Aid for Trade indicators Dashboard
User manual

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UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC

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Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

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Introduction

This Manual is intended to guide individuals and institutions seeking to use the Aid for Trade Dashboard developed by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as part of the Development Project "Facilitating the Effective Integration of Developing Countries into the Global Economy through Aid for Trade Schemes". This Dashboard presents a set of online indicators for all the countries comprising the five United Nations' Regional Commissions which are currently participating in this project: Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), and Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean (ECLAC).

This guide has a dual purpose. First, we present the way in which information on Official Development Assistance (ODA) is organized —in particular Aid for Trade (AFT)— and divided into different components based on origin and frequency of such aid. The information contained in this Dashboard is based on data contained in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) Aid for Trade Database. Secondly, the guide describes the main features and search options of the Dashboard in order to enable the researcher to conduct queries based on specific needs. It allows for detailed searches conducive to the analysis of the donor and recipient country's behavior, aid flows, distribution and predictability.

This guide, currently in progress, represents the work undertaken by technicians from the Division of International Trade and Integration (ITID) at the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) between 2010 and 2013. During this period, ITID technicians developed a set of trade flow indicators suited for the analysis of trade and trade policy. The inclusion of such indicators in the analysis of Aid for Trade and Development Cooperation is a natural progression that seeks to deepen and broaden the work completed to date as well as understand trade and its ties to development.

Much of the work previously carried out to evaluate the effects of trade and its link to international aid development —specifically, Aid for Trade— do not necessarily have a direct connection with empirical evidence that would allow determination of the particular rank of a country or group of countries as aid receptors taking into account their export structure and relative size.

The technicians and researchers involved in this project integrated multiple data sets from various international databases (*inter alia*, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, United Nations COMTRADE, United Nations Regional Commissions). From there on, performing calculations of

basic indicators related to structure, percentage shares, and performance, among others, proved to be a daunting and time consuming task.

The Dashboard we are presenting today attempts to resolve all these issues in a simple and integrated manner by providing users of the five participating Regional Commissions the appropriate information concerning each of the member countries.

We hope these new technical tools —the online consultation system and the accompanying guide— will represent a valuable contribution to the better understanding of the state of the AFT and the funds received by countries to further their development.

The Division of International Trade and Integration at ECLAC was in charge of project management and supervised by Jose Duran Lima and Tania Garcia Millan. The Dashboard was created by a team of technical experts including Myriam Echeverria, Research Assistant and Information Technology Expert, as well as Andres Yanez and Pierre Lebret, ECLAC ITID Consultants. Moreover, the project development was supported by the Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID). Michele Rosenberg and Jieun Park provided assistance.

I. General use: the dashboard as a tool

This manual presents a detailed approach on how to use the Aid for Trade Dashboard.[1] Overall, the graphic interface of the site is user-friendly. The design is based on a keypad with hanging menus that allows selection of indicators or particular sections. In order to facilitate the use of the tool, we include a brief technical explanation that describes the methodology used in each case wherein an indicator was calculated.

A. Start

A web browser that supports applications in flash format is required to access the Central American Trade Observatory. Access is obtained through http://www.cepal.org/comercio/aftis/hhibysector /index.html which address must be typed directly into the selected browser. Below are examples in Windows and MAC browsers:

Subsequently, hit enter and wait a few seconds for the browser to display the main search screen (see image 1). In this screenshot, the user will find four query modules, namely:

1. Search main indicators - This module is related to general indicators that include information on Official Development Assistance and Aid for Trade.

2. Aid for Trade Consolidated Report - This brief report consolidates information for major categories of AfT.

3. ODA and AFT detailed report by sector —the module presents more detailed information on AfT.

4. Integrated Query —This module provides a consolidated report that compiles all the information consulted for a single country in a vector format. This facilitates the subsequent analysis of the information to create indicators and tables according to the specific needs of each researcher.

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[1] The website includes a query system for information on Official Development Assistance and Aid for Trade for member countries of the five regional commissions involved in the project: ECA, ESCAP, ECLAC, ESCWA and ECE.

IMAGE 1
ACCESS USING DIFFERENT BROWSERS
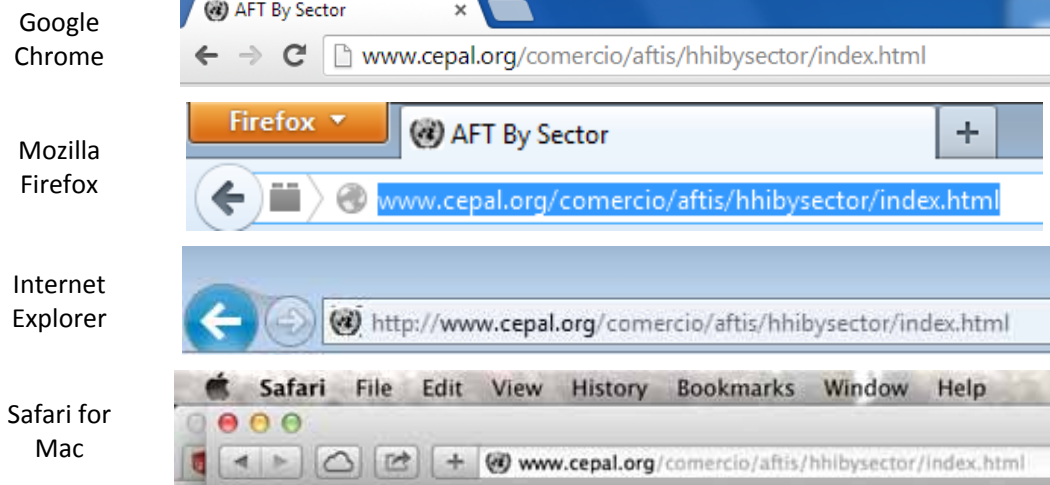
Source: Dashboard ODA/ AFT, ECLAC.

IMAGE 2
MAIN PAGE DISPLAY TO ACCESS DASHBOARD
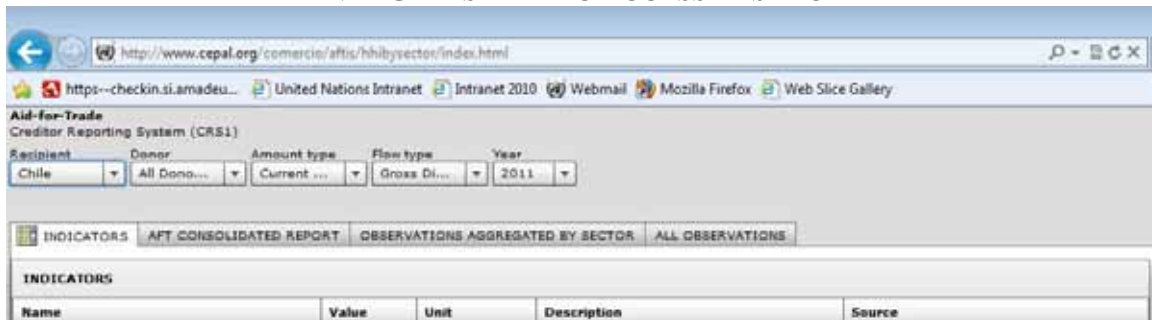
Source: Dashboard ODA/ AFT, ECLAC.

B. Data sources consulted

The dashboard was developed based on the interaction of three complementary databases: i) OECD database on Official Development Assistance (ODA); ii) United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (COMTRADE), and iii) World Bank World Development Indicators Database (Population, Gross Domestic Product and Foreign Direct Investment).

i) The OECD's Development Cooperation Directorate (DCD-DAC) in its Credit Reporting System (CRS) from http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm presents basic information on Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Aid for Trade (AfT) by recipient country, donor and economic sector.

ii) United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (COMTRADE) http://comtrade.un. org/ provides information on total goods exports and imports for each ODA and AfT recipient country.

iii) The World Bank database presents basic information on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), trade (exports and imports), population and foreign direct investment (FDI). The user can make his/her specific query through the World Bank's official website: http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators.

C. Cross-reference consultation requirements

In order to facilitate the use of the online program and individual consultations, this section briefly describes the main inputs the system must recognize before processing a specific query. First, among the requirements, subject and time period must be specified. These are selected in three keypads: a) recipient country; b) donor; and c) query year. Additionally, two keypads are presented to indicate the type of flow consulted by type of amount —whether it is current or constant and committed or disbursed. Image 3 shows the total map of the Dashboard's main menus and tables result.

IMAGE 3
INPUT AND TABLES BASED ON RESULTS PER QUERY
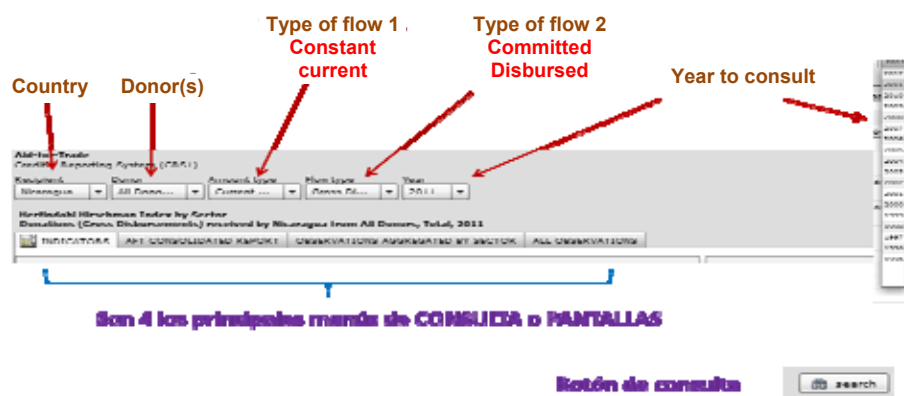
Source: Aid for Trade Dashboard, ECLAC.

In order to make the user more familiar with the tool, we will describe each of the input buttons needed for the program to establish a query in the aforementioned sites. Moreover, information regarding the data sources and coverage is provided as well as noteworthy definitions.

1. Recipient country

With respect to the recipient country, the database displays all of the possible country queries. The user is able to choose by individual country, which list is based on those countries that are eligible to receive ODA and for which there is available information in the OECD's Development Cooperation Directorate (DCD-DAC) basis, Creditor Reporting System (See: http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm).

