



WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION



Page 2: ABOUT YOU

Q1

Respondent

Asian Development Bank

Q2

About you

Name	Pramila Crivelli
Position	Economist
Email Address	pcrivelli@adb.org

Page 3: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

Q3

Yes

Do you have development cooperation strategy(ies) or policy(ies)?

Page 4: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

Q4

If yes, does your development cooperation strategy(ies) or policy(ies) include trade priorities? Explanatory notes: For example, the UK's policy paper on international development published in May 2022 states that the UK will support countries to increase their exports, increase trade with the UK, build sustainable and resilient global supply chains that benefit all, and tackle market distorting practices and economic policies. The policy paper outlines various ways in which these trade priorities will be advanced.

Yes,

If yes, please provide further details including hyperlinks to relevant documents containing trade priorities.: ADB's aid for trade agenda is included in both its corporate strategies and its support for countries' and subregional programs' strategies. ADB's Strategy 2030 (adopted in 2018) includes RCI as a corporate strategic operational priority. In September 2019, ADB adopted an RCI operational plan for 2019–2024 to support the implementation of Strategy 2030 (<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/495981/strategy-2030-op7-regional-cooperation-integration.pdf>). The operational plan has three main pillars: greater and better connectivity, expanded global and regional trade and investment opportunities, and increased and diversified regional public goods. The priorities relevant to AfT include: transport and ICT connectivity; measures to improve the efficiency and/or productivity of cross-border connectivity, develop existing and/or new cross-border economic corridors, or improve execution of provisions in existing or new trade or investment agreements; and support for regional or subregional mechanisms to enhance coordination and cooperation among developing member countries (DMCs) in energy, transport, multisector economic corridors or ICT connectivity. The priorities are put on the development of digital solutions to promote trade and sustainability. Subsequently, ADB's 2022 to 2024 work program describes ADB's continued response to the COVID-19 pandemic and ADB's support for a green, resilient, and inclusive recovery, among others. In fostering Regional Cooperation and Integration, key priorities include: supporting greater and higher quality connectivity with increased focused on multimodal, ICT-based and sustainable connectivity such as green and smart technologies, digital platforms and e-commerce, and renewable energy development; global and regional trade and investment; and expanded regional public goods such as ocean health, biodiversity and ecosystem services and regional health security. Continues support will also be provided for subregional organizations. In addition, ADB supports various subregional level cooperation initiatives in GMC, SASEC, CAREC and the Pacific, which have trade promotion and facilitation agenda as part of their cooperation initiatives. For example, under the CAREC Program, ADB is supporting the implementation of the CAREC Integrated Trade Agenda (CITA) 2030 (<https://www.adb.org/documents/carec-trade-agenda-2030-action-plan-2018-2020>). The CITA 2030 aims to assist CAREC members to integrate further into the global economy. It seeks to enhance the growth potential of CAREC members and improve the living standards of its people.

Page 5: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

Q5

Yes

Does your development cooperation strategy(ies) or policy(ies) have a thematic focus?

Page 6: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

Q6

If yes, please choose options from the non-exhaustive list of thematic options of key strategic objectives below. (If an objective(s) do not appear in the drop-down list, please tick other and add details in the text box. Please tick all relevant boxes.)

DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIFIC ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS:

- '
- Economic diversification,**
- Enhancing exports in non-traditional sectors,**
- Export diversification,**
- Expansion of the agriculture sector,**
- Expansion of the forestry sector,**
- Expansion of the fisheries sector,**
- Expansion of the manufacturing sector,**
- Expansion of the services sector,**
- Expansion of the digital economy,**
- Infrastructure development,**
- Innovation and technological development,**
- Expansion of the MSME sector,**
- Expansion of public-private partnerships,**
- Human capital development (e.g. education through skills, training and health)**
- '
- Higher labour productivity,**
- Trade integration,**
- Employment creation,**
- Women's economic empowerment and gender equality**
- '
- Youth employment and skills,**
- Inclusive growth, including (historically) disadvantaged groups (e.g. including people with disabilities).**
- '
- Institutional strengthening (e.g. good governance, transparency and accountability)**
- '
- Social protection,**
- Climate change adaptation,**
- Protection of biodiversity,**
- Environmental protection,**
- Sustainable resource management,**
- Waste management and pollution control,**
- Circular economy,**
- Improved environmental governance,**
- . . .

