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Page 2: ABOUT YOU

**Q1**

Respondent

Jaime Granados

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**Q2**

About you

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| Name          | <b>Jaime Granados</b>                         |
| Position      | <b>Division Chief of Trade and Investment</b> |
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Page 3: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

**Q3**

**Yes**

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

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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.: The Second Update to the Institutional Strategy of the IDB Group provides an overview of the Group's priorities for the coming years to support the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean. This update, approved in 2019, reinforces the Group's emphasis on promoting social inclusion and equality, productivity and innovation, and economic integration in the region. The Group will seek to accelerate progress in each of these areas by promoting technology adoption and innovation, increasing the mobilization of resources for the region's development needs, and further mainstreaming the cross-cutting issues of gender equality and diversity, climate change and environmental sustainability, and institutional capacity and the rule of law throughout its operations.  
<https://publications.iadb.org/en/second-update-institutional-strategy-summary> The IDB will hold his 2024 Annual Meetings of the Boards of Governors in Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, from March 6 to 10, 2024. One of the key issues Governors will address include the development of the new IDB Group Institutional Strategy.

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Page 5: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

**Q5**

Does your development cooperation strategy(ies) or policy(ies) have a thematic focus?

**Yes**

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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,**
- Enhancing exports in non-traditional sectors,**
- Export diversification,**
- Expansion of the extractive sector (minerals and mining)**
- '
- Expansion of the agriculture sector,**
- Expansion of the forestry sector,**
- Expansion of the fisheries 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,**
- 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)**
- '
- Social protection,**
- Climate change adaptation,**
- Preventing desertification,**
- Protection of biodiversity,**
- Environmental protection,**
- Sustainable resource management,**
- Waste management and pollution control,**

Circular economy,

Improved environmental governance,

Pollution control targets,

Oceans and blue economy,

Other, (please specify),

Food security,

DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIFIC SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS:

,

Climate change mitigation,

DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS:

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Page 7: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

**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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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).

**Poverty reduction targets,**

**Economic growth targets,**

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

,

Additional information on key strategic objectives::

The Corporate Results Framework (CRF) tracks the IDB Group's performance and contributions to the region. The CRF monitors the IDB Group's institutional strategy, capturing the work of all three entities in the Group: the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), which has worked with governments for more than 60 years; IDB Invest, which serves the private sector; and IDB Lab, which tests innovative ways to enable more inclusive growth. It consists of three levels of indicators, with distinct purposes: Level 1 indicators (Regional Context) track the region's progress with regard to the three challenges and cross-cutting issues of the IDB Group strategy (i.e., social inclusion and equality; productivity and innovation; and economic integration, gender equality and diversity, climate change and environmental sustainability, institutional capacity and rule of law). Level 2 indicators (IDB Group Contributions to Development Results) track the magnitude of IDB Group contributions to the three challenges and cross-cutting issues of the IDB Group strategy. Level 3 indicators (IDB Group Performance) assess the performance of the IDB Group entities against targets for operational delivery and results as well as organizational management and effectiveness. <https://crf.iadb.org/en>

**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).: Integration and Trade Sector Framework (2019) In order to help LAC member countries maximize their trade potential, the IDB works on several fronts to reduce the costs of logistics, information, regulations, and financing. The IDB:

- Provides access to trade finance instruments, especially for SMEs.
- Helps governments streamline and harmonize regulations and customs procedures, and improve physical infrastructure and logistics so as to lower trade costs and increase participation in global supply chains.
- Provides policy-shaping research and statistics on international trade and investment opportunities.
- Facilitates training, business networking, market and product information, and training for the private sector and for export-promotion agencies so as to increase the region's share of international trade.
- Provides capacity building for governments so that they can more effectively negotiate and implement trade and investment agreements. <https://www.iadb.org/en/who-we-are/topics/trade/sector-framework-trade>

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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)?

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

**Q11****No**

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

**Q12**

Respondent skipped this question

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.

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**Q13**

Yes

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.

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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 is 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.

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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.)

