

PARTNER COUNTRY QUESTIONNAIRE ON AID FOR TRADE

This questionnaire is intended to solicit information about the progress made since the last self assessment in 2008. It focuses in particular on the outputs and outcomes of aid-for-trade strategies and programmes to further knowledge sharing.

If you did not answer the self assessment questionnaire in 2008 please complete that questionnaire first. The 2008 questionnaire establishes a baseline concerning how your trade strategy is mainstreamed in your national development strategy.

For further details or additional forms please visit www.oecd.org/dac/aft/questionnaire or contact the secretariats of the OECD [aft.monitoring@oecd.org] or the WTO [aft.monitoring@wto.org].

COUNTRY: REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

MINISTRY/AGENCY (coordinating the self assessment): MINISTRY OF ECONOMY, LABOUR AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

A. YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

1. HAVE YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE OBJECTIVES CHANGED SINCE 2008?

YES

NO

NOT SURE

NOT APPLICABLE

1.1 If YES, please elaborate on what these changes are:

	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE
Changed trade capacity needs	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Changed focus on:					
• Competitiveness	<input type="checkbox"/>				
• Poverty reduction	<input type="checkbox"/>				
• Green growth	<input type="checkbox"/>				
• Gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/>				
• Regional integration	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Please specify: The Republic of Croatia is transforming from the recipient country of ODA to the donor country. In accordance with the legal framework for development cooperation (the Act on Development Cooperation and External Humanitarian Aid (OG 146/08), National Strategy of Development Cooperation of the Republic of Croatia for the period 2009 – 2014 (OG 24/09) and the Implementation Programme of the National Strategy for 2010), Croatia has so far been mostly providing development assistance to countries in the region, primarily projects in the fields of education, science, health care, culture and through assistance programmes for returnees.

Croatia's development strategy is contained in several key strategy and development documents, one of the most important of which is the Strategic Development Framework 2006-2013 (SDF).

The Government of the Republic of Croatia adopted the Strategic Development Framework 2006-2013 in August 2006 after holding open consultation meetings with unions, non-governmental organisations and with public at large.

The SDF is the umbrella strategic development document, a foundation upon which all sector-specific strategies are and will be drafted. The document sets out the chief strategic goals for the period 2006-2013 as growth and employment in a competitive market economy operating in a 21st century European social state. The achievement of this goal is only possible through harmonised activity, implementation of measures and instruments, and campaigns in the ten strategic areas outlined in the document. The Strategic Development Framework 2006-2013 relies on existing sector-specific strategies in areas where they have been drafted. The annexes of the Strategic Development Framework 2006-2013 were drafted by the line ministries and the Institute of Economics in Zagreb, with the National Competition Council also actively involved in its drafting. The Central Office for Development Strategy and Coordination of EU Funds has endeavoured to open the process of drafting the Strategic Development Framework 2006-2013 to economic and social partners.

The revised Strategic Development Framework is in the process of consultations. It is also important to emphasise that Croatia is drafting an export strategy as well as an investment strategy. Since 2008, Croatia adopted numerous programs in the field of small and medium enterprises that is exceptionally important for the economic development, having in mind that SME share in total Croatian economy is 99.4%.

Considering that SMEs are the largest generator of the employment, the relevant Ministry (Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship) launched programs aiming to increase employment of woman, young persons and employment of disabled persons, strengthening of the SME sector etc.

2. HAVE YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES CHANGED SINCE 2008?

YES

NO

NOT SURE

NOT APPLICABLE

2.1 *If YES, please indicate your new aid-for-trade priorities in each sector. (Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad aid categories – please rank the top three NEW priority areas among the 12 listed.)*

	SECTOR	PRIORITY
Trade policy and regulations	Trade policy analysis, negotiations and Implementation	
	WTO accession costs	
	Trade facilitation	
Economic infrastructure	Network infrastructure (power, water, telecom)	3
	Other transport	2
	Cross-border Infrastructure	
Building productive capacity	Competitiveness	1
	Value chains	
	Export diversification	
Other	Adjustment costs	

	Regional Integration	
	Other	

Please describe: It is important to emphasize that the State Budget for the period from 2010 to 2012, as well as the Strategy of Government Programs, were prepared under changing macroeconomic circumstances and economic crisis that impacted the entire world, including Croatia. Therefore, the priorities, in comparison to previous years, had to change. However, the vision and the direction Croatia was heading in, being the development of a modern, European and social state, did not change. In that context, the basic strategic goal of the Republic of Croatia is growth and employment in a competitive trade economy that functions in a social European state of the 21st century.

Strategy of Government Programs is based on the vision of the Croatian society developing in order to be ready and able to equally participate on the open European and global labour and idea market.

Strengthening of the Croatian economy and its competitiveness is a guarantee of quality participation in the network of contemporary world markets. At the same time, the model of stable economy and of increasing competitiveness has to ensure social fairness, solidarity and improved standards of living of all Croatian citizens.

