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PAGE 5: ABOUT YOU

Q1: Respondent

YEMEN

Q2: About you

Name

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Position

Deputy Minister

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PAGE 7: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES - YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

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

Yes

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

Q4: If yes, please indicate your Aid-for-Trade priorities :Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top 5 priority areas among the ones listed below.(1 being the most important)

Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation

3

Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)

1

International competitiveness

2

E-commerce

5

Industrialization

4

Please provide a weblink to the relevant strategy.

We don't have a strategy as per ce, but we have a Transitional Program for Stabilization and Development 2012-14 . It was adopted to replace the Fourth Five Year Plan 2011-2015 which had to be suspended. The TPSD is derived from the Fourth Five Year Plan, especially its Investment Program.
http://www.ye.undp.org/content/yemen/en/home/library/democratic_governance/transitional-program-for-stabilization-and-development--tpsd--20.html

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

Q5: Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2014?

Yes,

Please specify further the priorities that you selected above, as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them. Please include a weblink to the relevant strategy.

There is more emphasis on accessing export markets through adoption of SPS and TBT requirements. This is a priority area. During the aggression on Yemen greater emphasis has been placed in humanitarian aid for civilians impacted by the it. Following the aggression, the priority will be to reform/rebuilding areas/ aspects that were damaged during the war both in physical or policy .

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

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

New national development strategy	1
New trade capacity needs	2
Economic diversification	3

Additional information on the top 3 drivers of changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities since 2014.

1) The main drivers of change in Yemen's aid priorities since 2014 has been dealing a new development strategy to deal with the economic crisis and conflict of Yemen, which has caused priorities to change from implementing the Fourth Five Year Plan to adopting the TPSD 2012-2014 with more emphasis on poverty reduction 2) There is a huge need for trade capacity needs. It is an areas that Yemen needs in order to be able to access foreign makets 3) Economic diversification: Yemen's oil production and exportation have been declining in recent years. A drive to diversify the economy based on areas that Yemen enjoys comparative and competitive advantage such in sub-sectors of honey, coffee, fish wealth, mining and SMES projects.

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

Yes,

Additional information on how these changes have been reflected in your dialogue with development partners.

Development partners have realized the need to focus on poverty reduction and on labor intensive work. There is also a focus on new energy as a means to make up for power black outs, connect remote areas, extraction of underground water, decrease consumption of diesel fuel as well as protect the environment

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

Q8: In your view, can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda ?

Yes

PAGE 12: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q9: 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 , 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 ,
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions ,

Additional information on how Aid for Trade can help implement the SDGs.

Aid for trade will help Yemen export more through assistance to improve its ability to build its trade and export related services capacity and thus access to lucrative markets which bring high profit margins and eventually lead to more production. However, in order to For-Aid-for trade to make this desirable impact, it has to be realized and least developed countries such as Yemen actually acquire aid.

PAGE 13: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q10: In your view, can Aid for Trade make a contribution to women's economic empowerment?

Yes,

Additional information on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to women's economic empowerment.

An example of this is the EIF Tier 2 project "Improving the Quality and Productivity of Honey" The projects involved training between 1200-1500 women to become beekeepers. The project provides them with training and supplies them with 5 Langstroth beehives each. They become economically independent and thus empowered. also: - Empowerment skills through training and rehabilitation. - Awareness in the procedures for granting licenses and records to companies and real estate; commercial and industrial log. - Traditional craft Small Industries Development. - Protection of the national product and export it. - Marketing of products according to the standards of excellence. - Wider participation in the working committees of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, including the World Trade Organization, foreign trade and bilateral committees. - To know what has been taken from the operations with respect to the World Trade Organization of the signatures on the procedures with respect to exports and imports. - Women sector looks into developing a new policy to include measures to facilitate typical transactions in an exceptional way. - Women sector works through two ways: a) Official (licensed). b) Informal (Unlicensed), which needs to attract to the work of the Organization of measures to help getting privileges.

Q11: Have you participated in any evaluation process that has been undertaken on the Aid-for-Trade support you receive?

No

PAGE 15: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q12: Is trade facilitation reflected as a priority in your national or regional development policy? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Yes, National Development Strategy with a direct link or reference to the TFA

,

Additional information on whether trade facilitation is reflected as a priority in your national or regional development policy.

