



WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION



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Page 2: ABOUT YOU

**Q1**

Respondent

AUSTRIA

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**Q2**

About you

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Page 3: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

**Q3**

Yes

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

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Page 4: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

**Q4**

No

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.

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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.)

- Expansion of the agriculture sector,**
- Expansion of the forestry sector,**
- Human capital development (e.g. education through skills, training and health)**
- ,
- 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)**
- ,
- Promotion of peace/security and development,**
- Protection of biodiversity,**
- Environmental protection,**
- Sustainable resource management,**
- Circular economy,**
- Food security,**
- Climate change mitigation,**

Additional information on thematic issues::

As to the key development policy document, the "Three-Year Programme on Austrian Development Policy", Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) focuses on the following themes: - water-energy-food security nexus - peacebuilding, human rights and democratic governance - vocational and higher education, - private sector and development - humanitarian assistance. In addition to the cross-cutting themes of environment and climate protection, gender equality is a crucial aspect taken into consideration.

## 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**

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**Helping partner countries achieve Middle Income Status**

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**Poverty reduction targets,**

**Economic growth targets,**

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

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Additional information on key strategic objectives::

The programmable part of Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) development assistance is based on country strategies. ADC country strategies are by standard procedure aligned with partner countries' strategies and/or development plans as well as programming cycles where they are in place. Moreover, ADC takes part in EU Joint Programming in focus countries and supports these exercises actively.

## 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).: There is no explicit Aid for Trade (AfT) policy, but AfT components form part of other ADC strategy documents like "Three Year Programme on Austrian Development Policy". Traditionally there are three fields of intervention which touch upon Aid for Trade: 1) Improving the business environment, which by definition is part of "Trade development", is an integral part of the Austrian strategy document on "Private Sector and Development" and "AT strategic guideline for IFI cooperation". 2) Renewable energy generation – being part of "trade related infrastructure" is a traditional field of intervention of both, the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) and the Austrian Development Bank (OeEB). 3) Finally, there is the main instrument for working with the private sector, called "business partnerships". Within this programme, several projects aim to integrate companies of partner countries into supply and value chains, e.g. on fruits, herbs or other agricultural products..

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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)?

**Other (please provide more information),**

Additional information on the alignment between the priorities, themes, and sectoral objectives found in your Aid-for-Trade programming and the trade priorities in your development strategy(ies)::

As pointed out in question 9, there is no separate AfT strategy or programming. But of course, there is an Austrian wide Strategy for Development policy.

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

**Q11**

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

**Yes**

**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.

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::

The Three-Year Programme defines a selected number of thematic priorities and a limited number of focus countries; but there are no export oriented objectives/targets defined. Programming at country level is guided by multi-annual country strategies accessible at the ADC website - Strategies & Programmes - Austrian Development Agency (entwicklung.at). The choice of priorities, objectives and particular modalities within country strategies is made in dialogue and consultation with partner governments and development partners in order to align them with partner countries' own strategies. Considerations include ensuring the most appropriate response to local context and a mix of modalities.

**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 of natural ecosystems; enabling improved climate resilience for 500 million 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:: On the level of objectives, besides the "Three-Year Programme, private and financial sector development is one of the four priority areas for programmatic cooperation with IFIs as defined in the "Ministry of Finance's (MoF) Strategic Guidelines for IFIs". To promote the development of a dynamic private sector in developing countries, the MoF particularly supports a systemic approach of IFIs that aims at strengthening the corporate sector as a whole by promoting appropriate policy, legal and regulatory frameworks and removing barriers to markets. The MoF bilaterally supports selected private sector development initiatives driven by IFIs. The Austrian Foreign Trade Strategy 2018 includes a chapter on "Sustainable Development as an opportunity for companies and location" dealing with enhancing the dialogue between business and development and business oriented implementation of SDGs. Furthermore, for years the Austrian Ministry for Labour and Economic Affairs contributes annually € 200.000,- to the "Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund/DDAGTF". Until 2020 it was an unearmarked contribution for developing countries efforts to implement WTO agreements. In 2021-2023 this contribution has been earmarked for the "WTO Chairs Programme" to strengthen capacities of academic institutions in developing countries with a focus on research for trade and development.

**Q14****Yes**

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 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.

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Page 13: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

**Q15**

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.)

**Agriculture,**  
**Forestry,**  
**Renewable energy,**  
**MSME sector development,**  
**Banking and financial services,**  
**Business and professional services,**  
**Education services,**  
**Science, technology and innovation**

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Page 14: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

**Q16****Yes**

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.

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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.)

**Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**

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**Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD),  
Southern African Development Community (SADC),  
East African Community (EAC),**

Additional information on relevant economic communities::

Austria's "Three-Year Programme for Development Policy" defines the following geographical focus areas: – Africa, with a focus on LDCs in the Sub-Saharan region, – Neighbouring countries, especially in the Western Balkans and priority countries of European Union's Eastern Partnership, – the crisis region of Palestinian territories. Supporting LDCs is a key pillar in Austria's development cooperation. Among other things - with Austrian support, one current priority country will succeed in moving up from the group of LDCs to that of Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs): Bhutan. With it graduating to an LMIC, bilateral development cooperation with Bhutan will be completed at the end of 2023 and the LDC focus will be moved to priority countries and regions in sub-Saharan Africa.

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?

Page 17: SECTION D: FINANCING TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

**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 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)**

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**Business support services,  
Banking and financial services,  
Building productive capacity,  
Agriculture,**

**Trade-related energy supply and generation infrastructure**

## 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:

ADA, Austrian Development Agency and line ministries are implementing activities by means of grants. In addition, the Austrian Development Bank OeEB offers long-term credit, mezzanine and equity financing. OeEB was founded in March 2008 as the development bank of the Republic of Austria. With a public mandate it works for better living conditions in developing countries and emerging markets. Since its foundation, OeEB has been a member of the European Development Finance Institutions (EDFI). EDFI was founded in 1992 and is an association of 15 European financing organizations that are active in developing and emerging countries.

