



Gap Analysis

ECOWAS Free Trade Area



WEST AFRICA TRADE HUB TECHNICAL REPORT #33

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ECOWAS MARKET INTEGRATION: A GAP ANALYSIS

WEST AFRICA TRADE HUB TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 33

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DISCLAIMER

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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Abbreviations & Acronyms

CET	Common External Tariff
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ETLS	ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme
UEMOA	<i>Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine</i> (West African Economic & Monetary Union)
ISRT	Inter-States Road Transit Scheme
RTIS	Regional Transit Information System

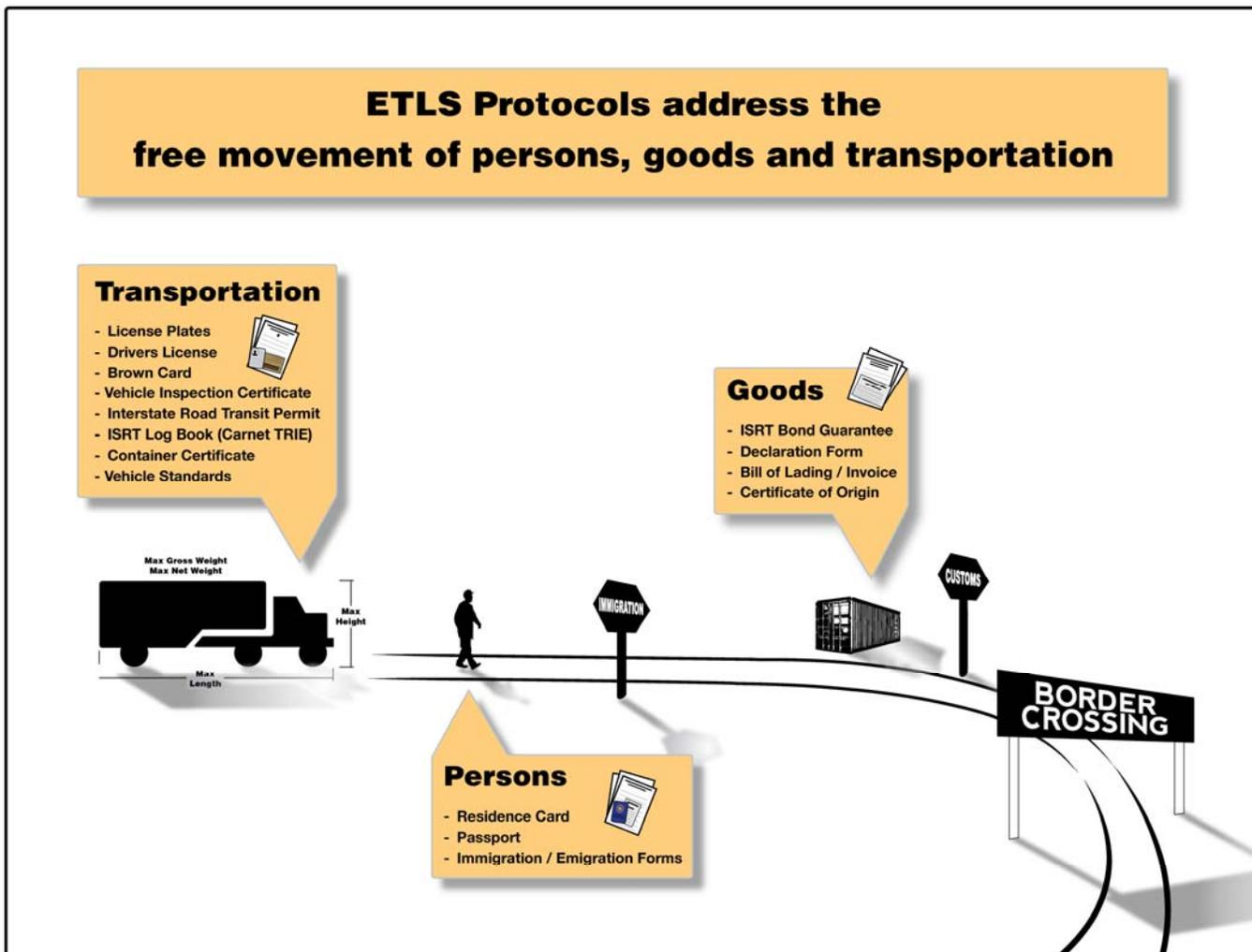
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Background

The ECOWAS Treaty of 1975, revised in 1993, established a regional free trade area known as the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS). The terms of the agreement were formalized through various Protocols and Decisions stipulating free movement of persons, goods and vehicles within the 15 ECOWAS Member States. Under the ETLS, goods traded and being transported through the region do so duty free and, in some cases, without the need for a certificate of origin. The effective implementation of these protocols should eliminate tariffs on regionally sourced inputs, reduce the time and cost of moving products throughout the region and harmonize tariff levels for goods of non-ECOWAS origin promoting transparent and consistent application of tariffs across the region.

The ETLS is part of a larger ECOWAS market integration program aimed at creating a common market that provides for free flow of regionally traded goods and services, free movement of labor and free movement of capital within the ECOWAS zone. The objective of the ETLS is to establish a customs union among the Member States of the Community over a period of 15 years starting from January 1990, the date which the scheme entered into force. The Union will totally eliminate customs duties and taxes having equivalent effect, remove all non-tariff barriers, and establish a common external tariff (CET).



The ETLS will establish the essential foundations of the common market, allowing goods to be traded duty free between ECOWAS Member States and harmonizing the paperwork requirements for vehicles moving throughout the region. This integration program, when completely implemented, is expected to encourage regional supply chain integration and reduce consumer prices on regionally produced goods and services.

Actual implementation of the ETLS, however, is less simple or certain. With 15 Member States separated often by language, currency and culture, at the least, the level of implementation of the protocols varies considerably. As part of its program of technical assistance to ECOWAS, the West Africa Trade Hub conceived, designed and implemented a gap analysis study to measure the differences between what the protocols say on paper and how they are actually implemented across the region.

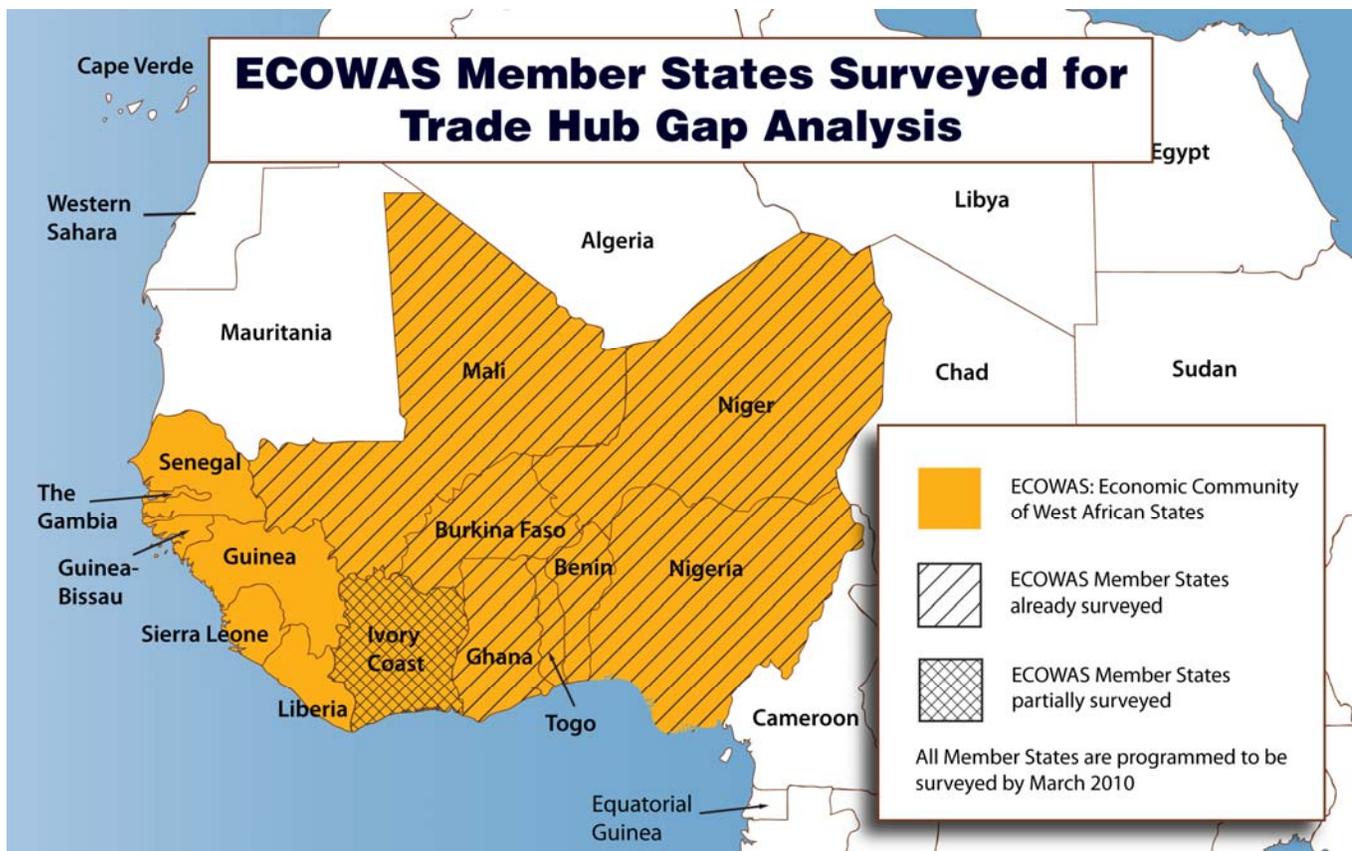
This gap analysis study will also serve to inform the private sector on its rights and obligations when transporting goods throughout the ECOWAS region. Having a more informed private sector will create a constituency that has the capacity to push its Member States towards full implementation, complementing ECOWAS' efforts and sharing the responsibility. Finally, it is hoped that following this analytical exploration of ETLS implementation in ECOWAS, the Member States will use these results as a framework upon which to pursue the necessary policies for a more successful regional trade area.

Methodology and Purpose

Methodology

In order to ascertain the level of implementation of ECOWAS protocols, the gap analysis involved interviewing public officials in seven countries and private sector representatives in eight countries between May and September 2009. Two Trade Hub teams conducted the interviews, one covering the public sector respondents and the other the private sector respondents.

To date the Trade Hub has completed interviews with public and private sector individuals involved in trade and transit in the following eight countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo. Interviews were conducted by international and regional trade policy experts based on a standard interview guide. In each country, the Trade Hub surveyed an average of 20 private sector traders and transporters to assess how, in their views, the ETLS protocols are being implemented. The private sector experience is then compared to the interviews of key officials responsible for implementing to the protocols in that country. Teams gathered each Member States' national legislation related to the ETLS and compared them with interview findings. Upon finalization of reports, findings will be validated with stakeholders.



Purpose

The interviews are part of a program to highlight the varying levels of implementation of the ECOWAS protocols at the Member State level. The findings will serve as a guide to ECOWAS and Member State officials on where further progress is required to achieve full implementation, as well as to private sector actors on where to focus their policy advocacy efforts.

The Trade Hub has made the ETLS a point of focus because the realization of a functional free trade regime within ECOWAS would reduce the cost of doing business for exporters in the region, thereby increasing their competitiveness. It would also reduce the cost of doing business for regional traders, increasing the efficiency of markets for regionally traded goods and encouraging lead national firms to seek regional economies of scale. To illustrate this point, take the case of a Beninese truck owner transporting maize from Ghana to Niger through Togo and Benin.

In Ghana, Togo and Niger, the owner's vehicle needs proof of inspection every six months, while in Benin the requirement is for proof of annual inspections. As the Beninese transporter moves his load from Ghana through Togo and Niger, there is a risk of a delay for an inspection or a fee/fine for non-compliance at each checkpoint. There are also differing axle weight limits in Ghana than in the other countries. So, whereas in Ghana the gross permissible load weight is 27 tonnes, the maximum permissible weight in Togo, Benin and Niger is 26 tonnes. When arriving at weighbridges in those countries, the driver will either be forced to offload one tonne or pay a fine. If the countries were all following the ETLS protocols, there would be no difference in inspection or weight regulations.

In both of the situations described, there are either direct costs incurred by regional traders when they violate a law or regulation, or indirect costs of ensuring compliance with all of the rules that differ from one country to the next. In the case of larger, more sophisticated firms, they are most likely bearing the indirect costs of maintaining staff that is knowledgeable and up-to-date on how to operate in compliance with the strictest regulations in the countries where they do business. In the case of small, informal traders, they are more likely to bear the direct costs of non-compliance. In either case, the costs are real and serve as a disincentive to operating regionally. These situations are just some of the dozens faced by regional traders and transporters every day.

As a further illustration of the problem, the table below presents the different paper work requirements to conduct trade from Ghana through Togo and Benin to Niger.

Table 1: Paperwork Required in Ghana, Togo, Benin and Niger for Import and Export of Goods

Ghana	Togo	Benin
Import documents Necessary	Import documents Necessary	Import documents Necessary
Certificate of Origin	Certificate of Origin	Certificate of Origin
Form C. 59	Bond	CRP (BEVAC)
Bill of Lading	Special Authorization for Imports	Proforma Invoice
Attested Invoice (C.61)	Letter of Guarantee	Bill of Lading
Import Declaration form (IDF)	Container Seal	Container Seal
Phytosanitary Certificate	Phytosanitary Certificate	Phytosanitary Certificate
Tax clearance certificate (TCC)	Forwarding Order (Transit)	
Tax Identification Number certificate (TIN) or Shippers Council Card		
Packing List		
Final Classification and Valuation Report (FCVR)		
Single Administrative Document (SAD)		
Insurance Policy		
International Customs Carnet		
Letter of credit		
Import Permits		
Export Documents	Export Documents	Export Documents
Bank of Ghana exchange control Form A2	ISRT permit	Certificate of Origin
Electronic declaration form or SAD	Export Declaration form	ISRT bond
Certificate of Origin	Phytosanitary Certificate	Export Permit
Vat and NHIL Invoice		Declaration Form
Waybill		
Inspection Certificates		
Export Permit		

If all four countries were following the ETLS protocols, the documents requirements would be harmonized, making it cheaper and easier for traders and transporters to comply. The needed documents should be:

- The ISRT Logbook and bond guarantee
- Cargo seal
- ECOWAS Single Administrative Declaration form

The vehicles should have a roadworthiness inspection every six months and meet specific height, weight and length requirements; should be insured through the Brown Card scheme; and, should have an ECOWAS transit permit.

Other items such as phytosanitary certificates are not currently governed at the ECOWAS level. Finally, the driver should have an international driver's license, an ECOWAS residence card or passport and a yellow card for vaccinations.

The screenshot shows the ECOWAS website interface. At the top left is the ECOWAS logo. The main header reads 'Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS)' with a language selector 'En Fr'. Below the header is a banner image with the text 'Annonce' and 'Clic here'. A navigation menu includes 'Links' and 'Discover ECOWAS' with sub-categories: 'Member States', 'Institutions', 'Activities', 'Services', and 'Documents'. The 'Documents' section is expanded to show 'WHERE TO FIND ECOWAS DOCUMENTS', which is divided into 'ECOWAS Legal Texts' and 'Documents of individual Institutions and Agencies'.

