




---

## Page 5 : ABOUT YOU

**Q1** Respondent

**PERU**

**Q2** About you

Name	<b>MARIELLA AMEMIYA</b>
Position	<b>DIRECTOR OF TRADE ASSISTANCE</b>
Ministry	<b>Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism</b>
Email Address	<b>electronicmamemiya@mincetur.gob.pe</b>

---

## Page 7 : SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES (YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES)

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

---

## Page 8 : SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

**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)

Connecting to value chains	<b>2</b>
Export diversification	<b>3</b>
International competitiveness	<b>1</b>
Trade facilitation	<b>4</b>
Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)	<b>5</b>
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.	<b>National Strategic Development Plan: <a href="https://www.ceplan.gob.pe/sinaplan/plan-bicentenario-2/">https://www.ceplan.gob.pe/sinaplan/plan-bicentenario-2/</a></b>

---

## Page 9 : SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

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

**No,**

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. :

In relation to the priorities selected, the National Strategic

in relation to the priorities selected, the National Strategic Development Plan (PEDN) and the National Strategic Export Plan (PENX) indicate:

1. International competitiveness: Peru has improved its competitiveness, but its persistent weakness is a low per capita productivity index. Among the restrictions identified are the heterogeneity of business regimes and the consequent inequality of productivities, as well as the low level of industrial transformation of primary production. One of PENX's strategic objectives is to improve the competitiveness of the export sector.
2. Connection to value chains: In PENX's Pillar "Internationalization of the enterprise and diversification of markets", the state's commitment to develop policies for positioning and insertion in global value chains is pointed out. It is also recognized that the insertion in global value chains allows increasing the presence of Peruvian companies in international business, as well as the scaling up of exports in terms of knowledge, technological content and human capital. In the same sense, the National Policy of Competitiveness and Productivity, in its guideline 7.4, proposes to generate capacities for the internationalization of companies and the diversification of markets, through the insertion and escalation in global and regional value chains, as well as the promotion of diverse modalities of internationalization for which mechanisms are necessary oriented to the correct use of our comparative advantages, as well as of the opportunities that the degree of commercial opening reached offers us.

**Export diversification:** Some vulnerability persists due to the share of exports of primary mineral products in the total export supply. One of the policy guidelines of the PEDN is to strengthen the policy and the strategy of opening up trade through diversification into new emerging markets and within the framework of trade agreements. Likewise, PENX establishes as one of its strategic objectives to increase in a sustainable and diversified way the exports of goods and services with added value. On the other hand, the National Policy of Competitiveness and Productivity, in its line 7.1, proposes to develop a diversified and competitive exportable offer, including associativity and productive development with international quality standards, with the participation of micro, small and medium enterprises.

**Trade facilitation:** The PENX recognizes that trade facilitation is relevant because of its impact on competitiveness by helping to streamline and reduce the cost of trade. cross-border trade, while ensuring its safety, traceability and protection. For this reason, the PENX incorporates it as one of its pillars. Likewise, the National Policy of Competitiveness and Productivity, in its line 7.3, proposes to consolidate the system of trade facilitation and coordination among the entities involved, as well as the mechanisms to fight against customs crimes such as smuggling that are linked to high informality and low financial intermediation.

**Transport infrastructure:**

Infrastructure development in Peru is still very poor compared to other countries in the region. One of the PEDN's policy guidelines is to promote investment in logistics and productive infrastructure. PENX points out that it is necessary to continue promoting the improvement of logistics infrastructure, as well as connectivity and strengthening interoceanic corridors. In addition, the National Competitiveness Policy and Productivity, in line 7.2, proposes to optimize access to logistics services to strengthen the logistics chain of foreign trade (security, ports, airports, etc.) based on evidence from studies such as "Integral Analysis of logistics in Peru of 5 export chains" where it was concluded that logistics costs in Peru make up between 20% and 50% of the value of the products studied (coffee, cocoa, quinoa, grapes and yellow onion).  
 Links: Plan Estratégico de Desarrollo Nacional:  
<https://www.ceplan.gob.pe/sinaplan/plan-bicentenario-2/>  
 Plan Estratégico Nacional Exportador:  
<https://www.mincetur.gob.pe/comercio-exterior/plan-estrategico-nacional-exportador/penx-2025/>  
 Política Nacional de Competitividad y Productividad:  
<https://www.mef.gob.pe/es/por-instrumento/decreto-supremo/18913-decreto-supremo-n-345-2018-ef/file>

