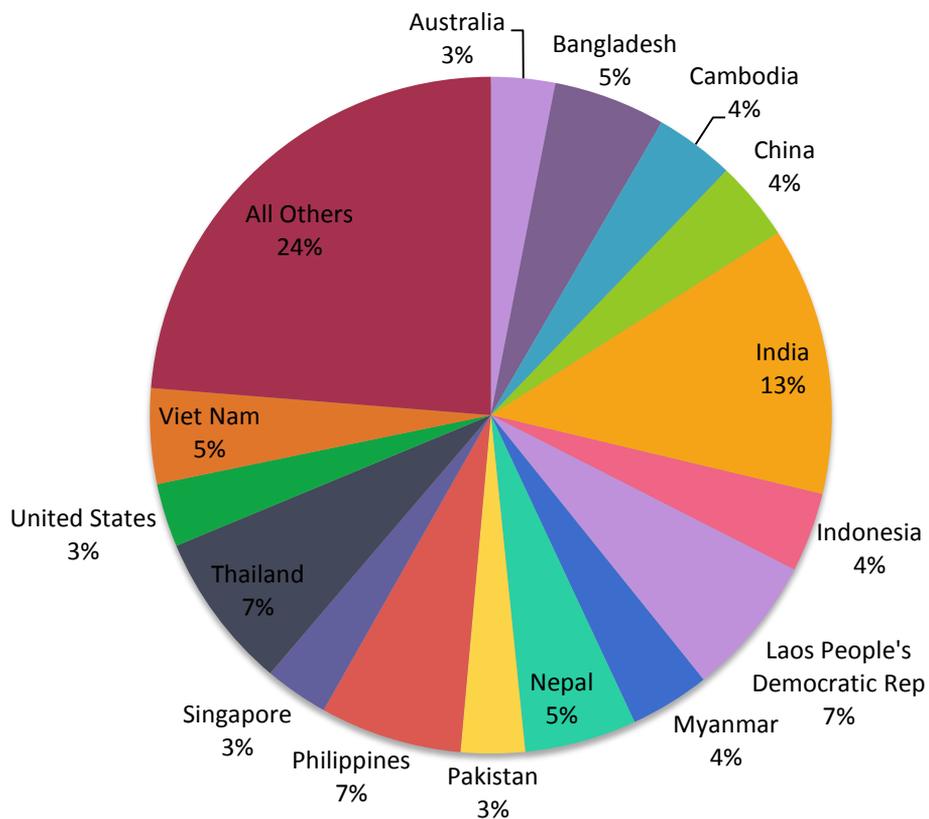


**Report for Public perception survey on
"Contribution of preferential trade agreements
(PTAs) to inclusive and equitable trade"**

Response Statistics

	Count	Percent
Complete	109	86.5
Partial	16	12.7
Disqualified	1	0.8
Total	126	

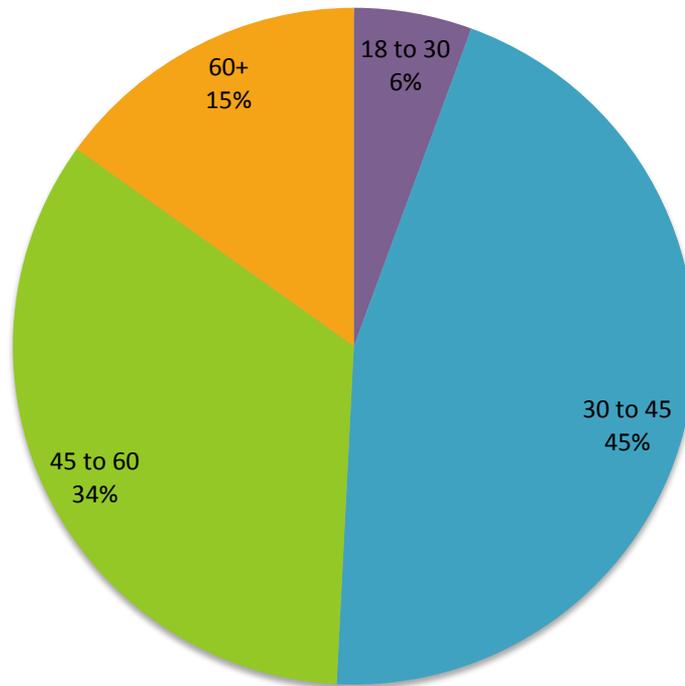
Country where you reside



Value	Percent	Count
Australia	3.2%	4
Bangladesh	5.6%	7
Bhutan	2.4%	3
Cambodia	4.0%	5
China	4.0%	5
Ethiopia	1.6%	2
France	1.6%	2
India	13.5%	17
Indonesia	4.0%	5
Iran	1.6%	2
Japan	1.6%	2

