A SIMPLIFIED VERSION OF THE
Protocol
on the Establishment of the
East African Community
Customs Union

With the support of

Eastern African Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women
THE PROTOCOL on the Establishment of the East African Community Customs Union

UGANDA  KENYA  TANZANIA  RWANDA  BURUNDI
A SIMPLIFIED VERSION OF THE

Protocol

on the Establishment of the
East African Community
Customs Union

Kampala, Uganda
2012
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The Eastern African Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI) is a sub-regional civil society organization established in 1996. EASSI's mission is to facilitate systematic follow up of the implementation of the Beijing Platforms for Action (BPFAs) emanating from the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing China in 1995. It works with partner organizations in eight countries including Burundi, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda. It is registered in Uganda as a not for profit organization.

**Our Vision**
We envision a society where all enjoy gender equality, social justice, peace and development

**Our Mission**
Our mission is to facilitate follow-up of the Beijing and African Platforms for Action in order to enhance the advancement of women and social justice.

**Our Objectives**
- To Monitor progress in the implementation of the PFAs in the sub-region as a means to holding governments accountable to fulfilling commitments made in Beijing
- To advocate for effective sub-regional mechanisms for the advancement of women’s rights and gender equality
- To promote effective public resource mobilization, allocation, and utilization for reproductive health and sexual rights services and gender sensitive budgeting.
- To increase the participation of women in challenging systemic causes of conflict and providing alternative paradigms to peace building and conflict resolution.
Our Unique Identity

Our unique identity lies in;

• Our sub-regional membership and networking;
• Monitoring the implementation of the African and Beijing Platforms for Action within Eastern Africa sub-region;
• Our African feminist orientation and perspectives
• Being better positioned to speak on the progress being made in promoting gender equality within Eastern Africa using the frame work of the Platforms for Action;
• Our diverse membership of individuals and organizations with varying experiences and competencies at national, regional and international level
The Eastern African Sub-regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI) is a Sub-regional Civil Society organization made up of committed individuals, NGOs, coalitions and networks driven to transform gender relations globally and especially in the Eastern Africa sub-region. The main international agreement that frames our work is the Beijing Platforms for Action (BPFA) resulting from the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995. The spirit of this agreement reaffirms the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and the Women’s Bill of Rights. The BPFA has been in turn affirmed by the Millennium Declaration and the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for 2015, combating poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy and gender inequality, and building partnerships for development.

The Treaty for the Establishment of East African Community prescribes an East African Community Common Market as a second stage for strengthening economic, social, cultural, political, technological and other ties for fast balanced and sustainable development of the Partner States. In addition, the Treaty recognizes the importance of women and prescribes for: increased participation of women in business at the policy formulation and implementation levels; promotion of special programmes for women in small, medium and large scale enterprises; elimination of all laws, regulations and practices that hinder women’s access to financial assistance including credit; and recognition and support to national and regional associations of women in business established to promote effective participation of women in the trade and development activities of the Community. The regional cooperation and integration is people centered and market (private sector) driven.

This simplified version of the Protocol provides a summary of the provisions in the protocol in a user friendly format to enable women easily understand. This version also highlights the opportunities for women traders and makes recommendations to governments and other stakeholders.
1.0 Introduction

The United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Burundi, the Republic of Rwanda and the Republic of Kenya and the Republic of Uganda are Parties to the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community. The Treaty for the Establishment of East African Community (1999) prescribes for an East African Community Customs Union as a foundation stage for strengthening economic, social, cultural, political, technological and other ties for fast balanced and sustainable development of the Partner States (Article 75 & 151). The EAC Customs Union Protocol was signed on 2nd March 2004 and came into force on the 1st January 2005.

Articles 121 and 122 the Treaty Establishing the EAC recognizes the importance of women and prescribes for: increased participation of women in business at the policy formulation and implementation levels; promotion of special programmes for women in small, medium and large scale enterprises; elimination of all laws, regulations and practices that hinder women’s access to financial assistance including credit; and recognition and support to national and regional associations of women in business established to promote effective participation of women in the trade and development activities of the Community. The regional cooperation and integration is people centered and market (private sector) driven. This means the needs of women and CSOs are taken into consideration.

2.0 What is a Customs Union?

A Customs Union is when a group of countries agree to eliminate internal tariffs (import duty) and other barriers to trade in goods originating from among themselves and set a common external tariff on imports from the rest of the world. Import duty is not charged on goods traded amongst the partner states in addition to elimination of all barriers to trade and same rates of import duty are charged on goods from other parties. The final result is an area where goods move freely but it is protected from the rest of the world.
3.0 What are the objectives of the EAC Customs Union?

