IMPACT OF NON TARIFF BARRIERS IN TRADING WITHIN EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY: EVIDENCE FROM SIRARI ONE STOP BORDER

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that the has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania, a dissertation titled; "**Impact of Non-Tariff Barriers in Trading Within East African Community: Evidence From Sirari One Stop Border"** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Open University of Tanzania's Masters of Arts in International Cooperation and Development (MAICD).

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DECLARATION

I, **Mariam Mamdali Msuya,** do hereby declare that the work presented in this dissertation is original. It has never been presented to any other University or Institution for similar or any other award. Where other people's works have been used, references have been provided. It is in this regard that I declare this work as originally mine. It is hereby presented in a partial fulfilment of requirement for the degree of Arts in International Cooperation and Development (MAICD).

……..

Signature

……

Date

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to assess the impact of non-tariff barrier in trading within the East African Community (EAC) using Sirari one stop border in Tarime district as the case study. Specifically, the study examined the non-tariff barriers challenging Tanzanian exporters within the EAC, the technical barriers to trade affecting the Tanzanian exporters within EAC and mitigating factors of NTBs and TBTs. The study used a descriptive research design basing on quantitative and qualitative approaches. The sample size comprised 100 respondents. Questionnaires, interviews and documentary review were employed. SPSS and Microsoft Excel used to analyze data. The study revealed that the non-tariff barriers to trade within the EAC included; documentation and procedures, lack of harmonization in working hours at the border posts, delays at weighbridges, multiple police road blocks and mobile control, burning transportation of locally produced goods, use of immigration and visa procedures, insecurity of goods at the container freight stations. The Technical Barriers to Trade includes; voluntary standards and conformity assessment procedures, various Tanzanian ministries, departments and parastatals. Also some mitigation procedures identified for minimizing this situation include establishment a communication network between NTB focal points, and launching suitable procedures for classifying and eradicating NTBs. The study recommends that existing advance ruling mechanisms in various boarders and countries should be classified into the national customs tariff and verification of the origin of goods declared for preferential treatment. All parties should also introduce an advance ruling mechanism to provide information in a way that simplifies the whole process cross-border trade.

Keywords: *Non-Tariff Barriers, Common Market, Trading, East African Community.*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
CU	Customs Union
EAC	East Africa Community
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
NTBs	Non-Tariff Barriers
TBTs	Technical Tariff Barriers
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Chapter Overview

In this chapter, introduction, the background of the study, the problem statement, the study's objective, the research questions, the study's significance, and the study's organization are explained.

1.2 Background of the Study

Tariffs are used mostly as the means of providing protection of exported and imported goods in the world. The most common form of tariff is an ad-valorem tariff where the duty is a direct proportion of the value of the imported goods (Reith and Boltz, 2011). Non-tariff barriers include laws, regulations, policies and practices that either protects domestically produced goods from the full burden of foreign products competition for the purpose of stimulating the exports of domestic products (Bown and Crowley, 2016). In Malaysia non-tariff (NTMs) measures used are categorized into different types including direct quantitative restrictions such as import quotas, tariff quotas or voluntary export restraints, technical standards and plant health standards and sometimes brings burden of import licensing, customs procedures and some domestic policies (Philippidis and Sanjuan, 2007).

African continent faces various development challenges and still lagging behind as the poorest continent worldwide regardless of the presence blessed natural resources like minerals, good tourist centers such as wildlife parks, mountains and fertile land for agriculture (Reith and Boltz, 2011). In 2007 the statistics indicates that about 34 nations out of 49 equivalents to 70% poorest nations worldwide are from Africa;

approximately half of the population in the continent lives under severe poverty and hunger; with high HIV/AIDS infections compared to other continents in the world (ADF, 2012). However many countries in Africa have been fighting with violent circle of poverty, social-political conflict and unemployment but corruption has noted as the disease which eats the socio-economic growth and development projects. Additionally, African continent is still suffered from poor infrastructure, inadequate Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and huge external debt burden (African Union Commission, 2007).

Regardless of significant progress made by some other countries and regional economic communities in reducing and eradicating tariff barriers in the world, intra-African trade numbers have increased going down rather than other regions in the world (African Union Commission, 2007). During 2004, intra-African trade among African states accounted to 9% of the total trade with other continent countries. However, trade among European countries accounted to 67% of the total volume of exports to Africa (*Ibid*).

The 9% of intra-Africa trade in 2004 mostly was resulted from the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Economic Community of West African member countries (ECOWAS) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), have increased by only 12% approximately, which is the good number according to the number of countries and the population belongs in the region (Tumuhimbise and Ihiga, 2007). The low performance of intra African trade can be attributed by some factors, such as type of production (which mainly consisted of raw materials and agricultural products); unfavorable road

infrastructure, institutional and financial weakness and unfavorable trade legal framework and policies among member states of African Union (Mathieson, 2016).

In EAC the idea of introducing non-tariff barrier started in 2000, where the partner states came together to form a regional trading bloc in order to achieve sustainable development in economic, social and political integration, this platform open the door for the states of Eastern African region to exchange their locally produced goods and services so as to improve socio-economic development and alleviate poverty within the EAC region (EAC, 2006). Currently the EAC region has six member states including; Republics of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, and Republic of Uganda, the headquarters of EAC is located in Arusha region, Tanzania, with a collective population of more than 177 million citizens and average annual growth rate of 9.7% (EAC, 2019).

The EAC Development strategy (2001) pointed out non-tariff barriers (NTB‘s) related to administrative and bureaucratic inefficient, standards and technical requirements as the major factors that challenges trading activities within the region. Other factors noted includes; poor infrastructure and communication networks. In response to the challenges, the EAC committed itself in encouraging development projects and measures that to some extent could minimizes the challenges facing cross border trade. EAC in its activities aimed to speed up the liberalization of intra-regional trade in goods; to promote production efficiency in the community; to enhance domestic, cross border trade, overseas investment; promote economic development and industrial diversification, as well as to have a common Customs Union (CU) Protocol (Hangi, 2010).

In 2005, the EAC came up with customs union and common market with an exemption of some tariffs; where member countries agree to use various import and export quotas so as to achieve full benefits of economic integration within the region. The main tool for trade liberalization presented under this customs union is the eradication of tariffs barriers among the partner states in order to boost economic effectiveness and create political and cultural relationships among the member states (Okumu et al, 2010).

The East African Community introduced Non-Tariff Barriers Act in 2015 with the main aim of providing legal framework for simplifying monitoring and addressing tariff barriers within the region. This Act explains three mechanisms for resolving reported NTBs (EALA, 2015). Firstly; shared agreements among the member countries to abolish the current NTBs; Secondly implementation of the EAC Time-Bound Programme for the abolition the particular NTBs identified; thirdly implements regulations, directives, decisions and other suggestion measures made by the EAC Ministers council. However, the first mechanism concerning common agreement among the member states is the most preferred mechanism as the best solution for removing and red icing reported NTBs (Ibid).

Regarding to this approach, the member states in the region are encouraged to have the discussions and mutual agreement on the strategy to eliminate identified NTBs (EALA, 2015). For many years Tanzania and Kenya have been trading through various borders including the one-stop border. In Sirari one stop border crops sold to Kenya are maize, sorghum, sweet potatoes and rice.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Non Trade barriers have become necessary trade policy matter among the member states of the EAC. Some scholars argued that NTBs are damaging cross border trade within the member states in the particular region. NTBs reduce the expected benefits where mostly might be resulted from the trade preferences introduced by particular regional trade council (Ihiga, 2007). Normally these trade preferences provides several remunerations including access of good markets, raise of export capacities and prices, improved economic wellbeing, creation of employment opportunities as well as growth of GDP (EABC, 2005). In addition, NTBs have severe hindrances on the growth of intra-regional trade and its possible outcomes (COMESA, 2009). The study by Hangi (2010) which focused on cross border barriers affecting business activities in the East Africa region, found out that NTBs implemented in EAC member countries are significantly distressing business operations.

NTBs are the policy interventions comprising border tariffs that have an effect on cross border trade especially on export of locally produced goods and other factors of production within the EAC region (EABC, 2005). Common classifications of NTBs that introduced in EAC includes market-specific trade and domestic policies such as import quotas, voluntary export measures, preventive state-trading interventions, export subsidies, countervailing duties, technical barriers to trade, sanitary and Phystosanitary (SPS) policies, rules of origin, and domestic content obligation schemes. Extended classifications also include macro-policies affecting trade (Beghin, 2006). The ways in which the country can explore to improve on its ability to overcome the barriers have been understudied and a problem where this study was tried to address.

1.4 Objective of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

To explore the impact of non-tariff and technical barriers to trade that hinders Tanzanian exporters within East African Community.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

i) To determine the non-tariff barriers challenging Tanzanian exporters within the EAC

ii) To identify the technical barriers to trade affecting the Tanzanian exporters within EAC

iii) To explore the Mitigating factors of NTBs and TBTs

1.5 Research Questions

i. What are the non-tariff barriers facing Tanzania exporters within the EAC?

ii. What are the technical barriers to trade affecting the Tanzanian exporters within EAC?

iii. What are the Mitigating factors of NTBs and TBTs?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study would assist the government to come up with the strategies and recommendations for promotion of cross border trade and investment, development of trade policies, trade relations within the region, and perhaps a legal framework that will enable smooth trading operations. In addition the study is expected to assist policy makers to identify the challenges facing international traders in the free market in the EAC community and come up with policies that will enable them to

benefit the most from the market**.** The research would also benefit the academic staff in term of adding a body of knowledge on non-tariff barriers in Trading within EAC.

1.7 Organization of the Study

There are five chapters in this study. Chapter one explains the background of the study. The chapter provides guidance for the investigation and covers the problem of the study, study objectives, research questions, study significance. Chapter two defines key terms and review other studies conducted by other scholars and theoretical review on which underpinned the study. The review expands on the context of the study, displaying a rising bundle of literatures. The chapter also provides the theoretical background of the study. Relevant gaps in empirical studies that were identified were used to shape the conceptual framework, which portrayed the interrelationships between study variables.

Chapter three included the study's research methodology, research design, target population, sampling technique, description of data collection instruments, validity and reliability of research instruments, methods of data gathering, and data analysis procedures. Chapter four covers data analysis, presentation, interpretation, and discussion of study findings, while chapter provides an overview of study findings, conclusions, recommendations, and suggestions for future studies.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Chapter overview

This chapter reviewed various existing literatures which provide insights on the impact of non-tariff barriers in trading within EAC. It's a typical part of the research process contained explanations on the theoretical literature review, empirical review, research gap and conceptual frame work of the study.

