

# WOMEN IN INFORMAL CROSS-BORDER TRADE IN MOZAMBIQUE: A SMALL-SCALE TRADER'S GUIDE TO TRADE RULES AND PROCEDURES





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## OVERVIEW

This booklet “*Women in informal cross-border trade in Mozambique: A small-scale trader’s guide to trade rules and procedures*” was developed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Trade, Gender and Development Programme in the framework of the project on *Strengthening capacity of women cross border traders in Mozambique*.

The present booklet is addressed to small-scale and informal cross border traders from Mozambique. It presents key and up-to-date information on existing trade procedures, documentation requirements, rules of origin, taxes, tariffs while providing an overview of trader’s rights and obligations and the benefits of business formalization. While services are also traded across the borders, this booklet focuses on merchandise.

The information contained in this guide is intended for small-scale and informal traders who operate within the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC).

The publication of this booklet was made possible by the financial support of TradeMark Africa, to which UNCTAD expresses its thanks.



## WHICH REGION DOES YOUR COUNTRY BELONG TO?

Mozambique is a member of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC).

### DID YOU KNOW?

345 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE IN THE SADC REGION.<sup>2</sup>

**SADC was established in 1992.**

The SADC Free Trade Area was established in August 2008, with most member countries participating.<sup>1</sup>

A free trade area refers to a group of countries that have mutually agreed to reduce or remove trade barriers (such as tariffs or quotas) for goods being traded between this group of countries, provided that these goods have been mostly produced within this same group of countries.

SADC COMPRISES 16 MEMBERS



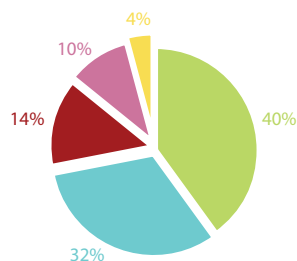
The map shows the 16 member countries of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) highlighted in a light teal color. The countries are: Democratic Republic of the Congo, The United Republic of Tanzania, Seychelles, Angola, Zambia, Comoros, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Mauritius, Namibia, Botswana, Swaziland, Madagascar, and South Africa. Lesotho is also shown as a member but is not labeled on the map.

## MOZAMBIQUE'S OFFICIAL EXPORTS

DO YOU KNOW WHICH ARE THE MAIN PRODUCTS THAT MOZAMBIQUE EXPORTS TO THE WORLD AND TO ITS NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES OF SOUTH AFRICA AND MALAWI?

What are Mozambique's main exports to the world?

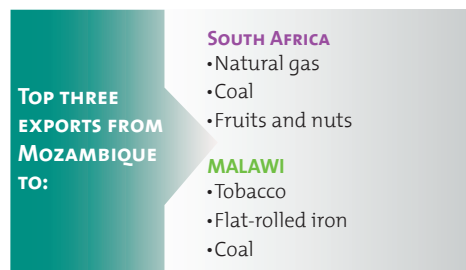
Export structure by product group in 2021  
(as % of total exports)



- All food items
- Ores and metals
- Fuels
- Manufactured goods
- Other

Source: UNCTADStat Country profile

Which products is Mozambique trading with the neighboring countries of South Africa and Malawi?



## MOZAMBIQUE



Source: UNCTAD calculations based on the UNCTADStat database, available at <http://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/> (accessed in March 2023).

## WHAT IS INFORMAL CROSS-BORDER TRADE?

Informal cross-border trade (ICBT) is a major form of informal activity in most African countries. Trading goods across borders is crucial for self-employment, poverty reduction and wealth creation. The most important factors driving informal cross-border trade include cumbersome border procedures, periodic shortages of particular products (often food commodities) and disparities in the prices of certain goods on either side of the border.

### CROSS-BORDER TRADE IS INFORMAL WHEN:

01

It is carried out by avoiding border stations.

02

It is carried out through border stations but goods are partially concealed, are under-declared, misclassified or under-invoiced.