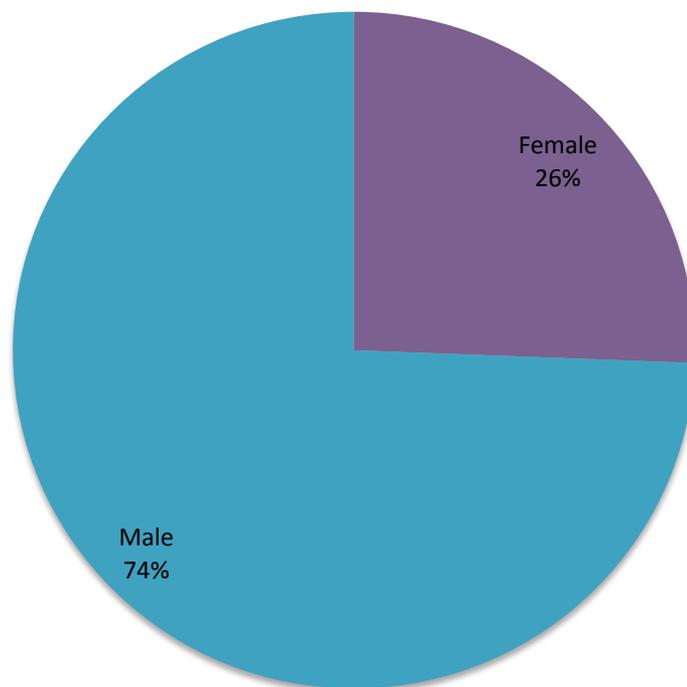
Korea, Republic of	2.4%	3
Kyrgyzstan	0.8%	1
Laos People's Democratic Rep	7.1%	9
Malaysia	0.8%	1
Mongolia	0.8%	1
Myanmar	4.0%	5
Nepal	5.6%	7
Pakistan	3.2%	4
Peru	0.8%	1
Philippines	7.1%	9
Portugal	0.8%	1
Singapore	3.2%	4
Sri Lanka	2.4%	3
Thailand	7.9%	10
Timor-Leste	0.8%	1
Turkey	0.8%	1
United Kingdom	0.8%	1
United States	3.2%	4
Viet Nam	4.8%	6
	Total	126

Age



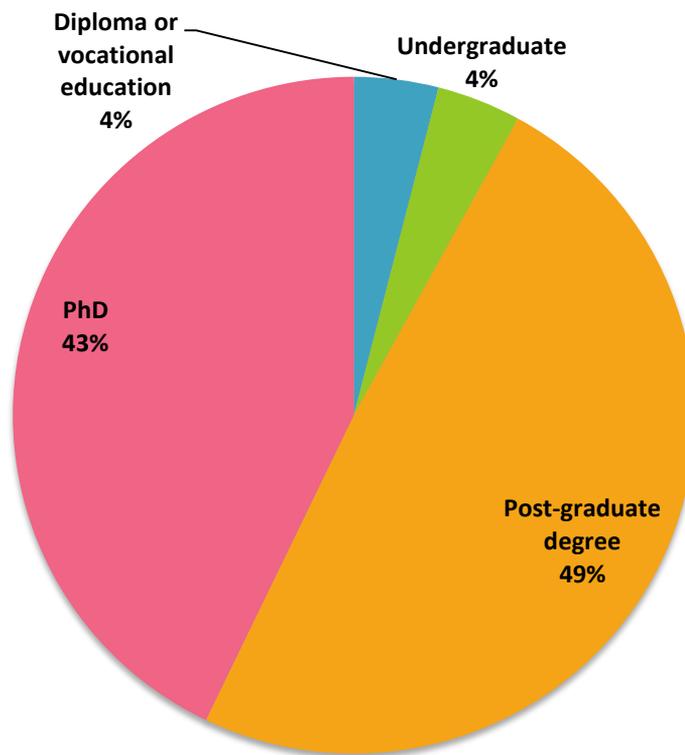
Value	Percent	Count
18 to 30	5.6%	7
30 to 45	45.2%	57
45 to 60	34.1%	43
60+	15.1%	19
	Total	126

Gender



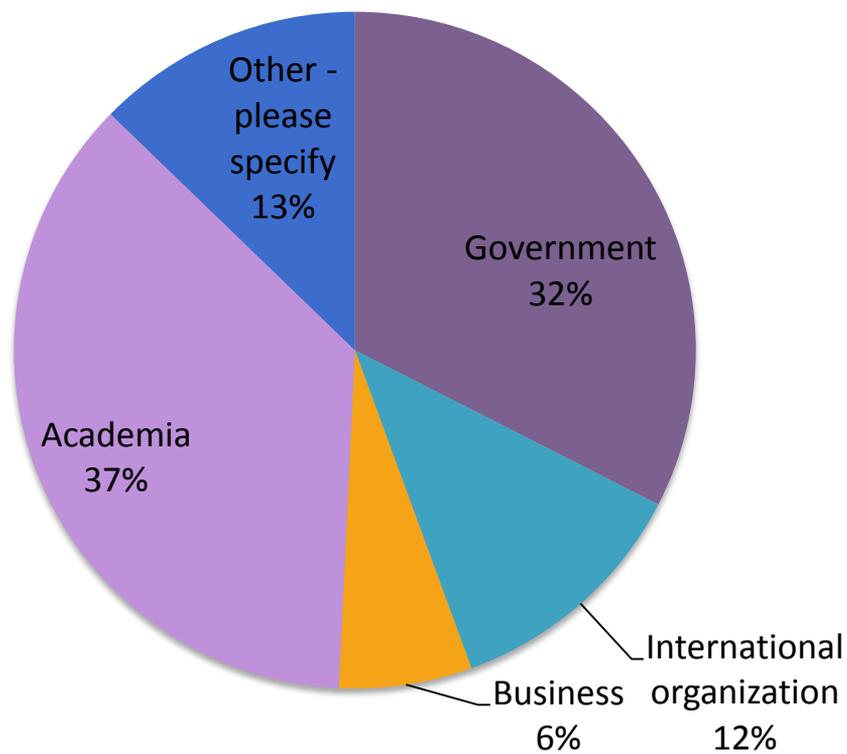
Value	Percent	Count
Female	25.6%	32
Male	74.4%	93
	Total	125