Article 3 of the Protocol indicates the objective of the EAC Customs Union Protocol as to open up trade in goods; promote efficiency in production; increase domestic, cross border and foreign investment; and promote economic development and diversification in industrialisation for mutual benefits of the Partner States.

4.0 What is the scope of the EAC Customs Union?

Article 4 indicates that the scope of the EAC Customs Union covers activities undertaken in cooperation among the Partner States in the fields of customs management and trade liberalisation. These fields include: harmonization and simplification of trade and customs regulations, procedures and documentation; promotion of exports and offering remedies.

5.0 What are the Parts of the EAC Customs Union Protocol?

The EAC Customs Union Protocol provides for a number of Parts as follows:

Part A: Interpretation

Article 1 provides definitions of various terms used in the Protocol. The Protocol defines important terms in trade namely; common external tariff, community tariff, countervailing measures, customs area, customs offences and non tariff barriers among others.

Part B: Establishment of the East African Community Customs Union

Paragraph 1 of Article 2 indicates that In order to promote the objectives of the Community provided under Article 5 of the Treaty and in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol, the Partner States establish a Customs Union as an integral part of the Community.

Article 3 of the Protocol indicates the objectives of the EAC Customs Union as to: further liberalise intra-regional trade in goods on the basis of mutually beneficial trade arrangements among the Partner States; promote efficiency in production within the Community; enhance domestic, cross border and foreign investment in the Community; and promote economic development and diversification in industrialisation in the Community.
Article 4 of the Protocol provides for the scope of cooperation in the Customs Union as any activity undertaken in co-operation by the Partner States in the field of customs management and trade. The Customs Union Protocol applies to the principle of asymmetry, the elimination of internal tariffs, elimination of non-tariff barriers; establishment of a common external tariff, rules of origin, anti-dumping measures, subsidies and countervailing duties, security and other restrictions to trade, competition; duty drawback, refund and remission of duties and taxes, customs co-operation, re-exportation of goods, simplification and harmonisation of trade documentation and procedures, exemption regimes, harmonised commodity description and coding system and freeports.

Part C: Customs Administration

Article 5 indicates that the Partner States shall exchange information on matters relating to customs and trade and in particular: the prevention, investigation and suppression of customs offences; and the operation of a harmonised information system to facilitate the sharing of customs and trade information. This implies cooperation among the Partner States through exchange of information, joint programmes, and meetings of technical experts & of Revenue Authorities, Commissioner Generals so as to enhance administrative efficiencies in Revenue Authorities in the region. This aims at preventing, investigating and suppressing customs offences and ensure operation of a harmonised information system to facilitate the sharing of customs and trade information.

Article 6 indicates that the Partner States are supposed to initiate trade facilitation by reducing the volume of documentation required in respect of trade among the Partner States, adopting common standards of trade documentation and procedures, ensure coordination and information dissemination and trainings on trade in the Community.

Article 7 provides that the Partner States agreed to simplify and harmonise their customs trade documents and procedures in accordance with internationally accepted standards in order to facilitate trade in goods within the Community and ensure the establishment of a customs data bank at the Secretariat.

Article 8 indicates that the Partner States agree to harmonise their customs classification and regulate their foreign trade statistics.
Article 9 provides that the Partner States agree to co-operate in the prevention, investigation and suppression of customs offences within their territories and consult each other on the establishment of common border posts.

Article 10 indicates that the Partner States agree to eliminate all internal tariffs and other charges that have an effect on trade.

Article 11 indicates that the Establishment of the Customs Union shall be progressive in the course of a transitional period of five years from the coming into force of this Protocol.

Article 12 indicates that the Partner States agreed to establish and review a three band common external tariff with a minimum rate of 0 per centum, a middle rate of 10 per centum and a maximum rate of 25 per centum in respect of all products imported into the Community.

Article 13 shows that the Partner States agrees to remove all Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) to importation of goods originating from the Partner States. They are to formulate a mechanism for identifying and monitoring the removal of non-tariff barriers. NTBs mean laws, regulations, administrative and technical requirements other than tariffs imposed by a Partner State whose effect is negative on trade must be eliminated in the region. Most common NTBs include: customs and administrative procedures; inspection requirements; police roadblocks; varying, cumbersome and costly inspection requirements; and transiting procedures. Their elimination will lead to reduced costs of doing business, shortened clearance time of goods, and enhanced investment among the partner states.

