

**GENERAL AGREEMENT
ON TARIFFS AND TRADE**

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TRADE POLICY REVIEW MECHANISM

Trade Policy Review of Senegal

Communications from the Discussants

Revision

Pursuant to the revised procedures for review meetings circulated in the communication from the Chairman of the Council dated 30 April 1993 (L/7208), the following are outlines of the main points to be raised by Mr. Andrea Meloni (Italy) and Mr. Moncef Baati (Tunisia) at the review of Senegal to be held on 21 and 22 March 1994.

It is recalled that discussants act in their personal capacity.

(a) Mr. Andrea Meloni

1. The devaluation of the CFA franc was accompanied in Senegal by a series of measures in a number of areas, including foreign trade. The review of Senegal's trade policy gives us an opportunity to obtain further information on the nature and foreseeable effects of the changes that have occurred since the beginning of the year in the system of customs duties and other import charges.
2. Revenue from customs duties, taxes and other import charges accounts for quite a substantial part of Senegal's total fiscal revenue. This places considerable constraints and limits on the management of trade policy, and on the general strategy of economic policy. Could the Senegalese authorities comment on this, particularly in terms of how the trade liberalization process will be affected?
3. Senegal is a member of various West African regional integration organizations. It would be interesting to know the Senegalese authorities' assessment of the prospects of economic integration after the devaluation of the CFA franc, particularly as regards trade within the region.

(b) Mr. Moncef Baati

1. According to the Secretariat's report, Senegal's fiscal system is relatively complex. Do the Senegalese authorities intend to institute a more transparent system so as to facilitate action by economic operators?
2. According to estimates mentioned in the Secretariat's report, illicit foreign trade has reached a figure of CFAF 200 billion, corresponding to one fifth of Senegal's current imports. Could the Senegalese delegation give us an idea of the measures being taken to combat this illicit trade?

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3. Following the recent devaluation of the CFA franc, the Senegalese authorities announced measures concerning the prices of products of basic necessity. Could the Senegalese delegation give us some additional information on the mechanisms established and the role to be played by the Caisse de péréquation et de stabilisation des prix?

4. The Government of Senegal's report mentions the creation of a national UNCTAD/GATT Committee. Would it be possible to give participants some additional information on the composition and role of this mechanism?

5. According to the Secretariat's report, the role played by the informal sector in Senegal's economy is extremely important. What measures have been taken to improve integration of this sector in Senegal's economy?