Education level



Value	Percent	Count
Diploma or vocational education	4.0%	5
Undergraduate	4.0%	5
Post-graduate degree	49.2%	62
PhD	42.9%	54
	Total	126

Affiliation

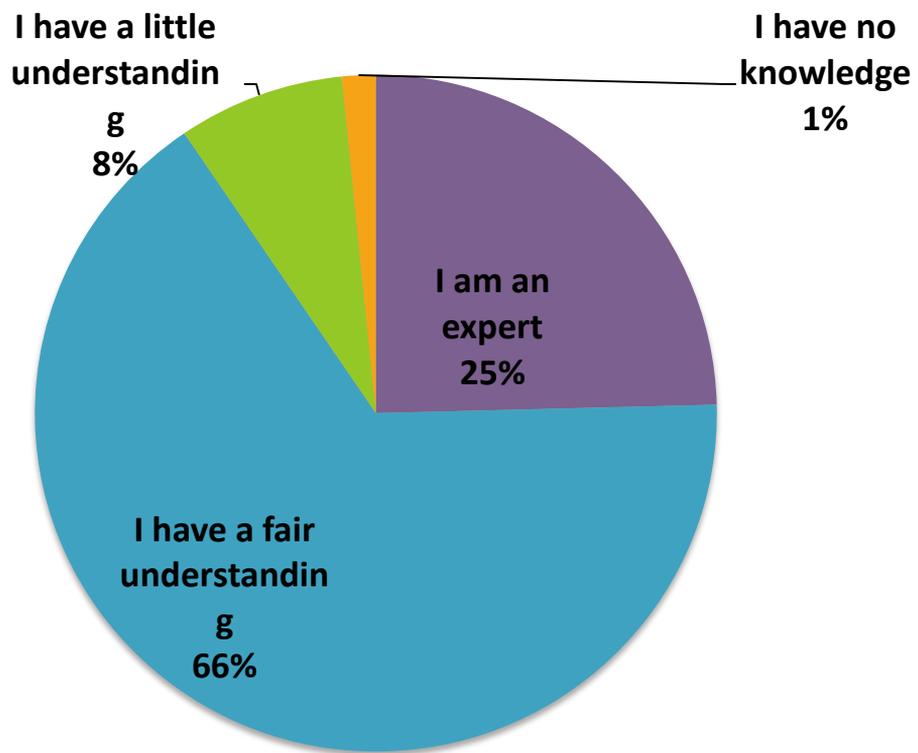


Value	Percent	Count
Government	32.5%	41
International organization	11.9%	15
Business	6.3%	8
Academia	36.5%	46
Other - please specify	12.7%	16
	Total	126

Other - please specify	Count
NGO	3
African Union Commission	1
Executive Member, Indian Council of South Asian Cooperation	1

Incorporated association	1
Independent	1
NGO - think tank	1
Non-governmental organisation	1
Public private joint venture	1
Research	1
Research institute	1
Retired Government	1
Semi-government	1
visitor	1
Total	15

How much do you know about preferential trade agreements?



Value	Percent	Count
I am an expert	24.6%	31
I have a fair understanding	65.9%	83
I have a little understanding	7.9%	10
I have no knowledge	1.6%	2
	Total	126

Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements:

	Don't know / No opinion	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
Pursuing preferential trade agreements is beneficial to your economy on the whole.	2	1	4	11	76	32
Preferential trade agreement focused policy is a good economic policy in your economy at present.	3	1	10	17	69	26
Your economy is engaged in too many preferential trade agreements at the moment.	5	8	30	34	32	16

Preferential trade agreements can have a significant effect on inclusive and equitable trade.	2	2	7	23	70	21
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Comments

Response

A transition economy like Myanmar needs technical experts and the competent executives in regulatory body for pursuing PTA. In additions, the impact analysis should do for individual products.

As Lao PDR is a least developed and land-locked country, it has not benefited from PTAs as much as other developing countries because trade is highly concentrated with few countries in the region and the country has relatively lower productive and small supply capacity.

As far as India is concerned, PTAs have resulted in loss of competitiveness in the farm sector. Now the domestic growers and traders are worried on the cheaper imports from member countries. Many exporters I have met also do not utilize any benefit arose out of PTAs because of procedural hassles.

Create more jobs.

Efforts to be made to promote trade creation under PTA rather trade diversion

For India, the PTAs have increased the trade deficits with the groups of economies with which India has PTAs/RTAs. We have little evidence about the quantity and quality of jobs creations due to these PTAs/RTAs.

For a landlocked and small size economy PTA is beneficial with its neighbors if not based on reciprocity.

For my view I want to see Cambodian Agricultural Products access to foreign markets and reducing tariffs.

I would like the US to refrain from any protection that does not pass a cost benefit analysis. In effect this would make the US a free trader. I would also like to see it eliminate all antidumping policy, replacing it with the same antitrust enforcement used for domestic firms.

If applied strictly it can have backward linkages effect with inducement to small producers.

In case of Nepal, systematic study on impact of PTA on inclusive and equitable trade development is lacking.

In most of these areas the perceived impacts can go both ways positive and negative

It opens the market.

Much depends on how the PTAs are framed, their structure, design, concessions given and so there are no clear-cut answers. Also, when they span more complex issues, the outcomes may be different from those anticipated due to the regulatory issues involved. Without supporting domestic reforms and capacity building, PTAs may not deliver.

My country is mainly benefitted from unilateral preferential treatment received as an LDC from a number of trading partners.