Considering the current conditions of Croatia and the world, it is extremely important to achieve a balance between the developmental imperatives and social fairness while maintaining macroeconomic stability.

Strengthening entrepreneurship and creating ideal conditions for development of a competitive Croatian economy remain the key segments of economic politics of this Government.

Croatia expresses this through measures it took to stimulate credit activities and home construction.

In the light of the above, the Government of the Republic of Croatia continues with the implementation of policies that will create conditions for economic recovery and development in the upcoming period.

2.2 If your aid-for-trade objectives or priorities have changed since 2008, please explain what were the main drivers of these changes?

	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT
The economic crisis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New development priorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Change of government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Multilateral trade policy changes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional trade policy changes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
National trade policy changes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please specify:

Under crisis conditions, the Government of the Republic of Croatia made decisions about economic recovery and development measures. The basic goal of measures for economic recovery and development was to create conditions in order to preserve current jobs and create new ones, increase investments, ensure satisfactory liquidity of Croatian economy and other conditions that will enable to sustain a stable macroeconomic framework. There was a breakdown of two models that were used to focus the surplus of liquid assets in the banking system on the economy for the purpose of stimulating credit activities. The first breakdown was financing, with active state participation in the financing of business projects of economic entities. The second one was the establishment of the guarantee fund for partial coverage of risks associated with new ranking of credit institutions along with active state participation in the framework of sustainable business projects of economic entities. Operating plan for stimulating small and medium businesses in 2010 was therefore adjusted to crisis economic conditions and priority was placed on stimulating competitiveness and innovations, new technologies, strengthening of the market position of economic entities, modernization and preservation of jobs, as well as measures for sustaining and for recovery of small businesses.

3. IF YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE OBJECTIVES OR PRIORITIES HAVE CHANGED, DID YOU MAINSTREAM THESE CHANGES INTO YOUR OVERALL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY?			
YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT APPLICABLE <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Please elaborate: Revised Strategic Development Framework is in the process of consultations. The new pre-Accession Economic Program is also in the Governmental procedure.</i>			

4. IF YOU HAVE OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES (WITH ACTION PLANS, TIMELINES AND BUDGETS), DID YOU UPDATE THESE OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES TO REFLECT THE CHANGES IN YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE OBJECTIVES OR PRIORITIES?			
YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT APPLICABLE <input type="checkbox"/>
4.1 If NOT, are you planning to update these operational strategies with these new objectives or priorities?			
YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NOT APPLICABLE <input type="checkbox"/>

5. DID YOU INCLUDE THESE NEW AID-FOR-TRADE OBJECTIVES OR PRIORITIES IN YOUR NATIONAL DIALOGUE WITH DONORS?			
YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT APPLICABLE <input type="checkbox"/>
5.1 If NOT, are you planning to include these new objectives or priorities in your national dialogue with donors?			
YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT APPLICABLE <input type="checkbox"/>

FOR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES				
6. ARE THE ENHANCED INTEGRATED FOCAL POINT AND COMMITTEE INVOLVED IN OVERSEEING AND COORDINATING YOUR TRADE AGENDA?				
YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT APPLICABLE <input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Are all relevant ministries involved in the EIF process? Please detail: If NOT, what are the reasons?</i>				
6.1 Do donors use the EIF structures to coordinate the support they offer?				
YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT APPLICABLE <input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>If YES, to what extent do donors:</i>				
	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY/NEVER	NOT SURE
Use the DTIS Action Matrix as a basis for programming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co-ordinate their actions with the help of the in-country donor facilitator	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Please specify:</i>				

7. HAS THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK HAD AN IMPACT ON YOUR ABILITY TO MAINSTREAM TRADE INTO YOUR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN?					
SIGNIFICANT <input type="checkbox"/>	MODERATE <input type="checkbox"/>	INSIGNIFICANT <input type="checkbox"/>	TOO EARLY TO ASSESS <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT APPLICABLE <input type="checkbox"/>
7.1 Please elaborate further on what the EIF has allowed you to achieve now compared to before its enhancement:					

B. AID-FOR-TRADE FINANCING¹

8. DO YOU KEEP TRACK OF EXTERNAL CONCESSIONAL FINANCING FLOWS AT THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL?					
YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>			
8.1 If YES, do you use one of the following tracking systems:					
	YES	NO	NOT SURE		
Aid Management Platform	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Development Assistance Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
National accounting system	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Please specify: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration collects data on ODA. The EU projects have been registered within the Central Office for Development Strategy and Coordination of EU Funds.</i>					
8.2 If YES, did the volume of external financing for trade-related programmes and projects change since 2008:					
	INCREASE	REMAIN STABLE	DECREASE	NOT SURE	
DAC Donors (see glossary)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Non DAC Donors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
South-South Providers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Multilateral donors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Private Development Assistance (NGOs)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.3 If YES, do you know the share of different aid-for-trade providers in your overall aid-for-trade flows?					
	> 90%	90-50%	50-25%	< 25%	NONE
DAC Donors (see glossary)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non DAC Donors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South-South Providers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹ The Aid for Trade Statistical Queries page offers access to aid-for-trade statistics (through the online interface called the [Query Wizard for International Development Statistics](#), or QWIDS). Users can extract and download aid-for-trade statistics from 2002 onwards (i.e. volume, origin, and aid categories for over 150 developing countries and territories, including project-level information). The latest year for which information currently exists is 2008.