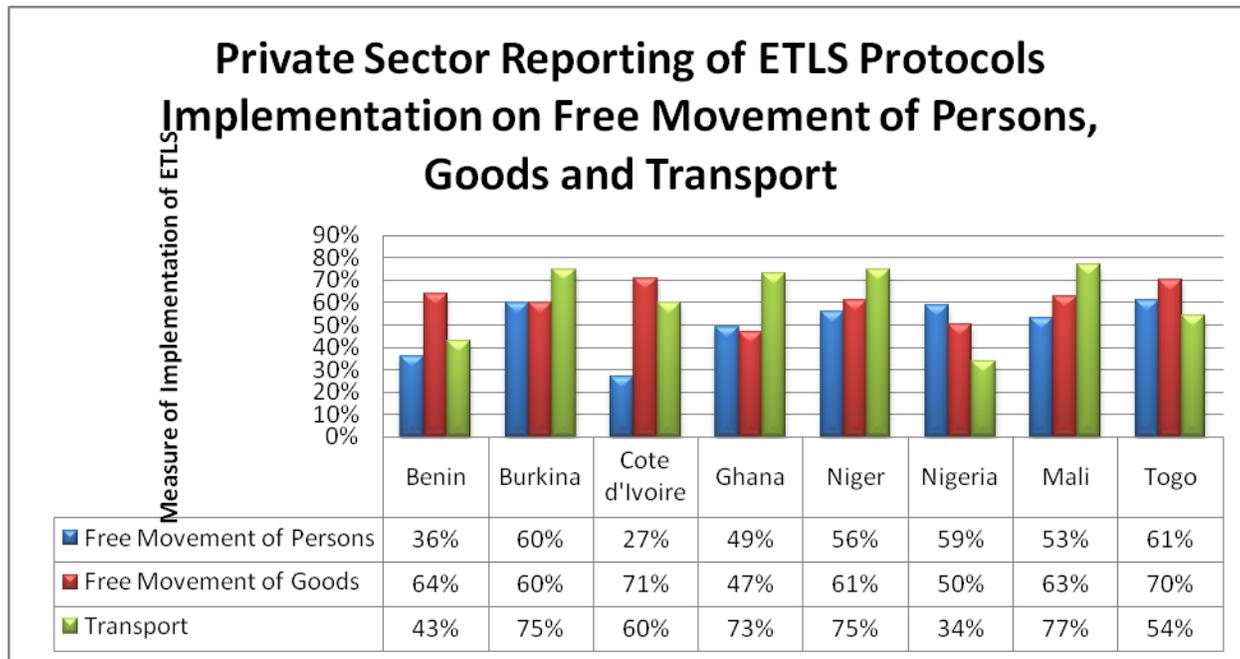
Links	Discover ECOWAS				
	Member States	Institutions	Activities	Services	Documents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restructuring of ECOWAS Institutions About ECOWAS Community Statutes ECOWASMail Job Opportunities NEW Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) Schedule of Meetings NEW Services NEW Communications Community Computer Centre Peace and Security Humain Developpement Repulic of Benin and ECOWAS Confernce on Climate change ECOWAS Vision 2020 NEW 	<h3>WHERE TO FIND ECOWAS DOCUMENTS</h3> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>ECOWAS Legal Texts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treaty Protocols Recommendations, Decisions and Resolutions of Council of Ministers Decisions, Resolutions and Declarations of the Authority of Heads of State and Government Regulations Directives Summaries of Legislation Status of Ratification of Legal Texts </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <p>Documents of individual Institutions and Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authority of Heads of State and Government ECOWAS Parliament ECOWAS Council of Ministers Court of Justice ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development (EBID) West African Health Organisation (WAHO) West African Monetary Agency (WAMA) West African Monetary Institute (WAMI) </div> </div>				

The ECOWAS website includes the texts of the ETLS Protocols, but gaps persist because the website is not accessible at border crossings.

Preliminary Findings

The Trade Hub has compiled its findings for the first eight countries where interviews have been completed. Interviews will be carried out in the remaining seven countries within the next three months. The graph below illustrates the private sector’s general impression of the state of implementation of the ETLS protocols in each of the three broad categories that the ETLS covers.

Figure 1: Private Sector Reporting of ETLS Protocols Implementation on Free Movement of Persons, Goods and Transport



For each category, responses to multiple questions on the state of implementation of individual protocols were aggregated to generate a simple average positive response rate. In comparing the countries, a majority of respondents indicated that the protocols are being implemented in each category in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Togo. The most significant gaps in implementation identified by the private sector relate to the free movement of persons in Benin and Cote d’Ivoire, and to the treatment of vehicles moving into and through Nigeria. In these cases, the majority of private sector respondents were of the view that the protocols are not generally being implemented.

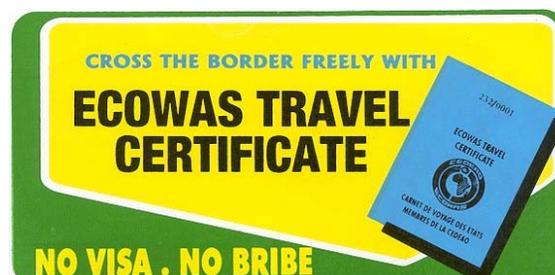
While it is still early to reach broad conclusions, it is interesting to note that the preliminary data reflect a trend toward fuller implementation in the UEMOA zone, particularly for protocols relating to free movement of goods. If this trend holds, it may be reflective of UEMOA’s history of deeper regional integration and a greater capacity on the part of its members to absorb regional policy decisions based on this experience.

The following sections explore the initial findings from the data consolidated through the eight countries in greater detail.

Movement of Persons

The protocol on Free Movement of Persons signed by the Authority of Heads of State and Government includes abolition of visas and entry permits, rights of residence and establishment¹. According to the protocols, all ECOWAS citizens may enter another Member State without a visa and reside in any Member State for a maximum of 90 days. The only requirement is a valid travel document (passport or other form of identity that can be stamped or endorsed and an international vaccination certificate).

Private sector respondents verified that the visa and entry permit requirement have been abolished in all eight Member States where interviews were held. The average private sector response for all eight countries on the elimination of a visa requirement was 96%.



The ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State has established a Travel Certificate for ECOWAS Member States to harmonize the documentation required for people to move across borders. ECOWAS citizens holding a travel certificate or national passport are supposed to be exempted from filling out immigration and emigration forms. Of the eight countries examined in the study, the ECOWAS Travel Certificate has entered into circulation in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria and Togo. However, the certificates are not following the ECOWAS prescribed format and color. The ECOWAS Travel Certificate was established as a valid travel document for movement of persons within the region and as a precursor to the ECOWAS passport. An average of 56% of private sector respondents said that the Travel Certificate is being accepted by Member States at the borders (see Table 2 below). For ECOWAS Immigration and Emigration forms, an average of 70% of the private sector said that the forms were not required at the border. In regards to the ECOWAS formatted immigration and emigration forms, none of the countries visited are using the prescribed format.

Table 2: Percentages of Private Sector Responses on Implementation of the Movement of Persons Protocol

Movement of Persons	BENIN	BURKINA FASO	COTE D'IVOIRE	GHANA	MALI	NIGER	NIGERIA	TOGO	Averaged Total
Protocol Requirements	% Private Sector Respondents Confirming Implementation								
No Visa is required	100	100	100	86	92	92	100	100	96
ECOWAS Residence Card	0	10	0	8	8	33	10	65	17
ECOWAS Travel Certificate or Passport	38	60	0	60	67	70	75	80	56
Immigration or Emigration Form/ Embarkation and Debarkation Form	7	70	6	40	45	27	50	0	31
COUNTRY AVERAGES	36	60	27	49	53	56	59	61	50

¹ ECOWAS Supplementary Protocol A/SP.2/5/90 - "**Right of Residence**" means the right of a citizen who is a national of one Member State to reside in a Member State other than his State of origin which issues him with a residence card or permit that may or may not allow him to hold employment ; "**Right of Establishment**" means the right granted to a citizen who is a national of the Member State to settle or establish in another Member State other than his State of origin, and to have access to economic activities, to carry out these activities as well as to set up and manage enterprises, and in particular companies, under the same conditions as defined by the legislation of the host Member State for its own nationals ;

Movement of Goods

Unprocessed goods and traditional handcraft products should circulate freely between Member States, exempt from duties², and not subject to any quantitative or administrative restrictions. In order to qualify for exemptions, products must originate in a Member State; appear on a list that qualifies it for duty-free treatment; and, be accompanied by an ECOWAS export declaration form. An average of 64% of the private sector interviewees in all eight countries said that the removal of tariff barriers on unprocessed products has been realized.

For processed and industrial products, customs duties and taxes were to be completely phased out over a period of 10 years starting from January 1990. This also envisaged the removal of non-tariff barriers. In order to benefit from the scheme, products must originate in a Member State, be approved by the ETLS Committee, and be accompanied by a Certificate of Origin and an ECOWAS Export Declaration form. Industrial firms seeking approval from the ETLS Committee may apply through the ECOWAS National Unit in their Member State. Applications are first scrutinized nationally to ensure eligibility under the ETLS criteria determining origin, prior to being sent to the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat for final approval.

As part of the ETLS measures, standardized document formats were prepared by ECOWAS including: a Certificate of Origin; customs and statistical nomenclature; a customs declaration form; and, an Inter-States Road Transit (ISRT) permit and bond guarantee. All of the private and public sector respondents interviewed in the eight countries (the public sector has not been interviewed in Cote d'Ivoire), have printed and put into use the ECOWAS Certificate of Origin, although all also still distribute and accept many different formats for a Certificate of Origin, especially Togo. The implication of not using the harmonized form is that many of those interviewed stated that there was growing concern over the validity of the various Certificates of Origin and that customs on many occasions will not accept the document handed to them over fear of a fraudulent document. The common customs and statistical nomenclature have been implemented by all countries interviewed.

The ECOWAS Single Customs Declaration Form has evolved from a formatted paper document established in 1999 to an electronic document designed for the Regional Transit Information System that will eventually link all customs processing units within ECOWAS. Benin, Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Togo are using this document based on actual documents collected by the Gap Analysis Team although only one of 24 private sector respondents in Nigeria confirmed its use. Ghana utilizes its own customs declaration form that has been created for its GCNET customs operating system.

For industrial or processed goods, an average of 73% of the respondents from all countries where interviews were held said that processed goods of 100% ECOWAS inputs were duty free if accompanied by a valid Certificate of Origin. However, respondents also noted that being an ETLS preferred trader, which is a trader that has been approved nationally and by ECOWAS as utilizing 100% ECOWAS inputs, did not necessarily facilitate this process. Only 31%, on average, of total respondents were aware of the necessity for firms to be registered under the ETLS program and none of the border officials had access to the lists of approved industrial firms able to trade duty free under the ETLS.

Table 3: Percentages of Private Sector Responses on Implementation of the Movement of Goods Protocol

Movement of Goods	BENIN	BURKINA FASO	COTE D'IVOIRE	GHANA	MALI	NIGER	NIGERIA	TOGO	Averaged Total
Protocol Requirements	% Private Sector Respondents Confirming Implementation								
Registration of Firms under ETLS	25	25	6	55	20	28	38	50	31
There are no quota Restrictions	100	80	100	37	100	50	89	87	80
There are no quantity restrictions	100	18	100	16	88	56	85	80	68
Removal of all non-tariff barriers	100	40	6	73	0	33	0	22	34
No seasonal restrictions	100	0	100	30	64	90	75	84	68
Minerals duty free	25	68	85	37	50	33	33	83	52
Vegetables and fruits need no certificate of origin and duty free	83	100	94	50	57	89	45	78	75
Live animals need no certificate of origin and duty free	43	100	84	30	50	100	40	83	66
Products obtained from live animals duty free	50	100	83	30	50	83	50	79	66
Products from hunting, game, fishing, seas, rivers are duty free	43	50	83	30	50	29	40	79	50
Handicrafts originating in ECOWAS duty free and does not need Certificate of Origin	50	80	81	0	33	80	50	74	56
Used articles from ECOWAS duty free	50	50	83	20	50	75	44	61	54
Scrap & waste from manufacturing in ECOWAS duty free	63	68	69	28	33	17	43	50	46
ECOWAS certificate of origin	36	67	93	93	100	80	70	73	76
Industrial goods 100% ECOWAS are duty free	100	25		60	100	100	75	50	73
Transit goods duty free	82	50	93	90	100	20	53	75	70
Value added of 30% duty free	100	50		66	80	25	38	65	61
Veterinary	11	76	9	66	77	71	8	100	52
Phytosanitary	54	100	31	86	90	100	76	59	75
COUNTRY AVERAGES	64	60	71	47	63	61	50	70	61

Movement of Transportation

The Interstate Road Transit operations that include the log book and guarantee system is in place in all of the countries interviewed, with the exception of Nigeria, according to private sector respondents. According to the respondents who utilize these systems, their implementation is flawed. Both the logbook and the bond are for transit goods and both are to be implemented in the country where the transit originates. The logbook should be from the country where the transit originates with customs officials at the border crossings filling in sections and taking a leaflet from the logbook for their records. Accordingly, the bond is to be paid in the country where the transit good originates and released when the good arrives at its country of destination. But private sector respondents said the reality is different: A new logbook and an additional bond are required at every border they cross with transit goods. ECOWAS is trying to eliminate the logbook and replace it with the single customs document that contains the input data necessary for ECOWAS's envisioned regional transit facilitation IT system. The bond guarantee is still an issue under debate even though the protocol is very clear.³

Non-tariff barriers such as seasonal and quantity restrictions are reported for grains in Mali and Niger, and on cotton in Ghana.

Of much debate and contention is the axle load limit. ECOWAS Member States agreed to harmonize weight limits at 11.5 tonnes per axle⁴. As seen in the table below, several countries implement a complicated scheme based on net and gross weights as well as type of vehicle. These varying interpretations of the ECOWAS guidelines effectively result in the persistence of non-harmonized axle weight limits within the region. Since the presumed goal of the agreement was to eliminate the burden and cost for truckers associated with complying with multiple weight regimes, this variance in interpretation is problematic.

³ Supplementary Convention A/P1/5/90

Article 2

There is hereby established within the Community a guarantee mechanism for Inter-State Road Transit of Goods.

Article 3

1. The mechanism shall consist of a chain of national bodies responsible for guaranteeing the payment of duties, taxes and other imposition incurred in the territory of the Member State transmitted within the framework of the Inter-State Road Transit of Goods.

2. The national body shall be the institution or body corporate designated by each Member State to provide the principal obligee with the requisite guarantee for cover under ISRT-ECOWAS booklets.

3. The national institution or body corporate so designated shall also be appointed by the Member State as the correspondent of the national institutions or body corporate designated by the other Member States of the Community.

Article 4

Each guarantee provided by the national institution or designated body corporate shall be valid for a single transit operation commencing from the customs office of departure to the customs office of final destination.

Article 5

1. Each designated correspondent shall represent the guarantor in its relations with the competent authorities in the territory of the Member State of the correspondent.

2. The national institution or body corporate designated in each Member State and their correspondents in each of the other Member States shall be linked to one another by an agreement which shall define the obligations between them.

⁴ ECOWAS Resolution C/Res1/12/88 - 5. Member States shall enforce the regulations laid down in the Inter-State Road Transport Convention limiting Axle Load to the approved weight of 11.5 tons.

