



Page 5: ABOUT YOU

Q1 Respondent

TAIPEI,
CHINESE

Q2 About you

Name

Wen Wei, Wang

Position

Section Chief

Ministry

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Email Address

wwwang@mofa.gov.tw

Page 7: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES (YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES)

Q3 Do you have an Aid-for-trade strategy?

Yes

Page 8: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q4 If yes, please indicate your Aid-for-Trade priorities: Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top 5 priority areas among the ones listed below. (1 being the most important)

Connecting to value chains	1
E-commerce	3
Network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)	4
Services development	5
Other priority areas including: MSMEs, Women's economic empowerment, Youth, etc. (please specify)	2

Page 9: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q5 If no or unsure, does your development policy include trade priorities?

Yes

Page 10: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q6 If yes, please indicate the trade priorities in your development policy. Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top 5 priority areas among the ones listed below. (1 being the most important)

Connecting to value chains	2
International competitiveness	3
Network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature	3
Network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)	2
Services development	2
Other areas including: MSMEs, women's economic empowerment, Youth issues etc. (please specify)	1

Page 11: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q7 Has your Aid-for-Trade strategy, or trade priorities in your development policy, changed since 2016? **No**

Page 12: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q8 If yes, please rank the top 3 drivers of these changes : (Please choose no more than 3 options) **Respondent skipped this question**

Q9 Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with partner countries and development institutions? **Respondent skipped this question**

Q10 Please provide names, titles, references or weblinks to policy documents relevant to Aid for Trade in your country.

1. White Paper on Foreign Aid Policy

Link: <https://www.mofa.gov.tw/en/NewsNoDept.aspx?n=D52B2006EC1326DB&sms=43C57B49DB0301DD>)

2. International Cooperation Development Fund

Link: <https://www.icdf.org.tw/ct.asp?xItem=4470&CtNode=29840&mp=2>

3. International Cooperation and Development Act

Link: <https://www.mofa.gov.tw/en/NewsNoDept.aspx?n=D52B2006EC1326DB&sms=43C57B49DB0301DD>

Page 14: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

Q11 Is economic diversification a priority in your development or Aid-for-Trade strategy? **Yes**

Q12 What are the main constraints to economic diversification identified that your development or Aid-for-Trade strategy seek to address?(You may tick more than 1 box)

- Inadequate network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)
- Limited agricultural production capacity
- Limited customs and other border agency capacity
- Limited e-trade readiness,
- Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity
- Limited services capacity

Q13 Please indicate in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you provide aid- for- trade support for economic diversification.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do receive support)

- Trade facilitation,
- Trade education/training,
- Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)
- Transport and storage infrastructure
- Communications infrastructure,
- Business support services,
- Banking and financial services
- Building productive capacity
- Agriculture,
- Forestry

Q14 Does the aid-for-trade support you provide for economic diversification align with partners' priorities as established in their national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

Yes

Q15 Has the aid-for-trade support you provide in economic diversification recorded progress in partner countries since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006?

Yes

Page 15: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

Q16 If yes please specify, in which area(s):(You may tick more than 1 box)

Industrialization, including manufacturing value added

Q17 If yes, please also indicate in which sector(s):(You may tick more than 1 box)

Agriculture,
Services,
Fisheries,
Forestry

Page 16: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

Q18 In which category(ies) of Aid for Trade is the support you provide impactful for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

Trade facilitation,

Transport and storage infrastructure

Communications infrastructure,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services

Building productive capacity

Agriculture,

Forestry

Page 17: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

Q19 What factors contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you provide for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities

Country ownership,

Good digital and ICT connectivity

Good trade-related infrastructure

Services capacity

Q20 What factors may limit the success of the aid-for-trade support that you provide for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors.)

- Inadequate infrastructure,
- Poor digital and ICT connectivity ,
- Poor national/regional coordination,
- Resources dedicated to the project or programme too low
- ,
- Weak institutional capacity

Page 18: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

Q21 Does the Aid for Trade you provide help mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification in partner countries (i.e. non-concessional financing, foreign direct investment, remittances, trade finance, etc.).