Multilateral donors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private Development Assistance (NGOs)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. COMPARED TO YOUR EXPERIENCE WITH OVERALL EXTERNAL FINANCING, DO YOU FACE ANY SPECIFIC CHALLENGES IN ACCESSING TRADE-RELATED FUNDING?

	YES	NO	NOT SURE
DAC Donors (see glossary)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non DAC Donors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South-South Providers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Multilateral donors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9.1 If YES, please indicate which additional challenges you face:

	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT
Eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conditionality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Predictability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Understanding procedures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficulties in designing “bankable” projects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Volume of available funding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please define:

C. HOW DO YOU IMPLEMENT YOUR STRATEGY?

10. HAS THE ENTITY (OR ENTITIES) RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE ACTIVITIES CHANGED SINCE 2008?

YES NO NOT SURE NOT APPLICABLE

10.1 If YES, which entity or entities are now overseeing your aid-for-trade activities?

Ministry of Trade/	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sector Ministries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Specify:</i>
Coordinating Ministry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Specify:</i>
National Committee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Specify:</i>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Specify:</i>
No one	<input type="checkbox"/>	

10.2 If YES, why did the changes take place? Please specify: Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship is in charge of trade policy and is coordinating this policy together with other relevant ministries. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration is coordinating and collecting data on ODA activities.

11. HAS THE DIALOGUE ON AID FOR TRADE BETWEEN YOUR GOVERNMENT AND DONORS BEEN STRENGTHENED SINCE 2008?

SIGNIFICANTLY MODERATELY RARELY/NO NOT SURE

11.1 *If YES, please describe and exemplify: In principle there are no Aft programmes as such. Croatia is discussing all ODA programmes in close cooperation with donors.*

12. HAS THE DIALOGUE ON AID FOR TRADE BETWEEN YOUR GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS BEEN STRENGTHENED SINCE 2008?

SIGNIFICANTLY MODERATELY RARELY/NO NOT SURE

12.1 *If YES, please describe and exemplify: In principle there are no Aft programmes as such. Aft is a cross-cutting issue in the economy and forms part of the Croatian development policy. In this sense, in the period of economic crises and new measures that Government took, the role of the socio-economic partnership, dialog with private sector through the organisations that are gathering business community, dialog with social partners, has been strengthen.*

13. ARE DONORS HARMONISING THEIR SUPPORT BETTER THAN PRIOR TO 2008?

SIGNIFICANTLY MODERATELY RARELY/NO NOT SURE

13.1 *How often do donors in your country coordinate through:*

	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY/NEVER	NOT SURE
Joint needs assessment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co-financing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sector-wide approaches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Joint implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Common monitoring	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Joint evaluation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please elaborate: All ODA programmes financed by the DAC donors or multilateral organisations, especially the EU, have been coordinated, conducted and monitored according to the agreed rules and programmes' operational guides.

14. HAS THE MONITORING OF YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE PROGRAMMES IMPROVED SINCE 2008?

SIGNIFICANTLY MODERATELY RARELY/NO NOT SURE

14.1 *If YES, please describe how you improved the monitoring of aid-for-trade programmes: Since 2008, the bilateral ODA (AFT) programmes have been approaching to the end. The programmes financed by the multilateral organisations, especially the EU, have been conducted and monitored according to the agreed rules and programmes' operational guides.*

15. HAVE DONORS ALIGNED THEIR SUPPORT BETTER AROUND YOUR COUNTRY'S TRADE-RELATED PRIORITIES SINCE 2008?

SIGNIFICANTLY <input type="checkbox"/>	MODERATELY <input type="checkbox"/>	RARELY/NO <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15.1 <i>If donor support is better aligned, please describe how this was achieved:</i>			
15.2 <i>If donor support is less aligned, please explain why and any steps you plan to take to reverse this trend:</i>			

D. IS AID FOR TRADE WORKING?

16. HOW DO YOU DEFINE THE SUCCESS OF AID FOR TRADE IN YOUR COUNTRY?

	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT
Enhanced understanding of trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased profile of trade in development strategy (mainstreaming)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
More harmonised and aligned aid-for-trade projects and programmes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased aid-for-trade resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased exports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diversified exports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased economic growth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reduced poverty	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greater environmental sustainability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greater gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please define: *The framework and objectives of the economic policy of the Republic of Croatia are defined in a series of strategic documents of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, namely: the Strategic Development Framework for 2006-2013, the Government Programmes Strategy 2010-2012, the Economic and Fiscal Policy Guidelines and the Pre-accession Economic Programme (PEP). The main objective of the economic policy in the current changing macroeconomic environment is to preserve macroeconomic stability and create conditions for recovery and stable economic growth.*