The methodology used to categorize ODA recipient countries is based on the list of middle-income countries as determined by the World Bank and according to the Gross National Income per capita indicator. The full list can be consulted on the World Bank's website: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD. Table 1 presents details of the typology used to determine the range of a middle-income country as well as other categories such as least developed, low middle-income, middle-income, or high-income.

A detailed list is attached in table A.1 of this Manual.

As an example, we will select an African country: Ethiopia. In the browser, the user can select by region, sub-region, and a preselected group of countries such as: Europe, Africa, Latin America, Asia and Oceania. Image 4 a shows graphically the selection suggested in this guide.

TABLE 1
CATEGORIES OF ODA RECIPIENT COUNTRIES, 2001-2013

Country categories	Per capita GNI in 2010	Number of countries
Least developed countries	< 1 005	49
Other low-income countries	<= US$ 1 005 en 2010	5
Lower middle-income countries and territories	>=US$ 1 006 <= US$ 3 975	40
Upper middle-income countries and territories	>=US$ 3 976 <= US$ 12 275	54
Total countries		148

Source: ECLAC based on information from http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/49483614.pdf.

D. Donor

This window displays countries and world regions that provide ODA flows. The user can choose a specific country, group of countries, multilateral institution, or specific donor. For example, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), or the European Union institutions as a whole, may be selected as donors. Similarly, it is also possible to select total funds from all donors which includes all the countries from the OECD's Development Cooperation Directorate (DCD-DAC), multilateral agencies, and DAC non-members. If the user is interested, it is also possible to select the DCD-DAC itself as a donor group.

It should be noted that the OECD database includes all types of donors included in its Credit Reporting System, the primary source of data and indicators (See: http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm). Table 4 b shows selection screen and full display of all donors selected based on the specific interest of the user.

E. Type of quantity

In this window, the user can determine whether the amount allocated as AfT is a current or constant flow for a given base year —it should be noted that in the most recent data from 2012, the base year is 2011. As discussed below, for purposes of international comparability, the data in this section that is most useful is that in current dollars since it allows for an analysis of different types of AfT and ODA indicators. Additionally, utilizing data expressed in constant terms in a specific year, one can analyze the evolution of the monetary flows in terms of annual change rate or long-term growth patterns. This, of course, always depends on the interest and needs of the user.

F. Type of ODA flows

In this window, the user can determine whether the ODA allocated for a specific country is a future commitment or has already been disbursed. The Official Development Assistance received by countries corresponds to that financed by way grants and loans. For many types of financial flows, the financial aid database reports the activity value and the date of the grant or loan agreement, depending on the commitment entered into by the donor and recipient. The flow determined using this procedure is referred to as a commitment and does not necessarily mean it has been immediately disbursed. Conversely, the gross disbursement flows correspond to the expenditure made by a particular donor.

G. Year

This tab selects the specific year for which the query is made. The OECD's DCD-DAC presents ODA information for the period between 1995 and 2012, as indicated in image 4 e. Once the aforementioned five menus are selected, hit the query button on the upper right hand corner of the screen in order to obtain the results. Your browser will then provide the results of a particular dataset and indicators for the country researched.

IMAGE 4
EXAMPLES OF THE DASHBOARD'S MAIN QUERY WINDOWS

a) Recipient

b) Donor

c) Type of quantity

d) Type of flow

e) Year

f) Search
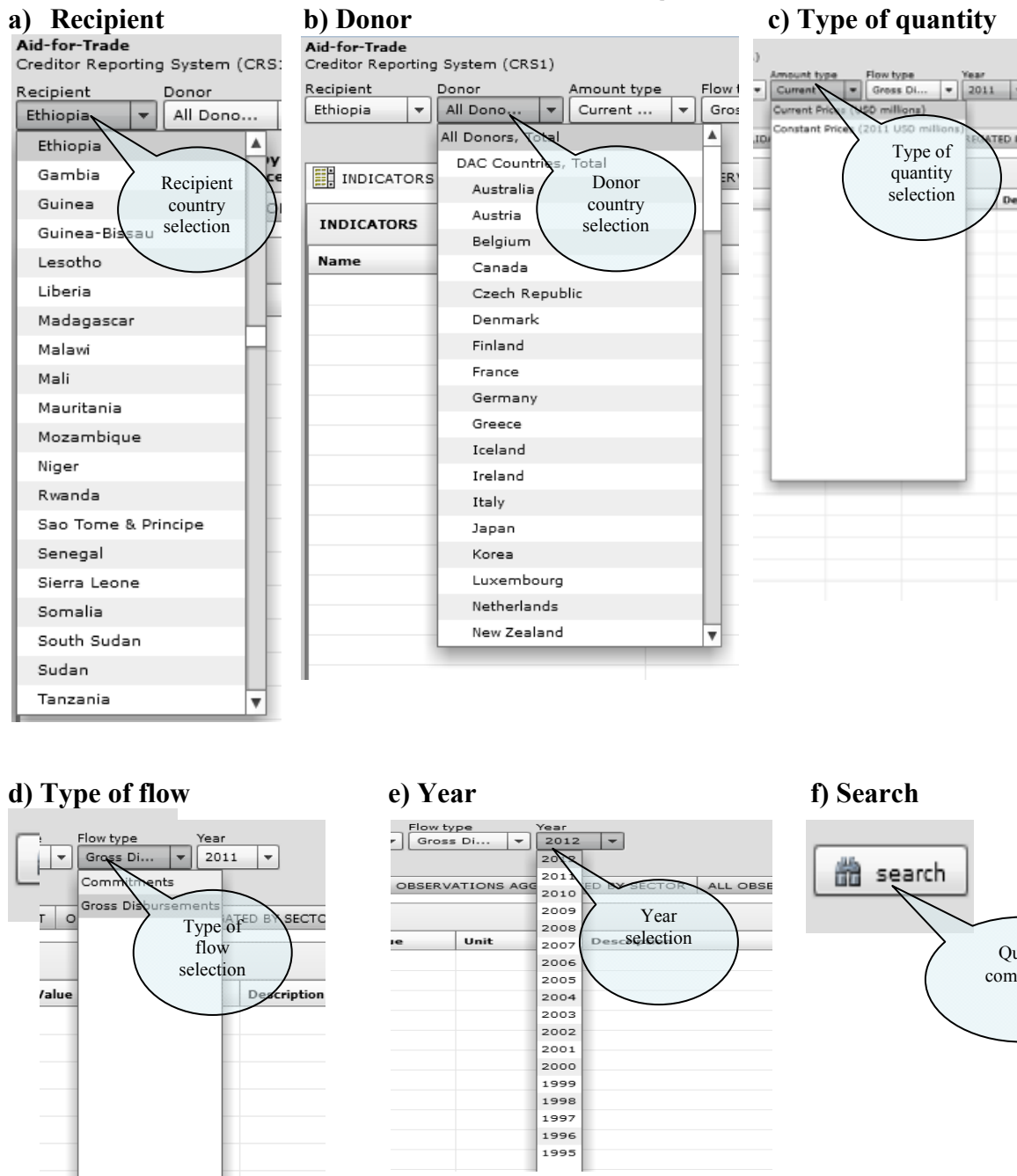
Source: Aid for Trade Dashboard, ECLAC.

An additional utility of the Dashboard consists in allowing users to save the results obtained. By clicking on the "Save" feature, a dialog box will appear with a suggested file name of "INDICATORS_1394 ...." and, by default, seek to save it in the Desktop. The user may also change the file directory if he/she so opts. To retrieve the file, simply run Excel and open the file from the folder in which it was saved. If the file name or path has not been changed from the default settings, the system will save the generic file name "INDICATORS_1394 ..." on the desktop of your computer. Image 5 demonstrates the steps required to save the results obtained.

IMAGE 5
COMMAND TO SAVE RESULTS OBTAINED
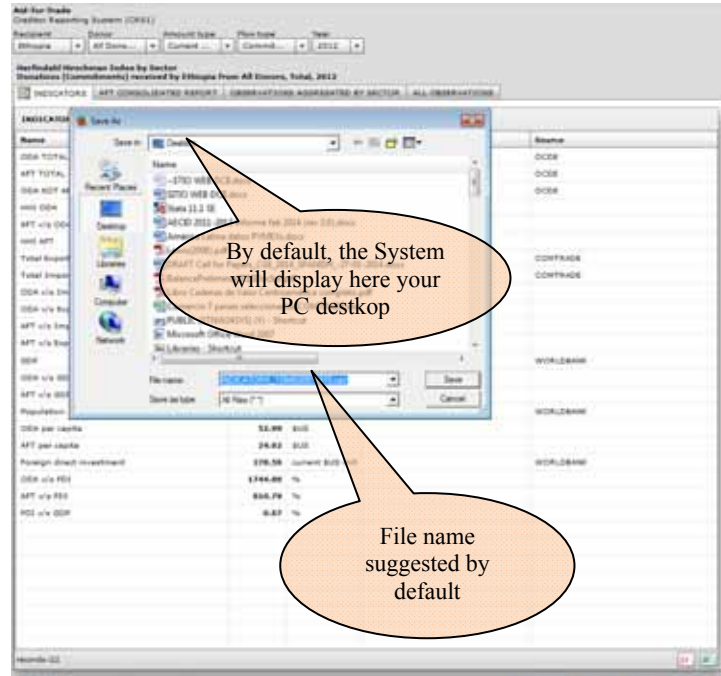
Source: ECLAC, Dashboard Aid for Trade.

In order to prevent any loss of information, it is recommended that the user assign suitable names for each query and save them in a folder on the hard disk, as suggested in the detailed sequence on image 6 below, where a folder "Results Dashboard" is created in the hard drive[2].

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[2]   Folders and file names are only suggestions. The user may adapt file names and paths according to personal preferences.

