

PARTNER
COUNTRY QUESTIONNAIRE



PAGE 4: B.1) ABOUT YOU

Q1: COUNTRY	MADAGASCAR
Q2: ABOUT YOU	
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Q3: CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply) :	MINISTRIES: FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INFRASTRUCTURE AND LAND-USE PLANNING, RESOURCE STRATEGIES, AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES, PUBLIC WORKS, INDUSTRY, FINANCE AND BUDGET (CUSTOMS), TOURISM, TRANSPORTATION. BUREAU OF STANDARDS OF MADAGASCAR

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

Q4: Do you have Aid-for-Trade priorities?	Yes
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PAGE 7: C.2.) YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

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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)

Trade facilitation	2
Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)	4
Competitiveness	1
Export diversification	5
Adjustment costs	3

Q6: Additional information.

Moreover, standardization is be an indispensable tool for development. It concerns all sectors of economic activity.

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

Q7: Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2012? Yes

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) New development priorities,
Regional integration, Competitiveness objectives

Q9: Additional information. *Respondent skipped this question*

Q10: Have these changes been reflected in your national development strategy? Yes

Q11: Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners? Yes

Q12: Is trade facilitation reflected as a priority in your national or regional development policy? Yes

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

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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

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

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

Q17: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 14: D.1) TRADE COSTS

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

Very important

Q19: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

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

Yes

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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) MIDAC (zero cost of travel, preparation of papers,...)
Q22: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

PAGE 16: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q23: How important are trade costs for access to imports?	Very important
Q24: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

PAGE 17: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q25: Do national policies address the issue of trade costs for imports?	Yes
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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.), Other (please specify) MIDAC
Q27: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

PAGE 19: D.1) TRADE COSTS

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

Q29: Additional information.

THE NON tariff measures concern not only standards but includes also all requirements of the country of import (regulation or standard and/or cahiers des charges, etc) as well as all specific conventions like CITES, SPS, etc

PAGE 20: D.1) TRADE COSTS

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),
Transport infrastructure (e.g. for tourism),
Poor regulatory environment for services,
Tariffs on product inputs (e.g. on computers for ICT services)

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)

North America, South America,
Western Europe, Developed Asia

Q33: Indicate your home region.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

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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.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
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), Poor transport infrastructure (e.g. for tourism), Recognition of professional qualifications, Inefficient government regulations, Tariffs on product inputs (e.g. on computers for ICT services)
Q37: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

PAGE 23: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q38: How have your trade costs evolved over the past 5 years ?	No Change
Q39: Additional information.	
Despite all the efforts already made, reducing the costs of trade remains a major challenge for Madagascar	

PAGE 24: D.1) TRADE COSTS

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<p>Q40: Does your Government use any of the following sources to address the issue of trade costs? (You may choose more than 1 option)</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>Q41: Additional information.</p>	<p><i>Respondent skipped this question</i></p>
<p>Q42: Do you validate the results? (You may tick more than 1 box)</p>	<p>Yes, dialogue with private sector, Yes, dialogue with government</p>
<p>Q43: Additional information.</p>	<p><i>Respondent skipped this question</i></p>

PAGE 26: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

<p>Q44: Is your government taking national action to reduce trade costs?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
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PAGE 27: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

<p>Q45: What national action is your government is taking ?(You may tick more than 1 box)</p>	<p>National government initiatives, Joint public-private sector initiatives, Private sector initiatives, Initiatives supported by development partners</p>
<p>Q46: Additional information.</p>	<p><i>Respondent skipped this question</i></p>

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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,
Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
Transport infrastructure (e.g. for tourism),
Reforms of national regulatory frameworks for services
,
Negotiations with trading partners on access for service suppliers

PAGE 28: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q48: Is your government engaged in regional actions to reduce trade costs?

