

|            |                                                                        |                                                                                                                                            |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7204 10 00 | 25 % or 80 000 (eighty thousand kwacha) per tonne whichever is greater | Waste of cast iron                                                                                                                         |
| 7204 21 00 | 25 % or 80 000 (eighty thousand kwacha) per tonne whichever is greater | — Waste and scrap alloy steel:<br>— Of stainless steel                                                                                     |
| 7204 29 00 | 25 % or 80 000 (eighty thousand kwacha) per tonne whichever is greater | — Waste and scrap alloy steel:<br>Other                                                                                                    |
| 7204 30 00 | 25 % or 80 000 (eighty thousand kwacha) per tonne whichever is greater | Waste and scrap of tinned iron or steel                                                                                                    |
| 7204 41 00 | 25 % or 80 000 (eighty thousand kwacha) per tonne whichever is greater | Other waste and scrap<br>— Turnings, shavings, chips, milling waste, sawdust, fillings, trimmings and stampings, whether or not in bundles |

| HS code    | Duty rate                                                              | Product description                                         |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7204 49 00 | 25 % or 80 000 (eighty thousand kwacha) per tonne whichever is greater | Other waste and scrap<br>— Other                            |
| 7204 50 00 | 25 % or 80 000 (eighty thousand kwacha) per tonne whichever is greater | Other waste and scrap<br>— Re-melting scrap ingots          |
| 7401 00 00 | 15 %                                                                   | Copper mattes; cement copper (precipitated copper)          |
| 7402 00 00 | 15 %                                                                   | Unrefined copper; copper anodes for elec- trolytic refining |
| 7404 00 00 | 25 % or 1 000 000 (one million kwacha) per tonne whichever is greater  | Copper waste and scrap                                      |
| 7602 00 00 | 25 % or 1 000 000 (one million kwacha) per tonne whichever is greater  | Aluminium waste                                             |
| 7902 00 00 | 25 % or 1 000 000 (one million kwacha) per tonne whichever is greater  | Zinc waste and scrap                                        |

#### ANNEX IV

#### DEVELOPMENT MATRIX

Key Areas Objective and illustrative activities

1. Infrastructure Development Improve existing and priority needs in infrastructure. Develop new infrastructure, in particular shared infrastructure. Secure financing from appropriate sources.

- (a) Energy Increasing the regions energy generation capacity, regional networks, distribution and transmission

Activities could be:

- (i) Expansion of energy generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure and networks to facilitate regional energy trade.
- (ii) Research and development of alternative environmentally sustainable sources of energy, innovation and technology transfer including improving energy efficiency and reduction of cost.
- (iii) Legal and regulatory frameworks for establishment/strengthening and harmonisation of regional and national energy institutions to provide frameworks for cross border energy trade.
- (iv) Capacity building and design of instruments to mobilise resources for investment.
- (b) Transport (Roads, Railways, Air and waterways)

Improving national and regional connectivity to facilitate deepening of regional integration in the movement of people, flow of goods and services and better access to markets

Activities could be:

- (i) Construction of, modernisation, rehabilitation and up grading of national and regional transport corridors and ports and related transport facilities.
- (ii) Research and development of suitable and affordable construction materials; service standards; inter-modal transport, transit systems and technology transfer.
- (iii) Establish, strengthen and reform national and identified regional institutions for research, training, policy dialogue and service delivery.
- (iv) Improve enforcement procedures, as well as undertake policy, legal and regulatory transport reforms including policies to facilitate UK-ESA partnerships, linkages and joint ventures.
- (v) Liberalisation of the air transport services, provision of common management systems and institutions.
- (vi) Design instruments for attracting/mobilising resources for investment.
- (c) Telecommunications      Strengthening of the telecommunication networks, notably the improvement of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure to foster competitiveness, innovation and smooth transition to an information society

Activities could be:

- (i) Development and harmonisation of ICT policy and infrastructure sharing, reforms in legal and regulatory frameworks and systems.
- (ii) Capacity building for human resource development; service standards to facilitate trade, commerce and business transactions; ICT enabled services particularly for young professionals and institutional reforms to allow for integrated electronic information systems.

