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The Republic of Zimbabwe, is a landlocked country located in southern Africa. It is bordered by South Africa to the south, Botswana to the southwest, Zambia to the northwest and Mozambique to the east. Zimbabwe is a member of the African Union (AU), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). Zimbabwe has also been a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) since 1995.

Following a decade of economic contraction from 1998 to 2008, Zimbabwe's economy recorded real growth of roughly 10% in 2010-11, before slowing in 2012-13. Zimbabwe faces a number of economic issues, including infrastructure and regulatory deficiencies, policy uncertainty, a large external debt burden and insufficient formal employment.

ITC is currently focused on helping Zimbabwe increase the value-addition and promote its cotton production as well as promoting public-private dialogue with the business sector and improving institutional capacities in trade information and business development.
2. People and Economy

2.1 People

| Total population (growth rates per annum) | 12,784,041 in 2012 with growth rates of 1.8% p.a during 2008-2012 |
| Population density (people per sq. km of land area) | 33 in 2012 |
| Female population | 50.7% in 2012 |
| Population below 15 years of age | 40.2% in 2008 ; 41.6% in 2012 |
| Urban population | 37.2% in 2012 |
| Population living below $1.25 a day at purchasing power parity (PPP) | N.A |
| Ranking in the Human Development Index (HDI) | 172 out of 186 in 2012 |

Evolution of the Human Development Index (HDI)

Source: United Nations Development Programme Human Development Indicators
Note: The Human Development Index measures the overall development of a nation and ranges from 0 (low level of development) to 1 (highest level of development). The United Nations Development Programme (http://hdr.undp.org) provides a detailed explanation. ITC Regional group refers to ITC definition.

Health
- Life expectancy at birth (years) (56)
- Mortality rate, under-5 (per thousand live births) (89.8) in 2012

Education
- Education index - expected and mean years of schooling (rank) (112 out of 191) in 2012

Income level
- GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international $) ( ) in 2012

Inequality
- Inequality-adjusted HDI (rank) (116 out of 191) in 2012

Poverty
- Multidimensional Poverty Index (rank) (39 out of 191) in 2012

Gender
- Gender inequality index (rank) (33 out of 191) in 2012

Sustainability
- Adjusted net savings (% of GNI) (n.a) in 2012
2.2 Economy

### Added value per sector (current US$ and % of GDP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>%GDP</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>%GDP</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>%GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>1,049</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>1,416</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>1,346</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>2,144</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>2,893</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>2,144</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: Added value is US$ terms are expressed in million, GDP US$, and "6,976 to be read 6'976"

### Evolution of GDP (constant 2005 US$)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI

### Evolution of GDP per capita (constant 2005 US$)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI
Aid Dependency
(Official Development Assistance/Gross National Income)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI. Regional group refers to ITC definition.
3. Trade Performance

3.1 General Trade Performance

3.1.1 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Goods

![Graph showing the evolution of the total imports and exports of goods of Zimbabwe.]

- Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Goods
  - 43.2% (2010)
  - 61.9% (2011)
  - 78.5% (2012)
  - 59.0% (2013)
  - 69.2% (2014)

3.1.2 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Services

![Graph showing the evolution of the total imports and exports of services of Zimbabwe.]

- Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Services
  - 7.5% (2010)
  - 9.1% (2011)
  - 10.5% (2012)
  - 7.8% (2013)

ITC by country - Zimbabwe
3.1.3 Evolution of Total Trade

Evolution of the total import and export of goods of Zimbabwe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>7,703</td>
<td>3,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>7,362</td>
<td>3,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>8,599</td>
<td>3,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>5,852</td>
<td>3,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>3,526</td>
<td>2,269</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.4 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Export

Zimbabwe’s exports by region of destination

Source: ITC Trade Map

Notes: ITC Trade Map is a product of the World Trade Centre, an entity of the World Trade Organization. Regulatory and statistical data provided by UNCTAD. 2013 data was not provided.
3.1.5 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Import

Zimbabwe’s exports by region of destination

Source: ITC Trade Map.

Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country’s export growth in value terms by diversification pattern over the indicated period.

