## MADAGASCAR STATE AIR TRANSPORT ACTION PLAN SYSTEM (SATAPS)



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Area	Action	Reference
Alleviation of restrictions	Revise ASAs to alleviate air carrier ownership and control (ACOC) restrictions	
Alleviation of restrictions	Revise ASAs to alleviate capacity restrictions	The air services agreements concluded by Madagascar as of 2000 are in line with the spirit of the VD, as are the new air services agreements in 2007 with Ethiopia and Senegal (airline eligibility conditions, mutual granting of free exercise of traffic rights up to the fifth freedom, frequencies and capacities use without restrictions inside Africa, in case of an increase in tariffs, no approval of the aviation authorities required for them to be applied).
Cargo	Implement Lomé Declaration (7 August 2014)	With respect to air cargo, Madagascar takes the Lomé Declaration on the sustainable development of air cargo transport in Africa into full consideration. Requests from foreign companies to operate cargo flights are often accepted.
Charges	Implement ICAO policies on user charges	ICAO's principles (contained in Doc 9082, ICAO's Policies on Charges for Airports and Air Navigation Services) are already taken into account in Decree No. 2013-027 concerning aerodrome regulation.
Competition	Support ICAO Compendium of competition policies and practices (reply to ICAO State Letter EC2/109-15/42) Encourage cooperation among competition authorities	Madagascar encourages cooperation among the national and regional
		competition authorities and supports the ICAO's efforts to stimulate cooperation, dialogue, and information exchange in order to promote regulatory principles more compatible with international air transport, taking into consideration the AU's rules on competition and dispute settlement.
	Participate in ICAO Air Transport Symposium (IATS), March 2016 Implement air transport operators cooperation through code share/alliances.	Airlines are invited to cooperate through interlining agreements, code sharing, and by coordinating flights in order to offer new solutions for the facilitation of
Connectivity enhancement for Least Developed Countries (LDC), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDC)	Support development by ICAO of connectivity indicator	passenger travel.
callatocked Developing Countries (LLDC)	Implement essential services schemes	Madagascar shares this concern.
	Associate consumer representative organizations	Made and the Market All Control of the Marke
Consumer protection	Adhere to Montreal Convention, 1999  Use ICAO Core Principles (adopted by the ICAO Council on 17 June 2015) in regulatory and operational practices	Madagascar already ratified the MC99 on 28 December 2006, and it entered into force in Madagascar on 26 February 2007.  Madagascar supports ICAO's efforts to develop policy guidance for consumer protection and to promote the adoption and implementation of the ICAO Core Principles on Consumer Protection since their definitive adoption by ICAO, taking into consideration the African Union (AU) regulations on user protection Madagascar already participated in ICAO's consumer protection survey. The national regulations have already adopted the policy guidance on consumer protection in this area, including the case of passengers with reduced mobility and unaccompanied minors.
Cooperation across value chain	Support cooperation among stakeholders, including World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), International Air Transport Association (IATA), Airports Council International (ACI), African Airlines Association (AFRAA), African Cui	Madagascar encourages cooperation among the various parts of the air transport value chain within States and at the international level, as well as cooperation with partner organizations.
Data and analysis	Share data and analysis Share customized traffic and cargo forecasts Provide business analysis tools	
Fleet renewal	Adhere to Cape Town Convention, 2001	On 28 December 2012, Madagascar acceded to the Convention and Protocol or International Interests in Mobile Equipment signed in Cape Town on 16 November 2001. These legal instruments entered into force in Madagascar on a August 2013.
Infrastructure development	Make use of Art. 83 bis of the Chicago Convention Consider practices to attract public/private capital, such as public- private partnerships (PPP)	The Law on Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) is in the process of being adopted in Madagascar.
·	Provide sufficient infrastructure to accomodate growth Increase awareness of ICAO guidance on infrastructure funding Grant 7th freedom traffic rights for air cargo services Align Air Services Agreements (ASAS) with YD	
Market access liberalization	Implement Yamoussoukro Decision (YD) framework	Madagascar complies with the implementation of the regulatory context of the Yamoussoukro Decision (YD) such that airlines may freely take advantage of their relationships within the entire African continent. Additionally, Article L6.3.3-1 of the Malagasy Civil Aviation Code (Law No. 2072-011 dated 13 Augu 2012) stipulates that scheduled intra-African air transport services shall be operated in accordance with the provisions of the multilateral agreements reached among the States of the African continent or among the members of a regional group of these States and ratified by Madagascar.  Madagascar is preparing for inclusion in the single air transport market in orde to maximize the advantages for the entire continent as soon as possible, and it does so in reference to the 47th AGA of the AFRAA, in which Madagascar participated, which was held from 8 to 10 November 2015 in Brazzaville (Republic of Congo) with the theme "Open Skies: Growth through Competition and Collaboration" inspired by the solemn commitment of the Heads of State the African Union to open up the African airspace, thereby creating a single air transport market by 2017. Eleven African States (including the Republic of Congo) committed to the full, immediate, and unconditional opening up of the airspace in accordance with the Yamoussoukro Decision.

Safety	Implement safety targets of the Abuja Declaration on Aviation Safety in	
	Africa, 2012	
	Establish mechanisms to ensure sustainable funding of safety oversight	
	functions	
Security and facilitation	Support electronic submission of data on goods passing borders; e-	
	freight; e-air way bills	
	(e-AWB)	
	Develop and implement Regulated Agent and Known Consignor's	
	programmes	
	Establish mechanisms to ensure the sustainable funding of security	
	oversight functions	
	Implement electronic visas	The implementation of electronic visas is currently under consideration.
	Eliminate non-physical barriers between States	In Madagascar, the national security programme approved in 2013 in
		accordance with Decree No. 2013-328 dated 8 May 2013 approving the national
		civil aviation security programme is currently being revised following the
		recommendations of the ICAO USAP audit in 2013, Similarly, the national air
		transport facilitation programme approved in 2010 pursuant to Decree No.
		2010-755 dated 10 August 2010 approving the national civil aviation facilitation
		programme is also currently undergoing revision.
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Taxation	Avoid imposing discriminatory levies on air transport	
	Implement ICAO policies on taxation	
	Assess economic impact of excessive taxation	
	Support ICAO efforts to quantify personnel shortages (Doc 9956)	
Training	Support ICAO capacity-building initiatives: Next Generation of Aviation	Madagascar encourages and supports cooperation among Member States of the
	Professionals (NGAP), Human Resources Development Fund (HRDF)	IOC for building the capacities of technical personnel. It also supports the
		establishment of AFCAC's Human Resources Development Fund for Africa. The
		Malagasy Civil Aviation Authority has completely overhauled its skills and
		training management system and has created a department dedicated solely to
		the management and monitoring of the training of technical personnel.
		Madagascar is allocating significant resources to building the capacities of civil
		aviation personnel.
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	Use ICAO air cargo-specific training, including dangerous goods	