IMAGE 6
SEQUENCE TO CREATE "OBSERVATORY RESULTS" FOLDER
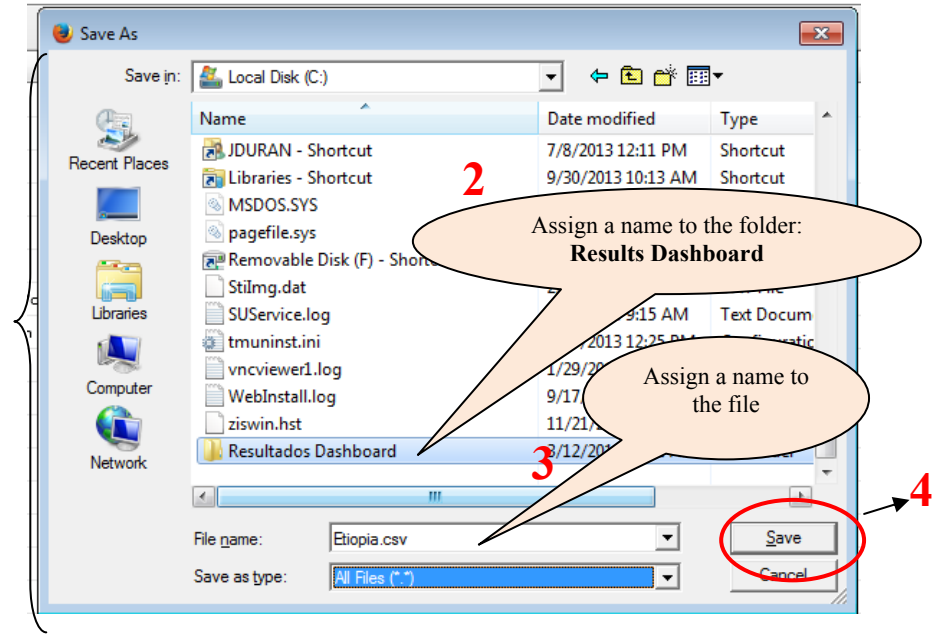
Source: ECLAC, Aid for Trade Dashboard.

Once the working folder has been created, it is possible to save for all additional queries for further use and analysis.

II. Indicator module: consolidated report

By way of example, below we present the consolidated results of main indicators for Ethiopia in 2012. Let us consider default tables for the indicator to explain the correct data interpretation and suggested analysis. It should be noted that the first column indicates in detail each of the twenty-two indicators that have been defined, the second column displays the value for each indicator or variable, the third column displays the unit of measurement, the fourth column consists in a brief description of the data, and the last column cites the main source for the data obtained (e.g., United Nations COMTRADE, OECD Creditor Reporting System or the World Bank Database). In this way, the user can identify from the beginning, data related to International Cooperation, as well as international trade (exports and imports), GDP, population and incoming Foreign Direct Investment flows (FDI) (see image 7A).

The first three rows present official information regarding Official Development Aid (ODA), Aid for Trade (AFT), and ODA that is different from Aid for Trade and which is defined as "ODA not AFT". The first two rows, along with the other variables contained in the boxes and defined in image 7A, are the main inputs from which the indicators are created. Each is discussed in detail below:

IMAGE 7A
INDICATORS QUERY: ETHIOPIA, 2012

Source: ECLAC, Dashboard Aid for Trade.

1. Concentration index/diversification

The database presents the Hirschman-Herfindahl synthetic indicator —also known as Herfindahl-Hirschmanwhich— which is typically used to measure the high or low degree of market concentration that a private enterprise may have.

If there were just one company in the market, then the concentration of sales would be totally and completely focused on this one company. Conversely, if there were more companies, the degree of concentration would depend on the total sales of each one of those companies. Hirschman (1945)[3] and later Herfindahl (1950), who first divulged the index, defined the basis of measurement for the indicator that we will utilize to characterize AfT and ODA. For the user's understanding and analysis, this Manual describes how the index was calculated and suggests the correct interpretation.

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[3] Hirschman first used it to analyze the international trade structure more than the market share. Later, Herfindahl (1950) used it to analyze the degree of concentration in the US steel market. It was then that the index became known as Herfindahl's original idea. However, Hirshman claimed the index as his own and clarified his pioneering work in a note published by The American Economic Review (Hirschman, 1964).

With the information for each donor country, the index is computed according to the following formula:

$$HHI = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{AfT_i}{AfTT}\right)^2$$

Where *AfT* represents the Aid for Trade flows received by a country, *i* represents the particular sector in which the aid is allocated, *AfTT* equals the total flows of Aid for Trade received. To identify each sector, the information disaggregated by the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) is used (see table A.2). The calculation of the same indicator for total ODA will take into account all the sectors —that is, all those sectors that are AfT and non-AfT.

In order to interpret the resulting index —which will range from 0 to 1— we suggest the following rule of thumb used by the United States Department of Justice to measure the degree of monopolistic concentration within the market:

- HHI > 0.18 = High concentration;

- HHI > 0.10 < 0.18 = Moderate concentration; and

- HHI < 0.10 = Diversified.

The system provides two indicators by default: the index for all the ODA (HHI ODA) and a second one corresponding to AfT (HHI AFT). In the case of Ethiopia, the ODA index equals 0.05 which indicates that the aid Ethiopia receives is widely distributed throughout a wide range of sectors. Conversely, the AfT indicator has a value of 0.17 which makes AfT somewhat more concentrated than total ODA.

Contrary to traditional trade or monopolistic concentration analyses - in which high values are often considered as an economic risk due to the dependency and/or vulnerability they imply - in analyzing development aid, a high index can be considered as an indication of greater focalization of international aid in sectors that are of national interest. For this reason, the understanding and interpretation of the index is of a different nature than that associated with traditional analysis. Thus, what may be drawn from this indicator should be supplemented by an analysis of the effectiveness of aid received, the scale of donor intervention, and evaluation of cooperation by using additional criteria such as the relevance of aid, its adequacy to national development programs, as well as ownership and spillovers generated from AfT in various economic sectors. These criteria are applicable to both ODA and AfT.

To complement this analysis, it is recommended that users perform a similar inquiry of disbursements, in which case, the indexes reflect the state of the flows actually disbursed by all donors. This indicator can be calculated by using the structure of cooperation provided by a particular donor. Table 3 exemplifies this particular case. It should be noted that AfT flows are systematically more concentrated than those of all the multilateral institutions. The same can be said about AfT received by Ethiopia from the United States which is far less fragmented than that of all donor countries, with an HHI of 0.73 and 0.21, respectively. Similar conclusions can be drawn from an HHI analysis of ODA (see table 2).

TABLE 2
ETHIOPIA: ODA AND AFT CONCENTRATION/DIVERSIFICATION INDEXES, 2011
(Based on disbursements)

	All donors	Multilateral institutions	European Union institutions	United States
HHI ODA	0.05	0.08	0.19	0.20
HHI AfT	0.21	0.36	0.73	0.57

Source: ECLAC, Aid for Trade Dashboard.

A variant of this indicator is that which uses as a unit of measurement the number of donors present in each country instead of the sectors to which AfT or ODA is destined. In this case, the interpretation is similar to the one described above with the exception that it is no longer possible to talk about focalization, but rather about greater or less fragmentation of the aid received. If the HHI is close to 1, then there is little to no fragmentation. On the contrary, if the HHI is low or less than 0.10, it entails a country that receives aid from multiple donors and there is a greater fragmentation of that aid.

This new indicator complements the conclusions that can be drawn from the results of the above-described indicator. Djankov et. al. (2009) use this indicator to measure the fragmentation of aid in an analysis of the economic growth of the Latin American and Caribbean region.

2. Aid for Trade as a share of official development aid

This simple tool indicates the proportion of the total ODA that corresponds to Aid for Trade. To determine total AfT, the Dashboard aggregates the set of codes corresponding to the OECD Creditor Reporting System (see table A.2).

In the case of Ethiopia, this indicator shows that in 2012, 46.5% of all ODA commitments were Aid for Trade (see image 7B). The user can confirm that the same query for disbursed AfT represents 48.3% of total ODA.

In addition to indicators outputs, the Dashboard displays a graph of AfT distribution within ODA. This graph automatically appears to the right of the table with all the indicators that the Dashboard yields (see image 7B).

IMAGE 7B
QUERY: ETHIOPIA, 2012
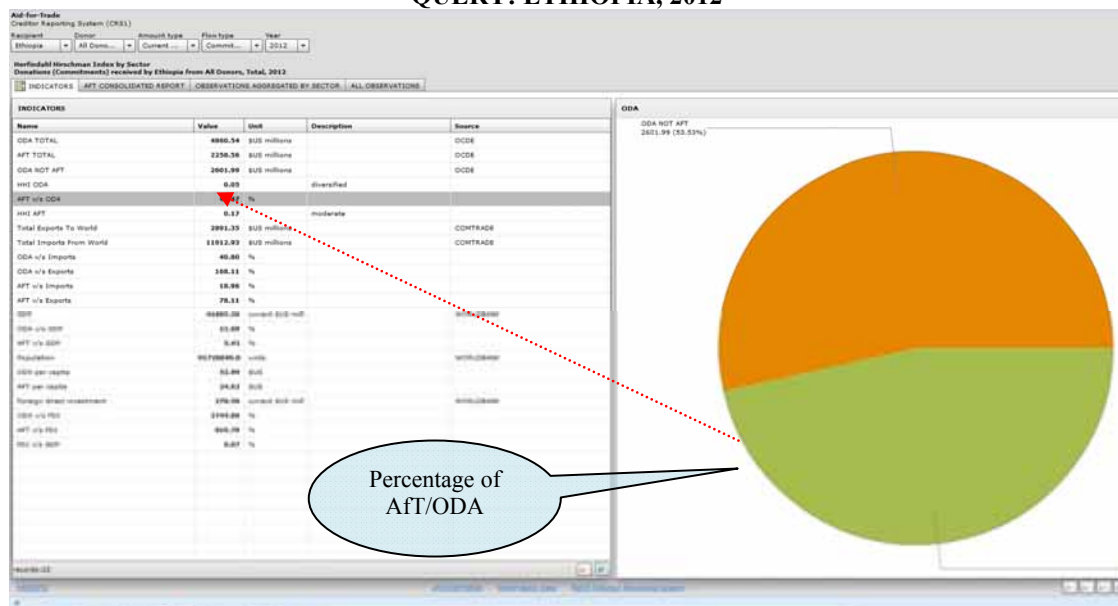
Source: ECLAC, Aid for Trade Dashboard.

3. Relative indicators for AfT and ODA

In addition to the measure of incidence of AfT in ODA, the Dashboard offers some complementary indicators that demonstrate AfT and ODA density in some macroeconomic variables, e.g.: exports, imports, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Table 3 details the list of these indicators and the results obtained for a query on AfT and ODA flows (committed and disbursed) for Ethiopia in 2012.