3.1.6 Total Export Growth

Total exports growth (54.6%), 2009-2013

- Decrease in traditional products to traditional markets: -40.1%
- Increase in traditional products to traditional markets: 109.2%
- Extinction of traditional products and traditional markets: -24.6%
- Increase in traditional products to new markets: 0.0%
- Increase in new products to traditional markets: 10.0%
- Increase in new products to new markets: 0.0%

Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC’s Trade Competitiveness Map data.
Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country’s export growth in value terms by diversification pattern over the indicated period.
3.1.7 Marginal Export Growth

From 2009 to 2013, the country’s total export in value increased by 54.6%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marginal Growth Due to</th>
<th>US$ change</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth due to world trade's growth</td>
<td>1,106,930.4</td>
<td>48.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth due to product specialisation</td>
<td>94,807.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth due to geographic specialisation</td>
<td>-297,371.8</td>
<td>-13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth due to competitiveness</td>
<td>334,038.6</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum of the marginal growths</td>
<td>1,238,405.0</td>
<td>54.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC’s Trade Competitiveness Map data.
Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country’s export growth in value by structural driving effects over the indicated period. Values are in US$ thousands.

3.1.8 Composition of Trade in Services - Export
3.1.9 Composition of Trade in Services - Import

List of services imported by Zimbabwe

3.1.10 Evolution of FDI

Evolution of FDI inflow in Zimbabwe as % of GDP

Source: ITC based on World Bank data.
## 3.2 Sector Trade Performance

### 3.2.1 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Export

#### Sectoral Diversification in Products - Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country's exports 2009</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector's exports</th>
<th>Sector's leading exported product HS6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td>756411 Nickel matte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>72011 Tobacco, unmanufactured, partly or wholly stemmed or stripped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>710211 Gold in situ, semi-manufactured form in ores, metals, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td>730211 Wood pulp, paper, paperboard, cardboard, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td>720411 Petro-chemicals containing by weight more than 9% of c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td>720111 Raw sugar, cane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td>440610 Cartons, boxes and cases, of corrugated paper or paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td>261071 Under 5% alcoholic drink by vol of 0.5% alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td>463210 Pheasants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>506612 Cotton yarn, &gt;=68%, single, unbleached, &gt;= 20% width, &gt;= 16,000 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>760215 Aircraft items, of an unladen weight: &gt;= 2,000 kg but not exceeding 15,000 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td>850211 Lead and lead alloys of a kind not specified as ingots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>450230 Men's or women's trousers and shorts, of other textile material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td>461411 Hides and skins of bovine &quot;leather&quot; or square stems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; Consumer electronics</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td>851712 Telephones for cellular networks mobile telephones or for other wireless</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2.2 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Import

#### Sectoral Diversification in Products - Import

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country's imports 2009</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector's imports</th>
<th>Sector's leading imported product HS6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td>310510 Fertilizers, nes, in packages not exceeding 10 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>271710 Other petroleum oils and preparations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td>871041 Diesel powered trucks with a GVW not exceeding five tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>230690 Animal feed preparations nes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td>842650 Self-propelled excavating machinery nes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td>100690 Maize (com) nes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td>721549 Flat rolled, plain, plated or coated with zinc, &gt;=500m wide; nes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; Consumer electronics</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>851712 Telephones for cellular networks mobile telephones or for other wireless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>730211 Wood pulp, paper, paperboard, cardboard, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td>854410 Optical fibre cables, made up of individually sheathed fibres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td>440610 Cartons, boxes and cases, of corrugated paper or paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td>630333 Sacks, bags, packing of strip plastic material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td>999999 Commodities not elsewhere specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td>610910 T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>640500 Footwear, nes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.2.3 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector’s share of export growth in value (% p.a.) 2009-2013</th>
<th>Sector’s top 3 supplying countries in sector’s exports in 2009-2013</th>
<th>List of the top 3 importing countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>61.0 %</td>
<td>92.9 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>32.7 %</td>
<td>98.1 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Italy ; Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>22.2 %</td>
<td>89.3 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Belgium ; Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>15.5 %</td>
<td>87.2 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; United States of America ; Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>14.4 %</td>
<td>93.8 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>14.3 %</td>
<td>85.8 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fossil fuel</td>
<td>10.2 %</td>
<td>99.4 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Botswana ; Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>9.1 %</td>
<td>91.9 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; China ; Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>6.4 %</td>
<td>96.1 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Switzerland ; Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>6.2 %</td>
<td>77.7 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>5.9 %</td>
<td>80.5 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>-27.5 %</td>
<td>82.5 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Tyrol ; Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>-30.6 %</td>
<td>87.5 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Kenya ; Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>-38.1 %</td>
<td>95.6 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>-46.2 %</td>
<td>87.7 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; United States of America ; Zambia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2.4 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Import

