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Page 5: ABOUT YOU

**Q1**

**EBRD**

Respondent (Donor country or headquarters location in the case of Organizations)

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**Q2**

About you

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

**Q3**

Does your Aid-for-Trade or development strategy, policy or plan include trade priorities (i.e., Aid-for-Trade priorities)?

**Yes,**

Additional information on the trade (or Aid-for-Trade priorities) included in your Aid-for-Trade or development strategy, policy or plan (or other trade-related policy document):

To promote and facilitate the development of trade finance in EBRD regions; to build capacity at Partner Banks and enterprises to develop skills and disseminate good practice in the areas of cross-border trade; export promotion and international expansion of operations of small and medium-sized enterprises; support trade that contributes to the green-economy transition

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

**Q4**

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

Building productive capacity	5
Environmentally sustainable (or green) growth, including circular economy	3
MSMEs growth and development	4
Trade facilitation	1
Trade finance access	2

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

**Q5**

Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2019?

**Yes,**

Additional information: please specify which of the priorities you selected are new and provide further information. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).: Increased emphasis on the green economy transition <https://2020.sr-ebrd.com/investments-in-the-green-economy/#green-trade>

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

**Q6**

If yes, please identify the top drivers of change in your Aid-for-Trade priorities from the list below: (Please select no more than 5 options from the areas listed below).

**Environmental sustainability (or green) growth, including circular economy**

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**Economic and trade impact of COVID-19 pandemic,**

**Women's economic empowerment objectives,**

**MSMEs growth and development objectives,**

**Trade finance access**

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

**Q7**

Has Aid for Trade become a more or less important part of your development policy since 2019?

**More,**

Additional information on the reasons why Aid for Trade may have become more, less, or remained equally important than in the past.:

As part of the Covid-19 crisis response, the Trade Facilitation Programme has more than doubled in volume and scope since 2019

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**Q8**

Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners?

**Yes,**

Additional information on how changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities may have been reflected in your dialogue with development partners.:

Greater emphasis on resilient and diversified supply chains such as trade linkages between Central Asia and Mongolia, for instance

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**Q9**

Do you have a specific development or aid strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic?

**Yes,**

Additional information on your development or aid strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

EBRD Coronavirus Solidarity Package and its extensions  
<https://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/coronavirus-solidarity>

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**Q10**

If yes, please indicate whether your strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic addresses any of the following areas: (You may tick more than one box).

**Agricultural sector, food production and supply chain support**

,

**Building productive capacity,**

**Digital connectivity and transformation,**

**Environmentally sustainable (or green) growth, including circular economy**

,

**Job creation,**

**MSME support,**

**Preparedness, recovery and resilience,**

**Trade in health products (PPE, vaccines, etc.),**

**Trade facilitation,**

**Trade finance,**

**Women's economic empowerment and gender equality**

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Page 13: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

**Q11**

Please provide names, titles, references or weblinks to policy documents relevant to your Aid-for-Trade activities and action.

Rudolf Putz, Head of Trade Facilitation Programme  
 Ines Rocha, Financial Products, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises  
 Richard Jones, Director, Climate Ambition and Strategy  
<https://2020.sr-ebrd.com/investments-in-the-green-economy/#green-trade>  
<https://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/coronavirus-solidarity>  
<https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/advice-for-small-businesses/overview.html>

## Page 15: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

**Q12**

Is the environmental dimension of sustainable development reflected in your development or aid policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies)?

**Yes,**

Additional information on how sustainable development is reflected in your development or aid policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies). (Please provide weblinks as applicable):

Green Economy Transition <https://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/get.html>

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**Q13**

If yes, please indicate in which of your strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) sustainable development is reflected: (You may tick more than one box).

**Environmentally sustainable economy strategy (or green growth), policy or plan**

,

**Strategy, policy or plan for COVID-19 recovery**

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**Q14**

Does your Aid-for-Trade or development strategy, policy or plan explicitly target any of the following environment-specific goals? (You may tick more than one box).

**Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7),**

**Sustainable Production and Consumption (SDG 12),**

**Climate Action (SDG 13),**

**Life on Land (SDG 15),**

Additional information on the environment-specific goals and approaches such as financing, sharing of know-how, technology transfer (including sharing of know-how), promotion of value chain integration targeted by your Aid-for-Trade or development strategy, policy or plan.:

<https://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/get.html> Table 3.7.2

**Q15**

Does your sustainable development strategy, policy, or plan include trade objectives?

