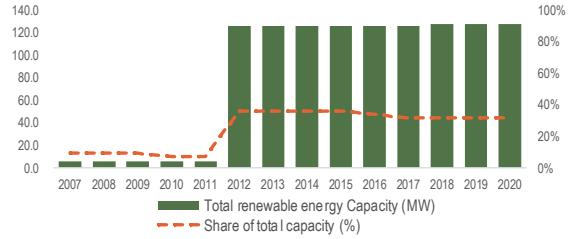
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Ethiopia

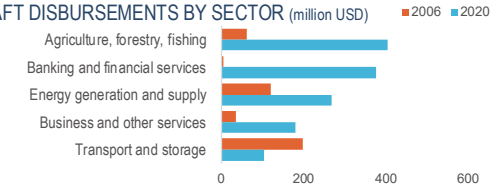
Development finance and trade costs for Ethiopia

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	6,138.3	5,464.8	-1%
of which Aid for Trade	447.8	1,597.2	10%
FDI inflows	545.3	2,395.4	11%
Remittances	172.2	404.1	6%
Other official flows (OOF)	...	110.7	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	706.5	...

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

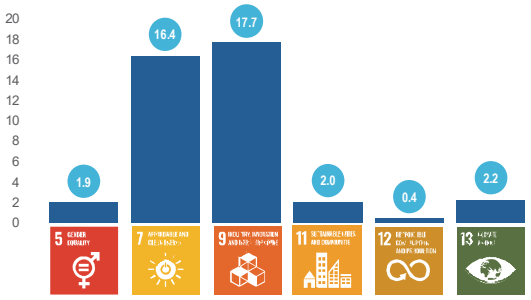


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	949.0
Germany	267.2
African Development Fund	62.2
EU Institutions	55.6
United States	49.1



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

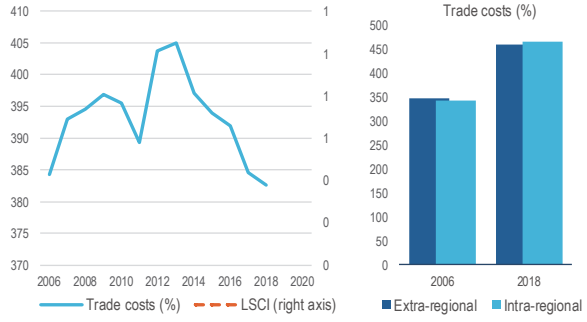
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

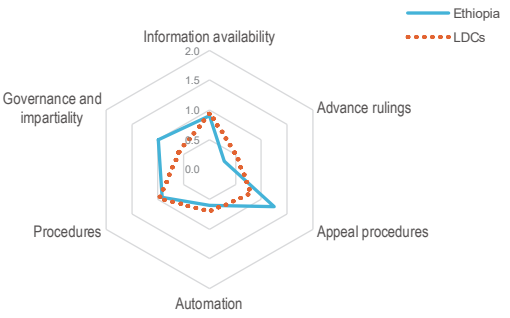


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	...	...
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	16.8	...
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	2.1	...
Exports: duty free (value in %)	89.8	...
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	26.9	38.7
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	17.5	85.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	4.7	20.0
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.2	0.2
Internet users	4.6	24.0
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	10.5	9.5
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	30.5	25.0
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	15.5	13.2

Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments

N/A

- Cat. A: upon entry into force
- Cat. B: additional time needed
- Cat. C: additional time and capacity building needed
- Remaining commitments

Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Ethiopia

TRADE PERFORMANCE

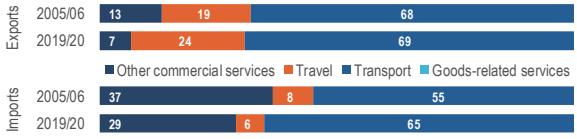
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	1,056	3,253
	Commercial services	859	4,318
Imports	Goods	4,106	11,762
	Commercial services	1,154	5,375

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	178	396
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	919	969
Number of export markets (max. 237)	25	133
Number of import markets (max. 237)	150	138

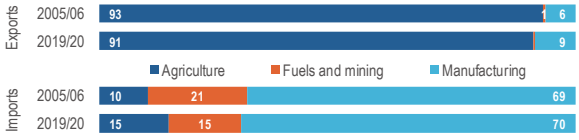
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	46.9	23.0
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	44.9	57.0
	(% of total imports)	21.9	31.4
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	6.5	3.0
	(% of comm. services imports)	3.0	6.4
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	51.4	55.5
	(% of goods Imports)	37.5	48.1
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	53.3	60.1
	(% of goods imports)	6.7	11.9

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Sudan	0.3	Somalia	11.6
United States	0.1	United States	10.2
Israel	0.1	Netherlands	7.5
Germany	0.0	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	7.4
United Arab Emirates	0.0	United Arab Emirates	6.7

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	18.5	China	29.5
China	12.3	India	10.5
United Arab Emirates	7.4	Turkey	5.7
Italy	7.3	United States	5.1
India	5.7	United Arab Emirates	4.8

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Coffee, coffee substitute	39.6	Coffee, coffee substitute	31.5
Oilseed (soft fixed veg. oil)	16.3	Veg.	21.4
Crude veg. materials, n.e.s.	12.2	Oilseed (soft fixed veg. oil)	16.2
Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	6.7	Crude veg. materials, n.e.s.	8.9
Veg.	5.1	Other meat, meat offal	2.6

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	20.8	Petroleum products	11.2
Goods, special-purpose transport (…)	7.7	Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	3.6
Civil engineering equipment	3.8	Medicaments	3.4
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3.2	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	3.1
Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	2.5	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	3.1

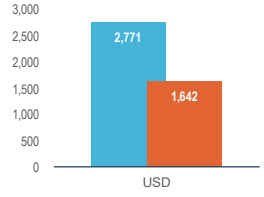
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

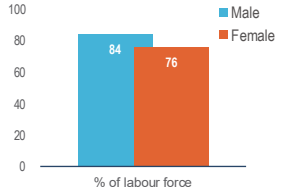
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.4	0.5
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	…	…
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	2.5	3.2
ODA (% of gross national income)	13.3	5.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	59.9	13.9
Total debt service (% of total exports)	5.9	25.8
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.1	…

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



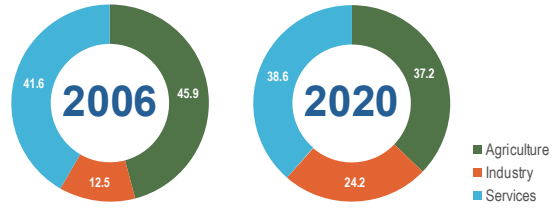
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

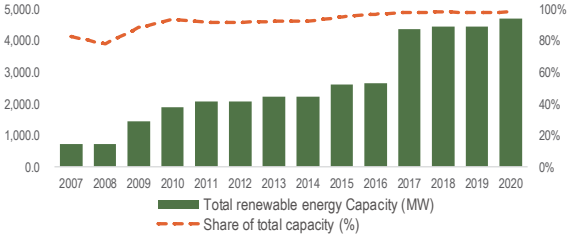
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value added by sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Fiji

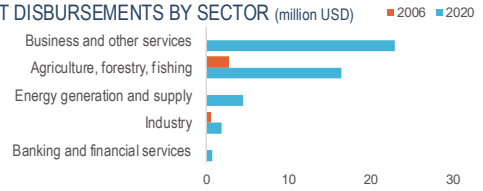
Development finance and trade costs for Fiji

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	55.4	194.9	9%
of which Aid for Trade	9.4	47.4	12%
FDI inflows	581.8	240.5	-6%
Remittances	204.6	355.4	4%
Other official flows (OOF)	2.0	354.4	45%
of which trade-related OOF	...	148.4	...

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

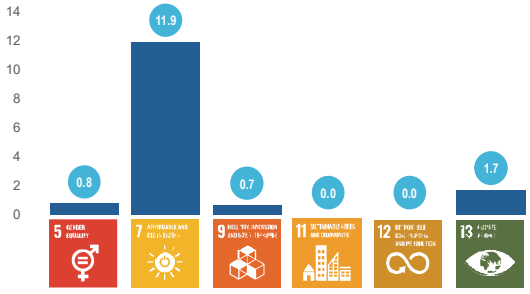


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
EU Institutions	13.6
International Development Association	12.4
Australia	12.0
New Zealand	3.1
Korea	3.0



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

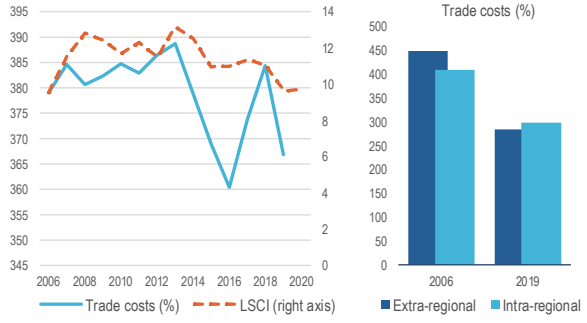
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

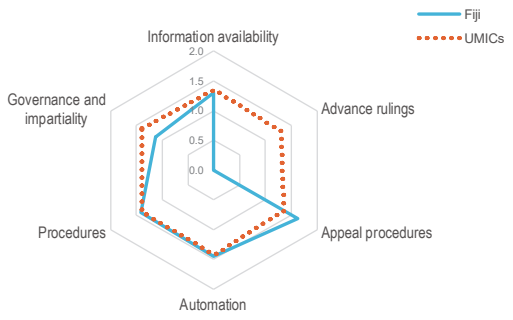


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	42.3	40.8
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	10.2	11.4
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	14.9
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.7	0.6
Exports: duty free (value in %)	77.9	81.9
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	107.5	110.6
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	30.0	96.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	54.4	78.4
Fixed broadband subscriptions	1.3	2.6
Internet users	35.2	...
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	2.4	2.7
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	3.8	3.8
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	8.4	6.2

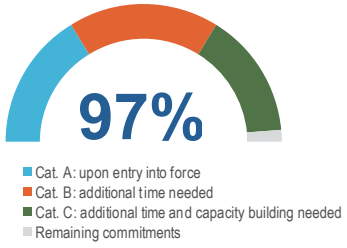
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Fiji

TRADE PERFORMANCE

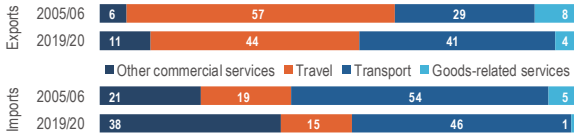
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	659	819
	Commercial services	849	342
Imports	Goods	1,556	1,476
	Commercial services	529	480

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	463	467
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	913	852
Number of export markets (max. 237)	88	77
Number of import markets (max. 237)	94	103

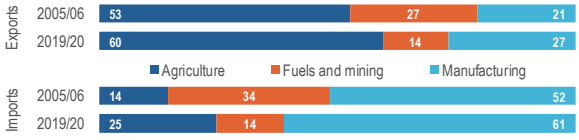
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	116.8	68.8
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	56.3	29.5
	(% of total imports)	25.4	24.5
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	2.7	4.3
	(% of comm. services imports)	4.4	6.5
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	34.9	30.9
	(% of goods Imports)	31.8	37.8
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	…	…
	(% of goods imports)	…	…

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Australia	17.4	United States	20.4
United States	14.4	Australia	15.0
United Kingdom	11.1	New Zealand	7.0
Japan	8.1	United Kingdom	5.7
New Zealand	5.9	China	4.9

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Singapore	34.5	Singapore	18.2
Australia	22.4	Australia	17.8
New Zealand	15.9	New Zealand	16.4
China	3.6	China	16.3
Japan	3.6	United States	4.1

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	24.7	Petroleum products	12.8
Sugars, molasses, honey	17.7	Non-alcohol beverages, n.e.s.	12.5
Non-alcohol beverages, n.e.s.	8.6	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	10.2
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	7.7	Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	7.5
Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	3.9	Sugars, molasses, honey	6.8

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	32.1	Petroleum products	16.3
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2.1	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	3.0
Aircraft, associated equipment	2.0	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2.7
Wheat, meslin, unmilled	1.8	Medical instruments, n.e.s.	2.2
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	1.8	Aircraft, associated equipment	2.0

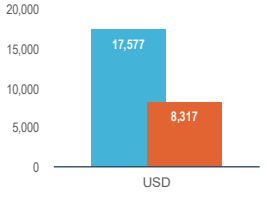
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

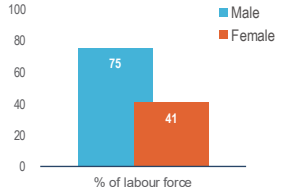
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.7	0.7
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	…	…
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	4.0	4.7
ODA (% of gross national income)	1.9	2.8
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	16.9	15.6
Total debt service (% of total exports)	0.9	21.3
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.7	…

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



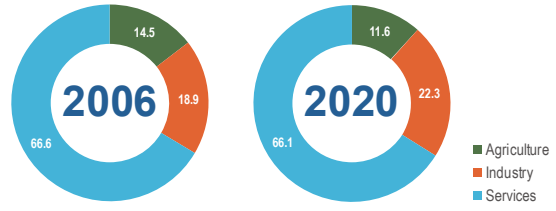
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

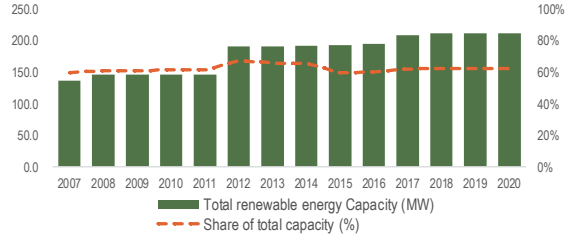
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value added by sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Gabon

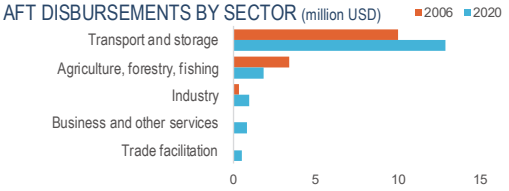
Development finance and trade costs for Gabon

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	84.4	75.1	-1%
of which Aid for Trade	16.0	17.0	0%
FDI inflows	267.8	1,716.5	14%
Remittances	...	17.7	...
Other official flows (OOF)	32.5	180.6	13%
of which trade-related OOF	3.4	12.9	10%

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

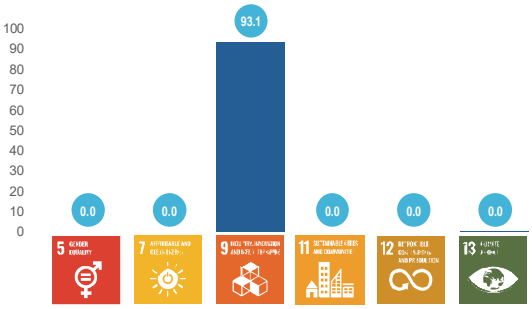


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
France	15.0
Korea	0.7
African Development Bank	0.6
Japan	0.4
EU Institutions	0.2

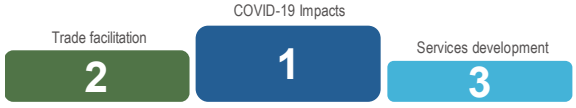


RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

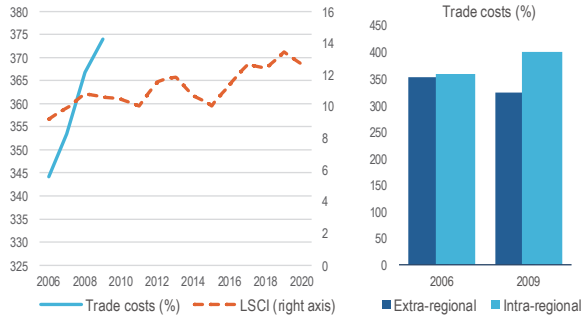
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

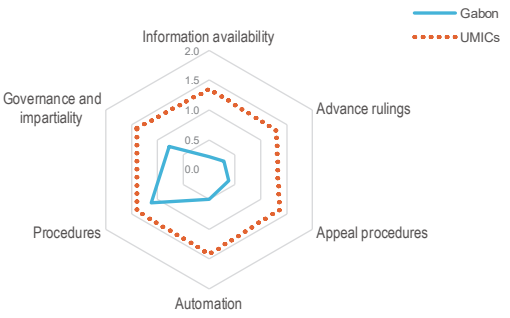


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	21.4	23.7
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	18.0	17.7
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.0	0.3
Exports: duty free (value in %)	99.9	92.6
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	151.1	137.0
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	...	98.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	0.0	93.1
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.5	2.0
Internet users	30.5	62.0
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	1.9	1.7
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	7.9	7.2
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	4.8	5.7

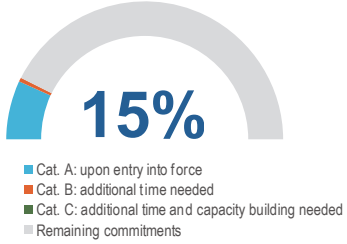
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Gabon

TRADE PERFORMANCE

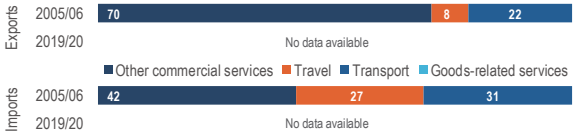
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	6,056	...
	Commercial services	121	...
Imports	Goods	1,561	...
	Commercial services	1,207	...

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	184	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	816	...
Number of export markets (max. 237)	91	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	102	...

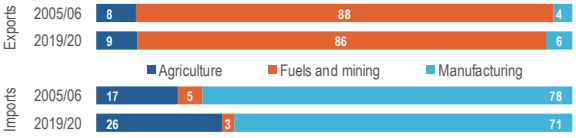
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	86.6	70.4
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	2.0	...
	(% of total imports)	43.6	...
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	3.1	...
	(% of comm. services imports)	1.4	...
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	12.2	...
	(% of goods Imports)	44.8	...
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods imports)	...	...

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	58.4	...	...
China	10.6	...	...
France	7.1	...	...
Singapore	5.3	...	...
Switzerland	2.6	...	...

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
France	39.9	...	...
Belgium	14.2	...	...
United States	7.3	...	...
Cameroon	3.5	...	...
Japan	3.0	...	...

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum oils, crude	84.4	...	...
Wood rough, rough squared	5.1	...	...
Ore, concentrate base metals	3.1	...	...
Veneers, plywood, etc.	2.0	...	...
Wood, simply worked	1.3	...	...

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Tubes, pipes, etc., iron, steel	6.0	...	...
Civil engineering equipment	4.2	...	...
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4.1	...	...
Goods, special-purpose transport (...)	3.2	...	...
Petroleum products	3.2	...	...

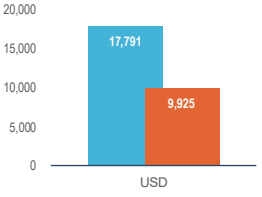
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

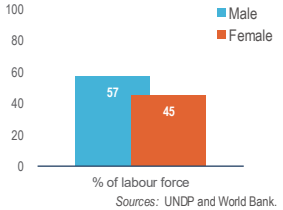
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.6	0.7
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	7.8	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	17.7	22.0
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.3	0.8
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	3.5	...
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	2.8	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



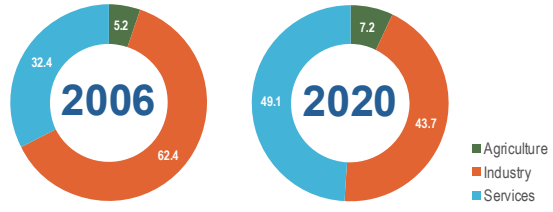
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

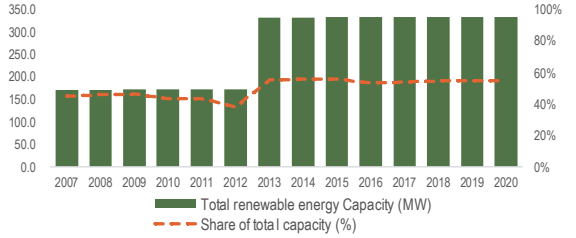
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Gambia

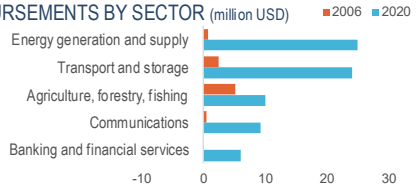
Development finance and trade costs for Gambia

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	59.0	325.1	13%
of which Aid for Trade	12.3	76.1	14%
FDI inflows	82.2	45.7	-4%
Remittances	63.8	416.4	14%
Other official flows (OOF)	...	4.8	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	6.3	...

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	28.9
Saudi Arabia	14.1
EU Institutions	13.4
African Development Fund	8.2
Kuwait	5.9

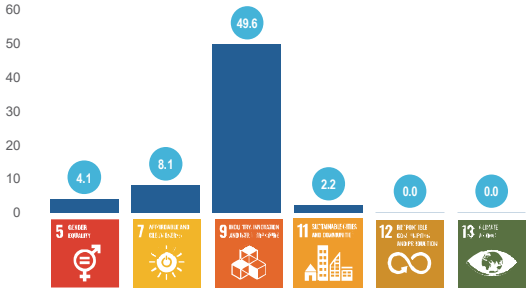


TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

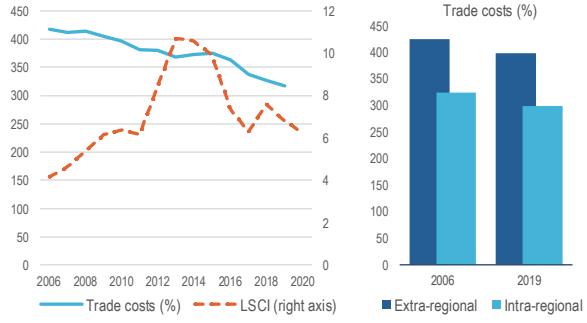
RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

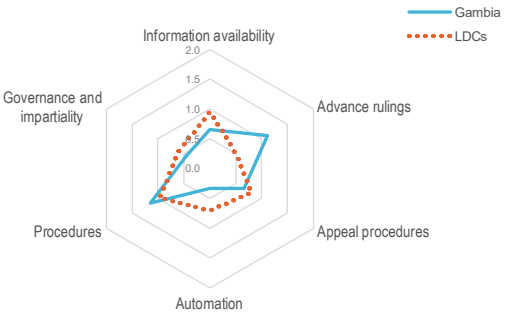


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	102.0	103.1
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	...	12.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	13.1
Exports: weighted avg. faced	15.1	8.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	36.7	67.1
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	94.2	110.8
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	46.6	88.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	2.4	54.9
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.2
Internet users	14.0	36.5
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	9.2	8.4
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	...	...
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	21.8	19.8

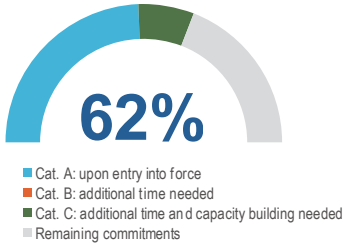
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Gambia

TRADE PERFORMANCE

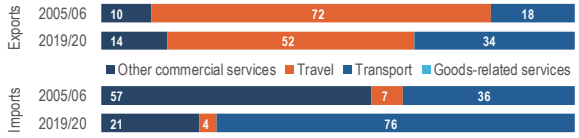
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	109	66
	Commercial services	92	117
Imports	Goods	222	523
	Commercial services	94	102

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	51
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	554
Number of export markets (max. 237)	15	31
Number of import markets (max. 237)	53	93

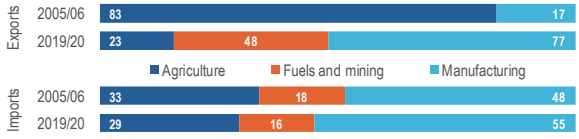
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	50.4	44.9
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	45.8	63.8
	(% of total imports)	29.7	16.3
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	10.1	10.9
	(% of comm. services imports)	3.9	3.0
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	58.9	34.5
	(% of goods Imports)	36.3	33.1
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	37.1	61.4
	(% of goods imports)	22.9	23.6

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United Kingdom	54.3	Senegal	50.5
Senegal	32.9	Mali	25.4
Germany	2.3	Guinea-Bissau	9.1
United States	2.2	India	4.5
Morocco	2.2	China	3.9

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Denmark	16.6	Norway	13.6
United States	12.3	China	10.4
China	9.3	Cote d'Ivoire	9.2
Cote d'Ivoire	8.7	Brazil	7.7
Germany	8.3	Turkey	7.6

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Oilseed (soft fixed veg. oil)	53.8	Civil engineering equipment	47.8
Veg.	24.1	Lime, cement, construction materials	20.2
Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	7.5	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	4.1
Electric machine apparatus, n.e.s.	2.2	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	3.1
Cotton	1.8	Oilseed (soft fixed veg. oil)	2.8

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	17.1	Petroleum products	14.0
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	9.7	Ship, boat, floating structures	13.6
Sugars, molasses, honey	5.7	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	8.1
Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	5.3	Rice	8.0
Rice	4.0	Lime, cement, construction materials	5.4

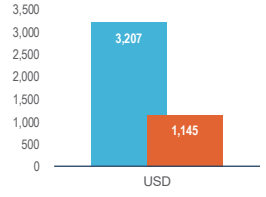
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

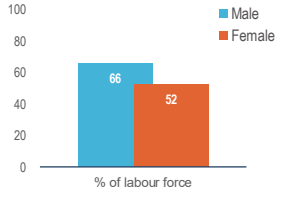
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.4	0.5
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	...	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	9.3	11.1
ODA (% of gross national income)	7.3	10.9
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	14.8	17.8
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.2	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



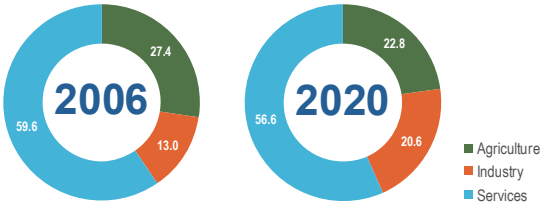
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

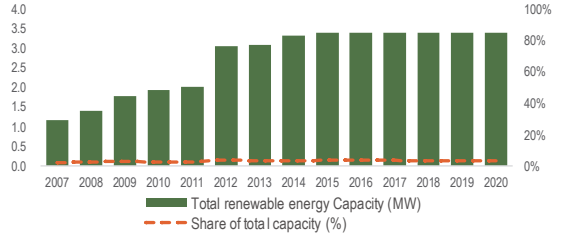
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value added by sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Grenada

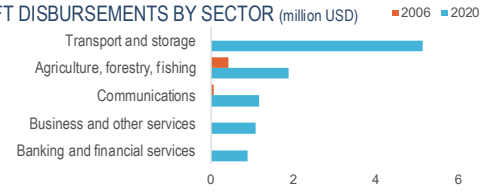
Development finance and trade costs for Grenada

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	14.5	76.7	13%
of which Aid for Trade	0.6	11.6	24%
FDI inflows	89.8	146.1	4%
Remittances	28.4	70.4	7%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.0	1.0	27%
of which trade-related OOF	0.1	5.3	33%

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

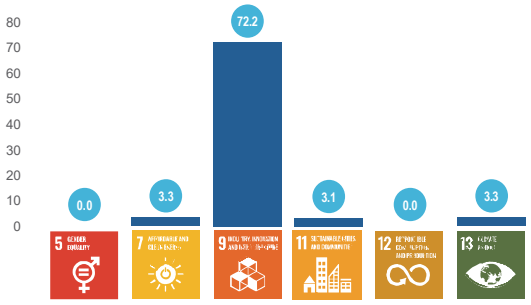


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
OPEC Fund for International Development	5.1
International Development Association	4.6
Japan	1.9
Germany	0.0
Canada	0.0



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

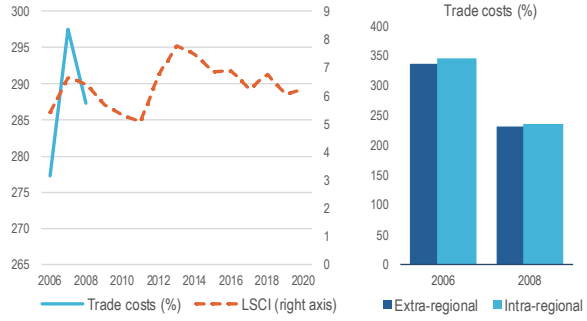
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

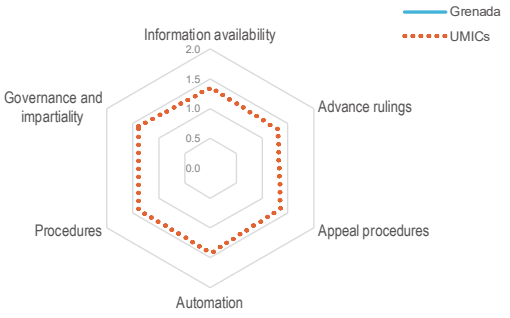


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	56.7	57.3
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	10.2	11.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	…	…
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.5	…
Exports: duty free (value in %)	92.9	100.0
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	123.0	108.4
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	…	81.9
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	0.8	104.9
Fixed broadband subscriptions	16.6	28.4
Internet users	35.0	56.9
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	3.5	3.4
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	4.5	5.4
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	5.1	4.3

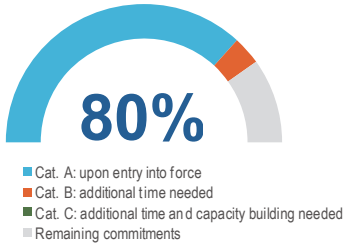
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Grenada

TRADE PERFORMANCE

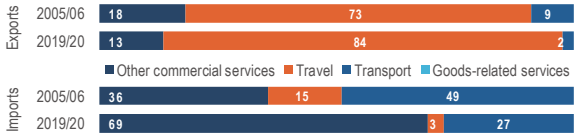
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	32	27
	Commercial services	129	244
Imports	Goods	297	340
	Commercial services	101	164

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	69
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	639
Number of export markets (max. 237)	28	24
Number of import markets (max. 237)	85	82

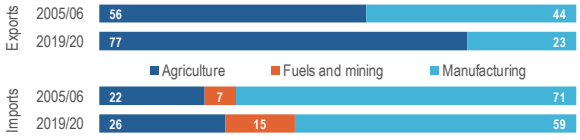
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	80.0	74.3
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	79.9	90.1
	(% of total imports)	25.4	32.6
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	8.2	2.8
	(% of comm. services imports)	2.8	1.9
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	36.0	36.8
	(% of goods Imports)	38.1	32.3
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods imports)	...	...

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	27.7	United States	17.5
Saint Lucia	13.2	Trinidad and Tobago	7.9
Dominica	9.6	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	6.2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	7.3	Antigua and Barbuda	3.2
Trinidad and Tobago	7.3	Saint Lucia	2.5

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	39.3	United States	38.9
Trinidad and Tobago	19.2	Trinidad and Tobago	19.5
United Kingdom	5.6	Cayman Islands	6.7
China	5.2	United Kingdom	4.0
Japan	4.0	China	3.7

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Meal, flour of wheat, meslin	16.1	Spices	18.4
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	14.4	Meal, flour of wheat, meslin	14.2
Spices	11.1	Alcoholic beverages	10.2
Paper, paperboard, cut etc.	8.8	Cocoa	7.7
Animal feed stuff	7.1	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	7.5

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Printed matter	7.9	Petroleum products	12.4
Petroleum products	5.6	Edible products and preparations (...)	2.9
Medicaments	3.4	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	2.8
Metallic structures, n.e.s.	3.4	Automatic data processing equipment	2.8
Wood, simply worked	3.1	Other meat, meat offal	2.7

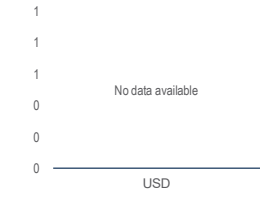
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

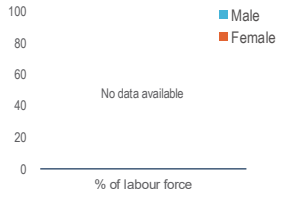
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.7	0.8
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	...	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	...	...
ODA (% of gross national income)	4.0	1.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	8.6	11.0
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	2.5	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



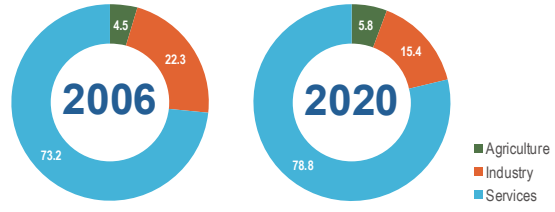
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

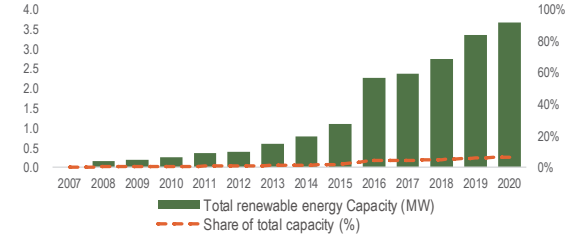
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Guatemala

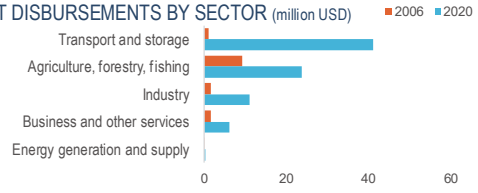
Development finance and trade costs for Guatemala

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	523.3	669.5	2%
of which Aid for Trade	19.5	82.8	11%
FDI inflows	591.6	915.2	3%
Remittances	3,700.1	11,405.4	8%
Other official flows (OOF)	198.8	546.0	7%
of which trade-related OOF	120.6	200.0	4%

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

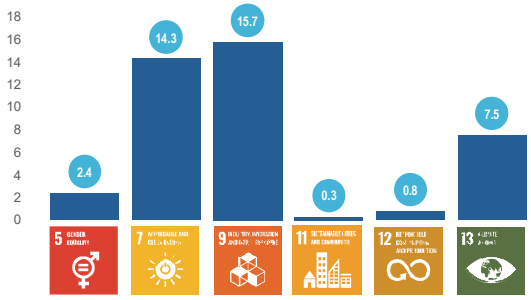


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
Japan	36.1
United States	15.9
EU Institutions	11.2
Inter-American Development Bank	5.6
Sweden	3.3



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

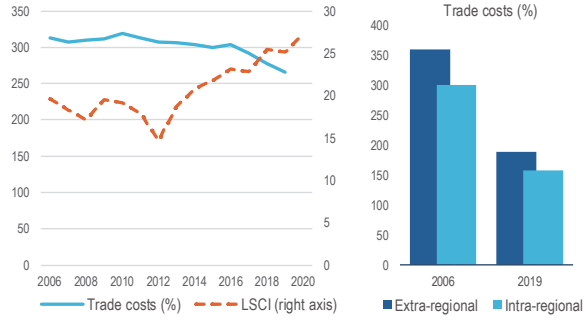
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

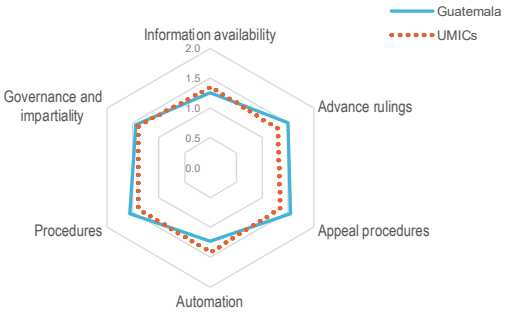


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	42.2	41.3
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	5.6	...
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	8.6	1.2
Exports: duty free (value in %)	54.3	96.0
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	139.2	113.8
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	86.0	95.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	4.9	16.5
Fixed broadband subscriptions	2.3	3.4
Internet users	19.7	50.0
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	3.6	3.4
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	5.4	7.5
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	19.3	6.9

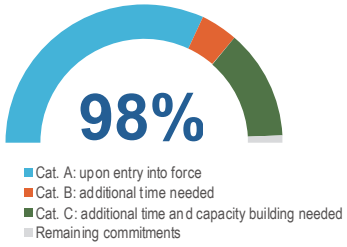
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Guatemala

TRADE PERFORMANCE

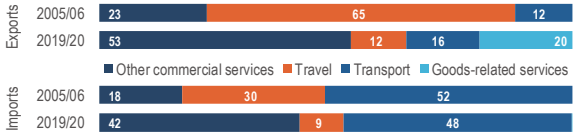
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	6,082	10,514
	Commercial services	1,410	2,527
Imports	Goods	10,934	16,441
	Commercial services	1,756	2,752

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	856	867
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1075	1067
Number of export markets (max. 237)	109	134
Number of import markets (max. 237)	102	115

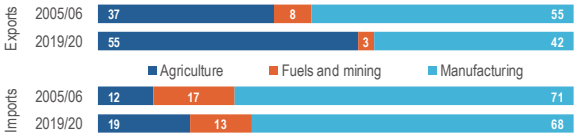
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	67.9	41.5
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	18.8	19.4
	(% of total imports)	13.8	14.3
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	15.5	27.4
	(% of comm. services imports)	1.8	11.2
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	53.4	37.7
	(% of goods Imports)	39.5	45.0
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods imports)	...	...

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	31.4	United States	32.3
El Salvador	15.3	El Salvador	11.3
Honduras	9.7	Honduras	8.7
Mexico	5.4	Nicaragua	5.7
Nicaragua	4.4	Mexico	4.0

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	38.8	United States	34.6
Mexico	9.1	China	12.4
China	4.8	Mexico	11.7
Brazil	3.9	El Salvador	5.4
Panama	3.8	Costa Rica	3.8

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Coffee, coffee substitute	14.7	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	10.9
Sugars, molasses, honey	10.5	Spices	9.8
Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	8.2	Sugars, molasses, honey	5.6
Petroleum oils, crude	7.3	Coffee, coffee substitute	5.6
Natural rubber, etc.	2.9	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	4.4

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	17.1	Petroleum products	9.0
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	4.5	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	3.9
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4.2	Medicaments	3.2
Goods, special-purpose transport (...)	2.8	Edible products and preparations (...)	2.6
Paper and paperboard	2.4	Paper and paperboard	2.5

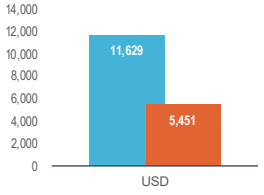
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

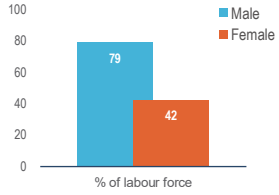
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.6	0.7
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	9.5	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.1	3.6
ODA (% of gross national income)	1.7	0.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	9.6	4.4
Total debt service (% of total exports)	15.8	22.0
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.9	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



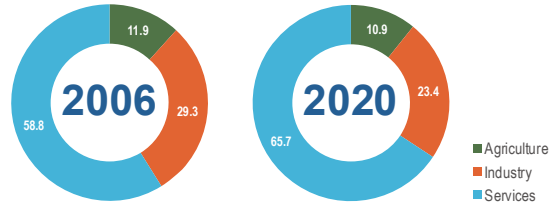
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

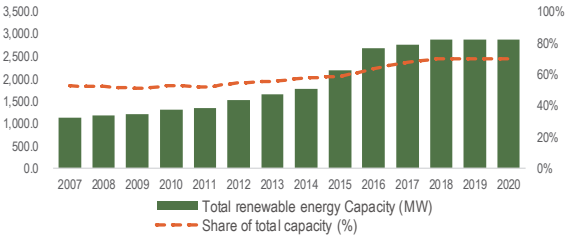
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value added by sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Guinea

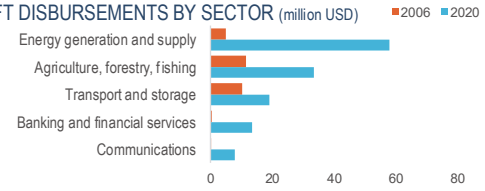
Development finance and trade costs for Guinea

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	231.9	803.0	9%
of which Aid for Trade	28.0	137.7	12%
FDI inflows	125.0	324.9	7%
Remittances	29.5	22.5	-2%
Other official flows (OOF)	...	52.2	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	61.6	...

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

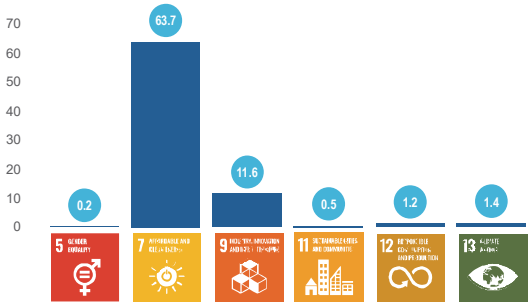


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	55.2
EU Institutions	21.9
France	16.1
African Development Fund	15.6
OPEC Fund for International Development	7.3



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

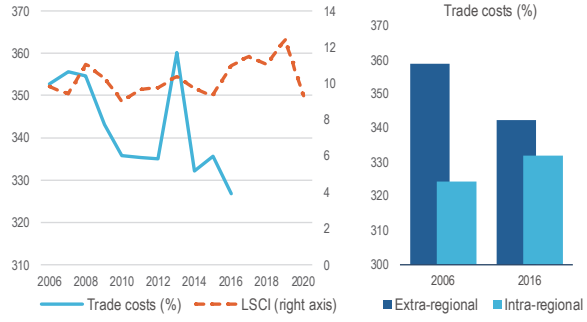
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

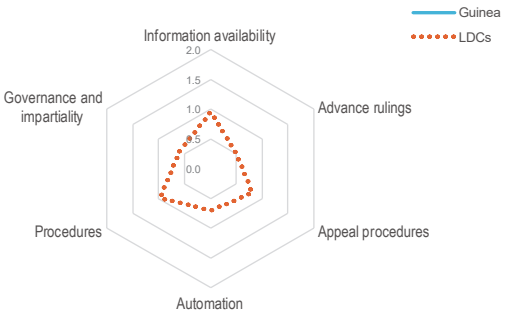


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	20.1	20.8
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	11.9	12.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.6	0.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	60.8	97.7
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	68.3	105.0
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	...	40.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	1.4	24.1
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.0
Internet users	4.5	26.0
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	4.4	6.5
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	16.9	12.5
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	12.7	10.3

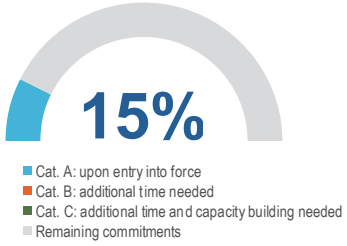
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Guinea

TRADE PERFORMANCE

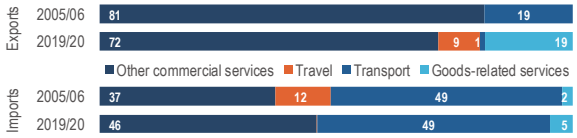
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	1,033	3,945
	Commercial services	38	40
Imports	Goods	951	3,470
	Commercial services	238	1,011

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	72	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	629	...
Number of export markets (max. 237)	51	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	90	...

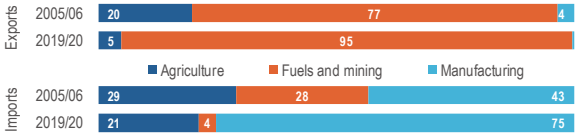
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	53.5	61.9
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	3.5	2.4
	(% of total imports)	20.1	19.7
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	0.0	53.9
	(% of comm. services imports)	2.1	6.3
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	72.7	...
	(% of goods Imports)	36.7	...
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	10.3	...
	(% of goods imports)	19.9	...

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Spain	11.5	...	...
United States	10.3	...	...
Ireland	9.0	...	...
Germany	8.0	...	...
France	6.6	...	...

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Cote d'Ivoire	15.9	...	...
France	10.4	...	...
India	7.8	...	...
China	7.5	...	...
Belgium	7.3	...	...

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Aluminium ores and concentrates	55.8	...	...
Special transactions not classified	25.4	...	...
Cocoa	6.1	...	...
Coffee, coffee substitute	2.5	...	...
Wood, simply worked	1.9	...	...

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	24.2	...	...
Rice	12.5	...	...
Civil engineering equipment	5.2	...	...
Tobacco, manufactured	3.7	...	...
Lime, cement, construction materials	3.0	...	...

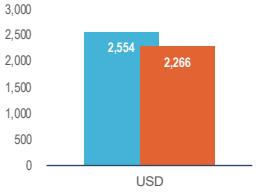
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

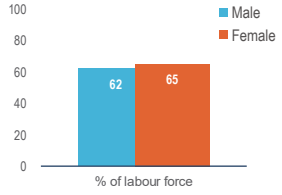
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.4	0.5
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	42.5	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	4.7	6.1
ODA (% of gross national income)	4.1	4.5
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	15.2	1.5
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.2	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



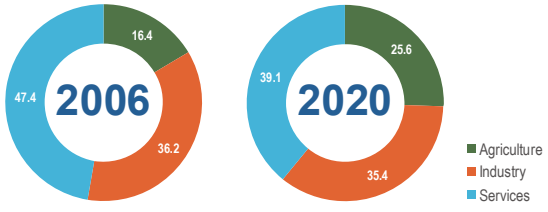
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

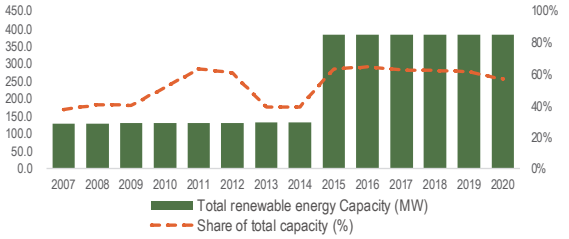
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Guinea-Bissau

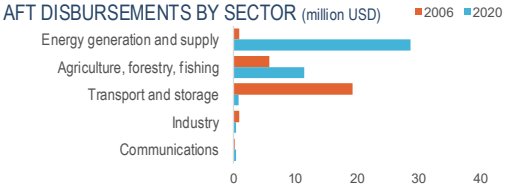
Development finance and trade costs for Guinea-Bissau

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	102.4	156.3	3%
of which Aid for Trade	27.9	41.7	3%
FDI inflows	17.3	20.4	1%
Remittances	25.5	123.0	12%
Other official flows (OOF)	...	...	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	25.6	...

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

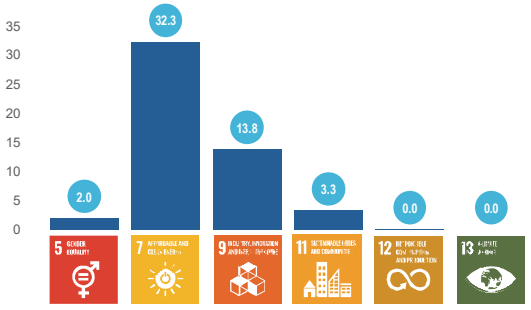


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	26.6
African Development Fund	6.4
EU Institutions	4.5
OPEC Fund for International Development	1.8
Spain	0.6



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

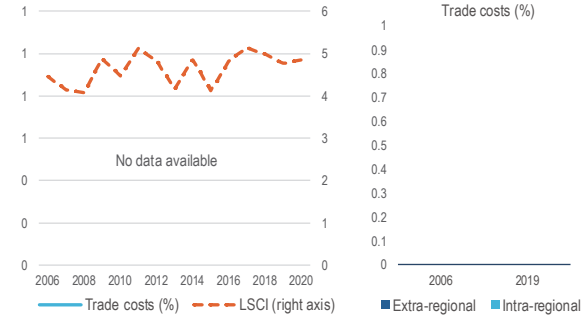
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

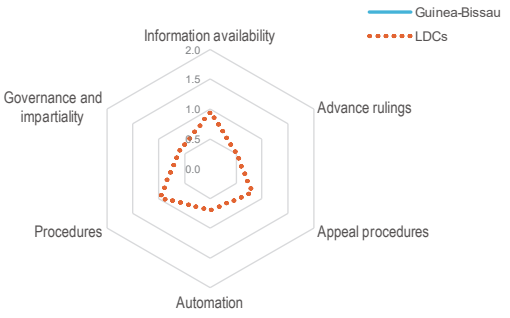


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	48.6	48.6
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	12.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	26.5	0.0
Exports: duty free (value in %)	4.7	99.6
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	57.0	97.2
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	...	32.6
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	0.0	39.7
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	0.1
Internet users	3.1	22.9
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	28.8	24.7
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	72.6	69.1
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	61.0	37.2

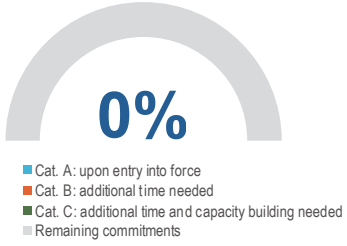
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Guinea-Bissau

TRADE PERFORMANCE

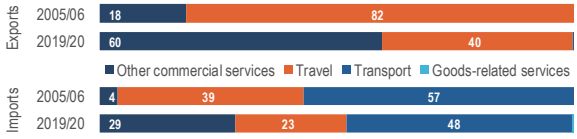
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	74	198
	Commercial services	3	26
Imports	Goods	127	285
	Commercial services	40	148

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	...	...

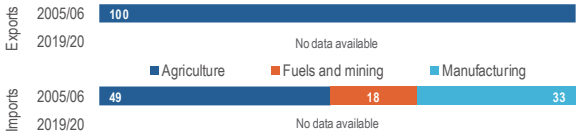
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	41.2	46.0
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	4.4	11.7
	(% of total imports)	23.8	34.1
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	0.0	36.5
	(% of comm. services imports)	0.4	17.8
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods Imports)	...	...
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods imports)	...	...

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

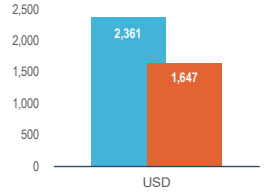
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

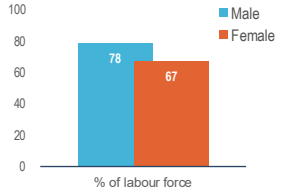
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.4	0.5
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	...	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	6.1	6.7
ODA (% of gross national income)	15.0	8.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	14.7
Total debt service (% of total exports)	12.6	3.6
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.2	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



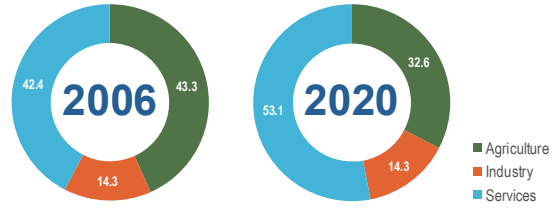
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

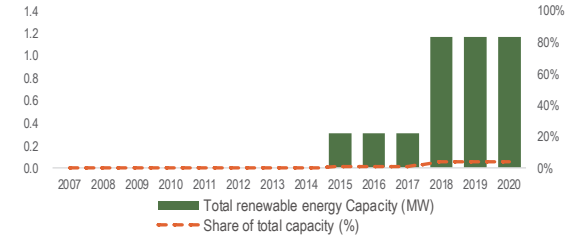
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value added by sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Indonesia

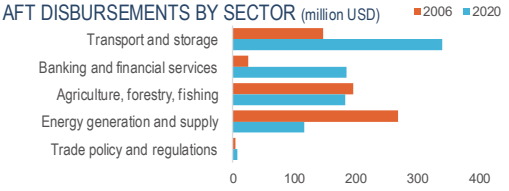
Development finance and trade costs for Indonesia

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	2,736.1	3,471.1	2%
of which Aid for Trade	694.3	850.4	1%
FDI inflows	4,914.2	18,581.1	10%
Remittances	5,722.4	9,650.9	4%
Other official flows (OOF)	903.8	5,204.7	13%
of which trade-related OOF	495.3	1,376.9	8%

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

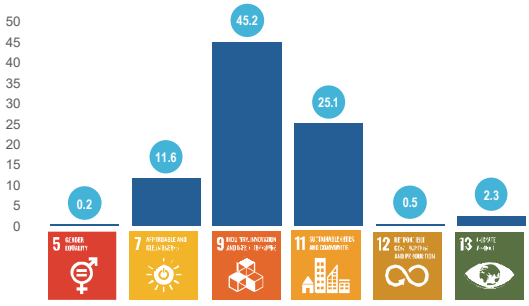


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
Japan	522.0
France	196.6
Australia	34.7
Germany	26.8
Climate Investment Funds	15.5



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

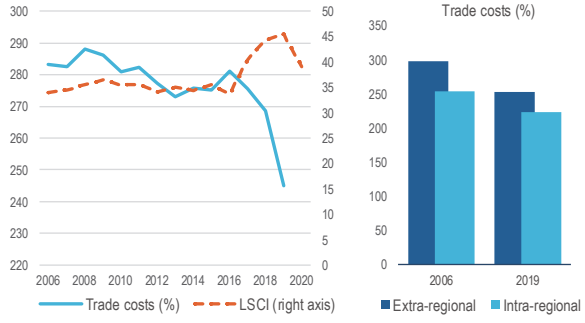
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

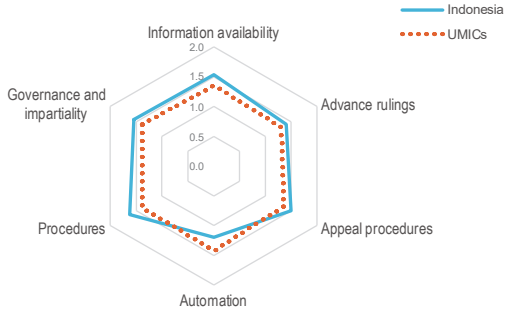


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	37.1	37.1
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	6.9	8.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	4.8	5.7
Exports: weighted avg. faced	2.5	3.0
Exports: duty free (value in %)	71.3	79.4
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	124.4	130.0
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	...	96.3
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	24.0	104.2
Fixed broadband subscriptions	1.3	4.3
Internet users	14.9	53.7
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	0.8	1.3
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	6.0	10.9
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	2.9	2.4

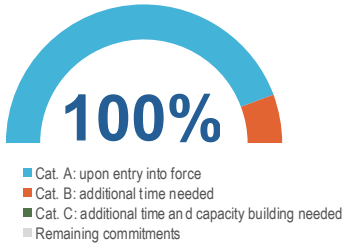
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Indonesia

TRADE PERFORMANCE

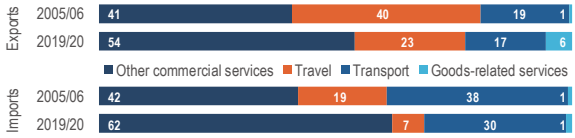
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	98,251	163,355
	Commercial services	11,157	14,258
Imports	Goods	66,053	135,141
	Commercial services	21,342	24,453

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	1044
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	1176
Number of export markets (max. 237)	211	211
Number of import markets (max. 237)	177	199

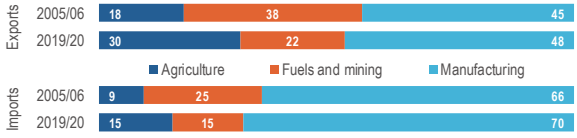
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	54.0	31.9
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	10.2	8.0
	(% of total imports)	24.4	15.3
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	10.9	8.9
	(% of comm. services imports)	5.5	13.9
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	50.1	56.6
	(% of goods Imports)	47.8	62.1
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods imports)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Japan	21.6	China	19.5
United States	11.2	United States	11.4
Singapore	8.9	Japan	8.4
China	8.3	Singapore	6.6
Korea, Republic of	7.6	India	6.4

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Singapore	16.4	China	28.0
China	10.9	Singapore	8.7
Japan	9.0	Japan	7.5
United States	6.7	United States	6.1
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	5.5	Malaysia	4.9

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Natural gas	9.9	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	11.8
Petroleum oils, crude	8.1	Coal, not agglomerated	8.9
Coal, not agglomerated	6.0	Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	3.4
Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	5.7	Natural gas	3.3
Copper ores, concentrates	4.6	Pig iron, spiegeleisn, etc.	3.0

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	18.0	Petroleum products	5.6
Petroleum oils, crude	12.9	Parts, for office machines	4.1
Hydrocarbons, n.e.s., derivatives	2.7	Petroleum oils, crude	2.4
Ship, boat, floating structures	2.5	Animal feed stuff	2.1
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2.0	Heating, cooling equipment, part	2.0

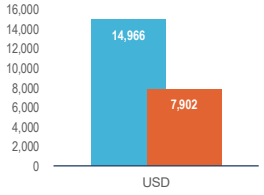
Sources: WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

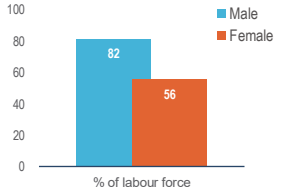
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.6	0.7
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	21.3	4.5
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	7.6	4.3
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.4	-0.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	2.4
Total debt service (% of total exports)	25.7	36.7
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.6	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



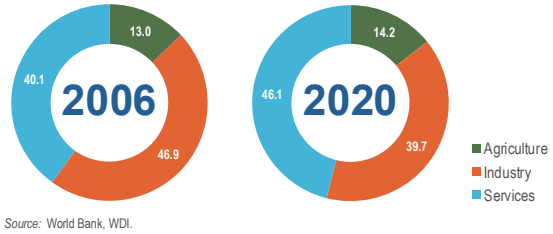
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

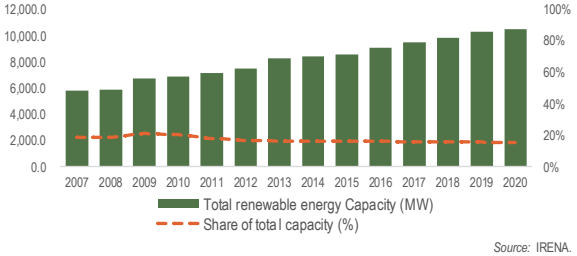
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Kiribati

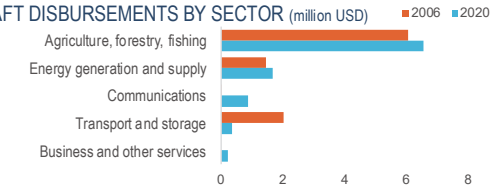
Development finance and trade costs for Kiribati

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	25.3	59.3	6%
of which Aid for Trade	9.6	10.2	0%
FDI inflows	0.6	-0.3	...
Remittances	13.0	14.9	1%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.5	...	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	...	...