2.2 Definitions of the Key Concepts

2.2.1 Non-Tariff Barriers

The term Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) refers to the process of restricting imports or exports of goods or services through mechanisms other than the simple imposition of tariffs (UNCTAD, 2013). In EAC non tariff barriers considers different measures implemented by government authorities in form of legal framework, regulations, policies, conditions, restrictions or specific requirements, and private sector business practices, or prohibitions that protect the domestic industries from foreign competition (Okumu, et al., 2010).

2.2.2 Common Market

A common market is the situation where member countries of a given region have entered into agreement of trading freely with each other without any custom duties and make common decisions on economic structure (Kyuka, 2017). Normally free trade (common market) deals with free movement of capital, goods as well as services among member countries within a particular regional integration. It eliminates all quotas and tariffs on imported goods from trade. Within the EAC is the

second regional integration which established the common market since 2010, in relation with the provisions of the EAC Treaty. It came into force soon after the Customs Union, which introduced since January 2010 (EAC, 2019).

2.3 Theoretical Review

This study was guided by two theories; customs union theory and functionalism theory.

2.3.1 Customs union theory

The customs union theory was developed in 1987 by Lipsey and Kravis. Customs union theory addresses the regional economic integration concept by looking at the welfare losses and gains accompanying creation of customs union. These losses and gains could arise due to various sources such as growth of economy, specialization, improvement of trade, and forced changes in efficiency owing to increased competition and due to a variation in the rate of economic growth (Lipsey and Kravis, 1987).

Lipsey, stated that the model of customs union has been totally restricted to an investigation of the first issues. Some minor attention has been taken to the second and third issues; the fourth issue is discounted of traditional theory by the hypothesis that production is conducted by different ways which are in fact effective, while the fifth item not being dealt with at all. The studies choose customs union theory over others is because trade creation raises a country‘s welfare while trade diversion lowers it. It helps in understanding the essential focal point of this study, which is concerning the welfare of the people through economic growth and development

(Lipsey, 2006).

The assumed trade benefits of customs unions have pointed out the significance to the regional integration (Jovanović, 1998). Those regional agreements were observed as good in terms of the welfare benefits. However, according to the work of Viner Jacob, this proposition turned out to be incorrect. Using the concepts of trade creation and trade diversion, Jacob Viner argued that regional trade agreements did not necessarily result trade gains in spite of elimination of trade barriers (Lipsey, 2006). Viner noted that the Custom Union is beneficial only when the net result culminates into trade creation by signing of formal trade treaties (Jacob Viner, 1950).

2.3.2 Functionalism Theory

Functionalism theory was propounded by Mitrany in 1948 who considered the dominance of economics in international studies on integration. This theory, though initially not meant to address regional integration has been refined further into variations like neo-functionalism. However, these are built on the original theories. Mitrany (1948) considered national sovereignty as a key concern for integration attempts as regional organizations are seen as likely to result in inter-regional conflict and consequently goes against the vision of a non-territorial global organization.

Functionalism concept in international relations arose during the inter-War period and started observed mostly from the strong concern about the obsolescence of the State as a form of social organization. In spite of the member states interest where

majority of realism scholars consider as influencing factor, functionalism scholars focus on mutual interests and requirements shared by states in a process of global integration generated by the collision of state sovereignty and the increasing weight of knowledge and hence of scientists and experts in the process of policy-making (Ben, 2000).

According to functionalism scholars, international integration includes the collective governance and material interdependence among the member states which is developed through its own internal dynamic as states integrate in limited functional, technical, and economic areas (Mitrany, 1948). Through this could result to strong international agencies with the aim of exchanging goods, knowledge and experience in doing trade. Meeting human needs which accompanied by knowledge and expertise. The benefits rendered by the functional agencies would attract the loyalty of the populations and stimulate their participation and expand the area of integration (Fugazza, 2013).

The theory of custom union and functionalism is quit relevant to the study because bring a combination of the political and economic aspects of integration between the two countries, which is very essential in this study to assist the interpretation of the in the proper context of cross border trade in EAC regional integration. The custom union theory is reflecting that through the implementation of common customs union between Tanzania and Kenya we can experience the growth of economies, specialization, changes in terms of trade within the EAC integration. The Functionalism theory considered Tanzania and Kenya sovereignty as a key concern for inter-regional trade.

2.4 Empirical Review

2.4.1 The Impacts of Non-Tariff Barriers on Export Environment in EAC

A study by World Bank (2008) presented a produced report on the non-tariff barriers that affect trade in the EAC. These findings are based on the broad categories organized by the World Trade Organization. The findings revealed that non-tariff barriers that challenges cross border trade includes anti-dumping duties; export restraints, subsidies which sustain in operation loss making enterprises, technical barriers that hinders trade activities at the border points. In addition the World Trade Organization (WTO) identifies import licensing, pre-shipment inspections, certificates of origin, custom delayers, and other mechanisms as the non-tariff barriers to trade (Beghin, 2006).

According to Mugisa, et al., (2009) on their study about, "Evolution and the Implementation and Impact of the EAC Customs Union", found out that Tanzania's exports to Kenya have increased since the implementation of the CU, compared to the time before the introduction of CU. However import size from Kenya also has increased by almost 50 percent, this is reflecting that Kenya is the main Tanzania's trade partner within the EAC region. Most of commodities from Tanzania exported to Kenya include black tea, fresh or chilled fish, liquid electric transformers, frozen fish fillets, mosquito nets, cotton carded or combed, silicon dioxide and maize.

Mkuna (2014) conducted the study on East Africa community (EAC) non-tariff barriers and their impacts to Tanzanian small and medium enterprises, where the findings revealed that SMAEs who are doing cross border businesses in EAC are

affected by 26% of additional transport costs which mostly attributed by NTBs. In addition the study recommends that; i) Government and private institutions should delegate its authority so as to assist in registering and supervising agribusiness activities at regional and district level ii) Improve harmonization of trade measures and policies in the EAC region to assist in simplifying trade activities.

2.4.2 Non-Tariff Barriers Challenges in Promotion of the Regional Cross - Border Trade

Islam, Siwar, Ismail and Bhuiyan (2010) did a study on "Impacts on Trade Barriers to Timber Trade in Malaysia": The study analyzes the significance of trade barriers to timber trade in Malaysia. The study pointed out that a reduction in trade barriers does not always lead to increased log production as feared by some non-governmental organizations. Amongst other things, the direction of change in log production depends on the country's log prices and factor prices (Beghin, 2006).

Mmasi and Ihiga (2007) on their study about non-tariff barriers that have effects on Tanzania imports and exports within EAC, SADC, and COMESA Countries revealed that regardless the significant development made by some member states in the region in reducing and eradicating tariff barriers in the continent but intra-Africa trade figures have decreased quite different compared with other region states worldwide. Low performance of intra African trade is challenged by a several factors such as type of production (raw materials and agricultural products); unfavorable road infrastructure, inadequate institutional and financial and unfavorable trade legal framework among member states of African Union (Mmasi and Ihiga, 2007).

Another challenge is the poor spreading of information across member states among the traders. Furthermore majority of cross border traders are not conscious on some decisions taken by EAC Council on amending some rules and regulations within the region, such as the new transit regulations. At the borders, the customs agents often do not have the latest directives and required forms from their revenue authorities, and truck drivers does not know the specific regulations to their cargo. Furthermore application of national legislations usually seemed to be subjective and restriction, based on outdated import authorization systems (Okumu and Okuk, 2011).

In EAC member states, the traders and traders associations criticize the national governments for dominating information on decisions relevant to goods trade. Information gaps still exist between the policy makers, the implementing agencies like national bureaus of standards, and the producers and traders (Kirk, 2010). This is particularly problematic for Tanzanian exporters into the Burundian markets, where the government systems are focused on early stages of post conflict recovery, but are common EAC-wide (Fugazza, 2013).

2.4.3 The Mitigating Factors of NTBs and TBTs

During 1985 in European Union (EU), the community's White paper mentioned NTBs and proposed 282 measures to be eradicated with a well arranged schedules where the target was to be accomplished by the end of 1992 (Sarfati, 1998). Most of the recommendations were implemented and converted into some elements of national laws within the member states. The programme which intended to remove NTBs includes different technical measures, physical and financial obstacles in the cross border trade through the rules and regulations of a particular organization

(Ibid).

Similarly the EU has agreed to remove all non-tariff barriers that act as obstacles in intra trade, although up to this moment not been well achieved. In addition, still there are ongoing mutual agreements concerning the removal of non-tariff barriers which aimed for improving cross border trade and among those measures include looking for support from political leaders who have power in convincing the implementation of effective non-tariff measures within the integration (Hantzsche, Kara & Young 2018).

Moreover, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) represents a vivid example of regional integration and commitment to the elimination of NTBs. The ASEAN approach in improving intra-regional trade introduced aimed to introduce trade measures including balancing product standards and developing common acknowledgment of standards across member countries. The general features of the process for abolishing NTBs consists of confirmation of information on NTBs, prioritization of products, developing specific work programme and achieving a mandate from the ASEAN Economic Ministers to implement a work programme (ASEAN Secretariat, 2010). One major feature that differentiates the ASEAN experience with that of the EU in dealing with NTBs is its sector-based approach. In this approach, ASEAN has paying attention its economic integration and abolition of trade barriers on a few sectors (Ibid).

Despite the efforts taken by EAC to eliminate tariff barriers within the region in order to improve trade performance among the member states, the region also

concentrate on other aspects so as to ensure smooth growth of trade performance. Matheson (2016) conducted the study on the political financial system of regional integration in Africa: the East African Community, the findings revealed that the poor situation of physical infrastructure in the region including roads, airways, energy, and telecommunications to a large extent increases some consequences of doing intra region trade in that way hindering the growth and development of regional trade. The study recommends that improvement of infrastructure is unavoidable in EAC region in order to facilitate efficiency in production, transportation and delivery of goods and services (Matheson, 2016).

Hangi (2010) did a study on non-tariff barriers to trade in East African Community; the findings suggested that education is much needed to traders especially on the issue of market and the strategies for improving the quality of their goods. Furthermore the recommends that EAC should find means so as to harmonize the existing domestic tax systems, legal framework in order to diminish misrepresentations and smuggling as well as introducing some level of certainty in business transactions (Hangi, 2010).

