

# Spices Export Procedures Guide for SMEs in Tanzania

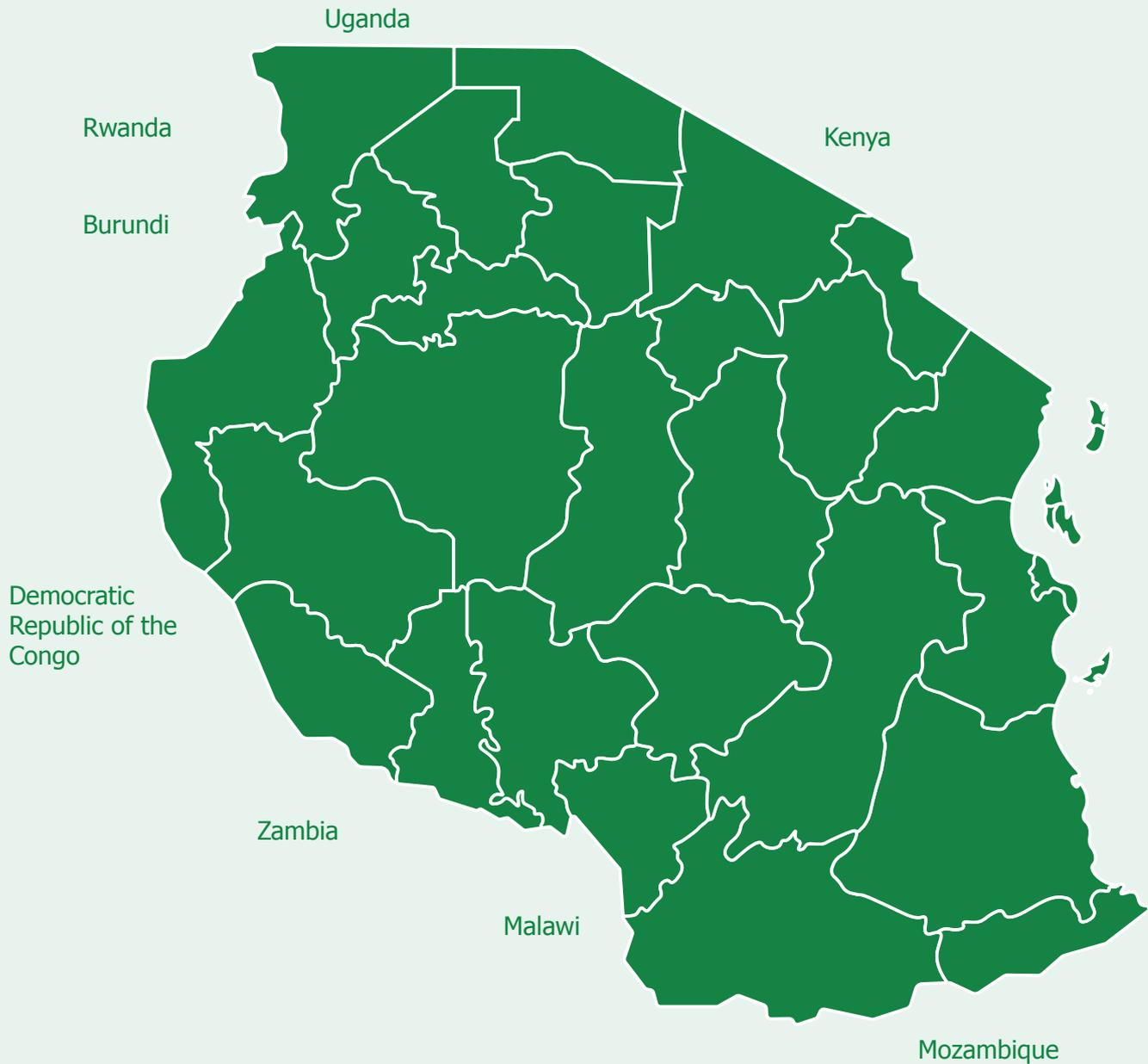


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East African Community

# Tanzania



Author: Agatha Nderitu

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## Acronyms

BRCGS	British Retail Consortium Global Standards
CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission
CAPR	Corrective Action Plan
CBI	Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
EAC	East African Community
EAS	East African Standards
EASC	East African Standards Committee
ECS	Electronic Certification System
ENS	Entry Summary Declaration
EORI	Electronic Operator Registration Identification
EU	European Union
EXS	Exit Summary Declaration
FAOSTAT	Food and Agriculture Association Statistics
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GHP	Good Hygiene Practices
GLOBAL G.A.P	Global Good Agricultural Practices
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practices
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
GSP	Good Storage Practices
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HCD	Horticultural Crop Directorate
ICS	Import Control System
HS	Harmonized System
HODECT	Horticulture Development Council of Tanzania
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISPM	International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
ITC	International Trade Centre
JNIA	Julius Nyerere International Airport
MALF	Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries

MARKUP	Market Access Upgrade Programme
MITI	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment
MRL	Maximum Residue Limits
PHS	Plant Health Services
RoO	Rules of Origin
SAD	Single Administrative Document
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SMETA	Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit
SQMT	Standardization, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Testing
TAEC	Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission
TAHA	Tanzania Horticulture Association
TANSAD	Tanzania Single Administrative Document
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TCAA	Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority
TFA	Trade Facilitation Agreement
TFDA	Tanzania Food and Drug Authority
TPA	Tanzania Ports Authority
TPRI	Tropical Pesticides Research Institute
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
UCR	Unique Consignment Reference
UN	United Nations
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
VAT	Value Added Tax
WTO	World Trade Organization
WEDF	World Export Development Forum

## About This Guide

This *Spices Export Procedures Guide for SMEs in Tanzania* is prepared under the European Union – East African Community Market Access Upgrade Programme (EU-EAC MARKUP), a regional development initiative implemented by the International Trade Centre (ITC) that aims to contribute to the economic growth of the EAC through supporting increased exports of agribusiness and spices, promoting regional integration and access to the European market.

Tanzania is one of the top spice producers in Africa. While the EU has historically sourced most of its spices from Asia, it is increasingly sourcing more from African markets. This offers an opportunity that Tanzanian spice farmers can take advantage of. However, SMEs are often constrained in exploiting such opportunities. By their very nature, SMEs often lack the technical knowledge, financial means and market information on export markets, opportunities in them and requirements and procedures necessary to support their exporting ventures. It is this last challenge that this Spice Export Procedures Guide seeks to address.

Targeted at SMEs that are ready to export or already exporting, the overall objective of the Spices Export Procedures Guide is to build knowledge and awareness on export market opportunities for Tanzania spice produce, especially in relation to the EU; the quality-related requirements (SPS, TBT, standards, rules of origin) to access the EU market and the step-by-step procedures for exporting spices. While a lot of the information contained in this Guide is available on various sources on the internet, the Guide goes a step further to provide spices SMEs with a simplified and consolidated information pack. Besides the SME exporters, the Guide is also a useful tool for Trade Support Institutions (TSIs) in Tanzania, such as expected to be useful to Business Membership Organisations (BMOs) and public sector bodies who may use the information herein to support SMEs to take advantage of opportunities, including through facilitating the exporting process.

In terms of structure, the Spices Export Procedures Guide is divided into five chapters. Chapter 1 introduces Tanzania's spices, looking at its production, exports and imports. The Chapter also looks at Tanzania in the context of EAC's imports and exports. The chapter delves deeper into the EU as an export destination, looking at trends and analysing the export potential in the EU. Chapter 2 looks at import market requirements that a SME must meet before they export their products, in general and with a with specific reference to the EU Market. In Chapter 3, the guide provides a summary as well as a step-by-step elaboration of the whole gamut of business processes and regulatory activities required to export spices in Tanzania for a first-time exporter – from registering as an exporter, going through the various state entities to obtain various certifications and approvals, to releasing spices at the port for shipment. Chapter 4 looks at those key processes, requirements and procedures for importing spices into the EU. Since the importer in the EU takes a lead in most of the required action, the Chapter narrows down on those actions and requirements where the input of the exporter is critical. In Chapter 5, the guide provides information on where SMEs may find additional information and help to support their exporting journey.



# Chapter 1: Tanzania Spices Trade

## Overview and Objectives of Chapter 1:

This Chapter provides an overview of Tanzania's trade in spices, looking at the specific spices and their exports and imports, both existing and potential. The Chapter delves deeper into the EU as an export destination, looking at the size of the market, the trends, the export potential as well as the trading regime between Tanzania and the EU. Given the African Continental Free Trade Area now in force, the Chapter also elaborates the potential market for spices across Africa.

The **key objectives** of this Chapter are:

- To build the knowledge and understanding of the Tanzanian spices sector SME of the global, EU and African markets for spices and the export opportunities in them.
- To provide the spice sector SMEs in Tanzania with a list of credible information and data sources on the spice sector

## Overview of the Spices Sector in Tanzania

Tanzania is one of the leading producers of spices in Africa. Due to favorable weather and soil conditions, a wide variety of spices are grown in the country. The main spices for both the export and the local market are clove, pepper, chilies, cinnamon, cardamom, ginger, coriander, vanilla, garlic, lemongrass and red onion<sup>1</sup>. Most production is done by smallholder farmers under mixed cropping systems alongside other food crops. The main growing areas in mainland Tanzania are Tanga, Morogoro, Mbeya, Kilimanjaro, Kigoma, Ruvuma, Kagera, Iringa, Arusha, Coast, and the Singida region<sup>2</sup>. The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba are also important regions for the production of spices and especially cloves<sup>3</sup>.

Cloves, known locally as *karafuu* have been exported from Zanzibar for about 180 years<sup>4</sup>. Clove trees are evergreen perennial trees whose dried buds are used as a spice and an herbal remedy. At one point, Zanzibar was the world's top clove producer before South Asian countries took over<sup>5</sup>. Besides Zanzibar, cloves are also grown in the islands of Unguja and Pemba. In these regions, cloves are mainly grown in plantations, but isolated trees can be found<sup>6</sup>. In the mainland regions of Tanga, Morogoro and Mbeya, small scale farming of cloves has been gaining traction<sup>7</sup>. As of 2019, Tanzania was the 9th largest exporter of cloves in the world with an export value of \$6.71 million<sup>8</sup>. The main export markets for Tanzania's cloves are Indonesia, India, Singapore, Japan, and South Korea. The fastest growing markets are Austria, Japan and Germany<sup>9</sup>.

Chili peppers (*Capsicum frutescens* and *Capsicum Chinense*) are red or green pods that add an intense hot flavor to food. There are many varieties including the habanero, African bird's eye, cayenne, Thai and piri piri. In Swahili they are all called pilipili. Sweet peppers (*Capsicum annuum*) also known as pilipili hoho in Swahili are also a major spice grown in Tanzania. The most common types have green, red, yellow or orange bell-shaped fruits. The main growing areas for peppers are Iringa, Tanga, Morogoro, Mbeya, Kigoma and Ruvuma districts. In the Tanga regions and some parts of Morogoro, peppers are grown in small plantations of about 0.25 ha and supported by being trained using trees such as *Jatropha curcas*, jackfruit and mango.

1 ITC. "Tanzania Spices Sub Sector Strategy," 2014.

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Martin, Peter J. "The Zanzibar Clove Industry," 1991.

5 Selina Wamucii. <https://www.selinawamucii.com/produce/spices-and-herbs/tanzania-cloves/>

6 ITC. "Tanzania Spices Sub Sector Strategy," 2014.

7 Ibid.

8 Observatory of Economic Complexity. <https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateral-product/cloves/reporter/tza?redirect=true>

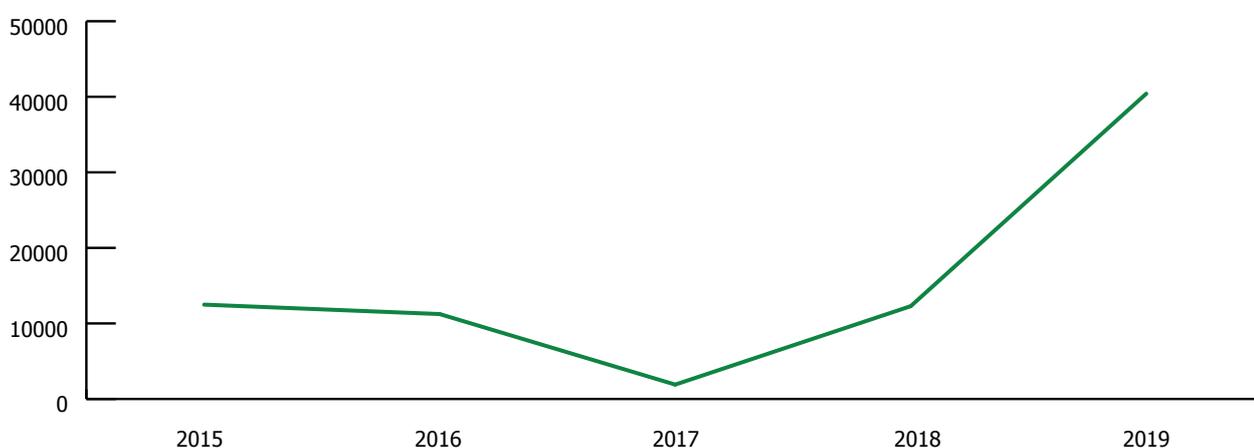
9 Ibid.

The main body supporting spice producers in Tanzania are horticultural bodies. The main body is the Tanzania Horticulture Association (TAHA) which has responsibilities like mobilizing farmers, facilitate formation of farmer groups, governance training, Global GAP standards training, formalization of groups through registration and linkage to the markets. In conjunction with top horticultural producers in Tanzania, TAHA has established a logistics company called TAHA Fresh which facilitates both air and road freight transport of horticultural export products from Tanzania.<sup>10</sup> The sector is also supported by the government of Tanzania mainly through the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries (MALF). Product quality and food safety are regulated by the Tanzania Board of Standards (TBS) and the Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority (TFDA) respectively. Other government agencies such as the Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Industry and Trade (MITI), the Tanzania Port Authority (TPA), and the Tanzania Civil Aviation Authority (TCAA) are also involved in supporting horticultural produce exporters. Additionally, there are a number of agricultural research institutions that contribute to the horticultural industry like Tengeru Horticulture Training Institute, Sokoine University of Agriculture, and the Uyole Agriculture Research Institute, which have been instrumental in farming methods research, fertilizer approval and seedling distribution.

### Tanzania’s Export of Spices

Spices are a significant contributor to the export earnings of Tanzania. Exports have significantly risen in the recent past (2018-2020), from USD 1.9 million in 2018 to USD 40.4 million in 2020. Exports of spices are dominated by one product category, i.e. cloves (HS Code 090710) - in the year 2020, cloves made up 87% of the nation’s spices exports (USD 35.1 million). Other significant exports are cardamoms (USD 1.3M); pepper (of the genus Piper) at USD 916,000 and ginger, neither crushed nor ground (USD 824,000). See Table 1 and Figure 1 below:

**Figure 1, Tanzania’s Exports of Spices (2016-2020), Trend**



Source: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistics, accessed 23/7/2021

<sup>10</sup> Match Maker Associates. "Horticulture study", 2017.

**Table 1, Tanzania's Exports of Spices**

Product label		Exported value in US Dollar thousand				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
HS Code	All Spices	12,486	11,238	1,903	12,283	40,410
090710	Cloves, whole fruit, cloves and stems, neither crushed nor ground	10,358	8,149	301	6,766	35,182
090831	Cardamoms, neither crushed nor ground	-	-	-	852	1,347
090411	Pepper of the genus Piper, neither crushed nor ground	401	98	446	1,002	916
091011	Ginger, neither crushed nor ground	406	41	-	1,343	824
090611	Cinnamon "Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume" (excluding crushed and ground)	14	57	469	645	467
090619	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers (excluding cinnamon "Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume" and crushed ...	17	-	50	391	466
091099	Spices (excluding pepper of the genus Piper, fruit of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, ...	330	228	143	364	422
090620	Crushed or ground cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers	-	-	72	132	196
090510	Vanilla, neither crushed nor ground	-	1,408	25	397	189
090832	Cardamoms, crushed or ground	-	-	-	-	159
090720	Cloves, whole fruit, cloves and stems, crushed or ground	27	18	59	23	71
091012	Ginger, crushed or ground	23	9	4	7	38
091030	Turmeric "curcuma"	-	-	16	18	26
090422	Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, crushed or ground	-	56	55	25	21
090412	Pepper of the genus Piper, crushed or ground	268	224	263	42	18
090421	Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, dried, neither crushed nor ground	529	722	-	61	17
090520	Vanilla, crushed or ground	37	-	-	53	17
091091	Mixtures of different types of spices	-	-	-	15	16
090811	Nutmeg, neither crushed nor ground	-	-	-	2	10
090961	Juniper berries and seeds of anise, badian, caraway or fennel, neither crushed nor ground	-	-	-	40	5
090812	Nutmeg, crushed or ground	-	-	-	1	2
090821	Mace, neither crushed nor ground	-	-	-	1	1
090420	Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, dried or crushed or ground	-	-	-	1	-
090500	Vanilla	-	-	-	-	-
090610	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers (excluding crushed and ground)	-	-	-	-	-
090700	Cloves, whole fruit, cloves and stems	-	-	-	-	-
090810	Nutmeg	-	-	-	-	-
090820	Mace	-	-	-	-	-
090830	Cardamoms	-	-	-	-	-

Continues&gt;&gt;

Product label		Exported value in US Dollar thousand				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
090910	Seeds of anise or badian	-	-	-	-	-
090920	Coriander seeds	-	-	-	-	-
090921	Coriander seeds, neither crushed nor ground	49	102	-	7	-
090922	Coriander seeds, crushed or ground	7	108	-	-	-
090930	Cumin seeds	-	-	-	-	-
090931	Cumin seeds, neither crushed nor ground	20	18	-	-	-
090940	Caraway seeds	-	-	-	-	-
090962	Juniper berries and seeds of anise, badian, caraway or fennel, crushed or ground	-	-	-	-	-
091010	Ginger	-	-	-	95	-
091020	Saffron	-	-	-	-	--
091050	Curry	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistics, accessed 23/7/2021

Looking at destination markets for Tanzania's spices, we find that the UK is the leading market, with USD 383,000 in 2018<sup>11</sup>; followed by Austria with USD 362,000 and Netherlands (USD 330,000). See Table 2 below.

11 Data for specific markets is not updated for 2019/2020

**Table 2, Importing Markets for Spices Exported by Tanzania**

Importers	Exported value in USD thousand				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
World	45,862	24,441	12,486	11,237	1,904
United Kingdom	133	18	428	391	383
Austria	-	-	156	653	362
Netherlands	2,017	1	121	272	330
India	31,485	2,967	6,742	7,214	174
Egypt	12	48	183	75	155
Spain	-	-	-	17	152
Germany	76	150	322	75	109
Canada	-	-	-	2	71
UAE	3,112	4	1,085	19	48
State of Libya	-	-	-	-	26
Yemen	-	32	-	8	24
Belgium	-	-	-	4	23
France	-	-	-	-	15
Kenya	196	20,721	53	49	13
Jordan	-	-	31	9	10
Italy	-	-	1	-	3
South Africa	-	-	-	148	3
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1

Source: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistics, accessed 23/7/2021

Looking at selected trade indicators, exports of vanilla at -40% declined the most during the period 2016-2020. Cloves declined by 27%, while pepper (genus piper) both crushed and not crushed, also declined. Exports of ginger grew fastest (299%) during the same period; as did turmeric (231%), cinnamon (not ground) at 227% and crushed / ground cinnamon at 203%. See Table 3 below.

