

QN:1

Discuss at least five functions, which are performed by customs and Excise Department.

Ans:

- i. Collection of taxes and revenue on behalf of the Government
- ii. Facilitation of international Trade
- iii. Enforcement of import and export restrictions and prohibition
- iv. Administration of external tariff and rules of origin
- v. Prevention of smuggling and promotion of voluntary tax compliance
- vi. Compilation, production and dissemination of trade statistics

QN: 2

Mention at least five principle legislature governed by Customs and Excise Department.

- i. Airport service act
- ii. Tax revenue appeal Act 2000
- iii. Foreign commercial vehicle (Transit charges)
- iv. Value Added Tax (VAT) Act, 1997
- v. Port and departure service Act
- vi. The customs Tariff Act 2014
- vii. EACCMA, 2014

QN: 3

Difference between the EAC rules of origin 2015 and EAC rules of origin 2005

EAC ROO 2015

1. Two (2) Criteria
2. Six (6) numbers of schedules
3. Thirty (30) numbers of rules
4. Allows for tolerance
5. Absorption is allowed
6. Allows retrospective issuance
Of certificate of origin
7. Use of Ex – works price in
computing value added locally

EAC ROO 2005

1. Four (4) criteria
2. Five (5) numbers of schedules
3. Sixteen (16) numbers of rules
4. No tolerance
5. No absorption
6. No retrospective
7. Use of Ex – factory cost in
computing value added locally

Qn: 4

Mention at least five processes, which do not confer origin as per rule 7

Of the EAC – CU Rules of origin.

Ans:

- i. Simple mixing of imported ingredients from outside a partner states
- ii. Packaging ,bottling ,placing in flask ,bags ,cases and boxes fixing on cards
- iii. Charges of packing and breaking up or assembly of consignment
- iv. Simple operation consisting of removal of dust, sifting or screening, sorting, classifying and matching, includes the making up of sets of goods, washing, painting and cutting up.
- v. Slaughter of animals.

- vi. Marking, labeling or affixing other like distinguishing sign on products or their packaging.

Qn: 5

Mention five advantage of containerization to ship users

Ans:

- i. Savings in packaging costs.
- ii. Greater protection to the cargo from damage, pilferage and contamination.
- iii. Reduction in inland transport and handling costs.
- iv. Easier door to door service with faster movement of goods
- v. Minimum inventory required resulting in lower cost because of lower transit time and therefore better transport and handling.

Qn:6

Steps to create data base for Microsoft access

Ans:

- i. Collect data/information
- ii. Create a design
- iii. Enter and edit
- iv. Preview and printing

Qn:7

Mention at least four function of the Directorate of customs

Ans:

- i. Collection of taxes and revenue on behalf of the government

- ii. Facilitation of international Trade
- iii. Administration of external tariff and rules of origin
- iv. Prevention of smuggling and promotion of voluntary tax compliance
- v. Compilation, production and dissemination of trade statistics
- vi. Enforcement of import and export restrictions and prohibition

Qn:8

Mention at least types of goods, which are stored in customs warehouse.

Ans:

- i. Un manifested goods
- ii. Un examined goods
- iii. Un entered goods
- iv. Seized goods
- v. Unclaimed and abandoned goods
- vi. Retained goods – arms and ammunition
- vii. Goods transferred from bonded warehouse

Qn:9

List down at least five types of goods, which are not allowed to be stored in a customs bonded warehouses.

Ans:

- i. Ammunition for trade and business
- ii. Acids for trade and business
- iii. Perishable goods such as stones, chalks
- iv. Arms for trade and business
- v. Rubbish, sand, stones and straw
- vi. Goods whose duty has already been paid

vii. Duty free goods

Qn: 10

Mention at least five customs areas.

Ans:

- i. Boarding station
- ii. Customs areas
- iii. Sufferance wharves
- iv. Places for landing and embarkation of persons
- v. Places for the examination of goods
- vi. Transit sheds
- vii. Internal container depot

Qn: 11

List down at least four types of goods that can be removed from customs control without an entry.

Ans:

- i. Person baggage for passengers and crew members
- ii. Mail bags and postal articles
- iii. Human remains
- iv. Diplomatic bags
- v. Bullion, currency notes and perishable goods

Qn: 12

Explain the word “TANCIS”

Ans:

Tancis – Tanzania customs integrated system established November 14 2014 to simplify the process of declaration and clearance of goods import and export.