Oceans and blue economy,

Food security,

DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIFIC SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS:

,

Climate change mitigation,

DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS:

,

Additional information on thematic issues::

ADB's Regional Cooperation and Integration (RCI) operational plan for 2019–2024 to support the implementation of Strategy 2030 has three main pillars: greater and better connectivity, expanded global and regional trade and investment opportunities, and increased and diversified regional public goods. ADB's Trade and Supply Chain Finance Program (TSCFP) also set priorities to support (i) finance of export and import across ADB member countries; (ii) innovation in Digital Trade; (iii) promotion of Gender Initiatives in developing member countries banks; (iv) promotion of ESG standards across trade finance industry; and (v) anti-money laundering (AML) standards and initiatives. Under the implementation of the CAREC Integrated Trade Agenda (CITA) 2030 program, CITA 2030 comprises three pillars: (i) Trade expansion from increased market access; (ii) Greater diversification; and (iii) Stronger institutions for trade.

Page 7: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

Q7

Yes

Do the trade priorities found in your development plan or strategy include partner country specific development objectives or targets ? Explanatory notes: For example, the International Trade Centre's Strategic Plan for the period 2022-2025 contains several targets, including: to support 75,000 micro, small and medium sized enterprises, 1,200 business support organizations and develop at least 400 trade-related policies, strategies and regulations (depending on the level of funding received).

Page 8: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

Q8

If yes, choose options from the non-exhaustive list of options of key strategic objectives found in your development strategies/plans. (If an objective(s) or target* do not appear in the list below, please tick other and add details in the text box. Please tick relevant boxes).

Helping partner countries with smooth graduation from LDC status

,

Helping partner countries achieve Middle Income Status

,

Poverty reduction targets,

Economic growth targets,

Other targets (e.g. digital connectivity, gender equality, renewable energy, circular economy etc.)

,

Additional information on key strategic objectives::

The implementation of RCI operational plan is anchored in country partnership strategies and associated country operations business plans formulated and operationalized in consultation with DMCs to help integrate RCI into national development planning and program prioritization. Strategy 2030 and RCI operational plan guide differentiated operational approaches to groups of countries in supporting trade and economic connectivity in recognition of the differences in their development conditions, circumstances, and prioritized needs.

Page 9: SECTION B: TRADE PRIORITIES IN OTHER DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION STRATEGIES

Q9

Do you have a separate trade and development policy or strategy (e.g. an Aid for Trade strategy) ? Explanatory notes: For example, the European Union published an updated Aid-for-Trade strategy in 2017 and has published annual progress reports on the strategy's implementation.

No,

Additional information on the presence of a separate trade and development policy or strategy, such as an Aid for Trade strategy: If yes, please provide further details, including dates the strategy covers and hyperlinks to relevant documents. If no, please indicate if there is another development cooperation strategy or policy that includes trade targets (e.g. a multiyear strategic plan issued by a development finance institution): ADB's aid for trade agenda is included in both its corporate strategies and its support for countries' and subregional programs' strategies

Page 10: SECTION B: TRADE PRIORITIES IN OTHER DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION STRATEGIES

Q10

Do the priorities, themes and sectoral objectives found in your Aid-for-Trade programming align with the trade priorities found in your development strategy(ies)?

Yes, in full

Page 11: SECTION B: TRADE PRIORITIES IN OTHER DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION STRATEGIES

Q11

Yes

Does your development cooperation policy or Aid-for-Trade strategy include objectives or targets for partner countries?

Q12

If yes, please tick relevant boxes and provide further details, including hyperlinks to relevant documents. If no, please indicate in the text box under the question choices whether there is another trade and development cooperation strategy or policy that includes specific objectives or targets.

