



PAGE 5: ABOUT YOU

Q1: Country or customs territory

CANADA

Q2: About you

Name

Gordana Delic-Radovic

Position

Deputy Director

Ministry or Organization

Global Affairs Canada

Email Address

gordana.delic-radovic@international.gc.ca

PAGE 7: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q3: Do you have an Aid-for-Trade Strategy?

No

PAGE 8: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q4: If no, please indicate if your development policy includes trade priorities.

Yes

PAGE 9: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q5: Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. If yes, please rank the top 5 priorities areas among the items listed.(1 being the most important)

Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation	1
Trade facilitation	3
International competitiveness	2
Connecting to value chains	5
E commerce	4

Additional information : 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.

In 2015, as the current government took office, the Minister for International Development was given the mandate to refocus Canada's development assistance on helping the poorest and most vulnerable, and supporting fragile states. This included a broad process of consulting with Canadian stakeholders and international aid organizations to create a new policy and funding framework to guide Canada's aid decisions, empower people, and support broad-based, sustainable growth in the developing world; and supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

[http://pm.gc.ca/eng/minister-international-development-and-la-francophonie-mandate-letter Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy through its BUILDING ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS AND GROWING BUSINESS pillars indirectly included trade as its priority.](http://pm.gc.ca/eng/minister-international-development-and-la-francophonie-mandate-letter-Sustainable-Economic-Growth-Strategy-through-its-BUILDING-ECONOMIC-FOUNDATIONS-AND-GROWING-BUSINESS-pillars-indirectly-included-trade-as-its-priority)
<http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/priorities-priorites/sseg-fced.aspx?lang=eng>

PAGE 10: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q6: Has your Aid-for-Trade strategy changed since 2014? No

PAGE 11: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q7: If yes, what are the top 3 drivers of these changes? (Please choose no more than 3 options) *Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 12: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q8: How has your Aid-for-Trade spending changed since 2014?

Between 0-10% increase ,
 Additional information on changes to your Aid-for-Trade spending since 2014.
 As a result of budgetary changes, funding of some aid for trade projects delivered by the multilateral banks expired and was not renewed during this period. 2014/2015 and preliminary numbers for 2015/2016 Fiscal year show some increase in Bilateral AFT Disbursements to Least Developed Countries .

Q9: How do you expect your Aid-for-Trade spending to change in the next 5 years?

Between 0-10% increase ,
 Additional information on how you expect your Aid-for-Trade spending to change in the next 5 years. Canada is undergoing the International Assistance Review and some of its priorities and funding may change as a result. At this point of time no future approach to the Aid for Trade spending has been finalized. In the 2030 Agenda context, all partners must pull together to eradicate poverty, build peace and achieve sustainable development. In order to maximize impact for the poorest, most vulnerable and marginalized, Canada will mobilize new and non-traditional resources, and leverage its international assistance through innovative approaches, new technologies, tools and mechanisms.

Q10: Looking ahead, what changes do you expect to your Aid-for-Trade strategy in the next 5 years?

Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals ,
 More focus on climate change and green growth ,
 More focus on gender equality ,
 More focus on LDCs ,
 More focus on poverty reduction ,
 More focus on private sector development ,
 More focus on results ,
 Additional information on changes you expect to your Aid-for-Trade strategy in the next 5 years. Canada is conducting a comprehensive review of all aspects of Canada's international assistance and some of its priorities and funding may change as a result. Canada will focus its international assistance to the poorest and most vulnerable people and to supporting fragile states, and to ensure that our assistance priorities are aligned with the 2030 Agenda. The Review is expected to be finalized in the coming months. At this point of time, however, no future approach to the Aid for Trade strategy has been finalized.

Q11: Are you engaging with the private sector in the design, delivery and monitoring of your Aid-for-Trade programmes?

Yes

Q12: If yes, how are you engaging with the private sector:

Project or programme identification,
 Project or programme implementation,
 Project or programme financing,
 Private sector associations in partner countries,
 Private sector associations in donor country,
 Global business associations, Individual companies,
 Additional information on how you are engaging with the private sector in the design, delivery and monitoring of your Aid-for-Trade programmes. Partnerships have long been a central part of Canada's international assistance delivery model, and well recognized as central for effective development cooperation. Canada engages with a wide range of Canadian, international and local partners through policy dialogue, technical assistance, co-financing and programming to deliver its international assistance. In recent years, Canada has broaden its engagement beyond traditional partnerships to include cultural communities with links to developing countries, philanthropic organizations, emerging donors and private sector. Partnerships with the private sector have enhanced Canada's contribution to international development, bringing resources, varies skills set and expertise.

