



WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION



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Q1

Respondent

Germany

Q2

About you

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Page 3: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

Q3

Yes

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

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.:
Germany has released the Strategy Paper "Nachhaltige Wirtschaftsentwicklung, Ausbildung und Beschäftigung" [Sustainable Economic Development, Vocational Education and Employment] in 2023. The strategy includes "Trade and Value Chains" as priority area (<https://www.bmz.de/resource/blob/182690/bmz-papier-nachhaltige-wirtschaftsentwicklung.pdf>)

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 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).**
- '
- Climate change adaptation,**
- Sustainable resource management,**
- Other, (please specify),**

DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIFIC SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS:

- '
- Climate change mitigation,**

DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS:

- '
- Additional information on thematic issues::
- Quality Infrastructure

Q7

Yes

Do the trade priorities found in your development plan or strategy include partner country specific development objectives or targets ? Explanatory notes: For example, the International Trade Centre's Strategic Plan for the period 2022-2025 contains several targets, including: to support 75,000 micro, small and medium sized enterprises, 1,200 business support organizations and develop at least 400 trade-related policies, strategies and regulations (depending on the level of funding received).

Page 8: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

Q8

If yes, choose options from the non-exhaustive list of options of key strategic objectives found in your development strategies/plans.(If an objective(s) or target* do not appear in the list below, please tick other and add details in the text box. Please tick relevant boxes).

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

Additional information on key strategic objectives::

Support a pro-poor, equitable and sustainable design of global trade based on human rights. Development-oriented, transparent and participatory design and implementation of trade and investment agreements and other trade-related policy measures. Improvement in the economic and policy framework conditions for production of export goods and services and reduction of trade costs incurred for exports and imports. Greater Integration and consideration of the special needs of LDCs and SMMEs in global trade.

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.

Yes,

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):

Germany published its Aid for Trade Strategy in 2017: "Free and fair trade as a driver for development. The German Strategy for Aid for trade" (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) Strategy Paper 07/2017)
<https://www.bmz.de/resource/blob/23752/strategiepapier380-free-and-fair-trade.pdf>

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

Q10

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

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)::

As Germany's Aid for Trade strategy was published in 2017, and thus predates the 2023 strategy paper, the latter includes challenges in the area of trade-related development assistance arising from shifts and global developments after 2020.

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

Q11

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

Yes

Q12

If yes, please tick relevant boxes and provide further details, including hyperlinks to relevant documents. If no, please indicate in the text box under the question choices whether there is another trade and development cooperation strategy or policy that includes specific objectives or targets.

Increased competitiveness,

Improvements in trade facilitation,

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

,

Better export performance

Q13

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

No

Page 12: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

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,
Renewable energy,
Manufacturing sector,
Services (general),
Transport services (air, land and maritime)

Page 14: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

Q16

Yes

Does your development cooperation or Aid-for-Trade strategy include regional objectives? Explanatory notes: For example, the New Zealand's Aid Programme has a particular focus on the Pacific Islands region.

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),
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
 ,
Southern African Development Community (SADC),
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN),
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
 ,
Caribbean Community (CARICOM),
East African Community (EAC)

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 policy and administrative management,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs),

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)

,

Banking and financial services,

Building productive capacity,

Agriculture,

Travel and tourism,

Digital trade and e-commerce,

OTHER TRADE-RELATED NEEDS,

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

,

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)

,

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

Quality Infrastructure

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:

Germany, through KfW Bankengruppe, uses a range of financial instruments, including grants, loans and credit facilities to finance infrastructure, access to finance for SMEs and other projects, mainly in the energy, infrastructure, banking and financial services sectors.

Page 19: SECTION D: FINANCING TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

Q21**No**

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.

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

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.)

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

Q23**No**

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

Q24**Respondent skipped this question**

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

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

Q25**No**

Do you plan to stop providing Aid for Trade? Has a date been set to achieve this objective ? (e.g. a date to stop providing foreign aid?)

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?

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?