OBJECTIVES;

Security of supply,

Increased competitiveness,

Expansion of agricultural exports,

Expansion of exports of forestry products,

Expansion of exports of fishery products,

Expansion of manufactured exports,

Expansion of services exports,

Expansion of e-commerce and/or digitally delivered services exports

,

Expansion of MSME sector exports,

Protection of intellectual property,

Growth in the number of export markets reached,

Improvements in trade facilitation,

Climate change related objectives (e.g. reduction in emissions associated with trade)

,

Export-related environmental protection objectives,

Better export performance,

Additional information on objectives or targets for partner countries included in your development cooperation policy or Aid-for-Trade strategy. Please include hyperlinks to relevant documents::

• ADB Policies, Strategies, and Plans

<https://www.adb.org/publications/policies-strategies-and-plans> • ADB 2030 Strategy

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/435391/strategy-2030-main-document.pdf> •

ADB Country Partnership Strategies

[https://www.adb.org/documents/series/country-](https://www.adb.org/documents/series/country-partnership-strategies)

[partnership-strategies](https://www.adb.org/documents/series/country-partnership-strategies) • RCI operational plan for 2019–2024 [https://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2030-op7-](https://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2030-op7-regional-cooperation-integration)

[regional-cooperation-integration](https://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2030-op7-regional-cooperation-integration) • Guidance Note on

Fostering Regional Cooperation and Integration for Recovery and Resilience

[https://www.adb.org/publications/regional-cooperation-](https://www.adb.org/publications/regional-cooperation-integration-recovery-resilience)

[integration-recovery-resilience](https://www.adb.org/publications/regional-cooperation-integration-recovery-resilience) • Climate Change Action Plan, 2023–2030 [https://www.adb.org/documents/climate-](https://www.adb.org/documents/climate-change-action-plan-2023-2030)

[change-action-plan-2023-2030](https://www.adb.org/documents/climate-change-action-plan-2023-2030) • Strategy 2030 Transport Sector Directional Guide

[https://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2030-transport-](https://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2030-transport-sector-directional-guide)

[sector-directional-guide](https://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2030-transport-sector-directional-guide) • Strategy 2030 Energy Sector

Directional Guide: Inclusive, Just, and Affordable Low-Carbon Transition in Asia and the Pacific

[https://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2030-energy-](https://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2030-energy-sector-directional-guide)

[sector-directional-guide](https://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2030-energy-sector-directional-guide) • Strategy 2030 Digital Technology

Directional Guide: Supporting Inclusive Digital Transformation for Asia and the Pacific
<https://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2030-digital-technology-directional-guide> • Work Program and Budget Framework, 2024-2026
<https://www.adb.org/documents/work-program-and-budget-framework-2024-2026> • CAREC Integrated Trade Agenda 2030 and Rolling Strategic Action Plan 2021-2023
<https://www.adb.org/documents/carec-trade-agenda-2030-action-plan-2018-2020> • CAREC Transport Strategy 2030
<https://www.adb.org/documents/carec-transport-strategy-2030> • CAREC Digital Strategy 2030: Accelerating Digital Transformation for Regional Competitiveness and Inclusive Growth
<https://www.adb.org/documents/carec-digital-strategy-2030> • BIMSTEC Master Plan for Transport Connectivity
<https://www.adb.org/documents/bimstec-master-plan-transport-connectivity> • Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation Program Strategic Framework 2030
<https://www.adb.org/documents/gms-economic-cooperation-program-strategic-framework-2030> • South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Operational Plan 2016–2025 and its update
<https://www.adb.org/documents/sasec-operational-plan-2016-2025> <https://www.adb.org/documents/sasec-operational-plan-2016-2025-update> Programs/Projects • Regional: Subproject 3: Aid for Trade for Inclusive Growth, 2023-2025
<https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/reg-52189-004-tasp> • ADB Trade and Supply Chain Finance Program (TSCFP)
<https://www.adb.org/what-we-do/trade-supply-chain-finance-program/main> • Indonesia: Competitiveness, Industrial Modernization, and Trade Acceleration Program, Subprogram 2
<https://www.adb.org/projects/53211-002/main> • Timor-Leste: Capacity for Multilateral and Regional Economic Integration
<https://www.adb.org/projects/54143-001/main> • Regional: "Early Harvest" Implementation of the Cross-Border Transport and Trade Facilitation in the Greater Mekong Subregion
<https://www.adb.org/projects/53411-001/main> • Regional: Enhancing Trade Facilitation in Southeast Asia
<https://www.adb.org/projects/54205-001/main> • Asian Economic Integration Report 2023 Trade, Investment, and Climate Change in Asia and the Pacific
<https://aric.adb.org/aeir2023> • Afghanistan Transport Sector Master Plan Update (2017-2036)
<https://www.adb.org/documents/afg-transport-plan-update-2017-2036>

Q13

Do you have targets in other development strategies that may have trade priorities or influence your Aid-for-Trade financing? Explanatory notes: For example, USAID's climate strategy for the period 2022-2030 includes six targets that have relevance for overall trade cooperation and development policy. These targets include: mitigating 6 billion tons of CO2 equivalent; conserving, restoring or managing 100 million hectares or natural ecosystems; enabling improved climate resilience for 500 billion people; mobilizing USD 150 billion in public and private climate finance; supporting 80 countries; increasing equitable engagement with 40 country partnerships.