2.5 Research Gap

The reviewed literatures shows that among the challenges facing non-tariff barriers in intra trade is unfavorable road infrastructure, unreliable institutional and financial framework and poor trade legal framework and policies among member states of African Union. From the literature above shows that in Tanzania still there are few studies concerning the impact of non-tariff barriers in African intra trade. Therefore in order to fill the current gap the researcher intends to examine the impact of non-

tariff barriers in trading within EAC using the case of Sirari one stop border between Kenya and Tanzania in Tarime district-Mara region.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

According to Ndunguru (2007) a conceptual framework is a collection of study concepts and variables together with their logical connections, which are frequently displayed as diagrams, charts, graphs, pictographs, flow-charts, organ gram, or mathematical equations. The study is conceptualized based on the framework in figure 2.1. The independent variables were documentation procedures, immigration procedures, cumbersome inspection requirements, police road blocks, business registration and licensing, East Africa Community transit licenses for goods. The dependent variables were trading within EAC especial Tanzanian export to Kenya. The conceptualization of the study is summarized by Figure 2.1.

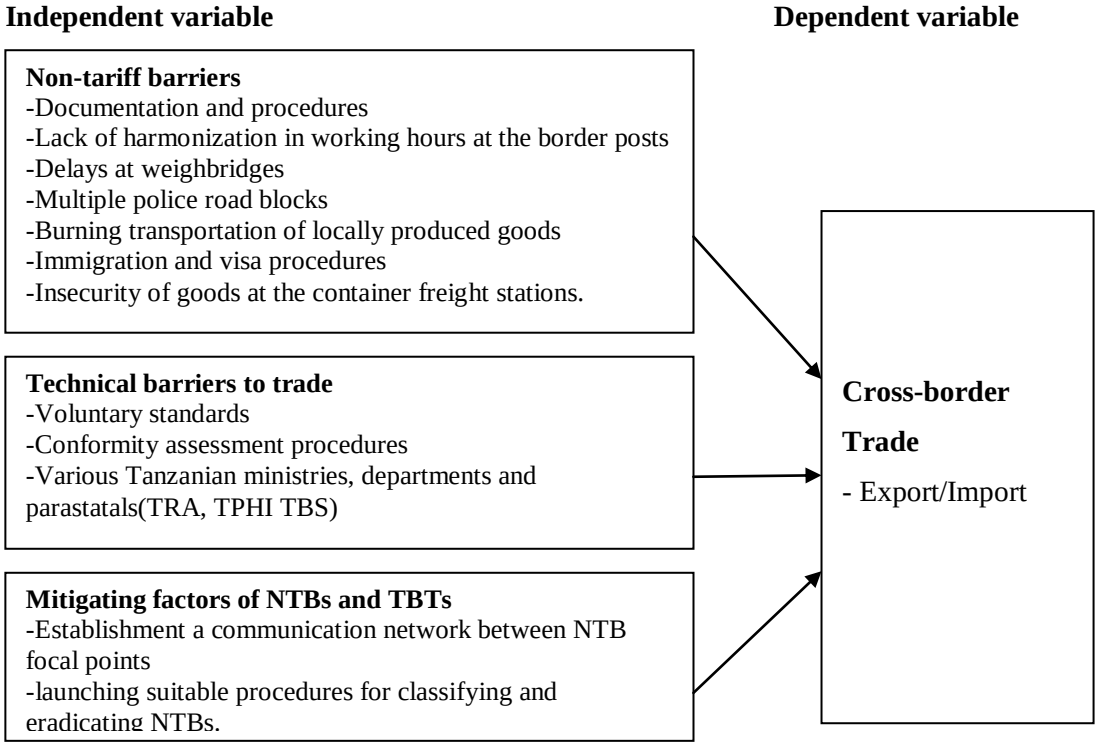

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework
Source: Researcher, (2023).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter highlights different methods as well as some techniques employed by the researcher for data collection and analysis. This chapter contains; research design, study area, study population, sample size, sampling procedures, data analysis, data validity and reliability and finally ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

This study used a descriptive research design. Through this design it was easy for the researcher to investigate the research problem from the grassroots and get necessary information required to conduct further research (Kothari, 2019). Research design is required to facilitate the smooth operations of various research techniques, to make the research more efficient by gathering extreme information with minimum spending of energy, time, and money (Kothari, 2014). A descriptive research study is designed to acquire relevant and precise information relating to the current status of a problem or phenomenon and when possible to come up with valid general conclusions from the facts revealed, (Kothari, 2014). Descriptive design was used to provide insight into the research problem.

3.3 Research Approach

This study used a mixed approach of Quantitative and qualitative to give insights the impacts of no tariff barriers in trading within EAC during the fifth phase of government of Tanzania using the case of Sirari one stop border. Quantitative approach adopted because allows the use of computational, statistical and

mathematical instruments to quantify the problem and derive the results to a larger population (Ndunguru, 2007). On the other hand, the qualitative research considers gathering of data from the viewpoints of the respondents in their natural setting (Creswell, 2014).

3.4 Study Area

This study was carried out at Sirari, one stop border between Kenya and Tanzania within Tarime district, Mara region. The District is located in the North-West of Tanzania and lies between latitudes 10.00" - 10.45" S and longitudes 33030'–35000' E, with a total area of 1,636.9 km. The District is bordered by Kenya (Masai Mara park-Kenya) to the North, Serengeti District to the East, Rorya District to the west and Musoma District to the south. The district consist four(4) divisions, 26 wards, and 88 villages with 469 hamlets. The main economic activities at Tarime district including Sirari is farming and livestock keeping. The large number of people is farmers and pastoralists.

3.5 Target Population

The survey population in this study were traders (agricultural exporters) of Tarime district. Tarime is a town in north-western Tanzania. According to the 2012 census, the population of Tarime district is 339,693.

3.6 Sampling Design

Sampling refers to the process of selecting a subset from the large population to represent others in the study (Creswell, 2003). In this study, two sampling techniques were adopted, purposive and convenience sampling techniques to pick

representatives from agricultural export traders in Tarime district. Therefore, it was reasonable to apply these techniques in this study because of the variations that existed within the population in terms of respondents selected as described below.

3.6.1 Purposive Sampling Technique

Purposive sampling technique defined as a type of non-probability sampling where sometimes also known as judgmental, this type of sampling is most effectively when one needs to study a certain cultural domain with well-informed experts in the subject matter (Patton, 2015). In this study, purposive sampling techniques were used to select 5 manufactures 5 and exporters/traders.

3.6.2 Convenience Sampling

Convenience sampling is a type of non-probability sampling that involves the selection of sample that is available during the interview or survey (Dörnyei, 2007). In addition convenience sampling referred to the investigating subjects of the population that are easily accessible to the researcher (Lisa, 2008). In this study convenience sampling was used due to the fact that is a technique where the sample was chosen from a group of people who are easily to contact or to reach in a particular time. Therefore, it was used to select respondents who were available in selected manufacturing industries staff and traders during the study.

3.7 Sample Size

Gray (2009) defined a sample size as a subgroup from the large population that chosen by the researcher to represent others. The sample size of this study was obtained by using mathematical model formulae developed by Taro Yamane (1964).

In the study that employs primary data and seeks responses from the use of questionnaires, the TARO YAMANE approach plays a crucial role in determining sample size.

$$n=\frac{N}{1+N(e^2)}$$

Where;

n= sample size. N=population of the study and e = level of significance or error term which is equal 0.1.

N=339,693.

$$n=\frac{339,693}{1+339,693\ (0.1^2)}=100$$

Therefore sample size comprised 100 respondents; where 65 were traders, and 35 manufacturers.

Table 3.1: Sample Size

	DISTRIBUTION	
Respondents	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Manufacturers	35	35%
Traders(exporters)	65	65%
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Researcher (2021).

3.8 Data Collection

Data are the collection facts that used to produce information for decision makings. According to Saunders, Lewis and Thornbul (2007), data are the facts, opinions and

statistics that have been collected together and recorded for reference or analysis. Sources of data are divided into two categories; primary and secondary source. The secondary source refers to data that are collected earlier. These may be found in various forms such as organizational reports, newspapers, magazines, books and in museums.

3.8.1 Primary Source

The primary source are those data collected by researcher for the first time, these may be obtained by some tools such observation, questionnaires, focus group discussion and interviews. These are original data that are collected for a specific research goal (Hox and Boeije, 2005). This study employed questionnaires and interviews as the tools for collecting primary data.

3.8.2 Secondary Source

These are the type of data that has been collected earlier by someone else rather than the original user (Hox and Borije, 2005). Familiar sources of secondary data for social science comprises; censuses, information collected by government departments, organizational records and data that was originally collected for other research purposes.

3.9 Data Collection Instruments

A data collection technique deals with the process of providing reliable and valid answers to investigate question of a study topic (Ndunguru, 2007). This study adopted three data collection methods: questionnaire and documentary reviews. In addition, the study used the following data collection instruments such as: questionnaires guides and documentary review.

3.9.1 Questionnaire

This is a technique which uses structured and unstructured questions to the individual to respond on the questions and fill answers then return them to the researcher (Creswell, 2012). The researcher employed a structured set of questionnaires to collect data from traders (agricultural exporters), employees from manufacturing industries of Tarime district about their perception, opinions, challenges and suggestions on the impact of non-tariff barriers in Trading within EAC. This instrument selected due to its ability to inspire the respondents to think about their feelings and expressing ideas considered to be more significant to the question.

3.9.2 Documentary Review

Documentary review involves the use of secondary type of data including thesis, conference papers, thesis, textbooks and newspapers (Kothari, 2014). This study employed documents review such as magazines, ministry of trade final year reports, various websites, books, journals, newspapers and magazines to collect data related to the impact of non-tariff barriers in Trading within EAC.

3.10 Data Processing and Analysis

Data analysis is the process of examining information gathered during an experiment or survey and drawing conclusions from it (Kothari, 2019). The data analysis was relied on the problem statement, research objective and research questions. The data in this study was analyzed by using both qualitative through descriptions and quantitative statistic forms of frequency distribution and percentage (%), using numerals and tabulation. The data from the questionnaires were coded and analyzed

through software package for statistical science (SPSS) version 21 with the aid of the Microsoft Excel computer package. Frequencies, percentages and measure of central tendency such mean standard deviation were used to summarize the data collected (Kothari, 2019).