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

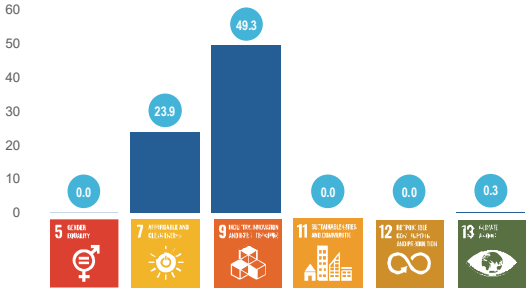


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
Japan	3.9
New Zealand	2.7
Australia	1.6
Korea	0.7
International Development Association	0.6



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

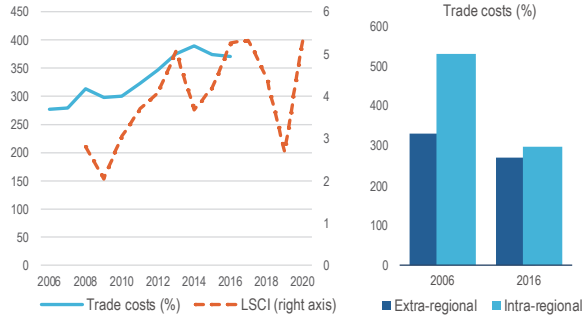
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

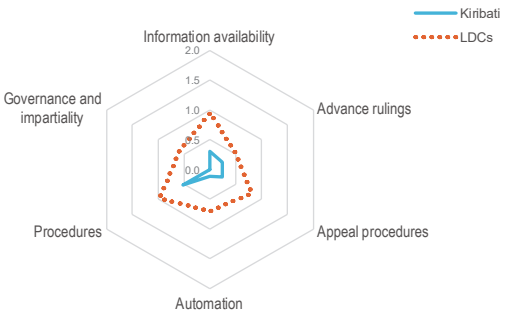


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	...	...
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	17.5	...
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.3	1.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	62.5	81.2
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	18.5	45.8
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	15.0	72.1
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	0.0	43.5
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.6	0.2
Internet users	11.5	38.0
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	5.7	5.1
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	...	...
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	18.1	16.3

Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments

N/A

- Cat. A: upon entry into force
- Cat. B: additional time needed
- Cat. C: additional time and capacity building needed
- Remaining commitments

Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Kiribati

TRADE PERFORMANCE

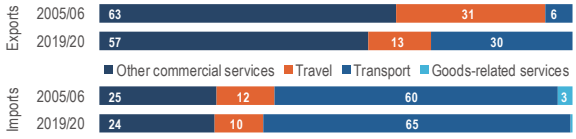
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	3	12
	Commercial services	7	9
Imports	Goods	61	106
	Commercial services	26	55

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	19	17
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	319	391
Number of export markets (max. 237)	9	19
Number of import markets (max. 237)	33	43

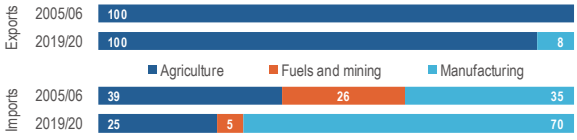
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	87.9	97.6
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	68.8	44.2
	(% of total imports)	29.9	34.2
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	9.3	…
	(% of comm. services imports)	0.0	…
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	74.0	40.3
	(% of goods Imports)	28.4	24.5
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	22.9	49.3
	(% of goods imports)	29.6	36.9

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2007	%	2020	%
Australia	44.9	Japan	31.8
Singapore	13.8	Malaysia	17.3
Hong Kong, China	10.4	Australia	11.5
Fiji	5.4	United States	10.8
United States	2.9	Fiji	7.1

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Australia	36.2	Fiji	18.0
Fiji	34.6	Australia	15.6
New Zealand	6.7	China	14.1
Japan	6.1	Singapore	11.9
United States	3.9	New Zealand	8.6

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2007	%	2020	%
Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	49.0	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	49.2
Fish, dried, salted, smoked	12.9	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	31.9
Manufactures base metals, n.e.s.	8.3	Mechanical handlng equipment	4.7
Animal feed stuff	7.7	Petroleum products	3.4
Oilseed (other fixed veg. oil)	7.0	Oilseed (other fixed veg. oil)	2.6

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	24.7	Petroleum products	13.6
Rice	7.9	Rice	6.8
Tobacco, manufactured	3.7	Fruit, preserved, prepared	6.0
Alcoholic beverages	3.2	Tobacco, manufactured	4.0
Sugars, molasses, honey	3.2	Meat offal, prepared, preserved (…)	3.6

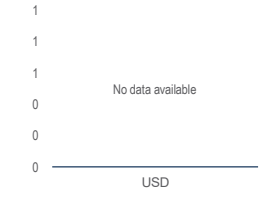
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

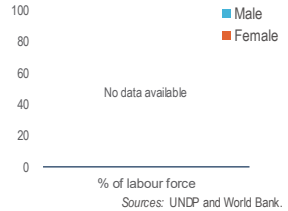
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.6	0.6
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	11.3	…
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	…	…
ODA (% of gross national income)	16.5	15.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	…	7.5
Total debt service (% of total exports)	…	…
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.7	…

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



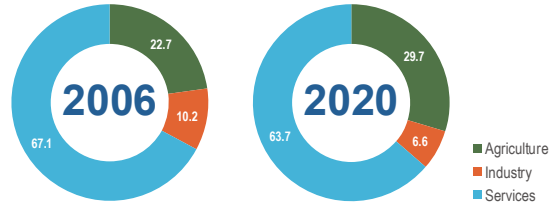
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

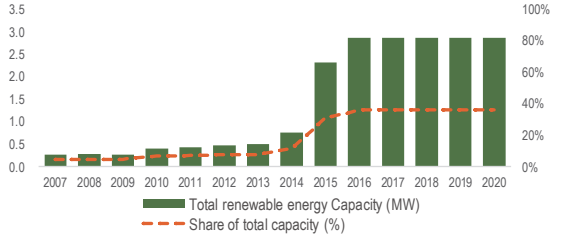
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value added by sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Lesotho

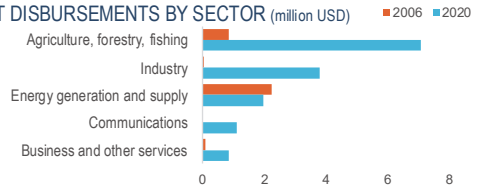
Development finance and trade costs for Lesotho

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	77.8	210.6	7%
of which Aid for Trade	13.5	16.0	1%
FDI inflows	24.3	102.0	11%
Remittances	613.9	470.6	-2%
Other official flows (OOF)	...	...	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	10.4	...

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

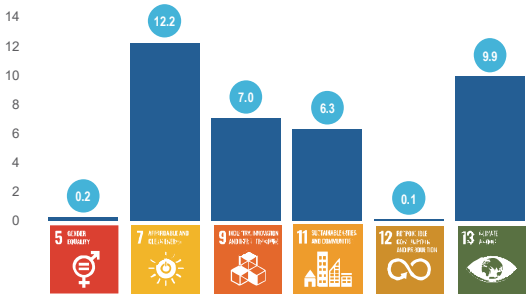


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	10.4
OPEC Fund for International Development	2.2
African Development Fund	1.1
Global Environment Facility	0.7
Climate Investment Funds	0.4



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

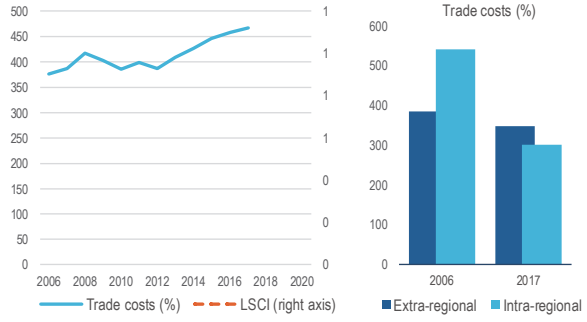
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

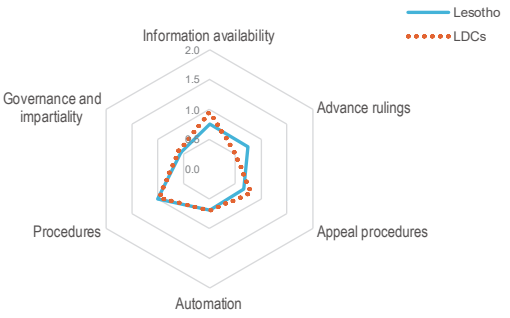


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	78.5	79.4
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	7.9	7.7
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.0	0.0
Exports: duty free (value in %)	99.9	99.8
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	88.3	72.9
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	76.4	98.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	7.6	64.7
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	0.2
Internet users	15.0	43.0
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	7.9	6.3
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	6.5	6.2
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	15.6	14.9

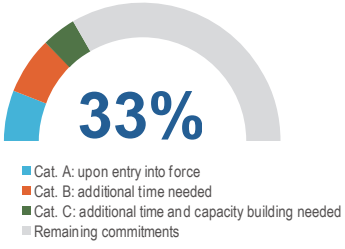
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Lesotho

TRADE PERFORMANCE

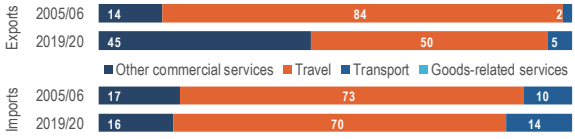
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	718	888
	Commercial services	35	10
Imports	Goods	1,359	1,601
	Commercial services	358	341

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	241
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	781
Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	39
Number of import markets (max. 237)	...	56

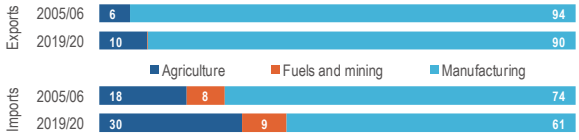
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	137.2	151.4
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	4.6	1.1
	(% of total imports)	20.8	17.6
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	13.6	0.2
	(% of comm. services imports)	0.5	2.1
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	...	49.4
	(% of goods Imports)	...	44.0
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	3.4
	(% of goods imports)	...	22.8

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2008	%	2020	%
South Africa	82.7	South Africa	33.4
United States	14.6	Belgium	32.7
Madagascar	0.7	United States	29.5
Kenya	0.6	Germany	1.0
Canada	0.5	Eswatini	0.9

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2008	%	2020	%
South Africa	95.2	South Africa	71.1
Japan	1.8	China	8.5
Germany	1.4	Italy	3.8
United States	0.7	India	3.3
United Kingdom	0.2	Japan	1.8

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2008	%	2020	%
Television receivers etc.	20.8	Pearls, precious stones	32.7
Electric switch relay circuit	18.3	Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	13.2
Footwear	7.4	Women, girls clothing knitted	11.6
Wool, other animal hair	6.1	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	9.1
Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	5.8	Mens, boys clothing, knit	6.1

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2008	%	2020	%
Special transactions not classified	13.2	Petroleum products	7.5
Petroleum products	6.6	Knit, crochet, fabric, n.e.s.	6.5
Perfumery, cosmetics, etc.	3.9	Fish etc. prepared, preserved, n.e.s.	3.9
Misc. manufactured goods n.e.s.	3.8	Medicaments	3.3
Road motor vehicles n.e.s.	3.6	Medical instruments, n.e.s.	3.0

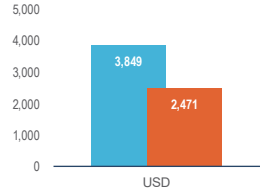
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

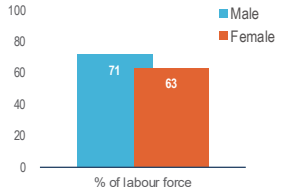
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.5	0.5
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	...	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	30.5	24.6
ODA (% of gross national income)	3.2	5.4
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	28.6	16.6
Total debt service (% of total exports)	3.1	5.2
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.0	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



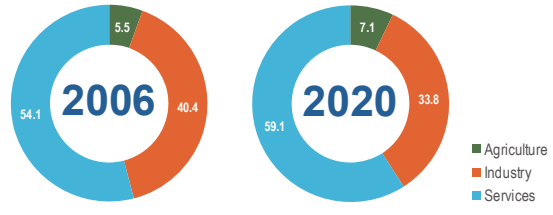
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

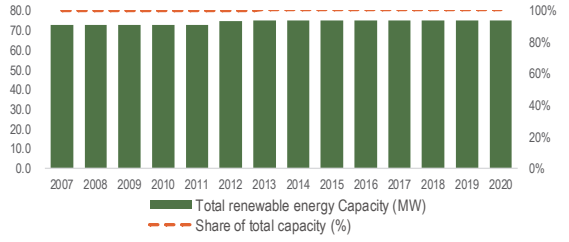
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value added by sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Madagascar

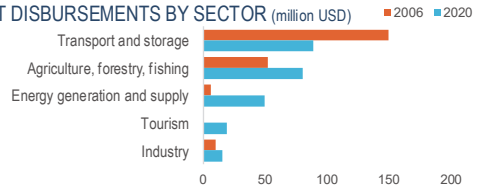
Development finance and trade costs for Madagascar

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	3,269.0	1,348.3	-6%
of which Aid for Trade	240.4	262.5	1%
FDI inflows	294.5	359.1	1%
Remittances	150.3	495.4	9%
Other official flows (OOF)	2.1	3.3	3%
of which trade-related OOF	2.3	83.9	29%

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	81.1
EU Institutions	60.8
Japan	52.9
African Development Fund	21.4
Germany	20.4

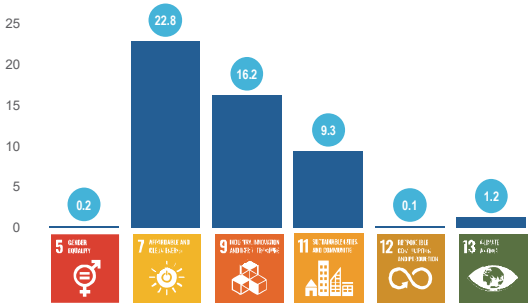


TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

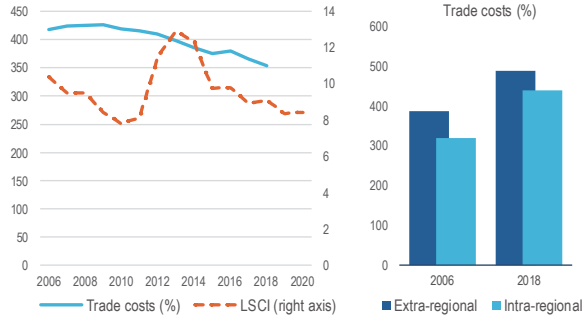
RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

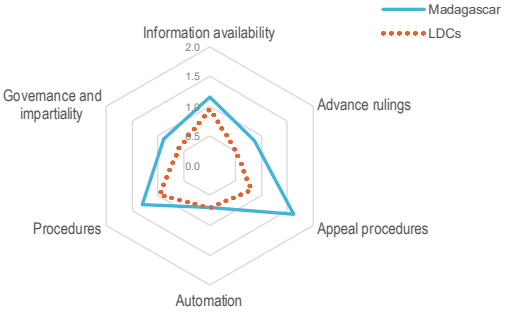


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	27.4	27.4
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	13.3	11.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	…	10.1
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.3	0.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	99.3	98.7
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	36.8	57.3
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	…	65.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	3.1	22.3
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.2	0.1
Internet users	3.0	…
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	20.5	16.4
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	203.6	163.4
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	31.9	23.0

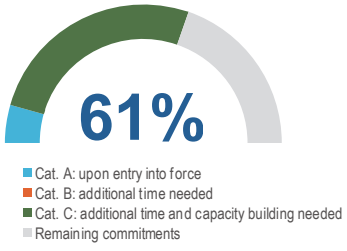
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Madagascar

TRADE PERFORMANCE

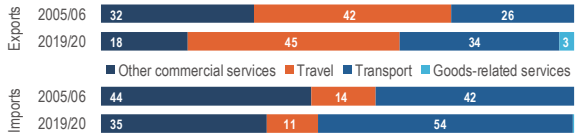
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	969	2,032
	Commercial services	558	626
Imports	Goods	1,534	2,836
	Commercial services	633	650

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	426	334
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	869	905
Number of export markets (max. 237)	108	118
Number of import markets (max. 237)	117	134

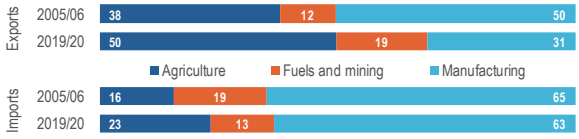
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	57.8	47.1
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	36.5	23.6
	(% of total imports)	29.2	18.6
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	1.5	10.3
	(% of comm. services imports)	1.3	8.1
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	24.5	34.1
	(% of goods Imports)	50.1	50.4
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	34.6	44.1
	(% of goods imports)	11.4	15.0

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
France	39.5	France	23.1
United States	15.0	United States	22.5
Germany	6.0	Germany	8.3
Italy	4.2	China	6.0
United Kingdom	3.0	Netherlands	4.4

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
China	17.8	China	25.4
Bahrain, Kingdom of	16.4	India	8.6
France	13.2	France	7.2
South Africa	5.7	United Arab Emirates	6.6
United States	3.6	South Africa	4.2

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Crustaceans, molluscs etc	13.4	Spices	30.2
Special transactions not classified	9.9	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	8.5
Petroleum products	7.9	Nickel	7.3
Spices	7.8	Ore, concentrate base metals	6.0
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	7.5	Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	6.0

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	17.7	Petroleum products	11.4
Textile yarn	5.8	Rice	5.6
Cotton fabrics, woven	4.0	Medicaments	3.5
Knit, crochet, fabric, n.e.s.	3.1	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	3.1
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2.6	Cotton fabrics, woven	2.6

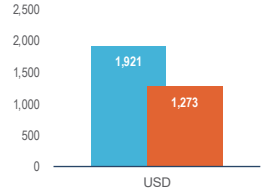
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

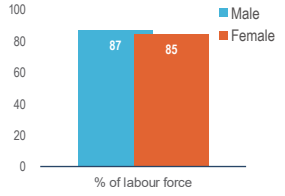
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.5	0.5
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	51.5	…
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	2.9	2.5
ODA (% of gross national income)	12.6	5.6
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	49.9	16.6
Total debt service (% of total exports)	3.6	4.7
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.1	…

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



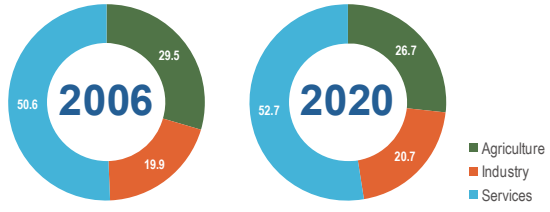
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

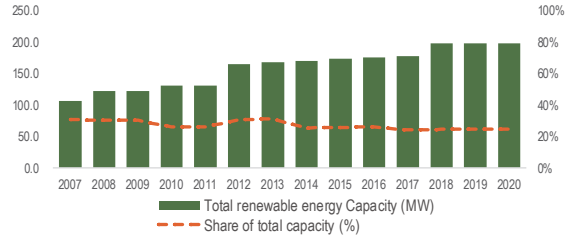
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Mali

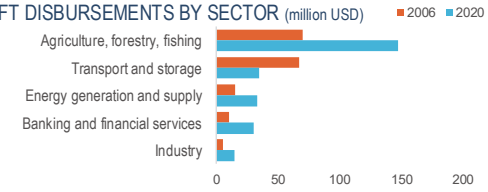
Development finance and trade costs for Mali

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	2,832.7	1,667.1	-4%
of which Aid for Trade	172.7	265.5	3%
FDI inflows	83.4	308.1	10%
Remittances	211.8	987.3	12%
Other official flows (OOF)	...	56.0	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	78.3	...

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

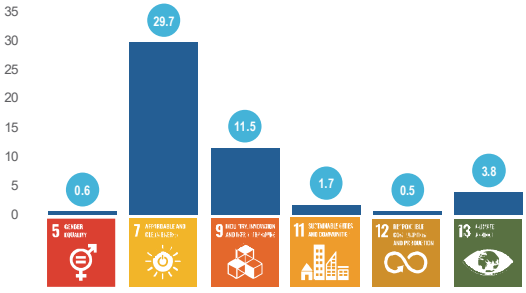


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	73.7
France	36.1
Germany	32.9
African Development Fund	16.9
EU Institutions	16.5



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

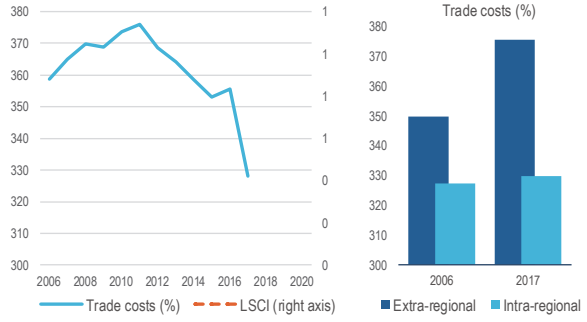
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

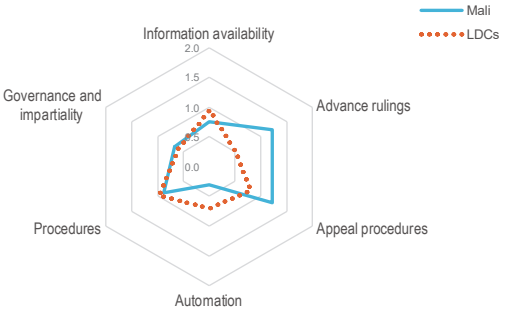


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	28.8	29.4
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	12.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	10.5
Exports: weighted avg. faced	17.1	0.0
Exports: duty free (value in %)	51.3	99.9
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	120.1	125.0
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	...	65.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	1.7	46.3
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	1.2
Internet users	3.5	27.4
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	13.0	4.7
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	25.8	23.4
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	37.3	16.3

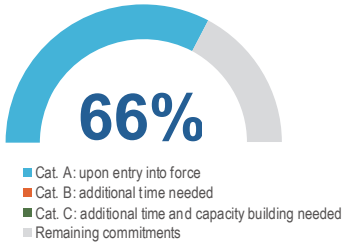
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Mali

TRADE PERFORMANCE

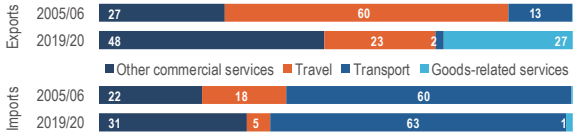
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	1,550	3,923
	Commercial services	291	542
Imports	Goods	1,473	4,100
	Commercial services	674	1,605

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	199	335
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	732	851
Number of export markets (max. 237)	71	82
Number of import markets (max. 237)	100	143

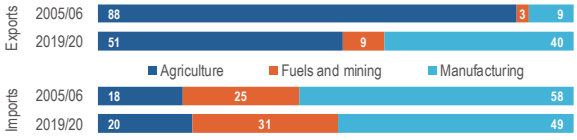
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	57.8	58.2
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	15.8	12.1
	(% of total imports)	31.4	28.1
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	20.9	42.9
	(% of comm. services imports)	4.5	7.6
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	97.4	94.0
	(% of goods Imports)	40.4	38.7
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	5.2	7.5
	(% of goods imports)	14.1	11.4

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
South Africa	71.0	South Africa	36.5
China	6.2	Switzerland	35.6
Senegal	2.7	Bangladesh	7.1
Viet Nam	2.3	Cote d'Ivoire	4.2
Thailand	1.7	Burkina Faso	2.8

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
France	15.2	Senegal	22.5
Senegal	12.1	China	15.8
Cote d'Ivoire	10.9	Cote d'Ivoire	10.6
Benin	9.0	France	7.9
China	6.1	India	3.1

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	74.2	Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	72.9
Cotton	16.6	Cotton	11.6
Live animals	3.4	Live animals	5.8
Other cereals, unmilled	1.1	Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	1.4
Petroleum products	0.6	Oilseed (other fixed veg. oil)	0.9

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
Petroleum products	23.3	Petroleum products	27.0
Lime, cement, construction materials	4.7	Lime, cement, construction materials	4.3
Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	4.5	Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	4.1
Medicaments	3.3	Medicaments	3.9
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	3.1	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2.1

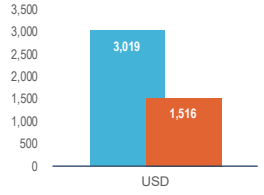
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

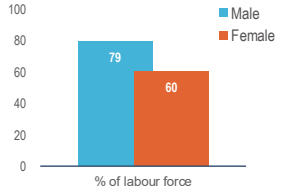
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.4	0.4
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	38.1	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	10.7	7.7
ODA (% of gross national income)	13.1	11.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	12.4	11.9
Total debt service (% of total exports)	4.4	...
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.1	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



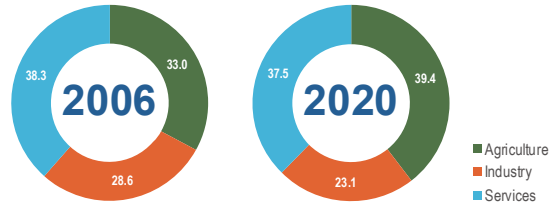
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

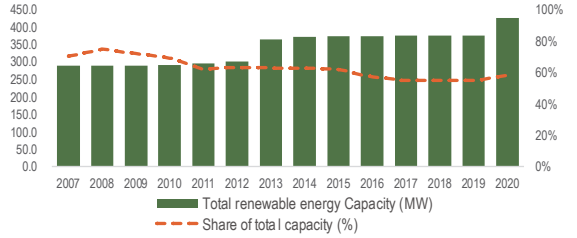
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Mauritania

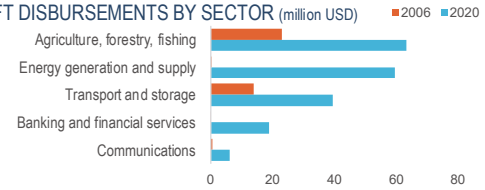
Development finance and trade costs for Mauritania

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	1,183.1	734.9	-3%
of which Aid for Trade	42.7	193.0	11%
FDI inflows	154.6	977.7	14%
Remittances	...	168.7	...
Other official flows (OOF)	3.8	4.6	1%
of which trade-related OOF	4.1	11.5	8%

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

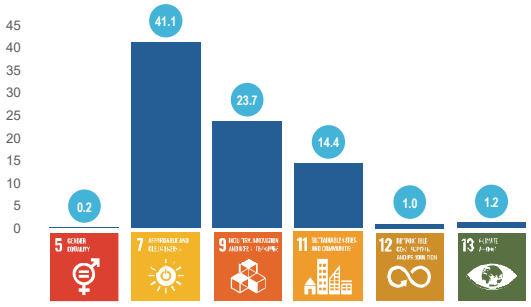


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	53.3
Arab Fund (AFESD)	51.7
Saudi Arabia	32.1
EU Institutions	32.1
Kuwait	5.7



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

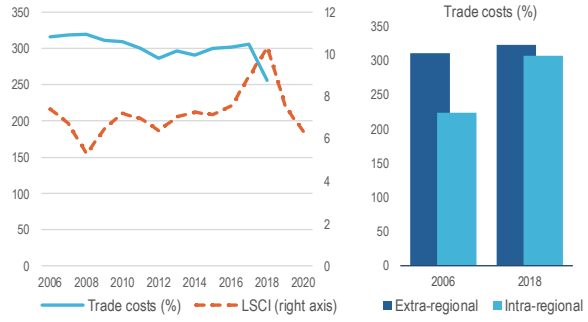
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

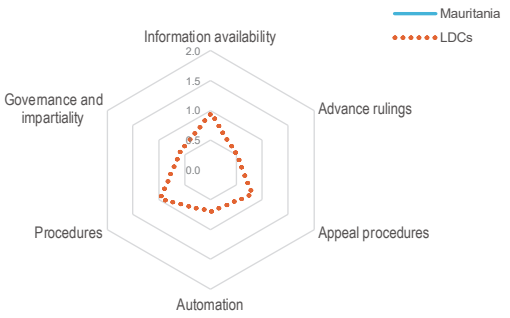


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	19.6	20.8
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	10.7	12.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	9.7
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.3	0.6
Exports: duty free (value in %)	89.4	93.9
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	104.5	106.1
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	...	43.5
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	5.5	62.3
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.2	0.4
Internet users	6.2	40.8
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	8.5	4.0
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	32.2	23.3
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	11.3	8.0

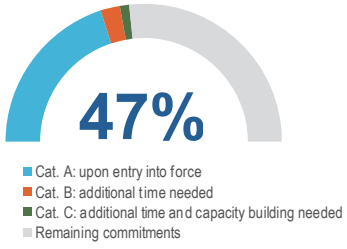
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Mauritania

TRADE PERFORMANCE

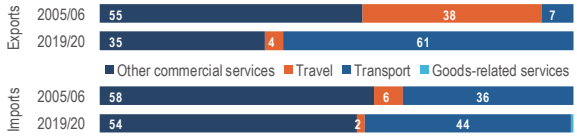
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	1,367	2,319
	Commercial services	76	110
Imports	Goods	1,167	2,889
	Commercial services	387	789

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	116
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	699
Number of export markets (max. 237)	28	79
Number of import markets (max. 237)	78	112

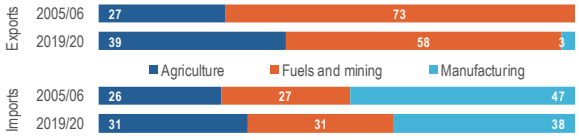
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	76.5	77.0
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	5.3	5.1
	(% of total imports)	24.9	20.4
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	32.4	10.7
	(% of comm. services imports)	2.8	3.5
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	56.7	76.3
	(% of goods Imports)	43.2	36.7
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	12.9	27.8
	(% of goods imports)	19.1	22.9

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2007	%	2020	%
Cote d'Ivoire	13.8	China	33.9
France	10.8	Switzerland	17.1
Germany	7.4	Canada	10.0
Italy	7.3	Spain	6.6
Belgium	5.5	Italy	4.6

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
France	15.1	Spain	14.6
Brazil	5.9	United Arab Emirates	14.2
China	5.6	France	8.4
United States	5.5	China	8.2
Belgium	4.9	Belgium	6.8

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2007	%	2020	%
Iron ore, concentrates	41.3	Iron ore, concentrates	34.5
Petroleum oils, crude	25.0	Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	26.1
Copper ores, concentrates	12.6	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	12.0
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	12.4	Crustaceans, molluscs etc	10.2
Special transactions not classified	5.4	Copper ores, concentrates	7.6

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	25.1	Petroleum products	27.6
Sugars, molasses, honey	5.9	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	6.4
Civil engineering equipment	5.9	Sugars, molasses, honey	6.0
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4.1	Fixed veg. fat, oils, soft	5.4
Wheat, meslin, unmilled	4.0	Civil engineering equipment	4.7

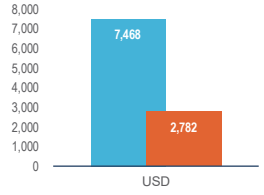
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

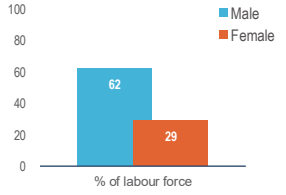
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.5	0.5
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	...	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	9.7	11.3
ODA (% of gross national income)	5.6	5.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	5.9	9.9
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.5	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



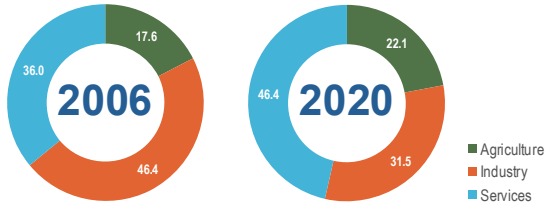
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

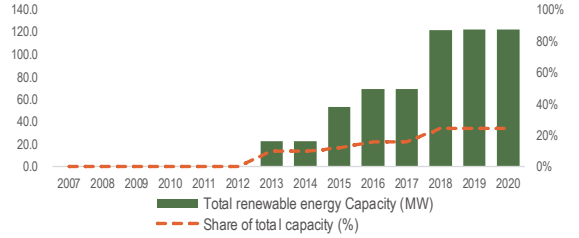
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Mauritius

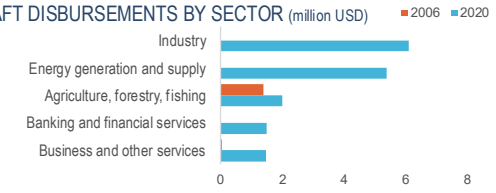
Development finance and trade costs for Mauritius

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	60.2	421.8	15%
of which Aid for Trade	1.7	17.1	18%
FDI inflows	105.3	245.9	6%
Remittances	0.7	284.7	53%
Other official flows (OOF)	9.3	278.3	27%
of which trade-related OOF	3.4	64.9	23%

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

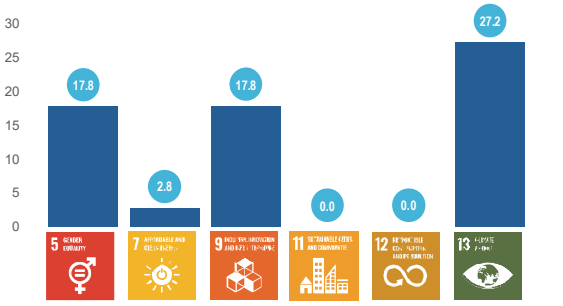


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
France	6.2
Green Climate Fund	5.0
EU Institutions	3.7
Finland	1.5
United States	0.6



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version of as May 2022.

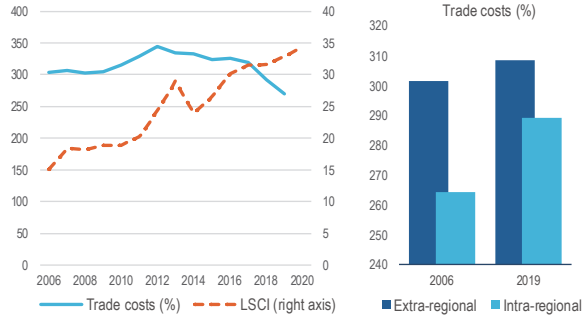
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

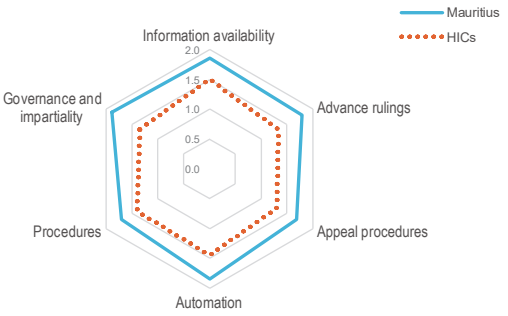


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	93.7	86.6
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	3.5	0.8
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	2.0	1.3
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.6	0.3
Exports: duty free (value in %)	95.3	99.3
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	122.2	150.4
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	90.0	99.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	28.5	97.9
Fixed broadband subscriptions	12.9	25.4
Internet users	40.1	64.9
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	0.9	0.7
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	1.7	1.4
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	1.2	1.1

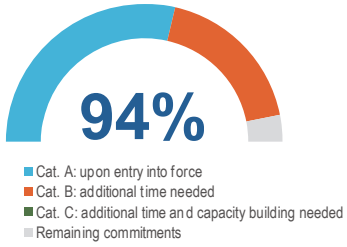
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Mauritius

TRADE PERFORMANCE

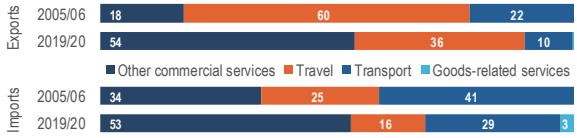
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	2,329	1,784
	Commercial services	1,663	1,298
Imports	Goods	3,409	3,913
	Commercial services	1,312	1,311

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	593	540
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	991	965
Number of export markets (max. 237)	126	111
Number of import markets (max. 237)	130	144

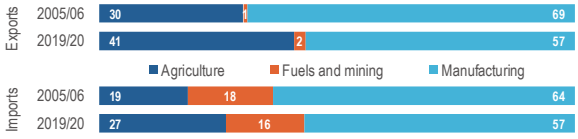
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	124.0	76.0
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	41.7	42.1
	(% of total imports)	27.8	25.1
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	2.9	9.6
	(% of comm. services imports)	2.5	9.0
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	28.6	33.9
	(% of goods Imports)	34.7	33.2
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	…	…
	(% of goods imports)	…	…

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United Kingdom	30.2	South Africa	11.8
France	14.1	France	11.4
United Arab Emirates	10.6	United Kingdom	10.0
United States	7.8	United States	9.7
Madagascar	4.4	Madagascar	6.8

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
France	14.3	China	16.6
India	13.6	United Arab Emirates	12.3
China	8.6	India	9.5
South Africa	7.3	South Africa	7.7
Germany	4.0	France	7.3

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	20.8	Fish etc. prepared, preserved, n.e.s.	15.0
Sugars, molasses, honey	15.3	Sugars, molasses, honey	12.1
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	11.3	Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	10.3
Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	7.4	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	7.9
Special transactions not classified	6.8	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	5.8

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	14.7	Petroleum products	12.6
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	8.5	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	4.8
Aircraft, associated equipment	6.2	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4.1
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	5.2	Medicaments	3.4
Textile yarn	3.5	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2.5

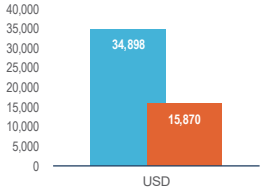
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

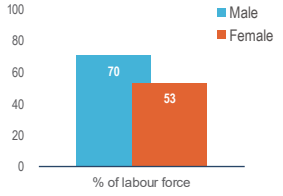
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.7	0.8
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	0.7	…
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	9.0	7.4
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.3	0.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	20.1	1.4
Total debt service (% of total exports)	31.9	26.3
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	2.7	…

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



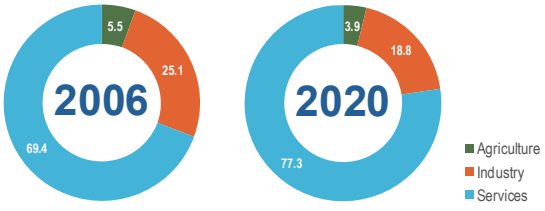
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

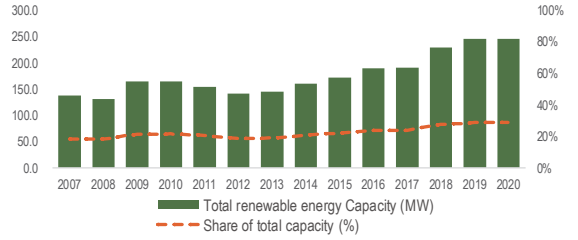
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Mexico

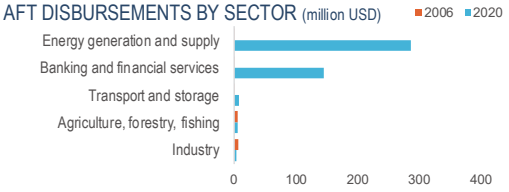
Development finance and trade costs for Mexico

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	327.4	1,088.7	9%
of which Aid for Trade	20.7	451.6	25%
FDI inflows	21,248.1	29,079.4	2%
Remittances	26,542.8	42,878.3	3%
Other official flows (OOF)	1,588.9	2,484.3	3%
of which trade-related OOF	892.8	901.6	0%

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

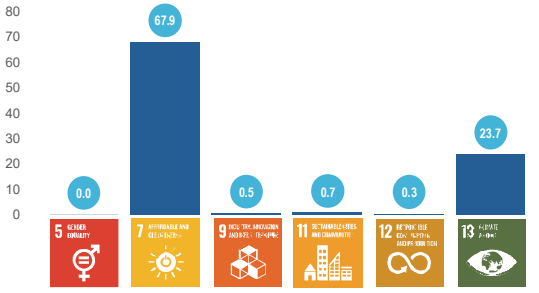


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	142.5
EU Institutions	141.3
Japan	102.7
Germany	37.7
United Kingdom	16.5



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

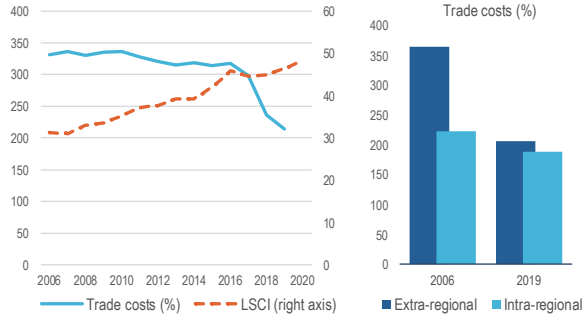
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

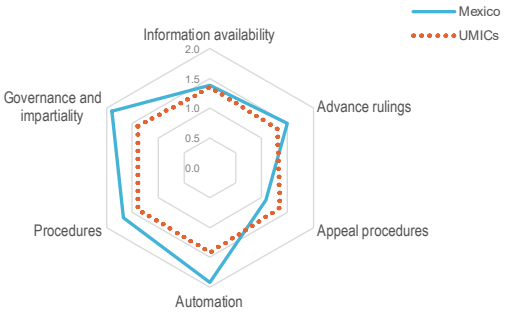


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	36.1	36.2
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	14.0	7.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	11.9	4.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.2	0.2
Exports: duty free (value in %)	98.6	96.8
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	89.8	95.3
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	95.0	95.6
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	29.1	78.6
Fixed broadband subscriptions	10.7	17.0
Internet users	43.5	72.0
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	1.0	1.3
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	2.4	2.3
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	1.4	1.3

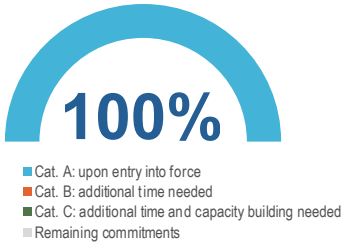
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Mexico

TRADE PERFORMANCE

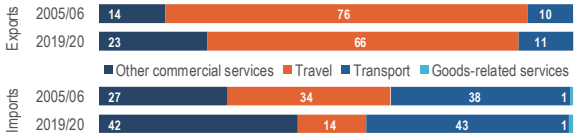
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	250,319	417,825
	Commercial services	15,918	16,803
Imports	Goods	256,631	383,380
	Commercial services	23,616	25,043

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	1119	1007
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1221	1128
Number of export markets (max. 237)	182	150
Number of import markets (max. 237)	200	188

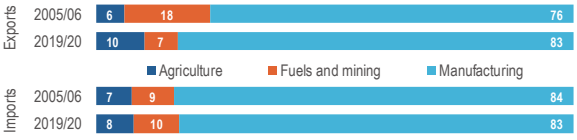
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	56.0	78.5
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	6.0	3.9
	(% of total imports)	8.4	6.1
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	3.4	0.3
	(% of comm. services imports)	1.1	1.6
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	37.1	36.3
	(% of goods Imports)	60.7	59.2
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods imports)	...	...

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	84.9	United States	79.2
Canada	2.1	Canada	2.7
Spain	1.3	China	1.9
Germany	1.2	Germany	1.6
Colombia	0.9	Japan	0.9

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	51.1	United States	43.9
China	9.5	China	19.2
Japan	6.0	Korea, Republic of	3.8
Korea, Republic of	4.1	Japan	3.6
Germany	3.7	Germany	3.6

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum oils, crude	13.9	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buse	9.7
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	7.0	Automatic data processing equipmen	7.7
Television receivers etc.	6.7	Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	6.4
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	5.4	Goods, special-purpose transport (...	5.9
Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	4.6	Special transactions not classified	4.6

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	6.3	Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	5.7
Transistors, valves, etc.	4.7	Transistors, valves, etc.	5.7
Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	4.7	Special transactions not classified	5.2
Electric switch relay circuit	3.8	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	4.6
Petroleum products	3.7	Petroleum products	4.4

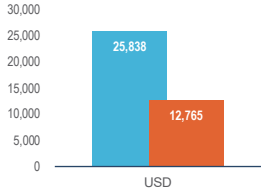
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

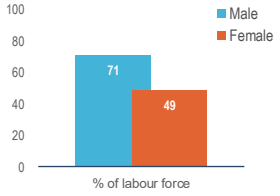
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.7	0.8
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	4.0	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.6	4.4
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.0	0.0
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	2.1
Total debt service (% of total exports)	19.9	15.5
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	4.2	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



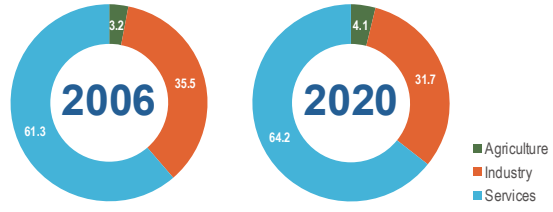
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

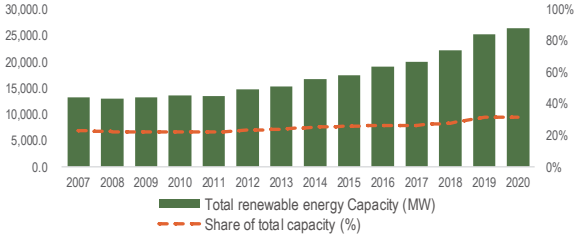
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Moldova

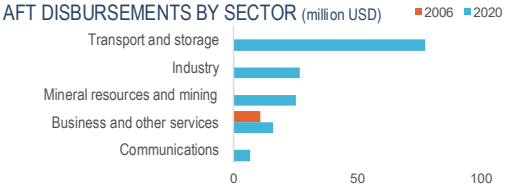
Development finance and trade costs for Moldova

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	207.5	608.8	8%
of which Aid for Trade	28.2	164.6	13%
FDI inflows	258.5	54.8	-10%
Remittances	1,175.8	1,876.6	3%
Other official flows (OOF)	...	169.7	...
of which trade-related OOF	3.8	118.2	28%

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

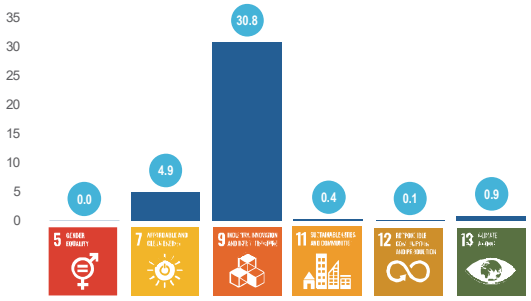


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
EU Institutions	120.4
International Development Association	19.7
United States	13.4
Sweden	5.8
Germany	1.6



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

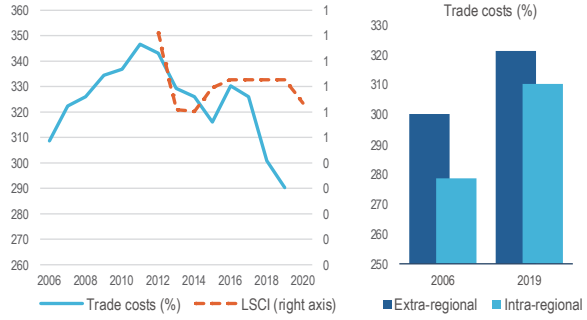
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

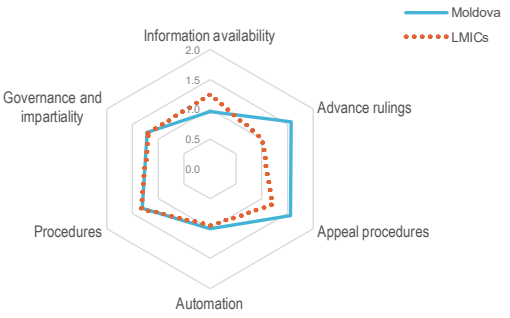


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	6.9	7.0
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	5.2	5.3
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	4.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced	4.8	1.8
Exports: duty free (value in %)	63.6	88.0
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	90.7	84.8
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	99.0	99.9
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	40.4	58.8
Fixed broadband subscriptions	11.5	17.8
Internet users	60.0	...
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	2.2	0.5
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	4.8	2.3
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	2.6	1.5

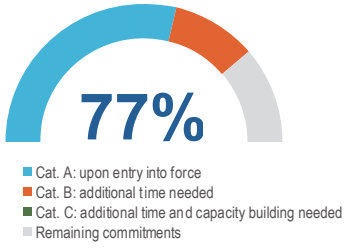
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Moldova

TRADE PERFORMANCE

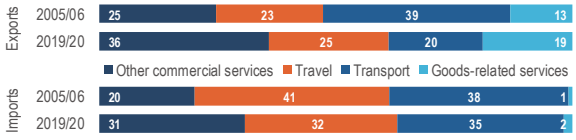
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	787	1,963
	Commercial services	517	1,250
Imports	Goods	2,434	5,038
	Commercial services	461	859

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	505	543
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	927	987
Number of export markets (max. 237)	93	119
Number of import markets (max. 237)	119	128

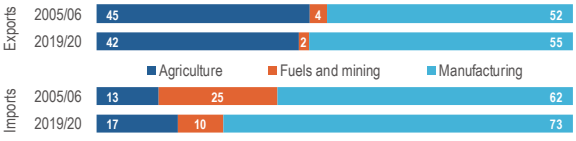
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	123.2	76.5
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	39.6	38.9
	(% of total imports)	15.9	14.6
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	13.9	24.2
	(% of comm. services imports)	7.0	9.5
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	33.2	55.0
	(% of goods Imports)	37.5	41.2
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods imports)	...	...

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Russian Federation	17.3	Romania	28.6
Romania	14.8	Germany	9.1
Ukraine	12.2	Russian Federation	8.8
Italy	11.1	Italy	8.7
Belarus	7.0	Turkey	7.0

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Ukraine	19.2	China	11.9
Russian Federation	15.5	Romania	11.7
Romania	12.8	Russian Federation	11.1
Germany	8.0	Ukraine	9.7
Italy	7.3	Germany	8.3

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Alcoholic beverages	17.7	Electric distribution equipment (...)	17.0
Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	6.1	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	9.1
Women, girl clothng, excl. knitted (...)	5.6	Oilseed (soft fixed veg. oil)	9.0
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	5.2	Alcoholic beverages	7.1
Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	4.8	Furniture, cushions, etc.	5.6

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	12.6	Petroleum products	6.5
Natural gas	7.0	Medicaments	4.3
Medicaments	2.9	Special transactions not classified	3.2
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	2.9	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3.1
Electric current	2.7	Electric distribution equipment (...)	3.0

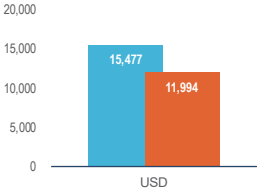
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

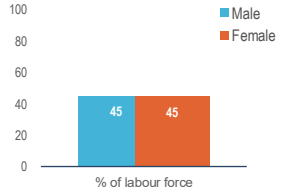
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.7	0.8
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	3.0	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	7.4	3.8
ODA (% of gross national income)	5.9	2.7
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	7.3	3.3
Total debt service (% of total exports)	17.7	17.5
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	2.8	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



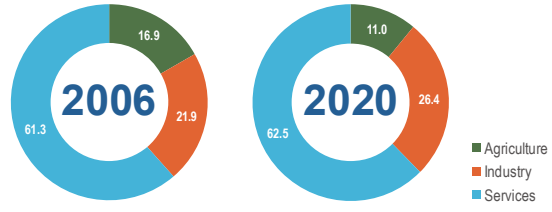
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

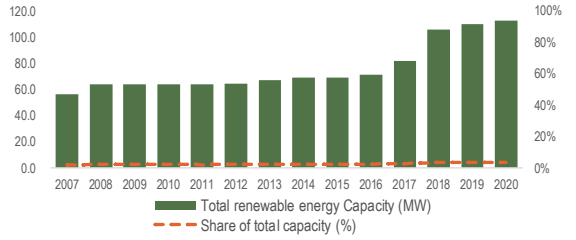
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Mozambique

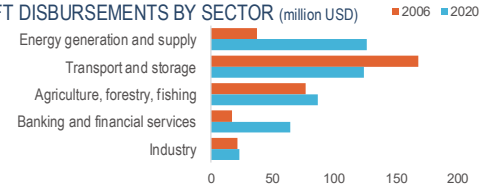
Development finance and trade costs for Mozambique

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	3,416.2	2,713.1	-2%
of which Aid for Trade	351.9	459.2	2%
FDI inflows	112.6	2,337.3	24%
Remittances	80.0	348.8	11%
Other official flows (OOF)	48.8	126.8	7%
of which trade-related OOF	53.9	102.2	5%

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	166.5
Japan	48.6
African Development Fund	48.6
EU Institutions	47.9
Sweden	23.7

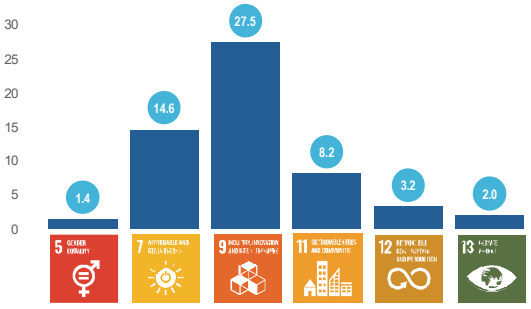


TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

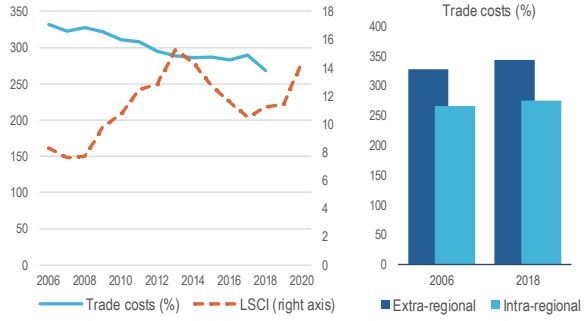
RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

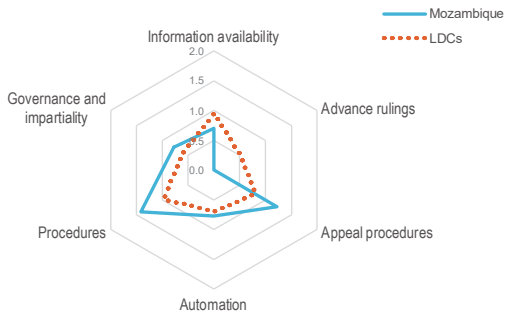


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	97.4	97.7
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.1	10.3
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	9.1	7.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.9	0.5
Exports: duty free (value in %)	95.1	97.6
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	48.5	49.5
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	31.7	85.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	2.1	16.7
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	0.2
Internet users	5.5	16.5
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	7.2	8.0
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	29.4	36.0
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	81.4	20.0

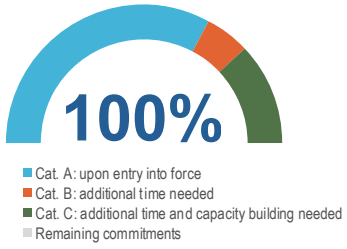
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Mozambique

TRADE PERFORMANCE

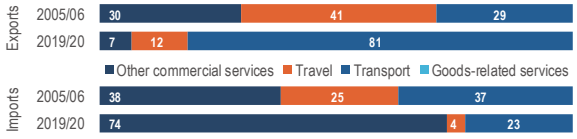
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	2,381	3,588
	Commercial services	364	764
Imports	Goods	2,649	5,883
	Commercial services	720	2,384

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	315	367
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	886	960
Number of export markets (max. 237)	80	108
Number of import markets (max. 237)	110	151

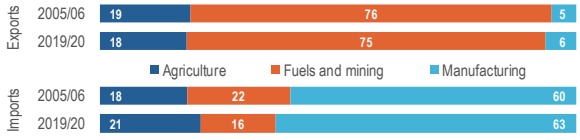
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	66.6	90.0
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	13.3	17.5
	(% of total imports)	21.4	28.8
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	4.8	2.6
	(% of comm. services imports)	3.2	4.5
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	73.9	53.8
	(% of goods Imports)	29.0	46.5
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	9.8	9.2
	(% of goods imports)	11.2	15.2

Sources: WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
South Africa	15.2	South Africa	21.1
Zimbabwe	3.2	India	12.2
Switzerland	2.2	United Kingdom	10.8
Spain	1.8	China	7.4
China	1.4	Italy	6.9

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
South Africa	33.0	South Africa	29.3
Netherlands	12.9	China	10.8
India	4.8	India	9.6
United Arab Emirates	4.0	United Arab Emirates	6.7
United States	3.5	Singapore	5.6

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Aluminium	58.9	Aluminium	30.2
Electric current	7.5	Coal, not agglomerated	17.1
Tobacco, unmanufactured	4.6	Electric current	10.7
Natural gas	4.6	Ore, concentrate base metals	6.9
Crustaceans, molluscs etc	3.8	Natural gas	6.7

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Special transactions not classified	20.0	Petroleum products	10.9
Petroleum products	13.1	Metal salts, inorganic acids	4.4
Goods, special-purpose transport (…)	4.8	Medicaments	4.0
Rice	3.2	Rice	3.9
Electric current	2.9	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	3.3

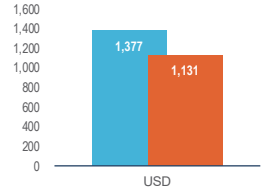
Sources: WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

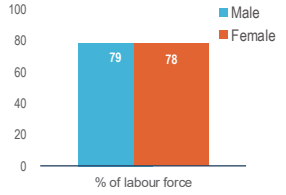
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.4	0.5
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	…	…
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	3.0	3.8
ODA (% of gross national income)	19.2	12.6
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	…	5.9
Total debt service (% of total exports)	18.7	34.0
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.1	…

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



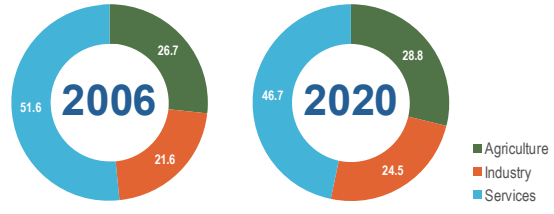
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

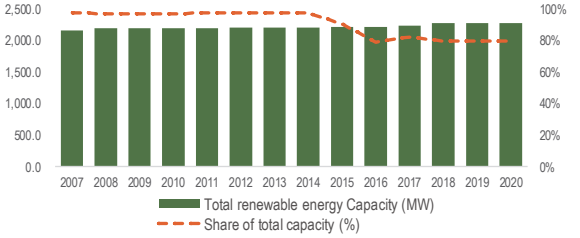
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Myanmar

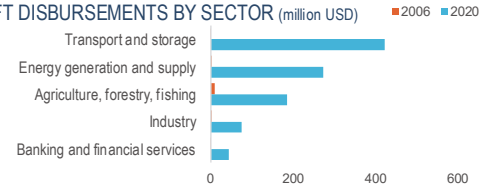
Development finance and trade costs for Myanmar

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	141.4	2,917.6	24%
of which Aid for Trade	15.3	1,032.9	35%
FDI inflows	724.2	1,834.2	7%
Remittances	115.2	2,249.6	24%
Other official flows (OOF)	1.0	454.6	55%
of which trade-related OOF	...	562.9	...

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

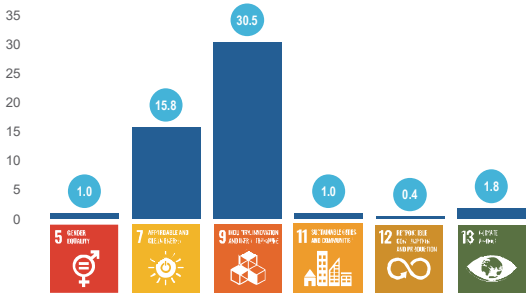


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
Japan	628.3
International Development Association	131.9
Korea	82.2
Asian Development Bank	47.4
Germany	34.3



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

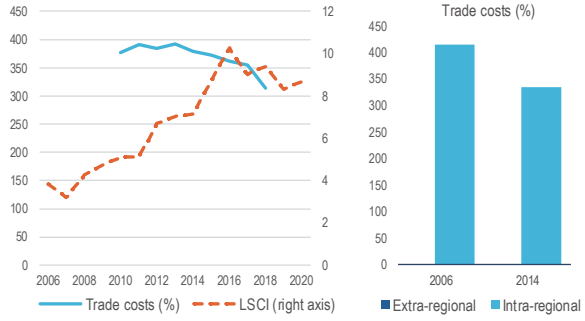
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

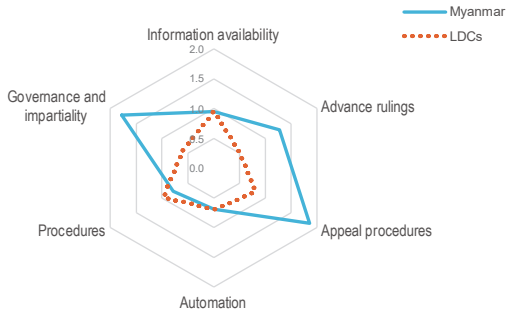


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	83.0	82.8
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	5.6	6.5
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	5.3
Exports: weighted avg. faced	4.1	0.6
Exports: duty free (value in %)	16.7	96.5
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	13.2	144.4
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	13.3	90.9
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	1.1	131.5
Fixed broadband subscriptions	...	1.3
Internet users	1.8	35.1
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	1.2	1.0
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	12.8	11.6
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	4.4	2.5

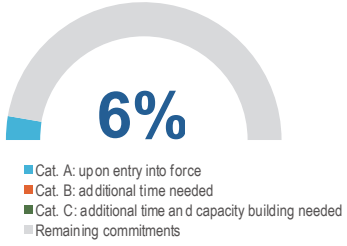
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Myanmar

TRADE PERFORMANCE

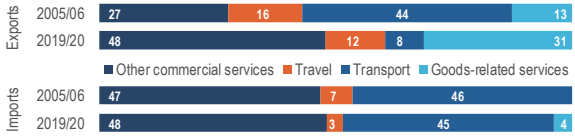
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	4,222	9,741
	Commercial services	291	4,332
Imports	Goods	2,070	14,406
	Commercial services	541	3,421

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	516
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	1001
Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	136
Number of import markets (max. 237)	...	129

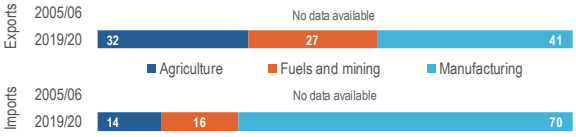
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	60.0	39.9
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	6.4	30.8
	(% of total imports)	20.7	19.2
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	0.0	1.4
	(% of comm. services imports)	0.0	4.5
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	...	25.5
	(% of goods Imports)	...	49.5
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	25.6
	(% of goods imports)	...	8.1

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	China	31.8
...	...	Thailand	17.8
...	...	Japan	7.3
...	...	United States	5.1
...	...	Singapore	4.1

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	China	36.3
...	...	Singapore	13.7
...	...	Thailand	10.7
...	...	Indonesia	6.0
...	...	Malaysia	5.6

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	Natural gas	19.9
...	...	Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	9.6
...	...	Women, girl clothng, excl. knitted (...	9.3
...	...	Veg.	7.4
...	...	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	5.8

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	Petroleum products	13.6
...	...	Fabrics, man-made fibres	5.2
...	...	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	3.6
...	...	Rotating electric plant	3.5
...	...	Iron, steel bar, shapes, etc.	3.3

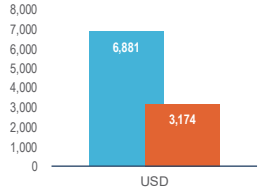
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

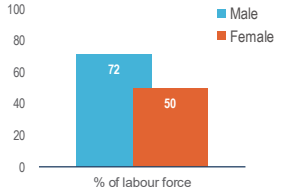
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.5	0.6
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	...	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	0.7	1.1
ODA (% of gross national income)	1.4	3.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	3.9	6.8
Total debt service (% of total exports)	1.2	3.7
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.2	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



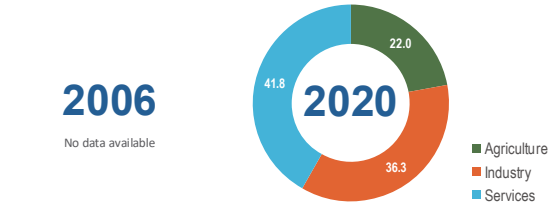
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

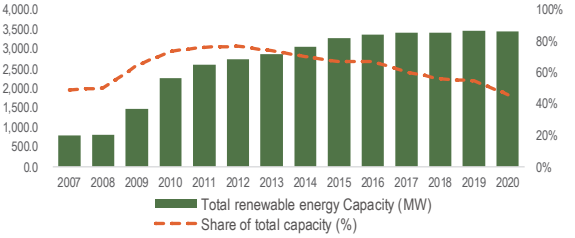
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value added by sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Nepal

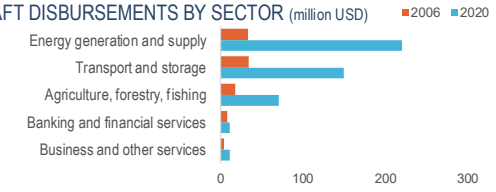
Development finance and trade costs for Nepal

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	475.8	1,948.4	11%
of which Aid for Trade	103.4	472.6	11%
FDI inflows	-6.6	126.5	...
Remittances	1,453.2	8,107.7	13%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.4	4.0	18%
of which trade-related OOF	...	183.9	...

