



WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION



Page 2: ABOUT YOU

Q1

Respondent

Japan

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

No

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.

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.)

- Expansion of the digital economy,**
 - Infrastructure development,**
 - Expansion of the MSME sector,**
 - Expansion of public-private partnerships,**
 - Human capital development (e.g. education through skills, training and health)**
 - ,**
 - 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,**
 - Environmental protection,**
 - Waste management and pollution control,**
 - Food security,**
 - Climate change mitigation**
-

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).

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.)

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.

No

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)?

Other (please provide more information),

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)::

N / A

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.

Other (please specify),

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::

Japan has "country assistance policy for respective countries", which describes the country-specific objectives, priorities and targets on the development cooperation for individual countries on various areas. For further details, please refer to our website: <https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/assistance/country2.html>

Q13**No**

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.

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.

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,
Forestry,
Fisheries,
Mining and minerals,
Renewable energy,
MSME sector development,
Communication services, including ICT,
Education services,
Environment services,
Science, technology and innovation,
Oil and gas,
Transport services (air, land and maritime),
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

Respondent skipped this question

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

Page 16: SECTION D: FINANCING TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

Q18

No

Do you have priority areas in which you provide Aid-for-Trade support?

Page 17: SECTION D: FINANCING TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

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.

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:

Our Development Cooperation Charter reads as follows:

In this era with its accumulating and intricately intertwined development challenges for which no one has a clear solution, there is a need for co-creation, in which various actors bring together their strengths under common objectives and cooperate to create solutions through dialogue and collaboration. Japan's development cooperation aims to set development agenda by utilizing Japan's experience, knowledge, and lessons learned. It will also aim to form and utilize development platforms that involve various actors, with developing countries at the core, and to strongly support the solutions created through these platforms by mobilizing diverse resources, including financial ones. In addition, Japan will promote the expansion of a wide range of financial sources for ODA. From this perspective, Japan will strengthen cooperation for solidarity with the following partners.

A. Private companies

Efforts by private companies are playing an increasingly important role in solving development challenges and contributing to sustainable growth in developing countries. The adoption of the SDGs has integrated economic, environmental, and social issues, and thus enabled companies' SDGs initiatives to be linked to their corporate value. This has encouraged many private companies and investors to become more actively involved in addressing development challenges and to promote finance to realize a sustainable society (sustainable finance). In response, the importance of private finance for developing countries has also increased, and the use of private finance with development effects, such as impact investment and ESG investment, has become an international trend. In this light, Japan will continue to promote current efforts of public-private partnership and also advance development cooperation to involve the private sector, including start-ups and SMEs, in development platforms and facilitate them to address challenges in developing countries. Specifically, to promote impact investment, ESG investment, and blended finance in developing countries, Japan will support to build economic infrastructure provide training and study opportunities for private sector human resources, improve business environment including support for building legal systems, propose development models, and strategically utilize public funds, including private-sector investment finance.

B. Public financial institutions, etc.

In light of the growing importance of effectively combining ODA and OOF for the development of developing countries, with the collaboration between ODA finance and organizations which handle OOF to developing countries such as the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport & Urban Development (JOIN), Fund Corporation for the Overseas Development of Japan's ICT and Postal Services (JICT), and Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security (JOGMEC). Japan will enhance synergies by organically combining various schemes of the government and its affiliated agencies, and promote development cooperation in coordination with private funds.

C. Other donors

Japan will strengthen the sharing of knowledge and resources as well as collaboration with other donors, both developed and developing countries that share the common objectives and principles of development cooperation. Japan will also deepen its cooperation to implement and disseminate rules and standards for development cooperation, and to maintain and strengthen a free and open international order based on the rule of law. By promoting multilayered multilateral cooperation, including South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives, Japan will provide developing countries with a variety of options.

