



PAGE 5: ABOUT YOU

Q1: Country or customs territory

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Q2: About you

Name

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Position

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

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

Yes

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

Respondent skipped this question

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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 policy analysis, negotiations and implementation	5
Trade facilitation	3
International competitiveness	1
Export diversification	4
Connecting to value chains	2

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.

ITC supports the internationalization of small and medium-sized enterprises and women's economic empowerment in developing countries and economies in transition. ITC's work is concentrated in six focus areas, namely: Providing trade and market intelligence; Building a conducive business environment; Strengthening trade and investment support institutions; Connecting to international value chains; Promoting and mainstreaming inclusive and green trade; and, Supporting regional economic integration and South-South links. Link to ITC's 2015-2017 Strategic Plan:
<http://www.intracen.org/itc/about/working-with-itc/corporate-documents/strategic-plan/>

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Q6: Has your Aid-for-Trade strategy changed since 2014? Yes

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Q7: If yes, what are the top 3 drivers of these changes?(Please choose no more than 3 options)

2030 Sustainable Development Goals	1
New trade capacity needs	2
Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation	3

PAGE 12: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q8: How has your Aid-for-Trade spending changed since 2014? Between 0-10% increase

Q9: How do you expect your Aid-for-Trade spending to change in the next 5 years? Between 0-10% increase

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 gender equality ,
 More focus on private sector development ,
 More focus on regional integration ,
 More focus on results ,
 More focus on trade facilitation

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

Yes

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

Project or programme identification,
 Project or programme implementation,
 Project or programme financing,
 Private sector associations in partner countries,
 Private sector associations in donor country,
 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. ITC supports the international competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries and economies in transition, especially in its focus countries (LDCs, SIDS, sub-Saharan Africa). ITC works with the private sector to provide markets for products and services from SMEs; for in-kind and financial partnership in implementation of trade-related projects on the ground; and for supporting public/private dialogue on trade policy and regulatory issues such as trade facilitation, non-tariff measures and e-solutions.

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

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

1. No poverty, 2. Zero hunger, 5. Gender equality,
7. Affordable and clean energy ,
8. Decent work and economic growth ,
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure ,
12. Responsible consumption and production ,
13. Climate action ,
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions ,
17. Partnership for the goals,

Additional information on how Aid-for-Trade can contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. Aid for Trade can ensure support for SME competitiveness, global productivity, women's economic empowerment and sustainable value chains through investing in trade as a platform for inclusive growth and job creation.

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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)

ITC has committed that 40% of its interventions will focus on the economic empowerment of women by 2020. ITC's Women & Trade Programme has focused on increasing women entrepreneurs' exports since 2010, with notable achievements. ITC's approach to women's economic empowerment is encapsulated in the seven global actions of ITC's SheTrades initiative:

1. Champion quality data: Data collection, analysis and dissemination related to women's economic participation remains scarce, particularly with respect to international trade activity. Research and analysis can be transformed into an evidence-base that informs the development of meaningful policies and programmes. By leveraging ITC's trade and market data and intelligence, ITC has access to invaluable firm level and national level data on export potential, trade barriers and the views of actual business.
2. Enact fair policies. Trade policy is intended to create unbiased positive outcomes for the economy in general, yet more often than not current policies have little or no gender awareness of the embedded disadvantages faced by women entrepreneurs. ITC has, for example, championed gender-sensitive national trade development strategies and supported the establishment and development of women-focused institutions such as chapters of the International Women's Coffee Alliance, commodity exporting

