



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

STATUS OF ELIMINATION OF NON TARIFF BARRIERS IN THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

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One People. One Destiny



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FOREWORD

I take this opportunity to present to the readers and especially the policy makers of EAC Partner States the 7th publication on the Status of Elimination of Non Tariff Barriers (NTBs) within EAC region as per September, 2014.

The publication highlights what EAC has achieved in redressing NTBs on the first quarter of the financial 2014/2015. The publication is aimed at galvanizing more support for the removal of NTBs which continue to hinder full achievement of the objectives of the EAC Customs Union and Common Market.



In a nutshell the publication shows Fifty Nine (59) NTBs have been cumulatively resolved, Twenty two (22) remain unresolved while eight (8) new ones have been reported as of September, 2014 as reflected in the EAC Time Bound Programme in the Elimination of NTBs. In addition, the time bouns programme also recommends ways of addressing the unresolved NTBs.

I also note with appreciation that the 16th Meeting of Sectoral Council on Legal and Judicial Affairs held on 30th September, 2014 cleared the Draft EAC NTBs Bill. The draft Bill is expected to be forwarded to 30th Meeting Council for its consideration and onward forwarding to East African Legislative Assembly for enactment into Law. The enactment of this Bill into Law and operationalization of EAC Single Customs Territory will strengthen the EAC Mechanism on elimination of Non Tariff Barriers in the EAC region.

I commend the good work being done by the National Monitoring Committees and the EAC Regional Forum on NTBs in championing the elimination of NTBs. It is my expectation that the National Monitoring Committees on NTBs and the National Implementation Committees on the EAC Common Market will continue to work together in pursuit of elimination of NTBs affecting Intra-EAC trade.

The biggest challenge is with EAC Partner States to eliminate the Non Tariff Barriers in accordance with the agreed EAC Time Bound Programme. To enhance the process of elimination of NTBs, I call upon Partner States to continue holding bilateral meetings which have significantly assisted in the elimination of NTBs.

I finally commend the Development Partners especially Trademark East Africa and GIZ for their continued support in the elimination of NTBs affecting intra-EAC trade. It is my hope that this partnership will continue to grow stronger in the future.

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EAC

GLOSSARY

CFS	Container Freight Services
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and South African
EAC	East African Community
EU	European Union
eCO	Electronic Certificate of Origin
EWURA	Energy, Water and Utilities Regulation Authority
FTA	Free Trade area
GVW	Gross Vehicle Weight
KEBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
ICDS	Inland Container Depots
MITC	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NTBs	Non-Tariff Barriers
NMCs	National Monitoring Committees
PCCB	Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau
SADC	South African Development Community
TCD	Time, Cost and Distance (TCD)
TCM	Transport, Communications and Metrology
TCCIA	Tanzania Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture
SPS	Sanitary and Pyhtosanitary
UNECA	United Nations Commission for Africa
UNCTAD	United Nations Congress on Trade and Development
UNECAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
TCD Model	Time Cost Distance Model
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TANROADS	Tanzania Roads Authority
TTAC	Transit Transport Coordination Agency
RRA	Rwanda Revenue Authority
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
TBT	Technical barriers to trade



1.0

PURPOSE OF THE PUBLICATION

This report highlights the status of eliminations of NTBs in the EAC region as of September 2014. The report was developed from the 15th EAC Regional Forum on NTBs held on 25th – 27th September 2014 in Arusha, Tanzania

The EAC Regional Forum considered:

- (i) Quarterly reports of National Monitoring Committees on non- tariff barriers and
- (ii) Updated the EAC Time Bound Programme on elimination of identified NTBs.

2.0

QUARTERLY REPORTS OF NMCS FOR THE PERIOD JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 2014

During the meeting of the 15th EAC Regional Forum, the Partner States presented their quarterly reports on NTBs as follows:

2.1 REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Kenya informed the meeting that she held her NMC meeting on 25th August 2014. The main agenda for the meeting was to update the EAC Time Bound programme on NTBs in preparation of the 15th Regional Forum on NTBs and to prepare a list of the new NTBs. The following were also discussed:

- (i) Members were informed that a preparatory meeting was held by the NMC and for the bilateral meeting between Kenya and Uganda and coordinated by the EAC Secretariat but was cancelled at the last minute on a request by the Republic of Kenya. A new date was yet to be agreed upon;
- (ii) The meeting was concerned that some Partner States are not abiding by the Council directive of execution of bonds in case of doubts and allow products to proceed as other necessary actions are taken;
- (iii) Members also discussed the concerns raised by the Republic of Uganda on sugar to Kenya and agreed that they await the outcome of the bilateral which to be convened;
- (iv) Requirement of Yellow fever certificate by the Republic of Tanzania (URT) recommended that URT reconsiders exempting East Africans;
- (v) Need for Partner States to adhere to define the NTBs in order to revise the EAC Time Bound Programme to remove the ones which are not NTBs.

2.1.1 New Non-Tariff Barriers

- (i) Non recognition of a certificate of origin by Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) resulting to charging of 25% duty rate on products manufactured in Kenya using glucose imported under EAC duty remission and
- (ii) Non recognition of a certificate of origin resulting in URA charging of 25% duty rate on strapping rolls manufactured in Kenya.

2.2 REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

2.2.1 Introduction

The following NTB activities were undertaken by the NMC from March to September, 2014 through the support of NTB project funded by TMEA:

- (i) A study on NTB related laws was conducted;
- (ii) Three NMC Technical sub-committees were established;
- (iii) MTIC Signed three MoUs on NTB information Exchange with Ministries, Departments and Agencies;
- (iv) The NTB Reporting System was commissioned on 31st July 2014. The project organized a joint sensitization workshop for transporters on 9th July 2014;
- (v) On 17th July 2014, the NMC meeting was held to discuss outstanding NTBs between Kenya and Uganda;
- (vi) A consultative meeting for NMC Members was conducted on 13th August 2014.
- (vii) A sensitization workshop for members of Uganda Shippers Council was organised on 4th September 2014;
- (viii) A Media Training workshop was conducted on 29th April 2014;
- (ix) Face book and Twitter accounts were opened;
- (x) A Press release on NTB Reporting System was published on 31st July 2014;
- (xi) The Rwanda-Uganda Joint Technical Committee Meeting was organized in Cyanika in June 2014;
- (xii) A Monitoring and evaluation visit of Joint Border Committees at Katuna/Gatuna and Mirama Hills/Gagitumba Borders was conducted on 5th-6th June 2014;
- (xiii) Members of the NMC participated in the Northern Corridor Summit;
- (xiv) Kenya Revenue Authority and Uganda Revenue Authority met on 21st July 2014 to discuss challenges of exporting Ugandan Sugar into Kenya;
- (xv) NMC members participated in the 6th Uganda-DRC Joint Permanent Commission meeting that was held on 23rd-27th August 2014; and
- (xvi) Uganda participated in the re-drafting of the EAC NTB Elimination Bill on 8th-12th September 2014.

