



PREFERENTIAL TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

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PREAMBLE

The Government of the Republic of Malawi and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (hereinafter referred to as "the Contracting Parties")-

DETERMINED to facilitate economic activities between the two countries through formalization of trade;

CONSIDERING that the development of trade relations between the two countries shall contribute towards economic development;

DESIROUS of strengthening and diversifying the trade relations between the two countries on the basis of fairness, equity and mutuality of benefits;

RECOGNIZING that both countries have a common interest in the further expansion and diversification of trade between their respective countries on the basis of fairness, equity and mutuality of benefits;

CONSCIOUS of the need to liberalise their bilateral trade through the simultaneous elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers;

AWARE of the need to put in place arrangements which are designed to ensure that trade between the two countries is as free and uninterrupted as possible;

AWARE of the need of establishing effective procedures for the joint administration of this Agreement;

RECOGNISING that the two Parties have an existing Trade Agreement signed in 1959 between Portugal and The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland to

facilitate commercial relations between their respective territories.

AGREE as follows-

ARTICLE I DEFINITIONS

In this Agreement, unless inconsistent with the context-

"annexure" means an annexure to this Agreement which shall form an integral part of this Agreement;

"Contracting Party" means a party to this Agreement, namely, the Government of the Republic of Malawi or the Government of the Republic of Mozambique, as the case may be;

"import duty" means a customs duty or charge of equivalent effect imposed on, or in connection with, the importation of goods consigned from one Contracting Party to a consignee in the other Contracting Party;

"dumping" means the introduction of products of a Contracting Party into the commerce of the other Contracting Party at lower than the normal domestic value of the products in the exporting country;

"Joint Trade Committee" means the committee established under Article XXI;

"imported goods" means goods which are treated as originating in either Contracting Parties;

"Non-Tariff Barrier (NTB)" means any barrier to trade other than import and export duties;

"Quantitative restrictions" means prohibitions or restrictions on imports into, or exports from, a Contracting Party, as the case may be, whether made effective through quotas, import licences, foreign exchange allocating practices or other measures with equivalent effect, including administrative measures and requirements restricting imports or exports;

"WTO" means the World Trade Organization;

"value added" means the difference between the ex-factory cost of the finished product and the Cost, Insurance and Freight (c.i.f.) value of the material imported from outside the territories of the Contracting Parties and used in the production of the product.

ARTICLE II IMPORT DUTIES

1. Subject to Annexure I, goods grown, produced or manufactured in the territory of a Contracting Party shall be imported into the territory of the other Contracting Party free of import duties.
2. To qualify for duty-free treatment, goods shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin issued in accordance with Article III by an authority designated by either Contracting Party.
3. Where a product is being exported by a person other than the manufacturer, the certificate of origin in respect thereof shall be endorsed by the original manufacturer.
4. The provisions in paragraph 1 shall not apply to products in Annexure I.

ARTICLE III
RULES OF ORIGIN

1. Goods shall be accepted as originating in a Contracting Party if-
 - (a) they have been wholly grown or produced in the territory of either Contracting Party;
 - (b) they have been produced in the territory of a Contracting Party wholly or partially from materials imported from outside the territory of the Contracting Party or of undetermined origin by a process of production which effects a substantial transformation of the materials such that -
 - (i) the c.i.f. value of the materials does not exceed 60 percent of the total cost of the materials used in the production of the goods; or
 - (ii) the value-added resulting from the process of production accounts for at least 25 percent of the ex-factory costs of the goods; or
 - (c) there is a change in the tariff heading of a product arising from a processing carried out on the non-originating materials.
2. The calculation of value adding referred to in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) shall be as stated in Annexure II.
3. Without prejudice to paragraph (1) (a), goods listed in Annexure III shall be considered as wholly grown or produced in the territory of a Contracting Party.
4. Raw materials or semi-finished goods originating in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement in the territory of either of the Contracting

Parties undergoing working or processing in the territory of either of the Contracting Parties shall for purpose of determining the origin of a finished product be deemed to have originated in the territory of the Contracting Party where the final processing or manufacturing takes place.