Key Areas    Objective and illustrative activities

- (iii) Development of the backbone ICT infrastructure through UK-ESA partner-ships, innovation and joint ventures for regional connectivity and to facility infrastructure sharing in public and private sector.
- (iv) Design of instruments to facilitate UK-ESA partnerships, innovation and joint ventures to mobilise resources for investment and facilitate private sector investment in ICT infrastructure.
- (d) Water Supply for production Develop water supply infrastructure for water harnessing, treatment and disposal management systems and sustainable utilisation of transboundary water resources for productive purposes

Activities could be:

- (i) Construction of water dams, irrigation and hydro-electric infrastructure and promotion of sustainable irrigation schemes, programmes for pollution control, reuse and recycling of waste water.
- (ii) Establishment of strategic water catchments and water storage areas in rural and urban areas.
- (iii) Technical assistance for exchange programmes and capacity building on water governance, service standards and regional water partnerships.
- (iv) Facilitate UK-ESA partnerships, innovations and joint ventures between economic operators.
- (v) Establishment of a regional research centre and other centres of excellence in R&D.

2. Productive Sectors Increase competitiveness of the productive sectors in the areas of Processing (value addition), Marketing and Distribution of products and services

- (a) Agriculture and Livestock Promote sustainable agriculture, improve production, productivity and diversification, develop agro-industry, trade, and ensure food security  
Activities could be:
  - (i) Development of harmonised regional policies, legal and regulatory frame- works, Standards and Quality Assurance and certification instruments accredited to international standards and capacity building on sustainable production systems.
  - (ii) Construct and improve irrigation facilities and infrastructure, rural infra- structure linking production areas to markets, cold storage chains and related infrastructure.
  - (iii) Promotion of Agricultural/Livestock R&D and its implementation; gender mainstreaming in access to production factors; strengthening of the value chain and technology transfer.
  - (iv) Development of special vehicle insurance schemes and instruments for access to finance.
  - (v) Establish and strengthen institutions to promote modalities of disease handling, implement national and trans-boundary disease control programmes and establishment of national and regional early warning systems and centres of excellence for agricultural workers.
- (b) Fisheries Promote, and ensure sustainable utilisation of fishery resources including

## fish farming development and market technical standards requirements

Activities could be:

- (i) Institutional strengthening for standards development and related capacity building and quality assurance programmes to meet market technical requirements in accordance with international standards.

Key Areas    Objective and illustrative activities

- (ii) Support for updating policy, legal and regulatory reforms and institutional developments and reforms to meet the international standards.
  - (iii) Capacity building on fish production, productivity, food safety and hygiene, marketing, aquaculture farming, post-harvest handling technologies for both large and artisan fishers. And capacity building for fishery officers in public sector.
  - (iv) R&D on fish stock assessments and conservation, monitoring, control and surveillance programmes for sustainable fish resource utilisation and development and improvement of infrastructure for inland fisheries and aquaculture farming; export market chains; product development, diversification and branding.
  - (v) Support and facilitation of private sector participation in the establishment of cold storage chains.
  - (vi) Design policies and instruments to facilitate UK-ESA partnerships, innovations, joint ventures; and related finance facilities for industrial and SME fishers.
- (c) Mining    Address vulnerability of mineral dependent countries, ensure environmentally sustainable mining and improve investment climate to facilitate private sector participation and protect small scale miners and community rights

Activities could be:

- (i) Design policies and regulatory frameworks to promote UK-ESA partnerships, linkages and joint ventures for technology transfer.
- (ii) Capacity building and institutional support for exploration, exploitation, marketing and information exchange; R&D, value addition and product diversification; promotion of health and safety standards.
- (iii) Support programmes that ensure local community participation and protect small scale miners and community rights.
- (iv) Information exchange on mining and mineral resources and geo-science to aid in exploration and mining investment and institutional and enterprise support for adoption of environmental friendly technologies in the mining productive processes.
- (v) Technical assistance to create mineral beneficiation and processing capacities and in particular support value addition and establish training programmes in the manufacture of jewellery and lapidary industries. Establishment of a regional post-graduate training centre on mineral law and administration, mineral and resource economics and business management.

