



PAGE 5: ABOUT YOU

Q1: Country or customs territory	SWEDEN
Q2: About you	
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PAGE 7: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q3: Do you have an Aid-for-Trade Strategy?	No
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Q4: If no, please indicate if your development policy includes trade priorities.	Yes
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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	2
Trade facilitation	3
Connecting to value chains	1
Regional integration	4
Services development	5

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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 national development strategy	1
Change of government	1

PAGE 12: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q8: How has your Aid-for-Trade spending changed since 2014?

Between 0-10% increase ,
Additional information on changes to your Aid-for-Trade spending since 2014.
While support to Trade Policy and Regulations is expected to decrease by 11 percent in 2016 compared to 2014, support to other AfT areas has increased.

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

No change ,
Additional information on how you expect your Aid-for-Trade spending to change in the next 5 years. Forecasts are produced for 2 years ahead, but do change over time so should be treated as an indication of future support. Global support is not possible to disaggregate, as it is mainly core funding.

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 ,
Additional information on changes you expect to your Aid-for-Trade strategy in the next 5 years. Please note that Sweden does not have an explicit Aid-for-Trade strategy.

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:

Individual companies,

Private sector associations in donor country,

Private sector associations in partner countries,

Project or programme evaluation,

Project or programme financing,

Project or programme implementation,

Project or programme identification,

Additional information on how you are engaging with the private sector in the design, delivery and monitoring of your Aid-for-Trade programmes. The private sector plays an important role in the process of fulfilling the SDGs. By integrating sustainability, in all its dimensions, into core business and operations, the private sector can contribute to a more just and sustainable development in developing countries. For example, partnerships with the private sector can help pool sustainable investments in sectors, where AfT supports policy reforms. However, some key principles must be adhered to. Poverty focus must be at the core (not partnering for the sake of partnering), as must untied aid. Other key criteria include high sustainability standards, ensuring additionality and avoiding market distortion.

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:

1. No poverty, 2. Zero hunger, 5. Gender equality,
7. Affordable and clean energy ,
14. Life below water, 15. Life on land ,
17. Partnership for the goals, 13. Climate action ,
12. Responsible consumption and production ,
10. Reduce inequalities,
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure ,
8. Decent work and economic growth ,

Additional information on how Aid-for-Trade can contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. Aid for Trade has a significant impact on increased trade flows, which in turn is a cross cutting factor behind most of the SDGs. Highlighted here are the SDGs for which AfT has a direct explicit impact.

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)

For example analyzing possible gender impacts when deciding on interventions' relevance as well as when designing interventions and their M&E framework. Examples of interventions include (1) strengthening women's capacity to engage in cross-border trade, (2) analytical work on the gender impact of Free Trade Agreements, and (3) capacity building for governments to include gender aspects when formulating trade policy

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)

While we do not have a explicit Aid-for-Trade strategy, specific interventions are evaluated independently through a Mid Term Review as well as after completion.

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 broader conception of trade facilitation (e.g. trade and transport facilitation)

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

Of the total spending on support to Trade Policy and Regulations in 2016, around 11 percent (30m SEK) was spent on trade facilitation.

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

Yes, funding to regional/multilateral TFA implementation mechanism

Additional information on Aid-for-Trade support to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement.

For example, contributions have been given to CUTS International for Implementation of the TFA, the Trade Policy Training Center in Africa (TRAPCA) for a Trade Facilitation Facility, UNCTAD and, as of 2017, to the World Bank Group for the Trade Facilitation Support Program (TFSP). In addition, improved trade facilitation is an explicit objective of many bilateral, regional and global contributions.

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 national aid programming dialogues ,

As part of regional aid programming dialogues ,

As part of dedicated global thematic programmes ,

Additional information on how you are programming Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation support.

While we do not currently have any bilateral TFA interventions, it is part of the dialogue with many partner countries and improved trade facilitation is an objective of many bilateral strategies.

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)

Sub-Saharan Africa,

Additional information on the regions in which you are you providing Aid-for-Trade support to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement. In addition to regional programs in Sub-Saharan Africa, there are also several global interventions.

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.).
 Contributions are not earmarked; they are made to support the implementation of the TFA in its entirety.

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)

Other (please specify),
 Additional information on difficulties, if any, are you facing in programming and providing support to partner countries or regional economic communities to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement.
 Since many contributions are relatively new, none of these challenges have been identified yet.

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? No

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)

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

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 example: Support to UNCTAD's eTrade for All initiative

(2016)http://unctad.org/en/Pages/DTL/STI_and_ICTs/eTrade-for-All/eTrade-for-All-About.aspx Support to UNCTAD's work on ICT data and leveraging ICTs for women's entrepreneurship (2012-16)

<http://unctad.org/en/pages/newsdetails.aspx?OriginalVersionID=305>

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

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?

Yes

PAGE 32: SECTION 3 : E-COMMERCE

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

E-government,
Information and Communication Technology (ICT) development

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

No growth in demand for support

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 micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs)
,
Information and Communication Technology (ICT) skills and training
,
Information and Communication Technology (ICT) training for micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs)
,
Telecommunications skills and training

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 private sector is part of dialogues that form the basis for cooperation strategies as well as their implementation. Interventions on improving businesses' ICT skills naturally have substantial private sector component.

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)

Slow internet connection speeds, E-signatures,
Access to labour with necessary technical skills,
Access to international payment gateways ,
Access to digital information

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,

Additional information on the most common trade issues that you encounter in your e-commerce support programmes.

