

# DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE



## PAGE 4: B.1) ABOUT YOU

<b>Q1: COUNTRY / CUSTOMS TERRITORY</b>	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
<b>Q2: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION</b>	UNITED NATIONS ESCAP
<b>Q3: YOUR CONTACT DETAILS</b>	
Name:	MIA MIKIC
Position	CHIEF, TRADE POLICY AND ANALYSIS
Ministry/Organization	TRADE AND INVESTMENT DIVISION
Email Address:	mikic@un.org
<b>Q4: CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):</b>	None

## PAGE 6: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

<b>Q5: Do you have an Aid- for-Trade strategy?</b>	Yes
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## PAGE 7: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

<b>Q6: Has your strategy changed since 2012?</b>	Yes
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## PAGE 8: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

## DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

**Q7: Why has your strategy changed ?(Please choose no more than 5 options)**

More focus on LDCs,  
More focus on inclusive, sustainable growth ,  
More focus on trade facilitation,  
More focus on regional integration,  
More focus on results

**Q8: Additional information.**

ESCAP Aid for Trade strategy continues to evolve based on changing priorities and mandates from our member states. Current priorities include work on:

1. Rio+20 agenda through enhancing capacity of countries and stakeholders to use trade as means to implementation;
2. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development by enhancing capacity in trade and foreign direct investment;
3. Vienna Programme of Action for LLDCs for the Decade 2014-2024, through enhancing capacity of countries to accede to WTO, utilize trade effectively for development, through trade facilitation, and developing regional mechanisms for transfer of technology and knowledge sharing.

### PAGE 9: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

**Q9: How has your Aid-for-Trade spending changed since 2012?**

More than 10% increase

**Q10: Additional information.**

Spending in 2012 recorded at \$489,200.  
In 2013 at \$642,800, as reported for OECD DAC AFT questionnaire.

**Q11: How do you expect your Aid-for-Trade spending to change in the next 5 years?**

No change

**Q12: Additional information.**

*Respondent skipped this question*

**Q13: Can you provide detailed information on past or planned future Aid-for-Trade spending?(You may tick more than 1 box)**

Past support disaggregated by region ,  
Past support disaggregated by country ,  
Past support disaggregated by sector

**Q14: Additional information.**

ESCAP annually provides details on AFT related spending through the OECD DAC questionnaire.

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**Q15: What information about other donors' Aid-for-Trade would you find helpful in planning your own assistance?(You may tick more than 1 box)**

Point of contact for each region/country/sector,  
Links to current regional strategy ,  
Links to project list/additional information

### PAGE 10: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

**Q16: How has your Aid for Trade facilitation spending changed since 2012?**

Significant increase (10%+>)

**Q17: Additional information.**

Trade Facilitation related spending recorded for OECD DAC survey increased from \$210,000 in 2012 to \$287,600 in 2013.

**Q18: How do you expect your Aid for Trade facilitation spending to change in the next 5 years?**

No change

**Q19: Additional information.**

*Respondent skipped this question*

### PAGE 11: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

**Q20: Looking ahead, what changes do you expect to your Aid-for-Trade strategy in the next 5 years? (You may tick more than 1 box)**

Streamlining of countries receiving support ,  
More focus on LDCs,  
More focus on poverty reduction,  
More focus on trade facilitation,  
More focus on regional integration

**Q21: Additional information.**

*Respondent skipped this question*

### PAGE 13: D.1) TRADE COSTS

**Q22: How important are trade costs for the economic integration and development of developing countries and LDCs?**

Very important

**Q23: Additional information.**

*Respondent skipped this question*

## DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

**Q24: For MERCHANDISE GOODS: What are the most important sources of trade costs for the export of merchandise goods from developing countries? (You may tick more than one box)**

Border procedures (trade facilitation),  
Non-tariff Measures (including standards),  
Transport infrastructure,  
Other (please specify)  
Behind-the-border procedures and regulator environment (domestic business environment, including access to finance)

**Q25: Additional information.**

Trade cost components are inter-related (e.g., excessive non-tariff measures and poor transport or ICT/power infrastructure can affect time and cost of border procedures), so we promote an integrated/holistic approach to reducing transaction costs along the entire international supply chain.

See: [http://unnex.unescap.org/tools/business\\_process.asp](http://unnex.unescap.org/tools/business_process.asp)

**Q26: For SERVICES: What are the most important sources of trade costs for the export of services from developing countries? (You may tick more than 1 box)**

Other (please specify)  
Costs associated with export of services are very much dependent on the specific sector and its nature

**Q27: Additional information.**

*Respondent skipped this question*

**Q28: Does your Aid-for-Trade strategy specifically address the issue of trade costs?**

Yes

### PAGE 14: D.1) TRADE COSTS

**Q29: Where in your Aid-for-Trade strategy is the issue of trade costs addressed? (You may tick more than 1 box)**

Your national or institutional development policy,  
Specific thematic programming,  
Specific regional initiatives,  
Other (please specify)  
Trade costs is typically addressed as part of Trade Facilitation strategy

**Q30: Additional information.**

*Respondent skipped this question*

### PAGE 15: D.1) TRADE COSTS

## DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

**Q31: How is the issue of trade costs reflected in your Aid for Trade programming? (You may tick more than 1 box)**

Research programmes,  
Regional projects and programmes,  
Other (please specify)  
It is typically reflected under our work on trade facilitation and paperless trade

**Q32: Additional information.**

*Respondent skipped this question*

### PAGE 16: D.1) TRADE COSTS

**Q33: In which regions do you provide Aid-for-Trade support to reduce trade costs? (You may tick more than 1 box)**

Central Asia, East Asia, South Asia,  
Pacific Islands

**Q34: Provide web links to programmes you wish to showcase:**

1- The ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database, providing a unique and global source of bilateral trade cost data among developed and developing countries since 2013. This research tool was developed as part of ESCAP's support to the Asia-Pacific Research and Training Networks on Trade (ARTNeT) research programme on trade facilitation. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first>

2- The United Nations Network of Experts for Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific (UNNEXT): ESCAP is the Secretariat of UNNEXT, a community of knowledge focused on reducing trade transaction costs through development of capacity tools and programmes for implementation of trade single windows and related paperless systems since 2009. The current focus is on trade facilitation and paperless trade systems for agriculture and SMEs. See: <http://unnnext.unescap.org/>

3- Regional arrangement for the facilitation of cross-border paperless trade in Asia and the Pacific: ESCAP Secretariat is supporting negotiation among its Members of this unique breakthrough agreement, expected to complement and support the WTO TFA implementation. [http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/E70\\_Res6E.pdf](http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/E70_Res6E.pdf)  
<http://unnnext.unescap.org/reso683.asp>

4- Trade Process Analysis Database (TPAD) v.1 encompasses 56 product-specific import and export processes in 13 developing Asian countries, including time and costs of the underlying processes. TPAD v.1 accompanies a policy brief "Insights from ESCAP's Trade Process Analysis Database". See: <http://unnnext.unescap.org/pub/brief11.pdf>

### PAGE 18: E.1) SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

## DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

**Q35: What difficulties, if any, do you expect partner countries to face in securing support to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted? (You may tick more than 1 box)**

Accessing the necessary expertise,

National coordination and demonstration of political will for Trade Facilitation Agreement reform

,

Ensuring coherence with past programmes,

Integrating Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation into on-going programmes

,

Other (please specify)

Monitoring progress in implementation and actual impact in terms of trade time and cost reduction; Ensuring that implementation of measures in the TFA take place as part of the (often existing) broader and more comprehensive trade facilitation and automation programmes.

**Q36: Additional information.**

The formerly regional and now global Survey on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade Implementation, a joint initiatives of UN regional Commissions in collaboration with OECD and UNCTAD, provides some useful information on the status of implementation of various measures related to the WTO TFA. See:

<http://unnnext.unescap.org/tfforum14-survey.asp>

Asia-Pacific Survey Results are at:

<http://unnnext.unescap.org/tfforum13-survey.asp>

**Q37: How do you envisage programming Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation support, when adopted ?(You may tick more than 1 box)**

Trade Facilitation Agreement Implementation support is already being programmed.

,

As part of on-going regional programmes offering support for Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation

,

On a country-by-country basis supporting implementation of Trade Facilitation Agreement in its entirety

,

As part of regional aid programming dialogues,

Other (please specify)

in collaboration with our regional and global (AnnexD+) partners

## DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

### Q38: Additional information.

Example of events already organized in support of WTO TFA implementation:

1- APTFF Capacity Building Workshop on Implementing WTO Trade Facilitation Agreements Provisions: Perishable Goods and Single Window (with ADB) <http://www.unescap.org/events/aptff-capacity-building-workshop-implementing-trade-facilitation-perishable-goods-and-single>

2- Second UNNExT Masterclass: Single Window in the context of the WTO TFA (with WCO) <http://www.unescap.org/events/second-unnext-masterclass-single-window-context-wto-trade-facilitation-agreement>

## PAGE 19: E.1) SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

**Q39: What difficulties, if any, do you expect to face in programming support for Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation, when adopted, as part of your Aid-for-Trade activities? (You may tick more than 1 box)**

Programming of Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation support is already being undertaken as part of your Aid-for-Trade strategy

,  
Other (please specify)  
Overlaps/duplications between donors will likely be a key issue. Close coordination at the REGIONAL level needed (in addition to global level).

### Q40: Additional information.

Regional level coordination for trade facilitation implementation will become even more important. ESCAP is already playing a role in this as the Secretariat of the Regional Organizations Coordination Mechanism for Trade Facilitation (ROC-TF). See: <http://www.unescap.org/our-work/trade-investment/trade-facilitation/roc-tf>

**Q41: Which disciplines of the Trade Facilitation Agreement do you think will prove the hardest for developing countries to implement and where Aid-for-Trade support should be focused?(You may tick more than 1 box)**

Other measures to enhance impartiality, non-discrimination and transparency

,  
Border agency cooperation,

Formalities connected with importation, exportation and transit

,  
Freedom of Transit,

Establishment and / or continued operation of national committee

,  
Other (please specify)  
Measures involving agencies other than Customs (OGAs, e.g., health and agri ministries)

### Q42: Additional information.

*Respondent skipped this question*

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**Q43: Will the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted, benefit other development programmes that you operate?**

Unsure

### PAGE 20: E.1) SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

**Q44: Please specify the other programmes that Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation would benefit when adopted: (You may tick more than 1 box)**

*Respondent skipped this question*

**Q45: Additional information.**

*Respondent skipped this question*

### PAGE 22: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

**Q46: Do you track trade costs as part of your Aid-for-Trade programmes?**

Yes

### PAGE 23: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

**Q47: How do you track trade costs?(You may tick more than 1 box)**

As part of a research agenda,  
As part of: (please specify)  
Trade & Transport Facilitation Monitoring  
Mechanism (TTFMM) implementation

**Q48: Additional information.**

Business Process Analyses of import and export processes (Trade Process Analyses) are conducted as a basis for identifying procedural bottlenecks for re-engineering, as well as to monitor progress made in reducing trade cost and time.  
TTFMM, combining BPA and WCO TRS, is currently under implementation with ADB support in Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Nepal: <http://www.unescap.org/resources/towards-national-integrated-and-sustainable-trade-and-transport-facilitation-monitoring>



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**Q49: What data sources do you use?(You may tick more than 1 box)**

Own data collection,  
World Bank Doing Business Index,  
World Bank Logistic Performance Index,  
World Customs Organizations Time Release Studies  
,  
World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report  
,  
Other (please specify)  
ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database (the only globally consistent source of bilateral, intra- and inter-regional trade costs)

**Q50: Additional information.**

The ESCAP-World Bank International Trade Cost Database, providing a unique and global source of bilateral trade cost data among developed and developing countries since 2013. This research tool was developed as part of ESCAP's support to the Asia-Pacific Research and Training Networks on Trade (ARTNeT) research programme on trade facilitation. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first>

**Q51: How do you validate the results?(You may tick more than 1 box)**

Dialogue with private sector,  
Dialogue with government,  
Dialogue with academic institutions,  
Other (please specify)  
use of multiple data collection methods (see TTFMM concept in Q. 48)

**Q52: Additional information.**

*Respondent skipped this question*

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<b>Q53: What immediate outputs have you observed from actions taken to reduce trade costs? (You may tick more than 1 box.)</b>	Improved cooperation between border agencies, New or updated transport infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc.) , New network infrastructure (e.g. ICT, power, telecoms) , Tariff reforms, Certification and testing capacity (e.g. laboratory facilities) , Creation of electronic single windows, Creation of dialogue with private sector
<b>Q54: Additional information.</b>	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
<b>Q55: What outcomes have you observed from actions taken to reduce trade costs? (Please choose no more than 5 options)</b>	Increase in customs revenue, Increase in export volumes, Increase in import volumes, Other (please specify) .
<b>Q56: Additional information.</b>	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

### PAGE 25: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

<b>Q57: What impacts have you observed from actions taken to reduce trade costs? (Please choose no more than 5 options)</b>	Unsure
<b>Q58: Additional information.</b>	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

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**Q59: Which types of actions have achieved the most positive results in reducing trade costs for goods and services?(Please choose no more than 7 options)**

Tariff reforms,  
Upgrading transport infrastructure,  
Upgrading network infrastructure,  
Improving the regulatory environment for services  
,  
Other (please specify)  
improvement in availability and access to trade-related services (financial, logistics...)

**Q60: Additional information.**

For econometric analysis of this issue at ESCAP, see e.g.;  
Trade Costs in the Developing World: 1995 – 2010 by Jean-François Arvis, Yann Duval, Ben Shepherd and Chorthip Utoktham, ARTNeT Working Paper Series, No. 121, December 2012  
<http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/AWP%20No.%20121.pdf>

**Q61: What have been the key success factors in reducing trade costs?(Please choose no more than 5 options)**

Alignment of actions with private sector priorities,  
Sustained political engagement and commitment by national authorities

**Q62: Additional information.**

*Respondent skipped this question*

### PAGE 27: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

**Q63: Is private sector development an Aid-for-Trade priority of your agency?** Yes

**Q64: Additional information.**

ESCAP's goal in relation to private sector development and AFT is to 'enhance inclusive and sustainable investment and develop competitive and sustainable enterprises in the Asia-Pacific region' through:

1. the effective promotion and facilitation of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) that contributes to inclusive and sustainable development in selected ESCAP member states;
2. the enhancement of the capacity of small and medium enterprises (in selected countries and sectors) to compete effectively at national, regional and global level, in particular within the context of global and regional value chains and production networks; and
3. the promotion of internationally recognized principles and practices of responsible business conduct in particular sectors and in selected countries in the region.

### PAGE 28: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

## DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

**Q65: What approaches do you use to promote private sector development?(You may tick more than 1 box)**

Technical assistance, Business engagement

**Q66: Additional information.**

ESCAP promotes private sector development mainly through:

1. Research and analysis
2. Capacity building at government level (and to a limited extent at enterprise level)
3. Regional cooperation.

**Q67: What is the focus of your private sector development programme?You may tick more than 1 box.**

Business or trade support institutions,  
Business environment, Support for SMEs,  
Business engagement,  
Private sector development in least developed countries

**Q68: Additional information.**

Particular focus is on SME development and integration into regional value chains; paperless trade facilitation for SMEs; Business engagement mechanisms such as Sustainable Business Network and Asia Pacific Business Forum; regional cooperation through the regional 'FDI network' (for least developed and landlocked developing countries). LDCs and Central Asia have been a geographic priority with specific focus on Afghanistan, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Timor Leste.

### PAGE 29: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

**Q69: Is the private sector in your own country/customs territory involved in your programme?**

Yes

**Q70: Additional information.**

The ESCAP Business Advisory Council (EBAC) consists of executives and representatives of leading businesses in a wide range of industries and sectors, from across the Asia-Pacific region. EBAC's establishment took place in 2004 in China, at the first ever Asia-Pacific Business Forum (APBF), only region-wide multi-stakeholder business forum, organized yearly by ESCAP. EBAC members provide substantive and in-kind support to enhance APBF's reach and platform for engaging public and private sector on development issues affecting the region.

### PAGE 30: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

**Q71: How is your national private sector engaged? (You may tick more than 1 box)**

Formulation of policies,  
Identifying binding constraints

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### Q72: Additional information.

EBAC aims to provide business perspectives on development issues in the Asia-Pacific region to governments as represented in the legislative bodies of ESCAP, in particular (but not limited to) the Committee on Trade and Investment, and the ESCAP Commission, as well as provide advice to the ESCAP secretariat on its programmes and projects.

Q73: Do you offer support to your own private sector to invest in developing countries? Yes

### Q74: Additional information.

ESCAP advocates for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) that contributes to inclusive and sustainable development in selected ESCAP member states.

## PAGE 31: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q75: How do you offer support?(You may tick more than 1 box) Advisory services and information

### Q76: Additional information.

ESCAP conducts research and analysis to provide information and advice (mainly) targeting governments through capacity building. Among other policy papers and analytical briefs, in 2014, ESCAP produced the Myanmar Business Survey in cooperation with OECD and UMFCCI. The OECD and UNESCAP have also collaborated on the Multi-Dimensional Review of Myanmar, in coordination with the Government of Myanmar. Results and analyses have been shared and disseminated at different seminars and workshops to inform potential investors. See: [http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/MBS\\_Survey\\_Results.pdf](http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/MBS_Survey_Results.pdf), [http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/development/multi-dimensional-review-of-myanmar\\_9789264220577-en#page1](http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/development/multi-dimensional-review-of-myanmar_9789264220577-en#page1)

## PAGE 32: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q77: How do you measure the results of your private sector's involvement?(You may tick more than 1 box) Regular project/programme evaluation

Q78: Additional information. Respondent skipped this question

## PAGE 33: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q79: Are there examples of private sector development that you would like to showcase? No

## DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

### PAGE 34: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

**Q80:** Please provide details of relevant programme/project evaluations you would like to showcase (include weblinks where appropriate). You may also wish to elaborate by submitting information in a case story format. Details on how to submit a case story can be found at the end of this questionnaire.

*Respondent skipped this question*

### PAGE 36: H.1) CONTRIBUTION OF AID FOR TRADE TO INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

**Q81:** What contribution can reducing trade costs make to inclusive, sustainable growth?(Please choose no more than 7 options)

Increase in exports, Moving up value chains,  
Diversification in export markets,  
Domestic private sector investment,  
Reduction in poverty

**Q82:** Additional information.

The relationship between trade policies, trade facilitation and inclusive growth are explored in the Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Report 2013  
<http://www.unescap.org/resources/asia-pacific-trade-and-investment-report-2013-turning-tide-towards-inclusive-trade-and>

**Q83:** What impact has the Aid-for-Trade Initiative had since its launch in 2005? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Increase in resources available for trade development  
,  
More attention to trade issues in development

**Q84:** Additional information.

*Respondent skipped this question*

**Q85:** What potential future contribution could the Aid-for-Trade Initiative make to the post-2015 development agenda? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Contribution of financing for development,  
Contribution to improving the business and regulatory environment  
,  
Ensuring continued attention to trade issues in development  
,  
Making a contribution to economic growth and poverty eradication

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q86: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q87: What potential future contribution could the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs make to the post-2015 development agenda?(Please choose no more than 5 options)	Catalyst for Aid-for-Trade flows, Contribution to inclusive, sustainable growth
Q88: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q89: How could the Aid-for-Trade Initiative be improved?	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

PAGE 37: H.1) CONTRIBUTION OF AID FOR TRADE TO INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Q90: Additional information on "Reducing trade costs and inclusive, sustainable growth". If there is anything you would like to add on the topic of "Reducing trade costs for inclusive, sustainable growth", which you feel has not been covered in this questionnaire, please use this box.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
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