17. IN YOUR COUNTRY, DID AID FOR TRADE RESULT IN:

	SIGNIFICANT	MODERATE	INSIGNIFICANT	NOT SURE	NOT APPLICABLE
Enhanced understanding of trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased profile of trade in development strategy (mainstreaming)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

More harmonised and aligned aid-for-trade programmes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased aid-for-trade resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased exports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diversified exports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased economic growth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reduced poverty	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greater environmental sustainability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greater gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Please define: It is very difficult to define Aid for trade results. Looking at individual programmes, the specific Aft part is difficult to identify and evaluate in general.</i>					
17.1 Please illustrate with examples of both successful and unsuccessful aid-for-trade process, approaches and programmes:					

18. IN YOUR COUNTRY HOW DEPENDENT IS THE SUCCESS OF AID FOR TRADE ON COMPLEMENTARY POLICIES?				
VERY IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/>	SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NOT IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>	
18.1 If important, how do you rate the importance of the following complementary policies?				
	VERY IMPORTANT	SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE
Fiscal policies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Monetary policies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Labour market policies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regulatory environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Please elaborate:</i>				
19. DO YOU DISCUSS COMPLEMENTARY POLICIES IN THE AID FOR TRADE DIALOGUE WITH:				
	YES	SOMETIMES	NOT	NOT SURE
DAC Donors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Non DAC donors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South-South Providers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Multilateral donors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Your private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Please elaborate:</i>				
19.1 <i>Please illustrate the importance of complementary policies with examples of both successful and unsuccessful aid-for-trade process, approaches and programmes:</i>				

20. HOW DOES YOUR GOVERNMENT ASSESS THE MONITORING OF THE GLOBAL AID-FOR TRADE INITIATIVE TO DATE?			
POSITIVE <input type="checkbox"/>	NEUTRAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NEGATIVE <input type="checkbox"/>	DON'T KNOW <input type="checkbox"/>
20.1 <i>What do you see as major challenges or areas for improvements: In principle Aft is a cross-cutting issue and is difficult to distinguish from ODA programmes in general. It is important to further support and develop dialogues between donors and recipients of ODA (Aft) as well as to include in these dialogues trade related priorities.</i>			

21. ARE THERE ANY PARTICULAR EXAMPLES OF YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE PROCESSES, PROGRAMMES OR PROJECTS THAT HAVE OBTAINED GOOD RESULTS OR BAD THAT YOU THINK COULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD PRACTICES?
PLEASE FIND ATTACHED THE SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT UNDER TITLE: RIJEKA ZAGREB MOTORWAY
THERE ARE MANY EXAMPLES OF PROJECTS THAT GAVE GOOD RESULTS. AMONG THE NUMEROUS PROJECTS THAT WERE CLASSIFIED AS BUSINESS SUPPORT, SERVICES & INSTITUTIONS, AS AN EXAMPLE IT IS WORTH MENTIONING THE USAID PROJECT ENHANCING SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE PERFORMANCE IN CROATIA WHICH STARTED IN 2004, AND ENDS WITH THE CLOSE OF THE USAID MISSION IN 2008. THE PROJECT WAS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES IN CROATIA, INCREASING EMPLOYMENT IN THE PROCESS, AND IN THIS IT WAS HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL. OVER THE COURSE OF THE PROJECT, AN INCREASE OF NEW JOBS, INVESTMENTS, SALES AND EXPORTS WERE REGISTERED.
ANOTHER PROJECT THAT AIMED TO INCREASE INVESTMENT CLIMATE IN CROATIA WAS THE OECD PROJECT OF INVESTMENT COMPACT REGIONAL OFFICE OPENING IN ZAGREB, IN JULY 2007, WITH THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE AUSTRIAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (ADA). THE PROGRAM AIMED TO IMPROVE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE, UNDER THE STABILITY PACT UMBRELLA. FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE PROJECT IT WAS PLANNED THAT IT WOULD LAST ONLY THREE YEARS. ITS MAIN ACTIVITIES WERE ORIENTED TOWARDS SECTORS' STUDIES, INDEX OF INVESTMENTS REFORMS, ORGANIZATION OF SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS ETC.

22. PLEASE FEEL FREE TO RAISE ANY ISSUE THAT HAS NOT BEEN ADDRESSED IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE AND THAT YOU CONSIDER WORTHWHILE TO RAISE:

EXPLANATORY NOTES

WHAT IS THIS QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT?

The Task Force on Aid for Trade underscored that all providers and recipients of aid for trade have a responsibility to report on progress and results, and to increase confidence that aid for trade will be delivered and used effectively. Partner countries were invited to report on trade mainstreaming in national development strategies, the formulation of trade strategies, aid-for-trade needs (including national, regional), donor responses, implementation and impact.