My country, Myanmar, is only to ASEAN alone and no bilateral trade agreement. With ASEAN, she involves in ASEAN ++ agreements, including AANZ.

On last one it depends on what other conditions are in place as to inclusive effects

PTA is very essential tool to boost the economic situation of the country but due to political instability it has not properly launched and some parts are lacking of monitoring and evaluation.

PTAs are not properly utilised to increase exports

PTAs need to be supplemented with domestic policies to make it more inclusive and equitable.

Preferential Trade Agreements in my opinion, economic prosperity to the country. I am a Customs, Border Management and Trade Facilitation Expert; and the majority of the projects I am engaged with involve trade facilitation agreements; particularly the EU Economic Partnership Agreements for developing countries. These preferential trade agreements provide an even playing field for the developing countries and the EU to import / export specific commodities that have been agreed between the parties at an agreed preferential rate of duty - towards nil duty rates. This encourages and promotes trade between the parties. In addition, for developing countries, the international standards - for example, meeting the EPA ' Articles in Transparency and cooperation to facilitate trade'. PTAs encourage trade for all parties to the agreement, and particularly in developing countries; increase market access opportunities.

Preferential trade agreement provided and continue to provide benefits for Cambodian exports. Preferential scheme such as Everything But Arms (EBA) promotes economic growth of Cambodia. The other schemes like GSP also contribute country development.

Preferential trading arrangements (PTAs) will be beneficial to my country if designed in a balanced manner (barring LDCs for which non-reciprocity benefits both the partners over a longer period.). But quite often politico-strategic considerations prevent a balanced approach and in the present context India is at the giving end (Eg. India-ASEAN trade in which there exists imbalance between goods and services trade liberalisation))

Presently in Africa, whilst there is no overarching continental PTA, there is a myriad of PTAs.

Provided (a) the items under preferences could be produced competitively and (b) importing partners take cooperative and collaborative attitudes and policies in relaxing or in taking measures to support meeting Non-tariff barrier related regulations for the least developed developing countries.

Some of my responses were not so enthusiastic about PTAs. As an economist, I agree that PTAs can

improve wellbeing, but I also believe that multilateral trade agreements are more efficient than bilateral trade agreements (the noodle/spaghetti bowl problem)

To achieve this if the small and medium-sized enterprises, female entrepreneurs and small-scaled farmers participate in international trade and they can access international markets either directly or indirectly.

Trade agreements will only have a significant effect to inclusive and equitable trade if the government will cascade knowledge and mechanisms to grass-roots farmers/traders in order to gain access into international trade. As of now, only established companies can profit from these trade agreements.

World is an umbrella, so to better world and better living for every body in a whole PTAs is a key messages for improving the life style not only our specific areas but also for all the mankind of the world.

Yes, this could help boost the economy of our country. This could encourage more investors to get in, in the economic arena especially; we belong to ASEAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION.

The table below identifies some of the potential ways through which preferential trade agreements can impact inclusive and equitable trade. How much do you agree with the following statements?

	Don't know / No opinion	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
Preferential trade agreements can boost economic growth	0	0	4	9	83	30
Preferential trade agreements can create jobs	0	2	4	16	81	23
Preferential trade agreements can help promote gender equality	2	3	15	59	40	7
Preferential trade agreements can help developing specific industrial activities	1	0	0	10	83	32
Preferential trade agreements can provide more economic opportunities to minority groups	4	2	19	47	43	11
Preferential trade agreements can improve income equality	1	1	20	45	48	11
Preferential trade agreements can improve social cohesion	3	1	17	49	46	10

Any other channel that you feel preferential trade agreements can impact inclusive and equitable trade:

Response

1) In addition to the questions mentioned above, the macroeconomic policy and public policy environment of the domestic economy is critically important. 2) For the opportunities for the minority groups, political stability is equally important as a PTA does.

Agreements provide public information about potential benefits and costs

Costs of accreditation and certification procedures (e.g. organic, fair-trade, etc.) should be included in the negotiations.

Education

Free trade is an effective anti monopoly device. It is monopolies and oligopolies that lobby most effectively for trade barriers. I believe that any movement toward freer trade stimulates competition and equality.

If the growth of value added in informal sector increases due to the PTAs/RTAs than that of the formal sector, this would lead to higher inclusiveness. Because majority of low skilled or workers with traditional skills (about 90 percent of total workforce in India) are engaged in low value added informal sector. Therefore, we have to check the distribution of gains (if any) created due to PTAs/RTAs across sectors.

Impact on access to medicines

In cases of LDCs PTA cannot be fully reciprocal. If it has to be fully reciprocal then most parts of advantage of PTA will be taken by the developed exporting partner and huge trade deficit will result. The case of escalating trade deficits between Nepal and India is due to the provision of reciprocal tariff preference on agriculture and primary products between the two countries, where Nepal is losing overall economic development due to reduction in production of items being imported currently from India.

In most of these areas the perceived impacts can go both ways positive and negative

It can boost for export and also reduce the cost of imports.

It can provide more opportunities to SMEs, especially for PTAs that promote trade facilitation and regulatory harmonization

It helps to support minority of the society such as caste, ethnicity etc.

PTA also help improving communication channel between the two countries

PTA can enable developing countries to access markets in which they would not necessarily be competitive, which can also contribute to lifting those countries out of poverty as well as their population.

PTAs can help to create job and income opportunities to the common people if correct national policies are pursued to link the small producers and growers with the market of the partnering countries.

PTAs can improve labor productivity through labor and product standards.

