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Q1 Respondent

KIRIBATI

Q2 About you

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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	4
Network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)	2
Trade facilitation	5
Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation	3
Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)	1
Please specify further the priorities that you selected above as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them and provide a weblink to the relevant strategy.	<p>1.Transport Infrastructure: Poor port facilities on outer-islands</p> <p>2.Network Infrastructure: Poor ICT Connectivity on outer-islands, inadequate clean water for value addition, inadequate energy to support investment in manufacturing services</p> <p>3. Trade Policy Analysis, negotiations and implementation: limited capacity</p> <p>4. Export Diversification: Poor Quality Infrastructure, low supply capacity, high logistic costs</p> <p>5. Trade Facilitation: Need to align Custom procedures with WTO TFA; improve coordination at the boarder through Single Window Refer to Weblinks: 1. Kiribati 20-year Vision (KV20) Development Plan: http://www.mfed.gov.ki/ 2. Trade Policy Framework: https://mcic.gov.ki/trade-office/ 3. National Quality Policy: https://mcic.gov.ki/industry-promotion-office/</p>

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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.:

Aid for Trade priorities now focuses on enablers to support Tourism and Fisheries development. Main challenges include limited Aid-for-Trade resources. Kiribati 20-Year Vision (KV20) Development Plan: <http://www.mfed.gov.ki/>
Trade Policy Framework: <https://mcic.gov.ki/trade-office/>

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

2030 Sustainable Development Goals	2
Economic diversification	3
New national development strategy	1
Additional information on the top 3 drivers of changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities since 2016.:	New national development Strategies: recently developed national strategies include the Kiribati 20-year Vision (KV20) Development Plan and sector plans such as Trade Policy Framework, the National Quality Policy and the Foreign Investment Strategies. 2. 2030 Sustainable Development Goals - Kiribati is aligning its national strategies with the SDGs 3. Economic Diversification: Kiribati Development Plan 2016-2019 (KDP) seeks to implement broader export diversification strategies

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.:
Changes were discussed at the Bi-annual Kiribati Development Partners Forum held in June 2018 where key development strategies in the KV20 linked to Aid-for-Trade were discussed.

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

Trade Policy Framework- <https://mcic.gov.ki/trade-office/>

National Quality Policy - <https://mcic.gov.ki/industry-promotion-office/>

KV20 - <http://www.mfed.gov.ki/publications/kiribati-20-year-vision-2016-2036>

KDP 2016-2019 - <http://www.mfed.gov.ki/publications/kiribati-development-plan>

Fisheries Policy- <https://www.mfmrtd.gov.ki/?wpdmpro=kiribati-national-fisheries-policy-2013-2025>

National ICT Policy - <https://www.micctd.gov.ki/publications/national-ict-policy>

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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).: The Kiribati Development Plan (KDP) 2016-2019 seeks to implement product and export diversification strategies through formulation and effective implementation of coconut sector development strategy. It also seeks to support implementation of fisheries policy by encouraging investments in value-added economic activities in the fisheries sector. It also seeks to expand international employment in new and existing markets through improved marketing and recruitment strategies in order to maximise revenue from remittance as part of Trade in Services. The Kiribati 20-Year Vision (KV20) Development Plan seeks to diversify the Economy through maximising development benefits on Fisheries and Tourism sectors. Economic diversification is defined in terms of number of new value-added products in a particular sector and accessing new overseas employment markets and new sectors i.e. hospitality instead of the traditional sectors like seafaring.

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 ,

High trade costs ,

Inadequate network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)

,

Limited access to trade finance ,

Limited agricultural production capacity ,

Limited inward foreign direct investment ,

Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity ,

Limited standards compliance ,

Low levels of training and skills ,

Poor international competitiveness,

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

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

The main challenge is sustaining supply capacity for value-added products especially in the fisheries sector (which is the main natural resource for Kiribati) to meet the domestic and global market demand at a competitive price.

Fisheries and Tourism have been identified as the key productive sectors in the Kiribati 20-Year Vision (KV20) Development Plan

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,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Transport and storage 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)

,

Building productive capacity

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Mineral resources and mining

Travel and tourism

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

,

Other trade related needs

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):

Aid-for-Trade are aligned to priorities in the Kiribati 20-Year Vision (KV20) Development Plan, the Kiribati development Plan (KDP) and other sector plans i.e. Fisheries Policy, Trade Policy Framework, Labour Mobility Strategy, ICT Policy, National Quality Policy

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?:

Investment in the production and export of fresh and frozen fish was achieved in 2014 when Kiribati Fish Ltd (KFL) was established through a joint venture between the Government and Foreign Investor. There has been new products in the coconut sector like Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO), coconut sap sugar among others .

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

Export diversification ,

Structural transformation,

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.:

Refer to Additional Information in Q13

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

Agriculture,

Industry,

Services,

Fisheries

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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)

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Trade education/training, Agriculture,

Fishing,

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.:

Support to Quality Infrastructure improves market access for fisheries and agriculture products contributing to income, employment and livelihood for the community due to increase value of exports. Support to Trade Agreements improves market access for value-added products in the fisheries and agricultural sector. Support to education/training contributes to increase in income from remittance received from overseas employment. Support to trade-related infrastructure improves domestic and global value chain linkage in the key productive sectors hence increasing exports, employment, income and livelihood generation.