- Trade Facilitation Agreement needs assessment workshops. - DTIS Update

PAGE 16: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q13: If yes, in which policy document(s) can trade facilitation be found as a priority? (You may tick more than 1 box)

National development strategy,
Additional information on the policy document(s) in which trade facilitation can be found as a priority.
- DTIS update has underscored it as a priority area. - Yemen is a member of the Great Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA), the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). - Yemen is aiming to include the trade facilitation as a separate policy in the near future within its National Development Strategy.

PAGE 17: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q14: If no, does your government plan to include trade facilitation as a priority in future planning document(s)? (You may tick more than one box)

National sectoral strategy(ies),
Additional information on your government's plans to include trade facilitation as a priority in future planning document(s).
We hope to include trade facilitation in future national development plans.

PAGE 18: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q15: Please outline the current status of work related to the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement(You may tick more than 1 box)

Acceptance of Amendment Protocol ("Trade Facilitation Agreement ratification") not yet prepared ,
Additional information about the current status of work related to the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement
The ongoing war/economic crises and political instability hindered further TFA ratification processes.

Q16: Are you planning to use the flexibilities set out in section II of the Trade Facilitation Agreement ?

Yes

PAGE 19: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q17: If yes, please specify:(You may tick more than 1 box)

Category A commitments under preparation ,
Category B commitments under preparation ,
Category C commitments under preparation

PAGE 20: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q18: Which disciplines of the Trade Facilitation Agreement are you seeking Aid-for-Trade support to implement?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Art 1: Publication and Availability of Information ,
 Art 3: Advance Rulings ,
 Art 5: Other measures to Enhance Impartiality, Non discrimination and Transparency
 ,
 Art 6: Disciplines on Fees and Charges Imposed on or in Connection with Importation and Exportation and Penalties
 ,
 Art 7: Release and Clearance of Goods ,
 Art 8: Border Agency Cooperation ,
 Art 10: Formalities Connected with Importation, Exportation and Transit
 ,
 Art 11: Freedom of Transit ,
 Art 12: Customs Cooperation

Q19: Are you engaged in a dialogue with development partners on your Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation needs?

Yes

PAGE 21: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q20: If yes, please specify with which development partners you are discussing Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation.

EU Institutions , World Customs Organization ,
 Other (please specify),
 Additional information on the development partners with which you are discussing TFA implementation. Also Yemen is currently discussing TFA implementation with: - UNCTAD Yemen is planning to dialogue TFA implementation with other bilateral and multilateral partners.

PAGE 22: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q21: If no, what difficulties, if any, are you facing in securing Aid-for-Trade support to help implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 23: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q22: Is there an Aid-for-Trade facilitation project or programme that you wish to showcase as an example of best practice ?

No

PAGE 25: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q23: Does your government have a national strategy for e-commerce (or other national digital-related strategy)?

No,

If yes, please provide a weblink to the relevant national e-commerce (or national digital-related strategy).

Yemen does not have a national strategy for E-commerce but it issued law No. 40 of 2006 on "Payment Systems and Electronic Financial and banking Law." This law sets the scene for E-commerce from the legal point of view.

PAGE 26: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q24: If yes, please indicate which of the following : (You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

Q25: If yes, is this national strategy reflected in your national development strategy?

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 27: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q26: If no, does your government plan to develop or update your national development strategy to include e-commerce (or other digital-related) priorities?

Unsure

Q27: Does your government plan to develop a separate e-commerce or (other digital-related) strategy ?

Unsure

PAGE 28: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q28: Do you have any mechanism(s) to coordinate your national e-commerce (or other digital strategy) across government ?

Respondent skipped this question

Q29: Does your existing or planned national strategy for e-commerce (or other digital-related) strategy cover issues related to trade in services and/or goods through e-commerce?

