



DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE ON AID FOR TRADE

This questionnaire is intended to solicit information about the progress made since the 2008 self assessment. It focuses in particular on the outcomes of aid-for-trade strategies and programmes to further knowledge sharing among stakeholders.

For further details or additional forms please visit www.oecd.org/dac/aft/questionnaire or contact the secretariats of the OECD (aft.monitoring@oecd.org) or the WTO (aft.monitoring@wto.org).

COUNTRY: Singapore

A.	YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY								
1.	HAS YOUR AID-F	OR-TRADE STR	ΔΤΕGΥ CHΔ	N	GED SINCE 20	108?			
	YES 🖂	ATEG CITA	NOT SURE			NOT APPLICABLE			
1.1 If YES, please rate the importance of each of the following changes?									
Great	er focus on:		MOST IMPORTANT	Т	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE	
• E	conomic growth		\boxtimes						
• P	overty reduction	uction							
• C	limate change and g	nate change and green growth							
Gender equality				\boxtimes					
• R	egional integration		\boxtimes						
• N	Monitoring and evalu	ating results	\boxtimes						
Differ	ent geographic focu	ıs			\boxtimes				

Please specify:							
Singapore contributes to WTO's Aid-for-Trade (AfT) initiative through human resource capacity building programmes under the Singapore Cooperation Programme (SCP) which is administered by the Singapore Ministry of Foreign Affairs.							
As much as 80% or more of SCP programmes, totalling almost US\$20 million, have a direct or indirect contribution to AfT. These include programmes designed around Singapore's experiences in trade and investment promotion, as well as other fields which contribute to the building of a country's economic infrastructure, strengthening of its economic and trade policy-making capabilities and ability to be integrated into the multilateral trading system. These diverse fields include economic development, education, environment, urban development, civil aviation, port management, public governance, information and communication technology, healthcare and disaster management. These programmes also take into consideration the various economies' development needs as well as policy planning and budgeting framework.							
Different thematic focus							
Please specify:							
Since 2008, Singapore has introduced new courses in AfT under the SCP. For example, with the WTO, we embarked on a new Parliamentarians' Workshop to enhance the capacity of Asian Parliamentarians in trade policy-making, through a deeper understanding of the WTO, as well as current and future negotiating issues in international trade. A total of 45 Parliamentarians participated in each of the 2009 and 2010 workshops. Together with the WTO under the Singapore-WTO Third Country Training Programme, we have also provided joint training courses in areas such as Trade and Environment, and Trade in Services for Members and observers in the Asia-Pacific. In responding to the changing needs of Members in the Asia-Pacific, we have also worked with the WTO to design courses for more advanced-level participants. In 2011, we collaborated with the WTO to launch a workshop on the topical subject of Green Innovation to examine the role of intellectual property rights in green technology diffusion and trade. The course was conducted under the Singapore-WTO Third Country Training Programme. With Japan, Singapore launched two inaugural training programmes for APEC economies in 2010 in the areas of trade and investment, and competitiveness in the services sector. The above are examples of SCP courses conducted in new thematic areas since 2008 that contribute to AfT. Several new courses were also conducted on various topics such as economic development, trade and tourism promotion, civil aviation, and port management during this period.							
Phasing out of aid for trade							
Other							
Please specify:							
AfT remains a key and substantial part of Singapore's international assistance programme.							