The qualitative information is obtained through structured questionnaires tailored to partner countries. Questions are designed to elicit information to the effectiveness of aid for trade. This Questionnaire furthers the analyse and gauges progress made since 2008. It asks about how strategies and priorities have changed, how aid-for-trade financing has evolved, probes implementation issues and solicits your views on whether aid for trade is working.

The questionnaire is being sent to those countries which completed the 2008 Questionnaire which formed the basis of the analysis in the Aid for Trade at a Glance Report 2009. Details of the previous responses to the questionnaire can be found here:

http://www.oecd.org/document/1/0,3343,en_2649_34665_42926849_1_1_1_1,00.html

WHO SHOULD RESPOND TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE?

The self-assessment report (including answers to this questionnaire) should represent a whole-of-government view, and not solely a trade ministry perspective. Thus, substantial cross-ministerial cooperation and coordination is likely to be required. In some countries, officials from the Trade Ministry are best placed to coordinate the different inputs from Finance, Agriculture, Transport, Cooperation ministries, etc.

In many countries, particularly LDCs participating in the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) process, there are already national processes to discuss and consult on trade policy and integration strategies. These national committees might provide a good forum to discuss the response to the questionnaire. In EIF countries, the focal point is probably best suited to lead the coordination role as this person is already responsible for coordinating the Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies and implementation of the Action Matrix. Remember that the function of the self-assessments is to report to the Global Review the outcome of national processes that address aid dedicated to increasing trade capacity. We would encourage you to use the results of other monitoring and reporting requirements as much as possible.

Because of this diversity, despite our best efforts to send this information to the right people in your country, we are bound to have made mistakes along the way. If you are not the right person, we would be extremely grateful if you could pass on this questionnaire to the best person in your country to coordinate the response.

WHEN IS IT DUE?

You should send your response to aft.monitoring@oecd.org and aft.monitoring@wto.org by **31 January 2011**. This will ensure that your response is included in the next [OECD-WTO Aid-for-Trade at a Glance](#) report and is widely available for others to read and be discussed at the next Global Review on Aid for Trade². Your response, in its original language, will also be posted on the dedicated publication website for better transparency and wider viewing.

If you do not meet the deadline, your response won't be included in the analysis of the joint OECD-WTO report to be presented and discussed at the Global Aid-for-Trade review. However it will be posted on a dedicated website which will contain all the responses to the current and the previous round of questionnaires.

² See http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/a4t_e/global_review09_e.htm for information on the 2009 Global Review held in Geneva at the WTO in July 2009

WHO CAN HELP ME?

There are a number of technical events being scheduled at the regional level between October 2010 and January 2011 to support this process. If you need further assistance, please feel free to contact the WTO or OECD staff at aft.monitoring@wto.org.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE STEP BY STEP

A. YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

The objective of the first section is to assess if and why your strategy or policies have changed since the last questionnaire. It examines the reasons why you may have changed your strategy or priorities and if those changes were integrated (e.g. mainstreamed) in your national development strategy and included in your dialogue with donors. As noted in the previous questionnaire, In many countries, trade strategies are undistinguishable from general competitiveness strategies, particularly those focused on the globalisation of national economies.

Question 1 addresses the issue of changing strategies and the follow up question asks you to elaborate on specific objectives that may have changed. The answer should help you to signal to donors and the wider aid-for-trade community emerging trends and priorities in your strategy as different countries use very different mechanisms to draft and communicate their development plans. This can also help your government to assess whether existing strategies and plans are still relevant or have been overtaken by events. If you have changed your strategy, was this due to an increasing focus by your government on national competitiveness, changed trade capacity needs or due to increasing emphasis on poverty reduction, greener growth, gender equality or regional integration. It would be useful for you to indicate which of these changes were most important, or less so.

Question 2 asks if your priorities have changed since the first questionnaire and presents a list of possible priorities in Trade Policy and Regulations, Economic Infrastructure and Building Productive Capacity. Countries with unlisted priorities should make full use of the 'other' priorities category. A follow-up question asks about the main drivers for this change of priorities in order of importance. Possible reasons might include the economic crisis, new development priorities, change of government or trade policy changes.

Question 3 asks if changed strategies or priorities have been integrated into your overall development strategies. Responses should show whether you are finding the aid-for-trade concept useful for developing coherent trade strategies that encompass a full range of different activities (from infrastructure building to trade policy training), or whether you prefer developing strategies specific to the sector, type of activity or funding source.

Question 4 asks about whether changes outlined in Question 3 were included in updated strategies for aid-for-trade priorities. If current operational strategies do not include your revised objectives, when do you plan to update?

Question 5 asks if the changes in objectives or priorities were included in recent dialogues with donors.

