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Q1 Respondent

ECUADOR

Q2 About you

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Page 7: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES (YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES)

Q3 Does your national development strategy include trade priorities ? (i.e. Aid-for-Trade priorities) **Yes**

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Q4 If yes, please indicate your Aid-for-Trade priorities: Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top 5 priority areas among the ones listed below. (1 being the most important)

E-commerce	5
Export diversification	2
Regional integration	1
Trade facilitation	4
Trade finance access	3

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.

One of the attributions of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment of Ecuador is to propose, coordinate and execute guidelines, policies, rules and agreements in the area of economic trade negotiations, administration and management of trade relations and agreements and bilateral investments with the other countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as in the processes of economic and regional integration (CAN, MERCOSUR, ALADI, UNASUR, ALLIANCE OF THE PACIFIC, CARICOM, SICA...), among others.)

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Q5 Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2016? **Unsure**

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Q6 If yes, please rank the top 3 drivers of these changes :(Please choose no more than 3 options) **Respondent skipped this question**

Q7 Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners? **Respondent skipped this question**

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Q8 Please provide names, titles, references or weblinks to policy documents relevant to Aid for Trade in your country.

National Development Plan of Ecuador 2017-2021.
Organic Code of Production, Trade and Investment (COPCI).
Organic Statute of Organizational Management by Processes of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment.

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Q9 Is economic diversification a priority in your national or regional development strategy?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information (including as to how economic diversification is defined and measured):
National Development Plan 2017-2021 Objective 4: Consolidate the sustainability of the social and solidarity economic system and consolidate dollarization. Target 2021: Increase the Balance of Trade Balance in relation to Gross Domestic Product from 1.26% to 1.65% by 2021. Increase the participation of the Popular and Solidarity Economy in the amount of public procurement to 2021.
Objective 5: To boost productivity and competitiveness for sustainable economic growth in a redistributive and supportive manner. Target 2021: Increase agricultural and agro-industrial exports by at least 33% by 2021. Increase the national agricultural productivity index from 98.9 to 112 in 2021. Increase exports of high, medium and low technological intensity from US\$ 55.2 to US\$ 74.5 per capita to 2021. Decrease the concentration index of non-oil exports by product from 0.1252 to 0.0799 to 2021. Increase the value of non-traditional exports from US\$ 295 to US\$ 375 per capita by 2021. Improve the result of the non-oil trade balance to 2021. Increase the access of the Popular and Solidarity Economy to local and international markets to 2021. Increase the Direct Investment of the productive sector in relation to the Non Petroleum Gross Domestic Product, under conditions that guarantee the income of foreign exchange, clean production processes, technology transfer and generation of employment by 2021. Improve the National Productivity Index to 2021. Objective 6: To develop productive and environmental capacities to achieve food sovereignty and Good Rural Living Standards.

Q10 What are the main constraints to economic diversification identified in your national or regional development strategy?(You may tick more than 1 box)

High input costs ,
 High tariffs in target markets/products ,
 Inadequate network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications) ,
 Limited access to trade finance ,
 Limited customs and other border agency capacity ,
 Limited inward foreign direct investment ,
 Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity ,
 Limited services capacity,
 Limited standards compliance ,
 Poor international competitiveness,
 Small domestic market

Q11 Please indicate in which of category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive 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 education/training,
 Agriculture,
 Industry,
 Mineral resources and mining

Q12 Does the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification align with the priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

Yes,
 Additional information on how the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification aligns with the priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies).:
 One of the attributions of the Ministry of Production, Foreign Trade, Investment and Fisheries of Ecuador is to propose, coordinate and execute guidelines, policies, rules and agreements in the area of economic trade negotiations, administration and management of trade relations and agreements and bilateral investments with the other countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as in economic and regional integration processes (CAN, MERCOSUR, ALADI, UNASUR, ALLIANCE OF THE PACIFIC, CARICOM, SICA..., among others.)

Q13 Has your government recorded progress in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006? **Unsure**

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Q14 If yes, please specify in which area(s):(You may tick more than 1 box) **Respondent skipped this question**

Q15 If yes, please also indicate in which sector(s): (You may tick more than 1 box) **Respondent skipped this question**

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Q16 In which category(ies) of Aid for Trade is the support you receive impactful for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support) **Trade education/training, Agriculture, Industry, Mineral resources and mining**

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Q17 What factors contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors) **Respondent skipped this question**

Q18 What factors may limit the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors.) **Respondent skipped this question**

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Q19 Does the Aid for Trade you receive help mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification (i.e. non-concessional financing, foreign direct investment, remittances, trade finance, etc.). **Unsure**

Q20 Which development partner(s) are the most important source of aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

European Union,
OTHER BILATERAL,
MULTILATERAL/REGIONAL,
World Trade Organization ,
(WTO)

Additional information on the development partners that are important sources of aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification.:

The counterpart in this matter is the Ministry of Foreign Trade. World Trade Organization (WTO): Through capacity building, development of courses, workshops and seminars (technical cooperation), topics that contribute mainly to the training and specialization of human talent. It should be noted that there is no specific knowledge on financing for economic diversification issues, nor on economic empowerment, although we believe that these issues could be implicit in the cooperation offered by the EU and the WTO. The contribution of cooperation to the Trade Subsector reached around \$150 million in the period 2007-2017.

