



WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION



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Q1

Respondent

United Kingdom (UK)

Q2

About you

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Page 3: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

Q3

Yes

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

Page 4: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

Q4

If yes, does your development cooperation strategy(ies) or policy(ies) include trade priorities? Explanatory notes: For example, the UK's policy paper on international development published in May 2022 states that the UK will support countries to increase their exports, increase trade with the UK, build sustainable and resilient global supply chains that benefit all, and tackle market distorting practices and economic policies. The policy paper outlines various ways in which these trade priorities will be advanced.

Yes,

If yes, please provide further details including hyperlinks to relevant documents containing trade priorities.:
Yes The UK's Policy paper 'International development in a contested world: ending extreme poverty and tackling climate change, a white paper on international development' can be accessed at:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/international-development-in-a-contested-world-ending-extreme-poverty-and-tackling-climate-change>

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,**
- 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,**
- Human capital development (e.g. education through skills, training and health)**
- '
- Higher labour productivity,**
- Trade integration,**
- Employment creation,**
- Women's economic empowerment and gender equality**
- '
- Youth employment and skills,**
- Inclusive growth, including (historically) disadvantaged groups (e.g. including people with disabilities).**
- '
- Institutional strengthening (e.g. good governance, transparency and accountability)**
- '
- Social protection,**
- Promotion of peace/security and development,**
- 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:
,

Additional information on thematic issues::
- Civil society - Humanitarian assistance - Hunger - Health
- Finance

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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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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).

Helping partner countries with smooth graduation from LDC status

,

Helping partner countries achieve Middle Income Status

,

Helping partner countries achieve Upper Middle-Income Status

,

Helping partner countries achieve Developed Country status

,

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 trade section of the policy paper provides a specific focus on LDCs. By ticking 'other' we mean to indicate that we are also targeting digital connectivity, gender equality, renewable energy and the circular economy.

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

Q9

No

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.

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)?

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

Q11

Yes

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

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.

- Security of supply,
- Improved balance of payments situation,
- Increased competitiveness,
- Expansion of agricultural exports,
- Expansion of exports of forestry products,
- Expansion of exports of fishery products,
- Expansion of manufactured exports,
- Expansion of services exports,
- Expansion of e-commerce and/or digitally delivered services exports
- ,
- Expansion of MSME sector exports,
- Protection of intellectual property,
- Growth in the number of export markets reached,
- Improvements in trade facilitation,
- Climate change related objectives (e.g. reduction in emissions associated with trade)
- ,
- Export-related environmental protection objectives,
- Export growth targets,
- Export diversification in terms of number of markets reached
- ,
- Expansion of mineral and mining exports,
- Export diversification in terms of number of goods and services exported
- ,
- Access to essential goods,
- Reduction in import targets,
- Competitiveness ranking in global index,
- Mineral and mining export growth target,
- Agricultural export growth target,
- Forestry product export target,
- Fishery products export target,
- Manufactured export target,
- Services trade export target,
- E-commerce export target,
- MSME sector growth targets,
- Revenue targets from different forms of IP rights (e.g. copyright, trademarks etc)
- ,

Export markets diversification targets,

Trade facilitation targets (e.g. time taken to release),

Emissions reduction targets found in nationally determined contributions**

,

Trade-related targets to reduce certain trade flows (e.g illicit wildlife trade)

,

Other (please specify),

Better export performance,

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::

The UK Government has representation in most developing countries, with one of the largest overseas diplomatic networks in the world. We have a country plan for every country we are working in that will contain objectives and targets relevant to the context. This level of detail is generally reserved for the logical frameworks of programmes rather than policy papers.

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:: The FCDO is the predominant spender of UK ODA, but not the only Government Department to do so. The UK's AfT spending is influencing by priorities across the whole of government. Within the FCDO there are also a range of development strategies that are complimentary to the UK's AfT agenda.

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,
Forestry,
Fisheries,
Mining and minerals,
Renewable energy,
Manufacturing sector,
MSME sector development,
Services (general),
Banking and financial services,
Business and professional services,
Communication services, including ICT,
Construction services,
Culture and creative industries,
Distribution services,
Education services,
Energy services,
Environment services,
Science, technology and innovation,
Oil and gas,
Recreation and sport,
Tourism,
Transport services (air, land and maritime),
Cross-sectoral e-commerce and digital trade,
Other (please specify)

Page 14: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

Q16

Yes

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

Page 15: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

Q17

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

African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA),

Additional information on relevant economic communities::

The UK's Policy paper 'International development in a contested world: ending extreme poverty and tackling climate change, a white paper on international development' refers to the AfCFTA specifically: "We will support intra-African trade and the Africa Continental Free Trade Area by seeking to simplify and harmonise cumulation rules in our Economic Partnership Agreements and the Developing Countries Trading Scheme."