	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE
The economic crisis		\boxtimes			
Changed priorities in the development strategies of partner countries					
Changed priorities in the development strategies of regional bodies					
Change of national government					
Changes in bilateral trade and investment relations					
Changed priorities in your development cooperation					
New research, approaches, or aid instruments		\boxtimes			
More focus on triangular co-operation	\boxtimes				
Other					
With a challenging global economic environs strategy has focused on capacity building pand remain plugged into the multilateral than displayed into the multila	orogrammes the rading system. It is affecting the vertical more condeveloping eco	nat help other of At the same to world, especial overage of thes nomies in relev	developing eco ime, urbanisati ly the developi e issues. vant areas that	nomies sustain ion, climate cha ng economies. would facilitat	growth ange, Our
In the last two years, the SCP has maintain a key platform on which we have develope	-	•			
partners, such as the WTO and Japan, we the benefit of APEC and other Asia-Pacific Asian Development Bank Institute on a wo Association for Regional Cooperation (SAA Southeast Asian experience in regional eco	have developed economies. 20 orkshop on regi RC) economies	d new program 111 will see us e onal economic . The worksho	mes in trade a enter a new col integration for p will share wit	nd green innov llaboration witl South Asian	anding ation for h the
partners, such as the WTO and Japan, we in the benefit of APEC and other Asia-Pacific Asian Development Bank Institute on a wo Association for Regional Cooperation (SAA Southeast Asian experience in regional eco	have developed economies. 20 orkshop on regi RC) economies onomic integra	d new program 111 will see us e onal economic The worksho tion and coope	mes in trade a enter a new col integration for p will share wit ration.	nd green innov llaboration with South Asian th SAARC econd	anding ation for h the omies the
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2.1 If YES, please rate the importance of the changes your government is planning:						
Greater focus on:	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE	
Economic growth						
Poverty reduction						
Climate change and green growth						
Gender equality						
Regional integration						
Monitoring and evaluating results						
Different geographic focus						
Please specify:						
Different thematic focus						
Please specify:						
Phasing out of aid for trade						
Other						
B. YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE FINANCI	NG					
DEMAND						
3. HAS THE DEMAND FOR AID FOR TRADE FROM YOUR PARTNER COUNTRIES CHANGED SINCE 2008?						
SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED INCREASE	D 🗌 LITTI	LE/NO CHANGE	DECLINI	ED NOT	SURE 🗌	
3.1 If the demand increased, please and for trade: The demand for AfT programmes has re	•		es and for wh	ich type of		
4. HAS THE DEMAND FOR AID FOR CHANGED SINCE 2008?	R TRADE FOR	REGIONAL IN	TEGRATION	PROGRAMM	ES	
SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED INCREASE	D 🛛 LITTL	E/NO CHANGE [DECLINE	D NOT	SURE	

4.1 If the demand increased, please describe from which regions and for which type of aid for trade:

In response to increased demand from Association for Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) economies, Singapore contributes to AfT Regional Integration Programmes via the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) technical assistance programmes for the less developed ASEAN economies (i.e. Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam). The objectives of IAI are: (i) to help the newer ASEAN members integrate into ASEAN; and (ii) to narrow the development gap among the ASEAN economies, so as to achieve the goal of a cohesive ASEAN Economic Community by 2015.

Singapore has established training centres in these four economies to more effectively train large numbers of their government officials in their priority training areas.

Our IAI programmes for ASEAN economies cover capacity building in trade negotiations, international trade facilitation, and understanding of regional/international trade agreements. To date, over 33,000 government officials from Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam have benefited from programmes in AfT and related areas under the SCP.

In response to additional requests, Singapore supported five training programmes in 2010 to build the capacity of APEC economies in pandemics management (economic resilience), trade, investment, services competitiveness and building sector reform, three of which were co-sponsored by Japan. We are also collaborating with the Asian Development Bank Institute on a training course for SAARC economies in Feb 2011 to share ASEAN's experience in economic integration.

RESC	DURCES							
5.	HAVE YOUR AID-FOR-TR	ADE RESOURCES INCREASED SINCE	2008?					
	YES 🖂	NO 🗌	NOT SURE					
6.	6. DOES YOUR AGENCY HAVE INDICATIVE FORWARD SPENDING PLANS?							
	YES 🖂	NO 🗌	NOT SURE					
6.1.	If YES, do these forward s	f YES, do these forward spending plans include estimates for aid for trade?						
	YES	NO ⊠	NOT SURE					
If YES	s, please specify these estim	nates:						
AfT will remain a key component of our SCP. Resources for AfT will be allocated based on needs and our overall capacity to contribute.								
c.	IMPLEMENTING YOUR A	ID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY						
7.	IN HOW MANY OF YOUR	POLICY DIALOGUES IS TRADE NOW	A REGULAR TOPIC					

75% - 50%

 \boxtimes

 \boxtimes

> 75%

With partner countries

With regional communities

50% - 25%

< 25%

NOT

APPLICABLE

NOT SURE

8. IS THIS AN IMPROVEMENT COMPARED TO 2008?									
	SIGNIFICANT	MODERATE	LITTLE	/NONE	NOT SUR	E NOT APPLICABLE			
With partner countries		\boxtimes							
With regional communities		\boxtimes							
9. IS THE PRIVATE SECT	OR INVOLVED	IN YOUR DIA	LOGUE?	RARELY/NEVER NOT SURE					
	ALWAYS	SOMET	IMES	RARE	LY/NEVER	NOT SURE			
With partner countries]						
With regional communities]						
9.1 Please describe and p private sector:									
10. IS CIVIL SOCIETY INV	OLVED IN YOU	R DIALOGUE?							
	ALWAYS	SOMET	SOMETIMES		LY/NEVER	NOT SURE			
With partner countries]						
With regional communities									
10.1 Please describe and p civil society:	rovide example	es of your expe	rience in	dialogu	ues that inv	olve			
11. ARE YOU HARMONIS WERE BEFORE 2008		ATEGY WITH	OTHER	DONOR	S BETTER N	NOW THAN YOU			
SIGNIFICANTLY MODE	RATELY 🖂	RARELY/NEVER		NOT SUF	RE 🗌	NOT APPLICABLE			
11.1 If you are harmonisin	g better, how o	ften do you us	e the fol	lowing	approaches	?			
	ALWAYS	SOMET	IMES	RARE	LY/NEVER	NOT SURE			
Joint needs assessment									
Co-financing]						
Sector-wide approaches									
Joint implementation]						
Common monitoring									
Joint evaluation									
Other									

