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Q1 Respondent

GUINEA

Q2 About you

Name

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Q3 Does your national development strategy include trade priorities ? (i.e. Aid-for-Trade priorities) **Yes**

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Q4 If yes, please indicate your Aid-for-Trade priorities: Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top 5 priority areas among the ones listed below. (1 being the most important)

Export diversification	1
Regional integration	5
Trade facilitation	2
Trade finance access	3
Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)	4

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Q5 Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2016?

Yes,

Please specify further the priorities that you selected above, as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them. Please include a weblink to the relevant strategy. :

The development of exports, especially of non-mining products, is a priority of the Guinean government in its poverty reduction programme. This policy is supported by the consideration of Guinean processed products, which increases the role of the country's industrialization. Trade facilitation is a major objective to be achieved in Guinea's economic development process as a factor contributing to the promotion and enhancement of Guinea's trade capacity.

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Q6 If yes, please rank the top 3 drivers of these changes :(Please choose no more than 3 options)

Trade finance access **1**

Women's economic empowerment objectives **2**

Youth economic empowerment objectives **3**

Additional information on the top 3 drivers of changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities since 2016.:

The employment of women and youth in Guinea, or the creation of conditions to improve their employability, has been an integral part of the changes proposed in the Aid for Trade programme in recent years. Much of the Aid for Trade received by Guinea in the last two years has been directed towards these sectors in Conakry and the interior of the country.

Q7 Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners?

Yes,

Additional information on how changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities have been reflected in your dialogue with development partners. :

As part of the dialogue that the Guinean government is holding with its partners, the issue of youth employment is at the heart of the agenda and is treated as such. For example, within the framework of the EU's Support for the Socio-economic Integration of Young People (INTEGRA), these issues related to the employment of young people and women are largely taken into account.

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Q8 Please provide names, titles, references or weblinks to policy documents relevant to Aid for Trade in your country.

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Q9 Is economic diversification a priority in your national or regional development strategy?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information (including as to how economic diversification is defined and measured). :

Guinea's strategy to diversify the country's economy is based fundamentally on the four fundamental objectives contained in the National Programme for Economic and Social Development (PNDES) for the period 2016 - 2020. This programme, which has received financial support from Guinea's TFPs, should eventually enable the diversification of the Guinean economy to begin: electrification, transport links, trade financing through projects to improve and develop the production of goods for the local market and for exports, etc. In addition, human resources capacity building programmes of the Ministry of Trade and other trade-related and trade-related structures are to be taken into account in the diversification of Guinea's economy.

Q10 What are the main constraints to economic diversification identified in your national or regional development strategy?(You may tick more than 1 box)

High input costs ,

Inadequate network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)

Limited inward foreign direct investment ,

Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity ,

Poor international competitiveness,

Small domestic market ,

Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port) ,

Unaffordable and/or unreliable electricity access,

Additional information on the main constraints to economic diversification as identified in your national or regional development strategy. :

The recurrent problem of economic diversification in Guinea remains and remains local conditions linked to the lack of basic infrastructure: water, electricity, communications and telecommunications, etc. The lack of direct and foreign and domestic investment in productive sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, etc., other than the mining sector, has for some time limited the country's ability to diversify the Guinean economy.

Q11 Please indicate in which of category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive aid-for-trade support for economic diversification.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

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 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,

Agriculture,

Industry,

Additional information on which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive aid-for-trade support for economic diversification. :

The financing of commercial sector support projects initiated by the EIF project in Guinea are activities that have contributed greatly to the diversification of production in some sectors. This has made it possible to produce processed goods, which in essence constitute means of diversifying the Guinean economy.

Q12 Does the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification align with the priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

Yes,

Additional information on how the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification aligns with the priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies). :

your national or regional development strategy(s)..: The priorities defined by the Guinean Government in the PNDES were presented, for example, at the round table organized by donors to finance this programme. These priorities have been taken into account in the financing plan developed for this purpose.

Q13 Has your government recorded progress in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006?

Yes,

Additional information on whether your government has recorded progress in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006? :

In 2007, some projects carried out under the EIF programme made significant progress in diversifying the Guinean economy through Aid for Trade.

