



WEST AFRICA FOOD MARKETS
UNLOCKING STAPLE FOOD TRADE IN WEST AFRICA



HANDBOOK OF PROCEDURES FOR THE IMPORT AND EXPORT OF PROCESSED CEREALS (MAIZE, CASSAVA, SORGHUM AND MILLET) UNDER THE ECOWAS TRADE LIBERALIZATION SCHEME (ETLS)



in collaboration with



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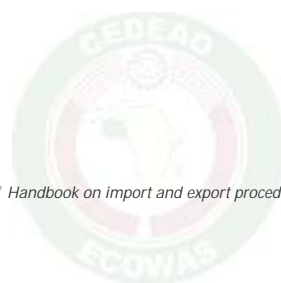
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CD	Customs Duties
CET	Common External Tariff
CILSS	Inter -State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CL	Community Levy
CO	Certificate of Origin
CPT	Complementary Protection Tax
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FO	Fully Obtained
FO	Farmer's Organization
FXA	Foreign Exchange Attestation
IC	Import Certificate
ISRT	Inter-State Road Transit
IST	Inter-State Transport
JIP	Juxtaposed Inspection Post
MAAL	Maximum Authorized Axle Load
NAC	National Approval Committee
OAP	Observatory of Abnormal Practices
PID	Prior Import Declaration
ROPPA	Network of Farmers Organizations & Agricultural Producers of West Africa
SCO	Civil Society Organizations
SF	Statistical Fee
SIT	Special Import Tax
TCC	Tariff Classification Change
TFP	Technical and Financial Partners
ETLS	ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme
TSN	Tariff and Statistical Nomenclature
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union
VA	Value Added
VAT	Value Added Tax
WAGN	West African Grain Network
ECDPM	European Center for Development Policy Management



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Tariff Barriers	All customs duties, taxes and royalties that foreign products will be subject to upon entry into a given national territory
Non-Tariff barriers (NTB)	Barriers to trade made of obstacles other than tariff barriers Set of non-tariff restrictive measures put in place by one country, aimed among others at protecting its market from external competition
Standard	Document prepared by consensus and approved by a recognized organization, which provides, for common and repeated uses, rules, guidelines or characteristics, for activities or their results ensuring an optimal level of order in a given context (ISO).
Quality	Ability of a set of intrinsic characteristics to meet requirements (ISO 9000 standard)
Traditional handicraft product	Products made by craftsmen, either entirely by hand, or using hand tools or even mechanical means, provided that the direct manual contribution of the craftsman remains the most important component of the finished product... The special nature of handicrafts is based on their distinctive characteristics, which can be utilitarian, aesthetic, artistic, creative, cultural, decorative, functional, traditional, symbolic and important from a religious or social point of view.



Message from the ECOWAS Commission

The adoption of the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS) in 2003 by the ECOWAS Member States is undoubtedly an important step in the creation of the Common Market and regional integration of West Africa, the principles of free trade in food products, agriculture, and exemptions of payment of customs duties and other charges having equivalent effect of imports originating from the Community.

However, after the implementation of the scheme, much remains to be done. This is blocked by tariff and non-tariff barriers and some abnormal practices that prevent the community from taking advantage of the vast market of more than 370 million consumers within the community. Added to these challenges, is added the lack of knowledge by the citizens who should benefit from the ETLS.

It is for this that the ECOWAS Commission appreciates what the "Handbook on Procedures Relating to the Importation and Export of Processed Cereals under the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme ". Indeed, this document is essential for raising the awareness of cross-border trade stakeholders, and for those involved in the trade of agricultural products in particular.

On behalf of the ECOWAS Commission, we thank the UK-UKAID Cooperation, and its Project "West Africa Food Market Program-WAFM" whose collaboration with the Alliance has made this manual possible.

Salifou TIEMTORE
Director of Customs at the
ECOWAS Commission



INTRODUCTION



Since its inception in 1975, ECOWAS has made free movement of persons and goods in the Community area one of its main objectives for regional integration. The Protocol on free movement of persons and goods adopted in 1979 recognizes the right of citizens of the ECOWAS to enter, reside and establish in Member States. Similarly, the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS), adopted in 2003, states the right to free movement for goods including agricultural products (both raw and processed goods). Barriers to the free movement of these products fall under three main headings:

- (1) Non-implementation of ETLS-related texts and lack of sensitization by regional trade stakeholders;
- (2) Non-tariff barriers and other barriers arising from the implementation of additional levy;
- (3) Other obstacles at Member State level are reflections of conflicting regulations, or more commonly conflicting administrative practices between public agencies.

In addition, there is a lack of sensitization on the ETLS provisions for cross-border trade actors (import and export traders, brokers, truck drivers, and staff of public agencies (customs, police, gendarmes, and those in charge of enforcing phytosanitary and veterinary regulations). Imports and exports covered by the ETLS are often subject to these barriers. This requires specific corrective measures.



WEST AFRICA FOOD MARKETS
BURKINA FASO GHANA NIGER NIGERIA

The West Africa Food Markets Pilot Programme (WAFM) is a five-year DIFD-funded initiative covering four countries Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger and Nigeria.

The programme seeks to increase the availability of staple foods and purchasing power of farmers in food-insecure regions of the Sahel as well as to increase their resilience to hunger and malnutrition during the regular hungry seasons and periodic shocks. This is to be achieved through increased food production (yield increases and/or reduction in post-harvest losses) and cross-border trade along the Ghana-Burkina Faso and Niger-Nigeria trade corridors,

thereby contributing to lowering seasonal price volatility in selected food markets. The program relies on two complementary components to achieve WAFM objectives the Challenge Fund and Policy Facility aiming at promoting cross border trade in West Africa through regional trade protocols.

The total value of agricultural commodities and livestock traded within the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) sub-region hit US\$29.8 million as at December 31, 2016, Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) study has shown.

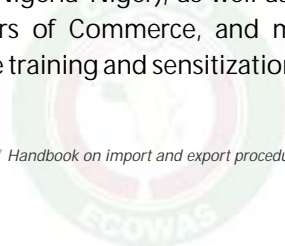
Agricultural trade along the WAFM corridors consists mostly of cereals, fruits and vegetables and animal products on the Ghana -Burkina corridor, and of cereals and livestock along the Nigeria-Niger corridor.

Intra-regional trade in ECOWAS represents 8 to 13% of total ECOWAS trade according to official data, but it is estimated that approximately 75% of intra-regional trade is not accounted for in official statistics, as it takes place on an informal basis according to a ECDPM study. A significant proportion of this informal trade is in agricultural produce including cereals. This handbook however makes reference to procedures and requirements for the formal trade in cereals.

Therefore, this handbook has been prepared under the auspices of WAFM, with a focus on import and export procedures for raw and processed cereals (maize, cassava, sorghum, millet) under the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS) with a focus on especially the four WAFM ECOWAS countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger and Nigeria) but with possible future application to others including (Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Togo, Tchad) since the Handbook is in French as well as English.

Intended for the use of cross-border trade stakeholders this handbook will (i) set out the main provisions of the ETLS to facilitate regional trade, (ii) identify common obstacles raised in the implementation of the provisions of the ETLS and suggest solutions to address these barriers, (iii) list the organizations to be contacted to assist in problem solving.

The handbook will be made available to stakeholders on key trade corridors (Ghana-Burkina Faso and Nigeria-Niger), as well as to senior officials of trade associations and Chambers of Commerce, and members of the trade and business media, to facilitate training and sensitization activities.



I. OVERVIEW OF THE TRADE LIBERALIZATION SCHEME (ETLS), THE COMMON EXTERNAL TARIFF (CET) AND THE ECOWAS REGULATION ON AXLE LOAD

1.1. The ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS)

The ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS) is the main operational tool for promoting the West African region as a Free Trade Area.

The ETLS is a mechanism to ensure the free movement of goods in the ECOWAS region without the payment of customs duties and other charges having equivalent effect on imports originating in the Community. It should however be noted, that products originating in the Community are subject to the payment of excise duties and Value Added Tax (VAT) if taxable in the exporting Member States.

The ETLS was set up in 1979 and at the time covered only agricultural products and hand-made handicrafts. In 1990, its scope was extended to industrial products. It then became necessary to define rules concerning the definition of the concept of products originating in ECOWAS: statement of the "Rules of Origin". An industrial product that complies with these Rules of Origin may benefit from the ETLS.

In order to benefit from the advantage of ETLS, which is the ECOWAS Community preferential scheme (import without payment of customs duties). A product must first fulfill at least one of the following three (3) Community rules of origin:

Rule 1	Criterion of Fully Obtained (FO) product	When the product is wholly obtained, at least 60% of all its raw materials, originate from ECOWAS.
Rule 2	Criterion of HS code Tariff Classification Change (TCC)	These are products in the making of which all non-originating materials used are classified in a tariff heading different from that of the finished product.



Rule 2	Criterion of HS code Tariff Classification Change (TCC)	This rule is accompanied by a list of exceptions mentioning cases in which the change of tariff heading is not decisive or imposing additional conditions.
Rule 3	Criterion of Value Added (VA)	These are products in the making of which the non-originating materials used received a value added of at least 30% of the ex-factory cost price of the product.

It is to be noted that goods manufactured in free zones or under special economic regimes resulting in the partial or total suspension or exemption of import duties may not be recognized as products of Community origin. This exception is primarily aimed at preventing distortions in trade and unfair competition within the ECOWAS region.

www.etls.ecowas.int



1.2. The ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET)

With a view to achieving economic integration in West Africa, particularly through the implementation of the common market, the unification, simplification and harmonization of customs duties and equivalent taxes at borders, is an important step for the Member States of the Community. It is within this framework that the approved ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) was adopted in 2006 and revised in 2009. The list comprising the different categories of the CET was adopted in 2013. The CET entered into force in the Member States on 1 January 2015.

The Common External Tariff (CET) is an instrument that subjects goods from third countries to ECOWAS to the payment of duties and taxes, regardless of their point of entry into ECOWAS, as follows:

- Customs Duty (CD), the rate of which is defined below;
- Statistical Fee (SF), the rate of which is set at 1% applicable to all imported products, whether exempt or not;
- ECOWAS Community Levy (ECOWAS CL), with a rate of 0.5%.

The basis of taxation for the implementation of the Common External Tariff is Ad Valorem.

The structure of the CET is as follows:

Categories	Description	Customs Duties (CD)	Tariff Lines
0	Basic social goods	0%	85
1	Basic raw materials and capital goods	5%	2 146
2	Intermediary products	10%	1 373
3	Consumer goods	20%	2 165
4	Specific assets for economic development	35%	130

The ECOWAS CET offers a tax differential on local produce compared to the same produce from third countries to ECOWAS.

In addition, the benefits for the West African private sector in the implementation of the ECOWAS CET lie in the accompanying measures to protect Community production against import of third country products outside ECOWAS. These include measures to:

- Impose compensating duties that may be imposed to offset any subsidies on any product imported into the ECOWAS community, an whose release for consumption within the community would cause or be likely to cause serious harm to production of the sub region;
- Defend community against dumped imports from non-ECOWAS Member States;
- Safeguard a specific ECOWAS industry against increased imports of any product that causes or threatens to cause serious injury to that industry.

Momentarily, there are also additional protection measures through the establishment of a Special Import Tax (SIT) and a Complementary Protection Tax (CPT) to be applied to goods



Axle Loader

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originating in third countries and Member States may use them, where necessary, without prejudice to the duties and taxes included in the ECOWAS CET.

