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Q1 Respondent

SINGAPORE

Q2 About you

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

Q3 Do you have an Aid-for-Trade strategy with South-South partners? **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	3
Regional integration	1
Trade facilitation	2
Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation	4
Other priority areas including: MSMEs, Women's economic empowerment, Youth, etc. (please specify)	5
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.	MSMEs

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Q5 If no or unsure, does your development policy with South-South partners include trade priorities? **Yes**

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Q6 If yes, please indicate the trade priorities in your development policy. 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	2
Regional integration	1
Trade facilitation	2
Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation	2
Other areas including: MSMEs, women's economic empowerment, Youth issues etc. (please specify)	3

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Q7 Has your Aid-for-Trade strategy, or the trade priorities in your development policy with South-South partners, changed since 2016?

Yes,

Please specify further and include a weblink to the relevant development strategy.:

Singapore contributes to the WTO's Aid-for-Trade initiative (Aft) through capacity building programmes under the Singapore Cooperation Programme (SCP), which is administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore. As much as 80% or more of SCP programmes have a direct or indirect contribution to Aft. These include programmes designed around Singapore's experiences in trade and investment promotion, as well as other fields which contribute to the building of a country's economic infrastructure, strengthening of its economic and trade policy-making capabilities and ability to be integrated into the multilateral trading system. These diverse fields include economic development, education, environment, urban development, civil aviation, port management, public governance, information and communication technology, healthcare, and disaster risk reduction and management. Since 2016, the SCP has introduced new programmes (e.g. on the digital economy, public-private partnerships, upskilling the workforce, green climate financing, etc) to support developing countries in taking advantage of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and tackling climate change. Some of these are done through collaborations with

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Q8 If yes, please rank the top 3 drivers of these changes :(Please choose no more than 3 options)

2030 Sustainable Development Goals

1

E-commerce development

3

New regional development or integration strategy

2

Additional information on the top 3 drivers of changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities since 2016.:

As a responsible international citizen, Singapore is committed to supporting, through human resource development, the efforts of other developing economies to implement the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals. A key regional development is the signing of the ASEAN Agreement on e-Commerce in 2018. The Agreement recognises the potential of the digital economy, and will help develop the e-Commerce industry by creating a conducive environment for the growth of e-Commerce through, among others, advancing trade rules in e-Commerce and building up greater digital connectivity in the region.

Q9 Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with South-South partner countries and development institutions?

Yes

Q10 Please provide names, titles, references or weblinks to policy documents relevant to Aid for Trade in your country.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 14: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

Q11 Is economic diversification a priority in your development or Aid-for-Trade strategy with South-South partners ?

No

Q12 What are the main constraints to economic diversification that your development or aid-for-trade strategy with South-South partners seeks to address? (You may tick more than 1 box)

High input costs ,

High tariffs in target markets/products ,

High trade costs ,

Inadequate network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)

,

Limited customs and other border agency capacity ,

Limited e-trade readiness,

Limited inward foreign direct investment ,

Limited services capacity,

Limited standards compliance ,

Low levels of training and skills ,

Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port) ,

Additional information on the main constraints to economic diversification as identified in your aid-for-trade strategy with South-South partners.:

The SCP's capacity building programmes covers a diverse range of topics that contribute to the building of a country's economic infrastructure, strengthening of its economic and trade policy-making capabilities and ability to be integrated into the multilateral trading system. These topics include economic development, education, environment, urban development, civil aviation, port management, public governance, information and communication technology, healthcare, and disaster risk reduction and management.

Q13 Please indicate in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you provide South-South aid- for- trade support for economic diversification.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do 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 ,

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Energy supply and generation 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)

,

Banking and financial services ,

Travel and tourism

Q14 Does the aid-for-trade support you provide for economic diversification align with South-South partners' priorities as established in their national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

Yes,

Additional information on how the aid-for-trade support you provide for economic diversification aligns with the priorities established in South-South partners national or regional trade and development strategy(ies).:

One platform through which the SCP supports developing economies is customised bilateral programmes where we tailor training programmes and study visits based the needs and interests of the requesting party. Singapore also supports the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI), which seeks to narrow the development gap among ASEAN member states. In this regard, we work closely with our South-South partners (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam) to ensure that our SCP programmes for the IAI address these countries' priorities.

Q15 Has the South-South aid-for-trade support you provide for economic diversification recorded progress in partner countries since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006?

Unsure

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Q16 If yes please specify, in which area(s):(You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

Q17 If yes, please also indicate in which sector(s):(You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

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Q18 In which category(ies) of Aid for Trade is the South-South support you provide impactful for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Respondent skipped this question

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Q19 What factors contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you provide South-South partners for economic diversification?(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

,
Institutional capacity to implement projects

,
National/regional coordination

Q20 What factors may limit the success of the aid-for-trade support that you provide to South-South partners for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors.)

Poor digital and ICT connectivity

,
Poor alignment of aid-for-trade received with national/regional priorities

,
Poor national/regional coordination,

Resources dedicated to the project or programme too low

,
Weak institutional capacity

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Q21 Does the Aid for Trade you provide help mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification in South-South partner countries (i.e. non-concessional financing, foreign direct investment, remittances, trade finance, etc.).