Article 14 provides that goods are accepted as eligible for community tariff treatment if they originate in the Partner States. The origin of goods is determined by the East African Community Rules of Origin specified in Annex III to the Protocol.

Article 15 indicates that the Partner States shall not make legislations or apply administrative measures that are discriminatory against other Partner States.

Article 16 indicates that dumping is prohibited if it causes or threatens material injury to an established industry in any of the Partner States in accordance to the Anti Dumping Measures Regulations, specified in Annex IV of the Protocol.
Article 17 provides that if a Partner State grants or maintains any subsidy, including any form of income or price support which operates directly or indirectly to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods in the Partner State, it shall notify the other Partner States in writing.

Article 18 indicates that for purposes of offsetting the effects of subsidies and subject to regulations Partner States can levy a countervailing duty on any product of any foreign country imported.

Article 19 provides that the Partner States agree to apply safeguard measures to situations where there is a sudden surge of a product imported into a Partner State.

Article 20 indicates that the Partner States agreed to co-operate in the detection and investigation of dumping, subsidies and sudden flow in imports and in the imposition of agreed measures to curb such practices as they distort competition.

Article 21 indicates that the Partner States shall prohibit any practice that adversely affects free trade including any agreement, undertaking or concerted practice which has as its objective or effect the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition within the Community. This will be in accordance with the East African Community competition policy and law.

Article 22 indicates that a Partner State may after giving notice to the Secretary General of their intention to introduce or continue to execute restrictions or prohibitions affecting security laws and regulations, control of arms, ammunition, military equipment, protection of human life, environment and natural resources, public safety, public health or public morality and the protection of animals and plants.

Article 23 indicates that the Partner States shall ensure that re-exports shall be exempt from payment of import or export duties, however shall not preclude the levying of normal administrative and service charges applicable to the import or export of similar goods in accordance with the national laws and regulations of the Partner States.

Article 24 establishes an East African Community Committee on Trade Remedies to handle any matters pertaining to rules of origin, anti-dumping measures, subsidies and countervailing measures, safeguard measures and dispute settlement.
Part D: Trade Liberalization

Article 25 indicates that the Partner States agree to support export promotion schemes in the Community for the purposes of accelerating development, promoting and facilitating export oriented investments, producing export competitive goods, developing an enabling environment for export promotion schemes and attracting foreign direct investment. The sale of goods in the customs territory shall be subject to authorisation by a competent authority.

Article 26 indicates that upon exportation to a foreign country, drawback of import duties may be allowed in such amounts and on such conditions as may be prescribed by the competent authority. All this shall be in accordance with the duty drawback schemes specified in the customs law of the Community.

Article 27 indicates that the Partner States are to support export promotion by facilitating duty and value added tax remission schemes.

Article 28 states that the Partner States are to support export promotion by facilitating manufacturing under bond schemes within their respective territories. The procedure for manufacturing under bond shall allow imported goods to be used in a customs territory for processing or manufacture.

Article 29 indicates that the Partner States agree to support the establishment of export processing zones. Entry into an export processing zone shall allow total relief from payment of duty on imported goods used directly in the production of goods for export by a person authorised to carry out that activity in the zone.

Article 30 provides that the Council may, from time to time, approve the establishment of such other export promotion schemes, as may be deemed necessary.

Part E: Trade Related Aspects

Trade related aspects are those that support and enhance trade activities. They include requirements for goods to meet the criteria of the rules where they originate and elimination of non-tariff barriers among the partner states. The aspects outlaw discrimination against similar products from other partner states. They further outlaw dumping and requires notification of the other partner states where a partner state grants a subsidy which distorts competition and calls for countervailing measures to balance the effect of subsidies.
The aspects also provides for safeguard measures to protect the domestic producers from import surges. To this effect partner states are required to cooperate towards the above cause. This promotes free movement of goods and services while giving partner states a re-way for restriction of trade in sensitive areas like ammunition by adopting a Common External Tariff. The aspects as well establish the EAC Committee on Trade Remedies to adjudicate on trade related disputes in EAC region.

**Article 14:** Rules of origin- Goods shall be accepted as eligible for regional tariff treatment if they originate in the Partner States and meet the criteria in the Rules of origin (Annex III).

**Article 15:** National Treatment- Partner States shall not enact laws or apply administrative measures which discriminate against similar products of other Partner States or impose a tax to afford indirect protection to other products.

