

## PAGE 4: B.1) ABOUT YOU

Q1: COUNTRY / CUSTOMS TERRITORY	SWEDEN
Q2: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION	Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Sweden
Q3: YOUR CONTACT DETAILS	
Name:	Charlotte Alvin
Position	Desk Officer
Ministry/Organization	Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Sweden
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Q4: CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), National Board of Trade

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

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

Q6: Has your strategy changed since 2012?	Respondent skipped this question	
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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)	Respondent skipped this question	
Q8: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question	

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

Q9: How has your Aid-for-Trade spending changed since 2012?	No change
Q10: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question
Q11: How do you expect your Aid-for-Trade spending to change in the next 5 years?	No change
Q12: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question
Q13: Can you provide detailed information on past	Past support disaggregated by region,
or planned future Aid-for-Trade spending?(You may tick more than 1 box)	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.	
Forecasts are produced for two years ahead, but do chan- future support. Global support not possible to disaggregat	•
Q15: What information about other donors' Aid-for-	Disaggregated information,
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 project list/additional information

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

Q16: How has your Aid for Trade facilitation spending changed since 2012?	Significant reduction (<-10%)
Q17: Additional information.	
The above statement does not include any compart to tre	
The above statement does not include any support to tra organisations that receive unearmarked funding such as	

Q19: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

### 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)

Change in government and priorities,

More focus on poverty reduction,

Specific focus on implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement

,

Alignment with the post-2015 development agenda

,

More focus on climate change and green growth,

More focus on gender equality,

More focus on regional integration,

Other (please specify) Focus on employment

#### Q21: Additional information.

As mentioned above, Sweden does not have an Aid for Trade strategy, the above is rather a reflection of the priorities in our results strategies for development co-operation at global, regional and bilateral levels.

### 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.

The increased trade in goods and services in recent years as well as the complexity with trade in intermediates has changed the operating environment for the trading community and made differences in trade costs even more important for the integration and development of developing countries.

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),

Tariffs, fees and other charges,

Non-tariff Measures (including standards),

Transport infrastructure,

Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),

Access to trade finance

#### Q25: Additional information.

Studies show that trade facilitation measures, for example clearance times at the border and improved border procedures, are particularly important for developing countries as they stand to gain the most from more efficient trade procedures. The level and quantity of fees and charges are also very high for many low income countries while duties are of less importance. However, information about duties is often difficult to find, as well as requirements (such as certificate of origin etc) necessary to qualify for preferential, or duty-free application, within regional communities.

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),

Non-recognition of professional qualifications,

Restrictions on movement of natural persons,

Low skills levels in service sectors

#### Q27: Additional information.

The information is based on the LDC services waiver and from co-ordination meetings at the Trade Policy Committee (Services and Investment), as well as knowledge of the in-country situation of Sida cooperating countries.

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

No

### 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)

Respondent skipped this question

Q30: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 15: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q31: How is the issue of trade costs reflected in your Aid for Trade programming? (You may tick more than 1 box)	Regional projects and programmes,  Specific thematic global programming
Q32: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question

#### 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 Africa, Southern Africa

#### Q34: Provide web links to programmes you wish to showcase:

http://www.trademarkea.com/

http://www.wcoomd.org/en.aspx (Link to World Customs Organisation which Sweden provides support to, but not to a programme as such)

#### 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)

Lack of information on funding opportunities,

Differing priorities of donors,

Accessing the necessary expertise,

Ensuring Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation is a priority in national development planning documents

,

National coordination and demonstration of political will for Trade Facilitation Agreement reform

,

Integrating Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation into on-going programmes

Accessing regional programmes,

Accessing global programmes

#### Q36: Additional information.

There is a need for the donor community to coordinate and publish their efforts on TF support to ensure that the partner countries who ask for support will be given the accurate support.

Q37: How do you envisage programming Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation support, when adopted ?(You may tick more than 1 box)

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

As part of regional aid programming dialogues,

As part of dedicated global thematic programmes

#### Q38: Additional information.

To ensure sustainability of the Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation support it is important to link the support to ongoing programmes on infrastructure, energy, market development, economic integration support.

