

PAGE 4: B.1) ABOUT YOU

21: COUNTRY / CUSTOMS TERRITORY	ETHIOPIA
22: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION	UNECA
Q3: YOUR CONTACT DETAILS	
Name:	Giovanni Valensisi
Position	Economic Affairs Officer
Ministry/Organization	UN Economic Commission for Africa
Email Address:	gvalensisi@uneca.org
Q4: CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):	Respondent skipped this question

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

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

Q6: Has your strategy changed since 2012?	No	
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PAGE 8: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

27: Why has your strategy changed ?(Please hoose 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?	Between 0-10% 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?	No change
Q12: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question
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 sector
Q14: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question
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

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.	Respondent skipped this question	
Q18: How do you expect your Aid for Trade facilitation spending to change in the next 5 years?	Increase (0-10%)	
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)

More focus on LDCs,

More focus on trade facilitation,

Alignment with the post-2015 development agenda

More focus on climate change and green growth,

More focus on regional integration

Q21: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 13: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q22: How important are trade costs for the economic integration and development of developing countries and LDCs?	Important
Q23: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question
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, Access to trade finance
Q25: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question
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 commercial presence, Restrictions on movement of natural persons, Poor regulatory environment for services
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 regional initiatives

Q30: Additional information.

In addition to the African Union Commission and the various Regional Economic Communities, ECA also works with Corridor Management Organizations to address issues related to trade costs in Africa.

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,

Regional projects and programmes

Q32: Additional information.

Trade costs and trade facilitation issues are integrated into much of our research work on regional integration in Africa (for instance on empirical analysis of the CFTA); besides, ECA is involved through specific projects in concrete actions to reduce trade cost in the region.

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)

North Africa and the Middle East, West Africa,

Central Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa

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

http://www.swguide.org/single_window/about_aace.php

http://www.wbcg.com.na/news-info/news/detail//africa-corridor-management-alliance-sets-off-to-boost-trade/port-of-walvis-bay.html

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)

Differing priorities of donors,

Accessing the necessary expertise,

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

,

Integrating Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation into on-going programmes

,

Accessing regional programmes

Q36: Additional information.

The implementation of the TFA will require a great degree of coordination across various stakeholders that often respond to different ministries (for instance trade and customs officials) and may not have the same agenda.

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

Q38: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

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,

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

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)

Release and clearance of goods,

Formalities connected with importation, exportation and transit

,

Freedom of Transit, Customs cooperation,

Establishment and / or continued operation of national committee

Q42: Additional information.

Whilst I think AfT support should consider the above as priorities, I also believe that "comment before entry into force" and "advance rulings" may be challenging to implement for some African countries.

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)

Other (please specify)
More effective regional integration.

Q45: Additional information.

As a matter of fact Trade Faciliation is one of the priority areas of the Action Plan for Boosting Intra-African trade.

PAGE 22: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

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

Yes

PAGE 23: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q47: How do you track trade costs?(You may tick more than 1 box)

As part of: (please specify)
Development Account projects implemented jointly with UNCTAD and ESCAP

Q48: Additional information.

Trade costs are tracked directly along key corridors using the "time-cost methodology", and this informs policy discussion on how to address bottle-necks.

Q49: What data sources do you use?(You may tick more than 1 box)	Own data collection,	
	World Bank Doing Business Index,	
	World Bank Logistic Performance Index	
Q50: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question	
Q51: How do you validate the results?(You may tick more than 1 box)	Dialogue with private sector,	
more than 1 box)	Dialogue with government,	
	Other (please specify) Dialogue with corridor management organizations	
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 working practices, New network infrastructure (e.g. ICT, power, telecoms)
	Creation of one stop border posts,
	Creation of electronic single windows,
	Creation of trade facilitation committees,
	Creation of dialogue with private sector
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,
	Increase in traffic flows through border posts
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)

Unsure

Q58: Additional information.

It is unlikely that recent improvements in Africa's economic situation can be rigorously traced to reductions in trade costs: many more variable are at play, and they may well explain the above impacts with more significance than trade costs. This is not to deny the importance of trade costs, but just to caution against tracing in a loose way impacts to actions.

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)

Other border agency reforms,

Upgrading transport infrastructure,

Upgrading network infrastructure,

Improving the regulatory environment for services

Q60: Additional information.

Enhancing access to trade finance also promises to have large payoff in the region; yet interventions on this front are only at an early stage.

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,

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 priority of your agency?

Unsure

Q64: Additional information.

ECA works on private sector engagement but not directly in private sector development.

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)	Respondent skipped this question
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.	Respondent skipped this question
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?	Respondent skipped this question	
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)	Respondent skipped this question
Q72: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question
Q73: Do you offer support to your own private sector to invest in developing countries?	Respondent skipped this question
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)	Respondent skipped this question

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)

Respondent skipped this question

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?

Respondent skipped this question

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.

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,

Entry into new value chains,

Moving up value chains,

Diversification in export markets,

Diversification in export products,

Increase in imports

Q82: Additional information.

Reductions in trade costs can support economic diversification, but this effect depends, however, on the supply-response of the private sector; hence the diversification is ultimately contingent on the private sector skills and capabilities, as well as on the broader industrial policy framework.

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 donors to trade issues in national development planning
Q84: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question
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
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, Coherence in trade and development policy, Catalyst for Aid-for-Trade flows
Q88: Additional information.	Respondent skipped this question

Q89: How could the Aid-for-Trade Initiative be improved?

In my view there could be 3 lines of action to improve the AfT initiative:

- 1) enhancing harmonization and coordination across donors, to make life easier for recipient countries;
- 2) paying more emphasis to regional approaches/initiatives; and
- 3) beginning to address at a multilateral level issues related to intra-firm trade (for instance transfer pricing and competition issues).

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