**TRADE IS THEREFORE NOT PROPERLY RECORDED OR NOT RECORDED AT ALL.**

**IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA WOMEN ARE ESTIMATED TO BE BETWEEN 70 AND 80 PER CENT OF INFORMAL TRADERS.<sup>3</sup>**

### TRADERS WHO ENGAGE IN INFORMAL TRADE CAN BE:

Registered operators who evade trade-related regulations and duties by avoiding official border crossing.

01

Unregistered operators who operate entirely outside the formal economy.

02

Registered operators who use official border crossing but who partially evade trade-related regulations and duties, for instance by resorting to the practice of under-invoicing.

03



Fabrics and textiles



Clothing and shoes (new and second-hand)



Dairy products

The goods most commonly traded through informal trade comprise



Small-manufactured household items



Fruits and vegetables



Meat, poultry and fish



## WHY FORMALIZATION IS IMPORTANT FOR AN UNREGISTERED TRADE OPERATOR?<sup>4</sup>

There are many reasons why formalizing your business is important for you and for the economy of your country. You may be already familiar with the numerous challenges confronting informal traders.

Below we present some of the drawbacks of informal trade:

### DID YOU KNOW?

INFORMAL TRADE MAY TURN OUT TO BE EXTREMELY COSTLY FOR YOUR CAPITAL AND FOR YOUR SAFETY



#### ***Risks of personal safety***

The risks associated with ICBT are many, particularly for women traders: harassment and demands for sexual favours, forced prostitution, and exposure to health risks such as HIV infection.



#### ***Risks for your business***

Bribery and seizure of merchandise are common when engaging in informal trade activities. The financial costs of paying bribes or undue fees and of confiscation of goods may have significant impacts on your business.



#### ***Difficulty in getting credit***

Informal traders and owners of informal businesses face more difficulties to access credit and other services from formal financial institutions, as they are regarded as high-risk customers. As a result, they are either denied credit or offered very high interest rates.<sup>5</sup>



#### ***No access to social protection***

Traders or workers operating in the informal sector have no access to social protection, health coverage and other social security benefits accessible in the formal sector, when they exist. This creates situations of vulnerability and social marginalization that are perpetuated through their lives. Women are particularly at a disadvantage because they are typically overrepresented in the informal economy and concentrated in the most insecure jobs.

***Lack of access to adequate facilities***

Engaging in informal trade implies that traders often use secondary routes to cross the border. This does not only expose traders to a wide array of personal safety risks but also precludes them the possibility of benefiting from and accessing infrastructure at the border such as toilets, storage space or sleeping facilities when available.

***Public revenue losses***

Informal trade leads to high revenue losses for the Governments. Informality has thus negative consequences on the overall economic growth of a country. Revenues accrued by integrating informal traders into the formal sector would in the long run allow governments to increase public spending on essential services and to invest in facilitation of formal cross-border trade through the improvement of border facilities and business environment. This may be particularly beneficial for women.

***Unfair competition***

Because of their lower prices, informal imports constitute unfair competition to goods that are produced locally and products that are imported through formal channels, harming other traders and producers in the community.

***Risks for public health and safety***

Informal trade may pose health and safety concerns as products traded through informal channels fall outside regulatory mechanisms of safety and standards enforcement. Prohibited or illegal goods or goods that do not meet minimum safety and health standards may eventually pose risk to consumers' wellbeing and national security.

## YOUR RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS<sup>6,7</sup>

### WHAT ARE YOUR RIGHTS:

#### **Right to security of person**



Traders should be able to cross the official border without the risk of abuses, harassment or gender-based violence.<sup>8</sup>

#### **Freedom of movement**

Traders from Mozambique do not require a visa to enter South Africa and Malawi as long as their stay in the country is less than 30 days. They do, however, require a valid passport.



#### **Right to transparency**



Traders have the right to access relevant information about regulations, trade procedures, documentary requirements, duties, fees and taxes. Such information and any further change should be publicly available or displayed at the border.

#### **Efficient processing of transactions**

Trade transactions should be processed by customs officials in an efficient and timely manner. Traders have the right to demand receipts for any payment made.



#### **Right to carry goods for personal use**



Persons who carry small consignments that are not meant for resale and are for personal use have the right to use the personal rebate scheme, granting tax-free allowance on small amounts of merchandise, regardless of its origin. In Mozambique, the personal rebate scheme applies to a person crossing the border with a consignment whose overall value does not exceed 12,500 Meticaís.