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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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,

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:

- ODA and non-ODA funding.
- Public-private partnerships.
- Investment promotion activities.
- Multi-donor trust funds.

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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.

Other (please specify),

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::

As stated in the UK Governments Strategy for International Development (available here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-governments-strategy-for-international-development/the-uk-governments-strategy-for-international-development>), the UK is developing a suite of new UK Centres of Expertise, providing tailored advice, 'what works' evidence, and technological solutions to the greatest development challenges we face. One of these will be for Trade. The Trade Centre of Excellence (COE) will provide a more rounded and streamlined offer on trade expertise to aid poverty reduction. There is not yet a document outlining the Trade CoE strategy, nor a commitment of AfT expansion. The UK is a champion for international development and one of the most generous global aid donors, spending more than £11 billion in aid in 2021. We are the third highest G7 spenders of Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a percentage of gross national income (GNI). The UK remains committed to protecting the most vulnerable and returning to spending 0.7% of GNI on ODA as soon as the fiscal situation allows. 30 per cent of British International Investment's (BII) total investments over the next five years will be in climate finance – making it one of the largest such investors in African economies.

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.)

Other (please specify),

Additional information on the difficulties you encounter in mobilizing financing to implement your Aid for Trade and development cooperation objectives::

Macroeconomic conditions: The UK will return to spending 0.7% of GNI on ODA when, on a sustainable basis, the government is no longer borrowing for day-to-day spending and when underlying debt is falling. Competing priorities: Since 2020, UK support for aid for trade has reduced due to the overall reductions in the UK aid budget. This began with COVID-related reductions in 2020, followed by the lowering of the UK aid spending target from 0.7% to 0.5% of gross national income in 2021, and the demands on the aid budget caused by the increase in support for refugees in 2022.

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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):

This refers to AfT for DAC Code 331: TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS AND TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT.

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Q24

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

Respondent skipped this question

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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?)

No

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?

Mostly aligned,

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

Personal opinion. The UK Government has representation in country in most developing countries, with one of the largest overseas diplomatic networks in the world. Through this network, we engage with Ministries of Trade on all subject matters, including sustainable development. Moreover, We have several specific Trade for Development Policy Advisors across the world in different regions such as Fiji, Pakistan, Kenya, Ghana and the Caribbean. All of FCDOs Aid for Trade projects are undertaken in collaboration with partner countries and regional organisations. All UK ODA is spent with the primary objective of poverty reduction.

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.)

Lack of donor coordination,

Human capacity constraints to developing bankable projects

,

Lack of partner country ownership,

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

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

Q28

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

Other (please specify),

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

The UK's Policy paper 'International development in a contested world: ending extreme poverty and tackling climate change, a white paper on international development' does not contain its own monitoring or results framework, but every FCDO programme does. They can be browsed at: <https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/>

Q29

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

Other (please specify),

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

Each programme has its own monitoring and evaluation activity, reflecting what is most appropriate for the context. On a case-by-case basis this will be aligned with the monitoring or results framework of partner countries. All FCDO monitoring and evaluation follows the guidance set out in the Programme Operating Framework (PrOF): <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fcdo-programme-operating-framework>

Q30

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

Yes

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::

The Trade and Investment Advocacy Fund (TAF2+) helps improve compliance with and shaping of a free and fair global trading system through supporting developing countries in important trade negotiations, particularly in the World Trade Organisation (WTO). It provides demand driven support to WTO negotiations. For example, to the ACP and LDC groups and to the Pacific Island Forum (PIF). This has helped to secure pro-development outcomes at the WTO. For example, on fisheries at MC12 and on LDC graduation at the Senior Officials Meeting in 2023. TAF2+ also brings donors together. The majority of the funding provided to the PIF in 2023 was provided by Australia and administered by the UK. More information on TAF2+ is available here:

<https://devtracker.fcdo.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-204715/summary>

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

Additional information on whether you foresee a continuing need to provide for Aid-for-Trade financing::

We cannot do everything everywhere, but planning is underway for the launch of the Trade Centre of Expertise. It will have thematic objectives. It will also be flexible to country context and demands.

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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

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

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

GOAL 2: Zero Hunger,

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth,

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality,

GOAL 14: Life Below Water,

GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal,

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

Whilst the UK does not have an Aid for Trade strategy, the Trade for Development team is cognisant of SDG targets relevant to trade under the highlighted SDGs.

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Q37

Yes

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