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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| INTRODUCTION |
| **SUPPORTING ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND EMPOWERMENT FOR INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH** [**AID FOR TRADE**](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/a4t_e/aid4trade_e.htm)By responding to this questionnaire, you will be:Contributing to policy coherence by providing information about how you are integrating trade issues into your national development strategies and highlighting your Aid-for-Trade priorities;Offering perspectives on your needs, the support you may be receiving as well as the support you may require to pursue your trade and development objectives;Shedding light on how Aid for Trade can contribute to economic diversification and empowerment for inclusive, sustainable development.Responses to this questionnaire will be published on the [http://www.aid4trade.org](http://www.aid4trade.org/) website and will be analysed in the next edition of the joint OECD-WTO Aid for Trade at a Glance publication. This publication will be discussed at the 2019 Global Review of Aid for Trade. The theme of the Review is "Supporting Economic Diversification and Empowerment for Inclusive, Sustainable Development Through Aid for Trade".For any question or comment, you may write to us at aft.monitoring@wto.org |

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| INTRODUCTION |
| **OVERVIEW**The Partner Country questionnaire is separated into 3 main sections that examine:1. Changes to your Aid‑for‑Trade priorities since 2016;
2. Aid-for-Trade support for economic diversification; and
3. Aid-for-Trade support for economic empowerment.

The questions are phrased so as to allow comparisons with your answers to previous monitoring exercises. If you do not have a record of previous answers, you can access them online at [http//www.aid4trade.org](http://www.aid4trade.org/) |

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| INTRODUCTION |
| **Guidance notes**Questions in this survey will ask you to consult national policy documents, including national development strategies and sectoral development strategies.We request that answers reflect a "whole of government/organization" view. We encourage you to share the questionnaire with colleagues in other line ministries to arrive at a single coordinated view.If you wish to view the full questionnaire as a PDF file that can also be shared by email, please follow this link: [http://www.wto.org/aftmonitorin](http://www.wto.org/aftmonitoring)gWe encourage you to complete answers by using the additional information boxes, but these are optional.For least developed countries, the Enhanced Integrated Framework and associated in-country national implementation structures may be a useful forum to collect and coordinate responses.All responses received will be made publicly available on the website [http://www.aid4trade.org](http://www.aid4trade.org/)Responses will be analysed by the OECD and WTO in the publication series: "Aid for Trade at a Glance".Please submit the completed questionnaire before the deadline of 31 DECEMBER 2018. (Submissions will be accepted up to the cut-off 31 January 2019). |

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| INTRODUCTION |
| **How to fill in this questionnaire**This questionnaire should be filled out electronically while connected to the Internet. Please note that once started, the questionnaire should be completed on the same device.It may not be possible to finish the questionnaire in one attempt. The questionnaire reply are automatically saved and can be completed in multiple sessions. Important to note is that you must reopen the questionnaire with the same device you started it on.To navigate through this questionnaire click:*Next:* (to move to next page);*Prev:* (to move back to previous page);*Exit:* (data is saved when you exit, but only if you use the same computer or other device from which your initial submission was set); andSubmit questionnaire: (once completed and submitted, you will still be able to make changes but only if you are using the same computer or other device).For questions and/or to obtain a copy of your responses, email us at:aft.monitoring@wto.org indicating "Aid for Trade Monitoring exercise" in the subject line of the message. |

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| ABOUT YOU |
| * **1. Respondent**

* **2. About you**

Name Position MinistryEmail Address |

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES |
| **The objective of the first section is to assess if, and why, your Aid for Trade priorities have changed since 2016.** It examines the reasons why you may have changed your strategy or priorities and if those changes were integrated (i.e. mainstreamed) in your national development strategy and included in your dialogue with donors.**The WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade** states that Aid for Trade is about assisting developing countries to increase exports of goods and services, to integrate into the multilateral trading system, and to benefit from liberalized trade and increased market access. Projects and programmes are considered as Aid for Trade if these activities have been identified as trade related development priorities in the recipient country's national development strategies.The Task Force agreed the following benchmarks for global monitoring of Aid for Trade:1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Trade related infrastructure: transport and storage, energy, and telecommunications.
4. Building productive capacity for goods and services.
5. Trade related adjustment, including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.
6. Other trade related needs.
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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES (YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES) |
| **\* 3. Does your national development strategy include trade priorities ? (i.e. Aid‑for‑Trade priorities)** Yes No Unsure |