2.2.2 New Non-Tariff Barriers

- (i) Selective auctioning of Uganda goods at Mombasa port;
- (ii) Scanning of Ugandan destined goods by the Anti-counterfeit agency in Mombasa. Goods are removed and retained in Kenya;
- (iii) The requirement of a single bond in the single customs territory has led to high bond rates due to a limited number of insurance companies authorized to issue it.
- (iv) Uganda registered insurance companies are not recognized in Kenya; and
- (v) Lengthy, restrictive and unclear administrative procedures of licensing Ugandan owned Container Freight Station / warehouses in Kenya

2.3 THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Under the period under review the NMC held six meetings whose objectives were to address NTBs in the EAC Time Bound Program matrix and other NTBs issues as follows:

- (i) **Training the Private and Public sector stakeholders in Dar es salaam and Zanzibar on NTBs'**
The NMC organized a training workshop on 16th -18th June, 2014 on Mainland and Zanzibar for stakeholders on Online Reporting Mechanism of NTBs. The main objective of the workshop was to create awareness to stakeholders on how to identify and where to report identified the NTBs.
- (ii) **Training on NTBs online reporting of NTBs through mobile phones**
The NMC through TCCIA conducted training on online reporting mechanism basically on how to report through mobile and internet. This was done from 6th -7th May, 2014 at Bagamoyo. The specific objective was to sensitize them how quickly NTBs can be reported.
- (iii) **Consultative meeting on reviewed EAC Rules of origin**
The NMC held a consultative meeting on the reviewed EAC Rules of origin. The meeting held on 9th – 11th July, 2014 at Bagamoyo.
- (iv) **Public Private Sector Dialogue**
On 2-3 September, 2014, Public Private Sector Dialogue was held in Mwanza Tanzania where NMC members and other key players participated. The dialogue was organized by the TCCIA on critical issues relating to NTBs and business in general.

The NMC addressed the following NTBs in the EAC Time Bound Programme.

- (i) **Reduction of Road blocks**
The URT has managed to reduce road blocks from 8 to 6 in which weighbridges and roadblocks have been combined at the same places.
- (ii) **Weighing of empty trucks**
The NMC deliberated on the NTBs and recommended that it should be removed from the EAC TBP on NTBs as it is not an NTB. The vehicles have to stop at weighbridges due to the fact that it is moving towards One Stop Inspection Centre.
URT is weighing trucks as the EAC Vehicle Load Control Act, 2012 which provided that a transporter operating a vehicle of a gross vehicle weight of 3,500 kg or more should present such vehicles to be weighted at every weighing station that is situated along the Regional Trunk Road Network traversed by such vehicle or that is designated for this purpose by national road authority".
- (iii) **TFDA registration requirements**
URT requested this NTB to be removed from EAC TBP on NTB as it was not a NTB but is a requirement for health and safety for consumers.
- (iv) **Lack of Verification sheds and parking yards at border posts**
URT recommended that the verification sheds and parking yards are in place at several OSBP and recommend that it was no longer a NTB
- (v) **Lack of harmonized port procedures manual**
URT reported that TPA has developed the port procedure manual and submitted to EAC secretariat.

(vi) Non-harmonized road user charges / road tolls

The URT has reduced road tolls from US\$500 to US\$152 on transit trucks from Burundi and Rwanda.

(vii) Yellow Fever requirements

The URT recommended the NTB be removed from the TBP as it is not NTBs and as it was referred the Sectoral Council of Health for consideration.

(viii) Lack of recognition of CTH criteria on motor vehicles manufactured in Kenya

The URT noted that the NTB will be addressed once the reviewed EAC RoO are adopted by the Council.

(ix) Cigarettes manufactured in Kenya exported to Tanzania

Requirement for cigarettes exported to URT to have a 75% local tobacco content. The NTB was referred to Council of Ministers for guidance

(x) Rice verification

The URT remains concerned on the continued denial of entry of Tanzania rice and requested the Secretariat to provide feedback regarding verification of rice produced in URT as directed by SCTIFI on 30th May, 2014.

(xi) Electronic certificate of origin

The URT through the TCCIA has introduced an electronic certificate of origin service from July, 2014 and it is now operational internally. This will help the issue of time, reduce administrative costs, and reduce errors, reliability and accessibility of certificate. The URT is willing to share with other Partner States this development.

New Non Tariff Barrier

Delays by KRA in posting online clearance of goods resulting to delays of trucks at the Lungalunga - Horohoro border.

2.4 REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

Republic of Rwanda reported that her NMC undertook the following key activities from March to August 2014:

- (i)** Conducted a Road transit survey on Time, Cost and Distance (TCD) along the Northern and Central Corridors based on UNCTAD TCD model. The aim of the survey was to assess the impact of the Single Customs Territory in reducing transit time and cost along the two corridors. A field survey was made on the two corridors to collect data using the model in April and May 2014.
- (ii)** Organized training on EAC, COMESA and tripartite Rules of Origin together with EABC and Private Sector Federation. The training was facilitated by TMEA and held in Gisenyi from 19th to 23rd May 2014.
- (iii)** Organized, together with Uganda NMC, a Joint Technical Committee meeting that established a Joint Border Committee at Cyanika Border Post. The meeting was held from 3rd to 4th June 2014. The Joint Border Committees established at Gatuna/Katuna and Kagitumba/Mirama Hills in March 2013 were also visited. The border monitoring visits at Gatuna and Kagitumba were held from 5th to 6th June 2014.
- (iv)** Participated in a Joint Technical Meeting Rwanda-Tanzania to review the progress in the construction of Rusumo One Stop Border Post. The meeting was held in Kigali in March 2014.

2.5 REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI

Burundi reported that her NMC undertook the following activities between March and September, 2014:

- (i)** Participated in a verification coordinated By EAC Secretariat on metal(iron and steel) products manufactured in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania under EAC rules of origin between 17th to 29th March 2014.

