



---

Page 2: ABOUT YOU

**Q1**

Respondent

France

---

**Q2**

About you

Name	<b>Cassandre Nonque</b>
Position	<b>Deputy Head of the International Trade and Investment Rules Office</b>
Organization	<b>Ministry of Economy, DG Treasury</b>
Email Address	<b><a href="mailto:cassandre.nonque@dgtresor.gouv.fr">cassandre.nonque@dgtresor.gouv.fr</a></b>

---

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...: France's development strategy, defined in the programming law on inclusive development and the fight against global inequalities of 4 August 2021, makes aid for trade and the inclusion of developing countries in trade one of its priorities. In addition, in 2023 France revised its specific aid for trade strategy (see question 9). French link: <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jorf/id/JORFTEXT000043898536>

---

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.)

- Export diversification,**
  - Expansion of the agriculture sector,**
  - Infrastructure development,**
  - Expansion of the MSME sector,**
  - Human capital development (e.g. education through skills, training and health)**
  - ,
  - 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,**
  - Circular economy,**
  - Food security,**
  - Climate change mitigation**
- 

Page 7: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

**Q7**

**No**

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**

**Respondent skipped this question**

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).

---

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

**Q9**

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)...

The French strategy adopted in 2009 was revised in the summer of 2023. In order to achieve its objective of improving the integration of developing countries into international trade, the French strategy is structured around two areas of intervention: (i) The development of sustainable, inclusive and resilient value chains by supporting the definition and implementation of sustainable and inclusive regional and national trade policies; the structuring of value and supply chain actors at regional level in particular in connection with the G7 RISE initiative (strengthening resilient and inclusive supply chains); the implementation of a standardisation and quality policy in line with the requirements of international and regional markets or the management of market risks for strategic products, including in terms of food safety. (ii) The development of a competitive offer on local, regional and international markets by strengthening production capacity; enhancing the value of production through certification; developing and organising supply chains; financing regional infrastructure and using financing tools tailored to the needs of the productive sectors.

**Q10**

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

**Yes, in part,**

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)::

Aid for trade is one of the components of France's official development assistance. While the strategy responds to its own specific challenges relating to economic integration and trade capacity-building, it is integrated into the priorities of official development assistance. Aid for trade thus aims to defend trade that meets environmental and climate challenges, respects human and social rights and promotes the economic empowerment of women. The two strategies also place particular emphasis on the issue of food security.

---

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?

**No**

**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::

As the Aid for Trade strategy is intended to establish a framework for the coming years, which is then implemented in each of the Aid for Trade programmes, it does not set precise targets, indicators and objectives. Instead, each programme sets its own targets, indicators and objectives.

**Q13**

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

**Yes,**

Additional information on whether you have targets in other development strategies that may have trade priorities or influence your Aid-for-Trade financing: Aid for Trade, a component of development aid, is in line with the guidelines of the  
These are adopted by the Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development and regularly updated. The latest framework was set in August 2023. Accelerate the phase-out of coal and finance renewable energies in developing and emerging countries to limit global warming to 1.5°C. - Protecting the most vital reserves of carbon and biodiversity, in forests and oceans, to preserve the planet, by preserving 30% of land and 30% of seas by 2030 - Promoting innovation and African entrepreneurship that contributes to the shared destiny of young people in Europe and Africa. - Mobilise expertise and private and public funding for strategic, high-quality and sustainable infrastructure in developing countries. - Strengthening food sovereignty, particularly in Africa. - Support human rights and democracy as a model of governance based on fundamental freedoms and the rule of law, with solid, transparent and honest institutions. - Promote women's rights and gender equality, in particular in favour of women's economic empowerment.

**Q14**

Does your development cooperation or Aid-for-Trade strategy include sectoral objectives? Explanatory notes: For example, one sectoral focus of Korea's International Cooperation Agency development cooperation strategy is promoting the mainstreaming of science, technology and innovation in ODA projects by establishing its Science, Technology and Innovation Mid-Term Strategy (2021-2025). The goal 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.