Table 4: Axle-load limits for different types of vehicle in ECOWAS, UEMOA, Ghana and Mali

	NUMBER OF AXLES	PERMISSIBLE MAXIMUM NET WEIGHT					PERMISSIBLE MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT			
		AXLE TYPE	ECOWAS	UEMOA	GHANA	MALI	ECOWAS	UEMOA	GHANA	MALI
Single Vehicle	2	1.2	11.5	11.5	10	12.65	23	18	18	21
	3	1.22	11.5	16	18	17.6	34.5	26	27	31
	4	1.1.22	11.5	18	19	19.8	46	31	32	32
Articulated Vehicle	3	1.2-2	11.5	20	20.5	22	34.5	30	30	31
	4	1.2-2.2	11.5	21	24.5	23.1	46	38	38	40
	5A	1.2-222	11.5	25	28	27.5	57.5	43	43	45
	5B	1.22-22			30.5				46	
	6	1.22-222			33				51	

The ECOWAS Brown Card⁵, which is a motor vehicle insurance scheme, is required at the borders by all eight countries, indicating the successful harmonization of this document. However, private sector respondents identified gaps in the implementation of the Brown Card which involves significant delays of up to a year for an insurance payout to occur in the event of an accident.

Of minor note is the implementation of roadworthiness inspection for transit vehicles. ECOWAS protocol states that Member States require inspections every six months. The table below shows an example of the discrepancies in policies on vehicle roadworthiness inspections within the region. The implication of the different regimes is that a Ghanaian trucker operating regionally would need to 1) know that inspections are required more frequently by neighboring countries and 2) incur the costs of arranging more frequent inspections (or risk paying the fine). The first presents an indirect cost of compliance and the second presents a direct cost. These were the sorts of costs that the ETLS was created to eliminate.

Table 5: National Legislation on Roadworthiness

Vehicle Inspection every 3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	1 YEAR
Niger	Cote d'Ivoire	Burkina Faso
	Mali	Benin
	Niger	Ghana
	Togo	

⁵ The ECOWAS Brown Card was established under the ECOWAS Convention A/P2/5/82, Article 4, no. 5-6 - 5. Notwithstanding the terms of the insurance policy under which it is issued, the card shall provide all the guarantees required by the laws or regulations governing compulsory motor vehicle insurance in the country in which the accident occurred. Such guarantees shall be subject to the conditions and limitations contained in the insurance policy, if the said conditions and limitations are permitted by the laws or regulations of the party to this Protocol in which the accident has occurred.

6. The ECOWAS BROWN CARD shall be recognized as a valid certificate of insurance in the territories of the parties to this Protocol in which the production of such a certificate is required, either within the national territory or at its frontiers, as a condition for the circulation of motor vehicles.

The table below shows, by protocol, the degree to which private sector respondents in each country said the ETLS protocols are being implemented in that country.

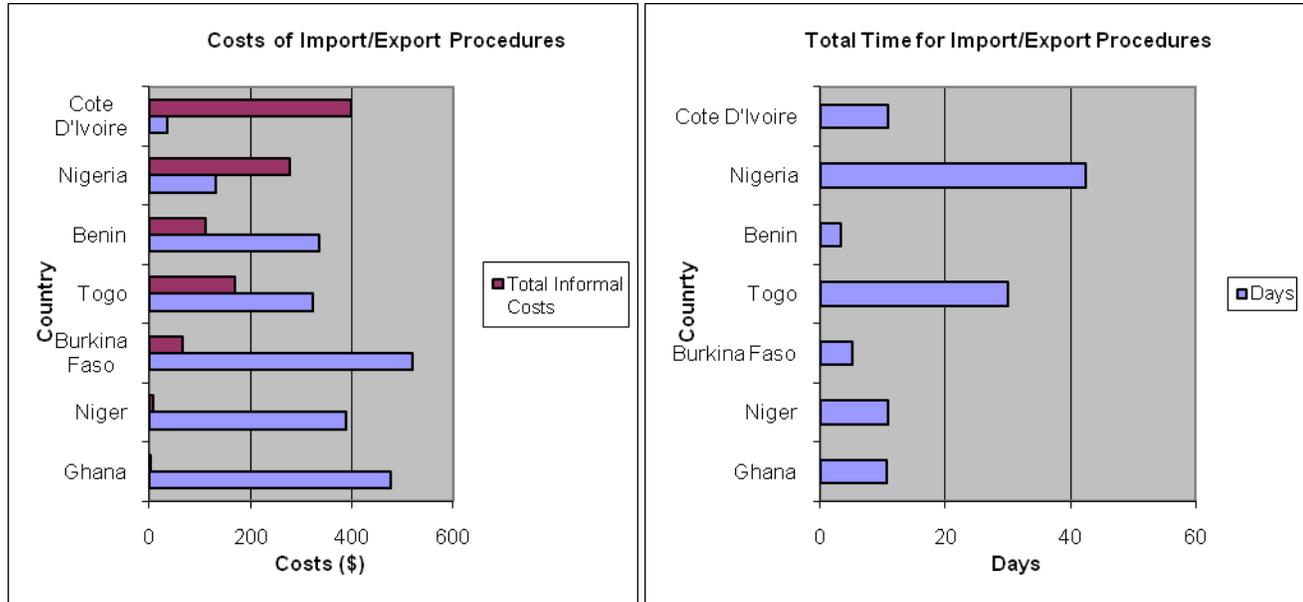
Table 6: ETLS Protocol Implementation for Free Movement of Transportation according to Private Sector Respondents

Transport	BENIN	BURKINA FASO	COTE D'IVOIRE	GHANA	MALI	NIGER	NIGERIA	TOGO	Averaged Total
Protocol Requirements	% Private Sector Respondents Confirming Implementation								
Temporary Vehicle Import Permit/ Customs Clearance Booklet/ Importation & Exportation Voucher	9	86	100	73	100	100	31	15	64
Brown Card	86	100	100	100	100	88	50	92	89
Inspection every 6 months	83	75	100	55	100	75	10	86	73
Agreement Certificate for an ECOWAS Road Transit Vehicle	7	60	0	67	100	67	18	0	40
Inter-State Transport Permit	8	75	7	56	64	75	18	59	45
Length 11m/ articulated vehicles for containers 15m/ articulated carriage or truck w/trailer 18m/ breadth 2.5m/ height 4m	17	60	17	70	83	100	10	47	50
Axle limit 11.5 tonnes	23	20	15	100	42	64	100	47	51
Containers - Certificate of Agreement for an ECOWAS Road Transit Container	17	80	100	67	67	75	10	18	54
Containers seal	85	100	55	100	75	67	100	75	82
License Plate - front and rear, ISRT, National or ECOWAS plates	100	100	100	100	92	100	90	100	98
ECOWAS ISRT log book - Carnet TRIE	29	100	73	80	73	100	8	80	68
ISRT Convention Guarantee - surety or bond - multiple or single transit	60	76	44	80	88	50	0	36	54
ECOWAS Declaration Form	33	43	69	7	18	19	30	47	33
COUNTRY AVERAGES	43	75	60	73	77	75	34	54	61

Costs and Delays

As part of the information collected, the team also asked private sector respondents about the time necessary to complete each document/procedure and the costs incurred, both formal and informal. The figures below present initial findings by country.

Figures 2 and 3: Cost of Import/Export Procedures and Total Time for Import/Export Procedures



Some of the outputs secondary to this study are: a list of agencies and contacts by country to obtain information related to specific aspects of trade in the region (Annex A); a list of documentation and other requirements by country (Annex B); and a catalog by country of implementing legislation and regulations related to ETLS protocols (Annex C).

Preliminary Conclusions

The major impediments public sector respondents felt were the dissemination of information of the ECOWAS protocols to themselves, their border colleagues and to the private sector, and the private sector's lack of adherence to the established rules.

Private sector respondents said each new protocol meant another required document at the border without the elimination of any documentation already in use. The harmonization of documents necessary for goods to cross the border is both a time and cost saving opportunity. The current lack of harmonization causes delays for truckers at the borders who wait for documentation in order to proceed. This is especially true for truckers that do not haul the same goods every time.

ECOWAS is currently creating a manual for harmonizing border procedures, which the Trade Hub has offered to review once completed.

Another complaint heard from all private sector respondents concerned the non-border inspections and road harassment by officials along the major corridors. Since 2007, the Trade Hub's Transportation Infrastructure component has published quarterly reports on road harassment with UEMOA as part of its Improved Road Transport Governance initiative (www.watradehub.com/irtgreports).

Finally, the proper implementation and execution of the bond guarantee system, where a bond is only paid once to the guarantor in the country of origin and is released once the goods reach destination, would save businesses money and increase their available capital. In most cases, a bond is paid at every country during transit and according to the private sector, is only refunded to the principal obligee 50% of the time. The bond fee is 0.25% of duty payable in all countries.

Next Steps

The gap analysis remains to be conducted in seven countries: Cape Verde, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Senegal and Sierra Leone. In tandem, the remaining country reports will be completed, the collection of legislation, regulations and documentation will continue and the findings will be validated by both the public and private sectors.

The Trade Hub will publish and disseminate the following documents in English and French, as outputs of this study:

- 1) Listing of national agencies private sector stakeholders can contact regarding each border crossing requirement
- 2) The ECOWAS protocols translated into French by topic
- 3) The catalog of national legislation and implementing regulations as they relate to ECOWAS protocols
- 4) The list of current documentation requirements by country for import and export

An additional study will result in a map of cost and time for processing at national borders (in collaboration with the Trade Hub Transportation Infrastructure component).

The validated publications will be made available on the Trade Hub website and disseminated to the private sector during Trade Hub-sponsored events.

Annex A: Contact List of Agencies Responsible for ETLS Protocols by Country

COUNTRY	ISRT /TRIE / Logbook/ Customs Declaration	ECOWAS Residence Cards/ Permits/ Passport	Brown Card	Certificate of Origin	Customs Bond Guarantee	ETLS - Agency in charge of processing application in each country
Benin	<p>Apollinaire TINGBO Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Bénin 01 BP 31 Cotonou Tél. (229) 90 90 03 11</p> <p>Luc KPADE Tél. (229) 90 04 15 44</p> <p>Isidore CODO Direction Générale des Douanes et Droits Indirects Cotonou Tél. (229) 21314981/ 90906060 Email: codis2005@ yahoo.fr</p>	<p>Ministre de l'Intérieur de la Sécurité et de la Décentralisation BP 290 Cotonou, Direction Renseignement Généraux Bureau du Directeur Tel: (229) 21 31 72 51</p>	<p>Bureau National Bénois du Système d'assurance Carte Brune CEDEAO AS- BENIN 01 BP 5508 Tel: (229) 21 30 00 40 Email: asabenin@intnet.bj</p> <p>Mr YEHOUENOU Secrétaire Générale- Association Professionnelle des Sociétés d'Assurances (APSA) Benin - Tel: (229) 21 300040</p>	<p>Razack Yessoufou Chambre de Commerce 01 BP 31 Cotonou Tel : (229) 21 31 2081 Email: razacky@yahoo.fr Website: http://www.cciib.bj</p>	<p>Elie H. ALOKPO Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Bénin, 01 BP 31 Cotonou Tél. (229) 95 86 29 09</p>	<p>ASSANI Mouhamed Direction de l'Intégration Regionale - (Ministere des finances) Tel : (00229) 21-30-05-27 Cel : 95-96-19-66 email : a2smk@yahoo.fr</p>
Burkina Faso	<p>T. Emmanuel YODA, Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Burkina Faso 01 BP 77 Ouaga 01 Tel: (226) 50 37 28 37 /58 Fax: (226) 50 37 28 63</p> <p>R. Hyacinthe TIENDREBEOGO,Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Burkina Faso, 01 BP 148 BOBO-DIOULASSO Tél. 00 (226) 20 97 12 43 Fax : 00(226) 20 97 01 66</p> <p>Direction Générale des Transports Terrestres et Maritimes 03 BP 7001 Ouaga 03 Tél. (226) 50 32 42 46</p> <p>Alidou OUEDRAOGO , Direction Générale des Douanes Tél. (226) 50 32 47 56/57 Cél. (226) 70 25 72 42</p> <p>Hamadou SAWADOGO ,Trésorier FACODA, 01 BP 1039 Ouaga Tél. : (226) 50 37 28 23 Fax : (226) 50 33 34 17 Cél. : (226) 70 20 34 91</p>	<p>Rasmane Ouangraoua Directeur General Direction Générale de la Police Nationale; Ouagadougou Tel: (226) 70211446/ 766266 22 Fax: (226) 50 31 51 75 Adresse: EN face Hotel Independence, Ouaga</p>	<p>Bureau National Burkinabé du Système d'assurance Carte Brune CEDEAO BP 3233 Ouagadougou Tel: (226) 50306949 Cel: (226) 70260919 Fax (226) 50316642 Email : apsab@fasonet.bf</p>	<p>T. Emmanuel YODA, Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Burkina Faso 01 BP 77 Ouaga 01 Tel: (226) 50 37 28 37 /58 Fax : (226) 50 37 28 63</p>	<p>Direction Générale des Douanes 01 BP 506 Ouagadougou 01 Tel : (226) 50324755/58 Fax: (226) 50311204 Email: dg.douanes.bf@ cenatrin.bf</p> <p>T. Emmanuel YODA, Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Burkina Faso 01 BP 77 Ouaga 01 Tel: (226) 50 37 28 37 /58 Fax: (226) 50 37 28 63</p>	<p>Adama Traore Directeur General Direction Nationale du développement Industrielle - Avenue de Kwame Nkrumah BP 258 Ouagadougou Tel (226) 50307305 Email:dgdi@cenatrin.bf</p>