- (vi) Develop policy and mechanisms to manage vulnerability of mineral export dependency countries.
- (d) **Services** Expand services and improve existing including quality, access and competitiveness. Facilitate trade in services.

Activities could be:

- (i) Policy and legal framework to support trade in services in the region.
- (ii) Enhance ICT infrastructure sharing and capacity building on ICT enabled services.
- (iii) Rehabilitation and upgrading of institutional infrastructures and establishing institutions to coordinate private sector trade in services.
- (iv) Support to carry out studies for selective liberalisation and support to deepen financial reforms; and diversification of financial instruments.

**Key Areas** Objective and illustrative activities

- (v) Support for centres of excellence for quality leadership training, management and entrepreneurship; establish training centres for service providers and strengthen statistics institutions. Training on Monetary Policy and the Financial Sector.
- (vi) Macro-econometric modelling in the services sector.
- (e) **Tourism** Sustainable development of a competitive tourism industry nationally and regionally; linked to other economic sectors while preserving, safeguarding and promoting natural, historic, cultural, integrity and interests of local communities

Activities could be:

- (i) Development of sustainable, harmonised tourism policies that link public, private and local communities.
- (ii) Joint development and promotion of diversified tourism products in partnership with local communities.
- (iii) Support to public/private in the expansion of tourism infrastructure in high potential areas.
- (iv) Establishment of Regional Tourism Centres of excellence for leadership training, management and entrepreneurship and support for participation in international tourism promotion fairs and exhibitions.
- (v) Capacity building in human resources, improvement in service standards and institutional structures.
- (f) **Manufacturing (Industry)** Create a conducive investment climate with complementary capacity and institutional frameworks Activities could be:
  - (i) Policy, legal and regulatory reforms, capacities and strategies to create and maintain a predictable and secure investment climate in support of regional integration and globalisation.

- (ii) Support the development of appropriate instruments, institutions and intermediary organisations to promote investment, UK-ESA public/public sector partnerships, access to finances – in particular to access UK financial institutions and investment funds. Support R&D in research institutions.
- (iii) Develop and strengthen national and identified regional centres of excellence for human resource development, skills training, strengthen institutional capacities of investment promotional agencies, business associations and chambers of commerce.
- (iv) Capacity building for business support services to SME sector in product/ design development, modernisation of the manufacturing sector; entrepreneurship development; marketing, technology innovations development. Technology for increased productivity in both large and SMEs sectors.
- (v) Support to promote the development of activities in areas in the areas of processing, marketing, distribution and transportation and promotion of productivity programmes, value addition and harmonisation of national/ regional Standardisation Quality Assurance Metrology Testing standards.
- (vi) Support for the establishment/adoption/upgrading of environmental protection plants for treatment of industrial effluent, uptake of clean air production technology for environmental protection.

Key Areas    Objective and illustrative activities

- (g) Gender Promotion of female entrepreneurship through targeted interventions Activities could be:
  - (i) Support Programmes that help women improve access to all resources in particular those for trade and development.
  - (ii) Promote female entrepreneurship to facilitate participation in regional and global markets.

### 3.      Regional Integration Strengthen and deepen regional integration

- (a)    Regional economic integration Development of regional markets, harmonisation of policies, strengthening of fiscal administrations and policy, macroeconomic stability, trade facilitation, harmonisation of standards, enforcement and arbitration, facilitate movement of people, goods and services, and capital; and establish and invest in regional institutions and structures

Activities could be:

- (i)    Support for development and harmonisation of regional trade/ investment/ fiscal and financial policies and regulatory frameworks consistent with WTO rules, instruments and standards.
- (ii)    Facilitate trade in services and right of establishment and movement of goods, services, capital and people and support to exploit fully trans-boundary opportunities, improve coordination, cooperation and communication including support for e-commerce.