Yes,

Additional information on whether you have targets in other development strategies that may have trade priorities or influence your Aid-for-Trade financing: Given the central role of integrated climate change action in achieving both the SDGs and ADB Strategy 2030 objectives, ADB formulated a Climate Change Operational Framework 2017–2030 (CCOF2030) to provide broad direction and guidance across all ADB sector and thematic groups, for enhancing resilience and strengthening climate actions in ADB's operations and business processes.

(https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/358881/ccof-2017-2030_0.pdf) • Phase 1, from 2017 to 2023, will support an acceleration in climate change investments and serve as a learning opportunity as ADB scales up climate finance to meet the \$6 billion target by 2020 (ADB subsequently scaled up climate finance target to \$100 billion from 2019 to 2030). Phase 1 will be based on (i) the need and demand for ADB support from the DMCs, in line with their NDCs, and their institutional mandates and structures; (ii) a stock-taking of output and achievements so far; (iii) current and expected operations; and (iv) available financial, technical, and human resources. • Phase 2, from 2024 to 2030, will allow ADB to apply the lessons learned from climate operations up to and during phase 1 in supporting NDC updating by the DMCs to comply with the Paris Agreement. Phase 2 will respond to the scaled-up expectations of the DMCs as they proceed along the low GHG emission and climate resilient development paths laid out in their second-generation NDCs and other relevant strategies and plans, taking into account the latest climate science as well as economic and technological developments.

Page 12: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES
Q14

Does your development cooperation or Aid-for-Trade strategy include sectoral objectives? Explanatory notes: For example, one sectoral focus of Korea's International Cooperation Agency development cooperation strategy is promoting the mainstreaming of science, technology and innovation in ODA projects by establishing its Science, Technology and Innovation Mid-Term Strategy (2021-2025). The goal is to support inclusive growth based on science and technology by improving the innovation system of partner countries. Korea's strategy also focuses on education, health, governance, agriculture and rural development, energy, water, transportation, climate change and gender equality.

Yes

Page 13: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

<p>Q15</p> <p>If yes, please tick relevant boxes and provide further details, including hyperlinks to relevant documents. If no, please indicate if there is another development cooperation strategy or policy that includes specific objectives or targets. (Please tick relevant boxes.)</p>	<p>Agriculture,</p> <p>Forestry,</p> <p>Fisheries,</p> <p>Renewable energy,</p> <p>Manufacturing sector,</p> <p>MSME sector development,</p> <p>Services (general),</p> <p>Banking and financial services,</p> <p>Business and professional services,</p> <p>Communication services, including ICT,</p> <p>Construction services,</p> <p>Culture and creative industries,</p> <p>Distribution services,</p> <p>Education services,</p> <p>Energy services,</p> <p>Environment services,</p> <p>Science, technology and innovation,</p> <p>Recreation and sport,</p> <p>Tourism,</p> <p>Transport services (air, land and maritime),</p> <p>Cross-sectoral e-commerce and digital trade</p>
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Page 14: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

<p>Q16</p> <p>Does your development cooperation or Aid-for-Trade strategy include regional objectives? Explanatory notes: For example, the New Zealand's Aid Programme has a particular focus on the Pacific Islands region.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
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Page 15: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

Q17

If yes, please identify the relevant economic community(ies):(Please tick relevant boxes.)

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN),
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

,

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)

,

Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)

,

Pacific Alliance,

Additional information on relevant economic communities::

ADB is supporting various subregional cooperation programs such as the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Program, the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Program, and the South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Program and the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) in achieving their development and cooperation goals. Through these initiatives, ADB engages in policy dialogue in areas such as agriculture value chains, education, skills development, labor markets, and health services. It also facilitates knowledge sharing and collaboration between subregions, and it works on emerging international and regional initiatives.

Page 16: SECTION D: FINANCING TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

Q18

Yes

Do you have priority areas in which you provide Aid-for-Trade support?