---

## Page 10 : SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

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

Le participant a ignoré la question

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

Le participant a ignoré la question

---

## Page 11 : SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

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

- National Strategic Development Plan: <https://www.ceplan.gob.pe/sinaplan/plan-bicentenario-2/>
- National Export Strategic Plan: <https://www.mincetur.gob.pe/comercio-exterior/plan-estrategico-nacional-exportador/penx-2025/>
- National Competitiveness and Productivity Policy: <https://www.mef.gob.pe/es/por-instrumento/decreto-supremo/18913-decreto-supremo-n-345-2018-ef/file>

\* National Policy on International Technical Cooperation:<http://www.apci.gob.pe/index.php/informacion-de-interes/registros-institucionales/item/291-politica-nacional-de-la-cooperacion- tecnica-internacional>

\* National Strategy to Strengthen Trade Capacities (Internal Document)

---

## Page 13 : SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

**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). :

In the shared vision of the future for the 21st century, of the National Strategic Development Plan, the aim is to ensure that Peru's economy is dynamic, diversified, of a high technological level and regionally balanced, with full employment and high labour productivity. The plan sets out the following with regard to economic diversification: Strengthen trade opening policy and strategy through diversification into new emerging markets and within the framework of trade agreements. Priority: 3. Diversify the economic structure and increase the added value of production. Specific objectives: 2: Diversified, competitive, sustainable and high value-added productive structure and productivity 3: Sustained export growth based on diversified exportable supply, sustainable activities and access to new markets

---

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

**Inadequate network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)**

,

**Limited access to trade finance** ,

**Limited customs and other border agency capacity** ,

**Limited e-trade readiness,**

**Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity** ,

**Limited network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature**

,

**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. :

According to the National Strategic Development Plan, the Peruvian economy has to review the structure, content and future destination of its exports. For decades, Peruvian exports have been composed mainly of primary products. This is manifested in the high participation of mining and hydrocarbon exports. This is mainly due to the marked importance of mining in the Peruvian economy and the increase in the prices of traditional products.

**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 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)**

,

**Business support services,**

**Building productive capacity**

**Agriculture,**

**Forestry,**

**Fishing,**

**Industry,**

**Mineral resources and mining**

**Travel and tourism**

**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). :

National exports have doubled since 2006. - Non-traditional exports in 2018 will reach an export value of US\$ 13.608 billion, a historic record, achieving an increase of 16% over 2017. - Value-added exports currently reach 178 markets. - Trade liberalization potentially benefits more than 90% of Peruvian exports; providing access to 59 countries and more than 2.5 billion consumers. - Between 2012 and 2017, Peruvian exports of services grew by 50% (Central Reserve Bank of Peru), which allowed the second highest growth of the Pacific Alliance countries, after Mexico (65%). In 2017 this amount reached US\$ 7394 million and according to recent estimates provided by MINCETUR it is expected that in 2018 the amount exported will reach US\$ 8000 million. - Peru is the 52nd largest export economy in the world. - The economic complexity index ranks Peru 94th (-0.763) out of 127 countries. - The number of exported tariff lines has increased from 4276 in 2006 to 4791 in 2017.

**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? :

• See answer to question 10.

---

## Page 14 : SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

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

**Export diversification** ,

**Structural transformation,**

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

See answer to question 10.

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

**Agriculture,**

**Industry,**

**Services,**

**Fisheries,**

**Forestry,**

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

Progress has been made in several sectors, both in terms of export diversification (through increased variety, volume, prices, trading partners) and in terms of value addition and quality improvement. For example, the agriculture and services sectors stand out. In 2006, non-traditional agricultural exports accounted for 5 per cent of total exports, compared with 11 per cent in 2017. Likewise, by 2018, it is estimated that the export of services has reached around US\$ 7,400 million, being approximately 2.75 times greater than the exports of services in 2006.



