

Q18 In which category(ies) of Aid for Trade is the support you provide impactful for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

,

Trade policy and administrative management

Trade facilitation,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Communications infrastructure,

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)

,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services

Building productive capacity

Agriculture,

Travel and tourism

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

Q19 What factors contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you provide for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities

Country ownership,

Good digital and ICT connectivity

Institutional capacity to implement projects

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

Q20 What factors may limit the success of the aid-for-trade support that you provide for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors.)

Lack of country ownership

Poor digital and ICT connectivity

Poor alignment of aid-for-trade received with national/regional priorities

Poor national/regional coordination,

Weak institutional capacity

Page 18: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

Q21 Does the Aid for Trade you provide help mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification in partner countries (i.e. non-concessional financing, foreign direct investment, remittances, trade finance, etc.).

Yes,

Additional information on how Aid for Trade helps mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification.:

A lot of Estonian support is guided by the principle of strengthening the country level institutional capacities. If that level becomes stronger, more able to deliver government services to the trade community, we think that this also establishes a way to attract more investments into that country, or sector-wise, for example, triggers more tourists to visit some certain place. Also, see explanation under p19 regarding the variety of stakeholders contributing to these fields.

Q22 To which partner country(ies) or territory(ies) do you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Afghanistan,

Albania,

Angola,

Antigua and Barbuda

Argentina,

Armenia,

Belarus,

Benin,
Bosnia and Herzegovina,
Brazil,
Comoros,
Costa Rica,
El Salvador,
Fiji,
Georgia,
Guyana,
India,
Iraq,
Jamaica,
Kiribati,
Kyrgyz Republic,
Madagascar,
Malaysia,
Mauritius,
Mexico,
Moldova,
Montenegro,
Papua New Guinea,
Samoa,
Sao Tome and Principe,
Seychelles,
Suriname,
Tonga,
Trinidad and Tobago,
Turkey,
Turkmenistan,
Ukraine,
Uruguay,
Vanuatu,
Viet Nam,

Additional information on the partner country(ies), territory(ies) or regional programmes in which you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification.:

There are several major stakeholders to contribute to the Estonian activities in the field of economic development

and to the related supportive aspects of it, like strengthening the government's administrative systems. Most of the stakeholder activities are in-kind contributions as advisory activities or support activities in order to set up the government structures needed to facilitate trade and economic development. 1) There are government led-activities, directly funded from the Estonian development aid budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - see for more: <https://rakendusd.vm.ee/akta/index.php?language=eng> ; 2) There are different government supported programmes and government institutions, like: a) e-Residency (<https://e-resident.gov.ee/>), which have their own international activities supporting the economic development and diversification indirectly (for example, through cooperation with UNCTAD or other international stakeholders); b) Centre of Registers and Information Systems - see for more: <https://www.rik.ee/en/international/cooperation> - who also have their stand-alone activities, incl. with UNCTAD (if to take one example from here - development of Dubai Land Register, UAE, then this cooperation project also surely served as a supportive mean for economic diversification); 3) Another major stakeholder is the e-Governance Academy, whose projects world-wide serve as direct or supportive activities for economic development and its related aspects. Founded in 2002, the e-Governance Academy (eGA) is a non-profit think tank and consultancy organisation: a joint initiative of the Government of Estonia, Open Society Institute (OSI) and the United Nations Development Programme, creating and transferring knowledge and best practice in the area of digital transformation: e-governance, e-democracy and national cyber security. See for more: <https://ega.ee/about-us/> . See detailed info from the project database available here: <https://ega.ee/projects/> . It is also important to mention, that many of the projects are implemented regionally. Also, several cooperation activities include developed countries, or countries/territories not mentioned in the above list: Bahama, Barbados, Serbia, Japan, South Korea, Cayman islands, Kosovo, Palestine, Cyprus, Latvia, Sweden, Russian Federation, if just to mention some of them.

Q23 Through which channels do you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Bilateral programmes,

Multilateral institutions,

Regional programmes,

Please provide further details on the channels through which you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification.:

Please see explanation on cooperation details under p 19.