**Yes**

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**Q16**

If yes, do the trade objectives address the environmental dimension of sustainable development?

**Yes,**

Additional information on how the environmental dimension of sustainable development is reflected in your development policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies). (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:  
All work of the EBRD, including trade facilitation work, is subject to green-economy targets (including 50% share of green-economy transition financing in total operations of the institutions in the medium-term)

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**Q17**

As a donor, do you have coordination or dialogues with developing countries' national committees, ministries of trade and agencies on sustainable development?

**Yes,**

Additional information on how the Ministry of Trade is represented in your coordination or dialogue held with developing countries' national committee committees, ministries of trade and agencies on sustainable development.:  
Multiple cooperation programme in the green economy area, for example the Green Cities initiative involving detailed action plans negotiated with the relevant authorities

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**Q18**

If yes, do these dialogues address the environmental dimension of sustainable development?

**Yes**

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**Q19**

Please identify the economic sector(s) in your developing and least-developed partner countries that would gain the most in terms of economic and export diversification as a result of the move to sustainable development? (You may tick more than 1 box).

**Agriculture,**

**Mining,**

**Industry,**

**Services,**

Additional information on the economic sector(s) that would gain the most in terms of economic and export diversification as a result of the move to sustainable development.:

In Mining, the Bank has been developing Just Transition programme to facilitate green-economy transition in coal-dependent regions

**Q20**

Please identify the economic sectors that may face the biggest challenge from the move to sustainable development. (You may tick more than 1 box).

**Agriculture,**  
**Mining,**  
**Industry,**

Additional information on the economic sectors that may face the biggest challenge from the move to sustainable development.:

In Mining, the Bank has been developing Just Transition programme to facilitate green-economy transition in coal-dependent regions

**Q21**

In your view, what challenges constitute the main obstacles to the transition towards sustainable development in developing and least-developed partner countries?(You may tick more than 1 box).

**Domestic political challenges (e.g., security and stability)**

,

**Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,**

**Social pressures (poverty, population growth),**

**Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment**

**Q22**

Please highlight the main challenges that Aid for Trade should address to support a transition to sustainable development? (You may tick more than 1 box)

**Access to finance,**

**Dependence on a narrow basket of goods and services**

,

**Existing transport infrastructure,**

**Limited economic and export diversification,**

**Social pressures (poverty, population growth)**

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**Q23**

Do your Aid-for-Trade or development strategies include a circular economy strategy, policy, plan or objectives?

**Yes,**

Additional information on your circular economy strategy, policy, plan. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

<https://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/get.html>

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**Q24**

If yes, which economic sectors does the circular economy strategy, policy, plan or objectives cover?(You may tick more than 1 box).

**Agriculture,**  
**Mining,**  
**Industry,**  
**Services**

**Q25****Yes**

If yes, does the circular economy strategy, policy, plan or objectives include trade goals?

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**Q26**

Is digital connectivity reflected as a priority in your sustainable development strategy, policy, or plan?

**Yes,**

Additional information on how digital connectivity is reflected in your sustainable development strategy, policy or plan.:

Yes, as part of the three main priorities identified in the Strategic Capital Framework 2021-25

<https://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/strategy-capital-framework>

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**Q27**

Do you have an Aid-for-Trade strategy, policy or plan for digital connectivity (including digital economy, e-commerce, etc.)?

**Yes,**

Additional information on your Aid-for-Trade policy documents for digital connectivity. (Please include weblinks of the source used).:

<https://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/sectors-and-topics/sbiflagshipprogrammes.html>

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**Q28**

In which sectors could digital connectivity best support the transition to sustainable development?(You may tick more than 1 box).

**Agriculture,****Industry,****Services****Q29**

Please identify which issues where digital connectivity would offer most promise in the move to sustainable development?(You may tick more than one box).

**E-government,****E-logistics,****Home energy management systems,****Innovation and technology for gender equality,****Smart energy grids,****Transport information systems****Q30**

Is there an existing Aid-for-Trade project for digital connectivity towards sustainable development and/or environmentally sustainable growth (or circular economy) that you want to showcase as an example of best practice?

