

PARTNER COUNTRY QUESTIONNAIRE ON AID FOR TRADE

- We advise you to read the Explanatory Notes starting on page 10 before answering the questionnaire.
- When completed, this form should be returned by 20 February 2009 via e-mail to aft.monitoring@oecd.org and aft.monitoring@wto.org.
- The questionnaire can be downloaded from the OECD website at <http://www.oecd.org/dac/trade/aft> or from the WTO Members' website at <http://members.wto.org/members/>.
- All the boxes in this form are expandable.

1 IS YOUR TRADE STRATEGY MAINSTREAMED?

Q1.1 Does your country have a national development plan or strategy?

- Yes No

If YES, does this development plan include trade as a lever for growth and poverty reduction? (*please tick the most accurate description below*)

- Trade is a key priority and the plan includes well developed trade-related priorities and implementation actions (*please attach*).
- Trade is mentioned but the plan does not include operational objectives and action plans.
- No.
- Other, please describe:

If your Government does NOT have an articulated national development plan or strategy, or if trade is not strongly present in it, are there other separate strategies/plans addressing trade-related objectives? (*feel free to tick more than one box*)

- Government priority areas are not systematically subject to a documented strategy.
- In the annual government budget.
- In various sectoral strategies (e.g. one per relevant ministry, or per sector). Please describe and attach:

- In one single trade development/competitiveness strategy document encompassing all trade-related priorities across different government departments (*please attach*).
- Other, please describe:
Regional trade strategies developed at the OECS and CARICOM levels.

For Least-Developed Countries participating in the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), former Integrated Framework (IF):

Do the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) and Action Matrix reflect your Government trade strategy? (please tick the most accurate description below)

- The DTIS and accompanying action matrix reflect well my country's trade-related needs and my Government's priorities.
- The DTIS and accompanying action matrix partly reflect my Government's analysis of trade needs and priority areas.
- The DTIS and accompanying action matrix are not (or are no longer) a good indication of my country's trade-related needs and priorities.
- The DTIS and accompanying action matrix are not currently a good indication of my country's trade-related needs/priorities, but they are in the process of being updated.
- Other, please describe:

Q1.2 What are your Government's priority areas of intervention to improve your country's capacity to benefit from trade expansion and integration into the world economy?

(Below are listed the most common areas grouped according to broad aid category – please rank the top 3 priority areas among the 12 listed)

Trade Policy and Regulations	3 Trade Policy Analysis, Negotiation and Implementation	Economic Infrastructure	_ Network infrastructure (power, water, telecom)
	_ WTO Accession costs		_ Other transport
	4 Trade Facilitation		_ Cross-border Infrastructure
Building Productive Capacity	1 Competitiveness	Other	_ Adjustment costs
	_ Value Chains		2 Regional Integration
	_ Export Diversification		_ Other, please describe:

Q1.3 Does your Government have an operational strategy (with action plans, timelines and budgets) for its priority areas?

Priority 1: Yes Being formulated No

If Yes or Being formulated, please describe:

Development of a National Export Strategy

The Government of Dominica has embarked upon the development of a National Export Strategy. This process was endorsed by Cabinet in July 2007 and a mandate issued for the cooperation of all relevant Government Ministries and Departments. Challenges in the international trading arena brought about by trade liberalisation and the dismantling of barriers to trade as well as Dominica's inherent supply side constraints have accelerated the need for Dominica to have a coherent National Exports Strategy.

With support from the International Trade Centre (ITC) and the National Authorising Office of the EU EDF, the strategy will be drawn up and articulated in a document by July 2009 to be actively implemented over the medium term. The objectives of such a strategy would be is:

- Enhanced international competitiveness;
- Export development by increasing the capacity and performance of local producers; while increasing the local content of exported goods and services and broadening the export base.

The strategy will seek identify a priority list of industries, sectors and goods for which a comprehensive export development programme would be formulated and implemented over a medium term period.

The strategy seeks to identify a priority list of industries, sectors goods and services for which a comprehensive export development programme is being formulated for implementation over the medium term.

Priority 2: Yes Being formulated No

If Yes or Being formulated, please describe:

At the OECS and CARICOM levels regional intergration plans and strategies are developed and adopted for implemented by each member state. As a member of these organizations, Dominica has adopted a number of strategies such as the OECS Economic Union and the Caricom Single Market and Economy as well as other strategies geared towards greater trade integration within both regions.