**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)

,

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)

,

Business support services,

Building productive capacity

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining

Travel and tourism

---

## Page 16 : SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

**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

,

Capacity to draft funding applications

Country ownership,

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes

Institutional capacity to implement projects

---

**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,**  
**Poor national/regional coordination,**  
**Resources dedicated to the project or programme too low**  
 ,  
**Time horizon too short**

---

Page 17 : SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

**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.).

**Unsure**

**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)

**DAC COUNTRIES,**  
**Canada,**  
**European Union,**  
**Germany,**  
**Ireland,**  
**Italy,**  
**Japan,**  
**Korea,**  
**Spain,**  
**Switzerland,**  
**United States,**  
**Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO)** ,  
**Inter-America Development Bank (IDB)** ,  
**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** ,  
**World Bank** ,

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

One of the most important programs for economic diversification is Innóvate Peru. The non-reimbursable resources of the Innóvate Peru program come from IDB loan contracts and national counterparts.

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

**Chile\***,

**Mexico\***,

**Brazil,**

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

Among the projects that can be mentioned, we have: -  
With Brazil, the project "Strengthening the Peruvian Cotton Sector by improving the competitiveness of the production systems of family agriculture". The Ministry of Agriculture, the National Institute of Agrarian Innovation (INIA) and the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation (APCI) are partners in this initiative by the Peruvian counterpart. For the Brazilian counterpart, the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), the Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa) and the Brazilian Association of Cotton Producers (Abrapa). - Development of competencies for the management of commercial forest plantation and protection projects and technical forestry instruments and wood technology for commercial forest plantations in Peru, between the National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR) and the Chilean Forest Institute (INFOR) and the Chilean Forestry Corporation (CONAF) - Exchange of experiences and systematization of technology transfer services for community organization, constitution of community forest enterprises and implementation of technological innovation processes for the management, exploitation and transformation of forest resources. And, Exchange of experiences in forest management in jungles between Mexico and Peru. Between the National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR) and the National Forestry Commission of Mexico (CONAFOR)

**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,**

**Forestry,**

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

In all sectors, particularly biotrade, aquaculture, forestry and services. There is also special interest in Advanced Manufacturing, Biotechnology, and Information and Communication Technologies. It should be noted that in the BioTrade product sector, on the one hand, more support is required in researching the properties of our native biodiversity products and, on the other hand, in generating innovation and value-added 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,**

**Trade education/training,**

**Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)**

,

**Transport and storage infrastructure**

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

,

**Business support services,**

**Banking and financial services**

**Building productive capacity**

**Agriculture,**

**Forestry,**

**Fishing,**

**Industry,**

**Mineral resources and mining**

**Travel and tourism**

**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 2018, Swiss cooperation initiated the 2nd phase of the SeCompetitivo Program that seeks to support Peru in improving the competitiveness of the private sector, thus contributing to sustainable economic development and poverty reduction.

One of the strategic areas of this 2nd phase is the development of businesses and value chains, with the aim of contributing to higher productivity (mainly in SMEs and small producer organizations) and product diversification towards higher value added.

Among the mechanisms to operationalize its implementation are the strengthening of prioritized value chains (cocoa, coffee, tourism and agro-industry) in the regions of Piura and San Martín.

For more information:

<http://www.cooperacionsuizaenperu.org.pe/seco-proyectos-en-curso/proyectos-empresas-competitivas/secompetitivo-ii/descripcion>

## Page 21 : SECTION 3 : AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

**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 PEDN establishes the following in terms of economic empowerment: Eliminate all forms of discrimination between women and men, and ensure women's full access to educational services at all levels and to public and private decision-making positions. Reduction of inequalities, poverty and extreme poverty National Objective: Competitive economy with high level of employment and productivity Policy guideline: Employment 3. Promote access to labour markets for women, young people, the elderly and the disabled. 4. Support the business competitiveness of MSMEs, SMEs and peasant agriculture, and promote regulations that establish a legal and institutional framework for these economic units to function as a third sector. Productive structure 9. Promote the development of the third sector or solidarity economy (production chains, strategic alliances, subcontracting), to convert peasant agriculture into commercial agriculture and MYPE into formal SMEs. Stimulate competitive exportable production with high added value; encourage the establishment of a logistics and information chain for competitive foreign trade; support the associative organization of SMEs in export consortia, and promote public-private alliances for investment in foreign trade infrastructure. Specific objective: 5. Increase in jobs suitable for inclusive modernisation

## Page 22 : SECTION 3 : AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

**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. :

See additional information in response to question 23.