Qn:13

What are the importances of “TANCIS?”

Ans :

- i. To simplify the process of declaration and clearance of goods
- ii. It facilitate the process of collection of duties and taxes
- iii. It control the smuggling goods

Qn: 14

Mention four properties of TANCIS

Ans:

- i. AEO management
- ii. License management
- iii. Clearance
- iv. Customs management

Qn: 15

Mention at least six types of goods, which are subject to customs as per section 16 of EAST African Community customs Management Act, 2004.

Ans:

- i. All imported goods. Including goods imported through the post office, from the time of importation.
- ii. All goods under draw back from the time of claim for draw back until exportation

- iii. All goods subject to restriction on exportation from the time the goods are brought to port of exportation
- iv. All goods ,which have been declared for transfer to another part of the partner states
- v. Seized goods
- vi. All goods in a customs area which duties are not paid
- vii. All goods on board the vessel, Aircraft, Vehicle and train

Qn: 16

Explain the meaning and uses of the following Customs documents

Ans:

- i. C 11 – Amendment of report
- ii. CB 11 –Customs agent
- iii. CB 4 – Bond for exportation
- iv. CB 5 – Bond for shipment of store
- v. CB 8-Bond for transit
- vi. CB 9 – Bond for transshipment
- vii. CB2- Bond for removal of goods from one port to another port
- viii. CB 12 – Bond for the conveyance of goods subject to customs control
- ix. CB6 - Bond for security of warehoused goods
- x. C 14 – Certificate of clearance
- xi. C11 – Landing certificate
- xii. C2 – Cargo manifest
- xiii. C20 – Application for customs Agent license
- xiv. C21- Customs Agent license
- xv. C9- Application to Amend Manifest

Qn:17

List five Types or model of declaration under the TANCIS

Ans

- i. IM 4 – Home consumption
- ii. IM 5 – Temporary importation
- iii. IM6- Re – importation
- iv. IM 7- Warehousing goods
- v. IM 8- Transit/Transshipment
- vi. EX1 – Exportation
- vii. EX 2 – Temporary Exportation
- viii. EX3 – Re – export

Qn:18

Briefly discuss the challenges and benefits of the transit operation.

Ans:

CHALLENGES

- i. **Lack** of standard documentation
- ii. Unavailability of guarantee
- iii. Computerization and information technology
- iv. Quality of transport services
- v. Corruption and collusion of an officer with importers

BENEFITS

- i. Creation of employment
- ii. Creation of good relationship between transit country and landlocked country
- iii. Preparation of joint infrastructure among countries
- iv. Generation of government revenue

Qn:19

What do you understand by the terms Transit and Transshipment.

Ans:

Transit is the customs procedure of which goods are transported under customs control from one customs office to another officer **While** **Transshipment** is the movement of imported goods from foreign through the territory of one or more partner states to a foreign destination.

Qn:20

Briefly discuss the elements that can help to facilitate transit operation between.

Ans.

- i. A clear description of import and export procedures
- ii. Simplified customs administration requirement and documentation
- iii. Reduction of number and volume of documents by establishing computerization system
- iv. A clear declaration of transit goods with proper attachments
- v. Ensure adequate coordination of trade and transport activities
- vi. Adoption of common standard of customs procedures and control

Qn:21

What are the reasons of controlling goods in Transit?

Ans:

- i. Diversion of goods

- ii. For the security purpose
- iii. For government revenue
- iv. Unfair business
- v. Protect public morality and interest morality

Qn:22

Describe the principle of Tariff classification

Ans:

- i. Product identification
- ii. Step by step application
- iii. Use of legal notes
- iv. Use of other world customs organization (WCO) publication
 - New product produce in 1994

Qn:23

What are the import and export regime

Ans:

IMPORT REGIME

- i. Direct importation
- ii. Temporary importation
- iii. Re – importation
- iv. Transfer
- v. Warehousing
- vi. Transit

EXPORT REGIME

- i. Re – export
- ii. Temporary export
- iii. Outright exportation
- iv. Exportation

Qn:24

What are the check points in Tanzania?

Ans:

- i. Tunduma
- ii. Kasumbalesa
- iii. Ruvuma
- iv. Kabanga
- v. Namaga
- vi. Misugusugu
- vii. Makambako

Qn:25

What are steps to determine tax liability?

