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EU-EAC COMMON OBJECTIVES IN REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTERGRATION (CORE) PROGRAMME



PROJECT CONTEXT

The treaty establishing the East African Community (EAC) sets out important goals for bringing the region together. A key part of this plan is to create a unified and competitive region where goods, services, capital and people can move freely, as described in the common market protocol and the customs union protocol



COMMON OBJECTIVES IN REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION (CORE PROGRAMME)

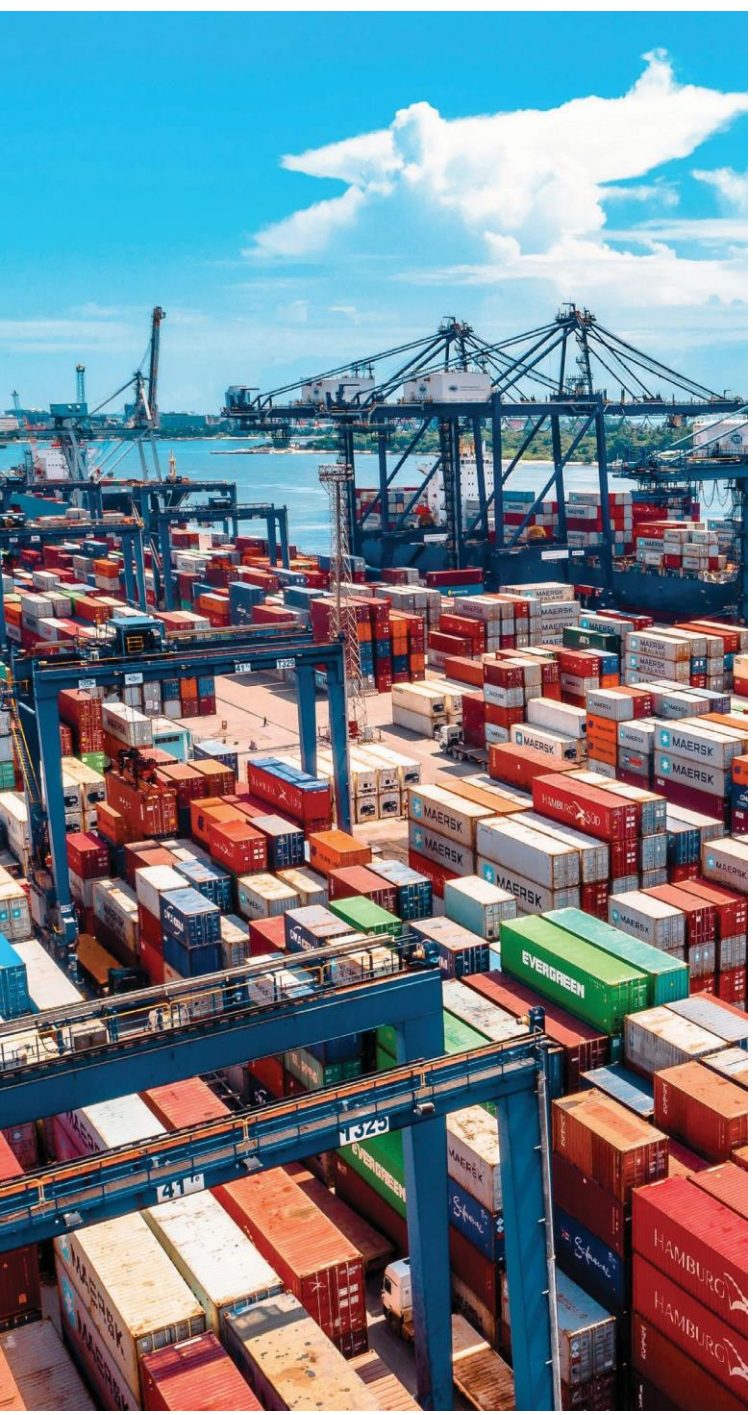


The EAC is rated highly for integration by the Africa Regional Integration Index (ARII), but issues like non-tariff barriers (NTBs) and protectionist behaviours still hinder the full implementation of these protocols. Even though trade within the EAC grew from \$7.1 billion in 2019 to \$10.17 billion in 2022 and 257 NTBs have resolved since 2007, NTBs still cost the region \$16 million and threaten trade within the EAC.

