Mode of Transport, Country of Consignment and Customs Procedure Codes (CPC) Implementation in COMESA Member States

Regional Seminar on international Trade Statistics
12th – 16th May 2014
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Outline:

1. Introduction
2. Mode of Transport dimension
3. Country of Consignment dimension
4. Custom Procedure Codes (CPC)
1. Introduction:

- **COMESA’s Mission**
  The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) is a regional integration grouping of 19 African sovereign states which have agreed to promote regional integration through trade development and to develop their natural and human resources for the mutual benefit of all their peoples.

- **COMESA Treaty**
  Guiding document or master plan for the attainment of a COMESA Common Market whose overriding objective is to attain sustainable growth through the promotion of joint developmental projects and policies.
1. Introduction:

- COMESA Treaty

- Treaty Provisions for Statistical Development

Article 139

“The Member States undertake to co-operate in providing information that would enable them to review the functioning and development of the Common Market and move efficiently in the implementation of provisions of this Treaty.”

Article 140

“The Member States undertake to cooperate in the field of statistics in order to create an enabling environment for regular flows of up-to-date, reliable, harmonized and comparable statistical data on various sectors of economic activity, required for an efficient implementation of the objectives of the Common Market.”
1. Introduction:

- COMESA’s Current Membership (19)

- Burundi
- Comoros
- Congo DR
- Djibouti
- Egypt
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Libya
- Malawi
- Mauritius
- Rwanda
- Seychelles
- Sudan
- Swaziland
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe
2: Mode of Transport

Definition:
- Mode of Transport is the means of transport used when goods enter or leave the economic territory of a country.

Importance:
- Monitoring of international transport routes
- Assessment of the impact of trade on the environment
- Formulation of transport policy
2: Mode of Transport ..ctd

Collection:
For all countries using the Asycuda system (++/World), fields for Mode and Nationality of transport are provided for.

From the above listed countries, COMESA has data on mode of transport for all countries except for Egypt and Libya.

Egypt is in the process of including mode of transport while Libya does not submit trade data to the Secretariat.
Harmonization of mode of transport from COMESA Member States is done at the secretariat and below are the harmonized codes and descriptions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Descriptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Marine transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rail transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Road transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Air transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fixed transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Inland Waterways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Other mode of transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3: Country of Consignment

- The country of consignment (in the case of imports) is the country from which goods were dispatched to the importing country.

- The country of consignment (in the case of exports) is the country to which goods are dispatched by the exporting country.

- The country of consignment or Country of Last Origin / First Destination (CLOFD) is an additional field to Country of Origin of Imports and Country of Destination for Exports.
For all countries using the Asycuda system, there is a provision for the CLOFD field hence data is normally captured accordingly.

The CLOFD field is also used to impute the Country of Origin or Country of Destination in case either of the two is missing.
Among the COMESA Member States we have 10 countries that record Country of Consignment in addition to Country of Origin and Country of Destination.

Eight Countries do not record the Country of Consignment while one country does not provide trade data to the COMESA secretariat.
All Trade, weather General or Special is governed by Customs Procedure Codes.

The main Customs Procedures are:

1. Transit
2. Processing under customs control
3. Home use
4. Customs warehousing
5. Temporary admission
6. Inward processing
7. Outward processing
8. Compensating goods
From the CPC we are able to determine the flows i.e
1. Imports
2. Re-imports
3. Exports
4. Re-exports

From the CPCs we are also able to determine the Trade Types i.e
0. Non Statistical
2. Both
G. General Trade
S. Special Trade
4: Customs Procedure Codes (CPC) ..ctd

Harmonization of Customs Procedures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporter</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Customs System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>BI</td>
<td>ASYCUDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo DR</td>
<td>CD</td>
<td>ASYCUDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>DJ</td>
<td>ASYCUDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>EG</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>ER</td>
<td>ASYCUDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>ET</td>
<td>ASYCUDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>KE</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>KM</td>
<td>ASYCUDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>LY</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>MG</td>
<td>ASYCUDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>MU</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>ASYCUDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>RW</td>
<td>ASYCUDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>ASYCUDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>ASYCUDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>SZ</td>
<td>ASYCUDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>UG</td>
<td>ASYCUDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>ZM</td>
<td>ASYCUDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>ZW</td>
<td>ASYCUDA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to look at the Harmonization of CPCs it is important to look at the customs systems. From the table on the left hand side we have 15 COMESA member states who are using ASYCUDA system at their Customs Office. These countries’ structure of CPCs is more all less the same. We have the CPC 4 codes which explains mainly the movement of the goods and the CPC 3 which is the National Procedure which explain the treatment the goods are subjected to.
Harmonization of Customs Procedures

The National Procedure codes are very different by most countries making it very difficult to harmonize because of the way they are assigned this is for Countries using ASYCUDA.

For non ASYCUDA countries the structure of CPCs for these countries is also very different in both the codes and descriptions for the remaining countries. These Countries are Egypt, Mauritius and Kenya.

Harmonization on CPC is done using the Flows and the Trade Types that are derived from the CPCs.
4: Customs Procedure Codes (CPC) ..ctd

For COMESA when reporting the different trade Systems we use the following Trade Type codes:

General Trade System:
we use a combination of code 2 = Both and code G = General

Special Trade System:
we use a combination of code 2 = Both and code S = Special

Code 0 which is None Statistical is not used at all.
This is where we have transit goods, goods for destruction and movement from one warehouse to another etc.
Thank you