## **WHAT CONSTITUTES HARASSMENT, SEXUAL HARASSMENT, GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE?**

Harassment is any improper and unwelcome conduct that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offence or humiliation to another person. Harassment may take the form of words, gestures or actions which tend to annoy, alarm, abuse, demean, intimidate, belittle, humiliate or embarrass another or which create an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment.<sup>9</sup>

Sexual harassment is any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favour, verbal or physical conduct or gesture of a sexual nature, or any other behaviour of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offence or humiliation to another.

Gender-based violence is a serious safety and health issue that takes many forms, including verbal and physical abuse. It is a security and liability concern, putting at risk not only the person who is the victim of gender-based violence, but others who are in potential danger from the perpetrator. It negatively affects the safety and health of, primarily, women, and prevents the victims of this violence from participating fully in society. This violence not only has severe, long-term impacts on individuals, but also causes major costs to societies as a whole.

### *Safety at the border*

Border areas are busy places, with heavy foot, automobile and truck traffic. The concentration of officials at the border, including Customs, immigration, police and military can be highly intimidating, especially for women and to minority groups, especially those that may not understand the procedures. Several studies show that women cross border traders are often exposed to additional difficulties at the border including harassment, which also makes them more sensitive to the issue of safety at the border.

It is important to remember that Customs administrations have a direct impact on the trading community, and as such the operational policies and procedures in place need to consider the impact on different groups of the population. Traders have an important role in advocating for safer, transparent, consistent and more equal trade processes at the border.

Women and men traders need to know that they will be treated with equal respect and dignity at border crossings.

To this end, traders' needs include:



Safe and confidential reporting and support mechanisms in place for women and men to report wrongdoing at the border;



Policies addressing all sorts of harassment including sexual harassment clearly communicated to all relevant actors at the border;



All complaints to be followed up on and wrongdoing redressed;



All traders, including informal women traders, to be provided with relevant, up-to-date and straightforward information on Customs policies and procedures, in languages with which they are familiar. Key information on Customs procedures to be clearly visible at the border and elsewhere as appropriate;



Physical (body) inspections carried out by Customs on women crossing the border to be performed by a female Customs official or an appointed substitute female official, and vice versa for men;



Trainings to be conducted on regular basis for officers on detecting, preventing, and addressing harassment, including sexual harassment and abuse, as well as on unconscious gender biases;



Provision of adequate and separate facilities, including male/female changing rooms and toilets for traders and for officials to avoid interaction between traders and officers, in order to minimize risks for integrity issues.

## WHAT ARE YOUR OBLIGATIONS:

### Having a valid document

Before you start your journey, you should make sure to have a valid document to be allowed into the other country. In the case of Mozambican citizens travelling to South Africa or Malawi, the travel document is their passport. Please check with the Immigration authorities for more information on travel document requirements when crossing the border.

### Bribes

Traders should not attempt to bribe customs officials to avoid payment of duties or to obtain preferential treatment.

### Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures and other certification

Traders should be aware of goods subject to sanitary and phytosanitary regulations, for which a certificate may be required to attest compliance with norms related to food safety, and animal and human health. Traders should be familiar with all other certification requirements.

### Declaration of goods

It is the trader's responsibility to declare the merchandise to customs authorities under the applicable trade regime. Remember, avoiding border stations, concealing, underdeclaring and misclassifying your goods is considered a contravention of the law.

### Restricted goods

Traders should be aware of the list of restricted or controlled goods and acquire the necessary permits or authorizations.

Depending on the country, restricted goods for which an import/export permit or authorization is required may include grains, maize, fruits and vegetables, live animals, fresh milk, liquors, gemstones, petroleum products and others. Please check with Customs authorities the specific regulations covering these restrictions. Traders found importing or exporting these products without the necessary permit or authorization may be prosecuted by law.