Unsure

Q22 To which partner country(ies) or territory(ies) do you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

- Belize,
- Eswatini,
- Guatemala,
- Haiti,
- Honduras,
- Kiribati,
- Marshall Islands ,
- Nauru,
- Nicaragua,
- Palau,
- Paraguay,
- Saint Kitts and Nevis ,
- Saint Lucia ,
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ,
- Solomon Islands

Q23 Through which channels do you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

- Bilateral programmes,
- Multilateral institutions

Q24 With which South-South partner(s) do you partner to offer financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box or leave all boxes unticked if you do not partner with any)

Respondent skipped this question

Page 19: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

Q25 Looking ahead, in which sectors do you anticipate future support for economic diversification to be required? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Agriculture,
Industry,
Services,
Fisheries,
Forestry

Q26 Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you anticipate that you will continue to provide aid-for-trade support for economic diversification.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)
,
Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)
,
Communications infrastructure,
Business support services,
Building productive capacity ,
Forestry

Page 20: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

Q35 In your view, how best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to women's economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Improving access to information ,
- Improving digital connectivity ,
- Providing access to finance ,
- Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies

Q36 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support women's economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

- Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards). ,
- Trade policy and administrative management ,
- 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.) ,
- Building productive capacity ,
- Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)

Q37 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting women's economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Donor interest in specific projects/programmes ,
- Good digital and ICT connectivity ,
- Mobilization of domestic private investment ,
- Institutional capacity to implement projects ,
- National/regional coordination

Page 26: SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q38 In your view, how best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the economic empowerment of MSMEs. (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Providing access to finance
- Supporting rural trade
- Upgrading business skills,
- Improving access to information
- Improving the provision of services

Q39 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

- Business support services,
- Banking and financial services
- Building productive capacity
- Agriculture,
- Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).
- Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)
- Transport and storage infrastructure
- Communications 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.)

Q40 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities
- Good digital and ICT connectivity
- Institutional capacity to implement projects

Page 27: SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q41 In your view, how best can Aid for Trade contribute to Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth**
- Upgrading business skills,**
- Upgrading the transport infrastructure,**
- Improving access to information**
- Improving digital connectivity**

Q42 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

- Building productive capacity**
- Trade education/training,**
- 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.)**

Q43 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting Youth economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities**
- Good digital and ICT connectivity**
- Institutional capacity to implement projects**
- Services capacity,**
- Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines**

Page 28: SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q44 In your view, can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda ?

Yes

Q45 If yes, please specify which Sustainable Development Goal or Goals (SDGs) Aid for Trade can help to achieve.(You may tick more than 1 box)Sustainable Development Goals:

- 1. No poverty ,
- 2. Zero hunger,
- 5. Gender equality ,
- 8. Decent work and economic growth ,
- 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure ,
- 10. Reduce inequalities ,
- 13. Climate action ,
- 17. Partnership for the goals

Page 29: SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q46 Which partner country(ies) or custom territory(ies) are the main recipients of the aid-for-trade financing you provide for economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

- Belize,
- Eswatini,
- Guatemala,
- Haiti,
- Honduras,
- Kiribati,
- Marshall Islands ,
- Nauru,
- Nicaragua,
- Palau,
- Paraguay,
- Saint Kitts and Nevis ,
- Saint Lucia ,
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ,
- Solomon Islands

Q47 Through which channels do you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Bilateral programmes,
Multilateral institutions,
Regional programmes

Q48 With which South-South partner(s) do you partner with to provide aid-for-trade financing for economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box or leave all boxes unticked if you do not partner with any))

Respondent skipped this question

Q49 Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you anticipate that you will continue to provide aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).

Trade facilitation,

Trade education/training

Page 30: SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q50 Is there any Aid for Trade project or programme for economic empowerment you would like to showcase as particularly important or as an example of best practice?(Please provide any relevant additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

Showcase example 1: SME Development Project (Guatemala)

Link: <http://www.icdf.org.tw/ct.asp?xItem=33153&ctNode=30062&mp=2>

The purpose of this project is to assist the Guatemalan Government in improving its capacities of providing counseling and guidance to the small-and-medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). This includes assisting them in tracing the SMEs circumstances, to draw up holistic SMEs counseling policies, and to strengthen the capacities of external counseling institutes; all of which aims to further develop the SME sector in Guatemala.

The contents of the project include: (1) Facilitating the integration of resources between Guatemala's Ministry of Economy (MINECO) with external collaborating partners, including resources from the government, academic institutions and from the industrial sectors. (2) Convening steering group meetings based on the national economic development policy and the outcome results from the current SMEs circumstances research analysis. (3) Develop counseling initiatives and measures based on focus industries needs and regional development status. (4) Implementation of SME counseling and support - The related entities will examine the adequacy of counseling prospects (qualified SMEs), infuse technical assistance and operational management enhancements, improve the quality and image of its products, and consequently increases the revenues of the selected enterprises under the counseling assistance.