To meet the challenge, the EAC has put in place a substantial regulatory and institutional framework to eliminate NTBs. The EAC Treaty provisions prohibiting NTBs have been augmented with the EAC NTB Elimination Act (currently under amendment) and Regulations, which set out a clear process by which NTBs can be monitored, identified, and eliminated.

OUR APPROACH: EU-EAC CORE PROGRAMME

The European Union - East African Community Common Objectives in Regional Economic Intergration (EU-EAC CORE) Programme, which is financed under the 11th European Development Fund (EDF), aims to support the deepening of EAC regional economic integration by advancing the implementation of the Customs Union and the Common Market Protocols.



THE EU-EAC CORE PROGRAMME HAS THREE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES WITH CORRESPONDING EXPECTED KEY RESULTS AS FOLLOWS:

SO 1: SUPPORTING MORE ROBUST ICT-BASED DATA EXCHANGE PROTOCOLS FOR THE CLEARING OF GOODS



WORK STREAM 1: EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY REGIONAL CUSTOMS INTERCONNECTIVITY INTEGRATION SYSTEM

The task here is to develop, install and configure a Regional Custom Interconnectivity Integration Solution (RCIIS). This will:-

- Integrate the EAC Partner States' Customs and other cargo clearance agency systems, including Port Authority Systems, regional Customs valuation and risk management systems and several customs-related modules like Electronic Cargo Tracking system, Transit Bond management, One Stop Border Post systems, Electronic Single Window, Regional Authorised Economic OperatorSolution
- Install and configure hardware for the Regional Custom Interconnectivity Integration Solution as per the hosting and integration architecture, provide user capacity building, and ensuresystem maintenance.

WORK STREAM 2: SUPERVISION OF DELIVERY OF WORK STREAM 1, EAC CUSTOMS INTERCONNECTIVITY INTEGRATION

- This work-stream constitutes a supervision mechanism to ensure timely and effective completion of key activities under Work stream 1, Regular monitoring of project performance, and ensuring compliance with agreed quality specifications.
- The contractor is charged with advising the EAC and the EU on technical and operational matters relevant to the timely and effective completion of the Work stream 1 assignment, including proposing solutions to any identified challenges.

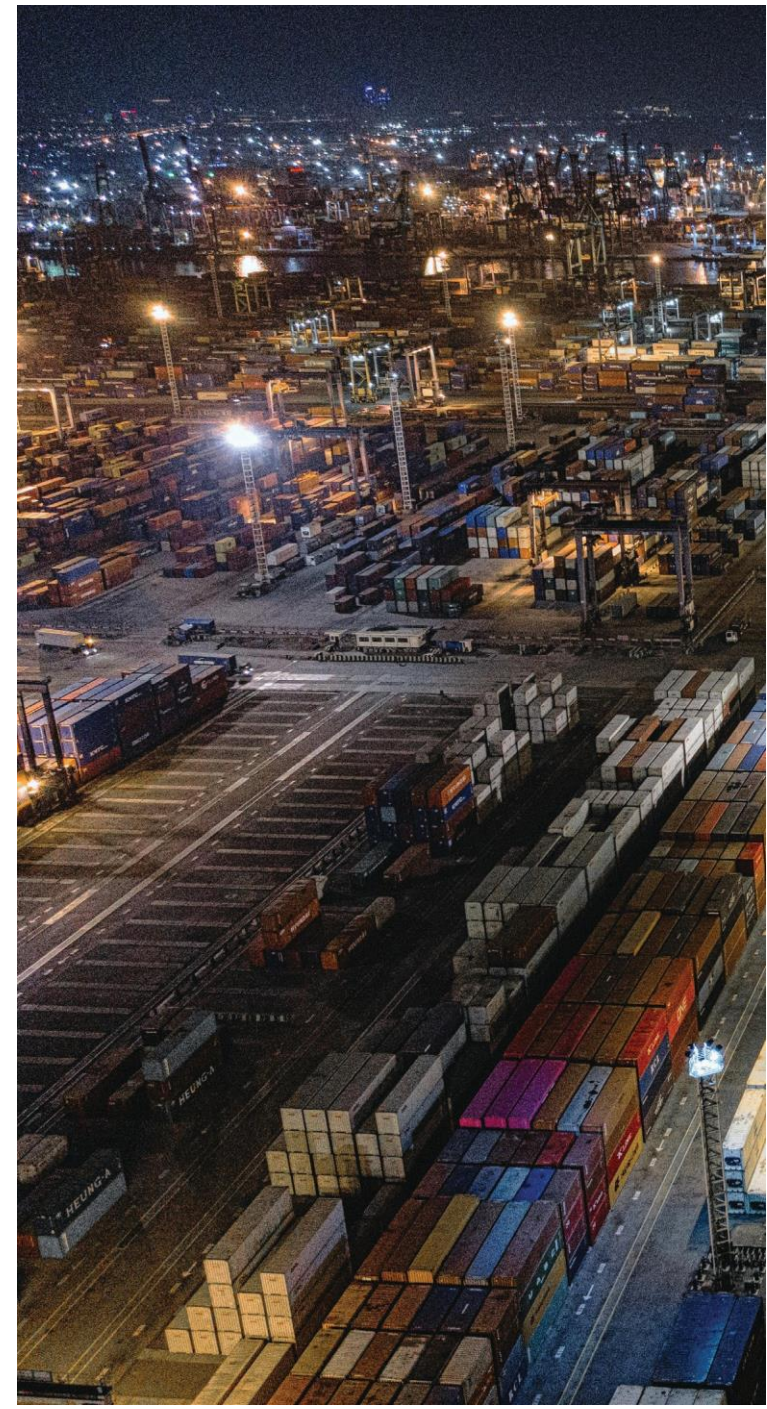
This maintains too much of the fragmented status quo, where the costs of trading services in the region remain high, reducing the relative competitiveness of the region's services and service providers.

