

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE



PAGE 4: B.1) ABOUT YOU

Q1: COUNTRY / CUSTOMS TERRITORY	NEW ZEALAND
Q2: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Q3: YOUR CONTACT DETAILS	
Name:	Kerryn Lang
Position	Development Manager, Trade
Ministry/Organization	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Email Address:	Kerryn.Lang@mfat.govt.nz
Q4: CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):	New Zealand Customs Service

PAGE 6: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

Q5: Do you have an Aid- for-Trade strategy?	Yes
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PAGE 7: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

Q6: Has your strategy changed since 2012?	Yes
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PAGE 8: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

Q7: Why has your strategy changed ?(Please choose no more than 5 options)	Budgetary increases, More focus on inclusive, sustainable growth , More focus on trade facilitation, More focus on regional integration
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Q8: Additional information.

Recognising trade as an important enabler of growth, New Zealand added 'Trade' as a new sector priority into its Aid Programme in 2014. The purpose is to support Pacific Forum Island Countries build their capacity to trade, including through implementation of the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) Plus.

PAGE 9: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

Q9: How has your Aid-for-Trade spending changed since 2012? More than 10% increase

Q10: Additional information.

New Zealand has increased its investments in economic infrastructure and productive capacity building. In 2013/14, approximately 80% of New Zealand's Aid for Trade expenditure was invested in the Pacific.

Q11: How do you expect your Aid-for-Trade spending to change in the next 5 years? More than 10% increase

Q12: Additional information.

The New Zealand Government announced an increase of \$220 million in its total ODA budget for the three-year period beginning 2015/16 (approximately 13% increase on the previous budget).

Q13: Can you provide detailed information on past or planned future Aid-for-Trade spending?(You may tick more than 1 box)

- Past support disaggregated by region ,
- Past support disaggregated by country ,
- Past support disaggregated by sector ,
- Future support disaggregated by region ,
- Future support disaggregated by country ,
- Future support disaggregated by sector

Q14: Additional information.

New Zealand reports its Aid for Trade expenditure against the OECD's Aid for Trade CRS codes.

Q15: What information about other donors' Aid-for-Trade would you find helpful in planning your own assistance?(You may tick more than 1 box)

- Point of contact for each region/country/sector ,
- Links to current regional strategy ,
- Links to current national strategy ,
- Links to current sectoral strategy ,
- Links to project list/additional information

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PAGE 10: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

Q16: How has your Aid for Trade facilitation spending changed since 2012?	Increase (0-10%)
Q17: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q18: How do you expect your Aid for Trade facilitation spending to change in the next 5 years?	Significant increase (10%+>)
Q19: Additional information.	Trade facilitation will be an important component of the support provided to Forum Island Countries to implement the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) Plus, once it is concluded.

PAGE 11: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

Q20: Looking ahead, what changes do you expect to your Aid-for-Trade strategy in the next 5 years? (You may tick more than 1 box)	Budgetary increases, New priorities of development partners, More focus on private sector development, More focus on trade facilitation, Alignment with the post-2015 development agenda , More focus on regional integration, More focus on results
Q21: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

PAGE 13: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q22: How important are trade costs for the economic integration and development of developing countries and LDCs?	Very important
Q23: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

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Q24: For MERCHANDISE GOODS: What are the most important sources of trade costs for the export of merchandise goods from developing countries? (You may tick more than one box)

Border procedures (trade facilitation),
Non-tariff Measures (including standards),
Transport infrastructure,
Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
Access to trade finance

Q25: Additional information.

Pacific Island countries face significant challenges posed by their unique geographies: small, isolated countries distant to market with high transport and communication costs; and with small land areas and populations, prohibiting economies of scale. New Zealand has granted duty-free, quota-free access for Least Developed Countries and Pacific Island Forum Countries (under SPARTECA).

Q26: For SERVICES: What are the most important sources of trade costs for the export of services from developing countries? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
Transport infrastructure,
Restrictions on movement of natural persons,
Poor regulatory environment for services,
Low skills levels in service sectors

Q27: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

Q28: Does your Aid-for-Trade strategy specifically address the issue of trade costs?