1.3. The ECOWAS Regulation on Axle Load

The ECOWAS Commission has noted that roads planned to last from fifteen (15) to twenty (20) years in West Africa are totally deteriorated after five (5) to seven (7) years. This accelerated deterioration of road infrastructure, which had been realized with heavy financial sacrifices by national budgets of the States and important support from technical and financial partners (TFP), is mainly due to axle overload and lack of routine or periodic maintenance. There is also the fact that vehicle owners systematically reinforce the chassis of their vehicles to allow overload, for according to them they are not competitive without overload.



The ECOWAS Commission also believes that overloading is done at the main ports of the region and thus could be easily resolved there.

The technical and financial partners (TFPs) have repeated their determination to support the Commission in developing the transport sector, and effectively implementing the relevant regulations.

The Commission then adopted Supplementary Act A/SA.17/02/12 of 17 February 2012, harmonizing standards and procedures for checking the size, weight and load of road vehicles in the ECOWAS Member States.

This Supplementary Act of ECOWAS is identical to Regulation No. 14/2005 / CM / UEMOA of 16 December 2005, on the harmonization of standards and procedures for checking the size, weight and axle load of heavy goods vehicles or "Regulation 14" of UEMOA.

This Community text is intended to preserve the road networks in the ECOWAS Member States and contribute to the sustainability of investments made in the roads.



This Supplementary Act of ECOWAS (UEMOA Regulation 14) covers the following aspects:

Limitation of road vehicle size;

Limitation of axle load:

- The movement of vehicles on the road networks of ECOWAS Member States is authorized on the basis of a maximum axle load of 11.5 tons for single-axle vehicles;
- The maximum permissible axle loads (MPAL) for different types of axles are specified in Supplementary Act A / SA.17 / 02/12.

Exemption for exceptional transport;

Responsibilities of each Member State:

Liability of operators of platforms generating road freight traffic by vehicles of over two hundred thousand (200,000) tons :

Responsibility of the vehicle operator

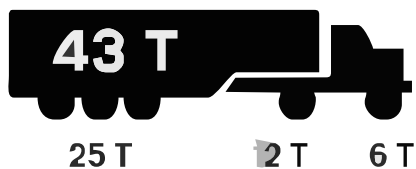
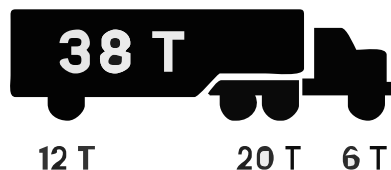
Penalties

Actions liable to a fine

- Absence of plates indicating vehicle size and tare weight;
- Lack of verification certificate;
- Violation of standard size;
- Excess on the total gross vehicle weight;
- Excess load to axle;
- Deliberate refusal to cross the weighbridge or the axle scale;
- Increased fine in case of repeated offence.



Illustration of ECOWAS/UEMOA Axle load limits
(Maximum Gross Weights per Truck Type)'



II. FREE MOVEMENT OF CEREALS (MAIZE, CASSAVA, SORGHUM AND MILLET)

2.1. What is the free movement of goods?

The free movement of goods consists of allowing products or goods originating from Member States of an economic integration organization (ECOWAS - UEMOA) to cross the borders of the Member States without being subject to entry taxation (customs duties and other duties and taxes that exclusively affect (apply to) foreign products when crossing the border.

2.2. What are the benefits conferred by the free movement of goods?

The benefits conferred by the free movement of cereals should be considered not only according to their level of processing but also based on their origin.

2.2.1. Raw cereals



2.2.1.1. Goods from a Member State

- Free movement of locally produced raw materials - exempt from import duties under ETLs
- Free movement of traditional handicraft products - exempt from import duty;
- Free movement of industrial products originating - exempt from import duty;

However, these goods remain subject to internal taxation, especially the Value Added Tax (VAT).

2.2.1.2. Goods from a third country or a non-Member State

No freedom of movement: subject to the Common External Tariff and internal taxation, that is to say:

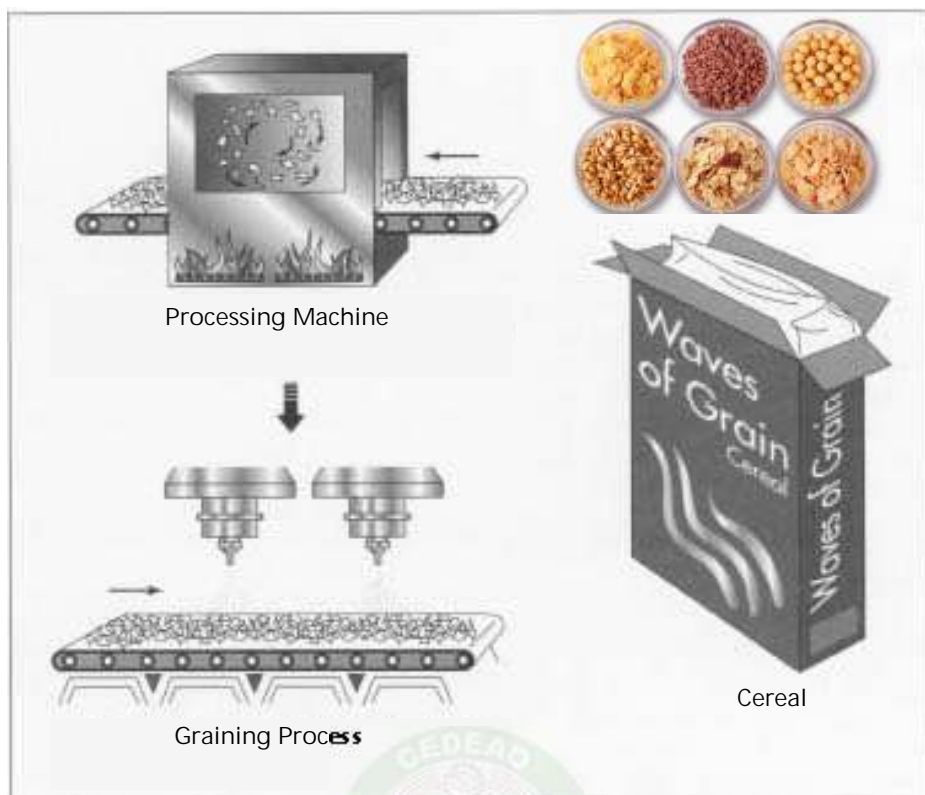


Implementation of the Common External Tariff (CET) including:

- Customs duties (CD) at the rate of 5%, the designation of the goods falls under a Tariff and Statistical Nomenclature (TSN) relating to seed cereals or other cereals (see Appendix 1);
- Statistical Fee (SF) at the rate of 1% ;
- Community Levy (CL) at the current rate of 0.5%.

Application of local taxation, including Value Added Tax (VAT).

2.2.2. Processed cereals



2.2.2.1. Goods from a Member State

Free movement of originating processed products (industrial).

This requires having, non-cumulatively, one of the labels of originating products, hereinafter:

-Goods wholly obtained in a Member State (raw materials as well as the entire processing from a Member State);

-Goods obtained from raw materials of Community origin, used alone or mixed with other materials, provided that their quantity is greater than or equal to 60% of all the raw materials used;

-Goods sufficiently worked or processed in the making of which all the materials used are to be classified in a tariff heading different from that of the finished product (this label is accompanied by a list / exception rule).

Processed cereals are not affected by the rule of this change of tariff heading.

-Goods obtained from raw materials of foreign or indeterminate origin having obtained during the manufacturing process an added value of at least 30% of the ex-factory cost price of the finished product.

However, these processed cereals remain subject to internal taxation, notably Value Added Tax (VAT).

Hold a Certificate of Origin for processed products.

2.2.2.2. Goods from a third country or a non-Member State

No freedom of movement: subject to the Common External Tariff and internal taxation, that is to say:

Implementation of the Common External Tariff (CET), meaning:

- Customs duty (CD) at a differentiated rate depending on the level of processing of the product (10% for semi-processed cereals and 20% for processed products intended for final consumption) (see Annex 2)

- Statistical Fee (SF) at the rate of 1% ;

- Community Levy (CL) at the rate of 0.5%.

Application of local taxation, including Value Added Tax (VAT).

2.3. What are the requirements for cereal traders to qualify for ETLs approval?

Goods from a Member State

Ensure the product is originating from the Community

This requires to have one of the following labels as originating product:

The local produce label, that is to say:

A plant produce which has not undergone any industrial processing (this concerns produce harvested in a Member State);

The traditional craftsmanship product label, that is to say:

An item made by hand, with or without the aid of tools, instruments or devices operated directly by the craftsman. This may concern, for example, certain cassava products such as "attiéké", gari;

-The label of originating industrial product (transformed), that is to say:

Goods wholly obtained in a Member State (raw materials as well as the entire manufacturing process are from a Member State) ;
Goods obtained from raw materials of Community origin, used alone or mixed with other materials, provided that their quantity is greater than or equal to 60% of all the raw materials used;

Goods sufficiently worked or processed in the making of which all the materials used are to be classified in a tariff heading different from that of the finished product (this label is accompanied by a list / exception rule). Processed cereals are not affected by the rule of this change of tariff heading;

Goods obtained from raw materials of foreign or indeterminate origin having obtained during the manufacturing process an added value of at least 30% of the ex-factory cost price of the finished product.

Hold a Certificate of Origin for processed products.

Local produce (i.e. unprocessed grains) are exempt from the Certificate of Origin.



For non-originating Community goods

The products concerned here are those which are made in Member States but which do not have the label of originating products. They are treated in the same way as similar products from third countries (payment of duties stated in the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET)).

For goods coming from a third country

Products from a third country are accompanied by the necessary documents for Customs clearance and are subject to the payment of duties and taxes required for their entry into the Community territory.

2.4. Q What is the procedure for obtaining approval for processed cereals? Cereal traders wishing to export their products under the Trade Liberalization Scheme must complete the following procedure:

- STEP 1** Prepare application files for approval and submit to the National Approval Committee (NAC);
- STEP 2** After examination of said applications, the approvals required for the products concerned are granted by the competent organization of the Member State;
- STEP 3** The approval decision, including the list of approved products, accompanied by the basic files, is forwarded to the ECOWAS Commission for dissemination among its 15 Member States;
- STEP 4** The Community origin thus recognized is attested, as stipulated in Article 10 of Protocol A / P1 / 03 of 31 January 2003 on the definition of the concept of "Products Originating" from ECOWAS, by a Certificate of Origin specifying the criteria or conditions of origin provided for in Article 2 of same Protocol;
- STEP 5** The Certificate of Origin is issued by a competent organization and endorsed by the Customs services of the Member State.

Regarding the Certificate of Origin, agricultural and livestock products as well as hand-made articles, with or without the aid of tools, instruments or devices directly operated by the manufacturer, are exempted from said Certificate.

2.5. What duties and taxes are cereals liable to?

Raw cereals, as well as processed cereals, coming from a Member State with recognized Community origin are subject only to internal taxation, in particular Value Added Tax (VAT).

Cereals originating from a third country or non-Member State bear, in addition to the Value Added Tax (VAT), the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET), i.e. Customs Duty (CD) at a differentiated rate:



for raw cereals and depending on the level of processing or conversion of the product



for semi-processed cereals



for processed products intended for final consumption

*Statistical Fee (SF) at the rate of 1%
and Community Levy (CL) at the rate of 0.5%.*

Duties and taxes having equivalent effect on cereals are presented in Annex 2.



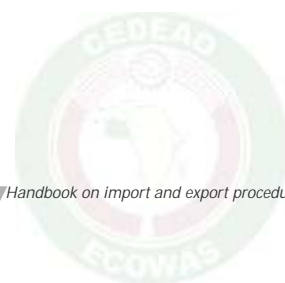
2.6. Which regulation applies in terms of standards and quality?