OeEB is the main bilateral instrument to leverage private sector resources. The OeEB Strategy explicitly refers to "leveraging" as a strategic goal.

Austrian Development Agency runs two co-financing grant schemes to engage the private sector, thus leveraging private capital and increasing FDI to developing countries:

- Business partnerships: for projects by enterprises that are engaged in a partner country long term and contribute to sustainable development in this process.
- Strategic partnerships: for programmatic initiatives that go beyond the immediate environment of an individual company, aiming at systemic improvements in partner countries and make a tangible contribution to implementing the 2030 Agenda.

## 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.

**Other (please specify),**

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::

All in all, financial resources will remain constant.

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**Q22** **High cost of borrowing,**  
**Limited ability to develop "bankable" projects,**  
**Length approval processes related to loans**

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.)

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**Q23** Other (please specify):  
 Over the years, Austrian developmental effort got a strong impetus by the loan portfolio of OeEB. Whereas total grants almost have remained constant, the OeEB loan portfolio rose significantly.

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

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**Q24** **Respondent skipped this question**

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

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Page 23: SECTION D: FINANCING TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

**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?)

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

**Q26** **Mostly aligned**

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

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**Q27** **Lack of South-South partner coordination,**  
**Human capacity constraints to developing bankable projects**  
**Weak institutional capacity (e.g. lack of coordination at domestic level)**

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.)

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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::

ADC is committed to management for results. As a standard, country strategies include a results matrix attributing targets and indicators to specific objectives – see e.g. CS\_Uganda\_2019-2025.pdf (entwicklung.at) On the level of projects and programmes the logical framework approach is standard. Project documents have to cover a clearly stated objective as well as expected results with indicators. Activities and budgets need to be linked to results. Steering measures, evaluation and review mechanisms have to be incorporated into the project design.

**Q29**

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

**Yes, with partners' development strategies,**

Additional information on whether you align your monitoring and evaluation activities with the monitoring or results framework of partner countries::

ADC country strategies are by standard procedure aligned with partner countries' strategies and/or development plans as well as programming cycles where they are in place. ADC takes part in EU Joint Programming in focus countries and supports these exercises actively. Country strategies include a results framework with outcomes/output indicators drawn from partner countries' national or sector plans wherever they exist. Country strategies also describe monitoring and review mechanisms and ADC coordination offices are obliged to report against the results frameworks once a year. In cases where the partner country has monitoring and performance review mechanisms in place at national or sector level, ADC participates via the coordination office.

**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)**

,

**Regional trade agreements (RTAs),**

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

,

**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)**

,

**Business support services,**

**Banking and financial services,**

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

Measuring of impact is an integral part of ADA evaluation policy – see Evaluationpolicy.pdf (entwicklung.at). This policy has been elaborated as a joint effort of several ministries and Austrian Development Bank. ADA is committed to evaluate a minimum of 30 to 50 percent of its programmes and projects instead of aiming to evaluate every single intervention funded by ADA – the goal is to have the right things evaluated for the right reasons at the right time. Evaluations give account of the use of public funds and enables Austrian Development Cooperation to monitor the chain of expected results from outputs to eventual impacts achieved to partners, donors and the public. The Development Bank of Austria (OeEB) has introduced a development effectiveness rating tool (DERa), which allows the bank to measure the development effect of its interventions.

**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::

Austrian Development Bank (OeEB) - Long Term Credit line for the Black Sea Trade & Development Bank (BSTDB) In May 2020, OeEB provided EUR 30 million to the Black Sea Trade & Development Bank (BSTDB) to finance investments in the countries of the Black Sea region. In addition, OeEB provided a further credit line of EUR 30 million, which is earmarked for green finance projects and financing to support the private sector in Ukraine. BSTDB and OeEB share a long-standing partnership. Credit lines of EUR 30 million and EUR 20 million were already made available in 2012 and 2016. The funds are used to finance investments in the areas of infrastructure, renewable energy, manufacturing and agriculture, as well as lending to MSMEs in the Black Sea region. OeEB's credit line contributes to strengthening the private sector and helps secure a sustainable economic growth. BSTDB is a local multilateral development bank. The bank's aim is to accelerate the economic development of its member countries and to support cooperations as well as trade between them.

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Page 28: SECTION G: FUTURE AID-FOR-TRADE NEEDS

**Q33**

**Yes, to address some sectoral priorities**

Do you foresee a continued need to provide Aid-for-Trade financing ?

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Page 29: SECTION G: FUTURE AID-FOR-TRADE NEEDS

**Q34**

If yes, please identify the categories of Aid-for-Trade support in which you foresee future needs.(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)**

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**Trade facilitation,**

**Regional trade agreements (RTAs),**

**Trade education/training,**

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

,

**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)**

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**Multilateral trade negotiations**

Page 30: SECTION G: FUTURE AID-FOR-TRADE NEEDS

**Q35**

**Yes**

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).

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**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 4: Quality Education,**
- GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation,**
- GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy,**
- GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth,**
- GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality,**
- GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities,**
- GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production,**
- GOAL 13: Climate Action,**
- 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::

All thematic priorities of Austrian key development policy strategy are referenced to respective SDGs.

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Page 32: SECTION G: FUTURE AID-FOR-TRADE NEEDS

**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::

Yes, besides the traditional AfT agenda in the narrow sense, there is a need for making trade related infrastructure more sustainable.

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