COUNTRY	ISRT /TRIE / Logbook/ Customs Declaration	ECOWAS Residence Cards/ Permits/ Passport	Brown Card	Certificate of Origin	Customs Bond Guarantee	ETLS - Agency in charge of processing application in each country
Cote d'Ivoire	VARLET Nana Marie Gabrielle Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Côte d'Ivoire, 01 BP 1399 Abidjan 01 Tel. : (225) 20 22 43 83 / 20 33 16 00 Fax : (225) 20323942 /20 33 14 14	Madame le Sous Directeur de la Police de l'Air et des Frontières Tel : (225) 20 32 72 29	Bureau National Ivoirien du Système d'Assurance Carte Brune CEDEAO 01 BP 3873 Abj 01 Tel: (225) 22488208 /22488112 Cell: (225) 07076037 Fax: (225) 22 488107 Email : asaci@aviso.ci	Madame le Ministre de l'Industrie et de la Promotion du secteur privé CCIA , 15e Etage VARLET Nana Marie Gabrielle ,Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Côte d'Ivoire,01 BP 1399 Abidjan 01 Tél. : (225) 20 22 43 83 / Standard : (225) 20 33 16 00 Fax : (225) 20 32 39 42 ou (225)20 33 14 14 Le Ministère de l'Industrie et de la Promotion du Secteur Privé La Direction de la Promotion de la Qualité et de la Normalisation (DPQN) Tél : (225) 20 21 30 89 / 20 21 64 73 Fax : (225) 20 21 64 74 Email : mipsp@industrie.gouv.ci	Direction Générale des Impôts BP V 103 Abidjan République de la Cote d'Ivoire, Cite Administrative Tour E 11eme Etage, Plateau Abidjan, Appel Gratuit : 800 88 888 (toll- free)Tel: (225) 20 21 75 61 / 20 22 65 02Fax: (225) 20 22 87 12	Mme KONATE Ministère de l'Intégration Africaine (MIA)Comite National d'Agrément Tel : (225) 20 33 12 12 Plateau Cite Administrative Tour B 17e Etage.
Ghana	Daniel K. M. SOADZEDEY Deputy Managing Director, State Insurance Company of Ghana Ltd, P.O. Box 2363 Accra Ghana Tél. : (233) 21 780 600-9 Ghana Customs, Excise and Preventive Services (CEPS) Headquarters Tel: 021-666841-4021 677317-9, Kotoka International Airport (KIA) P.O. BOX 9046,AIRPORT, ACCRA Tel: 021773354	Ghana Immigration Service Headquarters, Off Ako Adjei Overpass, Independence Avenue, Accra – Ghana, Tel: +233(0)21-258250 Fax:+233(0)21- 258249 info@ghanaimmigration.org Other Tel: +233 (0)21-224445, 221667, 674125, 213401	Adelaide FIAVOR, The Head ISRT Unit Accra State Insurance Company of Ghana Ltd. P. O Box 2363 Accra Tel. : (233) 22 20 36 80 / 2191 9 02 Cel: (233) 244 23 45 39 Fax : (233) 21 22 4078 Email: ghanabureau@yahoo.com	Ghana Standard BoardP.O. BOX MB 245ACCRA, GHANALocation:Off Tetteh Quashie Interchange, -Legon- Madina Road near Gulf House, Okponglo Tel: (233) 21 -500231/ 500065/ 6/ 506992-6 Fax: (233) 21 -500092/ 500231 Email: gsbdir@ghanastandards.org gsbnep@ghanastandards.org www.ghanastandards.org	Veronica SADAH Ghana Customs, Excise and Preventive Services (CEPS)CEPS HEADQUARTERS Tel: (233) 21 - 666841- 4/677317-9, KOTOKA INT'L AIRPORT(KIA) P.O. BOX 9046, AIRPORT, ACCRA Tel: (233) 21 762922/3 and 777404 / 777290 Assistant Comm.: Tel: (233) 21 762838/ 762922/3	ECOWAS Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, P. O. BOX M53 Accra - Ghana Tel: (233) 21 664951/ 669865 Ghana Export Promotion Council Republic House, Tudu Road, P. O Box M146, Accra, GHANA Tel: (233) 21-683153 / 689889 Fax: (233) 21-677256 Email: info@gepcghana.com
Mali	TOGOLA Amadou Directeur General des Douanes, Direction General des Douanes BP 269 Bamako - Mali Tel: (223) 2209187/220 9172 Email: togolabci2@yahoo.fr	Niame KEITA, Directeur General Direction Générale de la Police Nationale - Service Immigration BP 268 ACI 2000 Bamako Tel: (223) 2022 5227/8 Fax: (223) 2022 0400	Bureau National Malien du Systeme d'Assurance Carte Brune CEDEAO Siege Immeuble SABOUNYUMAN BP2376 Bamako Tel: (223) 20 29 19 02 Cel: (223) 66 75 2391 Fax: (223) 20 29 08 93 Email: fofana@ccamali.com	CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE ET D'INDUSTRIE DU MALILE Président - Mr.Jeamille BITTAR e-mail : ccim@ccimali.org ADRESSE : Place de la LibertéB.P. 46 Bamako Tel. : (223) 2225036 / 2229645 Fax : (223) 2222120	TOGOLA Amadou Directeur General Direction Generale des Douanes, BP 269 Bamako – Tel: (223) 2020 5774 Tel : (223) 2209 187 220 9172 Email: togolabci2@yahoo.fr	Lassinè COULIBALY Département des affaires juridiques et générales (Délégation Générale à l'Intégration africaine) Tel : (223) 20 29 11 22 Cel: (223) 66832782 Email: lascooly@yahoo.fr

COUNTRY	ISRT /TRIE / Logbook/ Customs Declaration	ECOWAS Residence Cards/ Permits/ Passport	Brown Card	Certificate of Origin	Customs Bond Guarantee	ETLS - Agency in charge of processing application in each country
Niger	<p>Mme FATIMA SOUNA MAIGANA, Secrétaire Générale adjointe de la Chambre de Commerce du Niger BP 209 Niamey</p> <p>Tél : 00(227) 20 73 33 02 ou (227) 20 73 51 55 Fax : (227) 20 73 46 68</p> <p>SALEY HAMIDOU, Chef de Service Cellule TRIE/Fonds de Garantie à la Chambre de Commerce du Niger BP 209 Niamey Tél : (227) 20 73 51 55</p> <p>Mme MAIZOUMBOU KAKAYA, Direction Générale des Douanes BP 244 Tél. (227) 96 96 22 98</p>	<p>Direction Générale de la Police Nationale - Bureau DG Adjoint Tel: (227) 20 73 22 18 Interpol (227) 20 73 61 17 Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire DST DL : (227) 20 73 20 12</p>	<p>Bureau National Nigérien du Systeme d'Assurance Carte Brune CEDEAO BP 10 934 Niamey Tel: (227) 20 73 77 31 Cel: (227) 93 92 56 02 Fax : (227) 20 73 77 30 Email: caniger31@gmail.com</p>	<p>SALEY HAMIDOU, Chef de Service Cellule TRIE/Fonds de Garantie à la Chambre de Commerce du Niger BP 209 Niamey Tel : (227) 20 73 51 55 Fax : (227) 20 73 46 68</p>	<p>SALEY HAMIDOU, Chef de Service Cellule TRIE/Fonds de Garantie à la Chambre de Commerce du Niger BP 209 Niamey Tel : (227) 20 73 51 55 Fax : (227) 20 73 46 68</p> <p>Mme MAIZOUMBOU U KAKAYA, Direction Générale des Douanes BP 244 Tel. (227) 96 96 22 98</p>	<p>Direction du Commerce Extérieur - Ministère de l'intégration Africaine Bureau du Directeur Tel: (227) 20 73 58 67</p>
Nigeria	<p>Taju Olanrewaju Nigeria Customs Service Tel: (234) 09 5236 394/ 09 5236381 Email: tjlans@yahoo.com Cell: (234)703 797 9000</p>	<p>Onyemenam E. N Nigeria Immigration Service, Old federal Secretariat Complex Area I, Garki PMB 38 Garki Phone: +234-9- 2341 550 Fax: +234-9-2341 550 info@immigration.gov.ng www.immigration.gov.ng</p>	<p>Nigeria National Bureau of ECOWAS Card Insurance Scheme NIA House, 42 Saka Tinubu Street, Victoria Island P.O. Box 9551 Lagos, Marina Tel: (00234) 1 262 12 91 / 7743813 Cel: 80 59 77 99 99 fax 1262 1298 Email: niadg2004@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Feyi Otokiti Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines & Agriculture (NACCIMA) 8A, Oba Akinjobi road, GRA Ikeja, Lagos PMB 12816 Email : naccima30@yahoo.co.uk Tel:(234) 01496 4727 / 4932481 Fax (234)01 761 2099</p>	<p>Taju Olanrewaju Nigeria Customs Service or Public relation Officer Customs Headquarters, Abuja Tel: (234)-09-5236394 or ACG (ERRP&P) Tel: (234)-09-5236381</p>	<p>Mrs. Eunice G. Philips Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs [FMF], African Multilateral Department, ECOWAS Division, Zone 3, Abuja, Nigeria. Tel: (234) 806546 2666 Email: eunicephilips@yahoo.com www.mfa.gov.ng</p>
Togo	<p>Direction Générale des Douanes, 517 Avenue Sarakawa, BP 353, Lomé, Togo, Tel : 228- 223-00-00 Télécopie : 228 – 220 – 87-99 directiongenerale@douanes.tg</p> <p>• BAOUNA ESSOWE, Directeur des Transports Routiers TOGO BP 1295 Lomé, Tél. (228) 221 52 26 / (228) 904 65 09</p> <p>ADEDZE KODJO, Direction Générale des Douanes BP 353 Tél. : (228) 223 08 14</p>	<p>Direction Générale de la Documentation Nationale Avenue de la chance Quartier Agbalepedogan Lomé / Togo Mr. Akakpo Tel: (228) 2507856</p> <p>Directeur des Passeports et Cartes Nationales d'Identité, Commissaire Divisionnaire de Police Djatoti DOUTI - Directeur des Cartes de Séjour, Visas et Immigration, Officier de Gendarmerie Djohena SIMTAYA</p>	<p>Bureau National Togolais du Système d'Assurance Carte brune CEDEAO 62, Avenue de la libération 01 BP 2689 Lomé Tel: (228) 221 70 92 Fax: (228) 221 50 66 Cel : (228) 911 20 77 Email : orcat@ids.tg</p>	<p>Djahlin Philippe BROOHM, Directeur General Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Togo; Avenue Georges Pmpidou; BP 360 Lome - Togo Tel: (228) 22 2900/ 2217065 Email: ccit@ccit.tg</p> <p>Johnson Kueku - BANKA, Directeur du Commerce Extérieur Ministère du Commerce et de la Promotion du Secteur Prive Email: orphejohnson@yahoo.fr Tel (228) 221 0552</p>	<p>PATALE Koffi Desire, Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Togo (CCIT) BP 360 Lomé, Tél. (228) 221 70 65 / (228) 223 29 13 ; Fax : (228) 221 47 30</p>	<p>ATTITSO Kokou Biava Directeur, Direction de l'industrie, Ministère de l'industrie, de l'artisanat et des innovations technologiques, 4eme etage, Immeuble CESAF BP 831 Lome, Togo Tél: (228) 2214913 / 2212289 Fax : (+228) 221 22895</p>

Annex B: Import and Export Documentation Requirements by Country

Benin				
Import documents Necessary	Annual or per border crossing trip	Average cost of obtaining document	Average time for obtaining document	Use
Temporary Import Permit (LPT)	Valid for three months	\$20		For vehicles
Brown Card	Annual	20,000 CFA	5min	Insurance
Driver's License	Annual			
Vehicle Inspections certificate	Annual	12000 CFA	½ day or 1 day	Vehicle inspections
Phytosanitary Certificate	Per trip	1700 CFA		Produce
Bill of Lading	Per trip			
Container Seal	Per trip	5000 CFA		
Yellow Card				Driver vaccination
Certificate of Origin	Per trip			
CRP (BEVAC)				
Proforma Invoice	Per trip			
Inter-state transport permit	Annual	3000 CFA		
ISRT log book/Carnet TRIE	Per trip	5000 CFA		

Benin				
Export Documents	Annual or per border crossing trip	Average cost of obtaining document	Average time for obtaining document	Use
ISRT bond	Per trip	0.25% of FOB		

Burkina Faso				
Import documents Necessary	Annual or per border crossing trip	Average cost of obtaining document (\$)	Average time for obtaining document	Use
National Certificate of conformity	Per trip			For milk, edible oils, cereals etc
National Certificate of Conformity	Per trip			Rice, tea, sugar, etc
Driver's License	Annual			
ECOWAS declaration form	Per trip	0	30 min	
Pre-requisite Import Declaration (DPI)	Per trip			For goods with value equal or greater than 500.000 FCFA
Phytosanitary Certificate	Per trip			Produce inspection
COTECNA Inspection	Per trip	1% of FOB value		Before goods for all boarding greater or superior to 3,000,000 CFA
Special Import Authorization (ASI)	Annual			e.g flour (1000 ton minimum), sugar (2000 ton minimum)
Bill of lading	Per trip			
Temporary Import Permit	Annual	392		

Free admission decision				
Tax Certificate	Per trip			
Freight Note (LTA)	Per trip			
Packing List	Per trip			
Inspection Certificate (ARI)	Per trip			issued after inspection of goods
Verification Certificate (AV)	Per trip			
Commercial contract/Invoice	Per trip			To be submitted to bank registering non-UEMOA importer
Detail Slip and Obligatory Declaration of Value (DV)	Per trip			
Detailed declaration (declaration en detail)	Per trip			
Summary Declaration (declaration sommaire), includes road map	Per trip			Delays the detailed declaration of the goods within a certain period
Bond (acquits-à-caution)	Per trip	0.5% of value		
ISRT Carnet Trie	Per trip	5000 CFA	5 min	
Certificate of Origin (ECOWAS)	Per trip			
Brown Card	annual	10	10	Insurance

Burkina Faso				
Export Documents	Annual or per border crossing trip	Average cost of obtaining document	Average time for obtaining document	Use
Export permits	Per trip			For vegetables in the absence COO
Export contract				Non UEMOA exports
Export certificate	Per trip			Non-UEMOA exports
Export Declaration Form	Per trip			Non-UEMOA exports
Notice of Debit Account of Foreign Correspondent	Per trip			Non-UEMOA exports
Notice of Transfer received by BCEAO	Per trip			Non-UEMOA exports
Transit titles	Per trip			
Certificate of Liability	Per trip			
Certificate of Origin	Per trip			

Ghana				
Import documents Necessary	Annual or per border crossing trip	Average cost of obtaining document (\$)	Average time for obtaining document	Use
Form C. 59	Per trip	57.5		Temp import
Certificate of Origin	Per trip	5		Inspections, duty and tax exemptions, for vehicles etc
Bill of Lading	Per trip			
Attested Invoice (C.61)	Per trip			
Import Declaration form (IDF)	Per trip			
Import Permits	Annual			For restricted goods

Tax clearance certificate (TCC)	Per trip			
Tax Identification Number certificate (TIN) or Shippers Council Card	Per trip			
Packing List	Per trip			
Final Classification and Valuation Report (FCVR)	Per trip			
Single Administrative Document (SAD)	Per trip			Used in place of electronic declaration where GCNET is unavailable
Certificates of Title, Certificates of Retail, Bill of Sales	Per trip			Evidence of bonafide ownership of vehicle
Driving License	Annual			
Vehicle Insurance Policy	Annual			
International Customs Carnet	Per trip			
Matriculation Certification (Ownership card) or Log book	Annual			
Re-importation Certificate	Per trip			
Phytosanitary Certificate	Per trip	14		Produce Inspections
Veterinary Certificate	Per trip	.05		Livestock Inspections
Pro forma invoice	Per trip			
Letter of credit	Per trip			
Brown Card	Annual	232		Third party insurance
Passport	Annual			Immigration etc
Vehicle Road Worthiness Certificate	Annual	5.5		Vehicle inspections
Transit declaration	Per trip			For Transit
Bank of Ghana form A1	Per trip			
Pre-shipment Inspection Certificate (PSI)	Per trip			inspections
Carnet or Tryptique	Per trip	2		

Ghana				
Export Documents	Annual or per border crossing trip	Average cost of obtaining document	Average time for obtaining document	Use
Bank of Ghana exchange control Form A2	Per trip			
Electronic declaration form or SAD	Per trip			
Non-traditional Export Forms	Per trip			In absence of GCNet/GCMS
Certificate of Origin	Per trip			
Vat and NHIL Invoice	Per trip			
Waybill	Per trip			
Inspection Certificates (Quality Export Certificate) e.g plywood inspection certificate	Per trip			
Export Permit	Per trip			
ISRT Bond	Per trip	0.25% of FOB	15min	

Relevant Permits/Certificates for Ghana:

Some relevant permits or certificates, which may be required to accompany certain commodities, include:

- Cocoa Beans – Fumigation and Quality Assurance by Control division of Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD)
- Sawn Lumber – Permit by Forestry Commission (TIDD)