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector’s share of country’s imports (%) 2009-2013</th>
<th>List of the top 3 supplying countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>48.8 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Lesotho ; Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>41.6 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; United States of America ; India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>31.2 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Kenya ; United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>30.8 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; China ; Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>29.3 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Botswana ; Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>24.9 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; Mozambique ; Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>19.2 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; China ; Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>18.0 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; China ; Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>15.8 %</td>
<td>South Africa ; China ; Botswana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.5 Trade Performance Index

Trade Performance Index of Zimbabwe

Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map

The figures displayed on the bars correspond to the country's global rankings among other countries that export the same category of products. The current index and change in market share for each sector are the world country ranking for the sector under review.

Only sectors with more than 1.0 billion exports are considered.
## 4. Trade Strategy and Policy

### 4.1 Trade and Development Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Strategy name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The vision of the Industrial Development Policy is to transform Zimbabwe's economy...</td>
<td>Leather Industry, Wood and...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td><strong>Zimbabwe Leather Sector Strategy</strong></td>
<td>Leather, Leather Industry, Hides and Skins, Furniture (Upholstered Seats), Footwear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Zimbabwe Leather Sector Strategy envisages transforming the Zimbabwean leather industry into...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td><strong>COMESA Cotton-to-Clothing Value Chain Strategy</strong></td>
<td>Cotton, Garment Industry, Textile Industry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The strategy is an update of the 2009 COMESA Regional Strategy for...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td><strong>COMESA Leather Strategy</strong></td>
<td>Leather Industry, Leather</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The strategy envisages transforming the leather value-chain into a lead contributor to...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td><strong>Southern Africa ADB Regional Integration Strategy Paper</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The document provides an overview of the current political, economic and social...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td><strong>UNDAF Zimbabwe 2012-2015</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The UNDAF 2012-2015 is aligned with Zimbabwe’s MDGs and with the Medium-Term...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td><strong>Zimbabwe Medium-Term Plan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The plan aims at transforming the economy, reducing poverty, creating jobs, maintaining...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td><strong>UNDAF Zimbabwe 2007-2011</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The UNDAF builds on the Millennium Development Goals for Zimbabwe launched in...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Domestic and Foreign Market Access

Overview: Trade Policy and Business Environment

The Republic of Zimbabwe is classified as a low-income country. According to the World Economic Forum (WEF) Enabling Trade Index (2012), which measures institutions, policies and services to facilitate trade in countries, the country was ranked 128th out of 132 countries, recording the 4th from the bottom. After its trade liberalization in the 1990s, Zimbabwe is mostly hampered by import restrictions and restricted access to the services market, and is dependent on the export of minerals to China and the imports of energy and consumption goods from South Africa. The country had suffered from the highest inflation rates worldwide until the government abolished the Zimbabwe dollar and adopted a multi-currency system in early 2009. Such measure has so far improved price stability and restarted financial intermediation, resulting in the first economic growth in years. Contained in its draft of National Trade Policy 2011-15, Zimbabwe's trade policy objectives are to elevate trade as the engine for sustainable economic growth and development, and to stimulate the productive sectors of the economy towards higher productivity, efficiency, and international competitiveness.