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 29: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q30: If yes, please indicate which issues are covered in your national e-commerce (or other digital related) strategy:(You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 30: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q31: For EXPORTS, what challenges do your micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs) face in relation to cross border e-commerce transactions? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Banking restrictions on foreign exchange transfer ,
Dealing with returned goods,
Additional information on the export challenges faced by your MSMEs in relation to cross border e-commerce transactions.
Application of regulations on exports from Yemen depends on the size of the consignment. One kilo, for example of honey or coffee, exported from Yemen is waived from all or most requirements because such small quantities are considered non-commercial transactions. E-commerce usually involves small quantities transported via air shipment, using DHL, Yemen Express Mail, FedEx. However, commercial flights to Yemen have ceased to operate regularly since March 2015 due to the conflict in Yemen. large shipments over of more than 20 kilos face the requirements such as Export Certificates, SPS Certificates, Certificates of Origin which become prohibitive due to high expenses so e-commerce sticks to small quantities.

PAGE 31: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q32: For IMPORTS, what challenges do your micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs) face in relation to cross border e-commerce transactions? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Costs of delivery for small parcel trade ,
Dealing with returned goods,
Problems with on-line payment systems ,
Additional information on the import challenges faced by your MSMEs in relation to cross border e-commerce transactions.
Small parcel trade is costly especially if a competent system is not operating. dealing with returned foods is an issue because the cost of returned goods are too high. However, it is possible to negotiate with the exporter to find an amicable settlement such as a discount of the next transaction in order to avoid bad publicity on the part of the exporter. Some time on line payment is not operating.

PAGE 32: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q33: Please estimate the percentage of goods and services that your country exports and imports internationally through e-commerce / digital channels and the growth of imports and exports through e-commerce / digital channels over the past 3 years.

Percentage of goods exported through e-commerce	No data available
Percentage of services exported through e-commerce	No data available
Percentage of goods traded as expedited shipments	No data available
Growth of imports through e-commerce channels in the past 3 years	No data available
Growth of export through e-commerce channels in the past 3 years	No data available
Growth of expedited shipments	No data available

Additional information on the growth of goods and services exports and imports through e-commerce/digital channels over the past 3 years. Please provide a reference or weblink to the document(s) on which your answer is based.

Customs data does not separate between exports and imports done through traditional way and those completed by eCommerce.

PAGE 33: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q34: For EXPORTS, what challenges does the on-line purchase of merchandise goods through e-commerce present for your customs and other border management authorities? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Dealing with returned goods,

Additional information on the export challenges the on-line purchase of merchandise goods through e-commerce presents to your customs and other border management authorities. consignments One kilo, for example of honey or coffee, exported from Yemen is waived from all or most requirements because such small quantities are considered non-commercial transactions. E-commerce usually involves small quantities transported via air shipment, using DHL, Yemen Express Mail, FedEx. However, commercial flights to Yemen have ceased to operate regularly since March 2015 due to the conflict in Yemen. large shipments over of more than 20 kilos face the requirements such as Export Certificates, SPS Certificates, Certificates of Origin which become prohibitive due to high expenses so e-commerce sticks to small quantities.

PAGE 34: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q35: For IMPORTS, what challenges does the on-line purchase of merchandise goods through e-commerce present for your customs and other border management authorities? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Additional costs related to processing small parcel trade

,

Dealing with returned goods,

Difficulties applying conformity assessment measures

,

Additional information on the import challenges the on-line purchase of merchandise goods through e-commerce presents to your customs and other border management authorities.

Transaction intermediary PayPal a very useful role in insuring the securing the rights of both sellers and buyers. In cases of damaged goods after PayPal has released payment, cost of returning damaged goods becomes too expensive. But the keenness of the exporter to maintain good reputation and to avoid negative publicity, it is common to resolve matters amicably for example discount on next shipment.

PAGE 35: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q36: Please indicate how consumers and enterprises connect to the internet.

Fixed broadband	0-10%
Wifi	No data available
Mobile phone	61-70%
Dial up modem	11-20%

Please provide a reference or weblink to the document(s) on which your answer is based.

customers connected to mobile phone have access to the internet through 3G service. The data above is how people connect to the internet in general.