- Manufactured/Processed Goods – Ghana Standards Board Certificate
- Fresh/Processed Fish – Ghana Standard Board Quality Certificate
- Coffee, Shea-nuts & Cashew nuts – COCOBOD Quality Assurance Certificate
- Rock & Rock samples – Geological Survey Department Certificate
- Chemicals – Certificate from EPA
- Pharmaceuticals – Moh & FDB
- Antique – Museum & Monuments Board permit
- Timber and Wood products – Forestry Commission permit (TIDD)
- Human remains – Certificate from births & deaths
- Game & Wildlife certificate
- Plant quarantine certificate

Others needed for Ghana:

- C.M.B Certificate
- Certificate of Maturity
- Certificate of Purity
- Certificate of Actual insurance paid
- Certificate of actual freight paid
- Ministry of finance permit
- Out of charge note

Mali				
Import documents Necessary	Annual or per border crossing trip	Average cost of obtaining document	Average time for obtaining document	Use
Laisser Passer Touristique when importer presents: --Grey card --Vehicle insurance certificate --Documents proving applicant's foreign residence (passport, consular card, national ID card, leave certificates, etc)	Per trip Annual Annual	5000 FCFA		Temp import of vehicles
Detailed declaration form	Per trip	\$2		
Summary declaration form	Per trip			
Inspection certificate (AV)	Per trip			
Certificate of Origin	Per trip	1500 CFA	10 min	
Permits and authorizations	Annual			for restricted goods (medicine etc)
Veterinary certificate	Per trip	\$10		Livestock inspection
Phytosanitary certificate	Per trip	\$5.25		Produce inspections
Brown card	Annual	1500/2000 CFA	5min/15min	
ECOWAS Declaration form	Per trip	\$1.25	10min/30min	
ISRT Carnet TRIE	Per trip	\$26.75	5min	
International Card for the Authorization of Public Transport of goods				

Mali				
Export Documents	Annual or per border crossing trip	Average cost of obtaining document	Average time for obtaining document	Use
Export permits (e.g exporting game CITES)	Annual			
Bond (<i>acquits-a-caution</i>)	Per trip	0.5% of value		

Niger				
Import documents Necessary	Annual or per border crossing trip	Average cost of obtaining document	Average time for obtaining document	Use
Temporary vehicle import permits	Annual	\$6.50		
Summary declaration	Per trip			
Detailed declaration	Per trip			
Import permits	Annual			For vegetables,
Certificate of Origin	Per trip			
Phytosanitary Certificate	Per trip			Produce inspection
Vehicle Inspection certificate	Per trip			
Grey card (<i>carte grise</i>)	Per trip			Vehicle dimensions
Container Seals	Per trip			
Veterinary certificate	Per trip			Livestock inspection

Niger				
Export Documents	Annual or per border crossing trip	Average cost of obtaining document	Average time for obtaining document	Use
ISRT bond	Per trip	0.25% of value		
ISRT Carnet TRIE	Per trip	5000CFA		
Phytosanitary Certificate	Per trip	0.5 frs/Kg for vegetables for consumption, 1.000frs/Kg for seeds for agronomical research		For re-export, export
Brown Card	Annual	\$51.6	30min	
Road transit permit	Annual	\$10.75		
Summary declaration form	Per trip			For single exit
Certificate of origin	Per trip	1500 CFA	10min	
Certificate of Agreement for an ECOWAS Road transit container				
Agreement certificate for an ECOWAS Road Transit Vehicle				

Nigeria				
Import documents Necessary	Annual or per border crossing trip	Average cost of obtaining document	Average time for obtaining document	Use
Form M	Per trip			Application to import
ISRT Log book	Per trip			
NEXIM bond (transit bond)	Per trip	0.25% of duty payable		
Form A.1	Per trip			
Pro-forma Invoice	Per trip			
Certificate of Registration with NAFDAC	Annual			
Certificate of Registration with SONCAP Pharmaceutical Board of Nigeria	Annual			
Documents for Import Payments:				
-- Letter of Credit	Per trip			
-- Manufacturer's certificate				
-- Combined Certificate of Value and Origin (CCVO)				
-- Packing list	Per trip			
-- Bill of Lading	Per trip			
-- Risk Assessment Report	Per trip			
-- Single Goods Declaration Form	Per trip			
-- Import duty payment receipt	Per trip			
-- Copy of Carrier Certificate				
-- Laboratory test certificate for chemicals, food, beverages, etc	Per trip			
	Per trip			
Certificate of Insurance	Annual			Bills for collection transactions
Tally sheet/Gate pass	Per trip			Bills for collection transactions

Nigeria				
Export Documents	Annual or per border crossing trip	Average cost of obtaining document	Average time for obtaining document	Use
Registration with Nigeria Export Promotion Council (NEPC)	Annual			
Form NXP	Per trip			
Pro-forma invoice	Per trip			
Sales contract agreement (where applicable)	Per trip			
Certificate of Quality	Per trip			
Bill of Lading	Per trip			
Bill of exit	Per trip			
Form EUR-1 (where applicable)				

Togo				
Import documents Necessary	Annual or per border crossing trip	Average cost of obtaining document	Average time for obtaining document	Use
Declaration forms	Per trip	1500 CFA		
Bond (ISRT Convention Guarantee)	Per trip			For temporary admission
Summary declaration	Per trip			
Detailed declaration	Per trip			
Roadmap	Per trip			Indicates goods being transported
Passport	Annual			Immigration
Carte de séjour (residence permit)	Annual			Immigration
Embarkation card	Per trip			
Temporary vehicle import permit (<i>laisser passer d'entrée</i>)	Annual			For vehicle entry and exit
Vehicle inspection certificate	Per trip	66000 cfa		Roadworthiness of vehicle
Agreement Certificate for an ECOWAS road transit vehicle	Annual			
Inter-state transport permit	Annual	5600 cfa		
Customs container seal	Per trip			
Carnet TRIE, ECOWAS ISRT logbook	Per trip	1000		
Declaration form (<i>Declaration en douane Unique, DDU</i>)	Per trip			
Invoices	Per trip			
Veterinary Inspection Certificate	Per trip			
Phytosanitary Certificate	Per trip	3250		Produce inspection
ECOWAS certificate of origin	Per trip	8500		
Container seal	Per trip	20000		

Togo				
Export Documents	Annual or per border crossing trip	Average cost of obtaining document	Average time for obtaining document	Use
Brown Card	Annual	6200		Vehicle Insurance
Export Declaration form	Per trip			
Certificat d'inscription sur SLE				

Annex C: Catalog of Trade Regulations

ETLS Agreement	Burkina Faso law	Source
Visa	Entry into Burkina Faso requires a valid passport and a visa for most foreigners except citizens of ECOWAS	Ministry of foreign affairs
Residence Card	Could not locate	
Passport	<p>Decision A/DEC.1/5/2000 of 29 May, 2000</p> <p>Article 1: An ECOWAS passport for all citizens of ECOWAS member states. The characteristics of this passport are described in the annex.</p> <p>Article 3: The ECOWAS passport is issued to citizens in each member state, in accordance with the national legislation in effect.</p>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Immigration/Emigration	Could not locate	

ETLS Agreement	Burkina Faso law	Source
Temporary vehicle import	Temporary importation of vehicles is possible. At the time of entry to Burkina Faso territory, a tourist pass (laisser-passer) valid for a month (with the possibility of extension) must be delivered. It must be returned when leaving Burkina Faso	Customs website
Brown card	Could not locate	
Inspection	<p>RAABO No 60/CNR/MTC/DTR of 23 June, 1986</p> <p>Article 1: All automobile vehicles registered in Burkina Faso are subject to inspections provided in article 125 of decree 73-308/PM/MTP of 31 December 1973, on the regulation of the use of public roads.</p> <p>Article 2: The inspections are effected by the Center of Control of Automobile Vehicles (C.C.V.A)</p> <p>Article 3: The first inspection takes place before the vehicle is put in circulation. The conformity of the vehicle to the regulation in effect requires the issuance of an inspection certificate that indicates the characteristics of the vehicle, the identity and the address of the owner, the date and the duration of the validity of the inspection.</p>	
Agreement certificate for an ECOWAS road transit vehicle/	<p>Law No. 03//92/ADP of December 3 1992</p> <p>Title V, Chapter II, Section 2</p> <p>Article 102: In the case of the previous article, transporters of goods, at the first customs post, must:</p>	Official journal

<p>Interstate road transport permit</p>	<p>a) – produce the transport licenses for the goods b) – sign an <i>acquits-à-caution</i> (bond) or other summary declaration whose form is determined by the law of the Ministry of Finance, responsible for checking the number and species of packages, their marks and numbers, as well as the weight of each of them and the nature of the goods that they contain</p>	
<p>Length 11m/articulated vehicles for containers 15m/articulated carriage or truck w/trailer 18m/breadth</p>	<p>UEMOA 1. Guide for heavy vehicles; maximum authorized dimensions The overall dimensions of motor vehicles and vehicle sets authorized to circulate in the road network of member states of UEMOA must not exceed the following limits: Overall Width: Vehicle transports under controlled temperature...2.60 meters Other vehicles.....2.55 meters Overall Length Motor vehicle isolates.....12.00 meters Excluding trailer coupling device..... 12.00 meters Tractor trailer (semi-trailer).....12.00meters Articulated vehicle.....16.50meters Road train (vehicle carrier and trailer).....18.75meters Double train car for transport.....18.00meters Other road train and other double train.....22.00meters Overall height All vehicles.....4.00meters</p>	
<p>Axle limit 11.5 tons</p>	<p>UEMOA II. Limits of axle loads and gross weight of vehicles Except the case of exceptional transport or “hors norms (outsized)” as well as military transport convoys, the maximum allowable axle load (CMAE), the permissible maximum load (PTAC) and the total wheel weight authorized (PTRA) of vehicles and vehicle sets to circulate in the network of roads of member states of UEMOA must not exceed the following limit:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. axle load limit of a motor vehicle or a trailer and tractor trailer (semi-trailer)</p> <p>Axle designation.....load limit Single front axle.....6 tons intermediate single axle or rear with single wheel..11.5tons intermediate single axle or rear with twin wheel...12.00tons Intermediate tandem axle or rear: - tandem type 1.....11.5tons - tandem type 2.....16 tons - tandem type 3.....18tons -tandem type 4.....20tons</p>	

	<p>Triple axle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - triple type 1.....21tons - triple type 2.....25tons Trailer, simple front axle.....6tons 	
Containers-certificate of agreement for an ECOWAS road transit container	Could not locate	
Container seals	Could not locate	
ECOWAS ISRT log book-Carnet TRIE	Could not locate	
ISRT convention guarantee—surety or bond—single or multiple transit	<p>Law # 03//92/ADP du 3 December 1992 Title V, Chapter I Article 88:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. goods must be placed under the cover of <i>acquits-à-caution</i> (bond) when they are transported duty-free, tax-free or exempt from special dispositions overland or by air, from one customs territory to another 2. the bond is the customs document that supports duty-free status. 3. it covers, thus, the operations of transit, storage, temporary admission of imports and exports 	Official journal

Burkina Faso Free Movement of Goods

ETLS Agreement	Burkina FASO law	Source
no quota or quantity restrictions	Trade regulations in Burkina Faso do not impose any quantity or quota regarding the exchange of goods whatever their destination.	General Directory of External Trade
Removal of all non-tariff barriers	<p>JO # 17 of 22 April 2004 Joint law # 2004-2005/MECV/MFB/MCPEA/MATD of April 6 2004 The export of charcoal produced in Burkina Faso is suspended to the date of the signature of this order</p> <p>Law # 03//92/ADP du 3 décembre 1992 Chapter 2/Section 4 A) Prohibited goods Those whose importation is currently prohibited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - beef from Belgium, France, Ireland, Portugal, 	Official journal

	<p>Holland, UK et Switzerland and all foodstuff containing it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - poultry, pigs, fish farmed in Belgium and all foodstuff containing it - poultry, avian products their derivatives from Indonesia, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Japan, China, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bahrain and Taiwan all foodstuff that containing it - seeds, embryos and breeding from the countries above - animal food containing meat meal or bones, of all origins - additives used for the baking bread and contains potassium bromate or ammonium persulphate - firecrackers for entertainment - ivory - asbestos <p>A) Goods subject to import authorization</p> <p>Goods are subject to import authorization when they are objects of special control measures (article 4 ordinance 91-069 of 25 November 1991). They require import licenses that are not personal and not transferrable and valid for six months. The ASI must be obtained before actually ordering the goods because its absence poses an economic and financial risk to the importer who cannot proceed to clear the goods. The following goods are subject to authorization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rice (with a minimum importation of 1000 tons) -Wheat flour with a minimum importation of 1000 tons - Sugar with minimum importation of 2000 tons - Arms and munitions (see decree 2001/268 du 8/06/01 and law 2002/023 of 11/03/02, on the regulation of arms and civil munitions) - military effects - animals and derivatives other than poultry, pigs, cattle and fish farmed in Belgium - animal feed containing products under position 16.01 to 16.03 - refrigerators, air-conditioners and equipment that use Freon 	
No seasonal restrictions	Trade regulations in Burkina Faso does not impose any seasonal restrictions regarding the exchange of goods whatever their destination.	General Directory of External Trade
Minerals duty free	<p>No. 09/2001/CM/UEMOA</p> <p>Title I/Section I</p> <p>Goods of UEMOA or ECOWAS are exempt from customs duties if they contain products entirely obtained (unprocessed goods or traditional handcrafts) or chartered industrial products. The products that are not chartered are subject to a common external tariff.</p>	

Vegetables and fruits need no certificate of origin and duty free	See No. 09/2001/CM/UEMOA Title I/Section I	
Live animals need no certificate of origin and duty free	See No. 09/2001/CM/UEMOA Title I/Section I	
Products obtained from live animals	See No. 09/2001/CM/UEMOA Title I/Section I	
Products from hunting, game, fishing, seas, rivers are duty free	See No. 09/2001/CM/UEMOA Title I/Section I	
Industrial goods of ECOWAS origin	See No. 09/2001/CM/UEMOA Title I/Section I	
Handicrafts of ECOWAS origin—duty free and no certificate of origin	See No. 09/2001/CM/UEMOA Title I/Section I	
Used articles from ECOWAS duty free	See No. 09/2001/CM/UEMOA Title I/Section I	
Scrap & waste from manufacturing in ECOWAS duty free	See No. 09/2001/CM/UEMOA Title I/Section I	
ECOWAS certificate of origin	<p>Law # 03//92/ADP du 3 December 1992 Title I, Chapter V, Section 3 Article 21:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Regarding imports, customs duties are determined based on the origin of the goods 5. the country of origin of a product is where the product was harvested, extracted from the soil or made 6. the rules to follow to determine the origin of harvested products, extracted from the soil or 	

	<p>made in a country and processed in another country is fixed by laws of the minister of finance and the minister of economy</p> <p>7. Imported products do not benefit from favorable treatment attributed to their origin except if its origin and importation is regularly verified according to the joint orders of the minister of finance and minister of economy fixing the condition under which the verification of origin must be produced and the cases where they are not required, thus the temporary or permanent derogations on condition of proper transport.</p>	
<p>Transit goods duty free</p>	<p>See Law # 03//92/ADP du 3 December 1992 Title V, Chapter I, Article 88</p> <p>Chapter II Article 95: Goods transported from one customs bureau to another under transit status are exempt from duties, taxes and special dispositions</p> <p>Article 96: Goods for consumption dispatched in transit which are declared at the customs bureau are subject to the duties and taxes in effect at the date of registry of the detailed declaration form</p> <p>Section 2 Article 101: Customs service can waive detailed declarations at the first customs post if the goods must be dispatched to a second post where detailed declarations are required</p> <p>Article 105:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The regulations in section III of the present chapter can be accorded in a general title to transport enterprises designated by the minister of Finance. This assumes the name international transit 2. enterprises that benefit from international transit must place at the disposition of the customs service the stores where the goods will be received, while final customs regulations are applied to them, as well as the materials needed for their clearance <p>The minister of finance and the minister of transport determine by joined agreement/law the conditions of construction, closure and the sealing of vehicles of all sorts utilized for international transport</p> <p>Chapter IV Article 139:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. with the exception of the dispositions of paragraph 2 in the present article, imported goods under temporary admission status are exempt from the duties and taxes they are liable to receive at 	