Ans:

- i. Determination of customs value
 $\text{CIF} = \text{Cost} + \text{Insurance} + \text{Freight}$
 $\text{Insurance} = \text{Cost} + \text{Freight} \times 1.5\%$
- ii. Current exchange rate to convert the customs value to local currency.
Example = 6789usd X 2240 exchange rate = local currency
- iii. Compute the duties and taxes
 - Import duty
 $\text{Import duty} = \text{CIF} \times \text{import duty rate}$
 - Excise duty
 $\text{Excise duty} = \text{CIF} + \text{Import duty} \times \text{Excise duty rate}$
 - VAT
 $\text{Vat} = \text{CIF} + \text{Import duty} + \text{Excise duty} \times \text{VAT rate}$
VAT – always 18%
 - Total VAT
 $\text{Total Vat} = \text{Import duty} + \text{Excise duty} + \text{VAT}$

Qn:26

The mode customs approach is based on self-assessment, facilitation and client compliance management. Discuss this statement in the context of the major characteristics of a modernized customs Administration.

Ans:

- i. Service orientation
- ii. Effective licensing of Agents
- iii. Streamlined processes
- iv. Treatment based on behavior
- v. Fully automated environment
- vi. Split between facilitation and compliance

Qn:27

Explain the following terms

Ans:

- i. **Landing permit** – is the customs document which authorizes un-manifested cargo to be landed.
- ii. **Single customs territory** – is the minimization of internal boarder control on goods moved within the partner states with ultimate realization of free circulation of goods. cover south Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi
- iii. **Vessel** – is the description of conveyance for the transport by water of person or goods
- iv. **Sufferance wharf** –is any place other than an approved place of loading or unloading at which the commissioner may allow goods to be loaded or unloaded.

- v. **Demurrage charges** – is the penalty for keeping a house to house container or chartered vessel above the normal allowed period.
- vi. **Want of entry slip** – is a list issued by landing contractor containing goods that have stayed at the port more than 21 days subject to be transferred to the customs warehouse.
- vii. **Smuggling** – means importation, exportation, or carriage coastwise, or the transfer or removal into or out of partner states, of goods with intent to defraud the customs revenue.
- viii. **Prohibited goods** – means any goods the importation, exportation, or carriage coastwise, of which is prohibited under Act of a partner states.
- ix. **Shipping order** – is a document issued by the transporter or shipping line to the exporter in order to be presented to customs for approval, for carriage of goods for export to the port of destination.
- x. **Cargo receipt** – is a customs document used to confirm the arrival of goods at the customs bonded warehouse and it is used for cancellation of security bond CB3.
- xi. **Customs tariff** – is a systematic classification of goods entering the international trade for national interest together with rate of duties.
- xii. **Customs warehouse** – means any place approved by the commissioner of customs and excise department for deposit of un-entered, un-manifested , Abandoned, unexamined, unclaimed and seized goods subject to customs control.

Briefly explain the six methods of valuation according to World trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on customs valuation in a sequential order.

Ans:

- i. **Transaction value** – transaction value method based on the price actually paid or payable for the goods when sold for export to the country of importation.
- ii. **Transaction value of identical goods** – is based on goods sold for export to the partner state and exported at or about the same time as the goods being valued. Same in all respect, including physical characteristics, quality and reputation.
- iii. **Transaction value of similar goods** – is based on goods sold for export to the partner states and exported at or about the same time as the goods being valued.
- iv. **Deductive value methods** – is based on unit price at which the imported goods sold in the partner state in the greatest aggregate quantity, at or about the same time of the goods being valued.
- v. **Computed value method** – **cost** of production of goods being valued plus amount of profit and general expenses.
- vi. **Fall back methods** - is determined using reasonable means consistent with the principles and general provision of the data available in partner states.

Qn:29

Mention any two conditions for the use of the similar goods methods.

Ans:

- i. Goods must be produced from the same country
- ii. Goods must be produce from the same produce
- iii. Not alike in all respect, but they have like

- Characteristics and
 - Components materials
- iv. Perform the same function and commercially interchangeable

Qn:30

Outline six uses of the Harmonized system

Ans.