PAGE 14: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q13: In your view, can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda ?

Yes

PAGE 15: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q14: If yes, please specify which Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) you think that Aid for Trade may help to achieve? Sustainable Development Goals:

1. No poverty, 3. Good health and well-being ,
4. Quality education, 5. Gender equality,
7. Affordable and clean energy ,
8. Decent work and economic growth ,
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure ,
10. Reduce inequalities,
11. Sustainable cities and communities ,
13. Climate action, 15. Life on land ,
17. Partnership for the goals,

Additional information on how Aid-for-Trade can contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. Trade can serve development objectives by fostering economic opportunity, efficiency, and growth in partner countries, while encouraging the use of international norms and rules and connecting local economies to regional and global value chains. This, with the right support to creating the conditions in partner countries, such as good governance, regulatory stability, infrastructure, and a skilled population, can lead to indirectly and positively affect results related to poverty reduction, health, green growth, and beyond. Aid for Trade can contribute in strengthening those linkages and looking at ways to leverage and expand the benefits of trade. Effective partnerships and mobilization of all forms of financing at all levels will be an essential means to tackle and achieve the SDGs.

PAGE 16: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q15: Are you integrating women's economic empowerment into your Aid-for-Trade programmes?

Yes,

Additional information on how women's economic empowerment is being integrated into your Aid-for-Trade programmes? (e.g. indicating how these programmes are attempting to impact women and marginalized groups)

While the International Assistance Review, currently underway, will identify new priorities to guide Canada's development engagement, advancing gender equality has been a cross cutting theme and integrated into all of Canada's international development programs and policies. Gender equality and women's economic empowerment is expected to remain focus for Canada.

Q16: Have you undertaken an evaluation of your Aid-for-Trade support?

Yes,

Additional information on the evaluation of your Aid-for-Trade support. (Please include information on the review's finding and/or a weblink to the evaluation document)

An overall Aid for Trade results have been assessed only as a part of a broader GAC's Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy Review (ongoing).

PAGE 18: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

Q17: Is trade facilitation reflected as a priority in your Aid-for-Trade programming? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Yes, Overall Development Strategy with a broader conception of trade facilitation (e.g. trade and transport facilitation)

,

Additional information on how trade facilitation is reflected as a priority in your Aid-for-Trade programming.

A number of initiatives, have a trade facilitation element. For example: In Tanzania, the Creating a Business Enabling Environment for Sustainable Economic Growth, implemented by the IFC (2016-2020), is working with the Government of Tanzania, the private sector and Canadian experts, to reform national business, tax and trade regulations in order to improve market access, increase trade, investment and job creation and enhance private sector competitiveness. The Canada-Ukraine Trade and Investment Support Program seeks to help build the capacity of Ukrainian government partners to put new systems and processes in place to facilitate greater trade and investment flows between Canada and Ukraine, as well as between Ukraine and other countries. In Haiti, the Revenue Generation project supports the Haitian government's ability to generate revenue. It provides technical assistance to improve customs and tax institutions in Haiti. The technical assistance and equipment provided by this project help to modernize the Customs Administration and the Tax Administration, enabling an increase in government revenues.

Q18: Are you providing Aid-for-Trade support to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement?

Yes, funding to regional/multilateral TFA implementation mechanism

,

Additional information on Aid-for-Trade support to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement. The Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation was established as a unique public-private platform to support the implementation of the WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). The Alliance will enhance international awareness of the benefits of the TFA and the importance of public-private dialogue for effective implementation. Furthermore, the Alliance will support TFA implementation efforts of developing countries by leveraging private sector expertise, leadership and resources to achieve commercially meaningful reforms. In this context, the Alliance is bringing together leading donors, local and global businesses, and international institutions to support commercially-meaningful and development-focused trade facilitation reforms. Canada, along with the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany, designed and built the Alliance. The Alliance unites the three largest global business organizations in its Secretariat (the Center for International Private Enterprise, the International Chamber of Commerce and the World Economic Forum); donor governments (Australia, Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States); and a growing number of multinational enterprises (A.P. Møller-Mærsk, DHL, Wal-Mart). The Alliance was launched on December 17, 2015 in Nairobi on the occasion of the 10th WTO Ministerial Conference. Other examples include (but not limited to): Integrated Boarder Management to Reduce Trade Costs in East Africa (partnered with the Trade Mark East Africa) World Bank Group's Trade Facilitation Support Program International Trade Centre - Institutional Support, 2016 - 2019