3.11 Data Validity and Reliability

3.11.1 Validity

Validity establishes whether the study was truly measured and how the data findings were correctly about the subject of the study (Kumar, 2011). Validity of data refers to the creation of sound evidence to demonstrate that the intended test interpretation related with the purpose that the test is intended to measure (Kumar, 2019). The researcher ensured that sentences in the research instruments are clear and any ambiguity is cleared. The sample sizes of this study were carefully chosen to achieve scientific criteria in the selection, for instance, acting against bias in the selection of the respondents in research studies. To ensure validity the research findings were triangulated in various data collection and analysis techniques. Moreover, the questionnaire was translated into Swahili language for easy understanding to respondents.

3.11.2 Reliability

Reliability in research refers to the extent on how the research instruments or procedures are consistent in bringing the same information in the given variation of time and respondents (Bryman, 2012). The reliability of the study was achieved by testing the data collection tools in relation to respondents and modified them accordingly. Furthermore, the researcher cross-cheeked the research problem

through triangulation of data collection methods and also participant cross-checking, piloting, multiple data sources and research ethics were also considered.

3.12 Ethical Consideration

Data collection permission was obtained from the Open University of Tanzania and presented Tarime District Administrative offices for recognition of the researcher in the study area. All respondents in the study area were informed in advance on the purpose of the study topic to the community and nation at large. Furthermore respondents consent and confidentiality will be ensured. No names will be used during report writing to ensure anonymity.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Chapter Overview

Chapter four presents' data of the respondent's background, the responses was indicated according to the research questions and objectives. It presents and interprets the data gathered from the key informants. This section presents the data in the form of tables and graphs, with brief explanations presented within the graphs, charts and tables. The main aim of the study was to examine the impact of non-tariff barriers in trading within EAC.

4.2 Demographic Information

4.2.1 Response Rate

The researcher distributed questionnaires to 100 respondents. Then after questionnaires were already filled, the number questionnaires that were returned completely filled, cleaned and refined, there were 92. This provides the study a response rate of 92% which was above the required threshold.

4.2.2 Gender of Respondents

The study indented to establish the gender of the respondents who participated in the study, the findings as presented on Table 4.1 show that 65 respondents equivalent to 65% of all respondents are males while 35 respondents which is equally to 35% of the respondent are female. The number of male respondents was greater compared to the number of female. This has got no effect on the study also as some studies like this supports that men are the one who mostly involve in business activities, than women. And this is why the number of male participants is

greater than that of female participants.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	65	65
Female	35	35
Total	**100**	**100.0**

Source: Researcher, (2021).

4.2.3 Nature of Business

The study inquired about the nature of their business owned by the respondents and the response in Figure 4.1 shows that: 60% were traders (wholesalers/ suppliers) 40% were manufacturers.

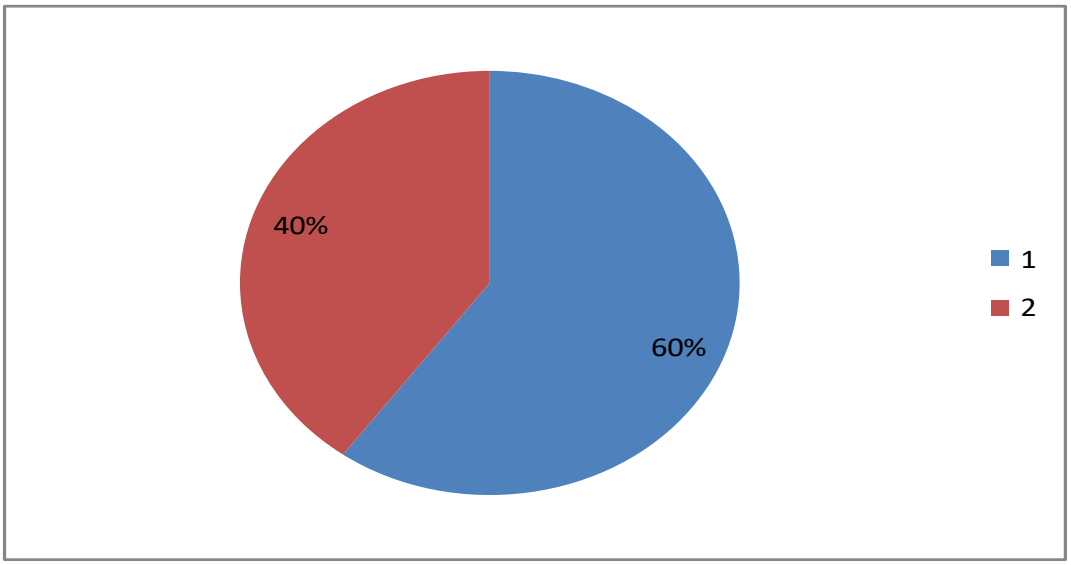

Figure 4.1: Nature of Business

4.2.4 Length in EAC Export

The study sought for the length of time the exporters had been in the export business in EAC and the response in Figure 4.2 shows that: 52.1% had been exporters for 1-2 years, 18.8% had been exporters for 3-5 and 6-8 years respectively, 6.2% had been exporters for 11 years and above, and 4.2% had been exporters for 9-10 years. These

results show that the traders surveyed were in export trade for a reasonable period of time making them eligible for the study.

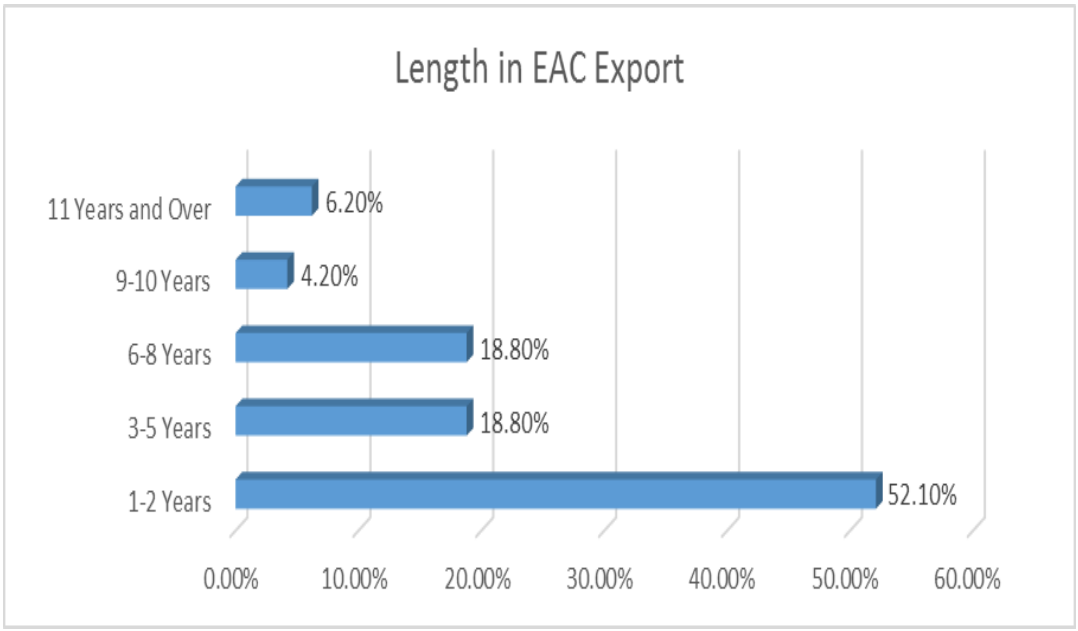

Figure 4.2: Length in EAC Export

4.3 The Non-Tariff Barriers to Trade facing Tanzanian exporters within EAC

The main aim of this study was to examine the non -tariff barriers to trade that act as an obstacles to Tanzanian exporters within the EAC using the case of Sirari one stop border by considering those traders and manufacturers exporting their products to Kenya. All the key informants acknowledged the exits of non-tariff barriers that hindered trade within the EAC with regard to Tanzanian exporters in Sirari-Tarime district. The study used a Likert-type scale anmely; Strongly agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, and Strongly disagree during the data collection. The table below represents the non-tariff barriers identified during the study survey that affects Tanzanian exporters within EAC.

Table 4.2: Response on Non-Tariff Barriers in Trade

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Std Dev
Documentation and Procedures	50%	31.2%	12.6%	4.2%	0%	1.63	.768
Lack of harmonization inworking hours at the border Posts	20.8%	43.8%	22.9%	8.3%	4.2%	2.31	1.035
Delays at weighbridges	44.7%	27.2%	19.9%	8.2%	0%	1.94	.954
Multiple police road blocks and mobile control	39.6%	31.2%	12.4%	10.4%	6.3%	2.13	1.313
Prohibition on transportation of locally produced goods	14.7%	33.3%	25.2%	12.3%	14.5%	2.44	1.35
East Africa Community transit licenses for goods	25%	29.6%	16.7%	14.6%	4.2%	2.33	1.136
Use of immigration and visa procedures	35.4%	35.4%	18.8%	8.3%	2.1%	2.06	1.039
Poor information dissemination across the East Africa Community	31.2%	37.5%	27.1%	4.2%	0%	2.04	.874
Insecurity of goods at the container freight stations	43.9%	27%	18.8%	9.2%	0%	1.85	.967

Source: research Data, (2023).

Table 4.2 indicates that about 50% of respondents were strongly agreed and 31.2% agreed, with the statement that documentation and procedures are one among the NTBs that challenges Tanzania exporters in doing cross border trade within EAC especially exporting to Kenya, while 14.6% were neutral about the statement, and the small portion about 4.2% of respondents were disagreed with the statement. The mean average obtained from the findings was 1.63 and a standard deviation was 0.768. Similarly, World Bank (2008) revealed several sessions, forums and meetings have been conducted by the EAC Council of Ministers for the purpose of simplifying and synchronizing customs documentation, formalities and procedures at the border posts. However up to this moment no good statistics on what has been put into practice.

The findings from Table 4.2 indicates that about 20.8% of respondents were strongly agreed and 43.8% of respondents agreed that the second pressing non-tariff

barrier affecting Tanzanian exporters in EAC region were lack of harmonization in working hours at the border posts where were neutral, 8.3% disagreed and 4.2% strongly disagreed with the statement. The mean average from of 2.31 and a standard deviation of 1.035. These results are in line to Ihiga (2007), who argues that at the intra-EAC borders there is lack of harmonization in terms of the agreed working hours. The lack of harmonized border affecting timing results in delays trade by Tanzanian exporters within the EAC region.