The objective was to verify if the metal and aluminum products made in EAC countries meet the EAC Rules of Origin, so that those metal and aluminum products can enjoy EAC Tariff Preferential Treatment;
- (ii)** An NMC meeting was held in 28th August 2014, at Hotel le Panoramique, Bujumbura to analyze and adopt the Burundi NMC Strategic Plan with its budget and its Action Plan and consider the NMC Coordinator Work plan which will assist in the implementation of the NMC strategic Plan; and
- (iii)** A second NMC meeting was held on 19th September, 2014 to deliberate on Non-Tariff Barriers in the EAC Time Bound Programme on Elimination of Non-Tariff Barriers and to report new Non-Tariff Barriers, but there were no new Non Tariff Barriers which were reported;

During the meeting Burundi reported that:

- (i)** Metal products produced in the region are accorded preferential treatment when exported to Burundi;
- (ii)** The Kobero/ Kabanga One Stop Border Post became operational from July 2014; and
- (iii)** URT had reduced the road toll charge from US\$ 500 to US\$ 152.

3.0

STATUS OF ELIMINATION OF NON TARIFF BARRIERS AS OF SEPTEMBER, 2014

The 15th EAC Regional Forum on Non Tariff Barriers used the quarterly reports of National Monitoring Committees to update the EAC Time Bound Programme on elimination of Non Tariff Barriers. After updating the programme, the status of elimination of NTBs shows that:

- (i) *Twenty Two (22)* NTBs were unresolved;
- (ii) *Eight (8)* new NTBs were reported; and
- (iii) *Sixty Nine (69)* NTBs were reported resolved cumulatively.

The table below shows NTBs imposed by each Partner State.

PARTNER STATE/	NUMBER OF NTBS IMPOSED
REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI	0
REPUBLIC OF KENYA	12
REPUBLIC OF UGANDA	2
REPUBLIC OF RWANDA	2
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	11
ALL PARTNER STATES	3

There are Non-Tariff Barriers imposed by One, Two, Three, and Four Partner States which means you cannot total the number of NTBs reflected above to give you a total of Twenty Two unresolved NTBs in accordance with EAC Time Bound Programme on elimination of identified NTB below:



4.0 UPDATED EAC TIME BOUND PROGRAMME ON ELIMINATION OF IDENTIFIED NON TARIFF BARRIERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 2014

No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
1.	<i>Lack of coordination among the numerous institutions involved in testing goods</i> <i>Reported in 2009</i>	All EAC Partner States	Statutory agencies.	Time wasted.	Need to invest in One-Stop-Centres and electronic single window systems at border stations	Insufficient financial resources for investment in buildings, facilities and IT system/ equipment. SUCCESS FACTOR	The Ministers decided that: (i) collaboration among the regulatory agencies be enhanced; (ii) agencies operate under one stop post as is currently being done between Kenya and Uganda; (iii) agencies collaborate at the national borders with a view to fast tracking clearance of goods at border entry points; and (iv) Mutual recognition of certificates issued by agencies is The ongoing construction of one border posts in the Partner States will address the NTB.	<i>December 2014</i>
2.	<i>Existence of several weighbridge stations in the central corridor</i>	Rwanda. UgaBu-rundinda and	Tanzania	Time lost at the stations leading to loss of business as goods do not reach their destination in time	Reduction of the stations to two one at the port of entry and the other the poer of exit.	Political goodwill from the Government.	The Miniaters decided that the weighbridges be reduced to two one at the point of entry and other the port of exit. Tanzanid introduced ta reported that she has introduced three stop inspection centres(Vigwanza, Manyoni and Nyakanazi)	<i>June 2015</i>
3.	<i>Ugandan restriction of beef & beef products from Kenya</i> <i>Reported in 1996</i>	Kenya	Uganda Departments of Veterinary Services; Ministries of livestock development and Agriculture	Ban on market entry and loss of potential markets.	Political goodwill to mutually recognise inspection procedures, inspection reports and certificates	Pressure from businesses not to recognize products from within EAC due to fear of loss of markets SUCCESS FACTOR	The Ministers urged Republic of Kenya to review the legal notice No. 69 to address the issues of the BSE disease by December 30 th , 2012. The NTB will be considered during the Bilateral meeting between Kenya and Uganda. Kenya scheduled for November 2014. Kenya to initiate the bilateral meeting.	<i>June 2014</i>

No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
4.	<i>Several Police road blocks along Central Corridor, estimated at 30 between Dar es Salaam to Rusumo border.</i> <i>Reported in 2005</i>	Rwanda Uganda Burundi	Tanzania	Adds to the cost of doing business.	Issue clear guidelines on reasons for stopping commercial vehicles, a daily record of vehicles stopped, reasons and measures taken.	Resistance to remove roadblocks on argument they are mounted for security reasons. SUCCESS FACTOR	The Ministers decided that: EAC Partner States undertake to explore measures to exempt transit traffic from inspection at the police road blocks; and	<i>December 2015</i>
5.	<i>Charges of plant import permit (PIP) at Malaba for tea destined for auction at Mombasa and Non recognition by Kenya for SPS certificates issued by Uganda for tea destined for Mombasa auction.</i>	Uganda, Burundi	Kenya Plant Health Services (KEPHIS)	Adds to cost of doing business.	Abolish charges and recognition of the SPS certificate .	Resistance from issuing authority	The ministers decided that Partner States should recognize certificates issued by accredited institutions of other Partner States. EAC SPS Protocol was signed in July 2013 and once ratified by Partner States it will address the NTB. The NTB will be resolved once the SPS protocol is ratified.	<i>June 2015</i>
6.	<i>Lack of harmonized port procedures manual.</i>	Partner States	TPA and KPA	Varying grace periods makes the importers to pay demurrage charges which increases cost of doing business in the region	TPA and KPA to harmonize port procedures manual grace periods.	Investments by port authorities	The Ministers decided that port procedures manuals should be harmonized. Tanzania and Knya circulated their port procedures which were forwarded to other Partner States to study and report back whether the Ports procedures manual are harmonized during the next meeting	<i>November 2014</i>

No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
7.	<i>Border management institutions' working hours are not harmonized.</i>	Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi	Revenue Authorities	Business community to identify impact Delays and extra cost to doing business	Harmonization of working hours	Security issues and awareness by Business community	The Ministers decided that: border entry points along the main transport corridors should operate 24 hrs for purposes of clearance of goods; and Partner States submit the names of the border entry points to start with by end of March 2012. Implementation pending completion of OSBP in June 2015.	June 2015
8	<i>Non-harmonized road user charges / road tolls</i>	All Partner States	Ministries of Transport and Infrastructure	Additional cost to doing business	Harmonize the road user charges / road toll .		Harmonize the road user charges /road toll Work on the harmonization of road user/road tolls is currently being handled by Sectoral Council on TCM. 11th TCM Sectoral Council held in June 2014. The Council noted that the study on the harmonization of the road user charges and tolls will commence in the FY 2014/15. This follows from the adoption by the same Sectoral Council the adoption of the EAC Transport Facilitation Study Report which will inform the harmonization process.	June 2015
9.	<i>Weighing of empty trucks in the Central Corridor-Tanzania</i>	Rwanda and Burundi	TANROADS	Unnecessary delays for trucks going to load in ports.	Reverse the weighing of empty trucks.	Resistance of TANROADS to amend the Road on Safety regulations.	Consider reversing the process of weighing of empty trucks United Republic of Tanzania reported that she had introduced weighing in motion and does not regard this as and NTB. Rwanda and Burundi consider it as an NTB. The meeting recommended that the NTB be referred to next meeting of SCIFI.	November 2014