TABLE 3
RELATIVE INDICATORS FOR OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT AID AND AID FOR TRADE, 2012
(In percentages)

Indicator	Formula	Ethiopia results	
		Commitments	Disbursements
AfT v/s ODA	$\dfrac{AfT_t}{ODA_t} * 100$	46.5	18.3
AOD v/s Exports	$\dfrac{ODA_t}{X_t} * 100$	198.1	112.4
AOD v/s Imports	$\dfrac{ODA_t}{M_t} * 100$	40.8	27.3
AfT v/s Exports	$\dfrac{AfT_t}{X_t} * 100$	78.1	20.6
AfT v/s Imports	$\dfrac{AfT_t}{M} * 100$	19.0	5.0
ODA v/s GDP	$\dfrac{ODA_t}{GDP_t} * 100$	11.7	7.8
AfT v/s GDP	$\dfrac{AfT_t}{GDP_t} * 100$	5.4	1.4
ODA v/s FDI	$\dfrac{ODA_t}{FDI_t} * 100$	1744.9	1166.9
AfT v/s FDI	$\dfrac{AfT_t}{FDI_t} * 100$	810.8	213.8
FDI v/s GDP	$\dfrac{FDI_t}{GDP_t} * 100$	0.7	0.7

Source: Authors.

Notes: X = Exports; M = Imports; GDP = Gross Domestic Product; FDI = Foreign Direct Investment; t = Time.

In the example above, one can observe that AfT is significant as it reaches 78.1% and 20.6% of the value of exported goods depending on whether committed or disbursed funds are considered. Moreover, the total ODA reaches 198.1% and 112.4% of exports in committed and disbursed funds, respectively. In terms of GDP, the Aid for Trade commitment was 5.4% and Aid for Trade disbursed was 1.4%. The ODA and AfT indexes as percentages of foreign direct investment are markedly elevated which indicates the enormous weight international aid has in Ethiopia —well above the FDI level which only reaches 0.7% of GDP. The analyst may conclude that given that AfT is 5.4% of GDP, it is so significant that it exceeds the total flow of FDI Ethiopia received in 2012 by almost 8 times. However, it should be clarified that for the AfT actually paid —meaning, those funds actually disbursed— the share is 1.4%. This assertion may be confirmed by the amounts appearing in millions of dollars for both indicators and which appear in the Results screen (see table 3 and images 5A and 5B).

4. Indicators per capita

Beginning with the population information provided by the World Bank databases, the Dashboard calculates the amount of dollars per capita of ODA or AfT in a given year. In Ethiopia, this measure is US $53 per capita for the case of total ODA and about US $25 in AfT in the case of commitments. If the same query is made for disbursed amounts, the amounts per capita are US $35.40 and US $6.50 for ODA and AfT, respectively (see image 7A). Users can query the level of AfT for various recipient countries and compare the data retrieved using the Dashboard, save the results, and either tabulate the results or present them in a graphic form such as the one shown in Figure 1 which demonstrates the heterogeneity of this measure between a group of countries in Africa and Haiti.

FIGURE 1
EXAMPLE OF AFT DISBURSEMENTS PER CAPITA:
AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON, 2012
(In dollars)
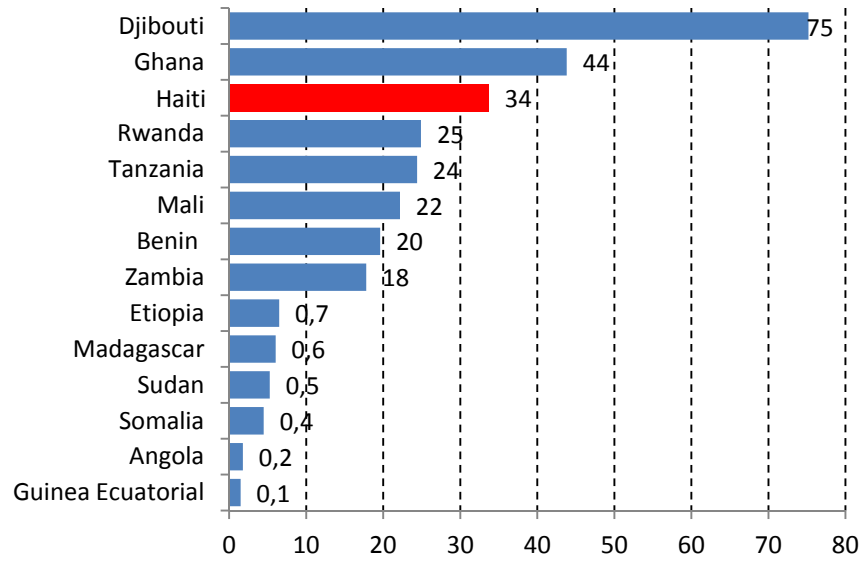
Source: Aid for trade dashboard, ECLAC

III. Aggregate report by sector

The second keypad of the system allows the user to aggregate synthetically the main sectors that are beneficiaries of AfT for a given year. The Dashboard conducts an online search of the CRS database, aggregates each of the sectors considered as AfT, and presents the results in millions of dollars in a small table that the user can then save. Moreover, by default, the system displays the percentage structure and value of each of the main sectors receiving AfT so that the user can assess the share of each of the major sectors within AfT.

Continuing with Ethiopia as an example, the results indicate a significant prevalence of AfT allocated in the Economic Infrastructure category which accounts for total commitments of US $1.279 million in 2012 —equivalent to 56.7% of total Aid for Trade. Further, 22.9% of the total AfT commitments were destined for productive capacity building. Lastly, sectors linked to trade-related adjustment and trade policy and regulations have shares of 11% and 9% of total AfT, respectively (see image 8A). A preliminary conclusion would indicate that, for the case at hand, most AfT is related to commitment in economic infrastructure and productive capacity building given that these two sectors account for about 80% of total flows received.

However, in order for these conclusions to be whole, and as mentioned in previous sections, we suggest that the user perform an analysis of the structure of actual disbursements, which analysis can be easily done by switching from commitments to gross disbursements in the keypad flow type option. As can be seen, the analysis of funds disbursed for Ethiopia presents a somewhat different structure with respect to the one showed by the pattern of commitments. In this case, economic infrastructure category predominates with disbursements of US $373 million, equivalent to 62.64% of total Aid for Trade. Next in significance, is the productive capacity building sector with US $220 million and a finding that the least amount of funds are disbursed for trade policy, regulations and trade-related adjustment (see image 8B).

By obtaining the structure of AfT —both in terms of commitments and actual disbursements— the user can make a comparison between the two types of flows. The graphics that automatically appear in the Dashboard provide the user with a quick glance at the significance and share of flows destined for economic infrastructure.

Table 4 presents the details for each of the sectors considered. It should be noted that the report to which we are referring to in this Manual is labeled as "Level 1", meaning, the aggregation of the 4 main sectors that are included in the graph that appear alongside the results. For example, included as part of economic infrastructure projects are transport and storage projects,

communications, water production and supply. Even further, within these large categories there is a breakdown in even more categories (see table A.2). We will expand upon this in the following section.

IMAGE 8
DETAILED REPORT BY SECTOR
(In millions of dollars and percentages)