### Prohibited goods

Traders should be aware of the list of prohibited goods that cannot be imported, exported or transited. These may include narcotics, hazardous chemical substances, weapons, wildlife and so on. Please check with Customs authorities the specific regulations covering these prohibitions. Traders found importing or exporting these products are prosecuted by law.



> The list of goods for which export and import restrictions are in place according to the General Rules for Customs Clearance of Goods (Decree No. 34/2009) can be found in the Annex on page 20.

### What are the rules of origin?

Rules of origin allow to distinguish goods produced in a certain country (for example in Mozambique) or region (for example SADC) from those produced elsewhere. If goods are fully or partially produced within the same free trade area, they may benefit from duty-free market access within the countries belonging to the free trade area. Please see the section below on HOW TO USE THE SADC TRADE PROTOCOL for details on rules of origin in SADC.

### Cross-border Traders Association

In general, Cross-border Traders Associations (CBTAs) are non-governmental bodies representing and defending the interests of formal and informal traders. In the case of Mozambique, some of these Associations are focused on representing traders in a particular sector, e.g. agricultural goods, while others represent broader groups, such as small-scale informal importers.<sup>10</sup> They have local chapters at certain border crossings and provide useful market information to traders and assistance on customs rules, procedures and documentary requirements at the border.

The Associations deploy their staff/representatives at border crossings to inform and advise traders about their rights and obligations, thus protecting them from the risk of abuse and harassment. They also engage with Customs officers on behalf of their members to facilitate the Customs clearance import process. This process includes: Presentation of any necessary license/permit; Notice of arrival; Customs declaration filled through Single Electronic Window platform; Payment of relevant duties and fees; Inspection of documents; Physical inspection of goods; Certification from Customs; Release from Customs; Exit from gate. However, in Mozambique, the services of these Associations at the border are restricted to those traders whose traded goods are above a minimum set weight, approximately 7 tons per crossing.

On average, membership to such Associations costs approximately 500 Meticaís for joining up, and around 300 Meticaís monthly renewal fee. In the case of the commercial border at Ressano Garcia, each time a member uses the Association's services at the border, they are charged a fee which ranges from 300 to 1500 Meticaís based on the size and weight of the vehicle being used to transport the imported goods.

## HOW TO USE THE SADC TRADE PROTOCOL

Mozambique, South Africa and Malawi are all SADC member states.

Trade among SADC countries is regulated by the SADC Trade Protocol. Under the Protocol, the SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) was established in 2008 and provides duty-free market access or reduced tariffs to goods originating in SADC.<sup>11,12</sup> However, actual use of the SADC Protocol on Trade in Goods has been relatively low, with the majority of intra-SADC imports to Mozambique foregoing preferential tariffs and only approximately 10 per cent of Mozambican exports using the Protocol. Anecdotal evidence points to practical issues related to receiving certificates of origin and complying with rules of origin, although lack of awareness of the procedures is also cited as a factor.<sup>13</sup>

▷ You can benefit from duty-free market access under the SADC Trade Protocol if your goods satisfy one of the following rules of origin.<sup>14</sup>

1. Your goods were produced in a SADC member state. This means the product is entirely grown, mined, fished, born and raised, or produced with materials originating in a SADC member state.
2. A portion of the materials that make up your goods are imported from outside the region, but these materials have undergone “sufficient working or processing” in a SADC member state.
  - Examples of products that **would meet** the SADC rules of origin under 1. include vegetables harvested in a member state, animals born and raised in a member state,

fishing products obtained in the waters of a member state, or any other product that does not contain material from outside SADC.

- Under 2., “sufficient working or processing” is defined differently for different products. For clothing and textiles, this may require two “substantial transformations.” One example would be if Mozambique imports thread from a non-SADC country, turns that thread into cloth, and then uses that cloth to make clothing, the clothing would qualify as originating within the SADC region.
- Activities that do not count as sufficient working or processing include packaging or repacking, assembling or disassembling, and “ornamental or finishing operations” on textiles such as dyeing and embroidery.
- It is important to note that the goods located in a country are not the same as goods originating from a country. Products that **would not meet** the SADC rules of origin include products purchased in a SADC member country but produced elsewhere.
- For example, second-hand clothing that is imported into South Africa from the United States and purchased by a trader to sell in Mozambique would not meet the SADC rules of origin. The trader would pay the customs duties that Mozambique would normally apply to these products.
- SADC has adopted specific rules of origin for nearly every product. These rules are available in Annex I to the revised SADC Protocol on Trade.<sup>15</sup>