Q14 If yes, please specify in which area(s):(You may tick more than 1 box)

Export diversification ,

Industrialization, including manufacturing value added ,

Additional information on the progress that your government has recorded in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006. :

The main progress made by the Republic of Guinea in the field of economic diversification since 2006, the resumption of activities at the Fria alumina factory, which transforms raw bauxite into alumina, the introduction of the Conakry suburban train, which is very profitable and employs many young people and women, the resumption of activities at the Kankan fruit juice factory

Q15 If yes, please also indicate in which sector(s): (You may tick more than 1 box)

Agriculture,

Industry,

Fisheries,

Additional information on the sector(s) where progress in economic diversification has been made. :

Agriculture has made significant progress in terms of the quantity and quality of agricultural goods produced.

Several projects benefiting from the financial support of TFPs have made it possible to achieve these results. This is also true for the industrial sector where several SMEs and SMIs have been set up and also for fishing, which has seen the arrival of several foreign investors.

Q16 In which category(ies) of Aid for Trade is the support you receive impactful for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

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 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-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)

,

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Industry,

Additional information on the category(ies) of Aid for Trade in which the support you receive is impactful for economic diversification, including information on which your answer is based. :

Guinea has benefited from several projects and programmes to strengthen productive capacities and support national structures, which in turn contribute to the diversification of the country's economy.

Q17 What factors contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities

,

Country ownership,

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes

,

Institutional capacity to implement projects

,

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification. :

Guinea's priorities in the preparation of several financial projects by the TFPs have been taken into account in the preparation of these projects. This indicates a match between aid for trade and financial interventions granted to Guinea. However, respecting the interest of some donors in particular sectors such as agriculture, for example, rather than others, has also contributed to the success of Guinea's support in diversifying its economy through Aid for Trade.

Q18 What factors may limit the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors.)

Diverging priorities between partner and donor ,

Inadequate infrastructure,

Failure to mobilize domestic private investment ,

Inability to leverage foreign direct investment ,

Lack of donor interest in specific projects/programmes

,

Limited financing for the private sector ,

Poor alignment of aid-for-trade received with national/regional priorities

,

Poor coordination among donors ,

Poor national/regional coordination,

Resources dedicated to the project or programme too low

,

Additional information on the factors that may limit the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification. :

The choice of the right cause in the implementation of certain projects in Guinea due to dualism between financial partners or due to their misunderstanding with the Guinean counterpart was the reason for the failure of some, including poor national coordination.

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Q19 Does the Aid for Trade you receive help mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification (i.e. non-concessional financing, foreign direct investment, remittances, trade finance, etc.).

Yes,

Additional information on how Aid for Trade received helps mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification. :

Some projects in Guinea funded by the Guinean government and foreign partners have led other donors to contribute to the financing of complementary activities of these projects. This has often increased the results achieved and extended project activities to other sectors.

Q20 Which development partner(s) are the most important source of aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Belgium,
European Union,
France,
Germany,
Japan,
The Netherlands,
Netherlands
Norway,
Sweden,
United Kingdom,
United States,
Turkey,
African Development Bank (AfDB),
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA),
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),
International Labour Office (ILO),
International Monetary Fund (IMF),
Islamic Development Bank (IsDB),
International Trade Centre (ITC),
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),
UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),
World Trade Organization (WTO),

Additional information on the development partners that are important sources of aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification. :

Guinea's traditional development partners are still among the main donors of Aid for Trade. Some of these partners are major contributors to the EIF framework. Bilateral partners, i.e. friendly countries, have also started to be part of the donors to the EIF... This is the result of advocacy efforts by UNOMCIR of Guinea.

Q21 Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of financing for your economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

China,
Kuwait,
Turkey,
Tunisia,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ,

Additional information on the South-South partner(s) that are important sources of financing for your economic diversification. :

In the context of South-South cooperation, partners such as China, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Kuwait and Tunisia have been partners for a long time. Good political relations with these countries have been hampered in terms of economic relations, although trade relations have not yet been developed.

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Q22 Looking ahead, in which sector(s) will future support for economic diversification be most required? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Agriculture,
Industry,
Fisheries,
Forestry,

Additional information on the sector(s) that will require most support for economic diversification. :

Guinea is recognized as an agricultural country. This sector alone, while frankly well developed, is sufficient to ensure Guinea's economic development. Industry, fishing and forestry also have important roles to play. Guinea's industrialization, which is dependent on several factors, including the country's electrification, must be taken into account to a large extent among the sectors to be developed to ensure Guinea's economic development.