Perhaps Bridging of best practices.

Preferences in favour of labour intensive industries (eg. textiles, construction) or gender sensitive industries (e.g., garments, plantations, handicrafts) can promote more inclusive and equitable employment opportunities.

Regional development may be accelerated depending on the sectors that benefit and if these happen to be concentrated in certain areas. If investments and technology transfers happen, then value addition, skill enhancement, productivity improvements can also happen.

Well at the moment, ASEAN Economic Integration, APEC and the EZA.

What is the definition of inclusive and equitable trade? In my opinion, it should only cover the area of trade rather than other aspects such as gender equality, income equality or social cohesion. These two areas (gender equality, income equality, social cohesion, etc.) should be taken care of by good domestic policies rather than PTAs. The role of PTA is about supporting the economy of a country rather than fulfilling all the missing pieces of an economy or a society. Therefore, we should only evaluate the benefits of PTAs based on the criteria that are meant to be served by PTAs.

Multilateral trade agreement

Please indicate whether you agree with the following policies / instruments have a positive impact on inclusive and equitable trade.

	Don't know / No opinion	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count
Reduction of tariffs and non-tariff barriers	1	0	3	19	69	33
Policies to protect local industries and local jobs from foreign competition	1	8	29	23	55	9
Redistributive policies such as taxation or subsidies	1	1	5	25	66	27
Retraining programs for workers in sectors adversely affected by foreign competition	2	2	3	16	69	34
Policies to enable easier mobility of workers within a country	3	1	2	14	69	37
Policies to secure minimum wage	2	1	11	32	61	19
Policies to ensure comprehensive accessibility to social welfare	2	1	3	21	61	36
Policies to establish labour standards	0	1	1	14	71	37
Policies to establish freedom of association	1	2	4	28	67	22

Others (please specify the policy)

Response

Affirmation actions (e.g. gender balance, proportionate representation of communities/ethnic groups) in some cases should be followed in employment in establishments which are beneficiaries of the PTAs/RTAs to make it more equitable, inclusive, and politically sustainable.

Competition policies, property and intellectual property right protection.

Flexible policy on investment from foreign firms

In most of these areas the perceived impacts can go both ways positive and negative

PTA s should also ensure sustainability of environment

Policies for development human resources through vocational training and apprenticeship could be highly important in order to achieve the equitable and inclusive growth of trade.

Policies to reduce NTB to trade, to facilitate trade, to improve fair competition in logistics and supply chain so that goods can be moved across border at lower cost and with faster speed. These are really important for firms especially small firms who are struggling to do cross-border trade due to high shipping costs.

Policies towards freedom of accession to information

Promoting the right to collective bargaining negotiation and the preferential use of voluntary disputes settlement. As well as the right to self-organization.

Reduction of tariffs and non-tariff barriers and policies to protect local industries and local jobs from foreign competition is subject to the WTO safeguard measures and phasing out of restrictions. Some mechanism to ensure that green box provisions are rationalized (which currently give undue advantage to industrial countries while restricting the scope for developing countries)

Regulatory environment

Skilling and education policies. Trade facilitation. Investment and doing business related facilitation policies.

The argument about infant industry and local job protection from foreign competition works if the protection is circumscribe within a timeline, and the government put in place a program to help infant industries and local workers enhance their competitiveness.

Vibrant private sector pro gender equity policies Market access into OECD economies for both labour and capital

Retraining policies should not be tied to the effect of foreign competition. Technology and taste shifts should

also be covered.

Tripartite income policy

Which sources of information do you use to get informed about preferential trade agreements?

	Never	Several times an year	Several times a month	Several times a week
	Count	Count	Count	Count
Government reports or similar materials	7	75	32	12
Industry association and company reports or similar materials	27	74	22	2
International organisation reports or similar materials	6	59	47	13
Research / Academic institute reports or similar materials	7	56	42	21
Media	6	49	35	35

If you have never used one or more sources of information mentioned above to get informed about preferential trade agreements, please provide the reason:

Response

Few governments, in particular developing countries, provide information on their PTA, which raises some concerns. Similarly, few industries are aware of PTA or their content.

I only saw trades agreement between Cambodia and China on Agricultural products and currently Korea by TV news and Facebook.

Industry associations and companies do not provide such reports.

Trade agreements are not discussed in detail to the general public.

Very few times in a year PTA material has been disseminated from the government and related private agency.

Maybe there is not so many reports from private companies available in Laos

The restriction of materials or documents from Governments or some documents aren't updated it.

What source of information do you trust more to tell you the truth about preferential trade agreement issues? Please drag items from the left-hand list into the right-hand list and order the source starting from most trusted at the top to least trusted at the bottom.

Overall Rank	Item	Score	Total Respondents
1	International organisation reports or the other materials	485	121
2	Research / Academic institute reports or the other materials	458	119
3	Government reports or the other materials	420	119
4	Industry association and company reports or the other materials	241	115
5	Media	200	118

How do you gather/receive the information on the preferential trade agreements by individual media channels?

	Never	Several times an year	Several times a month	Several times a week
	Count	Count	Count	Count
Radio	65	35	20	4
TV	31	50	32	12
Printed newspaper and magazines	8	57	39	20
Printed material (e.g., books, reports or journals)	4	62	44	15
Online news (excluding social media)	6	35	51	33
Online material (e.g., electronic version reports/journals; excluding social media)	2	49	41	33
Expert blogs or aggregate/thematic websites (excluding social media)	22	51	33	18
Social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, YouTube)	38	41	28	18
conferences:How	0	0	1	0

do you
gather/receive the
information on the
preferential trade
agreements by
individual media
channels?