▷ If your goods are eligible for FTA treatment, you need to obtain a SADC Certificate of Origin (CoO) before traveling to the border:

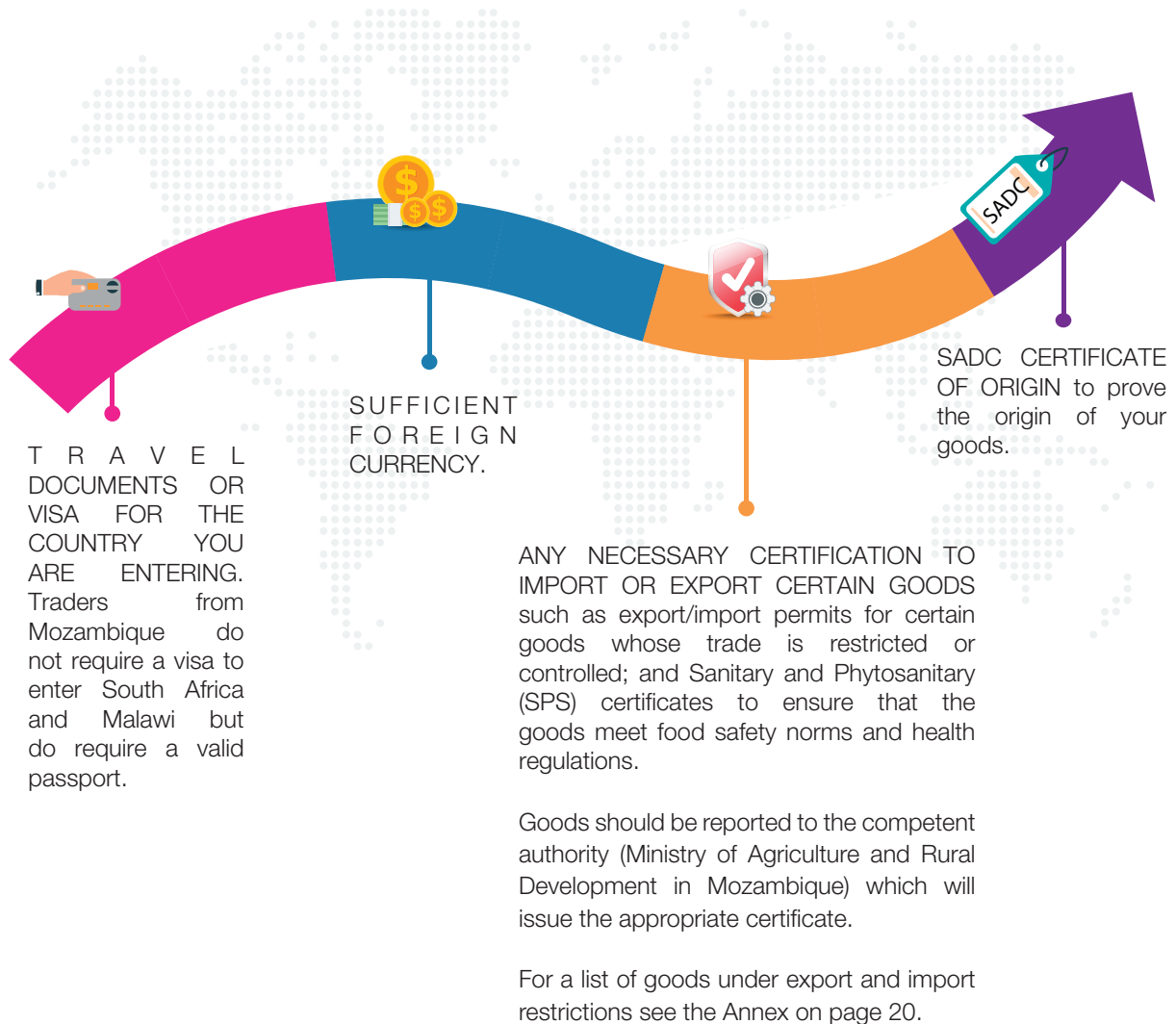
- If you are importing goods from South Africa to Mozambique, you can obtain these certificates from the local Customs district office of the South African Revenue Service.
- If you are exporting goods from Mozambique to South Africa or Malawi, you can obtain these certificates from the Regional Directorate of Customs offices (in Maputo, Beira and Nacala).
- If you are importing goods from Malawi to Mozambique, you can obtain an electronic version of these certificates (e-CoO) online through a pilot project launched by the Malawi Revenue Authority.