PAGE 19: SECTION 2: TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

Q19: If yes, how are you programming Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation support?(You may tick more than 1 box)

As part of on-going programmes offering national support for Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation

,

As part of on-going programmes offering regional support for Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation

,

As part of dedicated global thematic programmes

PAGE 20: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

Q20: In which regions are you providing Aid-for-Trade support to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement? (You may tick more than one box)

Asia and the Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa,
Latin America and the Caribbean ,
Other (please specify),

Additional information on the regions in which you are you providing Aid-for-Trade support to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement. All ODA countries could be eligible for the support under the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation. Currently, the Alliance is preparing projects in Ghana, Kenya, Colombia, and Vietnam. Implementation will start in early 2017.

PAGE 21: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

Q21: For implementation of which disciplines of the Trade Facilitation Agreement are you providing Aid-for-Trade support?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Art 3. Advance Rulings ,
Art 5: Other measures to Enhance Impartiality, Non discrimination and Transparency
,
Art 7: Release and Clearance of Goods ,
Art 8: Border Agency Cooperation ,
Art 9: Movement of Goods Intended for Import under Customs Control
,
Art 10: Formalities Connected with Importation, Exportation and Transit
,
Art 12: Customs Cooperation ,
Other (please specify),
Additional information on disciplines of the Trade Facilitation Agreement for which you are providing Aid-for-Trade support, for example with respect to specific measures within articles (e.g. single window, authorized operator, etc.).
Integrated Border Management Gender Integration at One Stop Border Posts Single Custom Territory Single Window

PAGE 22: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

Q22: What difficulties, if any, are you facing in programming and providing support to partner countries or regional economic communities to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Differing priorities of partner countries ,
 Ensuring TFA implementation is a priority in national development planning documents
 ,
 Integrating TFA implementation into on going programmes
 ,
 National coordination and demonstration of political will for TFA reform
 ,
 Problems to quantify TFA implementation needs

PAGE 23: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

Q23: Are you working with the private sector to support implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement?

Yes

PAGE 24: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

Q24: If yes, how are you engaging with the private sector:(You may tick more than 1 box)

Project or programme identification,
 Project or programme implementation,
 Project or programme financing,
 Project or programme evaluation,
 Private sector associations in partner countries,
 Private sector associations in donor country,
 Global business associations, Individual companies

PAGE 26: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q25: Does e-commerce (or other digital strategy) feature among the priorities in your national development policy?

No

PAGE 27: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q26: If yes, please indicate which of the following is included: (You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 28: SECTION 3: E-COMMERCE

Q27: Do you have any special policy initiatives that cover the area of e-commerce (or other digital strategy)?

No,

Additional information on any special policy initiatives that cover the area of e-commerce (or other digital strategy) and add a weblink to the special policy initiative.

E-commerce was not an explicit element of existing national development policy, but Canada's ICT approach focuses on : 1.stimulating sustainable economic growth by building ICT infrastructure (Internet; broadband and telecommunications infrastructure; public-private partnerships; and enabling environment); 2.enhancing the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of development goals by ensuring that people and businesses have the skills and know-how to take advantage of technology—sources of innovation and enablers of political, economic, social and cultural activities—using open data, for e.g.; and 3.building confidence and democratic expression (protect and empower users and consumers in cyber space) Canada is supporting multilateral financial institutions – including the World Bank, the Asia Development Bank and the African Development Bank - to address infrastructure gaps in developing countries, including access to ICT infrastructure, as well as to develop the private sector and increase the supply of skilled workers and access to technology, among other pressing areas).
<http://international.gc.ca/development-developpement/priorities-priorites/ict-tic.aspx?lang=eng>

PAGE 29: SECTION 3: E-COMMERCE

Q28: Does e-commerce feature in your in-country dialogues with partner countries?