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**Respondent skipped this question****Q31**

Do you agree that the COVID-19 pandemic has acted as an accelerator for the move to digital economy in your developing and least developed partner countries?

**Yes,**

Additional information on the impact of the pandemic on the uptake of the digital economy.:

<https://www.ebrd.com/news/2021/ebd-and-partners-promote-digital-trade-.html>

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**Q32**

In which areas has the COVID-19 pandemic exposed shortcomings in digital connectivity?(You may tick more than one box).

**Inadequate network infrastructure including broadband capacity**

,

**Insufficient or uneven internet coverage,**

**Lack of access to trade finance,**

**Poor access to internet services,**

**Poor digital skills and IT literacy,**

**Trade facilitation and logistics issues,**

Additional information on the areas where the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed shortcomings in relation to digital connectivity. (Please provide weblinks as applicable):

EBRD Transition Report 2021-22. System upgrade: Delivering the digital dividend  
<https://www.ebrd.com/news/publications/transition-report/transition-report-202122.html>

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**Q33**

Looking ahead, in which sectors do you think future Aid-for-Trade support should focus so as to support sustainable development objectives? (You may tick more than 1 box).

**Agriculture,**

**Mining,**

**Industry**

**Q34**

Looking ahead, in which categories of Aid for Trade do you think support should be focused so as to advance the environmental dimension of sustainable development?(You may tick more than 1 box).

**Trade facilitation,**

**Trade education/training,**

**(b) 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)**

,

**(d) Building productive capacity,**

**(a) 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)**

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**(c) Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)**

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**Q35**

To which developing and least-developed partner countries do you provide Aid-for-Trade financing for the environmental dimension of sustainable development ? (You may tick more than one box).(You may tick more than 1 box).

- Albania,**
- Armenia,**
- Belarus,**
- Bosnia and Herzegovina,**
- Egypt,**
- Georgia,**
- Jordan,**
- Kazakhstan,**
- Kyrgyz Republic,**
- Macedonia,**
- Moldova,**
- Mongolia,**
- Montenegro,**
- Morocco,**
- Tajikistan,**
- North Macedonia (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)**
- ,**
- Tunisia,**
- Turkey,**
- Turkmenistan,**
- Ukraine,**
- Uzbekistan,**
- West Bank and Gaza Strip**

**Q36**

Please identify the South-South and Triangular cooperation partners you work with in order to provide financing for sustainable development.(You may tick more than 1 box).

**South Korea\*,**

**Chinese Taipei,**

Additional information on the South-South and Triangular cooperation partners with which you associate in order to provide financing for sustainable development and any examples of projects/programmes that you would like to showcase.:

<https://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/sectors-and-topics/donor-support-for-small-businesses.html>

### Q37

Is there an Aid-for-Trade project or programme for sustainable trade or development, green growth or circular economy that you want to showcase as an example of best practice?

Grocery shopping in Ulaanbaatar can at times be more of a test of patience (and luck) than a mundane chore, due to limited choices and steep prices in landlocked Mongolia. Scanning the food aisles of a supermarket, you quickly notice a lack of variety fresh fruits; importing the latter can be a long and arduous process in this Central Asian country. Indeed, small businesses often face a herculean challenge in transporting, storing and delivering edibles, thus limiting the access to fruits and other perishable foods.

Our 'Apples to Mongolia' initiative aims to tackle this shortage by creating trading links between neighbouring SMEs and fostering regional integration.

Mongolia lies in the heart of Asia, but neighbouring Central Asian countries have never been major contributors to its fruit market. According to data from the General Authority of Customs office, Mongolia imports most of its fruits from faraway places: Northern Macedonia, Serbia and Poland, among others. This means that while some fruit can be delivered from neighbouring China quickly, large quantities have to travel up to 18 thousand kilometres via air freight to reach Mongolia.

Ready to tackle the root of the problem, the EBRD teams started arranging business-to-business meetings with fruit producers from Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyz Republic in the past few months. The meetings brought together potential buyers and suppliers to help them exchange information on available fruit varieties, prices as well as logistical solutions such as packaging and storing.

To market, to market

Apples, bananas and citrus fruits are staples of the Mongolian fruit diet; after all, they are the most resistant to long journeys. However, 2020 has been a particularly difficult year for fruit importers in Mongolia.