	<p>importation, except service taxes</p> <p>9. for product materials, a fraction of the total duties and taxes is waived on conditions fixed by the decision regarding temporary admission (Ordinance # 70-053)⁶</p>	
Value added of 30% duty free	Could not locate	
Inspections	<p>Law # 03//92/ADP du 3 December 1992 Chapter 2/Section 3</p> <p>Article 1 of decree 97-466 states: "Without prejudice of the controls instituted by regulation in effect on the territory of Burkina Faso, importations to Burkina Faso must prior to the embarkation operations undergo inspections of quality, quantity and price, by a control society mandated to this effect by the state. The control applies to all goods with the exception of those listed in article 6 of the present decree.</p> <p>The control solely concerning imports, which is currently entrusted to Cotecna, is done before embarkation (9). It is mandatory regardless of the customs regime on importation that will be solicited by the importer</p>	
Veterinary	<p>ZATU NO AN VII-0016/FP/PRES of 22 November, 1989 Article 64:</p> <p>Animals and animal products, imported or exported, are subject, at all times and at the cost of importers and exporters, depending on the case, to a sanitary veterinary inspection when they enter or exit national territory.</p>	
phytosanitary	<p>Decree No 348-PRES-ECNA of 16 August, 1961 Article 1:</p> <p>The introduction on national territory:</p> <p>a) of vegetables or parts of vegetable such as grains, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, layers, tiller, buds, cuttings, flours, fruits...;</p> <p>b) of dried vegetables such as straw, hay, forage in natural state, powdered, or packaged;</p> <p>c) of all products of vegetable or animal origin not including airtight containers;</p> <p>d) of all other materials for cultivation susceptible to dangerous organisms such as soil, composts and manure, is subject to the following</p> <p>Article 2:</p> <p>All orders by importers on the materials referred to in article 1 must be preceded by the application for an import permit addressed to the Directory of Agricultural Services following the formula annexed in the present decree. The director of Agricultural Services can</p>	Official journal

Ordinance n° 70-053

Goods from domestic markets to be exported can under conditions determined by ministerial law be stored at the port premises which form a customs with Burkina Faso

	<p>require complementary information before accepting or refusing the requested authorization.</p> <p>Article 3: The import permit is issued or refused by the director of Agricultural Services on the proposition of the chief of the protection of cultivation and foodstuff, taking into account international obligations of the Upper-Volta Republic and notably the stipulations of the Inter-African Phytosanitary Convention of 29 July 1954 and particular necessities of the protection of national territory. The decisions of the director of Agricultural Services are final.</p> <p>Article 7: The materials enumerated in article 1 destined for export are subject to phytosanitary control by inspectors, who will issue a phytosanitary certificate certifying their origin, the sanitary state, and their eventual disinfection. Exporters who apply to the Directory of Agricultural Services can submit to the control of the phytosanitary inspectors the products referred to in article 1. A phytosanitary certificate will be issued to exporters if the presence of a live parasite is not detected.</p>	
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Ghana

Ghana Free Movement of Persons

ETLS Agreement	Ghana law	Source
<p>Visa</p>	<p>1. Travel documents All persons entering Ghana must be in possession of valid passport or Travel Documents establishing the identity of the holder. Travel documents include Laisser-Passer and other documents issued by International Agencies recognized by the Government of Ghana. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ECOWAS - United Nations and its specialized banks - The World Bank - African Development Bank, etc. <p>Where there is doubt, it should be cleared with the Ghana Immigration Service headquarters or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Accra.</p> <p>2. Entry Visas - All foreigners entering Ghana unless covered by para 3(1) require Entry Visas. Entry Visas must be obtained prior to arrival in Ghana and may be obtained from a Ghana Embassy, High Commission or Consulate abroad. Where Ghana has no Consular or Diplomatic representation, an application for Entry Visa may be made to the nearest Diplomatic</p>	<p>Ghana official portal</p>

	<p>mission or Consulate authorized by the Government of Ghana on its behalf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ghana Entry Visa may be issued on arrival if the Director of Immigration has prior notification from travelers or their sponsors. <p>3. Exemptions The following categories are exempted from obtaining entry visas to Ghana</p> <p>a. Citizens of ECOWAS countries</p>	
Residence permits	<p>Immigrant Act, 2000 (Act 573) Residence permits 13. (1) A person who has been lawfully admitted entry into Ghana, may upon an application to the Director in the prescribed manner, be issued with a residence permit. (2)The Director may grant residence permit for up to a period not exceeding eight years, except that, a residence permit shall not be for more than four years in the first instance</p>	
Passport	See 1. Travel documents above	
Immigration/ Emigration	<p>Immigrant Act, 2000 (Act 573) Embarkation 9. A person in charge of a vessel, aircraft or vehicle departing any port or place in Ghana shall not permit any passenger to embark until embarkation has been authorized by an immigration officer</p>	

Ghana Transport

ETLS agreement	Ghana Law	Source
Temporary vehicle import	<p>CEPS Guide i) Private vehicles A private vehicle registered in the territory of a Member State may enter the territory of another Member State and remain there for a period not exceeding ninety days, upon presentation of the following documents to the competent authority of the Member State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Valid Driving License b) Matriculation Certification (Ownership Card) or Log Book c) Insurance Policy recognized by Member States d) International Customs Carnet recognized within the Community <p>see Customs code – Volume II/Part 6 (1984) # 1</p>	Customs Excise and Preventive Service (CEPS) Ghana
Brown Card	Could not locate	
Inspection	<p>Road Traffic Act, 2004 (Act 683) Issue of road use certificate/sticker 95. (1) The Licensing Authority shall upon payment of the</p>	Ministry of roads and transports

	<p>prescribed fee, issue to the applicant a certificate in the form of a sticker for the motor vehicle.</p> <p>2) The sticker shall be carried on the front windscreen of the motor vehicle so as to be readily identified by a police officer or the Licensing Authority.</p> <p>3) The road use certificate shall remain valid for six months in the case of commercial vehicles and twelve months in the case of private motor vehicles from the date of issue and shall then expire.</p> <p>4) Where the Licensing Authority is satisfied that a road use certificate has become defaced or is lost, the Licensing Authority may issue a duplicate road use certificate upon payment of the prescribed fee</p> <p>Testing of Condition of motor vehicles on roads</p> <p>99. (1) A vehicle examiner may test a motor vehicle on a road for the purpose of ascertaining whether the mot vehicle’s</p> <p>a) construction and use requirements</p> <p>b) requirement that the motor vehicle when used on a road would not pose a danger or injury to any person or damage to property are complied with in respect of the motor vehicle</p> <p>(4) Where the presence of the vehicle may pose a danger or damage property, the police officer may authorize the removal of the vehicle to a designated place for testing.</p> <p>.</p>	
Interstate road transport permit	Could not locate	
Length 11m/18m/breadth	Could not locate	

Axle limit 11.5 tons	Categories of vehicles	axle configuration	Axle type	Max gross weight	Ghana ports and harbors website
	Single vehicle	Front: 6 tons Rear: 12 tons	2 axle 1.2	18	
	Single vehicle	Front: 6 tons Mid: 10.5 tons Rear: 10.5 tons	3 axle	27	
	Single vehicle	Front: 5.5 tons Mid 1: 5.5 tons Mid 2: 10.5tons Rear: 10.5	4 axle 1.1.22	32	
	Articulated vehicle	Front: 6tons Mid: 12toons Rear: 12tons	3 axle 1.2-2	30	
	Articulated vehicle	Front: 6tons Mid 1: 12tons Mid 2: 10tons Rear: 10 tons	4 axle 1.2-22	30	
	Articulated vehicle	Front: 6tons Mid 1: 11.5tons Mid 2: 8.5tons Mid 3: 8.5tons Rear: 8.5 tons	5 axle 1.2-222	43	
	Articulated vehicle	Front: 6tons Mid 1: 10tons Mid 2: 10tons Mid 3: 10tons Rear: 10tons	5 axle 1.22-22	46	
	Articulated vehicle	Front: 6tons Mid 1: 10tons Mid 2: 10 tons Mid 3: 8.5tons Mid 4: 8.5tons Rear: 8.5tons	6 axle 1.22-222	51	
	Articulated vehicle	Front: 6tons Mid 1: 10tons Mid 2:10tons Mid 3: 8tons Mid 4: 8tons Mid 5: 8tons Rear: 8tons	7 axle 1.22-2222	58	
Containers-certificate of agreement for an ECOWAS road transit	Could not locate				

container		
Container seals	Could not locate	
ECOWAS ISRT log book- Carnet TRIE	Could not locate	
ISRT convention guarantee— surety or bond —single of multiple transit	<p>Customs code – Volume II/Part 6 (1984)</p> <p>17. a) Regulation 158 provides that where a Carnet or Tryptique is produced no Entry shall be required. At the time of importation the officer must:</p> <p>i) Check that it was issued by a recognized club or association (Appendix A)</p> <p>ii) Check that it is valid for Ghana, i.e. that Ghana is not included in the red circle in the list of countries (if any) for which the Carnet or Tryptique is not valid/</p> <p>iii) Check that the period of validity has not expired (item3 on the <i>Volet D'entrée</i>).</p> <p>iv) Check by physical examination of the vehicle that the details recorded on the Carnet or Triptyque are correct.</p> <p>v) If the vehicle is of a description free from import duty under Chapter 87 of the Tariff, the officer is to endorse the <i>Volet D'entrée</i> duty free and then give relative Tariff number.</p> <p>vi) Require the importer to complete Form C.59 as set out in paragraph 3.</p> <p>vii) Complete items 29, 30,31, 33 and 34, of the <i>Volet D'entrée</i> duty free and also amend item 35 on the <i>Volet de Sortie</i> by crossing out the words "Customs station at" and inserting "Comptroller of Customs and Excise, Accra." He will also complete items 1-8 on the counterfoil and impress his official stamp in the spaces provided on the counterfoil and <i>Volet D'entrée</i>.</p> <p>viii) Action on Form C.59 is to be taken as laid down in paragraph 3. It should be noted that no additional security is required. The words in paragraph 1 on the reverse of this form: "A particular Bond dated.....19....in the sum (cedis)....." should be deleted and the following substituted: "A Carnet dated.....valid till....."</p> <p>ix) Detached the <i>Volet D'entrée</i> and send it as soon as possible to the Comptroller in Accra.</p>	Customs code

Declaration forms	CEPS Guide	CEPS
	<p>Import Procedure:</p> <p>A. i) Required documents: Original bill of Lading/Airway Bill ii. Attested Invoice (Customs Form # C.61) iii. Packing List iv. Import Declaration Form (IDF) v. Final Classification and Valuation Report (FCVR) vi. Tax Clearance Certificate (issued by the Internal Revenue Service) vii. Taxpayers Identification Number (TIN) viii. Permits and Licenses as appropriate (See Import Restrictions)</p> <p>B. Procedure:</p> <p>i. Purchase an IDF from the Ministry of Trade and Industry & PSI or the underlisted Banks in Accra ii. Submit completed IDF together with Bill of Lading or Airway Bill, Invoice and Packing List to the appropriate Destination Inspection on Company (DIC) depending on the country of export of the goods iii. Obtain FCVR from DIC iv. a) Submit declaration electronically to Ghana Customs Management System (GCMS) through the Ghana Community Network (GCNet) where the facility is available or b) Purchase and complete Single Administrative document (SAD) at the station of import (usually overland) where the GCNet facility is not available. v. a) On validation of the declaration, or after acceptance of SAD, b) Pay relevant duties at the bank (where applicable). vi. a) Proceed to the Longroom with hard copy of declaration for further Processing by Compliance Officer or b) submit pay-in slips together with SAD to the Customs cashier for processing vii. Proceed to the Outdoor (cargo section) for examination and or release of goods. N.B. Examination of goods may be by a scanner or physical examination. viii. Post clearance verification may be carried out by Customs at the importer's premises as and when so determined.</p>	

Ghana Free movement of goods

ETLS Agreement	Ghana law	Source
No quota or quantity restrictions	Could not locate	
Removal of all non-tariff barriers	<p>Customs code – Volume II (1984) Part 3 33. a) Authority – Regulations 7 and 8 of Fisheries Regulations, 1959, as amended by Legal Notice 31/1950, made under the Fisheries Decree, 1972 (N.R.C.D. 287), provide that live fish may not be imported except on permit issued by a Fisheries Officer. b) Procedure – The permit is to be retained and attached to the original copy of the import entry.</p> <p>Part 7 <i>Prohibitions and Restrictions</i> a) These do not apply to transit goods unless specifically stated in the Customs Decree, but the restrictions of other Decrees are applicable by virtue of Regulation 107.</p> <p>CEPS website <i>Import Restrictions (Conditional Imports)</i> With these imports, one needs a permit, license or certificate from the appropriate organization prior to the importation of the items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drugs (Ministry of Health Certificate/Food and Drugs Board License) - Condensed or evaporated milk containing less than 8% by weight of milk fat and dried or milk powder containing less than 26% by weight of milk fat (Apply to Commissioner CEPS) - Live plants and animals (Ministry of Agriculture Permit) - Nets and traps for animals (Ministry of Agriculture Permit) - African prints (wax prints) – to be imported only through Takoradi (Permit from Ghana Standards Board) - Poultry products (from certain countries): Ministries of Trade/Agriculture - Textiles (to be imported through Takoradi Port) <p>Customs code – Volume III (1974) Part 3 5. Restriction on exportation of agricultural products produced in Ghana a) The Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board is to purchase and export all the following agricultural products produced in Ghana which are offered for sale and are graded by the Board to be suitable for export, that is to say: i) palm oil, palm-kernels and palm-kernel oil ii) copra and coconut oil, iii) shea nuts and shea butter,</p>	Customs code

	<p>iv) coffee, and v) bananas</p> <p>69. The Trees and Timber (Control of Export of Logs) Regulations, 1961. (L.I 130.)</p> <p>i) No person other than the Ghana Timber Marketing Board shall export any species of log or cause the same to be exported.</p> <p>ii) No log shall be exported, or for the purpose of exportation be placed in the sea or any boundary water or in any boat, canoe or other craft whatsoever, or carried to any ship or be shipped unless—</p> <p>a) the log has been passed for export by an authorized officer as complying with the standard and conditions prescribed by the Chief Conservator of Forests; and</p> <p>b) the authorized officer has caused the log to be marked for export by the impressing with a marking hammer the export mark prescribed by the Chief Conservator of Forests.</p>	
No seasonal restrictions	<p>Customs code – Volume III (1974) Part 3/Second Schedule</p> <p>The hunting, capturing or destroying of any species listed in this Schedule is absolutely prohibited between 1st August and 1st December in any year. The hunting, capturing or destroying of any young animal, or adult accompanied by its young, of any species listed in this schedule is absolutely prohibited at all times:</p> <p>iv) <i>Rodentia</i></p> <p>a) Crested porcupine b) Brush-tailed porcupine c) Pel's flying squirrel d) Flying squirrels e) Pygmy flying squirrel f) Royal antelope g) Red-crested gazelle</p>	Customs code
Minerals duty free	Could not locate	
Vegetables and fruits need no certificate of origin and duty free	See Customs code – Volume III (1974) Part 3 #5	
Live animals need no certificate of origin and duty free	Requires ministry of agriculture permit. See Import Restrictions under non-tariff barriers.	