Yes

PAGE 30: SECTION 3: E-COMMERCE

Q29: If yes, please indicate which of the following is included: (You may tick more than 1 box)

E-government, Broadband development,

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) development

,

Additional information on how e-commerce features in your in-country dialogues.

While not a systematic element of all dialogues with all programs, a number of initiatives related to ICTs are part of Canada's programming in partner countries at the national and regional level.

Q30: If yes, please indicate how demand from partner countries for e-commerce support has grown in the past 5 years:

Some growth in demand for support

PAGE 31: SECTION 3: E-COMMERCE

Q31: Does e-commerce feature in your dialogues with regional partners e.g. regional economic communities or transport corridors?

Yes

PAGE 32: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q32: If yes, please indicate which of the following : (You may tick more than 1 box)

Other (please specify),

Additional information on how e-commerce features in your dialogues with regional partners e.g. regional economic corridors or transport corridors. While not a systematic element of all dialogues with all programs, a number of initiatives related to ICTs are part of Canada's programming in partner countries at the national and regional level.

Q33: If yes, please indicate how demand from regional partners for e-commerce support has grown in the past 5 years:

Additional information on how demand from regional partners for e-commerce support has grown in the past 5 years.

While not a systematic element of all dialogues with all programs, a number of initiatives related to ICTs are part of Canada's programming in partner countries at the national and regional level.

PAGE 33: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q34: What types of support are you offering for e-commerce development?(You may tick more than 1 box)

E-commerce training for micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs)

,

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure upgrading

,

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) training for micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs)

,

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) skills and training

PAGE 34: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q35: Are you working with the private sector to support growth in e-commerce in partner countries and regions? Yes

PAGE 35: SECTION 3: E-COMMERCE

Q36: Based on your experience of e-commerce support programmes, please indicate the main issues that firms and consumers in your partner countries face in accessing and using internet services?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Access to international payment gateways ,
 Cost of broadband subscription ,
 Credit card payments, Data protection,
 No experience of e-commerce support programmes ,
 Other regulatory issues (please specify) ,
 Additional information on your experience of the main issues that firms that firms and consumers in your partner countries face in accessing and using internet services.
 General lack of regulatory framework

PAGE 36: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q37: What are the most common trade issues that you encounter in your e-commerce support programmes? (You may tick more than 1 box) Unsure

PAGE 37: E-COMMERCE

Q38: Do you anticipate a growth in future demand from partner countries and regional partners in the area of e-commerce? Yes

PAGE 38: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q39: If yes, please elaborate:

Some growth in demand for support ,
 Additional information on how you anticipate growth in future demand from partner countries and regional partners in the area of e-commerce.
 As supporters of Global Connect, we are committed to working together to bring an additional 1.5 billion people online by 2020. And, we are committed to accelerate progress towards affordable Internet access in developing countries within the next five years as reflected in the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

PAGE 39: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q40: In your view, can growth in e-commerce in partner countries and regions make a contribution to women's economic empowerment?

Yes,

Additional information on how growth in e-commerce in partner countries and regions can make a contribution to women's economic empowerment. eCommerce and a digital economy increase opportunities to promote inclusive economic growth. By connecting rural to urban economies; providing micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) access to a global consumer base; and facilitating cross-border trade in services previously considered not technically feasible, this by extension can benefit and empower women as they constitute an important proportion of rural businesses and MSMEs employees and owners. Also, eCommerce can help integrating women in the formal economy.

PAGE 41: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q41: Does your development policy or Aid-for-Trade strategy include trade-related infrastructure development priorities?

No,

Additional information on how your development policy or Aid-for Trade strategy includes trade-related infrastructure development priorities. Global Affairs Canada's Sustainable Economic Growth strategy identifies infrastructure as a key component of an enabling environment for economic growth. [http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/EconomicGrowth/\\$file/Sustainable-Economic-Growth-e.pdf](http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/INET/IMAGES.NSF/vLUIImages/EconomicGrowth/$file/Sustainable-Economic-Growth-e.pdf) Also, Global Affairs Canada supports several trade related infrastructure projects, mostly through Multilateral Development Banks or public private partnerships.

PAGE 42: SECTION 4 : INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES AND INVESTMENT

Q42: Do you have any special policy initiatives that cover the area of infrastructure or trade-related infrastructure specifically?

