



WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION



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BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

Page 2: ABOUT YOU

Q1

JAMAICA

Respondent (Country or Customs Territory)

Q2

About you

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Page 3: SECTION A: TRADE PRIORITIES IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OR STRATEGY(IES)

Q3

Yes

Do you have a national development plan or strategy?
(ies)?

Page 4: SECTION A: TRADE PRIORITIES IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OR STRATEGY(IES)

Q4

If yes, does your national development plan or strategy(ies) include trade priorities?

Yes,

If yes, please provide further details including hyperlinks to relevant documents containing trade priorities::

Vision 2030 Jamaica, is Jamaica's long-term national development plan. It provides a roadmap for the achievement of the country's development through four mutually reinforcing strategic goals and 15 national outcomes. Goal number 3, Jamaica's Economy is Prosperous, focuses specifically on 1. A Stable Macroeconomy 2. Enabling Business Environment 3. Strong Economic Infrastructure 4. Energy security and Efficiency The specific National outcomes under Goal 3 further details trade priorities. National Outcome 12: Internationally Competitive Industry Structures National Outcome 8 of Vision 2030 Jamaica, references the creation of 'An Enabling Business Environment'. The associated National Strategies related to trade are: • National Strategy 8.3 – Use trade and foreign relations to create an enabling external environment for economic growth; and • National Strategy 8.4 – Strengthen investment promotion and trade facilitation. The Medium Term Socio Economic Policy Framework (MTF) is the means through which Vision 2030 Jamaica is implemented. MTF 2021-2024 specifies the sector strategies as follows: National Strategy Sector Strategies 8.3: Use trade and foreign relations to create an enabling external environment for economic growth • Promote Jamaica's economic, social and environmental interest within the multilateral system • Create strong strategic bilateral foreign and trade relations • Promote the successful creation, implementation and effective use of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) • Strengthen the involvement of the Jamaican Diaspora in national development • Build business capacity to take trade remedy defensive action 8.4: Strengthen investment promotion and trade facilitation • Streamline the administrative process for movement of goods through ports of entry • Strengthen Investment Promotion and Trade Facilitation • Create strong national regulatory and institutional capacity for investment and trade • Market and promote Jamaica as a premier destination for investment Source: Medium-Term-Socio-Economic-Policy-Framework-MTF-2021-2024.pdf (vision2030.gov.jm)

Page 5: SECTION A: TRADE PRIORITIES IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OR STRATEGY(IES)

Q5

Does your national development strategy(ies) have a thematic focus?

Yes

Page 6: SECTION A: TRADE PRIORITIES IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OR STRATEGY(IES)

Q6

If yes, please choose options from the non-exhaustive list of thematic options of key strategic objectives below. (If an objective(s) does not appear in the drop-down list, please tick other and add details in the text box.)

- Economic diversification,**
- Enhancing exports in non-traditional sectors,**
- Export diversification,**
- Expansion of the extractive sector (minerals and mining)**
- ,
- Expansion of the agriculture sector,**
- Expansion of the forestry sector,**
- Expansion of the fisheries sector,**
- Expansion of the manufacturing sector,**
- Expansion of the services sector,**
- Expansion of the digital economy,**
- Infrastructure development,**
- Trade integration,**
- Institutional strengthening (e.g. good governance, transparency and accountability)**
- ,
- Climate change mitigation,**
- Climate change adaptation,**
- Innovation and technological development,**
- Expansion of the formal economy,**
- Expansion of the MSME sector,**
- Expansion of public-private partnerships,**
- Human capital development (e.g. education through skills, training and health)**
- ,
- Protection of biodiversity,**
- Higher labour productivity,**
- Employment creation,**
- Women's economic empowerment and gender equality**
- ,
- Youth employment and skills,**
- Pollution control,**
- Sustainable resource management,**
- Waste management ,**
- Circular economy,**
- Improved (national) environmental governance,**
- Inclusive growth, including (historically) disadvantaged groups (add additional information in text box if appropriate).**

Food security

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Q7**Yes**

Do the trade priorities found in your national development plan or strategy(ies) reflect specific development objectives or targets? For example, the national development plan of Benin aims to achieve a sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth of at least 10% by 2025.