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Q19

If yes, please identify the priority areas of Aid for Trade in which you are actively providing support*. (Please tick relevant boxes.)--* If you would like to indicate climate change related priorities, please tick related boxes below (e.g. energy supply and generation infrastructure) and add relevant notes in the text box. Likewise for gender equality, please tick the relevant boxes (e.g. trade development) and add a note in the comment box.

Trade policy and administrative management,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs),

Trade education/training,

TRADE-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE (Including physical infrastructure)

,

TRADE DEVELOPMENT (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)

,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services,

Building productive capacity,

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Multilateral trade negotiations,

Industry,

Travel and tourism,

Digital trade and e-commerce,

TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

,

OTHER TRADE-RELATED NEEDS,

Trade-related transport and storage infrastructure (e.g. port, dry port, inland container port, inland container depot, etc.)

,

Trade-related communications infrastructure,

Trade-related energy supply and generation infrastructure

,

TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to undertake trade reform/facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to

and comply with rules and standards)

Additional information on the priority areas of Aid for Trade in which you are actively providing support::

Under ADB's Strategy 2030 (adopted in 2018) and the RCI operational plan for 2019–2024 to support the implementation of Strategy 2030, ADB identified three main pillars: greater and better connectivity, expanded global and regional trade and investment opportunities, and increased and diversified regional public goods. The priorities relevant to AfT include: transport and ICT connectivity; measures to improve the efficiency and/or productivity of cross-border connectivity, develop existing and/or new cross-border economic corridors, or improve execution of provisions in existing or new trade or investment agreements; and support for regional or subregional mechanisms to enhance coordination and cooperation among developing member countries (DMCs) in energy, transport, multisector economic corridors or ICT connectivity. Furthermore, ADB's key priority on climate mitigation and adaptation highlights the importance of capitalizing on Aid-for-Trade opportunities to accelerate greening economies by minimizing environmental footprints of international trade, facilitating trade of environmental goods and services, and promoting technological transfer across the borders.

Page 18: SECTION D: FINANCING TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

Q20

Which financing instruments do you use to implement your trade and development cooperation (i.e. Aid-for-Trade) priorities? For example, the Swiss economic development cooperation strategy for 2021-24 promotes innovative private-sector initiatives and the mobilisation of private resources. In this regard, the Swiss Investment Fund for Emerging Markets (SIFEM) is a central instrument and focuses on four business lines: access to finance (including fintech, MSMEs and gender), infrastructure financing, integration in value chains and corporate social responsibility. For example, Development Alliance Korea (DAK) is Korea's first and largest innovation Public-Private Partnership platform joined by government, the private sector, civil society, and academia, with aim of achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Please provide information in the box below:

ADB assists its members, and partners, by providing loans, technical assistance, grants, and equity investments to promote social and economic development. These include providing infrastructure financing, climate financing, trade and supply chain financing among others.

Page 19: SECTION D: FINANCING TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

Q21

Is there a form of aid, finance or other financial assistance for trade that you are seeking to expand? If so, is there an accompanying strategy to leverage this source of finance? For example, the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) is the newest U.S. government agency, launched in December 2019 with a mandate to partner with the private sector to finance solutions to the most critical challenges facing the developing world while advancing America's foreign policy goals abroad. The DFC offers loans, loan guarantees, equity investments, political risk insurance, technical assistance, and feasibility studies to drive significant amounts of private capital into challenging developing markets to address local needs.

Yes,

Additional information on forms of aid, finance, or other financial assistance for trade that you are seeking to expand, and on accompanying strategies to leverage finance::

In non-sovereign operations, the Trade and Supply Chain Finance Program (TSCFP) and Microfinance Program play an essential role in filling gaps for trade and supply chain funding estimated at \$2.5 trillion in 2022, and to help micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) grow. In 2022, the program supported over 10,000 transactions valued at more than \$7.7 billion, with important assistance committed for farmers and for strengthening food security. Over 6,300 of the transactions involved small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). TSCFP provides guarantees and loans, mobilizing significant amounts of private sector financing to help close the trade finance gap. In 2022, it established a Food Security Facility as part of \$1.5 billion provided for transactions related to food security, which included ADB commitments of \$530 million. It also launched initiatives to track and report carbon emissions throughout supply chains. In Sri Lanka, the TSCFP helped secure imports of critically needed goods, such as medical supplies, through an Emergency Trade Finance Facility that saw ADB use more than \$100 million from sovereign loan projects.