Q21 Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of financing for your economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Other (please ,
specify)

Additional information on the South-South partner(s) that are important sources of financing for your economic diversification.:

With ALADI.

Q22 Looking ahead, in which sector(s) will future support for economic diversification be most required? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Agriculture,
Industry,
Services,
Fisheries,
Forestry,

Additional information on the sector(s) that will require most support for economic diversification.:

As the Undersecretariat for International Cooperation, the entity responsible for negotiations to raise international cooperation funds are anchored in the priorities established in the National Development Plan and to the areas of expertise of the partners in matters of south-south cooperation. In addition, within the framework of Multilateral Organizations such as the World Trade Organization, priority should be given to the pending issues of the Doha Development Agenda, such as negotiations on agriculture.

Q23 Looking ahead, in which category of aid-for-trade financing do you think that your government will require 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 administrative management ,
Trade facilitation,
Trade education/training,
Transport and storage infrastructure ,
Agriculture,
Fishing,
Industry

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Q24 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)

Respondent skipped this question

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Q25 Is economic empowerment a priority in your national or regional development strategy?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on how economic empowerment is prioritized in your national or regional strategy.:

The Undersecretariat of MSMEs and Handicrafts helps to promote the sustainable and sustainable development of MSMEs and Artisan Productive Units, through the generation of public policies and strategies that encourage their enterprises, their formalization, their productive capacities, the creation of networks and productive chains that achieve their insertion in national and international markets. On the other hand, through the CIE Economic Inclusion Centers with market access services; access to financing, property and assets; access to financing; organizational strengthening; and, social technology.

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Q26 For which groups does your national or regional development 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

Additional information on the groups for which your national or regional developing strategy is seeking to promote economic empowerment.:

In the Undersecretariat of Mimpymes and Handicrafts, support is given to Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises, Artisans and organizations of the Popular and Solidarity Economy (EPS), without neglecting women and young entrepreneurs. In addition, our strategy is inclusive, so it also has technical assistance for enterprises of people with disabilities. Since our main objective is to improve the productivity and competitiveness of MSMEs that produce goods or services with added value, in order to increase the quality of the Ecuadorian national and exportable supply, we intervene in the following axes: 1) Productive capacities (productivity - innovation); 2) Formalization (productive inclusion); 3) Entrepreneurship; 4) Chaining and creation of networks, and 5) Insertion in markets (local - international (EASY EXPORT program)). The Economic Inclusion Centers (CIE) are accessed by the beneficiaries of the CDH human development credit, which is undertaken by women to a greater extent, and by young people who belong to the popular economy. The HRC is a preview of the Human Development Bond that people in extreme poverty and poverty receive.

Q27 Does the national or regional development strategy propose any indicators to track economic empowerment or include any targets to achieve?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on the indicators, or targets, on economic empowerment that are included in your national or regional development strategy.:

Relative prices and Gross Value Added.

Q28 Does the national or regional development strategy link economic empowerment to participation in international trade?

Yes,

If yes please provide additional information on how your national or regional development strategy links economic empowerment to participation in international trade. :

National Development Plan 2017-2021 Foreign Policy Agenda 2017-2021

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Q29 Please indicate in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive aid-for-trade support 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 administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Trade education/training,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

Industry,

Unsure,

Additional information on the categories of aid-for-trade financing in which you receive aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment.:

In banking and financial services, MIPRO directly articulates with financial institutions to support and obtain seed capital.

Q30 Does the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic empowerment align with the empowerment priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

Yes,

Additional information on how the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic empowerment aligns with the empowerment priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies):

We have Public-Private Partnerships that are strategic partnership agreements between the public and private sectors for the latter to provide public goods and services to citizens, without disassociating the public sector from its obligations. Its objectives include: encouraging private investor participation, attracting long-term investment and promoting economic development. In addition, they allow the State to increase its efficiency and competitiveness, as the private sector shares technical knowledge and specific skills with public institutions and enterprises. Under Goal 4 of the Lifetime Plan.