This workstream will foster the free movement of services and the Common Market Protocol. Its goal is to deepen the EAC regional economic integration by advancing the competitiveness of services sectors and promoting the free movement of services in the EAC. In summary, work stream 3 involves a combination of mutually supportive activities that will allow the EAC Secretariat to implement the CORE programme successfully, thus advancing regional and maximise the impact of all three Work streams through monitoring and evaluation, and evaluation, planning, reporting, and communication & visibility.

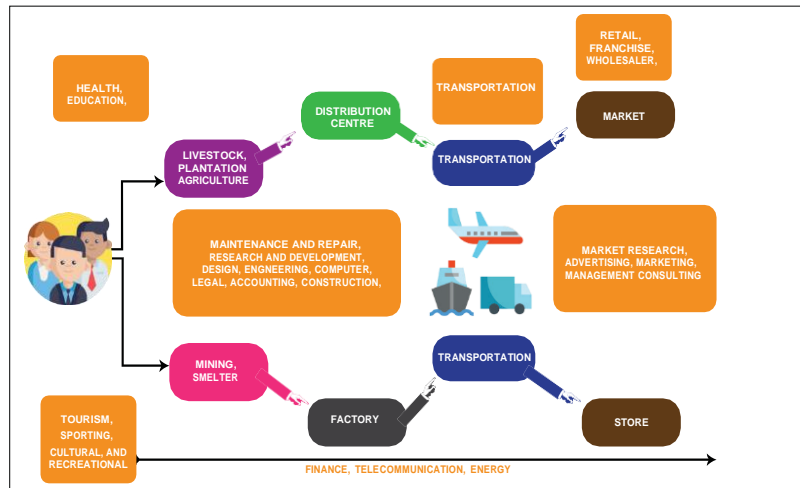
WORK STREAM 3: TRADE IN SERVICES LIBERALISATION AND EAC INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

As highlighted in the 2020 EAC Common Market Scorecard (CMS), Partner States' progress in implementing their service commitments under the CMP remains slow. In some instances, new restrictions have been introduced. Moreover, efforts to deepen service integration by adopting service regulations under the Common Market Protocol (CMP) and undertaking new commitments remain unfinished business. Restrictions in laws and regulations, other forms of procedural and business environment, and obstacles across a range of service sectors continue to impede services and service suppliers from easily operating across regional borders.