Bear in mind that a trader must be registered as an importer/exporter with the relevant government body (local Customs district office of the South African Revenue Service in South Africa; Direcção Nacional da Indústria no Ministério da Indústria e Comércio in Mozambique) in order to be eligible to apply for a SADC Certificate of Origin.

▷ If your goods **are not** eligible for FTA treatment, customs duties may be charged.

## SADC TRADE PROTOCOL STEP BY STEP

### BEFORE YOU TRAVEL TO THE BORDER, MAKE SURE YOU HAVE THE FOLLOWING:



**ONCE YOU REACH THE BORDER FOLLOW THESE STEPS:**

Have the SADC Certificate of Origin stamped by a customs officer in the country where the goods are coming from. The Certificate of Origin is usually obtained in the capital.

Fill in a Customs Document (declaration form) to declare your goods and have it stamped by a customs officer in the country of export.

Clear immigration formalities when entering the other country.

Submit the stamped documents at the customs desks on the other side of the border.

If your goods qualify as originating in SADC, in most cases you will not be asked to pay any duty. You may be asked to pay other taxes or fees. See below for more information

*What are the tariffs? What are the taxes?  
Is there any other fee that you should pay?*

**Tariffs or customs duties** are taxes imposed by Governments on imported goods. These should be paid to the customs authority of the importing country.

For trade between SADC countries, most goods are exempted from customs duties. To receive duty-free treatment or pay reduced tariffs, however, your goods must meet the SADC rules of origin and be accompanied by a stamped SADC certificate.

Customs duties should not be confused with other taxes. For instance, the SADC FTA does not exempt traders from paying other taxes such as:

- **Value Added Tax (VAT)**, a type of consumption tax levied on most goods whenever value is added. VAT exemption per the Mozambique VAT code is applied to the imports of certain primary products passing through the border. These products are limited and can only be traded VAT-free after being promulgated in national law. Currently, the most commonly traded goods on the list for VAT exempt entry into Mozambique are potatoes and onions;
- **Excise tax** levied on products such as alcohol, tobacco, gasoline, cosmetics, soft drinks etc.;
- **Administrative fees** applied to certain procedures such as for obtaining a phytosanitary SPS certificate.

*SADC Simplified Trade Regime (STR)*

In 2017, with a mandate from the SADC Ministers for Trade, the SADC Secretariat began developing a Simplified Trade Regime (STR) for intraregional trade meant to simplify paperwork and streamline customs formalities to enable quick and easy transactions by small-scale traders. As of June 2023, the SADC STR has been finalised but has not yet been implemented.

### Checklist of documents you need to claim duty free or reduced tariffs under the SADC FTA



**SADC Certificate of Origin:** it provides evidence that the goods you are carrying meet the SADC requirements for duty-free treatment.



**Customs Form:** indicates the range and value of products to be exported/imported. In the case of goods imported into Mozambique, the relevant declaration form is the “Documento Único”. Since 2012, Mozambique has introduced the “Janela Única Electrónica” (JUE), an electronic system for the clearance and monitoring of goods. This is used as a trade facilitation tool by reducing the physical paperwork required and allowing for electronic submission of documentation necessary for clearance of goods.



**Travel documents:** having a valid document is necessary to clear immigration procedures and enter the neighboring country. This is typically a national passport. Please check with the Immigration authorities for more information.