Please specify:

Apart from organising our own bilateral programmes, the SCP has also forged strong partnerships with likeminded economies and international organisations.

Apart from the WTO, the SCP Third-Country Training Programme (TCTP) partners now include Australia, France, Germany, the Holy See, Japan, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Norway, Qatar, Thailand, Asia Foundation, Asian Development Bank, Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA), Colombo Plan Secretariat, Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education, Commonwealth Secretariat, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Hanns Seidel Foundation, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Maritime Organization, International Monetary Fund, United Nations Centre for Regional Development, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Programme, World Bank, World Health Organization, and the World Intellectual Property Organization.

With an increase in the number of development partners since 2008, we are collectively able to do more and offer greater breadth in coverage and depth in expertise in our joint AfT programmes to meet the needs of developing economies.

Singapore will also strengthen its collaboration with the WTO and other multilateral and regional partners, and nurture new international partnerships in TCTP to deliver AfT programmes that can better address the needs and requirements of developing economies.

12. HAS ALIGNMENT OF YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE PROGRAMME IMPROVED SINCE 2008?

	SIGNIFICANT	MODERATE	LITTLE/ NONE	NOT SURE	NOT APPLICABLE
With partner country priorities	\boxtimes				
With the Enhanced integrated Framework					
With regional priorities					

Please elaborate with examples:

Singapore has been designing programmes to share our technical expertise and experience in specific areas, while taking into account the development needs of other developing economies and their respective policy planning and budgeting frameworks. In line with the growing emphasis on aid alignment and coordination, we have been working closely with our multilateral and regional partners such as the WTO, World Bank, ESCAP, WIPO and Commonwealth Secretariat, in tailoring our trade programmes to the needs of developing economies.

Singapore has leveraged on our own development experience to promote the benefits of a more open world market. We make a conscious effort to formulate training programmes relating to trade skills, economic infrastructure and productive capacity that are crucial to developing economies' trade and development.

Singapore has actively supported international events that promote and facilitate dialogue on trade and development issues, as well as regional programmes that build developing economies' capacity to handle trade policy issues.

One example is the annual WTO Regional Trade Policy Course for the Asia-Pacific, which Singapore hosted for four years from 2007 - 2010. The 12-week intensive course provides participants (mainly senior officials) with greater exposure to regional trade issues to equip them with a comprehensive understanding of WTO's laws and policies, and to enable them to contribute positively to their respective governments' formulation of trade policies.

12.1. How many of your aid-for-trade programmes are aligned around trade priorities of?								
	> 75%	75% - 509	% 5	0% - 25%	< 259	%	NOT SUR	NOT APPLICABLE
Partner countries' development strategies								
The DTIS Action Matrix (for LDCs)								
Regional organisations development strategies								
13. HAS THE MONITOR	ING OF YOU	R AID-FO	R-TRAI	DE PROG	RAMME	SIM	PROVED S	SINCE 2008?
SIGNIFICANTLY	MODERAT	ELY 🛚		RARELY/NI	EVER		NOT	SURE
13.1 If there have been improvements, how often do you:								
	ALWAYS SOMETIMES RARELY/NEVER NOT SU						NOT SURE	
Use your own monitoring			\boxtimes					
Rely on partner countries' m	onitoring prod	cesses			\boxtimes			
Use joint monitoring arrang	arrangements \Box							
13.2 Please provide examples and describe your experience with monitoring your aid-for-trade programmes: The SCP feedback mechanism is structured and formalised to ensure multiple channels of feedback in the post-course evaluation process. Feedback is obtained from multiple stakeholders during the course, and evaluation is conducted after the course. The evaluation process is comprehensive, consisting of participant evaluation forms, an open discussion session with participants, liaison officer evaluation reports and a post-course evaluation report by the training agency to ensure that all aspects of the programme are covered. Programmes jointly conducted with development partners may involve our partner's evaluation form as well. There are also post-course meetings with development partners and training agencies, to review if the course objectives were met. Meetings to review our AfT and other programmes are also held on a periodic basis to ensure that strategic objectives are met. The information gathered is used for an annual strategic review to determine the changes and improvements for courses to be conducted in the subsequent years.								
D. IS YOUR AID FOR TRADE WORKING?								
14. DOES YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY DEFINE CLEAR OBJECTIVES?								
14. DOES YOUR AID-FO	NO [_	LITINE	NOT SUI		LJI	ΝΟΤ ΔΡ	PLICABLE
14.1 If YES, what are the		<u> </u>	for-tra					
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,,	MOS IMPORT	Т	IMPORT			LESS ORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT
Enhanced understanding of role of trade in economic de (awareness)								