**Article 16:** Anti-dumping Measures- Partner States recognise that dumping is prohibited if it causes or threatens material injury to an established industry in any of the Partner States. The EAC Secretariat shall notify the World Trade Organisation on the anti-dumping measures taken by the Partner States (Anti-Dumping Measures) Annex IV to this Protocol.

**Article 17:** Subsidies- If a Partner State grants or maintains any subsidy, including any form of income or price support which operates to distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods in the Partner State, it shall notify the other Partner States in writing.

**Article 18:** Countervailing Measures- The EAC may, for the purposes of balancing the effects of subsidies and subject to regulations, can levy a countervailing duty on any product of any foreign country imported into the Customs Union in accordance to the (Subsidies and Countervailing Measures) Regulations, Annex V to the Protocol.

**Article 19:** Safeguard Measures- The Partner States agreed to apply safeguard measures to situations where there is a sudden flow of a product imported into a Partner State, under conditions which cause or threaten to cause serious injury to domestic producers in the territory or directly competing products within the territory. This is supposed to be done within 5 year of transition on implementing the Customs Union Protocol and in accordance with the East African Community Customs Union (Safeguard Measures) Regulations, specified in Annex VI.
**Article 20:** Co-operation - The Partner States agreed to co-operate in the detection and investigation of dumping, subsidies and sudden flow in of imports and can impose measures to curb this. Where there is evidence of any sudden flow in of imports, or dumping, or export of subsidised goods by a foreign country into any of the Partner States the affected Partner State may request the Partner State in whose territory it has been imported about the above safeguards. If the Partner State to which the request is made does not act within 30 days of notification of the request, the requesting Partner State shall report to the appropriate customs union authority which shall take the necessary action.

**Article 21:** Competition - The Partner States shall prohibit any practice that badly affects free trade including any agreement, undertaking or intensive practices which has its objective or effect of preventing, restricting or competition within the Community. This shall be in accordance with the East African Community Competition Policy and law.

**Article 22:** Restrictions and Prohibitions to Trade - A Partner State may, after giving notice to the Secretary General of her intention to introduce or continue to execute restrictions or prohibitions affecting the following; (application of security laws, control of arms, ammunition and other military equipment or items, protection of human life environment and natural resources, public safety, public health or public morality and the protection of animals and plants). However a Partner State shall not exercise this right for purposes of restricting the free movement of goods within the EAC. However, the Partner States agreed to specify goods to be restricted and prohibited from trade.

**Article 23:** Re-exportation of Goods - The Partner States shall ensure that re-exports shall not pay import or export duties in accordance with the Customs law of the Community. However this does not stop the imposition of administrative and service charges applied to the import or export of similar goods in accordance with the national laws and regulations of the Partner States.

**Article 24:** EAC Committee on Trade Remedies - The Committee shall be composed of nine members, qualified and competent in matters of trade, customs and law. Each Partner State shall nominate three members to the Committee. It has many functions stipulated in the Protocol but among them are; to investigate disputes, confirm their existence, make recommendations and report to the EAC Council of ministers matters that they have handled and their decisions. The decisions of the Committee with respect to the settlement of disputes are final, unless it’s centrally under the East African Community.
Customs Union (Dispute Settlement Mechanism) Regulations, or under any other regulation under the Protocol.

**Part F: Trade Promotion Schemes**

Export promotion schemes are support from partner states to ensure production of export competitive goods in the region through trade mission, trade fairs, exhibitions and market access initiatives. The schemes provide for exemption of import duty where applicable and for duty and VAT remission schemes as well as establishment of export processing zones within the EAC region.

**Article 25:** Partner States accept to support export promotion in the community to increase development, promote and ensure production of export competitive goods for attracting foreign investors. When such goods are sold in the EAC customs territory they will attract duties and charges in the Common External Tariff.

**Article 26:** Provides for exemptions where import duty may be allowed e.g. on goods or any material used in the manufacture or processing of such goods subject to the Customs laws of the Community.

**Article 27:** Provides for duty and value added tax remission schemes to support export promotion schemes as specified in the customs laws of the EAC Community.

**Article 28:** Partner States agree to support export promotion by facilitating manufacturing under bond schemes within their respective territories in accordance to the customs laws. The procedure for manufacturing under bond shall allow imported goods be used in the customs territory for processing or manufacturing. Duty and taxes shall be payable on compensating products.

**Article 29:** Partner States agree to support the establishment of export processing areas/zones in accordance with the East African Community Customs Union law and (Export processing Zones) Regulations specified in Annex VII to the Protocol.

