



WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION



OECD

BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

Page 2: ABOUT YOU

**Q1**

**EQUATORIAL GUINEA**

Respondent (Country or Customs Territory)

**Q2**

About you

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Page 3: SECTION A: TRADE PRIORITIES IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OR STRATEGY(IES)

**Q3**

**Yes**

Do you have a national development plan or strategy? (ies)?

Page 4: SECTION A: TRADE PRIORITIES IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OR STRATEGY(IES)

**Q4**

If yes, does your national development plan or strategy(ies) include trade priorities?

**Yes,**  
 If yes, please provide further details including hyperlinks to relevant documents containing trade priorities::  
 1. The Diagnostic Study on Trade Integration (DTIS) in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. 2. National Strategy for Sustainable Development (ENDS) or Equatorial Guinea Agenda 2035: Strategic Axis III of Productivity and Industrialization-point 2: Global Policies, point 2.7: Export Support Policy, point 5: Sectoral Policies-point 5.11: Trade, Distribution and Logistics Policy. Similarly, the policies of the other sectors and their development are trade-oriented. 3. Action Plan of the Ministry of Trade.

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**Q5**

**Yes**

Does your national development strategy(ies) have a thematic focus?

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Page 6: SECTION A: TRADE PRIORITIES IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OR STRATEGY(IES)

**Q6**

If yes, please choose options from the non-exhaustive list of thematic options of key strategic objectives below. (If an objective(s) does not appear in the drop-down list, please tick other and add details in the text box.)

- Economic diversification,**
- Enhancing exports in non-traditional sectors,**
- Export diversification,**
- Expansion of the agriculture sector,**
- Expansion of the fisheries sector,**
- Expansion of the manufacturing sector,**
- Expansion of the services sector,**
- Expansion of the digital economy,**
- Trade integration,**
- Institutional strengthening (e.g. good governance, transparency and accountability)**
- ,**
- Climate change mitigation,**
- Climate change adaptation,**
- Innovation and technological development,**
- Expansion of the MSME sector,**
- Human capital development (e.g. education through skills, training and health)**
- ,**
- Preventing desertification,**
- Protection of biodiversity,**
- Higher labour productivity,**
- Employment creation,**
- Women's economic empowerment and gender equality**
- ,**
- Pollution control,**
- Environmental protection,**
- Sustainable resource management,**
- Waste management ,**
- Improved (national) environmental governance,**
- Inclusive growth, including (historically) disadvantaged groups (add additional information in text box if appropriate).**
- ,**
- Food security**

**Q7**

Do the trade priorities found in your national development plan or strategy(ies) reflect specific development objectives or targets? For example, the national development plan of Benin aims to achieve a sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth of at least 10% by 2025.

Other (please specify):

There are only well-defined strategic/specific objectives and strategic options at each

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**Q8**

Respondent skipped this question

If yes, please choose options from the non-exhaustive list below. (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). Objectives & Targets\*:

Page 9: SECTION B: TRADE PRIORITIES IN OTHER NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OR STRATEGY(IES)

**Q9**

Yes

In addition to the trade priorities you may have in your national development strategy, do you have trade priorities that are set out in other national policy documents or strategies?

Page 10: SECTION B: TRADE PRIORITIES IN OTHER NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OR STRATEGY(IES)

**Q10**

Yes,

If yes, do you have a national trade policy or strategy, export development strategy or similar policy or strategy (e.g. national diagnostic trade integration study update, national e-commerce strategy etc.)? For example, Jordan has published a national export strategy for the period 2023-2025.

(If yes, please provide further details, including dates the strategy covers and hyperlinks to relevant documents):  
 1. THE National Roadmap for Trade Facilitation in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea (Ministry of Trade holder of the document) 2023-2027. 2. The EDIC 2020-2025 3. The National REDD+ Strategy, 20304. Other

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**Q11**

Yes

Do these other national policy documents or strategies include trade objectives or targets? For example, Ghana's National Export Development Strategy envisages that over a duration of 10 years non-traditional exports will grow from \$2.8 billion in 2020 to \$25.3 billion in 2029 accompanied by deep structural transformation that positions Ghana as a competitive export-led industrialized economy.