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Q8**Achieving Developed Country Status**

If yes, please choose options from the non-exhaustive list below. (If an objective(s) or target* do not appear in the list below, please tick other and add details in the text box. Please tick relevant boxes). Objectives & Targets*:

Page 9: SECTION B: TRADE PRIORITIES IN OTHER NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OR STRATEGY(IES)

Q9**Yes**

In addition to the trade priorities you may have in your national development strategy, do you have trade priorities that are set out in other national policy documents or strategies?

Page 10: SECTION B: TRADE PRIORITIES IN OTHER NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OR STRATEGY(IES)

Q10**Yes,**

If yes, do you have a national trade policy or strategy, export development strategy or similar policy or strategy (e.g. national diagnostic trade integration study update, national e-commerce strategy etc.)? For example, Jordan has published a national export strategy for the period 2023-2025.

(If yes, please provide further details, including dates the strategy covers and hyperlinks to relevant documents)::
National Foreign Trade Policy and Action Plan Source:
https://mfaft.gov.jm/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/National-Foreign-Trade-Policy_2017-APPROVED-webversion_14Jan20193333.pdf

Page 11: SECTION B: TRADE PRIORITIES IN OTHER NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OR STRATEGY(IES)

Q11

Do these other national policy documents or strategies include trade objectives or targets? For example, Ghana's National Export Development Strategy envisages that over a duration of 10 years non-traditional exports will grow from \$2.8 billion in 2020 to \$25.3 billion in 2029 accompanied by deep structural transformation that positions Ghana as a competitive export-led industrialized economy.

Other (please specify: e.g. strategy expired, new strategy under discussion, etc.):

The goals as stated in the National Foreign Trade Policy and Action Plan are: i. a significant increase in the value and volume of traditional and non-traditional goods exported; ii. an increase in the value of services exported; iii. an increase in the penetration of new and existing markets; iv. better access to and use of technology, investment, skills and value chains; v. an improvement in the balance of trade; and vi. an improvement in competitiveness indicators https://mfaft.gov.jm/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/National-Foreign-Trade-Policy_2017-APPROVED-webversion_14Jan20193333.pdf
The National Export Strategy is a national sectoral strategy applicable to the export sector during the 2009-2030 period. The instrument seeks to improve Jamaica's export performance by enhancing the trade and business environment and improving the competitiveness of firms and sectors. NationalExportStrategyJamaica.pdf (mfaft.gov.jm)

Q12

If yes, please chose options from the non-exhaustive list below. If an objective(s) does not appear in the list, please tick "other" and add details in the text box. If no, please indicate if there is another strategy or policy that includes specific objective of targets.

Improved balance of payments situation,

Increased competitiveness,

Expansion of agricultural exports,

Expansion of exports of fishery products,

Expansion of services exports,

Expansion of e-commerce and/or digitally delivered services exports

,

Expansion of MSME sector exports,

Growth in the number of export markets reached,

Improvements in trade facilitation,

Better export performance,

Expansion of mineral and mining exports,

Trade-related targets to reduce certain trade flows

Q13

Do the trade priorities found in your national development strategy align with those found in other national policy documents or strategy(ies)?

Yes, in full,

Additional information on alignment of trade priorities::
The GOJ has recognized the importance of policy coherence and as such approval of all policies is contingent on its alignment to the overarching long-term development plan, Vision 2030 Jamaica. As such the development of the Foreign Trade Policy is aligned to Vision 2030 Jamaica and other policies such as the Agriculture and Mineral Resource Policy. National-Foreign-Trade-Policy_2017-APPROVED-webversion_14Jan20193333.pdf (mfaft.gov.jm)

Page 12: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL TRADE OBJECTIVES

Q14

Do the trade objectives in your national development plan and/or those found in other national policy documents or strategies include sectoral objectives? For example, Vision 2030 Jamaica includes 31 Sector Plans (in 28 separate documents) prepared by Task Forces, comprising stakeholders from public and private sector bodies, civil society and international development partners). And Bhutan's National Export Strategy 2022 identifies the mineral and timber industries as holding potential for the development of value-added products.

