



WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION



Page 2: ABOUT YOU

Q1

Respondent

New Zealand

Q2

About you

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Page 3: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

Q3

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

Other (please specify):

New Zealand does not have a standalone development cooperation strategy. We have made the deliberate decision to integrate our development cooperation strategic objectives into the wider strategy of the New Zealand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT), which also articulates our foreign policy and trade strategic objectives. MFAT's Strategic Framework outlines our 10-year strategic objectives for sustainable development. In our Strategic Intentions we annually set and communicate our priority deliverables over the next four years. For more information, please refer: Our strategic direction | New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (mfat.govt.nz). MFAT's Strategic Intentions includes a monitoring framework: it articulates the performance measures and indicators that we use to assess progress.

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.: New Zealand's ICESD policy states that we advance sustainable development through our integrated approach, which includes trade, security, environment and diplomatic cooperation. (<https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid-Prog-docs/Policy/Policy-Statement-New-Zealands-International-Cooperation-for-Effective-Sustainable-Development-ICESD.pdf>) Alongside this policy, New Zealand has a non-binding commitment under the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) Plus to channel 20% of our International Development Cooperation (IDC) funding to Aid-for-Trade in the Pacific (<https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/trade/free-trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements-in-force/pacer-plus/>). This is reported to New Zealand's Parliament by the Annual Estimates Process. Many of New Zealand's development plans for specific partner countries or regions also reference trade-related outcomes. These plans can be found on the 'Our planned aid expenditure' section of MFAT's website: <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/where-our-funding-goes/our-planned-aid-expenditure/>.

 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 agriculture sector,**
- Expansion of the fisheries sector,**
- Expansion of the services sector,**
- Expansion of the digital economy,**
- 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)**
- '
- Social protection,**
- Promotion of peace/security and development,**
- Climate change adaptation,**
- Protection of biodiversity,**
- Environmental protection,**
- Sustainable resource management,**
- Circular economy,**
- Oceans and blue economy,**

DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIFIC SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS:

- '
- Climate change mitigation,**
- Additional information on thematic issues::
- The cross-cutting issues of environmental protection and climate change, gender equality and human rights and child and youth well-being are integrated into all New

Zealand Aid Programme initiatives. This helps deliver sustainable, inclusive outcomes. Human Rights Aotearoa New Zealand's Human Rights Strategic Action Plan for International Development Cooperation 2021 – 2025 sets out priorities for targeting and mainstreaming human rights within Aotearoa New Zealand's international development cooperation programming, particularly focusing on people and groups most at risk of being left behind, and establishes the framework for Aotearoa New Zealand's Human Rights Based Approach to development. The implementation of the Human Rights Strategic Action Plan will improve Aotearoa New Zealand's capability for mainstreaming human rights through development programming, and deepen investment in human rights related impacts through targeted programming and enhanced reporting.

<https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid/Aid-General/Aotearoa-New-Zealands-Human-Rights-Strategic-Action-Plan-for-International-Development-Cooperation-2021-2025-FINAL.pdf> Gender Action Plan The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) Strategic Intentions 2020–2024 identified the priority deliverable of a Gender Action Plan to guide and scale up New Zealand's development cooperation programming to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment. A Gender Action Plan 2021–2025 was launched in March 2021. It aims to increase Aotearoa New Zealand's gender principal investment to 4% Official Development Assistance (ODA) and gender significant investment to 60% ODA by targeting and mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment across our aid programme. The Gender Action Plan's goal is to achieve transformative change of those formal and informal customs, norms, practices and laws in society that create or perpetuate gender inequality and social exclusion based on gender identity.