Yes

PAGE 14: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q29: Where in your Aid-for-Trade strategy is the issue of trade costs addressed? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Your national or institutional development policy,
Specific thematic programming,
Specific regional initiatives

Q30: Additional information.

"Trade costs" is not a term commonly used however New Zealand does provide support for a wide range of activities that will have the impact of reducing constraints to trade under its Aid for Trade strategy.

PAGE 15: D.1) TRADE COSTS

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Q31: How is the issue of trade costs reflected in your Aid for Trade programming? (You may tick more than 1 box)	In-country projects and programmes, Regional projects and programmes
Q32: Additional information.	
The economic cooperation work programmes under the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA) and PACER Plus will help reduce trade costs through supporting implementation of those agreements.	

PAGE 16: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q33: In which regions do you provide Aid-for-Trade support to reduce trade costs? (You may tick more than 1 box)	East Asia, Pacific Islands
Q34: Provide web links to programmes you wish to showcase:	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

PAGE 18: E.1) SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q35: What difficulties, if any, do you expect partner countries to face in securing support to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted? (You may tick more than 1 box)	Accessing the necessary expertise, Ensuring Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation is a priority in national development planning documents , Integrating Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation into on-going programmes
Q36: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q37: How do you envisage programming Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation support, when adopted?(You may tick more than 1 box)	As part of national aid programming dialogues, As part of regional aid programming dialogues
Q38: Additional information.	
Implementation support will be provided to Pacific Island countries under the PACER Plus economic cooperation work programme, once concluded.	

PAGE 19: E.1) SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

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<p>Q39: What difficulties, if any, do you expect to face in programming support for Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation, when adopted, as part of your Aid-for-Trade activities? (You may tick more than 1 box)</p>	<p>Integrating Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation into on-going programmes , Ability to access necessary expertise</p>
<p>Q40: Additional information.</p>	<p><i>Respondent skipped this question</i></p>
<p>Q41: Which disciplines of the Trade Facilitation Agreement do you think will prove the hardest for developing countries to implement and where Aid-for-Trade support should be focused?(You may tick more than 1 box)</p>	<p>Advance rulings, Appeal and review procedures, Release and clearance of goods, Border agency cooperation, Movement of goods intended for import under customs control , Formalities connected with importation, exportation and transit , Freedom of Transit</p>
<p>Q42: Additional information.</p>	<p><i>Respondent skipped this question</i></p>
<p>Q43: Will the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted, benefit other development programmes that you operate?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

PAGE 20: E.1) SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

<p>Q44: Please specify the other programmes that Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation would benefit when adopted: (You may tick more than 1 box)</p>	<p>Reducing costs and delays associated with procurement by in-country programmes , Reducing costs of disaster and humanitarian relief operations , Reducing delays in disaster and humanitarian relief operations</p>
<p>Q45: Additional information.</p>	<p><i>Respondent skipped this question</i></p>

PAGE 22: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q46: Do you track trade costs as part of your Aid-for-Trade programmes? No

PAGE 23: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q47: How do you track trade costs?(You may tick more than 1 box)	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q48: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q49: What data sources do you use?(You may tick more than 1 box)	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q50: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q51: How do you validate the results?(You may tick more than 1 box)	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q52: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

PAGE 24: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q53: What immediate outputs have you observed from actions taken to reduce trade costs? (You may tick more than 1 box.)	Updated customs legislation, Updated customs working practices, Improved cooperation between border agencies, New or updated transport infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc.) , New network infrastructure (e.g. ICT, power, telecoms) , Tariff reforms, Certification and testing capacity (e.g. laboratory facilities) , Creation of electronic single windows, Improved border infrastructure
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Q54: Additional information.

For example, implementation of a modernised customs processing system in the Cook Islands and Samoa have significantly improved the goods clearance time for traders.

Q55: What outcomes have you observed from actions taken to reduce trade costs? (Please choose no more than 5 options)

Reduction in border clearance times

Q56: Additional information.

We are yet to obtain data on the Cook Islands' customs modernisation programme to respond to some of these questions.

PAGE 25: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q57: What impacts have you observed from actions taken to reduce trade costs? (Please choose no more than 5 options)

Unsure

Q58: Additional information.