Q37: Please indicate the main issues that enterprises and consumers in your countries have in accessing and using internet services.(You may tick more than 1 box)

E-signatures, On-line fraud,

Private data protection (including safe harbouring of data)

,

Problems registering as vendors on online e-commerce platforms

,

Slow internet connection speeds,

Other regulatory issues (please specify) slow internet connection hamper work in the internet (eCommerce) there is also the possibility of on-line fraud

PAGE 36: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q38: Are electronic payments solutions available in your country?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Yes, e-banking,
 Yes, credit or debit card transactions ,
 Other (please specify)
 e-banking is available interally and still is in its infancy. Credit and debit payments are possible with the outside world and in Points of Sale in Yemen

PAGE 37: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q39: If yes, please estimate the percentage of transactions paid electronically in your country (through e-banking, mobile money or e-government):

No data available,
 Please provide a reference of weblink to the document(s) on which your answer is based.
 No data is available but it is believed to be very small.

PAGE 38: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q40: If no, please outline what is holding back e-banking, mobile money and e-government transactions. (You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 39: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q41: Do consumers in your country use mobile phones for domestic and international remittances and fund transfer?

Yes, only domestic remittances and fund transfer ,
 Additional information on how mobile phones can be used for remittances and fund transfer.
 It is available in one bank in Yemen, CAC Bank.

PAGE 40: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q42: Please indicate which e-government services your country provides:(You may tick more than 1 box)

E-government forms and application downloads ,
 On-line submission of forms and applications ,
 Other (please specify)
 It is possible to down load application forms, register on line and submit applications on line. The domain is still small.

PAGE 41: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q43: Are Information and Communication Technology support programmes available to support students, workers and Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (MSMEs)?

Yes,

Additional information on whether ICT support programmes are available for students, workers and MSMEs.
Information Technology skills are available in private institutes. Some Ministries such Ministry of Industry and Trade have in-house training of ITC for their own staff, ministry branches and Chambers of Commerce.

Q44: Is there an Aid-for-E-commerce project or programme that you wish to showcase as an example of best practice?

No

PAGE 42: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q45: Do you anticipate a need for future assistance in order to meet your e-commerce strategic objectives?

Yes

PAGE 43: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q46: If yes, please indicate who you would like to work with to provide this support:(You may tick more than 1 box)

Bilateral donors, Multilateral and regional donors ,
South-South partners,

Corporate foundations / corporate social responsibility schemes

,

Private sector,

Additional information on who you would like to work with to provide future assistance to meet your e-commerce strategic objectives.

All forms of assistance in this area are welcome.

PAGE 44: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q47: In your view, can growth in e-commerce make a contribution to women's economic empowerment?

Yes,

Additional information on how growth in e-commerce can make a contribution to women's economic empowerment.

E-commerce will enable women to work and conduct business from their homes. This method of work would enable them to overcome the restrictions imposed by tradition and religion, including interaction with the different sex. E-commerce would empower women by making them economically better and more independent.

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

Q48: Does your national development strategy include trade-related infrastructure development priorities? Yes

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

Q49: If yes, please indicate which trade-related infrastructure sectors feature as priority sectors in your national development strategy.(You may tick more than 1 box)

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE,
COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE,
ENERGY-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE,
Additional information on trade-related infrastructure sectors that feature as priority sectors in your national development strategy.
The TPSD places trade related infrastructure and services as the second priority. One must also take into account that the TPSD is a short form of the Fourth Five Year Plan and as such it is rather brief and sums up the general direction of where development is headed. Priority Five : Enhance the role of the private sector and improve business climate.

PAGE 48: SECTION 3 : INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q50: Does your national development strategy link trade-related infrastructure to the development of related services sectors? Yes

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

Q51: If yes, please indicate which services trade sectors feature as priority sectors in your national development strategy. (You may tick more than 1 box)

Social services, Tourist guides services,

TRANSPORT SERVICES (passenger and freight transportation)

,

Additional information about service sectors that feature as priority sectors in your national development strategy.

The TPSD 2012-14 is an emergency programme that replaced the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is a concise summary that gives little specific details. But it is understood that when for example priority 2 states "Create investment and competition favorable environment." it means giving priority to service and trade sector which includes almost all the alternative provided in this question because it not possible to create investment and competitive environment without giving priority to them. It is also not possible to overlook developing all the services contained in question 51 if the country aspires to achieve economic revival. Priority five of the TPSD 2012-14 states that Priority Five : Enhance the role of the private sector and improve business climate.

