

# DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE ON AID FOR TRADE

This questionnaire is intended to solicit information about the progress made since the 2008 self assessment. It focuses in particular on the outcomes of aid-for-trade strategies and programmes to further knowledge sharing among stakeholders.

For further details or additional forms please visit [www.oecd.org/dac/aft/questionnaire](http://www.oecd.org/dac/aft/questionnaire) or contact the secretariats of the OECD ([aft.monitoring@oecd.org](mailto:aft.monitoring@oecd.org)) or the WTO ([aft.monitoring@wto.org](mailto:aft.monitoring@wto.org)).

**COUNTRY:** Republic of Korea

## A. YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

### 1. HAS YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY CHANGED SINCE 2008?

YES       NO       NOT SURE       NOT APPLICABLE

#### 1.1 If YES, please rate the importance of each of the following changes?

Greater focus on:	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE
• Economic growth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Poverty reduction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Climate change and green growth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Regional integration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Monitoring and evaluating results	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Different geographic focus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Please specify:</i> For the LDCs of sub-Saharan Africa, Korea's aid for trade is targeted toward building the foundation for production and trade capacity policies. On the other hand, for East European CIS states and low or mid-income Asian states, its aid for trade focuses on strengthening policies and laws in line with international trade regulations along with building trade-related capacity.					
Different thematic focus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Please specify:</i> Korea's aid-for-trade strategy utilizes its comparative advantages in offering aid more tailored to partner countries' development needs and PRSPs. For example, its aid for trade to sub-Saharan Africa, where the most LDCs without solid foundations for their economic growth are located, focuses on improving agricultural productivity, while Korea is making efforts to strengthen the trade capacity of partner countries of Asian and Eastern European regions.					
Phasing out of aid for trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Please specify:*

**1.2 If YES, please rate the importance of the following driving forces behind these changes:**

	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE
The economic crisis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Changed priorities in the development strategies of partner countries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Changed priorities in the development strategies of regional bodies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Change of national government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Changes in bilateral trade and investment relations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Changed priorities in your development cooperation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New research, approaches, or aid instruments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
More focus on triangular co-operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*Please specify:*

**2. LOOKING AHEAD TO 2013, IS YOUR GOVERNMENT PLANNING ANY CHANGES TO ITS AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY?**

YES       NO       NOT SURE       NOT APPLICABLE

**2.1 If YES, please rate the importance of the changes your government is planning:**

Greater focus on:	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE
Economic growth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poverty reduction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate change and green growth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional integration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and evaluating results	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Different geographic focus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Please specify:*

Different thematic focus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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*Please specify:*

Phasing out of aid for trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Please specify:*

## B. YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE FINANCING

### DEMAND

#### 3. HAS THE DEMAND FOR AID FOR TRADE FROM YOUR PARTNER COUNTRIES CHANGED SINCE 2008?

SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED  INCREASED  LITTLE/NO CHANGE  DECLINED  NOT SURE

##### 3.1 If the demand increased, please describe from which countries and for which type of aid for trade:

*There has been growing demand for aid for trade from partner countries since 2008.*

*In the case of grant, demand for economic infrastructure projects, especially those related to energy supply and generation from Asian countries, has soared.*

*In response to the demand from partner countries, the total volume of the aid for trade for Asian partner countries provided by Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Korea's principle grant implementing agency, increased by 100% during 2008-2009 (22million USD) compared to 2006 to 2007 (11million USD). The "Project for Establishment of Solar Power Energy System Facilities ('09-'11/2.2 million USD)" in Cambodia and the "Project for Establishment of Fuel Cell Power Plant ('09-'11/3 million USD)" in Indonesia, both of which have been implemented since 2009, are the examples.*

*As for East European partner countries, the demand for projects and invitational training concentrated on trade policy and regulations, including trade policy and administrative management, increased. Therefore, the total volume of grant for trade provided to this region surged by 50% during 2008 to 2009 (1.2million USD) compared to the period 2006-2007 (0.8million USD). Examples include the "Project for Promoting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Azerbaijan ('08/0.34million USD)," and the training course in "Customs Administration Technique" offered to Kazakhstani public officials.*

*African countries showed rapidly growing demand for building production capacities. KOICA increased its aid volume to this area by 123% during 2008 to 2009 (9.6million USD) compared to the previous two years (4.3million USD). Those programs included agricultural productivity improvement projects, such as the "Feasibility Study on the Establishment of Marine Aquaculture Station in Senegal ('08-'09/1.6 million USD)," and "Projects for the Establishment of the Agro-Processing Training Center in Tanzania ('08-'10/ total 5.3 million USD)." KOICA also conducted invitational training courses related to agricultural and fishing techniques for African countries.*

