



PAGE 5: ABOUT YOU

Q1: Country or customs territory

MULTILATERAL BANK

Q2: About you

Name

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PAGE 7: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q3: Do you have an Aid-for-Trade Strategy?

No

PAGE 8: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

**Q4: If no, please indicate if your development policy
includes trade priorities.**

Yes

PAGE 9: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q5: Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. If yes, please rank the top 5 priorities areas among the items listed.(1 being the most important)

Trade facilitation	2
Network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)	5
Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)	4
International competitiveness	1
Connecting to value chains	3

Additional information : please specify further the priorities that you selected above as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them and provide a weblink to the relevant strategy.

The categories ranked above should rather be considered as equally ranked. The EBRD supports private and public sector investments in all of the above areas, priorities are rather determined on the country/regional level. This includes financial support to enterprises, including those with an export orientation, as well as investments in cross-border transport infrastructure, and regional power pools and projects to promote regional energy markets. In addition, the EBRD has developed a trade finance programme that promotes trade by overcoming counter-party risks in trade credits.

PAGE 10: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q6: Has your Aid-for-Trade strategy changed since 2014?	No
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PAGE 11: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q7: If yes, what are the top 3 drivers of these changes? (Please choose no more than 3 options)	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
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PAGE 12: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q8: How has your Aid-for-Trade spending changed since 2014?	No change, Additional information on changes to your Aid-for-Trade spending since 2014. Different sector portfolios within the Bank have developed differently over the past two years, making a comprehensive judgement difficult.
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Q9: How do you expect your Aid-for-Trade spending to change in the next 5 years?	No change
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Q10: Looking ahead, what changes do you expect to your Aid-for-Trade strategy in the next 5 years?

Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals ,
 More focus on climate change and green growth ,
 More focus on private sector development,
 More focus on trade facilitation ,
 Additional information on changes you expect to your Aid-for-Trade strategy in the next 5 years. The EBRD supports international efforts to drive forward the Sustainable Development Goals through the provision of private finance for (sustainable) development. As one example, the Bank has been a pioneer in providing sustainable energy financing, which may play a key role in combatting climate change.

Q11: Are you engaging with the private sector in the design, delivery and monitoring of your Aid-for-Trade programmes?

Yes

PAGE 13: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q12: If yes, how are you engaging with the private sector:

Project or programme identification,
 Project or programme implementation,
 Project or programme financing,
 Project or programme evaluation,
 Private sector associations in partner countries,
 Global business associations, Individual companies,
 Additional information on how you are engaging with the private sector in the design, delivery and monitoring of your Aid-for-Trade programmes. The EBRD provides finance to the private sector for investments and engages with a range of stakeholders throughout a project's life cycle, including wider support measures such as policy dialogues with various constituencies. Projects are also subject to systematic evaluations.

PAGE 14: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q13: In your view, can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda ?

Yes

PAGE 15: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q14: If yes, please specify which Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) you think that Aid for Trade may help to achieve? Sustainable Development Goals:

5. Gender equality, 6. Clean water and sanitation ,
7. Affordable and clean energy ,
8. Decent work and economic growth ,
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure ,
17. Partnership for the goals,

Additional information on how Aid-for-Trade can contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. Aid for Trade activities in general may directly or indirectly impact almost all SDGs. Given the EBRD's operations and AFT's objectives and scope of activities, the EBRD's contribution would most directly work through the channels indicated above.

PAGE 16: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q15: Are you integrating women's economic empowerment into your Aid-for-Trade programmes?

Yes,

Additional information on how women's economic empowerment is being integrated into your Aid-for-Trade programmes? (e.g. indicating how these programmes are attempting to impact women and marginalized groups)

The EBRD's Strategy for the Promotion of Gender Equality 2016-2020 supports building equitable and sustainable economies. For example, the Bank contributes to women's ability to trade through investments and policy dialogue, e.g. in the context of the Women in Business programmes.

Q16: Have you undertaken an evaluation of your Aid-for-Trade support?

Yes,

Additional information on the evaluation of your Aid-for-Trade support. (Please include information on the review's finding and/or a weblink to the evaluation document)

The EBRD regularly conducts internal evaluations of its operations/projects by an independent evaluation unit, including AFT-related projects.