ARTICLE IV COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS

1. If so required, goods grown, produced or manufactured in the territory of a Contracting Party shall, when exported to the territory of the other Contracting Party, comply with national standards of the importing country.
2. The Contracting Parties shall ensure that their respective national standards are in harmony with international standards and relevant WTO Agreement.
3. Whenever a relevant international standard does not exist or the technical content of a proposed technical regulation is not in accordance with the technical content of relevant international standards, and if the technical regulation may have a significant effect on trade of the other Contracting Party, a Contracting Party shall-
 - (a) publish a notice in a publication at an early appropriate stage, in such a manner as to enable interested parties in the territory of the other Contracting Party to become acquainted with it that they propose to introduce a particular technical regulation;
 - (b) notify the other Contracting Party of the products to be covered by the proposed technical regulation, together with a brief indication of its objective and rationale and such notification shall

take place at an early appropriate stage, when amendments can still be introduced and comments taken into account;

- (c) upon request, provide to the other Contracting Party particulars or copies of the proposed technical regulation and, whenever possible, identify the parts which in substance deviate from relevant international standards; and
 - (d) without discrimination, allow reasonable time for the other Contracting Party to make comments in writing, discuss the comments upon request, and take the written comments and the results of the discussions into account.
4. Subject to the provisions in the lead-in to paragraph 3, where urgent problems of safety, health, environmental protection or national security arise or threaten to arise for a Contracting Party, that Contracting Party may omit such of the steps enumerated in paragraph 3 as it finds necessary, provided that the Contracting Party, upon adoption of a technical regulation, shall-
- (a) notify immediately the other Contracting Party of the particular technical regulation and the products covered, with a brief indication of the objective and the rationale of the technical regulation, including the nature of the urgent problems;
 - (b) upon request, provide the other Contracting Party with copies of the technical regulation; and
 - (c) without discrimination, allow the other Contracting Party to present its comments in writing, discuss the comments upon request, and take the written comments and the results of the

discussions into account.

5. Contracting Parties shall ensure that all technical regulations which have been adopted are published promptly or otherwise made available in such a manner as to enable interested parties in the territory of the other Contracting Party to become acquainted with them.
6. Except in those urgent circumstances referred to in paragraph 4, Contracting Parties shall allow a reasonable interval between the publication of technical regulations and their entry into force in order to allow time for producers in the territory of the other Contracting Party to adapt their products or methods of production to the requirements of the importing Contracting Party.
7. In compliance with paragraph 1, exporters in each Contracting Party shall ensure that each particular consignment of goods meets the standards of the other Contracting Party before undertaking the exportation.
8. For purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2, goods shall be accompanied by a certificate of the national quality-certification body of a Contracting Party.
9. The national certification bodies of the Contracting Parties shall cooperate and exchange information.

ARTICLE V
SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

1. Contracting Parties shall base their sanitary and phytosanitary measures on international standards, guidelines and recommendations, so as to harmonise sanitary and phytosanitary measures for agricultural and livestock production.

2. Contracting Parties shall, upon request, enter into consultation with the aim of achieving agreements on recognition of the equivalence of specific sanitary and phytosanitary measures, in accordance with the relevant WTO Agreement.

**ARTICLE VI
NON - TARIFF BARRIERS**

Except as provided for in this Agreement, Contracting Parties shall-

- (a) adopt policies and implement measures to eliminate all existing forms of NTBs, except as provide for in Article IX; and
- (b) refrain from imposing any new NTBs.

**ARTICLE VII
QUANTITATIVE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS**

Contracting Parties shall not apply any new quantitative restrictions and shall phase out the existing restrictions on the import of goods originating in the territory of the other Contracting Party, except where otherwise provided for in this Agreement.

**ARTICLE VIII
QUANTITATIVE EXPORT RESTRICTIONS**

Contracting Parties shall not apply any quantitative restrictions on exports to the territory of the other Contracting Party, except where otherwise provided for in this Agreement.