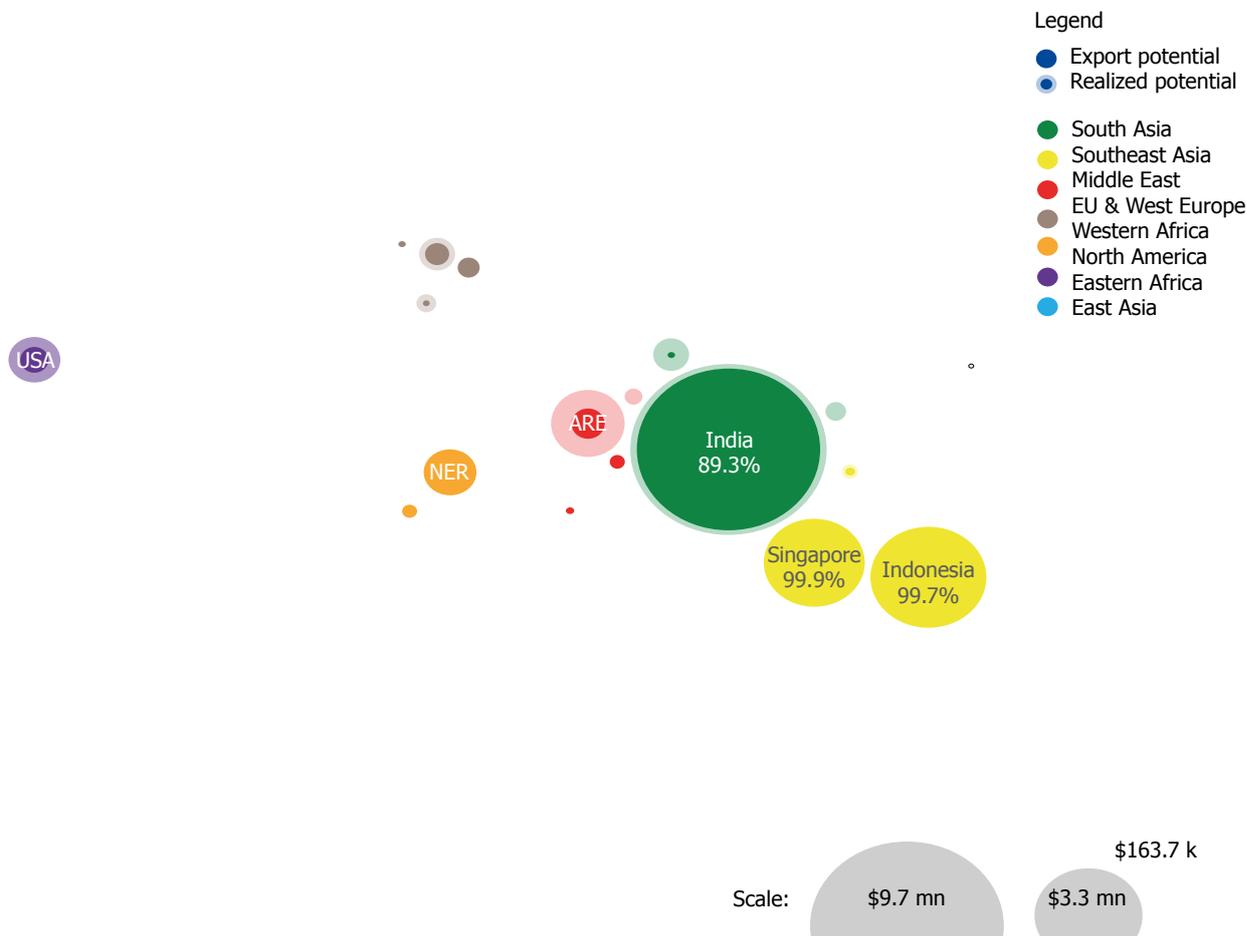
**Table 3, Selected Trade Indicators for Tanzania's Spices Exports**

HS Code	Product label	Value exported in 2020 (USD thousand)	Trade balance 2020 (USD thousand)	Annual growth in value 2016-2020 (% , p.a.)	Ranking in world exports	Average distance of importing countries (km)
	All products	5,218,957	-6257818	6	107	5,464
	All Spices	40,411	38,062	-	-	-
090710	Cloves, whole fruit, cloves and stems, neither crushed nor ground	35,183	35,183	-27	3	6,086
090831	Cardamoms, neither crushed nor ground	1,347	1,339	198	17	6,442
090411	Pepper of the genus Piper, neither crushed nor ground	916	915	-18	38	7,224
091011	Ginger, neither crushed nor ground	824	823	299	34	755
090611	Cinnamon "Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume" (excluding crushed and ground)	467	467	132	18	6,807
090619	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers (excluding cinnamon "Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume" and crushed ...	466	30	227	15	6,863
091099	Spices (excluding pepper of the genus Piper, fruit of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, ...	422	-548	16	68	6,730
090620	Crushed or ground cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers	196	196	203	33	7,492
090510	Vanilla, neither crushed nor ground	188	188	41	30	8,324
090832	Cardamoms, crushed or ground	159	159	93	22	6,399
090720	Cloves, whole fruit, cloves and stems, crushed or ground	70	70	62	21	13,431
091012	Ginger, crushed or ground	39	36	117	55	2,170
091030	Turmeric "curcuma"	26	-23	231	71	7,783
090422	Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, crushed or ground	21	-78	-15	88	6,840
090412	Pepper of the genus Piper, crushed or ground	18	18	-25	81	7,885
090421	Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, dried, neither crushed nor ground	17	4	14	83	6,287
090520	Vanilla, crushed or ground	17	17	-40	44	6,141
091091	Mixtures of different types of spices	17	-364	127	93	5,767
090811	Nutmeg, neither crushed nor ground	10	0	15	45	10,891
090961	Juniper berries and seeds of anise, badian, caraway or fennel, neither crushed nor ground	5	-2	-	71	8,968
090812	Nutmeg, crushed or ground	2	-2	-	53	6,558
090821	Mace, neither crushed nor ground	1	1	-	26	6,562

Source: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistics, accessed 23/7/2021

Looking at the export potential, we find that the markets with greatest potential for Tanzania's spices are India, Indonesia and Singapore. The United Arab Emirates shows the largest absolute difference between potential and actual exports in value terms, leaving room to realize additional exports worth USD 1.6 million. See Figure 2 below

**Figure 2, Export Potential, Tanzania Spices Export**



ITC Export Potential Map, [exportpotential.intracen.org](http://exportpotential.intracen.org)

### Exploring Opportunities in the European Union (EU)

The EU and the UK (hereafter referred to as EU+UK)<sup>12</sup> is an important market for spices exporters. In 2020, EU+UK imported spices worth USD 3 billion. Tanzania is not a large exporter to the EU+UK, with USD 1.4M worth of exports in 2018<sup>13</sup>. The key importing markets in the EU+UK are the UK (USD 383,000) followed by Austria, Netherlands, Spain and Germany. See *Tables 4 and 5 below*.

<sup>12</sup> The UK exited the EU from 1 January 2021. The EU data for the period under review covers the EU 28, including the UK.

<sup>13</sup> Data for 2019/20 specific to importing market is not updated for the country

**Table 4: List of Importing Markets from EU+UK for Spices Exported by Tanzania**

Importers	Exported value in US Dollar thousand				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
World	45,862	24,441	12,486	11,237	1,904
European Union (EU 28) Aggregation	2,226	169	1,028	1,412	1,377
United Kingdom	133	18	428	391	383
Austria	-	-	156	653	362
Netherlands	2,017	1	121	272	330
Spain	-	-	-	17	152
Germany	76	150	322	75	109
Belgium	-	-	-	4	23
France	-	-	-	-	15
Italy	-	-	1	-	3

Source: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistics, accessed 23/7/2021

Table 5 below shows the potential for trade in spices between Tanzania and the EU+UK, and it reveals a huge potential for trade in several categories of spices, given EU+UK's almost USD 3 billion of annual trade. Table 6 below shows the EU+UK's most sought-after spices and it reveals that ginger (HS code 091011) is the most sought-after spice in the EU+UK.

**Table 5, Potential for Trade in Spices between TZ and EU+UK**

HS Code	Product label	United Republic of Tanzania's exports to EU+UK, value in US Dollar thousand			EU+UK's imports from world, value in US Dollar thousand			United Republic of Tanzania's exports to world, value in US Dollar thousand		
		2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
	All Spices	1,378	-	-	2,952,761	2,762,637	2,991,009	1,903	12,283	40,410
090411	Pepper of the genus Piper, neither crushed nor ground	322	-	-	344,197	287,768	264,939	446	1,002	916
090412	Pepper of the genus Piper, crushed or ground	153	-	-	173,237	148,202	144,108	263	42	18
090420	Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, dried or crushed or ground	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
090421	Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, dried, neither crushed nor ground	-	-	-	151,735	167,535	183,638	-	61	17
090422	Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, crushed or ground	55	-	-	232,122	236,069	275,156	55	25	21
090510	Vanilla, neither crushed nor ground	23	-	-	541,871	401,812	304,660	25	397	189
090520	Vanilla, crushed or ground	-	-	-	65,652	58,230	67,644	-	53	17
090611	Cinnamon "Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume" (excluding crushed and ground)	468	-	-	32,363	28,953	28,293	469	645	467
090619	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers (excluding cinnamon "Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume" and crushed ...	51	-	-	40,451	36,442	46,922	50	391	466
090620	Crushed or ground cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers	70	-	-	53,578	51,368	55,027	72	132	196
090710	Cloves, whole fruit, cloves and stems, neither crushed nor ground	181	-	-	29,535	25,241	24,200	301	6,766	35,182
090720	Cloves, whole fruit, cloves and stems, crushed or ground	-	-	-	5,704	5,719	5,372	59	23	71
090811	Nutmeg, neither crushed nor ground	-	--	-	28,585	29,100	27,020	-	2	10
090831	Cardamoms, neither crushed nor ground	-	-	-	37,897	53,450	84,514	-	852	1,347
090832	Cardamoms, crushed or ground	-	-	-	8,358	12,013	16,116	-		159
090961	Juniper berries and seeds of anise, badian, caraway or fennel, neither crushed nor ground	-	-	-	65,795	66,681	79,322	-	40	5
091011	Ginger, neither crushed nor ground	-	-	-	243,387	266,307	406,252	-	1,343	824
091012	Ginger, crushed or ground	-	-	-	41,118	43,154	48,961	4	7	38
091030	Turmeric "curcuma"	16	-	-	60,288	62,272	70,566	16	18	26
091091	Mixtures of different types of spices	-	-	-	256,621	242,797	256,840	-	15	16
091099	Spices (excluding pepper of the genus Piper, fruit of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, ...	39	-	-	294,130	299,283	335,843	143	364	422

Source: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistics, accessed 23/7/2021

**Table 6, EU+UK's most sought after spices**

HS Code	Product label	Imported value in US Dollar thousand				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	All products					
	All Spices	2,926,794	3,076,306	2,952,761	2,762,637	2,991,009
091011	Ginger, neither crushed nor ground	171,897	220,314	243,387	266,307	406,252
091099	Spices (excluding pepper of the genus Piper, fruit of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, ...	258,906	275,995	294,130	299,283	335,843
090510	Vanilla, neither crushed nor ground	323,238	487,392	541,871	401,812	304,660
090422	Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, crushed or ground	199,225	213,128	232,122	236,069	275,156
090411	Pepper of the genus Piper, neither crushed nor ground	684,825	537,696	344,197	287,768	264,939
091091	Mixtures of different types of spices	233,906	248,214	256,621	242,797	256,840
090421	Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, dried, neither crushed nor ground	154,961	165,000	151,735	167,535	183,638
090412	Pepper of the genus Piper, crushed or ground	273,222	235,810	173,237	148,202	144,108
090831	Cardamoms, neither crushed nor ground	21,637	29,465	37,897	53,450	84,514
090961	Juniper berries and seeds of anise, badian, caraway or fennel, neither crushed nor ground	59,478	63,845	65,795	66,681	79,322
091020	Saffron	118,647	118,756	89,896	81,975	75,300
091030	Turmeric "curcuma"	49,828	59,360	60,288	62,272	70,566
090520	Vanilla, crushed or ground	28,585	45,427	65,652	58,230	67,644
090620	Crushed or ground cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers	32,740	42,059	53,578	51,368	55,027
091012	Ginger, crushed or ground	41,334	39,713	41,118	43,154	48,961
090931	Cumin seeds, neither crushed nor ground	44,913	51,424	40,451	38,947	48,709
090619	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers	20,179	31,681	40,451	36,442	46,922
090812	Nutmeg, crushed or ground	37,580	37,852	34,706	32,099	36,662
090611	Cinnamon "Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume" (excluding crushed and ground)	21,877	26,096	32,363	28,953	28,293
090811	Nutmeg, neither crushed nor ground	37,192	34,208	28,585	29,100	27,020
090921	Coriander seeds, neither crushed nor ground	20,959	18,471	18,239	18,184	25,942
090932	Cumin seeds, crushed or ground	18,083	19,913	22,952	22,403	24,593
090710	Cloves, whole fruit, cloves and stems, neither crushed nor ground	27,446	26,573	29,535	25,241	24,200
090822	Mace, crushed or ground	9,059	7,933	7,623	12,162	19,050
090832	Cardamoms, crushed or ground	4,503	5,701	8,358	12,013	16,116
090962	Juniper berries and seeds of anise, badian, caraway or fennel, crushed or ground	9,673	10,966	12,823	13,125	14,541
090922	Coriander seeds, crushed or ground	9,261	10,482	11,539	12,077	12,697
090821	Mace, neither crushed nor ground	8,256	7,915	7,908	9,269	8,122
090720	Cloves, whole fruit, cloves and stems, crushed or ground	5,384	4,917	5,704	5,719	5,372

Source: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistics, accessed 23/7/2021

## Understanding the trading regime between the EU and Tanzania

The EAC and the EU agreed and initiated an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) on 16 October 2014. The EPA was expected to be signed by the EAC as a bloc by 30th September 2016, but due to differing opinions amongst partner states on the potential impact of the Agreement on EAC economies, it has not been signed and is therefore not yet in force.

Tanzania has not signed the EPA with the EU. However, given its designation as a Least Developed Country (LDC), Tanzania has unrestricted market access to the EU through the Everything But Arms (EBA) initiative. EBA was introduced in 2001 under the EU's Generalised System of Preferences (GSP). It grants LDCs duty-and quota-free access for almost all products, except arms and ammunition. For the period until December 31, 2023, it is regulated by Regulation (EU) No 978/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council. For countries falling under LDC status, access is automatic and countries do not have to apply to benefit from EBA. EBA preferences can however be withdrawn under exceptional circumstances, notably in case of serious and systematic violation of principles of human rights and labour rights conventions. The EBA initiative has no time-limit.

Under the EBA, Tanzania's spices enter the EU on the following conditions:

- **Duty free quota free basis** meaning there are no duties paid, nor are there any quotas imposed.
- The spices being exported need to be accompanied by Proof of Origin – through a certificate of origin, currently issued by the Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA). Since 2017, the EU has been applying the Registered Exporter system (the REX system), a system of certification of origin of goods based on a principle of self-certification. Under this system, the origin of goods is declared by economic operators themselves through 'statements on origin'. To be entitled to make out a statement on origin, an economic operator has to be registered in a database by his/her competent authorities (in this case TCCIA). Exporters apply to become registered exporters by filling in an application form and by returning it to TCCIA. Once registered, the exporter has the obligation to communicate to his competent authorities all changes on his registered data. The competent authorities then perform the modifications in the REX system for the registered exporter. It is important to note that the rules for determining the origin of goods in the GSP scheme of the EU remain unchanged with the application of the REX system. Only the **method to certify the origin of goods** has changed. To be entitled to make out a statement on origin, an economic operator needs to be registered in the REX system and to have a valid registration, i.e. a registration which is not revoked. Tanzania started implementing the REX system in 2018 and currently has 146 registered exporters.
- **For goods whose total value of the products does not exceed € 6,000**, a declaration on proof of origin can be given by an approved exporter or by any exporter, including those not registered on the REX system. The proof of origin is valid for ten months.
- **Exemption from proof of origin:** When the total value of the imported products does not exceed €500 in the case of small packages or €1,200 in the case of products forming part of personal luggage.
- **Determination of Origin:** For purposes of export, goods are originating in a country if a) they are wholly obtained in that country; b) they are not wholly obtained and they are sufficiently worked or processed products and c) the processing goes beyond a list of insufficient operations. Under the EU cumulation rules, Tanzanian exporters may also export spices from other EAC Partner States, as they benefit from DFQF access to the EU under EBA scheme and the Market Access Regulation No 1528/2007 which governs EU preferential market access regime for countries like Kenya that have negotiated EPAs with the EU.
- **Transport Provisions:** The goods imported in the EU should be the same as the ones exported

Continues>>

from the beneficiary country. This means that the goods should not be subject to operations others than the ones necessary to preserve the goods in good condition. Other allowed operations include Adding or affixing of marks, labels, seals or any other documentation to ensure compliance with specific domestic requirements applicable in the Union; storage of products in a country of transit if they remain under customs supervision, as well as splitting of consignments in a country of transit if carried out by the exporter or under his responsibility and if the goods concerned remain under customs supervision.

**Specific requirements for coffee exports are elaborated in Chapter 2 of this Guide.**

**Note:** The 27 Members of the EU form a single territory for customs purposes. The United Kingdom withdrew from the EU and has been a third country as of 1 January 2021.

## Exploring Opportunities under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

Africa is a significant market for spices. Table 7 below shows the top importing markets for spices in Africa and it reveals that as a whole, Africa's imports of spices amounted to USD 537.3 million in 2020. The largest importers of spices in the continent are Egypt (USD 160M), South-Africa (USD 84M), Morocco (USD 74.8M), Algeria (USD 38.1M) and Nigeria (USD 29.1M).

**Table 7, Major Importing Markets for Spices in Africa**

Importers	Imported value in US Dollar thousand				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Africa Aggregation	486,853	491,277	516,999	509,241	537,345
Egypt	131,167	120,989	126,776	138,761	159,954
South Africa	84,191	77,678	69,652	68,852	83,973
Morocco	33,436	46,598	85,304	72,863	74,780
Algeria	54,897	58,386	32,806	36,569	38,123
Nigeria	10,696	10,931	14,220	21,303	29,068
Tunisia	6,680	6,804	9,640	10,505	18,029
Sudan	20,359	23,851	17,276	15,290	17,339
Botswana	13,086	13,033	13,636	14,220	15,007
Mauritius	54522	56465	41155	27868	12061
Namibia	11805	13517	13960	12880	10989

Source: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistics, accessed 23/7/2021

**Looking specifically at Tanzania's exports of spices to Africa, we find that her exports are not large, except in 2015. In 2018 (the year for which data by product is available), Tanzania exported spices worth USD 198,000, down from USD 324,000 in 2017. 2015 saw a substantial spike in exports of spices amounting to USD 20.8 million, up from USD 245,000 the previous year. In the year 2018, cloves (090710) dominated Tanzania's exports of spices to Africa. See Table 8 below.**

**Table 8, Tanzania's Exports of Spices to Africa**

HS code	Product label	Tanzania's exports to Africa					
		Value in US Dollar thousand					
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	All Spices	34	245	20,822	273	324	198
090411	Pepper of the genus Piper, neither crushed nor ground	-	56	42	185	65	47
090710	Cloves, whole fruit, cloves and stems, neither crushed nor ground	22	-	6	2	14	76
090720	Cloves, whole fruit, cloves and stems, crushed or ground	-	10	-	-	-	59
091099	Spices (excluding pepper of the genus Piper, fruit of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, ...)	10	29	20,721	24	48	8
091012	Ginger, crushed or ground	1	-	-	23	9	4
090510	Vanilla, neither crushed nor ground	-	-	-	-	148	2
090620	Crushed or ground cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers	-	-	-	-	-	2

Source: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistics. Accessed 23/7/2021

Looking at the importing markets from Africa for Spices exported by Tanzania, *Table 9* below shows the major destination markets for Tanzania's spices exports, and it reveals that most of the spices are destined for Egypt. However, in 2015, Kenya stood out as an outlier because it imported spices worth USD 20.7 million from Tanzania.

**Table 9, Importing markets from Africa for a Product Group Exported by Tanzania**

Importers	Exported value in US Dollar thousand							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Africa Aggregation	180	35	34	245	20,822	274	324	197
Egypt	-	-	-	12	48	183	75	155
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Kenya	102	22	30	196	20,721	53	49	13
South Africa	7	7	-	-	-	-	148	3
Comoros	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Malawi	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	14	37	40	-
Mozambique	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	-
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-
Uganda	10	4	3	3	-	-	-	-
Zambia	46	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Source: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistics. Accessed 23/7/2021

*Table 11* below shows that most-sought after spices in Africa and it reveals that Pepper of the genus Piper (HS 090411) is the most-sought after spice in Africa

**Table 10, Most sought after Spices in Africa**

HS Code	Product label	Imported value in US Dollar thousand				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	All Spices	486,814	491,240	516,914	509,112	536,671
090411	Pepper of the genus Piper, neither crushed nor ground	105,224	103,817	92,877	91,756	84,747
091099	Spices (excluding pepper of the genus Piper, fruit of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, ...	66,935	66,416	76,955	74,535	78,909
090931	Cumin seeds, neither crushed nor ground	37,544	45,756	53,125	51,104	52,536
090831	Cardamoms, neither crushed nor ground	16,756	14,150	25,561	33,211	43,464
090422	Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, crushed or ground	18,008	25,121	26,596	39,153	38,085
091011	Ginger, neither crushed nor ground	29,886	33,001	35,594	29,980	36,881
091030	Turmeric "curcuma"	23,606	19,497	31,719	27,897	27,777
091091	Mixtures of different types of spices	14,655	14,774	13,521	14,770	25,840
090619	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers (excluding cinnamon "Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume" and crushed ...	3,705	6,965	6,792	14,055	23,139
090710	Cloves, whole fruit, cloves and stems, neither crushed nor ground	6,221	8,073	8,835	10,730	16,953

Source: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistics. Accessed 23/07/2021

In terms of imports, Tanzania imports more spices from Africa than it exports. In 2018, she imported spices worth USD 493,000, mainly from Kenya and South Africa. Looking at specific products, we note that Tanzania's imports fall into a broad category of spices (091099). See *Tables 11 and 12* below:

**Table 11, Tanzania's Imports from Africa**

HS Code	Product label	Tanzania's imports from Africa in USD dollar thousand				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	All Spices	608	916	510	500	398
091099	Spices (excluding pepper of the genus Piper, fruit of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, ...	479	616	420	477	390
091091	Mixtures of different types of spices	4	29	72	11	4
090411	Pepper of the genus Piper, neither crushed nor ground	2	-	12	3	1
090412	Pepper of the genus Piper, crushed or ground	7	6	1	1	1
090510	Vanilla, neither crushed nor ground	7	-	-	-	1
090520	Vanilla, crushed or ground	-	3	-	1	1

Source: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistics. Accessed 23/07/2021

**Table 12, Supplying Markets from Africa for Spices Imported by Tanzania**

Exporters	Imported value in US Dollar thousand							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Africa Aggregation	239	499	608	917	511	500	397	493
Kenya	201	459	554	861	459	449	363	390
South Africa	38	25	54	49	52	47	33	95
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Malawi	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Uganda	-	15	-	-	-	2	1	-
Egypt	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

Source: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE statistics. Accessed 23/07/2021

### Understanding the trading regime under the AfCFTA

The Agreement to establish the AfCFTA was signed by 44 Heads of State and Government of the 55 AU member states on 21 March 2018. **The AfCFTA entered into force on 30 May 2019 with 24 countries** having deposited their instruments of ratification, thereby fulfilling the Art. 2 of the AfCFTA Agreement that required 22 ratifications and deposits. **At end of August 2021, 39 countries had both signed and ratified the AfCFTA Agreement. Of the 55 AU member states, only Eritrea has yet to sign to this ambitious initiative.** AfCFTA Agreement provides the framework for detailed negotiations on Trade in Goods, Trade in Services (5 priority sectors identified), and Phase II on other issues like Competition Policy, IPR and Investment. **The AfCFTA aims to doubling intra-African trade, which currently stands at 18% of total exports against 59% in Asia and 69% in Europe. It will cut tariffs on tariffs on 90% of goods traded within the continent as well as increase trade in more in value added products.** Once operational, the AfCFTA will bring together the economies of **55 African states under a pan-African free trade area comprising 1.2 billion people, in a market with a combined GDP of about \$2.5 trillion to \$6.4 trillion (UNECA, WB).**

Trading under the AfCFTA Agreement **commenced on 1st January 2021.** Despite this commencement, **it is important to note that a number of key aspects of trading are yet to be concluded. These include the schedules of tariff concessions and rules of origin (RoO), which are both critical to the free movement of goods.** While RoO is not likely to be an issue for spices as they are wholly produced in Tanzania, the issue of tariff liberalization is important. Member states have agreed to liberalise 90% of tariff lines within 5 years, with least developed countries having 10 years. A further 7% of tariff lines, designated 'sensitive products' will be subject to a more gradual liberalization. 3% of tariff lines shall be excluded from liberalization.