Additional documents that you may need to provide at the border:



**Export/import permits:** these may be required for certain goods, including for instance agricultural or animal products, whose trade is restricted or controlled. Goods should be reported to the competent authority, which will issue the appropriate export/import license.



**Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) certificates:** these may be required to ensure that the goods comply with norms related to food safety, and animal and human health regulations. Goods should be reported to the competent authority (such as Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Health, Veterinary Authority), which will issue the appropriate certificate attesting conformity with SPS measures.



## *2. Authorities present at the border*

- MOZAMBIQUE REVENUE AUTHORITY
- DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS
- MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- MINISTRY OF SEA, INLAND WATERS AND FISHERIES
- MINISTRY OF HEALTH
- MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
- MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
- MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE
- BORDER POLICE
- DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

### *OTHER ENTITIES*

- KUDUMBA (PROVIDES NON-INTRUSIVE INSPECTION AND VISUALISATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES TO AUTHORITIES AT ALL BORDER POSTS, PORTS AND AIRPORTS IN MOZAMBIQUE)

### *IN ADDITION TO THE ENTITIES MENTIONED ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING ENTITIES ARE ALSO PRESENT AT THE RESSANO GARCIA BORDER*

- GESTÃO DE TERMINAL (MANAGES THE KM4 ROAD TERMINAL WHERE TRANSPORT VEHICLES ARE DIRECTED AND THE CLEARING PROCESS TAKES PLACE)
- ASSOCIATIONS SUPPORTING CROSS-BORDER TRADERS:
  - ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS MICRO IMPORTADORES DE MOÇAMBIQUE (AMIM)
  - ASSOCIAÇÃO MUKHERO
  - ASSOCIAÇÃO DE IMPORTAÇÃO E COMERCIALIZAÇÃO DE PRODUTOS FRESCOS E AGRÍCOLAS (FRESCATA)
  - COOPERATIVA AGRARIA DOS MICRO IMPORTADORES DE MOÇAMBIQUE (COOPAMIM)
  - ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS TRANSPORTADORES DO COMÉRCIO TRANSFRONTEIRIÇO (ATCT)

### 3. List of goods under export and import restrictions

#### Mozambique Revenue Authority

Products for whom import restrictions apply at importation as stipulated under General Rules for Customs Clearance of Goods (Decree No. 34/2009) include:

GOODS	RESTRICTIONS
Animals, spoils and animal products	Authorization of the veterinary services
Plants, roots, tubers, bulbs, stems, branches, buds, eyes on seed tubers, sprouts, fruits and seeds, honey and other agricultural products, as well as their respective packaging	Phytosanitary inspection prior to customs clearance
Playing cards	Must be sealed in accordance with the legislation in force
Drugs, except those carried in luggage for personal use	Authorization of health or veterinary services, as appropriate
Firearms, explosives and fireworks, physical or chemical gunpowder	Authorization by the Ministry of Interior
Goods whose import is conditioned by specific legislation	Subject to authorization according to the law
Goods which are subject to tax exemptions or where special tax treatment is conditional upon their use and that may have other applications, according to the terms of legislation in force	Authorization of the competent institution
Goods imported from countries with which there are trade agreements or treaties that provide for special taxation	Authorization of the competent institution
Seals and revenue or postal stamps, in use in the country	May only be imported by the State
Poisonous or toxic substances and narcotic drugs, or their preparations	Authorization from health or veterinary services
Second-hand clothes	Imports must be accompanied by a fumigation certificate



Gold, silver and platinum, in coins, bars or ingots	May only be imported by the Central Bank of Mozambique, in accordance with the legislation in force
Foreign currency notes and coins	May only be imported by authorized banking institutions
National currency notes and coins in use in the country	May only be imported by the Central Bank of Mozambique
Goods that will undergo any beneficiation, upgrading or repair in the country, and intended for re-exportation	Authorization of the Director-General of Customs
Used pneumatic tires, carcasses for retreading and other retreaded or used pneumatic tires	Authorization by the Ministry of Transport and Communications

Goods for whom export restrictions apply at exportation include:

