

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE



PAGE 4: B.1) ABOUT YOU

<b>Q1: COUNTRY / CUSTOMS TERRITORY</b>	AUSTRALIA
<b>Q2: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
<b>Q3: YOUR CONTACT DETAILS</b>	
Name:	-
Position	-
Ministry/Organization	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Email Address:	aidfortrade@dfat.gov.au
<b>Q4: CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):</b>	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

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

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

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

## DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

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

Change in government and priorities,  
Streamlining of countries receiving support,  
More focus on private sector development,  
More focus on trade facilitation,  
More focus on gender equality

**Q8: Additional information.**

On 18 June 2014 the Australian Government released its new development policy and performance framework. It set a target to promote economic development by increasing Australia's aid for trade investments to 20 per cent of the aid budget by 2020. An aid for trade strategy was drafted to support delivery of this target.

Australia's aid for trade strategy will assist developing countries by:

1. improving their regulatory environment;
2. increasing their infrastructure investments; and
3. improving the productive capacity of their private sector.

The agriculture and fisheries sectors are a major component of Australia's aid for trade investments. Aid for trade is an important tool in addressing regional challenges in agriculture - by developing strong market linkages, increasing productivity, and addressing policy and governance barriers that prevent regional trade and development.

The Australian Government's new development policy and performance framework has also emphasised the importance of:

- engaging the private sector: all new investments will explore innovative ways to promote private sector growth or engage the private sector in achieving development outcomes;
- empowering women and girls: more than 80 per cent of investments, regardless of their objectives, will effectively address gender issues in their implementation; and
- focusing on the Indo-Pacific region: increase the proportion of country program aid that is spent in the Indo-Pacific region to at least 90 per cent from 2014–15.

### 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?**

More than 10% increase

**Q12: Additional information.**

*Respondent skipped this question*

## DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

**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

**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)**

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.**

*Respondent skipped this question*

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

Significant increase (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)**

Change in government and priorities ,  
Alignment with the post-2015 development agenda

**Q21: Additional information.**

*Respondent skipped this question*

# DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

## 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.**

*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

**Q25: Additional information.**

The sources of trade costs differ between one developing country to another. For some countries including small-island states, transportation costs due to distance to major markets may be the major factor, while for others it could be production input costs. For many developing countries, border procedures are unnecessarily burdensome.

**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,  
Poor regulatory environment for services,  
Unsure

**Q27: Additional information.**

Better evidence is needed on what are the major sources of costs for services exports in developing countries, and the economic benefits of addressing these costs.

World Bank Studies have noted that since the 1990s services exports of 20 key developing countries have grown by over 15 percent annually. It is expected that there are considerable economic benefits from the better movement of people across borders. Greater transparency around labour mobility requirements would aid in further movements of natural persons. Related to this, non-recognition of professional qualifications would make it difficult / impossible for professionals to export services from developing countries.

There are also a number of other factors which effect developing countries ability to participate in services trade, including investment in human capital (through health and education services); and institutional impediments (for example, poor regulatory environments for services hampers the development of competitive services sectors in developing countries and this would be expected to increase trade costs in these areas).

In addition, poor and non-competitive infrastructure (e.g. telecommunications) and inadequate financial services, inhibits the ability of services providers to efficiently deliver and advertise services. There is also a significant correlation between investment and services trade. Encouraging further FDI is important for increased services exports by developing countries.

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**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,  
Specific in-country projects

**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)**

Multi-year country strategies,  
In-country projects and programmes,  
Multi-year regional strategies,  
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)**

Central Asia, East Asia, South Asia,  
Pacific Islands, East Africa

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

Lao PDR Trade Development Facility: see  
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2013/09/18304300/lao-peoples-democratic-republic-trade-development-facility-project>

### 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)**

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

**Q36: Additional information.**

Australia has committed funding support to the World Bank Trade Facilitation Support Program (\$6m) and World Trade Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility (\$1m). Funding of these global programs is in addition to country and region specific investments in trade facilitation.

Given a demonstrated commitment to reform, developing countries should not have difficulty obtaining support to implement the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation.

**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 national aid programming dialogues,

As part of regional aid programming dialogues,

As part of dedicated global thematic programmes

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### Q38: Additional information.

It is expected that a variety of modes of support will be required. Developing countries are at different stages of implementing the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation. While some countries will require intensive support, others are already well advanced in meeting their commitments. Some developing countries have also applied for assistance as part of a regional request, while others have applied individually.

## 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

,

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

,

Knowledge of Trade Facilitation Agreement among staff

### Q40: Additional information.

Australia is increasing our aid for trade investments in trade facilitation, in alignment with our aid for trade strategy. Australia has committed funding support to the World Bank Trade Facilitation Support Program (\$6m) and World Trade Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility (\$1m). The Protocol text for the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation was adopted by members in November 2014 and Australia's assistance has only just commenced.

### 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,

Appeal and review procedures,

Other measures to enhance impartiality, non-discrimination and transparency

,

Release and clearance of goods,

Border agency cooperation, Unsure

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### Q42: Additional information.

Transparency and integrity of Customs and related arrangements have long been identified by traders and governments as a major concern for developing countries. These issues can be of particular concern for countries with many and remote entry points. The capacity of many developing countries to implement enhanced arrangements may be limited.