Additional information on sectoral objectives included in your development cooperation or Aid-for-Trade strategy: The Corporate Results Framework (CRF) tracks the IDB Group's performance and contributions to the region. The CRF monitors the IDB Group's institutional strategy, capturing the work of all three entities in the Group: the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), which has worked with governments for more than 60 years; IDB Invest, which serves the private sector; and IDB Lab, which tests innovative ways to enable more inclusive growth. It consists of three levels of indicators, with distinct purposes: Level 1 indicators (Regional Context) track the region's progress with regard to the three challenges and cross-cutting issues of the IDB Group strategy (i.e., social inclusion and equality; productivity and innovation; and economic integration, gender equality and diversity, climate change and environmental sustainability, institutional capacity and rule of law). Level 2 indicators (IDB Group Contributions to Development Results) track the magnitude of IDB Group contributions to the three challenges and cross-cutting issues of the IDB Group strategy. Level 3 indicators (IDB Group Performance) assess the performance of the IDB Group entities against targets for operational delivery and results as well as organizational management and effectiveness. <https://crf.iadb.org/en>

## 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.)

**Andean Community,**  
**Pacific Alliance,**  
**Central American Integration System (SIECA),**  
**Caribbean Community (CARICOM),**  
**Mercosur**

## 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?

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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 education/training,**

**TRADE-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE (Including physical infrastructure)**

,

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

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**Business support services,**

**Banking and financial services,**

**Building productive capacity,**

**Agriculture,**

**Forestry,**

**Fishing,**

**Multilateral trade negotiations,**

**Industry,**

**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**

,

**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)**

**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:

The IDB has a variety of financial instruments:

**Investment Lending.** The IDB offers different types of loans or instruments within this lending category and may be made for short-term, medium-term, or long-term needs. The size of the loan is based on the estimated cost of the project. Disbursements are made when the borrower submits proof of eligible expenditures.

**Policy-based lending.** Policy-based loans or PBLs provide the Bank's borrowing member countries with flexible, liquid (fungible) funding to support policy reforms and/or institutional changes in a particular sector or subsector.

Policy-based lending is limited to 30 percent of all Bank lending. To be eligible for a policy-based loan or PBL, the borrowing country needs to have a sound macroeconomic policy framework, as determined by an independent assessment of macroeconomic conditions elaborated by the IDB.

The Special Development Lending (SDL) category is a budget support lending instrument aimed at contributing to addressing the effects of a macroeconomic crisis on a country's economic and social progress. Through the provision of budgetary support, a special development lending, or SDL: (i) contributes to prevent policy reversals or support further efforts to strengthen a reform process in the social, institutional, and economic areas; (ii) protects funding for social programs that benefit the poor; (iii) supports new efforts to mitigate the effects of the crisis on the poor and vulnerable; (iv) protects expenditures in infrastructure; and (v) facilitates access of small and medium enterprises to credit, among others.

**Guarantees.** The IDB offers guarantee loans made by private financial sources to public sector projects. Guarantees seek to improve financing conditions for projects in Latin America and the Caribbean and help attract investment in borrowing countries. They tend to target risks that the private sector is normally not well suited to assess or manage. These guarantees are mostly partial so that the risks are shared between the Bank and private lenders. The Bank is in a unique position to do so, given its experience in the region and its relationship with governments.

**Concessional Resources.** The IDB supports the development of its lowest income member countries through allocations of resources with a significant grant element/level of concessionality. To be eligible for concessional resource allocations, a country must meet at least one of two eligibility criteria: an income per capita below US\$2,834 in 2015 prices, and/or a lack of creditworthiness to borrow solely on regular Ordinary Capital terms, as judged by a "synthetic creditworthiness indicator".

**IDB Invest:** Complementing IDB's work with the region's public sector, the international private sector is crucial to the success of the IDB and our holistic development goals. IDB Invest offers a wide range of tools to build a more robust private sector in Latin America and the Caribbean, with the goal of accelerating growth and sustainable development. One of the financial solutions of IDB Invest focuses on facilitation of innovative trade finance solutions through short- and medium-term loans and guarantees to cover the needs of the value chain of anchor clients.

**IDB Lab:** innovation for development, support for start-ups and venture capital. IDB Lab promote supports early-stage entrepreneurial innovations, focusing on two development priorities in the region: (i) benefiting poor and vulnerable populations, and (ii) activating new engines of sustainable growth.

Grants are non-reimbursable funds provided for technical cooperation programs. Some grants may be repaid to the IDB if the program eventually obtains a loan, either from the Bank itself or another source. Grants can be financed by the IDB's own financial resources or funds from third parties.