Q23 Looking ahead, in which category of aid-for-trade financing do you think that your government will require aid-for-trade support for economic diversification. (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

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 facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Additional information on which category(ies) of Aid for Trade you think your government will require further aid-for-trade support for economic diversification. :

The priority sectors in which Guinea will need financing in the form of direct subsidies to producers, guarantee funds and participation funds to ensure guaranteed access to financing. Financial support for the development of youth and women's employment will also have a significant impact on Guinea's economic diversification.

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Q24 Is there any Aid-for-Trade project or programme for economic diversification that you would like to showcase as an example of best practice?(Please provide additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

In Guinea:

- (i) the development of rural roads to ensure the evacuation of agricultural products, for example, from their production area to the markets, is very important. This is one of the objectives to be achieved,
- (ii) the installation in the countryside of small agricultural processing units such as mango, orange, etc,
- (iii) training and information for farmers on knowledge of export market requirements,
- (iv) support to producers/exporters in the field of international certification

These are some of the priority sectors in which Guinea has received support from the TFPs under Aid for Trade and diversification of the country's economy.

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Q25 Is economic empowerment a priority in your national or regional development strategy?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on how economic empowerment is prioritized in your national or regional strategy. :

Empowerment, including the economic empowerment of women and youth, is one of the priorities of the Government of Guinea. So well in collaboration with its partners that Guinea alone has designed and implemented programmes in this field in recent years.

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Q26 For which groups does your national or regional development strategy seek to promote economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Women's economic empowerment ,

Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises ,

Youth economic empowerment ,

Additional information on the groups for which your national or regional developing strategy is seeking to promote economic empowerment. :

Like many other countries today, the economic empowerment of young people and women is one of the priorities of the Government of Guinea. Entire programmes are being implemented in this direction. The contributions of TFPs are obviously very much in demand for the implementation of these programmes.

Q27 Does the national or regional development strategy propose any indicators to track economic empowerment or include any targets to achieve?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on the indicators, or targets, on economic empowerment that are included in your national or regional development strategy. :

The number of women or young people who have benefited from economic empowerment programmes, by age and gender, is generally well documented as a performance indicator used by decision-makers. The management teams of the various projects in the field of trade as in other areas also use this indicator as a means of assessing the level of achievement of objectives.

Q28 Does the national or regional development strategy link economic empowerment to participation in international trade?

Yes,

If yes please provide additional information on how your national or regional development strategy links economic empowerment to participation in international trade. :
Projects in favour of the economic development of women and young people, for example in the production of fresh and dried mango for international trade, designed and implemented in collaboration with partners, especially those involved in this field.

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Q29 Please indicate in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

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 facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

,

Trade facilitation,

Multilateral trade negotiations

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)

,

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

,

Additional information on the categories of aid-for-trade financing in which you receive aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment. :

The support of the Guinean State's TFPs to women's and youth cooperatives producing various goods to ensure their economic independence is supported by the Government, which also makes its contributions to materialize these support measures. These cooperatives also sometimes pay their share of financing, sometimes in kind. This reflects a good partnership based on the effort of all parties.

Q30 Does the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic empowerment align with the empowerment priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

Yes,

Additional information on how the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic empowerment aligns with the empowerment priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies). :

As indicated above, Guinea's actual needs in most projects in support of different sectors of Guinea are fully taken into account. Of course, some partners have their own priorities, such as agriculture or health. But more often than not, these priorities coincide with Guinea's needs for Aid for Trade for economic empowerment.

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Q31 How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to women's economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Improving access to foreign markets ,

Improving access to global value chains ,

Improving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation)

,

Providing access to finance ,

Supporting the growth and economic development of women

,

Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies

,

Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth

,

Upgrading business skills,

Upgrading the transport infrastructure,

Additional information or examples of projects and programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to women's economic empowerment :

on several occasions, the Government of Guinea has supported women's associations to participate in trade promotion activities such as fairs and exhibitions, study tours, etc. Training and information activities for women on topics such as how to take advantage of trade benefits and access markets in the region (ECOWAS rules) and markets in European Union countries, etc. are also carried out.