WEF, 2012, Global Enabling Trade Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR, UNITS</th>
<th>RANK/132</th>
<th>SCORE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Market Access The pillar assesses the level and complexity of a country’s tariff protection as a result of its trade policy. This component includes the effective trade-weighted average tariff applied by a country, the share of goods imported duty free and the complexity of the tariff regime, measured through tariff variance, the prevalence of tariff peaks and specific tariffs, and the number of distinct tariffs.</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>2.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Market Access The pillar assesses tariff barriers faced by a country's exporters in destination markets. It includes the average tariffs faced by the country as well as the margin of preference in destination markets negotiated through bilateral or regional trade agreements or granted in the form of trade preferences.</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>3.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff rate (%) This indicator is calculated as a trade-weighted average of all the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that a country applies to the rest of the world. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country's reference group (2012 data). An applied tariff is a customs duty that is levied on imports of merchandise goods.</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>21.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexity of tariffs , index 1-7 (best) This indicator is calculated as the average of the following indicators: Tariff dispersion, Specific tariffs and Number of distinct tariffs. See description of each individual indicator for more details. Prior to averaging, values for each indicator were transformed to a 1–7 score, using the min-max method.</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>4.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs dispersion (standard deviation) This indicator reflects differences in tariffs across product categories in a country's tariff structure. The variance is calculated across all the tariffs on imported merchandise goods, at the 6-digit level of the Harmonized Schedule.</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>28.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs peaks (%) This indicator is the ratio of the number of tariff lines exceeding three times the average domestic tariff (across all products) to the MFN (most-favoured nation) tariff schedule. The tariff schedule is equal to the total number of tariff lines for each country. These tariffs are revised on a yearly basis.</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>6.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific tariffs (%) This indicator is the ratio of the number of Harmonized System (HS) tariff lines, with at least one specific tariff, to the total number of HS tariff lines. A specific tariff is a tariff rate charged on fixed amount per quantity (as opposed to ad valorem)</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>6.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of distinct tariffs This indicator reflects the number of distinct tariff rates applied by a country to its imports across all sectors.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>432.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of duty-free imports (%) Share of trade, excluding petroleum, that is imported free of tariff duties, taking into account MFN tariffs and preferential agreements. Tariff data is from 2013 or most recent year available and imports data is from 2012</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>19.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs faced (%) This indicator is calculated as the trade-weighted average of the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that the rest of the world applies to each country. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country's reference group (2012 data). A tariff is a customs duty that is levied by the destination country on imports of merchandise goods</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>5.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Index of margin of preference in destination markets, 0-100 (best) This indicator measures the percentage by which particular imports from one country are subject to lower tariffs than the MFN rate. It is calculated as the average of two components: 1) the trade-weighted average difference between the MFN tariff and the most advantageous preferential duty (advantage score), and 2) the ratio of the advantage score to the trade-weighted average MFN tariff level. This allows capturing both the absolute and the relative margin of preference.

Source: WEF, 2014, Global Enabling Trade Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Margin of Preference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>55.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trade Policy and Market Access**

Zimbabwe is a founding Member to the WTO since 1995. Its simple average MFN tariff is 17.8 per cent in 2012. While average tariffs on most agricultural and non-agricultural products range between 6 per cent and 33 per cent, beverages together with tobacco, and clothing have exceptionally high average tariffs, which are 47.6 per cent and 88.2 per cent respectively (WTO 2012). Semi-processed products are subject to a lower average applied rate than raw materials, whereas fully-processed products attract the highest average applied rate. Zimbabwe is a member of the African Economic Community (AEC), and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), which aim to create a customs union and common external tariffs. Moreover, Zimbabwe has benefitted from the GSP scheme of several countries. Despite being an original beneficiary, it has been excluded from the U.S. African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). The negotiations for Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU are on-going (WTO 2011).

WTO, 2012, Tariff Profile (Zimbabwe)


**Standard Compliance and Other Relevant Import/Export Restrictions**

The Standards Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ), a non-governmental and non-profit organization, is the national standards body. Its core mission is to coordinate standardization activities in Zimbabwe and to publish national standards. However, responsibility for preparing standards and technical regulations lies with government authorities, which may or may not involve SAZ in the process. The SAZ is also involved in the harmonization of policies and standards at the regional level, in the framework of both COMESA and Southern African Development Community. Moreover, under Zimbabwe’s sanitary and phytosanitary regime, imports of a range of goods are subject to non-automatic licensing, often involving more than one competent authority. The importer is responsible for obtaining all requisite documents and providing the originals for customs clearance. However, animals, animal products, and infectious things are not subject to controls if in transit by either rail or air (unless they have passed through Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, or Zambia). An import permit is required for all growing media, living invertebrate, seeds, plants, and plant products entering Zimbabwe.