The findings further indicates that about 44.7% of respondents strongly agreed and 27.2% agreed to the statement that delays at weighbridges along border points is one of the non-tariff barrier that hinder export trade, while 19.9% of respondents were neutral, and about 8.2% of respondents disagreed with the statement. The mean from the findings was 1.94 and 0.954 standard deviation. Ihiga (2007) argue that non-tariff barriers that faces exporters is the obligatory weighbridges for goods transported along the border points, impede trade through addition to transit time and cost of transporter upkeep. These are particularly significant on the Tanzanian and Kenyan sides of the transport corridors. For instance, in Kenya there are seven weighbridges; Kilindini, Athi River, Malaba, Mariakani, Webuye and Amagoro where the effective and efficiency of weighing is not convincing (EABC, 2009).

The findings indicates that about 39.6% of respondents strongly agreed and 31.2% agreed that non-tariff barrier to trade are multiple police road blocks and mobile control where 12.4% neutral, 10.4% and 6.3% of respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively to the statement. The findings showed a mean average of 2.13 and a standard deviation of 1.313 were indicated from the results.

These findings are quite relevant to EABC (2004), where their findings revealed that unrelated with weighing or clearing the cargo, police roadblocks traders and transporters as location for rent seeking and transit delays are noted as the common obstacles in cross border trade. World Bank (2008), argue that what bothers transporters is that there is a general lack of coordination among the police in carrying out their duties, such that a truck is subject to similar checks at all traffic stops. This creates a loophole for the police officers who are not faithful to open the door of petty corruptions.

The findings from Table 4.2 noted that about 14.7% of respondents were strongly agreed to and 33.3% agreed to the statement that prohibitions on transportation of locally produced goods is the non-tariff barrier to trade identified as the challenges of export trade facing Tanzanian exporters, while 25.2% were neutral, 12.3% disagreed, and 14.5 % strongly disagreed with the statement. The findings obtained a mean of 2.83 and 1.260 standard deviation. EABC (2009) supported these findings by arguing that transit goods license issued for a truck allows the truck only to route goods through boarders, but also prohibits transportation of locally produced goods among the EAC member countries as exports and transportation of goods from another EAC member into Kenya/Rwanda as imports.

The study also found out that 25% of respondents agreed and 29.6% strongly agreed to the statement that East Africa Community transit licenses for goods is among barriers to Tanzanian exporters, where 16.7% of respondents were neutral, 14.6% disagreed and 4.2% strongly disagreed with the statement. The findings supported by a mean average of 2.33 and 1.136 standard deviation of respondents from the

surveyed population. This implies that demand for licenses for the goods in transit is demanded as a means of ensuring all the products and goods crossing the border are in accordance with the laws and policies supporting the member countries.

The findings supported those of Kahenu (2010) which stated that the licenses and export papers and documentation cost money and time. Kahenu continued to identify that a common complaint among exporters is the amount of time it takes to have the papers to export processed. The findings were also in line with that of East Africa business report that argued that the EAC licenses are being issues as a major aspect of the new EAC travel controls, with various expenses (Kahenu, 2010).

The findings from table 4.2 shows that 35.4% of respondents strongly agreed and 35.4%, agreed to that identified by respondents the use of immigration and visa procedures as the non-tariff barrier that challenges hinders export processes along the border points in EAC region, where about 18.8% of respondents were neutral, 8.3% disagreed and 2.1% strongly disagreed to the statement. The findings showed a mean of 2.06 and 1.039 standard deviation. The EABC (2008) argue that in many border points within EAC there are inappropriate immigration and visa procedure that let cross border traders to be bored and in many instances used contrary to the EAC Protocol.

Regardless the removal of visa fees in EAC in 2007 which replaced by temporary work permits for cross border traders and visitors seeking temporary job within the region, but still in the cross border areas like Sirari, Namanga, Horohoro, Kenya immigration officers not only charge each truck USD50, but also need a charge of

USD100 as work permit for accompanying business persons who would like to exhibit their products in Kenya (EABC, 2008).

In addition, the findings from table 4.2 indicates that about 31.2% of respondents were strongly agreed and 37.5% of agreed that among the non-tariff barrier that challenge cross border trade is poor information dissemination to traders where the respondents of 27.1% were neutral, and 4.2% disagreed with the statement. The findings supported by 2.04 mean average and 0.0874standard deviation of respondents from the surveyed population. These results are equivalent to that of Okumu (2010), who stated that not only are the rules and regulations is mutually recognized or harmonized, but also the dissemination of information on them is extremely poor across member states and within them. Traders are not aware of some of the decisions made at the EAC Council, such as the new transit regulations (World Bank, 2007).

Furthermore the Table 4.2 indicates that about 43.9% of respondents were strongly agreed and 27% agreed with the statement insecurity or loss of goods at the container freight stations is one among non-tariff barrier that challenges Tanzanian exporters in doing businesses with other EAC countries especially Kenya, where respondents equivalent to 18.8% were neutral, and 9.2% disagreed with the statement. However the findings revealed that mean of 1.85 and a standard deviation of 0.967 from the respondents also agreed on the statement.

This result is similar to EABC (2005), sensitized security concerns beside the trade routes and highway thefts add burden to traders and transporters. In addition Ayoki

(2007) pointed out that operation of cross border trade at various locations is affected by pilferage of cargo. Where many exporters lost their goods and are usually unable to ask for claims because they don't understand actually who is responsible for receiving their claims.

4.4 Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)

The study sought to determine the rating for technical barriers to trade using the scale. The response received was as indicated in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Response on Technical Barriers to Trade

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Std Dev
voluntary standardsand conformity assessment procedures	23.0%	38.4%	22.6%	15.9%	0%	2.16	1.015
Some Tanzanian ministries, departments and parastatals have become technical barriers to trade	14.9%	40.4%	25.5%	12.8%	4.3%	3.62	7.727
TRA enforces and manages the custom laws and the administration of common external tariffs	40.4%	38.3%	12.8%	8.5%	0%	1.89	.937
The procedure for obtaining the certificate of origin is cumbersome and lengthy, which itself is costly for the business community	40.4%	21.3%	29.8%	6.4%	2.1%	2.08	1.080
Tanzania Bureau of Standards tests and grades the quality of goods and in process causes barriers to trade	32.6%	32.6%	8.7%	19.6%	6.5%	2.35	1.303
The procedure for obtaining the certificate of origin is cumbersome and lengthy, which itself is costly for the business community	41.3%	30.4%	17.4%	8.7%	2.2%	2.00	1.075
The variations in the procedures for obtaining licenses and business permits across countries	31.9%	27.7%	23.4%	12.8%	4.3%	2.29	1.177

Source: research Data, (2023).

Table 4.3 identifies that 23.0% of respondents were strongly agreed and 38.4%, agreed that among the technical barriers to trade that hinders trading activities along border points is voluntary standards and conformity assessment procedures, where 22.6% of respondents were neutral, and 15.9% disagreed. These results supported by a mean average of 2.16 and a standard deviation of 1.015 from respondents who agreed on the statement. Kee, Looi, Nicita and Olarreaga (2006) both of them argue that Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) are agreement which deals with all technical requirements, voluntary standards and conformity evaluation procedures.

Table 4.3 indicates that 14.9% of respondents were strongly agreed and 40.4% agreed to the statement that various Tanzanian ministries, departments and parastatals are the institutional barriers to cross border trade, where 25.5% of respondents were neutral, 12.8% disagreed, and 4.3% strongly disagreed to the statement. The results supported by a mean average of 3.62 and a 7.727 standard deviation of respondents who agreed on the statement. These results are similar to Tanzania Revenue Authority (2006), various Tanzanian ministries, departments and parastatals regulate the country's trade, including the Ministries of Trade, Finance, Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Public Health and Immigration. These obstacles occur because of the setting of product standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures that constitute technical barriers to trade.

Table 4.3 findings noted that TRA which is responsible for the enforcement and management of the customs laws and the administration of common external tariffs is also among the technical barriers to trade that hinder the export processes within

the EAC cross border points, where the respondents of about 40.4% were strongly agreed and 38.3% agreed, while 12.8% of respondents were neutral, and 8.5% disagreed to the statement. The results showed a mean of 1.89 and 0.937 of standard deviation from respondents who agreed on the statement. Indeed these hindrances occur due to some setting of product standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures that constitute technical barriers to trade.

Table 4.3 indicates that about 40.4% of respondents were strongly agreed and 21.3%, agreed that among technical barriers to trade is Tanzania Plant Health Inspectorate Service which inspects plants and issues a plant import permit, where 29.8% of respondents were neutral, 6.4% disagreed and 2.1% strongly disagreed to the statement. The results had a mean of 2.08 and 1.080 of standard deviation from respondents who agreed on the statement. However it was argued that there some important agencies in cross border points that sometimes hinder the trading activities tin EAC without forgetting TPHIS which is responsible for inspecting plants and issues a plant import permit. All these agencies operate independently of each other, without much coordination most of them do not operate 24 hours a day(EABC, 2008).

Table 4.3 indicates that 32.6% of respondents were strongly agreed and 32.6% agreed that Tanzania Bureau of Standards which is authorized to test and grade the quality of all goods traded and consumed sometimes in their daily operations cause some obstacles to cross border trade, where 8.7% of respondents were neutral, 19.6% disagreed, and 6.5% strongly disagreed. The results showed a mean of 2.35 and of 1.303 standard deviation from respondents who agreed on the statement. In

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) is responsible for testing and grading the quality of goods whether manufactured within the country or imported from outside the country. And also grade goods and products that exported to other countries (Mmasi and Ihiga, 2007).

Table 4.3 indicates that 41.3% of respondents were strongly agreed and agreed 30.4% that the procedure for obtaining the certificate of origin which is cumbersome and lengthy, which itself is costly for the business community is also among the technical barriers to trade, where 17.4% were neutral, 8.7% disagreed and 2.2% strongly disagreed to the statement. In addition the findings showed a mean of 2.00 and of 1.075 standard deviation from respondents who agreed on the statement. These results are in line with that of World Bank (2009), where highlighted the procedure for obtaining the certificate of origin that is cumbersome and lengthy is harmful in the whole process of international trade.

