

INTERNATIONAL EXPORT CONTROL CONFERENCE

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BACKGROUND

Export of goods from Kenya and the partner states is governed by the provisions of East African Community Customs Management Act 2004 Section seventy (70), seventy one (71) and seventy two (72) and the third schedule of the said Act.

SOURCES OF EXPORT GOODS

- Locally produced goods both agricultural and horticultural.
- Locally manufactured industrial goods
- Ex warehouse goods previously imported
- Goods produced at the Export Processing Zone using locally produced raw materials
- Goods produced at the export processing zone using imported materials
- Goods manufactured under Bond using imported materials.

TAXATION

Export duties are levied on export goods mainly to discourage mass exportation of certain raw materials, to protect local industries from destruction. This includes:-

- Hides and Skins to protect leather industry.
- Scrap Metal of certain categories

PROVISIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

The objective of prohibition and restrictions is to protect our industries and National Heritage.

HOW AND WHAT TO BE CONTROLLED FOR EXPORT

- Giving conditions on restricted items
- Application of quota system
- Endangered species of plants and trees
- Promotion of tourism by banning export of animal products
- Endangered species of wildlife that need to be protected

RESTRICTED GOODS

- Goods which are regulated under the East African Community Customs Management Act
- Waste and scrap of ferrous cast iron
- Timber from wood grown in the partner state.
- Fresh unprocessed fish (Nile Perch and Tilapia)
- Wood charcoal
- Sugar

PROHIBITED GOODS

- All the exportation of which is prohibited under the EACCM Act 2004 or by any written law for the time being in force in the partner states.
- Prohibited goods includes :-
 - Sandle wood
 - Ivory
 - Animal products

CHALLENGES OF EXPORT CONTROLS

- Inadequate information flow especially from various agencies and stakeholders
- Scanner equipments are required to detect prohibited goods and for enhancing export control.
- Within Africa some countries have no governments, when goods are exported to this countries, they are diverted back to the country of export creating a revenue risk
- Enforcement of transhipments may be a challenge since it depends on how reliable the ships manifest are documented.

Thank you
END