Products obtained from live animals	Requires ministry of agriculture/trade permit. See Import Restrictions under non-tariff barriers.	
Products from hunting, game, fishing, seas, rivers are duty free	Could not locate	
Industrial goods of ECOWAS origin	Could not locate	
Handicrafts of ECOWAS origin—duty free and no certificate of origin	Could not locate	
Used articles from ECOWAS duty free	Could not locate	
Scrap & waste from manufacturing in ECOWAS duty free	Could not locate	
ETLS Register	Sample application for registration under ETLS available	
Transit goods duty free	<p>Customs code – Volume II/Part 6 (1984)</p> <p>1. Goods may be imported for a temporary use or purpose without payment of duty providing security is given for the duty and the goods are exported intact within three months. (Section 19 (1-4).)</p> <p>CEPS Guide</p> <p>i) Transit Goods:</p> <p>These are goods landed at a Ghanaian Port or Frontier Station and moved inland to another Port or Frontier station for export to foreign countries. A transitor is required to assure the CEPS of the payment of the tax liabilities due on the goods by cash deposit or a bond guarantee. He must be prepared to pay for other exigencies e.g. armed escort</p>	Customs code
Value added of 30% duty free	Could not locate	
Inspections	Could not locate	
Veterinary	<p>Customs Code--Volume II/Part 3 (1984)</p> <p>22b</p> <p>(i) All animals imported into Ghana must be examined by a Veterinary Inspector on arrival and shall be detained at a place appointed by him for that purpose and not</p>	Customs code

	<p>removed until he has signed a certificate of their freedom from disease. This certificate must be attached to the relative entry after production and no animals may be released from Customs control until such certificate has been produced.</p> <p>(ii) Animals are defined as: cattle, sheep, goats, all other domestic ruminants, horses, mules, asses, swine, dogs, cats, monkeys, rabbits, captive wild animals, ostriches, domestic fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese, guineafowl and the eggs of such poultry</p> <p>(iii) The inspector must be an officer of the Department of Animal Health not below the rank of Senior veterinary Assistant, failing which an officer not below the rank of Sanitary Superintendent of the Medical Department, or, failing such officers, any person authorized by the Director of Veterinary Services.</p> <p>(iv) Regulation 16 provides that in special circumstance the Director of Veterinary Services may authorize the importation of any animal. Authorities so far received are listed at <i>Appendix C</i>.</p>	
phytosanitary	<p>CEPS Guide</p> <p>Phytosanitary certificate (PPRS) may be required to accompany Food/Agric products (e.g yam, pineapple, plantain, palm oil, etc</p>	CEPS website

Mali

Mali Free Movement of Persons

ETLS Agreement	Mali law	Source
Visa	<p>Directorate General of Customs</p> <p>Valid identification cards or passports suffice for citizens of ECOWAS states, Algeria, Cameroun, Andorra, Monaco, Chad, Gambia, Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia. A passport with an entry, residence or transit visa is required for all other countries</p>	Customs website
Residence permits	<p>Schedule: Date of ratification of ECOWAS protocols and conventions by Mali</p> <p><i>Protocol A/P1/5/79 on the free circulation of people, the right of residence and of establishment, signed in Dakar on 29 May 1979 put into effect by Mali on 08/04/80 and ratified on 05/06/80</i></p>	
Passport	See Visa	
Immigration/ Emigration	Could not locate	

Mali Transport

ETLS Agreement		
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<p>Temporary vehicle import</p>	<p>Directorate General of Customs If you stay in Mali for a period not exceeding 3 months, you can be authorized to circulate under the tourist pass (Laisser Passer Touristique LPT) The LPT is issued by the customs bureau of entry for the following vehicles: -- coaches and their trailers -- private vehicles and their trailers -- motorcycles, mopeds and caravans The LPT can only be issued on the presentation of the grey card, vehicle's insurance certificate and documents proving that the applicant is a resident abroad (passport, consular card, national ID card, leave titles, etc) The LPT is issued by the chief of the entry bureau for a 30-day period. This issue is subject to the payment of a tax of 5000FCFA</p> <p>Law No. 01-075 of 18 July, 2001 Title V/Chapter VIII/Section II Article 214 1. The persons or organization designated below, can be authorized, in conditions defined by the international treaties and accords of which Mali is part, to place their vehicles under temporary importation status fully or partially exempt from duties and taxes: -- Ambassadors, consulates and international organizations -- Diplomatic and consulate personnel and representatives of international organizations -- Administrative expat personnel of these institutions -- Technical experts of bilateral or multilateral cooperation -- Purchasing enterprises -- Financial development projects on external resources 2. The temporary authorization is accorded by the decision of the director of customs</p> <p>Schedule: Date of ratification of ECOWAS protocols and conventions by Mali <i>Convention A/P1/7/85 relating to the temporary importation of vehicles to transport people signed in Lome on 6th July 1985 put into effect by Mali on 13/10/89 and ratified on 18/01/89</i></p>	<p>Customs website</p> <p>Customs code</p>
<p>Brown Card</p>	<p>Could not locate</p>	
<p>Inspection</p>	<p>Could not locate</p>	
<p>Agreement certificate for an ECOWAS road transit vehicle/</p>	<p>Could not locate</p>	

Interstate road transport permit		
Length 11m/articulated vehicles for containers 15m/articulated carriage or truck w/trailer 18m/breadth	Could not locate	
Axle limit 11.5 tons	Could not locate	
Containers-certificate of agreement for an ECOWAS road transit container	Could not locate	
Container seals	Could not locate	
ECOWAS ISRT log book-Carnet TRIE	Schedule: Date of ratification of ECOWAS protocols and conventions by Mali <i>Convention A/P2/5/82 on ECOWAS Inter-state road transport regulations of 29 May 1982, signed at Cotonou put into effect by Mali on 17th June 1984 and ratified on 11th September 1987</i>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

ISRT convention guarantee—surety or bond—single of multiple transit	<p>Law No. 01-075 of 18 July, 2001</p> <p>Title V/Chapter I</p> <p>Article 120:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goods transported in customs or placed under all customs regimes exempt from duties, taxes and prohibitions must be covered by an <i>acquits-à-caution</i> (bond). The bond is issued in the form of the detailed declaration, or in the form of the simplified form whose model is determined by decision of the Director of Customs 2. The model can equally be determined by international treaties and accords of which Mali is part. <p>Article 124: The guarantee of the bond can be replaced by the deposition of duties and taxes</p> <p>Article 126: The Director of Customs can, to prevent fraud, hold up the discharge of the bond to guarantee the export or re-exportation of the goods for the production of an authorized foreign customs certificate, establishing that the goods have been received at the</p>	
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	<p>specified destination</p> <p>Schedule: Date of ratification of ECOWAS protocols and conventions by Mali <i>Convention A/P4/5/82 on Inter-state road transit regulations of 29th May 1982, signed at Cotonou put into effect by Mali on 30th July 1984 and ratified on 11th June 1983</i></p> <p>Schedule: Date of ratification of ECOWAS protocols and conventions by Mali <i>Supplementary agreement A/SP1/5/90I on the institution within the Community a Mechanism of Guarantee of Operations of inter-state road transit of goods signed in Banjul on 29th May 1990 put into effect by Mali on 19/05/92 and ratified on 07/02/95</i></p>	
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<p>Declaration Forms</p>	<p>Law No. 01-075 of 18 July, 2001 Title IV/Chapter I/Section I Article 84:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All goods imported or exported must be declared in detail under their assigned customs regime 2. The exemption of duties and taxes on exports or imports does not dispense the obligation to declare goods <p>Section III Article 90:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The detailed declarations must be done: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) either by writing on printed forms prescribed b) by using a computer if authorized However, on conditions fixed by the Minister of Customs, the written declaration can be replaced by a verbal one 2. The form of declarations, the statements they must contain and the documents that must be attached whose submission is necessary to permit the <p>Commercial goods must be declared through an agency approved by Customs (a list of the agencies are available)</p> <p>[An import verification program (PVI) is in effect in Mali. An inspection society verifies, before embarkation in the exporting country, goods imported to Mali</p> <p>Goods exempt from PVI</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) precious stones b) precious metals c) live animals d) perishable consumer goods not frozen (meat, fish, fruits and legumes) e) wood <p>After going through the necessary verification, the society of inspection issues a certificate of verification (AV) to the importer. The certificate of inspection is essential for importation because it forms part of the conditions that determine the admissibility of declarations at customs</p>	<p>Customs website</p>
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Mali Free movement of goods

ETLS agreement		
No quota or quantity restrictions	Could not locate	
Removal of all non-tariff barriers	<p>Directorate General of Customs <i>Prohibited exports</i> The exportation of the following goods is prohibited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - young male cattle of 5 years - non-sterile reproductive female, except authorized under special agreements between Mali and countries who want to form a nucleus of livestock breeding <p><i>Prohibited imports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - beef and beef products 	Customs website
No seasonal restrictions	Could not locate	
Minerals duty free	Could not locate	
Vegetables and fruits need no certificate of origin and duty free	Could not locate	
Live animals need no certificate of origin and duty free	<p>Directorate General of Customs Exporting meat, live animals: must produce a sanitary certificate or zoo-sanitary delivered by the relevant services of the Ministry of livestock farming</p>	Customs website
Products obtained from live animals	Could not locate	
Products from hunting, game, fishing, seas, rivers are duty free	<p>Directorate General of Customs Exporting game: must produce a permit or certificate CITES delivered by relevant technical services</p>	Customs website
Industrial goods of ECOWAS origin	Could not locate	
Handicrafts of ECOWAS origin—duty free and no certificate of origin	Could not locate	
Used articles from ECOWAS duty free	Could not locate	

Scrap & waste from manufacturing in ECOWAS duty free	Could not locate	
ETLS Register	Could not locate	
Transit goods duty free	Title V/Chapter II/Section I Article 130 1. The transport of goods in customs destined for a specific location in customs territory 2. Unless otherwise, goods are exempt from duty, taxes and other economic or customs measures applicable to these goods	
Value added of 30% duty free	Could not locate	
Veterinary	Could not locate	
phytosanitary	Directorate General of Customs Exportation of vegetables: must produce a phytosanitary certificate given by expert technical services	Customs website

Niger**Niger Free Movement of Persons**

ETLS Agreement	Niger law	Source
Visa	Could not locate	Niger tourism
Residence permits	Could not locate	
Passport	Decree No. 87-076/PCMS/MJ/MAE/C of 10 June, 1987 Chapter II Article 2: All foreigners, to enter Niger, must have a national passport, or travel document with a Nigerien visa. He must also have an international vaccination certificate. A joint law of the Ministries of Interior and the Public Health will determine the conditions for the issuance of the certificate. 1. A roundtrip transport ticket, not transferable and non-negotiable, valid for a year 2. A receipt of payment of deposit, issued by Treasury in the country of origin whose value shall be equal or superior to the value of a return transport ticket 3. The bank certification, approved by the country of origin, guarantees the repatriation of the interested party in the case where it cannot assume the cost. Article 3:	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

	<p>Citizens of states that have concluded an accord for the reciprocal suspension of the visa requirement are authorized to enter Niger without a visa in the conditions provided by the accord.</p> <p>However, are subject to the formality provided in article 2, paragraph 1, foreigners covered in the above paragraph, but who during a stay in Niger are either subject to expulsion, a decision to refuse authorization of stay or the withdrawal of permission to reside in Niger.</p>	
Immigration/ Emigration		

Niger Transport

ETLS Agreement	Niger law	Source
Temporary vehicle import	Could not locate	
Brown Card	Could not locate	
Inspection	Could not locate	
Plate	Could not locate	
Road transit certificate	Could not locate	
Vehicle standards length 11m etc.	<p>Decree No. 2005-054/PRN/ME/MT of 18 February, 2005</p> <p>Article 3: Standards</p> <p>Height of load The height of heavy vehicles, measured from the impact of the wheel to the top of the load must not exceed 4.50 meters</p> <p>Width of vehicles The total width of vehicles, including all projections, in any cross-section, must not exceed 2.50 meters.</p> <p>Length of Vehicles</p> <p>a) isolated vehicle: The length of an isolated vehicle including projections must not exceed 11 meters</p> <p>b) articulated vehicle The total length of an articulated vehicle (together with a tractor and a semi-trailer) is limited at 14 meters The total length of a vehicle and its trailer, including all projections, must not exceed 18 meters, with the length of the vehicle or trailer, without coupling, limited at 11 meters.</p> <p>Article 5:</p> <p>Exceptional Transport Exceptional transport with total authorized wheel weight</p>	Ministry of Equipment, Ministry of Transport

	<p>greater than 58 tons, thus “oversized,” are subject to an exceptional authorization accorded by the Minister in charge of Public Works after advice from the minister in charge of transports, conforming to the laws in effect. All concerned vehicles circulating on the national road network must have security devices. Aside the authorizations given for exceptional and/or conventional transports, the beneficiaries must take adequate complementary security measures such as escorts, emergency flashing lights etc.</p>	
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Weight (Axle limit 11.5 tons)	Decree No. 2005-054/PRN/ME/MT of 18 February, 2005		Ministry of Equipment, Ministry of Transport
	Article 2: a) Axle Load		
	Axle designation	Load limit (tons)	
	Single front axle	6	
	Single middle or rear axle (single wheel)	11.5	
	Single middle or rear axle (twin wheels)	12	
	Double axle or middle tandem or rear:		
	--vehicle type 2 (middle tandem)	21	
	--vehicle type 4 (rear tandem)	20	
	Triple axle or tridem with non-twin wheels	24	
	b) Total Wheel Weight		
	Category of Vehicle	Total Authorized wheel weight (tons)	
	Isolated vehicle with 2 axles	18	
	Isolated vehicle with 3 axles	27	
	Isolated vehicles with 4 axles	32	
	Isolated truck with 4 axles	28	
	Truck and trailer (twin wheels AR) with 5 axles	36	
	Truck (twin wheels AR) and trailer with five axles	37	
	Truck and trailer with 6 axles	45	
	Articulated vehicles with 3 axles	30	
Articulated vehicles with 4 axles	38		
Articulated vehicles with 5 axles and a tridem	43		
Articulated vehicles with 5 axles with 2 tandems	46		
Articulated vehicles with 6 axles	51		
Articulated vehicles with 7 axles	58		
Containers	Could not locate		
Container seals	Could not locate		
ECOWAS ISRT log book- Carnet TRIE	Could not locate		
ISRT convention	Note of Information No. 000085, Niamey 25, November	Ministry of Finance and	

guarantee—surety or bond –single of multiple transit	<p>1999 I have the honor to bring to your knowledge the very next experimental circulation of the CARNET TRIE between 4 member states of ECOWAS and for 3 categories of transport means. <i>Signed by Diallo Mamadou Youba</i></p> <p>Notice No. 000087/DGD/DCRI, 2 December, 1999 I have the honor to bring to your knowledge the application of the ECOWAS Carnet TRIE in the commercial exchange between Burkina Faso, Cote D'Ivoire, Mali and Niger It is convenient to retain the following requirements: 1. The authorized means of transport under this customs ceiling are containers, frozen trucks and tanks; 2. The guarantee fund will be received on departure and the rate will be 0.25% <i>Signed by Diallo Mamadou Youba</i></p>	Economic Reform, Director General of Customs
ISRT convention guarantee—surety or bond –single of multiple transit	Could not locate	
Declaration Forms	Notice No. 000053/DCG/DCRI	