**Q12**

If yes, please chose options from the non-exhaustive list below. If an objective(s) does not appear in the list, please tick "other" and add details in the text box.If no, please indicate if there is another strategy or policy that includes specific objective of targets.

- Improved balance of payments situation,**
- Increased competitiveness,**
- Expansion of agricultural exports,**
- 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 diversification in terms of number of markets reached**
- ,**
- Competitiveness ranking in global index,**
- Agricultural export growth target,**
- Better export performance,**
- Export diversification in terms of number of goods and services exported**
- ,**
- Fishery products export target,**
- Manufactured export target,**
- Export markets diversification targets**

**Q13**

Do the trade priorities found in your national development strategy align with those found in other national policy documents or strategy(ies)?

**Yes, in full,**  
 Additional information on alignment of trade priorities::  
 The other sectorial documents or strategies are based on or refer to the orientations and vision of the larger Strategic Plan, i.e., all other strategies are aligned with the global strategy.

**Q14**

Do the trade objectives in your national development plan and/or those found in other national policy documents or strategies include sectoral objectives? For example, Vision 2030 Jamaica includes 31 Sector Plans (in 28 separate documents) prepared by Task Forces, comprising stakeholders from public and private sector bodies, civil society and international development partners). And Bhutan's National Export Strategy 2022 identifies the mineral and timber industries as holding potential for the development of value-added products.

**Yes,**

Additional information on trade objectives in other policy documents::

The national strategy defines at the same time the objectives or sectoral policies oriented to trade. See previous answers.

## Page 13: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL TRADE OBJECTIVES

**Q15**

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

**Agriculture,**  
**Fisheries,**  
**Mining and minerals,**  
**Manufacturing sector,**  
**MSME sector development,**  
**Banking and financial services,**  
**Business and professional services,**  
**Communication services, including ICT,**  
**Distribution services,**  
**Education services,**  
**Oil and gas,**  
**Tourism,**  
**Transport services (air, land and maritime),**  
**Cross-sectoral e-commerce and digital trade**

## Page 14: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL TRADE OBJECTIVES

**Q16**

Does the trade objectives found in your national development plan or strategy(ies) and in other national policy documents or strategies include regional objectives? For example, the national development strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2040 includes, inter alia, the objective to work on harmonious integration of the Kyrgyz economy with the Eurasian Economic Union; active participation in regional projects that improve production and transit capacity; diversification of foreign economic focus of Kyrgyzstan through development of mutually beneficial trade, economic and investment cooperation with the countries of South and Southeast Asia, the Arab East and America.

**Yes**

Page 15: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL TRADE OBJECTIVES

**Q17** African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA),  
Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS),  
,  
Additional information on regional objectives::  
CEMAC, although it is integrated into ECCAS

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Page 16: SECTION D: FINANCING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE PRIORITIES

**Q18** Yes  
Does your government have priority areas for Aid for Trade for which it is actively seeking support?

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Page 17: SECTION D: FINANCING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE PRIORITIES

**Q19** TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national 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,  
Trade-related Communications infrastructure,  
Business support services,  
Building productive capacity,  
Agriculture,  
Fishing,  
Multilateral trade negotiations,  
Industry,  
Travel and tourism,  
Digital trade and e-commerce

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**Q20**

Have these priorities been communicated to Donors and South-South partners?

Other (please specify):

Some of the partners and donors are informed, others are not.

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**Q21**

If yes, please provide additional information on how priorities were communicated:

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**Respondent skipped this question**

Page 20: SECTION D: FINANCING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE PRIORITIES

**Q22**

Does your government face difficulties in financing implementation of the trade objectives found in your development plan or strategy(ies) or trade strategy?