The impact of pandemic restrictions on customs and trade meant that large shipments of fruit had been trapped at the borders and damaged beyond market standards in Mongolia. Vegetable shortages followed shortly thereafter.

Fruit travels on average for more than 8000 km by truck to reach Mongolia. Cheaper transportation alternatives, such as railway, are not well suited for carrying foods with a short shelf life. As a result, some of the more demanding fruits such as cherries, berries and other tropical fruits are more expensive and not as readily available in Mongolia as they are elsewhere.

These were sufficient enough reasons to connect Mongolian fruit SMEs to other Central Asian suppliers and help them explore opportunities for expanding into new markets, decreasing costs and time spent travelling.

Regional and international fruit cooperation

Over the course of the business matching meetings, participants discovered that diverging fruit standards were one of the main culprits of the supply chain limbo.

Although Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan offer a wide selection of high- quality fruits, Mongolian consumers have grown accustomed to European and American branding.

The 'Apples to Mongolia' initiative highlighted key areas fruit importers could improve on and leverage to expand their regional business opportunities, while making the products cheaper and more diverse for Mongolia.

A number of prominent fruit producers in Central Asia have already joined partnerships with Mongolian fruit importers.

A case in point is the Mongolian fruit importer Era Fruits LLC, who in June 2021, contacted Uzbekistanis "QQ SHKO PIR Export leader" company to bring the first shipment of 20tn cherry and watermelons.

With a hefty tag of USD 15 per kg and scarce availability, cherries are almost an exotic fruit for Mongolian consumers. This new

shipment of cherries levelled the playing field by increasing supply and decreasing prices, and prompted additional shipments from Uzbekistan.

Today, cherries get to join their citrus cousins in the carts of many supermarkets and department stores across Mongolia. The ERA fruits company is currently negotiating with fruit producers from Kyrgyz Republic to bring berries to Mongolia and diversify its offering.

An innovative, yet simple solution, Apples to Mongolia facilitated SMEs' access to new markets, creating business opportunities and encouraging trade links.

Apples paved the way for cherries, which in turn inspired a newfound partnership between the Mongolian Wool Cashmere Association and Kazakhstan's Light Industry who will sign a memorandum of understanding towards even closer cooperation.

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**Q38**

**Yes**

Do you implement policies that address the environmental dimension of sustainable development and that also support progress on gender equality and/or women's economic empowerment?

**Q39**

**Yes**

Do you implement Aid-for-Trade projects that combine the objectives of women's economic empowerment and environmentally sustainable development?

**Q40**

**Respondent skipped this question**

Any other information you wish to share? (e.g., where support for sustainable trade or development is needed).

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Page 29: SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OR AID POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

**Q41**

**Yes,**

Is women's economic empowerment included as an objective in your development or Aid-for-Trade strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s)?

Additional information on how women's economic empowerment is included as an objective in your Aid-for-Trade strateg(ies) policy(ies) or plan(s):  
<https://www.ebrd.com/gender-strategy.html>

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**Q42**

If yes, please indicate the strategy, policy, or plan in which women's economic empowerment is included: (You may tick more than one box).

**Gender equality strategy, policy or plan,**

**Women's economic empowerment's strategy, policy or plan**

,

Additional information on the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) that include women's economic empowerment.

(Please include weblinks as applicable):

<https://www.ebrd.com/gender-strategy.html>

**Q43**

Do the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) that you have identified seek to ensure non-discrimination with respect to conditions of employment or occupation (including through the provision of flexible work arrangements)?

**Yes,**

Additional information on how the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) that you have identified seek to ensure non-discrimination with respect to conditions of employment or occupation. (Please include weblinks as applicable):

<https://www.ebrd.com/gender-strategy.html> EBRD Social and Environmental Policy

<https://www.ebrd.com/news/publications/policies/environmental-and-social-policy-esp.html>

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**Q44**

Does your government collect/institution data on women's economic empowerment in relation to trade and development?

**Yes,**

Additional information on the data on women's economic empowerment that your government/institution collects.

(Please include weblinks as applicable):

For example as part of Women in Business Programme

<https://www.ebrdwomeninbusiness.com/>

**Q45**

In your view, what trade and development constraints do women face the most?(You may tick more than one box).