- (iii) Support to establish/strengthen institutions of regulatory bodies for enforcement and arbitration and support towards amending and development of commercial laws to address emerging trade arrangements and products/services. Support towards R&D, in particular to centres of excellence.
  - (iv) Harmonisation of statistical methods of data collection, analysis and interpretation and support to increase human resource capacity.
  - (v) Budgetary support for sequenced liberalisation linked to regional integration. Development of facilities and instruments for mobilising resources for trade and investment.
  - (vi) Support to build human and institutional capacities and strengthen related institutional governance to facilitate faster implementation of customs administration and procedures to meet emerging security requirements.
- (b) Management of Transboundary programmes
- Facilitate movement of people, goods and services and capital. Exploit fully transboundary opportunities; improve coordination, cooperation and communication among ESA countries.

Activities could be:

- (i) Coordinated approach to regional/continental management of trans-boundary programmes which include among others disease control and environmental management.
- (ii) Support towards regional programmes that facilitate free movement of people, goods, services and capital and support to establish or strengthen regional/continental institutions coordinating transboundary programmes.
- (iii) Strengthening regulatory frameworks for transboundary programmes.

Key Areas Objective and illustrative activities

- (c) Management of the environment and natural resources

Protect the environment and enhance biodiversity conservation, genetic preservation, protection and sustainable utilisation of natural resources; and facilitate and encourage sustainable utilisation of shared natural resources taking into account the linkage between trade and environment

Activities could be:

- (i) Technical assistance to implement Bonn Guidelines and facilitate participation in inter- national environment agreements, conventions and treaties and support for stakeholder awareness programmes and support for building partnerships. Promotion of joint ventures, partnerships and linkages between ESA and UK institutions and enterprises.
- (ii) Support to strengthen environment policy, strategies, legislation, administration and resource management and sustainable development; and institutional capacity to enforce environment legislations and standards and programmes to

involve communities in the management of natural resources.

- (iii) Support towards the development of infrastructure and technology transfer, and support for water pollution control, purification and conservation, solid and water waste management, treatment and sanitation; and disposal of industrial and toxic wastes. Technical assistance for R&D, management and capacity building on environmental standards.
- (iv) Support to mitigate against natural disasters, prevention of environmental disasters and loss of biodiversity.
- (v) Promotion and protection of indigenous/traditional knowledge associated with biological resources and eco-systems.

(d) Regional peace, stability and security

Promote and enhance regional initiatives on peace and security Activities could be:

- (i) Capacity building for conflict prevention actors (public sector, security forces, civil society and politicians).
  - (ii) Promote appropriate mechanisms for early warning and promote appropriate mechanisms for conflict management and resolution.
  - (iii) Support to institutions that are the backbone to peace and security (media, civil society and public).
  - (iv) Enhance capacities for peace keeping.
- (e) Cultural development Promote and protect culture, heritage and indigenous traditional knowledge and practices for development Activities could be:
- (i) Develop and promote cultural industries and enhance market access of indigenous products.

4. Trade policy and Regulations Strengthen business and support enterprise development

(a) Support to regional trade arrangements and negotiations

Analyse and implement Multilateral Trade Agreements and financing. Strengthen partnerships in the region and between the region and the UK.

Activities could be:

- (i) Support to strengthen analytical capacities for policy making and negotiations and support successful towards implementation of regional and international agreements.
- (ii) Stakeholder sensitisation programmes regional/multilateral trade agreements, including financing mechanisms in place.
- (iii) Strengthen regional partnerships and improve the national and regional negotiation.