Q32 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support women's economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

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 facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).

,

Trade facilitation,

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting women's economic empowerment. :

Trade facilitation, training and information for women in modern trade techniques (compliance with export standards and documentation requirements) greatly assist women in their empowerment. Women's efforts alone are not enough to make any barriers to contemporary international trade.

Q33 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting women's economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities

Capacity to draft funding applications

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes

Mobilization of domestic private investment

National/regional coordination,

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting women's economic empowerment. :

The gender issue is taken into account by the Government as a priority. This is reflected, for example, in the government structure and among political actors. The factors cited here are the means that Guinea is using to achieve its ambition of promoting gender and economic empowerment, which is undoubtedly one of the keys to the success of government action.

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Q34 How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the economic empowerment of MSMEs?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Supporting the growth and economic development of women

Supporting rural trade

Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies

Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth

Improving access to information

Additional information or examples of projects and programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to the economic empowerment of MSMEs. :

The establishment of appropriate financing mechanisms for MSMEs, which Guinea has developed in recent years, has led to an increase in the number of these types of economic interest groupings (EIGs). However, it should be noted that Guinea's limited capacity in this area does not allow for sustained development of this sector.

Q35 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

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 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.)

,

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs. :

The economic empowerment of MSMEs, which is the basis for the development of a country, especially an LDC, necessarily requires the provision of equipment and operating resources for these units. Guinea is trying to give this very vulnerable social group the necessary support for their development. Very frequent in the field of agriculture (village and family), in Guinea, MSMEs for their survival must continue to benefit from the support of the government and its partners.

Q36 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities ,

Capacity to draft funding applications ,

Country ownership,

Mobilization of domestic private investment ,

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs. :

In Guinea, the Government's choice for the development of MSMEs is based on the adequacy of support for these structures, which takes into account the mobilization of internal and external resources to finance these units. Thus, if funding for support to MSMEs is available, the Government will play its role in ensuring that national ownership by Guineans promotes the economic empowerment of MSMEs.

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Q37 How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Providing access to finance ,

Supporting rural trade ,

Improving access to information ,

Improving access to foreign markets ,

Improving access to global value chains ,

Additional information or examples of projects and programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to Youth economic empowerment. :

The economic empowerment of young people is achieved through several means and methods. Vocational training can, among other things, increase the employability of young people and guarantee them a decent income. In Guinea, the INTEGRA programme is developing in the area of youth employment support. The establishment and operation of structures such as incubators to support young people with projects or project ideas.

Q38 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support to Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

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 facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).

,

Trade facilitation,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting to Youth economic empowerment? :

The needs of young people in the field of their economic empowerment are many and specific. These needs include: capacity building in several areas, including vocational and technical training, equipment in terms of labour and financial resources, market research, etc.

Q39 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting to Youth economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities

Country ownership,

Good trade-related infrastructure

Mobilization of domestic private investment

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting Youth economic empowerment. :

Programmes implemented for the economic empowerment of young people must take into account national circumstances in each country. In all cases, these programmes are based on: the level of political commitment of the country's authorities that gives donors the courage to direct all or part of their support towards economic empowerment. Hence the need for national ownership of the issue and the support of TFPs.

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Q40 In your view, can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda ?

Yes

Q41 If yes, please specify which Sustainable Development Goal or Goals (SDGs) Aid for Trade can help to achieve.(You may tick more than 1 box)Sustainable Development Goals:

1. No poverty

2. Zero hunger,

8. Decent work and economic growth

9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure

12. Responsible consumption and production

Additional information on the Sustainable Development Goal(s) Aid for Trade can help to achieve. :

Aid for Trade, which is the part of Official Development Assistance (ODA) intended for the trade sector, well structured and based on a country's essential and priority needs, may well contribute to achieving one or more MDGs. The evidence is that in many LDCs, the EIF project has helped people to improve their living conditions.