No

Q22 To which to South-South partner country(ies) or territory(ies) do you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Afghanistan,
Albania,
Algeria,
Angola,
Antigua and Barbuda,
Argentina,
Armenia,
Bangladesh,
Belarus,
Belize,
Benin,
Bolivia, Plurinational State,
Bosnia and Herzegovina,
Botswana,
Brazil,
Brunei Darussalam,
Burkina Faso,
Burundi,
Cabo Verde,
Cambodia,
Cameroon,
Central African Republic,
Chad,
Chile,
China,
Colombia,
Comoros,
Congo,
Cook Islands,
Costa Rica,

Kirica
Côte d'Ivoire,
Cuba,
Democratic Republic of the ,
Congo
Djibouti,
Dominica,
Dominican Republic,
Ecuador,
Egypt,
El Salvador,
Equatorial Guinea,
Eritrea,
Ethiopia,
Eswatini,
Fiji,
Gabon,
The Gambia,
Georgia,
Ghana,
Grenada,
Guatemala,
Guinea,
Guinea-Bissau,
Guyana,
Haiti,
Honduras,
India,
Indonesia,
Iran,
Iraq,
Jamaica,
Jordan,
Kazakhstan,
Kenya,
Kiribati,
Kyrgyz Republic,
Lao People's Democratic ,
Republic
Lebanon,

Lesotho,
Liberia,
Madagascar,
Malawi,
Malaysia,
Maldives,
Mali,
Malta,
Marshall Islands ,
Mauritania,
Mauritius,
Mexico,
Micronesia,
Moldova,
Mongolia,
Montenegro,
Montserrat,
Morocco,
Mozambique,
Myanmar,
Namibia,
Nepal,
Nauru,
Nicaragua,
Niger,
Nigeria,
Niue,
Pakistan,
Palau,
Panama,
Papua New Guinea,
Paraguay,
Peru,
Philippines,
Rwanda,
Saint Helena ,
Saint Kitts and Nevis ,
Saint .

Lucia

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Samoa,

Senegal,

Sao Tome and Principe

Seychelles,

Sierra Leone

Solomon Islands

Somalia,

South Africa,

South Sudan,

Sri Lanka,

Suriname,

Syrian Arab Republic

Tajikistan,

Tanzania,

Thailand,

Timor-Leste,

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Togo,

Tokelau,

Tonga,

Trinidad and Tobago

Tunisia,

Turkey,

Turkmenistan,

Uganda,

Ukraine,

Uruguay,

Uzbekistan,

Vanuatu,

Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of

Viet Nam,

West Bank and Gaza

West Bank and Gaza Strip,
 Yemen,
 Zambia,
 Zimbabwe

Q23 Through which channels do you provide South-South partners with aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Bilateral programmes,
Multilateral institutions,
Regional programmes,
Other, e.g. new institutions or programmes

Please provide further details on the channels through which you provide South-South partners with aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification.:

Singapore reaches out to our South-South partners through bilateral programmes, regional programmes such as the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI), as well as triangular cooperation with various countries (e.g. the US, Japan, Chile, Thailand, etc), multilateral institutions (e.g. WTO, IMF, IFC, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, etc) and the private sector (e.g. Google).

Q24 With which South-South partner(s) do you partner to offer financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box or leave all boxes unticked if you do not partner with any)

Chile*,
Israel*,
Mexico*,
Thailand,
Turkey,
Other (please specify)

Argentina,
Qatar,

Additional information the South-South partner(s) you partner with to provide financing for economic diversification.:

Jordan

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Q25 Looking ahead, in which sectors do you anticipate future support for economic diversification to be required? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

Q26 Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you anticipate that you will continue to provide to South-South 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,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Energy supply and generation 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)

,

Banking and financial services ,

Travel and tourism

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Q27 Is there any Aid for Trade project or programme for economic diversification that you would like to showcase as a South-South example of best practice? (Please provide additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

Respondent skipped this question

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Q28 Is economic empowerment a priority in your aid-for-trade or development strategy with South-South partners?

Yes

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Q29 For which groups does your aid-for-trade strategy with South-South partners seek to promote economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises

Q30 Does your aid-for-trade, or do the trade priorities in your development strategy, propose any indicators to track economic empowerment or include any targets to achieve?

No

Q31 Does your aid-for-trade or development strategy link economic empowerment in South-South partner countries to their participation in international trade?