Such information has not been aggregated enough to be able to give an accurate summarized response.

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,

Additional information on how you anticipate growth in future demand from partner countries and regional partners in the area of e-commerce. E-commerce is growing fast world-wide. However, many developing countries, and especially poor populations within developing countries, are left out of this boom. As the growth in e-commerce poses both opportunities and challenges, support in this field is likely to become more important for many partner countries.

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. To implement the 2030 Agenda, we need increased access to ICT as an enabler for women's economic empowerment and as an instrument that can help overcoming gender specific barriers. Women's entrepreneurship remains an underutilized resource for employment creation and economic development. On a general level, many trade barriers impact smaller businesses more than large ones but also women more than men. E-commerce has the potential of mitigating some of these burdens. For example, through e-commerce, female entrepreneurs can avoid some of the discrimination arising in physical settings, e.g. being harassed when crossing borders. It also allows for a higher degree of anonymity, meaning norms that inhibit women e.g. in certain sectors or jobs might be less of an obstacle. Finally, e-commerce can lead to time savings which could positively impact women faced with the responsibility of dedicating a lot of time to household duties.

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. In 2015, trade-related infrastructure made up 40 percent of total Aid for 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

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,
 Rail transport infrastructure ,
 Road transport infrastructure ,
 Infrastructure related to all modes of transport: cargo handling, storage and/or warehousing
 ,
 COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE,
 Telecommunications infrastructure ,
 Infrastructure related to audio visual services (radio, television, motion pictures)
 ,
 ENERGY-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE,
 Energy distribution infrastructure

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)?

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)

Other (please specify)
 The national development strategy does not specify such sectors

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)

Additional information on service sectors that feature as a priority in your development programmes. While the the national development strategy policy does not mention the link between trade-related infrastructure and services explicitly, several programmes make this connection. Such include, inter alia, ICT and business development services.

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)

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES, Legal services,
Accounting, auditing and book keeping services ,
OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES,
Advertising services ,
Market research and public opinion polling services
,
Technical testing and analysis services ,
Services incidental to agriculture, hunting and forestry
,
Services incidental to fishing ,
Services incidental to mining ,
Services incidental to manufacturing services ,
Services incidental to energy distribution ,
Convention services ,
COMMUNICATION SERVICES, Postal services ,
Courier and express delivery services ,
Telecommunication services ,
Audio visual services ,
CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED ENGINEERING SERVICES
,
DISTRIBUTION SERVICES (including wholesale and retail trade services)
,

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES,

- Primary education services,

- Secondary education services,

- Higher education services,

- Adult education services,

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES,

FINANCIAL SERVICES,

- Insurance and insurance-related services,

- Banking and other financial services (excluding insurance)

,

HEALTH RELATED AND SOCIAL SERVICES,

- Hospital services, Other human health services,

- Tele medicine, Social services,

TOURISM AND TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES,

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES,

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

,

- Veterinary services,

- Medical and dental services,

- Engineering services, Architectural services,

- Hotels and restaurants (including catering),

- Travel agencies and tour operators services,

- Tourist guides services,

RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SPORTING SERVICES (other than audio visual 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,

- Services auxiliary to all modes of transport (cargo handling, storage and warehouse, freight transport)

handling, storage and warehouse, freight transport agency services, etc.)

,

Other (please specify),

Additional information on service sectors that will support TFA implementation and realization of associated economic benefits.

All of the mentioned ones are relevant for improved trade facilitation, although it is also dependent on the specific sector. It should moreover be mentioned that with the rise of international and global value chains, many service sectors become intertwined and critical for the production of goods.

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)

Services auxiliary to all modes of transport (cargo handling, storage and warehouse, freight transport agency services, etc.)

,

Road transport services,

TRANSPORT SERVICES (passenger and freight transportation)

,

Banking and other financial services (excluding insurance)

,

Adult education services, Legal services,

Additional information on service sectors identified for growth in industrial capacity and manufacturing. While it is difficult to give a complete overview, the above mentioned ones are some examples of service sectors that have a prominent role in such programs.

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, Quality of services offered,
 Poor transport infrastructure (maritime, inland waterway, air, rail, road)
 ,
 Low levels of foreign direct investment ,
 Low levels of domestic investment ,
 Education and vocational training ,
 Additional information about the main issues constraining growth in national services capacity and trade in your partner countries.
 While it is difficult to give a complete, accurate overview, the above are some noteworthy challenges noted in programme implementation.

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 contributions to global and regional implementing agencies are not earmarked, hence potentially covering many different sub-areas.

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 ,

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

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 ,

Reviewing tax policy, Training officials,

Updating investment policy, regulations and/or strategy

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

,

Accountancy services, Advertising services,

Architectural and engineering services,

Computer and related services, Legal services,

COMMUNICATION SERVICES,

Audio visual services,

Postal and courier, express mail services,

Telecommunications, EDUCATION SERVICES,

CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED SERVICES,

DISTRIBUTION SERVICES,

TRANSPORT SERVICES, Air transport services,

Land transport services,

Maritime transport services,

Services auxiliary to all modes of transport,

ENERGY SERVICES,

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES,

FINANCIAL SERVICES,

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES,

TOURISM AND TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES,

Other (please specify),

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

Globally, services account for almost 50 percent of female employment, according to research from the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD, 2016). Therefore this sector is a critical one for women's economic empowerment. There is potential in all of the above-mentioned sub-sectors, however, which ones should be prioritized depend on the specific country.

PAGE 60: END OF SURVEY

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

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)