We are yet to obtain macroeconomic data to assess the impact of the Cook Islands' customs modernisation programme.

Q59: Which types of actions have achieved the most positive results in reducing trade costs for goods and services?(Please choose no more than 7 options)

Customs reform, Other border agency reforms,
Tariff reforms, Upgrading network infrastructure

Q60: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

Q61: What have been the key success factors in reducing trade costs?(Please choose no more than 5 options)

Private sector engagement and commitment,
Funding from development partners,
Alignment of donor support with national priorities
,
Sustained engagement of development partners,
Use of regional approaches

Q62: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 27: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

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Q63: Is private sector development an Aid-for-Trade priority of your agency? Yes

Q64: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 28: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q65: What approaches do you use to promote private sector development?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Concessional loans and grants,
Technical assistance,
Public-private partnerships,
Other (please specify)
Budget support linked to policy reforms

Q66: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

Q67: What is the focus of your private sector development programme?You may tick more than 1 box.

Business or trade support institutions,
Infrastructure, Business environment,
Improving access to credit, Support for SMEs,
Market information and business services

Q68: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 29: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q69: Is the private sector in your own country/customs territory involved in your programme?

Yes

Q70: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 30: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q71: How is your national private sector engaged? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Formulation of policies, Delivery of programmes

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Q72: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

Q73: Do you offer support to your own private sector to invest in developing countries?

Yes

Q74: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 31: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q75: How do you offer support?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Fiscal incentives,
Advisory services and information,
Embassy resources and support

Q76: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 32: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q77: How do you measure the results of your private sector's involvement?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Regular project/programme evaluation

Q78: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 33: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q79: Are there examples of private sector development that you would like to showcase?

Yes

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Q80: Please provide details of relevant programme/project evaluations you would like to showcase (include weblinks where appropriate). You may also wish to elaborate by submitting information in a case story format. Details on how to submit a case story can be found at the end of this questionnaire.

New Zealand's Recognised Seasonal Employment Scheme enables workers to use remittances to invest in new businesses at home. NZ has recently initiated a business training pilot to provide additional support to Pacific RSE workers on business planning and development. Early examples of businesses that have been established as a result of the scheme include a home-based internet cafe, an early childhood centre, and clothing lines. More information on New Zealand's RSE Scheme can be found at:

<http://www.dol.govt.nz/initiatives/strategy/rse/index.asp>

MFAT partners with Fruition to deliver the training programme, more information can be found at:

<http://www.vakameasina.co.nz/>

PAGE 36: H.1) CONTRIBUTION OF AID FOR TRADE TO INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Q81: What contribution can reducing trade costs make to inclusive, sustainable growth?(Please choose no more than 7 options)

Increase in exports, Rise in employment,
Rise in female employment,
Entry into new value chains,
Diversification in export markets,
Reduction in poverty

Q82: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

Q83: What impact has the Aid-for-Trade Initiative had since its launch in 2005? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Increase in resources available for trade development
,
More attention to trade issues in development ,
More priority given by regional authorities to trade issues in development planning
,
More priority given by donors to trade issues in national development planning
,
More priority given by NGOs to trade issues ,
Aid for Trade has diverted resources from other development objectives

Q84: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

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Q85: What potential future contribution could the Aid-for-Trade Initiative make to the post-2015 development agenda? (You may tick more than 1 box)	Contribution of financing for development, Contribution to improving the business and regulatory environment , Ensuring continued attention to trade issues in development , Engaging the private sector in development issues , Making a contribution to economic growth and poverty eradication , Positive impacts on women's economic empowerment
Q86: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q87: What potential future contribution could the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs make to the post-2015 development agenda?(Please choose no more than 5 options)	Mainstreaming of trade issues in national policy , Coherence in trade and development policy, Catalyst for Aid-for-Trade flows
Q88: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q89: How could the Aid-for-Trade Initiative be improved?	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

PAGE 37: H.1) CONTRIBUTION OF AID FOR TRADE TO INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Q90: Additional information on "Reducing trade costs and inclusive, sustainable growth". If there is anything you would like to add on the topic of "Reducing trade costs for inclusive, sustainable growth", which you feel has not been covered in this questionnaire, please use this box.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
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