- i. As a basis for customs tariff
- ii. As a basis for trade negotiation
- iii. As a basis for collection of international trade statistics
- iv. As a basis of rules of origin
- v. As a basis for transport tariff and statistics
- vi. As a basis for monitoring of controlled good

Qn:31

Mention five registers maintained in customs warehouse

Ans:

- i. Want of entry register
- ii. Deposit goods register
- iii. Unclaimed and abandoned goods register
- iv. Arms and ammunition goods register
- v. Seizure not register
- vi. Bonded goods register

Qn:32

Briefly explain benefit of single custom territory

Ans:

- i. Reduced cost of doing business by eliminating duplication processes
- ii. Reduced administration cost and regulatory

- requirements.
- iii. Enhanced relationship between the private and public sector
- iv. Enhanced attraction of foreign and domestic.
- v. Creation of a mechanism for prevention of smuggling at a regional level.

Qn:33

Mention five goods which are restricted on exportation

Ans:

- i. Timber from any wood
- ii. Unprocessed fish
- iii. Waste and scrap
- iv. Wood charcoal
- v. Used automobile batteries

Qn:34

Mention three goods shall not be exported in vessel of less than hundred and fifty tons register

Ans:

- i. Warehoused goods
- ii. Goods under duty drawback
- iii. Transshipped goods

Qn:35

What are the roles of customs Agent?

Ans:

- i. Facilitates international trade
- ii. Facilitates refund claims such as duty draw back claims
- iii. Provides bond guarantees for goods under clearance

- iv. Facilitates warehousing procedure
- v. Facilitates exportation and importation procedures

Qn:36

Mention ten (10) customs processing code (CPC)

Ans:

- i. 405 – Goods for the president
- ii. 407 – Goods for personnel technical assistance project
- iii. 408 – Importation of goods for the red cross
- iv. 420- Importation of buses for DART
- v. 423 – Importation of goods where excise duty has been exempted
- vi. 418 – Importation of goods at an import duty rate of 0%
- vii. 402 – goods for the government of Tanzania –Zanzibar
- viii. 101 – export of goods ex –export processing zone (EPZ)
- ix. 104 – export of Raw wild Animals Hides and skin
- x. 433 – Importation of spare parts for machinery used in mining by licensed MC

Qn:37

Mention ten (10) attachments for License

Ans:

- i. Receipt for payment dollar 50
- ii. Receipt for payment dollar 400
- iii. Company TIN
- iv. Certificate of incorporation
- v. SUMATRA certificate
- Vi. BOND
- vi. Release Agreements

- vii. TAFFA Receipt
- viii. Business License
- ix. Tax clearance
- x. All documents are original documents

Qn:38

Mention five (5) members of Duty Remission committee commissioner shall establish.

Ans:

- i. The ministry responsible for finance
- ii. The ministry responsible for trade and industry
- iii. The body representative of manufactures
- iv. The customs and
- v. Anybody or institution the commissioner may deem fit appoint

Qn:39

Briefly explain export procedure under customs control.

- i. Receiving released shipping order from TRA
- ii. Processing Invoice for relevant port charges
- iii. Payment effected at TPA's bank account
- iv. Shipper announce truck
- v. Truck proceeds to get, obtain gate in ticket and enters the port

- vi. Truck proceeds to receiving points in the port
- vii. Cargo offloading process at storage area or loaded directly to ship
- viii. Empty truck obtain gate out ticket and exit port gate

Qn:40

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NOTES

Element of internal environment

- i. Department in an organization
 - a. Administration or personal
 - b. Operation
 - c. Finance/audit
 - d. Marketing
- ii. Section within the department
 - a. Import
 - b. Export
 - c. Account
 - d. Transship
- iii. Employment of staff
- iv. Termination or suspension of employees
- v. Facilities
- vi. Transport

Advantage of internalization

- i. Greater protection to the cargo from damage
- ii. Saving in packaging cost
- iii. Reduction in inland transport and handling cost
- iv. Easier door to door service with faster movement of cargo

Step to create data base

- i. Collection of data/information
- ii. Create or design
- iii. Enter or edit

iv. Preview/printing

No sale

- i. Goods imported by branches
- ii. Goods imported by intermediaries
- iii. Goods imported for destruction
- iv. Free of charge shipment
- v. Goods supplied on loan
- vi. Goods imported for free of charges shipment

Restriction on boarding vessel before proper officer

- a. Port pilot
- b. Health officer
- c. Public office

Restricted exportation

- i. Timber from any wood
- ii. Unprocessed fish
- iii. Waste and scrap
- iv. Wood charcoal
- v. Used automobile batteries