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If you have never used one or more media channels mentioned above to gather/receive the information on the preferential trade agreements, please provide the reason:

Response

As a Radio is not within easy access, this has not been used.

Because I have never listened radio. Instead I use other media channels.

Expert blogs and social media do not have checks and balances and are often incorrect.

I do not believe what Tom, Dick and Henry say.

I do not think they give such information

I do not trust the information in social media. It can be wrong information

I don't listen much to radio. TV news seems too biased and sensation creating rather than substantive.

I using Facebook, Links, YouTube, Twitter, Line, WhatsApp, Telegram, Radio is popular media that people around the world are using and sharing information day by day. News is available on people's hand. Be aware that some people they're don't realize foreign language. They're all will quite your news due to they don't understand what it means. Translated to local language is the best for people read and understand.

In Business Media, the discussion and explanations are generally more on macroeconomic concerns (e.g. trade volume and trade deficit). It seems micro-economic discussion (e.g. quantity and quality of employment, issues of inclusiveness and equity) are extremely limited.

Local radio channels do not cover such issues

Myanmar radio very rarely broadcast about trade and I personally could have much time to listen.

Poor/lack of coverage

These is less chance to receive information

They are not the usual sources.

I do not listen to radio. I rarely watched TV. I do follow online news only through social media

What media channels do you trust more to tell you the truth about preferential trade agreement issues? Please drag items from the left-hand list into the right-hand list and order the channel starting from most trusted at the top to least trusted at the bottom.

Overall Rank	Item	Score	Total Respondents
1	Printed material (e.g., books, reports or journals)	830	121
2	Online material (e.g., electronic version reports/journals; excluding social media)	727	118
3	Printed newspaper and magazines	629	117
4	Expert blogs or aggregate/thematic websites (excluding social media)	569	116
5	Online news (excluding social media)	520	117
6	TV	433	117
7	Radio	284	115
8	Social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, YouTube)	275	115

Do you personally know anyone who benefited because of her/his country engagement in preferential trade agreements? If so, please describe the story briefly and indicate which preferential trade agreement was it.

Response

-Trader or investors in each countries

-People

1.NAFTA 2. EU countries and ACP 3. India and Afghanistan This type of treaty can help to befit for both countries

Banana producers in Cameroon in the case of the Economic Partnership Agreement in Cameroon; flower producers in the case of Kenya

CMP-based garment factory in Myanmar are benefited from ASEAN FTAs.

Exporters in Nepal are benefiting through bilateral preferential arrangement between Nepal and India and Importers are benefiting through SAFTA arrangement on imports from India and other Countries. It necessary to conduct a detailed study of a particular company to describe a case story.

FNCCI of Nepal and its sister organisations

For Cambodia, it is EBA.

GSP + for Sri Lanka: Sri Lanka has quota in garments in European market

GSP has benefitted exporters to gain access to markets

I know businesses in LAC that have benefitted from PTAs with each other, with the USA, and with countries in Asia.

In Nepal, producers of vegetable fats were mostly benefited under the PTA with India particularly during late nineties and early years of last decade but this benefit didn't accrue to the common people. Rather, some handful of industries that were enticed to harvest from duty arbitrage took the lions share of the benefits.

Individually not, but generally PTA impact the whole sector where PTA is applicable and the people associated with it

It would enhance trade of Myanmar and improve standard of living.

Korean mobile producers benefits Korea-Chile FTA. They are importing cheap refined copper from Chile.

Many developing countries that engage in PTAs might have a couple of industries/activities in which they have comparative advantage (natural or acquired through strategic interventionist policies). Usually, these

industries might benefit from a temporary growth from the additional market access gained under a PTA, but tariff liberalisation across the board adversely affects the less competitive industries, which might be strategically important for the developing country to sustain and develop further. The latter opportunity gets lost under the PTAs.

Many exporters and importers benefited doing trade with India and Bangladesh.

Many multinationals in my country have expanded their operation, not only to serve the domestic market, but also to sell to other markets and to contribute to the MNCs GVC. That creates many job opportunities. The agreement is related to ASEAN. ASEAN agreement also opens up opportunities to a medium-size company I know personally that now increase their exports to other ASEAN countries, while their major markets used to be in advanced markets.

Many Singapore businesses going overseas

Many students who have been able to study in other EC countries.

Mr. Thaksin Sinawatra nationality is Thai, he is the best person who lead his country become the tradesmen. All sectors are growing up through his policies. Agricultural products besides exports Thailand have a lot processing companies till currently.

Nepal as a LDC enjoys such a facility and is benefiting from Europe, Japan etc. as one of my studies carried out to the ARTNeT few years' back also corroborates. But the cumbersome procedures and non-tariff barriers imposed in various pretext.

No, I am aware of only Macro level status.

No, I do not know anyone personally.

No. But can be seem through country development

PJEPA, nursing

Post-communist countries!

Preferential trade agreement is a trade pact between countries that reduces tariffs for certain products to the countries that sign the agreement. so producers of exporting commodities will enjoy the policy.

Rubber Growers of Kerala. India-Thailand Preferential Trade Agreement.

Some Philippine exporters who have availed themselves of the PTAs. All the PTAs that the Philippines entered into with its trading partner(s) have been utilized by local exporters although at varying degrees. Can't mention in particular.

Timor-Leste was establish trade agreement with one of International company trough PPP (Public

Partnership Program) to build the new International port for Timor-Leste. With building the new port will facility trade and commerce in this new country.