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	191.9
Asian Development Bank	143.2
Japan	32.8
United States	18.7
EU Institutions	13.3

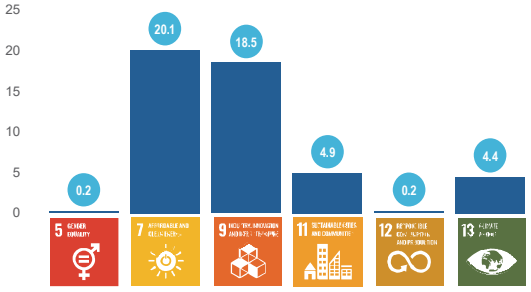


TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

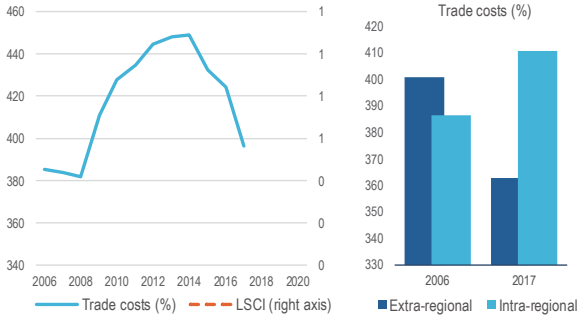
RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

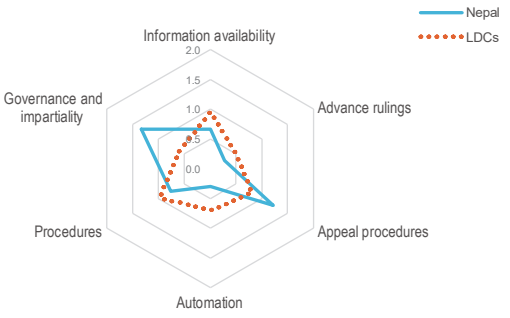


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	26.0	26.1
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	13.9	12.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	11.8	0.2
Exports: duty free (value in %)	37.8	98.8
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	79.4	131.2
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	...	54.1
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	13.7	61.4
Fixed broadband subscriptions	1.2	4.4
Internet users	13.3	37.7
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	5.2	2.6
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	2.3	2.0
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	10.3	5.5

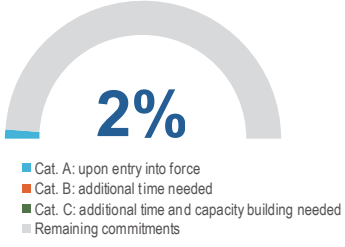
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Nepal

TRADE PERFORMANCE

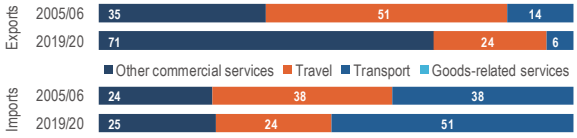
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	849	890
	Commercial services	252	830
Imports	Goods	2,441	9,597
	Commercial services	488	1,074

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	284
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	1051
Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	91
Number of import markets (max. 237)	...	114

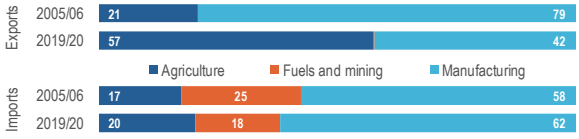
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	44.6	36.8
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	22.9	48.2
	(% of total imports)	16.7	10.1
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	13.8	16.9
	(% of comm. services imports)	0.8	1.4
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	...	55.7
	(% of goods Imports)	...	48.1
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	19.4
	(% of goods imports)	...	11.7

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
...	...	India	68.7
...	...	United States	10.3
...	...	Germany	3.0
...	...	Turkey	2.5
...	...	United Kingdom	2.3

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
...	...	India	63.1
...	...	China	15.7
...	...	Indonesia	2.1
...	...	United Arab Emirates	2.1
...	...	United States	1.3

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
...	...	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	19.9
...	...	Textile yarn	9.0
...	...	Floor coverings, etc.	7.1
...	...	Fixed veg. fat, oils, soft	5.6
...	...	Spices	5.3

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
...	...	Petroleum products	12.5
...	...	Ingots etc. iron or steel	3.7
...	...	Flat-rolled iron etc.	2.8
...	...	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2.3
...	...	Petroleum gases, n.e.s.	2.3

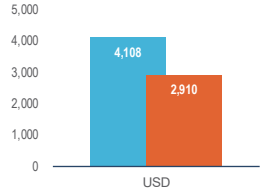
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

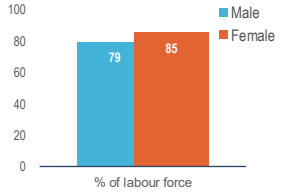
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.5	0.6
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	...	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	1.4	4.7
ODA (% of gross national income)	5.0	3.9
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	25.4	17.9
Total debt service (% of total exports)	10.2	12.1
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.1	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



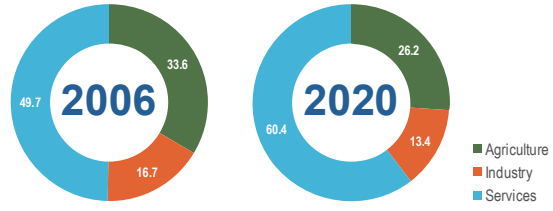
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

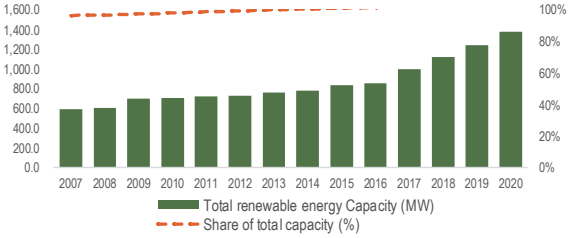
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Niger

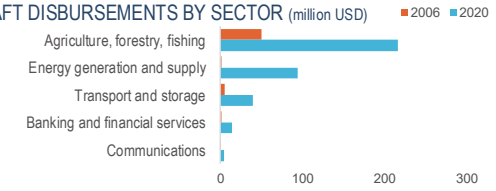
Development finance and trade costs for Niger

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	1,865.7	1,979.6	0%
of which Aid for Trade	65.4	375.0	13%
FDI inflows	50.5	366.8	15%
Remittances	78.2	520.9	15%
Other official flows (OOF)	...	25.6	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	117.4	...

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

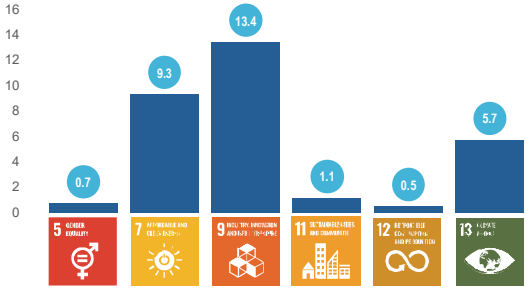


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	147.7
EU Institutions	63.3
United States	55.4
African Development Fund	27.9
Germany	19.1



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

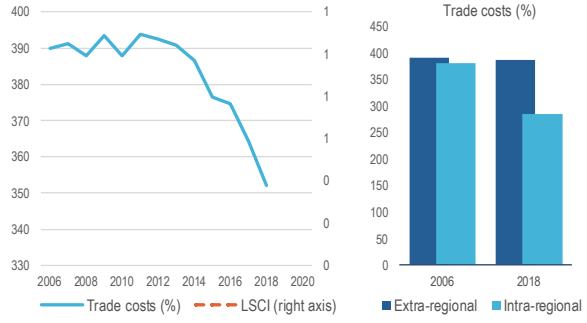
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

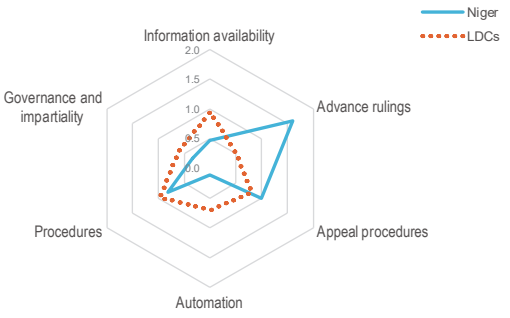


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	44.3	45.2
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	12.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.0	4.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	99.6	93.6
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	37.9	58.8
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	...	24.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	0.3	5.7
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.0	0.0
Internet users	1.2	...
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	22.7	15.0
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	142.1	111.5
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	51.1	37.5

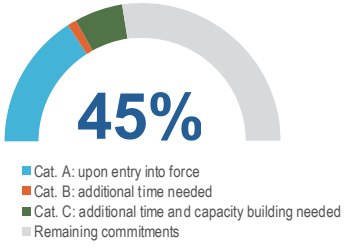
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Niger

TRADE PERFORMANCE

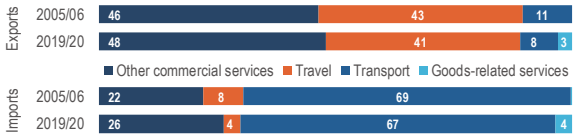
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	508	998
	Commercial services	84	206
Imports	Goods	748	2,378
	Commercial services	328	1,157

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	197	187
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	602	713
Number of export markets (max. 237)	54	55
Number of import markets (max. 237)	99	108

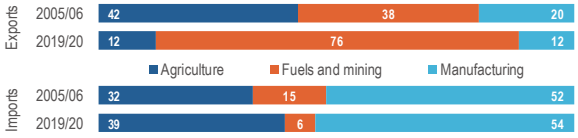
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	35.1	34.5
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	14.2	17.1
	(% of total imports)	30.4	32.7
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	35.5	43.4
	(% of comm. services imports)	10.2	5.7
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	69.5	78.4
	(% of goods Imports)	38.8	51.1
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	30.7	4.4
	(% of goods imports)	21.4	24.4

Sources: WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
France	24.4	France	17.1
Nigeria	10.3	Mali	8.7
Japan	9.5	Burkina Faso	6.3
Switzerland	8.2	Canada	4.4
Ghana	3.1	Nigeria	3.2

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
France	15.4	France	22.3
China	12.5	China	18.4
United States	10.1	United States	6.6
Cote d'Ivoire	6.4	Belgium	6.3
Nigeria	6.1	Thailand	5.9

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Uranium, thorium ores, etc.	32.3	Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	50.6
Live animals	16.5	Uranium, thorium ores, etc.	22.9
Veg.	10.8	Petroleum products	14.7
Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	7.9	Veg.	1.6
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	6.2	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	1.2

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	12.4	Rice	13.0
Rice	7.5	Aircraft, associated equipment	9.7
Lime, cement, construction materials	4.1	Arms and ammunition	8.1
Worn clothing, textile articles	4.0	Medicines, etc., excl. group 542	5.8
Civil engineering equipment	3.8	Edible products and preparations (…)	4.4

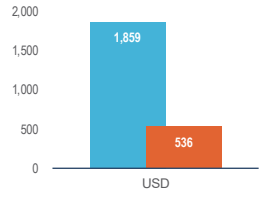
Sources: WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

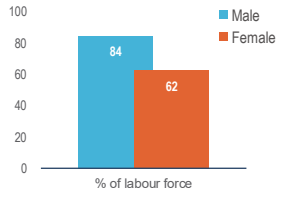
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.3	0.4
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	55.7	…
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	2.6	0.6
ODA (% of gross national income)	10.7	11.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	…	…
Total debt service (% of total exports)	26.5	9.2
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.1	…

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



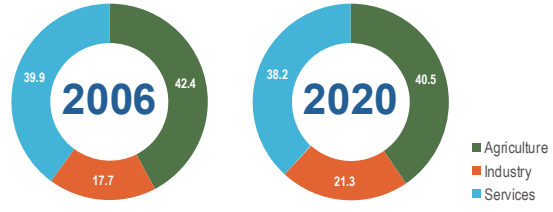
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

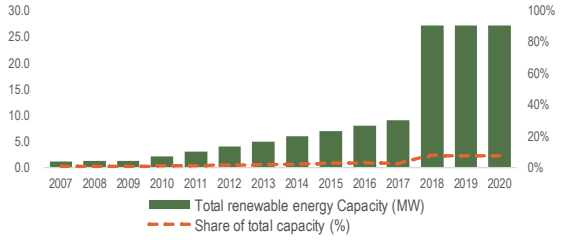
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value added by sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Pakistan

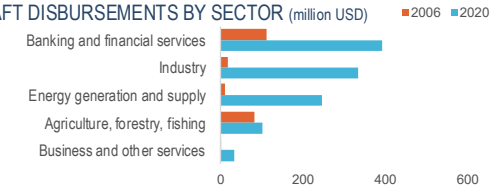
Development finance and trade costs for Pakistan

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	2,177.9	3,606.4	4%
of which Aid for Trade	280.6	1,205.4	11%
FDI inflows	4,273.0	2,105.0	-5%
Remittances	5,121.0	26,108.0	12%
Other official flows (OOF)	209.8	2,418.9	19%
of which trade-related OOF	174.0	953.1	13%

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
Asian Development Bank	611.6
International Development Association	293.2
United States	123.5
France	47.0
United Kingdom	37.4

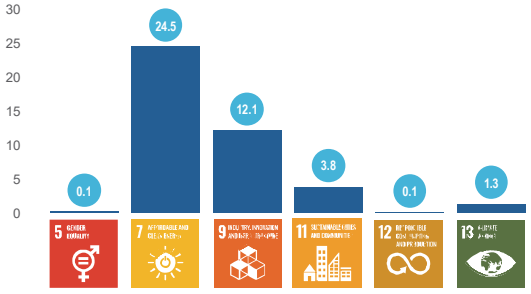


TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

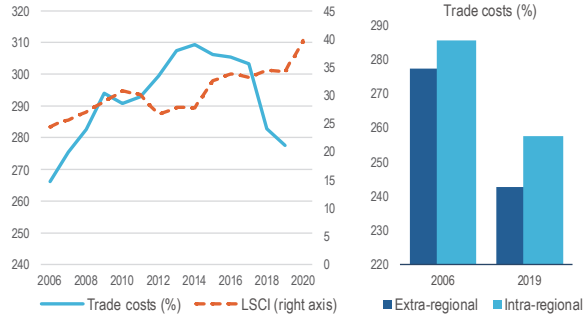
RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

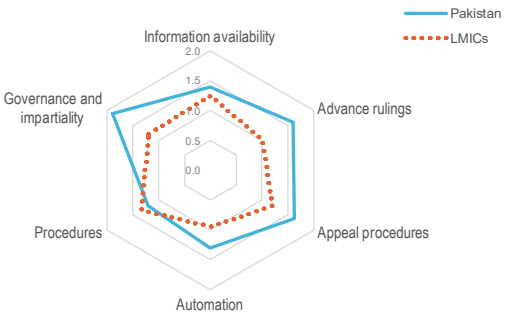


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	59.9	60.9
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	14.3	12.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	13.1	9.6
Exports: weighted avg. faced	7.6	4.3
Exports: duty free (value in %)	19.0	67.0
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	66.8	79.5
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	0.0	76.7
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	0.5	41.3
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.9	1.1
Internet users	9.0	25.0
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	2.7	0.5
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	17.3	11.2
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	3.1	2.0

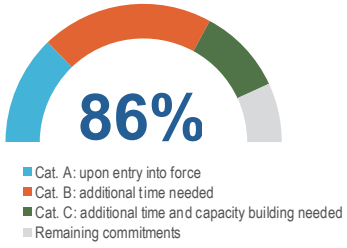
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Pakistan

TRADE PERFORMANCE

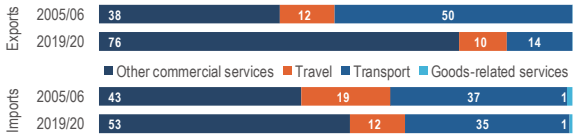
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	17,065	21,943
	Commercial services	2,214	4,378
Imports	Goods	26,597	43,532
	Commercial services	8,177	7,306

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	826	800
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1091	1091
Number of export markets (max. 237)	196	186
Number of import markets (max. 237)	186	183

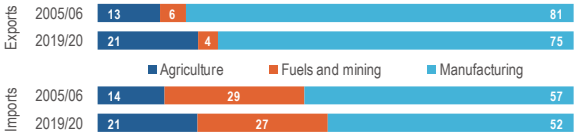
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	39.4	29.4
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	11.5	16.6
	(% of total imports)	23.5	14.4
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	11.0	39.2
	(% of comm. services imports)	1.7	6.4
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	34.7	30.4
	(% of goods Imports)	42.1	52.3
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	…	…
	(% of goods imports)	…	…

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	25.7	United States	18.6
United Arab Emirates	7.3	China	8.4
Afghanistan	5.9	United Kingdom	7.8
United Kingdom	5.5	Germany	6.3
Germany	4.1	United Arab Emirates	4.9

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United Arab Emirates	11.4	China	27.3
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	10.2	United Arab Emirates	9.8
China	9.8	United States	5.6
United States	6.3	Indonesia	5.3
Kuwait	6.3	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	4.1

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Textile articles, n.e.s.	19.1	Textile articles, n.e.s.	18.1
Cotton fabrics, woven	12.1	Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	9.9
Textile yarn	8.9	Rice	9.4
Rice	6.8	Cotton fabrics, woven	7.9
Mens, boys clothing, knit	5.3	Mens, boys clothing, knit	4.9

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum oils, crude	12.6	Petroleum products	9.2
Petroleum products	12.0	Petroleum oils, crude	5.0
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	6.9	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	4.6
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3.0	Natural gas	4.5
Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	2.6	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	4.4

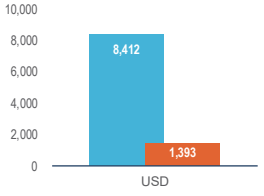
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

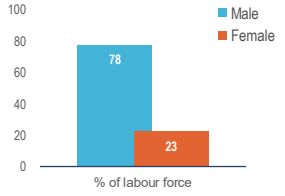
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.5	0.8
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	18.8	…
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	0.6	4.3
ODA (% of gross national income)	1.5	0.8
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	…	…
Total debt service (% of total exports)	10.8	32.4
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.8	…

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



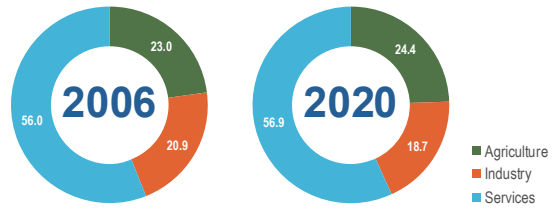
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

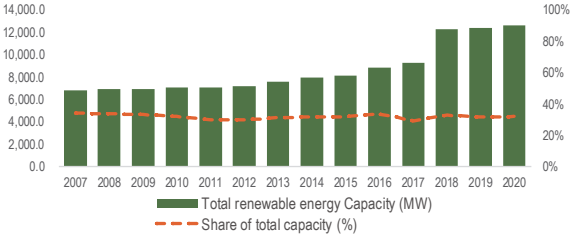
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Papua New Guinea

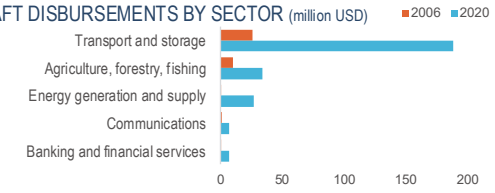
Development finance and trade costs for Papua New Guinea

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	299.4	1,105.9	10%
of which Aid for Trade	45.1	268.9	14%
FDI inflows	-6.9	-935.5	...
Remittances	4.4	2.0	-5%
Other official flows (OOF)	21.6	596.2	27%
of which trade-related OOF	18.2	375.4	24%

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

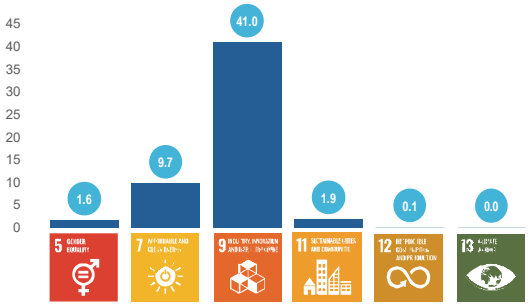


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
Japan	109.9
Australia	85.1
Asian Development Bank	32.5
International Development Association	16.6
EU Institutions	12.2



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

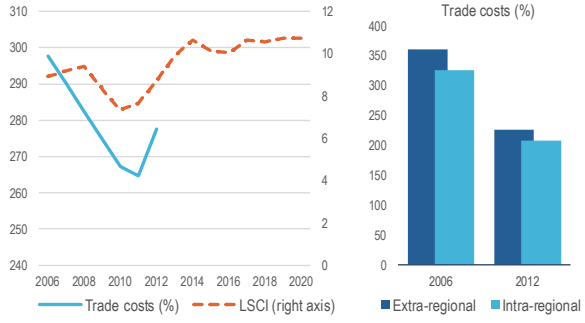
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

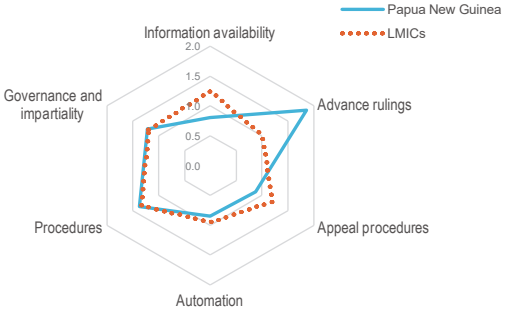


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	32.5	32.7
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	5.5	4.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.2	0.2
Exports: duty free (value in %)	92.5	93.6
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	38.5	53.9
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	...	64.4
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	3.7	12.3
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	0.2
Internet users	5.1	...
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	10.4	10.7
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	30.7	12.7
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	25.1	11.1

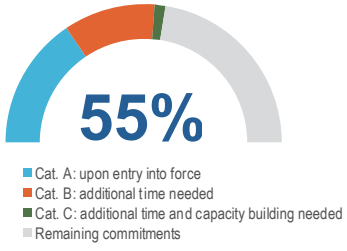
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Papua New Guinea

TRADE PERFORMANCE

Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	4,205	8,795
	Commercial services	298	178
Imports	Goods	1,992	2,700
	Commercial services	1,467	1,320

Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	95.3	52.7
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	6.6	2.0
	(% of total imports)	42.4	32.8
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	3.1	1.5
	(% of comm. services imports)	1.7	3.6
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods Imports)	...	...
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods imports)	...	...

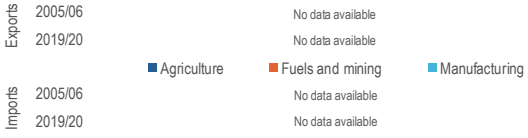
Sources: WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	...	...

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

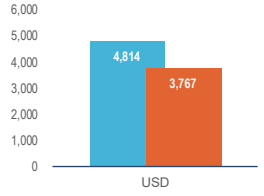
Sources: WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

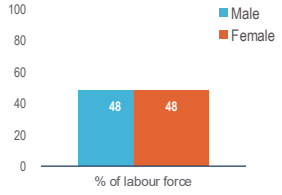
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.5	0.8
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	...	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	2.4	2.6
ODA (% of gross national income)	3.6	2.8
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	4.7
Total debt service (% of total exports)	7.1	14.1
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.7	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



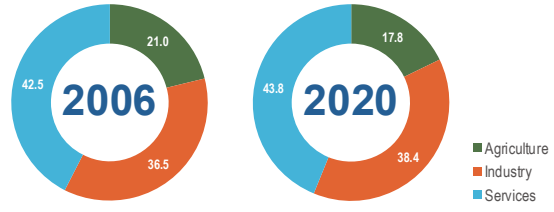
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

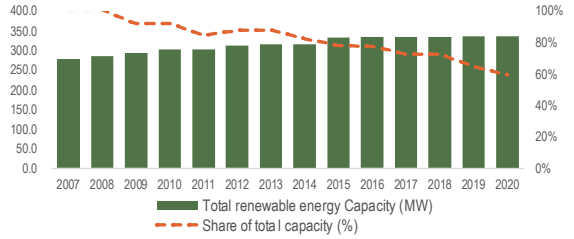
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Paraguay

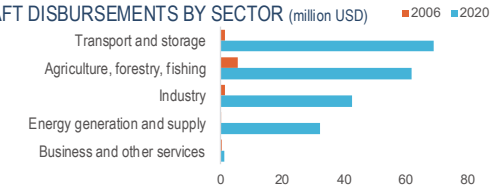
Development finance and trade costs for Paraguay

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	113.5	381.8	9%
of which Aid for Trade	11.3	208.2	23%
FDI inflows	95.0	568.3	14%
Remittances	336.0	583.7	4%
Other official flows (OOF)	31.9	1,094.1	29%
of which trade-related OOF	15.5	313.8	24%

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

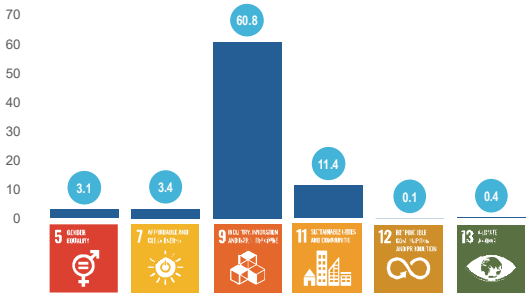


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
Green Climate Fund	52.9
Japan	50.8
France	41.6
EU Institutions	30.7
Inter-American Development Bank	10.9



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

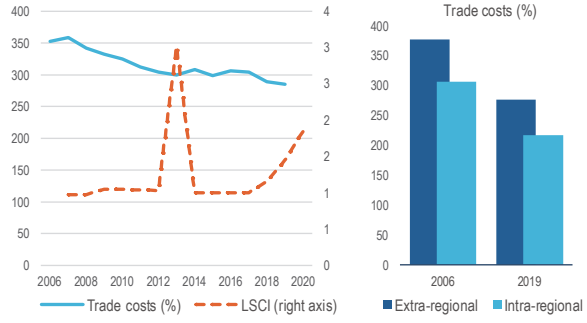
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

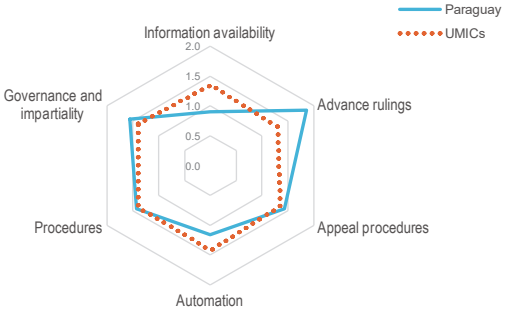


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	33.5	33.5
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	9.9	9.6
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	…	6.5
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.4	3.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	93.2	90.2
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	108.3	110.3
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	…	95.1
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	21.6	62.2
Fixed broadband subscriptions	2.4	7.9
Internet users	36.9	74.0
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	5.2	3.0
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	4.9	5.0
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	5.6	3.6

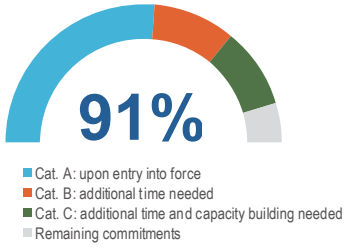
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Paraguay

TRADE PERFORMANCE

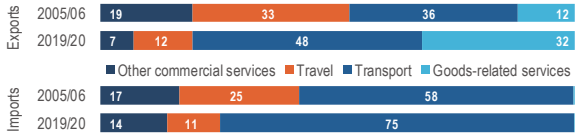
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	5,950	10,962
	Commercial services	277	655
Imports	Goods	4,853	9,712
	Commercial services	365	866

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	342	451
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	900	984
Number of export markets (max. 237)	101	133
Number of import markets (max. 237)	79	114

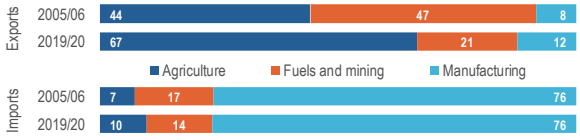
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	85.2	62.2
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	4.4	5.6
	(% of total imports)	7.0	8.2
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	6.7	2.3
	(% of comm. services imports)	0.4	0.2
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	37.4	57.4
	(% of goods Imports)	35.0	37.8
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods imports)	...	...

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Brazil	47.5	Brazil	35.5
Argentina	12.6	Argentina	24.9
Uruguay	10.3	Chile	9.0
Russian Federation	6.5	Russian Federation	5.6
Cayman Islands	4.9	United States	2.0

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
China	26.7	China	29.5
Brazil	21.5	Brazil	23.4
Argentina	15.4	Argentina	9.3
United States	7.0	United States	6.8
Japan	4.3	Singapore	3.8

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Electric current	46.9	Oilseed (soft fixed veg. oil)	26.0
Oilseed (soft fixed veg. oil)	13.3	Electric current	20.4
Bovine meat	11.6	Bovine meat	13.1
Maize unmilled	4.7	Animal feed stuff	8.6
Animal feed stuff	4.0	Fixed veg. fat, oils, soft	5.1

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	14.6	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	11.6
Automatic data processing equipment	10.7	Petroleum products	11.2
Parts, for office machines	7.5	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4.0
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	3.8	Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	3.9
Sound recorder, phonograph	3.8	Insecticides, etc.	3.5

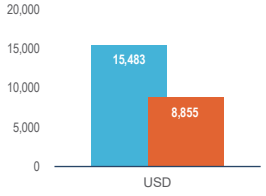
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

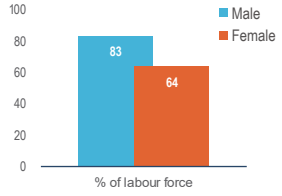
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.6	0.6
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	6.8	1.1
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	5.3	7.6
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.6	0.4
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	14.5	10.2
Total debt service (% of total exports)	6.8	6.0
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.6	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



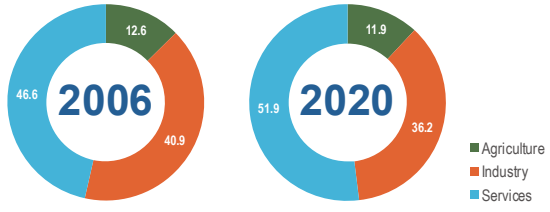
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

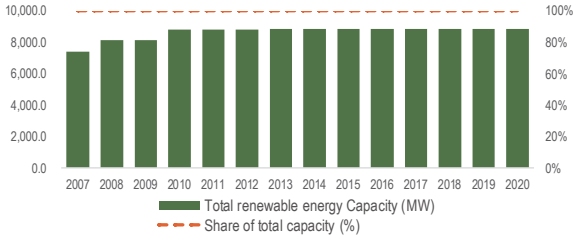
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Peru

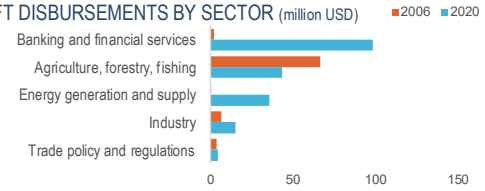
Development finance and trade costs for Peru

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	611.2	645.3	0%
of which Aid for Trade	114.8	208.1	4%
FDI inflows	3,466.5	981.7	-9%
Remittances	1,837.5	2,938.6	3%
Other official flows (OOF)	114.6	2,736.6	25%
of which trade-related OOF	65.1	620.3	17%

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
Germany	137.4
United States	23.5
Japan	12.1
Switzerland	8.5
Spain	6.0

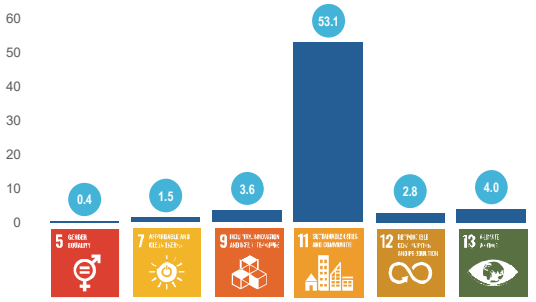


TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

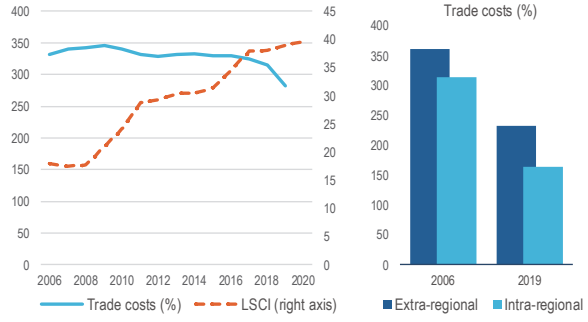
RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

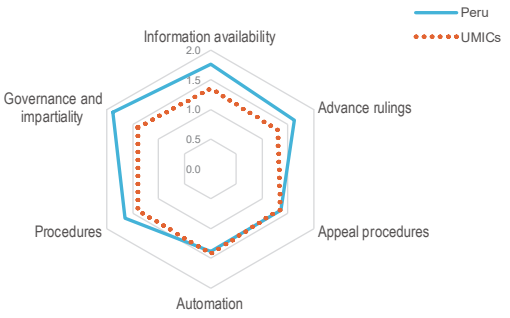


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	30.1	29.5
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	10.2	2.4
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	…	1.8
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.6	0.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	84.0	98.9
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	100.1	133.4
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	79.4	73.9
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	9.7	70.8
Fixed broadband subscriptions	5.4	9.2
Internet users	39.2	65.3
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	1.6	1.5
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	3.4	3.6
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	1.6	1.5

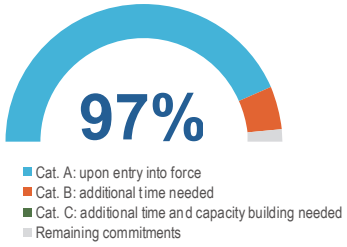
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Peru

TRADE PERFORMANCE

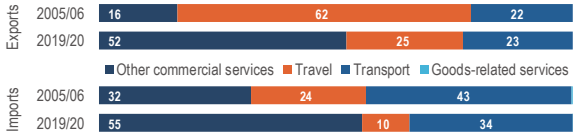
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	23,830	42,395
	Commercial services	2,533	3,238
Imports	Goods	14,468	34,314
	Commercial services	3,277	7,319

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	845	892
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1086	1111
Number of export markets (max. 237)	157	155
Number of import markets (max. 237)	128	143

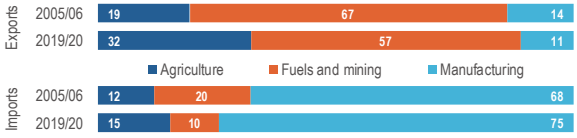
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	49.8	43.2
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	9.6	7.1
	(% of total imports)	18.5	17.6
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	3.2	4.6
	(% of comm. services imports)	3.3	9.7
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	78.8	74.0
	(% of goods Imports)	45.9	46.8
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods imports)	...	...

Sources: WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	24.0	China	28.3
China	9.5	United States	16.1
Switzerland	7.1	Canada	6.2
Canada	6.8	Korea, Republic of	5.8
Chile	6.0	Japan	4.4

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	16.4	China	28.6
Brazil	10.4	United States	18.5
China	10.3	Brazil	5.5
Ecuador	7.1	Argentina	4.6
Colombia	6.2	Mexico	4.2

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	16.8	Copper ores, concentrates	23.7
Copper	14.9	Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	16.6
Ore, concentrate base metals	12.9	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	9.2
Copper ores, concentrates	12.1	Ore, concentrate base metals	5.8
Petroleum products	5.8	Copper	5.7

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum oils, crude	14.3	Petroleum products	6.3
Petroleum products	4.1	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	3.6
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	3.7	Automatic data processing equipment	3.1
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	2.3	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	2.7
Civil engineering equipment	2.1	Goods, special-purpose transport (...)	2.3

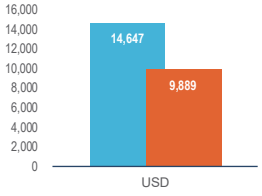
Sources: WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

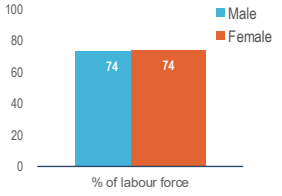
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.7	0.7
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	10.9	2.2
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	4.2	7.2
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.6	0.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	5.2	1.3
Total debt service (% of total exports)	13.1	13.4
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.1	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



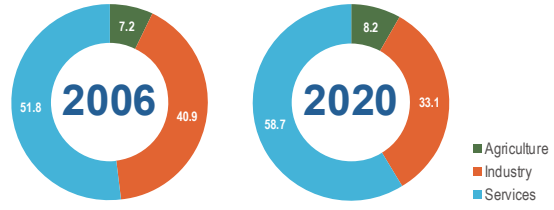
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

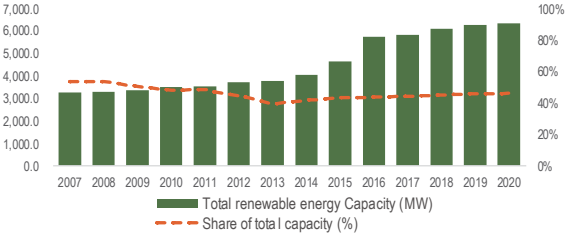
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Philippines

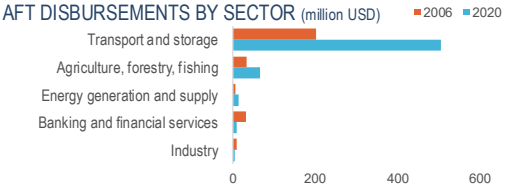
Development finance and trade costs for Philippines

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	1,150.4	2,051.2	4%
of which Aid for Trade	311.8	608.2	5%
FDI inflows	2,928.8	6,542.3	6%
Remittances	15,496.1	34,913.3	6%
Other official flows (OOF)	185.7	7,077.7	30%
of which trade-related OOF	118.7	1,836.3	22%

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
Japan	518.4
Korea	27.7
Italy	19.5
Germany	10.1
Australia	8.1

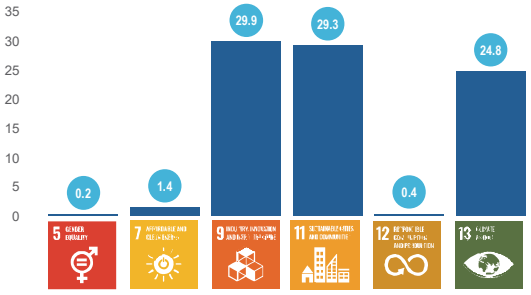


TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

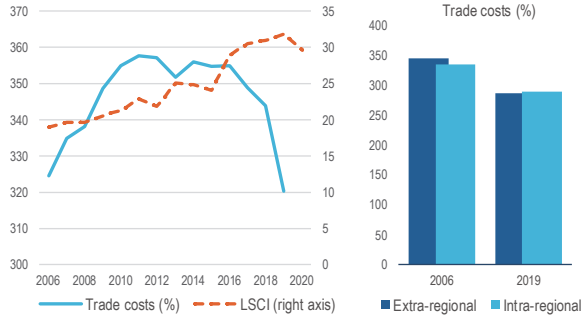
RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

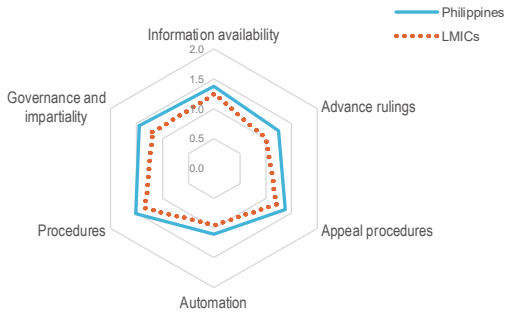


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	25.6	25.7
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	6.3	6.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	3.7	5.6
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.6	0.6
Exports: duty free (value in %)	86.4	95.8
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	104.0	136.5
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	75.0	96.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	23.8	64.3
Fixed broadband subscriptions	2.6	7.2
Internet users	32.7	49.8
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	2.4	1.4
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	4.2	7.9
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	2.4	2.9

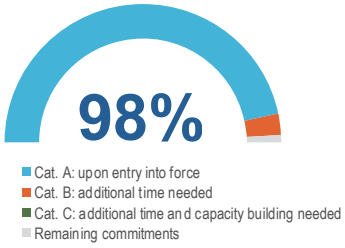
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Philippines

TRADE PERFORMANCE

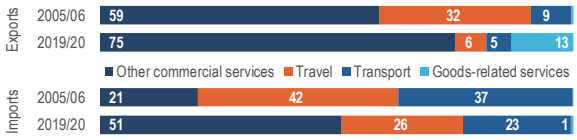
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	30,734	47,411
	Commercial services	11,064	31,391
Imports	Goods	42,194	79,250
	Commercial services	6,491	17,746

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	849	848
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1157	1149
Number of export markets (max. 237)	174	185
Number of import markets (max. 237)	129	169

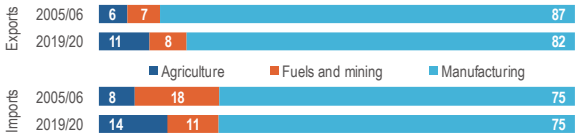
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	70.9	48.6
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	26.5	39.8
	(% of total imports)	13.3	18.3
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	9.2	17.7
	(% of comm. services imports)	2.7	8.6
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	68.4	70.6
	(% of goods Imports)	70.4	59.5
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods imports)	...	...

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	18.3	Japan	15.4
Japan	16.7	United States	15.4
Netherlands	10.1	China	15.1
China	9.8	Hong Kong, China	14.1
Hong Kong, China	7.8	Singapore	5.8

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	16.1	China	23.2
Japan	14.2	Japan	9.7
Singapore	8.4	United States	7.8
China	7.2	Korea, Republic of	7.6
Korea, Republic of	6.2	Indonesia	6.4

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Transistors, valves, etc.	35.8	Transistors, valves, etc.	38.8
Automatic data processing equipment	9.8	Automatic data processing equipment	7.5
Parts, for office machines	7.2	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	3.5
Electric machine apparatus, n.e.s.	3.4	Electric distribution equipment (...)	3.3
Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	3.0	Electric switch relay circuit	2.6

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Transistors, valves, etc.	33.4	Transistors, valves, etc.	16.2
Petroleum oils, crude	9.6	Petroleum products	4.8
Parts, for office machines	6.7	Parts, for office machines	4.0
Petroleum products	4.5	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2.5
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2.2	Electric switch relay circuit	2.4

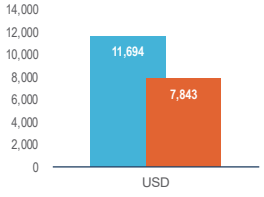
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

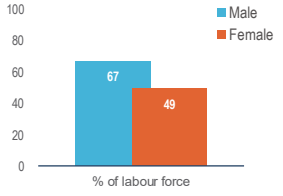
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.7	0.8
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	12.8	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	4.1	2.5
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.4	0.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	23.0	22.3
Total debt service (% of total exports)	27.6	10.1
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.8	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



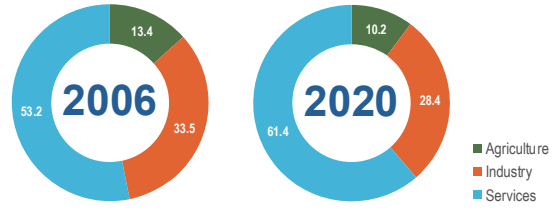
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

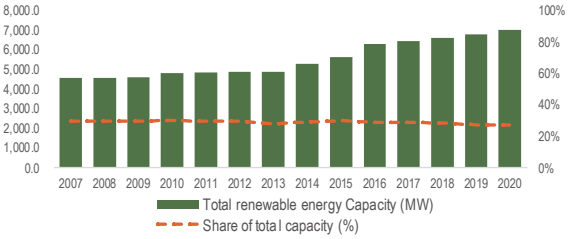
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Saint Lucia

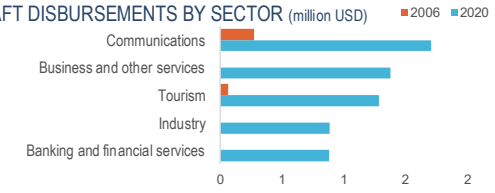
Development finance and trade costs for Saint Lucia

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	20.1	102.6	12%
of which Aid for Trade	3.2	7.3	6%
FDI inflows	233.9	14.9	-18%
Remittances	27.8	59.6	6%
Other official flows (OOF)	1.0	...	...
of which trade-related OOF	0.6	6.4	19%

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

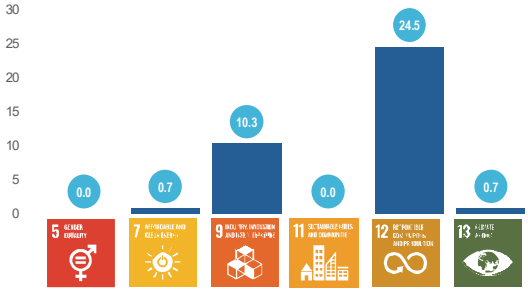


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	6.4
Japan	0.6
Climate Investment Funds	0.1
EU Institutions	0.1
Canada	0.0



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

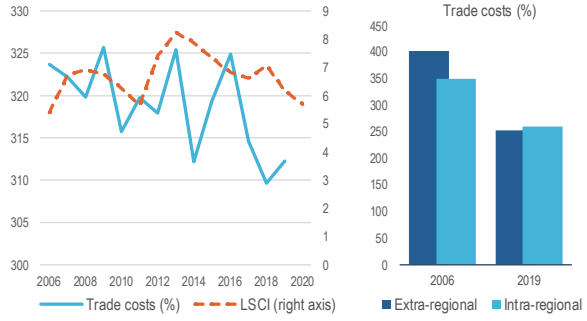
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

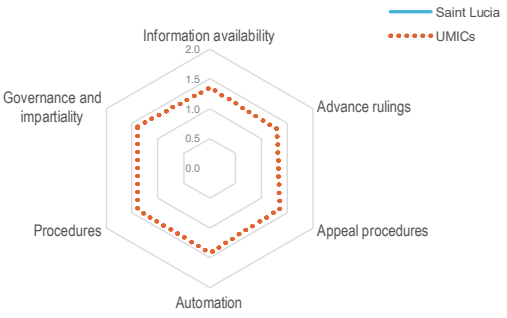


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	61.9	64.6
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	8.9	9.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	14.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced	12.3	0.3
Exports: duty free (value in %)	56.7	98.3
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	119.5	110.6
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	...	37.1
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	22.5	49.0
Fixed broadband subscriptions	13.9	18.0
Internet users	36.0	53.3
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	1.2	3.3
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	4.2	4.1
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	4.9	3.8

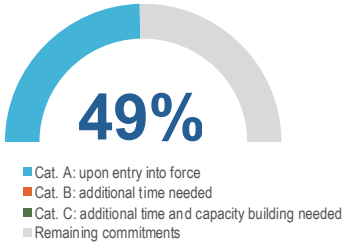
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Saint Lucia

TRADE PERFORMANCE

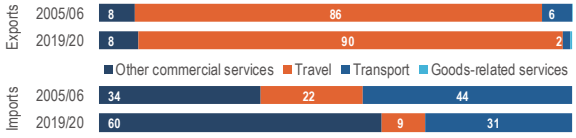
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	97	127
	Commercial services	342	390
Imports	Goods	521	475
	Commercial services	182	207

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	…	248
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	…	690
Number of export markets (max. 237)	40	47
Number of import markets (max. 237)	83	92

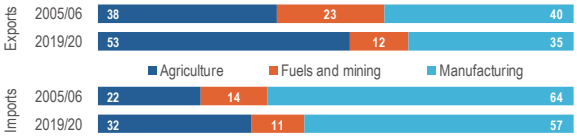
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	…	…
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	78.0	75.4
	(% of total imports)	25.9	30.4
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	2.5	1.5
	(% of comm. services imports)	1.8	4.2
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	16.5	19.1
	(% of goods Imports)	32.6	28.6
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	…	…
	(% of goods imports)	…	…

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
Trinidad and Tobago	30.1	United States	33.9
United Kingdom	20.7	Barbados	10.7
United States	20.6	Trinidad and Tobago	8.3
Barbados	6.6	United Kingdom	8.0
Dominica	5.5	Dominica	7.3

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
United States	39.3	United States	42.7
Trinidad and Tobago	16.9	Trinidad and Tobago	16.0
United Kingdom	6.9	China	5.4
Japan	6.3	United Kingdom	4.8
Barbados	4.4	Japan	3.5

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
Petroleum products	21.6	Alcoholic beverages	18.0
Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	19.4	Gold, silverware, jewel, n.e.s.	9.7
Alcoholic beverages	14.9	Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	8.3
Gold, silverware, jewel, n.e.s.	5.9	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	4.9
Paper, paperboard, cut etc.	5.1	Watches and clocks	4.6

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
Petroleum products	11.9	Petroleum products	15.0
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4.9	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3.5
Goods, special-purpose transport (…)	2.9	Other meat, meat offal	3.2
Furniture, cushions, etc.	2.3	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	2.5
Other meat, meat offal	2.2	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2.4

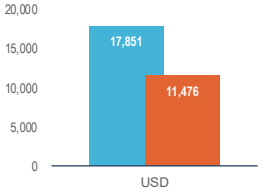
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

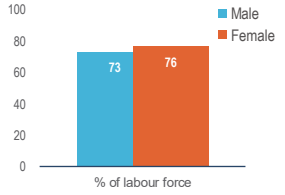
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.7	0.8
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	…	…
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	16.0	16.9
ODA (% of gross national income)	1.5	1.6
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	15.7	…
Total debt service (% of total exports)	7.7	9.2
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	2.5	…

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



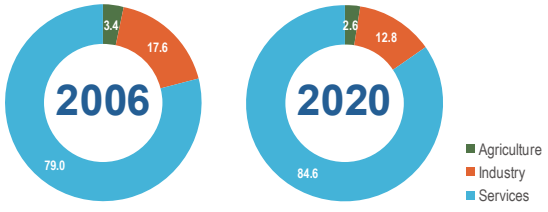
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

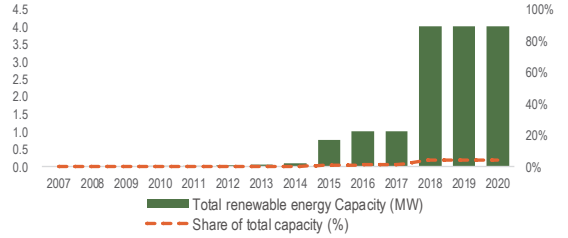
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

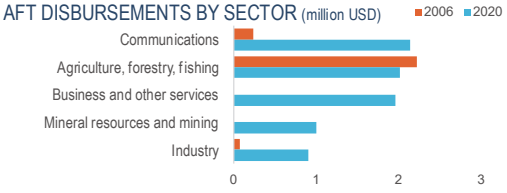
Development finance and trade costs for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	6.9	78.4	19%
of which Aid for Trade	2.6	10.1	10%
FDI inflows	109.1	72.9	-3%
Remittances	25.6	60.7	6%
Other official flows (OOF)	5.3	...	...
of which trade-related OOF	2.7	7.9	8%

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	7.9
Kuwait	1.5
Japan	0.4
EU Institutions	0.3
Canada	0.0

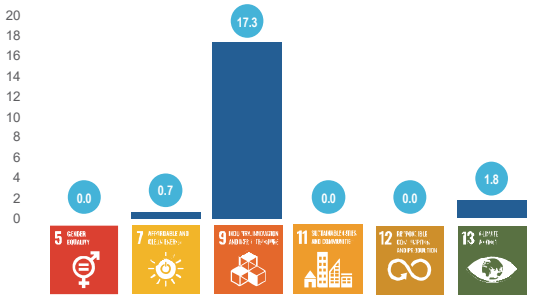


TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

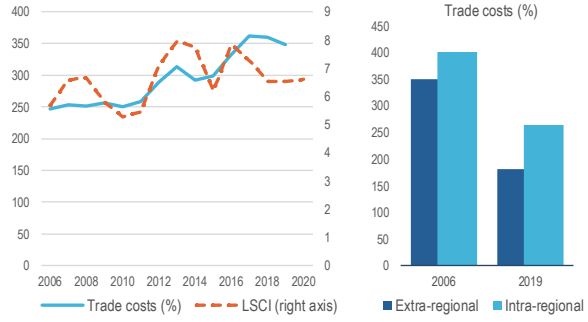
RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

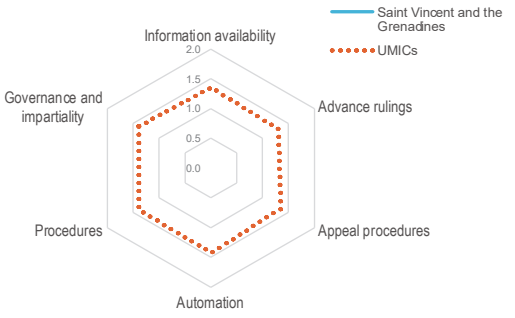


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	62.5	65.0
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	9.8	10.0
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	12.6
Exports: weighted avg. faced	2.4	0.0
Exports: duty free (value in %)	95.3	99.9
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	115.4	87.5
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	0.0	100.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	0.0	56.8
Fixed broadband subscriptions	13.4	22.3
Internet users	43.5	...
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	4.6	5.7
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	6.1	7.2
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	5.3	6.5

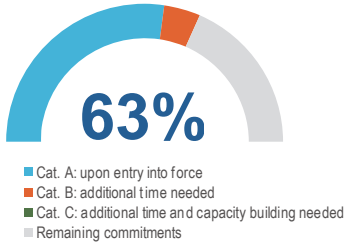
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

TRADE PERFORMANCE

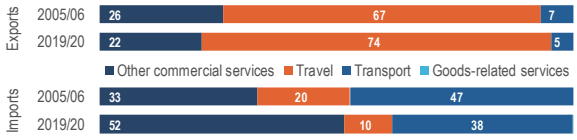
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	41	47
	Commercial services	169	116
Imports	Goods	238	266
	Commercial services	80	88

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	118
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	607
Number of export markets (max. 237)	25	30
Number of import markets (max. 237)	74	86

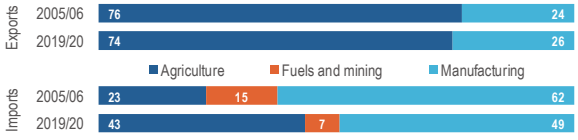
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	...	...
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	80.4	71.1
	(% of total imports)	25.3	24.7
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	5.1	7.8
	(% of comm. services imports)	2.6	4.1
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	32.9	55.5
	(% of goods Imports)	37.3	36.2
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods imports)	...	...

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
United Kingdom	25.4	Barbados	18.2
Trinidad and Tobago	14.7	Dominica	14.6
Barbados	13.9	Saint Lucia	12.2
Saint Lucia	12.0	Antigua and Barbuda	11.4
Antigua and Barbuda	7.9	United States	10.7

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
United States	32.6	United States	40.7
Trinidad and Tobago	25.9	Trinidad and Tobago	15.2
United Kingdom	7.1	United Kingdom	6.8
Japan	3.9	China	6.2
Canada	3.7	Japan	2.4

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	31.1	Meal, flour of wheat, meslin	23.0
Meal, flour of wheat, meslin	13.1	Animal feed stuff	10.8
Veg.	10.9	Veg.	7.1
Rice	9.9	Alcoholic beverages	6.9
Animal feed stuff	5.3	Crustaceans, molluscs etc	6.6

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
Petroleum products	13.0	Petroleum products	10.7
Lime, cement, construction materials	3.2	Other meat, meat offal	3.9
Other meat, meat offal	3.1	Edible products and preparations (...)	3.4
Metallic structures, n.e.s.	2.6	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	2.7
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	2.6	Cereal preparations	2.5

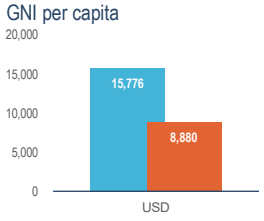
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

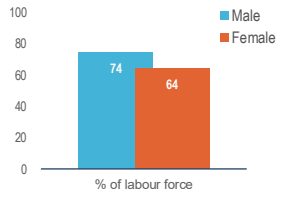
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.7	0.8
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	...	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	19.2	21.0
ODA (% of gross national income)	0.8	10.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	35.4	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	14.8	19.1
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	2.3	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



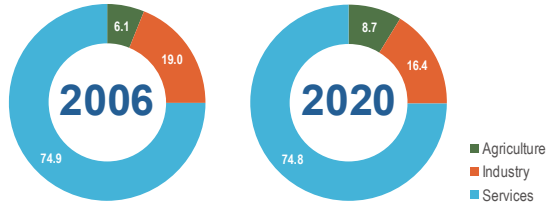
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

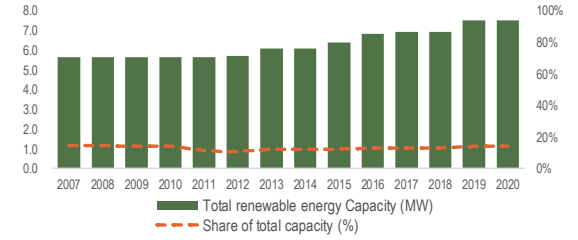
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Samoa

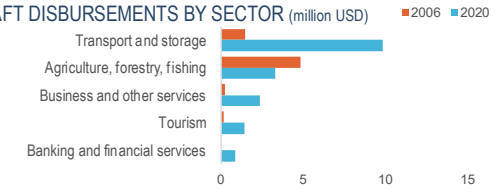
Development finance and trade costs for Samoa

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	48.0	181.8	10%
of which Aid for Trade	8.2	18.8	6%
FDI inflows	21.9	-0.8	...
Remittances	87.1	204.2	6%
Other official flows (OOF)	0.5	0.0	-39%
of which trade-related OOF	...	3.0	...