For the spices sector, Africa should be seen as a growing market, given the projected growth of population: **by 2050 Africa's population is projected to reach 2 billion, with a predominantly young population and a rising middle class, that is increasingly health conscious,** factors that auger well for consumption of spices.

## Where to find additional / updated information

This Chapter has provided the Tanzanian spices sector SME with an overview the export market for Tanzanian spices, its size, the main buyers and the unexploited potential especially in Europe and Africa. Information on the latest developments in each of these markets can be found as follows:

- **Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TTDA):** an agency under the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment (MITI). TTDA's role includes providing market intelligence on various export markets, as well as capacity building for SMES. <https://www.tantrade.go.tz/>
- **The Horticulture Development Council of Tanzania (HODECT):** whose mandate is to link private investors, exporters, food processors, regulatory authorities and input suppliers.
- **Tanzania Horticulture Association (TAHA):** which has responsibilities like mobilizing farmers, facilitate formation of farmer groups, governance training, Global GAP standards training, formalization of groups through registration and linkage to the markets <https://www.taha.or.tz/>



## Chapter 2: Meeting EU Importing Market Requirements<sup>14</sup>

### Overview and Objectives of Chapter 2:

This Chapter provides an overview of the requirements for spices destined for the EU market. It thus elaborates the mandatory and voluntary quality, health and safety, labelling and packaging related requirements as well as various market preferences and trends that existing and aspiring spice exporters to the EU should be aware of.

The **key objectives** of this Chapter are:

- To provide the Tanzanian spice SME with a consolidated and simplified reference to the mandatory requirements for exporting spices to the EU;
- To provide the Tanzanian spices SME with an overview of EU market preferences and trends that the SME may tap into;
- To provide Tanzania's TSIs with a reference point for the requirement SMEs must fulfil in order to tap into the EU Market; and,
- To point the Tanzanian spices SMEs and TSIs to sources of credible information on requirements and market preferences for spices exported to the EU.

Every importing market has in place mandatory (set in law) and voluntary requirements that all products wishing to enter and be sold in that market have to meet. These requirements serve many purposes: some of them are meant to protect the health and safety of the consumers in a given market, while others serve to ensure that they have all the necessary information about the products they are consuming, in a language they can understand. In addition, there may be other requirements that products that wish to target specific market segments (usually called niche markets) have to meet. These may be organic, fair-traded etc.

In the section that follows, we shall look at the key requirements for exports of spices destined for the European Union.

### Sanitary and Phytosanitary Requirements for Spices

Among the mandatory requirements are those meant to ensure that consumers in any importing market are being supplied with fruits and vegetables that are safe to consume by the measures deemed appropriate by their governments. These measures are designed to protect consumers while ensuring that they do not become barriers / hindrances to businesses wishing to export to these markets. The world relies on the World Trade Organisation (WTO) 'Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures – (SPS Agreement)' for the basic rules for sanitary (human and animal health) and phytosanitary (plant health) measures and standards. It is important to note that these measures are not only targeted at imported products, but they also apply to domestically produced food or local animal and plant products

The SPS Agreement allows countries to set their own SPS measures – meaning that countries may use different standards and different methods of inspecting products. Notably, these measures can take many forms, such as requiring products to come from a disease-free area, inspection of products, specific treatment or processing of products, setting of allowable maximum levels of pesticide residues or permitted use of only certain additives in food.

Given the possibility to use the agreement to favour or protect domestic producers or to protect against imports from some countries, the SPS Agreement provides checks for unjustified discrimination by requiring

14 The bulk of this information is obtained from the EAC Quality Compass (<https://un-consulting.ch/eac/compass>); the EU Export Help Desk (<https://trade.ec.europa.eu/tradehelp/myexport/#?product=090200000&partner=KE&reporter=DE&tab=3>);

that these standards must be based on science; should be applied only to the extent necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health and they should not arbitrarily or unjustifiably discriminate between countries where identical or similar conditions prevail<sup>15</sup>. Furthermore, member countries are encouraged to use international standards, guidelines and recommendations where they exist. However, members may use measures which result in higher standards if there is scientific justification. They can also set higher standards based on appropriate assessment of risks so long as the approach is consistent, not arbitrary. Sanitary (human and animal health) and phytosanitary (plant health) measures apply to domestically produced food or local animal and plant diseases, as well as to products coming from other countries.

The section that follows elaborates the **SPS requirements for spices entering the EU market**.

## Food Safety

Agricultural products such as spices are susceptible to biological, chemical and physical hazards known as contaminants, which may include pesticide residues, heavy metals, microbiological pathogens, naturally occurring toxic substances such as mycotoxins, among others. These substances often result from environmental exposure during production, post-harvest handling, manufacturing, processing, packaging, transport or storage. To protect consumers, the EU has two overarching laws, and others specific to types of contaminants, as follows:

For all applicable exports, the **EU General Food Law - Regulation (EC) No 178/2002** provides the foundational rules on the safety of food and feed in the EU and establishes the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), which provides support for the testing and evaluation of food and feed. The Food Law provides that a) food shall not be placed on the market if it is unsafe and b) food shall be deemed to be unsafe if it is considered to be either injurious to health or unfit for human consumption.

**Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs** sets out applicable hygiene requirements on imported food. This legislation, based on Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) methodology, is legally binding for food processors, and is recommended for those involved in primary production (farmers). Processors must have in place a food safety management system based on HACCP principles, to ensure that food remains safe through all stages of production, all the way to the end consumer.

For specific types of contaminants, the following apply:

- **Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs):** this is the highest level of a pesticide residue legally tolerated in or on food or feed when pesticides are applied correctly. This limit provides reasonable assurance that no negative effects on consumer health will result over a lifetime of dietary exposure. Within the EU, regulations regarding MRLs for different pesticides are contained in **Regulation (EC) No 396/2005**. **For spices entering the EU, there are 652 potential substances are subject to MRLs.** A comprehensive list of these substances and their limits is available on <https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database/mrls/?event=search.pr>. Any pesticide not listed on the site should NOT be used as it has not been approved by EU authorities. Such pesticides (that have not been approved) have a default value set at the 'limit of detection', which is 0.01 mg/kg. Spices that exceed the MRL or have banned substances are not allowed on the European market, which may result in costly withdrawals from the market. Important to note is that some buyers and retailers have set MRLs that are stricter than those of EU regulations. It is therefore important to check with buyers to ensure that their requirements are met.
- **Microbiological Contaminants:** Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2073/2005 establishes the microbiological criteria for food products. The most common microbial contaminant in spices is salmonella. The following limits for microbiological contaminants apply as per (EC) No. 2073/2005.

<sup>15</sup> [https://www.wto.org/english/tratop\\_e/sps\\_e/spsund\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/sps_e/spsund_e.htm)

**Table 13, Microbial Contaminants Regulated in Spices**

Pathogen or Toxin	Limit
Salmonella	Absent
E. coli	Absent
Enterobacteriaceae	100 cfu/g
Bacillus cereus	100 cfu/g
Yeast and mould	100 cfu/g

- **Heavy metals:** limits on heavy metal contaminants are set within **Commission Regulation (EC) 1881/2006** on setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuff, usually measured in milligrams per kilogram of weight (mg/kg) or parts per million (ppm). It should be noted that the EU Food law mandates that all food products entering the EU market must be deemed safe and the presence of metal contaminants such as tin, lead, cadmium, arsenic and mercury at excessive levels renders food unsafe. Specific limits for heavy metals in spices have not been set but the following have been proposed

**Table 14, Heavy Metals Regulated in Spices**

Heavy Metal	Foodstuff	Limit (mg/kg)
Lead	Fruit spices	0.60
	Root and rhizome spices	1.5
	Bark spices	2.0
	Flower pistil spices	1.0
	Seed spices	0.9

- **Mycotoxins:** this is a naturally occurring toxic substance for which limits exists as set in **Commission Regulation (EC) 1881/2006 on setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs**. Mycotoxins are toxic substances produced by moulds. These toxins are very stable and can survive severe processes such as heat treatment. The most common mycotoxins found in spices and herbs are aflatoxins, followed by Ochratoxin A. Aflatoxin contamination is most frequently found in imported dried chillies, but also in many other ground types of spices. The following limits apply:

**Table 15, Mycotoxin Limits for Spices**

Mycotoxin	Product	Limit (µg/kg)
Aflatoxins	Dried chillies and paprika, pepper, nutmeg, ginger, turmeric, mixtures of spices containing one or more of the listed	5 for B1 10 for sum of B1, B2, G1 and G2
Ochratoxin A	Pepper, nutmeg, ginger, turmeric, mixtures of spices containing one of the listed spices (including mixtures containing capsicum)	15
Ochratoxin A	Dried chillies and paprika	20

Food Additives: Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 contains a list of food additives permitted for use in the European Union at certain levels and on certain foods. According to EU Law, food additives shall not be used in unprocessed food or food for young children. Since spices are generally used as flavouring agents, additives are rarely accepted except in very rare cases. Any food additive in spices that is not declared is considered

fraud. The European Commission has created a Food Additives Database that provides detailed information on which additives can be used in different food categories. The database can be accessed using the following link: [https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/food\\_improvement\\_agents/additives\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/food_improvement_agents/additives_en)

**Table 16, Food Additives Allowed in Spices**

E No.	Additive	Maximum limit, restrictions/ exceptions
E 220-228	Sulphur dioxide — sulphites 150 (3)	only cinnamon ( <i>Cinnamomum ceylanicum</i> )
E 460	Cellulose quantum satis	only when dried
E 470a	Sodium, potassium and calcium salts of fatty acids quantum satis	only when dried

Maximum levels are expressed as SO<sub>2</sub> relate to the total quantity, available from all sources, an SO<sub>2</sub> content of not more than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/l is not considered to be present

To avoid the above types of food safety issues in spices, SMEs must put in place policies and controls to prevent contamination in the first place. Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Good Hygiene Practices (GHP) and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) must be adopted to minimize and mitigate related risks.

## Plant Health

Plant-based food product consignments can introduce pests, weeds or diseases that could harm humans, plants, or animals in the importing country. Phytosanitary or plant health requirements are thus put in place to prevent the introduction and spread of harmful organisms, which can be introduced not only by the product itself, but also through any wood packaging that may accompany it. Therefore, all consignments must be verified free of bacteria, viruses, pests and diseases that can harm animals or plants in the country. The occurrence of pests can be minimized through using appropriate planting material, good growing practices, good sanitation practices, appropriate use of approved pesticides, and good practices in storage and transport.

An authorised official in the country of origin must issue the **phytosanitary certificate** guaranteeing that consignments are free from pests, weeds and disease, and that they meet the phytosanitary requirements of the EU market. In Tanzania, the **Plant Health Service (PHS)** is responsible for issuing phytosanitary certificates. If a phytosanitary certificate does not accompany a consignment, or if pests, weeds or diseases are detected during quarantine inspection, the consignment may be returned, destroyed or in some cases undergo treatment that renders it fit for release.

On 14 December 2019, new EU Plant Health Rules that seek to improve the protection of the EU territory and its plants came into force. According to **EU Regulation (EU) 2016/2031**, all plants (including living parts of plants) entering the EU must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate that certifies the consignment complies with the law's requirements, unless the product is listed in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019 as exempt from this general requirement.

The phytosanitary certificate must be issued by an authorized body in the country of origin **after a plant health inspection has taken place**. On the phytosanitary certificate, an Additional Declaration must be completed, which includes the full wording of the treatment/systems approach used.

In addition, **Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/1702** establishes a list of priority pests which constitute significant economic, environmental and social impact on EU territory. Currently the list is composed of 20 quarantine pests, including *Xylella fastidiosa*, false codling moth, the Japanese beetle, the Asian long-horned beetle, Citrus greening and Citrus Black Spot.

The format of a phytosanitary certificate must be in line with the International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures No. 12 (ISPM-12) guidelines. Exporters should ensure that any additional declarations required are reflected accurately on the phytosanitary certificate. Documents must be consistent and accurate, for example indicate the correct product, date, and quantities, and ensure the integrity of the consignment by sending what is indicated on the phytosanitary certificate. Specific conditions apply to the compilation of a phytosanitary certificate, and any violations will render the consignment unacceptable and processing will be rejected:

- The name and full address of the consignee must be clearly stated.
- The correct Botanical name of the genus and species must be declared in the appropriate box.
- Each shipment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate.
- Inspection of the products referred to in the certificate and the signing of the certificate must have occurred no more than 14 days before dispatch.
- The certificates must be issued by the official plant protection service of the country.
- Provincial, regional, state or local government certificates are not acceptable.
- The certificates must be signed by an authorized officer of the plant protection service in the country of origin.
- Certificates issued in a language other than English MUST be accompanied by a translation signed by the authorized officer.

An export health certificate is required for the export of all commodities that are for human consumption. Issuance of the certificate is regulated by Plant Health Services and is required for each consignment for export.

## Traceability

Traceability refers to the ability to follow the movement of a food through specific stages of production, processing and distribution (according to the Codex Alimentarius Commission). Also known as the 'one-step-back-one-step-forward' principle, traceability allows identification of the origin of food and feed ingredients and food sources, particularly when products are found to be faulty. Putting in place a traceability system allows a company to document and/or to locate a product through the stages and operations involved in the manufacture, processing, distribution and handling of feed and food, from primary production to consumption. In case of a health issue with a consignment, traceability provides for more rapid access to relevant and reliable information that helps determine the source of the outbreak as well as the location of implicated products.

In general, a food business should not receive any food or food ingredient unless it can identify the name of the food/ingredient and the name and contact information of the supplier. Traceability systems, already mandatory for food businesses operating in certain developed countries, are becoming increasingly common worldwide.

As per **Regulation (EC) No 178/2002, Article 18**, all food products must be traceable within the European Union. While exporters in trading partner countries cannot be legally required to fulfil traceability requirements imposed within the European Union, the requirement extends to the European importer who must be able to identify who in Tanzania supplied the spices to them. Thus, records must be kept of a) names and business addresses of anyone that supplies the products and b) names and business addresses of anyone to whom the products are sold.

Spices should not be received or sold unless the name and business address of the supplier/buyer has been identified and recorded. Each lot/batch of fruits or vegetables supplied should be associated with its supplier, and records should indicate/track this. A system should be in place whereby this information can be provided to authorities in the event it is requested. This record may be either electronic or hard copy, but it must

be kept at each step (i.e. the farm, the packhouse, exporter). At the small-scale farmer's level, handwritten records may be used if resources do not allow for other forms of record keeping.

It is common practice for EU buyers to ask trading partners to meet the traceability requirements even beyond the one step back-one step forward principle. However, these requests are part of contractual arrangements and are not legally required.

## Standards for Spices

By nature, standards are voluntary. They provide rules, guidelines or specifications for activities or their results and may have one or more specific objectives. Compliance with standards can offer buyers and consumers across markets assurances that a product will meet or exceed their needs in terms of safety, fitness for purpose, compatibility or interchangeability. Standards can be public or private, national, regional or international in scope. In this way, standards are major facilitators of trade. Standards can benefit companies in many ways depending on their use including: increased market opportunities, competitive advantages, improved risk management and cost reduction. Applying standards can help to establish credibility and a good reputation in an industry.

Standards are also used as the **basis for technical regulations**. For example, when a standard is referenced by or incorporated into a country's food safety law it becomes a technical regulation and is no longer voluntary for that particular market. By making effective use of standards, it is possible to 'stay ahead of the curve' in terms of potential future regulations.

Some standards are specific to certain products and may cover the areas of food safety, product quality, labelling, packaging, etc., and may be regional, national or international in scope. Quality specifications are generally verified at the time of shipment with documentation provided by the supplier to verify that the product is in conformity with the specification. In order to meet the standard, the manufacturer or supplier must present a product in conformity with each of the characteristics laid down in the standard document. Each one can be tested and verified on delivery of the product.

It is important to note that many buyers have developed their own unique set of specifications for any spices that they purchase. Often these requirements are set forth in a 'technical sheet' that describes chemical/physical analysis parameters, sensory characteristics, etc. Sometimes these buyer standards have higher quality requirements than those in national or international product-specific standards. They may also specify different testing methods for determining the quality parameters.

Below are some of **the most common product standards for spices relevant for the EU market**:

### International Standards for Spices

These are standards developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO – [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)).

**Point of Note: The full standards which include technical guidelines can only be obtained by purchasing them from the ISO website: <https://www.iso.org/standards.html>.**

**Table 17, International Standards for Spices**

Title of Standard	Description of Standard (via iso.org)
ISO 676:1995	Spices and condiments — Botanical nomenclature
ISO 676:1995/ COR 1:1997	Spices and condiments — Botanical nomenclature — Technical Corrigendum 1
ISO 927:2009	Spices and condiments — Determination of extraneous matter and foreign matter content
ISO 927:2009/ COR 1:2012	Spices and condiments — Determination of extraneous matter and foreign matter content — Technical Corrigendum 1
ISO 928:1997	Spices and condiments — Determination of total ash
ISO 930:1997	Spices and condiments — Determination of acid-insoluble ash
ISO 939:2021	Spices and condiments — Determination of moisture content
ISO 941:1980	Spices and condiments — Determination of cold water-soluble extract
ISO 948:1980	Spices and condiments — Sampling
ISO 1108:1992	Spices and condiments — Determination of non-volatile ether extract
ISO 1208:1982	Spices and condiments — Determination of filth
ISO 2825:1981	Spices and condiments — Preparation of a ground sample for analysis
ISO 3588:1977	Spices and condiments — Determination of degree of fineness of grinding — Hand sieving method (Reference method)
ISO/CD 5671	Spices and condiments — Dried chive ( <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> L.), cut and ground — Specification
ISO 6571:2008	Spices, condiments and herbs — Determination of volatile oil content (hydrodistillation method)
ISO 6571:2008/ AMD 1:2017	Spices, condiments and herbs — Determination of volatile oil content (hydrodistillation method) — Amendment 1
ISO 7540:2020	Spices and condiments — Ground sweet and hot paprika ( <i>Capsicum annuum</i> L. and <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L.) — Specifications
ISO 7541:2020	Spices and condiments — Spectrophotometric determination of the extractable colour in paprika
ISO/DIS 7927-1	Spices and condiments — Fennel seed, whole or ground (powdered) — Part 1: Bitter fennel seed ( <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> P. Miller var. <i>vulgare</i> ) — Specification
ISO/DIS 7927-2	Spices and condiments — Fennel seed, whole or ground (powdered) — Part 2: Sweet fennel ( <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> var. <i>panmorium</i> ) — Specification
ISO/DIS 24052	Spices and condiments — Dried sumac — Specification

Below are the specific international standards for the spices produced in Tanzania.

**Table 18, International Standards for Spices Produced in Tanzania**

Title of Standard	Description of standard (via iso.org)
ISO 2254:2004	Cloves, whole and ground (powdered) — Specification
ISO 959-1:1998	Pepper ( <i>Piper nigrum</i> L.), whole or ground — Specification — Part 1: Black pepper
ISO 959-2:1998	Pepper ( <i>Piper nigrum</i> L.), whole or ground — Specification — Part 2: White pepper
ISO 5563:1984	Dried peppermint ( <i>Mentha piperita</i> Linnaeus) — Specification
ISO 5564:1982	Black pepper and white pepper, whole or ground — Determination of piperine content — Spectrophotometric method
ISO 10621:1997	Dehydrated green pepper ( <i>Piper nigrum</i> L.) — Specification
ISO 11027:1993	Pepper and pepper oleoresins — Determination of piperine content — Method using high-performance liquid chromatography
ISO 11162:2001	Peppercorns ( <i>Piper nigrum</i> L.) in brine — Specification and test methods
ISO 1003:2008	Spices — Ginger ( <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe) — Specification
ISO 13685:1997	Ginger and its oleoresins — Determination of the main pungent components (gingerols and shogaols) — Method using high-performance liquid chromatography
ISO 882-1:1993	Cardamom ( <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> (Linnaeus) Maton var. <i>minuscula</i> Burkill) — Specification — Part 1: Whole capsules
ISO 882-1:1993/COR 1:1996	Cardamom ( <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> (Linnaeus) Maton var. <i>minuscula</i> Burkill) — Specification — Part 1: Whole capsules — Technical Corrigendum 1
ISO 882-2:1993	Cardamom ( <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> (Linnaeus) Maton var. <i>minuscula</i> Burkill) — Specification — Part 2: Seeds
ISO 882-2:1993/COR 1:1996	Cardamom ( <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> (Linnaeus) Maton var. <i>minuscula</i> Burkill) — Specification — Part 2: Seeds — Technical Corrigendum 1
ISO 10622:1997	Large cardamom ( <i>Amomum subulatum</i> Roxb.), as capsules and seeds — Specification
ISO 6538:1997	Cassia, Chinese type, Indonesian type and Vietnamese type [ <i>Cinnamomum aromaticum</i> (Nees) syn. <i>Cinnamomum cassia</i> (Nees) ex Blume, <i>Cinnamomum burmanii</i> (C.G. Nees) Blume and <i>Cinnamomum loureirii</i> Nees] — Specification
ISO 6539:2014	Cinnamon ( <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> Blume) — Specification
ISO 972:1997	Chillies and capsicums, whole or ground (powdered) — Specification
ISO 3513:1995	Chillies — Determination of Scoville index
ISO 7543-1:1994	Chillies and chilli oleoresins — Determination of total capsaicinoid content — Part 1: Spectrometric method
ISO 7543-2:1993	Chillies and chilli oleoresins — Determination of total capsaicinoid content — Part 2: Method using high-performance liquid chromatography
ISO 2255:1996	Coriander ( <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.), whole or ground (powdered) — Specification
ISO 6577:2002	Nutmeg, whole or broken, and mace, whole or in pieces ( <i>Myristica fragrans</i> Houtt.) — Specification
ISO 3493:2014	Vanilla — Vocabulary
ISO 5565-1:1999	Vanilla [ <i>Vanilla fragrans</i> (Salisbury) Ames] — Part 1: Specification
ISO 5565-2:1999	Vanilla [ <i>Vanilla fragrans</i> (Salisbury) Ames] — Part 2: Test methods

## EAC Regional Spices Standards

The EAC Treaty provides for cooperation in the areas of Standardization, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Testing (SQMT). Under this cooperation, the SQMT Act was enacted in 2006, which among others, sets out the objectives of harmonization of standards, including to protect and improve the health and safety of consumers; facilitate regional and international trade as well as increase opportunities for companies within the community to participate in international technology transfer. The East African Standards (EAS) standards are developed by the East African Standards Committee (EASC), a policy organ established by the SQMT Act. Their aim is to harmonize quality requirements across the EAC in order to facilitate trade.