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

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)

Programming of Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation support is already being undertaken as part of your Aid-for-Trade strategy

,

National coordination and demonstration of political will for Trade Facilitation Agreement reform

,

Integrating Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation into on-going programmes

Ability to access necessary expertise

Q40: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

Q41: Which disciplines of the Trade Facilitation Agreement do you think will prove the hardest for developing countries to implement and where Aidfor-Trade support should be focused?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Advance rulings, Appeal and review procedures,

Disciplines on fees,

Release and clearance of goods,

Border agency cooperation,

Formalities connected with importation, exportation and transit

,

Customs cooperation

Q42: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question	
Q43: Will the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted, benefit other development programmes that you operate?	Yes	

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

Q44: Please specify the other programmes that Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation would benefit when adopted: (You may tick more than 1 box)	Positive spin-offs on governance programmes, Other (please specify) Regional economic integration, economic development efforts (PSD, financial sector development)
Q45: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question

# PAGE 22: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q46: Do you track trade costs as part of your Aidfor-Trade programmes?	Yes
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# PAGE 23: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q47: How do you track trade costs?(You may tick more than 1 box)	As part of project/programme theory of change/logframes/results-based management approaches
Q48: Additional information.	
Tracking is only done within a project/programme/organis	ation supported by Sweden.
Q49: What data sources do you use?(You may tick more than 1 box)	World Bank Doing Business Index,
	World Bank Logistic Performance Index,
	World Customs Organizations Time Release Studies
	,
	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report

Q50: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question
Q51: How do you validate the results?(You may tick more than 1 box)	No validation
Q52: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question

# 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,
	New rules on transit,
	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)
	Certification and testing capacity (e.g. laboratory facilities)
	New conformity assessment procedures and processes
	Creation of one stop border posts,
	Creation of electronic single windows,
	Creation of trade facilitation committees,
	Creation of dialogue with private sector,
	Improved border infrastructure
254: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question
255: What outcomes have you observed from	Reduction in border clearance times,
actions taken to reduce trade costs? (Please choose	Increase in customs revenue,
no more than 5 options)	morease in castoms revenue,

Q56: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

### 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)	Entry into new value chain
Q58: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question
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, Support for compliance with Non-Tariff Measures, Upgrading transport 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)	Alignment of actions with private sector priorities,  Alignment of donor support with national priorities,  Sustained political engagement and commitment by national authorities,  Use of regional approaches
Q62: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question

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

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

### Q64: Additional information.

Sweden/Sida does not have a specific A4T strategy, but private sector development is part of our focus. We also collaborate with the private sector in certain areas, such as reducing water use, improving the labour conditions etc.

# 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,  Equity investment, Technical assistance,  Business engagement,  Public-private partnerships
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 environment, Improving access to credit, Support for SMEs,
	Market information and business services,
	Business engagement,
	Private sector development in least developed countries
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.  http://www.sida.se/English/Partners/Private-sector/Abd Sustainable-Development/	out-Business-for-Development/Swedish-Leadership-for-

# 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)	Identifying binding constraints,  Delivery of programmes
Q72: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question

Yes	
Respondent skipped this question	
	Respondent skipped this

### 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)	Guarantees, 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, Indicators on business environment
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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### PAGE 34: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

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.

http://www.sida.se/English/Partners/Private-sector/About-Business-for-Development/Swedish-Leadership-for-Sustainable-Development/

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

Q81: What contribution can reducing trade costs	Increase in exports,
make to inclusive, sustainable growth?(Please choose no more than 7 options)	Entry into new value chains,
	Moving up value chains,
	Diversification in export markets,
	Foreign direct investment, Increase in imports,
	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 national authorities to trade issues in national development planning ,
	More priority given by regional authorities to trade issues in development planning ,
	More priority given by donors to trade issues in national development planning
Q84: Additional information.	
Basesd on NBTs development cooperation initiatives.	

Q85: What potential future contribution could the	Contribution of financing for development,
Aid-for-Trade Initiative make to the post-2015 development agenda? (You may tick more than 1 box)	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
	,
	Contribution to green growth through the creation of green value chains
Q86: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question
Q87: What potential future contribution could the	Mainstreaming of trade issues in national policy,
Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs make to the post-2015 development agenda?(Please choose	Coherence in trade and development policy,
no more than 5 options)	Catalyst for Aid-for-Trade flows,
	Contribution to inclusive, sustainable growth,
	Women's economic empowerment
Q88: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question
Q89: How could the Aid-for-Trade Initiative be improved?	Respondent skipped this question

## 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.

Respondent skipped this question