Priority 3: Yes Being formulated No

If Yes or Being formulated, please describe:

Trade policy analysis , negotiation and implementation strategies exist at a regional level and are currently being developed for the implementation of the recently signed CARIFORUM Economic Partnership Agreement and numerous Caricom Bilaterals.

Priority 4: Trade Facilitation : NO strategy yet

A WTO Trade Facilitation needs assessment was conducted in 2008 and the Government of Dominica is in the process of formulating an intervention strategy. As an initial step, a National Trade Facilitation Task Force (NTFTF) has been created to play an active role in the current negotiations on Trade Facilitation and to sensitize the Private Sector to the importance of Trade facilitation to their businesses and trade as a whole.

Q1.4 Are the financing needs of these trade-related priorities included in your national dialogue with donors?

Yes No Not sure

If YES, which structures do you use to discuss the financing needs of your trade-related priorities with your donors? (feel free to tick more than one box)

- PRSP/CAS Bilateral dialogues Regional-wide dialogues Other, please describe:

Please describe the type of dialogue or alternative method, its level, its frequency, and its specificity to trade matters:

If NO, do you have plans to include trade-related priorities in your dialogue with donors in the next two to three years?

- Yes No Not sure

- End of Section 1 -

Please feel free to provide additional information about your trade strategy

In 2006 the Government of Dominica developed a five year medium term strategy for growth and poverty reduction known as the Growth and Social Protection Strategy (GSPS) which provides the framework for Dominica's economic and social policies. Under its 3 pillars: namely fiscal and administrative reform, Sectoral strategies for growth and strategies for poverty reduction, the main priorities in the GSPS include:

- Reduction in unemployment and underemployment;
- The attainment of sustainable growth and development;
- A reduction in vulnerability to shocks – economic and natural disasters;
- An improvement in international competitiveness and export performance;

There are a number of trade development action areas incorporated in each of the pillars particularly the Sectoral strategies for growth and as evidenced by the fourth GSPS priority, namely the "improvement in international competitiveness and export performance"; trade development forms an integral part of the Government's Growth and Social Protection Strategy.

The Government trade development strategy is also identified in the long term development strategies and objectives of the regional trade arrangements to which Dominica belongs namely the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME).

2 HOW IS YOUR TRADE STRATEGY FINANCED?

Q2.1 Does the attached CRS¹ profile accurately quantify the Aid for Trade you received in 2006 and 2007?

Yes No Not sure/ NA

If NO, please provide details of the Aid for Trade you received in 2006 and 2007.

[Please describe with figures, and include any activities that may fall under 'other trade-related needs']

- End of Section 2 -

Please feel free to provide any additional information on aid-for-trade flows

Dominica does not use a specific aid management information system. The Treasury Department captures information on Dominica's aid flows. However it doesn't always capture all the aid and technical assistance managed directly by donors, nor does it record the aid by category

With regards to Aid-for-Trade received by category for the period 2006-2007, Dominica does not have aid-flow data readily available in the format and categories requested

¹ The CRS profile summarises the commitments and disbursements reported by donors to the OECD Creditor Reporting System on the aid categories most closely associated with Aid for Trade as defined by the WTO Task Force, specifically support for trade policy and regulations, trade development, trade-related infrastructure, building productive capacity and trade-related adjustment (available from 2008 only).

3 HOW DO YOU IMPLEMENT YOUR TRADE STRATEGY?

Ownership

Q3.1 Who is responsible for overseeing and coordinating the implementation of your trade strategies including activities funded by ODA?

- A national committee is responsible for coordination and implementation.
- The Trade Department has a coordinating role but implementation is overseen by each relevant department separately.
- The national aid agency has the main coordinating role but implementation is overseen by each relevant department separately.
- There is no central coordination department. Each relevant department is separately responsible for implementation.
- Other, please describe:

If you have (or are in the process of establishing) a national committee, please describe its main functions, its membership (e.g. ministries, private sector), frequency of its meetings and to whom the committee reports. [Please describe and exemplify below.]

Q3.2 Do you engage in dialogue with the private sector and other key domestic stakeholders about the formulation and implementation of your trade strategy?

- Nearly always
- Regularly
- Rarely
- Not sure/ NA

If you do, please describe your main stakeholders and the focus and frequency of your dialogue. [Please describe and exemplify below.]