No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
10.	<i>Non-recognition of rules of Origin for motor vehicles</i>	Kenya	Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda	Loss of business	Recognition of CTH Criteria in the EAC Rules of Origin		The will resolved once the revised EAC ROO are adopted by the Council in November, 2014.	November 2014
11.	<i>Cigarettes manufactured in Kenya exported to Tanzania required to have a local 75% tobacco</i>	Kenya	Tanzania	Loss of business	Abolition of the requirement	Resistance from the private sector.	During the 29 th meeting of the Council Tanzania undertook to repeal the law governing the 75% local tobacco content by June, 2015.	June 2014
12.	<i>Tanzania food and Drugs Authority requires companies exporting to URT to register the products before exporting</i>	Kenya	TFDA	Loss of market	Abolition of the requirement		East African Standards Committees to handle the NTB The meeting agreed the NTB be handed by Standards Technical Management Committee during their meeting in October.	November 2014
13.	<i>Rwanda and Uganda have not accorded preferential treatment on exports of rice from Tanzania through Rusumo and Mutukula borders respectively.</i>	United Republic of Tanzania	Rwanda and Uganda Revenue Authorities.	Adds to the cost of doing business.	Rwanda and Uganda should allow rice from URT to access their markets.		Adherence to EAC RoO The Secretariat reported that verification has been scheduled for October 2014.	November 2014
14.	<i>Re-introduction of County transit Fee Reported in October, 2013.</i>	Tanzania	Kajiado and Kwale counties in Kenya	Adds to cost of doing business	Abolition of County transit Fee		Abolition of County transit Fee Kenya reported that the issues are under consideration and requested for more time The meeting agreed to refer this matter to the next meeting of the SCTIFI the next forum	June, 2014

No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
15.	<i>Auto-Axillary Ltd products (U bolt and Center bolts) are charged CET of 25%. Reported October, 2013.</i>	Kenya	TRA,URT	Adds to cost of doing business.	Recognition of EAC RoO		<p>The meeting recommended that Kenya provides documentary evidence during the 13th EAC Regional Forum on NTBs.</p> <p>Kenya will provide the evidence to URT. URT committed to follow up and addressing the matter before the next Forum</p> <p>Kenya informed the meeting that the matter was forwarded to the Council which directed EAC to conduct a verification mission. The Council directed that the business community should be allowed access to the URT market using a bond pending conclusion of the study. However URT was not complying with the directive. Kenya submitted documentary evidence regarding the denial of access.</p> <p>URT requested for a bilateral to address the issue. URT also requested for more time to obtain more information regarding the matter. URT to report before the next bilateral meeting.</p>	<i>November 2014</i>

No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
16.	<i>Discrimination of East African Breweries (Kenya) Ltd products.</i>	Kenya	URT	Denial of market.	Removal discrimination		<p>Removal of discrimination.</p> <p>Secretariat reported that the issue is still pending. The study would be conducted in November 2014.</p> <p>Kenya requested that the business community should be given preferential treatment using a bond pending resolution of the matter.</p> <p>URT requested Kenya to provide evidence to support the claim. URT confirmed that it would consider the request of allowing bonds.</p> <p>Kenya argued that evidence (hard and soft copies) was submitted in the last forum. However evidence would be re submitted.</p>	<i>Immediate</i>
17.	<i>TFDA has introduced labeling requirement on Salt and dairy products imported into Tanzania</i>	Kenya	TFDA, URT	Denial of market access.	Partner Sates to notify each other on new requirement in good time before instituting the measures to prevent them being NTBS		<p>Meeting agreed to forward the NTB to the EAC Standards Committee that is scheduled for 20th October 2014. Kenya requested that the products be allowed to access the market pending the guidance of the Standards Committee.</p>	<i>December 2014</i>
18.	<i>Uganda National Bureau of Standards was rubbing off batch numbers and shelf life marks by hand on tropical heats products exported by Kenya and thereafter rejecting the products as substandard</i>	Kenya	Uganda Bureau of Standards, Uganda	Denial of markets for Kenyan products.	The issue to be handled by EAC Standards Committee.		<p>The meeting recommended that the NTB be considered during the Bilateral meeting between Kenya and Uganda in November, 2014.</p>	<i>November 2014.</i>

No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
19	<i>Numerous monetary charges required by various agencies in the United Republic of Tanzania on exports of dairy products</i>	Kenya	URT		Harmonization of the charges.		<p>United Republic of Tanzania informed the meeting that all Partner States have different charges and these charges are yet to be harmonized in the region.</p> <p>The Secretariat informed the meeting that Partners States are yet to submit the list of all charges. All Partner States are required to submit the charges by 30th October 2014.</p>	<i>December 2014</i>
20.	<i>Re-introduction of yellow fever requirement at Namanga border and Kilimanjaro Int. Airport</i>	Kenya	URT	Delays at the border points.	Removal of the requirement.		<p>The URT informed the meeting that this was a health requirement for all travelers entering the URT.</p> <p>The meeting agreed to refer the matter to the Sectoral Council on Health for further guidance.</p> <p>The Sectoral Council is yet to provide guidance on the matter.</p> <p>The meeting noted that Kenya has also introduced Yellow Fever Desk in Namanga (Kenya side).</p> <p>Kenya argued that the desk is for Kenyan Citizens travelling to URT who may not have the Yellow Fever certificate.</p>	
21.	<i>Mandatory requirement for all sugar importers to obtain prior permission and costly registration fees by Kenya Sugar Board for any sugar import</i>	Uganda	Kenya	Adds to the cost of doing business	Removal of the requirement.		<p>The meeting was informed that it was a requirement for all sugar importers to obtain an import permit from the Kenya Sugar Board and this requirement is not discriminatory.</p>	<i>November 2014</i>