**Yes,**

If yes, please identify which sources of aid finance or other financial assistance for trade that you would like to attract to achieve your trade objectives. (e.g. Official Development Assistance (i.e. Aid for Trade), Other Official Flows (loans at concessional rates that do not qualify as ODA), South-South co-operation, Climate finance, etc.)::

1. Aid for Trade, through the WTO Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) Program: which the Country has implemented in the 2nd Phase of the Program and has greatly assisted in strengthening trade capacities of MSMEs and government officials. 2. Climate finance. 3. South-South cooperation. 4. As well as other possible sources of financial assistance.

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Page 21: SECTION D: FINANCING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE PRIORITIES

**Q23**

Do you face difficulties in accessing finance to address your Aid-for-Trade priorities?

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**Yes**

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**Q24**

If yes, please choose options from the non-exhaustive list below. (If a difficulty in accessing aid for trade does not appear in the drop-down list, please tick other and add details in the text box.)

- Difficulties accessing grant finance,**
- Insufficiency of grant financing,**
- Conditions attached to access aid-for-trade financing,**
- Inter-ministerial co-ordination challenges,**
- Weak financial systems,**
- Challenges engaging in public-private partnerships,**
- Lack of coordination between development partners,**
- Other (please specify),**

Additional information on difficulties to access finance::  
Absence of specialized banks in support of development projects: commercial banks are not willing to grant loans to MSMEs in sectors they do not dominate. For example, in some countries there are agricultural banks, development banks, etc., which is not the case in our context.

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**Q25**

**Yes**

Does your government face a situation where it is receiving an increasing share of Aid for Trade in the form of loans and a declining share of grants?

Page 24: SECTION D: FINANCING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE PRIORITIES

**Q26**

If yes, does this situation present a challenge for your government to achieve its trade objectives?

**Yes,**

Additional information on challenges from increasing share of loans and declining share of grants::  
It is precisely this situation that explains the difficulties in defining the financing of the Country Development Agendas. The Republic of Equatorial Guinea, which has been experiencing a major economic recession since 2013, aggravated by the crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic, has had serious problems in financing its development projects due to financial insufficiency, and the financing it has received during this period has been in the form of loans. To our knowledge, in recent years, the grant obtained by our country on Aid for Trade is through the WTO Enhanced Integrated Framework Program.

Page 25: SECTION D: FINANCING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE PRIORITIES

**Q27**

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

**No,**

Additional information on stopping foreign aid and Aid for Trade::

It is clear that the country has been categorized in 2017 in the group of middle-income countries, but the socioeconomic reality is different. In fact, the country is categorized in the middle of an economic recession, which was aggravated by the COVID-19 health crisis. Therefore, a good transition period is needed for the country's categorization, as well as for its economic recovery. There is still a lot of economic vulnerability; the country's economy has been dependent on hydrocarbons for the last 20 years, which is why any negative movement in the international prices of hydrocarbons generates a crisis in our national economy.

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Page 26: SECTION E: ALIGNMENT OF AID-FOR-TRADE SUPPORT

**Q28**

How well-aligned is the Aid-for-Trade support you receive with your Aid-for-Trade priorities?

**Mostly aligned,**

Additional information on Aid-for-Trade alignment. Please specify whether this is an official perspective or the personal opinion of the respondent::

The point of view put forward is official; based on the national evaluation and assessment that the Enhanced Integrated Framework Project (EIF) has carried out at the national level during its implementation in the country. The beneficiaries of the category 1 project: Institutional Support for Trade Development in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, corresponding to the 2nd phase of the EIF, have highly valued and are still eager to continue benefiting from this type of support. Although this is the first experience of implementing this type of project in the country, particularly the EIF program.

**Q29**

What challenges do you encounter in aligning the Aid-for-Trade support you receive with the sectoral level needs outlined in relevant policy documents ? (Please tick relevant boxes)

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

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**Lack of donor coordination,**

**Conditions required by development partners to access support**

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

**Lack of partner country ownership,**

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

,

Additional information on sectoral level alignment::

In the case of lack of country ownership. At the level of the EIF project, the government has been very supportive in terms of implementation of activities (it has provided project offices, chairs, tables, participation in activities), at the beginning it was responsible for encouraging project staff, but sudden crises have forced the government to be unable to financially support many projects considered crucial for the country.