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Q42 Which donor(s) are now the most important source aid-for-trade financing for your economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box)

- Belgium,**
- Canada,**
- European Union,**
- France,**
- Germany,**
- Italy,**
- Japan,**
- The Netherlands,**
- New Zealand,**
- Norway,**
- Sweden,**
- Switzerland,**
- United Kingdom,**
- United States,**
- Kuwait (KFAED),**
- Turkey,**
- United Arab Emirates,**
- African Development Bank (AfDB),**
- Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA),**
- Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),**
- Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO),**
- International Monetary Fund (IMF),**
- Islamic Development Bank (IsDB),**
- International Trade Centre (ITC),**
- World Bank,**
- World Trade Organization (WTO),**
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),**

Additional information on the donor(s) are the most

important source of aid-for-trade financing for your economic empowerment. :

Our countries' traditional partners (LDCs) in the context of budget support, and therefore ODA, are also the largest donors to economic empowerment. Admittedly, the EIF projects have provided an opportunity for some donors to intervene for the first time in financing development activities in LDCs. This initiative should be encouraged in order to ensure greater economic empowerment of LDCs.

Q43 Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of financing for your economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

China,

Kuwait,

Turkey,

Tunisia,

Iran,

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ,

Qatar,

Additional information on the South-South partner(s) that are important sources of financing for your economic empowerment. :

Most of the countries of the South that are involved in financing the economic empowerment of our countries are countries that most often have good political relations with our States.

Q44 Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you think that further support for economic empowerment will be required.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

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 facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).

,

Trade facilitation,

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.)

,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Additional information on which category(ies) of Aid for Trade you think your country will require further aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment. :

The ever-increasing financing needs of developing countries for their economic development programmes must be regularly and steadily addressed by local authorities and TFPs. Aid for Trade has been identified as one of the solutions to the trade financing gap. The sustainability of these solutions should in any case gradually lead to the economic empowerment of developing countries.

Q45 Please provide any additional information that you think may be relevant. (Please references in the form or weblinks, document symbols etc.)

The fundamental purpose and essence of Aid for Trade is to contribute to the fight against poverty in all its forms in developing countries in general and in LDCs in particular. The right to growth and economic development of LDCs is the foundation of any cooperation between developed and developing countries. Therefore, LDCs have the right to expect, for example, that the EIF will meet their needs well.

Given that global progress in economic development, as well as the overall progress of developing countries, has largely ignored LDCs struggling to overcome poverty, but that they are severely lacking the productive capacities required to overcome the poverty trap of a combination of low income, low investment and low growth, LDC governments must make trade one of the most appropriate ways to combat poverty.

It is clear that today, the economic stagnation and decline of many LDCs is linked to insufficient attention being given to the development of trade activities in these countries in favour of other types of cooperation programmes, most of which have not produced the expected results.

Without increasing the role of trade, it will be difficult to achieve sustainable economic development in LDCs. Thus, a well-structured and dynamic trade sector is as much, if not more, than any other sector, a powerful factor driving economic growth, providing a favourable ground for entrepreneurship, promoting technological dynamism and productivity growth, creating skilled jobs and, through links between the various economic sectors, laying the foundations for the expansion of agriculture and services, thereby combating poverty.

While LDCs will be able to benefit from liberalized trade flows, they can only be integrated into the world economy if they succeed in increasing their participation in international trade and if existing constraints on the development of trade activities, including exports, are removed, as well as if competitive productive capacities are developed. Macroeconomic stability and institutional reforms are essential and these reforms have been carried out by LDCs. The latter, however, are not in themselves sufficient to trigger a process of economic growth unless they are followed by the creation of productive capacities to equip trade to participate effectively in economic competition in international markets.

Therefore, the development of business activities is essential in order to reduce poverty in a country. Trade is an engine of economic growth in the development process and is essential to increasing the type of productivity that stimulates growth in the economy as a whole, particularly through exports.

Q46 Is there any Aid for Trade project or programme for economic empowerment you would like to showcase as particularly important for your country or as an example of best practice? (Please provide any relevant additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

The integrated development of communes and grassroots production communities in Guinea is part of the Aid for Trade that benefits the country. Thus, the creation of rural roads, for example to facilitate the drainage of goods produced in landlocked areas to the markets that flow from these goods, would be of great benefit to the Guinean economy.

This also applies to the provision to young people and women in villages of small processing units for local products (dried mangoes dried vegetable leaves, pre-cooked fonio, etc.) that are highly sought-after in local, sub-regional and international markets will help to reduce the rural exodus.

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Q47 CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):

Steering Committee of the CIR, Ministry of Agriculture