Trust Fund Grants are generally established by a country or group of countries and entrusted to the IDB to administer. These grants go primarily to the relatively less developed member countries. All legally constituted public and private organizations are eligible to receive trust fund resources, although some funds limit their support to specific geographic areas and sectors. The funds have different limits on the size of individual projects.

<https://www.iadb.org/en/how-we-can-work-together/public-sector/financing-solutions>

**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**

**Difficulties approving grant finance,  
Inter-ministerial coordination challenges,  
Domestic oversight constraints,  
Length approval processes related to loans**

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?

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**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.)

**Difficulties associated with cross-sectoral approaches (e.g. e-commerce development)**

**Length of project/programme funding cycles,**

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

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Page 25: SECTION F: OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS OF AID-FOR-TRADE SUPPORT

**Q28**

**Yes, for the Aid-for-Trade strategy**

Does your development cooperation strategy include a monitoring or results framework?

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**Q29**

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

**Yes, with partners' trade strategies,**

Additional information on whether you align your monitoring and evaluation activities with the monitoring or results framework of partner countries::

For project loans and grants performance indicators are established

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**Q30**

**Yes**

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

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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 education/training,

**TRADE RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE (Including physical infrastructure)**

,

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 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,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Multilateral trade negotiations,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining,

Travel and tourism,

Digital trade and e-commerce





## 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::

Support Program for Knowledge Economy Export (AR-L1357) This program represents an ambitious effort to propel Argentina's knowledge economy sectors to new heights, primarily by boosting exports. It aims to bridge the gap between academia and industry, particularly in AI and other advanced technologies, and promote the internationalization of companies, ensuring a robust pipeline of skilled professionals. With initiatives like creating an intermediation platform, the program anticipates not only nurturing talent—upskilling 10,000 people—but also catalyzing job creation, with an expectation of 35,000 new jobs. Moreover, it targets a substantial surge in sector exports, envisioning an increase of US\$ 4.280 million while significantly enhancing the adoption of AI and Industry 4.0 innovations by 27% among participating entities. This comprehensive approach is set to unlock a wave of entrepreneurial and technological advancement, solidifying Argentina's position in the global knowledge economy.

<https://www.iadb.org/en/whats-our-impact/AR-L1357>

Regarding business forums, IDB's Integration and Trade Sector (INT) organized several key events, attracting over 15,000 virtual and in-person participants, centered on trade, investment, and regional integration. Highlights included technical seminars at the IDB Group Annual Meeting in Panama, the first Caribbean edition of the Outsource2LAC series in Jamaica, the inaugural Korea-LAC Innovation and Trade Forum in Mexico, and the 6th Brazil Investment Forum. Additionally, INT orchestrated three historic IDB events: the EU-LAC Business Round Table in Brussels with CAF and the EU; and in Washington, D.C., the unveiling of the "BID for the Americas" and the Americas Partnership-IDB Responsible Investment Forum in collaboration with the U.S.

Government, which marked the first time six LAC heads of state gathered at IDB headquarters. Furthermore, the sector led the creation of "BID for the Americas," a new program that aims to promote trade and investment opportunities in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) while providing access to procurement opportunities financed by the IDB. It will enhance the participation of businesses worldwide in economic opportunities through three comprehensive pillars: procurement, trade and investment, and financing. Under the program, INT also launched new tools, such as the U.S. Bidder Center, a dedicated section within IDB's ConnectAmericas, where U.S. businesses can find tailored technology solutions to facilitate their participation in IDB-funded procurement processes; the improved Build the Americas App, a mobile app where users can learn about infrastructure

## 2024 Aid for Trade Donor Questionnaire

mobile app where users can learn about infrastructure tenders in the region and connect with local suppliers of products and services; and the CAFTA-DR Textiles and Apparel Directory, an online platform designed to facilitate transactions of textiles, apparel, and inputs between suppliers and buyers from the U.S., Central America, and the Dominican Republic.

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

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Q33</b>   | <b>Yes, to address all development priorities linked to trade</b> |
| Do you foresee a continued need to provide Aid-for-Trade financing ? |   |

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### 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 policy and administrative management,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs),

Trade education/training,

**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,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Multilateral trade negotiations,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining,

Travel and tourism,

Digital trade and e-commerce,

**TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)**

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

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

**Q36**

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

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

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

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Page 32: SECTION G: FUTURE AID-FOR-TRADE NEEDS

**Q37**

**Yes**

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

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