

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE



PAGE 4: B.1) ABOUT YOU

Q1: COUNTRY / CUSTOMS TERRITORY	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q2: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Q3: YOUR CONTACT DETAILS	
Name:	Division on International Trade in Goods and Services and Commodities DITC
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Ministry/Organization	UNCTAD
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Q4: CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):	The questionnaire reflects inputs from all UNCTAD Divisions/Units. Please also see http://www.unctad.org

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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DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q7: Why has your strategy changed ?(Please choose no more than 5 options)

Streamlining of countries receiving support ,
More focus on LDCs,
More focus on trade facilitation,
More focus on regional integration,
More focus on results

Q8: Additional information.

UNCTAD activities and programmes support Aid for Trade (AFT). In recent years UNCTAD has focused on capacity building to developing countries and LDCs. The work on LDCs has included a project on mainstreaming trade into national development plans in selected LDCs. UNCTAD works on building productive capacity (investing in industries and sectors so that countries can diversify exports and build on comparative advantages) and promotes policies at the national, regional and international level that are conducive to stable economic growth and sustainable development.

The UNCTAD Virtual Institute (Vi) works with academia in developing and transition countries on a long-term (membership) basis to strengthen their teaching and research capacities on trade and development and increase the policy relevance of their work. It covers: support to the design of trade-related university courses and programmes; workshops, online courses, fellowships and mentored research; promoting South-South and North-South academic cooperation; and dissemination of UNCTAD's research to academia through website, multimedia resources, videoconference presentations, newsletter. As of 26 November 2014, the network comprised 111 academic institutions in 54 countries

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.

Respondent skipped this question

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

Between 0-10% increase

Q12: Additional information.

Specially in Trade Facilitation (TF)

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

Respondent skipped this question

Q14: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

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)

Disaggregated information,
Point of contact for each region/country/sector,
Links to current global strategy ,
Links to current regional strategy ,
Links to current national strategy ,
Links to current sectoral strategy ,
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 increase (10%+>)

Q17: Additional information.

For Trade Facilitation (TF) extra-budgetary projects, In 2012 the expenditures stood at 510.000 USD; in 2013 around 603.000 USD and in 2014 the figure is estimated at 467.000 USD. From 2012 to 2013 expenditures increased more than 18%. Expenditures on Aid for Trade (AFT) on Non- tariff measures (NTMs) linked to TF have increased since 2012 by more than 10%

Q18: How do you expect your Aid for Trade facilitation spending to change in the next 5 years?

Significant increase (10%+>)

Q19: Additional information.

With the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement included in the Bali Package it is expected to receive support from donor countries and/or community to support technical assistance and capacity building programmes for developing countries and LDCs. In 2015 and onwards, UNCTAD would continue to assist them to draft National Trade Facilitation Implementation Plans, set up their National Trade Facilitation Committees and approach financial partners to seek support for Trade Facilitation Project proposals. TF and NTMs are closely linked. UNCTAD will continue to increase its activities on NTMs to reduce trade costs

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

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

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,
Change in government and priorities,
More focus on LDCs,
More focus on private sector development,
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,
More focus on results

Q21: Additional information.

As the United Nations' focal point for the integrated treatment of trade and development, UNCTAD would facilitate the member states' preparation for substantive discussions on "how to use the trade-growth nexus to deliver sustainable development".

UNCTAD support to the AfT initiative would depend on resource availability

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.

Trade facilitation aims at making trade across border more simple and transparent, therefore efficient by reducing costs and time. Most of the very specific reforms on trade facilitation can be implemented throughout synergies in the region. Trade costs due for trade control measures are important. In some sectors relevant for LDCs such as agriculture tariffs matter. In general, NTMs play a more important role and UNCTAD's programme on NTMs tries to contribute to reduce costs arising from NTMs.

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

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,
Other (please specify) Logistic services

Q25: Additional information.

See reference in UNCTAD Transport Newsletter
http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/webdtl1b2013d1_en.pdf

NTMs have been found to be very significant. See e.g. <http://www.unctad.org/NTM>

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 commercial presence,
Restrictions on movement of natural persons,
Poor regulatory environment for services,
Tariffs on product inputs (e.g. on computers for ICT 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)

Specific thematic programming,
Specific regional initiatives,
Specific in-country projects

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q30: Additional information.

Included in TF projects but not measurable in the short-middle term

Assessments of the effects of NTMs are quantified and technical assistance provided to better cope with NTMs.

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)

Research programmes,
In-country projects and programmes,
Regional projects and programmes

Q32: Additional information.

Included in TF projects but not measurable in the short - middle term
UNCTAD programme on NTMs and tariff information in TRAINS
Technical assistance project on NTMs

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)

Central America, South America,
The Caribbean,
Central Asia and Eastern Europe, Central Asia,
East Asia, South Asia, Pacific Islands,
North Africa and the Middle East, West Africa,
Central Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa

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

Trade Facilitation Committees in the world:
<http://unctad.org/en/DTL/TLB/Pages/TF/Committees/default.aspx>
National TF Implementation Plans: http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/dtl/tlb2013d2_en.pdf
UNCTAD programmes on NTMs and tariffs are a global effort

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

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

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
,
Problems in formulating requests ,
Integrating Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation into on-going programmes
,
Accessing regional programmes ,
Accessing global programmes

Q36: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

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

Trade Facilitation Agreement Implementation support is already being programmed.
,
As part of on-going national programmes offering support for Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation
,
As part of on-going regional programmes offering support for Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation
,
On an article-by-article basis on the basis of requests for specific support for Category C implementation
,
On a country-by-country basis supporting implementation of Trade Facilitation Agreement in its entirety
,
As part of dedicated global thematic programmes

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q38: Additional information.