Page 20: SECTION D: FINANCING TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

Q22

What difficulties do you face in mobilizing financing to implement your Aid for Trade and development cooperation (i.e. Aid-for-Trade) objectives? (Please tick relevant boxes.)

- Insufficiency of grant financing,**
- Weak financial systems,**
- Challenges engaging in public-private partnerships,**
- Domestic oversight constraints**

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Q23

Are you providing an increasing share of Aid for Trade in the form of loans and a declining share of grants?

Other (please specify):

-

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Q24

If yes, does this situation present a challenge for your partner countries?

Respondent skipped this question

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Q25

No

Do you plan to stop providing Aid for Trade? Has a date been set to achieve this objective ? (e.g. a date to stop providing foreign aid?)

Page 24: SECTION E: ALIGNMENT OF AID-FOR-TRADE SUPPORT

Q26

How well aligned is the Aid-for-Trade support you provide with the trade priorities of partner countries and regional organizations?

Completely aligned,

Please specify if this is an official perspective or the personal opinion of the respondent::

Official perspective as cited from ADB 2030 Strategy: At the regional- level: ADB's aspirations for Asia and the Pacific are aligned with major global commitments that both DMCs and ADB have pledged to support—the SDGs and the related Financing for Development agenda, the Paris Agreement on climate change and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. ADB's future operations will be designed to help meet these goals and targets. At the country partner-level: As part of its guiding principles, ADB continues to customize its approach to meet the varying needs of its diverse client base. Under Strategy 2030, ADB enhances its policy dialogue and analytical work, including on efforts to achieve the country-level targets of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement. The country partnership strategy (CPS) will continue to be the primary platform for defining ADB's operational focus in a country—with the DMC as the driver of its own development and ADB as a partner that provides customized solutions to development needs and challenges. ADB will exercise selectivity at the country level to ensure that its resources are not thinly spread, while maintaining scope for flexibility.

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

What challenges do you encounter in aligning the Aid-for-Trade support you provide with the sectoral financing needs of partner countries and regional organizations? (Please tick relevant boxes.)

Page 25: SECTION F: OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS OF AID-FOR-TRADE SUPPORT

Q28

Does your development cooperation strategy include a monitoring or results framework?

Yes, for the development cooperation strategy,

Additional information on whether your development cooperation strategy includes a monitoring or results framework::

A corporate results framework was developed to monitor and measure implementation progress of its strategies and operational plans. The framework includes results indicators and targets for Strategy 2030 priorities. ADB will continue to report annually on institutional performance using the results framework through the development effectiveness reviews.

Q29

Do you align your monitoring and evaluations activities with the monitoring or results framework of partner countries?

Respondent skipped this question

Q30

Do you measure the impacts of the Aid-for-Trade support you provide?

Yes

Q31

If yes, where is Aid for Trade having a measurable impact in your opinion?(Please select relevant boxes.)

TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to undertake trade reform/facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

,

Trade policy and administrative management,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs),

Trade education/training,

TRADE RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Trade-related transport and storage infrastructure (e.g. port, dry port, inland container port, inland container depot, etc.)

,

Trade-related communications infrastructure,

Trade-related energy supply and generation infrastructure

,

TRADE DEVELOPMENT (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)

,

Banking and financial services,

Building productive capacity,

Multilateral trade negotiations,

Digital trade and e-commerce,

TRADE RELATED ADJUSTMENT (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

,

Additional information where Aid for Trade is having a measurable impact::

No specific assessment is conducted regarding Aid for Trade but development projects are monitored and assessed by an evaluation team in addition to the self-assessment by project teams. For example, the 2023 Independent Evaluation of ADB Support for the CAREC

Program found significant progress made in helping improve connectivity in the subregion but modest contribution to improving regional economic competitiveness, due to continuing challenges in removing barriers to trade. The report recommends to strengthen support for investment climate and trade policy reforms, modernize border crossing points and customs processes, develop multimodal corridor network, enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation, and improve results monitoring.

Q32

Is there an Aid-for-Trade project or programme that you would like to highlight as an example of best practice?

