

**GENERAL AGREEMENT
ON TARIFFS AND TRADE**

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COUNCIL

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TRADE POLICY REVIEW MECHANISM

Trade Policy Review of Zimbabwe

Communication from the Discussants

Addendum

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 is an outline of the main points to be raised by Mr. Abdelkader Lecheheb (Morocco) at the review of Zimbabwe to be held on 1-2 December 1994.

It is recalled that discussants act in their personal capacity.

Mr. Abdelkader LECHEHEB

- The low level of bindings made to date presumably increases the unpredictability of the Zimbabwean market. Foreign investment could suffer.

Could we know the Zimbabwean Government's reaction to this?

- While the product composition seems reasonable, an effort should be made to diversify outlets (by countries). The Uruguay Round offers an opportunity in this respect.

Are measures planned to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Uruguay Round in this area?

- Imports, especially those of agricultural products are subject to licensing. How are licences/permits obtained? Are data available on the granting of licence/permit applications?

- Textiles and clothing will be withdrawn from the negative list but will be subject to higher tariffs. Could we have information on this?

- Zimbabwe applies a 15 per cent surcharge. It is stated that this surcharge will be reduced and then eliminated. The Secretariat report refers to this elimination for mid-1995 on page xi and for the end of 1995 on page 28. Which is right?

- Could we have further details on import taxes?

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- The Secretariat report (page 20, paragraph 13) states that Zimbabwe grants m.f.n. treatment to all countries, regardless of whether they are GATT contracting parties. A footnote on page 20 notes that a statutory provision exists that allows the imposition of an additional duty of 15 per cent on all goods produced in such countries as may be specified. Could we have further information on this subject?

- Zimbabwe seems to prefer to raise its tariffs rather than apply its anti-dumping legislation which is, of course, intended as protection against unfair trade. Could we have Zimbabwe's comments on this subject?

- The Secretariat report mentions that a national preference is granted for government procurement. How does this national preference work?