

CZECH REPUBLIC

WHAT IS YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY?

1. Do you have an aid-for-trade strategy and what are the key elements in this strategy?

The strategy is under preparation.

2. How has this strategy evolved since the December 2005 WTO Ministerial Conference?

N/A (The strategy is under preparation)

3. How does this strategy address regional aid-for-trade challenges?

The Czech Republic will focus its aid-for-trade primarily on eight priority countries with due consideration to cross-border and regional dimension.

HOW MUCH AID-FOR-TRADE DO YOU PROVIDE?

SCOPE

4. How do you define aid-for-trade (i.e. which types of programme and project do you consider trade-related)?

Aid-for-trade (broader definition) = economic infrastructure (all) + production sectors (technical cooperation only), i.e. row 200, column 528 + row 300, column 524 of Table DAC 5

Trade-related technical assistance (narrow definition) = trade policies and regulations, i.e. row 331, column 528 of Table DAC 5

METHODOLOGY

5. How do you allocate the aid-for-trade share in individual projects and programmes?

A fixed allocation for aid-for-trade (in the narrow sense) implemented by the Ministry of Industry and Trade (CZK 2 million in 2008, further increases envisaged).

COMMITMENTS

6. According to your aid-for-trade definition, what were your commitments by category for the period 2002-2005 and in particular for 2005?

Bilateral ODA disbursements in 2006: broader definition = USD 4,21 million, narrow definition = USD 39 thousand

Note: In addition to bilateral aid, the Czech Republic also supports aid-for-trade through various multilateral channels, including voluntary contribution to the WTO Trust Fund, aliquot part of contributions to the EU budget, etc.

Important: The Czech Republic cannot provide any data retrospectively since the definition of aid-for-trade was not clear in the period 2002-2005

PLEDGES

7. Describe any aid-for-trade pledges you have made at or since the December 2005 WTO Ministerial Conference.

Collective pledge within the EU to increase trade related assistance to EUR 2 billion.

8. What is your medium-term (beyond 3 years) financial plan for aid-for-trade?

The current allocation of CZK 2 million is planned to be increased to CZK 5 million by 2010 (covers only aid-for-trade in the narrow sense).

HOW DO YOU IMPLEMENT YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY?

MAINSTREAMING

9. How do you ensure that aid-for-trade is effectively integrated in your overall development strategy and programming both at head quarters and in-country?

The aid-for-trade is implemented by the Ministry of Industry and Trade. Close cooperation with MFA and Czech embassies in developing countries.

10. Have you recently strengthened your in-house aid-for-trade expertise and how is this expertise deployed to link policies with operations?

A coordination meeting between MFA and MIT officials was organized in the spring 2007.

OWNERSHIP

Refers to developing countries exercising effective leadership over their development policies and strategies and co-ordinating development efforts.

11. What approach do you follow in your country assistance plan, when national development strategies lack a strong trade development component?

Aid-for-trade should be demand-driven and thus focused on countries that consider trade development as a priority.

12. How do you encourage and support policy dialogues on aid-for-trade among key stakeholders in partner countries?

Aid-for-trade should be demand-driven. I.e. we assume that the policy dialogue is in place in partner countries.

ALIGNMENT

Refers to donors basing their overall support on partner countries. national development strategies, institutions and procedures.

13. Are you using the partner countries' policy planning and budgeting framework as the basis for the provision of your aid-for-trade programmes?

No, the Czech Republic has general reservation to using budget, financial and procurement systems of partner countries (the reservation was expressed in the context of the Paris Declaration).

HARMONISATION

Refers to donors. actions being more harmonised, transparent and collectively effective.

14. Do you coordinate aid-for-trade analyses and programming with other donors at the country level, given that its scope often exceeds the capacity of any single donor?

Yes, our capacities are limited, so we plan to build on analytical work and experience of other donors.

15. Are you increasing the amount of aid-for-trade for regional and/or multilateral programmes? (If you are a regional or multilateral agency, are you managing an increasing amount of aid-for-trade?)

No, we primarily focus on bilateral interventions.

MANAGEMENT FOR RESULTS

Refers to both donors and partner countries managing resources and improving decision making for results.

16. What objectives and timeframes do you set for your aid-for-trade strategy and programmes? How do you measure success?

To be developed in the context of the aid-for-trade strategy.

17. What evaluation methodologies do you apply to your aid-for-trade projects and programmes?

The same methodology as for any other development cooperation activity (as described in the Project Cycle Manual for Czech ODA).

18. Do you cooperate with partner countries, other donors and stakeholders in joint monitoring and evaluation of aid-for-trade projects and programmes?

Currently not but such a cooperation may be taken into consideration in the future.

DO YOU PARTICIPATE IN MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY ARRANGEMENTS?

Mutual accountability refers to donors and developing countries providing timely, transparent and comprehensive information in order to jointly assess development results.

19. Do you engage with partner countries, regional organisations, other donors and stakeholders in reviewing progress towards the fulfilment of your aid-for-trade policy and programme commitments?

Currently not but such a cooperation may be taken into consideration in the future.