**Difficulties accessing financial services,**

**Discriminatory practices,**

**Harassment, security and safety issues,**

**Occupational segregation,**

**Time and mobility constraints,**

**Unpaid care and domestic work**

**Q46**

Can Aid for Trade play a role in addressing these constraints?

**Yes**

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**Q47**

Have you provided Aid for Trade to finance projects for women's economic empowerment during the period 2015-2020?

**Yes,**

Additional information on whether you have requested Aid for Trade to finance projects for women's economic empowerment in 2015-2020, including reasons as to why or why not.:

As part of the Women in Business programme that also seeks to promote women-led businesses focussing on cross-border trade

<https://www.ebrdwomeninbusiness.com/>

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**Q48**

If yes, please provide further information on the countries in which you have provided Aid-for-Trade programmes on women's economic empowerment.

Number of total projects implemented in the period 2015-2020

**Multiple projects with 35 partner financial institutions across 21 economies**

Duration in years (1, 2 or more than 3)

**3+**

Percentage of projects that included women's economic empowerment as their sole/main objective (please include the % sign in your response)

**Around 25% of projects involve inclusion as one of the primary development objectives**

Additional information on the developing country and the South-South or triangular cooperation partners you have worked with to provide your Aid-for-Trade programmes on women's economic empowerment. You may list other objectives of the projects where women's economic empowerment was not the sole/main focus and provide additional information on the partners with which you have worked. (Please include weblinks as applicable).

**Women in Business programme is supported by Kazakhstan, Turkey and Taiwan Business-EBRD Technical Cooperation Fund among other donors**

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**Q49**

Please specify the areas that your Aid-for-Trade projects for women's economic empowerment sought to address:(You may tick more than one box).

**Developing training programmes,**

**Capacity-strengthening initiatives,**

**Facilitating access to trade finance,**

**Supporting women's entrepreneurship,**

**Supporting women-owned/led MSMEs to export**

**Q50**

Have you used public-private partnerships to achieve your Aid-for-Trade objectives in relation to women's economic empowerment?

**Unsure**

**Q51**

Does Aid for Trade help to mobilize funds for women's economic empowerment?

**Yes,**

Additional information on how Aid for Trade helps to mobilize funds for women's economic empowerment, including the reasons as to why or why not.:  
The programme leverages donor financing from the European Union, Italy, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Sweden, the Republic of Turkey, the Early Transition Countries Fund, the Small Business Impact Fund, the EBRD Shareholder Special Fund and the TaiwanBusiness-EBRD Technical Cooperation Fund.

**Q52**

Are your Aid-for-Trade projects involving women's economic empowerment underpinned by a monitoring and evaluation/ results framework?

**Yes,**

Additional information on how your Aid-for-Trade projects involving women's economic empowerment are underpinned by a monitoring and evaluation/ results framework.:  
All projects are part of a rigorous monitoring and evaluation framework

**Q53**

Does the Aid-for-Trade support for women's economic empowerment that you provide align with your partners' trade priorities and objectives?

**Yes**

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**Q54**

Do women face particular difficulties in accessing digital technologies?

**Unsure,**

Additional information on the particular difficulties faced by women in accessing digital technology, including your data sources. (Please provide information in no more than 300 words including references and weblinks).:  
We analyze gender differences in access to digital technologies in the Transition Report 2021-22

**Q55**

Please identify the top 5 barriers that prevent women from accessing digital technology:(You may tick a maximum of 5 boxes).

**High usage costs,**

**Inadequate network infrastructure,**

**Lack of awareness of opportunities offered by digital technologies**

,

**Poor IT literacy and/or skills**

Page 36: SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OR AID POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

**Q56**

Looking ahead, in which trade sectors do you think future support for women's economic empowerment should be focussed?(You may tick more than 1 box).

**Agriculture,  
Industry,  
Services**

**Q57**

Looking ahead, in which Aid-for-Trade categories do you think future support for women's economic empowerment should be focussed?(You may tick more than 1 box).

**(b) 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)**  
,  
**(d) Building productive capacity,**  
**(a) 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)**  
,  
**(c) Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)**

**Q58**

You may use the box below to elaborate on how you think that Aid for Trade can advance women's economic empowerment.

Respondent skipped this question

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**Q59**

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

Respondent skipped this question