The Ministry of Trade, Industry Consumer and Diaspora Affairs is responsible for the formulation and implementation of trade policy in Dominica. Managing Dominica's trade policy and addressing the country's trade agenda requires the active involvement and participation of all stakeholders. The Ministry of Trade, Industry Consumer and Diaspora Affairs has taken steps to interface with all the relevant stakeholders in this process.

In 2004, Cabinet approved the creation of a framework for trade policy management in Dominica. This included the establishment of a Cabinet Subcommittee on Trade and Development, a Trade Policy Coordinating Committee (TPCC) made up of Government Ministries and agencies and a National Trade Policy Advisory Committee (NTPAC) made up of non-state actors like the private sector, labour unions and civil society. These committees meet periodically to discuss issues concerning trade policy; multilateral negotiations and regional and domestic trade issues and are consulted by the Government in the development of Dominica's trade strategies.

For Least-Developed Countries participating in the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF):

Q3.3 Is your EIF focal point and committee responsible for overseeing and coordinating all your trade agenda?

Yes No Not sure/ NA

If no, please describe the different arrangements:

Working with external partners: harmonisation and alignment

Q3.4 In your Aid for Trade programs, how often do donors co-ordinate and align through:

	Regularly	Sometimes	Rarely or Never	Not Sure
Joint needs assessments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co-financing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sector-wide approaches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Joint Implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Joint Monitoring and Evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, please describe:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Monitoring and evaluation

Q3.5 Do you monitor or evaluate your donor supported trade-related programmes?

Nearly always Regularly Rarely or Never Not Sure

If you monitor and evaluate your donor supported trade-related programmes, do you use:

	Regularly	Sometimes	Rarely or Never	Not Sure
Donors' monitoring and evaluation results	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Joint monitoring and evaluation arrangements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Own monitoring and evaluation arrangements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Own monitoring but joint/donor evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you use nearly always or frequently your own monitoring and/or evaluation arrangements, can you please provide examples of your methodology and results? [Please describe and exemplify below.]

Mutual Accountability

Q3.6 Have you established mechanisms/procedures to discuss with the relevant donors the outcome and impact of your trade-related programmes?

Yes No Not sure/ NA

If yes, please can you describe and exemplify them?

Priorities for improvement

Q3.7 What are your government's priorities to improve the implementation and effectiveness of the aid for trade it receives? Please rank the top three in order of importance.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Greater say in the design of aid for trade interventions: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Stronger donor focus on capacity development: | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Better predictability of aid for trade funding: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| More extensive use of Budget Support
(or Trade Sectoral Wide Approaches) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| More regular joint-donor implementation actions | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| More harmonised reporting requirements | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| More frequent joint donor-partner implementation efforts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| More systematic use of joint donor-partner monitoring
and evaluation | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other, please describe: | <input type="checkbox"/> |
-

Please, describe in detail the improvements needed in your top priority area

The top priority area is the need for greater say in the design of Aid for trade interventions. Greater involvement in the design and scope of interventions would allow recipient Governments a better opportunity to have donor aid more effectively targeted to priority intervention areas.

Predictability of Aid for trade funding is also important. If there is a greater degree of predictability it will affect more positively the extent to which government can plan and intervene in removing the existing trade constraints

More frequent joint -donor implementation efforts are also key. Implementation often delayed by lack of timely disbursement from the donors. More frequent implementation efforts could be used to speed up the pace at which projects are implemented

Sharing Knowledge

Q3.8 Please identify and rank three areas of interventions (see Question 1.2 for a list of examples) where aid for trade has been most effective at raising trade capacity in your country.

(Please explain your choice)

Area 1 Regional Integration : Aid for trade has been effective at supporting the integration of the Caribbean region

Area 2 Trade Facilitation : Aid for trade has been supportive in the upgrading of customs procedures including the implementation of ASYCUDA software, upgrading of the Ports infrastructure, etc.

Area 3 Trade Negotiation and implementation : Aid supports the Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery (CRNM) which is instrumental in helping the region negotiate effectively and develop negotiating positions.

Q3.9 Are there any particular examples of your aid-for-trade processes, programmes or projects that have obtained good results that you think could contribute to the development of good practices?

[If so, please describe them below and attach any relevant documents.]