No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
22.	<p><i>Numerous Weighbridges:</i></p> <p><i>Containerized cargo is being subjected to Imposition of 4 weighbridges instead of agreed 2 as agreed by Partner States</i></p>	Uganda	Kenya	Adds to cost of doing business.	Adherence to the Council decision Partner States to have Two weigh bridges at the point of entry and point of exit.		<p>The meeting agreed the NTB be handled during the bilateral meeting in November 2014.</p>	<i>November 2014</i>





No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
NEW NON-TARIFF BARRIERS REPORTED DURING THE 15TH EAC REGIONAL FORUM ON NTBS								
1.	<i>Selective auctioning of Ugandan goods at Mombasa Port.</i>	Uganda	Kenya	Loss of Business	Stopping of the auctioning of the goods	Political goodwill	The meeting considered the NTB and requested Uganda to provide documentary evidence before the next meeting.	<i>November 2014</i>
2.	<i>Scanning of Uganda goods by anti-counterfeit agency at Mombasa</i>	Uganda	Kenya	Loss Business	Stopping of scanning	Political goodwill	The meeting considered the NTB and requested Uganda to provide documentary evidence before the next meeting.	<i>November 2014</i>
3.	<i>Uganda registered insurance companies are not recognized in Kenya</i>	Uganda	Kenya	Adds to cost of doing business	Recognition of the insurance companies	Political goodwill	The meeting considered the NTB and requested Uganda to provide documentary evidence before the next meeting.	<i>November 2014</i>
4.	<i>Requirement of a single bond in the single customs territory has led to high bond rates due to limited number of insurance companies authorized to issue it.</i>	Uganda	Kenya	Loss Business	Abolition of the bond	Political goodwill	The meeting considered the NTB and requested Uganda to provide documentary evidence before the next meeting.	<i>November 2014</i>
5.	<i>Lengthy, restrictive and unclear administrative procedures of licensing Ugandan owned container freight stations/ warehouses In Kenya.</i>	Uganda	Kenya	Loss of business	Abolition of the restrictive procedure	Political goodwill	The meeting considered the NTB and requested Uganda to provide documentary evidence before the next meeting.	<i>November 2014</i>

No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
6.	<i>Charging of 25% duty rate on strapping rolls manufactured in Kenya</i>	Kenya	Uganda	Loss of business.	According of preferential treatment to Kenyan goods.	Political goodwill	Kenya provided evidence during the meeting. Uganda undertook to study the evidence and report back during the next meeting.	<i>November 2014</i>
7.	<i>Charging of 25% duty rate on products manufactured in Kenya using glucose imported under EAC duty remission</i>	Kenya	Uganda	Loss of business	According EAC preferential treatment to the products.	Political goodwill	Kenya provided evidence during the meeting. Uganda undertook to study the evidence and report back during the next meeting.	<i>November 2014</i>
8.	<i>Delays by KRA in posting online clearance of goods.</i>	Tanzania	Kenya	Loss of business	Expediting posting of online information of cleared goods.	Political goodwill	The meeting considered the NTB and requested Uganda to provide documentary evidence before the next meeting.	<i>November 2014</i>



No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
RESOLVED NON TARIFF BARRIERS								
1.	<i>Tanzania requires cash bonds for transportation of sugar to Rwanda.</i>	Rwanda	TRA	Adds to cost of doing business	Abolition of the requirement	Resistance from TRA because of possible dumping of sugar.	Tanzania reported that she is now using bonds rather than normal bonds.	<i>Resolved</i>
2.	<i>Burundi charges entry fee for vehicles from other Partner States</i>	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania & Rwanda	Burundi Customs	Adds to cost of doing business	Abolition of the charge		Burundi reported she had abolished the charge.	<i>Resolved</i>
3.	<i>Varying application of axle load specifications</i>	All Partner States	Kenya Ministry of transport TANROADS Uganda Ministry of transport	Unnecessary time loss at the weigh-bridges Corruption	Introduce weigh-in motion systems and harmonization of axle load limits and gross vehicle mass (GVM) in the region	Insufficient financial resources Political disagreements on whether to adopt COMESA or SADC specifications	EAC Axle load bill was enacted into law in May, 2013 and is awaiting asset by Heads of State.	<i>Resolved</i>
4.	<i>Imposition Visa to Burundians entering Tanzania</i>	Burundi	Immigration Department of Tanzania	Restriction of entering.	Removal of visa		Burundians are not charged visa fees.	<i>Resolved</i>
5.	<i>Delays at the Ports of Mombasa & Dar Es Salaam, which affect imports and exports through the ports.</i>	All EAC countries through use of Northern & Central corridors	Kenya Ports Authority, Tanzania Ports Authority Kenya Revenue Authority, Tanzania Revenue Authority, Kenya Railway		Implement one-stop documentation centers to speed up clearance of containerized cargo.	SUCCESS FACTOR Sufficient budgetary Allocation.	The ports of Mombasa and Dar Es salaam are implementing National single window system to redress delays at the ports	<i>Resolved</i>
6.	<i>Restriction of Konyagi exports into Kenya Market</i>	Tanzania	Kenya Revenue Authority/Kenya Bureau of Standards	Loss of business	Removal of the restriction		Kenya informed the meeting that KRA has issued an import license and stamp duty and konyagi products are now imported into Kenya.	<i>Resolved</i>

No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
7.	<i>Lack of preferential treatment on galvanized sheets</i>	Kenya	Rwanda Revenue Authority	Loss of Business	Application of EAC Rules of Origin	Resistance from RRA	The issue is resolved	<i>Resolved</i>
8.	<i>Requirement for certificates of analysis for goods destined for export to Rwanda and Burundi</i>	Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya	Burundi and Rwanda	An extra cost of doing business	Mutual recognition of quality marks issued by Partner States National Standard Bureaux	Resistance from Rwanda Bureau of Standards	Burundi and Rwanda have abolished the requirement.	<i>Resolved</i>
9.	<i>Levy of extra charges on Kenya pharmaceutical firms exporting to Tanzania</i>	Kenya	Tanzania Revenue Authority	Tanzania charges on sales vans-US\$20 for each entry	Abolition of extra charges	Resistance from TRA	Tanzania has abolished the levies.	<i>Resolved</i>
10.	<i>Requirement of TISCAN inspection procedure that requires documents to be transmitted to SA and cleared there for each lot.</i>	Kenya	Tanzania Revenue Authority	Loss of business	Abolition of the requirement	Resistance from TRA	Tanzania has abolished the procedure except for the traders who do not avail the bill of landing.	<i>Resolved</i>
11.	<i>Requirement of road consignment note from transporters even before the goods have been packed.</i>	Kenya	Tanzania Revenue Authority	An extra cost of doing business	Abolition of requirement of road consignment noted	Resistance from TRA	Kenya has abolished the requirement.	<i>Resolved</i>
12.	<i>Requirement for executing a bond for import taxes before being issued with stamps for excise duty purposes in Tanzania.</i>	Kenya	Tanzania Revenue Authority	An extra cost to doing business	Abolition of the requirement	Resistance from the Revenue Authority	Tanzania has abolished the requirement.	<i>Resolved</i>