<https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Peace-Rights-and-Security/International-security/Gender-Action-Plan-2021-2025.pdf> Child and Youth Well-being Strategic Action Plan Child and youth well-being is a critical focus area for New Zealand's development cooperation – affirmed in New Zealand's International Cooperation for Effective Sustainable Development Cooperation (ICESD). This reflects New Zealand's domestic commitment to achieve greater equity through the national Child and Youth Well-being Strategy. The strategic action plan aims to deliver greater impact and equity across our programming by advancing human rights for children and youth and through taking a targeted approach across the life-cycle – from birth, through the early years (0 – 5 years), primary years (6 – 12 years), secondary years (13 – 18 years), and tertiary years (19 – 30 years). The broad scope of this approach promotes multi-sectoral holistic development for child and youth well-being, rather than delivering fragmented sectoral and piecemeal initiatives.

https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid-Prog-docs/Child_Youth-Well-being-Strategic-Action-Plan.pdf
Climate Finance Set out under the Boe Declaration, Pacific Island Forum Members reaffirmed that climate change remains the single greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of the peoples of the Pacific and our commitment to progress the implementation of the Paris Agreement. As part of Aotearoa New Zealand's obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement and in recognition of the Boe Declaration, we provide financial, capacity building and technology transfer support for developing countries to meet their climate change goals. In October 2021 New Zealand committed to spend NZ \$1.3 billion in grant-based climate finance between 2022 and 2025. This underpins the importance Aotearoa New Zealand attaches to global and regional efforts to work together to combat climate change. At least half of this climate finance commitment will go to the Pacific region and at least 50 percent will target adaptation. The allocation of this funding is guided by the Aotearoa New Zealand International Climate Finance Strategy – Tuia te Waka a Kiwa (<https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid/Climate-finance/International-Climate-Finance-Strategy-FINAL-16Aug22-low-res.pdf>). More information can be found at: <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/climate-change-support/our-support-for-climate-action/our-strategy/>

Page 7: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

Q7

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).

Other (please specify):

New Zealand does not have a standalone development cooperation strategy. We have made the deliberate decision to integrate our development cooperation strategic objectives into the wider strategy of the New Zealand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT), which also articulates our foreign policy and trade strategic objectives. MFAT's Strategic Framework outlines our 10-year strategic objectives for sustainable development. In our Strategic Intentions we annually set and communicate our priority deliverables over the next four years. For more information, please refer: Our strategic direction | New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade ([mfat.govt.nz](https://www.mfat.govt.nz)). MFAT's Strategic Intentions includes a monitoring framework: it articulates the performance measures and indicators that we use to assess progress.

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

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):

New Zealand's Aid for Trade supports Pacific economic resilience and prosperity New Zealand's commitment to supporting Pacific Trade Aotearoa New Zealand agreed to an Aid for Trade funding target for the Pacific of 20% of our total development support for five years from the signing of PACER Plus in December 2020. Although this commitment is derived from PACER Plus, our Aid for Trade support is not limited to PACER Plus signatories and so is available to all our Pacific partner countries. Our Aid for Trade support is focused on providing Pacific governments and businesses with the necessary support and know-how to benefit from trade liberalisation, along with improving regional trading infrastructure. Aotearoa New Zealand's framework for Aid for Trade support to the Pacific: <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid/Aid-General/Aid-for-Trade.pdf> Further information can be found at: <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-aid-partnerships-in-the-pacific/trade-and-economic-cooperation/aid-for-trade/?m=706103#search:QUlklGZvciBUcmFkZQ==>

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 full,

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)::

New Zealand's Aid for Trade Framework sits within the context of our approach to aid in general, which is detailed here: <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/#bookmark2> This means that all other Aid-for-Trade programming considers mainstreamed thematic priorities outlined in our ICEDS policy (Human Rights, Gender, Child and Youth Well-being, and Climate).

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.

Respondent skipped this question

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.

Yes,

Additional information on whether you have targets in other development strategies that may have trade priorities or influence your Aid-for-Trade financing:: Under the PACER Plus Trade Agreement, New Zealand agreed to an Aid for Trade funding target for the Pacific of 20% of our total development support for five years from the signing of PACER Plus in December 2020.