Table 4.3 indicates that of 31.9% of respondents were strongly agreed and 27.7% agreed to the statement that the variations in the procedures for obtaining licenses and business permits across countries is also one among the technical barriers to trade, where 23.4% were neutral, 12.8% disagreed and 4.3% strongly disagreed. Furthermore the findings have shown a mean average of 2.29 and of 1.177 standard deviation from respondents who agreed on the statement. World Bank (2007) argue that the procedures for obtaining these various licenses vary across countries. In addition, there is a lack of preferential treatment to EAC-originating businesses makes cross-border registration of businesses a difficult, cumbersome and expensive process.

4.5 Mitigating Factors for the Non-Tariff Barriers to Trade

The study sought to examine the rating of the mitigating factors on non-tariff barriers and technical tariff barriers to Trade to trade using the scale High, Moderate, Low, Not sure, Note Sure, Not at All. The response received was as shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Response on Mitigating Factors on Trade Barriers

	High	Moderate	Low	Not Sure	Not at All	Mean	Std Dev
Use lessons to be borrowed from the European Union (EU) and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for planning and minimizing policy errors	38.6%	40.9%	13.6%	6.8%	0%	1.68	.894
Harmonization of product standards and developing mutual agreement among member states	20%	53.3%	17.8%	6.7%	2.2%	2.80	4.673
Verification of information on NTBs	31.8%	34.1%	22.7%	11.4%	0%	2.14	1.002
Establish a communication network between NTB focal points	29.5%	27.3%	20.5%	20.5%	2.3%	2.38	1.185
Regular meetings by memberstates to discuss of the NTBs to be eliminated	34.9%	20.9%	23.3%	16.3%	4.7%	2.35	1.251
EAC should invest in one electronic window systems at border points	28.9%	37.8%	26.7%	6.7%	0%	2.11	.910
Involve the general public in the process of EAC integration	37.8%	29.5%	20.5%	11.4%	2.3%	2.08	1.183
Invest in infrastructure	45.5%	27.3%	15.9%	4.5%	6.8%	2.00	1.200

Source: research Data, (2023).

From table 4.4 the findings indicates that about 38.6% of respondents responded with high and 40.9% moderate on the statement that the use of lessons from European Union (EU) and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for planning and minimizing policy errors could assist the EAC region to mitigate trade barriers, where 13.6% of respondent responded low and 6.8% were not sure. The findings have shown a mean of 1.88 and of 0.894 standard deviation from

respondents who agreed on the statement. Fliess and Lejarraga (2005), supported these results by saying lessons to be borrowed from the European Union (EU) and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), because they have a lot experience that assist EAC region could learn to come up with some new measures might minimize policy errors in the in the sector of trade.

Table 4.4 indicates that 20% of respondents responded with high and 53.3% moderate on the statement about the product standards and improving mutual agreement of standards among member states as the mitigating factors on trade barriers, where 17.8% of responded were responded low, 6.7% not sure, and 2.2% not at all. The findings had a mean of 2.80 and of 4.673 standard deviation from respondents who agreed on the statement. These findings are similar to Fliess and Lejarraga (2005), who argued that the ASEAN strategy involving the establishment of a modality for abolishing NTBs such as making suitable product standards and introducing collective agreement of standards among partner states as a result would increase trade.

Table 4.4 shows that 31.8%of respondents were responded with high and 34.1% moderate that mitigating factors on trade barriers is verification of information on NTBs , where about 22.7% of respondents stated low, and 11.4% were not sure. The findings showed a mean of 2.14 and 1.002 standard deviation from respondents who agreed on the statement. In supporting this findings ASEAN Secretariat (2010) argue that the main features of the process for abolishing NTBs to trade involves the whole process of verifying information concerning NTBs to trade. Verification of information on NTBs will give out the clear picture on the best NTBs could

applicable in facilitating regional cross-border trade.

Table 4.4 indicates that 29.5% of respondents were responded with high and 27.3% moderate on the statement that launching a communication network between NTB focal points is among the key mitigating factors on trade barriers, while 20.5% of respondents stated low, another 20.5% were not sure, and 2.3% stated not at all. The findings indicated a mean average of 2.38 and 1.185 standard deviation from respondents who agreed on the statement. This finding implies that establishment a communication network between member countries at the border points would mitigate barriers. Introducing appropriate procedures for identifying and eliminating NTBs would mitigate barriers. These findings are similar to that of World Bank (2008), where indicates that by launching suitable procedures for categorizing and abolishing NTBs we can have high altitude mitigate factors that hinder trade performance in the region.

Table 4.4 indicates that 34.9% of respondents were responded with high and 20.9% moderate on the statement that regular meetings by member states to discuss of the NTBs is also key mitigating factors on trade barriers, where 23.3% of respondents stated low, 16.3% were not sure and 4.7% stated not at all. The findings have shown a mean of 2.35 and of 1.251 standard deviation from respondents who agreed on the statement. These results is in line with that of World Bank (2008) which states that member countries mutual cooperation in providing the framework for ongoing processes and several meetings to have a discussion on the non-tariff barriers that act as obstacles to majority of international traders could assist in reducing factors for trade barriers in the cross border trade.

Table 4.4 indicates that 28.9% of respondents were responded with high and 37.8% moderate that other mitigating factors on trade barriers is EAC to invest in one electronic window systems at border points, while 26.7% of respondents were responded low, and 6.7% were not sure. The findings supported by a mean average of 2.11 and 0.910 standard deviation of respondents who agreed on the statement. World Bank (2008) commented that the process of investing in one electronic window systems at border points which mused to serve cross border traders could simplify inspection procedures, publishing of reports and certificates, verification of goods at border posts.

Table 4.4 indicates that 37.8% of respondents were responded with high and 29.5% moderate that involving the general public in the process of EAC integration is one of the mitigating factors on trade barriers, where 20.5% of respondents stated low, 11.4% were not sure and 2.3% stated not at all. In addition the findings were supported by a mean average of 2.08 and a standard deviation of 1.183 from the respondents who agreed on the statement. Hangi (2010) argue that the involvement of private sector organizations and civil society organizations should strengthen mass awareness campaigns about customs union and its economic opportunities. Different efforts should be made to meet the entire population of the EAC member countries.

Table 4.4 indicates that 45.5% of respondents were responded with high and 27.3% moderate investing in infrastructure can the other mitigating factors on trade barriers where 15.9% of respondents stated low, 4.5% were not sure, and 6.8% stated not at all. The findings supported by 2.00 mean average and 1.200 standard deviation of

respondents who agreed on the statement. Hangi (2010) argued that, government monopolies and/or fiscal constraints have given rise to severe infrastructure constraints, the associated NTBs will need prior large-scale investments and long-term interventions in expansion/rehabilitation of physical infrastructure in a coordinated manner, thus, improvement of infrastructure is fundamental to lowering costs of business and facilitating efficiency in production, transportation and delivery of goods and services.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMANDATIONS

5.1 Chapter overview

This chapter offers a summary of the study, a conclusion, and recommendations. The two types of recommendations are recommendations for future research projects and general recommendations.

5.2 Summary of Findings

5.2.1 Non-Tariff Barriers on Trade (NTBs)

The findings shown that non-tariff barriers to trade of manufactured and agricultural products are documentations and procedures, too many agencies who involve in overall export inspection and certification at the border posts, escort of all sensitive and hazardous products through the territory of each EAC transit country, verification of transit cargo, lack of harmonization in working hours at the border posts, delays at weighbridges, multiple police road blocks and mobile control, prohibition on transportation of locally produced goods, East Africa community transit licenses for goods, truck entrance fees and grace period, business registration, use of immigration and visa procedures, poor information dissemination across the East Africa community, language barrier, and insecurity or loss of goods at the container freight stations were mentioned as the non-tariff barriers to trade withn EAC member countries.

5.2.2 Technical Barriers to Trade

The findings revealed that technical barriers to trade are: agreement which deals with all technical requirements, voluntary standards and conformity assessment

procedures. The study concludes that exporters in Tanzania face institutional rules and regulation framework barriers to Tanzania's trade in the EAC. The study therefore concludes that various Tanzanian ministries, departments and parastatals are the institutions that make some obstacles to trade within EAC market especially to Kenya, and that TRA is the organ that authorized for the establishment and controlling customs laws and the administration of common external tariffs on domestic products hence causing TBT. The implementation of several certification and conformity assessments as well as the procedure for obtaining the certificate of origin being an obstacles and also long queue in cross border trade.

5.2.3 Mitigating Factors on Non-Tariff barriers and Technical Tariff Barriers

The study identified mitigation procedures for minimizing the impact of trade barriers such as: use lessons to be borrowed from the European Union (EU) and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for planning and minimizing policy errors, Harmonization of product standards and developing mutual agreement among member states, Verification of information on NTBs, establish a communication network between NTB focal points, Regular meetings by member states to discuss of the NTBs to be eliminated, EAC should invest in one electronic window systems at border points, involve the general public in the process of EAC integration and lastly investing in infrastructure.

5.3 Conclusions

The study objective was to assess the impact of non-tariff barriers in trading within East African Community during phase five government of Tanzania using Sirari one stop border within Tarime district as the case study. The findings revealed that

documentation and procedures, too many agencies involved in overall export inspection and certification, escort of all sensitive and hazardous products within EAC member countries, verification of transit cargo and lack of harmonization in working hours at the border posts as one among the non-tariff barrier that to some extent has affected cross border trade especially export trade from Tanzania to Kenya.

Furthermore the findings revealed that some mitigation procedures for minimizing the impact of trade barriers would include: harmonizing product standards and establishing mutual agreement of standards among state members, performing verification of information on NTBs, prioritizing products, introducing specific work programs, and carrying out a sector-based approach strategy that deals with issues in specific economic and politic sectors.

5.4 Recommendations

5.4.1 Non-Tariff Barriers on Trade (NTBs)

The study recommends that the consultation process between all stakeholders in the export business be enhanced by involving the trading community at the drafting stage of customs laws, regulations and trading procedures. The parties should ensure that all input offered is taken into consideration in international consultations.

5.4.2 Technical Barriers to Trade

National technical and standard bodies and involved parties often have insufficient capacity to participate actively in standardization activities. The study therefore recommends that more effort is put by all border organizations in order to fully align

structure, rules, procedures and operations with international and good practice. Responsibilities for transposing technical regulations should be clearly defined for all involved parties and responsible ministries should ensure that new technical regulations are properly enforced by co-operating with market surveillance authorities.