Goods not allowed in warehouse

- i. Perishable goods
- ii. Inflammable
- iii. Chalks stones
- iv. Acids for trade and business
- v. Ammunition for trade business
- vi. Goods whose duty has already been paid
- vii. Arms for trade and business

viii. Duty free goods

Benefit of single customs territory

- i. Reduced cost of doing business by eliminating duplication process.
- ii. Enhanced relation ship between private and public sector
- iii. Creation of mechanism for prevention of smuggling at regional level
- iv. Reduced administration cost and regulatory requirement

Single customs territory – is the minimization of internal boarder controls on goods moving between the partiner states with ultimate realization of free circulation of goods. It covers Kenya,Tanzania,Rwanda,Burundi,and Uganda.

Manifest- is a list or report submitted by transporter or shipping line to customs department for approval pertaining to goods being conveyered by air, vessel or vehicles.

Cargo – are goods can be imported or exported by air, vessel or vehicle.

Goods – all kinds of articles where are sold under customs control

Prohibited goods

Are those goods which are not allowed to import or export across the partner states.

- i. Pornographic materials in all kind of media, video, picture printed
- ii. Hazardous wastes and their disposal
- iii. Narcotic drugs under international control

- iv. All soaps and cosmetic product which containing mercury
- v. All used tyres for light commercial and passengers cars.
- vi. The following agriculture and chemical product
 - a. Agriculture- aldrin
 - b. Chemical – crocidolite

Restricted goods

- i. Ossein and bones treated with acid
- ii. Ivory, elephant un worked or simply prepared but not cut to shape
- iii. Teeth, hippopotamus un worked or simply prepared but not cut to shape
- iv. Ivory powder and waste
- v. Ivory of elephant un worked or simply prepared but not cut to shape

Security bond – means a contract executed under seal by parties that binds themselves to pay some of money specified.

- 1. CB 8 – BOND FOR TRANSIT
- 2. CB 9 – BOND FOR TRANSHIPMENT
- 3. CB 11- BOND FOR CUSTOMS AGENT
- 4. CB12-BOND FOR REMOVAL OF GOODS SUBJECT TO CUSTOMS CONTROL
- 5. CB 3 – BOND FOR REMOVAL OF GOODS FROM PORT TO BONDED WAREHOUSE
- 6. CB 4 – BOND FOR REMOVAL OF GOODS FROM BONDED WAREHOUSE TO PORT OF EXPORTATION
- 7. CB 2 – BOND FOR REMOVAL OF GOODS FROM PORT TO PORT

Attachment of security bond

1. Power of attorney
2. Memorandum of association
3. Certificate of registration
4. Copies of identification documents
5. Cover letter from insurer

Importance of port

- i. Facilitates loading and unloading of goods
- ii. Facilitates revenue collection
- iii. Facilitates international trade
- iv. Facilitates economic contribution of the country
- v. For combat international trade crimes
- vi. Creation employment opportunity

Types of port

- i. Classification of port based on physical location
- ii. Classification of port based on ownership service rendered

Port charges

- i. Stevedoring charges
- ii. Wharf age charges
- iii. Removal charges
- iv. Storage charges
- v. Handling charges
- vi. Corridor levy charges
- vii. Transit charges

Conditions for carrying dangerous cargo

- i. Properly identification nature of goods
- ii. Properly classified
- iii. Properly packing
- iv. Properly marking
- v. Properly labeling
- vi. Properly reading document according with the dangerous goods regulation

Classification of dangerous goods

- i. Explosive
- ii. Gases
- iii. Flammable liquid
- iv. Flammable solid
- v. Oxidizing substance
- vi. Toxic or infectious substance
- vii. Radioactive material
- viii. Corrosive
- ix. Miscellaneous dangerous goods

Want of entry register

- i. Seizure not register
- ii. Deposit register
- iii. Arms and ammunition register
- iv. Unclaimed and abandoned goods register
- v. Bonded goods register

EAC – CU

- I. INTERNAL TARIFF – originated and tradable with in the Community
- II. Common external tariff
Structure of Harmonized system

- i. 21 sections
- ii. 99 chapters
- iii. 5212 subheading 1244 heading
- iv. Notes

Types of notes

- i. Exclusion note
- ii. Definition notes
- iii. Classification notes
- iv. Limitation notes
- v. Preference notes
- vi. Constructive notes