Vegetable and fruit dealers

Wineries in Australia due to PTAs with China, Japan, Korea and US

Yes Export of banana chips made in Indonesia, exported to China under ASEAN-China FTA, using Form E

Yes! Like the following Henry Sy, Ayala Family, Lucion Tan, especially in the banking industry and merchandising/trade.

Consumer will have more benefits from low price and good quality of import commodities.

Workers of a tuna processing company were able to remain employed despite the lack or absence of tuna raw material; the company was able import frozen salmon duty-free under AANZFTA duty-free, process the material using the same workers and factory and export the finished products frozen smoked salmon to other FTA partner economies e.g. under PJEPA, AKFTA, duty-free

What action would you be taking if you want to influence the preferential trade agreement policy?

Response

- Involve enterprises in particular and community in general in FTAs negotiation process - Provide more information on FTAs to the community

- Keep doing research and provide evidence-based policy suggestion - Organize policy dialogue - Participate in the government-private sector working group

-Via social media -Enforcing the policy implications -Policy debate - Meeting or conferences talks

1. Improve and harmonize taxation systems. 2. Improve infrastructure and product development facilities supportive to the private sector producers and traders. 3. Revisit macro economic policies including foreign exchange, monetary, revenue oriented shortsighted policies, migration of labour, etc.

Advocacy towards Member States and providing capacity building to policy makers and trade negotiators

Advocacy; mass actions

Advocate by looking at the benefits of PTA in the whole economy

As I am a researcher of a government research think-tank, I would have to conduct research looking at the beneficiaries as a whole and provide the findings as well as the sound policy recommendations to policy makers.

As a lecturer, I will influence the benefits of PFA through my own article.

As an economic researcher I prefer to search more about pros and cons of PTA and then write a paper or article about it and discuss this subject in my class with my students and colleagues.

Being a citizen of developing country whose export sector is not strong enough, I will recommend special consideration to be given to identification of sectors in which we have comparative advantage because in my opinion if PTAs are signed disregarding these factors they cause a harm rather than the benefit. I would rather keep my country close than to open it at wrong points.

Bottom up approached. More studies on the ground

By influencing negotiations through meetings and writing articles

Carry out in-depth studies and write about the findings.

Changes in the agenda of PTA if a change is needed

Conduct policy forum

Consultation

Coordination with relevant government agencies to speed up and ease the processing of the clearances, permits and taxation related to the commodity under trade agreement policy. The bureaucracy does not support the stakeholders enough in order to take full advantage of the supposed benefits of the trade agreements.

Data Analysis.

Development of Export and Import Policies of the partner countries engaged

Discussing with academics on related policy issues

Disseminating knowledge about the use of FTAs among manufacturer exporters

Do a rigorous analysis of potential products which can increase exports of the country and then talk to the country to include those products in PTA

Domestically my focus will be on simplifying various cumbersome procedures to prove rule of origin and other formalities. Externally, will pursue destined countries to remove various non-tariff barriers.

Engage with the government and relevant department and indirectly through research dissemination

Ensure that standardized HS code is applied by all parties in the PTA. Detailed Product-specific import / export formalities are published (not just PSRs). NTBs are significantly reduced, and dispute mechanism and neutral arbitration are established.

Give more concessions to developing countries to encourage their local industries

Heighten awareness and utilization of PTAs; actively participate in FTA negotiations and consultations and/or maximizing the availment of benefits made by possible under GSP regimes.

I will carry out cost benefit analysis of the PTA before entering into contact.

I will try to get all the stakeholders as a group to influence the Policy makers.

I would be conducting syntheses of different countries' experiences on net gains from participating in PTAs.

I would like to articulate more to the all stakeholders to get more understandings how we could benefit from that and also how we could protect the negative externalities.

I would prefer to make interventions through the trade and investment policies.

Increase private sector involvement in the negotiations of PTA; increase the amount and quality of information available; ensure potential losers are identified and that their concerns are addressed; ensure reasonable timeframe for vulnerable groups

Info dissemination through free seminars to exporters.

Interest of low-income countries should be given top most priority.

Intervention through participation in seminars and workshops and also through articles.

Learn more about the truth trade agreement in international channel and take the business policy with the trade agreement and international standard.

Meeting and negotiating with success businessmen or any other investor whose experiences on trades to promote government and private sectors to understanding of PTAs.

More advocacies to Public so that pressure is exerted on the policy makers. Active role by chambers of commerce and trade.

Multi-stakeholder's voice and experiences are valuable to implement PTA policy.

Need associated policies promoting retraining for the better advocacy/education campaigns in support of PTAs, ensure good redistribution tax and fiscal policies at national level and stronger gender/impact on low income analysis in formulation of PTAs

Network with government agencies, NGOs, and business support organizations.

Our Department has a particular unit that handles negotiations on PTAs. We just contribute some inputs for the country's stand.

PTAs can include provisions for trade adjustment programmes or at the least promote domestic policy in each member country for appropriate trade adjustment, including retraining, re-skilling, and relocation.

Policy makers should have more information before going to negotiation with PTA in order to make sure her country will have more benefits later than loss.

Publication of analysis/ research report

Raise awareness of its importance

Research

Senior government officials.

Short Policy papers and opinion articles

Show strong support on the implementation of specific preferential scheme. Try to disseminate the information of preferential scheme to the industry/exporters.