Yes,

Additional information on Aid-for-Trade projects or programmes that you would like to highlight as examples of best practice::

Deepening regional cooperation and integration remains a priority for ADB, which can help facilitate cross-border connectivity and trade. 24% of ADB's 2022 commitments contributed to this goal, crucial to help DMCs become more economically resilient. ADB financed initiatives in transport connectivity, trade facilitation, and regional information sharing across Asia and the Pacific. Below are few examples: 1. The Bank invested in a project to link Bangladesh with India's northeastern region, strengthening the former as a trade hub and improving the latter's access to Southeast Asian and global markets. 2. As part of broader regional knowledge sharing, ADB released a report exploring how Asia and the Pacific can capitalize on growing opportunities in digital services through international cooperation. 3. The Bank also published guidance notes on planning, preparing, and implementing national single windows, which enable traders and transport providers to interact efficiently with cross-border regulatory agencies, and on facilitating trade in vaccines and essential medical supplies. 4. In non-sovereign operations, to ensure business continuity amidst numerous challenges, ADB's Trade and Supply Chain Finance Program (TSCFP) committed \$2.6 billion in 2022, including \$530 million to underpin food security by enabling trade that supported farmers across Asia and the Pacific. 5. Without sufficient financing, trade will not deliver its potential maximum development impact. In non-sovereign operations, the ADB Trade and Supply Chain Finance Program (TSCFP) provides guarantees and loans, mobilizing significant amounts of private sector financing to help close the \$2.5 trillion trade finance gap. It also delivers knowledge products, services, and solutions to make global trade green, resilient, inclusive, transparent, and socially responsible. In 2022, the TSCFP delivered assistance to clients within a 1–2-day turnaround and reached more than 6,300 small and medium-sized enterprises. Nearly 30% of the transactions facilitated trade between developing member countries. A Green Equipment Facility was also launched to help companies acquire energy-efficient equipment to cut the carbon intensity of their supply chains. 6. ADB's Trade Finance Gaps, Growth and Jobs Survey 2023 allows to gain a better understanding of the challenges faced by exporting companies in Asia and the Pacific. It shows that policy and supply chains disruptions are expected to remain a major barrier to business for 2024 with firms reporting concerns such as economic uncertainty (23% of surveyed firms), changes in trade policies, including protectionism and nontariff barriers (16%), and disruption in supply chains (14%). 7. As discussed in the Aid for

in supply chains (277). This is discussed in the Aid for Trade in Asia and the Pacific Report 2022 and several recent ADB publications, projects aiming to strengthen the use of trade agreements (ex. trade negotiations assistance, establishment of origin self-certification systems, customs data and collection of utilization rates, etc), contribute to regionalizing value chains and provide strong incentives to diversify suppliers. Project Highlight: Implementation of the CAREC Integrated Trade Agenda (CITA) 2030 CAREC Integrated Trade Agenda (CITA) 2030 ADB's long-term strategy for the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Program, CAREC 2030, aims to strengthen CAREC's role as a catalyst for trade expansion and economic diversification. The CAREC Integrated Trade Agenda (CITA) 2030 comprises three pillars: trade expansion from increased market access; trade diversification through supporting reforms, providing financing, and linking CAREC countries with the global and regional value chains; and promoting stronger trade institutions. CITA 2030 has achieved good progress, most notably on implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. CAREC member countries, the People's Republic of China (PRC), Georgia, and Kazakhstan, reached 100% implementation rate and the remaining four member countries averaging 85%. The three WTO acceding governments—Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan—have accelerated their accession processes. ADB also supported the capacity enhancement of CAREC members in aligning with international standards and accelerating digital trade in the region Azerbaijan, the PRC, Mongolia, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan have signed the UN Framework Agreement on Cross-Border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific, while Azerbaijan, the PRC and Mongolia are now parties to the UN Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts. The Regional Improvement of Border Services (RIBS) project supported infrastructure upgrading at selected borders of the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, with Pakistan's for completion. Tajikistan and Pakistan launched their national single windows (NSWs), while a government protocol has been approved for Mongolia to accelerate the launch of its NSW, a year ahead of its commitment under the WTO TFA. Finally, ADB's knowledge products on trade include the CAREC Trade Information Portal, which provides the latest trade statistics at the country level, while the Corridor Performance Measurement and Monitoring (CPMM) online database offers trade facilitation indicators at the country and corridor level.