5.4.3 Mitigating Factors for Non-Tariff Barriers and Technical Barriers to Cross Border Trade

The study findings recommends that current ruling mechanisms in various boarder points within the region among the member countries should be classified basing on the national customs tariff and evaluation on the origin of goods indicated for creating preferences on trade relations. The EAC business council should strive to eliminate barriers and creating new opportunities for cross border trade. Tariff elimination shall be given priority by member countries in the region, but those agreements can extend into other areas and cover non-tariff barriers such as quotas, product standards, labour and intellectual property.

5.5 Area for Further Studies

This study focused on investigating the effects of non-tariff and technical barriers to trade on the Tanzanian exporters within East African Community. The study recommends that similar studies can be carried out in neighboring countries like Uganda, Kenya, and Rwanda so as to have a better understanding of the trade barriers that exporters from the EAC region face, and this will help policy makers formulate better recommendations.

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APPENDICES

Appendix Iii: Data Collection Instruments

Re: Request for Filling Research Questionnaire

Dear sir/Madam,

Greetings

My name is MARIAM MAMDALI MSUYA, I am a Candidate pursuing master's degree of international cooperation and development policies offered by Open University of Tanzania (OUT). The objective of this Questionnaire is to assist in gathering Data that will be used in research report on **"Assessment on the impact of non tariff barriers in trading within East African Community during phase five government of Tanzania: evidence from Sirari one stop border."**

I will be very grateful if you would complete the attached questionnaires to the best of your knowledge to enable me complete a successful research on the study topic. I, therefore request you to answer the following questions honestly and openly as you can, to achieve the Objective of this study.

I wish to thank you in advance for your assistance.

Yours faithfully,

.....

MARIAM MAMDALI MSUYA

PART I: GENERAL INFORMATION

Kindly answer all the questions either by ticking in the boxes or writing in the spaces provided.

1. Gender

a) Male ( )

b) Female ( )

2. Age

a) 18-25 years ( )

b) 25-35 years ( )

c) 35-45 years ( )

d) 45 -50and above ( )

e) 50 and above ( )

3. What is your level of Education?

a) Ordinary level education ( )

b) Advanced level education ( )

c) Certificate level ( )

d) Diploma level ( )

e) Advanced Diploma/ Bachelors Degree ( )

f) Masters Degree ( )

4. Length of exporting within EAC

a) Less than 2 years ( )

b) 3-5 years ( )

c) 6-10 years ( )

d) 6-10 years ( )

e) Over 10 years

5. Do you meet any trade barriers in your area of trade??

a) Yes ( )

b) No ( )

PART B: Non-Tariff Barriers on Trade (NTBs)

On a scale of: (1) Strongly Agree, (2) Agree, (3) Neutral (4) Disagree and (5) Strongly Disagree; Please tick the numeric value corresponding to your personal opinion for each statement

Variables	1.Strong agree	2.Agree	3.Neutral	4. Disagree	5. Strong disagree
1. Documentation and Procedures					
2. Too many agencies involved in overall export inspection and certification in the region					
3. Verification of transit cargo					
4. Delays at weighbridges					
5. Multiple police road blocks and mobile control					
6. Prohibition on transportation of locally produced goods					
7. East Africa Community transit licenses for goods					
9. Truck entrance fees and grace period					
10. Use of immigration and visa procedures					

In your own experience what other Non-Tariff Barriers you know?

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PART C: Technical Barriers to Trade (TBTs)

On a scale of: (1) Strongly Agree, (2) Agree, (3) Neutral (4) Disagree and (5) Strongly Disagree; Please tick the numeric value corresponding to your personal opinion for each statement.

Variable	1. Strong agree	2. Agree	3. Neutral	4. Disagree	5. Strong disagree
1. Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) are agreement deals with all technical voluntary standards and conformity assessment procedures					
2. Institutional barriers to Tanzanian trade in the EAC is one of the categories of technical barriers to trade					
3. Various Tanzanian departments for international trade are the institutional barriers to trade					
4. TRA is responsible for the enforcement and management of the customs laws and the administration of common external tariffs hence causing TBT					
6. Tanzania institution for agricultural products inspection does inspect products and issues a product import permit					
7. Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) tests and grades the quality of goods and in process causes barriers to trade					
8. Regulatory Barriers to Trade is the second category of technical barriers to trade					
9. Customs Clearance is one of the regulatory barriers to trade in EAC					
10. Application of numerous certification and conformity assessments					
11. The procedure for obtaining the certificate of origin is cumbersome and lengthy, which itself is costly for					
12. The variations in the procedures for obtaining licenses and business permits across countries					

What other technical barriers to trade according to your experience?

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PART D: Mitigating factors on Non Tariff barriers and Technical Tariff Barriers (NTBs /TBTs)

On a scale of: (1) Strongly Agree, (2) Agree, (3) Neutral (4) Disagree and (5) Strongly Disagree; Please tick the numeric value corresponding to your personal opinion for each statement.

Variable	1. Strong agree	2. Agree	3. Neutral	4. Disagree	5. Strong disagree
1. Monitoring for new NTBs and technical barriers (NTB/TB)					
2. Involving general public in the process of EAC integration					
3. Designing effective mechanisms for identifying and verifying information about NTBs					
4. Establishing appropriate procedures for identifying and eliminating NTBs					
6. Establish a communication network between NTB focal points					
7. EAC should invest in One-Stop-Centers and electronic single window systems at border stations					
8. Member states to meet a couple of times per year and discuss of the NTBs to be eliminated					
9. Enhance exchange of information and views on a range of active NTB elimination programs/projects					
10. Sector-based approach strategy to be employed to deal with issues in specific economic and politic sectors					
11. Harmonizing product standards and developing mutual recognition of standards across member countries					
12.Verification of information on NTBs					
13. Lessons to be borrowed from the European Union (EU) and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for planning and minimizing policy errors.					

What measures could be employed to remove the mitigating factors on Non Tariff barriers and Technical Tariff Barriers (NTBs?

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Thank You For Taking Your Time To Complete This Questionnaire

Appendix iv: Interview Guide

i. What are the Non-Tariff Barriers in export trade?

ii. What are the technical barriers to trade face Tanzanian exporters?

iii. What are the mitigating factors on Non Tariff barriers and Technical Tariff Barriers (NTBs?

Appendix v: Swahili Questionnaires

Kiambatisho I: Vyombo Vya Kusanya Data

YAH: OMBI LA KUJADILI MASWALI YA UTAFITI

Mheshimiwa Mpendwa/Madam,

Salamu

Mimi ni mwanafunzi ninayochukua shahada ya uzamili ya ushirikiano wa kimataifa na sera za maendeleo zinazotolewa na Chuo Kikuu Huria cha Tanzania (OUT). Lengo la Hojaji hii ni kusaidia kukusanya Takwimu ambazo zitatumika katika ripoti ya utafiti juu ya "Tathmini juu ya athari za vizuizi visivyo vya ushuru katika biashara ndani ya Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki wakati wa serikali ya awamu ya tano ya Tanzania: ushahidi kutoka Sirari one stop border."

Nitashukuru sana ikiwa utakamilisha maswali yaliyoambatishwa kwa ujuzi wako wote ili kuniwezesha kukamilisha utafiti uliofaulu juu ya mada ya masomo. Kwa hivyo naomba ujibu maswali haya yafuatayo kwa uaminifu na kwa uwazi kadiri uwezavyo, ili kufikia Lengo la utafiti huu.

Ningependa kukushukuru mapema kwa msaada wako.

Wako muaminifu,

.....

MARIAM MAMDALI MSUYA

SEHEMU YA I: HABARI ZA JUMLA

Tafadhali jibu maswali yote ama kwa kuweka alama kwenye masanduku au kuandika katika nafasi zilizotolewa.

1. Jinsia

    a) Mwanaume ()

    b) Mwanamke ()

2. Umri

    a) miaka 18-25 ()

    b) miaka 25-35 ()

    c) miaka 35-45 ()

    d) 45-50 na juu ()

    e) 50 na zaidi ()

3. Je! Una kiwango gani cha Elimu?

    a) Elimu ya kiwango cha kawaida ()

    b) Elimu ya kiwango cha juu ()

    c) Kiwango cha Cheti ()

    d) Kiwango cha Stashahada ()

    e) Shahada ya Juu / Shahada ya Uzamili ()

    f) Shahada ya Uzamili ()

4. Urefu wa kusafirisha nje ndani ya EAC

    a) Chini ya miaka 2 ()

    b) miaka 3-5 ()

    c) miaka 6-10 ()

    d) miaka 6-10 ()

e) Zaidi ya miaka 10

5. Je! Unakutana na vizuizi vyovyote vya biashara katika eneo lako la biashara?

a) Ndio ()

b) Hapana ()

SEHEMU YA B: Vizuizi visivyo vya Ushuru kwa Biashara (NTBs)

Kwa kiwango cha: (1) Kukubaliana kabisa, (2) Kukubaliana, (3) Kutokuwamo(4)Kutokubalianana (5) Kutokubaliana kabisa;

Tafadhali weka alama ya nambari inayolingana na maoni yako ya kibinafsi kwa kila taarifa

Vigezo	1. Kukubaliana kabisa	2. Kukubaliana	3. Kutokuwamo	4. Kutokukubaliana	5. Kutokukubaliana kabisa
1. Nyaraka na Taratibu					
2. Wakala wengi sana wanao husika na ukaguzi wa jumla wa usafirishaji na udhibitishaji katika mkoa huo					
3. Uhakiki wa mizigo ya usafirishaji					
4. Ucheleweshaji wa madaraja ya uzani/mizani					
5.Njia nyingi za ukaguzi wa polisi na udhibiti wa rununu/mawasiliano ya simu					
6.Kukataza usafirishaji wa bidhaa zinazozalishwa nchini					
7.Leseni za Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki za kusafirisha bidhaa					
9. Ada ya kuingia kwa lori na kipindi cha neema					
10. Matumizi ya taratibu za uhamiaji na visa					

Kwa uzoefu wako unadhani ni vizuizi vipi vingine visivyo vya Ushuru unavyojua?