Key Areas Objective and illustrative activities

- (b) **Trade Facilitation** Improve efficiency, governance and smooth transit arrangements. Support trade/ investment facilitating organisations/institutions and the putting in place of guarantee funds and risk capital.

Activities could be:

- (i) Built regional policies and institutional capacities to facilitate regional trade in Trade Related Issues, consumer protection.
- (ii) Implementation of one-stop transit arrangements and where applicable customs collections at first port of entry including improvement of ports capacities with the private sector to provide quality services.
- (iii) Compliance and enforcement of internationally accredited harmonised standards, technical regulations and simplification of ROO and safeguard mechanisms for ease of application.
- (iv) Employment of technology (scanners, computerisation) for effective service provision and enhanced capacities of trade/investment facilitating organisation and institutions and business support services.
- (v) Establishment of guarantee funds and risk capital to the business communities.
- (c) **Disputes settlement mechanisms** Establish new and strengthen existing national and regional dispute settlement institutions. National and International recognition of arbitration decisions. Activities could be:
  - (i) Establishment/ strengthening of arbitration institutions and safeguard mechanisms.
- (d) **Legal and Regulatory Frame- works**
  - (ii) Training and capacity building for trade lawyers to interpret and enforce trade laws, settle disputes arising thereof.
  - (iii) Domestication of international agreements/conventions/treaties to facilitate international obligations and recognition of arbitration decisions.
  - (iv) Support to create awareness to stakeholders on dispute settlement mechanisms.

Support strengthening of judicial security and legality of private investment. Harmonisation of commercial laws. Development and adoption of employment laws. Facilitate and protect foreign investments. Protection of Consumer Rights and Intellectual Property Rights including folklore and traditional knowledge.

Activities could be:

- (i) Domestication of international agreements/conventions/treaties to strengthen judicial security and private investment.
- (ii) Support for capacity building for the development of legal frameworks responsive to Agreements on trade and investments and support for modernisation and development of commercial laws and for creating awareness of legal and regulatory frameworks.

5. Trade Development      Improve and encourage an enabling business climate, and access to business related services

- (a) Business climate      Support policy development (of business friendly laws and regulations). Facilitate removal of barriers to trade.

Activities could be:

- (i) Review business laws/commercial laws.
- (ii) Enhance capacities of enforcement agencies and personnel to reduce barriers to trade.

Key Areas      Objective      and illustrative activities

- (b) Business Support Services and Institutions

Establish mechanisms to encourage Public Private Partnerships and Community Private Partnerships. Develop and strengthen intermediary institutions/organisations. Develop and strengthen management information systems. Strengthen research and development capacities.

Activities could be:

- (i) Capacity and institutional development to entrench public/private sector and local community partnerships and sharing of benefits from trade and sustainable exploitation of natural resources.
- (ii) Development of appropriate financial and intermediary institutions/organisations for business support services and strengthen networked information management systems to facilitate trade.
- (iii) Strengthen research capacities and institutions to inform business decisions.
- (c) Access to trade finance      Establish, promote and strengthen finance institutions. Facilitate and improve access to finance. Development of innovative financing. Activities could be:
  - (i) Establish, promote and strengthen financial institutions and deepen financial reforms to assist in mobilising resources for trade and investment.
  - (ii) Design of instruments for businesses to access trade/investment resources and innovating financing mechanisms.
- (d) Trade promotion and market development in the productive and services sectors

Develop and enhance institutional and enterprise development Activities could be:

- (i) Establish/ enhance, restructure and commercialise trade/investment agencies.
- (ii) Development of entrepreneurship.