4.3 Trade Facilitation

Zimbabwe is a landlocked country and therefore has limited water transport services. It has access to the sea through ports in Mozambique and South Africa. According to the World Bank Logistics Performance Index (LPI) (2012) which measures countries’ trade logistics efficiency, Zimbabwe was ranked 103rd out of 155 countries. Its general performance is better than the averages of sub-Saharan Africa and low income group. Although Zimbabwe has higher indices in timeliness and international shipments than the regional average, according to World Bank Doing Business Report (2013), it takes longer time and more cost to export and import than the regional average. It takes 53 days and 71 days to export and import a standard container of goods in Zimbabwe while, the regional averages are almost its half (31 days for export and 28 days for import). The problem lies in the long time to prepare document, which takes 33 and 42 days. Therefore, internal border agency cooperation and formality of documents need to be improved. Moreover, it costs USD 3,765 and USD 5,660 to export and import the container in Rwanda, while the regional averages are USD 2,108 and USD 2,793. Considering that Zimbabwe pays USD 3,000 and USD 4,500 just for inland transportation and handling, it is necessary to improve the quality of logistics services, for which the index was lower than the regional and income level averages.

World Bank, 2012, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logistics Performance Index (LPI): Country Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

4.4 Business and Regulatory Environment

The World Bank Doing Business Report (2013) ranked Zimbabwe 170th out of 189 economies, which is lower than the regional average. Among its 10 categories, Zimbabwe performs relatively better in registering property contracts and getting credit whereas dealing with construction permits, trading across border are not favourable. Especially, dealing with construction permits recorded the worst among regional comparators such as Angola, Botswana, and Lesotho. Recently state has excessively interfered in the setting and manipulating of price mechanisms and in the systematic favour of state enterprises. The large part of the economy is informal or run by monopolies or quasi-monopolies. According to the United States Investment Climate Statement (2013) in Zimbabwe, the government designates manufacturing, mining, and infrastructure development as its priority sectors for foreign investment but it reserves several sectors for local investors, allowing foreign investment only in a form of joint-venture arrangements with local partners. Moreover, the Indigenization Act and the following regulation, which requires at least 51 percent of ownership by "indigenous Zimbabweans" for all enterprises, create uncertainty and damage the investment climate.

U.S. Department of State, 2013, Investment Climate Statement (Zimbabwe)  
World Bank, 2013, Doing Business 2014 (Zimbabwe)

The Business Environment: Doing Business


Multilateral Trade Instruments

ITC by country - Zimbabwe 19
Abstract

The Trade Treaties Map tool is a web-based system on multilateral trade treaties and instruments designed to assist trade support institutions (TSIs) and policymakers in optimizing their country's legal framework on international trade.

| Instrument ratified | 70 / 266 instruments |
| Ratification rate | 26.3% |
| Weighted score | 35.5/100 |

Ratification Rate Rank | 156 / 193 |
Weighted Score Rank | 154 / 193 |

In World:
- In Region: Sub-Saharan Africa | 33/ 47 |
- In Development level: Developing country | 77/ 88 |

Graph

Presents a visual illustration breaking down a country’s ratification level according to various categories and compares it to the world average.

Instruments ratified

Click here for a full list and more details about these multi-lateral trade instruments.
4.5 Infrastructure

The World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report (2013) ranked the quality of overall infrastructure of Zimbabwe 131st out of 148 countries. The quality of electricity supply was found the most problematic. Even though electricity supply is a key factor for output in mining, manufacturing, and agriculture, current electricity production is approximately 60 per cent of the installed capacity. Domestic generation capacity has fallen far below demand due to lack of maintenance of aging generation plants, and of transmission and distribution facilities, as well as disruptions in the supply of coal for generation (WTO 2011). The second most unfavourable indicator was fixed telephone lines per 100 populations. In 2012, Zimbabwe had around 345,000 fixed-telephone – in other words, 2.3 per 100 inhabitants. It has only one fixed telephone service provider and no wholesale market in backbone capacity. These poor performances are related to Zimbabwe’s restrictive service environment such as Its “Indigenization Act”. Interestingly, Zimbabwe has a well-developed banking system and capital market arguably second only to South Africa in terms of depth and skills in the region. However, the system is extremely fragile and highly dependent on the willingness of foreign banks to maintain their branches in Zimbabwe. The capital market has suffered considerably from the economic crisis.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank/148</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality of overall infrastructure</td>
<td>2.97</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of roads</td>
<td>3.28</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of railroad infrastructure</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of port infrastructure</td>
<td>4.09</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of air transport infrastructure</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals using Internet (%)</td>
<td>91.91</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop</td>
<td>17.09</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. ITC and the Country/Territory