ARTICLE IX
GENERAL EXCEPTIONS

Subject to the requirements that such measures are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between the Contracting Parties, nothing in Articles VII and VIII of this Agreement shall be construed as to prevent the adoption or enforcement of any measures by a Contracting Party:

- (a) necessary to protect public morals or maintain public order;
- (b) necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health;
- (c) necessary to secure compliance with laws and regulations which are consistent with the provisions of the WTO;
- (d) necessary to protect intellectual property rights or to prevent deceptive trade practices;
- (e) relating to transfer of gold, silver, precious and semi-precious stones, including precious and strategic metals;
- (f) imposed for the protection of national treasures of artistic, historic or archaeological value;
- (g) necessary to prevent or relieve critical shortages of essential foodstuffs or other products essential to the exporting Contracting Party;
- (h) relating to the conservation of exhaustible natural resources and the environment;
- (i) necessary to ensure compliance with existing obligations under international agreements;

- (j) import restrictions that do not discriminate among exporting countries, on agricultural products necessary for the enforcement of Government measures which operate:
 - (i) to restrict the quantities of the like domestic products permitted to be marketed or produced; or
 - (ii) to remove a temporary surplus of the like domestic products;
- (k) import and export restrictions taken in time of war or any other emergency; or
- (l) necessary to safeguard the balance of payments.

**ARTICLE X
ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES**

Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent any Contracting Party from applying anti-dumping measures which are in conformity with relevant WTO Agreement.

**ARTICLE XI
SUBSIDIES AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES**

1. The Contracting Parties shall not grant subsidies which distort or threaten to distort competition between them.
2. A Contracting Party may, for the purpose of off-setting the effects of subsidies and subject to relevant WTO Agreement, levy countervailing duties on a product of another Contracting Party.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, a Contracting Party may introduce a new subsidy only in accordance with relevant WTO Agreement.

ARTICLE XII
SAFEGUARD MEASURES

1. A Contracting Party may apply a safeguard measure to a product only if that Contracting Party has determined that such product is being imported to its territory in such increased quantities, absolute or relative to domestic production, and under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury to the domestic industry that produces like or directly competitive products.
2. A Contracting Party shall apply safeguard measures only to extent and for such period of time necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury and to facilitate adjustment as agreed upon by the Joint Trade Committee.
3. Before a Contracting Party shall take action pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1, it shall give notice in writing to the other Contracting Party for consultations through the Joint Trade Committee.
4. Notwithstanding the provisions of relevant WTO Agreement on safeguard measures, the Joint Trade Committee shall determine the manner and procedures for the application of the safeguard measure.

ARTICLE XIII
COOPERATION IN CURBING SMUGGLING

1. The Contracting Parties agree that trade between their two countries shall be conducted through authorised ports of entry and exit.
2. The Contracting Parties shall use their best endeavours to prevent all movements between their two countries of goods, the import or export of

which is contrary to the relevant laws and regulations in force in either territory and the movement of goods inclined to bypass established entry points.

3. The Customs Administration of each Contracting Party shall exercise, at the express request of the custom administration of the other Contracting Party, special-
 - (a) surveillance within its own jurisdiction on-
 - (i) the movements, especially on entry or exit of one's territory of certain persons suspected by the custom administration of the other Contracting Party to engage in activities contrary to its Customs Legislation and report such activities to the Immigration Administration of its own jurisdiction; and
 - (ii) certain places where it is suspected that goods are hoarded for the purpose of smuggling; and
 - (b) examination of the legality of documents.
4. The Contracting Parties shall designate ports of entry and the designated ports of entry shall be set out in Annexure IV.
5. The Contracting Parties agree that their customs immigration and Police administrations and other competent authorities shall enhance cooperation and exchange useful information with a view to eliminating smuggling of goods.

ARTICLE XIV
FACILITATION OF TRADE ALONG COMMON BORDERS

1. The Contracting Parties hereby undertake to facilitate the establishment, in conformity with the economic laws along their common borders,

trading institutions and market centres through which Malawi and Mozambique products shall be traded.

2. The Contracting Parties shall render assistance to each other with a view to simplifying and facilitating border trade exchanges and to prevent, investigate and repress breaches of customs laws of their respective territories.
3. The customs and immigration authorities of the Contracting Parties shall take necessary measures in order to harmonise the responsibilities and working hours of their respective corresponding offices.