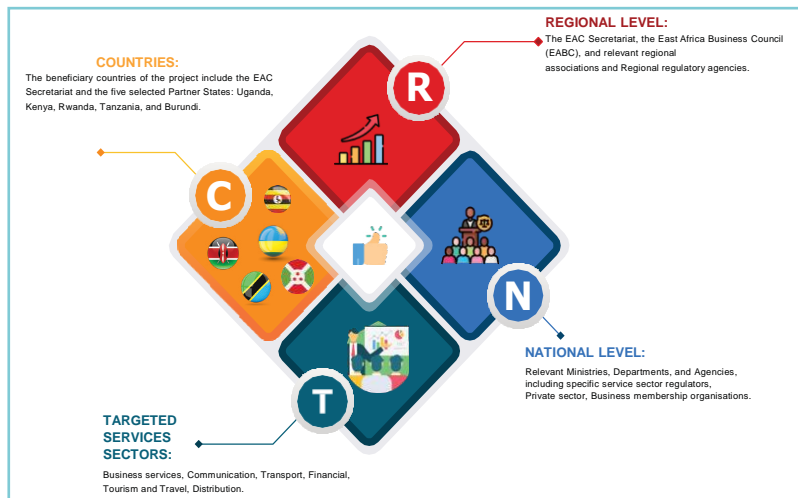
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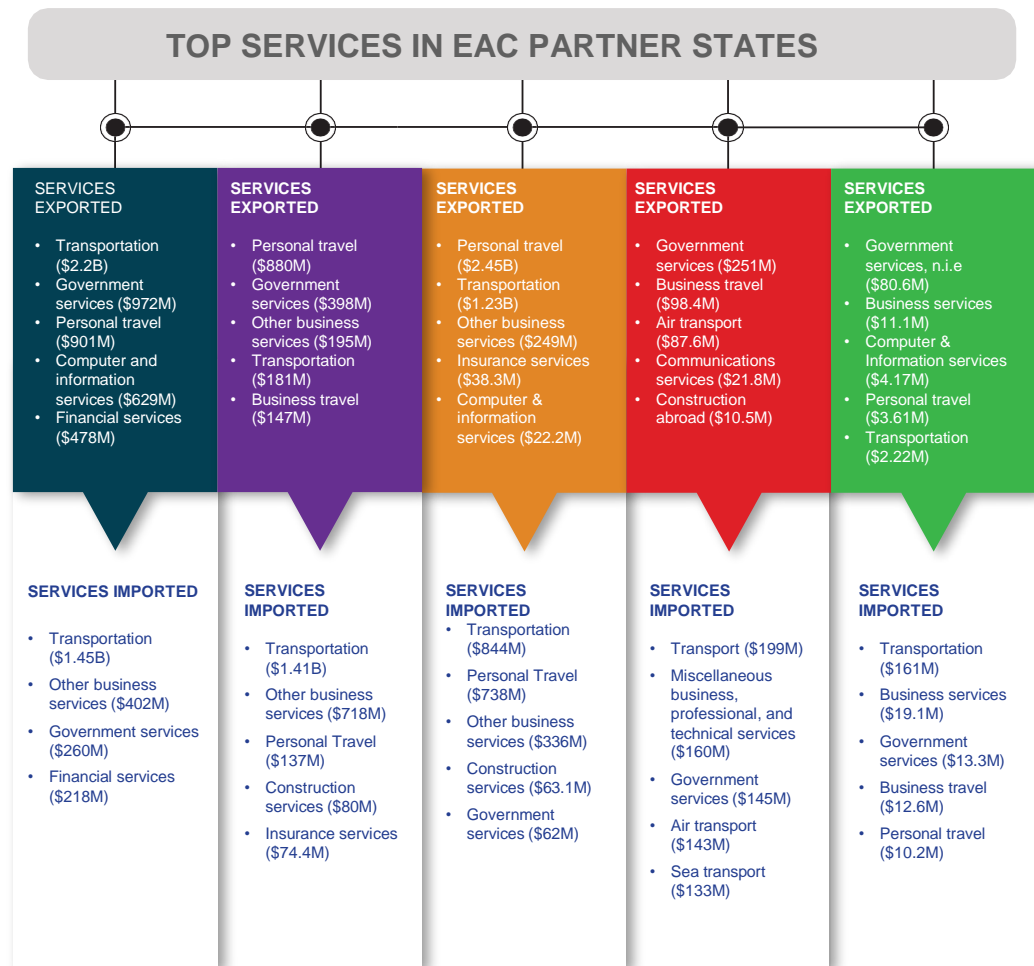
IMPORTANCE OF SERVICES IN THE GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS



BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROJECT



TOP SERVICES IN EAC (SOURCE OECD 2019) THE OBSERVATORY OF ECONOMIC COMPLEXITY (OECD. WORLD)







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