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

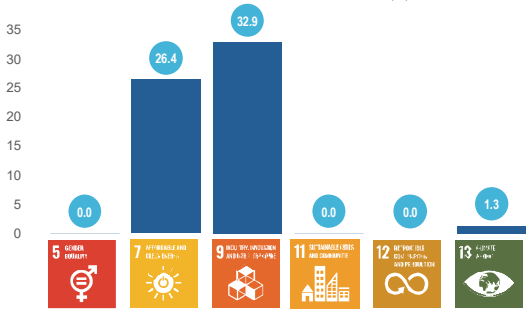


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	7.2
Japan	4.7
New Zealand	3.1
Australia	2.7
Asian Development Bank	1.0



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

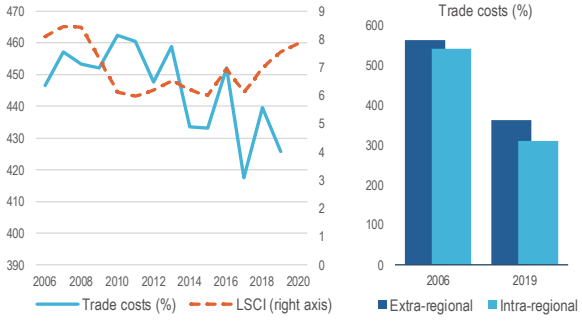
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

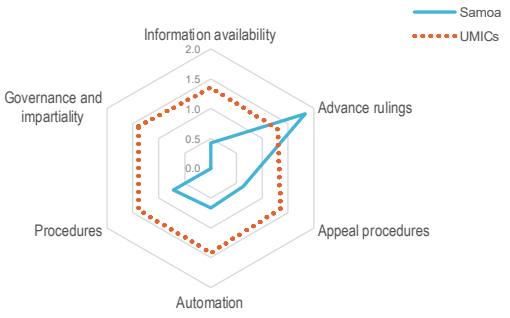


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	...	21.5
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	...	...
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	...	5.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	...	67.9
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	52.4	34.8
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	53.2	91.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	4.7	14.1
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.6	0.9
Internet users	15.3	...
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	4.4	4.4
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	8.9	12.1
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	8.6	8.6

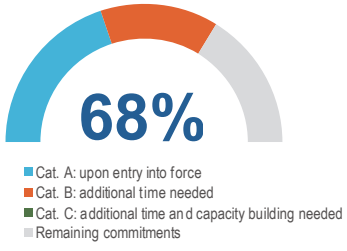
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Samoa

TRADE PERFORMANCE

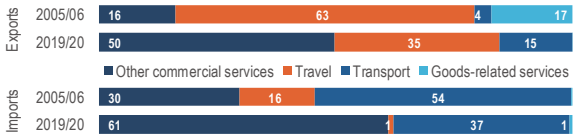
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	10	51
	Commercial services	138	214
Imports	Goods	219	357
	Commercial services	62	110

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	102
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	636
Number of export markets (max. 237)	13	26
Number of import markets (max. 237)	33	49

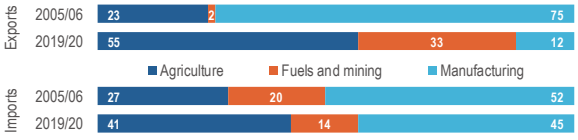
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	84.9	92.7
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	93.0	84.6
	(% of total imports)	22.1	22.8
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	4.2	8.4
	(% of comm. services imports)	3.8	7.8
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	76.0	13.6
	(% of goods Imports)	26.9	32.1
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods imports)	...	...

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
Australia	71.9	American Samoa	31.1
American Samoa	14.7	New Zealand	16.0
United States	4.4	United States	12.8
New Zealand	4.1	Tokelau	8.7
Tokelau	2.5	Australia	8.2

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
New Zealand	32.8	New Zealand	26.4
Australia	15.8	Singapore	16.8
United States	12.2	China	12.2
Japan	9.7	Australia	9.1
Singapore	8.6	United States	8.8

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
Electric distribution equipment (...)	72.5	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	32.2
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	12.4	Petroleum products	24.3
Fruit, veg. juices	2.8	Fruit, veg. juices	7.8
Alcoholic beverages	2.6	Veg.	6.6
Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	1.6	Alcoholic beverages	3.9

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
Special transactions not classified	21.1	Petroleum products	16.1
Petroleum products	15.4	Other meat, meat offal	6.1
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	5.6	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3.8
Wire products excluding electrical (...)	5.0	Cereal preparations	3.1
Other meat, meat offal	4.5	Goods, special-purpose transport (...)	3.0

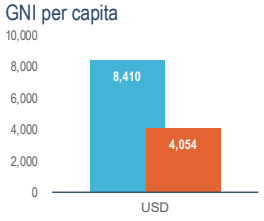
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

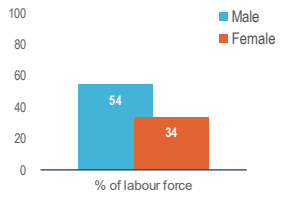
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.7	0.7
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	...	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	5.4	9.1
ODA (% of gross national income)	10.2	15.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	10.9
Total debt service (% of total exports)	4.6	18.7
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.1	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



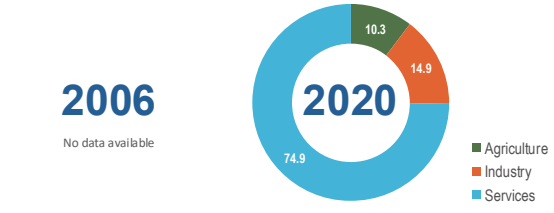
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

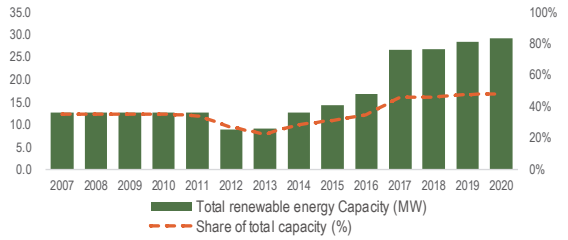
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Sao Tome and Principe

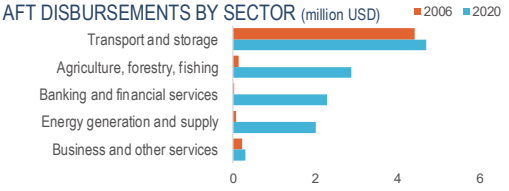
Development finance and trade costs for Sao Tome and Principe

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	32.3	95.0	8%
of which Aid for Trade	5.1	12.4	7%
FDI inflows	38.0	47.1	2%
Remittances	1.6	8.6	13%
Other official flows (OOF)	...	...	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	...	...

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

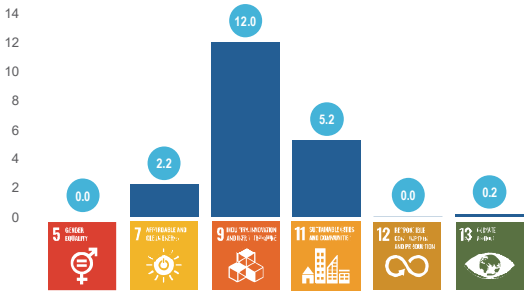


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	6.1
African Development Fund	2.8
Portugal	2.6
EU Institutions	0.3
International Labour Organisation	0.3



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

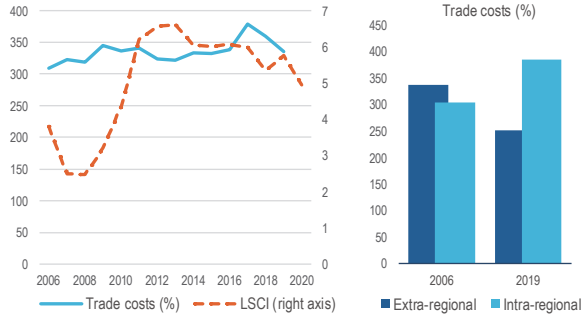
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

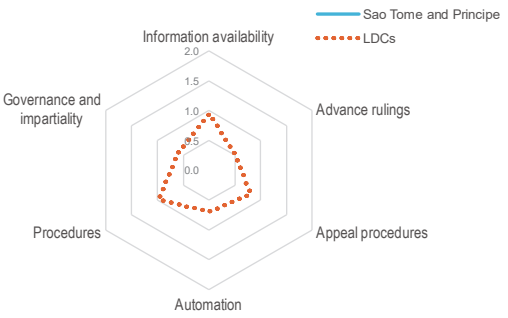


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	...	...
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	...	9.9
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	10.0
Exports: weighted avg. faced	...	0.2
Exports: duty free (value in %)	...	99.5
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	65.2	79.5
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	2.0	94.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	7.2	35.8
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.5	1.1
Internet users	23.0	33.0
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	6.1	6.1
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	18.7	18.6
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	19.2	8.3

Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

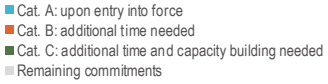
TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments

N/A



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Sao Tome and Principe

TRADE PERFORMANCE

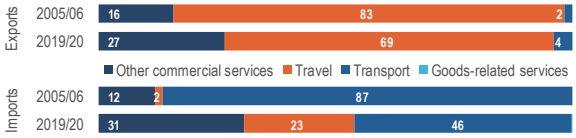
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	8	14
	Commercial services	8	24
Imports	Goods	59	117
	Commercial services	16	41

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	21
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	400
Number of export markets (max. 237)	10	15
Number of import markets (max. 237)	31	53

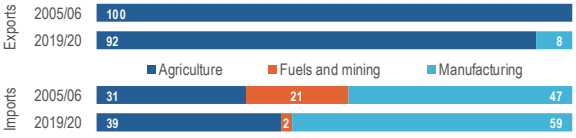
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	63.6	41.2
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	51.3	62.9
	(% of total imports)	21.0	25.8
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	10.3	10.3
	(% of comm. services imports)	1.5	2.7
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	92.9	88.5
	(% of goods Imports)	31.3	31.4
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	91.3	57.0
	(% of goods imports)	17.9	24.2

Sources: WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Portugal	33.4	Netherlands	46.8
Netherlands	27.0	Belgium	16.2
Belgium	14.2	Portugal	10.4
France	9.5	Germany	8.6
Bahamas	2.8	Cameroon	5.3

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Portugal	64.7	Portugal	52.5
Angola	19.9	Angola	11.0
Belgium	4.4	Togo	7.8
Viet Nam	0.9	China	4.8
Netherlands	0.8	Brazil	2.7

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Cocoa	87.6	Cocoa	51.3
Alcoholic beverages	2.8	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	31.7
Parts, tractors, motor vehicles	2.8	Aircraft, associated equipment	4.4
Chocolate, other cocoa preparations	2.2	Chocolate, other cocoa preparations	3.2
Fruit, nuts excl. oil nuts	1.0	Civil engineering equipment	2.3

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	19.9	Petroleum products	18.0
Alcoholic beverages	7.9	Rice	4.2
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	4.4	Alcoholic beverages	4.1
Lime, cement, construction materials	3.8	Lime, cement, construction materials	3.6
Rice	3.1	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3.0

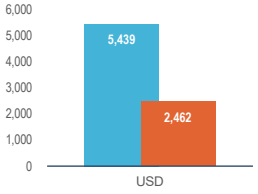
Sources: WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

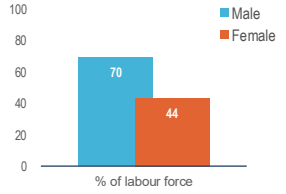
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.5	0.7
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	...	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	16.6	15.7
ODA (% of gross national income)	15.8	12.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	31.7	4.3
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.5	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



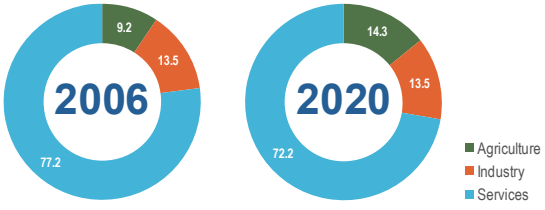
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

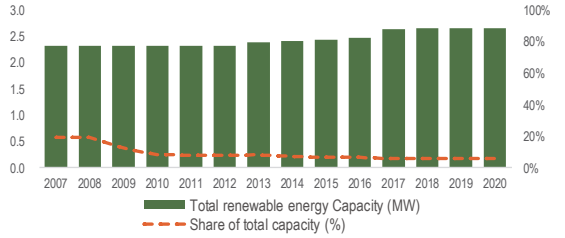
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Senegal

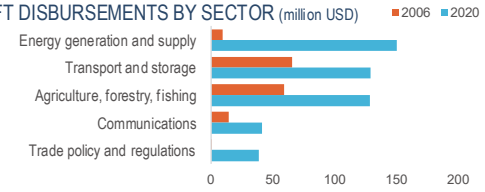
Development finance and trade costs for Senegal

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	3,272.5	1,756.1	-4%
of which Aid for Trade	179.5	553.3	8%
FDI inflows	220.3	1,480.5	15%
Remittances	926.1	2,561.9	8%
Other official flows (OOF)	...	483.9	...
of which trade-related OOF	8.3	323.4	30%

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

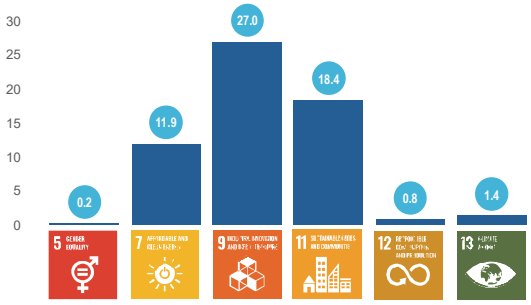


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	195.8
France	108.5
Germany	43.9
EU Institutions	41.1
OPEC Fund for International Development	37.3



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

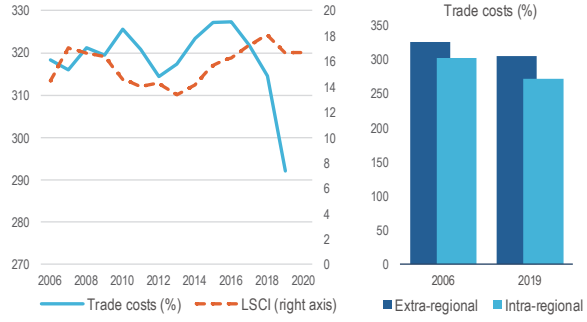
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

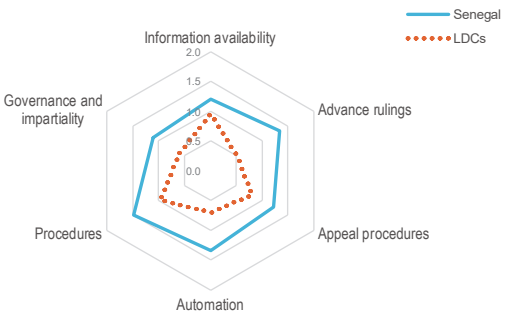


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	30.0	30.0
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	12.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	9.1	9.6
Exports: weighted avg. faced	3.4	0.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	75.7	99.0
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	95.3	113.9
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	...	99.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	14.5	66.7
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.8	0.9
Internet users	13.1	42.6
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	3.1	2.8
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	19.8	18.8
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	27.4	2.8

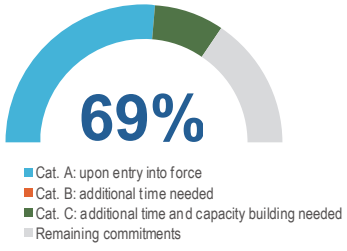
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Senegal

TRADE PERFORMANCE

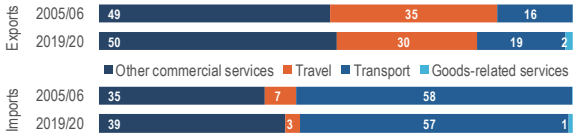
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	1,601	3,868
	Commercial services	710	758
Imports	Goods	3,195	7,269
	Commercial services	809	2,327

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	540	534
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	914	968
Number of export markets (max. 237)	113	125
Number of import markets (max. 237)	120	148

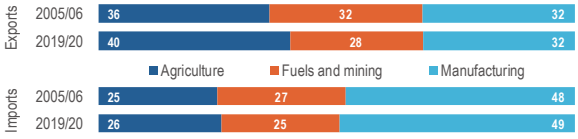
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	54.0	57.7
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	30.7	16.4
	(% of total imports)	20.2	24.2
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	20.4	16.0
	(% of comm. services imports)	5.9	6.2
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	33.1	52.7
	(% of goods Imports)	34.1	38.7
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	40.0	23.7
	(% of goods imports)	19.0	19.7

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Mali	20.2	Mali	21.0
France	7.6	Switzerland	12.4
Gambia	5.6	India	7.6
India	5.3	China	6.7
Spain	4.9	Australia	5.4

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
France	24.4	France	15.7
United Kingdom	6.0	China	9.2
China	4.3	Netherlands	6.2
Thailand	4.0	Belgium	6.0
Spain	3.8	Nigeria	5.7

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	24.3	Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	18.7
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	10.2	Petroleum products	15.6
Crustaceans, molluscs etc	6.9	Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	8.6
Lime, cement, construction materials	5.5	Inorganic chemical elements	6.7
Inorganic chemical elements	5.2	Ore, concentrate base metals	5.1

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	18.4	Petroleum products	14.8
Rice	5.7	Petroleum oils, crude	5.6
Petroleum oils, crude	4.4	Rice	5.5
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3.0	Medicaments	3.4
Medicaments	2.8	Edible products and preparations (…)	3.3

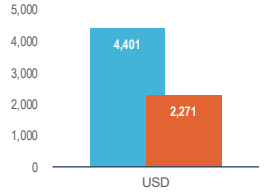
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

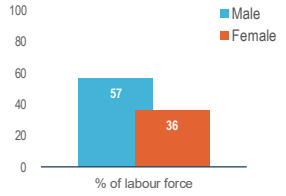
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.4	0.9
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	29.8	…
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	10.0	3.6
ODA (% of gross national income)	7.5	6.4
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	…	…
Total debt service (% of total exports)	7.2	…
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.5	…

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



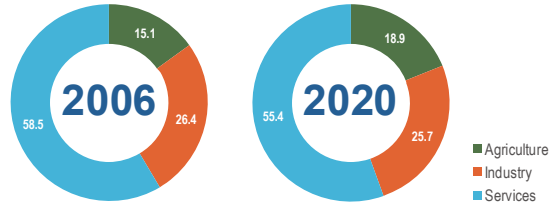
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

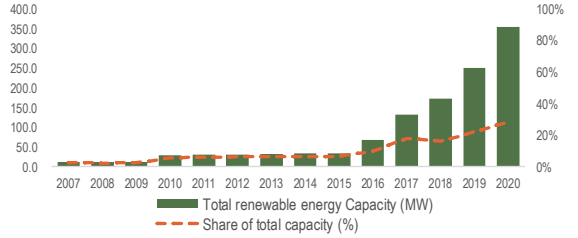
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value added by sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Sri Lanka

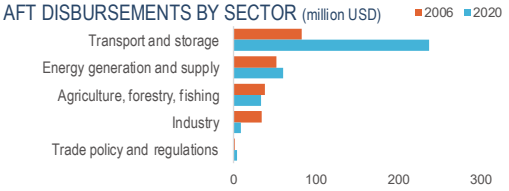
Development finance and trade costs for Sri Lanka

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	949.6	857.9	-1%
of which Aid for Trade	254.0	352.1	2%
FDI inflows	480.0	433.9	-1%
Remittances	2,166.8	7,140.4	9%
Other official flows (OOF)	36.1	893.4	26%
of which trade-related OOF	5.3	550.0	39%

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

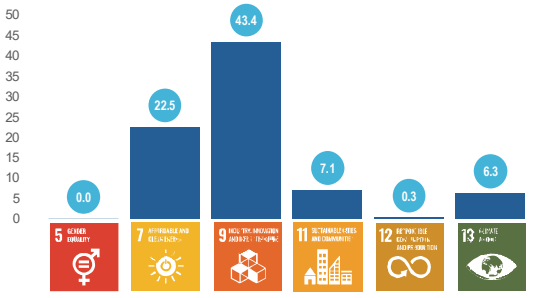


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
Japan	217.1
Asian Development Bank	50.1
International Development Association	24.3
OPEC Fund for International Development	16.5
Kuwait	9.4



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

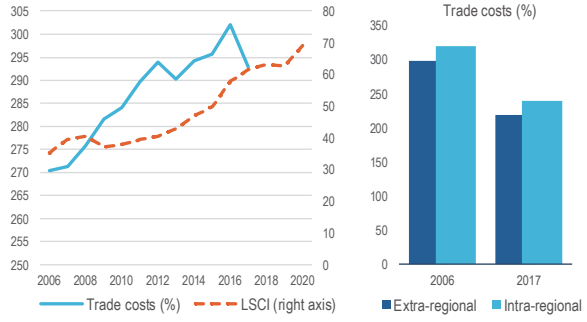
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

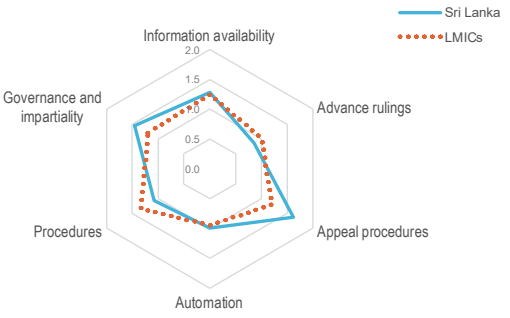


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	30.3	32.1
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	11.2	9.3
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	7.1	5.4
Exports: duty free (value in %)	54.3	64.0
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	98.3	138.8
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	72.0	96.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	8.1	73.3
Fixed broadband subscriptions	2.1	8.3
Internet users	...	35.0
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	0.6	0.3
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	1.1	0.9
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	1.0	0.8

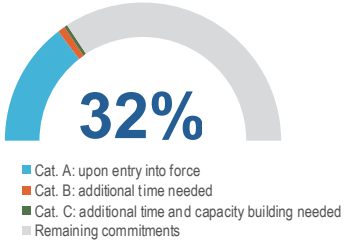
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Sri Lanka

TRADE PERFORMANCE

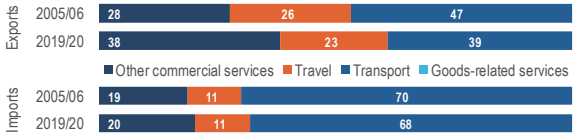
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	6,883	10,047
	Commercial services	1,604	3,009
Imports	Goods	8,305	14,450
	Commercial services	3,281	3,914

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	656	745
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1064	1063
Number of export markets (max. 237)	169	182
Number of import markets (max. 237)	122	147

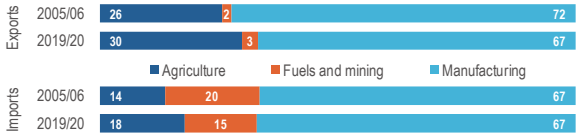
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	71.0	38.9
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	18.9	23.0
	(% of total imports)	28.3	21.3
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	10.3	33.1
	(% of comm. services imports)	1.5	7.4
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	29.7	25.2
	(% of goods Imports)	54.3	55.3
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods imports)	...	...

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	29.6	United States	24.8
United Kingdom	13.0	United Kingdom	8.9
India	7.2	India	6.1
Belgium	5.0	Germany	5.7
Germany	4.9	Italy	4.5

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
India	18.5	China	22.9
Singapore	10.0	India	19.3
China	8.0	United Arab Emirates	5.7
Iran	7.4	Malaysia	4.1
Hong Kong, China	6.7	Singapore	4.0

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Tea and mate	13.0	Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	13.4
Women, girl clothng, excl. knitted (...)	12.5	Tea and mate	12.6
Other textile apparel, n.e.s.	11.1	Women, girls clothing knitted	8.8
Women, girls clothing knitted	7.9	Women, girl clothng, excl. knitted (...)	5.5
Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	6.9	Rubber tyres, tubes, etc.	4.2

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum oils, crude	10.3	Petroleum products	7.5
Petroleum products	5.3	Knit, crochet, fabric, n.e.s.	4.9
Cotton fabrics, woven	4.4	Medicaments	2.8
Knit, crochet, fabric, n.e.s.	4.2	Petroleum oils, crude	2.6
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2.8	Cotton fabrics, woven	2.6

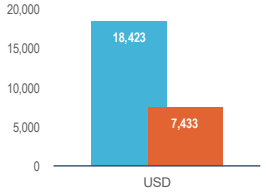
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

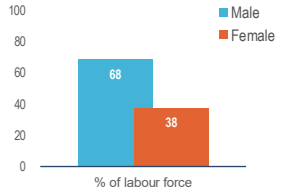
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.7	0.9
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	6.1	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	6.5	5.9
ODA (% of gross national income)	2.5	0.2
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	12.3	19.1
Total debt service (% of total exports)	10.8	39.3
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.6	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



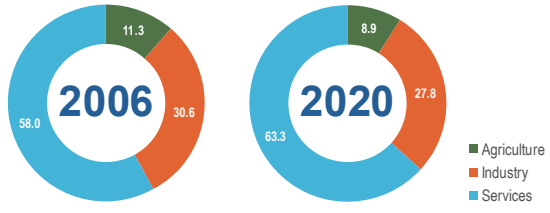
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

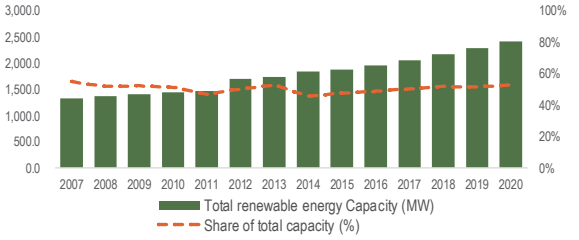
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Togo

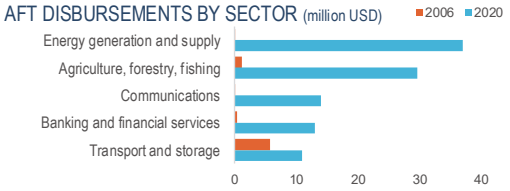
Development finance and trade costs for Togo

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	84.1	583.6	15%
of which Aid for Trade	7.9	116.0	21%
FDI inflows	77.3	639.5	16%
Remittances	232.4	440.8	5%
Other official flows (OOF)	...	26.2	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	63.1	...

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

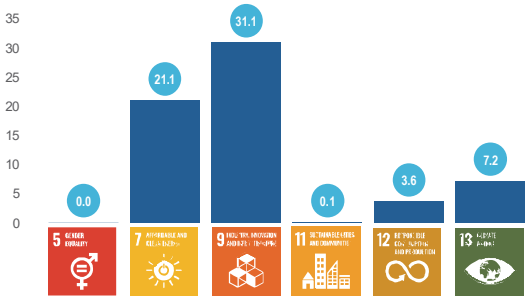


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	49.2
EU Institutions	20.4
Germany	14.4
African Development Fund	12.2
United Arab Emirates	9.8



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version of May 2022.

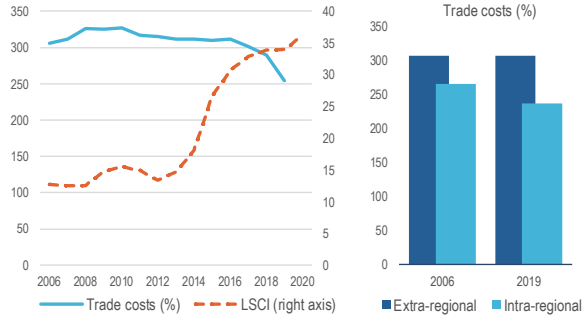
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

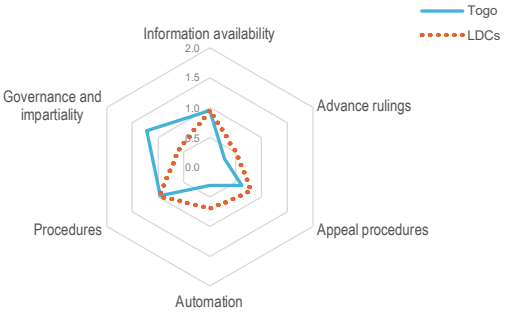


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	80.0	80.0
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.0	12.1
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	10.4	12.2
Exports: weighted avg. faced	6.9	1.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	66.5	54.4
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	61.3	78.7
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	23.0	91.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	1.4	31.3
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	0.6
Internet users	4.5	24.0
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	16.6	15.1
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	41.5	37.8
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	33.2	32.0

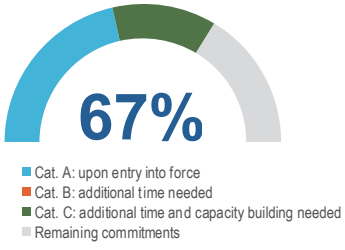
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Togo

TRADE PERFORMANCE

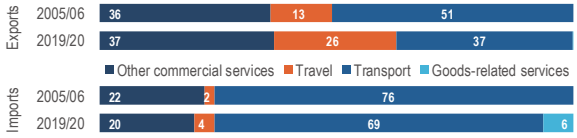
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	631	1,008
	Commercial services	159	451
Imports	Goods	950	1,877
	Commercial services	261	407

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	163	278
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	589	746
Number of export markets (max. 237)	70	84
Number of import markets (max. 237)	107	120

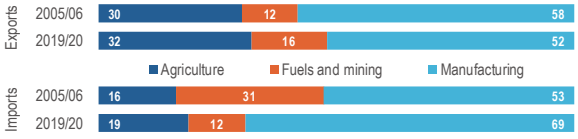
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	85.1	49.4
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	20.2	30.9
	(% of total imports)	21.6	17.8
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	10.0	5.4
	(% of comm. services imports)	2.4	3.0
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	88.9	59.1
	(% of goods Imports)	37.1	45.2
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	9.5	9.3
	(% of goods imports)	10.6	12.5

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2007	%	2020	%
Niger	12.7	Burkina Faso	13.8
Benin	10.9	Mali	13.0
India	9.8	Benin	10.0
Burkina Faso	9.7	Niger	8.5
Mali	7.1	Ghana	8.1

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2007	%	2020	%
France	19.2	China	20.3
China	15.8	France	8.6
Netherlands	11.1	India	7.5
United States	4.2	Ghana	5.6
Belgium	3.7	Japan	4.3

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2007	%	2020	%
Lime, cement, construction materials	43.8	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	11.4
Fertilizers, crude	11.2	Fertilizers, crude	8.8
Cotton	8.9	Perfumery, cosmetics, etc.	8.4
Flat-rolled plated iron	5.6	Lime, cement, construction materials	8.4
Iron, steel bar, shapes, etc.	5.3	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	7.1

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2007	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	26.7	Medicaments	5.2
Lime, cement, construction materials	8.4	Electric current	5.1
Medicaments	5.6	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3.9
Cotton fabrics, woven	3.1	Cycles, motorcycles, etc.	3.6
Wheat, meslin, unmilled	2.8	Polymers of ethylene	3.4

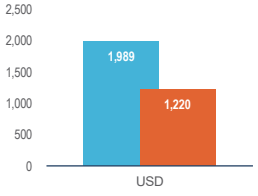
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

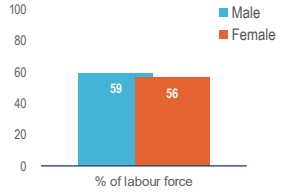
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.4	0.5
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	41.0	…
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	4.2	3.9
ODA (% of gross national income)	3.5	5.7
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	21.3	21.2
Total debt service (% of total exports)	3.0	6.0
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.3	…

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



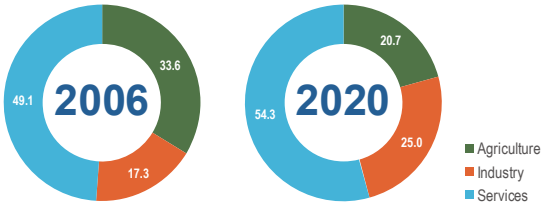
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

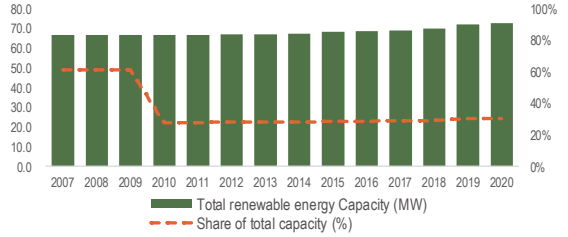
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Tuvalu

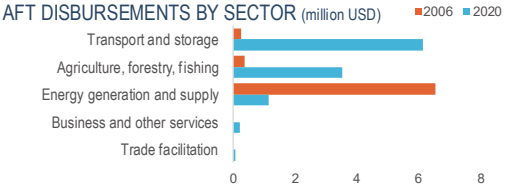
Development finance and trade costs for Tuvalu

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	14.1	43.3	8%
of which Aid for Trade	7.3	11.2	3%
FDI inflows	0.0	0.1	...
Remittances	3.7	...	...
Other official flows (OOF)	...	0.0	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	...	...

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

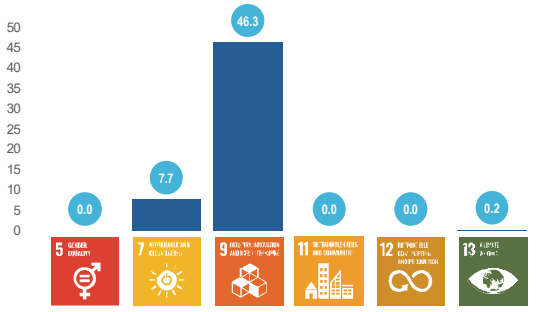


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
Asian Development Bank	3.2
New Zealand	2.6
International Development Association	2.6
Japan	1.9
Australia	0.7



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

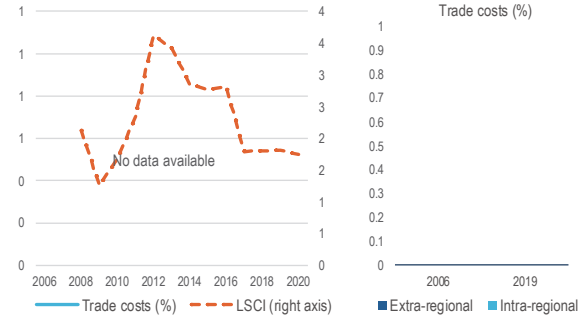
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

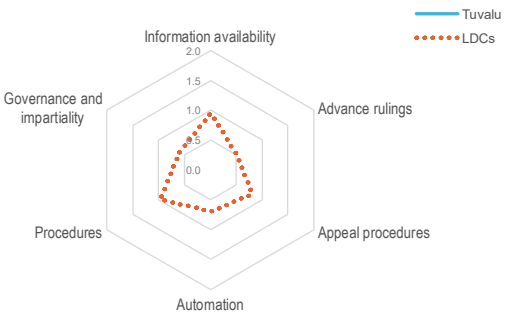


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	...	...
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	...	...
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	...	...
Exports: duty free (value in %)	...	...
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	31.3	76.3
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	...	48.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	0.0	...
Fixed broadband subscriptions	4.1	...
Internet users	21.2	...
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	...	...
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	...	...
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	...	...

Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments

N/A

- Cat. A: upon entry into force
- Cat. B: additional time needed
- Cat. C: additional time and capacity building needed
- Remaining commitments

Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Tuvalu

TRADE PERFORMANCE

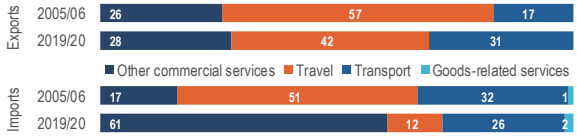
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	0	1
	Commercial services	2	7
Imports	Goods	10	36
	Commercial services	10	21

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	...	...
Number of export markets (max. 237)	...	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	15	...

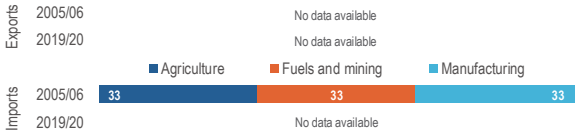
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	95.3	167.8
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	83.1	95.0
	(% of total imports)	49.9	47.4
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	7.8	3.2
	(% of comm. services imports)	5.5	3.6
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods Imports)	...	...
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods imports)	21.4	...

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Australia	22.0	...	...
Fiji	18.5	...	...
Singapore	18.0	...	...
New Zealand	14.6	...	...
Indonesia	8.5	...	...

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Special transactions not classified	29.7	...	...
Petroleum products	19.1	...	...
Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	4.5	...	...
Other meat, meat offal	4.3	...	...
Fertilizers, crude	3.3	...	...

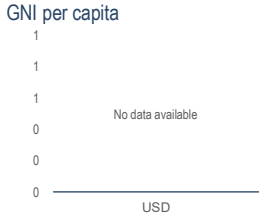
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

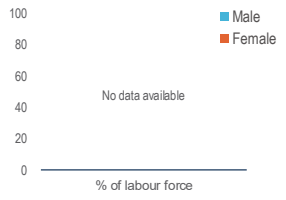
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	...	...
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	...	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	...	...
ODA (% of gross national income)	37.6	55.8
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	...	...
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.0	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



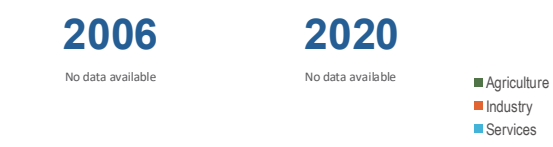
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

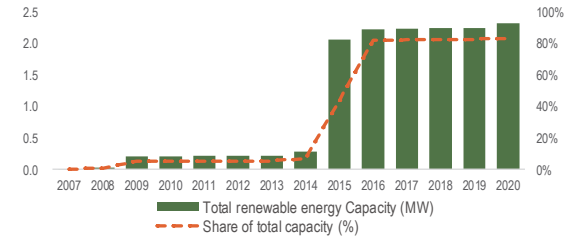
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Uganda

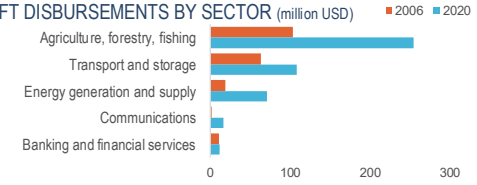
Development finance and trade costs for Uganda

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	5,145.6	3,204.9	-3%
of which Aid for Trade	223.3	492.0	6%
FDI inflows	644.3	822.6	2%
Remittances	411.0	1,061.9	7%
Other official flows (OOF)	...	194.4	...
of which trade-related OOF	...	284.2	...

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

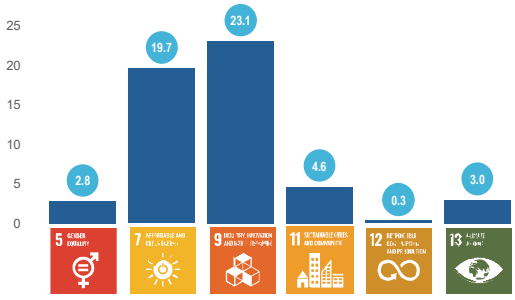


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	217.6
United States	46.8
EU Institutions	43.8
Denmark	31.3
African Development Fund	29.1



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

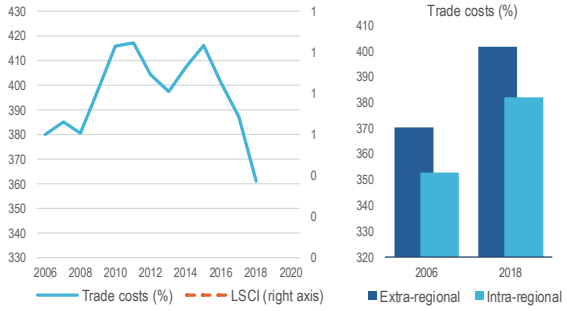
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

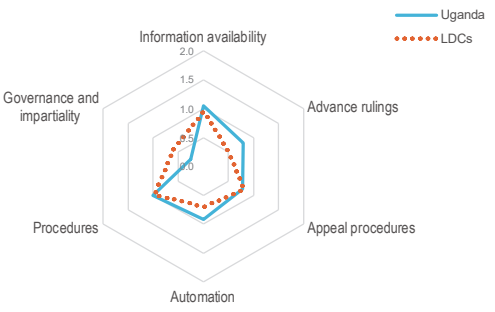


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	73.4	72.9
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	12.7	13.7
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	11.6	13.6
Exports: weighted avg. faced	1.1	0.5
Exports: duty free (value in %)	96.8	97.4
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	50.6	60.5
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	45.0	85.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	10.2	44.0
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	0.1
Internet users	5.1	19.9
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	10.4	8.5
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	41.5	...
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	51.9	25.5

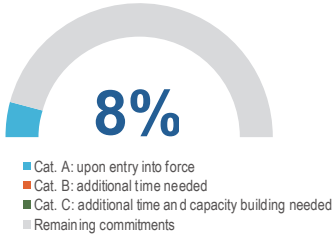
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Uganda

TRADE PERFORMANCE

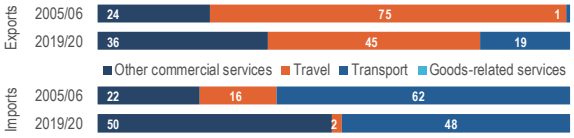
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	1,188	4,096
	Commercial services	458	882
Imports	Goods	2,216	6,909
	Commercial services	756	3,004

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	391	569
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	874	951
Number of export markets (max. 237)	101	121
Number of import markets (max. 237)	120	127

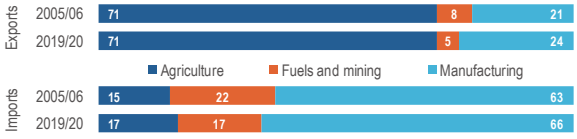
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	46.3	43.4
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	27.8	30.0
	(% of total imports)	25.4	30.3
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	11.6	3.5
	(% of comm. services imports)	4.1	0.9
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	59.5	79.7
	(% of goods Imports)	42.2	57.4
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	48.0	31.9
	(% of goods imports)	9.1	7.4

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United Arab Emirates	19.4	United Arab Emirates	44.5
Sudan	9.5	Kenya	11.2
Kenya	9.1	South Sudan	8.6
Netherlands	6.4	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	6.4
Switzerland	4.7	Italy	3.3

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Kenya	15.7	China	16.4
United Arab Emirates	12.7	India	11.6
India	8.2	Kenya	9.4
Japan	6.8	Tanzania	9.0
South Africa	6.1	United Arab Emirates	6.0

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Coffee, coffee substitute	19.7	Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	43.8
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	14.4	Coffee, coffee substitute	12.4
Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	12.7	Cocoa	2.4
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	5.7	Tea and mate	1.9
Tea and mate	5.3	Petroleum products	1.9

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	20.2	Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	22.3
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	4.7	Petroleum products	11.3
Wheat, meslin, unmilled	4.3	Medicaments	3.6
Medicaments	3.7	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	3.3
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	3.4	Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	2.2

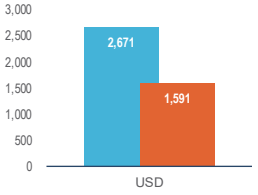
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

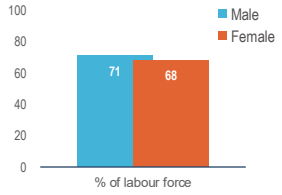
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.4	0.5
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	41.5	…
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	2.3	2.8
ODA (% of gross national income)	16.3	6.1
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	…	11.6
Total debt service (% of total exports)	5.5	12.1
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.1	…

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



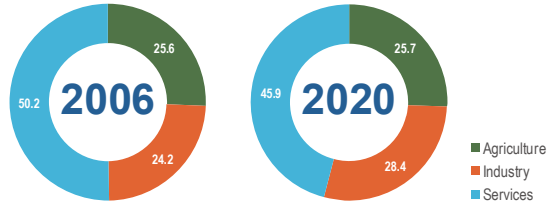
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

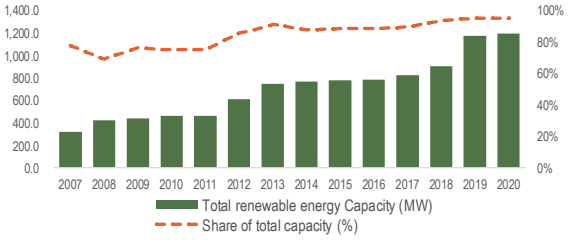
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Vanuatu

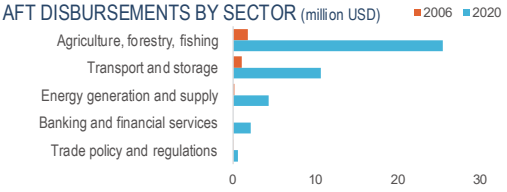
Development finance and trade costs for Vanuatu

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	49.5	158.4	9%
of which Aid for Trade	5.0	44.5	17%
FDI inflows	71.3	29.6	-6%
Remittances	5.0	87.5	23%
Other official flows (OOF)	1.3	0.0	-31%
of which trade-related OOF	...	2.6	...

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

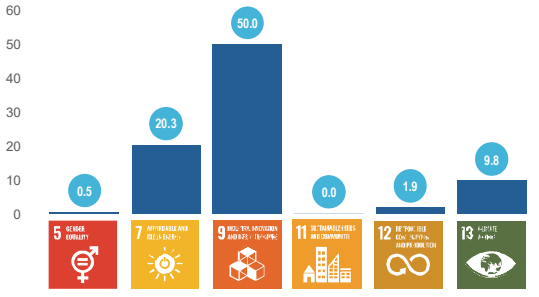


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
EU Institutions	13.9
Asian Development Bank	12.3
Australia	6.6
International Development Association	3.6
Climate Investment Funds	2.7



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

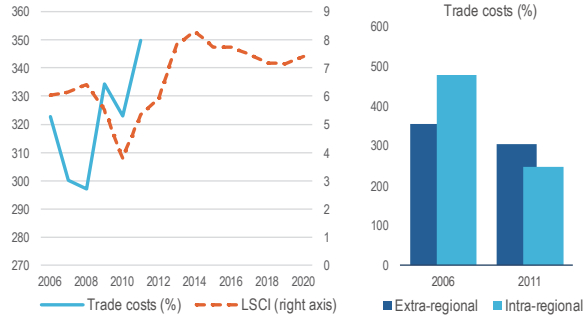
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

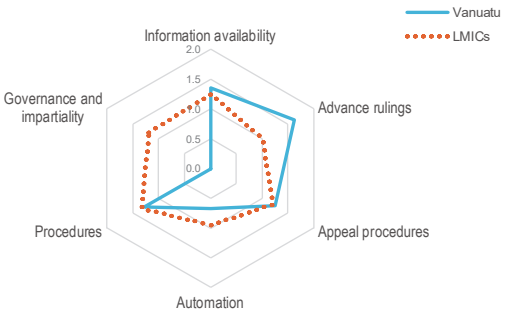


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	...	40.1
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	16.3	9.2
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	3.1	2.1
Exports: duty free (value in %)	41.1	72.3
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	49.6	80.2
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	24.4	70.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	11.9	344.6
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	0.9
Internet users	11.3	...
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	3.7	5.1
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	22.3	30.1
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	20.6	13.6

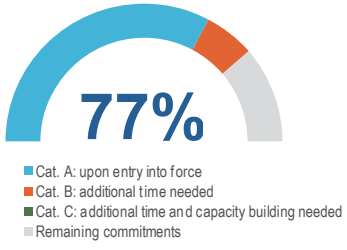
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Vanuatu

TRADE PERFORMANCE

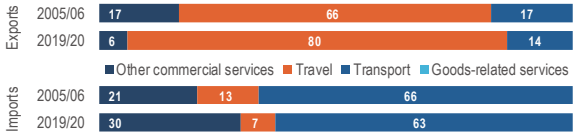
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	38	43
	Commercial services	140	130
Imports	Goods	148	249
	Commercial services	66	141

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	53	...
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	597	...
Number of export markets (max. 237)	29	...
Number of import markets (max. 237)	50	...

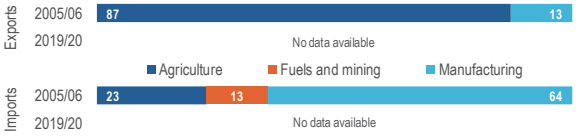
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	89.1	63.8
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	78.8	75.1
	(% of total imports)	31.0	36.1
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	2.6	2.4
	(% of comm. services imports)	3.8	9.2
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	50.3	...
	(% of goods Imports)	30.6	...
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods imports)	...	...

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Fiji	12.0	...	...
Australia	7.8	...	...
New Caledonia	7.2	...	...
Belgium	4.9	...	...
Singapore	4.8	...	...

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Australia	41.3	...	...
New Zealand	15.6	...	...
Fiji	8.9	...	...
Singapore	5.4	...	...
China	5.2	...	...

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Special transactions not classified	36.9	...	...
Veg.	17.6	...	...
Bovine meat	8.1	...	...
Oilseed (other fixed veg. oil)	8.1	...	...
Cocoa	6.8	...	...

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	10.9	...	...
Rice	4.7	...	...
Medicaments	4.7	...	...
Furniture, cushions, etc.	2.5	...	...
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2.4	...	...

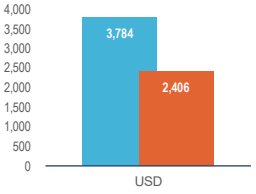
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

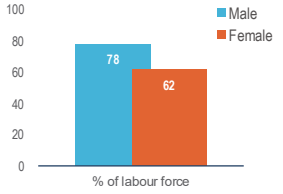
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.6	0.6
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	...	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	1.7	2.1
ODA (% of gross national income)	11.8	12.9
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	19.2
Total debt service (% of total exports)	2.1	7.3
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.3	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



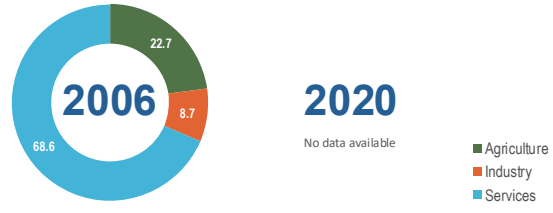
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

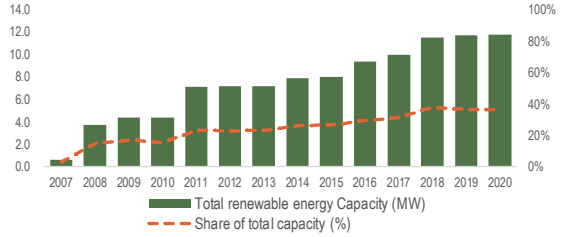
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Viet Nam

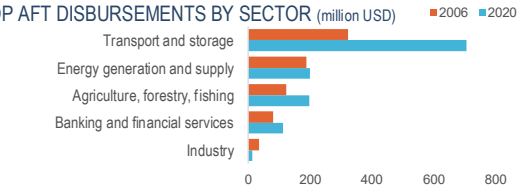
Development finance and trade costs for Viet Nam

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	1,856.3	2,567.1	2%
of which Aid for Trade	796.3	1,248.7	3%
FDI inflows	2,400.0	15,800.0	14%
Remittances	3,800.0	17,200.0	11%
Other official flows (OOF)	178.1	737.2	11%
of which trade-related OOF	145.4	823.1	13%

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)



Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
Japan	414.3
International Development Association	284.2
Asian Development Bank	175.9
Germany	88.1
France	87.2

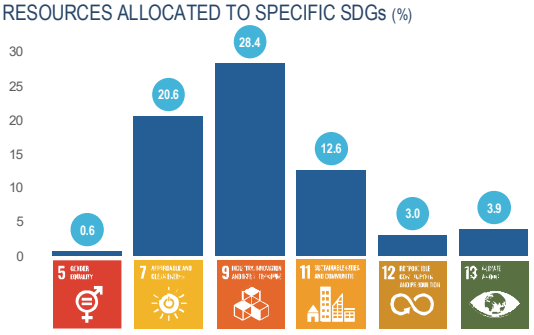


TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

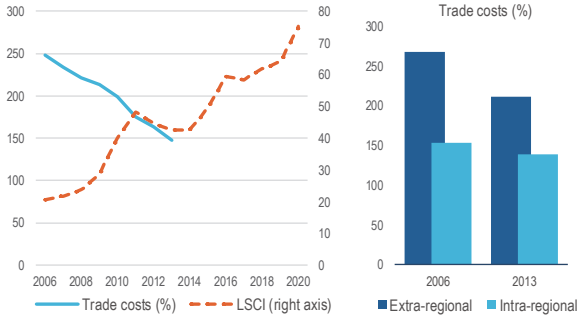
RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

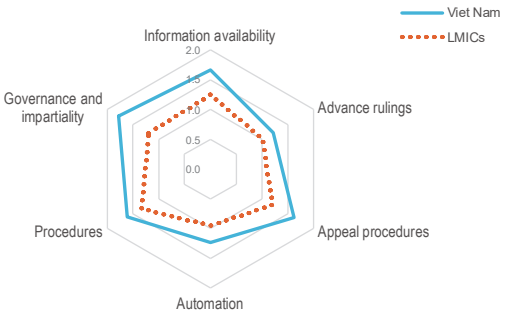


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	11.4	11.7
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	16.8	9.5
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	…	5.6
Exports: weighted avg. faced	5.8	2.7
Exports: duty free (value in %)	48.1	78.3
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	136.3	142.7
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	40.6	99.8
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	19.0	80.2
Fixed broadband subscriptions	5.7	17.2
Internet users	38.5	70.3
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	1.1	1.0
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	3.7	3.9
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	2.2	1.9

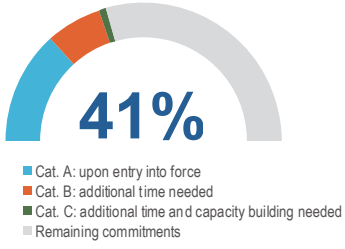
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Viet Nam

TRADE PERFORMANCE

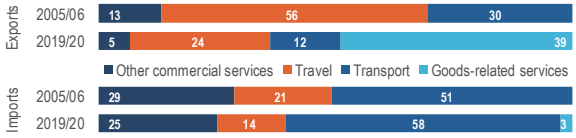
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	39,826	268,584
	Commercial services	5,060	18,677
Imports	Goods	42,602	240,529
	Commercial services	5,082	16,914

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	985	1059
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	1171	1169
Number of export markets (max. 237)	173	95
Number of import markets (max. 237)	166	95

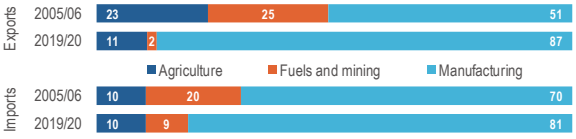
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	138.3	208.3
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	11.3	6.5
	(% of total imports)	10.7	6.6
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	2.4	2.6
	(% of comm. services imports)	0.6	2.3
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	23.3	40.0
	(% of goods Imports)	62.4	73.3
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	...	...
	(% of goods imports)	...	...

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
United States	19.7	United States	27.4
Japan	13.2	China	17.4
Australia	9.3	Japan	6.8
China	8.1	Korea, Republic of	6.8
Singapore	4.2	Hong Kong, China	3.7

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
China	16.5	China	32.2
Singapore	14.0	Korea, Republic of	17.9
Japan	10.5	Japan	7.8
Korea, Republic of	8.7	United States	5.3
Thailand	6.8	Thailand	4.2

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum oils, crude	20.9	Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	15.6
Footwear	9.2	Parts, for office machines	10.6
Crustaceans, molluscs etc	4.5	Transistors, valves, etc.	6.7
Furniture, cushions, etc.	4.5	Footwear	6.1
Mens, boys clothing, x-knit	4.3	Furniture, cushions, etc.	4.0

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum products	13.9	Transistors, valves, etc.	17.9
Gold, nonmontry excl. ores	4.2	Parts, for office machines	8.9
Fabrics, man-made fibres	3.3	Electric switch relay circuit	3.5
Flat-rolled iron etc.	3.0	Electric machine apparatus, n.e.s.	2.1
Telecomm. equipment parts, n.e.s.	2.6	Knit, crochet, fabric, n.e.s.	2.0

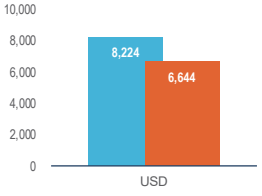
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

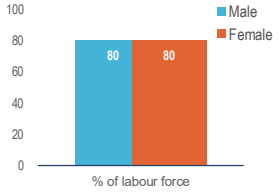
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.6	0.7
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	17.2	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	2.1	2.4
ODA (% of gross national income)	2.6	0.4
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	2.1	5.6
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.1	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



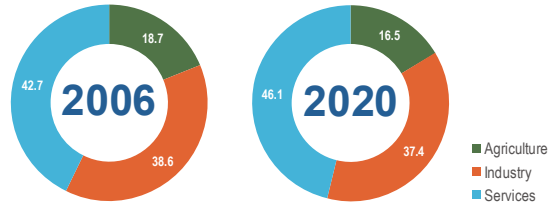
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

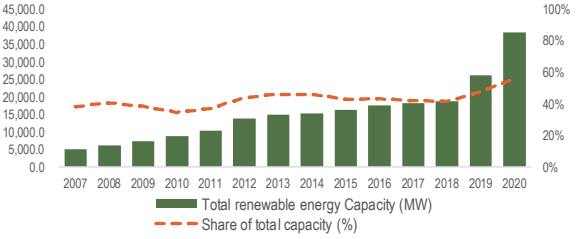
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Yemen

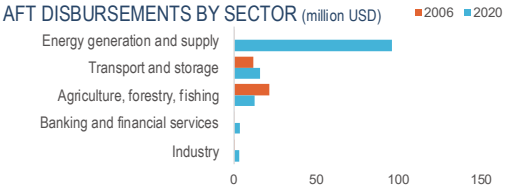
Development finance and trade costs for Yemen

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	358.1	2,669.3	15%
of which Aid for Trade	45.3	138.5	8%
FDI inflows	1,121.0	...	...
Remittances	1,282.6	...	...
Other official flows (OOF)	...	4.3	...
of which trade-related OOF	86.1	...	...

Sources : UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

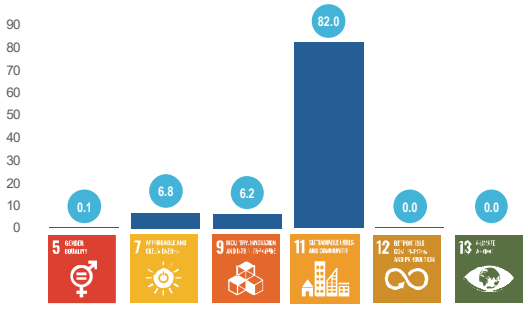


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	91.4
Saudi Arabia	14.7
United States	10.4
Arab Fund (AFESD)	7.1
Japan	4.3



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

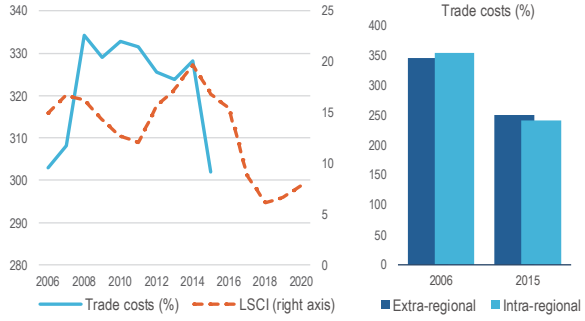
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

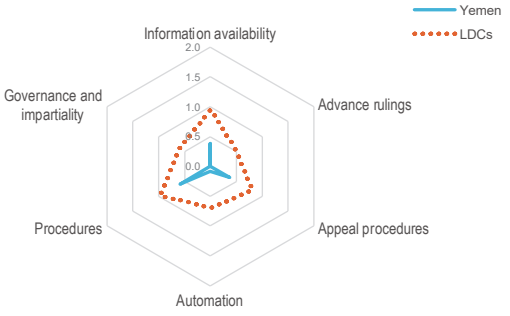


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	...	21.7
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	7.1	...
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	...	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	0.5	0.0
Exports: duty free (value in %)	83.2	100.0
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	67.0	50.9
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	66.8	95.0
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	3.2	5.5
Fixed broadband subscriptions	1.0	1.3
Internet users	20.0	...
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	26.2	10.1
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	12.2	4.0
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	32.0	10.8

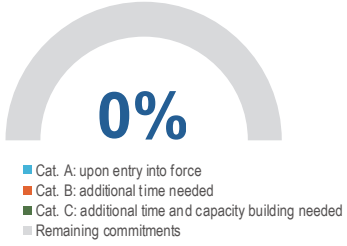
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Yemen

TRADE PERFORMANCE

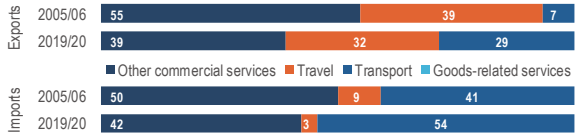
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	7,316	1,041
	Commercial services	468	241
Imports	Goods	5,926	11,257
	Commercial services	1,800	1,848

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	341	21
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	921	752
Number of export markets (max. 237)	81	11
Number of import markets (max. 237)	104	101

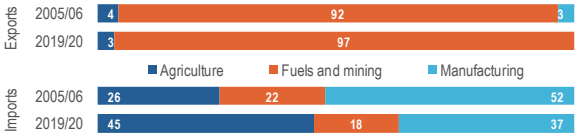
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	...	...
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	6.0	18.8
	(% of total imports)	23.3	14.1
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	22.2	38.3
	(% of comm. services imports)	3.4	1.3
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	2.9	99.4
	(% of goods Imports)	45.3	47.3
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	3.6	97.9
	(% of goods imports)	21.4	37.3

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
India	24.0	Egypt	49.6
China	22.6	Turkey	28.0
Thailand	14.5	Oman	10.5
United States	6.4	Sudan	9.3
United Kingdom	6.0	Eritrea	0.9

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
United Arab Emirates	10.2	United Arab Emirates	24.0
Japan	9.4	China	10.4
Switzerland	7.6	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	6.5
China	7.2	Oman	5.5
Kuwait	5.9	Turkey	5.4

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
Petroleum oils, crude	84.7	Meal, flour of wheat, meslin	96.2
Petroleum products	6.6	Animal feed stuff	1.5
Fish, fresh, chilled, frozen	1.4	Veneers, plywood, etc.	0.6
Civil engineering equipment	0.7	Fixed veg. fat, oils, other	0.3
Crustaceans, molluscs etc	0.6	Clothing accessories, fabric	0.2

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2019	%
Petroleum products	21.5	Petroleum products	28.3
Wheat, meslin, unmilled	6.4	Wheat, meslin, unmilled	11.6
Passenger motor vehicles, excl. buses	5.0	Sugars, molasses, honey	5.1
Tubes, pipes, etc., iron, steel	4.6	Iron, steel bar, shapes, etc.	3.6
Civil engineering equipment	2.8	Maize unmilled	3.5

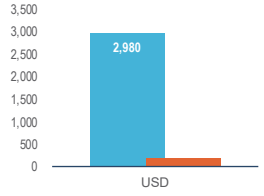
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

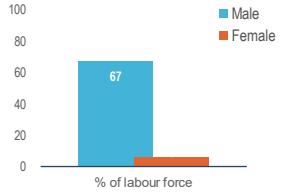
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.5	0.5
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	10.4	...
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	12.4	13.4
ODA (% of gross national income)	1.6	...
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	...	...
Total debt service (% of total exports)	2.9	...
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.9	...