Questions 6 and 7 are specifically targeted to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and ask specific questions about the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF). The first asks about the involvement of the EIF focal point and committee in overseeing and coordinating your trade agenda. It asks which ministries are involved in the EIF process and whether donors use these structures to coordinate the support they offer. This is followed by a question on the enhancement of the IF and whether this has had an impact on your ability to mainstream. These questions will enable the aid-for-trade community to assess the contribution of the EIF to LDCs with a view to better coordinating with the Aid-for-Trade Initiative

B. AID-FOR-TRADE FINANCING

This section asks about how you measure your aid-for-trade flows and how those flows have changed since 2008. Better information on flows at the local level is essential in planning and programming of trade capacity building. The WTO Task Force suggested that aid should be considered aid for trade only if designed to address trade-related challenges identified in national development strategies. We do not expect the majority of partner countries to have in place the necessary systems to identify aid for trade precisely but in those cases would like to know how they account for the aid for trade they receive and if they experience any particular challenges in accessing or measuring aid-for-trade flows compared to other forms of ODA.

Question 8 tries to understand how partner governments measure and keep track of concessional aid-for-trade flows. If such flows are tracked, what system is used:

- An Aid Management Platform (AMP) is an application designed for use by governments and their development partners, AMP provides information for planning, monitoring, coordinating, tracking and reporting on international aid flows and activities. For more information:
<http://www.developmentgateway.org/programs/aid-management-program/aid-management-platform.html>
- A Development Assistance database is a web-based Aid Information Management System which involves information collection, tracking, analysis and planning tool for use by national governments and the broader assistance community, including bilateral donors, international organisations, and NGOs
- National accounting systems based on compiling all inflows of aid to the Finance Ministries, semi-governmental agencies, line ministries and associations.

Question 8.2 asks about the changes of aid-for-trade flows since 2008, according to your best estimates did flows increase or decrease? Question 8.3 asks about the relative performance of donors and providers of South-South cooperation.

Question 9 looks at whether the issues around aid-for-trade are different from those affecting generic ODA and aid to other sectors. Is aid for trade different in the way it is allocated by bilateral and multilateral donors, or South-South providers? A follow up question for those who do experience particular issues with aid for trade delivery can specify in 10.1 what the specific issues are: eligibility, conditionality, predictability etc.

C. HOW DO YOU IMPLEMENT YOUR STRATEGY?

The objective of this section is twofold: i.) to find out how your aid-for-trade strategy is implemented, by which entity, involving dialogue with which stakeholders and ii.) to assess and encourage progress in the application of aid effectiveness principles on aid for trade. Designing and implementing aid for trade strategies requires the involvement of actors across local and national government, the private sector and civil society as well as donors. How well are donors aligning and harmonizing their aid-for-trade projects? We do not want to duplicate the monitoring exercise of the Paris Declaration, but to ensure that the progress made in applying the aid effectiveness principles is benefiting trade as much as other sectors.

Question 10 asks about which entity is responsible for coordinating your aid-for-trade activities and whether this has changed since 2008. As noted above aid for trade requires the involvement of many governmental and non-governmental stakeholders but which body is responsible for coordination? This may be the Ministry of Trade or another Ministry or a specific National Committee. If a change took place it would be useful to indicate why to determine if practices are shifting and why.

Question 11 introduces dialogue on aid for trade and asks you to assess if your dialogue with donors has improved since 2008. If there have been changes, we would like to know more about what happened during this period to bring on this change.

Question 12 goes deeper into the issue of dialogue, this time between government and national stakeholders. Have these changed since 2008. If so how and why?

Question 13 begins looking at aid effectiveness issues starting with harmonisation. In the Paris Declaration donors committed to streamline and harmonise their policies, procedures, and practices; intensify delegated cooperation and increase the flexibility of country-based staff to manage country programmes and projects more effectively. This question asks if donors are doing this more effectively compared to 2008. It goes on to ask about specific coordination mechanisms such as joint needs assessments, co-financing arrangements and joint implementation and evaluation.

Question 14 asks about your Government's monitoring systems for aid for trade. We are aware that many partner countries won't have set up independent monitoring processes for externally financed programmes, and that joint approaches with donors are not very common. At the same time, progress in this area is essential to foster mutual accountability and to increase aid effectiveness. We hope the question will encourage you to take stock of the situation in your country, and that your answer will help us to identify the most common forms of monitoring systems in partner countries and encourage progress in this area. So, please feel free to expand your response to include the challenges your government encounters or has encountered in establishing monitoring systems.

Question 15 looks at the issue of alignment. Donors have committed to align their development assistance with the development priorities and results-oriented strategies set out by the partner country. In delivering this assistance, donors will progressively depend on partner countries' own systems, providing capacity-building support to improve these systems, rather than establishing parallel systems of their own. Are donors making progress towards this objective in aid for trade. If they are, please describe how this was accomplished and if donor support is less aligned please explain why where possible and outline any steps that might reverse this.

D. IS AID FOR TRADE WORKING?

The final section of the questionnaire looks at how partner countries define success of aid for trade, the degree to which complementary policies are considered and the quality and importance of global monitoring in an attempt to determine if aid for trade is working. It also gives partner countries an opportunity to elaborate on issues of importance to them that may not have been raised in this questionnaire.