For spices produced in Tanzania, the relevant EAC standards are:

**Table 19, East African Standards for Spices**

Title of Standard	Description of Standard
EAS 99:2019	Spices and Condiments – Terminology (2nd Edition)
EAS 918: 2019	Cloves Specification (1st Edition)
EAS 332: 2002	Fresh capsiums — Specification
EAS 916: 2019	Ginger Specification (1st Edition)

## Tanzania Spice Product Standards

The following are the Tanzanian Spices Standards, which can be purchased from the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS).

**Table 20, Tanzania Spice Product Standards**

Standard	Description of Standard
TZS 1315:2017 (2nd Ed)- ISO 927:2009	Spice and Condiments - Determination of Extraneous matter and foreign matter content Specifies a general procedure for visual examination, or with magnification not exceeding 10 times, of whole spices for the determination of macro filth. ICS 67.220.10
TZS 1315:2017 (2nd Ed)- ISO 927:2009	Spice and Condiments - Determination of Extraneous matter and foreign matter content Specifies a general procedure for visual examination, or with magnification not exceeding 10 times, of whole spices for the determination of macro filth ICS 67.220.10
TZS 1316:2017 (2nd Ed) -ISO 928:1997	Spices and Condiments - Determination of total ash Specifies a method for the determination of total ash from spices and condiments by destruction of organic matter by heating the sample to constant mass at a temperature of (550 ± 25) °C. ICS 67.220.10
TZS 1316:2017 (2nd Ed)- ISO 928:1997	Spices and Condiments - Determination of total ash Specifies a method for the determination of total ash from spices and condiments by destruction of organic matter by heating the sample to constant mass at a temperature of (550 ± 25) °C. ICS 67.220.10
TZS 1317:2010 (1st Ed) -ISO 930:1997	Spices and Condiments - Determination of acid insoluble ash Specifies a method for the determination of acid-insoluble ash from spices and condiments ICS 67.220.10
TZS 1317:2010 (1st Ed) -ISO 930:1997	Spices and Condiments - Determination of acid insoluble ash Specifies a method for the determination of acid-insoluble ash from spices and condiments ICS 67.220.10
TZS 1318:2017 (2nd Ed)- ISO 939:1980	Spice and condiments - Determination of moisture content - entrainment method Specifies an entrainment method for the determination of the moisture content of spices and condiments. ICS 67.220.10
TZS 1318:2017 (2nd Ed)- ISO 939:1980	Spice and condiments - Determination of moisture content - entrainment method Specifies an entrainment method for the determination of the moisture content of spices and condiments ICS 67.220.10
TZS 1319:2017 (2nd Ed) -ISO 1108:1992	Spice and condiments- Determination of non-volatile ether extract Specifies a method for the determination of the non-volatile ether extract in spices and condiments ICS: 67.220.10
TZS 1319:2017 (2nd Ed)- ISO 1108:1992	Spice and condiments- Determination of non-volatile ether extract Specifies a method for the determination of the non-volatile ether extract in spices and condiments ICS: 67.220.10
TZS 1320:2017 (2nd Ed) -ISO 6571:2008	Spice, condiments and herbs - Determination of volatile oil content (hydrodistillation method) Specifies a method for the determination of the volatile oil content of spices, condiments and herbs. ICS: 67.220.10
TZS 1320:2017 (2nd Ed)- ISO 6571:2008	Spice, condiments and herbs - Determination of volatile oil content (hydrodistillation method) Specifies a method for the determination of the volatile oil content of spices, condiments and herbs ICS: 67.220.10
TZS 1536: 2012 (1st Ed)	Spices and condiments - Cumin specification Prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for fruits of cumin ( <i>CuminumcuminumL.</i> ) ICS 67.220.10
TZS 29: 2016	Spices and condiments — Nomenclature Prescribes the list of botanical names of plants classified under spices and condiments. This Tanzania Standard also gives the parts of the plant used as spices, the common name of spices ICS: 67.220.10
TZS 29:2016 (3rd Ed)	Spices and condiments – Terminology Prescribes the list of botanical names of plants classified under spices and condiments. This Tanzania Standard also gives the part of the plant used, the English/common and available Swahili
TZS 33: 2018 (2nd Ed) ISO 948: 1980	Spices and condiments – Sampling Specifies a method of sampling spices and condiments
TZS 404:1988 (1st Ed)	Microbiological – Specification for spices Specifies the microbiological limits for the following spices: black pepper and white pepper derived from the species <i>Piper nigrum L</i> , Cardamom derived from species <i>Elettaria cardamomum</i> , Chili ICS: 67.220.10

Continues>>

Standard	Description of Standard
TZS 444: 2015 ISO 941: 1980	Spices and condiments — Determination of cold water-soluble extract Specifies a method for the determination of cold water-soluble extract in spices and condiments ICS: 67.220.10
TZS 457: 2016 (2nd Ed)	Code of hygienic practices for spices and dried aromatic plants Applies to spices and dried aromatic plants -whole, broken, ground or blended. It covers the minimum requirements of hygiene for production, harvesting, post-harvest technology (curing, blea ICS: 67.220.10

**Table 21, Tanzanian Standards for Specific Spices**

Standard	Description of Standard
TZS 357: 2012 (2nd Ed)	Cloves – Specification Prescribes the requirements for cloves <i>zygium aromaticum</i> (L) Merr & Perr. Syn. <i>Eugenia carry ophillum</i> (sprengel), Bullock and Harrison, in the whole form as well as in ground form. The sta ICS: 67.220.10
TZS 1446: 2011- ISO 5564: 1982	Black pepper and white pepper, whole or ground – Determination of piperine content – Spectrophotometric method Specifies a spectrophotometric method for the determination of the piperine content of black or white pepper ( <i>Piper nigrum</i> L), in whole or in ground form ICS 67.220.10
TZS 30:2018 3rd Ed)	Black pepper and white pepper (whole and ground) Specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for black and white pepper; of the species <i>Piper nigrum</i> L. in whole form and also in ground form.
TZS 47: 2013 (2nd Ed)	Ginger – Whole, in pieces and ground – Specification Specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for ginger , <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe, whole, in pieces and ground.
TZS 358: 2015(2nd Ed)	Cardamoms – Specification Prescribes the requirements for cardamom, <i>Elettaria Cardamomum</i> (L) Maton var <i>cardamomum</i> and covers most of the necessary cardamom quality factors, grades and chemical requirements ICS: 67.220.10
TZS 31: 2015 (3rd Ed)	Chilies and capsicums whole and ground Prescribes requirements and methods of sampling and test for chillies and capsicums belonging to the species <i>Cap-sicum frutescens</i> Linnaeus or <i>Capsicum annum</i> Linnaeus in the form of whole or g
TZS 1736: 2016	Coriander — Specification Specifies the requirements and methods of sampling and test for coriander seed ( <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> L.), in the whole and ground (powdered) forms intended for human consumpti ICS: 67.220.10
TZS 1735: 2016	Vanilla – Specification Specifies requirements and methods of sampling and test for vanilla belonging to the species <i>Vanilla fragrans</i> (Salisbury) Ames, syn. <i>Vanilla planifolia</i> Andrews. It is applicable to vanilla i ICS: 67.220.10
TZS 442: 2015 ISO 5565-2: 1999	Vanilla [ <i>Vanilla fragrans</i> (Salisbury) Ames] — Part 2: Test methods Specifies test methods for the analysis of vanilla belonging to the species <i>Vanilla fragrans</i> (Salisbury) Ames, syn. <i>Vanilla planifolia</i> Andrews ICS 67.220.10

## Spices Marketing Standards

The EU has set minimum marketing standards for specific fresh spices. These standards define parameters like minimum maturity levels, size codes, quality classes (Extra Class, Class I and Class II) and size. The spices with specific marketing standards must be accompanied with a certificate of conformity which is issued by European control bodies or by the country of origin. The only spice with marketing standards issued by the EU is sweet pepper. The standards can be found in Part B of Annex I of Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 found here: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011R0543&from=en>.

## EU Standards for Sweet Peppers

This standard applies to sweet peppers of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Capsicum annuum* L., to be supplied fresh to the consumer, sweet peppers for industrial processing being excluded. In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, the sweet peppers must be:

- intact
- sound; produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded
- clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter
- fresh in appearance
- firm
- practically free from pests
- free from damage caused by pests affecting the flesh
- free from damage caused by low temperature or frost
- with peduncles attached; the peduncle must be neatly cut and the calyx be intact
- free of abnormal external moisture
- free of any foreign smell and/or taste.
- The development and condition of the sweet peppers must be such as to enable them to:
  - withstand transport and handling, and
  - arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination

Sweet peppers are classified into 3 classes as shown below:

**Table 22, UNECE Sweet Pepper Classes**

Class	Defects Allowed
Extra Class	Sweet peppers in this class must be of superior quality. They must be characteristic of the variety and/or commercial type. They must be free from defects, with the exception of very slight superficial defects, provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package.
Class I	Sweet peppers in this class must be of good quality. They must be characteristic of the variety and/or commercial type. The following slight defects, however, may be allowed, provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ a slight defect in shape</li> <li>■ slight silvering or damage caused by thrips covering not more than 1/3 of the total surface area</li> <li>■ slight skin defects, such as: pitting, scratching, sunburn, pressure marks covering in total not more than 2 cm for defects of elongated shape, and 1 cm<sup>2</sup> for other defects; or dry superficial cracks covering in total not more than 1/8 of the total surface area</li> <li>■ slightly damaged peduncle</li> </ul>
Class II	This class includes sweet peppers which do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes but satisfy the minimum requirements specified above. The following defects may be allowed provided the sweet peppers retain their essential characteristics as regards the quality, the keeping quality and presentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ defects in shape,</li> <li>■ silvering or damage caused by thrips covering not more than 2/3 of the total surface area</li> <li>■ skin defects, such as: pitting, scratching, sunburn, bruising, and healed injuries covering in total not more than 4 cm in length for defects of elongated shape and 2,5 cm<sup>2</sup> of the total area for other defects; or dry superficial cracks covering in total not more than 1/4 of the total surface area</li> <li>■ blossom end deterioration not more than 1 cm<sup>2</sup></li> <li>■ shrivelling not exceeding 1/3 of the surface</li> <li>■ damaged peduncle and calyx, provided the surrounding flesh remains intact.</li> </ul>

There are quality tolerances for each class as follows:

**Table 23, Sweet Pepper Quality Tolerances**

Class	Tolerance
Extra Class	A total tolerance of 5 per cent, by number or weight, of sweet peppers not satisfying the requirements of the class but meeting those of Class I is allowed. Within this tolerance not more than 0,5 per cent in total may consist of produce satisfying the requirements of Class II quality.
Class I	A total tolerance of 10 per cent, by number or weight, of sweet peppers not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those of Class II is allowed. Within this tolerance not more than 1 per cent in total may consist of produce satisfying neither the requirements of Class II quality nor the minimum requirements or of produce affected by decay.
Class II	A total tolerance of 10 per cent, by number or weight, of sweet peppers satisfying neither the requirements of the class nor the minimum requirements is allowed. Within this tolerance not more than 2 per cent in total may consist of produce affected by decay.

Size is determined by the maximum diameter of the equatorial section or by weight. To ensure uniformity in size, the range in size between produce in the same package shall not exceed:

(a) For sweet peppers sized by diameter: — 20 mm.

(b) For sweet peppers sized by weight: — 30 g where the heaviest piece weighs 180 g or less,  
— 40 g where the smallest piece weighs more than 180 g.

Elongated sweet peppers should be sufficiently uniform in length.

Uniformity in size is not compulsory for Class II.

### Size tolerances

For all classes (if sized): a total tolerance of 10 per cent, by number or weight, of sweet peppers not satisfying the requirements as regards sizing is allowed.

Products with no specific marketing standards must comply with general standards found in Part A of Annex I of Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 or an applicable UNECE standard. Among the main spices grown in Tanzania, UNECE has specific standards for chili peppers and sweet peppers only. UNECE standards can be found here: <https://unece.org/trade/wp7/FFV-Standards>.

For chilli peppers, the UNECE standards below apply.

### Chilli Peppers

This standard applies to chilli peppers<sup>1</sup> of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Capsicum annum*, *C. baccatum*, *C. chinense*, *C. frutescens* and *C. pubescens*, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, chilli peppers for industrial processing being excluded. In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, the chilli peppers must be:

- intact, the stalk and calyx may be missing, provided that the break is clean and the adjacent skin is not damaged
- sound; produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded
- clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter
- practically free from pests
- practically free from damage caused by pests

- fresh in appearance, including stalk and calyx
- firm
- free from damage caused by low and/or high temperatures
- free of abnormal external moisture
- free of any foreign smell and/or taste.

The development and condition of the chilli peppers must be such as to enable them:

- to withstand transportation and handling
- to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

Chilli peppers are classified into 3 classes as shown below:

**Table 24, UNECE Chilli Classes**

Class	Defects Allowed
Extra Class	Chilli peppers in this class must be of superior quality. They must be characteristic of the variety and/or commercial type. They must be free from defects, with the exception of very slight superficial defects, provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package. Colour change due to ripening is not considered a defect.
Class I	Chilli peppers in this class must be of good quality. They must be characteristic of the variety and/or commercial type. The following slight defects, however, may be allowed, provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ a slight defect in shape</li> <li>■ slight defects in colouring; (colour change due to ripening is not considered a defect)</li> <li>■ slight skin defects</li> <li>■ a slightly damaged stalk, if present.</li> </ul>
Class II	This class includes chilli peppers that do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes but satisfy the minimum requirements specified above. The following defects may be allowed, provided the chilli peppers retain their essential characteristics as regards the quality, the keeping quality and presentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ defects in shape</li> <li>■ defects in colouring; (colour change due to ripening is not considered a defect)</li> <li>■ skin defects</li> <li>■ damaged stalk and calyx, if present</li> <li>■ slight lack of freshness of the stalk and calyx.</li> </ul>

There are quality tolerances for each class as follows:

**Table 25, Chilli Peppers Quality Tolerances**

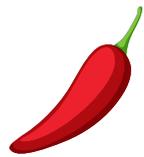
Class	Tolerance
Extra Class	A total tolerance of 5 per cent, by number or weight, of chilli peppers not satisfying the requirements of the class but meeting those of Class I is allowed. Within this tolerance not more than 0.5 per cent in total may consist of produce satisfying the requirements of Class II quality.
Class I	A total tolerance of 10 per cent, by number or weight, of chilli peppers not satisfying the requirements of the class but meeting those of Class II is allowed. Within this tolerance not more than 1 per cent in total may consist of produce satisfying neither the requirements of Class II quality nor the minimum requirements, or of produce affected by decay
Class II	A total tolerance of 10 per cent, by number or weight, of chilli peppers satisfying neither the requirements of the class nor the minimum requirements is allowed. Within this tolerance not more than 2 per cent in total may consist of produce affected by decay.

UNECE determines the size of chilli peppers by length or maximum diameter

The following provisions are optional for chilli peppers in Class II.

To ensure uniformity in size, the range between produce in the same package shall be in accordance with the following:

**Table 26, Chilli Pepper Size Codes by Length**

Size Code	1	2	3	4	5
Weight (g)					
	<4	4 to < 8	8 to < 12	12 to < 16	>= 16

For chilli peppers sized by diameter:

The range between produce in the same package shall not exceed 20 mm.

For all classes (if sized): a total tolerance of 10 per cent, by number or weight, of chilli peppers not satisfying the requirements as regards sizing is allowed.

## Packaging

Packaging is a vital component of export success and includes not only the materials used to package the product, but also all of the packaging-related processes along the supply chain. Packaging machines and equipment, transportation and storage, whether at a production centre, distribution centre or at the point of sale, all influence the success of a packaging system. Moreover, the disposal of packaging material after final use or consumption of the product must also be considered.

Packaging serves two main purposes – to ensure the integrity of the product until sale and to entice consumers to purchase the product over other options. Packaging protects its contents from external threats including spoilage, breakage and damage from external environmental conditions until the product reaches the end user. Non-compliance with regulations such as those pertaining to food contact materials can result in outright rejection of goods at the port of entry in the destination market.

There are generally three layers of packaging that need to be considered for most products: primary, secondary and tertiary:

- Primary packaging is that which comes into immediate contact with the product and is the smallest unit of distribution.
- Secondary packaging envelops the primary packages and serves as an added layer of protection, such as a case or carton.
- Tertiary packaging is the third layer of packaging, which is generally used during transportation or shipping, such as a palletized load of secondary packages.

Different importers/buyers will have different packaging requirements, depending on their point in the supply chain. The exporter must thus ensure that their packaging systems fit the market expectations and requirements.

Packaging should adhere to provisions designed to protect the environment, customer health and protect the product from contamination, leakage and dehydration. Different importers/buyers will have different requirements regarding what they expect in terms of packaging. The following should however be borne in mind:

- **Food contact materials** - Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 lays out rules regarding materials that come into contact with food products, such as packaging. Thus, only materials which are suitable for contact with food are used and that they will not endanger human health, cause an unacceptable change in the composition of the food or cause deterioration in the sensory characteristics of the food. The packaging must be free from substances that could damage the food, fungal contamination, insect infestation and undesirable or bad odours.
- **Specific packaging** requirements for spices will vary depending on the product and target market. However, all packaging material must be new, clean and quality packaging to prevent damage.

The following specific packaging requirements apply to sweet peppers and chilli peppers:

### Sweet Peppers

- **Uniformity:**
  - The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only sweet peppers of the same origin, variety or commercial type, quality, size (if sized) and, in the case of Classes 'Extra' and I, of appreciably the same degree of ripeness and colouring.
  - However, a mixture of sweet peppers of distinctly different commercial types and/or colours may be packed together in a package, provided they are uniform in quality, and for each commercial type and/or colour concerned, in origin.
- **Packaging:**
  - The sweet peppers must be packed in such a way as to protect the produce properly.
  - The materials used inside the package must be clean and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials, particularly paper or stamps bearing trade specifications is allowed, provided the printing or labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue. Stickers individually affixed on the produce shall be such that, when removed, they neither leave visible traces of glue, nor lead to skin defects.
  - Packages must be free of all foreign matter

### Chilli Peppers

- **Uniformity:**
  - The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only chilli peppers of the same origin, variety or commercial type, quality and size (if sized).
  - However, a mixture of chilli peppers of distinctly different colours and/or commercial types may be packed together in a sales package, provided they are uniform in quality and, for each colour and/or commercial type concerned, in origin. However, in case of those mixtures uniformity in size is not required.
  - The visible part of the contents of the package must be representative of the entire contents.
- **Packaging:**
  - The chilli peppers must be packed in such a way as to protect the produce properly.
  - The materials used inside the package must be clean and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials, particularly paper or stamps bearing trade specifications, is allowed, provided the printing or labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue. Stickers individually affixed to the produce shall be such that, when removed, they neither leave visible traces of glue, nor lead to skin defects. Information lasered on single fruit should not lead to flesh or skin defects.
  - Packages must be free of all foreign matter.

## Labelling

Labelling is one of the main reasons that export food consignments are rejected at the point of entry. When the labelling does not comply with international requirements or requirements of the importing country, the goods may be rejected outrightly, or there may be delays in its release until corrective action is taken or new labelling is applied. In either case, trade is disrupted and could even lead to spoilage of the whole consignment if the conditions are not ideal, incurring significant financial losses. Most countries have laws stipulating how foods are to be labelled and what information labels must contain. It is therefore essential that exporters familiarize themselves with the food labelling requirements of importing countries.

The Codex Alimentarius Commission has deemed eight key elements as mandatory for consumer-ready packaged foods within Codex Standard 1-1985 (General Standard for the Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods). These elements serve as the basis for many national regulations on labelling; however, they are only a starting point, as there are many other factors to consider. For example, labels will differ for primary, secondary and tertiary packaging. There will also be different barcodes used for primary, secondary and tertiary packaging. Requirements will also vary from one region of the globe to another and will differ depending on if the product is to be sold in bulk or retail format.

Effective retail labelling goes beyond the mandatory particulars and also serves to differentiate a product and appeal to the customer. Its success depends on many other factors such as materials, design elements, different bar codes and QR codes that provide additional information to the consumer. As a rule of thumb, the labelling information must be easy to understand, easily visible, clearly legible and indelible, using a minimum font size. Labelling information must appear in the official language(s) of the Member State where the product is marketed. English is often used for transportation labels when shipping internationally. In addition, labels or any direct printing must not contain any toxic ink or glue. EU labelling legislation forbids misleading consumers with false claims about the product. This includes mandatory information as well as any voluntary information that is included on the label.

According to a CBI report, the following details must appear in labels for spices:

- Nutritional information: energy value and the quantities of fat, saturates, carbohydrates, protein, sugars and salt per 100 g. It is possible to place additional nutritional information on retail products on a voluntary basis, such as the content of fibre, vitamins or minerals;
- Presentation of allergens (like soy, nuts or gluten) in the list of ingredients;
- Indication of origin (since April 2020). For example, if Indonesian cinnamon is packed in Germany, the packaging must indicate the origin. The way to do this is to indicate "Indonesia" as the origin, but the packer can also write "non-EU" or declare "cinnamon does not originate from Germany." It is in your interest to negotiate with the buyer about clearly stating your country as the origin, although you usually do not have control over this.