Yes

PAGE 29: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q49: Please specify (You may tick more than 1 box)

Regional economic community,
Free trade agreements,
Joint public-private sector initiatives,
Private sector initiatives,
Initiatives supported by development partners

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Q50: In which areas have regional actions been undertaken or are on-going? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Border procedures (trade facilitation),
Tariffs, fees and other charges,
Non-Tariff Measures (including standards),
Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
Reforms of national regulatory frameworks for services
,
Negotiations with trading partners on access for service suppliers

Q51: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

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.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 31: E.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

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.

LACK OF CAPACITY NATIONAL AND INSUFFICIENT SUPPORT EXTERNAL TO REDUCE TRADE COSTS AND ENSURE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE PRODUCTS IN MADAGASCAR

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Q56: Why is external support not aligned with your needs?(You may tick more than 1 box)	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q57: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

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.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

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)	North America, South America, Western Europe, Developed Asia, South Asia
Q61: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

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

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

WTO	2014
UNCTAD	2011
World Bank	2014
Other	2008

(please specify)
2008: World Organization of animal health to help Malagasy Veterinary Services to comply with international sanitary standards

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.

another application of trade facilitation support is planned for the phytosanitary Services to enable them to comply with international standards

PAGE 39: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

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 national ratification,
- 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

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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)

Lack of information on funding opportunities,
Differing priorities of in-country donors,
Problems accessing external funds,
Accessing the necessary expertise,
National coordination and demonstration of political will for TFA reform
,
Problems to quantify TFA implementation needs,
Ensuring coherence with past programmes,
Integrating TFA implementation into on-going programmes

PAGE 41: F.1) TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

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,
Comment before entry into force,
Advance rulings,
Release and clearance of goods,
Border agency cooperation,
Formalities connected with importation, exportation and transit
,
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

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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 projects with private sector priorities
,
Funding from development partners,
Sustained political engagement and commitment by national authorities
,
Use of regional approach

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)

Improved cooperation between border agencies,
New network infrastructure (e.g. ICT, power),
Certification and testing capacity (e.g. laboratory facilities)
,
New conformity assessment procedures or processes
,
Improved border infrastructure

Q74: Additional information.

Moreover, MADAGASCAR has benefited of a support A the implementation of system TRACES for the certification of fisheries products to the European market

ONGOING PROJECTS:

-CREATION OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE FACILITATION OF TRADE

-CREATION OF THE STOP OF EXPORTS

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

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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,
Increase in export volumes,
Increase in import volumes

Q76: Additional information.

FISHING industry: No information available because there was other news constraints at the level of companies and the competent authority which helped increase the volume of exports expected ex / the disease of shrimp aquaculture farms and reduction of the annual operating budget of the authority in 2012 health fisheries from 2013.

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)

Diversification in export products,
Higher revenues for exporters,
Higher revenues for importers,
Consumer welfare effects,
Increase in domestic private sector investment

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,
Upgrading transport infrastructure,
Upgrading network infrastructure,
Improving the regulatory environment for services
,
Improving skills levels in service sectors

Q80: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

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

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

Increase in exports, Rise in employment,
Diversification in export products,
Foreign direct investment,
Domestic private sector investment,
Consumer welfare effects, Reduction in poverty

Q82: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

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 the private sector,
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

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Q87: What impact has the Aid-for-Trade Initiative had since it was launched in 2005?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Increase in resources available for trade development

,

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 donors to trade issues in national development planning

,

More priority given by private sector to trade issues

Q88: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

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

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 ,

Contribution to inclusive, sustainable growth

Q90: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

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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 of financing for development,

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

Q92: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

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

THE AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE COULD BE IMPROVED BY BEING ORIENTED MORE TOWARDS THE SPECIFIC NEEDS OF THE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

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.

NEED FOR:

-HARMONIZATION AND FACILITATION OF TRADE-RELATED ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

-BETTER COORDINATION BETWEEN THE VARIOUS MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENTS CONCERNED TRADE ISSUES