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Q31 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 the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation)

Providing access to finance

Supporting the growth and economic development of women

Supporting rural trade

Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies

Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth

Upgrading business skills,

Upgrading ICT skills

Q32 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 facilitation,
- Trade education/training,
- Transport and storage infrastructure,
- Business support services,
- Banking and financial services,
- Agriculture,
- Fishing,
- Industry

Q33 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,
- Donor interest in specific projects/programmes,
- Good digital and ICT connectivity,
- Leveraging of foreign direct investment,
- Institutional capacity to implement projects,
- Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

Q34 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

Upgrading business skills,

Improving access to foreign markets

Improving access to global value chains

Additional information or examples of projects and programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to the economic empowerment of MSMEs.:

To implement programs, contests and challenges of I+D+i;
To implement a national program of associativity for MSMEs, to generate clusters As MIPRO we have the following programs/services that contribute to the economic empowerment of MSMEs: -MIPROLAB: Business incubator, with technological linkage and productive development. -RUM and RUA: Unique registers of MSMEs and Artisans, respectively, that allow access to a series of benefits such as: technical assistance and capacity building (business plan, business models, training and training), packaging design, packaging and products, corporate image, sector catalogues, business rounds, showrooms, fairs. - EASY EXPORT: E-commerce platform, which allows assistance for shipments of products of MSMEs and artisans internationally.

Q35 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

Agriculture,

Trade policy and administrative management

Trade facilitation,

Trade education/training,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining

Travel and tourism

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs.:

Quality - Implement co-financing programs to obtain quality management system standards, according to national and international market requirements. Supply chains: Promote productive and commercial chains: local, national, regional and international, through financing for the implementation and development of the Supplier Development Program - PDP in the selected production chains. To implement training and technical assistance programmes for the improvement of MSMEs in business management and production processes, through the co-financing of technical assistance for the analysis and optimization of the productive, administrative and financial processes of MSMEs. I+D+i.- Implement programs, contests and challenges.

- o Improvement of existing laboratories and construction of new laboratories to research and develop potential products on demand in world markets.
- o Access to technology for the development of innovations of MSMEs in production processes, products and markets.

Access to markets: Facilitate the access of MSMEs to national and international market structures.

- o Cofinancing for the participation of MSMEs in national and international fairs, missions and business rounds in order to carry out trade promotion.
- o Cofinancing for market studies and commercial opportunities for MSMEs products.
- o Cofinancing for the design and structuring of programmes for new exporters, with benefits focused on simplifying procedures and processes in the destination countries.

Associativity: Promote a national associativity programme for MSMEs, with a focus on the generation of clusters, in accordance with territorial productive vocations. This, with international technical assistance to develop partnerships in MSMEs by productive sector and product, in order to generate clusters for better levels of production and quality to access international markets.

Capital funds - Promote the use of capital funds Make financial contributions to increase the amount of the seed capital program, which finances projects with innovative products or processes. Make financial contributions to venture capital programs, which aim to financially support innovative companies in more advanced stages of productive maturity, consolidation and expansion.

Q36 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 ,

Good digital and ICT connectivity ,

Leveraging of foreign direct investment ,

Institutional capacity to implement projects ,

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

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Q37 How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution 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 ,

Upgrading business skills,

Upgrading ICT skills ,

Improving access to global value chains

Q38 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support to 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 ,

Agriculture,

Trade facilitation,

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Industry

Q39 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting to Youth economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes ,

Institutional capacity to implement projects ,

Services capacity

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Q40 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.:

http://www.planificacion.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2017/10/PNBV-26-OCT-FINAL_0K.compressed1.pdf

Q41 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 ,

5. Gender equality ,

8. Decent work and economic growth ,

10. Reduce inequalities ,

12. Responsible consumption and production ,

14. Life below water ,

17. Partnership for the goals ,

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

Ecuador supports the achievement of Goal 14.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals, which calls for the prohibition of certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, the elimination of subsidies that contribute to Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and the refraining from introducing new subsidies of this nature, recognizing that WTO negotiations should include appropriate and effective Special and Differential Treatment (SDT) for Developing Countries (DPCs) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Q42 Which donor(s) are now the most important source aid-for-trade financing for your economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box)

European Union,
 MULTILATERAL/REGIONAL,
 Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO) ,
 Inter-America Development Bank (IDB) ,
 UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) ,
 World Bank ,
 World Trade Organization (WTO)
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Q43 Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of financing for your economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

Q44 Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you think that further support for economic empowerment will be required.(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 ,
 Agriculture,
 Trade facilitation,
 Multilateral trade negotiations ,
 Trade education/training,
 Transport and storage infrastructure ,
 Fishing,
 Industry

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Q45 Please provide any additional information that you think may be relevant.(Please references in the form or weblinks, document symbols etc.)

Respondent skipped this question

Q46 Is there any Aid for Trade project or programme for economic empowerment you would like to showcase as particularly important for your country or as an example of best practice?(Please provide any relevant additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

Respondent skipped this question

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Q47 CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):

Ministry of Production, Foreign Trade, Investment and Fisheries; Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion; Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility; Superintendency of Popular and Solidarity Economy; Ministry of Agriculture.