No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
13.	<i> Holding, retesting milk and milk products bearing quality marks and imposition of import quotas.</i>	Uganda and Tanzania	Kenya's Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Development, Kenya Dairy Board and Kenya Bureau of Standards.	Denial of market entry and loss of potential markets.	Mutual recognition of quality marks.	Pressure from businesses not to recognize products from within EAC due to fear of loss of markets	The issue has been resolved	<i>Resolved</i>
14.	<i> Kenyan ban on Ugandan day old chicks</i>	Uganda	Ministries of Livestock Development and Agriculture	Ban on market entry and loss of potential markets.	Lifting of the ban.	Pressure from businesses not to recognize products from within EAC due to fear of loss of markets	Kenya has lifted the ban.	<i>Resolved</i>
15.	<i> Cumbersome testing procedures for food exports and imports into Tanzania.</i>	Kenya	Tanzania Food and Drug Authority (TFDA).	Cost & time incurred in testing & certification procedures.	Simplification of the procedures.	Resistance from authorities currently in charge of exports/ imports inspection (TFDA).	TBS has simplified the procedures.	<i>Resolved</i>
16.	<i> Partner States are not using green, yellow, red channels while clearing goods.</i>	EAC Partner States	Partner States Revenue Authorities	consignment.	Joint verification of goods at border posts.	Goodwill from Partner States Revenue Authorities.	Partner States Revenue Authorities are now implementing Risk Management Systems.	<i>Resolved</i>
17.	<i> EAC Standards Bureaus have varying procedures for issuance of certification marks, inspection and testing.</i>	All EAC Partner States	National Bureaux of Standards	Time and cost of complying with testing and certification procedures. Country.	Political goodwill within EAC.	Lack of financial resources to set up facilities for certification	There is mutual recognition of quality marks.	<i>Resolved</i>
18.	<i> Non-recognition of EAC Rules & Certificates of Origin.</i>	Kenya Uganda Tanzania.	Partner States Revenue Authorities.	Cost of organizing verification missions.	Adherence to EAC Rules RoO.	Pressure from domestic businesses due to fear they will lose domestic markets.	Partner States are now recognizing EAC RoO.	<i>Resolved</i>

No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
19.	<i> Charging 6% withholding tax by URA</i>	Kenya	Uganda dairy Board	Increased cost of doing business	Harmonization of internal withholding tax in the regional	Political goodwill.	Uganda informed the meeting this was a domestic tax.	<i>Resolved</i>
20.	<i> Charge of 1.5% dairy levy</i>	Kenya	Uganda dairy Board	Increased cost of doing business	Abolition of the levy	Resistance from Uganda dairy board.	Uganda informed the meeting this was a domestic tax. Resolved	<i>Resolved</i>
21.	<i> Uganda's certification procedures on exports of milk from Kenya.</i>		Uganda dairy board	Denial of market entry and loss of potential markets.	Political goodwill.	Pressure from businesses not to recognize products from within EAC due to fear of loss of markets.	The milk is allowed as long as it has certification.	<i>Resolved</i>
22.	<i> Delays in Releasing of cargo manifest.</i>	All Partner States	Shipping lines	Increased cost of doing business	To release the manifest 72 hours before the ships dock.	Resistance from the shipping lines	CMA 2004 has been amended to allow submission of cargo manifest electronically by shipping lines within 72 hours.	<i>Resolved</i>
23.	<i> Requirement that to export Herbal products to Tanzania you must declare formulae.</i>	Uganda	Tanzania Herbalists organization	Ban of products	Abolition of the requirement		Tanzania has enacted a law which has abolished the requirement.	<i>Resolved</i>
24.	<i> Reduction of grace period for transit cargo at Dar Es Salaam Port from 30 to 14 days</i>	All Partner States	TRA	More cost	Adhering to EAC CMA Act.		The reduction is in conformity with the EAC Management Act 2004 section 34.	<i>Resolved</i>
25.	<i> Delays at Malaba border for trucks driving to Uganda</i>	Rwanda	KRA	Delays in clearance of goods	Decongest the border	Lack of facilities at the border	Kenya has eliminated the delays.	<i>Resolved</i>

No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
26.	<i>Kenya has introduced Cash Bond on used clothes and shoes / other items considered of high value</i>	Uganda	KRA	Restricts business transaction	Abolish the cash bonds	Fear of loss of revenue	Kenya has abolished the bond requirement. Kenya reported that it was removed in April, 2012	<i>Resolved</i>
27.	<i>Kenyan Trucks entering into Tanzania are charged a levy of US\$ 200</i>	Kenya	Tanzania Border Authorities	Loss of business	Removal of the levy	Lack of political goodwill.	Tanzania abolished the levy in 2012.	<i>Resolved</i>
28.	<i>Lack of availability of simplified certificate of origin issued by Tanzania</i>	Kenya	Tanzania Border Authorities	Loss of business	Avail simplified certificates of origin.	Implementation of EAC customs union.	Tanzania dispatched EAC certificates of origin to all border posts.	<i>Resolved</i>
29.	<i>Non- implementation of EAC harmonized documents.</i>	All Partner states.	Revenue Authorities	Delays in using the harmonized documents	Implement the EAC harmonized documents	Resistance from Revenue Authorities and Business Community in the Partner States.	All Partner States are using EAC harmonized documents.	<i>Resolved</i>
30.	<i>Lack of harmonized procedures manual.</i>	EAC Partner States.	EAC Secretariat Partner States Revenue Authorities.	Delays in clearance of goods. Duties.	Harmonize export/ import documentation.	Lack of of harmonized procedures manual.	The EAC harmonized procedures manual was adopted by the Council in 2012.	<i>Resolved</i>
31.	<i>Visa charges of US\$ 250 for businessmen.</i>	Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, and Burundi	TRA	Cost to business	Abolition of the Visa.	Lack of political goodwill	Tanzania has abolished the visa charges.	<i>Resolved</i>
32.	<i>Re-introduction by Kenya of a cash bond on vehicles above 2000 cc and sugar transiting from Mombasa to Uganda.</i>	Kenya	Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda	Cost of doing business	Abolition of the requirement	Lack of political goodwill	Kenya has abolished the cash bond on vehicles above 2000 cc and sugar transiting from Mombasa to Uganda.	<i>Resolved</i>