Yes,

Additional information on trade objectives in other policy documents::
As indicated above Vision 2030 Jamaica includes 31 Sector Plans. These plans provide the framework for implementation at the sectoral level and also represent the basis on which the Medium Term Frameworks are developed. Note that the Sector Plans are currently being updated. <https://www.vision2030.gov.jm/vision-2030-jamaica-sector-plans/>

Page 13: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL TRADE OBJECTIVES

Q15

If yes, please tick all relevant boxes and provide further details, including hyperlinks to relevant documents. If no, please indicate if there is another national strategy or policy that includes specific objectives or targets. (Please tick relevant boxes)

- Agriculture,**
- Mining and minerals,**
- Manufacturing sector,**
- Services (general),**
- Communication services, including ICT,**
- Construction services,**
- Education services,**
- Energy services,**
- Science, technology and innovation,**
- Recreation and sport,**
- Tourism,**
- Transport services (air, land and maritime),**
- Other (please specify),**

Additional information on specific objectives and targets in other documents::

The sectors covered in the plan cover the economic, social and environmental spheres, as given below - Agriculture Sector - Education Sector - ICT Sector - Gender Sector - Construction Sector - Culture, Creative Industries and Values Sector - Labour Market & Productivity Sector - Housing Sector - Mining and Quarrying Sector - Social Welfare and Vulnerability Sector - Sport Sector - Social Security Sector - Natural Resources and Environmental Management Sector - STI Sector - Training Sector - Population Sector - Transport Sector - Tourism Sector - National Security and Correctional Services Sector - Urban Planning and Regional Development Sector - Manufacturing Sector - Poverty Reduction Sector - Persons with Disabilities Sector - Health Sector - Water Sector - Services Sector - Energy Sector - Governance Sector Source: <https://www.vision2030.gov.jm/vision-2030-jamaica-sector-plans/>

Q16**Yes**

Does the trade objectives found in your national development plan or strategy(ies) and in other national policy documents or strategies include regional objectives? For example, the national development strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2040 includes, inter alia, the objective to work on harmonious integration of the Kyrgyz economy with the Eurasian Economic Union; active participation in regional projects that improve production and transit capacity; diversification of foreign economic focus of Kyrgyzstan through development of mutually beneficial trade, economic and investment cooperation with the countries of South and Southeast Asia, the Arab East and America.

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Q17**Caribbean Community (CARICOM)**

If yes, please identify the relevant economic community(ies).(Please tick relevant boxes)

Page 16: SECTION D: FINANCING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE PRIORITIES

Q18**Yes**

Does your government have priority areas for Aid for Trade for which it is actively seeking support?

Page 17: SECTION D: FINANCING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE PRIORITIES

Q19

If yes, please indicate the relevant priority areas for Aid for Trade for which your government is actively seeking support.(Please tick relevant boxes)

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 undertake trade reform/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 ADJUSTMENT (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

,
Unsure,

Additional information on priority Aid for Trade areas::
 Border Agency Cooperation - Training of cross-border inspectors to support coordinated inspection at the border
 - Change management exercises across border regulatory agencies - (Medium to long term) Consultancy to develop and implement new Institutional Framework for regulation of cross-border movement of goods in trade Test Procedures - Funding to construct a shared laboratory building to support test procedures via coordinated laboratory services across Government - Jamaica is currently unable to facilitate certain upgrades and or install equipment to improve test procedures since most laboratory facilities are either rented and or lack the capacity to facilitate upgrades. Support for technical assistance and funding: - Legislative reforms to support Trade Facilitation Measures

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Q20

Yes

Have these priorities been communicated to Donors and South-South partners?

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Q21

Communication of policy document,
Dialogue with development partners

If yes, please provide additional information on how priorities were communicated:

Page 20: SECTION D: FINANCING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE PRIORITIES

Q22

Does your government face difficulties in financing implementation of the trade objectives found in your development plan or strategy(ies) or trade strategy?

Yes,

If yes, please identify which sources of aid finance or other financial assistance for trade that you would like to attract to achieve your trade objectives. (e.g. Official Development Assistance (i.e. Aid for Trade), Other Official Flows (loans at concessional rates that do not qualify as ODA), South-South co-operation, Climate finance, etc.)::

Currently Trade priorities are financed by a mix of concessional loans and grants (through donor agencies and development partners such as UNCTAD, WTO TFAF, World Bank Group and the EU). As a highly indebted upper middle-income country Jamaica's Debt Management Strategy limits access to loan financing, (even concessional financing in the form of ODA), in large quantities. The country also does not qualify for significant amounts of ODA grant financing. There is a strong preference for grant financing however to address financing gaps, including technical assistance; and where this is not available, highly concessional financing which targets strategic areas, is most suitable.

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Q23

Do you face difficulties in accessing finance to address your Aid-for-Trade priorities?

Yes

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Q24

If yes, please choose options from the non-exhaustive list below. (If a difficulty in accessing aid for trade does not appear in the drop-down list, please tick other and add details in the text box.)

High cost of borrowing,

Difficulties accessing grant finance,

Insufficiency of grant financing,

Additional information on difficulties to access finance::

Yes. With regard to the implementation of the WTO TFA, development partners and donor agencies have no provision in their grant policies to support the necessary complimentary activities that would facilitate full implementation of trade facilitation measures. For example, Jamaica has fulfilled most of its obligations under the TFA. However, some of these measures have not resulted in more efficient cross-border trade because they require national policy and legislative reforms. These reforms are deemed to be TFA-Plus or complimentary activities. Therefore, critical areas requiring reforms remain outstanding because of restricted aid for trade policies geared towards developing countries (south-south countries). i) As an upper middle income country, Jamaica's access to grant resources in the magnitude required for roll out of Trade priorities is limited; (ii) Jamaica has been pursuing a fiscal consolidation strategy which has required a reduction in the country's debt, and by extension a reduction in loans accessed for developmental purposes. In this context, trade related activities must compete for loan financing and priority fiscal space with other development issues such as health, education and crime reduction; (iii) IDPs have themselves established priorities for the use of their grant resources which, in several instances, have not included trade, but have focused on areas such as climate change and disaster risk management. (iv) Many of the AfT activities lend themselves to private sector investment. This may require several conditions to be in place to attract needed private capital

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Q25

Yes

Does your government face a situation where it is receiving an increasing share of Aid for Trade in the form of loans and a declining share of grants?

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Q26

Yes

If yes, does this situation present a challenge for your government to achieve its trade objectives?

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Q27

No

Do you plan to stop receiving Aid for Trade? Has a date been set to achieve this objective (e.g. a date to stop receiving foreign aid)?

Page 26: SECTION E: ALIGNMENT OF AID-FOR-TRADE SUPPORT

Q28

Mostly aligned,

How well-aligned is the Aid-for-Trade support you receive with your Aid-for-Trade priorities?

Additional information on Aid-for-Trade alignment. Please specify whether this is an official perspective or the personal opinion of the respondent::
Aid for trade related to Trade Facilitation is aligned with our national priorities.

Q29

Other (please specify),

What challenges do you encounter in aligning the Aid-for-Trade support you receive with the sectoral level needs outlined in relevant policy documents ? (Please tick relevant boxes)

Additional information on sectoral level alignment::
Human Capacity constraints Weak Institutional capacity

Page 27: SECTION F: OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS OF AID-FOR-TRADE SUPPORT

Q30

No,

Do development financing partners (i.e. both donors and South-South partners) align their monitoring and evaluation with your national monitoring or results frameworks?

Additional information on alignment of monitoring and evaluation::
No, IDPs do not align their M&E frameworks with Jamaica's. They will use the information generated from our national M&E Framework to support their own efforts.

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Q31

No

Do you measure the impacts of the Aid-for-Trade support you receive?

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Q32

Respondent skipped this question

If yes, where is Aid for Trade having a measurable impact in your opinion?(Please tick relevant boxes)

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Q33

No

Is there an Aid-for-Trade project or programme that you would like to highlight as an example of best practice?

Page 31: SECTION G: FUTURE AID-FOR-TRADE NEEDS

Q34

Yes

Do you foresee a continued need for Aid-for-Trade financing?

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Q35

If yes, please tick all relevant boxes and provide further details including hyperlinks as relevant.(Please tick relevant boxes)

Manufacturing sector,

MSME sector development,

Services (general),

Business and professional services,

Communication services, including ICT,

Construction services,

Culture and creative industries,

Cross-sectoral e-commerce and digital trade,

Other (please specify),

Additional information on sectors needing continuing Aid for Trade financing.:

Trade Facilitation

Q36

In which categories of Aid-for-Trade support do you foresee future needs?(Please tick relevant boxes)

- Trade facilitation,
- Regional trade agreements (RTAs),
- Trade-related Communications infrastructure,
- 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 undertake trade reform/facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)
- ,
- TRADE-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE (Including physical 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)
- ,
- TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

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Q37

Yes

Do you foresee future needs for Aid for Trade to support the achievement of trade-related aspects of the Sustainable Development Agenda?

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Q38

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

If yes, please indicate the relevant SDGs that Aid for Trade can help achieve.(Please tick relevant boxes)

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Q39

Yes

Do you foresee future needs for Aid for Trade to support the trade-related aspects of climate change ?