*The amount of Korea's commitments in the 'transport and storage' sector also jumped dramatically by 139% in 2009. Assistance in the 'Communication' sector increased by 26% in 2009. This indicates that the partner countries' needs for economic infrastructure, which is necessary for laying the foundation for export promotion, are continuously increasing. Many Asian countries, especially those including Vietnam and the Philippines, are expressing their needs for infrastructure in order to create an environment suitable for promoting trade, and have requested Korea to provide assistance in implementing such projects in those sectors.*

<b>4. HAS THE DEMAND FOR AID FOR TRADE FOR REGIONAL INTEGRATION PROGRAMMES CHANGED SINCE 2008?</b>
SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED <input type="checkbox"/> INCREASED <input type="checkbox"/> LITTLE/NO CHANGE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DECLINED <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>4.1</b> <i>If the demand increased, please describe from which regions and for which type of aid for trade:</i>

## RESOURCES

<b>5. HAVE YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE RESOURCES INCREASED SINCE 2008?</b>
YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>

<b>6. DOES YOUR AGENCY HAVE INDICATIVE FORWARD SPENDING PLANS?</b>
YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>6.1.</b> <i>If YES, do these forward spending plans include estimates for aid for trade?</i>
YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>6.2</b> <i>If YES, please specify these estimates:</i>

## C. IMPLEMENTING YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

<b>7. IN HOW MANY OF YOUR POLICY DIALOGUES IS TRADE NOW A REGULAR TOPIC OF DISCUSSION?</b>						
	> 75%	75% - 50%	50% - 25%	< 25%	NOT SURE	NOT APPLICABLE
With partner countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With regional communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>8. IS THIS AN IMPROVEMENT COMPARED TO 2008?</b>					
	SIGNIFICANT	MODERATE	LITTLE/NONE	NOT SURE	NOT APPLICABLE
With partner countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With regional communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>9. IS THE PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVED IN YOUR DIALOGUE?</b>					
	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY/NEVER	NOT SURE	
With partner countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
With regional communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**9.1 Please describe and provide examples of your experience in dialogues that involve the private sector:**

*The Korean government held a meeting with several private enterprises for the establishment of PPPs in the ODA sector in April 2008, as well as a follow-up forum in the same year to share information and explain the private sector's role in providing aid for trade. KOICA held a meeting with enterprises in 2010 to explain to them about the PPP project model, to gather their opinions, and to request them to cooperate with KOICA.*

*A good example of PPP is the "Project for the Creation of a Green Village and Provision of Water Utilizing Renewable Energy in Kazakhstan (2 years/150 million USD)," which will provide a wind and solar power producing system and clean water in the region. A Korean energy company promotes and conducts the project with KOICA and is sharing its technical knowledge to enhance the impact.*

**10. IS CIVIL SOCIETY INVOLVED IN YOUR DIALOGUE?**

	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY/NEVER	NOT SURE
With partner countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With regional communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**10.1 Please describe and provide examples of your experience in dialogues that involve civil society:**

**11. ARE YOU HARMONISING YOUR STRATEGY WITH OTHER DONORS BETTER NOW THAN YOU WERE BEFORE 2008?**

SIGNIFICANTLY  MODERATELY  RARELY/NEVER  NOT SURE  NOT APPLICABLE

**11.1 If you are harmonising better, how often do you use the following approaches?**

	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY/NEVER	NOT SURE
Joint needs assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co-financing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sector-wide approaches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Joint implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Common monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Joint evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Please specify:*

(1) Joint implementation

From 2008 to 2009, Korea conducted joint invitational training programmes with other donors, such as Japan, Chile and Singapore for 208 officials in 31 countries. For example, Korea has been implementing the "Korea-Singapore Joint Training Program on Understanding Trade and Investment Promotion Strategies and Free Trade Agreements" every year since 2008 to enhance trade policy designing and implementing capability of officials in charge of economic development. The two countries divided the classes and shared financial burden to provide their experience and know-how in trade and expert promotion to about 40 government officials in ASEAN member countries.