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

Q52: Does your national development strategy (or other national economic policy documents) link growth in services capacity and trade to growth in industrial capacity and manufacturing exports?

Yes

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

Q53: 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,
COMMUNICATION SERVICES,
CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED ENGINEERING SERVICES

,
Additional information about services sectors identified as important for growth in industrial capacity and manufacturing.
As we have mentioned TPSD 2012-14 is a curtailed form of a national Development plan which has very little details. It does not specifically mention service sectors identified for growth in industrial capacity and manufacturing. The first priority is reviving the economy. it is not possible to achieve economic growth without building the capacity of the industrial and manufacturing sector. The Ministry of Industry has formulated a National Industrial Strategy (unpublished) which identify many of the services mentioned in this item.

PAGE 52: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q54: Which services sectors are growing fastest in your country? (You may tick more than 1 box)

CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED ENGINEERING SERVICES

,
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES,

HEALTH RELATED AND SOCIAL SERVICES ,

Additional information about which services sectors are growing fastest in your country.
Business services are growing fastest. Services incidental to agriculture and fishing are also growing because those are two very important sectors of the economy which employ most people. Education, especially primary education and hospital services are also growing fast because of the constant high population growth of nearly 3% annually.

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

Q55: What are the main issues constraining growth in national services capacity? Issues constraining growth : (You may tick more than 1 box)

Access to finance,
 Education and vocational training,
 Funding constraints of national professional bodies,
 Low levels of domestic investment,
 Low levels of foreign direct investment,
 Quality of services offered,
 Additional information about the main issues
 constraining growth in national services capacity.
 Funding is a perennial problem for the growth of
 national services capacities, low level of domestic
 investment in the area. The quality of services is also
 low.

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

Q56: What are the main issues constraining growth in your services trade? Issues constraining growth : (You may tick more than 1 box)

Access to finance, Costs of services offered,
 Education and vocational training,
 Low levels of domestic investment,
 Low levels of foreign direct investment,
 Poor information and communication technology
 network infrastructure
 ,
 Additional information about the main issues
 constraining growth in services trade.
 They are similar to the constraints facing growth of
 national services also visa requirement and travel and
 consignment restrictions.

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

Q57: Which services sectors do you expect will support implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement and will help realize associated economic benefits? (You may tick more than 1 box)

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES,

Services incidental to agriculture, hunting and forestry

,

Services incidental to fishing ,

Services incidental to manufacturing services ,

COMMUNICATION SERVICES,

Courier and express delivery services ,

Audio visual services ,

Additional information about how services will support implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement and help realise associated economic benefits.

There is a need to raise the awareness on the benefits of trade facilitation so that people understand its benefits.

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

Q58: Is there an Aid-for-Trade project or programme that you wish to highlight as an example of best practice?

Yes,

If yes, please provide further details and a link to the project website or other documentation:

I would like to highlight " Improved capacity for Ensuring the Quality and Safety of Yemeni Seafood products" The story is the case study of this questionnaire. It is about how a modestly funded project was able to complement previous projects to bear fruit by enabling Yemeni fish exporters to enter the lucrative European market.

http://standardsfacility.org/sites/default/files/STDF_PG_69_Final_Report_2009.pdf The above link was a project proposal. I followed up the story and documented it.

<https://www.facebook.com/Yemeni-Seafood-Exporters-Association-123722947752034/> the link to the Yemeni seafood Exporters Association

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

Q59: Does your national development strategy include actions to improve the investment climate?

Yes

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

Q60: If yes, please specify how: (You may tick more than 1 box)

By establishing an investment authority, investment promotion agency (IPA) and/or investment development agency

,

By reducing risk for investors ,

By updating investment policy, regulations and/or strategy

,

Additional information about actions to improve the investment climate foreseen in your national development strategy.

Yemen has a separate investment authority and the Investment law of Yemen has been amended to comply with WTO regulations and to facilitate foreign investments. the investment law reduces risks to investors by providing land in the Free Zones and Industrial Zones which may arise as a result of land disputes. in addition there are commercial courts that litigation takes much less time than normal court and operate according to a Commercial Law.