# 4. 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)**

Adjustment costs Connecting to value chains E-commerce

Export diversification Industrialization

International competitiveness

Network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature Network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications) Regional integration

Services development Trade facilitation Trade finance access

Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)

WTO accession

Other priority areas including: MSMEs, Women's economic empowerment, Youth, etc. (please specify)

1 2 3 4 5

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.

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES |
| **\* 5. Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2016?** Yes No UnsurePlease 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. |





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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES |
| **6. If yes, please rank the top 3 drivers of these changes :****(Please choose no more than 3 options)**1 2 32030 Sustainable Development GoalsChange of governmentContinental or regional policyinstruments (e.g.  Agenda 2063 The Africa We Want)E-commerce developmentEconomic diversificationExpansion of domestic services sectors and/or trade in servicesExternal factors (e.g changes in key trading partners policies)Green growthobjectives   Industrialization objectivesDigital or ICT-related strategy |

1 2 3

MSMEs growth and development objectives

New investment strategy

New national development strategy

New regional development or integration strategy

New trade capacity needs

Poverty reduction objectives

Regional Trade Agreements (e.g. CFTA)

Trade Facilitation Agreement Implementation

Trade finance access

Women's economic empowerment objectives

Youth economic empowerment objectives

Other (please specify)

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

# 7. Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners?

 Yes  No

 Unsure

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

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES |
| **8. Please provide names, titles, references or weblinks to policy documents relevant to Aid for Trade in your country.** |

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION |
| Limited economic diversification in exports and domestic production is a fundamental rationale for the Aid-for-Trade Initiative. Aid for Trade is about assisting developing countries, and in particular LDCs, to increase exports of goods and services, to integrate into the multilateral trading system, and to benefit from liberalized trade and increased market access.Conceptually, economic diversification contains different elements: export diversification, structural transformation and industrialization. It implies the shift to a more varied production structure, involving the introduction of new, or the expansion of pre-existing, goods and services, together with industrialization through manufacturing-value added.Export diversification can be measured through increases in the variety and volume of exports and/or trading partners (extensive diversification), or through increases in the proportion of product or services that are exported, and/or through an increase in price (intensive diversification).Structural transformation refers to the reallocation of resources across different sectors and products and services over time. Where this process is associated with economic growth and development it is linked to a move to higher productivity at sectoral level (i.e. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, industry or services) and/or in terms of labour productivity.Industrialization is a process frequently associated with quality upgrading (i.e. value addition). Producing a higher quality or a greater variety of existing products (e.g. processing agricultural or other commodities) can build on existing comparative advantages. It can boost countries' export revenues (e.g. through the use of more physical, and more human-capital intensive production techniques). |

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION |
| **\* 9. Is economic diversification a priority in your national or regional development strategy?** Yes No UnsureIf yes, please provide additional information (including as to how economic diversification is defined and measured). |

# 10. 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 tariffs in target markets/products High trade costs

Inadequate network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications) Limited access to trade finance

Limited agricultural production capacity

Limited customs and other border agency capacity Limited e-trade readiness

Limited inward foreign direct investment Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity

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

Limited standards compliance Low levels of training and skills Poor international competitiveness Small domestic market

Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port) Unaffordable and/or unreliable electricity access Unsure

Other, (please specify)

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

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| **11. 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 facilitationRegional trade agreements (RTAs) Multilateral trade negotiations Trade education/training**Trade-related infrastructure** *(Including physical infrastructure)*Transport and storage infrastructure Communications infrastructureEnergy 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 AgricultureForestry Fishing IndustryMineral 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 Unsure**Additional information on which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive aid-for- trade support for economic diversification. |

# \* 12. 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  No

 Unsure

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).