Q33 **Yes, to address all development priorities linked to trade**
 Do you foresee a continued need to provide Aid-for-Trade financing ?

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Q34 **TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to undertake trade reform/facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)**
 If yes, please identify the categories of Aid-for-Trade support in which you foresee future needs.(Please select relevant boxes.)

,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs),

TRADE-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Transport and storage infrastructure (e.g. port, dry port, inland container port, inland container depot, etc.)

,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure,

TRADE DEVELOPMENT (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)

,

Banking and financial services,

Building productive capacity,

Agriculture,

Multilateral trade negotiations,

Travel and tourism,

Digital trade and e-commerce,

TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

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Q35

Do you foresee future need for Aid for Trade to support the achievement of trade-related aspects of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Agenda ?Explanatory notes: For example, the Government of Canada works with partners and stakeholders to advance the 2030 Agenda through concrete actions on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Yes,

Additional information on whether you foresee a future need for Aid for Trade to support the achievement of trade-related aspects of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Agenda::

By supporting trade and investment, aid for trade can reduce vulnerability, strengthen resilience, foster economic growth, and help developing Asia meet its trade-related SDGs.

Q36

If yes, please indicate which SDGs are referenced in your development cooperation or Aid-for-Trade strategy. (Please select relevant boxes.)

GOAL 1: No Poverty,

GOAL 2: Zero Hunger,

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being,

GOAL 4: Quality Education,

GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation,

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy,

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth,

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure,

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality,

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities,

GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production,

GOAL 13: Climate Action,

GOAL 14: Life Below Water,

GOAL 15: Life on Land,

GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions,

GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal,

GOAL 5: Gender Equality,

Additional information on SDGs referenced in your development cooperation or Aid-for-Trade strategy::

Under the ADB 2030 Strategy, ADB's vision of a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific is aligned with the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda for Development. Key goals for ADB operations include zero poverty (SDG 1); gender equality (SDG 5); affordable and clean energy (SDG 7); decent work and economic growth (SDG 8); industry, innovation, and infrastructure (SDG 9); reduced inequality (SDG 10); and climate action (SDG 13). ADB operations will also contribute to zero hunger (SDG 2), good health and well-being (SDG 3), quality education (SDG 4), clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), sustainable consumption (SDG 12), and peace and justice, strong institutions (SDG 16). ADB's support for conservation and restoration of natural capital (para. 52) will contribute to life below water (SDG 14) and life on land (SDG 15). ADB operations will also play an important role in fostering partnerships to achieve the SDGs (SDG 17) especially towards SDG target 17.11 aiming to "significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020."

Q37

Do you foresee future needs for Aid-for-Trade to support the trade-related aspects of climate change ?

Yes,

Additional information on whether you anticipate future needs for Aid-for-Trade to support trade-related aspects of climate change::

ADB has placed combating climate change and its consequences at the top of its development agenda. In September 2019, the bank adopted Strategy 2030 Operational Priority 3: Tackling Climate Change, Building Climate and Disaster Resilience, and Enhancing Environmental Sustainability. Acknowledging the urgency and scale of the region's climate change challenge, ADB is elevating its ambition to \$100 billion in cumulative climate financing from its own resources to its developing member countries (DMCs) in 2019-2030. In 2018, ADB committed to ensuring that at least 75% of its operations support climate action by the end of the decade. From 2011 to 2020 ADB approved about \$41.6 billion in climate financing. ADB's own resources provided \$36.3 billion, while external resources contributed \$5.3 billion. On 1 January 2024 operations of ADB's Climate Action Catalyst Fund (CACF) started. The fund aims to mobilize innovative carbon finance through the purchase of carbon credits to catalyze investments in transformative mitigation actions in ADB's developing member countries (DMCs). Given the complex trade and climate change nexus (AEIR 2023, AEIR 2024, WTO 2022), Aid for Trade can complement concessional climate finance programs by focusing on building productive capacities, infrastructures, and regulatory framework for a sustainable trade environment. ADB research is currently focusing on the extent to which countries are vulnerable to indirect effects of climate-related weather events (modeling resilience of GVC), how trade can help to cushion climate impacts on agriculture and food, as a sector particularly vulnerable to climate impacts (trade as an adaptation strategy), and how carbon pricing and border adjustment mechanisms affect global competitiveness, carbon leakage and trade performance.