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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 ,

Coordination among donors ,

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. :

Political will by the Government to create enabling environment. Key productive sectors (fisheries and tourism) are strongly articulated in the Kiribati 20-Year Vision (KV20) Development Plan, this also includes the need to develop complementary infrastructure and broader enabling environment.

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.)

Inadequate infrastructure,

Poor digital and ICT connectivity

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

Regional Aid-for-Trade priorities and projects being piloted tend to exclude the very Small Island States in the Pacific like Kiribati. Most of the donor projects at the regional level tend to focus on bigger countries in the Pacific. The approach to focus on bigger countries has contributed inequality and inadequate investment in productive sectors in Small Island States like Kiribati. Economic Diversification related priorities in the national development strategies and sector plans have remained unimplemented due to limited funding resources.

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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.:

Kiribati received Aid-for-Trade funding for project preparation grant on Quality Infrastructure which is informing the formulation of a grant proposal for mobilising resources from different development partners. EIF supported the formulation of Kiribati Trade Policy Framework of which is assisting in mobilising resources through the implementation matrix. Kiribati is also a beneficiary of the long-term technical assistance under the Commonwealth Hubs and Spoke Programme which has assisted in mobilising resources related to improving Quality Infrastructure, Productive capacity in the Coconut Sector and Financial Inclusion Program among others.

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)

Australia,

Japan,

New Zealand

Zealand

Asian Development Bank (AsDB)

Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),

EU Institutions,

Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

World Bank

World Trade Organization (WTO)

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

Other development partners include the Standard Trade Development Facility (STDF), TradeCom Facility, UNCTAD, Commonwealth Secretariat

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

Thailand,

Malaysia,

Chinese Taipei,

India,

Singapore,

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

IBSA (India, Brazil, South Africa) Facility helping in diversifying economic activities in the coconut sector

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,

Services,

Fisheries,

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

For Services, the key priority areas that will require support include specific strategies related to the development of tourism and labour mobility in line with the Kiribati 20-Year Vision (KV20) Development Plan.

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 policy and administrative management

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Transport and storage infrastructure

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)

,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services

Building productive capacity

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining ,

Travel and tourism ,

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

,

Other trade related needs ,

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

Government's focus is getting higher returns from the fisheries sector through the implementation of the value-addition strategies

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)

1. Aid -for-Trade support through the Development of Quality Infrastructure. This has contributed to the establishment of the Fisheries Competent Authority (Seafood Verification Authority) which is helping in conformity assessment procedures. The development of National Quality Policy is providing guidance at the national level on how to strengthen the national quality infrastructure in the short to medium term. Some of the merging initiatives being considered as part of the Quality Policy implementation is the consideration to establish a centralised Analytical Laboratory with funding support from the STDF. The Government of New Zealand is also providing long-term technical assistance to the Fisheries Competent Authority. These initiatives are broadly contributing to economic diversification by assisting the producers to meet the international standards.

Refer to weblinks:

Standards and Trade Development Facility - <http://www.standardsfacility.org/>

National Quality Policy: <https://mcic.gov.ki/industry-promotion-office/>

Seafood and Verification (Fisheries Competent) Authority: https://www.mfmr.gov.ki/?page_id=38

The Government requests continuous support in implementing the broader priorities in the National Quality Policy

2. The EIF project has contributed to the formulation of the first-ever National Trade Policy Framework which seeks to facilitate the transformation of Kiribati into a competitive economy and strengthen its participation in both domestic and international trade development with the ultimate objective of creating wealth and prosperity. The Policy is providing a whole of Government integrated approach towards implementing Trade development priorities. It provides to guidance to the Government and to ther stakeholders on the key trade development priorities that needs to be implemented in the short to medium term in order to achieve the broader vision of the KV20. The Policy has an Implementation Matrix to guide its implementation and it also enhances policy coherence and clear direction on Kiribati Trade Development Agenda.

Refer to weblink

a) Trade Policy Framework - <https://mcic.gov.ki/trade-office/>

3. The long-term Technical assistance contribution through the Commonwealth Hubs and Spoke Programme has assisted in enhancing trade capacity in Kiribati through Trade Policy formulation, trade negotiations, implementation of trade agreements, trade capacity building, Trade mainstreaming into development strategies and sector plans and improving business environment as highlighted in the following weblinks:

a) <https://biennialreport2018.thecommonwealth.org/story/advising-on-trade-policy/>

b) <http://thecommonwealth.org/media/news/enhancing-stakeholder-capacity-kiribati>

c) <http://thecommonwealth.org/media/news/blog-helping-kiribati-improve-its-business-environment-investment>

d) <http://thecommonwealth.org/project/helping-mainstream-trade-kiribati-policy>

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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.:

The Kiribati Trade Policy Framework seeks to achieve inclusive trade through implementation of women and youths economic empowerment programs in sectors where Kiribati has comparative advantage like fisheries, tourism and coconut in line with its 20-Year Vision (KV20) Development Plan. The need to implement Youth empowerment programs is strongly articulated in the National Youth Policy