ARTICLE XV FACILITATION OF TRANSIT TRADE

1. The Contracting Parties agree to facilitate, in accordance with their respective laws and regulations, freedom of transit through their respective territories of goods originally from-
 - (a) the territory of either Contracting Party destined for a third country; or
 - (b) a third country and destined for the territory of either Contracting Party.
2. Paragraph 1 is subject to the transit or movement of goods complying with the applicable laws and regulations in force.

ARTICLE XVI COOPERATION IN CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION

1. The customs authorities of the Contracting Parties shall regularly consult on matters concerning the documentation and procedures relating to the certificates of origin issued under this Agreement.

2. Each Contracting Party's customs authority shall be the competent authority to verify the origin of goods that are exported to the territory of the other Contracting Party to ensure that they meet the local content requirement of the rules of origin according to Article III.
3. The importing country reserves the right to verify the origin of the goods imported into it under this Agreement and information and documentation necessary for verification purposes shall be forwarded to the customs authority of the importing country at the same time as such details are forwarded to the customs authority of the exporting country.
4. Origin verification shall be carried out for all products being traded for the first time and the origin verification may be reviewed on a case-by-case basis at the request of either Contracting Party.
5. Failure to furnish the information stated in this Article may lead to the suspension of goods in question from benefiting from the provisions of this Agreement.
6. Where necessary, the customs authorities of the Contracting Parties shall jointly visit the manufacturing establishments in the territory of either Contracting Party for purpose of origin verification.
7. The customs administrations of the Contracting Parties shall put in place measures to facilitate the movement of goods between the two countries.

ARTICLE XVII
GOODS IN TRANSIT AND FOR EXHIBITION AND SAMPLES

The Contracting Parties shall, subject to the laws and regulations in force in their respective territories and on conditions agreed upon by the competent authorities of both Contracting Parties, permit the import and export, free of import duties, taxes and other similar levies or charges, not related to the payment for services, of the following goods-

- (a) samples of goods and publicity materials, required only for obtaining orders and for advertising purposes, which are neither for sale nor of any commercial value;
- (b) goods imported temporarily for experiments and research activities;
- (c) goods imported temporarily for the purpose of trade fairs and exhibitions;
- (d) goods imported temporarily for effecting repairs and which are re-exported;
- (e) goods originating in or from a third country and transported through the territory of one of the Contracting Parties destined for the territory of the other Contracting Party; and
- (f) goods originating in or from the territory of a Contracting Party and transported through the territory of the other Contracting Party destined for a third country.

ARTICLE XVIII
TRADE PROMOTION AND FACILITATION

To facilitate and promote the development of trade and commercial transactions under this Agreement, the Contracting Parties agree-

- (a) to participate in each other's trade fairs and exhibitions;
- (b) to allow the organization of other trade promotion activities in their respective territories in accordance with their laws and regulations;
- (c) to furnish each other, on request, with all necessary information concerning the possibilities of supplying goods originating from their respective countries.

- (d) that their trade promotion organisations shall cooperate and exchange information with a view to promoting and facilitating the quality of goods traded between the territories of the Contracting Parties; and
- (e) that the standards bodies of the Contracting Parties shall cooperate and exchange information with a view to promoting and facilitating the quality of goods traded between the territories of the Contracting Parties.

**ARTICLE XIX
MODES OF PAYMENT**

1. All payments between the Contracting Parties in pursuance of this Agreement shall be effected in any freely convertible currency in accordance with the foreign exchange laws and regulations in force in the respective territories of the Contracting Parties.
2. This provision shall be reviewed from time to time depending on the arrangement agreed between the two Contracting Parties.