Step by step of classification of goods

- i. Identify the possible section
- ii. Identify the possible chapter
- iii. You have to read the terms of heading
- iv. Choose the most appropriate heading

Principle of classification

- i. Product identification
- ii. Step by step application
- iii. Use of legal notes
- iv. Use of WCO publication

Offences

- I. Offence to refuse to produce document

- II. Offence to make or use false document
- III. Offence to interfere with customs gear
- IV. Offence to import/export concealed goods
- V. Offence to assume character of an officer
- VI. Offence to remove or defacing customs seal

Goods in customs warehoused

- i. Un claimed goods
- ii. Un manifested goods
- iii. Un examined goods
- iv. Seized goods
- v. Restricted goods

Nomenclature – is a systematic naming or enumerating of all goods entering in international trade for the national interest.

Users of harmonized system

- i. Government
- ii. Traders
- iii. Manufacturer
- iv. Port authority
- v. Importer/exporter
- vi. International organization
- vii. Transporter

Transit controls

- i. Transit check points

- ii. Radio system
- iii. Escort
- iv. Convoy
- v. GPRS
- vi. Security bond – CB 8

Import regime

- i. Temporary importation
- ii. Re importation
- iii. Warehoused goods
- iv. Transit
- v. Transfer
- vi. Direct importation

Types of transit

- i. Outward transit
- ii. Inward transit
- iii. With in transit
- iv. Through transit

Duty draw back – is a refund of all import duty paid in respect of goods exported.

Importance of customs agent

- i. Facilitate goods for examination
- ii. Facilitates refund claims such as duty draw back claims

- iii. Provide bond guarantees for goods under clearance
- iv. Facilitates warehousing procedure

Export – means to take or cause to be taken out of the partners state.

Warehouse procedure

- i. Generate entry (IM 7)
- ii. Release to warehouse
- iii. Transport under customs control
- iv. Received at warehousing
- v. Cargo receipt
- vi. Physical examination

Inco terms – is an international trade terms which described obligation of buyer and seller in cost. Liability for goods passing from the seller to buyer.

Major characteristics of modernized customs administration

- i. Effective licensing of agent
- ii. Service orientation
- iii. Streamlined processes

- iv. Treatments based on behavior
- v. Fully automated environment
- vi. Split between facilitation and compliance

Principle legislations governed by customs and excise department

- i. EACCMA 2010
- ii. Customs tariff act 2012
- iii. Port and departure service act
- iv. Value added tax act 2015
- v. Tax revenue appeal act 2000
- vi. Airport service act
- vii. Road and fuel levy act
- viii. Transit charges

Adjustment

- i. Assists
- ii. Royalties
- iii. Transport
- iv. Insurance
- v. License fee

Types of special cargo

- i. Project cargo
- ii. Garments

- iii. Exhibitions goods
- iv. Dangerous cargo
- v. Human remains
- vi. Fragile cargo

Types of container

- I. General cargo container
- II. Thermal container
- III. Bulky dry container
- IV. Tank container

Common law countries – are those countries where traditional usage and customs form the basis of legal principle and rules.

Civil law countries – are those countries where laws are laid down regarding private right and remedies.

Standard trading condition – are the contractual obligation of the forwarding in his relationship with his customer and in particular, his right responsibilities and liabilities as well as defaces availability to him.

Right and responsibilities of the forwarder as Agent

- i. Generally accepts liabilities for his own fault or the fault of his employees
- ii. Generally does not accept liability for act or omissions of third parties

- iii. Exposed to claims from third parties for any loss or damage or personal injury his operation

Freedom of contract – in the formulation of standard trading condition freight forwarder enjoys a significant amount of freedom of contract.

Freight forwarder relationship with intervening parties

- i. Government and other public authority
 - a. Port authority
 - b. Ministries
 - c. Regulatory authorities
 - d. Banks
- ii. Private parties
 - a. Warehousing
 - b. Banks

Are a freight forwarder has to be familiar with

- a. Transport geography
- b. Availability of different types of shipping service
- c. Different types of ship

Different types of shipping services

- i. Conference line
- ii. Non conference line
- iii. NVOCC – Non vessel operating common carrier
- iv. Tramp service

Inco terms – is an international commercial terms. It described the right and obligation of buyer and seller on transaction of international trade.

FOB – free on board, **CIF** – cost ,insurance, freight, **Ex work**, **CFR**,**CIF**,**DAT**,**DAP**,**DDP**

Tall sheet – is a paper/sheet used for recording.