No

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Q32 Please indicate in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you provide South-South partners with 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 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** ,
- Trade education/training,**
- Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)**
- ,
- Energy supply and generation 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)**
- ,
- Banking and financial services** ,
- Travel and tourism**

Q33 Does the South-South aid-for-trade support you provide for economic empowerment align with the empowerment priorities established in partner countries national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)? **Yes**

Q34 Is women's economic empowerment a priority in your development or aid-for-trade strategy with South-South partners ? **No**

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Q35 In your view, how best can South-South 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) **Respondent skipped this question**

Q36 What forms of South-South 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) **Respondent skipped this question**

Q37 What factors contribute to the success of South-South 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) **Respondent skipped this question**

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Q38 In your view, how best can South-South 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)
- Upgrading ICT skills
- Improving access to information
- Improving access to foreign markets
- Improving access to global value chains

Q39 What forms of South-South 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) **Respondent skipped this question**

Q40 What factors contribute to the success of South-South 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)

Respondent skipped this question

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Q41 In your view, how best can South-South Aid for Trade contribute to Youth economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Respondent skipped this question

Q42 What forms of South-South aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Respondent skipped this question

Q43 What factors contribute to the success of South-South Aid for Trade in promoting Youth economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Respondent skipped this question

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Q44 In your view, can South-South 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://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/singapore>

Q45 If yes, please specify the Sustainable Development Goal or Goals (SDGs) that South-South 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,
5. Gender equality ,
6. Clean water and sanitation ,
7. Affordable and clean energy ,
8. Decent work and economic growth ,
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure ,
10. Reduce inequalities ,
11. Sustainable cities and communities ,
12. Responsible consumption and production ,
13. Climate action ,
14. Life below water ,
15. Life on land ,
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions ,
17. Partnership for the goals

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Q46 Which South-South partner country(ies) or custom territory(ies) are the main recipients of the aid-for-trade financing you provide for economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box)

- Afghanistan,
- Albania,
- Algeria,
- Angola,
- Antigua and Barbuda ,
- Argentina,
- Armenia,
- Bangladesh.

~~Bangladesh,~~
Belarus,
Belize,
Benin,
Bolivia, Plurinational State,
Bosnia and Herzegovina,
Botswana,
Brazil,
Brunei Darussalam,
Burkina Faso,
Burundi,
Cabo Verde,
Cambodia,
Cameroon,
Central African Republic,
Chad,
Chile,
China,
Colombia,
Comoros,
Congo,
Cook Islands,
Costa Rica,
Côte d'Ivoire,
Cuba,
Democratic Republic of the Congo,
Djibouti,
Dominica,
Dominican Republic,
Ecuador,
Egypt,
El Salvador,
Equatorial Guinea,
Eritrea,
Ethiopia,

Eswatini,
Fiji,
Gabon,
The Gambia,
Georgia,
Ghana,
Grenada,
Guatemala,
Guinea,
Guinea-Bissau,
Guyana,
Haiti,
Honduras,
India,
Indonesia,
Iran,
Iraq,
Jamaica,
Jordan,
Kazakhstan,
Kenya,
Kiribati,
Kyrgyz Republic,
Lao People's Democratic Republic,
Lebanon,
Lesotho,
Liberia,
Madagascar,
Malawi,
Malaysia,
Maldives,
Mali,
Malta,
Marshall Islands,
Mauritania,
Mauritius,
Mexico,
Micronesia,

Moldova,
Mongolia,
Montenegro,
Montserrat,
Morocco,
Mozambique,
Myanmar,
Namibia,
Nepal,
Nauru,
Nicaragua,
Niger,
Nigeria,
Niue,
Pakistan,
Palau,
Panama,
Papua New Guinea,
Paraguay,
Peru,
Philippines,
Rwanda,
Saint Helena ,
Saint Kitts and Nevis ,
Saint Lucia ,
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ,
Samoa,
Senegal,
Sao Tome and Principe ,
Seychelles,
Sierra Leone ,
Solomon Islands ,
Somalia,
South Africa,

South Sudan,
 Sri Lanka,
 Suriname,
 Syrian Arab Republic ,
 Tajikistan,
 Tanzania,
 Thailand,
 Timor-Leste,
 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ,
 Togo,
 Tokelau,
 Tonga,
 Trinidad and Tobago ,
 Tunisia,
 Turkey,
 Turkmenistan,
 Uganda,
 Ukraine,
 Uruguay,
 Uzbekistan,
 Vanuatu,
 Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of ,
 Viet Nam,
 West Bank and Gaza Strip ,
 Yemen,
 Zambia,
 Zimbabwe

Q47 Through which channels do you provide South-South aid-for-trade financing for economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Bilateral programmes,
 Multilateral institutions,
 Regional programmes,
 Other, e.g. new institutions or programmes

Q48 With which South-South partner(s) do you partner with to provide aid-for-trade financing for economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box or leave all boxes unticked if you do not partner with any))

Israel*,
Thailand,
Turkey,
Argentina,
Qatar

Q49 Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you anticipate that you will continue to provide South-South aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Banking and financial services ,
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 policy and administrative management ,
Trade facilitation,
Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,
Multilateral trade negotiations ,
Trade education/training,
Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure) ,
Energy supply and generation 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.) ,
Travel and tourism

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Q50 Is there any South-South Aid for Trade project or programme for economic empowerment you would like to showcase as particularly important or as an example of best practice?(Please provide any relevant additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

Respondent skipped this question

Q51 Please provide any additional information.(Please reference in the form or weblinks, document symbols, including to evaluations of projects or programmes)

Respondent skipped this question

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Q52 CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):

Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