**ARTICLE XX
CONSULTATIONS**

The Contracting Parties, having regard to the objectives of this Agreement and recognising that difficulties or problems may arise as a result of the operation of this Agreement, agree that-

- (a) a Contracting Party which proposes to take or authorise action which it considers may affect any benefit accruing to the other Contracting Party under this Agreement shall, whenever possible, consult in advance with, and give sympathetic consideration to any representations by, or proposals received from, the other Contracting Party;
- (b) a Contracting Party shall be free at all times to approach the other Contracting Party for consultations with a view to finding ways and means of solving any difficulty or problem in the operation of this

Agreement; and

- (c) apart from any discussions which may take place under paragraphs (a) and (b), the Contracting Parties shall meet at intervals not exceeding twelve months for formal discussion of the operation of this Agreement.

ARTICLE XXI JOINT TRADE COMMITTEE

1. A Joint Trade Committee is hereby established, comprising representatives of each Contracting Party, which shall oversee the implementation and application of this Agreement.
2. The Joint Trade Committee shall have a Sub-committee on Customs Cooperation comprising officials from the two customs administrations. The Sub-committee shall be responsible for formulation and undertaking measures for effective implementation of this agreement.
3. The Joint Trade Committee and the Sub-committee on Customs Cooperation shall meet at least once a year or within six weeks after a written request has been made by either of Contracting Parties. The Sub-committee on Customs Cooperation shall meet before the meeting of the Joint Trade Committee.
4. The Joint Trade Committee and the Sub-committee on Customs Cooperation shall deliberate on any issue arising from the implementation and application of this Agreement and in particular the issues referred to in Annexures I and II, and Article XXIII.

ARTICLE XXII INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as affecting any rights and obligations arising from any international agreement or treaty already entered

into by either Contracting Party.

**ARTICLE XXIII
DISPUTE SETTLEMENT**

1. If Contracting Party should consider that any benefit accruing to it, directly or indirectly, under this Agreement is being nullified or impaired or that the attainment of any objective of this Agreement is being impeded as a result of-
 - (a) the failure of the other Contracting Party of any measure, whether or not it conflicts with the provisions of this Agreement, or
 - (b) the application by the other Contracting Party to carry out its obligations under this Agreement; or
 - (c) the existence of any other situation,

the aggrieved Contracting Party may initiate discussion and consultation directly with the other Contracting Party.
2. If no satisfactory solution of the matter is effected between the Contracting Parties within a reasonable time, the matter may be referred to the Joint Trade Committee for investigation and appropriate recommendation or ruling.
3. In exceptional and serious circumstances, the Joint Trade Committee may authorise a Contracting Party to suspend the application to the other Contracting Party of such concessions or obligations under this Agreement, as are determined to be appropriate.

**ARTICLE XXIV
IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM**

1. The Government of the Republic of Malawi hereby designates its Ministry of Trade and Private Sector Development and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique designates its Ministry of Industry and Trade as their respective organs for the purpose of implementing this Agreement and other matters related thereto, and with respect to the Joint Trade Committee, as specified in Article XXI.
2. Each Contracting Party shall have the right to designate in writing, at any time, any other appropriate body, organisation or Ministry in place of the one already designated.
3. Each Contracting Party shall decide on the relevant stakeholders that will constitute the Joint Trade Committee and shall be part of the implementation mechanism of this Agreement.

**ARTICLE XXV
ENTRY INTO FORCE, AMENDMENT AND
TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT**

1. This Agreement shall come into force on a date to be determined by the Contracting Parties and confirmed by an exchange of diplomatic notes.
2. This Agreement shall remain in force until termination by either Contracting Party by giving six months notice in writing to the other Contracting Party, provided that the obligations assumed by the Contracting Parties under this Agreement prior to the notice of termination shall, to the extent necessary, survive the termination.
3. Annexures to this Agreement may be amended by mutual agreement of the Contracting Parties in the Joint Trade Committee and such amendments shall enter into force on a date to be agreed by the Joint Trade Committee.



4. Should either Contracting Party consider it desirable to amend the text of this Agreement, other than the Annexures, it may request consultations between the Contracting Parties and the consultations shall begin within six weeks of the request.
5. Any amendment to this Agreement shall enter into force on a date to be determined by the Contracting Parties and confirmed through an exchange of diplomatic notes.
6. This Agreement supersedes the 1959 Trade Agreement between Portugal and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

DONE at Zomba on this day of 28th December, 2005 in two originals in English and Portuguese languages, both texts being equally authentic.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Martin O. Kansichi'.