No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
33.	<i>Delays in issuing bonds at Kenya border with Uganda for tea meant for auction in Mombasa</i>	Rwanda	IRA	Increase in the cost of doing business	To allow more companies to issue the bonds	Fear of loss of revenue	Kenya is issuing the bonds.	<i>Resolved</i>
34.	<i>Non recognition of EAC certificate of origin by TRA for furniture products manufactured in Kenya</i>	Kenya	TRA	Adds to cost of doing business.	Recognition of EAC RoO.	Lack of political goodwill.	Furniture had been imported from China.	<i>Resolved</i>
35.	<i>Tanzania has re-imposed a visa charge of between U.S\$ 200-250 on Ugandan business persons travelling to Tanzania.</i>	Uganda and Kenya	Tanzania	Increase in cost of doing business	Abolition of Visa requirement	Lack of political goodwill.	Tanzania has abolished the visa fee.	<i>Resolved</i>
36.	<i>Requirement for original documentation at the port of Mombasa and Dar Es Salaam for clearance of goods;</i>	Burundi	Kenya and URT	Increase in cost of doing business	Abolish the requirement	Lack of political goodwill.	Kenya and Tanzania have abolished the requirement.	<i>Resolved</i>
37.	<i>Kenya Import levy of Kshs 2 per Kg on Agricultural Products from Tanzania</i>	Tanzania	Kenya	Loss of business.	Abolition of the import levy.	Lack of political goodwill.	Kenya has abolished the levy.	<i>Resolved</i>

No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
38.	<i>Exports of plastic products from Kenya are subjected to 10% and 25% CET rate.</i>	Kenya	Tanzania Revenue Authority.	Increased cost of doing business in Tanzania.	The exports to be charged 0% as per the EAC schedule on the elimination of internal tariffs.	Lack of political goodwill.	Tanzania is according preferential treatment to plastics manufactured in Kenya.	<i>Resolved</i>
39.	<i>Tourist vans not allowed entry to URT</i>	Kenya	Tanzania	Loss of business	Allow Kenyan tourist vehicles to enter Tanzania	Lack of political goodwill.	Tanzania is now allowing entry of tourist vans from Kenya.	<i>Resolved</i>
40.	<i>Lack of interface within the customs' systems in the Revenue Authorities in Partner States.</i>	Partner States	Burundi Revenue Authority	Delays in clearance of goods.	Interfacing of the systems.	Interfacing of Burundi customs systems with other Partner States.	Burundi customs systems are now interfaced with other Partner States systems.	<i>Resolved</i>
41.	<i>Requirement for OTS (Open Tender System) for bulk Fuel Procurement System</i>	Burundi	Bulk Fuel Procurement System.	Stock out of Fuel	Abolition of the requirement	Lack of political goodwill.	Tanzania has abolished the requirement.	<i>Resolved</i>
42.	<i>Imposition of 75% CET duty or \$200 per metric ton on rice wholly produced in Kenya by Uganda</i>	Kenya	URA	Loss of market to Kenyan Farmers and Traders	Recognition of EAC RoO.	Lack of political goodwill.	Uganda is according preferential treatment to rice produced in Kenya.	<i>Resolved</i>
43.	<i>Cut-flower from Tanzania for re-exports to Europe and Russia blocked by Kenya</i>	Tanzania	KEPHIS	Loss of market to Europe and Russia	Lifting of the blockage.	Lack of political goodwill.	Kenya has Lifted the blockage.	<i>Resolved</i>

No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
44.	<i>Kenya had issued new immigration regulations whereby work permits will not be issued to other nationalities below the age of thirty five years and earning not less than K.shs168,000 per month.</i>	EAC Partner States.	Ministry of Immigration and Registration of Persons	Adds to cost of doing business.	Abolition of the requirement.	Lack of political goodwill.	The requirement has been abolished.	<i>Resolved</i>
45.	<i>Uganda Government has restricted the employment by NGOs to Ugandan's only.</i>	Tanzania	Department of Immigration, Uganda	Restriction on employment	Removal of the restriction on employment.	Lack of political goodwill	Uganda informed that the restriction does not exist	<i>Resolved</i>
46.	<i>Charges by Container Freight Stations vary from port charges</i>	Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi.	Kenya Ports Authority	Increased cost of doing business	Kenya reported that the port charges by ICDs and CFS should be the one approved by port authorities		Kenya Ports Authority has signed a service level agreement to guide charges by CFS.	<i>Resolved</i>
47.	<i>Congestion at the Port of DAR</i>	Rwanda, Uganda and Buru	TPA	Delays in cargo clearance	Increase the capacity of port.	Lack of financial resources	Tanzania has increased the capacity of the port to reduce congestion.	<i>Resolved</i>
48.	<i>Payment of double handling charges at the ICDs and at the Dar Es Salaam port.</i>	Burundi	Dar Es Salaam	Adds to cost of doing business.	Abolition of the double handling charges	Lack of political goodwill	Tanzania has abolished the double payment.	<i>Resolved</i>

No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
49.	<i>Payment of double handling charges at the ICDs and at the Dar es Salaam port</i>	Burundi	Dar Es Salaam	Adds to cost of doing business.	Abolition of the double handling charges	Lack of political goodwill	Tanzania has abolished the double handling charges.	<i>Resolved</i>
50.	<i>Inadequate Police Escort mechanism.</i>	Partner States	Police	Loss of business	Provide escorts for trucks	Lack of adequate infrastructure for Police escort	All Partner States are providing police escorts.	<i>Resolved</i>
51.	<i>Controlled movements of Cargo Trucks between Isaka/ Rusumo and Isaka/ Kabangare not allowed to move beyond 6:00 pm within Tanzania</i>	Rwanda, Burundi & Uganda	Ministry of Infrastructure, Tanzania	Time lost	Removal of the requirement	Lack of political goodwill	URT is now providing police escort for more than 10 trucks but request can be placed for special trucks with sensitive goods.	<i>Resolved</i>
52.	<i>Harassment of informal businessmen from URT by Kenyan Immigration Officials at Namanga Border.</i>	URT	Department of Immigration, Kenya.	Loss of business.	Kenya immigration Officials to stop the harassment	Lack of political goodwill	Kenya Informed the meeting that the informal traders were not harassed	<i>Resolved</i>
53.	<i>Prohibitions of imports of food products from Burundi</i>	Rwanda	OBR, Burundi.	Loss of business.	Lifting of the prohibitions.	Lack of political goodwill	The prohibitions have been abolished.	<i>Resolved</i>
54.	<i>Kenya Revenue Authority at Taveta Border requires certificates of Origin from Tanzania to have serial numbers</i>	United Republic of Tanzania	Kenya Revenue Authority.		Adherence to prevailing EAC practice that all certificates of origin bear only reference numbers.	Lack of political goodwill	Kenya it is now recognizing copies of EAC Certificates of origin.	<i>Resolved</i>