**Part G: Special Economic Zones**

**Article 31** states that the Partner States may provide for the establishment of freeports for the purpose of facilitating and promoting international trade and accelerating development within the Customs Union, for purposes of promotion and facilitation of trade in goods imported into freeports; Goods
entering into a freeport shall be granted total relief from payment of duty and any other import levies except where the goods are removed from the freeport for home use.

**Article 32** indicates that the Council may approve the establishment of other special economic arrangements for purposes of the development of the economies of the Partner States. Freeport zones may be established at seaports, riverports, airports and places with similar geographic or economic advantage.

**Part H: Exemption Regimes**

**Article 33** provides that the Partner States agree to harmonise their exemption regimes and adopt a harmonised list on exemption regimes in respect of goods that are excluded from payment of import duties.

**Article 34** indicates that the administration of the Customs Union, including legal, administrative and institutional matters, shall be governed by the customs law of the Community.

**Article 35** indicates that for purposes of this Protocol, the Council shall approve measures to address imbalances that may arise from the establishment of the Customs Union.

**Article 36** provides that in the event of serious injury or threat of serious injury occurring to the economy of a Partner State following the application of the provisions of this Protocol, the Partner State concerned shall, after informing the Council through the Secretary General and the other Partner States, take necessary safeguard measures.

**Article 37** indicates that the Partner States shall honour their commitments in respect of other multilateral and international organisations to which they belong.

**Article 38** indicates that the application of this Protocol shall take cognisance of the provisions of the Treaty on other areas of co-operation including co-operation in environment and natural resources management; standardisation, quality assurance, metrology and testing; sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures; intellectual property rights; and standards and technical regulations on trade.

**Article 39** provides that the customs law of the Community shall consist of relevant provisions of the Treaty the Customs union Protocol and its annexes, regulations and directives made by the Council, applicable decisions made by the Court, Acts of the Community enacted by the Legislative Assembly; and relevant principles of international law.
Article 40 indicates that the Partner States agree to conclude, before the Protocol comes into force, the annexes specified in this Protocol and such annexes shall form an integral part of this Protocol.

Article 41 indicates that the Partner States agreed that they will adhere to the principles for the administration and management of disputes and shall implement them in good faith and any decisions made pursuant to the Community’s dispute settlement mechanisms.

Article 42 indicates that the Customs Union Protocol may be amended by the Partner States in accordance with the provisions of Article 150 of the Treaty Establishing the EAC with the approval of the Summit.

Article 43 indicates that the Protocol entered into force upon ratification and deposit of instruments of ratification with the Secretary General by all the Partner States.

Article 44 provides for the Protocol and all instruments of ratification to be deposited with the Secretary General who transmitted the certified true copies of the Protocol and instruments of ratification to all the Partner States. The Secretary General is supposed to register the Protocol with the African Union, the United Nations, the World Trade Organisation, the World Customs Organisation and such other organisations as the Council may determine.

6.0 What are the benefits of the Customs Union Protocol to women undertaking cross border trade in the EAC region?

• More women can go through customs offices due to faster clearance of goods and faster access to information on tax matters.
• Increased cross border trade by women as a result of easy and free movement of goods across borders.
• Increased women participation in cross border trade.
• Reduced costs of doing business, shortened clearance time of goods, and increased profits.
• There are procedures and avenues for women to channel complaints concerning restrictions and prohibition to trade by any Partner State.
• Women have an avenue to report and have their disputes settled.
• Women have identified and addressed some challenges under women business fora, interface with government agencies.
7.0 What are the limitations of the Customs Union Protocol to an ordinary woman undertaking cross border trade in the EAC region?

The limitations include:

(i) Majority of the women practicing cross border trade have low literacy levels. They have therefore entirely depended on brokers/agents to transact business and clear goods on their behalf.

(ii) Though currently the clearing procedures have been simplified most of the women traders are still using middlemen incurring unwarranted costs.

(iii) The women traders face challenges in accessing finance to initiate and even expand their businesses. The stringent measures demanded by banks, with banks being reluctant to loan out funds to individuals with little if any collateral, makes it difficult for small-scale women traders to access loans and credit since majority of women don’t own property and therefore have no security/collateral. Even micro finance institutions have strict conditions which majority of the small-scale women may not be able to meet.

(iv) Even with small quantities of goods small women traders are still use “panya” routes, which are risky and expensive. It is expensive to pay the smugglers who illegally move goods across the borders. Loss of goods to the smugglers - sometimes they steal some of the goods and later sell them.