Raw and processed cereals are subject to harmonized regional standards of ECOWAS as well as national standards. In intra-regional trade, only harmonized ECOWAS standards are authentic. Economic operators and transport stakeholders are therefore invited to contact the National Standard Bodies in their respective countries to have all the information and normative documents needed for cereals.

The list of harmonized standards for cereals can be found in Annex 3. Contact details for the National Standards bodies for the four WAFM focus countries are shown below:

2.6

Member State	Designation	Contacts
Burkina Faso	Agence Burkinabè de Normalisation de Métrologie et de la Qualité (ABNORM)	Avenue Ky Zerbo 01 BP 19 Ouagadougou 01 Burkina Faso Phone: +226 50 32 40 42 Fax: +226 50 31 29 73 E-mail : abnorm.bf@gmail.com
Ghana	Ghana Standards Authority (GSA)	Near Tetteh Quarshie Interchange Accra Ghana Phone: +233 302 50065 Fax: +233 302 500092 E-mail: gsadir@gsa.gov.gh Website : www.gsa.gov.gh
Nigeria	Standards Organisation of Nigeria (SON)	No.52 Lome Crescent Wuse Zone 7 Abuja, Wuse +2349 Nigéria Phone: +234 1 27 08 247 Fax: +234 1 27 08 246 E-mail: info@son.gov.ng Website: http://son.gov.ng/
Niger	Direction de la Normalisation, de la Promotion de la Qualité et de la Métrologie (DNPQM)	Sise Rue de la Mairie, Immeuble Ex BDRN 3eme Étage. BP 11700 Niamey Phone : +227-20 73 61 67 E-mail : dnqm2002@yahoo.fr



III. MAIN DOCUMENTS REQUIRED TO FACILITATE CROSSBORDER TRADE IN CEREALS (MAIZE, CASSAVA, SORGHUM AND MILLET) AS RECOMMENDED UNDER THE ETLs

3.1. Documents required by Customs

The documents listed below are those required by Customs both for Customs clearance and on corridors.

3.1.1. Prior Declaration of Import (PDI)

It is issued by the directorates of the Ministry of Trade.

3.1.2. Foreign Exchange Authorization (FXC) for non-CFA Franc zone

It is issued by the Bank of the economic operator.

3.1.3. Attestation of Import (AI) for non-CFA Franc zone

This certificate is issued by the economic operator's Bank and is statistically managed by the Ministry of Finance.

3.1.4. Certificate of Origin (CO) for processed cereals

Any processed cereal intended for export must be accompanied by a Certificate of Origin with the following particulars:

- Established by a competent authority or body;
- Include all the necessary details for the identification of the goods to which it relates (especially the number, nature, marks and quantities of the packages, kind of goods, gross and net weights of the goods, the name of the sender;
- Clearly certify that the good to which it relates originates from a specific country.

3.1.5. ISRT Log-book

The document called the ISRT Log-Book is linked to a Customs procedure that allows goods to be transported within the ECOWAS Member States by road without paying Customs duty, from the Customs office of departure of the goods to the Customs office of the country of destination.



This operation is carried out without transshipment that is to say that during transport, the goods must not be unloaded and stored, then reloaded on one or more other vehicles. The

goods must therefore be carried by the approved vehicle only.

The operational mode of Inter-State Road Transit (ISRT), as well as the required conditions to benefit from it, are stated in Convention A / P4 / 5/82 of 29 May 1982 on the regulating Inter-State Road Transit (ISRT), cited in Annex 3.

3.1.6. Phytosanitary Certificate

The phytosanitary certificate clearly states that the goods to which it relates comply with the phytosanitary standards of the importing country. Phytosanitary control is carried out in the country of destination.



An Import Permit issued by Plant Protection Department is often required in some countries prior to the issuance of the Phytosanitary Certificate.

The phytosanitary certificate is issued upon presentation of the relevant registration documents and certification required by the country's issuing agency.

cereals have been processed to a point where it cannot be infested by insects and pests, then the phytosanitary certificate is not required.

3.1.7. Certificate of compliance with standards

The Certificate of compliance is a documentary proof of the compliance of the goods with the corresponding standards.

3.1.8. Customs Declaration

Any grain imported or exported must be declared to the Customs.

The declaration must include the origin, the tariff specifications (nature of the product) and the Customs value of the goods.

When you declare cereals to Customs, you must provide the commercial invoice, the packing list (the detail of the goods by parcel), the transport document (freight bill, Insurance), the import authorizations, Certificates of Origin, and Sanitary or Phytosanitary Certificates.

The Customs declaration can be made by an authorized Customs declarant / forwarding agent.



3.1.9. Declaration of food products

It is issued by the national organization responsible for food inspection.

3.1.10. Certificate of Export

It is one of the most important documents that any operator needs when he wants to export cereals. It constitutes proof that the goods are officially registered for export in the record of registrations.

3.2. Documents required by the forwarding agent

The documents required by the forwarding agent are the same as those required by Customs to open an import and export file at the regional level, in addition to

3.3. Documents required by other control organizations

The Health Certificate of the transported product is delivered by the national organization in charge of public hygiene.

3.4. Main documents required by the Police/Gendarmerie on the road

In line with their duties, the Gendarmerie and Police require the following documents:

- The Consignment note
- The Drivers' license (National and international) of the Driver
- The ECOWAS car registration document
- The ECOWAS Brown card (Car Insurance).

But in practice, the Gendarmerie and Police also require the following documents:

- ISRT log-book (Inter-state Road Transport)
- Phytosanitary Certificate of carried goods
- Public Health certificate of carried goods
- Transit bond-note with a duration if there are "passengers"
- Customs declaration and clearance for the Transit bond-note
- Certificate of weighing at weighbridges (at the borders, ports), in view of controlling the axle load
- Valid Certificate of Technical Visit
- Transport card
- Trading license
- Vaccination booklet.


- **Police Services perform the functions of the Immigration Services in the Francophone countries**





**INTERNATIONAL
CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION**

**AS APPROVED BY
THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION**



**CERTIFICATE
INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION**

**APPROUVE PAR
L'ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE**

TRAVELER'S NAME - NOM DU VOYAGEUR

ADDRESS-ADRESSE (Number-Numero) (Street-Rue)

(City-Ville)

(County-Departement) (State-Etat)

REPUBLIC OF GHANA
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
PLANT PROTECTION & REGULATORY SERVICES INDIATORATE

Original

REPORT ON PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION

This is to certify that the consignment described below have been examined
This assignment being covered by Import Permit Number: **No:0002342**

of _____ issued at _____ by _____

(Date) (Place of issue) (Inspector)

and accompanied by the following: Certificate from the country of origin (1)
Certificate of origin
Phytosanitary Certificate
Special Certificate

does } conform with regulations in force (2)
not }
Conforming to } conditions and in accordance with the regulations in force,
"Special" }
"Detailed" }

I recommend that the following decision be carried out:

Immediate delivery to the importer (3)
 Delivery to the importer after treatment
 Taking of samples for examination in a laboratory
 Return of the consignment to the country of origin at the expense of the importer
 Destruction of the goods and the packing materials at the expense of the importer.
 Quarantine

DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSIGNMENT

Name and address of exporter: _____

Name and address of consignee: _____

Discrepancy marks: _____

Origin: _____

Name of consignor: _____

Place of issue: _____

Name of Producer: _____

Botanical name: _____

Quantity: _____

Name of Inspector: _____ Charge for Inspection GH₵ _____

Signature of Inspector: _____ Charge for Treatment GH₵ _____

Date: _____ Total Charge GH₵ _____

1. Delete lines not relevant and attach counterfoil certificates of Report of Inspection.
2. Delete lines not relevant.
3. If the inspector's permit does not specify the place and conditions of quarantine, these must be given.

REPUBLIQUE DU MALI
Un Peuple - Une Foi - Une Vie

DIRECTION GENERALE DES DOUANES

CARNET T.R.I.E. CEDEAO
ECOWAS ISRT LOG - BOOK

NOMBRE A LA COMMUNICATIN ANNUELLE
ETABLISSEMENT RELATIF AU TRAVAIL INDUSTRIEL
INTERCARTAS DES MARCHANDISES

2022.04.04 4:44 PM (T)

IV. IDENTIFICATION OF COMMON OBSTACLES FACED BY STAKEHOLDERS IN CROSS-BORDER CEREALS TRADE (MAIZE, CASSAVA, SORGHUM, MILLET) IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ETLs PROVISIONS AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

4.1. Identification of common obstacles and Proposed solutions

Integration schemes around the world have always faced some kinds of hindrance while reforms are implemented. These obstacles may be caused by political authorities, administrations or economic operators, each of these groups acting for various reasons.

4.1.1. Non-tariff barriers

According to the Revised Treaty of ECOWAS, there should be no quota, quantitative or seasonal restrictions or non-tariff barriers on trade in goods originating in ECOWAS.

However, as part of the implementation of the ETLs provisions, cross-border cereals trade stakeholders (maize, cassava, sorghum, millet) face the following key non-tariff barriers:

Non-tariff barriers caused by the functioning of the transport chain:

- The bad condition of transport infrastructure;
- The aging of the fleet of vehicles used for interstate transport, resulting in slow rotation and low productivity;
- The non-implementation of multilateral agreements on road transport and transit including IST (Interstate Road Transport) and ISRT (Interstate Transit of Road Transit) Convention;
- The systematization of very expensive Customs escorts causing delays, and sometimes the service is not rendered;
- Excessive controls (roadblocks);
- Illicit collection;
- Spreading out of border checkpoints;
- Lengthy, complex and unreasonable customs and administrative formalities and procedures.

Non-acceptance of ECOWAS Certificates of Origin.



Standards and other technical requirements

All raw and processed cereals, including maize, cassava, sorghum and millet, are not yet subject to an ECOWAS harmonized standard. In the absence of such standards, in line with intra-Community trade, a Member State may be called upon to draw up national standards, a Member State may be tempted to introduce standards leading to keeping an activity or sector for local companies. Either these standards are too restrictive, or they impose formalities such that potential exporters are discouraged in their desire to enter into this market. On the other hand, in the absence of standards, especially for everyday consumer products, the health of populations may be jeopardized.

Differences in the interpretation and implementation of Community texts

Certain Community texts, because of their complexity or originality in relation to local laws, may be misunderstood or subject to differing interpretations at Member State level. This is true of the rules of origin governing intra-Community trade, in particular for the application of certain origin criteria such as the change of tariff heading or the concept of products wholly obtained. For example, some Customs services refused to grant benefits related to Community origin on the grounds that the local authorities responsible for the authentication of originating products had misapplied the ECOWAS Protocol on Rules of Origin for Products and its implementation texts.

The non-implementation of the Conventions on Interstate Road Transport and Transit which are governed in West Africa by:

- The IST Convention, which deals with the technical standards and conditions to participate in interstate road transport of goods and sets out the routes to be followed;
- The ISRT Convention, which specifically deals with interstate road transit of goods.

The non-implementation of these texts has led to multiple controls and illicit collection that hinder the competitiveness of road transport, increase costs and do not boost trade between States in the region.

All of these barriers result in lengthy, prohibitive and unpredictable cost and time-consuming procedures for shipping and customs clearance and significantly reduce regional trade opportunities.