(2) Joint evaluation

Korea conducted a joint evaluation, including the KOICA-GTZ joint evaluation on KOICA's project for the establishment of the vocational training center in Afghanistan and Laos in 2009, to supplement its evaluation technique. As a result, KOICA could evaluate the project more objectively and thoroughly and learned precious lessons, including the necessity of the participation of local experts, various evaluation methods, and the need for stronger criteria for cross-cutting issues.

(3) Co-financing

Since 2002, based on the MOU with the WTO, Korea has contributed more than USD 200,000 annually to the WTO DDA Global Trust Fund in order to support the technical assistance the WTO provides to partner countries for promoting trade. By 2009, the total amount reached USD 2.1million.

To date Korea has approved 21 co-financing projects for 15 countries, which amount to a total of U\$789 million, through cooperation with other donors including Multilateral Development Banks(MDBs) such as ADB, AfDB and WB. Co-financing is one of the ways to harmonise and coordinate with other donors in the sense that Korea can jointly participate in implementation, monitoring and evaluation process.

(4) Donor coordination

Korea has made efforts to achieve better coordination with other donors, including Japan, UK, Denmark and Canada, by holding policy and strategy consultations on ODA and other development cooperation issues.

It has also enhanced global partnerships by participating in country-level donor coordination meetings with, for example, 6 Banks in Vietnam, the Development Cooperation Forum in the Philippines, and the Development Partners Group in Tanzania. As a member of the 6 Banks group in Vietnam, for example, Korea's EDCF(Economic Development Cooperation Fund) is working even more closely with them to improve performance for harmonisation and alignment of ODA in Vietnam, contributing to the Joint Action Plan and the Sixth Joint Portfolio Performance Review.

**12. HAS ALIGNMENT OF YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE PROGRAMME IMPROVED SINCE 2008?**

	SIGNIFICANT	MODERATE	LITTLE/ NONE	NOT SURE	NOT APPLICABLE
With partner country priorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With the Enhanced integrated Framework	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With regional priorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Please elaborate with examples:*

Korea has developed Country Assistance Strategy(CAS), which is designed in line with each partner country's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) or National Development Strategy (NDS). With CAS, Korea can make coherent and long-term plans, reflecting each partner country's development strategy to enhance aid effectiveness and ownership of the country.

In this context, Korea is continuously making efforts to design and implement its aid-for-trade programmes or projects by considering each partner country's priorities in economic development and trade promotion policies as one of the most important factors. It is also endeavoring to ensure sufficient communication between the government of Korea and each partner country government.

For example, Korea's project for Capacity Building in the Trade in Goods and Services for Cambodia was designed in line with the policy of the Cambodian government. Since 2002, Cambodia has implemented its trade integration strategy and concentrated on trade capacity building, using the trade sector wide approach. The project was designed in consideration of the Cambodian government's policy and contributed to improving Cambodian officials' trade and multilateral negotiation capability.

Two projects in Azerbaijan, the project for Promoting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and that for Developing Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Industrial Parks (IPs), were also set up in line with the Azerbaijani government's Non-Oil Sector Development Plan. In particular, the latter project was designed to help create and modify laws and regulations concerning special economic zones, which was being promoted in accordance with the Presidential order at that time.

**12.1. How many of your aid-for-trade programmes are aligned around trade priorities of?**

	> 75%	75% - 50%	50% - 25%	< 25%	NOT SURE	NOT APPLICABLE
Partner countries' development strategies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The DTIS Action Matrix (for LDCs)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional organisations development strategies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**13. HAS THE MONITORING OF YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE PROGRAMMES IMPROVED SINCE 2008?**

SIGNIFICANTLY  MODERATELY  RARELY/NEVER  NOT SURE

**13.1 If there have been improvements, how often do you:**

	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY/NEVER	NOT SURE
Use your own monitoring	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rely on partner countries' monitoring processes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Use joint monitoring arrangements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**13.2 Please provide examples and describe your experience with monitoring your aid-for-trade programmes:**

*For example, while carrying out the "Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Special Economic Zones and Export Support in Kazakhstan" from 2007 to 2008, the project manager and local office staff conducted quarterly monitoring activities of the project's process and reported it to the headquarters in Korea. In addition, the headquarters conducted ex-ante, interim and end-of-project evaluations in 2006, 2008 and 2009, respectively. Each evaluation was conducted using the same criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, etc.*

**D. IS YOUR AID FOR TRADE WORKING?**

**14. DOES YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY DEFINE CLEAR OBJECTIVES?**

YES

NO

NOT SURE

NOT APPLICABLE

**14.1 If YES, what are the objectives of your aid-for-trade strategy?**

	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT
Enhanced understanding of the role of trade in economic development (awareness)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased trade profile (mainstreaming)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Larger aid-for-trade flows	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased exports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Export diversification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased economic growth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reduced poverty	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greater environmental sustainability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greater gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Please specify:

Korea's development experience is based on the promotion of trade, which helped the nation to eliminate poverty and achieve rapid economic development. Therefore, the Korean government is willing to share this experience and know-how with developing countries to help them eradicate poverty and achieve economic growth.