# \* 13. Has your government recorded progress in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006?

 Yes  No

 Unsure

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

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION |
| **14. If yes, please specify in which area(s):****(You may tick more than 1 box)**Export diversification Structural transformationIndustrialization, including manufacturing value added UnsureOther, (please specify)Additional information on the progress that your government has recorded in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006. |

# 15. If yes, please also indicate in which sector(s):

**(You may tick more than 1 box)**

Agriculture Industry Services Fisheries Forestry Unsure

Other, (please specify)

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

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION |
| **16. 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 policy and administrative management Trade facilitationRegional trade agreements (RTAs) Multilateral trade negotiations Trade education/training**Trade-related infrastructure** *(Including physical infrastructure)*Transport and storage infrastructure Communications infrastructureEnergy 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 AgricultureForestry 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 Unsure

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.

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION |
| **17. 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 applicationsCoordination among donors Country ownershipDonor interest in specific projects/programmes Good digital and ICT connectivityGood trade-related infrastructure Institutional capacity to implement projects Leveraging of foreign direct investment Mobilization of domestic private investment National/regional coordinationServices capacitySufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines UnsureOther (please specify)Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification. |

# 18. What factors may limit the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification?

**(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors.)**

Diverging priorities between partner and donor Inadequate infrastructure

Failure to mobilize domestic private investment Inability to leverage foreign direct investment Lack of country ownership

Lack of donor interest in specific projects/programmes Limited financing for the private sector

Limited services capacity

Poor digital and ICT connectivity

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

Poor national/regional coordination

Resources dedicated to the project or programme too low Time horizon too short

Weak institutional capacity Unsure

Other (please specify)

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

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION |
| **\* 19. 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 No UnsureAdditional information on how Aid for Trade received helps mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification.**20. 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** Slovak Republic Climate Investment Funds (CIF)Australia Slovenia Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)Austria SpainEU InstitutionsBelgium SwedenFood and Agricultural OrganizationCanada Switzerland of the UN (FAO)Czech Republic United Kingdom Global Environment Facility (GEF)Denmark United States Inter-America Development BankEuropean Union **OTHER BILATERAL** (IDB)Finland Azerbaijan International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)France EstoniaInternational Labour Office (ILO)Germany KazakhstanInternational Monetary Fund (IMF) |

Greece Hungary Iceland Ireland Italy Japan Korea

Luxembourg The Netherlands New Zealand Norway

Poland Portugal

Kuwait (KFAED) Lithuania Romania Turkey

United Arab Emirates

### MULTILATERAL/REGIONAL

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

Arab Fund (AFESD)

Asian Development Bank (AsDB)

Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB)

Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) International Trade Centre (ITC)

OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)

New Development Bank Silk Road Fund

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)

UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

World Bank

World Trade Organization (WTO)

### Other (please specify)

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

NB. This list of aid-for-trade providers is sourced from the OECD-DAC/CRS aid activity database.

# 21. Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of financing for your economic diversification?

**(You may tick more than 1 box)**

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| Algeria | Israel\* | South Korea\* |
| Argentina | Iran | Chinese Taipei |
| Bahrain | Lybia | Qatar |
| Brazil | Kingdom of Saudi Arabia | Singapore |
| Chile\* | Kuwait | Thailand |
| China | Malaysia | Turkey |
| Cuba | Mexico\* | Tunisia |
| Egypt | Nigeria | United Arab Emirates |
| India | Pakistan | Venezuela |
| Indonesia | South Africa | Other (please specify) |

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

NB. This list is sourced from the United Nations for Development Cooperation. Various of those South-South partners listed with an asterisk are OECD Member States, appear on the OECD DAC list and/or report to the OECD CRS.