Increased trade profile (mainstreaming)								
Larger aid-for-trade flows								
Increased exports	\boxtimes							
Increased trade	\boxtimes							
Export diversification		\boxtimes						
Increased economic growth	\boxtimes							
Reduced poverty	\boxtimes							
Greater environmental sustainability	\boxtimes							
Greater gender equality		\boxtimes						
Other								
Singapore's AfT strategy is two-fold - raising the overall awareness of opportunities associated with an open global market and strengthening the capacities of developing economies to participate more effectively in the regional and international trading system. We believe in strengthening the human resource and institutional capacity of developing economies to harness trade as an engine of growth and development.								
15. WHAT IS THE SHARE OF YOUR AID FOR TRADE PROGRAMMES THAT CONTAIN QUANTIFIABLE OBJECTIVES?								
> 75% 🛛 75% - 50% 🗍 50% - 2	25%	% 🔲 NOT S	URE NOT	APPLICABLE				
16. HAS YOUR GOVERNMENT EVAL OR PROJECTS?	UATED ITS AID-	FOR-TRADE STR	ATEGY, PROGR	RAMMES				
	YES	N	0	NOT SURE				
Overall strategy								
Programmes and projects								
Both								
16.1 If YES, please provide a copy of the	he(se) evaluation	n(s) when submi	tting this questi	onnaire.				
16.2 If NO, is your government planni	ng an evaluation	of its:						
	YES	N	0	NOT SURE				
Overall strategy								
Programmes and projects								
Both								
16.3 If YES, for which year is the evalu	ation planned?	'	'					
			2012					

Overall strategy						
Programmes and projects						
Both		\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
17. PLEASE RATE THE IMPORTANCE AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY, PRO			GES IN EVALUA	TING YOUR		
	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT		
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives						
Difficulty in obtaining in-country data						
Absence of suitable indicators		\boxtimes				
Budgetary constraints						
Ability of in-country staff to collect and report data						
Ability of project partners to collect and report data		\boxtimes				
Difficulty of assigning trade outcomes to the programme						
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives						
18. ARE THERE ANY PARTICULAR EXAMPLES OF YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE PROCESSES, PROGRAMMES OR PROJECTS THAT HAVE OBTAINED GOOD RESULTS THAT YOU THINK COULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD PRACTICES? Please list and describe: PLEASE REFER TO OUR THREE CASE STORIES ON (1) THE SINGAPORE COOPERATION PROGRAMME WHICH PROVIDES HUMAN RESOURCE CAPACITY BUILDING AS A CATALYST FOR TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; (2) THE REGIONAL TRADE POLICY COURSE WHICH EQUIPS REGIONAL COUNTRIES WITH SKILLS TO PARTICIPATE MORE EFFECTIVELY IN THE MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEM AND TO HARNESS TRADE AS AN ENGINE FOR GROWTH; AND (3) THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND - SINGAPORE REGIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE WHICH PROVIDES OFFICIALS FROM THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION TRAINING IN THE AREAS OF MACROECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.						
19. DOES YOUR GOVERNMENT CON GLOBAL LEVEL?	NSIDER II USEFU	JL IU MUNITOF	K AID FOR TRAD	E AT THE		
GLOBAL LEVEL?						

20. WHAT DO YOU SEE AS MAJOR CHALLENGES OR AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN MONITORING AID FOR TRADE AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL?

Please describe and provide examples:

THE FEEDBACK AND EVALUATION MECHANISM FOR AFT COULD BE ENHANCED TO OBTAIN GREATER CLARITY AND SPECIFICITY ON THE AREAS WHERE OUR AFT PROGRAMMES COULD BE FURTHER IMPROVED.

INPUTS AND FEEDBACK FROM REGIONAL FORUMS ON SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRILATERAL COOPERATION COULD ALSO CONTRIBUTE TO BETTER MONITORING OF AFT AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL.