

PARTNER
COUNTRY QUESTIONNAIRE



PAGE 4: B.1) ABOUT YOU

Q1: COUNTRY	UGANDA
Q2: ABOUT YOU	
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Q3: CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply) :	Inter Institutional Trade Committee members i.e.Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development,Bank of Uganda, Uganda Revenue Authority, Uganda National Bureau of Standards, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of East African Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Cooperatives

PAGE 6: C.2.) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q4: Do you have Aid-for-Trade priorities?	No
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PAGE 7: C.2.) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q5: 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 12 listed .(1 being the most important)	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q6: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

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PAGE 8: C.2) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID FOR TRADE PRIORITIES

Q7: Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2012? No

PAGE 9: C.2) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID FOR TRADE PRIORITIES

Q8: What are the top 3 drivers of these changes? (Please choose no more than 3 options) *Respondent skipped this question*

Q9: Additional information. *Respondent skipped this question*

Q10: Have these changes been reflected in your national development strategy? *Respondent skipped this question*

Q11: Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners? *Respondent skipped this question*

Q12: Is trade facilitation reflected as a priority in your national or regional development policy? *Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 10: C.2.) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q13: In which existing policy document(s) can trade facilitation be found as a priority? (You may tick more than one box) National development strategy,
National trade strategy,
National sectoral strategy(ies),
Regional trade agreement,
Regional development strategy,
Regional infrastructure strategy

Q14: Additional information. *Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 11: C.2.) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q15: Is trade facilitation included in new draft policy documents currently being updated and formulated? Yes

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PAGE 12: C.2.) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q16: Please indicate in which new draft policy documents, currently being updated or formulated, trade facilitation is included:

National development strategy,
National trade strategy,
National sectoral strategy(ies),
Regional trade agreement

Q17: Additional information.

The national development plan and the trade sector development plans are currently being updated.

PAGE 14: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q18: How important are trade costs for the competitiveness of your exports?

Very important

Q19: Additional information.

as a land locked country, Uganda's trade costs are high affecting the competitiveness of Uganda's exports.

Q20: Do your national policies address the issue of trade costs for exports?

Yes

PAGE 15: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q21: Which document(s) address(es) the issue of trade costs for exports ?

National development strategy,
National trade strategy,
Sector specific strategies (e.g. agriculture, etc.),
Other (please specify) DTIS, CICS sector papers

Q22: Additional information.

Trade costs are also addressed in regional integration papers.

PAGE 16: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q23: How important are trade costs for access to imports?

Very important

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Q24: Additional information.

High trade costs affect the costs of not only imports but also exports

PAGE 17: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q25: Do national policies address the issue of trade costs for imports? Yes

PAGE 18: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q26: Which document(s) address(es) the issue of trade costs for imports? National development strategy,
National trade strategy,
Sector specific strategies (e.g. agriculture, etc.)

Q27: Additional information. *Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 19: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q28: What are the most important sources of trade costs for the export of merchandise goods? (You may choose more than 1 option) Border procedures (trade facilitation),
Non-Tariff Measures (including standards),
Transport infrastructure,
Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
Access to trade finance

Q29: Additional information.

Tariffs, fees and other charges are also important and affect or increases trade costs especially their administration.

PAGE 20: D.1) TRADE COSTS

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Q30: What are the most important sources of trade costs for the export of services? (You may choose more than 1 option)

Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
Non-recognition of professional qualifications,
Restrictions on commercial presence ,
Tariffs on product inputs (e.g. on computers for ICT services)
,
Other,
(please specify) stringent regulatory regimes

Q31: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 21: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q32: In which regional markets to which you export merchandise goods and services do you face the highest trade costs? (Please select no more than 5 regions)

Western Europe, East Africa, Southern Africa,
Other,
(please specify)
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

Q33: Indicate your home region.

East Africa

PAGE 22: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q34: FOR MERCHANDISE GOODS: For the markets which you have identified as the highest cost, why are trade costs high? (You may choose more than 1 option)

Border procedures (trade facilitation),
Tariffs, fees and other charges,
Non-Tariff Measures (including standards),
Transport infrastructure,
Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
Access to trade finance

Q35: Additional information.

All the reasons mentioned above increases the cost of doing business.

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Q36: FOR SERVICES: For the markets which you have identified as the highest costs, why are trade costs high? (You may choose more than 1 options)

Poor network infrastructure (ICT, telecoms),
Recognition of professional qualifications,
Restrictions on commercial presence,
Restrictions on movement of natural persons

Q37: Additional information.

stringent regulations als increases trade costs.

PAGE 23: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q38: How have your trade costs evolved over the past 5 years ?

Unsure

Q39: Additional information.

This requires thorough research to determine the evolution of trade costs.

PAGE 24: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q40: Does your Government use any of the following sources to address the issue of trade costs? (You may choose more than 1 option)

Research with private sector,
Research by government,
Research by national academic institution,
Research by donor funded project,
World Bank Doing Business Index,
World Bank Logistic Performance Index,
World Customs Organizations Time Release Study
,
World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report
,
Other (please specify) Regional studies

Q41: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

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Q42: Do you validate the results? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Yes, dialogue with private sector,
Yes, dialogue with government,
Yes, dialogue with national academic institution

Q43: Additional information.

Dissemination workshops are usually held to release results of the studies.

PAGE 26: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q44: Is your government taking national action to reduce trade costs?

Yes

PAGE 27: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q45: What national action is your government is taking?(You may tick more than 1 box)

National government initiatives,
Joint public-private sector initiatives,
Private sector initiatives,
Initiatives supported by development partners,
Initiatives supported by non-governmental organizations

Q46: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

Q47: In which areas have national actions been undertaken or are on-going? (You may tick more than one box)

Border procedures (trade facilitation),
Tariffs, fees and other charges,
Non-Tariff Measures (including standards),
Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
Transport infrastructure,
Access to trade finance,
Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
Transport infrastructure (e.g. for tourism),
Negotiations with trading partners on access for service suppliers

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PAGE 28: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q48: Is your government engaged in regional actions to reduce trade costs?	Yes
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PAGE 29: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q49: Please specify (You may tick more than 1 box)	Regional economic community, Free trade agreements, Corridor initiatives, Joint public-private sector initiatives, Private sector initiatives, Initiatives supported by development partners
Q50: In which areas have regional actions been undertaken or are on-going? (You may tick more than 1 box)	Border procedures (trade facilitation), Non-Tariff Measures (including standards), Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms), Transport infrastructure, Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms), Transport infrastructure (e.g. for tourism)
Q51: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

PAGE 30: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q52: Is external support aligned with your national and regional needs to reduce trade costs ?	Yes
Q53: Additional information.	The integration process has come with increased support in regional projects including infrastructure projects.

PAGE 31: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

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Q54: How is external support aligned with your needs?(You may tick more than 1 box)

External support is aligned with national priorities to reduce trade costs

,

Dialogue with donors has resulted in attention to the issue of trade costs

,

Improved dialogue with the private sector has resulted in this being prioritized

,

Improved dialogue with regional partners has resulted in this being prioritized

Q55: Additional information.

External support is mainly based on proposals developed at the national/regional level.

PAGE 32: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q56: Why is external support not aligned with your needs?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

Q57: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 34: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q58: What impact would implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted, have on the evolution of your trade costs?

No capacity to estimate

Q59: Additional information.

There has not been any study to analyse all the measures in TF agreement that Uganda is not implementing to assess cost reduction when implemented.

PAGE 35: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q60: In which regions would the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted, have the biggest impact on the trade costs you face ? (Please choose no more than 5 options)

East Asia, South Asia, East Africa,
Southern Africa,
Other (please specify) COMESA region as well

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Q61: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 36: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q62: Do you plan to seek Aid-for-Trade support to help implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted ?

Yes, support already being sought

Q63: Have you undertaken a Trade Facilitation Needs Assessment?

Yes

PAGE 37: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q64: Please specify the organization(s) involved in and year(s) of each needs assessment.

WTO 2007

UNCTAD 2012

(please specify)

The needs assessment report of 2012 is currently being updated since it was done before the signing of the TF agreement.

PAGE 38: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q65: Do you plan to request a new Trade Facilitation Needs Assessment or an update of an existing assessment?

Yes

Q66: Please specify why.

The needs assessment was done using the Draft TF Agreement, before 2013 WTO Ministerial meeting. Therefore the need to update the Needs assessment.

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Q67: Where might you need support to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted? (You may tick more than 1 box)

To prepare category A, B, C notifications,
To develop national implementation plans,
To support scheduling of commitments,
To support implementation of specific TFA provisions
,
To align support with on-going national reform programmes
,
To align commitments with on-going regional programmes

PAGE 40: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q68: What difficulties do you face, or do you expect to face, in securing Aid-for-Trade support to help implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted ? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Differing priorities of in-country donors ,
Ensuring TFA implementation is a priority in national development planning documents
,
National coordination and demonstration of political will for TFA reform
,
Programming cycles,
Ensuring coherence with past programmes,
Integrating TFA implementation into on-going programmes
,
Accessing global programmes

PAGE 41: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

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Q69: Which disciplines of the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted, will prove the hardest to implement and where Aid-for-Trade support should be focused?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Publication and availability of information,
Advance rulings, Appeal and review procedures,
Release and clearance of goods,
Border agency cooperation, Freedom of transit,
Customs cooperation,
Establishment and/or continued operation of national committee

Q70: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 43: G.1) IMPACT: REDUCING TRADE COSTS AND INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Q71: What have been the key factors in achieving successful reductions in trade costs? (Please choose no more than 5 options)

Private sector engagement and commitment,
Alignment of donor support with national priorities
,
Sustained engagement of development partners,
Use of regional approach,
Commitment of regional partners to goal

Q72: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 44: G.1) IMPACT: REDUCING TRADE COSTS AND INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Q73: What outputs have been achieved by actions taken to reduce trade costs? (Please choose no more than 5 options)

Updated customs working practices,
New or updated transport infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc.)
,
Creation of one-stop border posts,
Improved border infrastructure,
Other (please specify)
use of IT in filling returns have increased customs revenue collection

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Q74: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 45: G.1) IMPACT: REDUCING TRADE COSTS AND INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Q75: What outcomes have been achieved by actions taken to reduce trade costs? (Please choose no more than 5 options)

Reduction in border clearance times,
Increase in traffic flows through border posts,
Other (please specify)
use of IT in filling returns may have increased customs revenue

Q76: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 46: G.1) IMPACT: REDUCING TRADE COSTS AND INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Q77: What impacts have been achieved by actions taken to reduce trade costs? (Please choose no more than 5 options)

Unsure

Q78: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 47: G.1) IMPACT: REDUCING TRADE COSTS AND INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Q79: 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)

Customs reform, Other border agency reforms,
Upgrading transport infrastructure

Q80: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 48: G.1) IMPACT: REDUCING TRADE COSTS AND INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

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

Foreign direct investment,
Domestic private sector investment

Q82: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

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PAGE 50: H.1) IMPACT OF THE AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE

Q83: Has the alignment of Aid-for-Trade support to your national needs and priorities changed since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade Initiative in 2005? Improved

PAGE 51: H.1) IMPACT OF THE AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE

Q84: If it has improved, please specify why.(You may tick more than one box) Better dialogue with donors,
Better dialogue with regional partners

PAGE 52: H.1) IMPACT OF THE AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE

Q85: Why has the alignment declined?(You may tick more than 1 box) *Respondent skipped this question*

Q86: Additional information. *Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 53: H.1) IMPACT OF THE AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE

Q87: What impact has the Aid-for-Trade Initiative had since it was launched in 2005?(You may tick more than 1 box) More attention to trade issues in development ,
More priority given by national authorities to trade issues in national development planning
,
More priority given by regional authorities to trade issues in development planning
,
More priority given by private sector to trade issues
,
More priority given by NGOs to trade issues

Q88: Additional information. *Respondent skipped this question*

PAGE 54: H.1) IMPACT OF THE AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE

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Q89: 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)

Mainstreaming of trade issues in national policy ,
Engaging the private sector in national trade and development policy planning
,
Coherence in trade and development policy,
Catalyst for Aid-for-Trade flows ,
Financing of catalytic actions

Q90: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

Q91: What potential future contribution could the Aid-for-Trade Initiative make to the post-2015 development agenda? (Please choose a maximum of 5 options)

Contribution to improving the business and regulatory environment
,
Ensuring continued attention to trade issues in development
,
Engaging the private sector in development issues
,
Making a contribution to economic growth and poverty eradication through inclusive, sustainable development
,
Positive impacts on women's economic empowerment

Q92: Additional information.

Aid for Trade should particularly cover issues of women integration into trade facilitate their economic empowerment

Q93: How in your view could the Aid-for-Trade Initiative be improved?

Clear understanding of Aid for Trade at the national level including the donors at the national level.

PAGE 55: H.1) IMPACT OF THE AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE

Q94: 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.

Land locked countries have special challenges in reducing trade costs and therefore they need intervention from Aid for Trade

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