<b>GOODS</b>	<b>RESTRICTIONS</b>
Animals, animal remains and products	Authorization from the Veterinary Services
Manuscripts, stamps, coins, weapons and other objects of historic or archaeological value	Authorization from the Minister of Culture and Tourism
Gold and silver, in powder or bar, platinum	Authorization from the Bank of Mozambique, granted based upon fulfilment of tax obligations
Poisonous or toxic substances or drugs and their preparations	Permission from the minister responsible for health
Precious timbers, precious or semi-precious stones	Authorization from the competent authorities (the Ministry of Land and Environment for timber and the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy for precious and semi-precious stones)
Commodities subject to export surcharges	For each product, specific legislation exists indicating the nature of the restrictions
Ores	Restrictions related to the agreements signed by the Government and legislation in force
Other commodities whose special export regime is determined by special legislation	Subject to authorization according to the law

## NOTES

- <sup>1</sup> 13 SADC countries are part of the free trade area: Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, The United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
- <sup>2</sup> SADC Secretariat (2018).
- <sup>3</sup> Afrika, J. & Ajumbo, G. (2012). Informal Cross Border Trade in Africa: Implications and Policy Recommendations. Africa Economic Brief Volume 3, Issue 10, African Development Bank. Available at: <https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/Economic%20Brief%20-%20Informal%20Cross%20Border%20Trade%20in%20Africa%20Implications%20and%20Policy%20Recommendations%20-%20Volume%203.pdf>
- <sup>4</sup> UNCTAD (2018). Borderline: Women in informal cross-border trade in Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Available at: <https://unctad.org/publication/borderline-women-informal-cross-border-trade-malawi-united-republic-tanzania-and-zambia>
- <sup>5</sup> UNCTAD (2023). Mozambique's integration into regional value chains and the role of women small-scale cross-border traders.
- <sup>6</sup> Brenton P. et al (2014). Improving behavior at borders to promote trade formalization: The Charter for Cross-Border Traders. Available at: <https://bit.ly/2TDkCOC>.
- <sup>7</sup> World Bank (2012). Basic rights and obligations for traders and border officials. Available at: <https://bit.ly/2H0uLne>
- <sup>8</sup> The right to security of person is guaranteed by several international instruments. For instance, the Maputo Protocol, signed in 2003 by most African States, provides for several legal obligations regarding women, establishing that all women shall be entitled to respect for their lives, integrity and security of person.
- <sup>9</sup> World Customs Organization (2019). Gender Equality Organizational Assessment Tool. Available at: <https://www.wcoomd.org/-/media/wco/public/global/pdf/topics/capacity-building/activities-and-programmes/gender-equality/gender-equality-assessment-tool.pdf?la=en> (Accessed 10 April 2023)
- <sup>10</sup> Associations operating at the Ressano Garcia border post are: Associação dos Micro Importadores de Moçambique (AMIM); Associação Mukhero, Associação de Importação e Comercialização de produtos Frescos e Agrícolas (FRESCATA); Cooperativa Agrária dos Micro importadores de Moçambique (COOPAMIM); Associação dos Transportadores do Comércio Transfronteiriço (ATCT).
- <sup>11</sup> Southern African Development Community (2012). Available at <https://www.sadc.int/about-sadc/integration-milestones/free-tradearea/> (Accessed 10 April 2023).
- <sup>12</sup> Out of the 15 SADC Member States, Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) remain outside the SADC Free Trade Area.
- <sup>13</sup> ECDPM (2023). Lessons from SADC for the AfCFTA: The case of Mozambique. Available at: <https://ecdpm.org/application/files/6816/7870/2522/Lessons-SADC-AfCFTA-case-Mozambique-Discussion-Paper-338-ECDFM-2023.pdf>
- <sup>14</sup> Chilala B and McClelland M (2009). Guide to the SADC Protocol on Trade, Southern Africa Global Competitiveness Hub. Available at: <https://www.satradehub.org/images/stories/downloads/pdf/guides/SADCTradeGuide.pdf>.
- <sup>15</sup> ANNEX I to the SADC Protocol on Trade. Concerning the Rules of Origin for Products to Be Traded Between the Member States of the Southern African Development Community. Available at <https://bit.ly/2QGkWK0>.