Celery and mustard must be declared as allergens. Some spice mixtures can also contain allergens such as gluten, wheat or nuts. Sulphur dioxide (which is sometimes used as a preservative in spices) must also be declared as an allergen.

### ■ **Labelling of food contact materials**

According to Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004, articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs, including packaging materials and containers shall be labelled 'for food contact' or shall bear the symbol with a glass and fork.

### ■ **Labelling of food additives and flavourings**

If food additives and/or flavourings are used in food products, they must always be labelled on the packaging by their category (anti-oxidant, preservative, colour, etc.) along with their name or E-number. Other provisions on labelling of additives sold as such to food producers and consumers are laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 and Regulation (EC) No 1334/2008.

For sweet and chilli peppers, the following labelling requirements apply:

### Sweet peppers

Each package must bear the following particulars, in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked, and visible from the outside

**Table 27, Sweet Pepper Labelling Requirements**

Labelling Particulars	Specification
Identification	<p>The name and the address of the packer and/or the dispatcher This mention may be replaced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ for all packages with the exception of pre-packages, by the officially issued or accepted code mark representing the packer and/or the dispatcher, indicated in close connection with the reference 'Packer and/or Dispatcher' (or equivalent abbreviations),</li> <li>■ for pre-packages only, by the name and the address of a seller established within the Union indicated in close connection with the mention 'Packed for:' or an equivalent mention. In this case, the labelling shall also include a code representing the packer and/or the dispatcher. The seller shall give all information deemed necessary by the inspection body as to the meaning of this code.</li> </ul>
Nature of the produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 'Sweet peppers' if the contents are not visible from the outside.</li> <li>■ 'Mixture of sweet peppers', or equivalent denomination, in the case of a mixture of distinctly different commercial types and/or colours of sweet peppers. If the produce is not visible from the outside, the commercial types and/or colours and the quantity of each in the package must be indicated.</li> </ul>
Origin of the produce	<p>Country of origin (1) and, optionally, district where grown or national, regional or local place name. In the case of a mixture of distinctly different commercial types and/or colours of sweet peppers of different origins, the indication of each country of origin shall appear next to the name of the commercial type and/or colour concerned.</p>
Commercial specifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Class.</li> <li>■ Size (if sized) expressed as minimum and maximum diameters or minimum and maximum weights.</li> <li>■ Number of units (optional).</li> <li>■ 'Hot' or equivalent denomination, where appropriate.</li> </ul>

Packages need not to bear the particulars mentioned in the first subparagraph, when they contain sales packages, clearly visible from the outside, and all bearing these particulars. These packages shall be free from any indications such as could mislead. When these packages are palletised, the particulars shall be given on a notice placed in an obvious position on at least two sides of the pallet.

### Chilli Peppers

Each package must bear the following particulars, in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked, and visible from the outside.

**Table 28, Chilli Pepper Labelling Requirements**

Labelling Particulars	Specification
Identification	Packer and/or dispatcher/exporter: Name and physical address (e.g. street/city/region/postal code and, if different from the country of origin, the country) or a code mark officially recognized by the national authority if the country applying such a system is listed in the UNECE database
Nature of the produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ "Chilli peppers" if the contents are not visible from the outside</li> <li>■ Name of the commercial type</li> <li>■ "Mixture of chilli peppers", or equivalent denomination, in the case of a mixture of distinctly different colours and/or commercial types of chilli peppers. If the produce is not visible from the outside, the colours and/or commercial types and the quantity of each in the package must be indicated</li> <li>■ Level of pungency indicated as "mild", "medium", "hot" or "extra hot", as appropriate.</li> </ul>
Origin of the produce	Country of origin <sup>4</sup> and, optionally, district where grown or national, regional or local place name. In the case of packages containing a mixture of distinctly different colours and/or commercial types of chilli peppers of different origin, the indication of each country of origin shall appear next to the name of the colours and/or commercial type concerned.
Commercial specifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Class</li> <li>■ Size (if sized) expressed as minimum and maximum length (in cm) or as minimum and maximum diameter (in mm)</li> <li>■ Size code (optional).</li> </ul>
Official control mark (optional)	Adopted 2013 Aligned with the Standard Layout 2017

## Market Preferences / Trends

According to various reports, there is a noticeable shift in consumption trends. The following are trends relevant to export of spices;

- There is an **increasing demand for spices with immunity boosting properties**. During the Covid-19 pandemic, spices with known immunity support functions have been in high demand. For example, ginger which is a relatively new import in European markets has been marketed greatly for making immunity boosting drinks. The demand for curcuma and garlic has also been on the rise because of their positive effects on immunity.
- Other spices have been promoted as salt replacers for people with heart conditions or at risk of developing heart conditions. This include mint, rosemary, nutmeg, basil, cardamom, chilli, cinnamon, chives, coriander, dill, cumin, ginger, oregano, paprika, parsley, sage, thyme and turmeric.
- The **growth of veganism** in the European market has increased the demand for some spices such as chillies and peppers which are used to make flavours resembling the taste of meat. These flavours are used to season foods that are meant to be substitutes for meat.
- The **global interest in spicy food** has been on the rise. In fact, the imports of ground chillies to Europe have grown by 7% annually for the last five years. According to recent studies, the demand will continue rising over the next few years providing a niche that farmers can take advantage of.
- The **demand for organic produce** has been on the rise in recent years. The consumption of organic spices and condiments in Europe is expected to rise by 3% to 5% in the next several years. Currently, most organic spices are being sourced from India, China and Vietnam. Along with the demand for organic food, the food safety requirements are becoming stricter about contamination with pesticides and other toxins. Farmers and sellers need to make sure they are up to date with the minimum standards.

- Many European buyers are now looking to source spices from new origins outside their traditional sources. Some of the markets that have attracted new buyers in recent years are African markets such as Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa and Zimbabwe.
- Due to the growing interest in **sustainable sourcing**, the demand for certified spices has increased significantly in the European market. Sustainability ensures that aspects like the supply chain, working conditions, water use and plastic use does not lead to shortages or poor quality produce. To ensure sustainable sourcing, organizations have been starting initiatives such as the Sustainable Spice Initiative which currently focuses on Asian countries but is looking to start projects in Africa. Sustainable sourcing is also a focus in the European Spice Association. The focus on sustainability is moving from farmers to processors as well. As a result, certifications such as SMETA and BSCI are often required
- The European Union is adopting **fairer sourcing practices**. This is because farmers in developing countries are vulnerable to exploitative trading practices because they are less likely to have links to markets, access to legal support and information needed to challenge exploitation. A new directive against unfair sourcing now protects suppliers based outside the EU but who sell to EU- based buyers.

The section below highlights the main certification schemes in Tanzania:

- **UTZ / Rainforest Alliance:** This program offers certification to farmers and businesses to show that their products have been sourced through techniques that are effective, environment-friendly and protect workers. The certification has developed specific standards for spices for small-scale produces.

- **Fairtrade:** Fairtrade certified products serve a niche market. Products which carry the Fairtrade label indicate that producers are paid a Fairtrade Minimum Price. Fairtrade certification provides both general and product-specific standards that have to be met to qualify for certification. Fairtrade provides specific standards for small-scale producers of spices in several countries and regions. The Fairtrade Africa secretariat is located in Nairobi, Kenya and reachable on <https://fairtradeafrica.net>

#### Key objectives of the Fairtrade Standards

- Ensure that producers receive prices that cover their average costs of sustainable production
- Provide an additional Fairtrade Premium which can be invested in projects that enhance social, economic and environmental development
- Enable pre-financing for producers who require it
- Facilitate long-term trading partnerships and enable greater producer control over the trading process
- Set clear core and development criteria to ensure that the conditions of production and trade of all Fairtrade certified products are both socially and economically fair as well as environmentally responsible

Source: <https://www.fairtrade.net/standard/aims>

- **Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA):** This certification helps SMEs adhere to ethical trading requirements through social audits to assess working conditions at the supplier site. An auditor goes to the workplace and assesses the health and safety of workers and adherence to international human rights like zero tolerance to child labour. Any issues found are addressed based on a Corrective Action Plan (CAPR). SMETA audits are conducted in Tanzania by SGS Tanzania: <https://www.sgs.co.tz/>

#### Key features of SMETA

- SMETA provides best practice guidance related to the number of auditor days, the audit timetable, number of workers' interviews depending on the size of company, training and experience requirements for auditors, pre-audit communication and detailed audit execution step-by-step.
- SMETA best practice guidance provides guidance for auditing against the Ethical Trade Initiative (ETI) Base Code and local laws.
- SMETA best practice guidance is not intended as a stand-alone description of how to conduct an audit. Instead, it sets out to establish a common set of criteria to supplement auditors' own systems.

Source: [https://www.standardsmap.org/review-standards?short\\_list=128,60](https://www.standardsmap.org/review-standards?short_list=128,60)

- **British Retail Consortium Global Standards:** BRCGS for hygiene and food safety are required by almost all buyers of fresh fruit and vegetables in the North-Western Europe market. BRCGS consist of standards for the entire supply chain, covering food safety, packaging and packaging materials, storage and distribution, consumer products, agents and brokers, retail, gluten free, plant-based and ethical trading to assure customers of the safety, legality and quality of the products.

BRCGS audits and certification is done in Tanzania by SGS Tanzania: <https://www.sgs.co.tz/>

- **Organic Certification:** To become an organic farmer with certification to supply EU countries with organic spices, you must be certified by an EU recognized control agency. The process of acquiring organic certification is long, taking 2 to 3 years, during which the farmer is expected to transition the farm into being fully organic. Organic farms are subjected to yearly inspections to check for compliance. It is recommended to make yourself familiar with EU legislation on organic farming before embarking on the process.

In Tanzania, the organic farming control agency that can give EU organic farming certification is Ecocert: [https://www.ecocert-imo.ch/logicio/pmws/indexDOM.php?client\\_id=imo&page\\_id=tz](https://www.ecocert-imo.ch/logicio/pmws/indexDOM.php?client_id=imo&page_id=tz)

#### Where to find additional / updated information

Additional information on the requirements to export to the EU or to any other market, can be found from the following organisations:

- Tropical Pesticide Research Institute (TPRI): monitors the pesticides being used in the country, as well as informing farmers and stakeholders about banned ones. <https://www.tpri.go.tz/>
- EU Pesticide Database: the database contains details of all allowed pesticides, as well as those that are banned. <https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database/public/?event=homepage&language=EN>
- The Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC): also maintains a pesticide database that outlines MRLs for different foods and food categories. Countries sometimes refer to this database in lieu of establishing their own MRLs within food safety regulations.

- ITC Quality Compass: provides comprehensive and very detailed requirements about the quality requirements for exporting spices to the EU, both mandatory and voluntary.
- EU Export Health Desk: provides product specific requirements, as well as import related procedures.
- For a comprehensive list of certifications that may be required for exporting spices to the EU, visit the ITC Standards Map here: [https://www.standardsmap.org/standards\\_intro](https://www.standardsmap.org/standards_intro)
- To learn more about the certification schemes in Tanzania, visit their official websites below;
  - UTZ / Rainforest Alliance: <https://www.rainforest-alliance.org/>
  - FAIRTRADE: <https://fairtradeafrica.net/>
  - GLOBAL G.A.P: [https://www.globalgap.org/uk\\_en/what-we-do/globalg.a.p.-certification/five-steps-to-get-certified/](https://www.globalgap.org/uk_en/what-we-do/globalg.a.p.-certification/five-steps-to-get-certified/)
  - SMETA: <https://www.sedex.com/our-services/smeta-audit/>
  - BRCGS: <https://www.brcgs.com/>
  - Organic certificate: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/farming/organic-farming/organics-glance\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/farming/organic-farming/organics-glance_en)



# Chapter 3: Step by Step Procedures for Exporting Spices in Tanzania

## Overview and Objectives of Chapter 3:

This Chapter presents the whole gamut of business processes and regulatory activities required to export spices in Tanzania for a first time exporter – from registering as an exporter, going through the various state entities to obtain various certifications and approvals, to releasing the spices at the port for shipment.

Several important points to note in reading this chapter:

- As part of implementing the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (WTO-TFA), these measures have been mapped and documented as part of the EAC Regional Information Trade Portal, which brings together National Trade Portals. The information in the chapter is drawn from the Tanzania Trade Information Portal (<https://trade.business.go.tz/>)
- As part of implementing the WTO TFA, which calls for simplifications of trade procedures, as well as other measures meant to regulate the sector, these procedures may change from time to time. It is therefore important that exporters regularly check the Tanzania Trade Information Portal to ensure they are well acquainted with the current procedures at the time of exporting.
- The chapter currently maps procedures as at 24th June 2021. It presents ALL the procedures a first- time exporter would go through, meaning that for SMEs that are already established, some of the steps may not be necessary.

The **key objectives** of this Chapter are:

- To provide the Tanzanian spices SME with both a summary and an elaboration of the whole spice export process in Tanzania; from the document requirements, involved institutions, the costs and the time to meet all the requirements.
- To provide Tanzanian TSIs with an understanding of the overall regulatory burden for spice exporters
- To point the Tanzanian spice SMEs and TSIs to sources of credible information on the spice exporting process in Tanzania

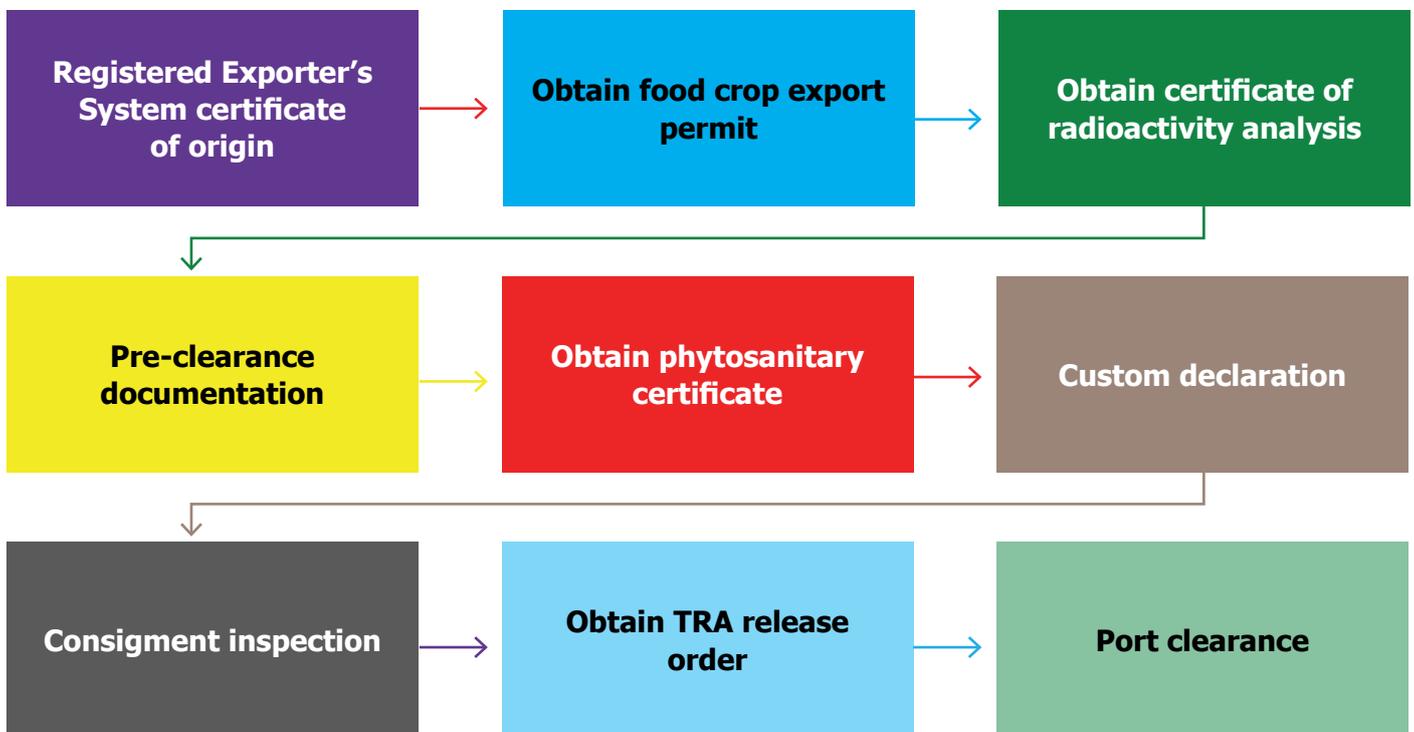
## Summary of Procedures for Spices Exports from Tanzania through the Port of Dar es Salaam

The export of spices in Tanzania through the port of Dar es Salaam involves 25 different steps, that fall into 9 broad procedures. Overall, 28 documents are required at various parts of the export process, which are obtained from 11 institutions. To complete all the procedures, a first-time exporter would require about 3 to 9 days to complete the entire process. The cost of all the government processes is about TZS 225,305.49.

**Figure 4, Summary of procedures and required documents, institutions, time and cost to export spices in Tanzania**

<b>Overall number of Tasks</b>	9 overall Procedures, comprising 25 different steps
<b>Documents Required</b>	28 documents required
<b>Institutions Involved</b>	11 institutions
<b>Legislations</b>	13 laws
<b>Estimated time</b>	3 days minimum to 9 days maximum
<b>Estimated Cost</b>	TZS 225,305.49

The figure below summarises the 9 procedures that a trader must complete to export spices.



## Step by Step Procedure for the Export of Spices from Tanzania through the Port of Dar es Salaam

### Procedure 1: Registered Exporter System (REX System) certificate of origin

What are the steps involved	There are <b>2 steps required to obtain a REX system certificate of origin</b> , as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Obtain exporter registration</li> <li>2. Submit documents for approval</li> </ol>
Which Institutions do you go to	<p><i>To obtain exporter registration:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Registered Exporter System</b> Email: <a href="mailto:huduma@tra.go.tz">huduma@tra.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.tra.go.tz">www.tra.go.tz</a></li> </ul> <p><i>To submit documents for approval:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Tanzania Revenue Authority-Headquarters</b> Mapato house, Edward Sokoine Drive, Mchafukoge, Ilala CBD, P.O. Box 11491, Dar Es Salaam Tel: +255 222 119 591 Fax: +255 222 126 908 Email: <a href="mailto:info@tra.go.tz">info@tra.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.tra.go.tz">www.tra.go.tz</a></li> </ul>
Which documents are needed	<p><i>Documents to submit for approval:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Filled application form for registered exporter (original) With trader signature and stamp if any</li> <li>■ Tax Identification Number certificate (Simple copy) For businesses can be natural or business names and company</li> </ul>
What is the legal basis for these requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Registered Exporter System (REX) guidance document Sections 3.1, 3.2, 3.8, 4.1.3, 4.2</li> </ul>
Fees	
Processing time for full task	Min. 15 mn – Max. 30 mn
Contact info	<p><b>Tanzania Revenue Authority-Headquarters</b> Mapato house, Edward Sokoine Drive, Mchafukoge, Ilala CBD P.O. Box 11491, Dar Es Salaam Tel: +255 222 119 591 Fax: +255 222 126 908 Email: <a href="mailto:info@tra.go.tz">info@tra.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.tra.go.tz">www.tra.go.tz</a></p>
What document do you receive	<p><i>After obtaining exporter registration:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Filled application form for registered exporter</li> </ul>
Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ All exporters to European Union (EU), Norway, Switzerland and Turkey should be registered with the Registration of Exporters (REX) system. Upon successful registration, they are authorized to export their products to the EU markets provided the successful completion of the required clearance procedures.</li> <li>■ Exporters can submit documents at Tanzania Revenue Office (trade facilitation office) or send it via email to <a href="mailto:gfelician@tra.go.tz">gfelician@tra.go.tz</a>. The officer in charge will update the information in the REX system and approve the application and send back the result to an exporter.</li> </ul>

## Procedure 2: Obtain food crop export permit

What are the steps involved	There are <b>2 steps required to obtain a food crop export permit</b> , as follows: 3. Submit documents for approval 4. Submit documents for approval Register and apply 4. Submit documents for approval Obtain export permit
Which Institutions do you go to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Agricultural Trade Management Information System (ATMIS)</b> Tel: +255 222 835 642 Email: <a href="mailto:ps@kilimo.go.tz">ps@kilimo.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="https://atmis.kilimo.go.tz">https://atmis.kilimo.go.tz</a></li> </ul>
Which documents are needed	<p><i>To register and apply:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Business licence (Simple copy) Trading licence</li> <li>■ Tax Identification Number certificate (Simple copy) For a registered company or business name</li> <li>■ Product details -Point of exit, destination, season, date of shipment, quantity, origin country, unit of measurement</li> <li>■ Contact details</li> </ul>
What is the legal basis for these requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Food Security Act, 1991</li> </ul>
Fees	None
Processing time for full task	0.5 days
Contact info	<p><b>Ministry of Agriculture</b> P.O. Box 2182, Dodoma Tel: +255 262 321 407 / +255 262 320 035 Fax: +255 262 320 037 Email: <a href="mailto:ps@kilimo.go.tz">ps@kilimo.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.kilimo.go.tz/index.php/en">http://www.kilimo.go.tz/index.php/en</a></p>
What document do you receive	<p><i>After registering and applying:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Submission notification</li> </ul> <p><i>After completion of procedure:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Food crop export permit</li> </ul>
Additional information	None