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



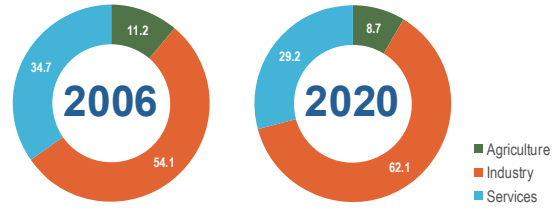
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

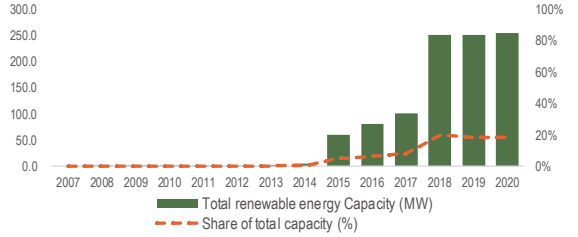
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Zambia

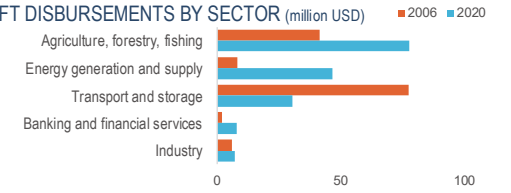
Development finance and trade costs for Zambia

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

External financing inflows (million USD)	2006	2020	Change p.a. 2006-20
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	4,828.9	1,077.1	-10%
of which Aid for Trade	150.0	180.6	1%
FDI inflows	615.8	234.0	-7%
Remittances	57.7	134.9	6%
Other official flows (OOF)	2.5	92.6	29%
of which trade-related OOF	0.9	105.1	41%

Sources: UNCTAD, UNCTADstat; World Bank, WDI; OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database

TOP AFT DISBURSEMENTS BY SECTOR (million USD)

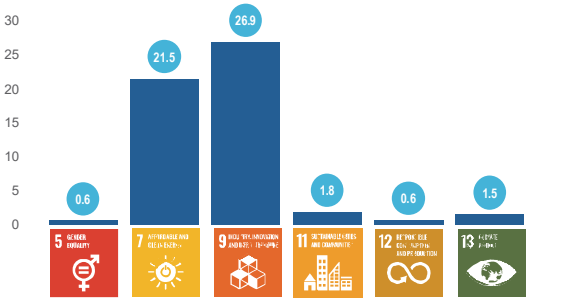


Source: OECD, DAC-CRS Aid Activities Database. *Note:* Top 5 in 2020.

AFT disbursements: Top 5 donors in 2020 (million USD)	
International Development Association	46.4
EU Institutions	22.7
African Development Fund	19.6
United Kingdom	18.6
Climate Investment Funds	15.2



RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SPECIFIC SDGs (%)



Sources: OECD; data for the year 2019, preliminary version as of May 2022.

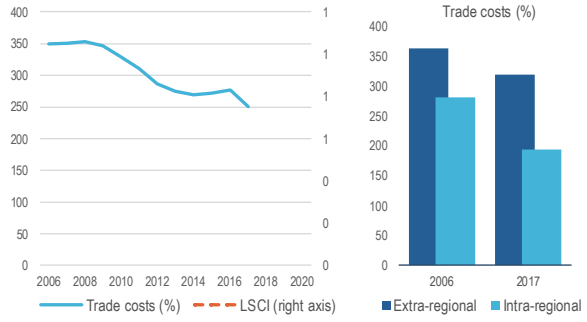
TOP 3 AFT PRIORITIES



Source: OECD/WTO Partner Questionnaire.

TRADE COSTS

TRADE COSTS AND SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY

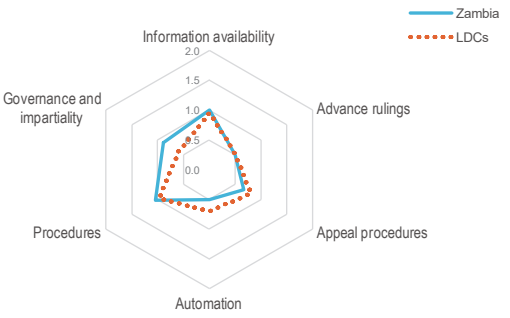


Sources: UNCTAD, Liner shipping connectivity index; ESCAP, ad-valorem trade costs.
Note: Figures plotted for latest available trade cost data.

Tariffs (%)	2005/06	2019/20
Imports: simple avg. bound duty	106.4	106.7
Imports: simple avg. MFN applied	13.9	...
Imports: weighted avg. MFN applied	10.6	...
Exports: weighted avg. faced	2.9	0.6
Exports: duty free (value in %)	84.5	93.9
ICT connectivity (% of inhabitants)	**2012/13**	**2019/20**
Mobile-cellular subscriptions	69.6	103.9
Coverage by at least a 3G mobile network	...	94.2
Active mobile broadband subscriptions	0.7	55.6
Fixed broadband subscriptions	0.1	0.4
Internet users	4.8	19.8
Affordability of connectivity (% of GNI per capita)	**2018**	**2020**
Data-only mobile broadband 1.5 GB	4.0	3.7
Fixed-broadband Internet 5 GB	20.1	18.3
High usage bundle (140 min; 70 SMS; 1.5 GB)	14.7	7.6

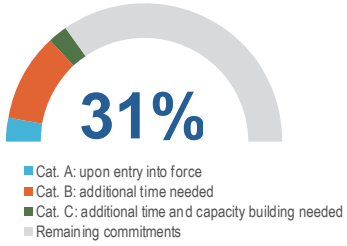
Sources: WTO, World Tariff Profiles; ITU, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators.

TRADE FACILITATION INDICATORS
(Relative performance: 0 lowest - 2 highest)



Sources: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators; preliminary version as of May 2022.

TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT
Current rate of implementation of commitments



Source: WTO, Trade Facilitation Agreement Database; based on notifications as of May 2022.

Trade performance and development indicators for Zambia

TRADE PERFORMANCE

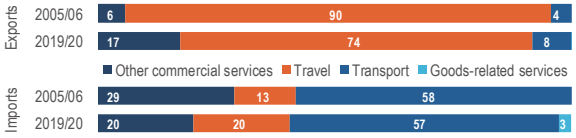
Trade flows (million USD)		2005/06	2019/20
Exports	Goods	3,985	8,003
	Commercial services	562	554
Imports	Goods	2,636	4,787
	Commercial services	488	1,150

Product and market diversification	2005/06	2019/20
Number of exported products (max. 1,245)	416	540
Number of imported products (max. 1,245)	961	960
Number of export markets (max. 237)	80	92
Number of import markets (max. 237)	98	129

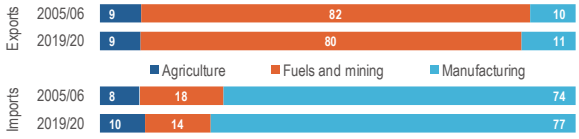
Trade structure		2005/06	2019/20
Trade to GDP ratio	(%)	60.1	80.0
Commercial services	(% of total exports)	12.4	6.5
	(% of total imports)	15.6	19.4
ICT services	(% of comm. services exports)	3.8	3.4
	(% of comm. services imports)	1.7	2.8
Non-fuel intermediates	(% of goods exports)	95.5	92.8
	(% of goods Imports)	46.9	52.0
Food and live animals	(% of goods exports)	3.7	4.3
	(% of goods imports)	5.8	6.2

Sources : WTO Secretariat, UN Comtrade.

STRUCTURE OF SERVICES TRADE



STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE



Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Switzerland	39.3	Switzerland	44.3
South Africa	11.8	China	18.7
Thailand	7.5	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	12.4
China	7.2	Singapore	11.6
Egypt	4.0	South Africa	2.6

Top 5 Markets for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
South Africa	46.6	South Africa	33.2
United Arab Emirates	10.3	China	16.8
Zimbabwe	5.3	United Arab Emirates	8.8
United Kingdom	3.7	India	5.4
Norway	3.7	United States	2.2

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Exports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Copper	67.0	Copper	73.5
Copper ores, concentrates	13.1	Lime, cement, construction materials	2.5
Manufactures base metals, n.e.s.	3.8	Copper ores, concentrates	2.3
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1.9	Tobacco, unmanufactured	1.4
Cotton	1.6	Electric current	1.4

Top 5 Products for Merchandise Imports (%)

2006	%	2020	%
Petroleum oils, crude	7.4	Fertilizer, except crude fertilizers	7.7
Petroleum products	6.0	Petroleum oils, crude	4.4
Other machinery, parts, specialized (…	5.8	Petroleum products	4.3
Civil engineering equipment	4.9	Medicaments	4.0
Goods, special-purpose transport (…)	4.4	Misc. chemical products, n.e.s.	2.9

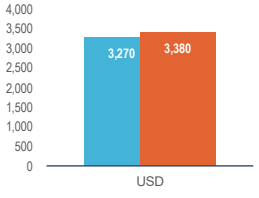
Sources : WTO Secretariat. Note: Only classified products included in the calculation.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

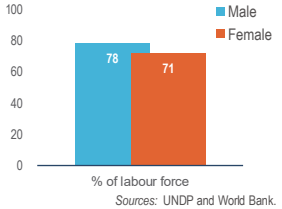
Indicator	2005/06	2019/20
Human Development Index (0-1)	0.5	0.6
Poverty gap at USD 3.20 a day (PP P, % of poverty line)	47.7	…
Unemployment (% of total labour force)	13.2	12.8
ODA (% of gross national income)	12.7	4.3
Import duties collected (% of tax revenue)	11.5	7.1
Total debt service (% of total exports)	3.2	47.2
CO_2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.2	…

Sources: ILO; OECD; World Bank; UNDP.

GNI per capita



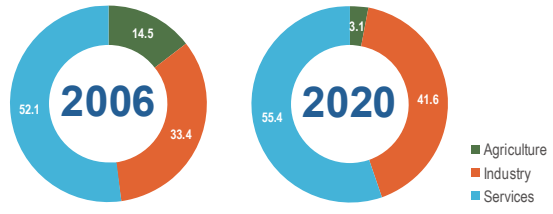
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION



Sources: UNDP and World Bank.

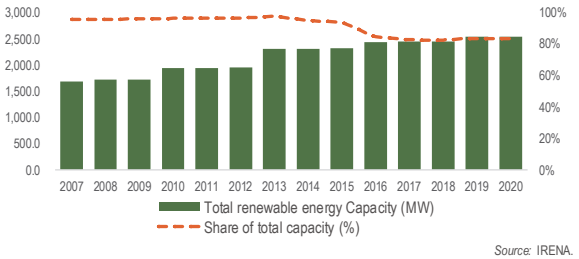
ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Value addedby sectors, in % of GDP



Source: World Bank, WDI.

RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY



Source: IRENA.

Annex A. Statistical note

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:

Technical assistance for trade policy and regulations: for example, helping countries to develop trade strategies, negotiate trade agreements, and implement their outcomes;

Trade-related infrastructure: for example, building roads, ports, and telecommunications networks to connect domestic markets to the global economy;

Productive capacity building (including trade development): for example, supporting the private sector to exploit their comparative advantages and diversify their exports;

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,

Other trade-related needs: if identified as trade-related development priorities in partner countries' national development strategies.

The OECD DAC aid activity database (CRS) is 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 at 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. Amounts relating to trade-related infrastructure are provided in the CRS by data under the heading "Economic Infrastructure and Services" and cover the sectors 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. However, at time of reporting, 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 as a separate data item 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, it would be necessary 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, accurate monitoring of aid for trade would require comparison of the CRS data with providers and partner countries' self-assessments of their aid for trade.

Footnotes to tables in Annex B

Most of the data shown in Annex B are sourced from the CRS. To view the full set of CRS data please visit: www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline

Providers of aid for trade and trade-related other official flows:

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. Note that:

- **Korea** became a member of the DAC in 2010 and was joined in 2013 by the Czech Republic, Iceland, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia. Data shown in previous years for these countries may be partial.
- The **Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI/BCIE)** provided its first-ever data to the CRS in 2021. Data on years prior to 2020 are unavailable.
- Data collected from the EIF, FAO, IMF, ITC UNESCAP, UNESCWA, UNIDO, WTO and Türkiye comprise specialised reporting as from 2007 on Aid for Trade flows and may not constitute the totality of their individual aid funding.
- The **Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)** changed its reporting methodology to the CRS as from 2009 flows.
- **"Other multilateral donors"** include small amounts from several multilateral agencies (GGGI, AITIC, Nordic Development Fund, UNPBF, UNICEF).

Aid recipients:

The DAC List of ODA Recipients represents all countries and territories eligible to receive official development assistance (ODA). These ODA-eligible recipients consist of low and middle income countries based on gross national income (GNI) per capita as published by the World Bank, with the exception of G8 members, EU members, and countries with a firm date for entry into the EU. The low-income countries include the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) as defined by the United Nations. Countries that graduated from the list of ODA recipient might be listed in Aid Recipients tables with no Aid for Trade flow reported

after graduation. The DAC List of Aid Recipients by income group and region, as well as the full historic of graduations to and from the DAC List can be viewed at: http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist.htm.

Channels of delivery:

The list shown in Table A.11 represents major headings for channels of delivery in the CRS. The full list under each category (updated in 6 July 2016), is accessible at: http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/annex2.htm. The category "Other" represents channels of delivery such as: Universities, colleges, or other teaching institutions, research institutes or think-tanks.

Sector allocable aid:

As from 2010 the method used to calculate sector allocable aid has changed. In order to measure donors' intention, the calculation is now based on types of aid. This allows the inclusion of unpredictable aid that has a specific policy. For example, humanitarian aid is unpredictable but allows practices targeting gender equality. Aid where the donor has no control on the spending has been removed such as sector budget support and core support to NGOs.

Legend:

".." denotes zero.

0.0 denotes amounts of less than USD 0.5 million.

0.0% denotes a percentage of less than 0.5%

Footnotes on SDG classification

The assignment of SDGs to CRS projects was conducted following the methodology laid out in Pincet Okabe and Pawelczyk (2019). An XGBoost algorithm trained on SDG-specific documents (definitions provided by the UN, classified projects and external PDF sources) yielded the predictions for individual projects in the CRS reporting system, based on their associated project descriptions.

Annex B. Aid for Trade key data

Table A B.1. Aid for trade by category

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Trade Policy and Regulations																
Multilateral Trade Negotiations	8.5	41.4	18.4	9.7	7.4	5.3	15.1	1.2	5.5	24.8	34.0	20.0	13.1	10.9	8.7	7.9
Regional Trade agreements (RTAs)	27.2	123.2	245.3	186.6	40.1	68.3	65.9	251.9	9.4	69.2	129.9	158.5	113.1	79.9	103.6	48.8
Trade education/training	5.1	31.0	33.8	22.2	31.5	10.8	42.8	23.9	4.6	21.4	31.8	24.3	32.5	28.7	27.5	25.1
Trade facilitation	48.1	184.0	415.6	541.6	492.7	640.8	553.4	353.7	40.5	120.2	278.1	453.5	421.0	617.8	357.3	362.1
Trade policy & admin. Management	255.4	702.7	665.0	558.5	650.0	736.4	392.2	831.4	191.3	505.0	560.2	536.8	608.3	769.5	423.7	681.4
sub-total	**344.3**	**1 082.4**	**1 378.1**	**1 318.6**	**1 221.7**	**1 461.6**	**1 069.3**	**1 462.1**	**251.2**	**740.5**	**1 033.9**	**1 193.2**	**1 188.0**	**1 506.9**	**920.7**	**1 125.4**
Economic Infrastructure																
Communications	389.0	493.1	637.9	860.4	665.1	1 311.8	1 482.2	1 769.7	283.3	481.7	584.5	682.9	578.9	865.8	978.0	874.3
Energy Generation and Supply	3 214.8	6 956.4	9 736.8	14 533.7	15 761.9	15 286.0	15 401.0	13 495.2	1 751.8	4 780.9	6 532.3	8 736.3	10 798.7	11 657.8	11 721.1	11 784.7
Transport and Storage	3 890.7	9 870.9	12 817.0	15 547.2	18 444.0	18 800.0	12 320.4	17 812.3	2 644.1	6 245.9	9 256.2	11 951.4	12 349.5	13 472.6	13 072.2	11 053.2
sub-total	**7 494.5**	**17 320.3**	**23 191.6**	**30 941.4**	**34 871.0**	**35 397.8**	**29 203.6**	**33 077.2**	**4 679.2**	**11 508.5**	**16 373.0**	**21 370.5**	**23 727.1**	**25 996.2**	**25 771.3**	**23 712.2**
Building Productive Capacity																
Agriculture	2 161.4	6 033.8	8 128.5	9 158.3	10 372.2	9 202.1	9 729.4	10 660.1	1 633.4	4 111.3	6 339.4	6 591.1	8 015.4	7 564.4	7 917.6	8 737.3
Banking and Financial Services	920.2	2 479.1	3 248.7	5 188.2	5 180.8	4 482.7	4 654.1	10 862.0	780.0	2 143.7	3 372.1	4 384.2	5 247.4	5 284.8	5 303.1	7 354.2
Business and Other Services	738.8	2 078.5	1 988.8	1 804.6	2 057.6	2 688.0	2 879.5	2 682.5	551.4	1 903.3	1 644.6	1 658.2	1 894.2	2 286.6	2 320.6	2 307.8
Fishing	127.4	348.8	464.1	351.9	630.1	806.5	643.5	486.6	120.4	271.5	341.7	289.9	413.6	382.2	604.3	448.1
Forestry	264.4	630.0	710.4	783.4	847.9	1 179.0	1 409.5	1 470.3	225.7	548.2	762.2	665.4	759.8	726.9	682.2	1 159.9
Industry	1 131.0	1 653.7	2 044.2	2 269.3	2 409.2	2 371.7	3 490.5	3 196.0	569.0	1 258.2	1 712.3	1 846.4	2 000.6	2 275.9	3 120.9	2 685.4
Mineral Resources and Mining	348.7	410.3	442.7	586.1	457.3	333.4	1 279.4	523.4	396.9	453.7	295.7	772.9	467.4	466.5	255.9	1 029.0
Tourism	61.6	214.7	177.7	122.3	240.8	241.5	237.1	213.5	24.1	70.9	141.7	181.0	194.7	152.3	258.0	169.9
sub-total	**5 753.7**	**13 848.9**	**17 205.0**	**20 263.9**	**22 196.0**	**21 305.0**	**24 323.2**	**30 094.4**	**4 300.9**	**10 760.7**	**14 609.6**	**16 389.1**	**18 993.2**	**19 139.6**	**20 462.6**	**23 891.5**
Trade-related Adjustment																
Trade-related adjustment	..	2.1	33.6	2.2	8.5	17.4	9.9	2.0	..	8.3	38.7	15.4	10.3	11.5	10.9	2.7
sub-total	**0.0**	**2.1**	**33.6**	**2.2**	**8.5**	**17.4**	**9.9**	**2.0**	**0.0**	**8.3**	**38.7**	**15.4**	**10.3**	**11.5**	**10.9**	**2.7**
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	**13 592.5**	**32 253.7**	**41 808.4**	**52 526.1**	**58 297.2**	**58 181.8**	**54 606.0**	**64 635.8**	**9 231.3**	**23 018.0**	**32 055.2**	**38 968.2**	**43 918.5**	**46 654.2**	**47 165.5**	**48 731.7**
Share in total ODA	***11.57%***	***16.27%***	***19.71%***	***22.87%***	***21.29%***	***28.24%***	***26.18%***	***26.05%***	***9.56%***	***16.46%***	***22.34%***	***25.12%***	***23.03%***	***23.63%***	***24.02%***	***21.68%***

Share in sector allocable aid	18.02%	31.52%	33.61%	39.08%	38.94%	38.69%	36.79%	36.22%	17.16%	28.84%	30.93%	34.50%	34.87%	35.10%	35.16%	32.32%
Share in total Aid for Trade																
Building Productive Capacity	42.3%	42.9%	41.2%	38.6%	38.1%	36.6%	44.5%	46.6%	46.6%	46.7%	45.6%	42.1%	43.2%	41.0%	43.4%	49.0%
Economic Infrastructure	55.1%	53.7%	55.5%	58.9%	59.8%	60.8%	53.5%	51.2%	50.7%	50.0%	51.1%	54.8%	54.0%	55.7%	54.6%	48.7%
Trade Policy & Regulations	2.5%	3.4%	3.3%	2.5%	2.1%	2.5%	2.0%	2.3%	2.7%	3.2%	3.2%	3.1%	2.7%	3.2%	2.0%	2.3%
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	..	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.2. Aid for trade by category and region

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Africa																
Building Productive Capacity	1 765.9	4 795.9	6 352.6	7 541.0	8 774.3	9 527.9	10 361.1	13 230.8	1 397.1	3 546.5	5 322.7	6 145.6	6 793.5	7 929.4	9 052.1	10 079.8
Economic Infrastructure	1 961.7	6 288.3	8 646.4	10 888.3	11 704.2	10 511.0	10 716.4	10 443.8	1 344.3	3 792.9	5 661.9	7 803.0	8 668.0	8 905.8	9 242.5	7 854.8
Trade-related Adjustment	..	1.5	5.1	0.0	0.9	..	5.8	..	..	7.9	27.8	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.1
Trade Policy & Regulations	152.6	371.8	451.2	450.3	439.9	587.8	307.5	707.1	106.2	219.0	343.4	412.7	393.3	605.5	314.2	571.8
sub-total	**3 880.2**	**11 456.0**	**15 455.3**	**18 879.6**	**20 919.3**	**20 626.6**	**21 390.8**	**24 381.8**	**2 847.6**	**7 558.4**	**11 355.9**	**14 362.6**	**15 855.1**	**17 441.2**	**18 609.4**	**18 506.5**
America																
Building Productive Capacity	592.7	1 206.4	1 571.2	1 492.8	1 504.8	1 387.7	1 565.1	2 790.6	474.6	1 084.9	1 499.5	1 307.4	1 366.9	1 353.6	1 112.6	1 967.2
Economic Infrastructure	256.7	764.9	1 387.5	2 524.6	2 922.7	2 443.6	1 541.4	3 825.6	129.9	437.0	1 216.6	1 806.3	1 854.6	2 094.5	1 942.6	3 009.7
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.3	25.3	0.1	6.6	12.7	..	1.0	..	..	6.1	9.8	7.7	7.3	8.7	1.7
Trade Policy & Regulations	46.4	115.9	179.1	79.6	60.3	123.1	38.0	35.5	19.8	89.6	100.5	102.0	76.4	65.7	78.5	68.2
sub-total	**895.8**	**2 087.1**	**3 163.1**	**4 097.1**	**4 494.4**	**3 967.1**	**3 144.4**	**6 652.7**	**624.3**	**1 611.5**	**2 822.8**	**3 225.4**	**3 305.6**	**3 521.1**	**3 142.3**	**5 046.8**
Asia																
Building Productive Capacity	2 607.3	5 438.6	5 184.7	5 737.4	6 207.8	5 806.0	6 984.7	6 429.3	1 811.7	4 276.8	4 620.9	4 339.9	4 931.9	4 272.3	4 969.1	6 053.3
Economic Infrastructure	4 614.2	8 912.6	10 520.0	13 910.3	17 520.4	19 345.4	13 584.8	16 327.0	2 935.6	6 242.3	7 027.2	9 102.3	10 838.4	12 039.0	12 366.6	10 709.3
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.2	3.0	0.3	0.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	..	0.4	3.2	2.2	0.7	2.2	0.2	0.3
Trade Policy & Regulations	70.6	260.5	301.3	380.2	407.9	492.4	288.8	272.0	48.0	185.3	269.8	297.1	397.4	507.1	181.8	212.7
sub-total	**7 292.1**	**14 611.6**	**16 009.0**	**20 028.2**	**24 136.2**	**25 648.5**	**20 858.3**	**23 028.3**	**4 795.3**	**10 704.4**	**11 921.0**	**13 741.5**	**16 168.4**	**16 820.6**	**17 517.8**	**16 975.6**
Europe																
Building Productive Capacity	268.2	738.9	1 274.3	2 798.8	2 394.9	1 693.4	1 410.7	2 489.1	258.6	555.4	1 177.2	2 391.1	2 530.0	1 659.5	1 124.0	1 637.2

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Economic Infrastructure	480.1	872.1	1 580.5	2 810.0	1 661.8	1 758.4	1 548.0	1 005.0	149.5	721.4	1 592.5	2 032.4	1 688.4	1 860.7	1 120.7	1 019.1
Trade-related Adjustment	..	..	0.3	1.8	0.8	..	4.0	..	..	..	1.2	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.5
Trade Policy & Regulations	15.6	82.5	66.6	76.8	39.1	61.3	134.9	94.8	11.2	28.6	54.1	54.2	54.1	66.6	64.4	34.9
sub-total	**763.9**	**1 693.5**	**2 921.7**	**5 687.4**	**4 096.7**	**3 513.1**	**3 097.6**	**3 589.0**	**419.3**	**1 305.5**	**2 825.0**	**4 479.8**	**4 273.9**	**3 588.0**	**2 310.6**	**2 691.7**
Oceania																
Building Productive Capacity	49.6	135.8	158.3	160.6	228.5	309.6	255.1	290.1	36.7	119.8	113.9	128.2	207.7	223.0	199.0	239.0
Economic Infrastructure	92.6	224.1	294.8	400.8	562.5	522.4	653.1	433.6	60.4	137.0	203.5	286.7	371.6	487.2	572.6	393.0
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
Trade Policy & Regulations	1.4	4.6	33.9	15.7	21.1	13.7	43.3	21.9	1.1	2.6	10.6	19.7	14.9	14.7	13.1	14.6
sub-total	**143.6**	**364.4**	**487.0**	**577.1**	**812.0**	**845.7**	**951.5**	**745.6**	**98.2**	**259.4**	**328.0**	**434.6**	**594.2**	**724.9**	**784.6**	**646.5**
Developing countries unspecified																
Building Productive Capacity	470.0	1 533.4	2 663.9	2 533.4	3 085.8	2 580.5	3 746.5	4 864.5	322.1	1 177.4	1 875.3	2 077.0	3 163.1	3 701.9	4 005.8	3 915.0
Economic Infrastructure	89.3	258.4	762.4	407.3	499.4	817.0	1 160.0	1 042.3	59.5	177.9	671.3	339.8	306.2	609.0	526.2	726.3
Trade-related Adjustment	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	1.0	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Trade Policy & Regulations	57.6	247.1	345.9	316.0	253.4	183.4	257.0	330.8	64.9	215.3	255.5	307.6	251.9	247.2	268.7	223.2
sub-total	**616.8**	**2 039.0**	**3 772.2**	**3 256.7**	**3 838.6**	**3 580.9**	**5 163.5**	**6 238.6**	**446.5**	**1 570.6**	**2 802.1**	**2 724.4**	**3 721.2**	**4 558.3**	**4 800.8**	**4 864.6**
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	**13 592.5**	**32 253.7**	**41 808.4**	**52 526.1**	**58 297.2**	**58 181.8**	**54 606.0**	**64 635.8**	**9 231.3**	**23 018.0**	**32 055.2**	**38 968.2**	**43 918.5**	**46 654.2**	**47 165.5**	**48 731.7**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.3. Aid for trade by category and income group

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Least Developed Countries																
Building Productive Capacity	1 587.0	3 611.9	5 192.2	5 312.7	6 512.3	8 474.8	6 546.2	7 651.5	1 149.1	2 790.9	4 079.2	4 054.9	4 717.4	5 283.8	5 381.1	5 979.9
Economic Infrastructure	2 049.3	5 368.1	7 298.8	8 872.9	11 138.7	12 225.1	10 374.4	11 574.2	1 410.1	3 183.4	4 647.5	5 713.9	6 614.2	8 352.3	8 664.2	7 736.5
Trade Policy & Regulations	40.1	221.9	238.0	350.7	306.4	262.5	166.5	427.7	26.3	129.1	162.1	260.3	250.6	244.8	223.2	283.6
Trade-related Adjustment	..	1.6	2.4	0.0	0.8	..	5.8	..	..	8.1	26.2	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.1
sub-total	**3 676.4**	**9 203.5**	**12 731.4**	**14 536.3**	**17 958.2**	**20 962.3**	**17 093.0**	**19 653.5**	**2 585.5**	**6 111.6**	**8 915.0**	**10 031.2**	**11 583.1**	**13 881.6**	**14 269.0**	**14 000.2**
Other low-income countries																
Building Productive Capacity	5.7	17.4	89.8	58.9	79.0	76.9	22.6	47.8	7.9	13.0	62.7	68.1	58.5	46.4	56.9	37.1

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Economic Infrastructure	1.4	6.8	11.4	14.5	9.8	25.5	1.4	0.4	1.0	7.2	10.2	12.4	8.4	4.4	12.9	13.6
Trade Policy & Regulations	0.1	0.8	2.3	2.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.0	2.9	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	..
sub-total	**7.2**	**25.1**	**103.4**	**76.2**	**89.3**	**102.6**	**24.2**	**48.4**	**9.1**	**20.7**	**75.2**	**83.4**	**68.8**	**51.0**	**70.0**	**50.9**
Lower middle-income countries																
Building Productive Capacity	1 928.4	4 918.8	5 195.6	6 633.0	7 040.4	4 707.1	7 114.5	9 870.9	1 350.6	3 332.3	4 390.7	5 061.0	5 623.1	5 095.7	6 298.6	7 270.4
Economic Infrastructure	2 734.0	7 503.4	10 943.4	15 973.3	16 707.4	17 063.9	13 195.8	14 978.5	1 458.2	4 580.5	7 271.0	10 450.0	11 954.1	12 221.3	12 737.5	10 459.5
Trade Policy & Regulations	128.0	232.1	262.9	310.7	341.7	426.0	252.4	208.1	101.2	170.3	230.6	259.9	348.0	469.2	187.9	328.2
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.0	..	0.0	2.9	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
sub-total	**4 790.5**	**12 654.3**	**16 404.2**	**22 918.1**	**24 089.6**	**22 197.0**	**20 562.8**	**25 057.5**	**2 910.0**	**8 083.1**	**11 895.3**	**15 773.3**	**17 925.5**	**17 786.5**	**19 224.2**	**18 058.3**
Upper middle-income countries																
Building Productive Capacity	1 480.5	2 477.6	2 450.3	3 891.5	3 166.7	3 022.6	3 819.3	3 625.3	1 233.7	2 343.7	2 424.7	3 492.3	3 294.1	2 505.0	2 072.5	3 525.6
Economic Infrastructure	2 468.2	3 507.8	3 149.2	4 538.1	5 216.8	3 833.6	2 559.9	3 525.5	1 656.7	3 250.2	3 071.3	4 007.5	3 968.0	3 718.6	2 864.7	3 393.2
Trade Policy & Regulations	46.1	135.7	122.0	90.7	32.8	58.9	54.2	31.6	30.9	93.1	92.6	102.1	53.0	52.6	43.4	53.6
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.3	25.4	0.8	6.8	12.7	4.0	..	..	0.2	7.7	10.7	8.3	7.8	9.5	1.3
sub-total	**3 994.8**	**6 121.4**	**5 746.9**	**8 521.1**	**8 423.2**	**6 927.9**	**6 437.3**	**7 182.5**	**2 921.3**	**5 687.2**	**5 596.4**	**7 612.7**	**7 323.4**	**6 283.9**	**4 990.0**	**6 973.7**
Non country-specific																
Building Productive Capacity	752.1	2 823.2	4 277.1	4 367.8	5 397.5	5 023.6	6 820.6	8 899.0	559.6	2 280.7	3 652.2	3 712.8	5 300.0	6 208.8	6 653.5	7 078.4
Economic Infrastructure	241.6	934.2	1 788.7	1 542.6	1 798.3	2 249.7	3 072.1	2 998.6	153.2	487.2	1 373.0	1 186.6	1 182.4	1 699.6	1 492.0	2 109.4
Trade Policy & Regulations	130.0	491.9	753.0	563.8	540.3	714.0	596.1	794.4	92.7	347.4	547.7	568.0	534.6	740.2	466.1	459.8
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.1	3.7	0.3	0.8	4.7	0.0	2.0	..	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	2.7	0.6	1.0
sub-total	**1 123.7**	**4 249.4**	**6 822.5**	**6 474.4**	**7 736.9**	**7 992.1**	**10 488.8**	**12 694.0**	**805.4**	**3 115.4**	**5 573.3**	**5 467.7**	**7 017.7**	**8 651.2**	**8 612.2**	**9 648.6**
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	**13 592.5**	**32 253.7**	**41 808.4**	**52 526.1**	**58 297.2**	**58 181.8**	**54 606.0**	**64 635.8**	**9 231.3**	**23 018.0**	**32 055.2**	**38 968.2**	**43 918.5**	**46 654.2**	**47 165.5**	**48 731.7**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.4. Aid for trade by individual provider

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
DAC countries																
Australia	108.6	298.8	474.5	370.0	394.1	411.5	392.5	481.0	87.7	243.6	375.5	370.0	394.1	411.5	392.5	332.9
Austria	16.4	57.4	81.5	92.8	81.3	80.3	49.9	231.7	10.9	42.7	65.9	63.2	59.2	64.1	56.6	149.5
Belgium	121.8	271.0	461.2	197.1	211.0	160.1	343.5	179.1	71.8	187.1	408.5	218.0	212.9	207.1	206.2	214.8
Canada	179.4	364.6	560.1	510.5	494.3	572.4	459.4	421.7	108.1	276.4	575.2	446.8	406.1	574.6	366.7	576.2
Czech Republic	..	..	3.9	8.7	10.1	9.3	9.0	5.5	..	..	3.8	8.8	9.6	8.5	8.6	5.3

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Denmark	281.0	280.1	314.9	385.6	203.0	205.5	364.8	180.6	120.9	270.6	343.2	349.0	263.0	297.8	262.0	178.9
Finland	53.0	133.3	307.0	138.6	136.0	115.4	50.0	230.0	5.6	64.7	143.5	163.2	159.1	101.4	154.4	150.2
France	431.6	1 517.5	1 453.7	2 656.7	3 057.2	2 095.0	4 459.2	5 527.1	286.0	911.6	1 188.0	1 854.8	2 086.4	2 510.0	2 855.5	3 407.2
Germany	722.1	2 204.3	3 541.6	5 194.1	6 296.0	6 081.9	7 019.7	7 876.8	551.5	1 788.8	2 735.4	3 397.1	5 103.5	4 668.8	5 080.1	5 737.5
Greece	7.9	16.6	15.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	7.9	16.6	15.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	2.3	12.1	13.0	40.2	..	..	..	2.2	2.3	12.1	13.0	40.2
Iceland	..	..	3.0	10.6	7.5	8.7	9.4	5.9	..	..	3.0	10.6	7.5	8.7	9.4	5.9
Ireland	15.1	46.5	63.3	50.8	40.6	35.1	41.8	33.3	15.1	46.5	63.3	50.8	40.6	35.1	41.8	33.3
Italy	134.4	239.8	173.2	122.8	216.0	165.1	295.9	294.6	81.8	252.6	150.0	91.3	205.4	138.3	171.3	329.0
Japan	2 577.7	6 061.9	6 494.5	8 899.7	13 010.0	13 136.8	9 972.7	10 379.5	1 591.5	4 328.8	5 091.1	6 314.2	7 472.4	7 721.5	9 180.5	8 512.8
Korea	..	477.9	919.5	857.0	1 023.5	1 454.0	1 403.5	502.1	..	195.6	365.1	506.5	567.4	608.4	686.9	411.1
Luxembourg	11.1	34.8	37.2	42.3	45.7	59.7	65.5	58.6	11.1	34.8	37.2	42.3	45.7	59.7	65.5	58.6
Netherlands	301.2	750.5	763.6	945.1	645.8	721.0	990.7	1 086.6	168.3	521.1	518.8	675.8	618.4	701.8	636.5	635.9
New Zealand	12.9	44.1	94.4	116.4	140.0	122.5	127.3	100.6	7.8	29.9	51.7	94.6	102.3	145.1	132.5	81.8
Norway	118.2	359.1	450.2	472.3	354.7	458.5	590.9	499.9	133.9	340.1	344.4	433.7	393.3	374.7	492.5	458.8
Poland	..	..	..	9.3	45.1	38.1	27.2	14.4	..	..	..	9.3	44.9	38.2	27.1	14.4
Portugal	36.9	30.0	54.4	29.7	11.7	17.0	4.9	4.9	16.0	38.0	56.0	43.8	11.5	17.0	4.9	16.1
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	0.6	0.9	0.7	3.1	1.7	..	..	..	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.6
Slovenia	..	..	2.3	1.2	0.8	6.3	1.3	0.8	..	..	2.2	0.8	1.2	3.3	1.6	0.7
Spain	130.6	689.1	855.9	94.4	70.1	93.7	105.3	91.7	165.3	482.1	846.6	117.0	83.8	78.5	82.8	91.6
Sweden	117.9	321.5	325.4	369.1	336.0	538.8	480.3	277.5	115.1	323.2	341.1	391.5	366.6	517.4	554.0	484.0
Switzerland	128.8	276.5	295.2	391.2	473.9	302.6	359.8	420.2	157.5	255.4	234.6	308.7	375.7	386.8	399.0	397.9
United Kingdom	346.4	887.9	1 215.3	931.7	1 263.5	689.4	1 249.4	1 708.6	222.7	911.2	1 292.7	1 415.6	2 078.9	2 599.3	2 857.7	2 072.9
United States	3 433.6	6 418.8	4 946.6	3 652.5	3 120.8	2 537.2	2 721.5	1 963.1	2 356.9	4 643.5	4 561.2	3 738.1	2 838.7	2 243.7	2 075.8	2 040.7
sub-total	**9 286.5**	**21 781.9**	**23 907.8**	**26 551.0**	**31 691.8**	**30 128.7**	**31 611.5**	**32 617.7**	**6 293.5**	**16 205.0**	**19 813.4**	**21 118.3**	**23 951.6**	**24 534.2**	**26 816.6**	**26 439.4**
Other bilateral																
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	0.8	2.6	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	0.1	1.5	2.6	0.2	0.2
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	0.0
Estonia	..	..	..	1.6	1.9	2.9	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.0
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	4.5	3.1	0.2	..	..	..	0.1	0.9	4.5	3.1	0.2
Kuwait	..	..	329.5	560.6	489.1	410.9	..	237.1	..	..	266.3	282.9	516.8	1 451.0	458.0	527.3
Latvia	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lithuania	..	..	..	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	..	..	..	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.4	17.3
Romania	..	..	..	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	15.5
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	632.2	297.5	292.2	47.1	..	..	..	..	379.4	638.9	302.9	350.8
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.9	..	..	..	..	13.1	14.0	22.7	24.9
Türkiye	..	..	27.2	..	..	180.5	27.4	21.6	..	..	27.2	..	..	180.5	27.4	21.6
United Arab Emirates	..	..	281.6	935.8	496.1	131.9	327.3	93.4	..	..	135.8	738.9	669.5	478.0	444.4	111.4
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**6383.6**	**1 498.2**	**1 621.6**	**1 032.3**	**660.3**	**426.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**429.3**	**1 023.4**	**1 587.2**	**2 773.0**	**1 310.9**	**1 071.8**
Multilateral																
Adaptation Fund	..	..	..	4.9	25.8	27.5	74.6	3.5	..	..	..	1.1	7.9	14.7	21.3	26.8
AfDB	156.8	741.8	1 572.8	1 656.7	1 293.7	1 017.0	1 285.5	858.6	227.7	398.7	1 264.8	1 054.4	1 291.4	1 061.5	1 227.1	839.7
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	407.6	1 084.1	807.0	1 171.9	362.3	600.9	528.0	..	249.7	755.0	703.8	512.6	428.7	520.1	409.7
AsDB	340.2	547.2	1 258.2	1 872.2	1 761.9	2 896.5	3 186.6	3 054.8	..	..	511.1	1 314.0	1 558.5	1 195.2	2 162.6	2 049.9

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	4.2	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	1.2	2.3
BADEA	..	..	26.1	105.2	..	..	173.4	156.0	..	..	15.7	66.8	21.6	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	18.4	78.4	1.8	105.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	13.2	2.1	1.0	..	0.9	1.1
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 592.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 427.2
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	822.6	648.2	587.9	569.4	98.2	..	..	..	68.2	173.6	292.1	8.0	353.8
Development Bank of Latin America	..	..	..	..	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	13.8	27.6	11.9	29.0	28.2	..	..	..	10.7	16.8	16.2	19.7	15.6	..
EU Institutions	1 260.9	3 297.4	4 646.5	9 177.3	8 559.4	8 138.6	6 525.9	9 994.3	714.0	2 381.7	4 125.1	7 135.9	7 625.0	7 533.6	5 871.9	7 187.2
Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.9
FAO	..	138.2	287.3	285.1	110.8	..	257.4	..	..	138.2	287.3	285.1	207.7	232.4	257.4	..
GEF	..	..	126.1	288.5	300.3	114.7	515.4	519.1	14.5	69.0	100.8	132.0	120.4	65.0	36.8	75.4
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	127.4	317.8	399.8	643.2	..	..	..	..	5.0	31.1	153.6	273.4
IADB	125.1	116.5	455.9	614.9	602.4	596.0	170.2	260.3	..	..	373.3	591.5	572.3	698.9	434.2	367.9
IFAD	179.9	394.7	609.9	567.6	840.2	674.2	889.3	466.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ILO	..	..	..	13.6	16.8	14.6	17.1	12.8	..	..	..	13.6	16.8	14.6	17.1	12.8
IMF	..	10.8	14.2	10.8	..	7.0	2.7	1.9	..	10.8	14.2	10.8	..	7.0	2.7	1.9
Islamic Development Bank	99.2	265.0	198.3	145.0	226.9	71.2	132.3	94.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.1	44.9
ITC	..	31.5	56.9	68.1	62.3	54.6	58.4	44.7	..	31.1	54.4	60.9	60.9	53.5	58.1	45.7
OFID	..	..	364.1	439.9	565.8	416.2	765.7	788.2	..	..	176.6	235.2	358.2	417.5	257.4	555.5
OSCE	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.3
Other multilateral donors	1.1	4.3	24.2	37.8	58.3	115.7	35.0	18.4	1.1	2.3	7.0	38.4	54.8	101.1	19.7	54.1
UN Capital Development Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5
UNDP	12.6	25.3	35.2	32.1	14.7	9.0	14.5	5.4	12.3	24.6	35.1	32.1	14.7	9.0	14.5	5.4
UNECE	..	1.4	4.4	3.7	5.8	..	..	..	..	1.4	4.4	3.7	5.8	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	..	0.5	..	..	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	..	0.5	..
UNESCWA	..	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	28.4	64.7	13.6	33.7	12.7	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	37.2	53.6	..	2.1
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7
World Bank	2 130.2	4 447.5	6 402.3	7 469.4	8 504.8	11 464.3	6 601.8	12 321.1	1 968.2	3 491.3	4 046.6	5 046.8	5 691.6	7 097.0	7 898.5	7 449.3
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.4	14.0	..	..	..	..	9.1	9.8	8.5	8.0
WTO	..	13.9	16.4	12.5	16.5	10.7	10.3	3.9	..	13.9	16.4	12.5	16.5	10.7	10.3	3.9
sub-total	**4 305.9**	**10 471.8**	**17 262.3**	**24 477.0**	**24 983.8**	**27 020.8**	**22 334.2**	**31 591.4**	**2 937.8**	**6 813.0**	**11 812.5**	**16 826.4**	**18 379.6**	**19 347.0**	**19 038.0**	**21 220.4**
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	**13 592.5**	**32 253.7**	**41 808.4**	**52 526.1**	**58 297.2**	**58 181.8**	**54 606.0**	**64 635.8**	**9 231.3**	**23 018.0**	**32 055.2**	**38 968.2**	**43 918.5**	**46 654.2**	**47 165.5**	**48 731.7**
DAC countries	*68.3%*	*67.5%*	*57.2%*	*50.5%*	*54.5%*	*51.8%*	*57.9%*	*50.5%*	*68.2%*	*70.4%*	*61.8%*	*54.2%*	*54.5%*	*52.6%*	*56.9%*	*54.3%*
Other bilateral	..	..	*1.5%*	*2.9%*	*2.8%*	*1.8%*	*1.2%*	*0.7%*	..	..	*1.3%*	*2.6%*	*3.6%*	*5.9%*	*2.8%*	*2.2%*

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Multilateral	*31.7%*	*32.5%*	*41.3%*	*46.6%*	*42.9%*	*46.4%*	*40.9%*	*48.9%*	*31.8%*	*29.6%*	*36.9%*	*43.2%*	*41.8%*	*41.5%*	*40.4%*	*43.5%*

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.5. Top 20 providers of aid for trade in 2020 - commitments

	COMMITMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
World Bank	2 130.2	4 447.5	6 402.3	7 469.4	8 504.8	11 464.3	6 601.8	12 321.1
Japan	2 577.7	6 061.9	6 494.5	8 899.7	13 010.0	13 136.8	9 972.7	10 379.5
EU Institutions	1 260.9	3 297.4	4 646.5	9 177.3	8 559.4	8 138.6	6 525.9	9 994.3
Germany	722.1	2 204.3	3 541.6	5 194.1	6 296.0	6 081.9	7 019.7	7 876.8
France	431.6	1 517.5	1 453.7	2 656.7	3 057.2	2 095.0	4 459.2	5 527.1
AsDB	340.2	547.2	1 258.2	1 872.2	1 761.9	2 896.5	3 186.6	3 054.8
United States	3 433.6	6 418.8	4 946.6	3 652.5	3 120.8	2 537.2	2 721.5	1 963.1
United Kingdom	346.4	887.9	1 215.3	931.7	1 263.5	689.4	1 249.4	1 708.6
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 592.2
Netherlands	301.2	750.5	763.6	945.1	645.8	721.0	990.7	1 086.6
AfDB	156.8	741.8	1 572.8	1 656.7	1 293.7	1 017.0	1 285.5	858.6
OFID	..	..	364.1	439.9	565.8	416.2	765.7	788.2
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	127.4	317.8	399.8	643.2
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	407.6	1 084.1	807.0	1 171.9	362.3	600.9	528.0
GEF	..	..	126.1	288.5	300.3	114.7	515.4	519.1
Korea	..	477.9	919.5	857.0	1 023.5	1 454.0	1 403.5	502.1
Norway	118.2	359.1	450.2	472.3	354.7	458.5	590.9	499.9
Australia	108.6	298.8	474.5	370.0	394.1	411.5	392.5	481.0
IFAD	179.9	394.7	609.9	567.6	840.2	674.2	889.3	466.4
Canada	179.4	364.6	560.1	510.5	494.3	572.4	459.4	421.7
sub-total	**12 286.8**	**29 177.4**	**36 883.7**	**46 768.2**	**52 785.3**	**53 559.4**	**50 030.2**	**61 212.3**
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	**13 592.5**	**32 253.7**	**41 808.4**	**52 526.1**	**58 297.2**	**58 181.8**	**54 606.0**	**64 635.8**
Top 20 share in total AFT	*90.4%*	*90.5%*	*88.2%*	*89.0%*	*90.5%*	*92.1%*	*91.6%*	*94.7%*

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.6. Top 20 providers of aid for trade in 2020 - disbursements

	DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Japan	1 591.5	4 328.8	5 091.1	6 314.2	7 472.4	7 721.5	9 180.5	8 512.8
World Bank	1 968.2	3 491.3	4 046.6	5 046.8	5 691.6	7 097.0	7 898.5	7 449.3
EU Institutions	714.0	2 381.7	4 125.1	7 135.9	7 625.0	7 533.6	5 871.9	7 187.2
Germany	551.5	1 788.8	2 735.4	3 397.1	5 103.5	4 668.8	5 080.1	5 737.5
France	286.0	911.6	1 188.0	1 854.8	2 086.4	2 510.0	2 855.5	3 407.2
United Kingdom	222.7	911.2	1 292.7	1 415.6	2 078.9	2 599.3	2 857.7	2 072.9
AsDB	..	..	511.1	1 314.0	1 558.5	1 195.2	2 162.6	2 049.9
United States	2 356.9	4 643.5	4 561.2	3 738.1	2 838.7	2 243.7	2 075.8	2 040.7

	DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 427.2
AfDB	227.7	398.7	1 264.8	1 054.4	1 291.4	1 061.5	1 227.1	839.7
Netherlands	168.3	521.1	518.8	675.8	618.4	701.8	636.5	635.9
Canada	108.1	276.4	575.2	446.8	406.1	574.6	366.7	576.2
OFID	..	..	176.6	235.2	358.2	417.5	257.4	555.5
Kuwait	..	..	266.3	282.9	516.8	1 451.0	458.0	527.3
Sweden	115.1	323.2	341.1	391.5	366.6	517.4	554.0	484.0
Norway	133.9	340.1	344.4	433.7	393.3	374.7	492.5	458.8
Korea	..	195.6	365.1	506.5	567.4	608.4	686.9	411.1
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	249.7	755.0	703.8	512.6	428.7	520.1	409.7
Switzerland	157.5	255.4	234.6	308.7	375.7	386.8	399.0	397.9
IADB	..	..	373.3	591.5	572.3	698.9	434.2	367.9
sub-total	**8 601.4**	**20 767.6**	**28 766.3**	**35 847.2**	**40 433.8**	**42 790.3**	**44 014.9**	**45 548.6**
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	**9 231.3**	**23 018.0**	**32 055.2**	**38 968.2**	**43 918.5**	**46 654.2**	**47 165.5**	**48 731.7**
Top 20 share in total AFT	*93.2%*	*91.3%*	*89.7%*	*92.0%*	*92.1%*	*91.7%*	*93.3%*	*93.5%*

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.7. Aid for trade by individual recipient country

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Afghanistan	661.2	1 673.8	1 941.0	1 723.8	1 111.5	1 030.3	777.3	679.8	418.6	1 109.9	1 943.4	1 238.5	879.2	722.9	781.5	750.3
Albania	58.3	126.6	148.2	60.3	133.4	210.8	78.7	60.9	37.4	91.8	151.7	120.2	75.9	249.4	70.8	100.5
Algeria	39.1	135.6	24.7	22.8	16.5	37.0	11.6	23.0	30.2	115.1	62.9	34.0	17.2	18.0	24.0	14.9
Angola	6.3	82.2	36.7	30.3	92.5	155.7	12.4	58.2	8.5	32.5	58.6	34.1	91.7	43.3	31.6	19.4
Anguilla	0.1	5.6	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.5	2.7	3.0	0.1	..	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	2.1	0.3	4.9	1.9	11.6	0.1	5.9	19.7	1.7	0.9	5.5	0.7	2.4	4.8	8.3	6.5
Argentina	9.4	25.4	39.4	47.2	16.8	97.7	110.6	85.7	12.3	34.0	36.4	48.7	13.3	80.5	21.1	30.5
Armenia	72.3	241.0	144.5	200.6	216.7	47.8	105.3	112.7	35.9	107.5	173.6	110.5	202.7	103.6	75.0	94.7
Azerbaijan	98.5	97.1	121.7	23.1	65.4	11.4	203.7	12.2	35.2	84.6	101.7	140.5	41.9	45.1	76.3	128.4
Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	316.0	803.6	1 230.6	1 478.7	2 863.4	4 400.1	3 201.0	3 784.7	266.3	376.8	396.2	900.4	1 400.0	2 166.1	1 993.4	2 491.9
Barbados	0.3	10.9	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	0.3	6.1	..	..	..	..	..
Belarus	0.6	7.9	29.4	8.5	17.3	10.6	98.2	193.6	0.5	4.1	15.4	12.8	18.3	18.6	105.7	184.1
Belize	3.7	9.3	18.5	23.7	35.0	87.5	18.2	34.4	0.6	5.8	9.8	16.5	17.0	20.7	7.7	27.7
Benin	80.5	206.0	220.6	125.1	395.2	222.2	532.1	270.1	46.4	116.6	223.4	165.1	189.6	163.3	221.3	346.5
Bhutan	19.1	41.0	53.8	60.0	86.9	23.6	87.4	76.9	15.1	27.8	60.6	70.2	50.3	53.8	89.3	83.5
Bolivia	97.4	162.2	327.9	311.0	581.5	303.1	132.0	59.9	104.2	146.8	225.6	250.8	289.7	378.2	371.8	109.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	47.6	161.8	226.2	399.7	116.5	171.6	259.1	149.0	90.9	93.2	170.8	268.9	205.2	206.7	207.0	271.9
Botswana	1.8	5.4	9.3	35.5	6.6	3.1	30.0	4.5	6.3	11.5	19.8	10.2	9.7	13.0	13.0	12.6
Brazil	24.3	66.6	232.3	709.4	578.0	396.4	224.9	1 240.5	24.6	77.7	242.8	507.3	509.4	293.4	257.3	621.7
Burkina Faso	107.3	194.3	428.7	372.4	417.7	562.2	609.3	496.5	70.3	198.6	229.6	350.6	323.8	354.3	255.9	343.9
Burundi	43.7	85.8	172.3	219.4	162.4	141.7	122.2	183.7	9.1	75.5	106.8	155.0	92.5	102.3	195.1	121.3
Côte d'Ivoire	6.3	109.4	231.5	139.6	527.0	601.8	849.7	552.4	8.6	94.4	167.5	122.3	212.5	256.8	435.3	482.9
Cabo Verde	62.3	64.9	74.8	63.7	41.8	61.7	77.5	46.5	17.4	63.0	108.5	72.4	43.5	32.8	63.9	52.3

Cambodia	115.7	210.4	299.0	430.2	510.5	751.1	601.9	717.1	40.2	128.5	188.8	276.0	276.5	337.9	392.2	415.9
Cameroon	35.5	284.9	301.5	333.2	271.6	234.6	362.0	480.7	75.6	136.4	144.2	268.2	229.5	207.1	448.2	236.6
Central African Republic	9.9	58.7	63.8	49.5	21.5	124.7	121.8	41.6	9.4	36.7	49.6	32.3	19.2	72.2	59.4	57.9
Chad	62.9	40.9	94.7	83.3	74.6	182.4	58.7	229.3	41.1	50.7	53.6	47.0	72.0	85.0	55.4	151.8
Chile	12.0	33.6	62.5	236.0	89.2	..	..	..	20.2	48.0	79.5	87.1	86.4	..	..	..
China (People's Republic of)	254.9	557.6	447.8	338.1	556.4	294.5	143.8	896.0	473.2	787.2	541.3	384.0	341.1	405.5	294.1	354.6
Colombia	71.7	165.0	243.0	237.8	221.9	172.1	299.1	222.3	61.1	142.9	203.3	168.8	206.5	207.4	151.6	242.3
Comoros	3.0	6.1	14.9	27.2	22.1	29.0	65.1	110.6	2.1	3.6	5.9	12.1	17.0	39.0	36.1	31.2
Congo	26.0	36.9	52.3	46.2	78.1	37.6	11.0	6.7	9.2	28.5	28.2	36.2	28.5	24.3	41.5	56.6
Cook Islands	1.1	0.5	9.9	11.6	7.2	0.8	0.9	..	0.2	1.3	4.4	10.7	5.2	7.2	5.3	..
Costa Rica	12.0	21.3	26.7	67.6	121.7	36.1	10.5	365.4	12.3	41.6	53.9	13.1	62.5	71.0	28.4	23.0
Croatia	18.2	112.6	46.7	..	..	..	..	..	13.8	39.2	21.6	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba	4.0	10.8	16.2	16.1	78.3	58.8	87.2	48.7	6.2	11.2	23.9	16.8	17.9	33.3	41.0	56.7
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	4.1	9.7	1.6	9.6	2.7	2.6	2.1	0.3	3.5	9.6	3.6	2.7	6.0	3.2	2.5	0.4
Democratic Republic of the Congo	116.7	296.8	717.2	460.1	512.1	173.0	303.0	116.4	95.9	203.9	376.5	538.6	484.9	444.2	323.6	244.6
Djibouti	13.2	10.8	42.8	65.6	86.5	229.9	53.7	159.4	5.0	9.0	29.3	24.7	66.6	48.6	103.7	39.5
Dominica	6.5	6.3	2.6	20.3	6.7	49.7	29.5	53.4	5.5	9.1	17.5	12.1	6.7	7.8	16.7	14.2
Dominican Republic	32.8	35.0	143.0	56.1	30.6	86.4	203.2	326.1	13.6	55.0	83.9	78.9	38.6	44.1	77.3	438.7
Ecuador	26.7	57.7	65.7	76.8	227.9	255.4	71.9	103.4	28.0	39.6	61.1	60.6	151.5	210.9	158.7	95.2
Egypt	285.0	840.4	1 007.3	1 728.9	1 808.4	878.2	1 233.3	1 506.5	334.6	590.8	710.9	1 423.9	1 103.2	1 949.0	1 752.1	1 795.3
El Salvador	11.6	223.5	82.7	84.4	94.3	59.6	155.1	23.0	18.5	52.0	128.1	75.2	33.8	50.5	111.8	385.8
Equatorial Guinea	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.2	7.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.0
Eritrea	19.0	34.4	26.6	7.5	58.6	11.0	26.0	54.5	18.0	18.3	16.8	6.5	11.6	13.6	18.1	11.9
Eswatini	3.4	21.1	38.7	10.7	23.6	4.2	30.0	51.4	8.3	11.7	14.8	27.5	30.1	25.9	10.6	18.9
Ethiopia	292.5	744.2	692.9	1 283.4	1 344.9	2 459.3	905.2	1 626.7	190.9	507.5	722.7	726.4	920.6	1 711.1	1 360.8	1 597.2
Fiji	5.6	11.2	13.7	27.9	17.1	23.6	41.6	41.7	5.9	8.6	8.2	12.2	26.6	26.1	21.9	47.3
Gabon	12.6	51.7	19.8	25.2	44.9	1.7	30.0	54.5	15.1	23.0	30.8	34.5	31.2	14.0	37.7	17.0
Gambia	22.7	18.3	58.2	85.9	95.0	164.9	106.1	84.0	9.5	15.3	41.1	42.9	59.9	92.5	99.2	76.2
Georgia	65.0	259.1	320.3	331.2	176.8	408.9	340.9	187.7	44.6	160.8	234.9	317.4	238.7	264.7	278.6	307.6
Ghana	164.5	621.4	691.3	413.6	703.9	412.9	659.1	893.7	153.0	335.8	558.7	551.3	465.6	452.8	403.8	509.0
Grenada	2.9	1.5	9.3	10.5	21.8	12.2	10.3	37.6	2.4	0.9	6.3	4.5	7.4	10.8	5.4	11.6
Guatemala	10.1	53.0	67.8	130.6	52.9	59.7	84.6	187.3	13.9	26.9	62.3	85.2	57.1	73.6	95.5	82.8
Guinea	25.5	74.2	56.6	135.2	148.6	325.1	340.2	433.5	17.6	45.1	62.0	70.4	92.6	153.9	203.5	137.7
Guinea-Bissau	3.9	15.3	17.2	12.2	68.6	111.4	24.7	16.8	9.5	33.2	23.3	11.8	17.1	63.3	29.5	41.7
Guyana	18.5	54.7	56.1	45.1	14.9	100.2	24.5	102.4	2.7	17.2	56.3	47.1	19.9	68.2	29.7	27.7
Haiti	64.7	93.0	390.5	283.9	242.9	430.4	137.2	333.9	10.3	55.9	261.7	260.1	222.5	227.5	160.0	114.2
Honduras	152.2	69.7	202.7	241.2	235.3	254.3	201.1	1 022.8	31.3	78.0	188.7	239.1	159.7	357.0	166.1	759.4
India	784.3	2 302.5	2 626.1	4 510.0	4 412.7	7 317.0	2 526.9	4 367.9	465.9	1 224.5	1 927.6	1 994.0	3 448.9	3 568.8	3 867.6	2 747.7
Indonesia	579.4	812.9	813.3	540.8	1 988.7	1 815.4	353.0	955.8	163.8	781.7	807.8	585.6	920.5	1 465.3	727.2	850.4
Iran	2.7	3.3	6.7	3.0	8.6	32.1	12.6	9.3	3.3	2.2	4.0	5.3	5.4	9.9	15.6	8.0
Iraq	2 161.0	2 313.7	444.4	380.3	451.2	180.5	1 155.6	70.0	1 278.7	2 111.1	452.4	475.6	296.6	188.1	220.4	766.1
Jamaica	18.3	35.5	45.5	23.1	27.0	53.2	7.5	8.3	12.1	45.7	49.8	35.3	18.8	40.3	44.3	11.7
Jordan	28.5	122.3	189.5	486.7	449.4	108.7	125.6	343.8	12.0	68.7	224.6	285.6	338.5	367.0	314.4	329.4
Kazakhstan	20.0	121.8	89.5	31.6	13.6	13.6	13.3	4.9	36.5	105.7	61.5	35.8	20.3	8.4	12.7	10.2
Kenya	241.0	482.5	1 109.2	1 320.3	1 357.4	551.1	1 462.1	2 196.0	76.2	286.7	410.3	964.2	962.4	942.2	1 487.8	1 308.3
Kiribati	6.6	7.4	37.0	15.2	41.1	26.2	6.6	74.0	4.5	9.9	7.4	31.9	29.9	38.1	23.7	10.2