Non-tariff barriers (solutions)

Solutions to facilitate trade and transport across the ECOWAS region may include:

- Operationalization of the existing Joint Border Posts (JBP) and building of new ones wherever necessary;
- Simplification and harmonization of customs procedures relating the import, export and transit of goods: adoption of the ECOWAS Customs Code (see Supplementary Act A / SA.2 / 12/17 of 16 December 2017);
- Interconnection of national Customs administration IT systems to secure the entire chain of information and to have a centralized database accessible to all Member States.
- The Task Force on the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (TF /ETLS) could also be used to assist with the removal of tariff and non tariff barriers.

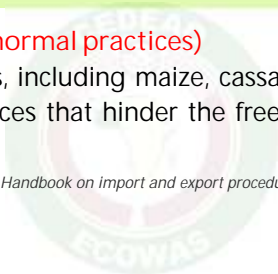
Indeed, it was created by the Executive Regulation PC / REG 01/11/15 of 25 November 2015 of the President of the Commission, on instructions of the Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS. Its mandate is to encourage ECOWAS Member States to effectively implement the Protocols on the Free Movement of Persons and Goods in the Community Area, notably through arbitration and amicable settlement of disputes between Member States as well as advocacy and mediation with the highest political authorities of the Member States.

- The electronic platform (E-platform) was set up by the Borderless Alliance to signal, monitor and resolve non-tariff barriers issues in the sub-region, with a view to contributing to the improvement of business environment. It also aims to improve the handling and management of stakeholder concerns and ensure transparency in the process of resolving each identified problem. It serves as a tool for facilitating trade and information dissemination, raising awareness and improving advocacy roles for policy makers, as well as trade and transport stakeholders.

This platform is accessible on the *Website: www.tradebarrierswa.org*.

4.1.2. Illicit collection (abnormal practices)

Raw and processed cereals, including maize, cassava, sorghum and millet, are subject to abnormal practices that hinder the free movement of persons and goods.



Illicit collection (abnormal practices) (solutions)

- The abolition or reduction of the amounts of illicit collection, through long-term advocacy actions, should hopefully lead, in the long term, to the elimination of red tape that hinders the smoothness of intra-Community trade.

- The political commitment of the first leaders of the Member States is a condition for ensuring the sustainability of achievements in road governance and effective implementation of the various protocols governing trade and transport in West Africa.

4.1.3. Non-compliance of Trucks

Convention A / P2 / 5/82 of 29 May 1982 regulating inter-State road transport of the Economic Community of West African States defines the conditions under which road transport between States must be carried out among Members of the Community. It applies to road transport of passengers and goods carried out between one or more specific points in the territories of the Member States by means of trucks or containers loaded on such vehicles and on well-defined inter-State roads. Its provisions stipulate, among other things, that means of transport must be up to standards and be approved.

Unfortunately, the vehicles fleet carrying cereals is aging and often does not meet the required specifications.

Non-compliance of road vehicles (solutions)

-The governments of Member States should put in place incentives for the acquisition of new and suitable means of transport for the mode of transport involved.

-On the other hand, the ECOWAS Commission should adopt texts regulating the mode of transport of priority products, including their packaging, especially cereals.

4.1.4. Non-harmonization of working hours at the borders

The transport of cereals is negatively impacted by the closing of borders between two (2) neighboring Member States where Customs and Immigration services do not have harmonized working hours. This situation is not likely to boost the free movement of goods advocated by the ECOWAS Community texts.



Non-harmonization of working hours at the borders (solutions)

-Harmonization of working hours at borders could be resolved in the framework of the implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement and with bilateral agreements between neighboring member states

4.1.5. Problems with forwarding agents and Customs declarants

Until now, formalities relating to the import, export and transit in the Member States are handled by forwarding agents and customs declarants. The drivers / traders in cereals therefore depend on these stakeholders.

Problems with forwarding agents and Customs declarants (solutions)

-The ECOWAS Commission should prepare and adopt a regulatory text determining the conditions for the approval and organization of the activities of Customs agent in Member States in order to guarantee the integrity, competence and professionalism of Customs agents. The monitoring of those practicing that job should contribute to the accuracy and clarification of the rights and duties of Customs agents both vis-à-vis the Customs Administration and with regard to users and customers.

4.1.6. Seasonal or permanent export bans

Despite the exemption of import duties on raw cereals, some governments in the region result to outright and periodic bans of raw grains. Member States are sometimes accustomed to taking measures to ban the export or import of these raw cereals, often without prior information given to economic operators.

These seasonal or permanent restrictions on cereal imports or exports are likely to have a negative impact on the activities of drivers / traders in cereals. They are often worrying because often no official communication is available or made public in the media or in the Official Journal and moreover no period of implementation is mentioned.

It is also to be noted that export or import application procedures, where restrictions or prohibitions have been previously imposed by a Member State, are not governed by regulatory texts; this does not provide enough visibility and predictability regarding cereals import and export.

Under ECOWAS, restrictions or prohibitions and import or export measures are permitted by Article 41 of the Revised Treaty. However, this Article requires a Member State to notify other Member States and the Commission in advance of

its intention to do so; it also sets out conditions of application in a very strict manner, specifying the areas in which such measures may be taken: (a) Implementation of laws and regulations on safety; (b) Protection of the health or life of persons, animals or plants and the protection of public morality. Moreover, Paragraph 4 of this Article states that "Member States shall not exercise the right to introduce or continue to maintain restrictions and bans ... to hinder the free movement of goods".

Seasonal or permanent export bans (solutions)

-The attention of the ECOWAS Commission should be drawn to the practices of its Member States with respect restrictions or bans and import or export measures. In return, the ECOWAS Commission should remind them of the modalities of implementation of the provisions of Article 41 of the Revised Treaty.

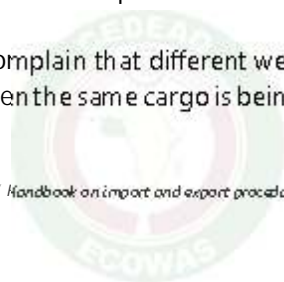
-In the same vein, the Commission should instruct them to indicate the duration of the measure of seasonal restrictions or bans. Member States should also be invited to adopt a regulatory text to govern export or import procedures where restrictive or prohibitive measures have previously been taken by a Member State.

4.1.7. Axle load issues

" Supplementary Act A / SA.17 / 02/12 of 17 February 2012 of the ECOWAS or UEMOA Regulation No. 14/2005 / CM / UEMOA of 16 December 2005 (" Regulation 14 ") defines the limitation of road vehicle size and axle load". Thus, the circulation of road vehicles on the road networks of ECOWAS Member States is authorized on the basis of a maximum axle load of 11.5 tons for single carrier axles.

The implementation of the Supplementary Act is beneficial for the Community. Indeed, overloading of trucks impacts on road transport as it results in the degradation of the road network as well as dramatic consequences on road safety. This contributes to higher haulage costs and thus reduces trade; higher transportation costs reduce the competitiveness of West African exports and make imports into the region more expensive.

Additionally, users often complain that different weights are recorded from one weighbridge to another when the same cargo is being transported.



Axle load issues (solutions)

- The ECOWAS and UEMOA Commissions, the Member States, the transport operators and actors, are invited to a renewed and sustainable commitment to comply with community regulation, through the implementation of the ECOWAS Supplementary Act (UEMOA Regulation 14).

- The objective is to ensure the development of transport infrastructure, a vital condition for the development of a competitive and harmoniously integrated regional economy into the global economy.

There should be regular calibration of weighbridges by the required authority to ensure that the correct weights are reflected and the transported are not unduly penalized.

4.1.8. Vehicles returning empty after delivery of cereals

In a sector affected by low profitability, the optimization of carried loads is a major issue. Ride empty once the cargo has been unloaded is the fear of vehicle owners. Indeed, the use of return journeys boosts the efficiency of logistics. But backhauling (using trucks on their empty return journey) is fraught with many obstacles, including the search for customers and adequate transportation costs.

Vehicle driving back empty after delivery of cereals (solutions)

- Backhauling (use of trucks on their empty return journey) may find a solution through Cereals Exchange and Freight Exchange.

- The purpose of setting up a Cereals Exchange is to promote the marketing of cereals in order to ensure greater fluidity of trade between production and consumption areas. The Exchange brings together all actors dealing in cereals, namely:

- o Farmers: producers (Farmers' organizations– FO or Groups) ;
- o Processors of cereals: owners of units processing and packaging local cereals and rural area flour mills;
- o Traders;
- o Institutions (which, in addition to technical support for operators, ensure the implementation of cereal policies or the financing of cereals marketing).

During trading at the Exchange, the presence of public technical services, NGOs, Chambers of agriculture, Banks, Savings Banks and Credit Unions.

As for the impact of Cereals Exchanges, they definitely favor the structuring of farmers' organizations, enable cereals transactions, and foster a more dynamic dialogue between cereal operators, decision-making, financing and monitoring structures in the sector; they also provide opportunity for operators to meet representatives of institutions working in that sector and ask them questions of national interest (tool for lobbying and advocacy).

In addition, Freight Exchanges provide a solution to the issue of the returning empty vehicles after delivery of their cargo. But generally the management of Freight Exchanges is performed by leaders of vehicle drivers' organizations operating in ports.

4.1.9. ECOWAS Brown Card

The ECOWAS Brown Card (see Protocol A / PI / 5/82 and Decision C / DEC / 2/5/83) was designed to allow carriers avoid purchasing dual motor insurance in each transit country. Moreover, in the event of a traffic accident in any Member State, drivers holding the ECOWAS Brown Card are entitled to all the guarantees prescribed by the texts and regulations governing compulsory motor insurance in that Member State.

Unfortunately, drivers who hold the ECOWAS Brown Card often find it difficult to enjoy the protection due and their rights in case of claims and litigation for the payment of compensation due.

ECOWAS Brown Card (solutions)

- The attention of the General Secretariat of the ECOWAS Brown Card System should be drawn to the practices of some of its National Brown Card Offices who do not play their role with drivers holding the ECOWAS Brown Card. Moreover, the ECOWAS Commission should call on the concerned National Offices to fully play their role.

4.2. Contacts of persons or responsible organizations capable of helping resolve problems at the level of the Member States concerned (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Togo)

Annex 4 provides the list of contacts of responsible persons or structures that can help solve problems at the level of the Member States concerned (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Togo).

V. PUBLIC ORGANISATIONS AND KEY OFFICIALS INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING ETLs IN BENIN, BURKINA FASO, COTE D'IVOIRE, GHANA, MALI, NIGER, NIGERIA, TOGO

Public organizations and key actors responsible for the implementation of ETLs are grouped as follows:

- National Approval Committees (NAC);
- Customs Administrations in Member States;
- ECOWAS National offices;
- Regional organizations of cereal actors (WAGN, UEMOA Directorate of Agriculture, ECOWAS Directorate of Agriculture, Inter State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel CILSS, ROPPA)
- National organizations of actors in the cereals sector;
- Private Sector Professional Associations (Borderless Alliance, NANTS, Industrial Groups, etc.);
- Civil Society....

The list of public organizations and key actors responsible for the implementation of ETLs is given in Annex 3

Annex 4: List of ECOWAS harmonized standards for cereals

The ECOWAS texts on quality and standardization are as follows:

- Regulation C/REG.14/12/12 of 02 December 2012 adopting ECOWAS standard harmonization procedures;
- Supplementary Act A / SA.1 / 02/13 of 28 February 2013 adopting the ECOWAS Quality Policy (ECOQUAL) and its framework for implementation;
- Regulation C / REG.19 / 12/13 of 17 December 2013 adopting the Scheme for the ECOWAS Regional Quality Infrastructure;



· Regulation C / REG.17 / 12/13 of 17 December 2013 adopting the rules of organization of ECOWAS Quality Award.