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION |
| 1. **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 UnsureOther, (please specify)Additional information on the sector(s) that will require most support for economic diversification.1. **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 facilitationRegional trade agreements (RTAs) |

Multilateral trade negotiations 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

Forestry 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 Unsure

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

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION |
| **24. 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)** |

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT |
| Economic empowerment can be defined in different ways, but in simple terms, it combines the concepts of empowerment and economic advancement.Approaches to economic empowerment concentrate on factors that help different groups succeed in the economy and trade. Factors that may empower include skills and access to productive resources, improving the enabling and institutional environments, and assisting different groups in their ability to benefit from economic growth and development.For example, the OECD defines economic empowerment as the capacity of women and men to participate in, contribute to and benefit from growth processes in ways that recognise the value of their contributions, respect their dignity and make it possible to negotiate a fairer distribution of the benefits of growth. Economic empowerment increases women’s access to economic resources and opportunities including jobs, financial services, property and other productive assets, skills development and market information. Women's economic empowerment is a prerequisite for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.Youth economic empowerment implies also the dimension of moving from dependence on the economic support of parents or other adults, to being economically productive with the ability to support themselves or others.The focus in this section is on the empowerment dimensions of three groups:* Women's economic empowerment;
* Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises; and
* Youth empowerment.
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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 3 : AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT |
| **\* 25. Is economic empowerment a priority in your national or regional development strategy?** Yes No UnsureIf yes, please provide additional information on how economic empowerment is prioritized in your national or regional strategy. |

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 3 : AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT |
| **26. 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 empowermentMicro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises Youth economic empowermentUnsureOther (please specify)Additional information on the groups for which your national or regional developing strategy is seeking to promote economic empowerment.**\* 27. Does the national or regional development strategy propose any indicators to track economic empowerment or include any targets to achieve?** Yes No UnsureIf yes, please provide additional information on the indicators, or targets, on economic empowerment that are included in your national or regional development strategy. |

# \* 28. Does the national or regional development strategy link economic empowerment to participation in international trade?

 Yes  No

 Unsure

If yes please provide additional information on how your national or regional development strategy links economic empowerment to participation in international trade.

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT |
| **29. 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 policy and administrative management Trade facilitationRegional trade agreements (RTAs) Multilateral trade negotiations Trade education/training**Trade-related infrastructure** *(Including physical infrastructure)*Transport and storage infrastructure Communications infrastructureEnergy 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 AgricultureForestry 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 Unsure

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

# \* 30. 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  No

 Unsure

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).

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT |
| **31. 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 access to global value chains Improving digital connectivityImproving the provision of servicesImproving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation) Providing access to financeSupporting the growth and economic development of women Supporting rural tradeSupporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth Upgrading business skillsUpgrading ICT skillsUpgrading the energy infrastructure Upgrading the transport infrastructure Other (please specify)Additional information or examples of projects and programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to women's economic empowerment |

## 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

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) Multilateral trade negotiations 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

Forestry 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 Unsure

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

# What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting women's economic empowerment?

**(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)**

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities Capacity to draft funding applications

Coordination among donors Country ownership

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes Good digital and ICT connectivity

Good trade-related infrastructure 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 Unsure

Other (please specify):

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

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT |
| **34. 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 access to information Improving access to foreign markets Improving access to global value chains Improving digital connectivityImproving the provision of servicesImproving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation) Providing access to financeSupporting the growth and economic development of women Supporting rural tradeSupporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth Upgrading business skillsUpgrading ICT skillsUpgrading the energy infrastructure Upgrading the transport infrastructure Other (please specify)Additional information or examples of projects and programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to the economic empowerment of MSMEs. |

## 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)**

**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) Multilateral trade negotiations 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

Forestry 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 Unsure

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

# What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs?

**(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)**

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities Capacity to draft funding applications

Coordination among donors Country ownership

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes Good digital and ICT connectivity

Good trade-related infrastructure 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 Unsure

Other (please specify):