## Procedure 3: Obtain certificate of radioactivity analysis

What are the steps involved	There are <b>4 steps required to obtain a certificate of radioactivity analysis</b> , as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Apply for certificate of radioactivity analysis</li> <li>6. Pay and obtain sample label</li> <li>7. Submit samples</li> <li>8. Obtain certificate of radioactivity analysis</li> </ol>
Which Institutions do you go to	<p><i>To apply for certificate of radioactivity analysis, to obtain certificate of radioactivity analysis:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Online RAC application Tel: +255 272 970 050 Email: <a href="mailto:vibali@taec.go.tz">vibali@taec.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="https://taec.go.tz/">https://taec.go.tz/</a>, <a href="https://taec.go.tz/taec-offices/">https://taec.go.tz/taec-offices/</a></li> </ul> <p><i>To pay and obtain sample label:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Mobile E payment</li> </ul> <p><i>To submit samples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission -Eastern zone-Dar es Salaam Ministry of Education Building, Wing B P.O. Box 80479, Kivukoni, Dar es Salaam Tel: +255 737 879 759 Email: <a href="mailto:dsm@taec.go.tz">dsm@taec.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.taec.go.tz">www.taec.go.tz</a></li> </ul>
Which documents are needed	<p><i>To apply for certificate of radioactivity analysis:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Commercial invoice (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Product details Quantity, destination, sample collection point, means of transport</li> <li>■ Contact details for business and individual</li> </ul> <p><i>To pay and obtain sample label:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Control number (TAEC) (original)</li> </ul> <p><i>To submit samples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ None. Just the food samples attached with sample label</li> </ul>
What is the legal basis for these requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Atomic Energy Act, 2003 Sections 30, 31</li> <li>■ Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission Service Charter</li> <li>■ The Protection from Radiation (control of radiation contaminated food stuff) Regulations, 1998 Section 4, Section 7</li> <li>■ The Atomic Energy (Fees and Charges) Regulations, 2011 Article Fifth schedule Category A</li> </ul>
Fees	<p>TZS 35,000 – Certificate of radiation fee for consignment with FOB value inferior to TZS 20 million OR</p> <p>TZS equivalent of 0.2% of Free on Board (FOB) for consignment with FOB value superior to TZS 20 million and inferior to TZS 1 billion OR</p> <p>TZS 2,000,000 – Certificate of radiation fee for consignment with FOB value superior to 1 billion</p> <p><b>Payment methods:</b> cash, Mobile money</p> <p>The minimum amount of fee is Tshs. 35000 and maximum is Tshs. 4 million regardless of the value obtained from 0.2% of FOB value. Payments is done through mobile money platforms: For Mpesa, Dial *150*00#. For Tigope-sa, Dial *150*01#. For Airtelmoney, Dial *150*60#. For Halopesa, Dial *150*88#. Select government payment. Payments can also be made through CRDB and NMB banks. Payment number will be the control number obtained from TAEC.</p>
Processing time for full task	Min. 3 h 5 min to Max. 5 h 25 min
Contact info	<p>Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission -Eastern zone-Dar es Salaam Ministry of Education Building, Wing B P.O.Box 80479, Kivukoni, Dar es Salaam Tel: +255 737 879 759 Email: <a href="mailto:dsm@taec.go.tz">dsm@taec.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.taec.go.tz">www.taec.go.tz</a></p>

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<p>What document do you receive</p>	<p><i>After applying for certificate of radioactivity analysis:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Control number (TAEC)</li> </ul> <p><i>After paying and obtaining sample label:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sample label</li> <li>■ Mobile money text as proof of payment</li> </ul> <p><i>After completing procedure:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Radioactivity analysis certificate</li> </ul>
<p>Additional information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The trader will receive tracking number and access code from TAEC through email or mobile phone number.</li> <li>■ Once payment is done, the trader will be informed through email or mobile phone that sample label has been sent through online RAC application</li> <li>■ Sample submission can be done at any Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission (TAEC) Offices</li> <li>■ The certificate is valid for three months only.</li> </ul>

## Procedure 4: Pre-clearance documentation

What are the steps involved	There are <b>2 steps required for pre-clearance documentation</b> , as follows: 9. Contract a clearing agent * Obtain TRA self-assessment document 10. Book shipping space with shipping line
Which Institutions do you go to	<i>To contract a clearing agents:</i> <b>List of Licensed Clearing and Forwarding Agents</b> <a href="https://trade.tanzania.go.tz/media/LISTOFLICENCEDCFA_2020_.xls">https://trade.tanzania.go.tz/media/LISTOFLICENCEDCFA_2020_.xls</a>  <i>To obtain TRA self assessment document :</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Tanzania Custom Intergrated System</li> <li>Tel: +0800 750 075 / +0800 780 078</li> <li>Email: <a href="mailto:info@tra.go.tz">info@tra.go.tz</a></li> <li>Website: <a href="https://customs.tra.go.tz">https://customs.tra.go.tz</a></li> </ul> <i>To book shipping space with shipping line:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Shipping agents:                The list of licensed shipping agents can be found here: <a href="https://trade.tanzania.go.tz/media/List%20of%20Shipping%20agents.pdf">https://trade.tanzania.go.tz/media/List%20of%20Shipping%20agents.pdf</a></li> </ul>
Which documents are needed	<i>To contract a clearing agent:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Clearing agent's authorization letter for customs (original) written to TRA to prove the appointment of the clearing agent</li> <li>■ Tax Identification Number certificate (Simple copy) for companies or registered business name</li> <li>■ Commercial invoice (original)</li> <li>■ Packing list (original)</li> <li>■ Plant import permit from importing country (original) from importing country</li> </ul> <i>To obtain TRA self-assessment document:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Clearing agent's authorization letter for customs (Simple copy) written to TRA to prove the appointment of the clearing agent</li> <li>■ Tax Identification Number certificate (Simple copy) for companies or registered business names</li> <li>■ Packing list (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Commercial invoice (Simple copy)</li> </ul> <i>To book shipping space with shipping line:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Commercial invoice (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Packing list (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Additionally, for clearing and forwarding agent               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Clearing agent's authorization letter for shipping line (original)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
What is the legal basis for these requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004 (Revised Edition 2019) Sections 73-76, 82, 145-148, 181, 187-189</li> <li>■ The Tanzania Harbours Regulations, 1991 Section 304</li> <li>■ East African Community Customs Management Regulations, 2010 Sections 40, 89</li> </ul>
Fees	USD 0 - 3 % goods-value Clearing agent fees-estimate Payment methods: cash, check The cost depends on the value of consignment and negotiations between the trader and the clearing agent.
Processing time for full task	Min. 20 min – Max. 45 min

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Contact info	<p><i>For more information on contracting a clearing agent and obtain a TRA self assessment document:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Tanzania Revenue Authority-Headquarters Mapato house, Edward Sokoine Drive, Mchafukoge, Ilala CBD P.O. Box 11491, Dar Es Salaam Tel: +255 222 119 591 Fax: +255 222 126 908 Email: <a href="mailto:info@tra.go.tz">info@tra.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.tra.go.tz">www.tra.go.tz</a></li> </ul> <p><i>For more information on booking shipping space with shipping line:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Tanzania Shipping Agency Corporation (TASAC) P. O. Box 989, PPF House, Ohio Street, Dar es Salaam Tel: +255 222 127 314 / 0800 110 101 Fax: +255 222 127 313 Email: <a href="mailto:info@tasac.go.tz">info@tasac.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="https://www.tasac.go.tz/">https://www.tasac.go.tz/</a></li> </ul>
What document do you receive	<p><i>After contracting a clearing agent:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Contract</li> </ul> <p><i>After obtaining a TRA self assessment document:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Self assessment document (TRA)</li> </ul> <p><i>After booking shipping space with shipping line:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Shipping order</li> </ul>
Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ TRA self assessment document is required when applying for phytosanitary certificate for plant products. For products which do not require phytosanitary, it is not mandatory to apply for TRA assessment document before clearance process commences.</li> </ul>

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## Procedure 5: Obtain phytosanitary certificate

What are the steps involved	<p>There are <b>4 steps required to obtain a phytosanitary certificate</b>, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Register and apply for licence</li> <li>12. Pay fees</li> <li>13. Consignment inspection</li> <li>14. Obtain phytosanitary certificate</li> </ol>
Which Institutions do you go to	<p><i>To register and apply for licence:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Agricultural Trade Management Information System (ATMIS) Tel: +255 222 835 642 Email: <a href="mailto:ps@kilimo.go.tz">ps@kilimo.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="https://atmis.kilimo.go.tz">https://atmis.kilimo.go.tz</a></li> </ul> <p><i>To pay fees:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Mobile E payment</li> </ul> <p><i>For consignment inspection, to obtain phytosanitary certificate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ministry of Agriculture Plant Health Services (PHS) section P.O. Box 9071, Kilimo road, Temeke, Dar es Salaam Tel: +255 222 835 642 Fax: +255 222 865 642 Email: <a href="mailto:psh@kilimo.go.tz">psh@kilimo.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.kilimo.go.tz/index.php/en">http://www.kilimo.go.tz/index.php/en</a></li> </ul>
Which documents are needed	<p><i>To register and apply for licence:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Business licence (Simple copy) Trading licence</li> <li>■ Certificate of incorporation (Simple copy) (for companies which re incorporated in Tanzania) OR  Business registration certificate (Simple copy) (for registered business name) OR  Certificate of compliance (Simple copy) (for foreign companies incorporated outside Tanzania mainland and they come in the country as branches of such foreign companies)Tax Identification Number certificate (Simple copy) For companies or registered business name</li> <li>■ Self assessment document (TRA) (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Plant import permit from importing country (Simple copy) From importing country</li> <li>■ Commercial invoice (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Product details</li> <li>■ scientific name, point of exit, destination, common name, date of shipment, quantity.</li> <li>■ Contact details Of the applicants</li> </ul> <p><i>To pay fees:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Control number (psh) (original)</li> </ul> <p><i>For consignment inspection:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Self assessment document (TRA) (original)</li> <li>■ Plant import permit from importing country (original) from the importing country</li> <li>■ Commercial invoice (original)</li> <li>■ Consignment</li> <li>■ Physical presence of clearing agent</li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain phytosanitary certificate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Physical presence of authorized representative</li> </ul>
What is the legal basis for these requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Plant Protection Act, 1997 Section 15, 21, 33, 34</li> <li>■ Plant Protection Regulation, 1998 Section 58</li> <li>■ The Plant Health Act, 2020 Sections 30, 34, 35, 38, 39</li> </ul>

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Fees	<p><b>Cost USD 102</b></p> <p>This is an estimate based on a series of assumptions which you can modify to calculate your own costs:</p> <p><b>Cost detail</b></p> <p><b>USD 0</b> - USD 15 per Consignment Phytosanitary certificate fee for all consignments USD 2 for export certification fee. This fee applies to all consignment for consignment equals to 1 ton or less, Inspection fee or USD 2 for inspection for consignments superior to 1 tonne but inferior to 1000 tonnes or USD 2 for fixed inspection cost USD 0 - USD 0.2 per ton for variable inspection cost for consignment above 1000 tons, the following apply or USD 2 for fixed inspection cost USD 0 - USD 0.1 per ton for variable inspection cost if pests or signs of pests are observed in the consignment USD 100 The fee is paid when pests or signs of pests is observed in the consignment. Fee may be more, depending on the number of consignments or USD 0 - USD 24 per Consignment Price for destruction of materials or Packaging material related to plant product when pests or signs of pests is observed in the consignment. Fee may be more depending on destruction cost.</p> <p><b>Payment methods:</b> cash, check, Mobile money For Mpesa, Dial *150*00#. For Tigopesa, Dial *150*01#. For Airtelmoney, Dial *150*60#. For Halopesa, Dial *150*88#. Select government payment, payment number will be the control number. The payment number for both platforms is the valid control number obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture (PHS). Payments can also be made through NMB bank Account name: Revenue collection retention account, Account number: 20101000069 using the control number.</p>
Processing time for full task	Min. 1 day – Max. 3 days
Contact info	<p>Ministry of Agriculture Plant Health Services (PHS) section P.O. Box 9071, Kilimo road, Temeke, Dar es Salaam Tel: +255 222 835 642 Fax: +255 222 865 642 Email: <a href="mailto:phs@kilimo.go.tz">phs@kilimo.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.kilimo.go.tz/index.php/en">http://www.kilimo.go.tz/index.php/en</a></p>
What document do you receive	<p><i>After registering and applying for license:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Submission notification</li> <li>■ Control number (phs)</li> </ul> <p><i>After paying fees:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Mobile money text as proof of payment</li> </ul> <p><i>After consignment inspection:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stamped self assessment document (TRA)</li> </ul> <p><i>After completing procedures:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Phytosanitary certificate</li> </ul>
Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Date, time and place of inspection is communicated to the trader by telephone</li> </ul>

## Procedure 6: Custom declaration

What are the steps involved	There are <b>2 steps for custom declaration</b> , as follows: 15. Lodge custom documents (TRA) 16. Obtain Tanzania Single Administrative Document (TANSAD)
Which Institutions do you go to	Not provided
Which documents are needed	<i>To lodge custom documents (TRA):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Phytosanitary certificate (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Food crop export permit (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Radioactivity analysis certificate (Simple copy)</li> </ul>
What is the legal basis for these requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004 (Revised Edition 2019) Sections 73, 75, 76, 82, 187, 188</li> <li>■ East African Community Customs Management Regulations, 2010 Sections 40, 89</li> </ul>
Fees	None
Processing time for full task	Min. 5 mn – Max. 20 mn
Contact info	Tanzania Revenue Authority-Headquarters Mapato house, Edward Sokoine Drive, Mchafukoge, Ilala CBD P.O. Box 11491, Dar es Salaam Tel: +255 222 119 591 Fax: +255 222 126 908 Email: <a href="mailto:info@tra.go.tz">info@tra.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.tra.go.tz">www.tra.go.tz</a>
What document do you receive	<i>After lodging custom documents (TRA):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Assessment document (TRA)</li> <li>■ Control number (TRA)</li> <li>■ Payment note</li> </ul> <i>After completing procedure:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Tanzania Single Administrative Document (TANSAD)</li> </ul>

## Procedure 7: Consignment inspection

What are the steps involved	There are <b>2 steps for consignment inspection</b> , as follows: 17. Request for consignment inspection 18. Consignment inspection and stuffing
Which Institutions do you go to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Tanzania Revenue Authority-Headquarters Mapato house, Edward Sokoine Drive, Mchafukoge, Ilala CBD P.O. Box 11491, Dar es Salaam Tel: +255 222 119 591 Fax: +255 222 126 908 Email: <a href="mailto:info@tra.go.tz">info@tra.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.tra.go.tz">www.tra.go.tz</a></li> </ul>
Which documents are needed	<p><i>To request for consignment inspection:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Tanzania Single Administrative Document (TANSAD) (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Shipping order (Simple copy)</li> </ul> <p><i>For consignment inspection and stuffing:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Tanzania Single Administrative Document (TANSAD) (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Food crop export permit (original)</li> <li>■ Phytosanitary certificate (original)</li> <li>■ Radioactivity analysis certificate (original)</li> <li>■ Shipping order (original)</li> <li>■ Packing list (original)</li> <li>■ Commercial invoice (original)</li> <li>■ Consignment for inspection for being inspected and stuffing</li> <li>■ Physical presence of clearing agent</li> </ul>
What is the legal basis for these requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004 (Revised Edition 2019) Section 41</li> <li>■ East African Community Customs Management Regulations, 2010 Sections 44-46, 53</li> <li>■ The Tanzania Harbours Regulations, 1991 Sections 239, 241</li> </ul>
Fees	None
Processing time for full task	Min. 0.5 days – Max. 1 day
Contact info	Tanzania Revenue Authority-Headquarters Mapato house, Edward Sokoine Drive, Mchafukoge P.O. Box 11491, Dar es Salaam Tel: +255 222 119 591 Fax: +255 222 126 908 Email: <a href="mailto:info@tra.go.tz">info@tra.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.tra.go.tz">www.tra.go.tz</a>
What document do you receive	<p><i>After requesting for consignment inspection:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Notification of inspection</li> </ul> <p><i>After consignment inspection and stuffing:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Food crop import permit with release stamp</li> <li>■ Phytosanitary certificate with release stamp</li> <li>■ Radioactivity analysis certificate with release stamp</li> <li>■ Sealed container</li> </ul>

## Procedure 8: Obtain TRA release order

What are the steps involved	There are <b>2 steps to obtaining a TRA release order</b> , as follows: 19. Submit stamped documents 20. Obtain release order
Which Institutions do you go to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Tanzania Revenue Authority-Headquarters Mapato house, Edward Sokoine Drive, Mchafukoge, Ilala CBD P.O. Box 11491, Dar Es Salaam Tel: +255 222 119 591 Fax: +255 222 126 908 Email: <a href="mailto:info@tra.go.tz">info@tra.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.tra.go.tz">www.tra.go.tz</a></li> </ul>
Which documents are needed	<p><i>To submit stamped documents:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food crop import permit with release stamp (Simple copy)</li> <li>Phytosanitary certificate with release stamp (Simple copy)</li> <li>Radioactivity analysis certificate with release stamp (Simple copy)</li> </ul>
What is the legal basis for these requirements	East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004 (Revised Edition 2019) Sections 41, 73-76, 82, 187-189 2. East African Community Customs Management Regulations, 2010 Sections 40, 89
Fees	None
Processing time for full task	Min. 5 min – Max. 25 min
Contact info	<p>Tanzania Revenue Authority-Headquarters Mapato house, Edward Sokoine Drive, Mchafukoge, Ilala CBD P.O. Box 11491, Dar es Salaam Tel: +255 222 119 591 Fax: +255 222 126 908 Email: <a href="mailto:info@tra.go.tz">info@tra.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.tra.go.tz">www.tra.go.tz</a></p>
What document do you receive	<p><i>After submitting stamped documents:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ TRA notification</li> </ul> <p><i>After completing process:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Release order</li> </ul>
Additional information	None

## Procedure 9: Port Clearance

<p>What are the steps involved</p>	<p>There are <b>5 steps required for Port Clearance</b>, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21. Lodge cargo clearance documents (TPA)</li> <li>22. Pay port charges</li> <li>23. Create truck or driver announcement</li> <li>24. Obtain gate in ticket</li> <li>25. Obtain gate out permission</li> </ol>
<p>Which Institutions do you go to</p>	<p><i>To pay port charges:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Bank</li> <li>■ Tanzania Port Authority accounts can be found here: <a href="https://trade.tanzania.go.tz/media/TPA%20accounts.pdf">https://trade.tanzania.go.tz/media/TPA%20accounts.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain gate in ticket and gate out permission:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Tanzania Ports Authority-Dar es salaam Bandari Road P.O. Box 9184, Dar es salaam Tel: +255 222 113 642 Fax: +255 222 113 646 Email: <a href="mailto:pmdsm@ports.go.tz">pmdsm@ports.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.ports.go.tz">www.ports.go.tz</a></li> </ul>
<p>Which documents are needed</p>	<p><i>To lodge cargo clearance documents (TPA):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Release order (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Shipping order (Simple copy)</li> </ul> <p><i>To pay port charges:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ TPA payment note (original)</li> </ul> <p><i>To create truck or driver announcement:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Truck details</li> <li>■ Registration and chassis number</li> <li>■ Driver details</li> <li>■ Name and licence number</li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain gate in ticket:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Release order (original)</li> <li>■ Shipping order</li> <li>■ TPA receipt (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Stamped bank deposit slip (original) for TPA payments</li> <li>■ Truck registration card (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Driving licence (original)</li> <li>■ Loaded truck</li> <li>■ Physical presence of a driver</li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain gate out permission:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Empty truck</li> </ul>
<p>What is the legal basis for these requirements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Tanzania Harbours Regulations, 1991 Section 212, 222, 252, 274-279, 284, 286, 287</li> <li>■ East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004 (Revised Edition 2019) Sections 73, 75, 76, 82, 123, 187, 188</li> <li>■ East African Community Customs Management Regulations, 2010 Sections 40, 89</li> <li>■ Tariff Book of Port Dues and Charges (TPA) Clause 14, 29</li> </ul>

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Fees	<p>USD 240</p> <p>This is an estimate based on a series of assumptions which you can modify to calculate your own costs:</p> <p>Cost detail</p> <p>TZS 0 - 1 % goods-value for wharfage export charges</p> <p>Stevedoring Full Container Load (FCL)</p> <p>USD 80 handling fee for a 20ft container or USD 120 handling fee for a container over 20ft</p> <p>Stevedoring Less than Container Load (LCL)</p> <p>USD 160 handling fee for a 20ft container or USD 255 handling fee a container over 20ft</p> <p><b>Payment methods:</b> cash, check, Mobile money</p> <p>For Mpesa, Dial *150*00#. For Tigopesa, Dial *150*01#. Select government payment, payment number will be the control number. (The payment number for both platforms is the valid control number obtained from the Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA). Payments can also be made through banks using the control number. Stevedore means loading or unloading the cargo. For more information on fees and charges, reference the TPA tariff book here.</p>
Processing time for full task	Min. 0.5 day – Max. 2 days
Contact info	<p>Tanzania Ports Authority-Dar es salaam</p> <p>Bandari Road</p> <p>P.O. Box 9184, Dar es Salaam</p> <p>Tel: +255 222 113 642</p> <p>Fax: +255 222 113 646</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:pmdsm@ports.go.tz">pmdsm@ports.go.tz</a></p> <p>Website: <a href="http://www.ports.go.tz">www.ports.go.tz</a></p>
What document do you receive	<p><i>After lodging cargo clearance documents:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ TRA payment note</li> </ul> <p><i>After paying port charges:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stamped bank deposit slip</li> <li>■ TPA receipt</li> </ul> <p><i>After obtaining gate in ticket:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Gate in ticket</li> </ul> <p><i>After completing procedure:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Get out permission</li> </ul>
Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The trader will obtain the payments receipt through TPA payment system.</li> <li>■ The clearing agent is required to upload to the system the details of mode of transportation expected to be used to deliver the cargo to the port.</li> </ul>

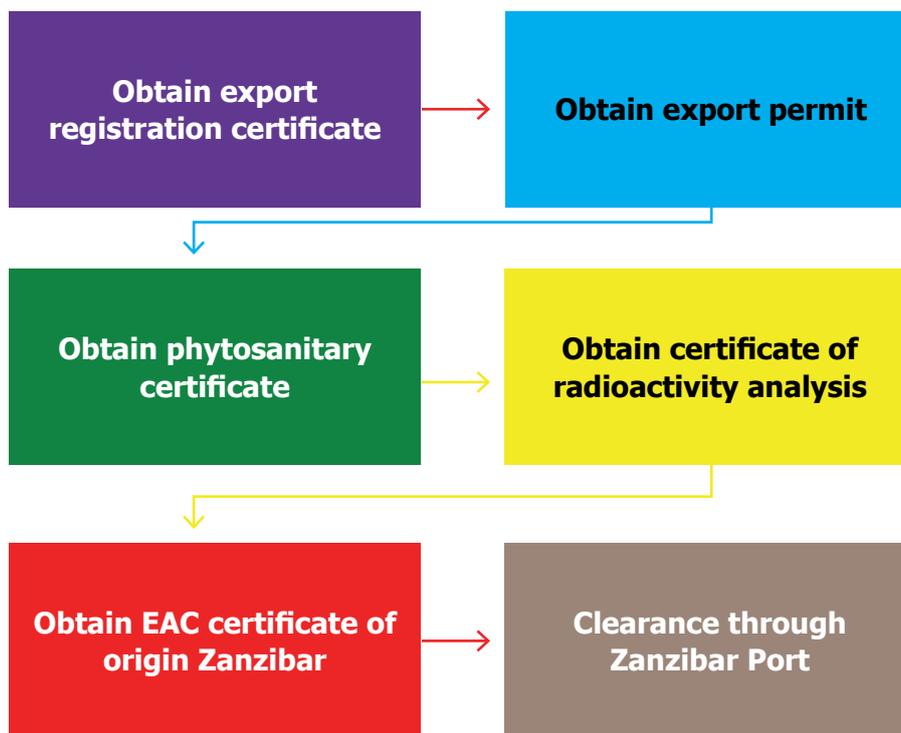
## Summary of Procedures for Spices Exports through the Port of Zanzibar

The export of spices in Zanzibar involves 38 different steps, that fall into 6 broad procedures. Overall, 34 documents are required at various parts of the export process, which are obtained from 16 institutions. To complete all the procedures, a first time exporter would require about 3 to 9 days to complete the entire process. The cost of all the government processes is about TZS 255,607.26.