PAGE 18: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

Q17: Is trade facilitation reflected as a priority in your Aid-for-Trade programming? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Unsure

Q18: Are you providing Aid-for-Trade support to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement?

Unsure,

Additional information on Aid-for-Trade support to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement. The EBRD's contribution complements the efforts that governments, the donor community, and international development agencies undertake in order to implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement with the ultimate goal of reducing trade costs. The Bank's operations specifically focus on providing finance to public and private sector entities, some of which contribute indirectly to the implementation of the TFA.

PAGE 19: SECTION 2: TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

Q19: If yes, how are you programming Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation support?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 20: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

Q20: In which regions are you providing Aid-for-Trade support to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement? (You may tick more than one box)

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 21: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

Q21: For implementation of which disciplines of the Trade Facilitation Agreement are you providing Aid-for-Trade support?(You may tick more that 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 22: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

Q22: What difficulties, if any, are you facing in programming and providing support to partner countries or regional economic communities to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement?(You may tick more that 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 23: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

Q23: Are you working with the private sector to support implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement?

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 24: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

Q24: If yes, how are you engaging with the private sector:(You may tick more that 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 26: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q25: Does e-commerce (or other digital strategy) feature among the priorities in your national development policy?

Yes

PAGE 27: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q26: If yes, please indicate which of the following is included: (You may tick more than 1 box)

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) development

,

Broadband development,

Additional information to elaborate on how e-commerce (or other digital strategy) features in your national development strategy.

The EBRD has launched the Knowledge Economy Initiative, working with countries on innovation-related issues and providing funding to the private sector, to stimulate competition, attract investors and encourage entrepreneurs to commercialise their ideas.

PAGE 28: SECTION 3: E-COMMERCE

Q27: Do you have any special policy initiatives that cover the area of e-commerce (or other digital strategy)?

Yes,

Additional information on any special policy initiatives that cover the area of e-commerce (or other digital strategy) and add a weblink to the special policy initiative.

The EBRD has launched the Knowledge Economy Initiative, working with countries on innovation-related issues such as improving telecoms regulation and developing ecosystems that allow venture capital and private equity firms to grow. The EBRD also provides funding to the private sector, including for projects related to the development or expansion of e-commerce. These efforts take into account the different levels of development across the region while seeking to stimulate competition, attract investors and encourage entrepreneurs to commercialise their ideas.

PAGE 29: SECTION 3: E-COMMERCE

Q28: Does e-commerce feature in your in-country dialogues with partner countries?

Yes

PAGE 30: SECTION 3: E-COMMERCE

Q29: If yes, please indicate which of the following is included: (You may tick more than 1 box)

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) development

,

Broadband development, E-government,
Additional information on how e-commerce features in your in-country dialogues.
In addition to the EBRD's financial support for private sector enterprises, the Bank also engages in policy dialogues related to project finance, for example to support improved telecoms regulation, or the development of e-procurement databases.

Q30: If yes, please indicate how demand from partner countries for e-commerce support has grown in the past 5 years:

Some growth in demand for support

PAGE 31: SECTION 3: E-COMMERCE

Q31: Does e-commerce feature in your dialogues with regional partners e.g. regional economic communities or transport corridors?

No

PAGE 32: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q32: If yes, please indicate which of the following : (You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

Q33: If yes, please indicate how demand from regional partners for e-commerce support has grown in the past 5 years:

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 33: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q34: What types of support are you offering for e-commerce development?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Broadband infrastructure development,

Broadband regulatory policy support,

E-commerce training for micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs)

,

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure upgrading

,

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) regulatory policy support

,

Telecommunications infrastructure,

Telecommunications regulatory policy support,

Additional information on the types of support you are offering for e-commerce development.

The EBRD's policy initiatives cover a wide range of activities, supporting both private sector enterprises and public/regulatory entities.

PAGE 34: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q35: Are you working with the private sector to support growth in e-commerce in partner countries and regions?

Yes,

Additional information on you are working with the private sector to support growth in e-commerce in partner countries and regions.

The EBRD provides financing to private sector enterprises, to encourage companies to innovate, including through technology transfers, become more competitive and seek to move up global value chains through policy dialogue, networking, information sharing and technical cooperation.