UNCTAD would continue to assist developing countries and LDCs to draft National Trade Facilitation Implementation Plans, set up their National Trade Facilitation Committees and approach financial partners with Trade Facilitation Project Proposals.

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)

Differing priorities of partner countries,
Lack of prioritization of Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation in national development planning documents
,
National coordination and demonstration of political will for Trade Facilitation Agreement reform
,
Ensuring coherence with past programmes,
Integrating Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation into on-going programmes
,
Knowledge of Trade Facilitation Agreement among staff
,
Ability to access necessary expertise,
No difficulties,
Other (please specify)
Integrating Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation into other projects including NTMs

Q40: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

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)

The Agreement as a whole,
Publication and availability of information,
Advance rulings, Appeal and review procedures,
Other measures to enhance impartiality, non-discrimination and transparency
,
Disciplines on fees, Border agency cooperation,
Movement of goods intended for import under customs control
,
Formalities connected with importation, exportation and transit
,
Freedom of Transit, Customs cooperation,
Establishment and / or continued operation of national committee

Q42: Additional information.

Detailed information on UNCTAD experience on TF:
http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/dtltlb2013d2_en.pdf

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)

Reducing costs and delays associated with procurement by in-country programmes
,
Positive spin-offs on governance programmes

Q45: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 22: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q46: Do you track trade costs as part of your Aid-for-Trade programmes?

Yes

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

PAGE 23: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q47: How do you track trade costs?(You may tick more than 1 box)	As part of a research agenda
Q48: Additional information.	
Quantitative assessment of the Ad Valorem Equivalent linked to NTMs	
Q49: What data sources do you use?(You may tick more than 1 box)	Own data collection, Other (please specify) UNCTAD Trains data on NTMs
Q50: Additional information.	
UNCTAD collects NTM and tariff data (with partner organizations) globally	
Q51: How do you validate the results?(You may tick more than 1 box)	Dialogue with private sector, Dialogue with government, Dialogue with academic institutions
Q52: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

PAGE 24: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q53: What immediate outputs have you observed from actions taken to reduce trade costs? (You may tick more than 1 box.)

Updated customs legislation,
Greater transparency,
Updated customs working practices,
New or updated transport infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc.)
,
New network infrastructure (e.g. ICT, power, telecoms)
,
Tariff reforms,
New conformity assessment procedures and processes
,
Creation of one stop border posts,
Creation of electronic single windows

Q54: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

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,
Reduction in informal payments

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)

Diversification in export markets,
Higher revenues for exporters,
Entry into new value chain, Rise in employment

Q58: Additional information.

UNCTAD seeks to promote value chain development in developing countries by encouraging creation of regional value chains. In that respect, two projects have already concluded and a third one will commence in 2015. The first one was a project undertaken in leather industries, agro-processing industries and textiles and clothing by UNCTAD in collaboration with Commonwealth Secretariat and Asian Development Bank for the countries in South Asia. The second was a project to promote developmental regionalism in Sub-Saharan Africa by identifying and encouraging potential regional value chains in Leather industries. The main objective of the upcoming project in 2015 is to generate information on the potential of inter and intra-regional supply chains within the Pacific region (15 Pacific SIDS) and between the Pacific and the Asian region

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

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, Tariff reforms,
Upgrading transport infrastructure,
Improving access to trade finance,
Removing domestic restrictions on commercial presence
,
Improving the regulatory environment for services
,
Improving skills levels in service sectors

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 political engagement and commitment by national authorities
,
Commitment of regional partners to goal

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 priority of your agency? Yes

Q64: Additional information.

See UNCTAD publication: DIAE Results and Impact Report 2014
http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/diae2014d2_en.pdf

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

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q65: What approaches do you use to promote private sector development?(You may tick more than 1 box)	Technical assistance
Q66: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q67: What is the focus of your private sector development programme?You may tick more than 1 box.	Vocational training and skills, Business or trade support institutions, Business environment, Improving access to credit, Support for SMEs, Market information and business services, Business engagement, Private sector development in least developed countries , Private sector development in middle income countries
Q68: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

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?	No
Q70: Additional information.	
The question applies to countries	

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, Identifying binding constraints, Delivery of programmes
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DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

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.

See UNCTAD presentation on "Aid for Trade and SME Competitiveness" 9 OCTOBER 2014
http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/a4t_e/wkshop_oct14_e/wkshop_oct14_e.htm
see also: <http://www.empretec.net>

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)

Advisory services and information

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,
Impact assessment, Empirical Analysis,
Indicators on business environment,
Social and economic indicators

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?

No

PAGE 34: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

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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.

Respondent skipped this question

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,
Entry into new value chains,
Diversification in export markets,
Diversification in export products,
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)

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 private sector to trade issues

Q84: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

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
,
Making a contribution to economic growth and poverty eradication
,
Helping to create the conditions for employment

Q86: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

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 ,
Engaging the private sector in national trade and development policy planning
,
Coherence in trade and development policy,
Catalyst for Aid-for-Trade flows ,
Financing of catalytic actions

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