D. International, regional and organizations, and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)

International organizations have strengths in expertise, impartiality, and access to conflict areas, while regional organizations have strengths in resolutions of issues suited to the region and in transboundary initiatives. By strengthening cooperation with international and regional organizations, Japan aims to cooperate in fields and regions that are difficult to access through bilateral cooperation, create synergistic effects by combining multilateral and bilateral cooperation, and utilize the specialized knowledge and experience of such organizations. In addition, given that international organizations play an important role in agenda-setting and creating international norms, Japan will deepen cooperation through contributions leveraging its experience and knowledge, and strengthen its involvement in decision-making in international organizations by making effective contributions to them and increasing the number of Japanese staff, including senior staff. Regarding MDBs, Japan will promote discussions on their reform and strengthen cooperation, including co-financing, given the importance of such banks' financial resources and the role they play in creating international norms.

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::

Our Development Cooperation Charter reads as follows: In this era with its accumulating and intricately intertwined development challenges for which no one has a clear solution, there is a need for co-creation, in which various actors bring together their strengths under common objectives and cooperate to create solutions through dialogue and collaboration. Japan's development cooperation aims to set development agenda by utilizing Japan's experience, knowledge, and lessons learned. It will also aim to form and utilize development platforms that involve various actors, with developing countries at the core, and to strongly support the solutions created through these platforms by mobilizing diverse resources, including financial ones. In addition, Japan will promote the expansion of a wide range of financial sources for ODA. From this perspective, Japan will strengthen cooperation for solidarity with the following partners. A. Private companies Efforts by private companies are playing an increasingly important role in solving development challenges and contributing to sustainable growth in developing countries. The adoption of the SDGs has integrated economic, environmental, and social issues, and thus enabled companies' SDGs initiatives to be linked to their corporate value. This has encouraged many private companies and investors to become more actively involved in addressing development challenges and to promote finance to realize a sustainable society (sustainable finance). In response, the importance of private finance for developing countries has also increased, and the use of private finance with development effects, such as impact investment and ESG investment, has become an international trend. In this light, Japan will continue to promote current efforts of public-private partnership and also advance development cooperation to involve the private sector, including start-ups and SMEs, in development platforms and facilitate them to address challenges in developing countries. Specifically, to promote impact investment, ESG investment, and blended finance in developing countries, Japan will support to build economic infrastructure provide training and study opportunities for private sector human resources, improve business environment including support for building legal systems, propose development models, and strategically utilize public funds, including private-sector investment finance. B. Public financial institutions, etc. In light of the growing importance of effectively combining ODA and OOF for the development of developing countries, with the collaboration between ODA finance and organizations which handle OOF to

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Q22

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.)

Difficulties approving grant finance,
Insufficiency of grant financing,
Inter-ministerial coordination challenges,
Challenges engaging in public-private partnerships,
Limited ability to develop "bankable" projects

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

Q23

Are you providing an increasing share of Aid for Trade in the form of loans and a declining share of grants?

Other (please specify):
 N / A

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

Q24

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

Respondent skipped this question

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

Q25

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?)

Other (please specify),
 Additional information on plans to stop foreign aid or Aid for Trade::
 N / A

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?

Somewhat aligned

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.)

Respondent skipped this question

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 **Yes, with partners' development strategies**
Do you align your monitoring and evaluations activities with the monitoring or results framework of partner countries?

Q30 **No**
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 **Respondent skipped this question**
If yes, where is Aid for Trade having a measurable impact in your opinion?(Please select relevant boxes.)

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

Q32 **No**
Is there an Aid-for-Trade project or programme that you would like to highlight as an example of best practice?

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

Q33 **Yes, to address some specific thematic objectives (e.g. sustainable development, climate transition, etc.)**
Do you foresee a continued need to provide Aid-for-Trade financing ?

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-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)

,

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Mineral resources and mining,

Digital trade and e-commerce,

Unsure

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).

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 4: Quality Education,
- GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation,
- GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy,
- GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth,
- GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure,
- GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality,
- GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities,
- GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production,
- GOAL 13: Climate Action,
- GOAL 14: Life Below Water,
- GOAL 15: Life on Land,
- GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions,
- 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 ?

Other (please specify),

Additional information on whether you anticipate future needs for Aid-for-Trade to support trade-related aspects of climate change::

N / A