**Figure 5, Summary of procedures and required documents, institutions, time and costs to export spices in Zanzibar**

<b>Overall number of Tasks</b>	6 overall Procedures, comprising 38 different steps
<b>Documents Required</b>	34 documents required
<b>Institutions Involved</b>	16 institutions
<b>Legislations</b>	12 laws
<b>Estimated time</b>	2 days minimum to 9 days maximum
<b>Estimated Cost</b>	TZS 225,607.26

The figure below summarises the 6 procedures that a trader must complete to export spices.



## Step by Step Procedure for the Export of Spices from Tanzania through the Port of Zanzibar

### Procedure 1: Obtain export registration certificate

What are the steps involved	There are <b>2 steps required to obtain an export registration certificate</b> , as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apply for export registration certificate</li> <li>2. Obtain export registration certificate</li> </ol>
Which Institutions do you go to	<p><i>To apply for export registration certificate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ministry of Trade and Industrial Development- head office P. O. Box 601, Migombani Street, Zanzibar Tel: +255 242 230 605 Fax: +255 242 230 605 Email: <a href="mailto:tradeministry@hotmail.com">tradeministry@hotmail.com</a></li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain export registration certificate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ministry of Trade and Industrial Development - Trade and marketing department P. O. Box 601, Malindi Street,, Zanzibar Tel: +255 242 230 605 Fax: +255 242 230 605 Email: <a href="mailto:tradeministry@hotmail.com">tradeministry@hotmail.com</a></li> </ul>
Which documents are needed	<p><i>To apply for export registration certificate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Application letter for registration as exporter (original) addressed to; Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Zanzibar</li> <li>■ Business licence (Zanzibar) (Simple copy) Trading licence</li> <li>■ Certificate of Incorporation-Zanzibar (Simple copy) For companies which are incorporated in Zanzibar</li> <li>■ Or Certificate of registration - Zanzibar (Simple copy) For registered business name</li> <li>■ Or Certificate of compliance - Zanzibar (Simple copy) For foreign companies (companies incorporated outside Zanzibar and they come in the country as branches of such foreign companies.)</li> <li>■ Memorandum and articles of association (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Identity card - Zanzibar (Simple copy) Of the applicant</li> <li>■ Coloured passport size photo (2 original ) Of the applicants</li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain export registration certificate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Application form for registration as exporter/importer (original)</li> </ul>
What is the legal basis for these requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Zanzibar Trading Act, 2013 Sections 15, 16</li> </ul>
Fees	None
Processing time for full task	Min. 10mn – Max. 2 days
Contact info	Ministry of Trade and Industrial Development - Trade and marketing department P. O. Box 601, Malindi Street,, Zanzibar Tel: +255 242 230 605 Fax: +255 242 230 605 Email: <a href="mailto:tradeministry@hotmail.com">tradeministry@hotmail.com</a>
What document do you receive	<p><i>After applying for export registration certificate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Notification for submission</li> </ul> <p><i>After completing procedure:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Registration certificate (export/import)</li> </ul>
Additional information	None

## Procedure 2: Obtain export permit

What are the steps involved	There are <b>2 steps required to obtain an export permit</b> , as follows: 3. Apply for export permit 4. Obtain export permit
Which Institutions do you go to	<i>To apply for export permit:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ministry of Trade and Industrial Development- head office P. O. Box 601, Migombani Street, Zanzibar Tel: +255 242 230 605 Fax: +255 242 230 605 Email: <a href="mailto:tradeministry@hotmail.com">tradeministry@hotmail.com</a></li> </ul> <i>To obtain export permit:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ministry of Trade and Industrial Development - Trade and marketing department P. O. Box 601, Malindi Street,, Zanzibar Tel: +255 242 230 605 Fax: +255 242 230 605 Email: <a href="mailto:tradeministry@hotmail.com">tradeministry@hotmail.com</a></li> </ul>
Which documents are needed	<i>To apply for export permit:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Application letter for export of seaweed (original)</li> <li>■ Additional requirements for specific products</li> <li>■ Permission to export seaweeds (Simple copy)</li> </ul>
What is the legal basis for these requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Zanzibar Trading Act, 2013 Section 31, 32, 33</li> </ul>
Fees	None
Processing time for full task	Max. 1 day
Contact info	Ministry of Trade and Industrial Development - Trade and marketing department P. O. Box 601, Malindi Street,, Zanzibar Tel: +255 242 230 605 Fax: +255 242 230 605 Email: <a href="mailto:tradeministry@hotmail.com">tradeministry@hotmail.com</a>
What document do you receive	After applying for export permit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Notification for submission</li> </ul> <i>After completing procedure:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Export permit (MT &amp; I)</li> </ul>
Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ None</li> </ul>

## Procedure 3: Obtain a phytosanitary certificate

What are the steps involved	<p>There are <b>5 steps required to obtain a phytosanitary certificate</b>, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Apply for phytosanitary certificate</li> <li>6. Pay inspection and certificate fees</li> <li>7. Obtain official receipt</li> <li>8. Consignment inspection</li> <li>9. Obtain phytosanitary certificate</li> </ol>
Which Institutions do you go to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock-Ports P.O Box 159, Maruhubi Street, Zanzibar Tel: +255 242 230 986 Email: <a href="mailto:ps@kilimo.go.tz">ps@kilimo.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.kilimoznz.go.tz">www.kilimoznz.go.tz</a></li> </ul> <p><i>To pay inspection and certificate fees:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The People's Bank of Zanzibar (PBZ)</li> <li>■ P.O. BOX 1173, 2nd floor ZIC Building, Mpirani street, Zanzibar Tel: +255 242 234 571 Fax: +255 242 231 121 Email: <a href="mailto:info@pbzbank.co.tz">info@pbzbank.co.tz</a> Website: <a href="https://pbzbank.co.tz/">https://pbzbank.co.tz/</a></li> </ul>
Which documents are needed	<p><i>To apply for phytosanitary certificate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Application form for phytosanitary certificate (original)</li> <li>■ Export permit (MT &amp; I) (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Commercial invoice (Simple copy)</li> </ul> <p><i>To pay inspection and certificate fees:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Payment information (original)</li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain official receipt:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ PBZ Stamped bank slip (original)</li> </ul> <p><i>For consignment inspection:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Consignment</li> <li>■ Physical presence of clearing agent</li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain phytosanitary certificate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Official receipt-DDP (Simple copy)</li> </ul>
What is the legal basis for these requirements	Plant Protection Act, 1997 (Zanzibar) Section 10, 13, 16
Fees	<p>Cost TZS 16,000</p> <p>This is an estimate based on a series of assumptions which you can modify to calculate your own costs:</p> <p>For all consignment TZS 10,000 Phytosanitary certificate fee</p> <p>inspection fee for consignment less than one ton TZS 3,000 Inspection fee</p> <p>For consignment greater than one ton TZS 3,000 Fee for fixed inspection</p> <p>TZS 0 - TZS 300 per ton Inspection fee for additional tons greater than one ton</p> <p>Payment methods: cash Account name: Plant Protection Division, Accounts number: 0404360000</p>
Processing time for full task	Min. 1 day – Max. 2 days

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Contact info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock-Ports</li> <li>■ P.O Box 159, Maruhubi Street, Zanzibar</li> <li>Tel: +255 242 230 986</li> <li>Email: <a href="mailto:ps@kilimo.go.tz">ps@kilimo.go.tz</a></li> <li>Website: <a href="http://www.kilimoznz.go.tz">www.kilimoznz.go.tz</a></li> </ul> <p><i>For more details on payment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The People's Bank of Zanzibar (PBZ)</li> <li>P.O. BOX 1173, 2nd floor ZIC Building, Mpirani street, Zanzibar</li> <li>Tel: +255 242 234 571</li> <li>Fax: +255 242 231 121</li> <li>Email: <a href="mailto:info@pbzbank.co.tz">info@pbzbank.co.tz</a></li> <li>Website: <a href="https://pbzbank.co.tz/">https://pbzbank.co.tz/</a></li> </ul>
What document do you receive	<p><i>After applying for phytosanitary certificate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Payment information</li> </ul> <p><i>After paying inspection and certificate fees:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ PBZ stamped bank slip</li> </ul> <p><i>After obtaining official receipt:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Official receipt-DDP</li> <li>■ Notification of inspection</li> </ul> <p><i>After completing procedure:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Phytosanitary certificate (Zanzibar)</li> </ul>
Additional information	The trader will be informed by the Plant Protection Division (DDP) officer on the time and date for inspection.

## Procedure 4: Obtain certificate of radioactivity analysis

What are the steps involved	There are <b>4 steps to obtain certificate of radioactivity analysis</b> , as follows: 10. Apply for certificate of radioactivity analysis 11. Pay and obtain sample label 12. Submit samples 13. Obtain certificate of radioactivity analysis
Which Institutions do you go to	<i>To apply for certificate of radioactivity analysis; to obtain certificate of radioactivity analysis:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Online RAC application Tel: +255 272 970 050 Email: <a href="mailto:vibali@taec.go.tz">vibali@taec.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="https://taec.go.tz/">https://taec.go.tz/</a>, <a href="https://taec.go.tz/taec-offices/">https://taec.go.tz/taec-offices/</a></li> </ul> <i>To pay and obtain sample label:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Mobile E payment</li> </ul> <i>To submit samples:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission-Zanzibar office Maruhubi P. O. Box 2555, Zanzibar Tel: +255 655 760 405 Email: <a href="mailto:znz@taec.go.tz">znz@taec.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.taec.go.tz">http://www.taec.go.tz</a></li> </ul>
Which documents are needed	<i>To apply for certificate of radioactivity analysis:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Commercial invoice (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Product details</li> <li>■ Quantity, destination, sample collection point, means of transport</li> <li>■ Contact details</li> <li>■ For business and individual</li> </ul> <i>To pay and obtain sample label:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Control number (TAEC) (original)</li> </ul> <i>To submit samples:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Food samples attached with sample label</li> </ul>
What is the legal basis for these requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Atomic Energy Act, 2003 Sections 30, 31</li> <li>■ Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission Service Charter</li> <li>■ The Protection from Radiation (control of radiation contaminated food stuff) Regulations, 1998 Section 4, 7</li> <li>■ The Atomic Energy (Fees and Charges) Regulations, 2011 Article Fiftyschedule Category A</li> </ul>
Fees	Cost TZS 35,000  Payment methods: cash, Mobile money The minimum amount of fee is Tshs. 35000 and maximum is Tshs. 4 million regardless of the value obtained from 0.2% of FOB value. Payments is done through mobile money platforms: For Mpesa, Dial *150*00# . For Tigopesa, Dial *150*01# . For Airtelmoney, Dial *150*60#. For Halopesa, Dial *150*88#. Select government payment. Payments can also be made through CRDB and NMB banks. Payment number will be the control number obtained from TAEC.
Processing time for full task	Min. 3 h - Max. 5 h 25 mn
Contact info	Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission-Zanzibar office Maruhubi P. O. Box 2555, Zanzibar Tel: +255 655 760 405 Email: <a href="mailto:znz@taec.go.tz">znz@taec.go.tz</a> Website: <a href="http://www.taec.go.tz">http://www.taec.go.tz</a>

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<p>What document do you receive</p>	<p><i>After applying for certificate of radioactivity analysis:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Control number (TAEC)</li> </ul> <p><i>After paying and obtaining sample label:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sample label</li> <li>■ Mobile money text as proof of payment</li> </ul> <p><i>After completing procedure:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Radioactivity analysis certificate</li> </ul>
<p>Additional information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The trader will receive tracking number and access code from TAEC through email or mobile phone number.</li> <li>■ Once payment is done, the trader will be informed through email or mobile phone that sample label has been sent through online RAC application</li> <li>■ Sample submission can be done at any Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission (TAEC) Offices</li> <li>■ The certificate is valid for three months only.</li> </ul>

## Procedure 5: Obtain EAC certificate of origin-Zanzibar

What are the steps involved	There are <b>1 steps required to obtain EAC certificate of origin-Zanzibar</b> , as follows: 14. Submit and obtain certificate of origin
Which Institutions do you go to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Zanzibar National Chamber Of Commerce (ZNCC) P.O. BOX 1407, Livingstone House , Kinazini, Zanzibar Tel: +255 778 344 003 Email: <a href="mailto:info@znccia.or.tz">info@znccia.or.tz</a> Website: <a href="https://www.znccia.or.tz/Contact.php">https://www.znccia.or.tz/Contact.php</a></li> </ul>
Which documents are needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Packing list (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Commercial invoice (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Additionally, for regulated products, permits are required such as:</li> <li>■ Phytosanitary certificate (Zanzibar) (Simple copy) for plant and plants products</li> </ul>
What is the legal basis for these requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The East African Community ( EAC) Custom Union (Rules of Origin), 2015 Article Rule17 second schedule</li> </ul>
Fees	TZS 10,000 EAC certificate of origin fee Payment methods: cash
Processing time for full task	Min. 10min - Max. 20min
Contact info	Zanzibar National Chamber Of Commerce (ZNCC) P.O. BOX 1407, Livingstone House , Kinazini, Zanzibar Tel: +255 778 344 003 Email: <a href="mailto:info@znccia.or.tz">info@znccia.or.tz</a> Website: <a href="https://www.znccia.or.tz/Contact.php">https://www.znccia.or.tz/Contact.php</a>
What document do you receive	EAC certificate of origin
Additional information	None

## Procedure 6: Clearance through Zanzibar Port

What are the steps involved	There are <b>24 steps for clearance through the port of Zanzibar</b> , as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>15. Contract a clearing agent</li><li>16. Book shipping space with shipping line</li><li>17. Lodge custom documents (TRA)</li><li>18. Obtain letter for stuffing</li><li>19. Obtain TRA letter of allocation</li><li>20. Obtain lifting charges invoice</li><li>21. Pay lifting charges</li><li>22. Obtain official receipt</li><li>23. Obtain stamped stuffing letter from Port Director</li><li>24. Obtain stamped stuffing letter from Director of Operation</li><li>25. Obtain stamped stuffing letter from export office</li><li>26. Obtain stamped stuffing letter from yard office</li><li>27. Obtain empty container</li><li>28. Request for consignment inspection and stuffing</li><li>29. Consignment inspection and stuffing</li><li>30. Obtain container gross mass certificate</li><li>31. Obtain shipping order</li><li>32. Obtain wharfage charges invoice</li><li>33. Pay wharfage charges</li><li>34. Obtain official receipt</li><li>35. Submit shipping order for stamp</li><li>36. Scanning of the container</li><li>37. Obtain release order</li><li>38. Submit stamped documents</li></ol>
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Which Institutions do you go to

*To contract clearing agent:*

- Clearing agent. The list of licensed clearing agents is available here: <https://trade.tanzania.go.tz/media/LIST%20OF%20CLEARING%20AND%20FORWARDING%202019-converted.pdf>

*To book shipping space with shipping line:*

- Shipping agents. The list of shipping lines in Zanzibar is available here: <https://trade.tanzania.go.tz/media/Zanzibar%20-list%20of%20authorized%20shipping%20line-converted.pdf>

*To lodge custom documents (TRA):*

- Tanzania Custom Intergrated System  
Tel: +0800 750 075 / +0800 780 078  
Email: [info@tra.go.tz](mailto:info@tra.go.tz)  
Website: <https://customs.tra.go.tz>

*To obtain letter for stuffing; to obtain shipping order:*

- The Shipping Corporation of Zanzibar (SHIPCO)  
P.O. Box 80, Malindi Street, Zanzibar  
Tel: +255 777 438 739 / +255 222 238 726  
Fax: +255 242 422 325 78  
Email: [info@shipco.go.tz](mailto:info@shipco.go.tz), [znz@shipco.go.tz](mailto:znz@shipco.go.tz)  
Website: <http://shipco.go.tz/>

*To obtain lifting charges invoice; to obtain official receipt; to obtain stamped stuffing letters; to obtain empty container; to obtain wharfage charges invoice, obtain official receipt, to submit shipping order for stamp; to submit stamped documents:*

- Zanzibar Ports Corporation (head office)  
P. O. Box 263, Malindi Street, Zanzibar  
Tel: +255 242 232 875  
Fax: +255 242 242 859  
Email: [info@zpc.go.tz](mailto:info@zpc.go.tz)  
Website: [www.zpc.go.tz](http://www.zpc.go.tz)

*To pay lifting charges, to pay wharfage charges:*

- The People's Bank of Zanzibar (PBZ)  
P.O. BOX 1173, 2nd floor ZIC Building, Mpirani street, Zanzibar  
Tel: +255 242 234 571  
Fax: +255 242 231 121  
Email: [info@pbzbank.co.tz](mailto:info@pbzbank.co.tz)  
Website: <https://pbzbank.co.tz/>

*To obtain TRA letter of allocation; to request for consignment inspection and stuffing; for consignment inspection and stuffing; for scanning of the container, to obtain release order:*

- TANZANIA REVENUE AUTHORITY - ZANZIBAR PORTS CUSTOMS OFFICE  
Mlandege Road,, Zanzibar  
Tel: +255 242 232 923  
Email: [trazanzibar@tra.go.tz](mailto:trazanzibar@tra.go.tz)

*To obtain container gross mass certificate:*

- weighbridge company
- Zanzibar

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Which documents are needed	<p><i>To contract clearing agent:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Clearing agent’s authorization letter for customs (original)</li> <li>■ Commercial invoice (original)</li> <li>■ Packing list (original)</li> <li>■ Tax Identification Number certificate (Simple copy) For companies or registered business name</li> <li>■ Permission to export seaweeds (original)</li> <li>■ Export permit (MT &amp; I) (original)</li> <li>■ Phytosanitary certificate (Zanzibar) (original)</li> <li>■ EAC certificate of origin (original)</li> <li>■ Health certificate for export (original)</li> </ul> <p><i>To book shipping space with shipping line:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Application letter for booking (original)</li> </ul> <p><i>To lodge custom documents:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Clearing agent’s authorization letter for customs (original)</li> <li>■ Tax Identification Number certificate (Simple copy) For companies or registered business name</li> <li>■ Export permit (MT &amp; I) (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Permission to export seaweeds (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Phytosanitary certificate (Zanzibar) (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ EAC certificate of origin (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Health certificate for export (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Commercial invoice (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Packing list (Simple copy)</li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain letter for stuffing:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Application letter for booking (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Shipping agent confirmation letter (original)</li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain TRA letter for allocation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stuffing request letter (simple copy)</li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain lifting charges invoice:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Shipping agent confirmation letter (original)</li> </ul> <p><i>To pay lifting charges:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Profoma invoice (ZPC) (original)</li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain official receipt:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ PBZ stamped bank slip (original)</li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain stamped stuffing letter from Port Director:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stuffing request letter (original)</li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain stamped stuffing letter from Director of Operation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stuffing request letter (original)</li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain stamped stuffing letter from export office:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stuffing request letter (original)</li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain stamped stuffing letter from yard office:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stuffing request letter (original)</li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain empty container:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Official receipt (ZPC) (original)</li> <li>■ Stuffing request letter (Simple copy)</li> </ul> <p><i>For consignment inspection and stuffing:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Tanzania Single Administrative Document (TANSAD) (original)</li> <li>■ Export permit (MT &amp; I) (original)</li> <li>■ Permission to export seaweeds (original)</li> <li>■ Phytosanitary certificate (Zanzibar) (original)</li> <li>■ EAC certificate of origin (original)</li> <li>■ Health certificate for export (original)</li> <li>■ Allocation letter for stuffing outside the port (original)</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Official receipt (ZPC) (original)</li> <li>■ Commercial invoice (original)</li> <li>■ Tax Identification Number certificate (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Packing list (original)</li> <li>■ Commercial invoice (original)</li> </ul> <p>Physical presence of clearing agent <i>To obtain shipping order:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Container gross mass certificate (simple copy)</li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain wharfage charges invoice:</i></p> <p>Container gross mass certificate (simple copy)</p> <p><i>To pay wharfage charges:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ PBZ stamped bank slip</li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain official receipt:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ PBZ stamped bank slip</li> </ul> <p><i>To submit shipping order for stamp:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Shipping order (Zanzibar) (original)</li> <li>■ Official receipt (ZPC) (Simple copy)</li> </ul> <p><i>For scanning of the container:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Tanzania Single Administrative Document (TANSAD) (Simple copy)</li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain release order:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stamped shipping order (ZPC) (original)</li> </ul> <p><i>To submit stamped documents:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Container gross mass certificate (Simple copy)</li> <li>■ Shipping order with TRA stamp (Simple copy)</li> </ul>
<p>What is the legal basis for these requirements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004 (Revised Edition 2019) Sections 41, 73, 74, 75, 76, 8, 123, 145, 146, 147, 148, 181, 187, 188, 189</li> <li>■ East African Community Customs Management Regulations, 2010 Sections 44, 45, 50, 53, 88, 89</li> <li>■ The Zanzibar Shipping Corporation Act, 2013</li> <li>■ Tariff book of port duties and charges (ZPC) Clause 11(1), 17</li> <li>■ Zanzibar Ports Corporation Act, No 1.1997 Section 55</li> </ul>