women's Co-ops Alliance, community exporting organizations, and numerous women business organizations. 3. Secure government contracts. Public procurement, according to ITC research, constitutes 10% to 15% of the GDP of developed countries and up to 30% to 40% of the economies of least developed countries, but women-owned businesses receive only a tiny (and frequently undocumented) share of that market. In its combined role as buyer and policy maker, government and related public organizations have the opportunity to help shape and increase the participation of women-owned businesses in procurement markets. ITC is one of the first organizations to draw attention to the opportunities presented by government procurement markets by launching an initiative to support greater procuring from women-owned SMEs. 4. Strike business deals. Business can create corporate procurement programmes that continue to lead the way in embedding diversity and inclusion in global value chains, and can promote collaborative efforts to advance procurement from women-owned enterprises through the formation of institutions to advance corporate procurement from women-owned businesses. Over \$50m of export opportunities have been generated directly by ITC's Women and Trade programme for women entrepreneurs since 2010. To scale up global efforts, ITC launched a Call to Action to bring one million women entrepreneurs to market by 2020. 5. Enable market access. There is increasing evidence that women face obstacles in setting up their businesses, and fewer women-owned businesses than male-owned businesses participate in the formal economy, in corporate and public procurement, and in international trade. Women-owned businesses need to scale, focus on more productive sectors and move up the value chain, in order to more successfully compete in the increasingly complex trade landscape. ITC has directly built the capacity of more than 2,500 women entrepreneurs and thousands more indirectly, in order to strengthen their international competitiveness. ITC has leveraged technology and created smart partnerships to get more market access for women-owned SMEs. We launched the innovative SheTrades web and mobile application to provide women entrepreneurs a unique online platform to connect to markets. We have also established partnerships with the private sector such as Google, Parsons the New School of Design and illy Caffè to provide markets, knowledge and technical expertise to women entrepreneurs 6. Unlock financial services. Women entrepreneurs face a range of financial and nonfinancial challenges in realising their growth potential, and are more likely than their male counterparts to cite access to finance as a major or severe constraint on their business operations. To address these challenges ITC recently launched a joint programme with a global bank, comprising a package of loans, technical assistance and access to markets. 7. Grant ownership rights. Ownership rights are fundamental to women's business capacity. These rights make it possible for women to start businesses,

and to provide the collateral necessary to finance growth and internationalisation. For more information, visit: ITC Women and Trade Programme: <http://www.intracen.org/itc/projects/women-and-trade/> SheTrades Platform: <https://www.shetrades.com/>

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)

Evaluation: <http://www.intracen.org/itc/about/how-itc-works/evaluation/>

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)

Yes, Overall Development Strategy with a direct link or reference link to the TFA

Additional information on how trade facilitation is reflected as a priority in your Aid-for-Trade programming.

In the last two years the ITC's Trade Facilitation Programme has supported developing countries to reduce the time and cost it takes for SMEs to engage in international trade. In particular, ITC has supported some 45 countries in their categorization process under WTO's TFA, contributed to the official notification of category A commitments by 20 countries and the official ratification of the Trade Facilitation Agreement by 11 countries. ITC has also worked on estimating the time and costs required to implement specific measures identified in 13 countries in category C. In addition, ITC contributed to the establishment and strengthening of 7 National Trade Facilitation Committees, in collaboration with UNCTAD. Within its unique mandate ITC trained some 600 private sector representatives in trade facilitation workshops in beneficiary countries and organized 12 private sector-dedicated events to build business capacity to comply with TFA.

Q18: Are you providing Aid-for-Trade support to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Yes, funding to regional/multilateral TFA implementation mechanism

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)

As part of on-going programmes offering national support for Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation

,

As part of on-going programmes offering regional 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

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)

Asia and the Pacific,

North Africa and the Middle East ,

Sub-Saharan Africa,

Latin America and the Caribbean ,

Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States

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 than 1 box)

Art 1: Publication and Availability of Information ,

Art 2: Opportunity to Comment, Information before Entry into Force and Consultations

,

Art 3. Advance Rulings ,

Art 4: Procedures for Appeal or Review ,

Art 5: Other measures to Enhance Impartiality, Non discrimination and Transparency

,

Art 6: Disciplines on Fees and Charges Imposed on or in Connection with Importation and Exportation and Penalties

,

Art 7: Release and Clearance of Goods ,

Art 8: Border Agency Cooperation ,

Art 9: Movement of Goods Intended for Import under

Customs Control

,

Art 10: Formalities Connected with Importation, Exportation and Transit

,

Art 11: Freedom of Transit ,

Art 12: Customs Cooperation ,

Additional information on disciplines of the Trade Facilitation Agreement for which you are providing Aid-for-Trade support, for example with respect to specific measures within articles (e.g. single window, authorized operator, etc.).

ITC has established a network of partnerships with leading organizations -both public and private- working in the area of trade facilitation, including: UNCTAD, WTO, WCO, ICC, UNECE, UNESCAP, Brazil Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade, UPU, PUASP and WEF. Links to ITC's Trade Facilitation Publications: An ITC training manual for businesses: SMEs and the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement <http://www.intracen.org/publication/SMEs-and-the-WTO-Trade-Facilitation-Agreement-A-training-manual/> Joint UNESCAP-ITC report: Making the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement Work for SMEs <http://www.intracen.org/publication/Making-the-WTO-Trade-Facilitation-Agreement-Work-for-SMEs/> This joint guide by ITC, UNCTAD and UNECE gives developing countries a step-by-step approach to set up National Trade Facilitation Committees <http://www.intracen.org/publication/National-Trade-Facilitation-Committees---Moving-towards-implementation/> TFA Business Guide: WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement - A Business Guide for Developing Countries <http://www.intracen.org/wto-trade-facilitation-agreement-business-guide-for-developing-countries/>

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 than 1 box)

Accessing global programmes,
Lack of information on funding opportunities,
Problems accessing external funds

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?