1) Increasing the capacity to pursue economic development

This is an area in which Korea has a comparative advantage, thanks to its development experience of rapid growing from an LDC to an economic power. Developing countries have strong demand for this kind of assistance.

Several aid-for-trade projects were designed and implemented based on Korea's own experience of economic development through trade.

A project focusing on sharing Korea's development experience with Vietnam was implemented in 2009. Policy consultation and joint research concerning industrial policies were carried out with Cambodia, Rewanda, Palestine, Algeria and Paraguay. The projet for helping Azerbaijan establish a strategy to attract foreign direct investment and develop special economic zones and industrial complexes, and the project for helping Kazahstan 's preparations to join the WTO and analyze the economic impact are also some examples.

2) Rural development

Korea has extensive experience in improving the income and productivity of rural villages with its "New Village Movement" during its industrialization and successfully achieved balanced development between cities and rural villages.

Several developing countries have expressed their interest in learning from such experience of the Korean governeemt so that they may also be able to develop effective models for their rural development.

To respond to this demand, Korea plans to come up with a model of assistance that actively employs Korea's experience and know-how to develop agricultural, livestock and fishing industries and rural villages in developing countries.

**15. WHAT IS THE SHARE OF YOUR AID FOR TRADE PROGRAMMES THAT CONTAIN QUANTIFIABLE OBJECTIVES?**

> 75% <input type="checkbox"/>	75% - 50% <input type="checkbox"/>	50% - 25% <input type="checkbox"/>	< 25% <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NOT APPLICABLE <input type="checkbox"/>
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**16. HAS YOUR GOVERNMENT EVALUATED ITS AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY, PROGRAMMES OR PROJECTS?**

	YES	NO	NOT SURE
Overall strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programmes and projects	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Both	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**16.1 If YES, please provide a copy of the(se) evaluation(s) when submitting this questionnaire.**

**16.2 If NO, is your government planning an evaluation of its:**

	YES	NO	NOT SURE
Overall strategy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programmes and projects	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Both	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**16.3 If YES, for which year is the evaluation planned?**

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Overall strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programmes and projects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Both	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**17. PLEASE RATE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FOLLOWING CHALLENGES IN EVALUATING YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS:**

	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficulty in obtaining in-country data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Absence of suitable indicators	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Budgetary constraints	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ability of in-country staff to collect and report data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ability of project partners to collect and report data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficulty of assigning trade outcomes to the programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**18. ARE THERE ANY PARTICULAR EXAMPLES OF YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE PROCESSES, PROGRAMMES OR PROJECTS THAT HAVE OBTAINED GOOD RESULTS THAT YOU THINK COULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD PRACTICES?**

*Please list and describe:*

**THE PROJECT FOR CAPACITY BUILDING IN THE TRADE IN GOODS AND SERVICES FOR CAMBODIA (PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED CASE STORY)**

**19. DOES YOUR GOVERNMENT CONSIDER IT USEFUL TO MONITOR AID FOR TRADE AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL?**

VERY USEFUL

USEFUL

NOT USEFUL

NOT SURE

**20. WHAT DO YOU SEE AS MAJOR CHALLENGES OR AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN MONITORING AID FOR TRADE AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL?**

*Please describe and provide examples:*

- 1) THE LACK OF AGREED-UPON, CLEAR INDICATORS TAILORED FOR EVALUATING AID-FOR-TRADE RESULTS, WHICH IN TURN ALLOWS DONORS TO MAKE ARBITRARY INTERPRETATIONS AND EXAGGERATE THEIR RESULTS**
- 2) THE BROAD SCOPE OF AID-FOR-TRADE RELATED AREAS, WHICH CAUSES DIFFICULTIES IN MEASURING THE EXACT IMPACT OF AID FOR TRADE**
- 3) DIFFERENT TRADE CONDITIONS IN PARTNER COUNTRIES AND THEIR TRADE POLICIES, WHICH HAMPER ADOPTING COHERENT STANDARDS FOR MONITORING ACTIVITIES /END/**