- (iii) Strengthen capacities of business service providers.
- (e) Private Sector Development To support in particular industrial development, MSMEs, mining, minerals and tourism. Identify and support privatisation/ commercialisation as appropriate. Activities could be:
  - (i) Capacity strengthening of business institutions in public and private sector and civil society.
  - (ii) Strengthen and facilitate trade information access, networks and information sharing and training for professionals on trade facilitation, export promotion and market research, etc.
  - (iii) Development of facilities and institutions for private sector participation.
  - (iv) Facilitation for adoption of new technology particularly for the micro and SMEs.
- 6. Adjustment Cost To mitigate against fiscal revenue losses and economic costs of adjustment
  - (a) Restructuring of industries, trade and policies and support to social services

Ensure competitiveness and ensure alignment of policies. Provide support for social sector development, social services and human resource development and education.

Activities could be:

- (i) Restructuring of industrial sector and adoption of economic policies for competitiveness and diversification into new economic sectors.
- (ii) Retraining of redundant labour to acquire new skills for restructured industries and new economic section.

Key Areas Objective and illustrative activities

- (b) Loss of fiscal revenue Macroeconomic support to mitigate against revenue loss, protect basic service sectors e.g. health & education and provide interventions for net food importing countries

Activities could be:

- (i) Provision of resources for loss of revenue from tariff dismantling, deepening of regional integration and negative implication of Balance Of Payments.
- (ii) Provision of safety net for social sector development, social services, human resource development and net food importing countries.
- (c) Debt Relief Debt swap particularly for non-LDCs who have not benefited from Highly Indebted Poor Countries.

7. Institutions Support capacity building for trade and investment promotion to ensure the effective implementation of EPAs and the regional reforms through the national regional and international private sector

Activities could be:

- (i) Refocusing the activities of EPA preparatory institutional arrangements towards monitoring EPA related commitments.

- (ii) Strengthen partnerships at national and regional level.

## ANNEX V

### **JOINT STATEMENT OF THE PARTIES ON THE OBJECTIVES AND ESSENTIAL AND FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS OF THIS AGREEMENT**

1. Advancing economic development is an essential part of how the UK is helping to make the global economy work for all. As set out in the UK's Economic Development Strategy 2017, the UK is focused on trade as an engine for poverty reduction; the UK is committed to building the potential for developing countries to trade more with the UK and the rest of the world.

2. As the UK leaves the EU, it is seeking to maintain the effects of all existing EU trade agreements and preferential arrangements, including the EU's Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) with African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. This will ensure that the UK maintains the greatest amount of certainty, continuity and stability in its trade and investment relationships for our businesses, citizens and trading partners.

3. As the UK leaves the EU, the Signatory ESA States seek continuity in their preferential trade market access to the UK market as it currently exists under the Interim Agreement establishing a framework for an Economic Partnership Agreement between the Eastern and Southern African States, on the one part, and the European Community and its Member States, on the other part through a new agreement. This will ensure that there is no trade disruption between the ESA States and the UK and promote further trade opportunities and development between the Parties.

4. In light of this, the Parties agree that the following principles and procedures shall apply to this Agreement.

#### Objectives and Essential and Fundamental Elements of this Agreement

5. The UK will continue to promote the economic and social development of its EPA partners. This Agreement shall be centred on the objective of reducing and eventually eradicating poverty in a way that is consistent with the objectives of sustainable development.

6. Respect for human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law, and full compliance with and national implementation of existing obligations under international disarmament and non-proliferation treaties shall underpin the domestic and international policies of the UK and of the Signatory ESA States, and constitute the essential elements of this Agreement. Good governance shall also underpin the domestic and international policies of the UK and the Signatory ESA States and constitutes a fundamental element of this Agreement.

#### Political dialogue

7. The UK and the Signatory ESA States shall support regular engagement through comprehensive and balanced political dialogue to facilitate their shared agendas.

8. If the UK or a Signatory ESA State considers the other to be failing to fulfil an obligation stemming from respect for the essential and fundamental elements of this Agreement, they shall attempt to address this as part of their regular dialogue. If issues persist, they shall share information required for examining the situation, and if necessary hold consultations focused on measures to remedy the situation.

9. Those consultations, which shall begin within 30 days of any invitation to hold them, shall continue for a period established by mutual agreement, though lasting no longer than 120 days.