Question 16 asks how you define success in aid for trade. What are you looking to achieve through your plans, strategies aided by donor support? Aid for trade can have multiple outcomes or impacts. The Aid for Trade Task Force defined aid for trade as whatever the partner countries consider trade

Question 17 asks about the results you achieved? From your perspective, what impact has aid for trade had in your country. Did the aid-for-trade process lead to enhanced understanding and increased profile of trade or did it help you to increase trade, growth and reduce poverty. Please explain why or why not you achieved these objectives with examples of both successful and unsuccessful aid-for-trade processes, approaches and programmes.

Question 18 introduces the issue of complementary policies. Aid for trade will be more effective, and its impact on trade and economic growth larger, if it is used in a supportive environment in terms of regulations, taxes, labour market policies etc. Policymakers need to be aware of the importance of these complementary policies and this question asks you to outline how dependent aid-for-trade outcomes and impacts are on these policies. Question 18.1 asks which complementary policies matter most in your experience? Question 18.2 asks if you discuss these policies with DAC donors, non-DAC donors, South-South providers and multilateral donors. Question 18.3 asks for examples which illustrate the importance of complementary policies with examples of successful and unsuccessful aid-for-trade processes, approaches and programmes.

Question 19 asks about the quality of the monitoring by OECD and WTO of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative. Since 2006 OECD has taken a lead in monitoring aid for trade through a range of quantitative and qualitative instruments including tracking flows through the Creditor Reporting System, self-assessment by donors and partner countries through specified questionnaires and case stories which expand the monitoring into looking at outcomes and impacts. Respondents also have an opportunity to flag areas of particular concern which require improvement.

Question 20 asks you to share a concrete example of good practice. Good examples of aid-for-trade projects and programmes exist in many countries, from institutional processes which are particularly successful at engaging with the private sector, to regional initiatives, infrastructure projects or trade facilitation reforms. This body of experience could be extremely helpful to other developing countries facing similar challenges. If you have a good example in your country that you think might be useful to others, please explain the objectives of the programme or project, its main characteristics, why it worked well, and provide a list of additional materials and/or contacts for those interested in further information.

Question 21 gives you an opportunity to raise any issue you feel is important but not addressed directly in the questionnaire. The questionnaire is a tool with which you can outline and describe the issues that are important for you. They are designed to encompass very different countries with different challenges and approaches. Thus the questionnaire needs to be flexible enough to accommodate these differences. This question provides this opportunity and gives you a chance to introduce relevant issues or explore areas that you feel did not get adequate coverage. In addition you are encouraged to expand on any topic you feel would be of interest to the wider aid-for-trade community through a case story. Details on this can be found here: www.oecd.org/dac/aft/casestories

GLOSSARY

Action Matrix	The outcome of the Enhanced Integrated Framework trade needs assessment. It is a summary list of recommendations and follow-up measures coming out of the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study and validation workshop.
Additionality	Additional aid for trade is aid increases that do not crowd out other aid flows, such as aid to health and education, but rather, reflect increases in total sector allocable development aid.
Aid Activity	Aid activities include projects and programmes, cash transfers, deliveries of goods, training courses, research projects, debt relief operations and contributions to non-governmental organisations.
Aid for Trade	<p>The WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade states that Aid for Trade is about assisting developing countries to increase exports of goods and services, to integrate into the multilateral trading system, and to benefit from liberalized trade and increased market access. It proposes to break down Aid for Trade into six categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>a. Trade policy and regulations</i>, including: training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards.<i>b. Trade development</i>, including: investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development.<i>c. Trade-related infrastructure</i>: transport and storage, energy, and telecommunications.<i>d. Building productive capacity</i>.<i>e. Trade-related adjustment</i>, including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.<i>f. Other trade-related needs</i>.
Alignment	One of the Paris Declaration's five main principles on Aid Effectiveness. Donors will align their development assistance with the development priorities and results-oriented strategies set out by the partner country. In delivering this assistance, donors will progressively depend on partner countries' own systems, providing capacity-building support to improve these systems, rather than establishing parallel systems of their own. Partner countries will undertake the necessary reforms that would enable donors to rely on their country systems.
Creditor Reporting System (CRS)	The OECD CRS aid activity database covers bilateral and multilateral donors' aid and other resource flows to developing countries. The objective of the CRS is to provide a set of readily available basic data that enables analysis on where aid goes, what purposes it serves and what policies it aims to implement, on a comparable basis for all DAC members. The CRS provides detailed information on individual aid activities, such as sectors, countries, project descriptions etc. Three main CRS categories are used as proxies to track Aid-for-Trade volumes: (1) trade policy and regulations; (2) economic infrastructure (energy, transport & communications); and (3) building productive capacity. From 2008 onwards, a new CRS category will track aid to "trade-related adjustment". The database has free access. For more information, follow this link.

Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTIS)

Evaluation of internal and external constraints to a country's integration in the global trading system. An action matrix is developed as a result of the study to facilitate cooperation with the government, donors, and the private sector. Refer to the Enhanced Integrated Framework for more information.

Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), formerly Integrated Framework (IF)

The Enhanced IF (EIF) is an international initiative through which the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the World Bank (WB) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) combine their efforts with those of Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) and bilateral and multilateral development partners to respond to the trade development needs of LDCs. The Integrated framework was launched in 1997 and to date, up to 46 LDCs of a total of 49 have become beneficiaries. The IF process is comprised of four-parts: (1) Awareness building; (2) Diagnostic for a Trade Integration Strategy or DTIS; (3) Plan integration into the national development strategy; and (4) Plan implementation.

Evaluation

The systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme or policy, specifically its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learned into the decision-making process of both recipients and donors. Evaluation also refers to the process of determining the worth or significance of an activity, policy or program. An assessment, as systematic and objective as possible, of a planned, on-going, or completed development intervention. Note: Evaluation in some instances involves the definition of appropriate standards, the examination of performance against those standards, an assessment of actual and expected results and the identification of relevant lessons.

Harmonisation

One of the Paris Declaration's five main principles on Aid Effectiveness. Donors will implement good practice principles in development assistance delivery. They will streamline and harmonise their policies, procedures, and practices; intensify delegated cooperation; increase the flexibility of country-based staff to manage country programmes and projects more effectively; and develop incentives within their agencies to foster management and staff recognition of the benefits of harmonisation.

Mainstreaming = "to bring into the main stream"

Mainstreaming means to introduce a certain way of thinking and acting into the mainstream – in all kinds of programs and measures – and to let it develop into a natural behaviour in order to penetrate and change the "mainstream". Mainstreaming in the trade context means to integrate a trade perspective in all economic development programmes and strategies, so that considerations about external trade interactions with the domestic economy are integrated in the design of all projects and activities in a way that contributes to the country's capacity to benefit from trade integration.

Managing for Results	One of the Paris Declaration's five main principles on Aid Effectiveness. Partner countries will embrace the principles of managing for results, starting with their own results-oriented strategies and continuing to focus on results at all stages of the development cycle – from planning through implementation to evaluation. Donors will rely on and support partner countries' own priorities, objectives, and results, and work in coordination with other donors to strengthen partner countries' institutions, systems, and capabilities to plan and implement projects and programmes, report on results, and evaluate their development processes and outcomes (avoiding parallel donor-driven mechanisms).
Monitoring	A continuing function that uses systematic collection of data on specified indicators to provide management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing development intervention with indications of the extent of progress and achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds.
Official Development Finance (ODF)	Used in measuring the inflow of resources to recipient countries: includes (a) bilateral ODA, (b) grants and concessional and non-concessional development lending by multilateral financial institutions, and (c) Other Official Flows for development purposes (including refinancing Loans) which have too low a grant element to qualify as ODA.
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	Grants or Loans to countries and territories on the DAC List of Aid Recipients (developing countries) which are: (a) undertaken by the official sector; (b) with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective; (c) at concessional financial terms [if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25 per cent]. In addition to financial flows, Technical Co-operation (q.v.) is included in aid. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. The DAC List of Aid Recipients includes all low and middle income countries, except those that are members of the G8 or the European Union (including countries with a firm date for EU admission).
Other Official Flows (OOF)	Transactions by the official sector with countries on the List of Aid Recipients which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as Official Development Assistance or Official Aid, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they have a Grant Element of less than 25 per cent
Ownership	One of the Paris Declaration's five main principles on Aid Effectiveness. The development community will respect the right – and responsibility – of the partner country to exercise effective leadership over its development policies and strategies, and coordinate development actions.
WTO Global Review	The Global Aid-for-Trade Review on 20-21 November 2007 was the focal point of WTO's monitoring mandate for 2007. The Global Aid-for-Trade Review had three objectives: to take stock of what is happening on Aid for Trade; to identify what should happen next; and to improve WTO monitoring and evaluation. The next Global Review is scheduled to take place in Spring 2009, and will again review the process made in implementing the Aid-for-Trade Initiative, including through an analysis of global flows, and donors and partner countries' self-assessments.

**WTO Task Force
on Aid for Trade**

As a result of the Hong Kong Ministerial Conference, Director General-Lamy created a task force to provide recommendations on how to operationalise the Aid-for-Trade initiative and ensure it contributes most effectively to the development dimension of the Doha Development Agenda. The Task Force consisted of 13 WTO Member countries, in alphabetical order: Barbados, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, the European Union, Japan, India, Thailand, the United States, and the coordinators of the ACP, African and LDC Groups. The Permanent Representative of Sweden, ambassador Mia Horn Af Rantzien, chaired it ad personam. In July 2006, the Task force delivered its recommendations (WT/AFT/1), which were endorsed by the WTO General Council on 10 October.