

Leaflet No. 12. Exportation of Goods - Your Questions Answered

Introduction

The Introduction of the Free Trade Area has seen business community rising to the challenge of increased Importation and Exportation of various Commodities across national borders. This situation has led to increased demand for information on general exportation of goods. This leaflet sets to answer some questions about export procedures. It also covers temporary exportation of goods including motor vehicles. However, comprehensive details on exportation can be found in CAP 322 of the Laws of Zambia. This is merely a guide.

What is exportation of goods?

Exportation of goods means to take or cause goods to be taken out of Zambia and related expressions are construed accordingly.

Who is an exporter?

An exporter is any person in Zambia who takes goods or cause goods to be taken out of Zambia and includes any employee or agent of such person and the owner of such goods as are exported.

When can goods be exported?

Goods can only be exported or accepted for carriage for export after such entry or other acceptable documentation has been delivered to Customs by the exporter or agent, and duly processed. Exportation can be done by Road, Rail, Air, Pipeline, and Water (Sea).

What is the role of Customs in exportation of goods?

Customs and Excise Division of ZRA controls all exports to ensure the enforcement of national legislation concerning export prohibition and restrictions. Restricted goods can only be exported after obtaining an export permit from the concerned ministries or relevant government departments.

On the other hand, Customs collects information needed for preparation of national trade statistics.

What Customs documents do you need to facilitate commercial exportation?

Commercial consignments can only be exported after completion of Customs form CE 20. Currently, these forms are printed and sold by various printing companies.

Depending on the purpose and/or source of the goods to be exported, the Customs Procedure Code (CPC) to be used may be as follows:

- E100 exportation of goods from open stock
- E101 exportation of goods from a bonded warehouse
- E102 exportation of goods on which a drawback of duty is required
- E200 temporary exportation of goods for repair (General Registration

Certificate (GRC) form CE16 to be completed as well.

- E201 temporary exportation for processing or manufacturing
- E202 temporary exportation of goods for other purposes
- R300 re-exportation of goods imported under temporary importation

What other documents do you need to accompany form CE 20?

You need the following documents:

- (i) **Certificate of origin** for exports into member countries that have ratified particular preferential trade agreements with Zambia. These certificates can be obtained from Customs International and Policy office in Lusaka and Assistant Commissioner Customs and Excise Ndola office. Currently, Zambia issues certificates of origin for the following trade agreements:
 - COMESA
 - SADC Trade Protocol
 - EU
- (ii) **Certificate of origin known, as VISA** is needed for exports to the U.S.A. under AGOA programme. AGOA is not a trade agreement between Zambia and the U.S.A. but

rather a U.S.A. Act of parliament allowing selected African countries to export their products to U.S.A. under preferential treatment. As in (i) above, certificates can be obtained from Lusaka and Ndola.

- (iii) **Permits**, e.g., Quality certificate from Veterinary department (meat and livestock), Phytosanitary certificate from Mt. Makulu Research station (seeds, plants, & fruits), permit for gemstone exports, and Timber verification certificate for timber exports.
- (iv) **Other supporting documents** such as packing list, consignment note, cargo manifest, commercial invoice, airway bill, bill of lading insurance, and any other document relevant to the export.

How can I export a small value parcel by Post or Airfreight?

Goods exported by post or airfreight with a value not exceeding 3000 fee units (i.e. 3000 x 180 per fee unit) in any one consignment or shipment are to be cleared with Customs by lodgement of a duly completed declaration in form CE 13 (Declaration of small value exports by Post or airfreight) by the exporter or agent. An exporter shall open, unpack, repack, and close up such of the packages as the officer may require for examination and all charges incurred in the examination shall be borne by the exporter.

How can I export an accompanied baggage?

No documentation may be required for passengers accompanied baggage. However, the owner will be required to make a verbal declaration.

What about exportation of an unaccompanied baggage other than by Post or Airfreight?

No CE 20 is required. However, the relevant consignment note showing the destination of goods, name, full address of consignor and consignee, and ultimate destination must accompany the baggage.

How can I export samples and other items for repair?

Where goods are being exported as samples, or for purposes of repair, a duly completed form CE 16 (General Registration Certificate) must be presented to Customs. Otherwise, full duty and VAT may be collected on such goods upon re-importation.

What about temporary exportation of travellers' vehicles?

A duly completed entry in form CE 14 (Customs Temporary Exportation Permit for motor vehicles) will have to be lodged with Customs for purposes of clearing travellers' vehicles which are exported temporarily from Zambia. Only Zambian registered vehicles can be entered on this form. Where any other person other than the registered owner is

exporting a vehicle, proof of authority to export (from the owner) must be shown to Customs.

What about exportation of visitors' vehicles?

This is done on form CE 5 (Customs Import Permit for visitors' vehicles) initially processed at the time of entry at the border. It will have to be presented to Customs at the exit port for acquittals on making exit. If for any reason the vehicle cannot be exported on expiry of permit, the visitor must notify the nearest Customs office for a possible extension of the permit.

How long can a processed export remain in the country?

Where export documents are processed at an inland port, the consignment will have to make exit within 3 days from the date of processing. Exports processed at boarder stations must make exit immediately after processing. The processing office must be notified of any delay in exportation of processed exports. Otherwise, goods may be impounded for contravening the law.

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