



TRADE AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the Government of the Republic of Zambia (Hereinafter referred to as "The Contracting Parties"), desirous of strengthening and developing trade relations between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1

(a) The Contracting Parties shall accord each other the most favoured-nation treatment in all matters with respect to the trade relations between the two countries.

(b) The Contracting Parties shall issue import and export licences as long as such licences are required in accordance with the laws and regulations of either Contracting Party. Licences shall be granted on terms no less favourable than those granted to any third country.

(c) The provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this Article shall, however, not apply to advantages:

(i) which one of the Contracting Parties has granted or may grant to neighbouring countries in order to facilitate frontier traffic;

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- (ii) which shall result from a Customs Union, a Free Trade Area, or any other International Trade Arrangement to which either Contracting Party may be or become a party.

ARTICLE 2

The Contracting Parties shall encourage direct trade between themselves and shall use their best endeavour to increase the volume of trade between their two countries, particularly with regards to goods and items mentioned in the lists A and B annexed to this Agreement. The lists are indicative.

ARTICLE 3

(a) For the purpose of this Agreement, goods originating in Rwanda shall be regarded as Rwandese products and goods originating in Zambia as Zambian. The country of origin shall be deemed to be the country where a product was actually produced and/or manufactured or underwent its last substantial processing, or in the case of non-processed agricultural products, the country where the products were actually produced.

(b) The Contracting Parties reserve the right to subject the importation of any goods to the submission of certificates of origin by an organisation authorised in this respect by the Government of the country of origin.

ARTICLE 4

Goods of one Contracting Party imported into the territory of the other Contracting Party may be re-exported to a third country without prior approval of the respective authorities of the Contracting Party from whose territory the goods have

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been purchased. However, either Contracting Party may, in the case of any particular commodity, impose a condition requiring its approval for such re-export, or making such re-export subject to specified conditions or restrictions.

ARTICLE 5

The Contracting Parties, subject to the laws and regulations in force in the two countries, undertake to facilitate transit trade across their countries, by all means of transport and not to subject it to transit duties except for costs for services pertaining to transit operations and subject to customs regulations in force in accordance with the prevailing agreements pertaining to handling of such goods in the two countries.

ARTICLE 6

The Contracting Parties shall accord each other subject to the laws and regulations in force in the country concerned treatment no less favourable than that accorded to other countries in respect of goods of one Contracting Party being transported to or from any other country through the territory of the other Contracting Party.

ARTICLE 7

(a) Subject to the laws and regulations of the importing country, the products of either Contracting Party after they have been conveyed in transit through the territories of one or more third countries, shall not, upon their importation into the

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