



## Page 5 : ABOUT YOU

Q1 Respondent

PARAGUAY

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)

Export diversification	1
Network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature	3
Services development	2
Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)	5
Other priority areas including: MSMEs, Women's economic empowerment, Youth, etc. (please specify)	4

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

**Unsure,**

Please specify further the priorities that you selected above, as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them. Please include a weblink to the relevant strategy. :

Paraguay has certain priorities in terms of aid for trade that we still need, although we have improved.

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

**Le participant a ignoré la question**

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**Q7** Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners?

**Le participant a ignoré la question**

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

**Le participant a ignoré la question**

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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). :

<http://www.stp.gov.py/pnd/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/pnd2030.pdf>

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**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 trade costs** ,
- Inadequate network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)** ,
- Limited access to trade finance** ,
- Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity** ,
- Limited network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature** ,
- Limited services capacity,**
- Low levels of training and skills** ,
- Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)**

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

**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)?

**No**

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

**Unsure,**  
 Additional information on whether your government has recorded progress in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006? :  
 Structural transformation, For more information on your government's progress in economic diversification.: In the last 4 years there has been an important advance in the industrial sector, which has increased its contribution to the growth of the Paraguayan economy between 2013 and 2017. According to the Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP), 2017 has closed with a 9.1% growth in manufacturing

2017 has closed with a 9.4% growth in manufacturing industry. The growth observed in the last 5 years was mainly driven by the food industry, which include: beef, vegetable oils and soybean meal. Other important sectors have been: plastic goods, pharmaceuticals, leather goods, textiles, paper and cardboard and cables. Paraguay's industrial sector grew at an average rate of 7.1% during the period 2013-2017, while during the period 2008-2012 it grew at an average rate of 2.1%. Evolution of the workforce in the industrial sector The data from the Continuous Employment Survey of the General Directorate of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses, which takes the values of Asunción and urban areas of the Central Department, which represents close to 40% of the national Economically Active Population; they indicate that the workforce employed in the industrial sector has maintained a growing trend during the period 2013-2017. During the period 2013 to 2017, a total of 104 export industries operating under the maquila regime have been installed, representing an increase of 259% over the previous five-year period. The most important indicator corresponds to the labor force generated by the installation of these export industries in the national territory. A total of 9,310 new jobs were created in this sector, 156% more than in the previous five-year period. Raw Materials Regime The Raw Materials Regime, aims to encourage investment and stimulate existing industrial enterprises, through tariff releases, improving the conditions of competitiveness of industries as a source of employment and job creation. of added value, and in particular to stimulate the creation of and the growth of MSMEs. Through this regime, industries may enjoy the benefit of importing raw materials and inputs with a customs tariff of zero percent (0%), when it is demonstrated that they are used as such in their own production processes and if there is no national production of such inputs. The use of this benefit grew by 76% over the previous five-year period, and the number of certificates issued increased by 58%. National Product and Employment The National Product and Employment Regime is governed by Ministerial Resolution 1.212/2012, which establishes a preference margin of 20% in public bids for products that have the Certificate of National Origin issued by the MIC. The number of certificates of origin issued has increased year after year since 2013 and this is due to various reasons, one of them is the greater participation of bidders in the various calls that are made, the requirement by the conveners to submit such document, as well as the incentive granted by Law 4.558/11 with this document. As for the certificates issued for products, the food sector for school lunches stands out. In services, the category of constructions (civil and roads) stands out, as well as security, gastronomic and cleaning services. National Automotive Policy The Policy Regime National Automotive. established in Law 4.838/2012. aims to

...national automotive, established in 2011, aims to promote the national automotive industry. Under this scheme, automotive industries can benefit from exemption from customs duties on imports of capital goods and raw materials. VAT of 2% on imports of capital goods and raw materials, with the exception of kits and components for motorcycles, which will be subject to 4% VAT on imports. In the last five years, a total of 4,727 four-wheeled vehicles have been assembled in Paraguay, including trucks, pickup trucks, automobiles and recently tractors. SUACE Formalization: The Unified System for the Opening and Closing of Companies (SUACE) was created by Law N° 4.986/2013. It is a single window for the opening and/or formalization of physical and legal companies, for the entry of applications and state registrations, which aims to facilitate and streamline the process of opening new business ventures. During the period 2013 to 2017, a total of 2,037 companies, representing an 84% increase over the previous five-year period. Industrial Registry The Industrial Registry contributes to the formalization of the Industrial Sector, in addition to providing updated information on productive capacity, thus facilitating the creation of plans and policies for industrial development. According to data from the Coordination of Online Industrial Registration (RIEL), during the period 2013 to 2017, 2,208 new industries have been registered and a total of 2,974 industries are currently registered. The improvements that were implemented have contributed to the observed increase in the number of records and to the improvement in sector statistics.