Dr. Martin O. Kansichi

MINISTER OF TRADE AND
PRIVATE SECTOR
DEVELOPMENT

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'António Fernando'.

Eng. António Fernando

MINISTER OF
INDUSTRY AND TRADE

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

ANNEXURE I

PRODUCTS EXCLUDED FROM PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

- (i) Sugar: 17.01
- (ii) Beer: 22.03
- (iii) Cocacola and Schweppes branded soft drinks: 22.02.90
- (iv) Manufactured tobacco: 24.02; 24.03
- (v) Refined edible oil: 15.06; 15.07; 15.08; 15.11; 15.12; 15.13; 15.14; 15.15; 15.16
- (vi) Dressed chickens: 02.07
- (vii) Table eggs: 04.07.00.90
- (viii) Un-manufactured tobacco: 24.01
- (ix) Stationery excluding exercise books: 48
- (x) Petroleum products: 27.10
- (xi) Firearms, ammunition 93.01
- (xii) Explosives: 36.02

ANNEXURE II

CALCULATION OF VALUE- ADDED

Goods shall be accepted as originating in a Contracting Party if they are consigned directly from a Contracting Party to a consignee in another Contracting Party and the value-added resulting from the process of production accounts for at least 25% of the ex-factory cost of the goods.

Explanation

The Value-added is the difference between the ex-factory cost of the finished product and the c.i.f. value of imported materials used in production.

Ex-factory cost means the value of the total inputs required to produce a given product.

Calculation of ex-factory cost:

The following costs, charges and expenses should be included:

- a) The cost of imported materials, as represented by their c.i.f. value accepted by the Customs authorities on clearance for home consumption, or on temporary admission at the time of last importation into the other country where they were used in a process of production, less the amount of any transport costs incurred in transit through third countries.
Provided that the cost imported materials not imported by the manufacturer will be the delivery cost at the factory but excluding customs duties and other charges of equivalent effect thereon;
- b) The cost of local materials, as represented by their delivery price at the factory;
- c) The cost of direct labour as represented by the wages paid to the operatives responsible for the manufacture of goods;
- d) The cost of direct factory expenses, as represented by:
 - The operating cost of the machine being used to manufacture the goods;
 - The expenses incurred in the cleaning, drying, polishing, pressing or any other process, as may be necessary for the finishing of the goods;
 - The cost of putting up the goods in their retail packages and the costs of such packages but excluding any extra cost of picking the goods for transportation or export and the cost of any extra packages;
 - The cost of special designs, drawings or layout; and the hire of tools, or equipment for the production goods.
- (e) The cost of factory overheads as represented by:

- Rent, rates and insurance charges directly attributed to the factory;
- Indirect labour charges, including salaries paid to the factory managers, wages paid to the foremen, examiners and testers of the goods;
- Power, light, water and other service charges directly attributed to the cost of manufacture of the goods;
- Consumable stores, including minor tools, grease, oil and other incidental items and materials used in the manufacture of the goods;
- Depreciation and maintenance of factory buildings, plant and machinery, tools and other items used in the manufacture of the goods.

ANNEXURE III

The following categories of goods shall be considered as wholly grown or produced in the territory of a Contracting Party:

- (a) mineral products extracted from its soil;
- (b) agricultural produce harvested or gathered therein;
- (c) live animals born and raised therein;
- (d) products obtained therein from live animals;
- (e) forest products harvested therein;
- (f) fish and other fish products gathered therein or from its marine economic zone;
- (g) scrap and waste resulting from manufacturing operations within the Contracting Parties; and
- (h) products obtained therein exclusively from products specified in (a) and (b) above;

ANNEXURE IV

DESIGNATED PORTS OF ENTRY

MOZAMBIQUE	MALAWI
Zobwe' Border Post	Mwanza Border Post
Milange Border Post	Muloza Border Post
Mandimba Border Post	Chiponde Border Post
Biri-Biri Border Post	Biriwiri Border Post
Calomue' Border Post	Dedza Border Post
Entre-Lagos Border Post	Nayuchi Border Post