



WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION



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Q1

Respondent

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Q2

About you

Name	Christoph Saenger
Position	Head, Competitiveness Policy
Organization	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Email Address	saengerc@ebrd.com

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.: 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.

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,**
 - Export diversification,**
 - Expansion of the extractive sector (minerals and mining)**
 - ,
 - Expansion of the agriculture 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 formal economy,**
 - 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)**
 - ,
 - Climate change adaptation,**
 - Protection of biodiversity,**
 - Environmental protection,**
 - Sustainable resource management,**
 - Waste management and pollution control,**
 - Circular economy,**
 - Improved environmental governance,**
 - Food security,**

DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIFIC SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS:

Climate change mitigation,

DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS:

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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).

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Q8

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

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).

Additional information on key strategic objectives::
EBRD's strategic objectives are captured in country strategies that are developed through a consultative process with the countries of operation and approved by shareholders. The country strategies contain "transition objectives" in line with the Bank's mandate to facilitate the transition towards economies that are competitive, green, inclusive, well-governed, integrated and resilient. Progress is assessed annually for all countries of operations using a dedicated index measuring the remaining "transition" gap.

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.

Other (please specify: e.g. strategy expired, new strategy under discussion etc.)

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).: Trade and development objectives are included in the Bank's multi year strategic plan, the "Strategic and Capital Framework". <https://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/strategy-capital-framework>

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

Q10

Yes, in full

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)?

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 manufactured exports,

Expansion of services exports,

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

,

Expansion of MSME sector exports,

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

,

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::

EBRD country strategies are aligned with / support the achievement of government-set targets.

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 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:: The Bank has country/sector specific targets for annual business volume as well as mobilisation targets. Exceeding its targets, annual Bank Investment amounted to a record €13.1 billion in 2022, comprising 431 investment operations and activity in 81 trade finance agreements under the Trade Facilitation Programme (TFP). Many of the investments in the real economy, financial sector, the support provided through the TFP and business and policy advice support integration in regional and global markets and trade.

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.

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,
Mining and minerals,
Renewable energy,
Manufacturing sector,
MSME sector development,
Services (general),
Banking and financial services,
Communication services, including ICT,
Construction services,
Tourism,
Cross-sectoral e-commerce and digital trade

Page 14: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

Q16**No**

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.

Page 15: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

Q17**Other (please specify)**

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

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 facilitation,

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,

Mineral resources and mining,

Travel and tourism,

Digital trade and e-commerce,

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

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:

Direct finance for businesses (exporters/importers) - debt/equity

Intermediated finance for businesses through partner banks

Transport/trade infrastructure investments (sovereign/private)

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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::

Example: Under its Trade Facilitation Programme (TFP) EBRD strengthens the ability of local banks to provide trade financing and give entrepreneurs the support they need to increase their access to their import and export trade. At present there are 100+ issuing banks in 26 countries participating in the TFP, working with over 800+ confirming banks and their subsidiaries throughout the world. Issuing banks in the region participate in the TFP with total limits in excess of €3 billion. In 2023, EBRD's trade facilitation programme supported €4.0 billion (2022: €3.6 billion) of foreign trade with and between EBRD countries of operation. In February 2023, the EBRD and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency of the World Bank Group (MIGA) announced a landmark agreement in which MIGA will issue up to \$200 million in trade finance guarantees to EBRD to support trade transactions conducted through state-owned banks in emerging market and developing economies, with Ukraine being the first country to benefit from this support. The MIGA guarantees, which will be issued over a period of up to six years, will serve to increase EBRD capacity in select markets by covering the risk of non-payment by state-owned banks. In Ukraine, the imports enabled by the new MIGA-EBRD partnership will serve humanitarian needs and help keep industries like agriculture going while providing critical imports needed for production.

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Q22

Respondent skipped this question

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

No

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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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**Completely aligned,**

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

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

Personal opinion: EBRD's Aid for Trade support derives from the implementation of the multi-year strategic plan and individual country strategies, which are developed in a consultative process with shareholders/countries of operations.

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?
Other (please specify),
 Additional information on whether your development cooperation strategy includes a monitoring or results framework::
 Yes, for the country strategies.

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

Page 26: SECTION F: OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS OF AID-FOR-TRADE SUPPORT

Q31
 If yes, where is Aid for Trade having a measurable impact in your opinion?(Please select relevant boxes.)

Trade facilitation,
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
 ,
Business support services,
Banking and financial services,
Building productive capacity,
Agriculture,
Industry,
Mineral resources and mining,
Travel and tourism,
Digital trade and e-commerce

Page 27: SECTION F: OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS OF AID-FOR-TRADE SUPPORT

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::

In May 2023 the EBRD Trade Facilitation Programme was awarded by Global Trade Review (GTR) the Best Deal of 2022 Award for a project supporting the import of agricultural machinery in Ukraine. Global Trade Review is an important news source and publisher for the global trade, commodity, export and supply-chain finance industries. Details: In May 2022, the EBRD rolled over a €4 million guarantee, allowing LLC Technotorg, a key distributor of agricultural machinery in Ukraine, to continue importing goods into the country. The deal is included in the portfolio of transactions covered by the EBRD Shareholder Special Fund. It was completed and extended in the face of significant political and economic trade barriers. Benefits of the deal included: meeting the supply needs of Ukrainian farmers at the peak of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and ensuring that Ukrainian farmers were equipped to farm and harvest.

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

Q33

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

Yes, to address all development priorities linked to trade

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)

,

Trade facilitation,

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)

,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services,

Building productive capacity,

Agriculture,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining,

Travel and tourism,

Digital trade and e-commerce

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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

Respondent skipped this question

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

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Q37

Yes

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