No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
55.	<i>Uganda is restricting export of mosquito nets produced by A to Z Mills Company in Arusha to access Uganda market.</i>	United Republic of Tanzania	Uganda Bureau of Standards	Loss of business.	Adhering to EAC Rules of Origin	Lack of political goodwill	URA is honoring EAC RoO.	<i>Resolved</i>
56.	<i>Rice, Small Fish and Palm Oil from Burundi denied entry to Rwanda; Reported in October, 2013.</i>	Burundi	RRA	Adds to cost of doing business.	Allow entry.	Lack of political goodwill	It is a requirement by law in Rwanda for products not to be packed with polythene bags. The NTB was resolved	<i>Resolved</i>
57.	<i>Tanzania is not accepting copies of bill of landing while clearing cargo at Sirare border.</i>	Kenya	Tanzania Revenue of Authority.	Loss of business.	Recognition of copies of bill of landing.	Lack of political goodwill.	Tanzania is now accepting copies of bill of landing.	<i>Resolved</i>
58.	<i>Kenya has notified clearing agents that there will be no further extension of customs warehousing</i>	Uganda	Kenya Revenue Authority	Adds to cost of doing business.	Allow for extension of time at warehousing.	Lack of political goodwill.	KRA uses provision of EAC CMA on warehousing period application.	<i>Resolved</i>
59.	<i>Kenya delays inspection of export goods at factory level</i>	United Republic of Tanzania	Kenya Revenue Authority	Adds to cost of doing business	Abolishment of the requirement	Lack of political goodwill.	KRA has minimized the delays.	<i>Resolved</i>

No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
60.	<i>United Republic of Tanzania had restricted export of beer from Burundi through the border of Kobero/ Kabanga border.</i>	Burundi	United Republic of Tanzania	Loss of Business.	Adherence to EAC RoO.	Lack of political goodwill.	Tanzania has abolished the restriction.	<i>Resolved</i>
61.	<i>Requirement by the Kenya Revenue Authority that tea from Uganda destined for Mombasa auction market should be stored at 3 selected Customs Transit Go-down in Mombasa.</i>	Uganda	Kenya	Increase in cost of doing business	Abolition of the requirement	Lack of political goodwill.	Kenya to abolish the requirement Kenya reported that tea destined for auction at Mombasa for export must be warehoused in a bonded Customs warehouse (Transit Go down) of their choice.	<i>Resolved</i>
62.	<i>Kenya requires oil to be transported through rail and by road to have bond guaranteed by bank .</i>	Uganda	Kenya Ports Authority	Adds to cost of doing business.	Removal of the requirement.	Lack of political goodwill.	Kenya has abolished the requirement with the coming into force Single customs territory.	<i>Resolved</i>
63.	<i>A requirement that Cigarettes exported to Uganda must have a local material content of 75%.</i>	Uganda	Kenya	Adds to cost of doing business	Adherence to EAC RoO	Lack of political goodwill.	Uganda has repealed the regulation guiding the 75% local material content for cigarettes.	<i>Resolved</i>
64.	<i>Lack of Verification sheds and parking yards at border posts;</i>	All EAC Partner States	All EAC Partner States	Adds to cost of doing business.	Construction OBSP	Availability of adequate financial resources.	The 15 th EAC Forum on NTBs noted that the ongoing construction of OBSP is addressing this NTB.	<i>Resolved</i>

No	NTB Summary Description	Affected countries	NTB source & Ministry/ Department/ Agency for action	Impact on Businesses	Prioritized Action	Bottlenecks or Success Factors	Status / Recommendations	Time-frame
65.	<i>Charging of full duty on aluminum products on EAC duty remission scheme produced in Kenya and exported to Uganda;</i>	Kenya	Uganda	Adds cost to doing business	Adherence to EAC RoO	Political goodwill	Uganda is according preferential treatment to products of Aluminum produced in Kenya	<i>Resolved</i>
66.	<i>Introduction of a levy of 1.5% for railway development in Kenya for imports destined to Kenya</i>	Kenya	EAC partner States	Adds to cost of doing business	Adherence to EAC RoO	Political goodwill	Kenya is now exempting imports from EAC Partner States from the levy of 1.5%	<i>Resolved</i>
67.	<i>Metal products from Kenya are charged a CET of 25% when exported to Burundi;</i>	Kenya	Burundi	Adds to the cost of doing business.	Adherence to EAC RoO.	Political goodwill.	Burundi is now according metal products produced from Kenya preferential treatment.	<i>Resolved</i>
68.	<i>URT is charging plastics from Kenya a CET rate of 25%</i>	Kenya	Tanzania	Adds to the cost of doing business.	Adherence to EAC RoO.	Political goodwill.	Tanzania is now according preferential treatment to plastic products produced in Kenya	<i>Resolved</i>
69.	<i>Charge \$500 for all trucks registered in Burundi when they ferry cargo through Tanzania.</i>	Burundi	Tanzania	Adds to the cost of doing business.	Adherence to EAC RoO	Political goodwill.	Tanzania is charging a rate of US\$ 152 the same as Burundi to trucks ferrying cargo to Burundi.	<i>Resolved</i>



EAC Anthem

1 Ee Mungu twaomba uilinde
Jumuiya Afrika Mashariki
Tuwezeshe kuishi kwa amani
Tutimize na malengo yetu.

*Jumuiya Yetu sote tuilinde
Tuwajibike tuimarike
Umoja wetu ni nguzo yetu
Idumu Jumuiya yetu.*

2 Uzalendo pia mshikamano
Viwe msingi wa Umoja wetu
Na tulinde Uhuru na Amani
Mila zetu na desturi zetu.

3 Viwandani na hata mashambani
Tufanye kazi sote kwa makini
Tujitoe kwa hali na mali
Tuijenge Jumuiya bora.





One People . One Destiny

VISION

A prosperous, competitive, secure, stable and politically united East Africa

MISSION

To widen and deepen Economic, Political, Social and Culture integration in order to improve the quality of life of the people of East Africa through increased competitiveness, value added production, trade and investments

EAC CORE VALUES

*Professionalism
Accountability
Transparency
Teamwork
Unity in Diversity
Allegiance to EAC Ideals*

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