Other (please specify):

France's Aid for Trade strategy does not target specific sectors, but aims to strengthen regional integration, in particular through : 1. The development of sustainable, inclusive and resilient value chains by supporting: - the definition and implementation of sustainable and inclusive regional and national trade policies; - the structuring of stakeholders in value and supply chains at regional level, taking care to increase the participation of women; - the implementation of a standardisation and quality policy in line with the requirements of international and regional markets; - the development of value chains that are resilient in the face of climate change; - the management of market risks for strategic products, including in terms of food security. 2. Developing a competitive offer on local, regional and international markets by :  
- enhancing production capacities (including those of informal sector players and micro and very small enterprises); - adding value to production through certification (including support for geographical indications); - developing and organising supply chains; - financing regional infrastructure; - using diversified development financing tools tailored to the needs of the productive sectors.

---

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.)

Respondent skipped this question

---

Page 14: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

**Q16**

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.

Yes

---

Page 15: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

**Q17**

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

**African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA),**

**Arab Maghreb Union (UMA),**

**Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)**

,

**Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD),**

**Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS),**

,

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

,

**Southern African Development Community (SADC),**

**Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN),**

**East African Community (EAC),**

Additional information on relevant economic communities::

In terms of geographical area, the aid for trade strategy pays particular attention to Africa and the Mediterranean. In terms of geographical targets, the revision of the strategy reiterates France's desire to respond better to the expectations of ACP countries and to increase the share of France's aid for trade allocated to the most vulnerable countries in order to help meet the EU's commitment to allocate a quarter of total EU aid for trade to LDCs by 2030.

---

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,**

**Regional trade agreements (RTAs),**

**Business support services,**

**Banking and financial services,**

**Building productive capacity,**

**Agriculture,**

**Forestry,**

**Multilateral trade negotiations,**

**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**

,

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

Sustainable and inclusive value chains

**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:

To support its Aid for Trade strategy, France has a range of types of aid (grants, sovereign and non-sovereign loans, guarantees) and instruments (including the Trade Capacity Building Programme, the ARIZ guarantee and FEXTE), implemented by different actors targeting the different categories of Aid for Trade (as defined by the OECD and the WTO).

This variety of instruments means that France has a range of tools at its disposal to implement its aid for trade objectives, while at the same time better adapting to the different needs of different countries (e.g. levels of concessionality, provision of technical assistance). Reflecting the global trend for PCA to invest mainly in infrastructure, particularly in the transport and energy sectors, the majority of French PCA is dedicated to infrastructure (70%).

More specifically, in terms of trade-related technical assistance, France's main bilateral instrument in terms of grants is the Trade Capacity Building Programme (PRCC). This is a multi-year programme, co-financed in equal parts by the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs and the French Treasury. The 7th edition of the PRCC covers the period 2023 to 2025, with a budget of €30m. It is implemented by Agence Française de Développement (AFD).

Since its launch in 2003, the PRCC has been helping to build the trade capacity of developing countries, particularly the LDCs (Least Developed Countries), and aims to promote their trade and integration into the world trading system, while supporting sustainable environmental and social development.

Improving quality (bringing products up to international standards, protecting intellectual property and geographical indications), developing supply chains and strengthening the players in value chains, as well as regional integration, are all areas supported by the PRCC to help develop sustainable trade in developing and least developed countries. Over €200m has been committed under the PRCC since its inception.

At the same time, France finances several multilateral technical assistance funds to ensure the sustainable strengthening of the trade capacities of developing countries, particularly LDCs, through technical assistance. For the period 2021-2023, France has supported: i) the Small Missions Internship Programme (FIMIP) to the tune of €2.7m, which each year hosts around twenty senior officials from developing countries selected by the WTO for a 10-month internship within their permanent representations; ii) the WTO University Chairs Programme to the tune of €1.65m; iii) the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards Enforcement Fund (STDF) to the tune of €1.2m; iv) the technical assistance fund for fisheries (€0.5m); v) the fund on trade, environmental sustainability and sustainable development objectives (€300k); support for UNCITRAL's work to strengthen the participation of developing countries in the establishment of a permanent dispute settlement court; and the participation of developing countries in the work of the OECD's investment committee (€125k).