Harmonized ECOWAS standards for cereals are designed by the Technical Harmonization Committee -THC 1: Agricultural Products.

The list of harmonized ECOWAS standards for the cereals under review is as follows:

- Code of practice for organic products (organic farming).
- ECOSTAND 044:2015 Standard for Gari;
- ECOSTAND 045:2015 Standard for edible cassava flour;
- ECOSTAND 046:2015 Standard for principles and guidelines in establishing and implementing microbiological criteria for foods;
- ECOSTAND 050:2015 Standard for labeling prepackaged foods
- ECOSTAND 051:2015 Standard for degerminating corn flour and groats;
- ECOSTAND 052: 2015 Code of Practice on General Principles of Food Hygiene.



ANNEXES

Annex 1: Table of duties and taxes affecting Cereals (Maize, Cassava , Sorghum, Millet)

T.S.N	Description of the goods	U.S.	D.D.	R.S.	P.C.*
0714.10.00.00	- Cassava roots	kg	20	1	0,5
1005.10.00.00	- Seed maize	kg	5	1	0,5
1005.90.00.00	- Other maize	kg	5	1	0,5
1007.10.00.00	Grain sorghum: - Seed	kg	5	1	0,5
1007.90.00.00	Grain sorghum: -Other	kg	5	1	0,5
1008.21.00.00	- Millet : -- Seed	kg	5	1	0,5
1008.29.00.00	- Millet : -- Other	kg	5	1	0,5
1008.90.00.00	- Other cereals	kg	5	1	0,5
1102.20.00.00	- Maize flour	kg	20	1	0,5
1102.90.10.00	- Flour : -- Millet or Sorghum	kg	20	1	0,5
1102.90.90.00	- Flour : -- Other cereals	kg	20	1	0,5
1103.13.00.00	- Groats and semolina: -- Maize	kg	10	1	0,5
1103.19.00.00	- Groats and semolina: -- Other cereals	kg	10	1	0,5
1103.20.00.00	- Agglomerated in the form of pellets of cereals.	kg	10	1	0,5
1104.19.00.00	- Flattened or flaked grains:-- Other cereals	kg	10	1	0,5
1104.23.00.00	- Other worked grains (hulled, pearled, sliced or crushed, for example) : -- Corn	kg	10	1	0,5
1104.29.00.00	-- Other cereals	kg	10	1	0,5
1104.30.00.00	- Cereal sprouts, whole, rolled, flaked or ground	kg	10	1	0,5
1106.20.11.00	--- Cassava flour and powder	kg	20	1	0,5
1106.20.12.00	--- Cassava semolina	kg	20	1	0,5
1108.12.10.00	-- Maize starch: - a kind intended exclusively for the pharmaceutical industry	kg	10	1	0,5
1108.12.90.00	-- Maize starch: --- Others	kg	10	1	0,5
1108.14.10.00	-- Cassava starch : --- a kind intended exclusively for the pharmaceutical industry	kg	10	1	0,5
1108.14.90.00	-- Cassava starch: --- Others	kg	10	1	0,5

(*) : current levy rate

Annex 2: Contacts of key players in cross-border trade, including traders' associations and NGOs

Benin

No	Problems identified	Organization	Contacts
1	Non-tariff barriers and illicit collection	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	Route de l'Aéroport 01 BP 301 Cotonou - Benin Phone : (+229) 21 30 87 85 (+229) 21 30 02 81/(+229)21301020 / (+229) 21 30 57 27 (+229) 21303589/(+229) 21 30 50 42 Mobile : (+229)95956912 /(+229)97620398 Fax : (+229) 21 30 18 51 Website : www.finances.bj
		Ministry of Trade	BP : 363 Cotonou Phone : +229 21 30 76 45 Mobile : +229 21 30 76 46 Fax : +229 21 30 30 24 Email : mipme@intnet.bj
		Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	06 BP 2544 Cotonou - Benin Phone: (+229) 21 33 15 02 Mobile : (+229) 97 11 71 10 (+229) 95 34 12 64 (+229) 61 55 09 01 Fax : (+229) 21 33 02 93
		CILSS (Inter State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel) / OPA Focal Point	03 BP 7049 Ouagadougou 03 – BURKINA FASO – Tel: +226 25 49 96 00 – Fax: +226 25 37 41 32 Email: cilss@cilss.int Web : www.cilss.int
2	Non-compliance of road vehicles	Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport	Port Area opposite the grain silos immediately after the Customs office 01 BP 372 Cotonou - Benin Tel : (+229) 21 31 46 64 (+229) 21 31 46 23 (+229) 21 31 56 96 Fax : (+229) 21 31 06 17 Website : transports.bj
3	Problems with forwarding agents and Customs declarants	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	Route de l'Aéroport 01 BP 301 Cotonou - Benin Phone: (+229) 21 30 87 85 (+229) 21 30 02 81/(+229)21301020 / (+229) 21 30 57 27

4	Seasonal or permanent export bans	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	<p>Route de l'Aéroport 01 BP 301 Cotonou - Benin Phone: (+229) 21 30 87 85 (+229) 21 30 02 81/(+229)21301020 / (+229) 21 30 57 27 (+229) 21303589/(+229) 21 30 50 42 Mobile : (+229)95956912 /(+229)97620398 Fax : (+229) 21 30 18 51 Website : www.finances.bj</p>
5	Axle load issues	Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport	<p>Port Area opposite the grain silos immediately after the Customs office 01 BP 372 Cotonou - Benin Phone : (+229) 21 31 46 64 (+229) 21 31 46 23 (+229) 21 31 56 96 Fax : (+229) 21 31 06 17 Website : transports.bj</p>
6	Vehicle driving back empty after cereal delivery	National Platform of Farmers Organizations and Agricultural Producers of Benin (PNOPPA-B)	<p>02 BP:709 Cotonou Benin Phone : +22921377288/ 95 86 75 66/22997603211 Email: pnoppa_benin@yahoo.fr Website: http://www.pnoppa-benin.org President : Léopold LOKOSSOU Email : leonicalos@yahoo.fr Permanent Secretary: Toto BERNARDIN Email : htotober@yahoo.fr</p>
7	ECOWAS Brown Card	National Brown Card Office	<p>Coordinator : M. Armand YEHOUEYOU 01 BP 5508 Cotonou Phone : (229) 21 30 00 40 Fax : (229) 21 30 15 61 Email : armanyeh68@yahoo.fr</p>

Burkina Faso

No	Problems identified	Organization	Contacts
1	Non-tariff barriers and illicit collection	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	395, Av. du 11 Décembre 01 BP 7008 Ouagadougou 01 Ouagadougou - Burkina Faso Phone: (+226) 25 32 42 11/(+226) 25 31 44 80 Website : www.finances.gov.bf
		Ministry of Industry, Trade and Handicraft (MICA)	01 BP 365 Ouagadougou Avenue de l'Indépendance Phone : (226) 25 31 44 93 - 25 32 47 86 - 25 32 47 87 - 25 32 47 88 Fax : (226) 25 31 84 97
		Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA)	03 BP 7005 Ouagadougou Avenue Pascal Zagré - Secteur 15 Phone : (226) 25 49 99 00 / 25 49 99 01 / 25499902/25499909/25499914 Fax : (226) 25 37 58 00 Website: http://www.masa.gov.bf
		CILSS (Inter State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel) / OPA Focal Point	03 BP 7049 Ouagadougou 03 – BURKINA FASO – Phone: +226 25 49 96 00 – Fax: +226 25 37 41 32 Email: cilss@cilss.int Website : www.cilss.int
2	Non-compliance of road vehicles	Ministry of Infrastructures, Land opening up and Transport (MIDT)	03 BP 7011 Ouagadougou Building Lamizana Phone : (226) 25 31 05 63 / 25 32 49 54 Fax : (226) 25 31 84 08
3	Problems with forwarding agents and Customs declarants	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	395, Av. du 11 Décembre 01 BP 7008 Ouagadougou 01 Ouagadougou - Burkina Faso Phone: (+226) 25 32 42 11/(+226) 25 31 44 80 Website : www.finances.gov.bf
4	Seasonal or permanent export bans	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	395, Av. du 11 Décembre 01 BP 7008 Ouagadougou 01 Ouagadougou - Burkina Faso Tel : (+226) 25 32 42 11/(+226) 25 31 44 80 Website : www.finances.gov.bf
5	Axle load issues	Ministry of Infrastructures, Land opening up and Transport (MIDT)	03 BP 7011 Ouagadougou Building Lamizana Phone : (226) 25 31 05 63 / 25 32 49 54

No	Problems identified	Organization	Contacts
4	Seasonal or permanent export bans	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	395, Av. du 11 Décembre 01 BP 7008 Ouagadougou 01 Ouagadougou - Burkina Faso Tel : (+226) 25 32 42 11/ (+226) 25 31 44 80 Website : www.finances.gov.bf
5	Axle load issues	Ministry of Infrastructures, Land opening up and Transport (MIDT)	03 BP 7011 Ouagadougou Building Lamizana Phone : (226) 25 31 05 63 / 25 32 49 54 Fax : (226) 25 31 84 08
6	Vehicle driving back empty after cereal delivery	Faso Farmers Confederation (CPF)	01 BP 2978 Ouagadougou 01 Phone /Fax : 50 30 18 44 E-mail : cpf@fasonet.bf
7	ECOWAS Brown Card	National Brown Card Office	Permanent Secretary: M. Justin KABORE BP 3233 Ouagadougou Phone : (226) 50 30 69 40 Fax : (226) 50 31 66 42 Email : apsab@fasonet.bf / bfacartebrune@cartebrune.org

Côte d'Ivoire

No	Problems identified	Organization	Contacts
1	Non-tariff barriers and illicit collection	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	Tour E 11th Floor Plateau - BP V 142 Abidjan Abidjan - Côte d'Ivoire Phone: (+225) 20 22 95 28 Mobile (+225) 47 13 24 92 Fax: (+225) 20 21 91 72 Website: www.commerce.gouv.ci
		Ministry of Trade, Handicraft and Promotion of SMEs	1 BP 365 Ouagadougou Avenue de l'Indépendance Phone : (226) 25 31 44 93 - 25 32 47 86 - 25 32 47 87 - 25 32 47 88 Fax : (226) 25 31 84 97
		Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR)	BP 12243 Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire. Phone : (+225) 20 21 43 03 Email : minagri.cabinet@agriculture.gouv.ci cabminagri@yahoo.fr
		CILSS ((Inter State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel) / OPA Focal Point	03 BP 7049 Ouagadougou 03 – BURKINA FASO – Tel: +226 25 49 96 00 – Fax: +226 25 37 41 32 Email: cilss@cilss.int Website : www.cilss.int
2	Non-compliance of road vehicles	Ministry of Transport	Office of the Minister: 15th and 21st Floors of POSTEL 2001 Building. 01 BP 739 Abj 01 Phone : Tel : (225) -20-34-48-80 / 20-34-48-71 / 20-34-48-75 /20-34-48-58 Fax : (225) 20 34 48 54 Email : infos@transport.gouv.ci
3	Problems with forwarding agents and Customs declarants	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	B.P.V 163 Abidjan Phone : (00225) 20200842 / 20 20 08 43 Fax : (00225) 20 21 32 08 Website : http://www.finances.gov.ci/