The number of qualified enterprises receiving counseling assistance is aimed to increase year by year, which is supported by the increased capacity of MINECO. The outcomes of the project also aim to promote the development of regional economies/industries, and the creation of more job opportunities.

As of the end of September 2018, the following activities have been completed:

1. Assisting the Ministry of Economy SMEA office to execute consultation services,so as to enhance the Ministry of Economy officials' project execution capability.
2. Invited 7 short-term experts from Chinese Taipei and executed 111 Seminars to enhance corresponding capability,2,263 persons attended.
3. Held 6 courses of SMEs counseling strategic planning for officials of the Ministry of Economy with 137 participants.

4. Held 12 courses and seminars of project management for officials of the Ministry of Economy with 267 participants.
5. According to the Ministry of Economy's rural economic development policies, held the status survey of SMEs in each village and towns. Updated sector development information of handicraft, furniture, garment and food processing industries. And did handicraft and furniture market trend analysis.
6. 13 consultant training courses were held with the Ministry of Economy, Landivar and Galileo universities for 315 participants, including business management, design, project management, entrepreneurial innovation and financing consultants.
7. Establishment of the project management and information platform in Galileo University and continue to modify and update.
8. Registered 265 SMEs counseling applications and started to do diagnostics and technical assistance planning.
9. Established two SMEs counseling centers in Rafael Landivar University and Galileo University provided counseling and technical assistance services to 165 SMEs.
10. According to the policy of new Guatemala Government, updated the contents of the SME Technical Assistance Strategy of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and assisted in promoting institutional capacity building.

Showcase example 2: Technical and Vocational Education and Training Enhancement Project (Eswatini)

Link: <http://www.icdf.org.tw/ct.asp?xItem=36806&ctNode=30027&mp=2>

To assist Swaziland in enhancing the two focal subjects of two selected institutes each, i.e. the ICT and the Electronics Engineering of Eswatini College of Technology (ECOT), and the Automobile Repair and Electricity and Air-condition of Gwamile Vocational and Commercial Training Institute in Mastapha (VOCTIM) so as to provide the technical skills needed for the country to develop, the project will provide medium to advanced level ICT training, and advanced training in electrical engineering in support of the development of such industries. The project will also introduce short-term intensive vocational training courses designed to develop qualified high-voltage and low-voltage technicians and automobile mechanics. Providing technical education in close combination with vocational training can ensure that Eswatini meets the country's development goal of raising technical skills while also improving citizens' livelihoods. The major tasks of the project includes: (1) Conducting research into the technical labour force required in industry; (2) Upgrading the teaching syllabi and course content of specified faculties; (3) Upgrading specialist lecturers' training capacity; (4) Establishing a management system for workshops and laboratories; (5) Establishing a training quality assurance system; (6) Assisting the establishment of a system for the operation of continuing education centres; (7) Strengthening careers guidance systems.

As of the end of September 2018, the following activities have been implemented:

1. Industry Labor Force Skills Requirement Investigation Report;
2. Arranged ten lecturers from VOCTIM automotive repair department and electrical control department, ECOT ICT department and electrical engineering department to have short-term training in Chinese Taipei;
3. Established Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) lab, Industrial Wiring lab, electronic lab and renewed a computer lab and the Arduino training boxes are purchased at ECOT;
4. Renewed an Automotive Repair workshop and an Industrial Automation Control workshop at VOCTIM;
5. Established a Quality Assurance Committee Regulation hold the meetings regularly; and finished first year and second year's Lecturer's Teaching Assessment Report for both SCOT and VOCTIM;
6. Established ECOT's four-year credit schedule of the department of Electrical Engineering and ICT, and VOCTIM's course guideline for Automotive Repair department and Electrical Control department;
7. Conducted ECOT and VOCTIM lecturers' short-term on-the-job training along with the new equipment and course guideline for 130 people; and
8. Drafted the operation plan and financial management regulation of the Upskilling and Lifelong Training Centre; and
9. Conducted the first On-job training course of 17 trainees.

Q51 Please provide any additional information. (Please reference in the form or weblinks, document symbols, including to evaluations of projects or programmes)

Respondent skipped this question

Q52 CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):

Respondent skipped this question