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SEHEMU YA C: Vizuizi vya Kiufundi kwa Biashara (TBTs)

Kwa kiwango cha: (1) Kukubaliana kabisa, (2) Kukubaliana, (3) Kutokuwamo (4) Kutokubaliana na (5) Kutokubaliana kabisa;

Tafadhali weka alama ya nabmari inayolingana na maoni yako ya kibinafsi kwa kila taarifa

Vigezo	1. Kukubaliana kabisa	2. Kukubaliana	3. Kutokuwamo	4. Kutokukubaliana	5. Kutokukubaliana kabisa
1. Vizuizi vya Kiufundi kwa Biashara (TBT) ni makubaliano ya makubaliano na viwango vyote vya hiari vya kiufundi na taratibu za tathmini ya kulingana					
2. Vizuizi vya taasisi kwa biashara ya Tanzania katika EAC ni moja ya aina ya vizuizi vya kiufundi kwa biashara					
3. Idara anuwai za Tanzania kwa biashara ya kimataifa ni vizuizi vya taasisi kwa biashara					
4. TRA inawajibika kwa utekelezaji na usimamizi wa sheria za forodha na usimamizi wa ushuru wa kawaida wa nje kwa hivyo kusababisha TBT					
6. Taasisi ya Tanzania ya ukaguzi wa bidhaa za kilimo hukagua bidhaa na kutoa uagizaji wa bidhaa Ruhusa					

Vigezo	1. Kukubaliana kabisa	2. Kukubaliana	3. Kutokuwamo	4. Kutokukubaliana	5. Kutokukubaliana kabisa
7. Shirika la Viwango Tanzania (TBS) linajaribu na kupima ubora wa bidhaa na katika mchakato husababisha vizuizi kwa biashara					
8. Vizuizi vya Udhibiti wa Biashara ni mojawapo ya kikwazo cha pili cha vizuizi vya kiufundi kwa biashara					
9.Utoaji wa bidhaa za Forodha ni moja wapo ya vizuizi vya udhibiti wa biashara katika EAC					
10. Utekelezaji wa tathmini nyingi za udhibitisho na ulinganifu					
11 Utaratibu wa kupata hati ya asili ni ngumu na ndefu, ambayo yenyewe ni ya gharama kubwa					
12. Tofauti katika taratibu za kupata leseni na vibali vya biashara kote nchini					

Je! Ni vizuizi vipi vingine vya kiufundi kwa biashara kulingana na uzoefu wako?

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SEHEMU YA D: Kupunguza sababu za Vizuizi visivyo vya Ushuru na Vizuizi vya Ushuru wa Kiufundi (NTBs / TBTs)

Kwa kiwango cha: (1) Kukubaliana kabisa, (2) Kukubaliana, (3) Kutokuwamo(4)Kutokubalianana (5) Kutokubaliana kabisa;

Tafadhali weka alama ya nambari inayolingana na maoni yako ya binafsi kwa kila taarifa.

Vigezo	1. Kukubaliana kabisa	2. Kukubaliana	3. Kutokuwamo	4. Kutokubaliana	5. Kutokubaliana kabisa
1. Ufuatiliaji wa NTB mpya na vizuizi vya kiufundi (NTB / TB)					
2. Kuhusisha umma kwa ujumla katika mchakato wa ujumuishaji wa EAC					
3. Kubuni mifumo madhubuti ya kutambua na kuthibitisha habari kuhusu NTB					
4. Kuanzisha taratibu zinazofaa za kutambua na kuondoa NTBs					
6. Anzisha mtandao wa mawasiliano kati ya sehemu kuu za NTBs					
7. EAC inapaswa kuwekeza katika vituo vya One-Stop-Centres na mifumo moja ya kielektroniki kwenye vituo vya mpakani					
8. Nchi wanachama kukutana mara kadhaa kwa mwaka na kujadili juu ya NTBs kuondolewa					
9. Kuongeza kubadilishana habari na maoni juu ya anuwai ya mipango / miradi ya kuondoa NTB					
10. Kuandaa mikakati ya kuajiriwa kushughulikia maswala katika sekta maalum za uchumi na siasa					
11. Kuoanisha viwango vya bidhaa na kukuza utambuzi wa pande zote wa viwango katika nchi wanachama					
12. Uhakikisho wa habari juu ya NTB					
13. Masomo ya kujifunza kutoka Jumuiya ya Ulaya (EU) na Jumuiya ya Mataifa ya Kusini Mashariki mwa Asia (ASEAN) kwa kupanga na kupunguza makosa ya sera.					

Je! Ni hatua zipi zinaweza kutumiwa kuondoa sababu za kupunguza juu ya vizuizi visivyo vya Ushuru na Vizuizi vya Ushuru wa Kiufundi (NTBs?

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ASANTE KWA KUTUMIA MUDA WAKO KUKAMILISHA MASWALI

KIAMBATISHO 2: MWONGOZO WA MAHOJIANO

i. Je! Ni vizuizi vipi visivyo vya Ushuru katika biashara ya kuuza nje?

ii. Je! Ni vizuizi vipi vya kiufundi vya biashara vinavyowakabili wauzaji wa nje wa Tanzania?

iii. Je! Ni sababu zipi zinazopunguza vizuizi visivyo vya Ushuru na Vizuizi vya Ushuru wa Kiufundi (NTBs?

Appendix vi: Clearance Letter

JAMHURI YA MUUNGANO WA TANZANIA

OFISI YA RAIS
TAWALA ZA MIKOA NA SERIKALI ZA MITAA

HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA YA TARIME

Unapojibu tafadhali taja:

Kumb.Na HWT/T1/1/81 01.03.2021

Mtendaji wa Kata,
Kata ya Sirari,
S.L.P 16,
TARIME.

YAH: UTAMBULISHO WA BI.MARIAM MAMDALI MSUYA

Tafadhali rejea mada tajwa hapo juu.

2. Ninamtambulisha mtajwa hapo juu kwamba ni Mwanafunzi anayesoma Shahada ya Uzamili katika Ushirikiano wa Kimataifa na Maendeleo (MAICD) katika Chuo Kikuu Huria kilichopo Mkoa wa Mara ili aweze kukusanya taarifa (Data) zinazohusiana na Utafiti wa kimasomo katika Kata yako.

3. Aidha, Mafunzo yake yataanza tarehe 01.03.2021 hadi tarehe 31.03.2021. Hivyo unapaswa kumpa ushirikiano ili aweze kufanikisha utafiti huo

4. Ninakutakia kazi njema,

Maregeli, M.V.

Kny: MKURUGENZI MTENDAJI (W)

TARIME

Kny. MKURUGENZI MTENDAJI
HALMASHAURI YA WILAYA
YA TARIME.

Nakala:
Makamu Mkuu wa Chuo,
Chuo Kikuu Huria,
Kituo cha Mkoa wa Mara,
S.L.P 217,
MUSOMA.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MARA REGION
Tel. No.028-2622005, 2622004,
2622305

Fax No.028-2622324/2622764
E-mail: ra.smara@Tamisemi.go.tz

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
MARA REGION,
P.O. BOX 299,
MUSOMA.
TANZANIA

Ref. No. FA 190/270/01"D"/24

18 February, 2021.

District Administrative Secretary,

TARIME.

RE: **RESEARCH PERMISSION PERMISSION FOR Miss. MARIAM MAMDALI MSUYA**

Reference is made to the above mentioned subject.

The above named is a student of **Open University of Tanzania** pursuing M.A in **International Cooperation in Development** who is at the moment to conducting her research.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that permission has been granted to her to conduct his research at Tarime District (**SIRARI**) **February to Mach**, 2021.

The title of the Research is **"ASSESMENT ON THE IMPACT OF NON TARIFF BARRIERS IN TRADING WITHIN EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY DURING PHASE FIVE GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA.**

Please give any help that may facilitate him to achieve his research clearance.

Thank you.

Abdulatif Rajab
For: **REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY**
M A R A

Copy to: Regional Administrative Secretary ..... (In file)
M A R A.

Miss. Mariam Mamdali Msuya ✓

The Open University of Tanzania,
Mara Regional Centre,
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Kituo Cha Mkoa wa Mara,
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Musoma – Tanzania,
E-mail: drcmara@out.ac.tz.
http://www.out.ac.tz

REF.NO. OUMRC/RAC/160 **12TH FEBRUARY, 2021**

REGIONAL ADMINSTRATIVE SECRETARY,
BUTIAMA DISTRICT COUNCIL,
P.O.BOX 1207,
BUTIAMA-MARA

RE: MARIAM MAMDALI MSUYA MASTERS STUDENT WITH REG NO PG201901047

The above mentioned is a student at our University, She is pursing Masters of International Cooperation Development with Registration **No PG201901047**

Our office is introducing her to collect data in Tarime District (**SIRARI**) in Mara Region.

The title of research is "**ASSESSMENT ON THE IMPACT OF NON TARIFF BARRIERS IN TRADING WITHIN EAST AFRICAN COMMOUNITY DURING PHASE FIVE GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA.**

We are looking forward for your cooperation on this matter.

With kindest regards.
Yours Sincerely,
THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

DIRECTOR
OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA
MARA REGIONAL CENTRE
P. O. BOX 217 MUSOMA

Dr. Asha Katambi
DIRECTOR OF MARA REGIONAL CENTRE,
MARA REGIONALCENTRE.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MARA REGION

Telephone No. "Admin"
Telephone Office No: 028-2690045

Ref. No. AB.229/271/01B/43

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

P.O.BOX 1,

TARIME.

22/02/2021

District Executive Director,
P.O.Box 16,
TARIME.

Ref: RESEARCH PERMISSION FOR MISS MARIAM MAMDALI MSUYA

Please refer to the captioned subject.

The named above is a student of **Open Univesity of Tanzania** *pursuing M.A in International Cooperation in Development* who is at the moment conducting her research.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that permission has been granted to her to conduct the research in Tarime District Council at Sirari Ward from February to March, 2021.

The title of the Research is "***Assesment on the impact of non Tariff Barriers in Trading within East African Community during phase five Government of Tanzania.***
This research is for academic purpose and NOT otherwise, Please assist her for the purpose of achieving the research objectives.

Thanks for your Cooperation.

Marwa, J.M.
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY
TARIME

Copy to: Vice Chancellor,
Open University of Tanzania,
Mara Region Centre,
P.O. Box 217,
MUSOMA.

Miss Mariam Mamdoli Msuya.