**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::

In its strategic framework for aid for trade, France intends to maintain flexibility regarding the type of trade assistance that can be mobilised, in order to adapt to the needs expressed by the recipient country, its level of income, its level of integration into international trade and its economic fabric. However, there are two forms of aid encouraged by our operators: - Proparco's (AFD Group operator) desire to develop trade finance instruments: o In line with its desire to support the growing integration of emerging countries into world trade, Proparco has developed the Trade Finance Guarantee (GTF) programme. o This guarantee insures confirming banks against the risk of default by banks that have issued a Trade Finance instrument - letter of credit, stand-by letter of credit, endorsed bill - on behalf of one of their importing customers. o Proparco has established a partnership with more than twenty financial institutions. The scheme, which has been expanding since 2021, is used in eight countries in Africa and the Middle East - AFD's interest in becoming more involved in corridors, by financing trade facilitation actions o A joint investment vehicle, named STOA, was created in November 2017 in the form of a limited company with a target of €600m of capital (€500 million from Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations and €100 million from AFD) and an annual commitment rate of around €100 million per year. STOA invests in infrastructure providing access to essential services through new greenfield projects, mainly in Africa (minimum 50%). STOA operates in the energy, transport, water, telecoms and social infrastructure sectors, seeking climate co-benefits (minimum 30%, recently increased to 50%). o STOA was recapitalised in 2023, enabling a second phase of investments to be launched. For STOA 2, the target amount of maximum commitments has been set at EUR 1.5 billion, including partial recycling of divestment amounts and co-investments by third parties via regional investment platforms. Africa remains a priority, with a target of 50% of o STOA's activities are not recorded in the SNPC/OECD database, but they do contribute to the objectives of our PCA.

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

<b>Q22</b>	<b>High cost of borrowing,</b>
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.)	<b>Insufficiency of grant financing,</b>
	<b>Inter-ministerial coordination challenges,</b>
	<b>Domestic oversight constraints,</b>
	<b>Limited ability to develop "bankable" projects</b>

---

Page 21: SECTION D: FINANCING TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

<b>Q23</b>	<b>No</b>
Are you providing an increasing share of Aid for Trade in the form of loans and a declining share of grants?	

---

Page 22: SECTION D: FINANCING TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

<b>Q24</b>	<b>Respondent skipped this question</b>
If yes, does this situation present a challenge for your partner countries?	

---

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

<b>Q25</b>	<b>No</b>
Do you plan to stop providing Aid for Trade? Has a date been set to achieve this objective? (e.g. a date to stop providing foreign aid?)	

---

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

**Q26**

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

**Mostly aligned,**

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

In its 2022 report on France's contribution to aid for trade over the period 2009-2019, EY consulting emphasises the alignment of French aid for trade with local needs and the good results of the projects implemented, which are viewed positively by recipient countries because of their relevance and impact: "The alignment of French aid with local needs (as expressed in a national development plan) is good, although alignment with partner countries' trade priorities is more uneven. Various limitations may hinder this alignment, such as the lack of local application of the PCA (which is blended into broader bilateral priorities), a relative lack of knowledge of the recipient countries' strategic trade frameworks, as well as institutional links that are sometimes weak at the level of the countries' trade institutions and the lack of interministerial coordination in the partner countries."

"In Senegal, for example, the French PCA has worked to improve the flow of trade, urban mobility in Dakar and access to production areas through the implementation of major infrastructure projects (motorway, TER), as is also the case for the project to extend the Antananarivo ring road in Madagascar. Similarly, case studies in Vietnam and Madagascar (where the same approach to adding value to products and moving upmarket has been observed) underline the fact that the French PCA has worked consistently to structure and develop agricultural value chains.

Support for the private sector and improving the business climate are also areas in which French APC interventions have had visible and positive impacts, first and foremost on the companies themselves (support for companies with a view to upgrading them and making them more competitive, strengthening export capacity, etc.). Finally, the French PCA has also produced results in the areas of quality and standardisation (for example, through the Fruit Fly Management project, which aims to increase the volume of exports of healthy fruit to the EU), and more specifically in local economic development and tourism.