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

Q61: What actions have you taken to improve the investment climate in the past 5 years ? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Facilitating entry and operations of foreign investors ,

Focusing on public governance and institutions ,

Signing investment agreements focusing on investor/investment treatment and protection

,

Updating investment policy, regulations and/or strategy

,

Additional information on actions taken to improve the investment climate in the past 5 years.

Yemen has amended the Yemeni investment law to comply with WTO regulations prior to accession in 2013. The Ministry of Industry and trade has been and continuous to be engaged in the Doing Business Report in partnership with the IFC. This project has led to substantial improvement in Yemen's ranking in the Doing Business Report. before regressing starting from 2011 when instability took hold of the country. Taxes on business have been reduced from 35 to 20%. The Central Bank of Yemen has introduced automated systems in the Central Bank.

PAGE 60: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q62: Are development partners supporting investment climate reforms ?

Yes

Q63: If yes, is there a project or programme that you wish to highlight as an example of best practice?

Yes,

Please provide further details and a link to the project website or other documentation:
 Yemen jumped from last place (178th) in Doing Business 2008 to the top third (50th) in Doing Business 2009 for the “starting a business” indicator. • The number of procedures required to start a business dropped from 12 to 7. • The time required fell from over 2 months to only 13 days. • Start-up costs were almost halved.
<http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/case-studies/2009/starting-a-business-in-yemen> Yemen’s success was highlighted as a case study in Doing Business Report 2009.

PAGE 61: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q64: Does your national development strategy seek to attract investment in particular services sectors? If so, please identify which ones. (You may tick more than 1 box)

All services sectors, Primary education services, Secondary education services,

Banking and other financial services (excluding insurance)

,

TOURISM AND TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES,

TRANSPORT SERVICES (passenger and freight transportation)

,

Pipeline transport services,

Additional information on how your national development strategy seeks to attract investment in particular services sector.

The TSDP 2012-14 seeks to attract investment in the oil and gas sectors and pipeline transport services and on services that helps Yemenis to immigrate to the Gulf Countries. Future attractive investment in Yemen will include construction work to devastation caused by the war. Road construction, bridges, ports will all require investment to repair them.

PAGE 62: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q65: Can the development of services capacity and trade contribute to women's economic empowerment ?

Yes

PAGE 63: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q66: If yes, please specify which services sectors in your country may have particular impact on women's economic empowerment? Services sectors: (You may tick more than 1 box)

Legal services ,
 Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services ,
 Architectural services ,
 Medical and dental services ,
 Services incidental to energy distribution ,
 Primary education services ,
 Secondary education services ,
 Higher education services ,

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES ,

FINANCIAL SERVICES ,

Insurance and insurance-related services ,

TOURISM AND TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES ,

Hotels and restaurants (including catering) ,

Tourist guides services ,

Additional information on how the development of services capacity and trade can contribute to women's economic empowerment.

Women are encouraged in Yemen to work in the trade sector and other sectors. The one thing holding them back is insufficient services capacity. Education and training is an essential component of any development of services capacity. There is huge demand for women to work in the health care sector; there is also a huge demand for them to work in the social services. Women would be best suited to help women in need and also on raising awareness on the need for family planning. Women would relate better to a woman.

PAGE 64: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q67: In your view, can services trade make a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda ?

Yes

PAGE 65: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q68: If yes, please specify which Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) you think that growth in services trade may help. Sustainable Development Goals: (You may tick more than 1 box)

- 1. No poverty, 2. Zero hunger, 5. Gender equality,
- 8. Decent work and economic growth ,
- 10. Reduce inequalities,
- 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions ,

Additional information on growth in services trade that may help meet the SDGs.

Ideally we aspire to achieve all the goals. We have made a priority that Yemen achieves, taking into account its circumstances.

PAGE 66: END OF SURVEY

Q69: CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):

Ministries of Industry and trade, Planning and International Planning, Fish Wealth, Ministry of Telecommunication, Central Bank of Yemen, Ministry of Finance, Customs Authority, Yemen Financial Services Company, Federation of Yemen Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Yemen, Ministry of agriculture, Yemeni Exporters Association and Investment Authority.