A.   COMMITMENTS
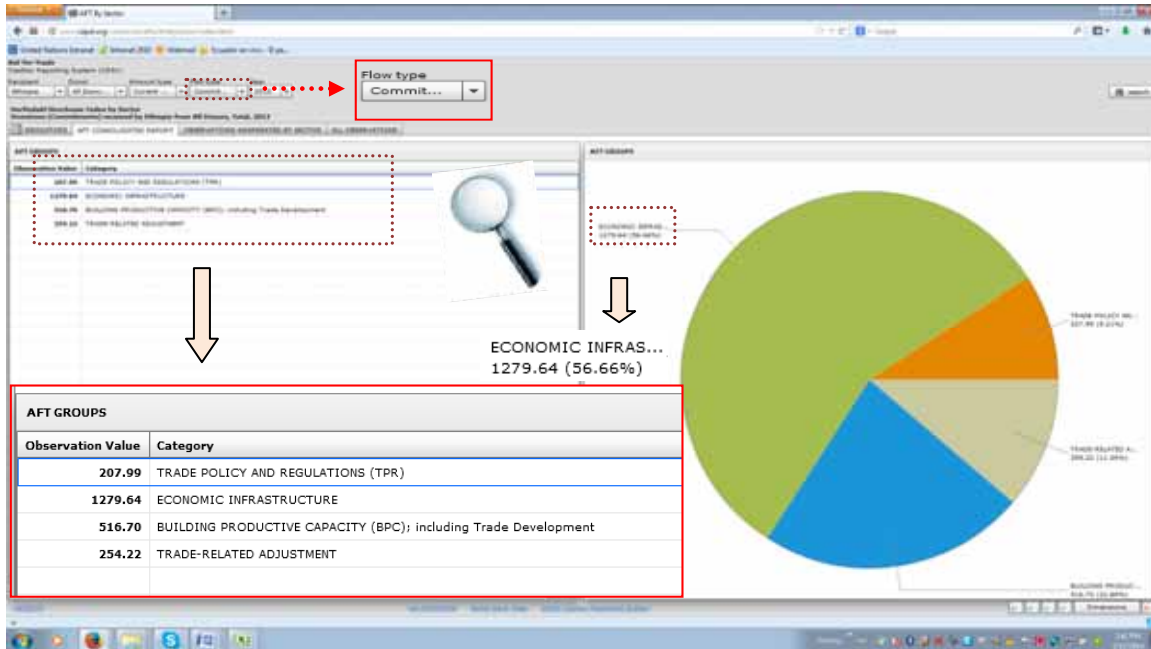
B.   DISBURSEMNETS

Source: Aid for Trade Dashboard, ECLAC

TABLE 4
DISAGGREGATION OF MAIN SECTORS IN AID FOR TRADE

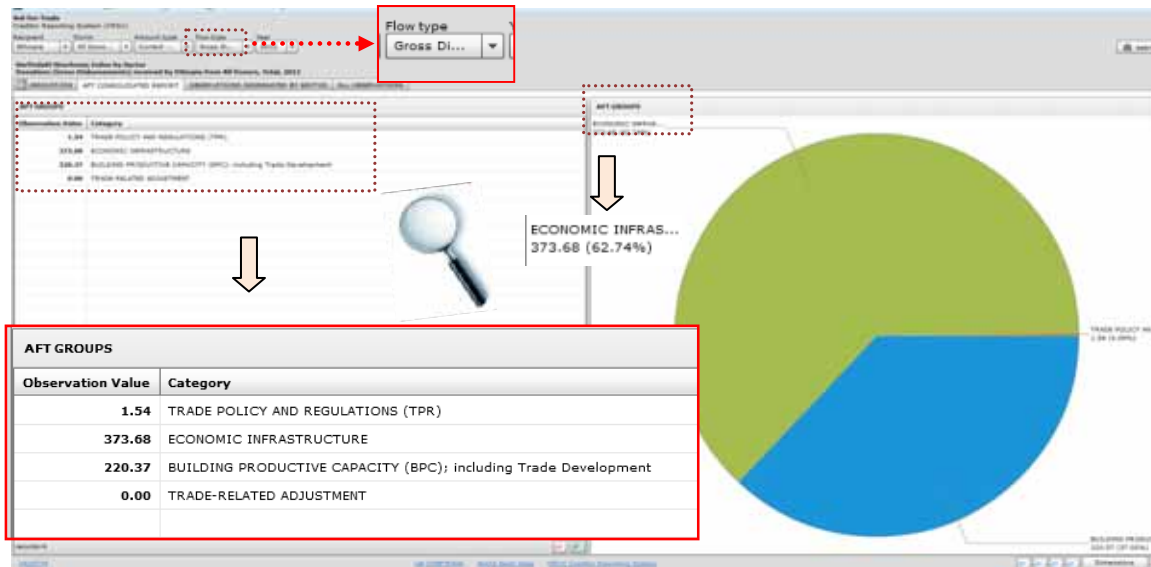| Main sectors (Level 1)	Subsectors (Level 2)	3-digit code	Code CRS-SNPA (5 digits) (Level 3)
Trade policy and regulations	Trade policy and regulations	331	33110, 33161, 33162,33120, 33130, 33140, 33181.
Economic infrastructure	Transport and Storage	210	21010, 21020, 21030, 21040, 21050, 21061, 21081.
	Communications	220	22010, 22020, 22030, 22040,
	Water production and supply	230	23010, 23020, 23030, 23040, 23050, 23064, 23065, 23067, 23070, 23081, 23082.
Productive capacity building	Banking & Financial services	240	24010, 24020, 24030, 24040, 24081.
	Business support services and other	250	25010.
	Agriculture	311	31110, 31120, 31130, 31140, 31150, 31161, 31162, 31163, 31164, 31165, 31166, 31181, 31182, 31191, 31192, 31193, 31194, 31195.
	Forestry	312	31210, 31220, 31281, 31282, 31291.
	Fishing	313	31310, 31320, 31381, 31382, 31391
	Industry	321	32110, 32120, 32130, 32140, 32161, 32162, 32163, 32164, 32166, 32168, 32171, 32172, 32182, 32210.
	Mineral resources and mining	322	32220, 33210.
	Tourism	332	33210.
General budget support-related aid	General budget support	510	51010

Source: Author, based on OECD Creditor Reporting System, OECD (2009), reporting directives for the Creditor Reporting System, Addendum on Types of Aid.

To become even more familiar with using the system, the user is encouraged to make specific inquiries regarding AfT received by Ethiopia from the following donors: a) Multilateral Organizations; b) DAC member countries; c) non-DAC countries; and d) the private sector. Performing this analysis will allow the user to immediately identify differences in AfT patterns based on, for example, different donors.

Table 5 presents the details of said query and, provides for each case, the commitments and disbursements for each of the major sectors identified as AfT. A first glance shows that the main donors in Ethiopia are multilateral organizations that account for US $1.887 million in commitments and US $393 million in disbursements, the largest shares of AfT. Notwithstanding, there are differences between amounts committed and amounts disbursed for all donors.

The question then arises: how should AfT be evaluated taking into account the information regarding committed and disbursed funds? To resolve this issue, we propose using a predictability measure which we describe and analyze in the following section.

TABLE 5
DISAGGREGATION OF MAIN SECTORS THAT MAKE UP AID FOR TRADE

Sectors	Committed	% of the total	Disbursed	% of the total	Predictability index
Multilateral organizations					
Trade policy and regulations	207.5	11.0	0.5	0.1	0.2
Economic infrastructure	1219.5	64.6	329.6	83.9	27.0
Productive capacity building	206.0	10.9	62.5	15.9	30.4
Trade-related adjustment	254.2	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1887.2	100.0	392.6	100.0	20.8
DAC Countries					
Trade policy and regulations	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.6	211.8
Economic infrastructure	21.5	6.5	30.0	15.9	139.6
Productive capacity building	310.7	93.4	157.8	83.5	50.8
Trade-related adjustment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	332.7	100.0	188.9	100.0	56.8
Non-DAC Countries					
Trade policy and regulations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Economic infrastructure	38.6	100.0	14.0	100.0	36.4
Productive capacity building	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trade-related adjustment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	38.6	100.0	14.0	100.0	36.4
Private Sector					
Trade policy and regulations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Economic infrastructure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Productive capacity building	11.7	100.0	18.3	100.0	156.3
Trade-related adjustment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	11.7	100.0	18.3	100.0	156.3
Aid for Trade (AfT) (a+b+c)					
Trade policy and regulations	208.0	9.2	1.5	0.3	0.7
Economic infrastructure	1279.6	56.7	373.7	62.7	29.2
Productive capacity building	516.7	22.9	220.4	37.0	42.6
Trade-related adjustment	254.2	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Aid for Trade	2258.6	100.0	595.6	100.0	26.4

Source: ECLAC, Aid for Trade Dashboard.

1. Aid for Trade predictability index

This indicator measures the different degrees of predictability and/or fulfillment of the commitments made by donors. The index is calculated as the ratio of funds disbursed and funds committed as follows:

$$PIAfT = Predictability\ Index\ AfT = \frac{AfTcommitment_{it}}{AfTdisbursement_{ti}} * 100$$

The results may take a range of values from 0 to over 100, depending on the degree of fulfillment of commitments by donors. In order to interpret and evaluate the levels of fulfillment, we suggest the use of values as defined in table 6:

TABLE 6
DEGREE OF PREDICTABILITY OF THE AFT ACCORDING TO THE PIAfT
(In percentages)

PIAfT values	Intepretation
Less than 50	Insufficient commitment
50 to 80	Medium-level fulfillment
80 to more than 100	High-level fulfillment

Source: Authors.

Considering our example again, the level of AfT fulfillment for all donors for Ethiopia in 2012 is 26.4% —a value that can be interpreted as insufficient or little predictable. The researcher can thus conclude that, according to the index calculation, the total amount of international aid disbursements to Ethiopia in 2013 was insufficient, as only a little over 25% of the US $2.259 million committed were disbursed (US $596 million). It should be highlighted; however, fulfillment is much higher in the Productive Capacity Building subsector with a value of 42.6%. Also noteworthy is that there were virtually no disbursements of funds committed for trade policy and regulations.

Note that this analysis can be complemented by carrying out similar queries in the case of disbursements made by each of the donors or groups of donors. In this case, the results show a better situation for the case of AfT originating in the private sector as it falls within the third-level range; this leads to the conclusion that there is some degree of fulfillment, and hence predictability, of AfT delivered by donors (and in this case, disbursements surpassed commitments). A similar analysis is applied to other AfT subsectors —such as Trade Policy and Regulations and Economic Infrastructure— for disbursements made by DAC-member countries. (see table 5).

For an accurate interpretation of the results given by this index, we recommend that it be complemented with a sector-specific structure as shown, *inter alia*, by the greater or lesser weight of the entirety of the public procurement sector. For example, although the subsector Trade policy and Regulation reaches 212%, its share of total AfT received by the DAC country countries is only 0.3%. The whole of AfT received by all sectors is 56.8%, which leads to the conclusion that DAC-member countries have a degree of medium-level fulfillment. (see table 5).

IV. Query mode for ODA/AfT sector data

The third module of the Dashboard is designed to allow researchers to retrieve detailed information for a particular country and for a particular year for each of the ODA and AfT classification codes. Unlike Module II, which aggregates data, this section permits the user to identify all sectors involved with Official Development Aid. The results are presented in two windows —in the upper window, the Dashboard will provide information for all ODA sectors and subsectors, whereas the bottom window shows results filtered for only for AfT sectors.

If the user seeks specific information about specific disbursements for a given year in the Education sector, for example, or for any sub-sectors within Education, he/she may obtain the specific values of ODA in detail (e.g., research or teacher training). Another example is the case of AfT for economic infrastructure where the researcher can obtain the information that distinguishes between disbursements between road rail, and air transport or alternatively, whether the funds are for telecommunications, energy or other categories (see image 9).

This module is designed to make it easier for researchers to perform detailed analyses such as those presented in figure 2 which illustrate the structure of funds committed and disbursed in Ethiopia in the Economic Infrastructure sector. Based on this, it is easy to conclude that it was the Electrical Transmission sectors that received most of the funds (see figure 2)

FIGURE 2
ETHIOPIA: DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS, 2012
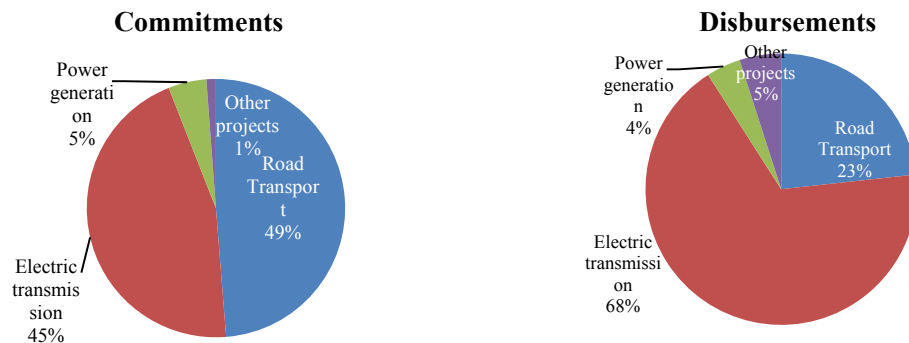
Source: ECLAC, Aid for Trade Dashboard.