No	Problems identified	Organization	Contacts
4	Seasonal or permanent export bans	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	B.P. V 163 Abidjan Phone : (00225) 20200842 / 20 20 08 43 Fax : (00225) 20 21 32 08 Website : http://www.finances.gouv.ci/
5	Axle load issues	Ministry of Transport	Office of the Minister : 15th and 21st Floors of POSTEL 2001 Building 01 BP 739 Abj 01 Phone : Tel : (225) -20-34-48-80 / 20-34-48-71 / 20-34-48-75 /20-34-48-58 Fax : (225) 20 34 48 54 Email : infos@transport.gouv.ci
6	Vehicle driving back empty after cereal delivery	National Association of Professional Agricultural Organizations of Côte d'Ivoire, (ANOPACI)	01 BP 2978 Ouagadougou 01 Phone /Fax : 50 30 18 44 E-mail : cpf@fasonet.bf
7	ECOWAS Brown Card	National Brown Card Office	Permanent Secretary: M. DICOH Balamine 01 BP 3873 Abidjan 01 Standard : (+225) 22 45 06 89 / 22 45 06 99 Email : ci.cartebrune@cartebrune.org/ secretariat@bnicb.net

Ghana

No	Problems identified	Organization	Contacts
1	Non-tariff barriers and illicit collection	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	P.O. Box: M40 Accra – Ghana Phone :(+233-21) 665587/665920/663856 Website : www.mofep.gov.gh
		Ministry of Trade and Industry	PO Box M47 Accra, Ghana Phone : (+233-21) 663327 Fax : (+233-21) 662428
		Ministry of Food and Agriculture	P.O. Box M37 Phone : 021-662961, 663036, 662810 Fax : (+233-21) 668245
		CILSS ((Inter State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel) / OPA Focal Point	03 BP 7049 Ouagadougou 03 – BURKINA FASO – Tel: +226 25 49 96 00 – Fax: +226 25 37 41 32 Email: cilss@cilss.int Website : www.cilss.int
2	Non-compliance of road vehicles	Ministry of Road Transport	P.O Box M57, Accra Phone : (+233-21) 667325/661575 Fax : (+233-21) 673676
3	Problems with forwarding agents and Customs declarants	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	P.O. Box: M40 Accra – Ghana Phone :(+233-21) 665587/665920/663856 Website : www.mofep.gov.gh
4	Seasonal or permanent export bans	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	P.O. Box: M40 Accra – Ghana Phone :(+233-21) 665587/665920/663856 Website : www.mofep.gov.gh
5	Axle load issues	Ministry of Road Transport	P.O Box M57, Accra Phone : (+233-21) 667325/661575 Fax : (+233-21) 673676

No	Problems identified	Organization	Contacts
6	Vehicle driving back empty after cereal delivery	Farmers Organization Network In Ghana (FONG)	P.O. Box DK 216 Darkuman Accra-Ghana Office : Opposite Darkuman , Total Gas Station Market Off Kaneshie – Route Odokor - Mallam Accra-Ghana Phone : Bureau +233-302326880 Email : farmersorganisation@yahoo.com info@fongh.org Website: www.fongh.org Facebook : www.facebook.com/farmersorganisation
7	ECOWAS Brown Card	National Brown Card Office	Permanent Secretary: M. Patrick AGUYEKUM PMB 119, GPO Accra, Ghana Phone : (233) 21 224078/ 911902/ 911903 Fax : (233) 21 224078 / 237248 Email : ghanabureau@yahoo.com/ ghabrowncard@cartebrune.org

Mali

No	Problems identified	Organization	Contacts
1	Non-tariff barriers and illicit collection	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	Quartier du Fleuve BP 234 Bamako - Mali Phone: 20 22 5858/20 22 5287/20 22 5687 Fax : 20 22 07 93 Website : www.finances.gov.ml
		Ministry of Industry and Trade	BP 1759 Bamako – Mali Phone : 20 22 09 93 Fax : 20 20 26 928
		Ministry of Agriculture	Address : Cité Administrative - Bâtiment N°1 Standard : 20 01 10 00 Office: 20 22.27.85/ 20 22.29.79/ 2022 43 78/2023 02 00
		CILSS ((Inter State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel) / OPA Focal Point	03 BP 7049 Ouagadougou 03 – BURKINA FASO – Tel: +226 25 49 96 00 – Fax: +226 25 37 41 32 Email: cilss@cilss.int Website : www.cilss.int
2	Non-compliance of road vehicles	Ministry of Transport and Land Opening up	Office : Darsalam Phone : 20223380/20230398/202229 01
3	Problems with forwarding agents and Customs declarants	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	Quartier du Fleuve BP 234 Bamako - Mali Tel : 20 22 58 58/20 22 52 87/20 22 56 87 Fax : 20 22 07 93 Website : www.finances.gov.ml
4	Seasonal or permanent export bans	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	Quartier du Fleuve BP 234 Bamako - Mali Phone : 20 22 58 58/20 22 52 87/20 22 56 87 Fax : 20 22 07 93 Website : www.finances.gov.ml
5	Axle load issues	Ministry of Transport and Land Opening up	Office : Darsalam Phone : 20 22 33 80/20 23 03 98/ 20 22 29 01

No	Problems identified	Organization	Contacts
6	Vehicle driving back empty after cereal delivery	National Coordination of Farmers Organizations (CNOP)	Kalaban Coura Ext. sud, rue 325, Porte 69, BP E 2169 – Bamako – Mali Phone : +223 20 28 68 00 - 76 17 09 79 Email : cnopmali@yahoo.fr, cnopmali@gmail.com, cnop@cnop-mali.org Website : http://www.cnop-mali.org
7	ECOWAS Brown Card	National Brown Card Office	Permanent Secretary: M. Mahamadou FOFANA BP 2376 Bamako Phone : (223) 20 29 19 02 Fax : (223) 20 29 08 93 Email : fofana@ccamali.com / mlcartebrune@cartebrune.org

Niger

No	Problems identified	Organization	Contacts
1	Non-tariff barriers and illicit collection	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	Avenue des ministères, BP 389 Niamey Plateau Phone : (00227) 20 72 48 88 / (00227) 20 73 59 83 Email : finances@finances.gov.ne
		Ministry of Industry and Trade	Niamey - Niger Tel : (+227) 20 72 34 67
		Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Niamey - Niger Tel : (+227) 20 73 35 41
		CILSS ((Inter State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel) / OPA Focal Point	03 BP 7049 Ouagadougou 03 – BURKINA FASO – Tel: +226 25 49 96 00 – Fax: +226 25 37 41 32 Email: cilss@cilss.int Web : www.cilss.int
2	Non-compliance of road vehicles	Ministry of Transport	Phone. : +227 20 73 47 82/20 73 55 53 Fax : +227 2073 54 89
3	Problems with forwarding agents and Customs declarants	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	Avenue des ministères, BP 389 Niamey Plateau Phone : (00227) 20 72 48 88 / (00227) 20 73 59 83 Email : finances@finances.gov.ne
4	Seasonal or permanent export bans	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	Avenue des ministères, BP 389 Niamey Plateau Phone : (00227) 20 72 48 88 / (00227) 20 73 59 83 Email : finances@finances.gov.ne
5	Axle load issues	Ministry of Transport	Phone. : +227 20 73 47 82/20 73 55 53 Fax : +227 2073 54 89

No	Problems identified	Organization	Contacts
6	Vehicle driving back empty after cereal delivery	Niger Farmers Platform (PFP/N)	Route Filingué, Rue RF62 B.P.:11729 Niamey - Niger Phone : 22720732352/96 01 95 49/ 227 96 49 43 09 Email: cnpfp.niger@gmail.com / pfp_niger@yahoo.fr Website: http://www.pfpniger.org President: Bagna DJIBO - bagna_djibo@yahoo.fr Coordinator: Abdoulaye ISSAKA - Issaka.siddo@gmail.com
7	ECOWAS Brown Card	National Brown Card Office	Permanent Secretary: M. Djibrilla BALO MAMADOU Immeuble Sonara II BP 10934 Niamey Phone : (227) 20 73 24 70 Fax : (227) 20 73 25 28 Email : niger.cartebrune.org/ bncb Niger.bncbniger@yahoo.fr

Nigeria

No	Problems identified	Organization	Contacts
1	Non-tariff barriers and illicit collection	Federal Ministry of Finance	Ahmadu Bello Way Central Business District PMB 14 Abuja Phone : 09-2346290-5 Email : contactus@finance.gov.ng
		Federal Ministry of Trade and Investment	Block H Old Federal Secretariat P.M.B 88 Garki Abuja Phone : 09-2341884 Email : info@fmti.gov.ng
		Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Rural (FMARD)	1 Capital Drive, Area 11, FCDA Garki – Abuja Nigeria, Email: adm@fmard.gov.ng
		CILSS ((Inter State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel) / OPA Focal Point	03 BP 7049 Ouagadougou 03 – BURKINA FASO – Tel: +226 25 49 96 00 – Fax: +226 25 37 41 32 Email: cilss@cilss.int Web : www.cilss.int
2	Non-compliance of road vehicles	Federal Ministry of Transport	Bukar Dipcharima House, Central Area, PMB 336 Garki, Abuja. Phone : +234 9 2909241, 7802807, 07098822952 Fax: +234 92317453, 2347453 Email: enquiry@fmt.gov.ng Site Web : http://www.fmt.gov.ng
3	Problems with forwarding agents and Customs declarants	Federal Ministry of Finance	Ahmadu Bello Way Central Business District PMB 14 Abuja Phone : 09-2346290-5 Email : contactus@finance.gov.ng
4	Seasonal or permanent export bans	Federal Ministry of Finance	Ahmadu Bello Way Central Business District PMB 14 Abuja Phone : 09-2346290-5 Email : contactus@finance.gov.ng
5	Axle load issues	Federal Ministry of Transport	Bukar Dipcharima House, Central Area, PMB 336 Garki, Abuja. Phone : +234 9 2909241, 7802807, 07098822952 Fax: +234 92317453, 2347453 Email: enquiry@fmt.gov.ng Site Web : http://www.fmt.gov.ng

No	Problems identified	Organization	Contacts
6	Vehicle driving back empty after cereal delivery	All Farmers Association Of Nigeria (AFAN)	1, Justine Eze Street, Nsukka, Enugu, Nigeria Phone : +234 07030526759 Dr. Godfrey Ngozi Nwosu General Secretary +234 803-302-3298; godfrynwosu@yahoo.com PLOT 871 TAFAWA BALEWA WAY, OPPOSITE Hotel L-Meridien Area 11 Garki Abuja Telephone and fax : 080 35047331, 080 33023298 E-mail : shettimamustafa@yahoo.com arimaikano@yahoo.com, godfrynwosu@yahoo.com Website : www.allfarmers.ng.org, www.nig-nationalagricshow.biz
7	ECOWAS Brown Card	National Brown Card Office	Coordinator : M.s Henrietta ANYANNA NIA House, 42 Saka Tinubu Street , Victoria Island, Lagos P.O Box : 42 Saka Tinubu Street, Victoria Island, Lagos Phone : (234) 7029211402/ 774 38 13 Email : ritakem4@yahoo.com /nigeribureau@browncard.org