**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 PEDN establishes the following indicators and targets related to economic empowerment: Indicators: 2. Percentage of adequate employment (EAP adequately employed / Total EAP - Baseline: 51.6% - Target 2021: 75%) However, one of the gaps identified, in order to be able to work on economic empowerment, for example, of women, is the lack of additional information and indicators, for example: - Number of companies led by women. - Number of companies led by women who export.

**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. :

The PEDN notes that inclusive economic modernization is an aspiration of all developing nations. This implies achieving a style of economic growth that generates well-being through the massive creation of decent jobs. The key factors associated with sustained GDP growth with high employment content are: investment, labour productivity, human capital (higher education, percentage of industrial employment), natural capital, the size of the domestic market and participation in international trade.

**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,**

**Trade education/training,**

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

,

**Business support services,**

**Building productive capacity** ,

**Agriculture,**

**Forestry,**

**Fishing,**

**Industry,**

**Mineral resources and mining** ,

**Travel and tourism**



**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). :

Its general objective is to promote sustainable and inclusive growth and investment to improve levels of competitiveness at the regional level and, as a specific objective, to strengthen local development and innovation in at least five pilot regions. The intervention logic is one of capacity building of key actors involved in regional development and innovation, while sharing the EU's own experience in this field. Cooperation Project for the Exporting Development of the Cusco Region: KAMAQ Women Artisans in the towns of Ccatcca, Chinchero, Pisac and Lares with IDB support The Program sought to develop the skills of textile artisan producers and entrepreneurs in Cusco, in terms of information, business management, technological innovation and design, as well as to guide the implementation of associative models, to articulate with commercial operators in the national and international markets, fundamental activities for the achievement of sustainable competitive capacities. Other-Promperu From 2016 to 2018, 35 projects have been carried out with international cooperation to promote economic empowerment; among the activities developed are the support to companies for their participation in international fairs, capacity building programs for internationalization and the promotion of the use of electronic platforms for trade.

**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 information** ,

**Improving access to foreign markets** ,

**Improving digital connectivity** ,

**Improving the provision of services** ,

**Providing access to finance** ,

**Supporting the growth and economic development of women**

,

**Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies**

,

**Upgrading business skills,**

**Upgrading ICT skills** ,

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

Cooperation Project for the Export Development of the Cusco Region: KAMAQ Women Artisans in the localities of Ccatcca, Chinchero, Pisac and Lares with IDB support The Program sought to develop the skills of the producers and businesswomen textile artisans of Cusco, in terms of information, business management, technological innovation and design, as well as to guide the implementation of associative models, to articulate with commercial operators in the national and international markets, fundamental activities for the achievement of sustainable competitive capacities.

**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 policy and administrative management

Trade facilitation,

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

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

Business support services,

Banking and financial services

Building productive capacity

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining

Travel and tourism

**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)

Country ownership,

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes

Institutional capacity to implement projects

National/regional coordination,

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

## Page 25 : SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

**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)

**Improving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation)**

,

**Providing access to finance**

**Supporting the growth and economic development of women**

,

**Supporting rural trade**

**Upgrading business skills,**

**Upgrading ICT skills**

**Improving access to information**

**Improving access to foreign markets**

**Improving digital connectivity**

**Improving the provision of services**

**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)

**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,**

**Trade education/training,**

**Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)**

**Transport and storage infrastructure** ,

**Communications 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,**

**Mineral resources and mining** ,

**Travel and tourism**

**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)

- Country ownership,**
- Donor interest in specific projects/programmes**
- Leveraging of foreign direct investment**
- Mobilization of domestic private investment**
- Institutional capacity to implement projects**
- National/regional coordination,**
- Services capacity,**
- Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines**

---

Page 26 : SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

**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 the growth and economic development of women**
- Upgrading business skills,**
- Upgrading ICT skills**
- Improving access to information**
- Improving the provision of services**

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

As for the improvement of service delivery, include programs focused on Millennials, led by experts specifically prepared to meet this generation and further development of the start ups.