(v) Lack access to information related to trade, both domestic and regional. Despite the fact that the EAC Customs Union has been in existence and operational for over almost 12 years women cross border traders are not aware of it.

(vi) Commodities traded in by women across the border in the region are diverse including food items (cereals, beans, vegetables, and fruits), crafts, furniture, jewellery, electrical goods, perfumes etc. Some goods have to undergo sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) conditions. Most women traders do not have the capacity to ensure their goods meet the set minimum conditions.
8.0 Recommendations

(i) Governments should simplify all the major trade laws, policies and procedures for the benefit of the women.

(ii) Governments’ relevant agencies should provide women traders with technical support to improve the quality of their products and the packaging to suit required standards in the markets.

(iii) Governments should come up with interventions that compel banks and micro finance institutions to relax conditions through an effective money recovery system rather than such stringent discriminatory conditions so that as many women can access loans and credit facilities to initiate or boost their businesses.

(iv) Government should put in place and support institutions that work with women traders to meet quality standards of products and the packaging to suit required standards in the regional markets.

(v) Governments should put in place and operationalised mechanisms to: monitor the numbers of women traders crossing the border/trading without middlemen; behaviour of border officials towards women and generally track changes in women’s participation in cross border trade.

(vi) Governments should translate the EAC Customs Union Protocol information into popular languages for women traders. Though sharing information on the EAC Customs Union is crucial it would be important to put it in a language and format that majority of the traders would understand to ensure that they benefit from the information.

(vii) Governments should carryout regular aggressive sensitisation of women on cross border trade to enable them take advantage of the benefits presented as well as preparing them on the emergent challenges and how best deal with the challenges in the implementation of the EAC Customs Union.

9.0 Conclusion

The Protocol for the Establishment of the EAC Customs Union provides for opportunities for all and that women can take advantage of them in order to realise meaningful benefits and enhance their economic status. However, much depends on their capacity to collectively demand through organised groups other than as individual traders. The implementation of the EAC Customs Union should therefore ensure quantitative and qualitative participation of all actors (men and women), all sectors of the economy as well as governments.
10. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: TYPES AND SOURCES OF RELEVANT DOCUMENTS IN THE EAC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Document</th>
<th>Temporary travel document</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country</strong></td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fee</strong></td>
<td>UGX 5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Where</strong></td>
<td>Immigrations office at any border points in Uganda</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type of Document</th>
<th>EAC passport</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fee</strong></td>
<td>UGX 52,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Where</strong></td>
<td>Immigrations department Headquarters</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type of Document</th>
<th>National passports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fee</strong></td>
<td>UGX 82,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Where</strong></td>
<td>Immigrations departments at district immigration offices and Ministry of Internal affairs, passport department Headquarters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Document</th>
<th>Simplified certificate of origin for goods less than 2000 dollars</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fee</strong></td>
<td>Fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Where</strong></td>
<td>Uganda Revenue Authority customs office at the border posts</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Document</th>
<th>Certificate of origin for goods of more than 2000 dollars</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fee</strong></td>
<td>Varies with type of good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Where</strong></td>
<td>Uganda National Chamber of commerce &amp; Industry head office in Kampala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: There are additional certificates for special items
- For animals you must have an Animals and Products Export License and Animal Health certificate
- For dogs and cats you must have a Dogs and Cats Movement permit
(These documents can be obtained from the Livestock and Entomology Department - Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries)

Others
- For foods and beverages, you must have a certificate of analysis from Government chemist.
- For fish, you must have a Fish Export permit and a Health Certificate from the Department of Fisheries - Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries)

**ANNEX 2: EAC SIMPLIFIED CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (SSCO)**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Details of the exporter/Woman ICBT</th>
<th>Provided/filled by Customs official</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact details of the buyer</td>
<td>Country where goods are made or grown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of goods being sold</td>
<td>Values per cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitments that the good describes are the correct ones</td>
<td>Quantities being exported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirmation that the information filled in by the seller is correct</td>
<td>Official use by Customs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY SIMPLIFIED CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN**

For goods of a value not exceeding US $ 500.

1) Exporter (name, full address, country)  
2) Importer (Name & address)  
3) Country of Origin  
4) Description of goods  
5) No. and type of package  
6) Value in THB  
7) Declaration by Exporter  
8) Customs Endorsement  

Signature:  
Date:  
Place:  

Signature:  
Date:  
Place:  

Official stamp (Mwanyama)  
Official stamp (Mwanyama)