Togo

No	Problems identified	Organization	Contacts
1	Non-tariff barriers and illicit collection	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	Avenue du 2 Février Quartier Administratif - BP 387 Lomé - Togo Tel : S. Général (+228) 22 21 36 74 Directeur de Cabinet : (+228) 22 21 04 79 / (+228) 22 21 01 38 Fax :(+228) 22 21 09 05/ (+228) 22 21 14 89 Site : www.finances.gouv.tg
		Ministry of Trade, Industry, Private Sector Promotion and Tourism	Avenue Sarakawa, Place des Martyrs, Ancien Imm. BCEAO Quartier Administratif BP 383 Lomé - Togo Tel :(+228) 22 35 39 24 Fax :(+228) 22 21 05 72 Site : www.commerce.gouv.tg
		Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Hydraulics	Bukar Dipcharima House, Central Area, PMB 336 Garki, Abuja. Phone : +234 9 2909241, 7802807, 07098822952 Fax: +234 92317453, 2347453 Email: enquiry@fmt.gov.ng Site Web : http://www.fmt.gov.ng
		CILSS (Inter State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel)	Ahmadu Bello Way Central Business District PMB 14 Abuja Phone : 09-2346290-5 Email : contactus@finance.gov.ng
2	Non-compliance of road vehicles	Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport	895, Avenue Sarakawa Quartier Administratif BP 389 Lomé - Togo Phone (standard) : (+228) 22 23 14 08 (+228) 22 20 44 88 Site : www.infrastructure.gouv.tg

No	Problems identified	Organization	Contacts
3	Problems with forwarding agents and Customs declarants	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	Avenue du 2 Février Quartier Administratif - BP 387 Lomé - Togo Tel : S. Général (+228) 22 21 36 74 Directeur de Cabinet : (+228)22 210479 /(+228) 22 21 01 38 Fax :(+228) 22 21 09 05/ (+228) 22 21 14 89 Site : www.finances.gouv.tg
4	Seasonal or permanent export bans	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	Avenue du 2 Février Quartier Administratif - BP 387 Lomé - Togo Tel : S. Général (+228) 22 21 36 74 Directeur de Cabinet :(+228)22 210479 /(+228) 22 21 01 38 Fax :(+228) 22 21 09 05/ (+228) 22 21 14 89 Site : www.finances.gouv.tg
5	Axle load issues	Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport	895, Avenue Sarakawa Quartier Administratif BP 389 Lomé-Togo Phone (standard) : (+228) 22231408/ (+228) 22 20 44 88 Site : www.infrastructure.gouv.tg
6	Vehicle driving back empty after cereal delivery	Coordination Togolaise des organisations paysannes et des producteurs Agricoles (CTOP)	Bè Klikamé à Lomé, BP 20 046 Lomé-Togo Phone : +228 22 51 74 42 Email : ctop03@yahoo.fr Site web : www.ctoptogo.org President :Sandou Assimarou GNASSINGBE Phone Président:+228 90 32 24 07 / 90 16 31 71 Email Président: assimarou2004@yahoo.fr
7	ECOWAS Brown Card	National Brown Card Office	Secrétaire Permanent : M. Claude BAKOYIMA BP 30197 Lomé Phone : (228) 22 21 70 92 Fax : (228) 22 21 50 66 Email : tgocartebrune@cartebrune.org

Annex 3: List of public bodies and key actors responsible for the implementation of TLS

List of Focal Points of National Approval Committees (NAC)

No	Member State	Surname and Name	Telephone	Email
1	Benin	M. SOUTON Armand	+229 63 82 82 82	armandsouton@yahoo.fr
2	Burkina Faso	M. ZONGO Wendinmi Félix	+226 70 53 08 40 +226 76 50 12 51	zongo_felix@yahoo.fr
3	Côte d'Ivoire	M. ATTE Doffou Paul Noguès	+225 01 10 50 80	doffoupaul@yahoo.fr
4	Ghana	M. QUAO Emmanuel	+233 24 037 6992	emmanuelq@hotmail.com
5	Mali	M. AKLININE Mahia	+223 76 18 04 02 +223 66 29 35 25	akliline.mahia@gmail.com magak66@yahoo.fr
6	Niger	Mme OUMAROU Nana Mariama	+227 96 87 05 61	tajudeenabdulkadir@gmail.com zubema.eric@foreignaffairs.gov.ng
7	Nigeria	M. Tajudeen Abdulkadir Mlle. Erica Wamanyi Zubema	+2349095237369 +2348135237574	wamas92@gmail.com
8	Togo	M. FEOU Bilakimwé	+228 92 31 47 27	feouluciano@yahoo.fr

List of Focal Points at ECOWAS National Offices

No	Member State	Surname and Name	Position	Contacts
1	Bénin	ARMAND M. SOUNTON	COORDINATOR OF THE MONITORING UNIT OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION HEAD OF THE ECOWAS NATIONAL OFFICE (FIN)	Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, Route de l'Aéroport, Cotonou, Benin Tel : +229 63828282 Email : armandsounton@yahoo.fr
2	Burkina Faso	M. GANOU OUMAROU	DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AFRICAN INTEGRATION, HEAD OF THE ECOWAS NATIONAL OFFICE (MFA)	Ministère de l'Intégration Africaine des Burkinabé de l'Extérieur 03 BP 70 38 Ouagadougou Tel : +226 7530 88 72 Email : gannbou@gmail.com
3	Côte d'Ivoire	FOLQUET SANDRA	DIRECTOR, HEAD OF THE ECOWAS NATIONAL OFFICE (INTEGRATION)	Ministère de l'Intégration Africaine et des Ivoiriens de l'Extérieur, Abidjan Côte d'Ivoire Phone: +225 04 84 84 45 +225 7709 2250 Email: s.f.coulbaly@hotmail.fr
4	Ghana	MR SAMUEL OFOSU BOATENG	DEPUTY DIRECTOR AND ACTING HEAD OF ECOWAS NATIONAL OFFICE, (MFA)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration P. O. Box MB 53, Accra Tel: +233 Email : kingsabato@yahoo.co.uk Samuel ofosu-boateng@mfa.gov.gh eodarko2000@gmail.com
5	Mali	M. MOHAMED AG AHMEDOU	GENERAL DELEGATE FOR AFRICAN INTEGRATION, HEAD OF THE ECOWAS NATIONAL OFFICE (INTEGRATION)	Ministre des Maliens de l'Extérieur et de l'intégration Africaine Phone. +223 79 38 00 02 Email. alak_agahmedou@yahoo.fr Mohamed.agahmedou@alumni.e na.fr
6	Niger	M. BOUBACAR SEYNI	COORDINATOR OF THE ECOWAS NATIONAL OFFICE (MFA)	Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, de la Coopération, de l'Intégration Africaine et des Nigériens à l'Extérieur, Niamey Tel: +227 96277105 / 9 3499200 Email: boubacarsne@yahoo.fr
7	Nigeria	M. M.S. NUHU	HEAD OF ECOWAS NATIONAL OFFICE (MFA)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Abuja Federal Republic of Nigeria Tel: +234 8181 919191
8	Togo	M. KPETA ADJIA	MANAGER OF THE ECOWAS-UEMOA NATIONAL UNIT (FIN)	Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances CELLULE CEDEAO-UEMOA Tel : +228 90309423/98606028 Email : kpetadji@yahoo.fr

List of regional organizations working in the cereals sector

No	Organization	Contacts
1	ECOWAS Commission	Direction de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural (DADR) 101, Yakubu Gowon Crescent, Asokoro, Abuja, Nigeria
2	UEMOA Commission	Direction de l'Agriculture Commission de l'UEMOA 380, Avenue Professeur Joseph KI-ZERBO 01 BP 543 Ouagadougou Burkina Faso Email: commission@uemoa.int Tel: +226 25 31 88 73 à 76 Fax: +226 25 31 88 72
3	CILSS ((Inter State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel)	03 BP 7049 Ouagadougou 03 – BURKINA FASO – Tel: +226 25 49 96 00 – Fax: +226 25 37 41 32 Email: cilss@cilss.int Web : www.cilss.int
4	WAGN (West African Grain Network)	Président : Soumaïla SANOU Phone. : +226 70 33 40 94 Email: Sanou_toggo@yahoo.fr Wagn < infocereals@gmail.com >
5	ROPPA (Network of Farmers Organizations and Agricultural Producers)	Technical Implementation Unit 09 BP 884 Ouagadougou 09 - Phone. : (226) 50 36 08 25 - Fax : (226) 50 36 26 13 E-mail : roppa@roppa-ao.org / cet_roppa@yahoo.fr / roppabf@liptinfor.bf

List of organizations working in the cereals sector in BENIN

No	Organization	Contacts
1	WAGN Focal Point	Djibril AZONSI : Agroéconomiste Spécialistes des Marchés Agricoles Phone : +229 96 17 84 11 / 95 04 00 49 Email : azdjibril@yahoo.fr,
2	Ministry of Trade	BP : 363 Cotonou Phone : +229 21 30 76 45 Mobile : +229 21 30 76 46 Fax : +229 21 30 30 24 Email : mipme@intnet.bj
3	National Institute of Statistics and economic analysis of Benin (INSAE)	Route de l'aéroport 01 B.P. 323 Cotonou Phone: (229) 21312081 /21308244 Site web: www.insae-bj.org/contact.html
4	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Benin (CCIN)	BP : 01 BP 31 R.P Cotonou Phone : +229 21 31 43 86 Mobile : +229 21 31 20 81 Fax : +229 21 31 32 99 Email : ccib@bow.intnet.bj Website: http://www.ccibenin.org/
5	National Platform of Farmers Organizations and Agricultural Producers of (PNOPPA-B)	02 BP:709 Cotonou Bénin Tel. : +22921377288/ 95 86 75 66/22997603211 Email: pnoppa_benin@yahoo.fr Website: http://www.pnoppa-benin.org Président : Léopold LOKOSSOU Email : leonicalos@yahoo.fr Secrétaire permanent: Toto BERNARDIN Email : htotober@yahoo.fr
6	Farmers Group(GEA)	Djèrègbé, PK 26,5 Route de Porto-Novo, Immeuble BELLO Falilatou 01 BP 1891 Porto-Novo Phone : +229 96 80 62 89 Email : geabenin@yahoo.fr Site web: www.geabenin.com
7	Federation of Producers Unions of Benin (FUPRO-BENIN)	Rue en face des Sapeurs-Pompiers, Quartier Honmeho, Bohicon, Benin BP: 372 BOHICON, BENIN Phone : +229 - 221 11 852 E-mail: infos@fupro.org / fuproben@yahoo.fr

List of organizations working in the cereals sector in BURKINA FASO

No	Organization	Contacts
1	WAGN Focal Point	Tiatité NOUFE : noufe.tiatite@gmail.com, +226 76 47 05 11/ 78 03 99 10
2	Burkina Faso Association for the Promotion of Food Security and Sovereignty (APROSSA - Afrique Verte Burkina)	President of APROSSA - Afrique Verte Burkina : Christine Kaboré Coordinator : APROSSA - Afrique Verte Burkina : Philippe KI Email : aprossa-burkina@afriqueverte.net .
3	Kadiogo Cereals Traders Association (ACCK)	Ouagadougou Phone. : Ouagadougou
4	Trade union of cereal traders of Ouagadougou (SCC-O)	Ouagadougou Phone. : 25314497
5	Association of Traders in cereals and local produce (AFCPC)	Fada N'Gourma Phone. : 40770687
6	Dori Cereals Traders Association (ACCD)	Dori Phone. : 40460342
7	Trade union of cereal traders of Pouytenga (SCCP)	Pouytenga Phone. : 40706950