Kosovo	NA	..	87.1	73.0	92.5	57.8	149.5	47.7	..	..	56.8	75.1	79.8	51.5	59.4	101.9
Kyrgyzstan	34.4	96.2	164.6	196.4	270.7	249.0	368.3	166.5	34.4	57.1	86.8	136.6	145.4	124.7	165.1	119.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	77.8	122.5	196.8	258.4	187.4	225.0	149.9	199.9	38.8	116.9	127.8	139.9	203.4	241.7	182.8	186.9
Lebanon	2.8	82.4	55.2	62.4	127.6	260.5	77.3	67.4	4.3	52.9	103.6	92.2	89.3	166.0	81.3	151.6
Lesotho	4.2	32.6	28.5	26.5	24.0	21.0	72.4	70.9	8.2	17.9	24.4	18.0	12.1	17.5	26.2	16.0
Liberia	0.8	101.2	199.3	277.2	366.2	131.7	178.2	112.7	0.8	68.8	99.7	166.5	241.6	214.7	267.8	216.3
Libya	2.2	4.9	11.1	11.8	3.3	16.3	9.7	8.3	2.1	11.9	15.1	2.4	4.6	6.4	8.0	4.9
Madagascar	124.5	256.9	50.2	228.6	480.2	253.9	649.7	266.6	142.4	286.2	132.7	107.0	174.3	210.4	268.4	262.5
Malawi	77.3	137.7	238.2	369.4	404.3	105.2	411.3	388.1	57.2	102.9	156.7	204.8	340.5	399.9	232.0	172.2
Malaysia	7.1	44.4	24.3	15.7	10.1	6.7	14.1	3.3	13.4	136.4	49.3	11.4	10.7	13.0	7.7	6.1
Maldives	2.0	15.5	14.4	33.3	111.7	77.2	57.7	59.8	0.6	4.0	16.2	5.2	18.8	101.1	48.5	79.7
Mali	131.3	540.0	398.4	286.8	299.7	590.6	559.2	347.5	91.7	241.0	366.8	282.9	289.2	350.7	400.1	265.6
Marshall Islands	1.7	1.2	7.2	10.2	28.2	21.3	40.7	10.8	0.9	1.7	5.6	7.0	3.6	7.1	12.7	15.5
Mauritania	62.0	145.9	139.4	182.5	355.3	73.2	144.1	285.3	30.6	79.0	131.2	119.5	128.6	220.4	245.9	193.0
Mauritius	2.0	33.0	47.8	95.3	32.5	128.7	17.0	30.5	2.7	6.6	22.3	70.8	43.9	77.8	36.1	17.1
Mayotte	9.6	23.2	22.8	..	..	..	..	..	9.6	19.4	27.1	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	10.9	51.8	117.3	331.6	358.5	388.8	266.8	327.9	8.3	27.1	90.8	241.4	349.2	263.1	417.6	451.6
Micronesia	6.1	17.2	7.8	36.8	16.6	40.3	77.8	41.5	5.3	9.7	14.3	11.2	13.4	37.4	30.8	15.9
Moldova	20.6	45.1	198.0	257.2	163.8	116.9	132.0	121.7	18.4	41.9	83.5	194.5	130.8	133.5	137.9	164.6
Mongolia	21.3	265.1	177.7	99.3	281.1	223.8	140.9	227.5	39.8	68.8	133.4	211.2	227.5	137.8	110.4	133.5
Montenegro	2.6	30.3	25.7	79.8	103.7	150.3	119.6	208.8	2.7	23.5	37.2	48.8	97.4	125.4	96.1	146.6
Montserrat	1.3	11.6	1.5	11.0	12.3	25.0	7.4	10.4	2.9	4.5	9.8	14.5	14.0	19.5	14.6	22.0
Morocco	149.0	879.7	950.7	1 723.9	1 232.1	1 000.3	1 264.1	1 677.4	102.6	425.2	762.2	1 247.7	1 640.0	771.8	704.2	1 098.0
Mozambique	173.4	458.6	431.7	627.6	557.4	642.5	1 076.1	423.9	185.7	342.0	331.9	520.4	524.6	491.6	443.7	459.2
Myanmar	5.2	15.8	34.2	728.3	1 439.8	2 056.0	637.5	2 426.9	4.3	16.4	47.8	183.5	468.4	695.0	858.7	1 032.9
Namibia	18.4	77.1	96.8	38.9	89.1	37.5	70.8	49.4	20.3	30.0	75.2	61.5	59.2	44.2	77.9	47.8
Nauru	2.1	9.7	2.6	3.5	18.0	48.9	29.8	8.3	0.7	9.4	2.8	3.9	5.6	15.1	40.6	8.0
Nepal	90.4	202.9	387.8	658.7	548.1	756.8	553.3	1 373.5	82.8	128.0	216.9	292.0	410.8	443.9	468.8	472.6
Nicaragua	107.7	207.7	225.0	230.1	367.3	138.6	11.2	409.2	59.4	138.6	213.8	196.4	275.4	154.3	188.2	207.4
Niger	67.3	114.2	114.8	282.5	464.6	988.0	607.4	741.2	42.4	91.9	102.6	140.8	210.0	345.5	367.3	375.0
Nigeria	128.9	349.8	591.5	946.6	473.9	1 463.9	695.9	2 171.9	51.1	240.4	341.8	493.8	596.9	655.0	651.5	447.1
Niue	1.5	1.9	5.8	3.7	8.6	2.3	4.6	24.3	0.7	2.2	4.8	3.7	5.5	6.5	5.8	4.2
North Macedonia	21.0	47.7	69.4	161.3	62.6	99.2	332.3	20.7	29.9	33.3	47.6	124.4	77.2	50.6	79.7	92.7
Oman	1.9	7.5	64.8	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	8.1	71.2	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	232.3	721.1	794.4	1 609.1	1 303.4	1 042.8	2 170.5	1 495.4	204.1	358.6	448.9	1 140.8	1 309.8	641.0	1 512.8	1 205.4
Palau	4.8	6.2	3.8	7.2	9.4	2.4	38.2	13.4	2.3	8.0	4.1	6.7	6.7	7.1	9.9	23.8
Panama	3.0	12.8	17.5	7.4	103.2	9.9	44.6	271.2	3.3	7.8	12.7	8.3	9.1	8.8	44.7	269.0
Papua New Guinea	72.0	132.0	197.0	201.7	251.8	220.9	130.2	267.4	45.3	94.2	107.9	162.0	174.6	229.9	222.2	268.9
Paraguay	12.3	89.2	89.0	98.0	100.7	74.5	175.4	142.5	9.8	35.0	46.7	48.7	79.9	120.9	91.5	208.2
Peru	63.2	131.9	152.4	183.4	243.1	139.8	174.0	363.5	73.1	179.8	138.8	132.0	166.2	155.0	215.0	208.2
Philippines	91.2	224.6	597.6	661.6	1 201.5	1 659.2	2 090.9	1 650.1	112.6	487.5	388.2	230.6	351.0	468.2	1 034.9	608.2
Rwanda	40.0	129.1	303.0	326.6	596.5	576.4	518.0	379.5	42.3	107.5	217.1	209.9	428.5	497.8	519.5	457.1
Saint Helena	39.2	14.4	31.2	13.6	40.2	30.1	8.0	4.0	1.5	14.3	32.6	101.6	41.0	24.2	12.8	21.1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.6	0.2	0.5	3.2	..	..	..	..	0.3	2.0	2.4	0.2	..	..	..	..
Saint Lucia	0.3	8.2	3.6	19.0	17.7	2.7	15.7	70.7	3.1	7.2	16.2	6.9	6.7	5.0	6.1	7.3
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.5	7.2	0.7	9.2	24.5	6.1	10.4	38.5	3.3	9.6	7.7	1.6	4.9	10.4	18.0	10.1
Samoa	4.0	27.0	18.4	43.2	49.4	53.8	117.8	44.5	5.0	8.9	26.6	27.1	50.0	56.4	68.6	18.7

Sao Tome and Principe	4.4	6.5	17.0	5.1	21.2	16.9	25.8	35.7	4.0	6.6	8.7	10.3	11.7	15.1	15.7	12.4
Saudi Arabia	1.2	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	117.1	244.8	525.9	368.6	639.0	414.5	714.4	422.1	89.7	219.7	250.9	354.2	384.7	333.5	807.4	553.4
Serbia	216.6	291.0	630.2	759.1	498.4	663.9	430.1	404.8	114.4	242.4	462.2	569.2	473.2	665.6	354.2	347.6
Seychelles	1.6	5.5	1.6	5.1	19.1	..	..	..	1.0	3.2	6.9	12.0	5.9	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	58.3	88.9	95.1	129.1	152.9	54.9	296.4	249.4	33.2	53.1	103.2	97.4	94.5	143.7	209.3	215.2
Solomon Islands	10.0	24.4	35.6	56.5	81.1	108.2	181.5	22.2	6.3	17.1	28.8	38.9	50.6	71.7	94.7	47.3
Somalia	1.3	14.2	30.2	70.4	42.4	85.1	172.3	387.5	0.5	6.0	24.4	52.4	62.0	70.3	139.8	434.0
South Africa	80.8	156.9	152.9	243.2	502.7	777.4	489.1	165.6	30.4	190.2	161.5	209.1	457.8	266.3	317.5	318.0
South Sudan	NA	..	22.4	173.6	81.6	54.7	118.5	73.9	..	..	6.2	91.3	107.2	78.9	117.7	84.3
Sri Lanka	191.0	366.7	412.7	634.0	651.3	123.9	444.3	132.7	88.3	288.8	378.4	411.6	340.9	287.8	361.9	352.1
Sudan	17.5	229.8	423.7	269.6	225.3	60.3	302.3	102.9	6.4	84.5	270.4	191.3	157.4	34.3	112.6	55.1
Suriname	9.0	17.5	20.8	5.0	8.2	5.9	27.9	10.3	2.8	22.7	32.2	14.3	5.7	6.1	8.2	4.3
Syrian Arab Republic	10.8	28.1	186.4	2.0	11.6	16.2	9.5	6.4	5.1	45.9	99.6	15.4	11.9	30.2	42.8	18.2
Tajikistan	58.6	126.9	198.2	209.5	311.6	241.0	352.0	563.1	28.8	49.5	121.3	164.4	221.3	234.4	197.8	222.1
Tanzania	278.0	784.3	890.5	999.2	1 040.3	792.6	344.2	636.6	201.3	397.7	638.5	903.6	843.6	848.9	640.1	403.1
Thailand	212.5	238.1	327.2	60.6	678.0	14.7	41.4	20.1	271.3	175.6	161.4	384.3	317.7	270.6	272.9	219.6
Timor-Leste	15.3	32.3	56.0	86.5	92.5	53.0	98.3	30.4	16.1	23.1	38.9	58.4	76.8	57.7	78.0	61.0
Togo	1.4	41.9	98.5	65.1	134.0	113.6	93.7	166.0	3.8	35.7	36.8	48.4	70.8	92.4	149.5	116.0
Tokelau	0.7	1.2	3.7	8.7	6.0	11.3	4.4	0.3	0.4	2.5	2.5	8.5	1.5	12.5	13.1	3.1
Tonga	1.4	13.4	35.4	28.0	33.7	87.3	41.1	18.9	1.9	6.6	18.2	28.6	34.2	35.5	65.0	31.2
Trinidad and Tobago	10.8	8.8	12.6	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	2.0	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	45.4	272.3	345.8	1 063.9	760.3	684.4	548.1	688.2	48.6	197.7	377.3	534.3	577.3	660.1	759.1	562.1
Türkiye	266.1	393.8	1 052.1	3 159.2	2 181.2	1 362.7	570.4	584.9	52.7	375.5	1 274.4	2 686.8	2 598.6	1 428.6	617.3	681.0
Turkmenistan	1.5	2.0	9.4	7.1	1.8	2.5	14.2	10.9	0.6	2.2	3.7	5.8	6.1	5.0	1.1	13.0
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	3.4	5.5	6.3	21.7	15.2	25.0	38.5	12.8	0.4	5.2	3.6	8.3	18.6	5.6	11.4	11.2
Uganda	166.0	390.9	711.9	533.9	638.3	731.1	556.8	759.5	113.0	387.8	433.2	441.3	414.7	423.9	430.3	492.0
Ukraine	84.3	243.2	240.3	622.4	425.5	303.5	237.0	899.0	39.4	168.1	288.7	264.1	276.1	361.2	356.2	300.0
Uruguay	4.6	4.1	9.4	53.8	3.5	..	..	..	1.7	6.6	13.9	30.7	20.2	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	61.8	56.8	212.9	638.4	458.2	741.4	2 259.9	509.3	18.5	53.6	74.1	137.7	367.4	721.6	720.0	695.2
Vanuatu	1.4	44.4	20.3	39.8	83.9	46.8	36.8	70.2	2.9	23.3	34.4	18.1	54.9	51.7	51.6	44.4
Venezuela	1.3	1.6	1.8	4.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	14.6	1.2	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.1	4.7
Viet Nam	797.5	1 773.8	2 336.6	2 658.5	2 565.3	528.3	609.2	773.2	406.9	1 066.6	1 581.6	2 610.1	2 209.6	1 368.0	1 094.1	1 248.7
Wallis and Futuna	4.0	1.6	3.9	12.4	4.7	26.2	7.7	6.6	5.2	1.6	6.1	7.3	5.8	17.4	7.8	16.9
West Bank and Gaza Strip	50.6	94.5	174.5	112.7	141.4	129.9	121.4	144.0	25.3	70.6	183.5	99.8	155.2	134.5	159.2	115.4
Yemen	39.1	163.7	436.3	210.1	351.9	210.8	286.7	115.8	20.9	75.8	130.9	152.4	271.3	445.3	493.5	138.5
Zambia	119.8	221.8	264.5	344.7	362.6	267.4	214.7	74.8	74.2	145.4	127.4	203.4	269.5	198.3	254.4	180.6
Zimbabwe	3.1	15.4	101.8	66.6	86.6	100.0	22.1	48.1	5.6	11.1	71.6	80.8	62.7	47.8	67.5	50.6
Total recipient countries	**12 468.8**	**28 004.3**	**34 985.9**	**46 051.7**	**50 560.3**	**50 189.7**	**44 117.3**	**51 941.9**	**8 425.9**	**19 902.6**	**26 481.8**	**33 500.5**	**36 900.8**	**38 003.0**	**38 553.3**	**39 083.1**
Non-country specific	1 123.7	4 249.4	6 822.5	6 474.4	7 736.9	7 992.1	10 488.8	12 694.0	805.4	3 115.4	5 573.3	5 467.7	7 017.7	8 651.2	8 612.2	9 648.6
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	**13 592.5**	**32 253.7**	**41 808.4**	**52 526.1**	**58 297.2**	**58 181.8**	**54 606.0**	**64 635.8**	**9 231.3**	**23 018.0**	**32 055.2**	**38 968.2**	**43 918.5**	**46 654.2**	**47 165.5**	**48 731.7**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.8. Top 20 recipients of Aid for Trade in 2020 - commitments

			COMMITMENTS							
	Region	Income Group	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
India	Asia	LMICs	784.3	2 302.5	2 626.1	4 510.0	4 412.7	7 317.0	2 526.9	4 367.9
Bangladesh	Asia	LDCs	316.0	803.6	1 230.6	1 478.7	2 863.4	4 400.1	3 201.0	3 784.7
Myanmar	Asia	LDCs	5.2	15.8	34.2	728.3	1 439.8	2 056.0	637.5	2 426.9
Kenya	Africa	LMICs	241.0	482.5	1 109.2	1 320.3	1 357.4	551.1	1 462.1	2 196.0
Nigeria	Africa	LMICs	128.9	349.8	591.5	946.6	473.9	1 463.9	695.9	2 171.9
Morocco	Africa	LMICs	149.0	879.7	950.7	1 723.9	1 232.1	1 000.3	1 264.1	1 677.4
Philippines	Asia	LMICs	91.2	224.6	597.6	661.6	1 201.5	1 659.2	2 090.9	1 650.1
Ethiopia	Africa	LDCs	292.5	744.2	692.9	1 283.4	1 344.9	2 459.3	905.2	1 626.7
Egypt	Africa	LMICs	285.0	840.4	1 007.3	1 728.9	1 808.4	878.2	1 233.3	1 506.5
Pakistan	Asia	LMICs	232.3	721.1	794.4	1 609.1	1 303.4	1 042.8	2 170.5	1 495.4
Nepal	Asia	LDCs	90.4	202.9	387.8	658.7	548.1	756.8	553.3	1 373.5
Brazil	America	UMICs	24.3	66.6	232.3	709.4	578.0	396.4	224.9	1 240.5
Honduras	America	LMICs	152.2	69.7	202.7	241.2	235.3	254.3	201.1	1 022.8
Indonesia	Asia	LMICs	579.4	812.9	813.3	540.8	1 988.7	1 815.4	353.0	955.8
Ukraine	Europe	LMICs	84.3	243.2	240.3	622.4	425.5	303.5	237.0	899.0
China (People's Republic of)	Asia	UMICs	254.9	557.6	447.8	338.1	556.4	294.5	143.8	896.0
Ghana	Africa	LMICs	164.5	621.4	691.3	413.6	703.9	412.9	659.1	893.7
Viet Nam	Asia	LMICs	797.5	1 773.8	2 336.6	2 658.5	2 565.3	528.3	609.2	773.2
Uganda	Africa	LDCs	166.0	390.9	711.9	533.9	638.3	731.1	556.8	759.5
Niger	Africa	LDCs	67.3	114.2	114.8	282.5	464.6	988.0	607.4	741.2
sub-total			**4 906.2**	**12 217.3**	**15 813.3**	**22 989.9**	**26 141.5**	**29 309.1**	**20 332.9**	**32 458.6**
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE			**13 592.5**	**32 253.7**	**41 808.4**	**52 526.1**	**58 297.2**	**58 181.8**	**54 606.0**	**64 635.8**
Top 20 share in total AFT			*36.1%*	*37.9%*	*37.8%*	*43.8%*	*44.8%*	*50.4%*	*37.2%*	*50.2%*

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.9. Top 20 recipients of Aid for Trade in 2020 - disbursements

			DISBURSEMENTS							
	Region	Income Group	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
India	Asia	LMICs	465.9	1 224.5	1 927.6	1 994.0	3 448.9	3 568.8	3 867.6	2 747.7
Bangladesh	Asia	LDCs	266.3	376.8	396.2	900.4	1 400.0	2 166.1	1 993.4	2 491.9
Egypt	Africa	LMICs	334.6	590.8	710.9	1 423.9	1 103.2	1 949.0	1 752.1	1 795.3
Ethiopia	Africa	LDCs	190.9	507.5	722.7	726.4	920.6	1 711.1	1 360.8	1 597.2
Kenya	Africa	LMICs	76.2	286.7	410.3	964.2	962.4	942.2	1 487.8	1 308.3
Viet Nam	Asia	LMICs	406.9	1 066.6	1 581.6	2 610.1	2 209.6	1 368.0	1 094.1	1 248.7
Pakistan	Asia	LMICs	204.1	358.6	448.9	1 140.8	1 309.8	641.0	1 512.8	1 205.4
Morocco	Africa	LMICs	102.6	425.2	762.2	1 247.7	1 640.0	771.8	704.2	1 098.0
Myanmar	Asia	LDCs	4.3	16.4	47.8	183.5	468.4	695.0	858.7	1 032.9
Indonesia	Asia	LMICs	163.8	781.7	807.8	585.6	920.5	1 465.3	727.2	850.4
Iraq	Asia	UMICs	1 278.7	2 111.1	452.4	475.6	296.6	188.1	220.4	766.1
Honduras	America	LMICs	31.3	78.0	188.7	239.1	159.7	357.0	166.1	759.4
Afghanistan	Asia	LDCs	418.6	1 109.9	1 943.4	1 238.5	879.2	722.9	781.5	750.3
Uzbekistan	Asia	LMICs	18.5	53.6	74.1	137.7	367.4	721.6	720.0	695.2
Türkiye	Europe	UMICs	52.7	375.5	1 274.4	2 686.8	2 598.6	1 428.6	617.3	681.0

			DISBURSEMENTS							
	Region	Income Group	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Brazil	America	UMICs	24.6	77.7	242.8	507.3	509.4	293.4	257.3	621.7
Philippines	Asia	LMICs	112.6	487.5	388.2	230.6	351.0	468.2	1 034.9	608.2
Tunisia	Africa	LMICs	48.6	197.7	377.3	534.3	577.3	660.1	759.1	562.1
Senegal	Africa	LDCs	89.7	219.7	250.9	354.2	384.7	333.5	807.4	553.4
Ghana	Africa	LMICs	153.0	335.8	558.7	551.3	465.6	452.8	403.8	509.0
sub-total			**4 443.7**	**10 681.4**	**13 567.0**	**18 731.9**	**20 973.1**	**20 904.2**	**21 126.4**	**21 882.1**
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE			**9 231.3**	**23 018.0**	**32 055.2**	**38 968.2**	**43 918.5**	**46 654.2**	**47 165.5**	**48 731.7**
Top 20 share in total AFT			*48.1%*	*46.4%*	*42.3%*	*48.1%*	*47.8%*	*44.8%*	*44.8%*	*44.9%*

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.10. Aid for Trade regional and global programmes

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Africa	270.5	1 163.6	1 913.7	2 005.5	2 413.6	2 691.0	3 173.7	3 916.8	176.7	698.7	1 743.0	1 622.6	2 007.5	2 577.1	2 615.4	3 251.5
America	88.0	393.8	472.5	518.5	566.1	661.9	596.9	718.9	69.8	274.0	429.2	521.0	451.4	596.5	385.5	595.2
Asia	103.3	359.9	417.1	537.8	476.8	592.2	710.7	833.3	83.0	330.5	335.5	436.3	488.4	523.1	484.6	556.5
Europe	26.8	231.1	166.4	106.8	299.6	364.5	690.1	897.8	18.0	187.7	213.2	114.7	239.1	295.2	225.7	300.8
Oceania	17.1	59.7	78.7	49.0	140.1	100.3	153.3	88.6	10.2	49.1	48.5	48.5	107.6	99.4	99.5	80.0
Non-region specific	616.8	2 039.0	3 772.2	3 256.7	3 838.7	3 580.9	5 163.5	6 238.6	446.5	1 570.6	2 802.1	2 724.4	3 721.3	4 558.3	4 800.8	4 864.6
TOTAL	**1 122.5**	**4 247.0**	**6 820.6**	**6 474.4**	**7 734.8**	**7 990.8**	**10 488.2**	**12 694.0**	**804.1**	**3 110.6**	**5 571.5**	**5 467.6**	**7 015.4**	**8 649.6**	**8 611.6**	**9 648.6**
Share in total																
Africa	*24.1%*	*27.4%*	*28.1%*	*31.0%*	*31.2%*	*33.7%*	*30.3%*	*30.9%*	*22.0%*	*22.5%*	*31.3%*	*29.7%*	*28.6%*	*29.8%*	*30.4%*	*33.7%*
America	*7.8%*	*9.3%*	*6.9%*	*8.0%*	*7.3%*	*8.3%*	*5.7%*	*5.7%*	*8.7%*	*8.8%*	*7.7%*	*9.5%*	*6.4%*	*6.9%*	*4.5%*	*6.2%*
Asia	*9.2%*	*8.5%*	*6.1%*	*8.3%*	*6.2%*	*7.4%*	*6.8%*	*6.6%*	*10.3%*	*10.6%*	*6.0%*	*8.0%*	*7.0%*	*6.0%*	*5.6%*	*5.8%*
Europe	*2.4%*	*5.4%*	*2.4%*	*1.6%*	*3.9%*	*4.6%*	*6.6%*	*7.1%*	*2.2%*	*6.0%*	*3.8%*	*2.1%*	*3.4%*	*3.4%*	*2.6%*	*3.1%*
Oceania	*1.5%*	*1.4%*	*1.2%*	*0.8%*	*1.8%*	*1.3%*	*1.5%*	*0.7%*	*1.3%*	*1.6%*	*0.9%*	*0.9%*	*1.5%*	*1.1%*	*1.2%*	*0.8%*
Non-region specific	*55.0%*	*48.0%*	*55.3%*	*50.3%*	*49.6%*	*44.8%*	*49.2%*	*49.1%*	*55.5%*	*50.5%*	*50.3%*	*49.8%*	*53.0%*	*52.7%*	*55.7%*	*50.4%*

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.11. Aid for Trade regional and global programmes by category

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Building Productive Capacity	751.0	2 821.2	4 275.3	4 367.7	5 397.5	5 023.6	6 820.0	8 899.0	558.5	2 277.2	3 650.3	3 712.7	5 299.8	6 208.3	6 652.9	7 078.4
Economic Infrastructure	241.5	933.8	1 788.7	1 542.6	1 796.2	2 248.5	3 072.1	2 998.6	152.9	485.9	1 372.9	1 186.6	1 180.3	1 698.4	1 492.0	2 109.4
Trade-related Adjustment	..	0.1	3.7	0.3	0.8	4.7	0.0	2.0	..	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	2.7	0.6	1.0
Trade Policy & Regulations	130.0	491.9	753.0	563.8	540.3	714.0	596.1	794.4	92.7	347.4	547.7	568.0	534.6	740.2	466.1	459.8

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
TOTAL	**1 122.5**	**4 247.0**	**6 820.6**	**6 474.4**	**7 734.8**	**7 990.8**	**10 488.2**	**12 694.0**	**804.1**	**3 110.6**	**5 571.5**	**5 467.6**	**7 015.4**	**8 649.6**	**8 611.6**	**9 648.6**
Share in total																
Building Productive Capacity	*66.9%*	*66.4%*	*62.7%*	*67.5%*	*69.8%*	*62.9%*	*65.0%*	*70.1%*	*69.5%*	*73.2%*	*65.5%*	*67.9%*	*75.5%*	*71.8%*	*77.3%*	*73.4%*
Economic Infrastructure	*21.5%*	*22.0%*	*26.2%*	*23.8%*	*23.2%*	*28.1%*	*29.3%*	*23.6%*	*19.0%*	*15.6%*	*24.6%*	*21.7%*	*16.8%*	*19.6%*	*17.3%*	*21.9%*
Trade-related Adjustment	..	*0.0%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.1%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	..	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
Trade Policy & Regulations	*11.6%*	*11.6%*	*11.0%*	*8.7%*	*7.0%*	*8.9%*	*5.7%*	*6.3%*	*11.5%*	*11.2%*	*9.8%*	*10.4%*	*7.6%*	*8.6%*	*5.4%*	*4.8%*

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.12. Aid for Trade grants and loans by category

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Building Productive Capacity																
Grants	3 739.8	8 355.6	10 601.5	10 123.6	10 904.6	11 438.4	12 884.7	14 206.0	2 959.6	7 081.4	9 239.3	8 938.2	10 305.0	11 328.8	11 876.1	11 509.7
Loans	2 013.8	5 493.3	6 603.5	10 140.3	11 291.5	9 866.6	11 438.5	15 888.4	1 341.3	3 679.3	5 370.2	7 450.9	8 688.2	7 810.8	8 586.5	12 381.7
sub-total	**5 753.7**	**13 848.9**	**17 205.0**	**20 263.9**	**22 196.0**	**21 305.0**	**24 323.2**	**30 094.4**	**4 300.9**	**10 760.7**	**14 609.6**	**16 389.1**	**18 993.2**	**19 139.6**	**20 462.6**	**23 891.5**
Economic Infrastructure																
Grants	3 649.7	7 694.5	7 790.9	7 191.2	7 102.8	7 564.8	8 178.3	6 892.4	2 301.9	5 472.8	6 312.2	6 431.2	6 123.1	6 719.3	6 405.9	5 583.2
Loans	3 844.8	9 625.9	15 400.7	23 750.2	27 768.2	27 833.0	21 025.3	26 184.8	2 377.3	6 035.7	10 060.8	14 939.4	17 604.0	19 276.9	19 365.4	18 129.0
sub-total	**7 494.5**	**17 320.3**	**23 191.6**	**30 941.4**	**34 871.0**	**35 397.8**	**29 203.6**	**33 077.2**	**4 679.2**	**11 508.5**	**16 373.0**	**21 370.5**	**23 727.1**	**25 996.2**	**25 771.3**	**23 712.2**
Trade-related Adjustment																
Grants	..	2.1	30.3	2.2	8.5	17.4	9.9	2.0	..	8.3	38.3	15.4	10.3	11.5	10.9	2.7
Loans	..	..	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..
sub-total	**0.0**	**2.1**	**33.6**	**2.2**	**8.5**	**17.4**	**9.9**	**2.0**	**0.0**	**8.3**	**38.7**	**15.4**	**10.3**	**11.5**	**10.9**	**2.7**
Trade Policy & Regulations																
Grants	314.9	1 039.4	1 309.6	1 160.2	829.3	795.7	940.2	873.7	237.7	706.3	966.7	1 072.9	926.4	875.3	788.7	713.2
Loans	29.4	43.0	68.6	158.4	392.4	665.9	129.2	588.4	13.5	34.3	67.3	120.3	261.5	631.5	132.0	412.2
sub-total	**344.3**	**1 082.4**	**1 378.1**	**1 318.6**	**1 221.7**	**1 461.6**	**1 069.3**	**1 462.1**	**251.2**	**740.5**	**1 033.9**	**1 193.2**	**1 188.0**	**1 506.9**	**920.7**	**1 125.4**
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	**13 592.5**	**32 253.7**	**41 808.4**	**52 526.1**	**58 297.2**	**58 181.8**	**54 606.0**	**64 635.8**	**9 231.3**	**23 018.0**	**32 055.2**	**38 968.2**	**43 918.5**	**46 654.2**	**47 165.5**	**48 731.7**
Share in total Aid for Trade																
Grants	*56.7%*	*53.0%*	*47.2%*	*35.2%*	*32.3%*	*34.1%*	*40.3%*	*34.0%*	*59.6%*	*57.6%*	*51.7%*	*42.2%*	*39.5%*	*40.6%*	*40.5%*	*36.5%*
Loans	*43.3%*	*47.0%*	*52.8%*	*64.8%*	*67.7%*	*65.9%*	*59.7%*	*66.0%*	*40.4%*	*42.4%*	*48.3%*	*57.8%*	*60.5%*	*59.4%*	*59.5%*	*63.5%*

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.13. Aid for Trade channels of delivery

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Channels not reported	9 932.3	4 944.3	2 521.5	2 114.3	1 791.5	1 314.6	14.5	144.5	7 128.0	7 321.7	1 223.5	1 040.9	517.2	501.9	14.5	131.3

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Multilateral organisations	183.5	1 365.0	3 837.0	8 366.6	4 798.7	5 009.5	6 311.6	6 564.2	80.8	1 240.6	3 336.2	6 374.1	3 938.1	4 174.4	3 619.9	5 192.8
NGOs and civil society	100.3	916.0	1 630.6	1 947.0	2 033.0	1 883.4	1 842.4	1 917.2	51.0	857.3	1 798.9	1 782.3	2 110.5	2 154.3	1 914.2	1 815.2
Other	1 968.6	2 254.1	4 314.0	4 083.5	5 540.7	5 618.7	6 282.5	6 169.3	1 345.6	2 909.4	4 163.7	4 290.5	5 176.2	5 582.5	4 882.5	5 476.5
Public-private partnerships and networks	0.9	5.0	307.3	196.5	365.9	246.6	239.7	645.3	0.1	6.1	343.2	220.3	388.0	259.1	329.8	471.1
Public sector institution	1 406.8	22 769.2	29 198.0	35 818.2	43 767.4	44 109.0	39 915.4	49 195.2	625.9	10 682.9	21 189.7	25 260.1	31 788.6	33 982.0	36 404.6	35 644.9
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	**13 592.5**	**32 253.7**	**41 808.4**	**52 526.1**	**58 297.2**	**58 181.8**	**54 606.0**	**64 635.8**	**9 231.3**	**23 018.0**	**32 055.2**	**38 968.2**	**43 918.5**	**46 654.2**	**47 165.5**	**48 731.7**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.14. Aid for Trade by provider and category - commitments 1 of 2

	BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY								ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
DAC countries																
Australia	50.6	154.0	212.3	198.5	215.3	233.3	206.6	291.7	52.8	138.7	234.6	153.7	147.0	150.9	166.1	175.6
Austria	12.8	35.9	53.4	60.3	48.0	52.5	35.2	109.7	3.5	20.1	27.9	32.5	33.2	27.7	14.6	122.0
Belgium	89.2	187.0	354.8	140.0	161.3	135.4	325.9	133.7	29.3	78.8	95.2	45.7	47.6	14.1	17.1	44.7
Canada	153.0	269.6	437.4	399.2	390.5	316.4	404.6	196.0	20.4	74.6	91.9	94.2	80.8	249.1	19.4	224.9
Czech Republic	..	..	2.3	6.0	6.9	7.7	7.3	5.0	..	..	1.6	2.7	3.2	1.6	1.7	0.5
Denmark	161.4	163.6	231.6	286.4	170.9	115.6	223.4	102.5	119.3	113.4	71.4	93.9	26.0	86.6	131.9	71.9
Finland	30.2	106.1	197.6	82.7	56.5	98.5	29.9	206.5	22.1	20.6	93.8	47.4	66.0	16.4	20.0	13.6
France	175.4	663.3	661.3	482.8	1 023.6	970.2	1 481.4	3 082.2	254.6	851.4	790.8	2 170.7	2 028.1	918.9	2 974.0	2 268.9
Germany	363.2	1 203.1	1 654.2	2 539.3	2 632.6	2 211.8	3 620.7	5 006.1	352.5	964.7	1 851.4	2 613.8	3 511.4	3 539.5	3 314.0	2 772.4
Greece	2.3	9.2	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	5.5	6.9	12.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	2.3	11.0	6.1	40.0	..	..	..	..	0.0	1.1	6.9	0.2
Iceland	..	..	1.9	6.3	3.9	4.6	5.5	3.5	..	..	1.0	4.3	3.6	4.1	4.0	2.4
Ireland	11.5	42.7	61.6	49.3	39.8	32.8	33.5	28.8	3.6	2.8	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	5.8	1.8
Italy	49.8	119.7	122.1	91.4	89.9	149.6	155.1	138.5	84.5	119.6	51.0	31.3	125.8	15.4	140.3	155.8
Japan	538.4	1 728.4	971.3	1 371.3	1 822.7	1 567.0	2 077.0	1 033.6	2 000.9	4 279.3	5 470.0	7 412.8	11 141.0	11 521.8	7 847.3	9 311.2
Korea	..	77.5	115.4	229.0	162.5	381.7	187.0	220.3	..	393.4	799.8	620.1	852.7	1 063.0	1 206.5	275.1
Luxembourg	9.8	28.1	33.1	35.7	39.5	50.6	58.0	49.9	1.2	6.3	2.7	6.5	5.4	7.2	5.7	8.2
Netherlands	244.6	499.3	442.2	777.8	500.8	597.6	887.3	732.4	48.1	184.7	170.8	73.7	54.0	67.9	76.5	146.3
New Zealand	9.2	25.5	44.6	61.1	88.8	55.5	78.5	52.7	2.4	15.5	44.9	51.7	45.6	64.4	43.8	41.6
Norway	71.6	203.7	265.7	285.6	286.5	384.7	371.6	415.2	42.0	133.3	174.5	174.7	56.2	62.0	210.4	84.4
Poland	..	..	..	8.7	44.0	37.8	21.7	10.4	..	..	..	0.6	1.0	0.3	5.4	4.0
Portugal	3.0	3.6	3.8	2.0	2.7	14.5	2.6	2.1	33.7	26.3	50.6	27.7	8.7	2.4	2.2	2.8
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	0.5	0.7	0.5	2.7	1.4	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3
Slovenia	..	..	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.8	..	..	0.6	0.4	0.2	5.7	0.2	0.0
Spain	69.1	260.4	584.2	87.1	53.1	85.0	68.7	88.1	60.7	424.3	268.3	6.8	16.9	6.8	36.1	3.5
Sweden	60.2	201.7	210.9	281.1	206.2	412.8	335.2	213.3	46.1	88.3	64.4	50.9	98.9	114.3	141.9	48.3
Switzerland	99.1	209.9	212.9	287.1	377.6	253.1	279.3	352.9	14.7	48.9	45.5	66.7	54.4	11.4	73.1	50.8

	BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY								ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
United Kingdom	176.2	659.8	685.2	493.2	891.3	389.8	669.3	1 360.1	152.8	167.1	394.4	377.2	342.6	272.9	437.8	304.2
United States	1 409.9	2 724.4	2 665.9	2 098.9	1 783.0	1 672.7	1 465.0	1 458.7	1 921.3	3 410.1	2 069.3	1 222.6	1 144.5	651.6	1 084.1	392.6
sub-total	**3 790.4**	**9 576.9**	**10 229.3**	**10 362.3**	**11 101.3**	**10 243.3**	**13 040.1**	**15 335.9**	**5 272.1**	**11 569.1**	**12 880.5**	**15 383.0**	**19 895.2**	**18 877.5**	**17 987.4**	**16 528.1**
Other bilateral																
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.4	0.2	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.5	..	..	..	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.3
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	0.5	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	2.6	0.2
Kuwait	..	..	16.4	59.2	106.6	0.5	..	179.6	..	..	313.1	501.4	382.6	410.4	..	57.5
Latvia	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Lithuania	..	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.9
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.3	..
Romania	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	95.2	99.9	37.4	29.1	..	..	..	..	537.0	197.6	254.6	18.1
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.9
Türkiye	..	..	1.7	..	..	106.0	7.9	10.9	..	..	0.3	..	..	70.3	18.1	10.5
United Arab Emirates	..	..	17.4	369.8	169.8	10.1	218.1	27.4	..	..	264.2	565.9	326.3	121.8	109.1	66.0
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**35.5**	**430.0**	**373.5**	**219.0**	**265.7**	**247.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**577.6**	**1 068.2**	**1 247.3**	**806.3**	**393.0**	**178.7**
Multilateral																
Adaptation Fund	..	..	..	4.9	24.9	27.5	74.6	3.5	..	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..
AfDB	68.1	176.0	305.5	261.0	297.7	346.1	467.1	172.8	64.5	565.8	1 267.3	1 395.5	994.6	671.0	818.4	685.8
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	104.6	128.3	80.0	242.8	7.5	208.0	31.5	..	303.0	955.9	727.0	929.1	354.8	392.8	496.4
AsDB	190.5	239.7	277.8	534.9	438.0	786.0	1 910.6	1 029.1	149.7	305.7	972.0	1 323.0	1 293.3	2 106.2	1 270.8	2 023.9
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	4.2	3.3
BADEA	..	..	5.3	22.2	..	..	38.8	81.0	..	..	20.8	82.9	..	..	134.1	75.0
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	8.6	2.1	0.9	11.3	..	..	..	..	9.7	76.2	0.9	93.1
CEB	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	649.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	943.0
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	83.2	88.3	56.0	28.3	5.0	..	..	..	739.5	559.8	531.8	541.1	93.3
Development Bank of Latin America	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.7	..	..	..

	BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY								ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	..	19.5	6.2	15.9	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	463.0	1 122.8	2 211.5	4 233.1	4 175.6	3 995.2	3 133.0	5 258.5	719.8	1 823.8	2 073.6	4 697.3	4 216.6	4 011.3	3 106.4	4 500.8
Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FAO	..	118.3	244.9	259.0	99.3	..	236.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	..
GEF	..	..	61.5	151.6	232.4	89.5	424.8	470.9	..	..	64.6	135.6	67.9	25.2	90.6	48.3
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	50.8	206.7	373.5	579.3	..	..	..	..	76.6	111.1	26.3	63.9
IADB	39.0	23.6	132.8	161.6	191.0	90.5	96.0	132.6	86.0	92.2	315.7	445.1	409.6	498.4	50.5	125.5
IFAD	167.6	372.7	563.9	540.0	819.3	662.1	882.2	462.1	12.3	22.0	46.0	27.7	20.9	12.1	7.1	4.3
ILO	..	..	..	13.5	16.8	14.1	16.6	12.4	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.5	0.6	0.5
IMF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	37.6	117.8	111.4	68.1	97.2	31.2	79.3	39.7	61.6	147.1	86.6	76.9	129.4	39.7	52.5	54.4
ITC	..	31.5	56.9	68.1	62.3	54.6	58.4	42.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
OFID	..	..	97.6	60.7	142.2	98.5	323.7	215.0	..	..	266.5	379.1	423.6	317.7	442.0	281.8
OSCE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.3
Other multilateral donors	..	0.5	3.9	8.2	12.7	24.8	12.9	0.6	1.1	2.9	20.1	29.7	45.6	90.9	22.1	17.8
UN Capital Development Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNDP	8.7	16.6	22.8	22.1	3.5	1.4	3.2	0.1	2.3	5.5	9.4	9.2	11.1	7.5	11.3	5.3
UNECE	..	0.1	0.8	1.2	1.2	..	..	..	..	1.0	3.5	2.0	4.4	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	23.0	48.3	8.7	19.4	11.1	..	0.2	..	1.4	8.6	0.2	13.3	1.3	..	0.1
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Bank	988.8	1 924.6	2 666.8	2 869.7	3 689.7	4 321.7	2 634.9	5 296.7	1 125.0	2 480.7	3 622.9	4 419.2	4 518.3	6 853.3	3 851.4	6 853.7
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.4	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WTO	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
sub-total	**1 963.3**	**4 272.0**	**6 940.2**	**9 471.6**	**10 721.2**	**10 842.7**	**11 017.4**	**14 510.8**	**2 222.4**	**5 751.2**	**9 733.4**	**14 490.2**	**13 728.5**	**15 714.0**	**10 823.2**	**16 370.4**
TOTAL	**5 753.7**	**13 848.9**	**17 205.0**	**20 263.9**	**22 196.0**	**21 305.0**	**24 323.2**	**30 094.4**	**7 494.5**	**17 320.3**	**23 191.6**	**30 941.4**	**34 871.0**	**35 397.8**	**29 203.6**	**33 077.2**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.15. Aid for Trade by provider and category - commitments 2 of 2

	TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT								TRADE POLICY & REGULATIONS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
DAC countries																
Australia	..	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	5.2	5.8	27.3	17.8	31.8	27.2	19.7	13.7
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	5.2	11.2	11.4	2.1	10.6	0.6	0.7
Canada	..	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	5.9	20.2	30.7	16.9	22.9	6.8	35.4	0.8
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	3.0	11.9	5.3	6.1	3.3	9.5	6.1
Finland	..	..	3.4	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.6	12.2	8.5	13.5	0.5	0.1	9.9
France	..	..	..	0.0	0.8	..	..	..	1.6	2.8	1.6	3.3	4.7	205.9	3.9	176.0
Germany	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	..	..	1.9	6.3	36.5	36.0	41.0	151.9	330.7	85.0	96.3
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.5	0.2	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.6	2.1	2.4	2.7
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3
Japan	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	38.4	54.2	53.1	115.5	46.2	48.1	48.4	34.8
Korea	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	4.3	7.9	8.3	9.3	10.0	6.8
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.4	1.4	..	0.9	1.9	1.8	0.5
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.5	66.5	150.7	93.6	91.1	55.5	26.9	207.9
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	3.1	4.9	3.5	5.7	2.5	5.0	6.3
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.6	22.1	10.0	12.0	12.0	11.8	8.9	0.4
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	4.4	3.5	0.5	0.1	2.0	0.5	0.0
Sweden	..	..	0.7	0.9	0.6	4.7	0.1	..	11.6	31.4	49.4	36.1	30.3	7.0	3.2	15.9
Switzerland	..	..	1.8	0.6	6.8	12.7	4.0	..	15.0	17.7	35.0	36.8	35.1	25.3	3.4	16.5
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	17.4	60.9	135.7	61.4	29.5	26.7	142.3	44.3
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102.4	284.3	211.5	331.0	193.3	212.9	172.4	111.9
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.3**	**6.4**	**1.9**	**8.5**	**17.4**	**4.0**	**2.0**	**224.0**	**635.6**	**791.7**	**803.8**	**686.8**	**990.4**	**580.0**	**751.8**
Other bilateral																
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	2.4	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Türkiye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.1	..	..	4.2	1.4	0.2

	TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT								TRADE POLICY & REGULATIONS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**25.1**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**7.0**	**1.7**	**0.3**
Multilateral																
Adaptation Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AfDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.1	..	..	0.1	1.4	..	..	..
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AsDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	8.4	14.3	30.7	4.3	5.2	1.8
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Development Bank of Latin America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.8	8.0	5.7	13.1	27.5	..
EU Institutions	..	1.8	25.3	0.1	..	..	5.8	..	78.1	349.0	336.1	246.9	167.1	132.1	280.7	234.9
Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.0	42.4	26.1	11.5	..	20.4	..
GEF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	..	..	..	..
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IADB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	7.5	8.2	1.9	7.1	23.7	2.2
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ILO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IMF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.8	14.2	10.8	..	7.0	2.7	1.9
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7
OFID	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	291.4
OSCE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other multilateral donors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	0.2	..	..	..	..	..
UN Capital Development Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNDP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	3.2	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

	TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT								TRADE POLICY & REGULATIONS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
UNECE	..	..	..	0.2	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	..	0.5	..
UNESCWA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	7.8	4.6	1.0	0.3	..	..
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6
World Bank	..	..	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	16.4	42.1	110.6	180.4	296.8	289.2	115.5	170.6
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WTO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.9	16.4	12.4	16.5	10.7	10.3	3.9
sub-total	**0.0**	**1.8**	**27.3**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**5.8**	**0.1**	**120.3**	**446.8**	**561.3**	**514.8**	**534.1**	**464.2**	**487.7**	**710.1**
TOTAL	**0.0**	**2.1**	**33.6**	**2.2**	**8.5**	**17.4**	**9.9**	**2.0**	**344.3**	**1 082.4**	**1 378.1**	**1 318.6**	**1 221.7**	**1 461.6**	**1 069.3**	**1 462.1**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.16. Aid for Trade by provider and category - disbursements 1 of 2

	BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY								ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
DAC countries																
Australia	51.5	137.1	195.5	198.5	215.3	233.3	206.6	189.9	33.4	100.8	168.1	153.7	147.0	150.9	166.1	129.3
Austria	9.4	31.3	49.8	47.3	36.9	41.2	40.4	81.6	1.5	10.1	16.0	15.8	22.3	22.9	16.2	67.9
Belgium	58.3	148.8	310.2	161.1	170.0	160.8	176.0	169.0	12.6	34.3	88.6	49.4	39.9	42.6	25.7	43.1
Canada	80.4	213.8	424.6	333.0	320.7	361.8	262.4	355.8	21.9	47.6	119.8	92.7	68.7	202.9	95.4	215.0
Czech Republic	..	..	2.3	6.0	6.5	7.2	7.0	4.9	..	..	1.5	2.8	3.1	1.3	1.6	0.4
Denmark	54.1	136.3	209.1	228.7	208.4	188.7	159.2	108.8	65.3	133.6	130.6	107.3	46.1	102.4	97.0	66.8
Finland	4.1	45.5	100.9	107.1	95.0	55.4	96.1	133.2	1.5	13.6	35.0	48.4	55.0	38.8	54.0	12.5
France	163.3	545.2	564.2	497.2	680.8	888.6	835.9	1 624.0	122.5	364.0	619.8	1 354.8	1 401.3	1 412.2	2 014.6	1 748.6
Germany	300.0	1 100.1	1 390.5	1 913.2	2 548.4	2 159.4	2 611.8	3 439.2	244.1	662.6	1 315.1	1 449.4	2 419.4	2 189.9	2 401.0	2 234.7
Greece	2.3	9.2	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	5.5	6.9	12.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..
Hungary	..	..	..	2.2	2.3	11.0	6.1	40.0	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	1.1	6.9	0.2
Iceland	..	..	1.9	6.3	3.9	4.6	5.5	3.5	..	..	1.0	4.3	3.6	4.1	4.0	2.4
Ireland	11.5	42.7	61.6	49.3	39.8	32.8	33.5	28.8	3.6	2.8	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	5.8	1.8
Italy	36.8	100.7	79.9	59.0	119.6	105.8	106.7	193.4	44.9	151.6	69.9	32.2	85.6	32.4	64.1	135.4
Japan	389.1	1 201.1	1 222.7	1 221.4	1 384.3	912.4	1 152.0	1 737.5	1 167.7	3 076.4	3 815.7	4 990.9	6 029.7	6 761.6	7 980.3	6 740.5
Korea	..	52.3	73.0	119.3	141.2	168.1	195.0	133.2	..	133.7	285.2	378.8	419.8	437.4	486.2	268.2
Luxembourg	9.8	28.1	33.1	35.7	39.5	50.6	58.0	49.9	1.2	6.3	2.7	6.5	5.4	7.2	5.7	8.2
Netherlands	128.4	349.1	317.6	472.5	476.7	546.2	517.8	496.3	32.2	124.6	141.0	110.2	63.3	97.5	59.9	60.1
New Zealand	5.6	19.3	26.5	41.8	65.4	80.7	73.8	51.3	1.3	8.1	22.2	48.9	33.8	60.9	53.5	27.6
Norway	78.8	152.6	202.1	248.2	300.3	294.2	355.6	355.8	49.8	173.3	127.9	175.1	83.6	70.1	125.0	93.1
Poland	..	..	..	8.7	43.9	37.9	21.7	10.4	..	..	..	0.6	1.0	0.3	5.4	4.0
Portugal	3.0	3.6	3.8	2.0	2.8	14.5	2.6	2.1	12.8	34.3	52.1	41.8	8.8	2.4	2.2	13.9
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.4	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Slovenia	..	..	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.6	..	..	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.7	0.5	0.0
Spain	79.9	217.4	487.0	98.6	68.6	61.8	67.8	84.0	84.6	260.5	356.5	18.1	15.0	16.0	14.1	7.1
Sweden	58.2	211.1	216.2	258.8	236.5	353.9	377.1	345.4	50.2	86.9	83.4	90.2	90.3	125.6	149.5	127.9
Switzerland	112.3	188.4	181.3	218.3	295.9	311.2	299.0	317.3	27.0	42.0	29.9	50.1	46.2	43.2	66.3	45.7

	BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY								ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
United Kingdom	145.3	722.7	764.6	781.8	1 525.0	1 979.3	2 332.5	1 551.0	71.1	141.4	407.4	535.9	468.2	521.3	402.0	425.0
United States	1 110.6	2 215.0	2 352.8	2 155.7	1 868.8	1 467.4	1 431.5	1 292.0	1 147.0	2 268.5	1 992.2	1 299.7	781.0	616.3	538.1	636.3
sub-total	**2 892.5**	**7 871.5**	**9 274.7**	**9 272.7**	**10 898.0**	**10 529.9**	**11 434.0**	**12 800.0**	**3 201.7**	**7 883.7**	**9 896.5**	**11 058.5**	**12 338.7**	**12 964.3**	**14 841.0**	**13 115.9**
Other bilateral																
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.4	0.2	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	..	..	..	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.3
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	..	..	..	0.1	0.8	3.6	2.6	0.2
Kuwait	..	..	24.9	46.2	28.5	160.1	18.1	82.8	..	..	241.4	236.8	488.3	1 290.9	440.0	444.6
Latvia	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Lithuania	..	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.9	16.1
Romania	..	..	..	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	1.7
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	41.4	62.3	78.1	71.5	..	..	..	..	338.0	576.6	224.6	279.3
Thailand	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.0	14.0	22.7	24.9
Türkiye	..	..	1.7	..	..	106.0	7.9	10.9	..	..	0.3	..	..	70.3	18.1	10.5
United Arab Emirates	..	..	16.7	453.1	190.9	41.0	242.9	31.7	..	..	119.0	282.2	478.6	437.0	201.5	79.7
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**43.4**	**500.1**	**262.5**	**371.8**	**350.2**	**213.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**360.7**	**519.6**	**1 323.3**	**2 394.3**	**958.9**	**858.4**
Multilateral																
Adaptation Fund	..	..	..	1.1	7.3	13.5	21.3	26.3	..	..	..	..	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.5
AfDB	144.6	212.5	681.9	210.8	241.3	261.1	375.3	278.3	83.0	185.8	582.3	843.5	1 049.8	799.9	851.5	561.3
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	28.7	110.8	115.7	94.1	102.4	83.6	119.4	..	221.1	643.9	588.1	418.5	326.3	436.5	290.4
AsDB	..	..	155.1	398.3	498.0	258.5	1 011.4	1 287.8	..	..	352.5	911.3	1 050.7	924.6	1 145.9	758.5
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	1.2	2.3
BADEA	..	..	5.6	11.4	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	10.1	55.4	18.3	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	0.6	..	..	13.2	2.1	..	..	0.9	0.6
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	460.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	966.7
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	2.4	31.0	67.7	2.3	160.8	..	..	..	65.8	142.7	224.5	5.7	193.0
Development Bank of Latin America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	..	6.7	8.4	10.9	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	277.3	835.4	1 844.5	3 300.9	3 826.4	3 558.5	3 242.9	4 282.9	404.9	1 329.4	2 030.9	3 624.0	3 586.0	3 785.5	2 456.9	2 740.0

	BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY								ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.3
FAO	..	118.3	244.9	259.0	189.4	225.9	236.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.4	..
GEF	13.5	59.6	82.7	95.4	74.7	10.6	12.6	18.3	1.1	9.4	18.1	36.6	45.7	54.5	24.3	57.1
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	3.6	5.9	59.8	257.0	..	..	..	..	1.5	25.2	93.8	16.4
IADB	..	..	145.4	185.3	144.7	130.0	91.5	74.5	..	..	222.4	396.5	418.1	564.0	324.0	292.4
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ILO	..	..	..	13.5	16.8	14.1	16.6	12.4	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.5	0.6	0.5
IMF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.9	20.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.6	23.9
ITC	..	31.1	54.4	60.9	60.9	53.5	58.1	43.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
OFID	..	..	47.4	54.2	72.9	208.6	56.3	63.4	..	..	129.2	181.0	285.2	208.8	201.0	262.3
OSCE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.3
Other multilateral donors	..	0.2	0.8	8.8	11.7	15.1	6.2	16.5	1.1	1.3	6.0	29.6	43.1	86.0	13.5	37.6
UN Capital Development Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNDP	8.4	16.0	22.7	22.1	3.5	1.4	3.2	0.1	2.3	5.4	9.3	9.2	11.1	7.5	11.3	5.3
UNECE	..	0.1	0.8	1.2	1.2	..	..	..	..	1.0	3.5	2.0	4.4	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	..	..	..	30.3	37.7	..	1.2	..	..	..	..	1.7	8.8	..	0.9
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Bank	964.6	1 587.2	1 894.1	1 868.3	2 503.2	3 252.8	3 363.1	3 740.7	985.1	1 871.4	2 094.2	3 047.2	2 987.4	3 619.9	4 391.4	3 511.7
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	9.1	9.8	8.5	8.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WTO	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
sub-total	**1 408.3**	**2 889.2**	**5 291.4**	**6 616.2**	**7 832.7**	**8 237.9**	**8 678.4**	**10 878.4**	**1 477.5**	**3 624.8**	**6 115.8**	**9 792.4**	**10 065.0**	**10 637.6**	**9 971.3**	**9 737.9**
TOTAL	**4 300.9**	**10 760.7**	**14 609.6**	**16 389.1**	**18 993.2**	**19 139.6**	**20 462.6**	**23 891.5**	**4 679.2**	**11 508.5**	**16 373.0**	**21 370.5**	**23 727.1**	**25 996.2**	**25 771.3**	**23 712.2**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.17. Aid for Trade by provider and category - disbursements 2 of 2

	TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT								TRADE POLICY & REGULATIONS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
DAC countries																
Australia	..	0.2	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	2.8	5.4	11.5	17.8	31.8	27.2	19.7	13.7
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	4.0	9.7	7.5	3.0	3.8	4.5	2.7
Canada	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.8	15.0	30.8	21.2	16.6	9.9	8.8	5.4

	TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT								TRADE POLICY & REGULATIONS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	0.7	3.5	13.0	8.4	6.7	5.8	3.3
Finland	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	5.6	7.2	7.8	9.1	7.2	4.3	4.5
France	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	2.3	4.0	2.8	4.2	208.9	4.4	34.5
Germany	..	..	..	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.4	7.3	26.2	29.8	34.0	135.3	318.6	66.5	63.2
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.5	0.2	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.6	2.1	2.4	2.7
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2
Japan	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	34.8	51.3	52.6	101.7	58.4	47.5	48.3	34.8
Korea	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	9.6	6.9	8.4	6.4	2.9	5.7	9.6
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.4	1.4	..	0.9	1.9	1.8	0.5
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.7	47.5	60.2	93.1	78.4	58.1	58.8	79.4
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	2.5	3.0	3.9	3.1	3.6	5.3	2.9
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.2	14.2	14.5	10.3	9.4	10.5	11.9	9.9
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	4.2	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.4
Sweden	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.6	2.4	0.5	0.5	6.8	25.2	41.4	42.3	39.3	35.5	26.8	10.2
Switzerland	..	..	0.9	0.1	3.7	7.1	8.5	1.1	18.2	25.0	22.5	40.3	29.9	25.4	25.1	33.8
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	6.3	47.1	120.7	97.9	85.7	98.7	123.3	97.0
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.4	160.0	216.1	282.6	188.9	160.0	106.2	112.4
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.2**	**1.8**	**0.9**	**4.9**	**10.7**	**10.5**	**2.2**	**199.2**	**449.6**	**640.3**	**786.2**	**710.0**	**1 029.3**	**531.1**	**521.3**
Other bilateral																
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	1.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Türkiye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.1	..	..	4.2	1.4	0.2
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6	..	..	..	..
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**25.1**	**3.7**	**1.5**	**6.9**	**1.8**	**0.4**
Multilateral																
Adaptation Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AfDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	..

	TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT								TRADE POLICY & REGULATIONS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
AsDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.4	4.5	9.9	12.1	5.3	3.6
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Development Bank of Latin America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.7	10.1	7.9	8.8	13.3	..
EU Institutions	..	8.1	36.4	12.8	4.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	31.7	208.8	213.3	198.2	207.7	189.3	171.6	163.9
Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.0	42.4	26.1	18.3	6.4	20.4	..
GEF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IADB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.5	9.7	9.4	4.8	18.8	1.1
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ILO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IMF	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.8	14.2	10.8	..	7.0	2.7	1.9
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.3
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6
OFID	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	229.9
OSCE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other multilateral donors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	0.2	..	..	..	..	..
UN Capital Development Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNDP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	3.2	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
UNECE	..	..	..	0.2	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	..	0.5	..
UNESCWA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.2	7.1	..	..
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6

	TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT								TRADE POLICY & REGULATIONS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
World Bank	..	..	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.5	..	..	18.5	32.6	57.9	129.8	200.4	223.8	144.0	196.9
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WTO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.9	16.4	12.4	16.5	10.7	10.3	3.9
sub-total	**0.0**	**8.1**	**36.8**	**14.5**	**5.5**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**52.0**	**290.9**	**368.5**	**403.3**	**476.5**	**470.7**	**387.8**	**603.7**
TOTAL	**0.0**	**8.3**	**38.7**	**15.4**	**10.3**	**11.5**	**10.9**	**2.7**	**251.2**	**740.5**	**1 033.9**	**1 193.2**	**1 188.0**	**1 506.9**	**920.7**	**1 125.4**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.18. Aid for Trade by provider and by region – commitments 1 of 3

	AFRICA								AMERICA							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
DAC countries																
Australia	0.6	0.6	21.6	31.6	9.4	8.5	5.0	12.0	0.1	0.2	3.0	3.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1
Austria	5.2	15.9	19.8	34.2	24.0	32.6	21.7	101.1	3.4	5.7	7.2	6.5	4.1	3.2	2.2	2.7
Belgium	61.2	173.7	241.3	124.3	138.8	65.3	260.4	105.7	24.2	35.5	48.4	15.1	16.0	15.3	14.0	16.2
Canada	82.6	116.5	247.0	235.5	266.0	125.6	249.5	100.7	29.9	91.1	109.0	141.8	86.5	300.7	63.2	149.5
Czech Republic	..	..	0.7	1.2	1.9	3.1	2.8	2.7	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Denmark	137.7	172.0	226.2	227.0	85.8	111.9	274.7	107.6	38.8	5.6	16.5	16.7	3.6	0.2	0.2	..
Finland	17.2	49.9	162.2	56.3	51.9	40.5	27.6	96.5	7.1	9.6	30.0	16.5	4.1	1.2	0.0	0.6
France	230.3	865.5	800.5	1 362.3	1 473.5	1 112.5	2 164.5	3 145.9	15.1	58.6	188.4	456.9	375.9	243.9	601.6	679.1
Germany	223.0	450.4	791.8	1 568.0	1 867.6	2 270.5	2 127.5	3 500.9	38.0	275.1	381.5	811.8	850.7	618.7	630.2	707.2
Greece	0.4	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.5	7.5	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iceland	..	..	1.4	4.8	2.4	0.3	1.2	1.0	..	..	0.3	0.4	..	0.3	0.1	0.3
Ireland	11.6	31.9	47.0	37.8	31.4	29.4	29.8	25.4	0.4	3.1	4.3	2.1	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.5
Italy	91.0	99.4	23.9	70.1	68.9	116.2	114.8	150.7	5.5	12.5	20.8	6.6	18.6	12.3	19.0	88.6
Japan	153.2	944.6	1 011.6	1 149.8	2 011.1	852.9	1 134.6	634.0	60.1	227.1	179.9	387.0	515.2	166.3	137.1	383.1
Korea	..	72.5	226.9	190.5	212.3	577.0	422.0	122.8	..	15.1	87.1	62.3	106.1	218.1	187.6	149.0
Luxembourg	5.8	18.8	13.1	18.1	18.8	33.9	36.8	38.9	0.3	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.1	2.6
Netherlands	44.1	114.4	116.1	236.5	221.4	450.2	342.2	271.6	21.8	41.8	26.8	5.1	0.3	5.7	..	0.1
New Zealand	0.1	0.1	0.8	6.1	5.8	1.0	1.5	7.7	0.2	1.4	0.5	2.9	3.7	3.5	..	..
Norway	54.0	151.5	241.3	266.0	84.5	169.8	119.1	91.3	7.2	16.0	31.7	23.1	6.9	13.2	7.0	11.3
Poland	..	..	..	7.1	41.0	33.3	17.5	9.5	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
Portugal	20.5	27.5	52.5	27.6	10.5	6.4	3.1	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.3	1.1	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	0.1
Spain	40.1	311.7	371.3	30.4	16.6	34.9	25.3	28.3	42.8	119.5	205.4	54.1	50.0	50.1	73.9	55.9
Sweden	42.0	138.5	125.9	104.1	149.2	213.3	211.5	68.8	7.7	8.2	14.1	15.6	7.8	8.6	0.3	5.8
Switzerland	30.2	68.0	60.0	147.5	120.2	104.7	116.2	121.5	24.2	40.3	41.6	34.1	50.1	57.8	34.1	25.3
United Kingdom	95.1	282.7	548.0	375.8	342.3	172.2	517.5	163.5	6.8	19.4	63.9	80.8	137.4	75.0	86.1	95.9
United States	351.3	1 621.5	1 338.2	1 017.2	1 320.6	1 123.1	1 183.6	844.4	225.2	576.9	464.0	327.7	312.8	225.3	178.3	200.7
sub-total	**1 697.2**	**5 728.5**	**6 689.9**	**7 330.3**	**8 576.6**	**7 690.2**	**9 418.9**	**9 758.9**	**558.8**	**1 566.6**	**1 928.7**	**2 474.9**	**2 555.2**	**2 024.5**	**2 040.2**	**2 575.7**
Other bilateral																
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	AFRICA								AMERICA							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	215.0	412.6	366.4	381.1	..	179.6	..	..	3.1	0.6	24.3	2.6	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	443.7	202.6	165.9	..	..	..	..	..	9.4	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Türkiye	..	..	0.3	..	..	7.3	5.4	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.2	0.8
United Arab Emirates	..	..	82.2	624.6	262.8	54.4	288.7	77.6	..	..	..	..	36.7	..	10.5	9.0
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**297.5**	**1 037.3**	**1 073.0**	**645.9**	**467.1**	**265.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**3.1**	**0.6**	**70.3**	**3.1**	**10.7**	**9.8**
Multilateral																
Adaptation Fund	..	..	..	..	14.3	14.6	38.8	3.5	..	..	..	3.2	8.8	2.5	24.4	..
AfDB	156.8	741.8	1 572.8	1 656.7	1 293.7	1 017.0	1 285.5	858.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	290.7	728.4	673.5	999.0	165.8	595.6	525.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AsDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	26.1	105.2	..	..	173.4	156.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.4	78.4	1.8	105.1
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 592.2
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	87.6	148.6	341.2	17.9	49.7	..	..	..	123.3	116.3	59.9	41.6	8.0
Development Bank of Latin America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	10.6	18.1	8.0	18.9	18.3	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	..
EU Institutions	793.8	1 852.4	1 654.4	3 157.9	3 247.4	2 754.1	3 334.9	3 435.9	138.7	283.8	447.5	653.2	703.0	775.5	322.4	1 256.6
Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.1	..
GEF	..	..	31.9	85.0	122.7	62.2	142.3	130.8	..	..	19.2	48.3	53.1	11.8	119.1	59.4
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	61.4	154.8	48.4	114.3	..	..	..	..	1.4	76.5	200.8	273.8
IADB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125.1	116.5	455.9	614.9	602.4	596.0	170.2	260.3

	AFRICA								AMERICA							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
IFAD	78.2	199.4	370.3	292.8	467.3	541.4	626.0	272.3	6.7	18.8	18.0	16.7	31.2	29.8	0.5	..
ILO	..	..	..	1.0	2.0	3.2	8.2	4.3	..	..	..	1.4	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.8
IMF	..	4.2	6.7	4.6	..	4.1	2.1	0.8	..	2.0	2.0	2.5	..	1.2	0.6	0.4
Islamic Development Bank	67.0	151.6	111.0	103.8	122.9	17.1	64.9	21.5	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	..
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2
OFID	..	..	162.7	209.1	231.1	251.1	480.0	445.7	..	..	115.3	47.8	201.5	75.6	57.6	100.5
OSCE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other multilateral donors	0.6	3.7	11.1	18.1	33.2	47.7	20.1	16.3	0.1	0.1	7.1	6.2	5.6	3.7	0.2	0.0
UN Capital Development Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNDP	4.9	13.4	16.4	17.0	8.7	5.5	11.2	4.9	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1
UNECE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	16.3	24.8	6.8	11.9	5.9	..	0.0	..	2.1	4.3	0.4	2.2	2.3	..	0.1
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Bank	1 081.7	2 450.8	3 736.5	4 072.8	4 495.1	6 884.2	4 590.0	8 312.3	66.3	93.9	159.3	101.0	115.7	220.8	135.3	407.1
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.5
WTO	..	4.8	4.4	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.8	0.5	..	3.0	1.8	0.9	2.3	1.0	1.0	0.0
sub-total	**2 183.1**	**5 729.0**	**8 467.9**	**10 511.9**	**11 269.7**	**12 290.5**	**11 504.8**	**14 357.1**	**337.1**	**520.9**	**1 231.2**	**1 618.4**	**1 860.1**	**1 936.9**	**1 069.1**	**4 067.1**
TOTAL	**3 880.2**	**11 457.5**	**15 455.3**	**18 879.6**	**20 919.3**	**20 626.6**	**21 390.8**	**24 381.8**	**895.8**	**2 087.5**	**3 163.1**	**4 093.9**	**4 485.6**	**3 964.5**	**3 119.9**	**6 652.7**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.19. Aid for Trade by provider and by region – commitments 2 of 3

	ASIA								EUROPE							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
DAC countries																
Australia	42.8	149.5	274.2	188.3	200.9	174.4	150.3	233.3	..	0.0	..	..	0.2	0.0	0.0	..
Austria	4.6	17.3	16.9	35.3	19.7	32.9	9.4	20.0	2.4	13.4	18.7	4.0	21.2	4.9	3.9	39.7
Belgium	13.5	19.9	34.6	13.3	5.3	4.3	4.2	18.0	1.8	2.7	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0
Canada	57.0	119.8	89.2	104.6	122.2	116.7	113.1	163.7	0.8	9.7	12.2	18.1	12.4	17.4	12.9	0.1
Czech Republic	..	..	1.8	4.1	3.9	1.5	2.6	1.8	..	..	1.3	3.1	4.2	3.9	3.2	0.8
Denmark	81.7	87.9	46.5	108.5	57.6	36.2	24.5	14.5	0.1	0.9	18.6	12.2	3.7	8.7	13.3	0.5
Finland	21.8	40.1	58.2	26.5	14.5	18.8	3.4	41.7	1.4	2.7	5.6	1.5	2.9	0.2	14.5	0.1
France	131.8	358.2	213.8	580.5	762.3	366.1	1 031.5	938.5	20.6	131.8	27.3	43.5	142.0	83.6	307.6	152.7
Germany	356.8	1 009.0	1 266.0	1 842.0	2 284.4	2 244.3	2 446.6	2 262.0	62.6	322.1	422.3	584.7	597.2	321.9	684.3	266.0
Greece	1.2	4.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	6.4	10.8	13.3	0.0	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	2.0	11.1	5.2	2.0	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	36.8
Iceland	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.1

	ASIA								EUROPE							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Ireland	1.3	8.6	6.1	3.2	1.5	1.9	8.1	3.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	..	..	0.1	0.0	..
Italy	20.7	67.7	108.4	30.6	105.8	19.2	139.0	38.9	17.1	59.6	19.9	12.2	2.5	3.3	4.1	5.6
Japan	2 018.4	4 710.5	4 919.7	7 010.4	10 123.0	11 927.9	8 466.8	9 160.5	278.4	15.8	279.4	151.1	8.3	6.4	9.3	28.6
Korea	..	381.9	599.3	592.5	682.3	645.0	790.1	220.5	..	3.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.2
Luxembourg	1.8	5.1	6.8	5.1	4.8	6.1	6.7	5.2	2.3	3.0	3.4	1.9	0.9	1.7	2.1	0.5
Netherlands	31.6	77.2	53.3	33.1	43.6	21.6	32.0	12.7	9.0	15.7	1.6	..	0.0	..	..	..
New Zealand	4.9	9.2	20.3	21.6	32.0	31.4	27.6	26.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	30.6	92.1	65.9	67.4	20.9	46.9	83.0	22.9	10.9	19.4	13.8	10.4	6.1	13.5	13.7	13.3
Poland	..	..	..	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.2	..	..	..	1.2	3.0	3.4	6.2	4.1
Portugal	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5
Slovenia	..	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	..	2.0	0.9	0.7	5.9	0.5	0.4
Spain	40.3	100.6	78.4	7.9	1.9	4.9	2.3	3.5	0.9	144.1	58.9	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	29.0	47.7	32.2	45.5	54.3	62.1	28.9	10.9	15.1	24.7	27.9	17.9	20.2	24.1	14.1	23.9
Switzerland	40.3	86.2	81.7	111.9	137.7	63.8	92.8	89.7	14.8	25.9	26.4	26.9	28.7	17.0	45.7	25.5
United Kingdom	189.4	367.4	421.6	260.2	169.7	218.0	264.3	75.4	4.1	5.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.9	6.3
United States	2 700.4	3 844.5	2 616.9	1 810.5	1 014.3	702.0	730.0	485.6	79.4	161.3	268.5	89.5	117.8	159.6	116.7	105.4
sub-total	**5 821.1**	**11 606.7**	**11 014.2**	**12 903.8**	**15 865.8**	**16 758.9**	**14 464.6**	**13 851.6**	**542.6**	**973.5**	**1 224.7**	**983.1**	**974.9**	**678.8**	**1 255.5**	**712.0**
Other bilateral																
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.3
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	110.9	135.9	83.6	27.2	..	57.5	..	..	0.5	11.5	14.4	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	..	..	..	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	..	..	..	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	0.6	0.1	..	..
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	168.6	94.9	126.4	32.1	..	..	..	..	10.5	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Türkiye	..	..	26.1	..	..	4.3	12.4	10.0	..	..	0.7	..	..	7.8	3.4	2.3
United Arab Emirates	..	..	180.6	261.8	169.5	77.4	12.5	6.7	..	..	15.8	31.0	17.7	..	..	..
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**317.6**	**398.4**	**422.8**	**204.8**	**153.1**	**132.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**16.9**	**43.2**	**44.7**	**10.4**	**4.7**	**2.8**
Multilateral																
Adaptation Fund	..	..	..	1.7	1.9	10.1	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.3	..
AfDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	116.9	350.0	132.2	172.3	196.5	5.2	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AsDB	328.6	527.8	1 152.3	1 805.7	1 665.6	2 784.1	3 013.3	2 932.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	4.2	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ASIA								EUROPE							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	444.5	280.1	60.3	178.2	0.5	..	..	..	150.2	33.1	14.7	86.4	35.4
Development Bank of Latin America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	2.6	6.9	1.9	4.5	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	121.3	292.9	325.0	640.8	1 317.5	1 128.3	554.2	1 827.2	128.4	612.0	1 608.5	4 388.2	2 935.6	2 699.4	1 627.2	2 785.7
Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.1	..
GEF	..	..	45.6	110.3	72.6	19.8	162.6	133.4	..	..	5.5	18.5	9.3	13.3	15.6	8.7
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	26.1	56.3	150.7	242.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IADB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IFAD	88.9	161.5	206.7	246.8	309.5	102.9	258.6	173.4	6.0	15.0	9.9	3.5	23.4	..	..	20.8
ILO	..	..	..	0.7	1.8	3.1	4.9	3.6	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
IMF	..	3.2	3.4	2.9	..	1.5	..	0.6	..	1.1	1.5	0.6	..	0.1	..	0.0
Islamic Development Bank	29.6	94.9	75.0	37.4	101.1	53.2	64.4	69.6	..	9.9	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OFID	..	..	69.6	147.4	122.3	42.2	228.2	242.0	..	..	11.8	34.5	9.6	46.4	..	..
OSCE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.3
Other multilateral donors	0.2	0.1	5.9	10.2	14.1	33.5	13.9	1.4	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	..	0.0
UN Capital Development Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNDP	6.9	10.3	13.5	9.5	4.5	2.9	2.9	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
UNECE	..	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	1.4	4.3	3.5	5.6	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	0.0	..	0.3	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	5.9	23.6	4.4	9.6	3.4	..	0.1	..	0.5	1.6	0.2	4.1	0.3	..	0.0
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Bank	895.6	1 790.1	2 401.2	3 121.8	3 742.5	4 175.4	1 559.8	3 410.4	86.4	78.8	30.9	60.6	54.1	48.5	97.6	22.5
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.4
WTO	..	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.9	2.0	0.8	0.0	..	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..
sub-total	**1 471.0**	**3 005.2**	**4 677.2**	**6 724.2**	**7 845.7**	**8 674.7**	**6 233.5**	**9 044.5**	**221.3**	**719.9**	**1 680.1**	**4 661.1**	**3 077.1**	**2 823.9**	**1 837.4**	**2 874.1**
TOTAL	**7 292.1**	**14 611.9**	**16 009.0**	**20 026.5**	**24 134.3**	**25 638.4**	**20 851.3**	**23 028.3**	**763.9**	**1 693.5**	**2 921.7**	**5 687.4**	**4 096.7**	**3 513.1**	**3 097.6**	**3 589.0**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.20. Aid for Trade by provider and by region – commitments 3 of 3

	OCEANIA								DEVELOPING COUNTRIES UNSPECIFIED							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
DAC countries																
Australia	63.1	104.0	97.9	100.9	139.3	180.9	211.9	155.9	2.1	44.5	77.8	45.4	43.9	47.3	24.7	79.7
Austria	..	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.9	18.5	12.8	12.1	5.6	12.7	68.2
Belgium	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	21.2	39.0	135.9	44.4	50.5	74.7	65.0	39.1
Canada	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	1.5	4.8	11.7	1.8	9.0	27.4	101.3	10.4	5.7	7.1	9.2	5.9
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.7	13.6	7.1	21.2	52.3	48.5	52.1	58.1
Finland	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	..	..	..	5.5	30.9	50.9	37.8	62.5	54.6	4.5	91.1
France	7.1	3.3	6.7	7.2	5.4	3.3	9.3	6.3	26.8	100.1	217.0	206.3	298.1	285.6	344.6	604.6
Germany	0.5	0.7	2.8	1.8	10.7	0.8	1.2	5.6	41.3	147.0	677.2	385.8	685.4	625.7	1 129.9	1 135.0
Greece	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.2	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	1.3	5.3	5.1	7.9	7.7	4.4
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	2.7	5.9	7.6	6.1	3.0	2.8	2.9
Italy	..	..	..	0.5	0.6	0.9	..	..	0.0	0.6	0.2	2.8	19.5	13.1	18.9	10.9
Japan	33.3	113.0	50.1	108.0	251.9	75.8	108.7	70.2	34.4	51.0	53.9	93.5	100.4	107.6	116.2	103.3
Korea	..	1.1	2.0	2.0	12.6	8.1	1.8	7.9	..	3.6	3.6	9.0	9.5	5.3	0.8	0.7
Luxembourg	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.9	4.0	9.7	13.3	18.1	14.3	16.8	11.4
Netherlands	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194.6	501.4	565.7	670.3	380.5	243.5	616.5	802.2
New Zealand	7.3	32.5	71.7	84.6	97.8	86.6	97.9	66.6	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.7	..	0.3	0.3
Norway	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	1.5	..	0.3	15.5	80.2	97.5	105.4	236.3	213.5	368.1	360.8
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.4	0.5
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.7	10.1	1.1	0.6
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.0	1.0	..
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
Spain	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	6.6	13.2	141.8	0.7	1.4	3.7	3.8	4.0
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	24.1	102.4	125.3	185.9	104.5	230.6	225.4	168.1
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.4	56.1	85.5	70.8	137.1	59.4	71.0	158.2
United Kingdom	4.7	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	..	0.1	0.3	46.4	211.7	179.3	213.6	613.0	223.0	380.5	1 367.1
United States	3.0	30.7	15.4	1.6	2.1	11.6	8.1	27.2	74.2	183.9	243.7	406.0	353.2	315.6	504.7	299.8
sub-total	**119.2**	**286.4**	**249.0**	**307.1**	**522.2**	**375.3**	**450.8**	**342.2**	**547.7**	**1 620.1**	**2 801.4**	**2 551.7**	**3 197.1**	**2 601.0**	**3 981.6**	**5 377.3**
Other bilateral																
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	2.6	0.2	0.2
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.4	3.0	0.1
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	0.4	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	OCEANIA								DEVELOPING COUNTRIES UNSPECIFIED							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.0
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Türkiye	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	160.6	5.9	0.3
United Arab Emirates	..	..	1.6	15.8	9.3	..	15.4	..	..	..	1.4	2.5	..	..	0.2	..
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.7**	**15.8**	**9.3**	**0.1**	**15.4**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.4**	**2.8**	**1.5**	**167.9**	**9.3**	**16.2**
Multilateral																
Adaptation Fund	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AfDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	5.8	1.3	0.6	..	..	..
AsDB	11.6	19.5	105.9	66.5	96.3	112.4	173.2	122.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	4.8	7.9	6.6	..	4.7	..	..	..	12.3	62.1	105.1	245.3	..
Development Bank of Latin America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	0.4	2.4	1.8	4.7	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	4.1	..
EU Institutions	12.3	24.0	42.5	52.2	36.0	179.3	72.0	99.4	66.5	232.2	568.7	284.9	319.8	601.9	615.1	589.5
Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	..	..	138.2	287.3	285.1	110.8	..	162.8	..
GEF	..	..	3.4	6.6	9.2	..	10.5	7.2	..	..	20.4	19.7	33.4	7.6	65.2	179.5
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	21.1	30.1	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	17.4	..	..	11.6
IADB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IFAD	..	..	5.1	7.8	8.8	..	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ILO	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	..	..	..	10.2	10.5	5.1	1.1	1.8
IMF	..	0.2	0.6	0.2	..	0.1	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	8.5	7.1	3.8	2.8	0.2	2.4	3.1
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	31.5	56.9	68.1	62.3	54.6	58.4	41.5
OFID	..	..	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.9	..	..
OSCE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other multilateral donors	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.3	..	0.5	0.1	3.0	4.1	29.0	0.4	0.3

	OCEANIA								DEVELOPING COUNTRIES UNSPECIFIED							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
UN Capital Development Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5
UNDP	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.0	..	..	3.8	3.2	0.2	..	..	0.1
UNECE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	3.6	10.5	1.8	5.9	0.8	..	0.1
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3
World Bank	0.3	33.9	74.4	113.2	97.4	135.4	219.1	168.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.2	11.4
WTO	..	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	..	..	3.7	7.8	7.6	8.8	6.1	6.5	3.4
sub-total	**24.4**	**78.1**	**236.4**	**254.1**	**280.5**	**470.3**	**485.3**	**403.3**	**69.1**	**418.8**	**969.4**	**702.3**	**640.1**	**811.9**	**1 172.6**	**845.1**
TOTAL	**143.6**	**364.4**	**487.1**	**577.1**	**812.0**	**845.7**	**951.5**	**745.6**	**616.8**	**2 039.0**	**3 772.2**	**3 256.7**	**3 838.7**	**3 580.9**	**5 163.5**	**6 238.6**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.21. Aid for Trade by provider and by region – disbursements 1 of 3

	AFRICA								AMERICA							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
DAC countries																
Australia	3.7	2.8	19.3	31.6	9.4	8.5	5.0	8.7	0.0	0.2	3.1	3.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1
Austria	4.3	14.3	16.0	16.3	19.6	27.0	22.6	43.5	2.3	5.5	7.4	4.0	3.0	2.5	3.7	2.7
Belgium	35.1	97.8	183.2	138.6	134.2	128.9	115.9	145.1	17.4	29.8	53.5	27.0	20.0	16.0	14.3	16.8
Canada	44.2	99.5	242.4	198.8	182.5	325.8	141.2	193.6	19.7	51.8	106.0	128.2	92.2	104.9	123.1	178.5
Czech Republic	..	..	0.7	1.2	1.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Denmark	62.8	175.5	224.5	218.7	124.8	126.2	177.2	121.3	11.7	27.9	23.2	12.7	22.4	20.6	1.4	0.5
Finland	1.5	20.4	56.7	85.0	69.4	46.6	59.1	92.3	0.9	7.4	19.0	16.3	9.8	2.1	3.1	2.6
France	170.1	475.7	567.1	893.3	1 014.3	1 007.4	1 215.7	1 578.2	13.2	59.4	120.1	415.0	290.0	276.4	534.1	378.9
Germany	151.9	513.6	532.9	863.9	1 673.9	1 396.0	1 800.6	2 288.4	49.3	200.3	386.0	632.3	644.9	526.2	786.6	566.3
Greece	0.4	1.0	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	0.0	0.3	0.5	7.5	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iceland	..	..	1.4	4.8	2.4	0.3	1.2	1.0	..	..	0.3	0.4	..	0.3	0.1	0.3
Ireland	11.6	31.9	47.0	37.8	31.4	29.4	29.8	25.4	0.4	3.1	4.3	2.1	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.5
Italy	49.6	154.9	49.1	37.8	68.0	73.4	70.2	182.4	8.5	20.8	14.7	6.4	11.7	14.5	14.1	89.7
Japan	135.1	570.0	699.1	906.5	1 226.4	1 149.2	1 268.4	855.9	73.3	180.2	229.7	106.3	123.4	186.0	200.7	414.9
Korea	..	36.4	57.5	139.5	147.6	241.6	214.3	105.5	..	22.3	17.8	29.2	65.6	122.5	72.0	39.1
Luxembourg	5.8	18.8	13.1	18.1	18.8	33.9	36.8	38.9	0.3	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.1	2.6
Netherlands	34.6	96.5	101.6	191.1	201.8	264.6	261.9	210.8	16.1	35.9	38.0	12.0	2.0	6.1	..	0.1
New Zealand	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.9	3.6	4.3	3.0	2.9	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	3.8	2.5	2.8	1.4
Norway	50.4	110.5	167.1	195.4	125.5	109.1	125.4	101.6	14.1	66.1	36.2	59.4	7.3	5.3	4.9	6.6
Poland	..	..	..	7.1	41.0	33.3	17.5	9.5	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
Portugal	8.6	25.2	53.2	41.8	10.4	6.4	3.2	15.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.5	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	0.1

	AFRICA								AMERICA							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Spain	50.1	150.1	345.4	52.0	30.6	26.9	23.0	22.6	46.5	124.9	177.9	45.8	44.5	45.7	52.8	60.9
Sweden	49.6	133.2	121.7	126.3	136.6	201.4	209.0	171.9	6.2	14.9	12.5	13.9	8.8	10.6	9.2	7.6
Switzerland	33.5	66.1	48.2	93.2	115.4	98.8	99.9	109.2	28.9	38.0	39.1	33.6	41.4	42.2	52.0	50.5
United Kingdom	47.9	312.0	570.2	647.1	641.6	531.1	528.6	348.7	6.3	23.1	67.1	86.8	131.9	155.0	78.8	122.2
United States	339.9	566.4	1 137.8	1 338.0	1 034.3	946.5	826.6	836.3	172.7	313.1	499.5	356.1	268.2	220.8	245.9	209.2
sub-total	**1 291.0**	**3 672.6**	**5 256.7**	**6 286.2**	**7 066.2**	**6 820.7**	**7 267.4**	**7 513.2**	**488.2**	**1 229.3**	**1 860.9**	**1 996.3**	**1 796.3**	**1 765.2**	**2 204.9**	**2 153.0**
Other bilateral																
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	189.8	198.3	389.5	1 021.1	389.4	442.6	..	..	4.8	8.1	5.9	14.2	6.0	3.4
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.9	17.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	241.7	509.0	192.3	193.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Türkiye	..	..	0.3	..	..	7.3	5.4	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.2	0.8
United Arab Emirates	..	..	30.8	583.0	325.0	103.2	338.0	57.2	..	..	..	..	0.9	11.7	10.8	8.4
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**221.0**	**781.3**	**956.3**	**1 641.1**	**970.4**	**718.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**4.8**	**8.1**	**6.8**	**26.4**	**17.1**	**12.7**
Multilateral																
Adaptation Fund	..	..	..	0.4	5.2	10.2	16.4	12.8	..	..	..	0.5	2.1	2.4	1.8	10.1
AfDB	227.7	398.7	1 264.8	1 054.4	1 291.4	1 061.5	1 227.1	839.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	162.6	505.3	516.5	448.5	385.2	467.2	365.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AsDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	15.7	66.8	21.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 427.2
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	48.0	103.5	128.1	..	116.1	..	..	..	0.7	13.5	30.5	5.3	58.7
Development Bank of Latin America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated	..	..	6.0	11.4	12.1	11.4	9.1	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	..

	AFRICA								AMERICA							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Framework (EIF)																
EU Institutions	501.7	1 451.3	1 620.6	2 592.8	2 605.3	2 817.2	3 207.1	3 588.2	55.5	291.1	434.9	427.8	691.8	734.9	243.7	654.0
Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FAO	..	..	..	..	19.0	72.2	44.5	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	15.3	14.1	..
GEF	5.3	35.9	50.6	35.2	26.4	24.7	21.3	35.1	3.4	11.1	18.1	25.7	23.2	8.9	6.1	7.8
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	4.6	10.2	37.8	54.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.2	195.9
IADB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	373.3	591.5	572.3	698.9	434.2	367.9
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ILO	..	..	..	1.0	2.0	3.2	8.2	4.3	..	..	..	1.4	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.8
IMF	..	4.2	6.7	4.6	..	4.1	2.1	0.8	..	2.0	2.0	2.5	..	1.2	0.6	0.4
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.3	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2
OFID	..	..	96.0	114.1	151.2	191.8	133.5	334.5	..	..	23.9	45.6	73.8	91.8	41.5	62.1
OSCE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other multilateral donors	0.6	1.7	3.6	13.2	31.1	53.2	10.9	28.7	0.1	0.1	1.1	12.0	7.4	4.5	2.2	0.6
UN Capital Development Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNDP	4.7	13.0	16.3	17.0	8.7	5.5	11.2	4.9	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1
UNECE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	..	..	..	18.1	26.0	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	1.2	2.1	..	0.3
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Bank	816.7	1 821.6	2 288.2	2 817.3	3 081.0	4 172.8	5 156.2	4 882.8	76.9	74.2	101.1	110.8	106.5	134.2	140.9	92.8
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
WTO	..	4.8	4.4	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.8	0.5	..	3.0	1.8	0.9	2.3	1.0	1.0	0.0
sub-total	**1 556.7**	**3 893.7**	**5 878.2**	**7 295.0**	**7 832.7**	**8 979.4**	**10 371.6**	**10 274.4**	**136.1**	**382.2**	**957.1**	**1 221.0**	**1 502.4**	**1 729.5**	**920.3**	**2 881.1**
TOTAL	**2 847.6**	**7 566.3**	**11 355.9**	**14 362.6**	**15 855.1**	**17 441.2**	**18 609.4**	**18 506.5**	**624.3**	**1 611.5**	**2 822.8**	**3 225.4**	**3 305.6**	**3 521.1**	**3 142.3**	**5 046.8**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.22. Aid for Trade by provider and by region – disbursements 2 of 3

	ASIA								EUROPE							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
DAC countries																
Australia	37.8	111.3	180.7	188.3	200.9	174.4	150.3	156.0	..	0.0	..	..	0.2	0.0	0.0	..

	ASIA								EUROPE							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Austria	2.2	5.2	11.3	22.4	14.5	15.5	13.6	17.4	1.7	13.4	18.0	5.7	10.6	10.8	4.9	17.8
Belgium	11.3	19.5	34.4	13.4	5.8	4.8	4.5	5.1	1.4	2.7	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5
Canada	38.1	100.8	114.0	91.7	111.6	108.4	87.2	188.2	2.5	6.9	11.0	17.4	12.0	25.8	10.4	5.0
Czech Republic	..	..	1.8	4.1	3.8	1.5	2.5	1.7	..	..	1.2	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.0	0.7
Denmark	41.4	57.5	75.0	87.4	71.9	76.6	32.5	18.5	..	0.1	7.0	13.3	10.5	11.2	13.3	2.8
Finland	2.4	15.5	31.1	27.9	31.0	28.4	11.3	36.5	0.0	1.6	3.2	3.0	0.8	1.0	11.8	0.6
France	60.8	177.5	206.5	318.1	492.1	719.3	754.8	769.0	12.7	83.3	69.2	20.0	127.4	153.2	110.7	179.9
Germany	277.1	761.8	1 019.7	1 227.4	1 591.3	1 864.1	1 524.6	1 343.6	35.3	189.9	274.3	387.3	515.4	406.1	354.3	447.7
Greece	1.2	4.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	6.4	10.8	13.3	0.0	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	0.1	2.0	11.1	5.2	2.0	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	36.8
Iceland	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.1
Ireland	1.3	8.6	6.1	3.2	1.5	1.9	8.1	3.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	..	..	0.1	0.0	..
Italy	12.9	47.9	42.2	30.9	92.4	34.2	64.4	41.2	10.8	28.1	43.7	12.8	11.0	6.4	3.4	4.3
Japan	1 312.6	3 250.8	3 693.4	5 012.2	5 795.2	6 062.2	7 383.8	6 876.7	17.7	196.0	344.1	134.4	87.6	72.6	71.8	78.5
Korea	..	118.1	268.0	326.3	342.9	234.9	396.2	259.0	..	14.1	16.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.2
Luxembourg	1.8	5.1	6.8	5.1	4.8	6.1	6.7	5.2	2.3	3.0	3.4	1.9	0.9	1.7	2.1	0.5
Netherlands	45.7	81.8	63.2	31.2	28.5	28.4	26.7	32.7	9.6	15.9	9.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	..
New Zealand	3.3	7.0	8.8	18.4	23.0	29.1	26.3	21.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	38.7	80.8	60.6	53.9	33.8	22.4	32.0	28.3	12.1	15.6	13.1	9.2	8.6	9.3	10.2	15.7
Poland	..	..	..	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.2	..	..	..	1.2	2.9	3.4	6.2	4.1
Portugal	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	5.4	10.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
Slovenia	..	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	..	1.9	0.6	1.0	3.0	0.8	0.3
Spain	45.2	86.7	93.0	14.3	3.8	2.6	3.0	3.8	17.0	106.8	84.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	22.8	50.7	41.8	44.2	44.9	57.5	79.7	54.0	14.3	25.3	34.2	28.1	30.0	31.5	35.2	26.6
Switzerland	52.8	73.6	67.6	91.4	122.0	106.5	95.7	89.0	18.0	23.0	21.2	26.7	27.8	26.3	29.5	32.1
United Kingdom	113.8	393.3	475.5	349.6	381.9	462.7	410.4	258.5	5.1	7.2	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.9	7.0
United States	1 649.7	3 410.1	2 519.2	1 558.2	1 017.6	648.7	603.0	580.9	95.0	165.2	153.3	176.2	127.1	121.9	97.7	119.3
sub-total	**3 774.3**	**8 869.7**	**9 023.0**	**9 520.6**	**10 418.3**	**10 702.9**	**11 724.7**	**10 793.4**	**267.7**	**919.5**	**1 126.7**	**844.3**	**980.7**	**890.7**	**768.0**	**982.0**
Other bilateral																
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	..	..	..	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.4
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	69.2	69.6	105.8	329.0	49.2	61.3	..	..	2.4	6.9	15.6	86.7	13.3	19.5
Latvia	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	..	..	..	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	..	..	..	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.3	0.6	0.1	..	..
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	129.9	123.0	103.4	141.6	..	..	..	..	7.8	6.9	7.3	1.0
Thailand	..	..	..	..	13.1	14.0	22.7	24.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Türkiye	..	..	26.1	..	..	4.3	12.4	10.0	..	..	0.7	..	..	7.8	3.4	2.3
United Arab Emirates	..	..	103.6	132.3	313.8	351.8	80.3	37.7	..	..	..	15.4	12.0	10.6	14.9	8.1
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**198.9**	**202.4**	**563.6**	**823.0**	**269.9**	**276.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**3.1**	**23.0**	**37.2**	**113.9**	**40.8**	**31.4**
Multilateral																
Adaptation Fund	..	..	..	0.1	0.5	1.8	3.2	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6

	ASIA								EUROPE							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
AfDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	86.8	245.7	184.2	63.5	43.5	52.9	44.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AsDB	..	..	493.8	1 227.1	1 472.4	1 128.2	2 069.8	1 974.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	1.2	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.2	2.1	1.0	..	0.9	1.1
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	19.2	50.5	108.1	2.6	142.3	..	..	..	..	4.5	19.8	..	18.1
Development Bank of Latin America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	4.5	4.6	2.0	4.7	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	60.2	220.2	314.0	426.0	1 003.0	1 188.2	789.6	1 164.0	27.8	288.9	1 581.7	3 542.9	3 186.7	2 495.6	1 445.9	1 543.6
Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FAO	..	..	..	..	9.7	24.4	25.1	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	3.1	5.1	..
GEF	4.8	14.0	20.0	42.0	43.0	23.9	4.9	25.6	..	0.6	2.2	8.4	9.2	4.9	4.3	5.8
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	18.5	22.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IADB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ILO	..	..	..	0.7	1.8	3.1	4.9	3.6	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
IMF	..	3.2	3.4	2.9	..	1.5	..	0.6	..	1.1	1.5	0.6	..	0.1	..	0.0
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.8	39.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.1
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OFID	..	..	48.9	61.5	118.9	113.3	59.7	118.9	..	..	7.2	9.2	11.8	18.2	19.4	39.9
OSCE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.3
Other multilateral donors	0.2	0.1	2.2	9.9	11.1	24.4	5.9	22.0	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	..	0.0
UN Capital Development Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNDP	6.8	10.0	13.4	9.5	4.5	2.9	2.9	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
UNECE	..	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	1.4	4.3	3.5	5.6	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ASIA								EUROPE							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
UNESCWA	..	0.0	..	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	..	..	..	9.4	12.0	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	1.1	2.4	..	0.1
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Bank	949.0	1 499.1	1 550.4	2 028.1	2 390.9	2 612.6	2 456.5	2 322.9	123.3	92.9	84.1	44.5	33.4	37.9	25.3	68.0
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
WTO	..	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.9	2.0	0.8	0.0	..	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..
sub-total	**1 021.1**	**1 835.1**	**2 699.2**	**4 018.4**	**5 186.4**	**5 294.8**	**5 523.3**	**5 905.8**	**151.6**	**385.9**	**1 695.2**	**3 612.5**	**3 256.0**	**2 583.4**	**1 501.8**	**1 678.3**
TOTAL	**4 795.3**	**10 704.8**	**11 921.0**	**13 741.5**	**16 168.4**	**16 820.6**	**17 517.8**	**16 975.6**	**419.3**	**1 305.5**	**2 825.0**	**4 479.8**	**4 273.9**	**3 588.0**	**2 310.6**	**2 691.7**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.23. Aid for Trade by provider and by region – disbursements 3 of 3

	OCEANIA								DEVELOPING COUNTRIES UNSPECIFIED							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
DAC countries																
Australia	43.7	103.1	104.6	100.9	139.3	180.9	211.9	141.6	2.6	26.2	67.8	45.4	43.9	47.3	24.7	26.5
Austria	..	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	4.2	12.8	14.8	11.3	7.7	11.8	67.6
Belgium	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	6.5	37.1	136.4	38.9	52.5	56.8	71.4	47.2
Canada	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.4	2.0	1.5	2.2	3.5	3.1	17.3	100.7	10.4	5.8	8.2	2.6	7.3
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.1	9.6	13.4	16.9	33.3	63.2	37.5	35.8
Finland	..	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.6	19.8	33.3	30.9	48.1	23.4	69.1	18.2
France	8.7	6.0	6.8	6.4	6.2	3.3	9.2	6.3	20.5	109.7	218.3	202.0	156.4	350.3	231.0	494.9
Germany	1.3	0.3	1.0	2.3	7.4	2.5	2.7	4.2	36.5	122.9	521.6	283.9	670.6	473.9	611.4	1 087.3
Greece	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.2	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	1.3	5.3	5.1	7.9	7.7	4.4
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	2.7	5.9	7.6	6.1	3.0	2.8	2.9
Italy	..	0.1	..	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.0	..	0.0	0.9	0.3	2.9	21.8	9.6	18.1	11.4
Japan	21.4	81.0	71.5	62.0	142.9	134.3	140.0	194.2	31.4	50.8	53.2	92.9	96.9	117.2	115.9	92.6
Korea	..	1.1	1.8	1.8	2.1	3.1	2.2	5.4	..	3.6	3.3	9.0	8.6	5.6	1.0	0.9
Luxembourg	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.9	4.0	9.7	13.3	18.1	14.3	16.8	11.4
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.4	291.0	306.6	441.4	386.1	402.7	347.9	392.2
New Zealand	3.8	21.5	40.7	72.4	71.0	109.2	100.3	55.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Norway	..	0.0	..	..	..	0.5	0.5	0.8	18.6	67.1	67.4	115.7	218.2	228.2	319.5	305.9
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.4	0.5
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.6	10.1	1.0	0.6
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2
Spain	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	6.6	13.6	145.4	4.3	4.6	3.3	4.0	4.2
Sweden	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	2.6	2.3	0.0	22.2	99.2	130.9	179.1	146.2	213.9	218.6	223.8
Switzerland	0.0	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	24.3	54.7	58.4	63.9	69.1	113.1	121.9	117.1
United Kingdom	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.3	48.5	174.7	177.4	330.7	922.3	1 446.1	1 838.9	1 336.2
United States	3.0	13.1	29.5	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.9	0.1	96.5	175.6	221.9	308.6	390.6	305.4	300.6	294.8

	OCEANIA								DEVELOPING COUNTRIES UNSPECIFIED							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
sub-total	**83.3**	**227.3**	**258.1**	**247.9**	**372.5**	**442.2**	**474.2**	**412.8**	**389.1**	**1 286.6**	**2 288.1**	**2 223.0**	**3 317.7**	**3 912.6**	**4 377.5**	**4 585.0**
Other bilateral																
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	1.5	2.6	0.2	0.2
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.7	4.4	3.0	0.1
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	0.6
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	15.5
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.0
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Türkiye	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	160.6	5.9	0.3
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	4.7	10.7	0.7	0.2	..	..	..	1.4	3.6	7.1	..	0.2	0.0
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**4.7**	**13.7**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.4**	**3.9**	**9.6**	**167.9**	**12.4**	**32.4**
Multilateral																
Adaptation Fund	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AfDB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	4.0	3.1	0.7	..	..	..
AsDB	..	..	17.2	87.0	86.2	67.0	92.8	75.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	0.3	0.5	2.5	0.1	13.7	..	..	..	0.0	1.2	3.2	..	4.9
Development Bank of Latin America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	0.1	0.6	1.9	3.0	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	2.0	..
EU Institutions	12.3	28.0	25.5	36.0	32.3	55.0	26.2	59.2	56.4	102.3	148.4	110.3	105.9	242.7	159.4	178.1
Eurasian Fund for Stabilization	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	OCEANIA								DEVELOPING COUNTRIES UNSPECIFIED							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
and Development																
FAO	..	..	..	..	0.8	1.3	5.7	..	..	138.2	287.3	285.1	171.9	116.1	162.8	..
GEF	..	..	3.5	7.4	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.0	7.4	6.4	13.3	14.7	2.2	0.2	0.9
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	..	10.4	62.4	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	10.6	9.6	..
IADB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ILO	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	..	..	..	10.2	10.5	5.1	1.1	1.8
IMF	..	0.2	0.6	0.2	..	0.1	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	3.1
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	31.1	54.4	60.9	60.9	53.5	58.1	42.4
OFID	..	..	0.3	3.9	1.6	1.1	1.8	0.1	..	..	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	..
OSCE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other multilateral donors	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	..	0.5	0.1	3.0	3.9	17.4	0.4	2.6
UN Capital Development Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5
UNDP	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.0	..	..	3.8	3.2	0.2	..	..	0.1
UNECE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.0	..	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	7.5	11.1	..	0.9
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3
World Bank	2.3	3.4	22.7	46.2	79.7	139.6	119.5	82.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	8.3	6.9	6.3
WTO	..	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	..	..	3.7	7.8	7.6	8.8	6.1	6.5	3.4
sub-total	**14.9**	**32.1**	**70.2**	**182.0**	**208.0**	**282.0**	**310.1**	**233.7**	**57.4**	**284.0**	**512.6**	**497.5**	**394.1**	**477.8**	**410.9**	**247.1**
TOTAL	**98.2**	**259.4**	**328.3**	**434.6**	**594.2**	**724.9**	**784.6**	**646.5**	**446.5**	**1 570.6**	**2 802.1**	**2 724.4**	**3 721.3**	**4 558.3**	**4 800.8**	**4 864.6**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.24. Aid for Trade by provider and by income - commitments 1 of 3

	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES								OTHER LOW INCOME COUNTRIES							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
DAC countries																
Australia	6.6	27.1	65.9	93.1	86.4	93.6	107.1	77.5	0.2	0.0	9.0	5.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.0
Austria	5.7	10.7	7.1	22.6	13.6	29.4	11.6	20.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	..	0.0
Belgium	36.9	107.1	190.3	101.8	111.5	58.4	242.7	82.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	63.6	167.9	235.9	147.7	138.8	94.8	172.4	38.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Czech Republic	..	..	1.3	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.7	3.5	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
Denmark	140.9	176.5	100.3	277.2	64.7	88.9	174.7	42.7	..	..	14.0	13.1	2.5	..	..	..

	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES								OTHER LOW INCOME COUNTRIES							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Finland	5.0	29.8	89.4	31.4	25.0	20.9	12.1	11.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	..	..
France	54.3	194.0	218.4	302.7	479.3	408.9	630.2	925.4	0.1	4.4	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.4	2.5
Germany	129.2	221.7	295.1	463.7	644.9	591.1	663.8	815.9	1.7	2.1	6.9	1.9	5.0	1.6	5.9	4.4
Greece	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	2.2	9.7	12.0	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	1.1	3.6	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	11.6	34.1	46.4	35.4	27.1	25.9	25.8	20.8	0.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5
Italy	88.4	70.2	50.8	55.3	67.9	84.9	151.9	48.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Japan	202.8	519.3	1 107.5	1 947.4	3 521.4	3 828.8	3 171.0	4 469.9	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.9	7.6	23.0	0.8	1.1
Korea	..	186.8	342.0	415.7	317.3	721.0	490.6	234.5	..	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	2.7	0.6
Luxembourg	3.1	10.2	11.2	16.4	18.5	31.0	30.0	28.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	26.3	73.2	87.5	150.8	125.0	160.3	131.6	123.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	2.3	17.0	28.9	29.0	32.7	11.9	43.6	30.1	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	53.8	133.4	182.0	253.4	77.3	151.3	139.6	87.6	0.3	0.0	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
Poland	..	..	..	7.1	37.7	27.0	13.0	8.8	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	..
Portugal	3.8	5.6	5.3	3.5	7.4	5.6	2.9	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	12.6	53.1	107.7	24.6	15.7	33.9	13.9	20.5	..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	..	..	..
Sweden	30.2	89.7	93.5	73.5	139.2	193.5	165.0	33.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.5	3.5	..	0.0
Switzerland	25.8	56.6	54.9	91.3	89.7	104.2	114.7	129.8	1.9	2.6	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.1	2.7	0.1
United Kingdom	121.3	233.0	260.9	196.3	223.1	73.0	229.6	94.6	..	0.3	29.8	9.7	1.9	51.9	2.7	0.3
United States	561.6	2 173.7	2 183.7	1 614.9	1 286.6	1 046.5	912.4	730.1	0.2	5.6	18.9	10.5	8.4	5.8	2.7	11.1
sub-total	**1 585.9**	**4 590.8**	**5 767.6**	**6 361.3**	**7 556.8**	**7 898.4**	**7 667.5**	**8 086.4**	**6.1**	**19.7**	**86.9**	**46.4**	**33.8**	**90.6**	**21.6**	**22.7**
Other bilateral																
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	0.1	0.0	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	118.3	287.7	204.0	12.2	..	..	..	..	..	6.9	6.9	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	178.8	177.4	243.4	14.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Türkiye	..	..	0.4	..	..	6.5	8.7	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	149.6	106.3	154.8	56.3	86.4	77.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**268.3**	**394.2**	**537.7**	**252.6**	**345.6**	**121.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**6.9**	**6.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Multilateral																
Adaptation Fund	..	..	..	..	11.5	..	26.6	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AfDB	116.4	381.8	853.0	934.2	931.0	657.5	972.6	583.5	..	..	..	0.4	7.4	..	..	0.7
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	271.6	378.4	277.5	376.0	30.1	250.2	297.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AsDB	216.3	158.3	569.7	934.2	909.2	1 956.0	1 044.4	1 968.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES								OTHER LOW INCOME COUNTRIES							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	0.9	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	17.8	87.7	..	..	153.8	155.3	..	..	1.6	1.0	..	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	2.9	..	..	8.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	80.4	131.2	48.1	36.9	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Development Bank of Latin America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	13.1	25.5	10.1	25.1	24.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	556.1	1 112.6	865.3	977.7	1 430.9	1 069.9	846.0	1 099.1	0.6	4.8	14.4	20.2	25.6	8.2	..	2.8
Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	..
GEF	..	..	20.3	69.8	99.4	48.1	76.2	113.2	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.4
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	27.7	103.3	98.0	98.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.3
IADB	25.7	6.2	104.0	124.2	82.2	227.2	51.5	12.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IFAD	87.1	193.1	354.6	326.5	453.9	512.1	699.3	358.4	..	..	..	..	9.1	..	..	..
ILO	..	..	..	0.6	1.5	2.1	5.0	3.5	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.3
IMF	..	3.7	5.7	4.1	..	3.3	0.8	0.7	..	..	0.2	0.0	..	0.1	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	68.1	175.2	113.8	94.0	141.2	16.3	52.6	23.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OFID	..	..	148.4	152.8	199.3	172.4	366.9	246.9	..	..	..	0.1	5.3	..	..	..
OSCE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other multilateral donors	0.5	3.7	11.0	17.7	26.4	44.9	1.2	1.6	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.4	..	..
UN Capital Development Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNDP	6.0	15.3	19.4	18.9	8.4	7.1	11.5	4.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.0
UNECE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	11.3	13.2	5.5	5.8	3.5	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.0
United Nations Conference on	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1

	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES								OTHER LOW INCOME COUNTRIES							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Trade and Development																
World Bank	1 014.2	2 277.4	3 207.0	3 649.0	5 014.4	7 879.0	4 344.5	6 458.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WTO	..	2.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
sub-total	**2 090.4**	**4 612.7**	**6 695.5**	**7 780.8**	**9 863.7**	**12 811.3**	**9 079.8**	**11 445.2**	**1.1**	**5.4**	**16.6**	**22.9**	**48.6**	**12.0**	**2.6**	**25.6**
TOTAL	**3 676.4**	**9 203.5**	**12 731.4**	**14 536.3**	**17 958.2**	**20 962.3**	**17 093.0**	**19 653.5**	**7.2**	**25.1**	**103.4**	**76.2**	**89.3**	**102.6**	**24.2**	**48.4**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.25. Aid for Trade by provider and by income - commitments 2 of 3

	LOWER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES								UPPER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
DAC countries																
Australia	73.3	177.3	252.9	166.5	198.0	205.8	198.7	191.3	12.9	33.0	22.9	24.3	23.7	20.5	25.7	29.6
Austria	4.8	11.6	18.0	24.4	20.5	18.2	13.7	15.2	4.1	12.2	11.4	3.2	2.2	3.4	7.2	42.7
Belgium	31.3	58.0	87.4	30.9	32.0	11.1	22.6	27.9	25.7	48.3	27.5	10.8	12.5	12.5	11.2	12.4
Canada	65.6	90.8	108.0	114.9	167.5	70.0	75.1	36.9	18.7	16.2	22.8	49.8	30.2	72.4	27.6	17.1
Czech Republic	..	..	1.4	3.4	4.4	2.5	2.1	1.5	..	..	1.2	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.0	0.3
Denmark	93.0	72.7	115.9	44.4	57.1	51.9	50.8	56.8	13.1	14.1	17.0	10.0	12.5	0.4	0.4	..
Finland	23.9	25.5	67.7	35.7	16.1	11.5	2.8	10.6	14.1	14.4	22.5	9.1	4.8	0.7	15.1	0.5
France	192.4	874.3	708.2	1 421.7	1 508.8	556.4	2 188.9	2 181.7	149.9	341.6	296.7	705.8	605.8	578.4	1 197.2	1 006.7
Germany	355.4	689.4	1 159.6	2 205.3	2 317.0	3 094.3	2 637.8	3 194.0	171.6	699.5	884.8	1 270.4	1 522.4	1 009.4	1 078.4	1 167.5
Greece	1.3	4.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	6.6	11.6	13.3	0.0	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	0.0	1.4	0.8	2.2	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.7	0.1	35.3
Iceland	..	..	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ireland	1.3	7.6	8.5	4.9	4.9	4.4	10.7	6.8	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0
Italy	12.3	79.6	35.3	43.5	51.4	31.5	89.7	48.4	29.1	85.9	83.4	18.3	55.8	12.6	17.7	14.8
Japan	1 669.3	4 077.6	4 284.3	5 848.0	7 662.7	8 849.9	5 280.9	5 294.6	652.3	1 206.7	936.1	822.9	1 368.8	304.0	1 231.0	418.3
Korea	..	249.0	529.7	401.2	653.7	638.8	797.6	199.0	..	34.6	41.0	27.0	38.1	79.6	103.3	63.8
Luxembourg	3.3	10.8	7.9	9.2	7.1	8.4	8.4	6.0	3.2	5.5	3.2	1.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2
Netherlands	45.1	71.9	50.6	38.9	49.2	4.5	7.0	17.7	21.6	33.0	7.8	2.4	6.8	0.1	28.5	..
New Zealand	4.6	9.5	23.3	29.8	37.1	36.5	24.1	9.8	3.6	6.5	25.2	34.0	26.9	23.9	16.3	28.1
Norway	17.9	55.5	50.0	28.4	18.9	30.9	29.8	22.2	17.0	25.9	39.4	19.6	6.5	24.7	12.6	12.0
Poland	..	..	..	1.7	6.7	9.4	10.8	4.6	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	1.4	1.1	0.5
Portugal	17.0	23.0	47.7	24.7	3.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	14.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.8	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1
Slovenia	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.7	0.2	0.1	..	..	1.8	0.7	0.5	2.1	0.2	0.3
Spain	45.8	279.5	228.0	25.5	17.4	20.1	74.9	18.6	58.6	317.4	131.0	25.5	28.7	31.2	9.9	41.3
Sweden	30.3	50.7	40.6	46.5	37.9	56.0	17.2	13.8	17.7	21.4	21.7	9.5	10.7	9.1	1.4	19.4
Switzerland	43.5	69.3	72.8	85.5	103.0	41.8	82.7	48.4	19.3	38.9	29.2	38.3	51.5	44.7	32.1	35.1
United Kingdom	71.6	211.0	308.7	283.7	116.6	126.1	186.5	45.2	94.4	106.2	181.0	119.4	120.1	55.5	80.7	122.9
United States	454.3	1 863.4	1 598.6	1 162.8	999.0	703.3	905.8	498.4	2 285.9	2 043.4	718.7	316.6	188.6	191.7	233.4	215.0
sub-total	**3 257.4**	**9 062.2**	**9 807.5**	**12 082.2**	**14 091.0**	**14 590.0**	**12 721.3**	**11 953.2**	**3 634.6**	**5 117.3**	**3 540.3**	**3 522.5**	**4 121.5**	**2 483.7**	**4 136.9**	**3 286.0**
Other bilateral																
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	LOWER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES								UPPER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	1.3	1.4	2.0	0.6	0.3	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	207.5	225.4	213.2	395.2	..	237.1	..	..	3.6	40.6	64.6	3.6	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..
Romania	..	..	..	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	391.0	120.1	48.8	17.4	..	..	..	..	62.4	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Türkiye	..	..	0.3	..	..	2.8	5.7	5.7	..	..	0.8	..	..	6.0	3.7	4.6
United Arab Emirates	..	..	76.7	789.4	260.7	5.0	215.8	6.7	..	..	54.0	37.5	66.3	70.6	24.9	9.0
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**284.5**	**1 016.1**	**867.4**	**525.7**	**271.8**	**268.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**58.4**	**78.2**	**193.7**	**80.9**	**29.8**	**13.7**
Multilateral																
Adaptation Fund	..	..	..	1.7	2.7	0.2	22.6	1.3	..	..	..	3.2	8.8	13.1	18.3	..
AfDB	32.5	125.5	219.2	448.8	252.4	85.6	106.2	197.4	..	..	0.5	2.5	4.3	0.1	2.1	1.1
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	136.0	668.2	522.6	753.4	136.2	345.4	229.0	..	..	31.7	3.7	37.7	187.0	..	..
AsDB	123.9	382.6	680.1	893.0	797.5	819.5	1 948.8	962.2	..	6.4	8.4	31.5	31.9	75.4	120.9	76.7
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	6.4	7.6	..	..	17.0	0.4	..	..	0.0	3.9	..	..	0.5	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.8	76.9	1.2	93.0
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	997.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	586.0
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	423.3	320.7	105.3	225.5	4.5	..	..	..	227.6	133.5	329.2	61.6	32.9
Development Bank of Latin America	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.8	0.1	..	..	..	0.4	1.7	0.3	1.5	..	..
EU Institutions	222.9	675.1	958.1	2 881.4	2 434.7	1 917.9	2 115.5	3 716.3	219.6	690.6	1 738.2	4 256.1	3 459.1	3 165.2	1 423.3	2 437.1
Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.7	..
GEF	..	..	22.3	71.4	62.3	20.8	112.3	92.7	..	..	45.1	119.6	82.2	38.1	176.0	123.4

	LOWER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES								UPPER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	52.2	73.3	93.3	270.2	..	..	..	..	20.9	79.9	185.0	237.0
IADB	82.1	82.7	218.2	358.1	438.9	253.1	66.9	174.5	17.3	27.5	96.1	88.2	50.5	89.5	22.7	37.9
IFAD	70.3	145.2	233.5	195.9	341.4	159.1	186.3	103.5	22.5	56.4	21.8	45.3	35.8	2.9	3.6	4.5
ILO	..	..	..	0.6	1.9	2.8	6.8	3.6	..	..	..	1.3	1.8	2.5	3.3	2.5
IMF	..	2.8	4.4	3.2	..	2.1	1.3	0.4	..	3.2	4.0	3.4	..	1.5	0.7	0.1
Islamic Development Bank	21.1	64.3	66.7	40.9	82.5	50.9	64.1	66.1	7.4	16.8	9.6	6.4	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.8
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2
OFID	..	..	107.4	223.0	228.8	119.3	305.2	461.4	..	..	73.6	60.7	128.8	122.0	73.0	30.0
OSCE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.3
Other multilateral donors	0.4	0.0	5.8	9.3	9.8	18.6	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.9	3.3	5.3	0.2	0.3
UN Capital Development Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNDP	4.1	6.0	8.8	5.9	3.2	0.6	1.4	0.5	2.0	3.4	2.6	2.7	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.1
UNECE	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.0	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	6.0	18.4	1.3	9.0	3.1	..	0.0	..	4.8	17.4	4.0	9.6	4.5	..	0.0
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
World Bank	975.8	1 963.4	3 092.9	3 731.0	3 337.9	3 310.5	1 933.5	5 553.1	91.3	190.3	96.8	56.3	83.3	166.7	167.8	218.9
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WTO	..	2.3	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.0	..	..	4.6	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	2.3	0.0
sub-total	**1 533.1**	**3 592.1**	**6 312.1**	**9 819.8**	**9 131.2**	**7 081.3**	**7 569.7**	**12 836.1**	**360.2**	**1 004.1**	**2 148.2**	**4 920.5**	**4 108.0**	**4 363.3**	**2 270.6**	**3 882.9**
TOTAL	**4 790.5**	**12 654.3**	**16 404.2**	**22 918.1**	**24 089.6**	**22 197.0**	**20 562.8**	**25 057.5**	**3 994.8**	**6 121.4**	**5 746.9**	**8 521.1**	**8 423.2**	**6 927.9**	**6 437.3**	**7 182.5**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.26. Aid for Trade by provider and by income - commitments 3 of 3

	NON-COUNTRY SPECIFIC							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
DAC countries								
Australia	15.7	61.4	123.9	81.0	85.6	91.0	60.6	181.7
Austria	1.6	22.7	44.9	42.7	45.0	29.0	17.5	153.4
Belgium	27.6	57.5	155.8	53.6	55.0	78.0	67.0	56.2
Canada	31.5	89.4	192.8	197.8	157.7	335.1	184.0	329.0
Czech Republic	..	..	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2
Denmark	34.0	16.8	67.6	40.9	66.3	64.3	139.0	81.1
Finland	9.8	63.2	127.2	62.2	89.9	81.6	20.1	207.0
France	34.9	103.2	228.4	225.5	462.5	550.8	441.5	1 410.8
Germany	64.2	591.6	1 195.3	1 252.8	1 806.6	1 385.5	2 633.8	2 695.0
Greece	0.0	0.8	0.2	..	..	..	..	..