- End of Section 3 -

Please feel free to provide additional information on the implementation of your donor supported trade-related programmes and projects, i.e. aid for trade.

4 ADDRESSING TRADE CAPACITY CONSTRAINTS AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

Q4.1 Do your trade strategies specifically address regional trade capacity challenges?

Yes No Not sure/ NA

If YES, please describe them:

The regional trade capacity challenges addressed by Dominica's trade strategies are as addressed in the national development strategy (the Growth and Social Protection Strategy GSPS) and the regional development strategies of CARICOM and the OECS to include.

- overcoming supply side constraints,
- access to a larger market and consumer base
- trade facilitation limitations,
- Improving export performance
- increasing international competitiveness,
- diversification of the economic base,
- effective participation and negotiation at the multilateral level (e.g. at the WTO), and
- the negative effects of trade liberalization and globalization on small vulnerable economies.

As members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME), Dominica and the regional partner member states are addressing these and other trade development challenges together by consolidating limited financial and human resources, productive capacity improvements, addressing regional trade facilitation issues and consolidating negotiating capital and expertise.

Q4.2 Do you participate in regional dialogues, programmes or activities aimed at promoting regional integration?

Yes No Not sure/ NA

If YES, can you tell us in how many of these you participate in and describe the most important ones to you? *[Please describe below.]*

The OECS Economic Union

OECS Heads of Government decided at the 34th meeting of the Authority held in Dominica in July 2001 to deepen economic integration by creating an economic union. The rationale for the establishment of an economic union was an acceptance that the development challenges that micro- states of the OECS face as a result of globalisation and trade liberalization can be more effectively addressed through the creation of a single economic space.

An economic union in the OECS will transform the common market into a single economic space by ensuring that all "all legal and administrative impediments to the most efficient allocation of factors of production and the fruits of production within this economic space are removed." An economic union of OECS member states will create a unified economic territory out of the separate economic entities that now constitute the OECS.

If the OECS could remove all barriers within an agreed timetable to create a true economic union where there is the free movement of people, goods, services, capital, and the rights of establishment, then this would create an important platform for engaging the rest of CARICOM.

The CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME)

For Dominica, the establishment of the CSME is not a matter of choice but a matter of necessity. As a small island developing state facing monumental challenges in the international economic environment, the question is not whether the CSME should be created or whether Dominica should be a part of the process. The question rather is the evolution of the CSME process should be such that Dominica can take the fullest advantage of what the CSME has to offer. Dominica's policy towards the CSME is to use it first as a catalyst for the growth and development of the productive sectors particularly the services sectors and secondly as a springboard for launching exports beyond the region.

Q4.3 Do you know if these regional dialogues, programs, and/or institutions receive aid for trade?

Yes, they do No, they don't I don't know/ NA

If YES, are you an active participant in the regional dialogues, programs and/or institutions?

Yes No Not sure/ NA

Q4.4 Do you participate in or benefit from aid-for-trade programmes implemented at the regional level?

Yes No Not sure/ NA

If YES, please describe the main benefits. *[Please describe and quantify whenever possible.]*

- Export Development Programs
- Training and Technical Assistance
- Research and Technical studies

- End of Section 4 -

Please feel free to provide any additional information concerning the regional dimension of your trade strategies:

Creation of the single economy will be instrumental in fostering increased coordination of policies at the CARICOM level, resulting in a strengthening of the institutional framework for policy formulation and implementation and more effective use of limited resources.

Dominica therefore is fully behind the CSME project and considers it a key component of the development agenda for the country. Dominica places priority on meeting its obligations with respect to the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas (2001) and measures agreed by the various organs of the Community. This includes removing

all restrictions on trade and movement of the factors of production. Dominica is also committed to undertake the necessary administrative, institutional and legislative reforms to make the CSME fully operational at the national and regional level.

As one of the Less Developed Countries (LDCs) of CARICOM, Dominica attaches significant importance to Chapter VII of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas. Chapter Seven establishes a regime for disadvantaged countries, regions and sectors. It is important for the success of the CSME project that the varying levels of economic development among the CARICOM Member States are recognised and compensatory measures are taken to address negative consequences which could arise from the removal of restrictions among those countries. The operationalisation of Chapter Seven of the Treaty is therefore a vital requirement if Dominica is to benefit from participation in the CSME. A key component of the operationalisation of Chapter VII is the creation the Regional Development Fund.

-- Thank you --