Q24 With which South-South partner(s) do you partner to offer financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box or leave all boxes unticked if you do not partner with any)

Mexico*,
South Korea*,
Turkey,
Argentina,
Brazil,
India,
United Arab Emirates ,

Additional information the South-South partner(s) you partner with to provide financing for economic diversification.:

Mostly it is in-kind advisory work that we offer, please see explanation in p 19.

Page 19: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

Q25 Looking ahead, in which sectors do you anticipate future support for economic diversification to be required? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Agriculture,
Industry,
Services,
Forestry

Q26 Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you anticipate that you will continue to provide aid-for-trade support for economic diversification. (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

Trade policy and administrative management

Trade facilitation,

Multilateral trade negotiations

Communications infrastructure,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services

Building productive capacity

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Travel and tourism

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

Page 20: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

Q27 Is there any Aid for Trade project or programme for economic diversification that you would like to showcase as an example of best practice? (Please provide additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

There are several major stakeholders to contribute to the Estonian activities in the field of economic development and to the related supportive aspects of it, like strengthening the government's administrative systems.

- a) e-Residency - <https://e-resident.gov.ee/> ;
- b) Centre of Registers and Information Systems - <https://www.rik.ee/en/international/cooperation> ;
- c) e-Governance Academy - <https://ega.ee/about-us/> .

See more detailed info under p 19.

Page 22: SECTION 3 : AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q28 Is economic empowerment a priority in your aid-for-trade and development strategy?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on how economic empowerment is prioritized in your aid-for-trade and development strategy.:
There are special qualifying markers for women, youth etc. aspects in our development cooperation projects.

Page 23: SECTION 3 : AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q29 For which groups does your aid-for-trade strategy seek to promote economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Women's economic empowerment ,

Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises ,

Youth economic empowerment

Q30 Does your aid-for-trade or development strategy propose any indicators to track economic empowerment or include any targets to achieve?

Unsure

Q31 Does your aid-for-trade or development strategy link economic empowerment in partner countries to their participation in international trade?

Unsure

Page 24: SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q32 Please indicate in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you provide support for Aid for Trade for economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

- Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)
- ,
- Trade facilitation,
- Trade education/training,
- Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)
- ,
- Communications infrastructure,
- Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)
- ,
- Business support services,
- Banking and financial services ,
- Building productive capacity ,
- Agriculture,
- Travel and tourism ,
- Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

Q33 Does the aid-for-trade support you provide for economic empowerment align with the empowerment priorities established in partner countries national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

Unsure

Q34 Is women's economic empowerment a priority in your development or aid-for-trade strategy?

Yes,
 Additional information on how women's economic empowerment is prioritized in your development aid-for-trade strategy.:
 There is a specific evaluation marker for women empowerment in Estonian development cooperation activities.

Q35 In your view, how best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to women's economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Improving access to information
- Improving access to foreign markets
- Improving access to global value chains
- Improving digital connectivity
- Improving the provision of services
- Improving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation)
- Providing access to finance
- Supporting rural trade
- Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth
- Upgrading business skills,
- Upgrading ICT skills

Q36 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support women's economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).

,

Trade policy and administrative management

Trade facilitation,

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Communications infrastructure,

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development.)

,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services

Building productive capacity

Agriculture,

Travel and tourism

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)

Q37 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting women's economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities
- Country ownership,
- Donor interest in specific projects/programmes
- Good digital and ICT connectivity
- Good trade-related infrastructure
- Mobilization of domestic private investment
- Services capacity,
- Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

Page 26: SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q38 In your view, how best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the economic empowerment of MSMEs. (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Improving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation)
- Providing access to finance
- Supporting the growth and economic development of women
- Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth
- Upgrading business skills,
- Upgrading ICT skills
- Upgrading the transport infrastructure,
- Improving access to foreign markets
- Improving access to global value chains
- Improving digital connectivity
- Improving the provision of services

Q39 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).

,

Trade policy and administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Communications infrastructure,

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development.)