Yes

PAGE 24: SECTION 2 : TRADE FACILITATION IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

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

Project or programme identification,
Project or programme implementation,
Private sector associations in partner countries,
Global business associations

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)

E-commerce development,
Other digital strategy (please specify e.g. business, e-learning, e-health, etc.)
,
Additional information to elaborate on how e-commerce (or other digital strategy) features in your national development strategy.
ITC's SME Trade Academy provides e-learning opportunities in support of trade and SME activities.
<http://learning.intracen.org/#/Default>

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.
For ITC, digital is core to several of our strategic programmes – most clearly the “E-Solutions Programme” which structures our offering for how to improve access and successful digital trade by SMEs from developing and least developed countries.

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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)

E-commerce development,
Additional information on how e-commerce features in your in-country dialogues.
Dialogue on e-commerce and trade facilitation, awareness raising on the barriers to participation in e-commerce and the practical solutions available to help SMEs overcome these barriers.

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

Significant growth in demand for support

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

Yes

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

E-commerce development

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

Significant growth in demand for support,
Additional information on how demand from regional partners for e-commerce support has grown in the past 5 years.
ITC has been able to demonstrate practical solutions to overcome the barriers for increased participation in e-commerce by SMEs from developing countries and LDCs, and, in so doing has generated interest for this form of intervention. ITC is highly active in all manner of Aid for Trade activities that support SMEs engage in cross border commerce: and many of these are highly relevant to e-commerce. 3 recent e-commerce reports:
<http://www.intracen.org/publication/International-E-Commerce-in-Africa-The-Way-Forward/>
<http://www.intracen.org/publication/Bringing-SMEs-onto-the-e-Commerce-Highway/>
<http://www.intracen.org/publication/E-Commerce-in-China-Opportunities-for-Asian-Firms/>

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)

E-commerce training for business associations ,
E-commerce training for micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs)
,
Information and Communication Technology (ICT) training for micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs)
,
Support for E-government strategies,
Support for regulatory frameworks for E-government ,
Telecommunications regulatory policy support,
Additional information on the types of support you are offering for e-commerce development.
Advisory services and provision of collectively owned solutions to shared access to technology, international payments. Logistics and promotion.

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. Partnerships with DHL and eBay across multiple countries. ITC has also partnered with Alibaba on recent publication on e-commerce opportunities in China <http://www.intracen.org/publication/E-Commerce-in-China-Opportunities-for-Asian-Firms/>. ITC has successfully used partnerships with the private sector in the area of e-commerce: Ebay <http://www.intracen.org/news/eBay-and-ITC-join-forces-to-connect-small-firms-in-developing-countries-to-digital-marketplace/> In July 2016 ITC signed an MoU with ebay which will allow ITC to scale up its e-Solutions programme. eBay will make available so-called 'anchor stores' for enterprises supported by ITC, an enhanced vendor account which provides greater online visibility for these companies' offerings and the opportunity to reach more clients. SMEs participating in ITC's e-Solutions programme will gain access to eBay's network of fulfilment centres, opening up for more cost-effective logistics operations. The companies will be given the opportunity to benefit from eBay's cutting-edge e-commerce research, allowing them to leverage this knowledge and better position their offerings in selected target markets. As part of the collaboration, eBay will also provide training to complement that offered by ITC on issues related to e-commerce to allow companies to optimize their product listings, learn best practices in online promotion, and improve skills in analytics and inventory management. DHL <http://www.intracen.org/DHL-and-ITC-expand-collaboration-to-improve-e-commerce-in-Africa/> DHL will become a partner of ITC's E-Solutions Programme and will provide advisory services on solutions for e-commerce transportation and logistics. DHL will also provide support to the eComSouk initiative, which helps develop tools for traders in Africa to sell their goods online. DHL and ITC are already working together on knowledge transfer to boost the competitiveness of SMEs, especially in logistics and supply-chain management. Building competence in export processes provides easier access for SMEs to regional and global markets. The two organizations are also providing joint logistics advisory support to customs authorities and customs-clearance providers, and to SMEs' transport management. A logistics and transport advisory programme was recently launched in Senegal in partnership with African regional institutions. It will soon be expanded to include the other eight countries belonging to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

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 international payment gateways ,

Problems registering as vendors on online e-commerce platforms

,

Other regulatory issues (please specify) ,

Additional information on your experience of the main issues that firms and consumers in your partner countries face in accessing and using internet services.