Classification of tall sheet

- i. Parking tall sheet
- ii. Stripping tall sheet
- iii. Stuffing tall sheet
- iv. Discharging tall sheet
- v. Loading tall sheet

HOUSE – HOUSE

-Loading tall sheet

FCL – FCL

HOUSE –HOUSE

LCL – LCL

PORT – PORT

Loading tall and staffing tall sheet

Customs area – means any place appointed by the commissioner of customs and excise department by notice in writing under his or her hands for deposit of goods subject to customs control.

Appointed customs area

- i. Sufferance wharves
- ii. Transit shed
- iii. Internal container depot

- iv. Places for landing and embarkation of person
- v. Places for examination of goods
- vi. Boarding station
- vii. Customs area

Goods subject to customs controls

- i. Imported goods, including goods imported through postal office at the time of importations
- ii. Goods subject to any export duty at the time of exportation
- iii. Goods subject to any restriction on exportation
- iv. Goods which have been declared at the time of making custom area.
- v. Seized goods

Goods in customs warehoused

- i. Un manifested
- ii. Un claimed goods
- iii. Un entered goods
- iv. Abandoned goods
- v. Seized goods
- vi. Retained

Bonded warehoused – means any place appointed by the commissioner of customs and excise department for

deposit of dutiable goods in which duty has not been paid and entered for warehoused.

Types of warehoused

- i. Bonded warehoused
- ii. Government warehouse
- iii. Customs warehoused
- iv. Private warehoused

CPC

405- Imports goods for the president

402 – Importation of goods from the government of TZN to ZNZ

408 – Imports goods for Red Cross

466 – Importation of goods for religion under treasure voucher system.

420 – imports goods for buses DART

444 – Importation of goods for industrial sugar licensed manufactured company.

477 – NGO's under TVS

474 – Mining companies under escrow

Transaction value methods – price actually paid or payable for the goods when sold for export to the country of importation.

Condition for transaction value methods

- i. No restriction to the disposition or use of the goods by the buyer other than
 - a. Imposed or required by the laws
 - b. Limit the geographical area in which goods may be sold
 - c. Imposed or required by the law of the public
- ii. No subject to same condition or consideration for which a value cannot be determined
- iii. No part of proceeds of any subsequently resale or disposal or use of goods by the buyer.

Tariff classification – is a process arriving at a particular heading or sub heading of a commodity entering in the international trade.

Pass sheet – is a temporary im[ported in documents consist of importation and exportation voucher in a sheet form.

Bill of lading – is a contract between supplier and the transporter of goods for the carriage of the goods to the port of destination by sea.

Related parties

- i. They are members of the same family
- ii. Both of them are directly or indirectly controlled by third parties

- iii. They are legally recognized partners in business.
- iv. They are employer and employees
- v. They are officers or directors of one another's

Imported material = $\frac{\text{imported value} \times 100\%}{\text{Ex works price}}$

Local = $\frac{\text{ex works price} - \text{imported value} \times 100\%}{\text{Ex works price}}$

Formula for approval Imported material + local material = 100%

Transaction value steps

- i. Transaction value methods
- ii. Transaction value of identical goods
- iii. Transaction of similar goods
- iv. Deductive value methods
- v. Computed value methods
- vi. Fall back methods

The importance /objective of WTO

- i. To enlarge production and trade of goods

- ii. To increase the trade of services
- iii. To protect the environment
- iv. To ensure full employment and broad increase in effective demand
- v. To ensure optimum utilization of world resources

The main functions of WTO

- i. To ensure the optimum use of world resources
- ii. To administer the rules and processes related to dispute settlement
- iii. To provide facilitates for implementation, administration and operation of multilateral and bilateral agreements of the world trade.
- iv. To assist international organization such as IMF and IBRD
- v. To implement rules and provisions related to trade policy review mechanism.

Causes of port congestion

- i. Poor planning and supervision loading
- ii. Corruption at high management level
- iii. Ship inflicted
- iv. Natural causes
- v. Poor policies on expansion/long term policies
- vi. Inadequate handling equipments

EXPORTER

- i. Pay fees and other charges including freight
- ii. Arranging warehousing of the goods

- iii. Book space with selected carrier
- iv. Transport goods to the port of exportation
- v. Arrange for transshipment route

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