



WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION



Page 2: ABOUT YOU

Q1

Respondent

Sweden

Q2

About you

Name

Rickard Nätjehall

Position

Desk Officer

Organization

Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Email Address

rickard.natjehall@gov.se

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.:
Yes, the newly adopted Reform Agenda (adopted 14/11/2023) includes trade as one of the main priorities. The trade priority is closely linked to strengthening the synergies between international development assistance and trade and investments. Important areas for trade are e.g. sustainability in value chains, digitalization, formalization of the domestic sector in partner countries, creation of employment opportunities, and strengthening the involvement of the Swedish private sector. No English version is yet available but here is the link:
<https://www.regeringen.se/contentassets/e96449ad5b04400cae0a62817a98f3a5/bistand-for-en-ny-era---frihet-egenmakt-och-hallbar-tillvaxt.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.)

- Economic diversification,**
- Expansion of the digital economy,**
- 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)**
- ,**
- Trade integration,**
- Employment creation,**
- Women's economic empowerment and gender equality**
- ,**
- Institutional strengthening (e.g. good governance, transparency and accountability)**
- ,**
- Climate change adaptation,**
- Protection of biodiversity,**
- Environmental protection,**
- Improved environmental governance,**
- Climate change mitigation**

Page 7: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

Q7

No

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

Page 8: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

Q8

Respondent skipped this question

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

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

Q9

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,

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).: Trade-related objectives are also included in several development cooperation strategies, both global thematic strategies, regional and bilateral country strategies. The main strategy guiding global AfT initiatives is the Global Strategy for Sustainable Economic Development. Trade is for instance also part of the regional strategy for Sub-Saharan Africa and the strategy for the Middle East and Northern Africa. Trade is also part of several bilateral development cooperation strategies.

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):: The new overarching Swedish policy framework (Reform Agenda) was just recently adopted, so the strategies and implementation are yet to be fully aligned with the new framework. However, they are expected to be fully aligned with the new policy.

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 or natural ecosystems; enabling improved climate resilience for 500 billion people; mobilizing USD 150 billion in public and private climate finance; supporting 80 countries; increasing equitable engagement with 40 country partnerships.

Yes,

Additional information on whether you have targets in other development strategies that may have trade priorities or influence your Aid-for-Trade financing:: Yes, as mentioned above, trade-related objectives are also included in several development cooperation strategies, both global thematic strategies, regional and bilateral country strategies. The main strategy guiding global AfT initiatives is the Global Strategy for Sustainable Economic Development. Trade is for instance also part of the regional strategy for Sub-Saharan Africa and the strategy for the Middle East and Northern Africa. Trade is also part of several bilateral development cooperation strategies.

Page 12: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

Q14

Does your development cooperation or Aid-for-Trade strategy include sectoral objectives? Explanatory notes: For example, one sectoral focus of Korea's International Cooperation Agency development cooperation strategy is promoting the mainstreaming of science, technology and innovation in ODA projects by establishing its Science, Technology and Innovation Mid-Term Strategy (2021-2025). The goal to support inclusive growth based on science and technology by improving the innovation system of partner countries. Korea's strategy also focuses on education, health, governance, agriculture and rural development, energy, water, transportation, climate change and gender equality.

No

Page 13: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

Q15

If yes, please tick relevant boxes and provide further details, including hyperlinks to relevant documents. If no, please indicate if there is another development cooperation strategy or policy that includes specific objectives or targets. (Please tick relevant boxes.)

Respondent skipped this question

Page 14: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

Q16

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

Yes

Page 15: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

Q17

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

Other (please specify),

Additional information on relevant economic communities::

Ukraine and the Eastern Partnership, which is a strong new priority in the recently adopted Reform Agenda.

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 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,

Building productive capacity,

Agriculture,

Multilateral trade negotiations,

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)

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:

E.g. Sweden uses official grants to finance most of the contributions to development cooperation and humanitarian aid. Sweden also has a growing credit guarantee program that is used to mobilize additional private financing for development.

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::

Yes, the Reform Agenda stipulates that the Swedish development assistance shall to a larger extent be used to mobilize resources from the private sector, e.g. through guaranties.

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.)

Limited ability to develop "bankable" projects,

Lack of coordination between development partners

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

Mostly aligned

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

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,

Human capacity constraints to developing bankable projects

,

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

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

Other (please specify)

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 facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs),

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)

,

Building productive capacity,

Agriculture,

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::

An example Sweden would like to highlight is the ePhyto project with Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF). It illustrates how support to simple and sustainable solutions can generate scale effects and benefit a large group of countries and individuals. The project aims at improving the capacity of developing countries to facilitate safe, secure and efficient trade in plants and plant products through the establishment of a global framework for electronic phytosanitary certification. The project developed the "ePhyto Solution" as an alternative to the practice of exchanging paper phytosanitary certificates or achieving electronic certificate exchange via more costly and time-consuming bilateral agreements. The project was successfully completed in 2020 at a cost of about USD 1.7 million, and currently 125 countries are connected to the exchange hub with 76 of those regularly using the system to send, receive, or both send and receive ePhytos. Not only did the project deliver efficiently at relatively low cost the expected output and impact of lowering trade barriers and trade costs, with a wide and diverse reach across country contexts, but it also added significant security to the process of plant trade, greatly reducing incidence of fraudulent certificates among countries using ePhyto. The OECD has estimated that the total value of exports for selected agri-food product groups (except for animal or vegetable fats and oils) could increase over a 2-year period by between 17% and 32% through implementation of SPS e-certificates.

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

Q33

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

Yes, to address all development priorities linked to trade

Page 29: SECTION G: FUTURE AID-FOR-TRADE NEEDS

Q34

If yes, please identify the categories of Aid-for-Trade support in which you foresee future needs. (Please select relevant boxes.)

TRADE POLICY AND 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).

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

Q36

Respondent skipped this question

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

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 ?

Additional information on whether you anticipate future needs for Aid-for-Trade to support trade-related aspects of climate change::
Expanded and more effective climate-related development assistance is specifically mentioned as one of the thematic priorities in the Reform Agenda. E.g. through using the development assistance catalytically to mobilize other sources of financing, including from the private sector. The Swedish development aid should speed up the global green transition and strengthen adaptation efforts to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Framework on Biodiversity.