Other issues: Understanding and ability to meet fiscal and legal requirements of target markets

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)

Banking restrictions on foreign exchange transfer ,

Determination of import taxes ,

Difficulties accessing third-party payment services ,

Difficulties in determination and payment of sales tax or other charges

,

High costs of small parcel shipment ,

High shipping costs ,

Lack of transparency in customs and other border procedures

,

Problems with determination and payment of customs duties or other duties

,

Problems with on-line payment systems ,

Warehousing, storage and packaging difficulties

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

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Q39: If yes, please elaborate:

Significant 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. :ITC has made a major commitment through its SheTrades platform, which aims to empower 1 million women to trade internationally by 2020. A portal has been established to link women vendors and customers, including through mobile devices. Additional work is underway in various sectors to empower women's groups with access to e-commerce. Information on SheTrades: <https://www.shetrades.com/>

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. As a trade-related technical assistance organization, ITC does not implement infrastructure development initiatives. However, particularly through its Trade Development Strategies and Trade Facilitation Programmes, ITC works with partners in developing countries and economies in transition to develop policy recommendations, and advocate for initiatives, that ensure infrastructure development is conducive to trade.

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?

No,

Additional information on any special policy initiatives that cover the area of infrastructure or trade-related infrastructure specifically. Although ITC does not implement infrastructure-development initiatives, the area of trade-related infrastructure is embedded in policy design and recommendations for future policy development through the Trade Development Strategies Programme and the Trade Facilitation Programme.

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)

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE,
 COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE,
 ENERGY-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE,
 Additional information on how trade-related infrastructure features in your in-country dialogues with partner countries.
 ITC's work with policymakers takes the full spectrum of trade-related infrastructure into account. The policy recommendations resulting from these public-private dialogues go beyond ITC's portfolio of technical assistance initiatives.

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

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)

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE,
 Air transport infrastructure,
 Rail transport infrastructure,
 Road transport infrastructure,
 COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE,
 Telecommunications infrastructure,
 Infrastructure related to audio visual services (radio, television, motion pictures)
 ,
 Network cable infrastructure

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

Yes

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

COMPUTER AND RELATED SERVICES (e.g., services related to installation of computer hardware, data processing and database services)

,

Telecommunication services,

Audio visual services,

TOURISM AND TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES,

Hotels and restaurants (including catering),

Travel agencies and tour operators services,

Additional information on service sectors that feature as a priority in your development programmes. ITC focuses on developing exports of services from developing country partners. IT and tourism are the priorities for these partners.

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)

Market research and public opinion polling services

,

Technical testing and analysis services,

COMMUNICATION SERVICES, Postal services,

Courier and express delivery services,

Telecommunication services,

DISTRIBUTION SERVICES (including wholesale and retail trade services)

,

TRANSPORT SERVICES (passenger and freight transportation)

,

Maritime transport services,

Internal waterways transport services,

Air transport services, Space transport services,

Rail transport services, Road transport services,

Pipeline transport services

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Q50: Do your development programmes link growth in services capacity and services trade to growth in industrial capacity and manufacturing exports? No

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

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)

Access to finance,
 Education and vocational training,
 Licensing requirements,
 Limited access to export markets,
 Low levels of domestic investment,
 Low levels of foreign direct investment,
 Poor information and communication technology network infrastructure
 ,
 Quality of services offered, Regulatory restrictions

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

,

By training officials,

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

ITC supports the establishment and strengthening of Trade and Investment Support Institutions, including Coalitions of Services Industries, which promote an improved policy environment to attract foreign direct investment.

PAGE 55: SECTION 4: INFRASTRUCTURE, SERVICES, AND INVESTMENT

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)

Embedding investment policy in overall development strategy

,

Reforming an existing investment authority, investment promotion agency (IPA) and/or investment development agency

,

Training officials

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

Q56: Are you providing specific assistance and capacity building to help LDCs utilize services waiver opportunities?

Yes

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

Cross-cutting supply-side capacity building to help utilize preference (i.e. infrastructure)

,

Sector specific supply-side capacity building to help utilize preference

,

Special priority to LDC services and service suppliers, including measures responding to the LDC Collective Request

,

Training of LDC professionals and services suppliers relating to preference benefits available

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)

Computer and related services ,

Audio visual services ,

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES,

TOURISM AND TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES

PAGE 60: END OF SURVEY

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

Respondent skipped this question