**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

,

Reducing costs of disaster and humanitarian relief operations

,

Reducing delays in disaster and humanitarian relief operations

,

Positive spin-offs on governance programmes

### Q45: Additional information.

Implementation of the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation will have a positive effect on most sectors of the economy. It is expected that it will have an impact on development and poverty alleviation through increased economic growth.

## PAGE 22: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

**Q46: Do you track trade costs as part of your Aid-for-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 project/programme theory of change/logframes/results-based management approaches

,

In ex post evaluations



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<b>Q48: Additional information.</b>	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
<b>Q49: What data sources do you use?(You may tick more than 1 box)</b>	Own data collection, World Bank Doing Business Index, World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report
<b>Q50: Additional information.</b>	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
<b>Q51: How do you validate the results?(You may tick more than 1 box)</b>	Dialogue with private sector, Dialogue with government, Dialogue with academic institutions
<b>Q52: Additional information.</b>	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

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**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, Greater transparency,  
Updated customs working practices,  
Improved cooperation between border agencies,  
New or updated transport infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc.)  
,  
Tariff reforms,  
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

**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 export volumes,  
Increase in import volumes,  
Other (please specify)  
Reduction in business cost as expressed in interviews with businesses.

**Q56: Additional information.**

*Respondent skipped this question*

## DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

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

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

**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,  
Upgrading transport infrastructure,  
Upgrading network infrastructure,  
Working with trade partners to recognize professional qualifications  
,  
Working with trade partners to remove restrictions on movement of natural persons  
,  
Improving the regulatory environment for services

**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,  
Alignment of donor support with national priorities  
,  
Sustained political engagement and commitment by national authorities  
,  
Use of regional approaches,  
Commitment of regional partners to goal

**Q62: Additional information.**

*Respondent skipped this question*

## DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

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

**Q64: Additional information.**

The Australian Government's new development policy and performance framework has set a target for engaging the private sector - all new investments will explore innovative ways to promote private sector growth or engage the private sector in achieving development outcomes.

### 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, Business engagement,  
Public-private partnerships

**Q66: Additional information.**

Private sector development is integrated into our country and regional programs. For example in Indonesia we help improve small holder agricultural productivity through value chain development, and we help Philippines attract higher levels of investments in infrastructure through Public Private Partnerships. Direct engagement with business and the private sector is increasingly a feature of our investments/interventions.

**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,  
Infrastructure, Business environment,  
Improving access to credit, Support for SMEs,  
Business engagement,  
Private sector development in least developed countries  
,  
Private sector development in fragile states

**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

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**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,  
Identifying binding constraints,  
Delivery of programmes

**Q72: Additional information.**

The Australian private sector is engaged in the delivery of aid programs through internationally open tenders and procurement processes.

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

No

**Q74: Additional information.**

The aid program does not currently (December 2014) have a program which is explicitly aimed at providing support directly to Australian businesses to encourage them to invest in developing countries.

Businesses can however receive support through two agencies within the Foreign Affairs and Trade Portfolio - Australia's export credit agency (Efic) and the Australian Trade and Investment Commission (Austrade). The support provided by these organisations is not considered as ODA.

Efic, as Australia's official export credit agency, provides financial solutions to Australian businesses exporting and investing in both developing and developed countries although its business is concentrated in emerging markets. All transactions supported by Efic are assessed on the basis of commercial viability and the private market's inability to provide the financial solution required. This is not considered as ODA.

The Australian Government provides assistance to Australian business investing overseas. This includes - information about markets and industry trends in particular countries or regions; introductions to potential international partners, buyers and other in-market contacts; facilitation of access to international governments and other relevant overseas decision-makers in the market; and ongoing support, including help in identifying market opportunities, tendering for projects and promoting the business in the market. Australian diplomatic missions overseas also provide consular assistance to business when required. This is not considered as ODA.

See [www.efic.gov.au](http://www.efic.gov.au) and [www.austrade.gov.au](http://www.austrade.gov.au).

### 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*

## DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

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)

Other (please specify)  
Feedback from business on quality of service

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

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,  
Moving up value chains,  
Foreign direct investment,  
Domestic private sector investment,  
Reduction in poverty

Q82: Additional information.

*Respondent skipped this question*

## DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

**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 donors to trade issues in national development planning

**Q84: Additional information.**

While it is clear that there has been increased attention and resources directed to aid for trade, documentation and evidence of its impact on development and poverty reduction could be improved further.

**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

,

Helping to create the conditions for employment,

Positive impacts on women's economic empowerment

**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 foreign direct investment,

Women's economic empowerment

**Q88: Additional information.**

*Respondent skipped this question*

## DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

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

Better evaluation and articulation of the impact of aid for trade on development. This includes the efficacy of the different types of aid for trade – infrastructure, regulation and building productive capacity, and the circumstances in which they work best. Given the current focus on trade facilitation, a better understanding of the impacts of components of the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation, would assist.

Case stories on aid for trade should be supplemented with systematic evaluations of how the entire initiative helps foster growth and reduce poverty.

More work needs to be done to identify effective aid for trade approaches in small and less developed states, where trade and private sector development opportunities may be thin. This includes the role of regional solutions, including for the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation.

## 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*