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**Q14** If yes, please specify in which area(s):(You may tick more than 1 box) **Le participant a ignoré la question**

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**Q15** If yes, please also indicate in which sector(s): (You may tick more than 1 box) **Le participant a ignoré la 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 facilitation,
- Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,
- Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure) ,
- Transport and storage infrastructure ,
- Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,
- Agriculture

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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)

- Coordination among donors ,
- Donor interest in specific projects/programmes ,
- National/regional coordination

**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.)

- Diverging priorities between partner and donor ,
- Inadequate infrastructure,
- Limited services capacity,
- Poor digital and ICT connectivity ,
- Time horizon too short ,
- Weak institutional capacity

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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,  
 Germany,  
 Japan,  
 Korea,  
 United States,  
 MULTILATERAL/REGIONAL,  
 Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO) ,  
 Inter-America Development Bank (IDB) ,  
 International Monetary Fund (IMF) ,  
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ,  
 World Bank ,  
 World Trade Organization (WTO)

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

Chile\*,  
 South Korea\*,  
 Chinese Taipei

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**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

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**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 facilitation,
- Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,
- Multilateral trade negotiations ,
- Transport and storage infrastructure ,
- Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development) ,
- Business support services,
- Agriculture

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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)

Le participant a ignoré la 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. :  
<http://www.stp.gov.py/pnd/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/pnd2030.pdf>

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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. :

<http://www.stp.gov.py/pnd/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/pnd2030.pdf>

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

**Unsure,**  
If yes, please provide additional information on the indicators, or targets, on economic empowerment that are included in your national or regional development strategy. :  
<http://www.stp.gov.py/pnd/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/pnd2030.pdf>

**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. :  
<http://www.stp.gov.py/pnd/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/pnd2030.pdf>

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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 facilitation,**
- Regional trade agreements (RTAs)**
- Multilateral trade negotiations**
- Agriculture**

**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**

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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 digital connectivity ,  
 Improving the provision of services ,  
 Supporting rural trade ,  
 Upgrading ICT skills ,  
 Upgrading the transport infrastructure

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

**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 ,  
 ,  
 Coordination among donors ,  
 Good digital and ICT connectivity ,  
 Good trade-related infrastructure ,  
 National/regional coordination,  
 Services capacity

**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)

**Supporting the growth and economic development of women**

,

**Supporting rural trade**

**Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth**

,

**Upgrading ICT skills**

**Upgrading the transport infrastructure,**

**Improving access to information**

**Improving access to foreign markets**

**Improving access to global value chains**

**Improving digital connectivity**

**Improving the provision of services**

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

**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**  
 ,  
**Coordination among donors** ,  
**Good digital and ICT connectivity** ,  
**Good trade-related infrastructure** ,  
**National/regional coordination,**  
**Services capacity**

**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)

- Upgrading ICT skills ,
- Upgrading the transport infrastructure,
- Improving access to information ,
- Improving digital connectivity ,
- Improving the provision of services

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

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

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**Coordination among donors**

**Donor interest in specific projects/programmes**

**Institutional capacity to implement projects**

**National/regional coordination**

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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.stp.gov.py/pnd/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/pnd2030.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**

**2. Zero hunger,**

**3. Good health and well-being**

**4. Quality education,**

**6. Clean water and sanitation**

**7. Affordable and clean energy**

**8. Decent work and economic growth**

**9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure**

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**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)

**MULTILATERAL/REGIONAL,**  
**Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO)** ,  
**Inter-America Development Bank (IDB)** ,  
**International Monetary Fund (IMF)** ,  
**World Bank** ,  
**World Trade Organization (WTO)** ,  
**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

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

**Chile\***,  
**Chinese Taipei**

**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,**  
**Multilateral trade negotiations** ,  
**Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)**  
 ,  
**Communications infrastructure,**  
**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.)

<http://www.stp.gov.py/pnd/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/pnd2030.pdf>

**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)

**Le participant a ignoré la question**

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

Le participant a ignoré la question

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