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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.:

Section 3.2 in the Trade Policy Framework highlights inclusive trade which seeks to spread benefits to all I-Kiribati

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 Trade Policy Framework has the following indicators on economic empowerment i) Percentage of youth in business ii) Percentage of women in business The Kiribati 20-Year Vision (KV20) Development Plan has the following indicators: i) Reduction of national unemployment rate ii) Increase in value of domestic trade iii) Increase in the value of exports iv) improved GDP growth rate The Kiribati Development Plan (KDP) 2016-2019 has the following indicators: i) Percentage increase in export growth ii) Increased employment opportunities

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. :
Economic empowerment is seen as an enabler to the international trade in the Trade Policy Framework as it contributes to the development of national and global value chain. Women and Youth Economic Empowerment is seen as an opportunity to link the national value chain with global value chain that supports international trade.

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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 education/training,

Building productive capacity

Agriculture,

Fishing

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).:
The Aid-for-Trade support is aligned to the Trade Policy Framework which has a component on inclusive trade which seeks to empower youth and women. It is also in line with the Kiribati 20-Year Vision (KV20) Development Plan which promotes trade and private sector development.

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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 digital connectivity ,

Providing access to finance ,

Supporting rural trade ,

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

Establishing an open integrated Market to support women in business
Assisting women to get storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses along the value chain
Implementing a project on value-addition targeting participation of women in key value chain products related to breadfruit, banana, pandanus, coconut. Assisting Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO) producers, coconut sap sugar producers to improve productive capacity and increase access to markets. Implementing programs to assist women to access trade finance through grants or guarantee schemes targeting key productive sectors. Implementing programs to assist women access modern processing technology to facilitate value addition in fisheries etc... Implementing a project on tourism and value-chain linkages targeting women in agriculture, fisheries etc... Implementing projects targeting women in business and digital marketing

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 education/training,

Agriculture,

Fishing

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)

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

There are limited programs supporting women economic empowerment. Government, however, has put in place relevant policies to guide the economic empowerment of women and there's need for stronger collaboration with development partners to support women-oriented economic empowerment. I

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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)

Providing access to finance ,

Supporting rural trade ,

Improving access to foreign markets ,

Improving access to global value chains ,

Improving digital connectivity ,

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

Refer to additional information on Q31.

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)

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 education/training,

Fishing

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)

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

Issues are similar to those outlined in the additional information under Q33.

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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 foreign markets ,

Improving access to global value chains ,

Improving digital connectivity ,

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

Additional information is similar to that of Q31

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)

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).

,

Fishing

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)

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

Refer to Q33 additional information

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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,

Please provide a weblink to the relevant national strategy or policy document in which SDGs are referred to.:

The Kiribati Development Plan 2016-2019, page 22 Trade Policy Framework, Section 3, page 13

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,**
3. **Good health and well-being** ,
5. **Gender** ,
equality
6. **Clean water and** ,
sanitation
8. **Decent work and economic** ,
growth
9. **Industry, innovation and** ,
infrastructure
10. **Reduce** ,
inequalities

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

The Trade Policy Framework sees Aid-for-Trade in supporting trade development. Trade development contributes to achieving the SDGs through its direct contribution to economic growth, incomes and livelihood. The impact of trade also contributes to improving outcomes in the area of Health, Education and Communication related to SDGs.

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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)

- Australia,**
- Asian Development Bank** ,
(AsDB)
- Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),**
- Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN** ,
(FAO)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development** ,
(IFAD)
- International Labour Office (ILO),**
- World** ,
Bank
- United Nations Development Programme**
(UNDP)

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

- Thailand,**
 - Malaysia,**
 - Chinese Taipei,**
 - Brazil,**
 - India,**
 - South Africa,**
 - Singapore**
-

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)

Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

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 policy and administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

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.)

,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining ,

Travel and tourism ,

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

,

Other trade related needs

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

The Government has developed new policies to guide its trade development agenda that should contribute to achieving SDGs if effectively implemented. Kiribati therefore seeks collaboration with development partners in implementing the following key policies to support its trade development agenda.

1. Trade Policy Framework - <https://mcic.gov.ki/trade-office/>
2. National Quality Policy - <https://mcic.gov.ki/industry-promotion-office/>
3. Fisheries Policy - <https://www.mfmrtd.gov.ki/?wpdmpro=kiribati-national-fisheries-policy-2013-2025>
4. ICT Policy - <https://www.micttd.gov.ki/publications/national-ict-policy>

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) **Respondent skipped this question**

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

Answers to the Questionnaire is based on the Kiribati 20-Year Vision Development Plan (KV20), Kiribati Development Plan 2016-2019, Trade Policy Framework, National Quality Policy, Fisheries Policy, ICT Policy, National Youth Policy among others. The Questionnaire is also informed by the Kiribati Voluntary National Review (VNR) and Kiribati Development Plan Mid-Term Review 2018. Information from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MFED) on development Aid. These reports and policies which have informed this Questionnaire are based on wider stakeholder consultations