List of organizations working in the cereals sector in COTE D'IVOIRE

No	Organization	Contacts
1	WAGN Focal Point	Constance YAO NZUE épouse KONAN Phone. : +225 09 84 60 38 Email : constancekonan@yahoo.fr
2	National Association of Professional Agricultural Organizations of Côte d'Ivoire, (ANOPACI)	Abidjan Cocody, Cité des Arts Secrétariat Exécutif : Phone (+225) 22 44 11 76 Email : anopaci@yahoo.fr Site : www.erails.net/CI/anopaci/anopaci Dihyé Amoakon Secrétaire Général
3	Agricultural Professional Organization (OPA)	Directions nationales : CAISTAB, 6ème Etage / Plateau - BP V 82 Abidjan-Côte d'Ivoire Tel : (+225) 20 22 29 64 Site : www.agriculture.gouv.ci
4	COOVAFCI (Cooperative for the Development of the Cereal Industry in Côte d'Ivoire)	Mobile. : +225 41 40 20 09 / 08 12 99 46 Email : cooperative_coovafcci@yahoo.fr Address: Abidjan, Cocody - Locaux Anopaci. 08 BP 2921 Abidjan 08
5	ANAPROMCI (National Association of Maize Producers of Côte d'Ivoire)	Mobile. : +225 01 44 51 27 Email : anapromci@gmail.com Address : Abidjan
6	FEMACI (Federation of Maize producers of Côte d'Ivoire)	Mobile. : +225 40 74 76 29 / 57 88 01 93 Email : femaci.ci@gmail.com Address: Abidjan. Yopougou 21 BP 2836 Abidjan 21
7	IMCI (Inter Profession Maize Sector)	Mobile. : +225 67 91 68 68 Email : imci.ycroire@gmail.com Address: Abidjan.
8	ADFMA (Agency for the Development of the Cassava Sector)	Mobile. : +225 05 70 44 10 / 49 82 64 45 Email : inf.adfma@gmail.com Site web: http://www.adfma.org Address: Abidjan.
9	FECREPMA (Federation of Cooperatives And Networks for the Promotion of Cassava in Africa)	Mobile. : +225 49 54 27 02 / 02 16 15 16 / 05 11 74 68 Address: Abidjan. 2 Plateaux - Cité St Jacques

List of organizations working in the cereals sector in GHANA

No	Structure	Contacts
1	WAGN Focal Point	KADIRI Rashad Cereal Market Analyst West Africa Grain Network Tel: +233(0) 200 959275 +233(0) 249 689725 +233 24 36 65 45 8 / 27 75 49 80 0 Email : rashadkadiri@yahoo.com Skype: rash.kadiri/Twitter: @rashadkadiri
2	Farmers Organization Network In Ghana (FONG)	P.O. Box DK 216 Darkuman Accra -Ghana Bureaux : En face de Darkuman, Station-Service Total Marché Off Kaneshie – Route Odokor- Mallam Accra-Ghana Phone : Bureau +233-302326880 Email : farmersorganisation@yahoo.com info@fongh.org Website: www.fongh.org Facebook : www.facebook.com/farmersorganisation President : Dr. King-David Amoah Mobile : 00233-24-3863567, 00233-20-4258908 Email : kdkamoah@yahoo.com Coordinator national : Mr. David Yemo Tetteh Odoi Mobile : 00233-27-2986994 Email : davidodoi3000@yahoo.com
3	Ghana Co-operatives Council (GCC)	P. O. Box GP 4034. Accra Ghana Phone: +233 (0) 28 910 5173 +233 (0) 24 364 8003 +233 (0) 24 293 6551 Email: gacopco@yahoo.com Secretary General: Mr. Emmanuel Apau - Konamoah
4	Ghana National Association of Farmers and Fishermen (GNAFF)	c/o Ministry of Food and Agriculture PO Box MB37 ACCRA Ghana Phone: 233-21-775-284 Site web: http://www.gnaff.org Contact : M. Dziwornu John Awuku Phone: 233 24 4115537 Mobile: 233 21 664408
5	Food Sovereignty in Ghana	Tel: +233 207 973 808 Email: info@foodsovereigntyghana.org Twitter : https://twitter.com/FoodSovereignGH Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/FoodSovereigntyGhana

List of organizations working in the cereals sector in MALI

No	Organization	Contacts
1	WAGN Focal Point	Ousmane Moctar N'DIAYE ousmane_moctar@yahoo.fr, +223 76 63 63 78
2	Malian Association for Food Security and Sovereignty (AMASSA - Afrique Verte Mali)	President AMASSA - <i>Afrique Verte Mali</i> : Mamadou Goïta Coordinator AMASSA - <i>Afrique Verte Mali</i> : Mohamed Aïdara : Email : amassa-mali@afriqueverte.net / afriqueverte@afribone.net.ml
3	National Federation of Food Products Processors of MALI (FENATRA)	Bamako 516 rue Mohamed V Centre Commercial (cours de la Direction Nationale de l'Agriculture) BPE 163 Bamako Tel +223 66734378 / 76482715 Email : fenatramali@yahoo.fr fenatra9@yahoo.fr
4	National Coordination of Farmers Organizations (CNOP)	Kalaban Coura Ext. sud, rue 325, Porte 69, BP E 2169 – Bamako – Mali Phone : +223 20 28 68 00 - 76 17 09 79 Email : cnopmali@yahoo.fr, cnopmali@gmail.com, cnop@cnop-mali.org Site web: http://www.cnop-mali.org Président : Ibrahima COULIBALY Phone : +223 66 76 11 26 Email: i_ibracoul@yahoo.fr
5	Observatory of Agricultural Market (OMA)	Porte N° 474 - Rue 279, Hippodrome-BP E5589 Tel / fax : (223) 20 -21-40-73 Email : oma@datatech.net.ml
6	Mali Professional Association of Chambers of Agriculture (APCAM)	President of the Permanent Assembly: Bakary Togola Email : apcam@apcam.org
7	Association of Farmers' Professional Organizations (AOPP)	BP : 3066-Bamako-Mali Phone : 228 67 81 Email: aopp@cefib.com

List of organizations working in the cereals sector in NIGER

No	Organization	Contacts
1	WAGN Focal Point	Assoumane Boubacar DANBADJI ; danbadji@gmail.com, +227 94 95 22 61
2	NGO Actions for Food Security and Sovereignty in Niger (AcSSA Niger)	<i>President</i> AcSSA - <i>Afrique Verte Niger</i> : Sani Laouali Addoh <i>Coordinator</i> AcSSA - <i>Afrique Verte Niger</i> : Bassirou NOUHOU Email : acssa-niger@afriqueverte.net
3	Farmers Platform of Niger (PFP/N)	Route Filingué, Rue RF62 B.P.:11729 Niamey - Niger <i>Phone</i> : 22720732352/96 01 95 49/227 96 49 43 09 <i>Email</i> : cnpfp.niger@gmail.com / pfp_niger@yahoo.fr <i>Website</i> : http://www.pfpniger.org <i>President</i> : Bagna DJIBO - bagna_djibo@yahoo.fr <i>Coordinator</i> : Abdoulaye ISSAKA - Issaka.siddo@gmail.com
4	Association of cereals importers / exporters of Niger (Niamey)	<i>President</i> : El Hadj Abdou Hassane Maigari <i>Phone</i> . : (+227) 96536720
5	Niger Association of women traders (Niamey)	<i>Présidente</i> : Marcel Fadima <i>Email</i> : marcelfadima@yahoo.fr
6	SG Transport Union of Niger (Niamey)	<i>President</i> : Gérard Delanne <i>Email</i> : g_delanne@hotmail.com
7	Zinder College of Cereals Traders (Zinder)	<i>Secretary General</i> : Bachir Moussa <i>Phone</i> : (+227) 96996688 <i>Email</i> : bachiroumoussa130@gmail.com
8	Maradi Federation of Cereals Producers and Traders (FUMA Gaskiya)/ (Maradi)	<i>Secretary General</i> : Sani Salha <i>Email</i> . : salha.sani710@gmail.com
9	Zinder College of Cereals producers (Zinder)	<i>President</i> : Lawali Hama <i>Phone</i> . : (+227) 96960100 <i>Email</i> : lawalih9@gmail.com
10	Cereals Traders (Maradi)	<i>Phone</i> . : (+227) 94053563

List of organizations working in the cereals sector in NIGERIA

No	Organization	Contacts
1	National Association of Nigerian Traders (NANT)	Plot 19, Dan Suleiman Crescent, Behind Utako Market; FCT – Abuja, NIGERIA Tel: +2349-7812124, +2348033002001, +2348056007788 Email: nants_nig@yahoo.com info@nants.org Website: www.nants.org
2	African Forum of Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS)	Plot 22A Nakasero Road P.O. Box 34624 Kampala, Uganda Tel: +256 312 313400
3	All Farmers Association of Nigeria (AFAN)	1, Justine Eze Street, Nsukka, Enugu, Nigeria Tel : +23407030526759 Dr Godfrey Ngozi Nwosu General Secretary +234 803-302-3298; godfreynwosu@yahoo.com PLOT 871 TAF AWA BALEWA WAY, OPPOSITE Hotel L-Meridien Area 11 Garki Abuja Telephone and fax : 080 35047331, 080 33023298 E-mail : shettimamustafa@yahoo.com, arimaikano@yahoo.com, godfrynwosu@yahoo.com Website: www.allfarmers.ng.org, www.nig-nationalagricshow.biz
4	Farmer Development Union (FADU)	<i>President, CEO</i> : Adedoja Adenira, Program director No1, Basorum Akobo Rd. Ibadan, Oyo State Nigeria Telephone and fax : +234 02 231 58 91 Fax : +234 02 231 8588 Email : fadu@skannet.com.ng Website: http://fadu.info/index.html http://www.mixmarket.org/en/demand/demand.show.profile.as Contact : Mr. OLATILO BEN OLANIRAN Contact : Mr. OLATILO BEN O LANIRAN Tel : 234-8066-690495 / 234-8066-690495 Post Code 23002 Website: https://www.gmdu.net/corp-640352.html Website: https://www.gmdu.net/corp-640352.html
5	Co-Operative Federation of Nigeria Limited (CFN)	Plot 13, Isaac Stan Close, Ogba Industrial Estate, Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria Phone : 018752030 Contact persons : Chief Adeola Ayoola, President Quarters 479, Fajimi Street, Agodi, GRA P.M.B. 5533, Ibadan, Oyo State Tel : + 234 22 71 12 76 Fax : + 234 22 71 12 76
6	Nigeria Cassava Growers Association (NCGA – CGA)	Plot 1019 Gimbiya Street, Area 11 Garki, Abuja FCT Tel : +234 (0) 803 720 1126 contact@ncgaonline.org President : Pastor Segun Adewunmi

List of organizations working in the cereals sector in TOGO

No	Organization	Contacts
1	WAGN Focal Point	Arzouma Yakouba NAGNANGO : nagnango@yahoo.fr, +228 90 05 17 08
2	Togolese Coordination of Farmers' Organizations and Agricultural Producers (CTOP)	Bè Klikamé à Lomé, BP 20 046 Lomé – Togo Phone : +228 22 51 74 42 Email : ctop03@yahoo.fr Site web : www.ctoptogo.org President : Sandou Assimarou GNASSINGBE Phone Président : +228 90 32 24 07 / 90 16 31 71 Email Président : assimarou2004@yahoo.fr
3	TC Proc / SEGBEDJI – Manufacturing NGO	91 39 43 44
4	YOROU DJAFOU - Ass TEOUFEMA Women Traders	91 92 71 56
5	IBRAHIM Lare - Coop, Producers	90 99 69 81
6	CPC Togo - Coop, Agricultural Producers	90 05 17 08
7	SONHAYE Bossa - Coop, DIKPANTIL	90 22 28 39
8	Hazia MOUNIRA – Women Traders Group	90 01 34 78
9	TEOKABIA Catherine - Women Traders Group	90 10 98 63
10	NAGBIEYA Téné - ESPOIR Group of Kouka	91 94 88 94
11	CIC – Togo - NGO. Joint Agri/Trade/Manu	92 42 6 260



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