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

**Q30**

Do development financing partners (i.e. both donors and South-South partners) align their monitoring and evaluation with your national monitoring or results frameworks?

**Other (please specify),**

Additional information on alignment of monitoring and evaluation::

On this question I would not be able to say yes or no. For example, in the case of the implementation of the EIF Project in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, which has been or is being co-implemented between the Ministry of Trade and UNDP-EG, the evaluation modalities have been combined: the UNDP NIM modality and the modality designed by the EIF program itself, those are the two that we have been using, for the other donors I could not say.

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**Q31**

**Yes**

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

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**Q32**

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

**Trade policy and administrative management,**

**Trade facilitation,**

**Trade education/training,**

**Business support services,**

**Building productive capacity,**

**Agriculture,**

**Multilateral trade negotiations,**

**TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national 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 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)**

,

**OTHER TRADE-RELATED NEEDS,**

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

Strengthening and creation of entrepreneurship capabilities, mainly youth entrepreneurship.

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**Q33**

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 best practice examples::

Category 1 project: Institutional Support for Trade Development in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; a project of the 2nd phase of the WTO Enhanced Integrated Framework Program, co-implemented by the Ministry of Trade and UNDP-EG.

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

**Q34**

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

**Yes**

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**Q35**

If yes, please tick all relevant boxes and provide further details including hyperlinks as relevant. (Please tick relevant boxes)

- Agriculture,**
- Fisheries,**
- Manufacturing sector,**
- MSME sector development,**
- Services (general),**
- Banking and financial services,**
- Communication services, including ICT,**
- Distribution services,**
- Education services,**
- Environment services,**
- Science, technology and innovation,**
- Tourism,**
- Transport services (air, land and maritime),**

Additional information on sectors needing continuing Aid for Trade financing.:

The country is trying to diversify its economy, which is why in 2007 the National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES) for Equatorial Guinea 2020 was adopted, which had 2 phases: (i) the phase of deconstruction of tangible infrastructure and the 2nd phase of emergency or economic diversification (having realized that the country was 90% economically dependent on oil revenues). The achievements in the first phase have been remarkable (ports, airports, interconnected roads, modern buildings among others), but the economic recession of 2013; due to the drop in international crude oil prices, has compromised the effective implementation of the PNDES 2020, a recession that has been aggravated by the COVID-19 crisis in 2020. As a result, the country had supported the strategic sectors (agriculture, fisheries, industry, services: tourism, financial, maritime, etc.) for the diversification of its economy (2nd phase of the PNDES 2020), which could not be implemented for the above-mentioned reasons, and whose diversification objective is to trade in other non-oil sectors and conquer world markets. Thus, Aid for Trade financing remains a major need for Equatorial Guinea.

**Q36**

In which categories of Aid-for-Trade support do you foresee future needs?(Please tick relevant boxes)

- Trade policy and administrative management,
- Trade facilitation,
- Regional trade agreements (RTAs),
- Trade education/training,
- Trade-related Communications infrastructure,
- Business support services,
- Building productive capacity,
- Agriculture,
- Fishing,
- Multilateral trade negotiations,
- Industry,
- Travel and tourism,
- Digital trade and e-commerce,
- TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national 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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**Q37**

Yes

Do you foresee future needs for Aid for Trade to support the achievement of trade-related aspects of the Sustainable Development Agenda?

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**Q38**

If yes, please indicate the relevant SDGs that Aid for Trade can help achieve.(Please tick relevant boxes)

- GOAL 1: No Poverty,
- GOAL 2: Zero Hunger,
- GOAL 4: Quality Education,
- GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy,
- GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth,
- GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure,
- GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production,
- GOAL 5: Gender Equality

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**Q39**

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

**Other (please specify),**

Additional information on Aid for Trade and trade-related aspects of climate change.:

The fight against climate change is a very serious issue for the entire planet and we believe that we need the necessary and sufficient resources to achieve this objective. However, aid for trade is geared towards the least developed and developing countries, which need this aid to support and promote value-added productive sectors. Of course, minimal actions to help combat climate change can be undertaken with AfT funding, but not to any great extent.

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