PAGE 35: SECTION 3: E-COMMERCE

Q36: Based on your experience of e-commerce support programmes, please indicate the main issues that firms and consumers in your partner countries face in accessing and using internet services?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Access to labour with necessary technical skills ,
 Credit card payments, Postal systems,
 Slow internet connection speeds,
 Additional information on your experience of the main issues that firms that firms and consumers in your partner countries face in accessing and using internet services.
 EBRD's clients are frequently constrained by lack of human capital with the necessary skills, but also management skills specific to fast-moving business sectors. Further challenges include trade/ICT infrastructure along the entire delivery/trade chain, and the sometimes difficult access to finance for services enterprises.

PAGE 36: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q37: What are the most common trade issues that you encounter in your e-commerce support programmes? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Unsure

PAGE 37: E-COMMERCE

Q38: Do you anticipate a growth in future demand from partner countries and regional partners in the area of e-commerce?

Yes

PAGE 38: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q39: If yes, please elaborate:

Some growth in demand for support

PAGE 39: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

Q40: In your view, can growth in e-commerce in partner countries and regions make a contribution to women's economic empowerment?

Yes,

Additional information on how growth in e-commerce in partner countries and regions can make a contribution to women's economic empowerment. The main instrument used by the Bank to contribute to closing gender gaps in access to finance are Women in Business (WiB) Programmes, operating across 15 countries and includes e-commerce as part of the solution to some barriers to women's economic empowerment. These include tailored business support and coaching on particular technical challenges, or technical options for women with less developed business skills that facilitate use of different ICT channels.

PAGE 41: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q41: Does your development policy or Aid-for-Trade strategy include trade-related infrastructure development priorities?

Yes,

Additional information on how your development policy or Aid-for Trade strategy includes trade-related infrastructure development priorities. Investments in infrastructure are particularly important and the EBRD helps to remove constraints by investing in infrastructure. The EBRD invests around EUR 2 billion per annum into infrastructure projects, including transport and municipal and environmental infrastructure.

PAGE 42: SECTION 4 : INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES AND INVESTMENT

Q42: Do you have any special policy initiatives that cover the area of infrastructure or trade-related infrastructure specifically?

Yes,

Additional information on any special policy initiatives that cover the area of infrastructure or trade-related infrastructure specifically. Many of EBRD's projects in trade-related infrastructure are supported by specific policy dialogues or other complementing activities, aiming to ensure the operational and environmental sustainability of projects, and improving the regulatory environment in these sectors. This includes for example assessments of the PPP environment with other IFIs, and sectoral seminars (e.g. roads, district heating, urban transport) with policy makers.

PAGE 43: SECTION 4 : INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES AND INVESTMENT

Q43: Does trade-related infrastructure feature in your in-country dialogues with partner countries?

Yes

PAGE 44: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q44: If yes, please indicate which of the following : (You may tick more than 1 box)

Internal waterways transport infrastructure ,
 Air transport infrastructure ,
 Rail transport infrastructure ,
 Road transport infrastructure ,
 Maritime transport infrastructure ,
 Infrastructure related to all modes of transport:
 cargo handling, storage and/or warehousing
 ,
 Telecommunications infrastructure ,
 Energy distribution infrastructure ,
 Energy transport infrastructure (pipelines for
 transportation of petroleum, natural gas, etc.)

PAGE 45: SECTION 4 : INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q45: Does trade-related infrastructure feature in your dialogues with regional partners (e.g. regional economic communities or transport corridors)?

No

PAGE 46: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q46: If yes, please indicate which of the following services trade sectors feature as priority sectors in your national development strategy :(You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 47: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q47: Do your programmes link trade-related infrastructure to the development of related services sectors?

Yes

PAGE 48: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q48: If yes, please specify which services sectors feature as priority sectors in your national development strategy. (You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 49: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q49: Which service sectors do you expect will support implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement and will help realize associated economic benefits in partner countries? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 50: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q50: Do your development programmes link growth in services capacity and services trade to growth in industrial capacity and manufacturing exports?