No,

Additional information on any special policy initiatives that cover the area of infrastructure or trade-related infrastructure specifically. Canada applies guidance from the OECD and anchors its infrastructure work in its Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy.

PAGE 43: SECTION 4 : INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES AND INVESTMENT

Q43: Does trade-related infrastructure feature in your in-country dialogues with partner countries? Yes

PAGE 44: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q44: If yes, please indicate which of the following : (You may tick more than 1 box)

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE,
 COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE,
 ENERGY-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE,
 Other (please specify),
 Additional information on how trade-related infrastructure features in your in-country dialogues with partner countries.
 Infrastructure related to clean economic growth, climate change resilience and disaster mitigation is also featured in country- dialogue.

PAGE 45: SECTION 4 : INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q45: Does trade-related infrastructure feature in your dialogues with regional partners (e.g. regional economic communities or transport corridors)? Yes

PAGE 46: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q46: If yes, please indicate which of the following services trade sectors feature as priority sectors in your national development strategy :(You may tick more than 1 box)

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE,
 COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE,
 ENERGY-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE

PAGE 47: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q47: Do your programmes link trade-related infrastructure to the development of related services sectors? No

PAGE 48: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q48: If yes, please specify which services sectors feature as priority sectors in your national development strategy. (You may tick more than 1 box) *Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 49: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q49: Which service sectors do you expect will support implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement and will help realize associated economic benefits in partner countries? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 50: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q50: Do your development programmes link growth in services capacity and services trade to growth in industrial capacity and manufacturing exports?

Yes

PAGE 51: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q51: If yes, please specify which services sectors are identified for growth in industrial capacity and manufacturing. (You may tick more than 1 box)

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES, Legal services,
Engineering services,

COMPUTER AND RELATED SERVICES (e.g., services related to installation of computer hardware, data processing and database services)

,

OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES,

Technical testing and analysis services ,

Services incidental to agriculture, hunting and forestry

,

Services incidental to fishing ,

Services incidental to mining ,

Services incidental to manufacturing services ,

Services incidental to energy distribution ,

CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED ENGINEERING SERVICES

,

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES,

Secondary education services ,

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES,

FINANCIAL SERVICES,

Internal waterways transport services ,

Rail transport services , Road transport services ,

Pipeline transport services ,

Services auxiliary to all modes of transport (cargo handling, storage and warehouse, freight transport agency services, etc.)

Q52: What are the main issues constraining growth in national services capacity and trade in your partner countries? Issues constraining growth : (You may tick more than 1 box)

Access to finance, Costs of services offered,
 Education and vocational training ,
 Limited access to export markets,
 Low levels of domestic investment ,
 Low levels of foreign direct investment ,
 Quality of services offered,
 Poor transport infrastructure (maritime, inland waterway, air, rail, road)
 ,
 Poor information and communication technology network infrastructure

PAGE 53: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q53: Does your Aid-for-Trade programming include actions to improve the investment climate in partner countries?

Yes

PAGE 54: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q54: If yes, please specify how: (You may tick more than 1 box)

By providing assistance to update investment policy, regulations and/or strategy
 ,
 By training officials,
 By upgrading economic infrastructure to attract foreign direct investment (in the production sector)

PAGE 55: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q55: What Aid-for-Trade actions have you taken to support national or regional initiatives to improve the investment climate in partner countries during the past 5 years? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Focusing on public governance and institutions ,
 Signing investment agreements focusing on investor/investment treatment and protection
 ,
 Training officials

PAGE 56: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q56: Are you providing specific assistance and capacity building to help LDCs utilize services waiver opportunities? No

PAGE 57: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q57: If yes, what kind of support are you providing? (You may tick more than 1 box) *Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 58: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q58: In your view, can the development of services trade contribute to women's economic empowerment? Yes

PAGE 59: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q59: If yes, please specify in which services sectors? Services sectors:(You may tick more than 1 box)

BUSINESS SERVICES AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
,

EDUCATION SERVICES, ENERGY SERVICES,
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES,
FINANCIAL SERVICES,
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES,
TOURISM AND TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES

PAGE 60: END OF SURVEY

Q60: CONSULTATIONPlease list other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply. *Respondent skipped this question*