IMAGE 9
DETAILED REPORT BY SECTOR, 2012
(In millions of dollars and percentages)

Aid-for-Trade
Creditor Reporting System (CRS1)

Recipient	Donor	Amount type	Flow type	Year
Ethiopia ▼	All Dono... ▼	Current ... ▼	Gross Di... ▼	2012 ▼

Herfindahl Hirschman Index by Sector
Donations (Gross Disbursements) received by Ethiopia from All Donors, Total, 2012

▦ INDICATORS | AFT CONSOLIDATED REPORT | OBSERVATIONS AGGREGATED BY SECTOR | ALL OBSERVATIONS

ODA

Sector	Code	Observation Value	Category
Total All Sectors	1000	0.00	Not Applicable
Total Sector Allocable	450	0.00	Not Applicable
I. Social Infrastructure & Services, Total	100	0.00	Not Applicable
I.1. Education, Total	110	0.00	Not Applicable
I.1.a. Education, Level Unspecified, Total	111	0.00	Not Applicable
Education policy & admin. management	11110	159.01	Not Applicable
Education facilities and training	11120	10.21	Not Applicable
Teacher training	11130	15.97	Not Applicable
Educational research	11182	3.12	Not Applicable
I.1.b. Basic Education, Total	112	0.00	Not Applicable
Primary education	11220	41.57	Not Applicable
Basic life skills for youth & adults	11230	3.34	Not Applicable
Early childhood education	11240	1.01	Not Applicable

records:246

AFT

Sector	Code	Observation Value	Category
Transport policy & admin. management	21010	3.16	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE
Road transport	21020	252.88	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE
Rail transport	21030	0.35	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE
Water transport	21040	0.00	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE
Air transport	21050	0.04	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE
Storage	21061	0.00	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE
Educ./trng in transport & storage	21081	0.00	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE
Communications policy & admin. mgmt	22010	3.08	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE
Telecommunications	22020	0.00	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE
Radio/television/print media	22030	0.02	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE
Information and communication technolog	22040	1.85	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE
Energy policy and admin. management	23010	1.65	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE
Power generat./non-renewable sources	23020	8.18	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

records:97

Source: ECLAC, Aid for Trade Dashboard.

Considering the specific information provided for projects, and the possibility of selecting specific donors, the user can get an idea of the status of AfT received by a country as well as the relative position of a sector or of a specific country.

Similarly, it is possible to conduct a comparative analysis between donor countries or to prepare a more thorough database that is organized by way of time series or panel data in order to research key elements of AfT and ODA.

V. Integrated sector query module

This last module presents the data set of all Official Development Assistance for a particular year. The usefulness of this module lies in that ODA information —and which includes AfT— for a particular country is consolidated in a single query. The results provide the character and nature of the flows including:

- *Sector:* Identifies the specific sector for which the ODA is intended. All sectors and their 5—digit codes are described in detail in table A.2.

- *Category*: This variable identifies 4 general levels of Aid for Trade as well as the rest of ODA considered as Not Applicable.

- *Category Code*: Variable that indicates 4 categories of Aid for Trade with a letter code: A= Regulations and Trade Policy; B = Economic Infrastructure; C = Productive Capacity Building (including trade development); D = Trade-related adjustment; and N. A. = Not applicable to AFT.

- *Flow*: This field identifies institutional channels through which aid is administered (Public sector, NGO or Civil Society group, Multilateral Institution, Public-Private partnership, or other mechanisms).

- *Type of quantity:* Determine if the data corresponds to current or constant dollars in a given year.

- *Type of Flow*: As explained in the first section, the user can set this variable to commitments or gross disbursements.

- *Type of aid*: This field allows the user to establish the specific characteristics of the aid which can include up to 15 different features: (i) Project intervention; (ii) Provide support to the budget sector; (iii) Staff in or from the donor country; (iv) Other technical assistance; (v) Scholarships or training in the donor country; (vi) Support for non-governmental organizations (NGOs), other private entities (public-private partnerships), or research institutions; (vii) Contributions to specific programs and funds managed by multilateral and International organizations; (viii) Pooled Funds from various donors; (ix) Costs for specific studies; (x) Administrative costs not otherwise included in other categories; (xi) General budget support; (xii) Debt relief; (xiii) Refugees in donor countries; (xiv) Development awareness; and (xiv) Other aid (not applicable).

- *Year:* Indicates the year when the information was recorded

- *Observed value*: Reports the amount corresponding to actual ODA recorded in the database.

IMAGE 10
INTEGRATED SECTOR QUERY MODULE REPORT, 2012

Source: ECLAC, of Aid for Trade Dashboard.

   With the query, the user can perform an analysis - such as the one presented in figure 3 —which classifies the main sectors of ODA for Ethiopia. It should be noted that the main sector of ODA is the health sector with 22% of disbursements. It is followed by infrastructure (18%) and emergency responses (16%). The next largest sector is humanitarian aid and education, with 8% of the total aid (see figure 3). Using the entire database, the user can obtain information regarding, for example, that the most relevant health projects in Ethiopia are related basic health as well as AIDS, HIV and Malaria control. In the education sector, the most significant programs are those related to management and education policies; within emergency response, the most significant is emergency food aid.

   If the user opts to save the information obtained and then undertakes several additional queries for various other years, countries or donors, he or she can build a database with the information. This is done by clicking on the icon in the lower right hand of the screen. This information can later be manipulated using Excel, Stata or another statistical program.

FIGURE 3
ETHIOPIA: DISTRIBUTION OF ODA BY SECTOR, 2011
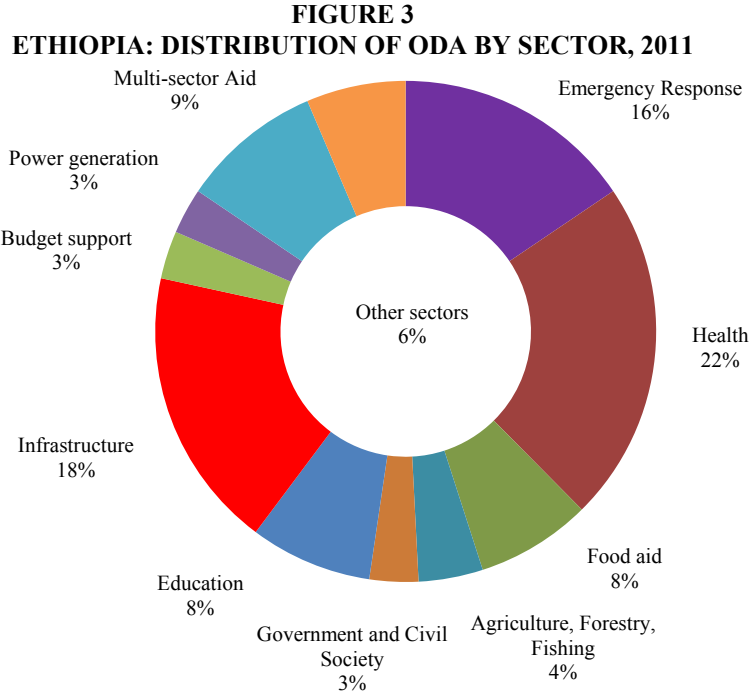
Source: ECLAC, Aid for Trade Dashboard.

The query performed and exemplified above can also be conducted online using the OECD comparison tool. This tool automatically creates a graph that compares the most recent information available in the CRS database for a particular country. The figure 4 presents the results of the query for Ethiopia. In the graph that appears automatically, one can observe information with respect to major donors in Ethiopia (USA, UK, European Institutions, Canada and Germany). The graph also displays the main sectors to which aid is allocated. In most cases, the sectors that dominate overall ODA are aligned among donors. These are social infrastructure and humanitarian aid —the latter particularly in terms of emergency response and food delivery. (see figure 4).

The OECD query module can be expanded in order to conduct queries for main sectors and which offers a display of the main donors. Information regarding this new interactive system can be found online at: http://www.compareyourcountry.org/chart.php?cr=undefined&lg=en&project=aid-statistics&page=11.

FIGURE 4
COMPARISON OF DAC-OECD COUNTRIES, 2012
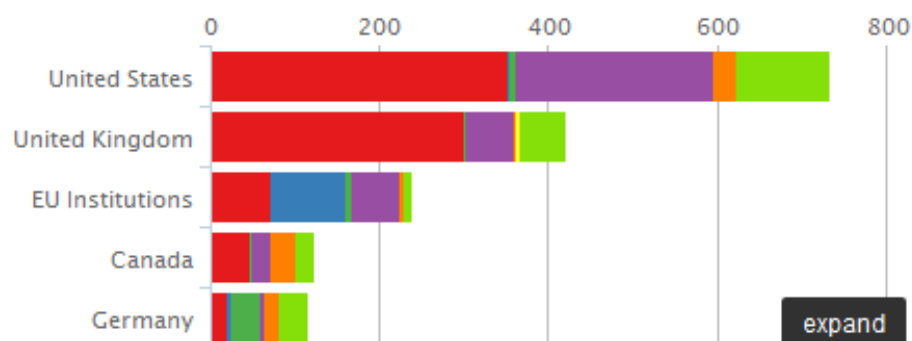
Source: See OECD online at http://www.compareyourcountry.org/chart.php?cr=undefined&lg=en& project=aid-statistics&page=11.

VI. Areas that must be reinforced

One important area of work that must be reinforced is the creation and development of panel or cross-sectional databases that will be conducive to empirical studies concerning the impact of Official Development Assistance and Aid for Trade on trade flows and economic growth. As an example, AidData Beta is a joint effort of several universities (College of William and Mary, Brigham Young University and Development Gateway), and supported by USAID, which compiles ODA data for a period of more than 50 years. This information can be consulted online at: http://aiddata.org/research-datasets. Specific information on variables and sources are included. Tierney et. al. (2011) and AidData User's guide (2011).

With these types of databases, particularly with respect to AfT, it is possible to carry out applied studies which can deepen the understanding already obtained from the relevant body of literature, especially that which focuses on the link between trade, Aid for Trade and economic growth, transportation and logistical costs, among others.

The economic literature of the impact of development aid on growth is vast and can be counted in the hundreds, as some prior research has made evident (Hansen y Tarp (2000), McGillivray et. al. (2006), Doucouliagos and Paldam (2008, 2009). In recent years, studies that exclusively focus on issues related to Official Aid for Trade and its impact on recipient countries has intensified, particularly, those that explore various aid factors and their effect on trade.