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,
Fisheries,
Renewable energy,
MSME sector development,
Services (general),
Banking and financial services,
Business and professional services,
Communication services, including ICT,
Distribution services,
Energy services,
Tourism,
Transport services (air, land and maritime),
Cross-sectoral e-commerce and digital trade,

Additional information on sectoral objectives included in your development cooperation or Aid-for-Trade strategy::

Details on the sectors specifically supported by New Zealand's Aid for Trade support are detailed in our Aid for Trade Framework:
<https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Aid/Aid-General/Aid-for-Trade.pdf>

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.)

Other (please specify),

Additional information on relevant economic communities::

New Zealand's Aid for Trade under PACER Plus aims to spend 20% of our total ODA on countries in the Pacific (this is not limited by graduated status i.e. support is still provided to the Cook Islands).

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

Q18

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

Yes

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,

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)

,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services,

Building productive capacity,

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Multilateral trade negotiations,

Industry,

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)

,

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)

Page 18: SECTION D: FINANCING TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

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:

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

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::

New Zealand has committed \$1.3 billion to Climate Finance. Details on the delivery of Climate Finance can be found here: <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/climate-change-support/what-is-climate-finance/> New Zealand's Climate Finance commitment is expected to positively impact our Aid for Trade support, specifically in the areas of renewable energy.

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

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.)

Weak financial systems,**Limited ability to develop "bankable" projects,****Lack of coordination between development partners**

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Q23

No

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

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Q24

Respondent skipped this question

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

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Q25

No

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

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

Q26

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

Completely aligned,

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

New Zealand's approach to aid in general (and thus Aid for Trade) is partner led. Partners are consulted on their development priorities, and this informs what development support is prioritised by New Zealand.

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)

,

Lack of donor coordination,

Limited knowledge of recipient (i.e. developing country) needs and economic situation

,

Human capacity constraints to developing bankable projects

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

Q28

No

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

Q29

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

Yes, with partners' development strategies,

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

We seek to align our monitoring and results frameworks with partners' development strategies wherever feasible. In the four-year plans for each of our country and regional development programmes, we articulate the links between partner countries' development strategies and our programmes. We seek to use partner country results measures wherever feasible. Refer here for more information: Our planned aid expenditure | New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (mfat.govt.nz)

Q30

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

Yes

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Q31

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

OTHER TRADE-RELATED NEEDS,

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

Individual activities across New Zealand's International Development Cooperation programme are assessed on their impact through bespoke Monitoring Evaluation Research Learning (MERL) frameworks.

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::

Case Study: Pacific Small to Medium Enterprise (SME) Finance Facility The Pacific SME Finance Facility Pilot was launched in 2020 to help Pacific businesses to adapt and respond to the economic impacts of COVID-19 while preparing for long-term recovery and growth. The Facility provided small grants to businesses, wholesale capital to local financial institutions for concessional on-lending to SMEs, business advisory services to help businesses apply for the grants and develop and implement business plans, and technical assistance to train and support loan officers. Solomon Islands business owner, Anga Samani applied for a Facility Business Adaptation Grant for his business ADS Quality Furniture. Before the pandemic, ADS offered furniture products to the government, schools, and hotels and employed 30 staff. However, in 2019 and as a result of the pandemic, their supply chain was disrupted by increased prices for raw materials and low timber supply. Cash flow and low stock were acute challenges. ADS saw the opportunity to diversify their activities and acquire a hardwood milling facility to supply local and international buyers, as well as their own furniture business. ADS presented a business plan with the potential to create 35 new jobs by 2022. The plan also included investment in compliance with environmental sustainability targets and regulations under the COP26. The Facility grant was used as equity to secure a business loan from the Development Bank of Solomon Islands and this was provided through the Facility's concessional loan programme.

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

Q33

Yes, to address some sectoral priorities

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 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)

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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,

Fishing,

Multilateral trade negotiations,

Industry,

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)

Q35

Yes

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

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Q36

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy,

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

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth,

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

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Q37

Yes

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