Yes, for the Aid-for-Trade strategy,

Additional information on whether your development cooperation strategy includes a monitoring or results framework::

Both strategies (2017, 2023) include monitoring and continuous evaluation of results. The framework is described in detail in the 2021 BMZ Paper "Evaluating German Development Cooperation. BMZ Evaluation Policy" (BMZ Paper 4/2021

<https://www.bmz.de/resource/blob/194630/bmz193-strategiepapier-evaluierung-en.pdf>).

Q29**No**

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

Q30**Yes**

Do you measure the impacts of the Aid-for-Trade support you provide?

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 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 policy and administrative management,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs),

TRADE RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Trade-related communications infrastructure,

Trade-related energy supply and generation infrastructure

,

TRADE DEVELOPMENT (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)

,

Agriculture,

Travel and tourism,

Digital trade and e-commerce,

OTHER TRADE-RELATED NEEDS,

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

Quality Infrastructure

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::

We would like to highlight two examples: Alliance for Product Quality in Africa The Alliance for Product Quality in Africa is part of the special initiative "Decent Work for a Just Transition" of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). Within the framework of the Alliance, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH works hand in hand with the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB) and implements activities together with German, European and African companies, business associations, specialised institutions and other development cooperation actors. The Alliance supports local companies in implementing, maintaining and demonstrating international quality standards and involves European companies in the selection of sectors and the development of project ideas. Specifically, the work of the Alliance includes the provision of training in the implementation of quality standards and the introduction of operational quality management systems. The project also provides support and advice on certification for African companies producing goods with export potential. The Alliance for Product Quality in Africa is active in Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, and Tunisia. For further information please visit: <https://www.allianceforproductquality.de/en/> German Alliance for Trade Facilitation the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation The German Alliance for Trade Facilitation and the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation bring together companies, associations and government institutions to work on the implementing the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), combining the goals of development cooperation with the interests of business. In both alliances, partners work to implement trade facilitation measures that lead to a measurable reduction in the time required for customs procedures and the movement of goods. The resulting reduction in transaction costs benefits international companies and, most importantly, the partner countries themselves. Local suppliers are strengthened and integrated into global supply chains, thereby stimulating the development of new markets. The alliances thus make a significant contribution to the implementation of the TFA and the 2030 Agenda. Together, the two alliances are implementing projects in more than 20 countries around the world. For further information please visit: <https://tradefacilitation.de/en/>

Q33

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

Yes, to address some specific thematic objectives (e.g. sustainable development, climate transition, etc.)

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,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs),

TRADE-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure,

Agriculture,

Travel and tourism,

Digital trade and e-commerce,

OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS,

Additional information on the categories of Aid-for-Trade support in which you foresee future needs::

Quality Infrastructure

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

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 1: No Poverty,

GOAL 2: Zero Hunger,

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being,

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy,

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth,

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure,

GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production,

GOAL 15: Life on Land,

GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions,

GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal,

GOAL 5: Gender Equality,

Additional information on SDGs referenced in your development cooperation or Aid-for-Trade strategy::

Page 12 of the German Aid for Trade Strategy "Trade as a Driver for Development" provides an overview of the fields of action of German AfT measures in line with the SDGs. See Free and fair trade as a driver for development. The German Strategy for Aid for Trade. BMZ Strategy Paper 07/2017

<https://www.bmz.de/resource/blob/23752/strategiepapier380-free-and-fair-trade.pdf>

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::

Since the launch of the WTO's AfT Initiative in 2005, the environmental dimension of sustainable development has become increasingly important for AfT. Compliance with environmental standards is increasingly becoming a competitive factor and a condition for market access. The integration of developing countries into global and regional value chains is also crucial for the diffusion of sustainable technologies and for an energy- and resource-efficient global division of labour. This creates potential synergies for economic and environmental development goals. Greening Aid for Trade describes the ambition to harness these synergies to a greater extent. One approach to greening AfT would be to increase the scope of projects with explicit environmental objectives. By specifically increasing funding for projects with climate change (UNFCCC), biodiversity (CBD), desertification (UNCCD), environmental and resource protection as key objectives, the scope of "green" AfT could be broadened to address trade-related climate issues and use AfT as a lever to address climate change.