There is a body of work that utilizes Information on Aid for Trade as independent variables in order to research the effect of these variables upon trade relations between countries. The method commonly used in these works is an estimate of gravity models. In this line of work, the research carried out by Cali and Velde (2011) and Helbe et. al. (2012) is noted. Both of these authors found that AFT is positively related to increase in exports of beneficiary countries. However, the issue is not entirely settled in that Johansson (2013) found that the effect of ODA on exports is negligible when compared to the effect of other aid.

Other bodies of work focus their analysis on the benefits that donor countries can reap from the aid given. For example, Berthelemy (2005, 2006) analyzes altruism versus geopolitical interests when making decisions that seek greater political stability or reduction of violence in countries that receive aid. Boon (1996), for his part, models political factors with the goal of determining whether aid is effective in reducing child mortality as well as its impact upon investments and growth. His results indicated that the aid did not increase investment or growth but rather, the greatest effect in an increase in aid would be an increase in the size of the government.

Easterly (2005), Alesina and Dollar (2000), Maizels and Nissanke (1984), McKinlay and Little (1977, 1978a, 1978b, 1979), Mosley (1985, 1987), Frey and Schneider (1986), and Trubull and Wall (1994) carried out studies aimed at analyzing the political and strategic factors of development aid. Some of their findings show how a determination to grant aid may originate in strategic and political considerations of the donor country rather than the needs of the recipient countries. These works introduce variables related to policy and governance to traditional factors such as GDP per capita growth, inflation, investment and consumption. For example, it includes control variables such as the Freedom House civil and political liberties indexes (http://freedomhouse.org/), internal and external conflict variables, military interests, and colonial interests, among others, using complementary databases of the Peace Research Institute Oslo (http://www.prio.no/) and of the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, University of Uppsala, where global conflicts are permanently monitored as sources: http://www.pcr.uu.se/.

Wilson, Mann y Otuski (2005) carried out estimates about the relationship between trade facilitation and other categories such as customs efficiency, port efficiency, regulatory framework, infrastructure services, and manufacturing trade flows. In their conclusions, the authors found out that improved trade facilitation increases international trade (exports and imports). From there, they found that policies seeking to overcome the logistical limitations —such as single windows, improving port efficiency, or other similar initiatives— have favorable impacts on trade expansion, especially that destined and originating in neighboring countries.

Tezanos and others (2009) evaluated the effectiveness of aid on economic growth for the group of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean taking into account the new theories of economic growth by incorporating variables beyond physical capital and, instead, which are related to endogenous elements of growth, Barro (1991), Sala-i-Martin (2004), such as technology, human capital, new intermediate goods, business capital, social capital and institutions. The results of Tezanos' work and others suggests that the aid does not seem to have had a significant impact on the growth of GDP per capita in Latin America and the Caribbean. They thus conclude that the econometric estimate describes an apparent ineffectiveness of aid due to insufficiently coordinated management practices of donors.

VII. Update of dashboard sources

The Dashboard developed for the AFT Project and presented here has an automatic online update feature. It is the same that is used to update the sites which serve as sources for the Database: World Bank, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the United Nations. When a user makes a query, if the original source of information is updated and available for 2013, it is automatically updated on the Dashboard thus enabling efficient management of tools of indicators.

The Aid for Trade of the Committee has updates scheduled four times in a year: April, June, September and December (see table A.3).

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Annex

TABLE A.1
ODA RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

Other low-income countries (per capita GNI <= $1 005 in 2010)	Lower middle-income countries (per capita GNI $1 006-$3 975 in 2010)	Upper middle-income countries (per capita GNI $3 976-$12 275 in 2010)
Kenya	Armenia	Albania
Korea, Democratic Rep.	Belize	Algeria
Kyrgyz Rep.	Bolivia(Plurinational State of)	[a]Anguilla
Tajikistan	Cameroon	Antigua and Barbuda
Zimbabwe	Cape Verde	Argentina
	Congo, Rep.	Azerbaijan
	Côte d'Ivoire	Belarus
	Egypt	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	El Salvador	Botswana
	Fiji	Brazil
	Georgia	Chile
	Ghana	China
	Guatemala	Colombia
	Guyana	Cook Islands
	Honduras	Costa Rica
	India	Cuba
	Indonesia	Dominica
	Iraq	Dominican Republic
	Kosovo	Ecuador
	Marshall Islands	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
	Micronesia, Federated States	Gabon
	Moldova	Grenada
	Mongolia	Iran
	Morocco	Jamaica
	Nicaragua	Jordan
	Nigeria	Kazakhstan
	Pakistan	Lebanon
	Papua New Guinea	Libya
	Paraguay	Malaysia
	Philippines	Maldives
	Sri Lanka	Mauritius
	Swaziland	Mexico
	Syria	Montenegro
	[a]Tokelau	[a]Montserrat
	Tonga	Namibia
	Turkmenistan	Nauru
	Ukraine	Niue
	Uzbekistan	Palau
	Vietnam	Panama
	West Bank and Gaza Strip	Peru
		Serbia
		Seychelles
		South Africa
		[a]Saint Helena
		Saint Kitts-Nevis
		Saint Lucia
		Saint Vincent and Grenadines
		Suriname
		Thailand
		Tunisia
		Turkey
		Uruguay
		Venezuela
		[a]Wallis and Futuna

Source: Authors on the base of the information provided by: http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/49483614.pdf.

[a] Territory.

TABLE A.2
OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT AID AND AID FOR TRADE SECTORS
INCLUDED IN THE DATABASE

CRS code (5 digits)	Subsectors (Level 2)	3-digit codes	Main sectors
11110	Education policy & admin. Management	110	Education
11120	Education facilities and training	110	Education
11130	Teacher training	110	Education
11182	Educational research	110	Education
11220	Primary education	110	Education
11230	Basic life skills for youth & adults	110	Education
11240	Early childhood education	110	Education
11320	Secondary education	110	Education
11330	Vocational training	110	Education
11420	Higher education	110	Education
11430	Advanced tech. & managerial training	110	Education
12110	Health policy & admin. management	120	Health
12181	Medical education/training	120	Health
12182	Medical research	120	Health
12191	Medical services	120	Health
12220	Basic health care	120	Health
12230	Basic health infrastructure	120	Health
12240	Basic nutrition	120	Health
12250	Infectious disease control	120	Health
12261	Health education	120	Health
12262	Malaria control	120	Health
12263	Tuberculosis control	120	Health
12281	Health personnel development	120	Health
13010	Population policy and admin. Management	130	Population Pol. Prog. Reproductive Health
13020	Reproductive health care	130	Population Pol. Prog. Reproductive Health
13030	Family planning	130	Population Pol. Prog. Reproductive Health
13040	STD control including HIV/AIDS	130	Population Pol. Prog. Reproductive Health
14010	Water resources policy/admin. Mgmt.	140	Water Supply & Sanitation
14015	Water resources protection	140	Water Supply & Sanitation
14020	Water supply & sanit. - large systems	140	Water Supply & Sanitation
14021	Water supply - large systems	140	Water Supply & Sanitation
14022	Sanitation - large systems	140	Water Supply & Sanitation
14030	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	140	Water Supply & Sanitation
14031	Basic drinking water supply	140	Water Supply & Sanitation
14032	Basic sanitation	140	Water Supply & Sanitation
14040	River basins' development	140	Water Supply & Sanitation
14050	Waste management/disposal	140	Water Supply & Sanitation
14081	Education/training water supply & sanitation	140	Water Supply & Sanitation
15110	Public sector policy and adm. management	150	Government & Civil Society

Table A.2 (continued)

| CRS code (5 digits)	Subsectors (Level 2)	3-digit codes	Main sectors
15111	Public finance management	150	Government & Civil Society
15112	Decentralization and support to subnational govt.	150	Government & Civil Society
15113	Anti-corruption organizations and institutions	150	Government & Civil Society
15130	Legal and judicial development	150	Government & Civil Society
15150	Democratic participation and civil society	150	Government & Civil Society
15151	Elections	150	Government & Civil Society
15152	Legislatures and political parties	150	Government & Civil Society
15153	Media and free flow of information	150	Government & Civil Society
15160	Human rights	150	Government & Civil Society
15170	Women's equality organizations and institutions	150	Government & Civil Society
15210	Security system management and reform	150	Government & Civil Society
15220	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	150	Government & Civil Society
15230	Participation in international peacekeeping operations	150	Government & Civil Society
15250	Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war	150	Government & Civil Society
16010	Social/welfare services	160	Other Social Infrastructure & Services
16020	Employment policy and admin. management	160	Other Social Infrastructure & Services
16030	Housing policy and admin. management	160	Other Social Infrastructure & Services
16040	Low-cost housing	160	Other Social Infrastructure & Services
16050	Multi-sector aid for basic social services	160	Other Social Infrastructure & Services
16061	Culture and recreation	160	Other Social Infrastructure & Services
16062	Statistical capacity building	160	Other Social Infrastructure & Services
16064	Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS	160	Other Social Infrastructure & Services
21010	Transport policy & admin. management	210	Transport and Storage
21020	Road transport	210	Transport and Storage
21030	Rail transport	210	Transport and Storage
21050	Air transport	210	Transport and Storage
22010	Communications policy & admin. Management	220	Communications
22020	Telecommunications	220	Communications
22040	Information and communication technology (ICT)	220	Communications
23010	Energy policy and admin. management	230	Energy Generation and Supply
23020	Power generat./non-renewable sources	230	Energy Generation and Supply
23030	Power generation/renewable sources	230	Energy Generation and Supply
23040	Electrical transmission/distribution	230	Energy Generation and Supply
23064	Nuclear power plants	230	Energy Generation and Supply
23065	Hydro-electric power plants	230	Energy Generation and Supply
23067	Solar energy	230	Energy Generation and Supply
24010	Financial policy & admin. management	240	Banking and Financial Services
24030	Formal sector financ. intermediaries	240	Banking and Financial Services
24040	Informal/semi-formal fin. intermed.	240	Banking and Financial Services
24081	Education/training in banking & fin. services	240	Banking and Financial Services

Table A.2 (continued)