Niger Free movement of goods

ETLS Agreement	Niger law	Source
quota or quantity restrictions	Could not locate	
Non-tariff barriers	Could not locate	
Seasonal restrictions	Could not locate	
100% ECOWAS Raw Materials	Could not locate	
100% ECOWAS produce	Could not locate	
100 % ECOWAS live animals	Could not locate	
100% ECOWAS Goods processed from Live Animals	Could not locate	
100% ECOWAS fisheries (hunting, game)	Could not locate	
Industrial goods of ECOWAS origin	Could not locate	
Handicrafts of ECOWAS origin	Could not locate	
Used articles from	Could not locate	

ECOWAS duty free		
Scrap & waste 100% ECOWAS	Could not locate	
ETLS Register	Could not locate	
Transit goods	Could not locate	
Value added of 30% duty free	Could not locate	
Veterinary	Could not locate	
phytosanitary	<p>Order No. 023 MAG/EL/DPV of 2 March, 1998</p> <p>Article 1: The list of plants and vegetable contents subject to phytosanitary control, in compliance with ordinance # 96-008 of 21 March, 1996 relating to the protection of vegetables and its decree of application No. 96-068/PCSN/MDR/H/ published in the schedule.</p> <p>Article 2: The vegetables or produce destined for exportation are subject to the control of vegetable protection agents, according to the regulations in place in the importing country and of the international phytosanitary convention. To this effect, a Phytosanitary Certificate is established for exporters to certify the origin and the sanitary state (form 5) of vegetables or vegetable products. The costs of the Phytosanitary Certificate are fixed at: --1) 0.5.frs/Kg for vegetables or products destined for consumption; --2) 1.000frs/Kg for seeds destined for agronomical research, for multiplication or ornamentation.</p> <p>Article 3: Vegetables or vegetable products stored or in circulation (importation, exportation and re-exportation) are examined vegetable protection agents and are subject to Phytosanitary Inspection minutes (formula 4) of which the establishment is fixed at 1000 frs. It is after this inspection that the products are accepted or rejected according to the provisions of the Ordinance and its said decree of application.</p> <p>Article 8: The phytosanitary carnet, cited in article 1, will be modified gradually as new parasites and diseases are discovered in relation to the geographical variations of the plants, in accordance with the Inter-African Phytosanitary Convention.</p>	Ministry of Agric and farming

NB:

Ordinance No. 86-16 of 3 April, 1986

The exportation of cattle and beef from Niger can only be done by merchants and wholesale butchers with permission from the Minister of Trade and the Ministry of Animal Resources

Ordinance No. 86-015 of 3 April, 1986

The exportation of leather and hide is done in Niger under the authorization of the Ministry of Trade, after notice from the Ministry of Animal Resources.

Togo

Togo Free Movement of Persons

ETLS Agreement	Togo law	Source
Visa	Could not locate	
Residence permits	<p>Decree No. 88-110 of 22 December, 1987</p> <p>Article 1: The additional protocol relating to the execution of the second step (right of residence) on the free movement of persons, the right of residence and of establishment, signed in Abuja on 1st July 1986 of which the instrument of ratification was submitted on 31 march 1988 will be published in the official journal of the Republic of Togo</p> <p>Article 2: The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation is charged with the execution of the present decree, which will be published in the official journal of the Republic of Togo</p>	Official Journal, 18 October, 1988
Passport	Could not locate	
Immigration/ Emigration	Could not locate	

Togo Transport

ETLS Agreement	Togo law	Source
Temporary vehicle import	<p>Decree No. 88-109 of 20 June, 1988</p> <p>Article 1: The convention relating to the temporary import of transport vehicles of persons in the member states of ECOWAS, signed in Lome on 6 July 1985 and of which the instrument of ratification was submitted on 31 March 1988 will be published in the official journal of the Republic of Togo</p> <p>Article 2: The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation is charged with the execution of the present decree, which will be published in the official journal of the Republic of Togo</p>	Official Journal, 18 October 1988

<p>Brown Card</p>	<p>Law No. 84-5 of 24 February, 1984 Article 1: The ratification of protocol on the creation of an ECOWAS brown card relating to third party automotive liability insurance, signed in Cotonou on 29th May 1982 is authorized.</p> <p>Article 2: The present law will be published in the official journal of the Republic of Togo and executed as state law.</p> <p>Law No. 684/MEF/DA of 20 November, 1986 Article 1. A premium for the extension of the insurance guarantee of third party vehicle liability insurance to other countries of ECOWAS will be collected on all vehicles in international circulation</p>	<p>Official Journal 1st April 1984</p> <p>Official journal, 1st April 1987</p>
<p>Inspection</p>	<p>Law No. 9/MCT?DTR of 7th April 1983 Article 1: Automobile vehicles of all categories registered in Togo are subject to periodic technical inspections, of which the first takes place at registration</p> <p>Article 2: The technical inspection is aimed at verifying the maintenance in good state of the vehicle as well as the proper functioning of its different parts, notably of those conditioning the security of passengers and users of the road.</p> <p>Article 3: The periodicity of the technical visits is fixed as follows: --3 months for vehicles of spaces allotted for public transport of passengers --6 months for vehicles transporting goods and private vehicles</p> <p>Article 6: All automobile vehicles registered in Togo must have on board a carnet of the technical inspections issued by road transport services that contains the successive dates of visits made as well as the eventual observations respectively. After the technical visit, the chief of the subdivision having completed the operation will stamp and sign the carnet. He must also clarify the date beyond which the vehicle cannot continue circulation without a new inspection.</p>	
<p>Plate</p>	<p>Law No. 038/MCITDZF Article 1: In application of decree # 2001-174/PR on the renewal of registrations and utilization of reflective automobile</p>	<p>Ministry of commerce, industry, transports and devt. of free zones</p>

	<p>vehicle trailers and road machinery plates, a new registration of vehicles is specifically introduced in Togo.</p> <p>Article 5: The registration number is affixed, in a transparent manner, on the registration plate along with a security device chosen by the Minister in charge.</p>	
Road transit certificate	Could not locate	
Vehicle standards length 11m etc..	Could not locate	
Weight (Axle limit 11.5 tons)	<p>Inter-ministerial law # 19/MTPMERH/MCT/MI/DTP of 9 September, 1982</p> <p>Article 1: Road transport vehicles or public works equipment authorized to move on national territory must not have a single axle weight greater than 13 tons or a twin axle weight greater than 20 tons. In all cases, the weight of a single wheel cannot exceed 5 tons.</p> <p>Article 2: The total authorized weight must be less or equal to the following limits: a) Vehicles or isolated equipment: -- Vehicles or equipment with 2 axles: 18 tons -- Vehicles or equipment with 3 axles: 30 tons b) Articulated vehicles with a tractor and a semi-trailer -- 3 axles 30 tons -- 4 axles 38 tons -- more than 4 axles 42 tons c) Passenger vehicles of 2 axles In any event, the total weight of an articulated vehicle with more than 4 axles must not exceed 42 tons, except subject to conditions provided in article 4 below.</p> <p>Article 3 Vehicles authorized for road transport must, in addition to travel documents, have --a transport permit compliant with the type of transport made --insurance (third party) --valid technical inspection certificates --grey card</p> <p>Article 4 Exceptional transport with a total weight of more than 12 tons, thus "outsized," must be subject to special authorization issued by the ministry of trade and transport in compliance with present law and after advisory from the ministry of public works, mines, energy and hydraulic resources. The beneficiaries of this authorization must make all the</p>	

	necessary security provisions regarding the routing of special convoys. In case of accidents, they will be held responsible if the weight conditions, the respect of road laws and security in general are judged non-compliant or insufficient.	
Containers	Could not locate	
Container seals	Could not locate	
ECOWAS ISRT log book- Carnet TRIE	Law No. 84-4 of 24 February, 1984 Article 1: The ratification of the convention on the regulation of ECOWAS inter-state road transport, signed in Cotonou on 29 th May 1982 is authorized. Article 2: The present law will be published in the official journal of the Republic of Togo and executed as state law.	
ISRT convention guarantee—surety or bond –single of multiple transit	Law No. 84-6 of 24 February, 1984 Article 1: The ratification of the convention relating to inter-state road transit of goods, signed in Cotonou on 29 th May 1982 is authorized. Article 2: The present law will be published in the official journal of the Republic of Togo and executed as state law.	Official Journal 1 st April 1984

Declaration Forms	<p>Law No. 66-22 of 23 December, 1966 Title IV/Chapter I/Section I Article 66:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All goods imported or exported must be declared under their assigned customs regime 2. The exemption of duties and taxes, either at entry or exit, does not dispense the obligation stated in the previous article <p>Section II Article 74:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The declarations must be done in writing 2. They must contain all the necessary information for the application of customs and statistical measures. 3. They must be signed by the person declaring the goods 4. The Director of Customs determines the form of the declarations, the statements that they must contain and the documents that must be attached. They can authorize, in certain cases, the replacement of the written declaration with a verbal one. 	Customs code
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Togo Free movement of goods

ETLS Agreement	Togo law	Source
quota or quantity restrictions	Could not locate	
Non-tariff barriers	<p>Ordinance # 91-05 of 26/8/91 Article 1: Is and remains revoked ordinance # 77-8 of 29 March, 1977 according an exclusive monopoly of importation to Togopharma for all medication, medical products, chemical products and all pharmacy materials as well as all articles for medico-pharmacy use. Article 2: A decree will fix the new functions of Togopharma Article 3: The present law will be published in the official journal of the Togolese Republic and executed as state law.</p>	
Seasonal restrictions	Could not locate	
100% ECOWAS Raw Materials	Could not locate	
100% ECOWAS produce	<p>Law No. 88-105 of 20 June, 1988 Article 1: The additional protocol on the amendment of the French text relating to the definition of the concept of products</p>	Official Journal, 18 October, 1988

	<p>originating from ECOWAS, signed in Dakar on 29th May, 1979 and of which the instrument of ratification was submitted on 31 March, 1988 will be published in the official journal of the Republic of Togo.</p> <p>Article 2: The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation is charged with the execution of the present decree, which will be published in the official journal of the Republic of Togo</p>	
<p>100 % ECOWAS live animals</p>	<p>Decree No. 75-161 of 1st September 1975</p> <p>Article 1: The accord on the harmonization of the customs regulation applicable to importations, exportation and transit of cattle and meat in the Economic Community States of Cattle and Meat, signed in Ouagadougou on 2 February, 1974, and of which the instruments of approval were submitted on 18 July, 1975, will be published in the official journal of the Republic of Togo.</p> <p>Article 2: The ministry of foreign affairs is charged with the execution of the present decree which will be published in the official journal of the Republic of Togo.</p> <p>Decree No. 75-161 of 16 October, 1975</p> <p>Title I: Scope/Definitions</p> <p>Article 1: Subject only to the provision of the present accord: live cattle, equine, mules, camels, pigs, sheep, goats, their meat and edible offal, cold, refrigerated or frozen, salted or in brine, dried or smoked. They don't apply to reproductive purebreds. Cattle, meat and offals, mentioned above can be designated as "goods."</p> <p>Article 2: Are considered third countries the non-member states of the Economic Community of Cattle and Meat.</p> <p>Article 3: Pertinent only to the provisions of the present accord, duties and taxes at entry or exit or all other tax effects equivalent to the exclusion of those received for service benefits: sanitary tax, circulation charge, statistical tax and all other non-customs taxes.</p> <p>Title II: Particular provisions applicable to inter-state community trade</p> <p>Article 4: The member states of the community commit to a 10% reduction over a period of ten years, from the date when the present accord is effected, entry and exit tariff rates collected on inter-state community trade goods, and</p>	<p>Official journal, 16 October, 1975</p>

	<p>applicable on the date of signature.</p> <p>After this trial period, the Council of Ministries decides on the advisability of modifying, to pursuing or terminating the provision.</p> <p>Article 5: These goods benefit from the special regime in article 4 if they can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) at importation, justify their origin from the community b) at exportation, guarantee their arrival, supported and placed for consumption in a member state <p>Article 6: The proof of origin in the community is administered, regarding cattle, sheep and goats, by the production of a "Passport of Circulation" and for pigs, horses, mules, camels and meat and offal, by all other documents of verification that can be demanded by the importing state. To be receivable, these documents are authorized by the empowered authorities in the place of origin. Goods, whose origin in the community cannot be justified, are considered as originating from third countries, and taxed as so.</p>	
100% ECOWAS Goods processed from Live Animals	Could not locate	
100% ECOWAS fisheries (hunting, game)	Could not locate	
Industrial goods of ECOWAS origin	<p>Inter-ministerial Law # 3-MEF-MCT of 28 June, 1990</p> <p>Article 1: From January 1, 1990 industrial products of ECOWAS origin, on entering customs territory, benefit from the gradual reduction of fiscal duties and tax statistics which will become nil after a maximum period of 8 years in agreement with paragraph 3 of article 13 of the ECOWAS treaty</p> <p>Article 2: The reduction in article 1 is 12.5% per year.</p> <p>Article 3: To benefit from this reduction, the industrial products concerned must, on importation, be accompanied by an ECOWAS certificate of origin</p> <p>Article 4: National industrials that want to benefit from the advantages of the intra-community exchange liberalization scheme must submit to the directory of external trade the records relating to their products in view of their agreement</p>	Official Journal, 16 August 1990

	<p>Article 5: The director of external trade and the director general of customs are charged accordingly with the application of the present law, which will be published in the official journal of the Republic of Togo</p>	
Handicrafts of ECOWAS origin	Could not locate	
Used articles from ECOWAS duty free	Could not locate	
Scrap & waste 100% ECOWAS	Could not locate	
ETLS Register	<p>Law No. 87-17 of 22 December 1987 Article 1: The ratification of the protocol relating to the business community of ECOWAS, signed in Lome on 23 November 1984, is authorized. Article 2: The present law will be published in the official journal of the republic of Togo and executed as state law</p>	Official journal
Transit goods	<p>Law No. 66-22 of 23 December, 1966 Chapter 3//Section I Article 108: The application of duties, taxes or prohibitions is suspended for goods transported from one customs bureau to another except maritime transport, under transit regime.</p>	
Value added of 30% duty free	<p>Law No. 97-11 of 9 July, 1997 Article 1: The ratification of Protocol A/P2/7/96 on the institution of tax on value added in ECOWAS member states, signed on 27 July, 1996 in Abuja. Article 2: The present law will be executed as state law.</p>	Official journal, 9 July, 1997
Veterinary	Could not locate	
phytosanitary	<p>Decree # 86-106 of 27th May, 1986 Article 1: The international convention for the protection of vegetables, signed in Rome on 6th December, 1951 whose instrument of accession was submitted on 2nd April, 1986, will be published in the official journal of the Republic of Togo Article 2: The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation is charged with the execution of the present decree, which will be published in the official journal of the Republic of Togo.</p>	Official journal, 16 September, 1986