**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)

**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,**

**Trade education/training,**

**Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)**

**Transport and storage infrastructure** ,

**Communications 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,**

**Mineral resources and mining** ,

**Travel and tourism**

**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)

**Country ownership,**  
**Donor interest in specific projects/programmes** ,  
**Institutional capacity to implement projects** ,  
**National/regional coordination,**  
**Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines**

---

Page 27 : SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

**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 National Strategic Planning Center of Peru has prepared the document Image from Peru to 2030, which incorporates the SPO into the national development strategy: <https://www.Ceplan.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/1.-Propuesta-de-Imagen-del-Per%C3%BA-al-2030-presentada-al-Acuerdo-Nacional-14.02.17.pdf> See also: Informe Nacional Voluntario sobre la implementación de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible <https://www.ceplan.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/INVPeru-04-07-2017-para-web.pdf>

---



**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
- 4. Quality education,
- 5. Gender equality
- 8. Decent work and economic growth
- 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
- 10. Reduce inequalities
- 14. Life below water
- 15. Life on land
- 17. Partnership for the goals

---

Page 28 : SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

**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)

- Austria,
- Canada,
- European Union,
- Italy,
- Japan,
- Korea,
- The Netherlands
- Switzerland,
- United States,
- Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO)
- Inter-America Development Bank (IDB)
- 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)

**South Korea\***,

**Argentina,**

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

Project VUCE 2.0 with cooperation from Korea: System for companies, a software will be developed for free use by SMEs, allowing them, in addition to accessing and conducting their transactions in the VUCE 2.0, have access to value-added services related to their operations related to foreign trade.

---

**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,**

**Trade education/training,**

**Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)**

,

**Transport and storage infrastructure** ,

**Communications 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,**

**Mineral resources and mining** ,

**Travel and tourism**

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

Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Peru on "Sustainable Economic Development and Promotion of SMEs at the Subnational Level".

Its general objective is to promote sustainable and inclusive growth and investment to improve levels of competitiveness at regional level, and as a specific objective, to strengthen local development and innovation in at least five pilot regions. The intervention logic is to build the capacities of key actors involved in regional development and innovation, while sharing the EU's own experience in this area. [https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/peru/area/projects\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/peru/area/projects_en)

"Volunteer Programme for fashion development in the Gamarra textile and clothing conglomerate", implemented with the support of Australia

The project is scheduled to be executed from December 2018 to February 2020 and aims to strengthen the capacities of Peruvian SMEs in the Conglomerate of Gamarra Textiles and Clothing led by women, providing them with knowledge on design and management techniques that enable them to compete in international markets and increase the likelihood of business success; as well as allowing young people with an average age between 20 and 25 years, who are in the last cycles or graduates of higher institutes of fashion design, textile clothing and / or related can implement their knowledge with training and practical activities in SMEs, promoting the development of their skills through practice, for a later easier insertion into the labor market. In this regard, it should be pointed out that the activities to be carried out within the framework of this programme are specialized training on textiles and clothing for SMEs and young volunteers, as well as the development of clothing design to be carried out by the young volunteers together with the SMEs.

Project VUCE 2.0 with cooperation from Korea

System for companies, a software will be developed for free use by SMEs, allowing them, in addition to access transactions in the VUCE 2.0, have access to value-added services related to their operations related to foreign trade.

**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)

Second Phase of the SeCompetitive Program

The SeCompetitivo program is an initiative promoted by SECO in alliance with the National Council for Competitiveness and Formalization-CNCF, whose National Facilitator is HELVETAS.

General objective: To improve the competitiveness of the private sector, thereby contributing to sustainable economic development and poverty reduction.

Specific objectives:

- Contribute to increased productivity.
- Facilitating access to international markets
- Promote capacity development.

Thematic axes:

- Business development and value chains
- Foreign trade facilitation
- Strengthening human capital

Prioritised projects (final confirmation January 2019):

Business development and value chain:

1. Optimization of investment by National Universities and Regional Governments of the Determined Resources (Canon) to strengthen the link academy - industry in order to achieve greater competitiveness of regional ecosystems (CONCYTEC).
2. Generation of instruments for the multisectorial and multilevel articulation oriented to the productive development and the internationalization of the Peruvian company (MINCETUR / PRODUCE).

Trade facilitation:

Improving the efficiency of health management within the framework of the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement in Peru (MINCETUR).

Strengthening of Human Capital:

1. Strengthening of decentralized and articulated management of technological higher education (MINEDU)
2. Strengthening of Professional Competencies and Careers (MTPE)

Page 30 : END OF SURVEY

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

PROMPERÚ, Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, Ministry of Production, Innóvate Peru, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Education.

---