CRS code (5 digits)	Subsectors (Level 2)	3-digit codes	Main sectors
25010	Business support services & institutions	250	Business and Other Service
31110	Agricultural policy & admin. management	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
31120	Agricultural development	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
31130	Agricultural land resources	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
31140	Agricultural water resources	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
31150	Agricultural inputs	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
31161	Food crop production	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
31162	Industrial crops/export crops	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
31163	Livestock	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
31164	Agrarian reform	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
31165	Agricultural alternative development	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
31166	Agricultural extension	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
31181	Agricultural education/training	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
31182	Agricultural research	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
31191	Agricultural services	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
31193	Agricultural financial services	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
31194	Agricultural co-operatives	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
31195	Livestock/veterinary services	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
31210	Forestry policy & admin. management	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
31220	Forestry development	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
31291	Forestry services	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
31310	Fishing policy and admin. management	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
32110	Industrial policy & admin. managment	320	Industry, Mining, Construction
32120	Industrial development	310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
32130	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	320	Industry, Mining, Construction
32140	Cottage industries & handicraft	320	Industry, Mining, Construction
32161	Agro-industries	320	Industry, Mining, Construction
32163	Textiles - leather & substitutes	320	Industry, Mining, Construction
32171	Engineering	320	Industry, Mining, Construction
32172	Transport equipment industry	320	Industry, Mining, Construction
32182	Technological research & development	320	Industry, Mining, Construction
32220	Mineral prospection and exploration	320	Industry, Mining, Construction
32310	Construction policy and admin. Mgmt	320	Industry, Mining, Construction
33110	Trade policy and admin. Management	331	Trade Policy & Regulations
33120	Trade facilitation	331	Trade Policy & Regulations
33140	Multilateral trade negotiations	331	Trade Policy & Regulations
33150	Trade-related adjustment	331	Trade Policy & Regulations
33181	Trade education/training	331	Trade Policy & Regulations
33210	Tourism policy and admin. Management	332	Tourism
41010	Environmental policy and admin. Mgmt	410	General Environmental Protection
41020	Biosphere protection	410	General Environmental Protection

Table A.2 (concluded)

CRS code (5 digits)	Subsectors (Level 2)	3-digit codes	Main sectors
41030	Bio-diversity	410	General Environmental Protection
41081	Environmental education/training	410	General Environmental Protection
41082	Environmental research	410	General Environmental Protection
43010	Multi-sector aid	430	Other Multi-sector
43030	Urban development and management	430	Other Multi-sector
43040	Rural development	430	Other Multi-sector
43081	Multi-sector education/training	430	Other Multi-sector
43082	Research/scientific institutions	430	Other Multi-sector
51010	General budget support-related aid	510	General budget support
52010	Food aid/Food security programmes	520	Dev. Food Aid/Food Security
60020	Debt forgiveness	600	Action Relating to Debt
72010	Material relief assistance and services	720	Emergency Response
72040	Emergency food aid	720	Emergency Response
72050	Relief co-ordination; protection and support services	720	Emergency Response
73010	Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	730	Reconstruction relief
74010	Disaster prevention and preparedness	740	Disaster Prevention and preparedness
91010	Administrative costs (non-sector allocable)	910	Administrative Cost of Donors
93010	Refugees in donor countries (non-sector allocable)	930	Refugees in Donor Countries
99810	Sectors not specified	998	Unallocated/Unspecified
99820	Promotion of development awareness (non-sector allocable)	998	Unallocated/Unspecified

Source: Authors based on the OECD Creditor Reporting system. OCDE (2009), Reporting directives for the Creditor Reporting System, Addendum on Types of Aid.

DIAGRAMA A.1
DETAIL OF THE OECD DATABASE UPDATE
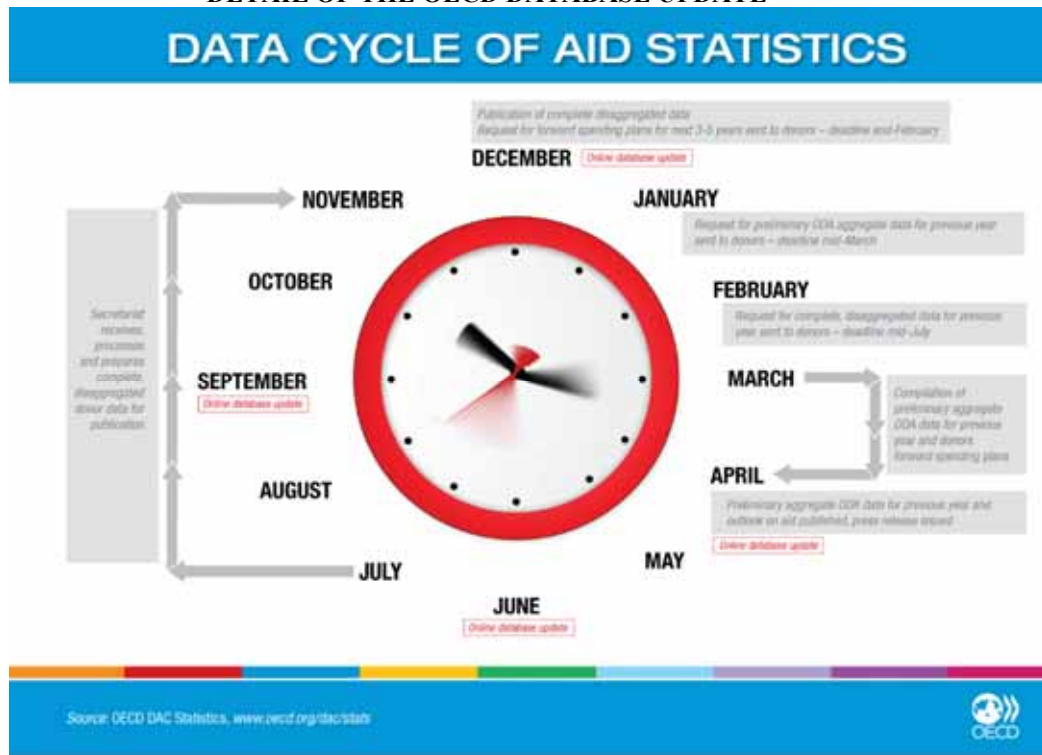
Source: Official website of the ODA Committee (OECD). http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/50462138.pdf.

Glossary

Official Development Assistance: Official Development Assistance (ODA), also known in the literature as Development Aid, is comprised of grants or loans to countries and territories on DAC list (developing countries) and to Multilateral Organizations. These grants and loans: a) are granted by the public sector; b) have as their main objective the promotion of economic development and welfare; c) are issued under financially-favorable terms (if loans have a minimum grant element of 25 percent).

In addition to money flows, ODA includes technical cooperation. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Generally no payments to private individuals are taken into account (e.g., pensions, reparations or insurance payments).

The concept of ODA was first defined by the DAC in 1969 and was officially defined in 1972. Since then, it has become an international benchmark for statistics on aid activities (WTO, Frequently Asked Questions online at: http://www.wto.org/spanish/res_s/booksp_s/a4t_qa_s.pdf).

Trade-related Technical Assistance: All aid provided by donors to countries and with the objective of contributing to trade strategy, trade policy design, and international insertion including capacity to engage in, and benefit from, multilateral trade negotiations and trade agreements.

Trade-related Adjustment Assistance: All the aid donated to developing countries to reduce the costs associated with trade liberalization, including tariff reductions, preference erosion, or declining terms of trade.

Aid for Trade: AfT is a part of Official Development Assistance (ODA), comes from the government sector and is not considered a charitable activity. Essential loans to finance a wide range of trade-related needs are granted on concessional terms, with a grant element of at least 25 percent. On the other hand, it makes the donor country responsible for projects and their fruition. The loans are particularly suitable for financing large infrastructure projects that require multi-year disbursements. Furthermore, given the conditions under which they are granted, these loans are less onerous than those provided by banks and the private sector.

Productive Capacity Building: All aid intended to promote trade in various domestic industries that produce goods (e.g., agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and manufacturing) and services (business, banking, financial, etc.). The purpose of the aid, in this case, is to support industries so that they may exploit their comparative advantages and diversify their exports, with the goal of improve its their insertion into the global economy.

Provision of aid for trade: A share of a general bilateral aid programs designed to give greater priority to trade and industrial areas in a number of development projects. It can be in the form of export credit guarantees or via soft loans in which an unconditional part is included in order to enable a development bank or financial institution to provide additional credits at lower interest rate to the government of a particular country.
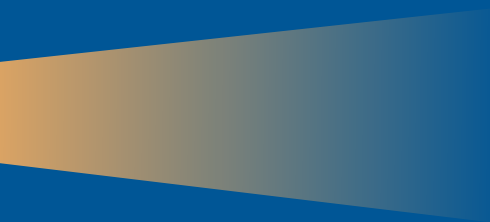
Promise of contribution: A promise or offer of contribution normally involves a political announcement that reveals the intent of a donor to provide a certain amount of funds in a particular area. In concrete terms, it is only an announcement such as the one, for example, made by Japan, the European Union and the United States in December 2005 at the WTO Ministerial Conference held in Hong Kong in which they promised to increase Aid for Trade.

Commitment: A commitment is a little more than a pledge. It is a firm obligation, contracted to by an official donor and backed by the necessary funds, to provide specific assistance to a recipient country or a multilateral organization. In the case of bilateral commitments, the total amount of the proposed transfer is indicated irrespective of the time necessary to disburse the funds. In the case of commitments to Multilateral Organizations, sums indicated include: i) disbursements made in that year but which had not been previously notified as commitments; and ii) disbursements expected in

the year that follows. Examples of commitments include the European Union Cooperation Programs with ACP member countries.

Disbursement: A disbursement is the delivery of funds to a beneficiary or acquiring goods or services on their behalf; by extension, it also includes the amounts spent for that purpose. Disbursements represent international transfers of financial resources or of goods and services valued at the donor's cost. For activities carried out in donor countries – e.g., training programs, management or public awareness - a disbursement is considered as made when the funds have been transferred to the service provider or beneficiary. It can be recorded in gross amounts (the total amount disbursed over a given accounting period) or net amounts (the gross amount less the repayment of the loan or the amount of donations received during the same period). Total disbursement of a commitment can take several years.

Trade-related infrastructure: All aid destined to the improvement of the economic infrastructure in the recipient country. The scope of aid for infrastructure includes transport and storage, communications, and generation and supply of different types electricity (i.e., nuclear, hydroelectric, solar, wind). Any aid that focuses on connecting national markets of the recipient country to the world economy, through investment in roads, ports and communication networks, is considered as aid for trade-related infrastructure.