Strong implementation

Suggest PTAs move towards comprehensive agreements Include Non-tariff measures as essential elements of PTAs

Take initiatives to communicate with government officials more often and more effectively

Take necessary lobbying in the congress to add more encouraging policies for the equitable interests of all stakeholders in the economic industries.

Talk directly to MoT officials

Talking to negotiators.

The Government Policy and Program on trade sector

The selection of the industries to be included. The balance between competition and protectionism.

There has to be a strong industry consultation at sectorial level.

Thorough analysis of the bilateral trade and investment flows and improving the data collection systems to make possible a finer analysis of pre and post PTA trends.

We are advocating with government and other stakeholders through research, policy briefs and popular Writing.

We cooperate with other Ministries and Association for PTA

Write a study

Write in newspapers

Case studies of industries that benefited and that were penalised

First of all I collect enough information about the country and its product especially comparative advantages. Then I try to collect information about the culture and general thought about PTA to set the best policy in this regard which accepted by people to be successful in execution

i. Agriculture business improves. ii. Opportunity worker to ease access for work iii. Price reduction products ensure availability iv. Create business opportunity of the region people

Maybe through evidence based from research finding to inform policy makers on the benefits of preferential trade agreement toward the inclusive growth

My action are doing research on that topic, and send the result to journal (an article), seminar, newspaper and social media

To write analytical report/paper

Write articles and other publications to influential institutions and directly to policy makers

Writing articles

If there are any other issues that you would like to comment on how preferential trade agreements might affect inclusive and equitable trade, please elaborate:

Response

- In order to reduce the poverty, we should stop subsidizing the rich but helping to the poor.

1. Directly acknowledgement to the business sector to participate because of some government didn't take action or didn't tell the true issue reason from corruption and knowledge base of the government executives, for example from army, and also in the media channels, industry association and research/academic institute are under the influence of the government. 2. I am PhD. student.

Additional special arrangements will be required for the land locked countries to ensure inclusive and equitable trade.

Awareness among people and businesses, including SMEs

Countries need significant negotiating capabilities to engage in mutually beneficial PTAs. However, the partner on the lower development rung always gets a deal that tends to increase inequality within its society because of the inter-sectorial trade-offs made under these deals which favour the already competitive industries/activities. So developing economies will get trapped in existing comparative advantage-based industries/activities.

Dissemination and discussion in the open forum

Domestic skilling and educational policies, regional development policies are a must. Policies to facilitate investment and trade are also needed.

FTA could reduce the price of the goods that most poor people consume

How to directly or indirectly measure the effects of PTAs on inclusive and equitable trade?

I think it is better to study the effect of PTA on developed and developed countries separately and consider oil exporting and non-oil exporting countries separately.

In the current context all PTAs should transition to free trade agreements (with short sensitive lists) Serious efforts at consolidation of PTAs should be made, by extending MFN status wherever feasible. There is need to rationalize investment agreements, in case they exist.

In this questionnaire you may have allowed the possibility of using word other than 'can'. I mean when you ask 'Preferential trade agreements can boost economic growth' theoretically they 'can' so I agree but practically they may not be. So you may also ask in the next line about how much you believe it actually works rather than the potential assessed by 'can-phrases'. Though this is addressed in question 2 I believe question 3 may also be asked in the same way.

It is important for Myanmar

It may be unfair for others who do not have PTA. Erosion of revenue. Commercial fraud.

LDCs are weak in several aspects of production development and infrastructure that are urgent to acquire export competitiveness. Advantages of the PTAs could not be optimized and harnessed and inclusive and equitable trade is not possible without specific trade oriented supports. Currently supports from well known international agencies are mismatched and much more import trade oriented to LDCs.

NTM, especially standards

PTA should be as comprehensive a possible, to ensure that countries that do not have comparative advantage in trade in goods for example, can benefit from trade in services or investment, or labor mobility.

PTA should embrace the concept of cross border value chain with a view to link the marginalized and deprived communities with the improved market access opportunities.

Perhaps, the promotion of PTAs to the small and medium enterprises with the end in view of influencing them to avail themselves of the PTAs would trickle down the benefits to them.

Preferential trade agreement by itself does not have much positive impact on inclusive and equitable trade, unless it is accompanied by other positive measures such as industrial re-structuring, re-training and continual job and skill upgrading and competitive labour market to ensure labour force have relevant and marketable skill.

Preferential trade agreements need to cover those commodities and services having more positive impact on inclusivity and the equity.

Preferential trade agreements should be accompanied by reductions in trade barriers overall in order to minimize trade diversion.

Preferential trade agreements should be supplemented with proper trade policies particularly addressing export and import ventures.

Some PMETS mobility especially lop-sided allowed in PTAs adversely affects inclusive and equitable trade.

Take more action rather than talk

The inclusion of sensitive sector and the provision of services, investment and trade facilitation.

The recipient/beneficiary government must ensure that there is massive public campaign to introduce the trade agreements in order to make the information more accessible. Agreements will not translate

into inclusive and equitable trade if these are not understood by the target participants.

There should a chapter on trade adjustment programmes - to help losers through safety nets

We need the active cooperation from all stakeholders including Myanmar Ministry of Commerce.

What I concerned is Conflict of the Interests. There's no competition if one or two children of Prime Minister or Minister. Because of they're linked to the high prestige person as one umbrella.

Formulate and execute programs to maximize the utilization of PTAs; FTAs have been negotiated, they must b utilized; GSPs are basically gifts which must be availed to the max

i. If mind only for take but not give. ii. If no mind for symbiosis system. iii. If no mind for create better world for better people for next generation

If there is poor consideration on CSR.