**Q27**

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.)

**Lack of partner country ownership,**

**Weak institutional capacity (e.g. lack of coordination at domestic level)**

---

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**

**Q29**

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

**Yes, with partners' development strategies**

**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,**

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

The impact of Aid for Trade programmes is easier to measure in the context of trade facilitation or infrastructure development projects.

---

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::

The "Fit for Market" project, financed to the tune of €5 million over the period 2018-2020, is a typical example of a project supported under the trade capacity building program, whose operationalization is managed by AFD. The aim of this project was to help reduce poverty, improve food security and food safety and ensure inclusive and sustainable growth by strengthening the agrifood export sector in ACP countries. To achieve this, 3 types of activities have been implemented: i) facilitating market access (strengthening benchmarking, raising norms and standards); ii) strengthening value chains (technical assistance and training) and increasing impact (via the creation of networks and alliances and support for access to finance). The evaluation of this project carried out in 2023 by the consultancy firm E&Y highlights several of the project's successes: - Strengthening operators' capacity to access the market: 71% of SMEs and producer groups are adopting good practice, particularly in the social field. By way of example, the Société ivoirienne Coopérative des Producteurs Agricoles (SCOPACI-SCOOPS) has obtained social certification and Fair Trade certification (Fair for Life), which has enabled it to move upmarket and bring its products into line with European standards - Capacity-building for the relevant authorities to support the fruit and vegetable sector and ensure proper management and application of sanitary and phytosanitary standards - An increase in production and exports: as in the case of organic pineapple, with 3,500 tonnes per year. - Producers' incomes have risen: 70% say they are more active in the fruit and vegetable sector than before. formal and informal local markets. In some cases, the increase in income exceeds 100%. - Gender mainstreaming in Fit for Market activities: A gender governance plan has been introduced.

---

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 administrative management,**  
**Trade facilitation,**  
**Regional trade agreements (RTAs),**  
**Business support services,**  
**Banking and financial services,**  
**Building productive capacity,**  
**Multilateral trade negotiations,**  
**Digital trade and e-commerce**

---

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

**Q35**

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

**Yes,**

Additional information on whether you foresee a future need for Aid for Trade to support the achievement of trade-related aspects of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Agenda::  
To celebrate the 20th anniversary of its Trade Capacity Building Programme, France organised an event on 8 December 2023 to highlight French action on Aid for Trade, opened by the Minister Delegate for Trade and the Secretary of State for Development. Those involved in the strategic management of aid for trade and t h e operationalisation of projects took the opportunity to present their vision of aid for trade for the coming years. A number of key points emerged from the conference: - With regard to the target audience, policies on aid for trade and support for entrepreneurship should focus more on women and young people.  
- Themes: Support the emergence of new themes, including digitalisation and certification. On the latter point, support for traceability is particularly sought by the players, so that producers can certify that their production complies with legislation on the fight against deforestation and the duty of care. - Cross-cutting theme  
Facilitating dialogue between the various players in the value chain to enable a better distribution of income.

---

Page 31: SECTION G: FUTURE AID-FOR-TRADE NEEDS



**Q36**

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

**GOAL 2: Zero Hunger,**

**GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being,**

**GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth,**

**GOAL 14: Life Below Water,**

**GOAL 15: Life on Land,**

**GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal,**

**GOAL 5: Gender Equality**

---

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::

As underlined in the answer to question 35, while legislation is being developed to limit the impact of trade on climate change and biodiversity, aid for trade should focus on helping producers in recipient countries to comply with these environmental standards. At the same time, France, which has been identified as one of the most active countries within the G7 in terms of aid for trade on issues such as the fight against global warming, will continue this work by: i) analysing the environmental impact of a project before any aid for trade action is launched; ii) developing value chains that are resilient to climate change; iii) the appropriate linkage between the promotion of export sectors and that of sectors contributing to local food security.