	NON-COUNTRY SPECIFIC							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Hungary	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Iceland	..	..	1.5	6.7	6.2	7.9	7.7	4.9
Ireland	1.6	2.8	7.3	9.1	6.6	3.2	3.0	3.2
Italy	4.5	4.0	3.7	5.3	40.7	36.0	36.4	182.7
Japan	52.7	257.2	166.2	280.4	449.4	131.1	289.0	195.7
Korea	..	6.4	6.2	13.0	13.8	14.0	9.2	4.3
Luxembourg	1.6	8.3	14.9	14.9	19.2	19.0	25.9	22.6
Netherlands	208.1	572.1	617.4	753.0	464.9	556.2	823.6	945.9
New Zealand	2.3	11.1	17.0	23.5	43.5	50.2	43.2	32.7
Norway	29.2	144.3	177.4	169.5	251.7	251.4	408.8	378.1
Poland	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.4	0.5
Portugal	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.8	10.5	1.2	0.7
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	..
Slovenia	..	..	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4
Spain	13.6	38.9	388.9	18.7	8.3	8.5	6.6	11.3
Sweden	39.6	159.7	169.3	239.5	144.7	276.6	296.6	211.1
Switzerland	38.2	109.1	136.7	175.6	229.0	111.9	127.6	206.9
United Kingdom	59.1	337.3	434.8	322.7	801.8	382.9	749.9	1 445.7
United States	131.7	332.6	426.7	547.6	638.2	589.9	667.3	508.5
sub-total	**802.6**	**2 991.8**	**4 705.6**	**4 538.6**	**5 888.6**	**5 066.0**	**7 064.3**	**9 269.4**
Other bilateral								
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	0.8	2.6	0.2	0.2
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.0
Estonia	..	..	..	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.5
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	4.5	3.1	0.2
Kuwait	..	..	0.0	..	0.4	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0
Lithuania	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.0
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Türkiye	..	..	25.7	..	..	165.1	9.3	7.0
United Arab Emirates	..	..	1.4	2.5	14.3	..	0.2	..
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**27.1**	**2.8**	**16.0**	**173.1**	**13.1**	**23.0**
Multilateral								
Adaptation Fund	..	..	..	..	2.9	14.1	7.0	..
AfDB	7.9	234.5	500.1	270.7	98.6	273.7	204.7	76.0
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	0.0	5.8	3.3	4.8	9.0	5.2	1.6
AsDB	..	..	..	13.4	23.3	45.6	72.4	47.9
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	0.3	5.0	..	..	2.2	0.3
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	2.8	1.5	0.6	3.8
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.2

	NON-COUNTRY SPECIFIC							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	91.3	62.8	105.1	245.3	56.1
Development Bank of Latin America	..	..	..	..	3.8	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	4.1	..
EU Institutions	261.7	814.2	1 070.6	1 042.0	1 209.1	1 977.4	2 141.1	2 738.9
Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FAO	..	138.2	287.3	285.1	110.8	..	221.0	..
GEF	..	..	38.4	27.7	56.3	7.6	150.9	189.4
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	26.6	61.3	23.6	16.6
IADB	..	..	37.6	44.4	30.9	26.1	29.1	35.3
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ILO	..	..	..	11.1	11.6	6.6	1.4	3.0
IMF	..	1.1	..	0.0	..	..	..	0.7
Islamic Development Bank	2.6	8.7	8.1	3.8	2.9	3.0	14.7	3.9
ITC	..	31.5	56.9	68.1	62.3	54.6	58.4	41.6
OFID	..	..	34.7	3.2	3.6	2.5	20.6	50.0
OSCE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other multilateral donors	0.0	0.6	7.2	8.8	18.6	44.5	32.5	15.9
UN Capital Development Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5
UNDP	0.0	0.0	4.1	3.6	0.7	0.2	..	0.1
UNECE	..	1.4	4.4	3.6	5.7	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	..	0.5	..
UNESCWA	..	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	6.3	15.7	2.8	9.2	1.6	..	0.3
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5
World Bank	48.8	16.3	5.7	33.1	69.2	108.1	156.0	90.2
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.4	14.0
WTO	..	4.4	12.3	11.1	15.2	9.9	6.5	3.9
sub-total	**321.1**	**1 257.5**	**2 089.8**	**1 933.1**	**1 832.3**	**2 753.0**	**3 411.4**	**3 401.5**
TOTAL	**1 123.7**	**4 249.4**	**6 822.5**	**6 474.4**	**7 736.9**	**7 992.1**	**10 488.8**	**12 694.0**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.27. Aid for Trade by provider and by income - disbursements 1 of 3

	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES								OTHER LOW INCOME COUNTRIES							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
DAC countries																
Australia	11.6	27.1	58.0	93.1	86.4	93.6	107.1	60.3	0.2	0.0	9.0	5.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6
Austria	4.9	9.9	9.1	11.0	11.9	13.0	12.8	10.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Belgium	23.7	63.9	136.8	112.5	110.8	108.8	98.1	121.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	28.4	104.7	248.2	122.8	136.5	117.3	113.9	95.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3
Czech Republic	..	..	1.3	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.7	3.4	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
Denmark	65.2	133.3	176.6	178.2	126.1	137.9	136.0	78.3	..	..	10.7	12.8	5.3	..	..	..
Finland	..	9.2	30.2	43.3	40.9	20.7	31.9	17.1	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	..
France	60.8	189.2	126.0	200.7	276.7	262.3	386.9	331.8	0.1	4.6	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.4	2.5

	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES								OTHER LOW INCOME COUNTRIES							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Germany	108.7	224.0	233.3	278.6	356.0	452.3	488.9	746.5	1.8	1.8	6.0	4.0	3.6	5.4	5.0	3.6
Greece	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	0.1	2.2	9.7	12.0	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	1.1	3.6	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	11.6	34.1	46.4	35.4	27.1	25.9	25.8	20.8	0.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5
Italy	34.6	112.1	42.9	37.9	50.1	52.2	69.0	71.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Japan	160.2	329.2	520.9	988.9	1 613.3	2 275.8	2 239.8	2 824.8	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.9	4.2	8.8	12.6	11.1
Korea	..	53.3	146.5	213.8	253.9	247.4	297.2	217.9	..	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0
Luxembourg	3.1	10.2	11.2	16.4	18.5	31.0	30.0	28.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	27.3	65.8	67.3	115.8	98.2	112.6	135.5	120.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	1.2	8.0	13.2	30.7	25.2	26.7	25.6	25.5	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	48.8	108.2	143.7	168.0	127.8	87.8	99.2	89.9	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
Poland	..	..	..	7.1	37.7	27.0	13.0	8.8	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	..
Portugal	4.0	5.6	5.3	3.5	7.2	5.6	2.9	14.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	..	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	18.4	36.3	85.0	33.0	20.2	22.0	17.1	20.7	..	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	..	..	..
Sweden	43.7	90.4	86.8	95.7	122.6	184.7	179.7	132.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.4	3.2	3.0	2.7
Switzerland	34.4	50.3	42.5	65.2	88.6	96.4	94.9	95.6	1.8	2.2	1.8	0.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7
United Kingdom	64.5	147.8	319.1	306.5	444.7	385.4	353.4	234.4	1.8	0.2	16.6	17.5	22.3	10.5	10.8	2.8
United States	352.3	1 062.0	2 079.4	1 673.8	1 167.4	874.0	756.6	716.9	0.2	5.7	9.3	16.6	8.4	3.6	4.4	5.6
sub-total	**1 107.5**	**2 874.5**	**4 631.2**	**4 838.7**	**5 254.2**	**5 673.7**	**5 732.6**	**6 091.1**	**8.3**	**18.3**	**61.1**	**62.4**	**51.5**	**37.2**	**43.0**	**33.6**
Other bilateral																
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	63.4	86.0	182.0	410.0	138.2	63.2	..	..	..	0.1	3.3	..	..	..
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.9	17.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	94.4	138.9	139.2	131.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand	..	..	..	..	13.0	14.0	22.7	24.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Türkiye	..	..	0.4	..	..	6.5	8.7	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	39.8	56.0	209.8	238.5	131.9	53.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.0
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**103.6**	**142.0**	**502.4**	**808.1**	**486.0**	**295.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**3.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**
Multilateral																
Adaptation Fund	..	..	..	0.4	3.6	2.7	8.2	8.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AfDB	186.8	305.3	639.0	595.4	823.0	665.9	892.6	599.1	..	..	..	..	1.7	1.4	2.8	1.5
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	86.0	188.7	244.7	151.9	90.6	175.2	71.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
AsDB	..	..	259.5	558.2	567.6	683.9	696.0	839.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	1.2	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES								OTHER LOW INCOME COUNTRIES							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
BADEA	..	..	12.6	46.4	17.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	2.8	22.9	61.1	1.6	126.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Development Bank of Latin America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	10.2	16.2	14.2	17.7	12.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	316.6	982.5	888.8	839.0	1 042.1	1 069.9	971.2	881.9	0.3	1.9	13.6	19.6	10.5	7.7	21.6	12.6
Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	17.4	16.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	0.9	..
GEF	3.4	18.2	30.2	27.3	24.7	14.3	13.8	23.6	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	..	3.9	23.0	26.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2
IADB	..	..	77.0	108.2	83.0	88.0	51.5	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ILO	..	..	..	0.6	1.5	2.1	5.0	3.5	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.3
IMF	..	3.7	5.7	4.1	..	3.3	0.8	0.7	..	..	0.2	0.0	..	0.1	..	..
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OFID	..	..	71.3	85.3	142.0	166.5	84.6	166.1	..	..	..	0.0	0.5	..	..	0.6
OSCE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other multilateral donors	0.5	1.6	3.5	15.8	21.7	40.3	11.7	13.4	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.4	..	..
UN Capital Development Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNDP	5.9	14.9	19.3	18.9	8.4	7.1	11.5	4.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.0
UNECE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	..	..	..	7.4	12.7	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
World Bank	964.8	1 822.2	1 973.4	2 486.7	2 894.9	4 452.1	5 071.3	4 837.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WTO	..	2.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES								OTHER LOW INCOME COUNTRIES							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
sub-total	1 478.0	3 237.0	4 180.2	5 050.5	5 826.5	7 399.8	8 050.4	7 613.3	0.8	2.4	14.1	20.8	13.9	13.8	27.0	17.3
TOTAL	2 585.5	6 111.6	8 915.0	10 031.2	11 583.1	13 881.6	14 269.0	14 000.2	9.1	20.7	75.2	83.4	68.8	51.0	70.0	50.9

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.28. Aid for Trade by provider and by income - disbursements 2 of 3

	LOWER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES								UPPER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
DAC countries																
Australia	50.8	146.1	193.9	166.5	198.0	205.8	198.7	165.7	17.1	27.4	26.1	24.3	23.7	20.5	25.7	24.3
Austria	2.8	7.9	9.7	12.0	13.6	18.5	12.6	15.3	1.9	7.3	5.7	2.4	2.0	3.3	5.6	19.7
Belgium	19.9	36.3	76.1	36.5	29.7	24.9	23.3	15.6	16.1	38.3	38.4	22.2	15.4	13.3	11.3	13.8
Canada	36.0	82.0	114.2	110.9	120.1	135.9	103.1	100.1	19.6	28.7	26.0	23.7	31.6	26.8	25.2	28.9
Czech Republic	..	..	1.3	3.4	4.1	2.3	1.9	1.3	..	..	1.2	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	0.3
Denmark	41.3	110.3	85.0	78.5	65.8	70.6	39.6	17.1	8.2	13.2	18.5	23.0	21.2	9.4	3.2	1.5
Finland	1.9	12.3	30.9	35.0	25.6	29.1	6.5	6.8	1.0	10.0	9.0	10.7	10.7	1.7	12.2	2.1
France	109.6	323.7	490.2	858.0	1 053.1	1 050.1	1 387.4	1 551.3	77.9	282.7	339.5	582.4	517.9	466.7	729.2	749.2
Germany	220.1	623.5	832.3	1 129.6	1 906.7	2 007.1	1 693.9	1 424.0	167.8	430.1	644.1	949.0	1 368.5	856.2	1 177.3	880.9
Greece	1.3	4.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	6.6	11.6	13.3	0.0	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.8	2.2	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	35.3
Iceland	..	..	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ireland	1.3	7.6	8.5	4.9	4.9	4.4	10.7	6.8	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0
Italy	15.7	76.8	37.4	26.0	38.8	38.3	55.9	113.8	28.5	58.1	67.1	21.2	74.3	20.7	12.4	13.3
Japan	703.9	2 783.5	3 384.8	3 976.9	4 638.0	4 590.1	5 947.7	4 111.9	678.0	964.7	1 017.3	1 072.0	771.2	706.1	728.9	1 402.6
Korea	..	84.4	173.4	255.4	269.7	265.8	336.1	153.2	..	51.7	38.1	24.1	30.8	80.3	43.2	27.4
Luxembourg	3.3	10.8	7.9	9.2	7.1	8.4	8.4	6.0	3.2	5.5	3.2	1.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2
Netherlands	43.4	77.5	64.5	33.0	31.1	32.6	31.0	18.9	22.6	39.8	23.1	4.4	5.3	4.7	3.8	9.5
New Zealand	3.1	8.3	14.9	22.8	29.4	37.3	34.2	16.4	2.1	6.3	13.4	23.5	21.7	31.2	25.8	13.9
Norway	22.5	51.3	45.3	35.5	18.1	18.5	24.2	24.0	22.6	77.0	41.7	57.9	9.5	7.9	8.5	8.6
Poland	..	..	..	1.7	6.7	9.3	10.7	4.6	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.5
Portugal	5.0	20.7	48.4	38.8	3.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	5.6	10.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.5	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Slovenia	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.1	..	..	1.8	0.4	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.1
Spain	50.2	138.7	280.3	33.9	19.7	17.2	31.3	31.5	83.2	264.2	211.9	23.8	20.6	25.3	25.2	31.6
Sweden	14.8	59.1	55.2	49.7	38.0	50.2	64.3	61.2	17.0	22.5	23.6	19.7	14.2	13.5	13.8	10.2
Switzerland	49.7	67.4	58.8	75.6	82.8	85.3	83.9	88.9	26.9	37.9	25.1	30.0	40.3	45.3	55.9	49.9
United Kingdom	50.1	260.7	325.0	369.8	320.2	338.7	284.8	157.5	37.8	186.4	182.0	211.2	112.7	73.9	92.6	169.3
United States	412.3	801.8	1 417.3	1 224.2	798.9	633.5	698.8	685.2	1 429.0	2 496.9	663.5	374.8	218.8	175.2	171.8	180.0
sub-total	1 859.0	5 794.6	7 757.5	8 588.8	9 724.0	9 677.9	11 091.8	8 780.6	2 673.3	5 071.8	3 434.9	3 505.8	3 315.7	2 590.2	3 178.1	3 675.5
Other bilateral																
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.5	..	..	..	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	175.4	172.3	304.1	856.5	284.9	422.7	..	..	27.5	24.5	27.5	184.5	34.9	40.7

	LOWER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES								UPPER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Latvia	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..
Romania	..	..	..	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	271.3	468.4	155.9	193.0	..	..	..	..	13.7	31.6	7.9	10.9
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Türkiye	..	..	0.3	..	..	2.8	5.7	5.7	..	..	0.8	..	..	6.0	3.7	4.6
United Arab Emirates	..	..	46.4	646.6	432.4	168.3	272.2	36.1	..	..	48.2	32.7	19.9	70.5	39.9	21.5
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**222.1**	**820.1**	**1 010.1**	**1 497.8**	**720.7**	**659.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**76.5**	**57.4**	**61.4**	**293.3**	**87.6**	**77.7**
Multilateral																
Adaptation Fund	..	..	..	0.1	0.6	0.6	4.2	6.5	..	..	..	0.5	2.5	5.8	1.7	8.1
AfDB	31.8	51.9	210.5	348.2	329.8	241.8	263.6	184.1	0.9	..	0.1	1.4	2.8	5.1	2.2	0.8
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	144.5	504.6	423.2	329.0	311.0	322.4	316.2	..	18.8	57.7	31.2	28.1	18.4	17.8	18.0
AsDB	..	..	240.3	720.6	921.5	446.6	1 387.0	1 151.6	..	..	11.2	22.2	34.8	32.4	43.0	27.2
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	2.7	14.0	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	5.2	0.0	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.2	2.1	1.0	..	0.9	1.1
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	843.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	573.7
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	46.3	104.1	173.3	4.6	157.3	..	..	..	18.7	45.2	50.8	1.0	62.9
Development Bank of Latin America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.4	..	..	..	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.9	..
EU Institutions	172.6	516.8	749.1	1 876.6	2 232.5	2 195.7	2 227.7	2 852.2	76.8	449.8	1 729.6	3 660.9	3 563.0	2 954.7	1 359.4	2 028.2
Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FAO	..	..	..	..	..	11.0	12.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.5	6.7	..
GEF	3.7	17.1	19.1	26.4	24.4	16.7	9.2	22.2	6.0	15.9	26.9	52.2	49.1	28.2	9.8	25.3
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	4.0	6.2	34.9	44.1	..	..	..	..	1.0	5.4	72.8	196.5
IADB	..	..	182.5	354.5	382.9	497.4	295.9	298.8	..	..	85.0	91.7	68.1	84.1	62.8	42.0
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ILO	..	..	..	0.6	1.9	2.8	6.8	3.6	..	..	..	1.3	1.8	2.5	3.3	2.5
IMF	..	2.8	4.4	3.2	..	2.1	1.3	0.4	..	3.2	4.0	3.4	..	1.5	0.7	0.1

	LOWER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES								UPPER MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	32.9	36.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	0.4
ITC	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2
OFID	..	..	61.8	101.2	142.1	153.5	107.9	243.9	..	..	41.5	46.7	57.5	94.4	56.5	95.0
OSCE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.3
Other multilateral donors	0.4	0.0	0.4	6.6	11.8	20.5	3.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.9	3.4	5.0	0.2	0.2
UN Capital Development Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNDP	4.0	5.8	8.8	5.9	3.2	0.6	1.4	0.5	1.9	3.4	2.6	2.7	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.1
UNECE	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.0	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..
UNESCWA	..	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	..	..	..	9.0	13.1	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	5.8	8.8	..	0.1
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
World Bank	838.6	1 547.2	1 930.2	2 436.6	2 689.5	2 516.2	2 695.6	2 435.1	162.2	119.8	110.7	106.2	79.3	95.5	80.9	137.7
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
WTO	..	2.3	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.0	..	..	4.6	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	2.3	0.0
sub-total	**1 051.1**	**2 288.6**	**3 915.7**	**6 364.4**	**7 191.5**	**6 610.7**	**7 411.7**	**8 618.6**	**247.9**	**615.4**	**2 085.0**	**4 049.5**	**3 946.4**	**3 400.4**	**1 724.3**	**3 220.5**
TOTAL	**2 910.0**	**8 083.1**	**11 895.3**	**15 773.3**	**17 925.5**	**17 786.5**	**19 224.2**	**18 058.3**	**2 921.3**	**5 687.2**	**5 596.4**	**7 612.7**	**7 323.4**	**6 283.9**	**4 990.0**	**6 973.7**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.29. Aid for Trade by provider and by income - disbursements 3 of 3

	NON-COUNTRY SPECIFIC							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
DAC countries								
Australia	8.0	42.9	88.4	81.0	85.6	91.0	60.6	81.9
Austria	1.3	17.3	41.5	37.6	31.7	29.2	25.5	103.5
Belgium	11.7	48.4	157.1	46.8	56.9	60.1	73.5	64.3
Canada	23.7	60.9	186.4	189.1	117.4	294.4	123.9	351.9
Czech Republic	..	..	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2
Denmark	6.3	13.7	52.3	56.5	44.6	79.9	83.2	82.0
Finland	2.6	33.1	73.2	74.1	81.8	49.8	103.6	124.2
France	37.6	111.5	230.4	212.8	237.8	730.3	350.6	772.6
Germany	53.0	509.4	1 019.7	1 036.0	1 468.7	1 347.8	1 715.0	2 682.5
Greece	0.0	0.8	0.2	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Iceland	..	..	1.5	6.7	6.2	7.9	7.7	4.9
Ireland	1.6	2.8	7.3	9.1	6.6	3.2	3.0	3.2
Italy	2.9	5.7	2.5	5.8	42.0	27.1	33.8	129.8
Japan	48.7	250.3	167.7	275.4	445.8	140.7	251.5	162.5

	NON-COUNTRY SPECIFIC							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Korea	..	6.1	5.8	12.6	12.4	14.3	9.2	11.6
Luxembourg	1.6	8.3	14.9	14.9	19.2	19.0	25.9	22.6
Netherlands	75.0	337.9	363.5	522.6	483.8	551.9	466.2	487.5
New Zealand	1.3	7.3	10.2	17.6	26.0	49.9	46.9	25.9
Norway	39.4	103.4	112.4	170.9	237.6	260.3	360.4	336.3
Poland	..	..	..	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.4	0.5
Portugal	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.8	10.5	1.2	0.7
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Slovenia	..	..	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4
Spain	13.6	42.9	269.2	26.2	23.1	14.0	9.1	7.9
Sweden	39.4	150.9	175.2	226.0	190.4	265.8	293.3	277.5
Switzerland	44.6	97.7	106.4	137.3	162.4	158.3	163.0	161.8
United Kingdom	68.5	316.1	449.9	510.6	1 179.0	1 790.7	2 116.1	1 509.0
United States	163.0	277.2	391.7	448.6	645.2	557.4	444.2	452.9
sub-total	**645.4**	**2 445.9**	**3 928.7**	**4 122.6**	**5 606.3**	**6 555.2**	**6 771.1**	**7 858.6**
Other bilateral								
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	0.1	1.5	2.6	0.2	0.2
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.2
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croatia	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	0.0
Estonia	..	..	..	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	0.1	0.9	4.5	3.1	0.2
Kuwait	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	0.6
Latvia	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.0
Lithuania	..	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	0.0
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	15.5
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.0
Thailand	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Türkiye	..	..	25.7	..	..	165.1	9.3	7.0
United Arab Emirates	..	..	1.4	3.6	7.3	0.7	0.4	0.0
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**27.1**	**3.9**	**10.2**	**173.8**	**16.5**	**39.3**
Multilateral								
Adaptation Fund	..	..	..	..	1.2	5.7	7.3	3.8
AfDB	8.2	41.5	415.2	109.5	134.2	147.2	65.9	54.2
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	0.4	4.0	4.7	3.6	8.8	4.7	3.6
AsDB	..	..	0.1	13.1	34.7	32.3	36.6	31.5
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BADEA	..	..	0.3	1.2	0.6	..	..	..
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CEB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	0.3	1.5	6.9	0.8	7.2
Development Bank of Latin America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	2.0	..

	NON-COUNTRY SPECIFIC							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
EU Institutions	147.5	430.8	744.0	739.8	776.9	1 305.7	1 292.0	1 412.3
Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FAO	..	138.2	287.3	285.1	207.7	196.6	221.0	..
GEF	1.5	17.7	24.7	26.0	22.2	5.8	4.0	4.4
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	..	15.5	22.9	3.8
IADB	..	..	28.8	37.1	38.3	29.4	24.1	26.1
IFAD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ILO	..	..	..	11.1	11.6	6.6	1.4	3.0
IMF	..	1.1	..	0.0	..	..	..	0.7
Islamic Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.4	3.9
ITC	..	31.1	54.4	60.9	60.9	53.5	58.1	42.5
OFID	..	..	2.0	2.0	16.0	3.1	8.2	50.0
OSCE	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other multilateral donors	0.0	0.6	2.9	14.0	17.7	32.9	4.8	38.4
UN Capital Development Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5
UNDP	0.0	0.0	4.1	3.6	0.7	0.2	..	0.1
UNECE	..	1.4	4.4	3.6	5.7	..	..	..
UNESCAP	..	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	..	0.5	..
UNESCWA	..	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	..	..	..
UNIDO	..	..	..	..	15.0	19.0	..	1.6
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5
World Bank	2.7	2.1	32.4	17.3	27.9	33.2	50.7	39.0
World Tourism Organisation	..	..	..	..	9.1	9.8	8.5	8.0
WTO	..	4.4	12.3	11.1	15.2	9.9	6.5	3.9
sub-total	**160.0**	**669.5**	**1 617.5**	**1 341.1**	**1 401.3**	**1 922.3**	**1 824.5**	**1 750.7**
TOTAL	**805.4**	**3 115.4**	**5 573.3**	**5 467.7**	**7 017.7**	**8 651.2**	**8 612.2**	**9 648.6**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.30. Trade-related other official flows by category

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Trade and Policy Regulation																
Trade Policy and Admin. Management	136.4	145.4	298.5	281.4	703.2	197.6	583.6	927.3	49.5	58.9	158.7	77.7	72.9	193.9	200.4	331.5
Trade Facilitation	86.3	30.0	241.1	432.7	744.4	1 921.4	1 495.4	2 330.7	1.1	17.1	175.0	437.9	479.6	662.0	482.0	890.8
Regional Trade Agreements	..	..	14.5	..	12.7	..	..	54.7	7.8	..	16.0	..	3.2	..	..	50.9
Multilateral Trade Negotiations	..	12.3	3.4	..	..	0.1	0.3	..	..	11.8	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	..
Trade Education/Training	..	..	..	225.5	113.1	..	47.3	0.3	..	..	..	7.7	5.1	3.4	10.5	9.0
sub-total	**222.7**	**187.7**	**557.5**	**939.6**	**1 573.5**	**2 119.2**	**2 126.5**	**3 312.9**	**58.4**	**87.8**	**349.6**	**523.3**	**560.7**	**859.3**	**693.2**	**1 282.2**
Economic Infrastructure																

Transport and Storage	3 678.4	9 237.5	12 461.2	12 389.8	14 264.6	11 280.3	15 014.5	12 546.7	1 097.0	2 812.4	7 388.8	8 228.0	9 878.8	9 779.4	8 782.0	9 698.4
Communications	92.1	723.7	697.7	1 264.8	1 416.2	1 705.4	2 624.8	3 398.2	125.9	353.1	718.7	860.5	821.6	588.6	1 613.1	2 012.8
Energy Generation and Supply	911.6	6 419.5	13 142.7	10 869.4	17 977.1	15 245.4	12 455.6	14 843.5	391.8	1 280.2	6 801.4	6 290.3	11 130.5	10 007.6	11 099.3	8 029.8
sub-total	**4 682.1**	**16 380.8**	**26 301.6**	**24 524.0**	**33 657.9**	**28 231.1**	**30 094.9**	**30 788.5**	**1 614.7**	**4 445.7**	**14 908.9**	**15 378.8**	**21 830.9**	**20 375.6**	**21 494.5**	**19 741.0**
Building Productive Capacity																
Business And Other Services	72.7	1 458.2	2 267.2	724.2	1 634.0	613.9	2 037.4	2 091.7	78.3	802.1	1 485.5	685.4	1 030.8	1 392.4	1 931.8	2 116.1
Banking & Financial Services	1 179.3	2 738.9	8 798.4	11 914.6	16 346.3	18 721.4	21 137.6	31 406.3	812.9	1 786.6	7 942.8	6 516.3	9 340.3	8 370.5	10 485.0	11 241.7
Agriculture	822.3	1 190.9	2 183.7	2 450.9	3 845.9	6 912.0	4 292.5	8 076.7	420.2	760.1	1 169.7	1 458.1	1 737.4	2 292.7	2 215.5	4 711.9
Forestry	31.7	71.6	338.6	318.1	212.4	325.3	337.3	659.2	36.1	54.7	181.4	206.5	178.4	167.6	196.1	289.1
Fishing	8.1	1.5	49.0	216.3	101.4	261.4	106.0	183.3	..	1.6	22.1	32.9	109.1	140.5	142.1	227.6
Industry	1 099.3	4 669.3	4 369.8	6 540.5	10 451.8	11 666.0	4 136.9	6 083.6	338.4	2 307.6	4 195.3	5 062.9	7 622.2	7 311.8	2 939.9	3 466.6
Mineral Resources and Mining	253.7	1 014.6	1 945.7	1 751.7	3 336.1	2 058.7	5 755.3	3 389.6	62.4	689.9	1 503.0	1 017.0	1 484.4	1 206.0	984.0	565.0
Tourism	18.6	84.7	268.9	255.4	269.5	449.5	214.5	847.2	5.1	56.7	109.0	110.2	166.5	201.4	96.8	202.8
sub-total	**3 485.7**	**11 229.8**	**20 221.4**	**24 171.7**	**36 197.6**	**41 008.2**	**38 017.5**	**52 737.6**	**1 753.2**	**6 459.4**	**16 608.6**	**15 089.4**	**21 669.0**	**21 082.7**	**18 991.3**	**22 820.7**
Trade-related Adjustment																
Trade-related Adjustment	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
TOTAL TRADE RELATED OOF	**8 390.5**	**27 798.3**	**47 080.4**	**49 635.3**	**71 428.9**	**71 358.4**	**70 239.4**	**86 839.0**	**3 426.3**	**10 992.9**	**31 867.1**	**30 991.5**	**44 060.6**	**42 317.7**	**41 179.0**	**43 844.0**
Share in total																
Trade Policy and Regulations	*2.7%*	*0.7%*	*1.2%*	*1.9%*	*2.2%*	*3.0%*	*3.0%*	*3.8%*	*1.7%*	*0.8%*	*1.1%*	*1.7%*	*1.3%*	*2.0%*	*1.7%*	*2.9%*
Economic Infrastructure	*55.8%*	*58.9%*	*55.9%*	*49.4%*	*47.1%*	*39.6%*	*42.8%*	*35.5%*	*47.1%*	*40.4%*	*46.8%*	*49.6%*	*49.5%*	*48.1%*	*52.2%*	*45.0%*
Building Productive Capacity	*41.5%*	*40.4%*	*43.0%*	*48.7%*	*50.7%*	*57.5%*	*54.1%*	*60.7%*	*51.2%*	*58.8%*	*52.1%*	*48.7%*	*49.2%*	*49.8%*	*46.1%*	*52.0%*
Trade-related Adjustment	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*	*0.0%*
Share in sector allocable OOF	**31%**	**76%**	**70%**	**75%**	**74%**	**73%**	**70%**	**63%**	**24%**	**81%**	**79%**	**76%**	**79%**	**69%**	**66%**	**56%**
Share in total OOF	**25.81%**	**60.67%**	**62.50%**	**68.92%**	**68.62%**	**63.80%**	**59.72%**	**61.80%**	**21.68%**	**47.86%**	**59.38%**	**62.44%**	**63.85%**	**62.59%**	**58.24%**	**51.58%**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.31. Trade-related other official flows by individual provider

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
DAC countries																
Australia	..	0.9	13.0	27.7	11.4	18.6	19.0	4.7	..	2.6	13.0	27.7	11.4	18.6	19.0	2.3
Austria	1.5	..	..	..	55.8	297.9	348.0	154.8	14.5	..	..	..	95.7	132.1	311.7	201.0
Belgium	..	..	0.0	53.1	100.0	..	0.1	..	0.2	..	..	99.6	140.2	60.7	197.2	..
Canada	..	..	4.1	16.3	..	29.3	63.8	87.0	..	..	4.1	16.3	..	11.8	63.8	49.5
Denmark	7.5	..	..	..	58.5	486.4	120.6	217.1	..	..	..	13.7	44.6	141.4	128.3	98.1
Finland	5.8	31.6	43.2	33.3	99.7	104.5	181.8	108.0	2.5	31.3	42.0	27.7	71.6	130.6	123.5	137.8

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
France	137.3	299.1	969.0	1 317.9	1 002.4	1 485.0	1 478.7	696.9	174.2	280.2	662.3	1 034.0	1 027.4	759.5	1 112.6	931.4
Germany	..	1 161.7	1 153.6	1 112.1	910.7	1 225.0	1 228.3	1 050.1	..	909.1	1 278.2	1 140.1	952.8	1 225.0	1 228.3	1 050.1
Greece	..	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	..	..	..	..	1.5	..
Italy	..	..	0.4	1.6	..	74.2	13.5	102.1	..	..	0.4	..	0.8	56.2	33.4	83.7
Japan	182.8	1 655.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	175.2	44.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea	..	2 034.9	4 291.1	6 071.3	8 780.1	6 862.5	1 738.9	1 151.6	..	1 856.4	3 745.8	5 418.5	9 017.9	6 489.6	2 307.1	2 078.0
Netherlands	8.6	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	23.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	98.2	486.2	602.5	2 582.3	316.3	..	..	..	112.5	327.6	504.0	300.7	361.7
Poland	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.0	..
Portugal	..	..	0.4	3.0	2.0	- 0.8	6.0	22.2	..	..	0.4	2.3	1.5	0.1	3.9	22.2
Spain	..	2.2	..	4.6	39.7	64.4	88.9	..	..	..	..	5.1	36.7	80.3	40.0	..
Sweden	1.6	0.0	..	44.6	40.9	103.3	73.8	58.1	..	0.1	..	32.3	29.4	86.7	86.4	72.2
Switzerland	..	..	..	6.9	0.0	..	99.4	66.9	..	..	..	6.9	49.7	40.8	76.4	60.9
United Kingdom	13.5	14.6	112.1	69.4	..	..	1.1	0.4	..	- 5.5	112.1	69.4	317.2	1 063.7	1 392.4	3.0
United States	198.8	419.8	778.2	493.8	670.1	506.3	1 269.6	3 781.3	..	133.1	381.5	275.1	491.2	247.0	615.5	899.9
sub-total	**557.3**	**5 621.4**	**7 365.1**	**9 353.8**	**12 257.5**	**12 369.7**	**9 313.9**	**7 817.4**	**389.8**	**3 253.1**	**6 239.9**	**8 281.4**	**12 615.6**	**11 048.2**	**8 041.8**	**6 051.8**
Other bilateral																
Estonia	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	10.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.5	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.4	..	..	..	21.6	22.2	12.1	..	1.5	..
sub-total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**10.6**	**0.0**	**15.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**21.6**	**22.2**	**18.6**	**0.0**	**1.5**	**0.0**
Multilateral																
AfDB	355.6	985.9	3 693.6	1 877.4	4 037.6	4 095.5	3 061.0	3 494.4	311.9	511.6	2 235.3	2 212.8	2 942.6	2 856.1	2 518.8	1 977.7
AsDB	1 873.0	3 975.6	4 673.7	6 647.6	10 089.7	11 338.5	12 719.2	9 495.4	..	..	2 284.3	4 090.4	6 799.5	8 393.1	9 226.3	8 628.9
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	..	..	..	..	1 000.4	2 374.0	3 334.7	3 050.5	..	..	..	..	246.0	329.4	423.4	783.7
BADEA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	472.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Black Sea Trade & Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	431.8
Caribbean Development Bank	..	..	..	..	76.3	4.2	110.9	136.2	..	..	146.6	215.5	203.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
CEB	..	..	180.2	216.5	189.7	62.5	48.3	199.4	..	..	146.6	215.5	203.3	248.1	181.0	68.0
Climate Investment Funds	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.4	3.6	..	9.4	..
Development Bank of Latin America	..	..	..	..	2 062.8	..	..	6 057.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
EU Institutions	853.9	5 367.0	3 135.3	1 007.1	1 256.7	1 687.3	1 482.5	364.0	..	1 574.1	3 457.5	924.7	1 251.7	1 709.6	1 445.4	935.5
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	..	..	4 190.2	4 310.6	6 328.3	5 772.0	7 433.3	8 475.9	..	..	2 996.2	3 358.4	4 709.6	4 676.0	5 277.3	5 445.6
GEF	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	8.5	..
Green Climate Fund	..	..	..	..	422.2	668.2	415.0	956.8	..	..	..	..	32.8	174.0	248.1	51.2
IADB	962.8	2 823.9	5 467.2	5 245.3	4 251.6	4 619.8	3 054.0	3 964.9	..	..	4 265.9	3 640.2	4 234.2	3 020.5	3 203.7	3 803.8
IDB Invest	..	..	..	..	1 539.5	3 130.8	3 249.4	4 414.9	..	..	..	..	652.0	..	..	..

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
IFAD	15.9	36.8	67.5	92.9	179.0	353.5	595.3	153.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Finance Corporation	..	..	..	8 256.0	10 192.3	8 119.0	9 173.1	8 981.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Investment Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	81.7	96.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	64.6	93.0
Islamic Development Bank	432.1	1 359.2	2 428.7	2 709.4	6 473.0	6 379.2	6 703.5	5 705.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North American Development Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.0
OFID	..	..	473.7	591.2	643.4	712.9	669.2	424.9	..	..	387.0	511.3	492.7	874.6	581.1	414.9
World Bank	3 339.8	7 628.5	15 405.2	9 327.6	10 418.3	9 671.4	8 778.8	22 318.3	2 724.6	5 654.2	9 832.8	7 694.2	9 858.3	8 984.7	9 948.2	15 151.2
sub-total	**7 833.2**	**22 176.9**	**39 715.3**	**40 281.5**	**59 160.9**	**58 988.8**	**60 910.0**	**79 021.6**	**3 036.5**	**7 739.9**	**25 605.6**	**22 687.9**	**31 426.3**	**31 269.5**	**33 135.7**	**37 792.2**
TOTAL TRADE-RELATED OOF	**8 390.5**	**27 798.3**	**47 080.4**	**49 635.3**	**71 428.9**	**71 358.4**	**70 239.4**	**86 839.0**	**3 426.3**	**10 992.9**	**31 867.1**	**30 991.5**	**44 060.6**	**42 317.7**	**41 179.0**	**43 844.0**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

Table A B.32. Trade-related other official flows by individual recipient country

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Afghanistan	9.4	27.5	24.0	26.0	2.2	3.9	4.1	31.2	..	15.2	20.3	5.8	1.3	3.9	7.5	0.0
Albania	12.2	44.0	181.7	260.9	201.0	407.5	188.5	272.1	..	13.9	71.8	85.5	103.4	282.7	87.7	198.0
Algeria	5.8	0.0	215.5	92.7	152.8	0.0	1.3	2.0	18.2	4.6	215.5	77.4	112.5	0.2	1.8	2.0
Angola	..	6.7	27.9	342.3	181.5	275.9	462.3	486.2	..	3.2	29.0	200.1	205.6	17.8	402.7	49.2
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	19.1	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	1.8
Argentina	429.0	1 425.2	870.7	536.2	1 490.7	1 624.9	1 939.0	411.5	128.8	174.0	1 020.2	763.9	780.3	537.6	542.6	613.2
Armenia	..	15.8	242.9	236.0	337.5	196.5	356.6	324.3	..	16.5	152.9	118.3	237.7	225.0	268.8	208.7
Azerbaijan	18.1	508.3	499.8	676.0	1 213.0	75.6	133.8	106.0	..	32.5	264.6	490.3	902.9	782.6	491.4	319.7
Bahrain	26.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	17.6	265.9	484.7	764.2	1 904.4	2 560.5	2 095.8	3 966.7	3.5	14.2	113.3	326.4	499.8	771.3	1 084.9	1 270.8
Barbados	..	4.5	25.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.7	..	..	..	..	..
Belarus	..	25.1	202.3	334.2	124.1	262.8	495.4	283.0	2.0	11.2	71.8	294.7	154.0	255.3	299.2	326.9
Belize	..	1.0	7.7	15.8	12.1	32.6	18.1	47.3	0.4	0.0	3.5	6.0	4.7	12.0	11.7	22.4
Benin	..	..	7.2	70.9	92.4	119.1	244.2	195.5	..	..	..	5.6	6.1	0.1	0.2	100.3
Bhutan	..	..	17.2	9.3	28.2	..	..	16.8	2.0	..	11.8	2.2	5.4	6.7	8.7	26.0
Bolivia	12.3	11.5	40.9	14.9	323.0	14.4	5.1	314.4	0.0	6.7	3.3	6.9	34.8	26.4	56.8	52.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	53.8	193.9	201.2	235.4	253.6	203.1	365.6	258.9	..	60.3	236.5	233.5	139.2	125.2	202.5	321.6
Botswana	13.8	2.2	728.4	0.6	60.1	20.2	3.0	87.7	0.4	2.2	349.5	24.9	16.8	26.4	15.8	69.8
Brazil	641.0	1 468.0	2 806.3	2 713.6	2 521.9	3 457.1	2 219.0	4 687.5	325.5	544.6	2 275.2	1 335.0	2 324.5	1 729.0	1 130.6	1 564.6
Burkina Faso	2.5	5.3	10.8	81.5	383.3	652.9	562.1	415.6	..	..	1.5	..	51.5	174.2	122.8	186.8
Burundi	..	..	..	..	..	10.3	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	7.4	..	0.2	..
Côte d'Ivoire	2.2	20.6	34.6	42.3	..	627.4	963.1	807.8	..	..	40.3	15.1	10.8	172.6	214.4	547.5
Cabo Verde	..	1.4	21.5	132.6	219.4	27.6	2.3	42.2	..	4.8	17.6	64.3	127.3	16.7	12.3	39.8
Cambodia	2.8	10.7	48.8	111.4	773.1	196.9	229.2	363.0	5.1	17.9	44.0	35.8	74.1	99.2	202.5	114.2
Cameroon	3.6	..	..	..	..	1 304.3	479.9	1 010.1	4.9	..	..	..	..	104.0	211.5	200.0

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Central African Republic	..	22.3	55.0	71.2	55.5	..	1.6	..	..	4.8	..	0.4	1.6	..	..	18.8
Chad	8.0	274.8	143.6	480.2	560.9	5.5	15.7	148.3	1.9	68.2	179.0	189.8	250.7	0.0	2.1	1.5
Chile	34.9	3 142.2	3 648.3	4 484.0	5 491.5	..	..	..	1.3	1 619.2	2 871.6	3 494.3	4 863.2	..	..	..
China (People's Republic of)	1 417.6	482.8	753.9	739.7	2 030.9	5 570.5	3 436.6	3 073.3	473.9	328.4	475.3	465.9	1 288.1	5 313.0	3 103.3	2 086.8
Colombia	299.8	..	1.7	..	14.9	1 114.9	2 266.5	3 728.4	115.9	..	0.8	..	..	611.5	1 307.5	1 243.9
Comoros	..	0.7	..	7.2	76.8	47.5	119.1	92.8	0.1	..	..	0.0	10.1	..	..	0.8
Congo	..	..	4.4	..	4.7	128.2	0.8	..	..	..	1.8	2.3	1.6	34.2	66.6	52.6
Cook Islands	..	33.7	116.5	405.7	257.9	15.2	0.1	..	..	23.0	174.5	257.1	251.1	2.6	5.1	..
Costa Rica	35.8	49.1	16.7	256.5	451.6	237.3	267.8	462.6	3.6	1.5	..	61.1	103.3	221.8	174.2	162.5
Croatia	62.5	514.4	516.6	..	..	..	..	..	28.9	154.0	553.1	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba	..	..	..	..	4.2	1.2	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.9	..	..
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	0.2	1.0	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	0.2	1.0	..	0.9	..	..
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..	..	71.4	31.3	..	43.4	3.0	..	..	2.4	10.7	30.8	9.2	38.2	59.7
Djibouti	..	28.2	35.8	..	113.2	107.3	235.2	8.7	..	..	50.0	0.1	7.2	6.4	41.4	7.2
Dominica	..	..	..	2.9	3.5	..	..	52.2	0.1	..	..	2.8	..	..	..	9.4
Dominican Republic	78.8	36.3	374.0	223.1	203.0	895.7	414.0	372.3	3.4	48.6	212.3	73.7	150.0	389.6	507.1	304.8
Ecuador	31.0	77.1	281.7	395.2	712.2	1 052.4	932.2	2 003.8	4.5	12.9	103.4	158.0	675.5	461.3	742.3	848.3
Egypt	350.8	1 137.7	1 629.2	1 446.6	3 303.0	3 745.3	2 644.4	2 723.3	41.0	467.7	810.3	745.7	1 886.0	3 109.9	2 093.8	1 404.0
El Salvador	36.0	139.8	114.4	216.3	191.8	95.6	273.9	674.6	7.3	7.8	108.7	80.7	129.0	54.1	115.0	73.4
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	7.5	..	..	..	63.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eswatini	..	..	..	14.8	36.5	25.4	72.9	4.8	13.9	10.2	4.3	0.1	9.0	25.4	31.0	27.3
Ethiopia	..	18.5	15.9	97.6	205.8	19.4	107.7	615.3	..	..	30.0	4.8	87.6	9.9	27.7	706.5
Fiji	..	11.2	15.0	32.8	11.3	5.7	32.8	93.9	..	..	5.5	8.1	2.1	8.7	10.3	148.4
Gabon	33.0	223.5	9.3	184.5	84.9	4.6	106.6	175.7	4.4	9.6	64.4	54.8	43.5	63.4	120.7	12.9
Gambia	3.1	0.1	13.2	12.0	56.2	60.5	38.7	45.0	..	..	3.8	7.9	1.9	14.5	..	6.3
Georgia	0.3	42.8	377.5	369.6	523.5	637.0	1 354.6	1 026.0	..	22.3	251.7	151.6	415.0	279.6	480.1	533.4
Ghana	2.5	102.1	84.8	179.0	319.0	139.1	75.2	776.9	3.4	35.8	57.5	89.6	81.3	106.2	40.1	225.5
Grenada	0.1	..	4.5	..	6.4	..	..	36.4	0.1	0.0	1.9	1.5	4.9	0.4	0.2	5.3
Guatemala	38.7	57.9	103.4	87.4	236.4	304.9	494.0	714.6	16.9	77.9	123.5	79.5	99.9	268.5	72.4	200.0
Guinea	1.2	..	3.4	58.7	187.8	26.4	439.8	106.0	..	..	..	0.1	1.2	26.5	199.9	61.6
Guinea-Bissau	0.6	..	..	..	0.6	..	14.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.6
Guyana	..	6.2	5.0	16.1	..	20.2	15.0	101.5	..	..	1.1	0.0	..	..	2.5	3.3
Haiti	..	0.2	3.9	35.7	3.2	34.6	34.0	9.9	..	- 0.1	2.7	5.7	1.6	0.5	13.1	6.5
Honduras	3.2	72.6	29.3	106.7	137.1	78.2	100.4	204.7	..	4.5	21.3	53.3	141.1	30.0	62.8	43.6
India	1 254.9	2 318.5	4 548.5	3 822.5	5 693.1	7 158.8	8 904.2	6 389.2	465.2	1 160.7	2 755.9	2 141.5	3 492.8	4 461.4	4 602.2	5 106.4
Indonesia	208.3	829.2	1 891.3	2 623.4	4 698.5	2 746.8	1 710.2	2 937.3	164.0	685.0	947.3	1 675.6	3 897.2	2 534.2	1 486.3	1 376.9
Iran	117.5	138.4	301.5	98.5	41.3	4.0	..	..	2.7	35.8	16.8	4.7	4.3	0.5	0.2	..
Iraq	14.9	266.6	116.5	358.2	561.8	147.6	248.6	10.5	..	19.9	61.5	113.6	401.1	107.2	139.2	75.4
Jamaica	..	33.1	217.9	113.3	174.9	15.1	132.0	116.2	0.2	0.9	140.5	94.3	126.4	28.9	31.1	25.8
Jordan	11.2	124.3	259.6	277.1	679.6	777.0	967.1	240.7	2.4	12.5	209.2	206.0	344.9	620.4	690.5	272.7
Kazakhstan	54.4	120.1	1 839.1	1 071.3	2 096.2	763.8	1 077.5	1 127.0	24.3	110.5	918.7	1 052.6	1 091.2	495.3	921.1	508.9
Kenya	9.9	44.1	89.6	499.8	592.7	684.2	418.5	2 190.4	8.0	31.2	71.6	151.1	385.9	251.6	425.0	1 135.2

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	0.2	..
Kosovo	..	..	6.8	32.3	39.0	66.8	126.2	33.7	..	..	3.2	4.7	18.7	43.2	62.6	76.3
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	83.6	79.3	71.7	35.2	49.6	133.2	..	..	33.3	68.6	46.5	27.2	35.7	18.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	26.4	10.1	7.9	86.7	82.8	14.5	47.0	113.5	5.0	12.2	10.6	29.9	24.7	30.0	39.1	25.9
Lebanon	29.9	156.5	48.8	139.0	206.0	1 041.7	648.4	31.8	16.0	81.6	69.4	49.5	66.1	414.7	352.7	146.6
Lesotho	..	..	8.9	..	..	0.8	..	42.1	..	..	1.7	..	..	..	..	10.4
Liberia	..	22.8	83.7	11.0	139.0	..	12.8	38.7	..	1.0	22.5	15.1	130.7	5.2	0.2	54.0
Libya	..	2.6	0.0	16.1	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
Madagascar	0.8	380.2	215.6	1.5	36.4	20.5	29.2	161.9	..	171.9	341.9	15.2	14.6	16.1	12.5	83.9
Malawi	..	0.4	3.2	4.8	7.5	12.4	54.4	210.2	..	1.8	..	..	7.4	16.6	1.2	55.2
Malaysia	0.6	84.8	11.6	83.1	183.8	111.8	0.0	3.9	21.9	0.3	4.9	57.9	195.4	138.6	5.2	3.9
Maldives	..	28.0	..	3.8	50.9	252.0	463.2	160.2	..	..	3.9	..	..	82.9	47.0	49.2
Mali	0.3	20.7	25.5	27.5	179.3	184.7	160.4	36.1	..	..	..	0.0	28.1	15.9	7.0	78.3
Marshall Islands	..	..	3.2	63.3	141.1	156.2	0.3	..	..	..	3.2	12.2	141.1	124.5	34.2	..
Mauritania	7.7	23.4	149.6	74.5	40.5	137.6	259.0	80.0	3.7	9.6	25.7	85.1	14.3	0.6	29.3	11.5
Mauritius	0.4	22.8	102.6	103.5	9.5	152.4	157.4	63.5	0.8	9.3	71.6	59.9	73.5	189.3	114.2	64.9
Mayotte	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	1.0	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	495.8	598.9	2 382.5	1 433.6	1 640.4	1 856.3	1 879.2	2 884.4	288.7	577.2	2 233.5	1 090.4	880.5	1 137.5	901.2	901.6
Micronesia	..	..	..	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.3	..
Moldova	1.0	24.6	78.2	161.8	154.8	27.9	125.1	196.0	..	1.6	57.3	55.8	70.2	58.9	55.7	118.2
Mongolia	..	..	122.6	306.1	565.7	337.4	415.5	418.3	..	..	91.8	156.5	329.7	252.6	366.4	246.5
Montenegro	..	20.5	170.8	87.8	61.7	118.7	25.5	242.9	..	16.9	83.7	81.3	68.9	63.0	42.8	90.5
Morocco	330.2	635.4	1 026.6	1 285.7	1 337.1	700.6	1 548.3	1 817.8	113.0	246.1	618.6	806.6	1 046.9	718.0	1 602.1	1 303.0
Mozambique	8.1	10.1	49.5	49.7	314.5	7.8	119.2	610.9	3.6	20.5	33.6	9.4	38.3	133.5	98.4	102.2
Myanmar	..	..	..	32.5	281.6	246.5	612.6	601.2	..	..	..	4.8	116.4	190.6	202.2	562.9
Namibia	21.5	16.5	35.5	96.4	251.0	214.0	..	3.9	9.6	21.9	35.9	25.0	238.4	53.5	21.4	64.9
Nauru	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
Nepal	..	..	..	22.8	1.7	15.1	429.1	845.5	..	..	..	..	0.3	4.0	51.5	183.9
Nicaragua	2.0	37.1	46.0	90.6	66.2	134.1	195.0	139.1	..	14.8	17.9	49.5	42.0	97.2	106.0	110.7
Niger	..	6.5	7.3	29.5	74.6	21.3	150.8	195.0	3.7	..	5.9	5.9	11.7	24.7	29.2	117.4
Nigeria	55.2	134.5	223.1	977.1	790.3	412.4	825.1	2 363.3	13.2	27.3	158.5	337.6	576.9	639.6	812.7	612.5
North Macedonia	9.9	69.6	167.4	230.9	106.7	..	159.1	142.7	12.4	21.0	99.7	131.7	68.8	27.0	84.5	192.1
Oman	28.1	394.0	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	214.4	42.6	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	319.6	894.2	687.4	1 090.7	2 655.6	1 835.7	2 278.8	2 343.0	62.5	145.4	314.5	439.4	845.0	684.4	813.8	953.1
Palau	..	..	..	..	6.2	0.3	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	4.5	0.9	1.1	0.7
Panama	1.3	270.8	540.0	316.4	817.1	691.5	548.9	601.8	0.8	19.0	250.4	514.5	610.3	401.9	216.6	349.7
Papua New Guinea	..	32.6	34.0	125.6	243.9	5.0	10.7	260.0	5.8	10.8	10.0	56.7	89.7	110.1	146.7	375.4
Paraguay	5.6	173.7	124.8	287.4	473.2	219.6	554.3	1 109.3	2.5	20.0	125.1	151.0	179.8	238.6	339.4	313.8
Peru	128.7	426.6	582.5	686.4	1 218.1	259.6	438.6	2 484.4	47.1	163.8	588.3	222.5	365.6	254.2	457.6	620.3
Philippines	17.7	1 186.0	205.2	716.4	847.9	1 421.8	1 786.6	1 835.6	58.2	147.0	177.9	294.7	673.8	499.8	618.9	1 836.3
Rwanda	3.6	3.1	29.6	41.1	38.6	235.9	30.6	195.0	..	0.4	7.9	23.0	14.7	81.0	168.5	226.2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.1	..	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..
Saint Lucia	0.3	0.1	0.5	..	3.8	35.3	..	76.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	..	..	..	6.4
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	103.9	41.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	..	0.4	..	7.9
Samoa	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	0.1	0.1	3.0

	COMMITMENTS								DISBURSEMENTS							
	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020	2002-05 avg.	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015-17 avg.	2018	2019	2020
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	35.8	80.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	13.9	19.5	167.3	102.6	672.0	511.1	464.6	628.8	3.6	7.4	25.2	58.7	122.6	166.1	289.0	323.4
Serbia	16.9	212.8	972.6	612.6	545.5	783.8	920.9	1 045.6	..	13.6	636.3	433.1	528.6	506.1	753.2	845.7
Seychelles	..	..	12.5	2.6	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	5.4	5.0	9.0	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	..	..	8.0	8.8	61.5	23.2	83.0	..	..	..	..	18.1	6.7	19.1	5.4	54.4
Solomon Islands	..	..	1.4	5.0	28.6	10.3	1.6	0.1	..	..	1.4	1.8	2.3	5.3	73.5	4.2
Somalia	..	..	..	..	0.1	5.1	..	8.5	..	..	..	..	0.1	5.3	..	1.2
South Africa	35.5	189.5	2 836.1	322.1	616.7	663.5	277.1	897.2	132.1	23.2	1 031.9	1 224.8	717.0	197.3	226.2	278.1
South Sudan	..	..	..	1.0	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	1.0	0.9	..	..
Sri Lanka	71.1	249.3	167.1	188.9	629.2	164.1	797.2	512.6	2.5	9.7	128.4	200.3	268.1	327.8	291.5	550.0
Sudan	9.3	47.9	68.8	59.3	4.2	0.0	12.9	131.9	..	2.6	25.0	7.4	..	0.0	..	132.1
Suriname	5.9	1.5	14.5	62.2	63.0	30.2	148.3	3.0	0.0	..	24.8	45.4	40.5	13.4	19.6	4.2
Syrian Arab Republic	169.2	89.5	76.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.1	..	..	..	..	..
Tajikistan	..	..	19.1	53.7	120.9	41.6	45.4	158.7	..	..	17.6	12.7	41.1	25.8	81.9	58.0
Tanzania	1.8	19.1	8.7	104.6	293.9	190.6	348.6	215.6	0.3	16.0	10.6	29.0	68.9	60.0	69.7	220.5
Thailand	0.2	61.6	227.8	277.3	136.3	738.3	710.4	251.1	12.7	21.8	62.2	183.5	141.7	328.6	189.2	256.0
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	27.8	23.5	19.2	0.1	1.0	..	..	..	4.4	13.2	20.3	20.4	13.2
Togo	..	58.7	25.5	23.5	145.1	27.1	23.5	86.6	2.9	..	56.2	38.5	13.0	10.0	4.1	63.1
Tonga	..	..	..	..	1.8	1.9	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	1.9	1.9	0.3
Trinidad and Tobago	..	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	0.7	0.1	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	138.6	536.4	890.0	361.4	1 042.0	1 735.7	1 167.9	968.3	146.7	214.4	640.9	303.7	698.6	740.8	488.8	364.5
Türkiye	745.1	3 597.8	3 455.9	3 477.7	4 700.7	3 838.4	2 565.2	4 761.5	376.4	1 807.7	3 394.4	2 512.1	2 950.0	1 622.1	1 818.9	2 254.0
Turkmenistan	..	..	275.0	14.4	366.0	516.3	12.9	82.9	0.5	..	12.1	41.4	27.8	6.7	20.5	95.7
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	..
Uganda	3.1	102.3	25.5	204.3	253.7	578.8	205.8	622.4	2.5	30.9	66.8	52.3	34.1	516.3	122.7	284.2
Ukraine	61.6	443.7	1 509.5	1 697.7	1 327.6	1 427.2	1 694.7	1 189.5	71.2	207.6	1 194.3	1 298.4	987.2	711.9	1 429.4	1 040.6
Uruguay	58.1	143.2	227.7	646.0	505.4	..	..	..	28.8	67.0	196.1	201.3	210.9	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	99.6	97.6	386.7	1 139.4	594.8	1 415.0	1 385.7	2 614.8	6.6	30.8	63.5	406.1	474.7	703.7	1 048.9	1 316.2
Vanuatu	..	..	1.9	1.2	0.5	13.2	0.4	23.4	..	..	1.9	..	0.5	8.7	4.8	2.6
Venezuela	3.0	279.2	572.2	2.3	0.3	..	..	..	25.7	0.0	384.1	27.3	23.2	..	..	..
Viet Nam	14.3	758.2	1 634.3	1 647.6	1 532.5	1 962.2	488.3	727.3	3.6	210.3	788.2	1 507.1	1 609.9	1 321.9	683.0	823.1
Wallis and Futuna	..	..	..	..	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.4	4.3	..	..
West Bank and Gaza Strip	..	130.4	11.8	17.1	34.0	8.4	5.4	31.6	..	..	..	10.4	9.6	4.4	2.6	64.1
Yemen	..	159.9	11.6	16.1	..	..	..	55.0	..	175.5	32.3	0.4	..	..	..	..
Zambia	16.1	32.9	22.5	52.2	201.5	76.6	38.0	107.8	1.8	32.3	10.0	8.3	89.0	43.7	56.1	105.1
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	18.7	10.9	25.7	0.3	..	..	..	0.0	9.2	1.8	31.3	1.4	0.0
Total recipient countries	**8 353.4**	**27 390.6**	**45 230.8**	**45 501.8**	**67 212.3**	**64 538.2**	**63 489.9**	**80 037.0**	**3 370.5**	**10 704.5**	**30 596.9**	**29 028.9**	**42 214.0**	**39 098.0**	**38 510.7**	**42 150.0**
non-country specific	37.0	407.7	1 849.6	4 133.5	4 216.6	6 820.2	6 749.5	6 802.0	55.8	288.5	1 270.2	1 962.5	1 846.6	3 219.7	2 668.3	1 694.0
TOTAL TRADE RELATED OOF	**8 390.5**	**27 798.3**	**47 080.4**	**49 635.3**	**71 428.9**	**71 358.4**	**70 239.4**	**86 839.0**	**3 426.3**	**10 992.9**	**31 867.1**	**30 991.5**	**44 060.6**	**42 317.7**	**41 179.0**	**43 844.0**

Note: USD million (2020 constant)
Source: OECD-DAC CRS: aid activity database (2020)

AID FOR TRADE
Global Review
27—29 July 2022

AID FOR TRADE AT A GLANCE 2022

EMPOWERING CONNECTED, SUSTAINABLE TRADE

This report analyses the evolution of Aid for Trade flows in a context marked by crises of unprecedented magnitude, with significant impacts on trade and investment. Under the theme "*Empowering Connected, Sustainable Trade*", it shows that Aid for Trade was an important tool in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, and can help address emerging challenges, such as the environmental and digital transitions while ensuring that no one is left behind. Recent data indicate that a shift is under way to put sustainability, including green transition and women's empowerment, at the heart of Aid for Trade, and point to its potential to support an inclusive and sustainable recovery.

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