Yes

PAGE 51: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q51: If yes, please specify which services sectors are identified for growth in industrial capacity and manufacturing. (You may tick more than 1 box)

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES,
 COMPUTER AND RELATED SERVICES (e.g., services related to installation of computer hardware, data processing and database services)
 ,
 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES,
 OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES,
 COMMUNICATION SERVICES,
 DISTRIBUTION SERVICES (including wholesale and retail trade services)
 ,
 EDUCATIONAL SERVICES,
 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES,
 FINANCIAL SERVICES,
 TRANSPORT SERVICES (passenger and freight transportation)
 ,
 Additional information on service sectors identified for growth in industrial capacity and manufacturing. Almost all of the above services activities may be instrumental to growth in industrial capacity and manufacturing exports, partly depending on the economy's structure and level of development. The EBRD's projects regularly incorporate links to the services indicated above, usually in the context of specific financing projects.

PAGE 52: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q52: What are the main issues constraining growth in national services capacity and trade in your partner countries? Issues constraining growth : (You may tick more than 1 box)

Education and vocational training ,
 Lack of recognition internationally of professional or vocational qualifications
 ,
 Low levels of domestic investment ,
 Low levels of foreign direct investment ,
 Poor information and communication technology network infrastructure
 ,
 Poor transport infrastructure (maritime, inland waterway, air, rail, road)
 ,
 Qualification requirements,
 Quality of services offered

PAGE 53: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q53: Does your Aid-for-Trade programming include actions to improve the investment climate in partner countries?

Yes

PAGE 54: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q54: If yes, please specify how: (You may tick more than 1 box)

By providing assistance to update investment policy, regulations and/or strategy

,

By reducing risk for investors ,

By supporting establishment of an investment authority, investment promotion agency (IPA) and/or investment development agency

,

By training officials,

By upgrading economic infrastructure to attract foreign direct investment (in the production sector)

,

Additional information on actions to improve investment climate in partner countries.

The EBRD has launched a number of investment climate and governance reform projects ("Investment Climate and Governance Initiative"), supporting or establishing Investment Councils or an Ombudsman function; supporting government's anti-corruption programmes through the enhancement of civil society's capacity to monitor and report on corruption-related issues; and enhancing corporate governance in the private sector.

Q55: What Aid-for-Trade actions have you taken to support national or regional initiatives to improve the investment climate in partner countries during the past 5 years? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Facilitating entry and operations of foreign investors ,
 Focusing on investment policy implementation and enforcement
 ,
 Focusing on public governance and institutions ,
 Reforming an existing investment authority, investment promotion agency (IPA) and/or investment development agency
 ,
 Signing investment agreements focused on investment promotion and facilitation
 ,
 Training officials,
 Updating investment policy, regulations and/or strategy
 ,
 Additional information on Aid-for-Trade actions to support national or regional initiatives to improve investment climate reforms in partner countries in the past 5 years.
 The EBRD's Investment Climate and Governance Initiatives in various countries include different elements of the above.

PAGE 56: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q56: Are you providing specific assistance and capacity building to help LDCs utilize services waiver opportunities? No

PAGE 57: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q57: If yes, what kind of support are you providing? (You may tick more than 1 box) *Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 58: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q58: In your view, can the development of services trade contribute to women's economic empowerment? Yes

PAGE 59: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

Q59: If yes, please specify in which services sectors?
Services sectors:(You may tick more than 1 box)

BUSINESS SERVICES AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

,

COMMUNICATION SERVICES,

EDUCATION SERVICES,

CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED SERVICES,

DISTRIBUTION SERVICES,

TRANSPORT SERVICES, ENERGY SERVICES,

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES,

FINANCIAL SERVICES,

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES,

TOURISM AND TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES,

Additional information on how the development of services trade can contribute to women's economic empowerment.

Growth in services trade has correlated with both economic empowerment and disempowerment for women. The development of services trade appears to contribute to women's economic empowerment in countries with a comparative advantage in services and where labour force participation rates are very high for women, such as in Poland and Lithuania. Where these conditions are absent, growth in services trade may not correlate with women's economic empowerment, such as in Kyrgyz Republic and Kazakhstan.

PAGE 60: END OF SURVEY

Q60: CONSULTATION Please list other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply.

Respondent skipped this question