,

Forestry,

Travel and tourism ,

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)

Q40 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities**
- Country ownership,**
- Donor interest in specific projects/programmes**
- Good digital and ICT connectivity**
- Good trade-related infrastructure**
- Mobilization of domestic private investment**
- Institutional capacity to implement projects**
- National/regional coordination,**
- Services capacity,**
- Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines**

Page 27: SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q41 In your view, how best can Aid for Trade contribute to Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Improving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation)**
- Providing access to finance**
- Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth**
- Upgrading business skills,**
- Upgrading ICT skills**
- Improving access to information**
- Improving access to foreign markets**
- Improving access to global value chains**
- Improving digital connectivity**
- Improving the provision of services**

Q42 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).

,

Trade policy and administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Communications infrastructure,

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development.)

,

Forestry,

Travel and tourism ,

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)

Q43 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting Youth economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Capacity to draft funding applications ,

Country ownership,

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes ,

Good digital and ICT connectivity ,

Good trade-related infrastructure ,

Mobilization of domestic private investment ,

Institutional capacity to implement projects ,

Services capacity,

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

Page 28: SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q44 In your view, can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda ?

Yes,
Please provide a weblink to the relevant national strategy or policy document in which SDGs are referred to.:
The Strategy for Estonian Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid 2016–2020.
https://vm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/development-cooperation/2016_2020_arengukava_eng_kodulehele_0.pdf

Q45 If yes, please specify which Sustainable Development Goal or Goals (SDGs) Aid for Trade can help to achieve. (You may tick more than 1 box) Sustainable Development Goals:

1. No poverty
2. Zero hunger,
3. Good health and well-being
4. Quality education,
5. Gender equality
6. Clean water and sanitation
7. Affordable and clean energy
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
10. Reduce inequalities
11. Sustainable cities and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life below water
15. Life on land
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions
17. Partnership for the goals

Additional information on the Sustainable Development Goal(s) Aid for Trade can help to achieve.:

Directly or indirectly, AfT supports to achieve all the SDGs.

Q46 Which partner country(ies) or custom territory(ies) are the main recipients of the aid-for-trade financing you provide for economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Afghanistan,
Belarus,
Moldova,
Ukraine,

Additional information on the country(ies) or custom territory(ies) that are the main recipients of the aid-for-trade financing you provide for economic empowerment.:

Please see the explanation on the variety of Estonian international activities supporting economic empowerment under p 19.

Q47 Through which channels do you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Bilateral programmes,
Multilateral institutions,
Regional programmes

Q48 With which South-South partner(s) do you partner with to provide aid-for-trade financing for economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box or leave all boxes unticked if you do not partner with any))

South Korea*,
Turkey,
Argentina,
Brazil,
India,
United Arab Emirates ,

Additional information on the South-South partner(s) your partner with to provide coherent aid-for-trade financing for economic empowerment.:

Please see the explanation on the variety of Estonian international activities supporting economic empowerment under p 19.

Q49 Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you anticipate that you will continue to provide aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment. (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

- Business support services,**
- Banking and financial services** ,
- Building productive capacity** ,
- Agriculture,**
- Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).**
- ,
- Trade policy and administrative management** ,
- Trade facilitation,**
- Trade education/training,**
- Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)**
- ,
- Communications infrastructure,**
- Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development.)**
- ,
- Travel and tourism** ,
- Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)**

Q50 Is there any Aid for Trade project or programme for economic empowerment you would like to showcase as particularly important or as an example of best practice?(Please provide any relevant additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

There are several major stakeholders to contribute to the Estonian activities in the field of economic development and to the related supportive aspects of it (like the economic empowerment), like strengthening the government's administrative systems.

- a) e-Residency - <https://e-resident.gov.ee/> ;
- b) Centre of Registers and Information Systems - <https://www.rik.ee/en/international/cooperation> ;
- c) e-Governance Academy - <https://ega.ee/about-us/> .

See more detailed explanation under p 19.

Q51 Please provide any additional information.(Please reference in the form or weblinks, document symbols, including to evaluations of projects or programmes)

None.

Page 31: END OF SURVEY

Q52 CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):

None.