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Fees	<p>The cost of contracting a clearing agent depends on the value of consignment and negotiations between the trader and the clearing agent.</p> <p><i>Lifting charges:</i> Cost USD 58 <b>Payment methods:</b> cash All payments are done on equivalent to Tanzania shillings.</p> <p><i>Charges for obtaining container gross mass certificate:</i> TZS 60,000 Weight fee for a 20ft container or TZS 90,000 Weight fee for a 40ft container Payment methods: cash</p> <p>Cost of obtaining shipping order: TZS 0 - TZS 20,000 per Consignment <b>Payment methods:</b> cash Payment is made by cash at the office</p> <p><i>Wharfage fees:</i> TZS 0 - 18 % Value Added Tax Wharfage charges USD 0 - USD 90 per container Fee for a full container 20ft or USD 0 - USD 120 per container Fee for a full container 40ft or USD 0 - USD 45 per container Fee for a empty container 20ft or USD 0 - USD 60 per container Fee for a empty container 40ft</p> <p>Shore handling on domestic containers USD 0 - USD 50 per container Fee for a full container load 20ft or USD 0 - USD 85 per container Fee for a full container load 40ft or USD 0 - USD 8 per container Fee for a empty container 20ft or USD 0 - USD 15 per container Fee for a empty container 40ft</p> <p>Payment methods: cash</p>
Processing time for full task	Max 1.5 day

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Contact info

- Tanzania Revenue Authority - Zanzibar Head quarter  
Mlandege Road, Zanzibar  
Tel: +255 242 232 923  
Email: [trazanzibar@tra.go.tz](mailto:trazanzibar@tra.go.tz)

*For more information on booking space with shipping line:*

- Zanzibar Maritime Authority (ZMA)  
P.O. Box 401, Malindi Street, Zanzibar  
Tel: +255 242 236 795  
Fax: +255 242 236 796  
Email: [info@zma.go.tz](mailto:info@zma.go.tz)

*For more information on obtaining letter for stuffing, obtaining shipping order:*

- The Shipping Corporation of Zanzibar (SHIPCO)  
P.O. Box 80, Malindi Street, Zanzibar  
Tel: +255 777 438 739 / +255 222 238 726  
Fax: +255 242 422 325 78  
Email: [info@shipco.go.tz](mailto:info@shipco.go.tz), [znz@shipco.go.tz](mailto:znz@shipco.go.tz)  
Website: <http://shipco.go.tz/>

*For more information on lifting charges; obtaining official receipt, paying wharfage fees:*

- The People's Bank of Zanzibar (PBZ)  
P.O. BOX 1173, 2nd floor ZIC Building, Mpirani street, Zanzibar  
Tel: +255 242 234 571  
Fax: +255 242 231 121  
Email: [info@pbzbank.co.tz](mailto:info@pbzbank.co.tz)  
Website: <https://pbzbank.co.tz/>

*For more information on obtaining stamped stuffing letters, to obtain empty container, to obtain wharfage charges invoice, to obtain official receipt, to submit shipping order for stamp, submitting stamped documents:*

- Zanzibar Ports Corporation (head office)  
P. O. Box 263, Malindi Street, Zanzibar  
Tel: +255 242 232 875  
Fax: +255 242 242 859  
Email: [info@zpc.go.tz](mailto:info@zpc.go.tz)  
Website: [www.zpc.go.tz](http://www.zpc.go.tz)

*For more information on consignment inspection and stuffing, scanning of the container:*

- TANZANIA REVENUE AUTHORITY - ZANZIBAR PORTS CUSTOMS OFFICE  
Mlandege Road, Zanzibar  
Tel: +255 242 232 923  
Email: [trazanzibar@tra.go.tz](mailto:trazanzibar@tra.go.tz)

*Obtaining container gross mass certificate:*

- weighbridge company
- Zanzibar

Continues>>

<p>What document do you receive</p>	<p><i>After contracting a clearing agent:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Contract</li> </ul> <p><i>After booking space with shipping line:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Shipping agent confirmation letter</li> </ul> <p><i>After lodging custom documents:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Tanzania Single Administrative Document (TANSAD)</li> </ul> <p><i>After obtaining letter for stuffing:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stuffing request letter</li> </ul> <p><i>After obtaining TRA letter for allocation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Allocation letter for stuffing outside the port</li> </ul> <p><i>After obtaining lifting charges invoice:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Profoma invoice (ZPC)</li> </ul> <p><i>After paying lifting charges:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ PBZ Stamped bank slip</li> </ul> <p><i>After obtaining official receipt:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Official receipt (ZPC)</li> </ul> <p><i>After obtaining stamped stuffing letter from Port Director:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stamped stuffing request letter</li> </ul> <p><i>After obtaining stamped stuffing letter from Director of Operation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stamped stuffing request letter</li> </ul> <p><i>After obtaining stamped stuffing letter from export office:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stamped stuffing request letter</li> </ul> <p><i>After obtaining stamped stuffing letter from yard office:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stamped stuffing request letter</li> </ul> <p><i>After obtaining empty container:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stamped stuffing request letter</li> <li>■ Empty container</li> </ul> <p><i>After requesting for consignment inspection and stuffing:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Notification of inspection</li> </ul> <p><i>After consignment inspection and stuffing:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sealed container</li> </ul> <p><i>After obtaining container gross mass certificate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Container gross mass certificate</li> </ul> <p><i>After obtaining shipping order:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Shipping order (Zanzibar)</li> </ul> <p><i>To obtain wharfage charges invoice:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Profoma invoice (ZPC)</li> </ul> <p><i>After paying wharfage fees:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ PBZ stamped bank slip</li> </ul> <p><i>After obtaining official receipt:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Official receipt (ZPC)</li> </ul> <p><i>After submitting shipping order for stamp:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Stamped shipping order (ZPC)</li> </ul> <p><i>After scanning of the container:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Scanned sealed container</li> </ul> <p><i>After obtaining release order:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Release order</li> <li>■ Shipping order with TRA stamp</li> </ul>
<p>Additional Information</p>	<p>The trader will have to choose which shipping line to use when he/she wants to export.</p>



# Chapter 4: Spices Import Procedures in the EU

## Overview and Objectives of Chapter 4:

This chapter discusses some of the import procedures in the European Union. While the importer in the EU member country is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the importing requirements have been met, in this Chapter we shall discuss some of the key procedures and requirements where the exporter has a role to play.

Several important points to note in reading this chapter:

- The Chapter assumes that the importing company is already registered in the given EU Member country and has the 'Economic Operator Registration and Identification (EORI) number that required by the Customs Authority in the EU to among others, lodge a customs declaration and make an entry summary declaration (ENS) and an exit summary declaration (EXS)
- The information in the chapter is mainly drawn from the EU Help Desk <https://trade.ec.europa.eu/tradehelp/myexport#?product=0902000000&partner=KE&reporter=DE>
- The chapter contains information that is valid as at 20 August 2020. Procedures and requirements however change. As a rule of thumb, the exporting SME should always check with the importer about current requirements before any shipment is done.

The **key objectives** of this Chapter are:

- To provide the Tanzanian spice SME with a consolidated and simplified reference to the mandatory requirements for exporting spices to the EU
- To provide the Tanzanian spice SME with an overview of EU spice market preferences and trends that the SME may tap into
- To provide Tanzania's TSIs with a reference point for the requirement SMEs must fulfil in order to tap into the EU Market
- To point the Tanzanian spice SMEs and TSIs to sources of credible information on requirements and market preferences for spices exported to the EU

## Summary of Procedures for Spice Imports into the EU from Tanzania

The figure below depicts the procedures for importing goods into the EU.



Below we elaborate the steps further:

## Step 1: Entry Summary Declaration (ENS)

The ENS is lodged by the carrier of goods entering the customs territory of the EU, in advance of the goods arriving in the EU. For container marine cargo, the ENS should be launched 24 hours before commencement of loading in the foreign load port, while for bulk marine cargo, at least 4 hours before arrival. The ENS can also be lodged by the importer -consignee or a representative of the carrier or importer.

Part of the information that the carrier must include in the ENS **comes from documents originated by the exporter: bill of lading and commercial invoices, so it is crucial that these reach the party responsible for the lodging of the ENS in a timely and accurate manner.**

The ENS declaration falls within the scope of the Import Control System (ICS) which became fully operational on 1 January 2011, as part of the Security Amendment laid down by Regulation (EC) No 648/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

## Step 2: Customs declaration - SAD (Single Administrative Document)

The placing of the goods under any customs approved treatment or use is done using the Single Administrative Document (SAD), which is a common form for all the EU Member States according to the Union Customs Code and the Transitional Delegated Act (Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/341) whereas a fully electronic customs environment is created.

The SAD can be presented to the customs authorities by the importer or his representative. The representation may be direct, where the representatives act in the name of, and on behalf of, another person; or indirect, where representatives act in their own name but on behalf of another person.

The SAD may be presented either by electronic means directly linked to the customs authorities (each Member State may have its own system); or by lodging it with the designated customs office premises. The declaration must be drawn up in one of the official languages of the EU, which is acceptable to the customs authorities of the Member State where the formalities are carried out.

The main information that shall be declared is:

- Identifying data of the parties involved in the operation (importer, exporter, representative, etc.)
- Custom approved treatment (release for free circulation, release for consumption, temporary importation, transit, etc.)
- Identifying data of the goods (Taric code, weight, units), location and packaging
- Information referred to the means of transport
- Data about country of origin, country of export and destination
- Commercial and financial information (Incoterms, invoice value, invoice currency, exchange rate, insurance etc.)
- List of documents associated to the SAD (Import licenses, inspection certificates, document of origin, transport document, commercial invoice etc.)
- Declaration and method of payment of import taxes (tariff duties, VAT, Excises, etc)

The SAD set consists of eight copies; the operator completes all or part of the sheets depending on the type of operation. In the case of importation generally three copies shall be used: one is to be retained by the authorities of the Member State in which arrival formalities are completed, other is used for statistical pur-

poses by the Member State of destination and the last one is returned to the consignee after being stamped by the customs authority.

### **Documents associated to the SAD**

For spices, the documents that need to be presented together with the SAD are include:

- Documentary proof of origin (Through the certificate of origin)
- Certificate confirming the special nature of the product
- Transport Document
- Commercial Invoice
- Customs Value Declaration
- Inspections Certificates (Health, Plant Health certificates)
- Import Licenses (if applicable)

### **Step 3: Goods are placed under temporary storage situation**

Goods imported into the EU customs territory must be accompanied by a summary declaration, which is presented to the customs authorities of the place where they are to be unloaded. Goods are then placed under the temporary storage situation (not exceeding 90 days in any case), which means that they are stored under customs supervision until they are placed under any of the following customs procedures or re-exported:

#### **Release for free circulation**

Goods are 'released for free circulation' when the conditions relating to importation into the EU have been duly fulfilled (payment of tariff duties and other charges, as appropriate, application of non-tariff commercial policy measures and completion of the other formalities related the import of the goods). Release for free circulation confers on non-Union goods the customs status of 'Union goods'.

Once the mentioned duties as well as the value added tax (VAT) and any applicable excise duties have been paid, goods are 'released for consumption', as they have satisfied the conditions for consumption in the Member State of destination.

#### **Special procedures**

Goods may be placed under any of the following categories of special procedures:

- Transit, which comprises external and internal transit:
  - External transit: non-Union goods may be moved from one point to another within the customs territory of the Union without being subject to import duties, other charges related to the import of the goods (i.e. internal taxes) and commercial policy measures, thereby transferring customs clearance formalities to the customs office of destination.
  - Internal transit: Union goods may be moved from one point to another within the customs territory of the Union, passing through a country or territory outside that customs territory, without any change in their customs status.
- Storage, which comprises customs warehousing and free zones:
  - Customs warehousing: non-Union goods may be stored in premises or any other location authorised by the customs authorities and under customs supervision ('customs warehouses') without being subject to import duties, other charges related to the import of the goods and commercial policy measures.

- Free zones: Member States may designate parts of the customs territory of the Union as free zones. They are special areas within the customs territory of the Union where goods can be introduced free of import duties, other charges (i.e. internal taxes) and commercial policy measures, until they are either assigned another approved customs procedure or re-exported. Goods may also undergo simple operations such as processing and re-packing.
- Specific use, which comprises temporary admission and end-use:
  - Temporary admission: non-Union goods intended for re-export may be subject to specific use in the customs territory of the Union, with total or partial relief from import duty, and without being subject to other charges like internal taxes and commercial policy measures. This procedure may only be used provided that the goods are not intended to undergo any change. The maximum period during which goods may remain under this procedure is 2 years.
  - End-use: goods may be released for free circulation under a duty exemption or at a reduced rate of duty on account of their specific use.
- Processing, which comprises inward and outward processing:
  - Inward processing: goods are imported into the Union in order to be used in the customs territory of the Union in one or more processing operations, without being subject to import duties, taxes and commercial policy measures. The customs authorities shall specify the period within which the inward processing procedure is to be discharged. Where finished products are not finally exported, these shall be subject to the appropriate duties and measures
  - Outward processing: Union goods may be temporarily exported from the customs territory of the Union in order to undergo processing operations. The processed products resulting from those goods may be released for free circulation with total or partial relief from import duties.

#### Step 4: Inspection of goods under Temporary Storage:

This is a control measure at the point of entry. In addition to undergoing inspections prior to export in the origin country, according to **Regulation (EU) 2017/625**, food imported into the European Union is subject to potential controls at points of entry. These are performed to ensure that all food introduced into the EU market is safe and complies with all regulations. There are different types of official controls:

- documentary checks or an examination of documents accompanying a consignment
- identity checks to ensure that the accompanying documents match the consignment
- physical checks that may include inspections of packaging or sampling the product for laboratory analysis

These controls may happen at EU borders or even once on the market, but most frequently occur at the point of entry. The laboratory analyses may target pesticide residues, heavy metals or other contaminants. If a shipment is refused for non-compliance with EU legislation, the responsible party of the shipment has three options: a) Destroy the products in question; b) Re-dispatch these products to a non-EU country; or c) Return the products to the originating country.

## Documents for Customs Clearance

### Commercial Invoice:

The commercial invoice is a record or evidence of the transaction between the exporter and the importer. Once the goods are available, the exporter issues a commercial invoice to the importer in order to charge him for the goods. The commercial invoice contains the basic information on the transaction and it is always required for customs clearance.

Although some entries specific to the export-import trade are added, it is similar to an ordinary sales invoice. The minimum data generally included are the following:

- Information on the exporter and the importer (name and address)
- Date of issue
- Invoice number
- Description of the goods (name, quality, etc.)
- Unit of measure
- Quantity of goods
- Unit value
- Total item value
- Total invoice value and currency of payment. The equivalent amount must be indicated in a currency freely convertible to Euro or other legal tender in the importing Member State
- The terms of payment (method and date of payment, discounts, etc.)
- The terms of delivery according to the appropriate Incoterm
- Means of transport

No specific form is required. **The commercial invoice is prepared by the exporter according to standard business practice and it must be submitted in the original along with at least one** copy. In general, there is no need for the invoice to be signed. In practice, both the original and the copy of the commercial invoice are often signed. The commercial invoice may be prepared in any language. However, a translation into English is recommended.

### Customs Value Declaration

The Customs Value Declaration is a document, which must be presented to the customs authorities where the value of the imported goods exceeds EUR 20 000. This form must be presented with the Single Administrative Document (SAD). The main purpose of this requirement is to assess the value of the transaction in order to fix the customs value (taxable value) to apply the tariff duties.

The customs value corresponds to the value of the goods including all the costs incurred (e.g.: commercial price, transport, insurance) until the first point of entry in the European Union. The usual method to establish the Customs value is using the transaction value (the price paid or payable for the imported goods).

In certain cases, the transaction value of the imported goods may be subject to an adjustment, which involves additions or deductions. For instance, the internal transport (from the entry point to the final destination in the Community Customs Territory) must be deducted. The customs authorities shall waive the requirement of all or part of the customs value declaration where:

- the customs value of the imported goods in a consignment does not exceed EUR 20 000, provided that they do not constitute split or multiple consignments from the same consignor to the same consignee, or
- the importations involved are of a non-commercial nature; or
- the submission of the particulars in question is not necessary for the application of the Customs Tariff of the European Communities or where the customs duties provided for in the Tariff are not chargeable pursuant to specific customs provisions.

## Freight Documents (Transport Documentation)

Depending on the means of transport used, transport documents are filled in and presented to the customs authorities of the importing European Union (EU) Member State upon importation in order for the goods to be cleared.

For goods transported by sea, the transport document is the Bill of Lading, which is a document issued by the shipping company to the operating shipper, which acknowledges that the goods have been received on board. In this way the Bill of Lading serves **as proof of receipt of the goods by the carrier obliging him to deliver the goods to the consignee**. It contains the details of the goods, the vessel and the port of destination. It **evidences the contract** of carriage and conveys **title to the goods**, meaning that the bearer of the Bill of Lading is the owner of the goods.

## Freight Insurance

The insurance is an agreement by which the insured is indemnified in the event of damages caused by a risk covered in the policy. Insurance is all-important in the transport of goods because of their exposure to more common risks during handling, storing, loading or transporting cargo, but also to other rare risks, such as riots, strikes or terrorism.

There is a difference between the goods transport insurance and the carrier's responsibility insurance. The covered risks, fixed compensation and indemnity of the contract of transport insurance are left to the holder's choice. Nevertheless, the hauler's responsibility insurance is determined by different regulations. Depending on the means of transport, indemnity is limited by the weight and value of the goods and is only given in case the transporter has been unable to evade responsibility.

The insurance invoice is required for customs clearance only when the relevant data do not appear in the commercial invoice indicating the premium paid to insure the merchandise.

## Packing List

The packing list (P/L) is a commercial document accompanying the commercial invoice and the transport documents. It provides information on the imported items and the packaging details of each shipment (weight, dimensions, handling issues, etc.) It is required for customs clearance as an inventory of the incoming cargo. The generally included data are:

- Information on the exporter, the importer and the transport company
- Date of issue
- Number of the freight invoice
- Type of packaging (drum, crate, carton, box, barrel, bag, etc.)
- Number of packages

- Content of each package (description of the goods and number of items per package)
- Marks and numbers
- Net weight, gross weight and measurement of the packages

No specific form is required. The packing list is to be **prepared by the exporter according to standard business practice and the original along with at least one copy must be submitted**. Generally, there is no need to be signed. However, in practice, the original and the copy of the packing list are often signed. The packing list may be prepared in any language. However, a translation into English is recommended.



## Chapter 5: Export Support Facilities

### Key Export Support facilities in Tanzania

- **Plant Health Services:** this is the body responsible for implementing sanitary standards and issuing phytosanitary certificates. More information can be found on the Ministry of Agriculture website, <https://www.kilimo.go.tz/index.php/en>
- **Tanzania Trade Development Authority (TTDA):** an agency under the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment (MITI). TTDA's role includes providing market intelligence on various export markets, as well as capacity building for SMES. <https://www.tantrade.go.tz/>
- **ITC Quality Compass:** provides comprehensive and very detailed requirements about the quality requirements for exporting spices to the EU, both mandatory and voluntary. <https://www.intracen.org/news/Trade-Compass-Moroccans-model-good-trade/>
- **The Horticulture Development Council of Tanzania (HODECT):** whose mandate is to link private investors, exporters, food processors, regulatory authorities and input suppliers.
- **Tanzania Horticulture Association (TAHA):** which has responsibilities like mobilizing farmers, facilitate formation of farmer groups, governance training, Global GAP standards training, formalization of groups through registration and linkage to the markets <https://www.taha.or.tz/>
- For certification in Tanzania, visit the official websites below:
- **GLOBAL G.A.P:** [https://www.globalgap.org/uk\\_en/what-we-do/globalg.a.p-certification/five-steps-to-get-certified/](https://www.globalgap.org/uk_en/what-we-do/globalg.a.p-certification/five-steps-to-get-certified/)
- **SMETA:** <https://www.sedex.com/our-services/smeta-audit/>
- **BRCGS:** <https://www.brcgs.com/>
- **Organic certificate:** [https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/farming/organic-farming/organics-glance\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/farming/organic-farming/organics-glance_en)

### Key Support facilities in Importing Markets

- **International Trade Centre:** a UN agency dedicated to supporting SMEs to export, the ITC provides market analysis tools; builds capacity of SMEs and supports policy advocacy among a host of other SME focused services. ITC also runs several programmes that SMES may be interested in joining, among them SheTrades and WEDF. <https://www.intracen.org/>
- **CBI:** the Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries, is part of the Netherlands Enterprise Agency and is funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs dedicated to increasing exports to the EU. CBI produces regular market reports on specific markets in the EU and specific products. CBI also works with trade promotion organisations. <https://www.cbi.eu/>
- **EU Pesticide Database:** the database contains details of all allowed pesticides, as well as those that are banned. <https://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/eu-pesticides-database/public/?event=homepage&language=EN>
- **The Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC):** also maintains a pesticide database that outlines MRLs for different foods and food categories. Countries sometimes refer to this database in lieu of establishing their own MRLs within food safety regulations.

- **EU Export Health Desk:** provides product specific requirements, as well as import related procedures. [https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2016/september/tradoc\\_154923.pdf](https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2016/september/tradoc_154923.pdf)
- For additional EU certification standards:
- GLOBAL G.A.P: [https://www.globalgap.org/uk\\_en/what-we-do/globalg.a.p.-certification/five-steps-to-get-certified/](https://www.globalgap.org/uk_en/what-we-do/globalg.a.p.-certification/five-steps-to-get-certified/)
- SMETA: <https://www.sedex.com/our-services/smeta-audit/>
- BRCGS: <https://www.brcgs.com/>