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

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT |
| **37. 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)**Improving access to information Improving access to foreign markets Improving access to global value chains Improving digital connectivityImproving the provision of servicesImproving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation) Providing access to financeSupporting the growth and economic development of women Supporting rural tradeSupporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth Upgrading business skillsUpgrading ICT skillsUpgrading the energy infrastructure Upgrading the transport infrastructure Other (please specify)Additional information or examples of projects and programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to Youth economic empowerment. |

# 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)

**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) Multilateral trade negotiations 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

Forestry 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 Unsure

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

# What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting to Youth economic empowerment?

**(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)**

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities Capacity to draft funding applications

Coordination among donors Country ownership

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes Good digital and ICT connectivity

Good trade-related infrastructure 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 Unsure

Other (please specify):

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

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| **\* 40. In your view, can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda ?** Yes No UnsurePlease provide a weblink to the relevant national strategy or policy document in which SDGs are referred to.[**Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld) |

# 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
	6. Clean water and sanitation
	7. Affordable and clean energy
	8. Decent work and economic growth
	9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
	10. Reduce inequalities
	11. Sustainable cities and communities
	12. Responsible consumption and production
	13. Climate action
	14. Life below water
	15. Life on land
	16. Peace, justice and strong institutions
	17. Partnership for the goals

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

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| **42. Which donor(s) are now the most important source aid-for-trade financing for your economic empowerment.****(You may tick more than 1 box)****DAC COUNTRIES** Slovak Republic Climate Investment Funds (CIF)Australia Slovenia Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)Austria SpainEU InstitutionsBelgium SwedenFood and Agricultural OrganizationCanada Switzerland of the UN (FAO)Czech Republic United Kingdom Global Environment Facility (GEF)Denmark United States Inter-America Development BankEuropean Union **OTHER BILATERAL** (IDB)Finland Azerbaijan International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)France EstoniaInternational Labour Office (ILO)Germany KazakhstanInternational Monetary Fund (IMF)Greece Kuwait (KFAED)Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)Hungary LithuaniaInternational Trade Centre (ITC)Iceland RomaniaNew Development BankIreland TurkeyOPEC Fund for InternationalItaly United Arab Emirates Development (OFID)Japan **MULTILATERAL/REGIONAL** Silk Road FundKorea African Development Bank (AfDB) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)Luxembourg Asian Infrastructure InvestmentBank (AIIB) United Nations EconomicThe Netherlands Commission for Europe (UNECE)Arab Fund (AFESD) |

New Zealand Norway Poland Portugal

Asian Development Bank (AsDB)

Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB)

UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)

UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

World Bank

World Trade Organization (WTO)

### Other (please specify)

Additional information on the donor(s) are the most important source of aid-for-trade financing for your economic empowerment.

# Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of financing for your economic empowerment?

**(You may tick more than 1 box)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Algeria | Israel\* | South Korea\* |
| Argentina | Iran | Chinese Taipei |
| Bahrain | Lybia | Qatar |
| Brazil | Kingdom of Saudi Arabia | Singapore |
| Chile\* | Kuwait | Thailand |
| China | Malaysia | Turkey |
| Cuba | Mexico\* | Tunisia |
| Egypt | Nigeria | United Arab Emirates |
| India | Pakistan | Venezuela |
| Indonesia | South Africa | Other (please specify) |

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

### 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)

**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) Multilateral trade negotiations 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

Forestry 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 Unsure

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

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| **45. Please provide any additional information that you think may be relevant. (Please references in the form or weblinks, document symbols etc.)** |

# 46. 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)**

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - Partner Country Questionnaire** |
| END OF SURVEY |
| **47. CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):**Thank you for completing this partner questionnaire.We invite you to provide further details on your experience by submitting a case story.Please follow this link to the webpage which provides details on the case story exercise and format for their submission: [http://www.wto.org/aftmonitoring.](http://www.wto.org/aftmonitoring)For any question or comment, you may write to us at aft.monitoring@wto.org*Press "Submit" to complete the questionnaire***END** |