5.1 ITC Projects

5.1.1 Current projects

Coordination of African Regional Cotton Sector Strategies Implementation
Trade promotion and value addition for African cotton

5.1.2 Recent projects

Project development: Cotton to clothing: Enhancing African capacity and trade through the use of Turkish know-how
Comesa regional trade information networks
PACT 2 - COMESA Regional Private Sector Apex Bodies for Public-Private Dialogue
PACT 2 - COMESA Networks of National and Regional TSIs
PACT 2 - COMESA Sector Strategy
PACT 2 - COMESA Market Analysis and Sector Prioritization
PACT 2 - COMESA Improved Technical Capacities and RBM Operations
ACP - Cotton sector strategy implementation
5.2 Events

5.2.1 Upcoming events

Strategy Development Workshop for Zimtrade 08/12/2014-Harare

5.2.2 Recent events

Business Generation Tour of Tanzania Honey SMEs at ApiExpo Africa 2014 06/10/2014-Harare

ApiExpo Africa 2014 06/10/2014-Harare


ZNCC Business Advisory Services Validation 02/09/2014-Harare

Strengthening the Business Council of Zimbabwe 25/08/2014-Harare

CZI Quarterly Business Confidence Index, Phase I 18/08/2014-Harare

Launching of the ZIM European Business Information Centre (EBIC) 01/08/2014-Harare

BCZ Advocacy Workshop 02/07/2014-Harare

Second Consultation with Zimbabwe’s Cotton-to-Clothing Sector Stakeholders (1) 25/06/2014-Harare

To conduct Benchmarking Assisted Assessment of TSIs with ZimTrade, Harare 11/11/2013-Harare
## 5.3 ITC Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silencer MAPURANGA</td>
<td>Senior Trade Promotion Officer</td>
<td>+41 22 730 0327</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mapuranga@intracen.org">mapuranga@intracen.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruben PHOOLCHUND</td>
<td>Chief, Office for Africa</td>
<td>+41 22 730 0508</td>
<td><a href="mailto:phoolchund@intracen.org">phoolchund@intracen.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Trade Information Sources and Contacts

6.1 Trade Information Sources

This section provides a list of country specific print and online publications on trade-related topics, including both ITC and external sources.

6.1.1 ITC publications

Buyers/Sellers Meeting on Food, Agricultural Products, Shelter and Household Items

Zimbabwe - Supply Survey on Textiles and Clothing

PME et les technologies de l'information: une étude pratique des PME à la frontière des TI

Etude sur le rôle et l'importance des technologies de l'information pour améliorer la compétitivité des petites et moyennes entreprises sur le marché international - identifie les facteurs critiques qui empêchent...
Estudio se centra en el papel y la importancia de la tecnología de la información (TI) para aumentar la competitividad de las pequeñas y medianas empresas en el mercado internacional...

**Indicative COMESA Customs Tariff Rates and National Rates for Zimbabwe**

Document lists Zimbabwe national tariffs and COMESA tariffs side by side for all commodities on the basis of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.

**Zimbabwe: Supply Survey on Food, Agricultural Products, Shelter and Housing Items**

Survey on the supply of food, agricultural products, shelter and housing items in Zimbabwe - examines the significance of these three product sectors to the economy of the country; reviews...
Zimbabwe: Supply Survey on Food, Water and Sanitation, Shelter and Household Items

Survey on the supply of food, water and sanitation, shelter and household items in Zimbabwe - provides company and product coverage; reviews the supply situation of the country by product...

Market Opportunities in South Africa as a Result of the SADC Trade Protocol - Subregional Trade Expansion in Southern Africa

Document was prepared for providing statistical up-date of trading complementarities between the South African Customs Union (SACU), and members of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and to capture potential...

SME and Information Technology: A Practical Study of SMEs at the IT Frontier

Study focusing on the role and importance of information technology in raising small and medium enterprises' competitiveness in the international market - identifies critical factors preventing SMEs in developing countries...
Trade Secrets: The Export Answer Book for Small and Medium-Sized Exporters. - Zimbabwe

Joint publication of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD-WTO and Zim Trade - Handbook customized to suit the needs of exporting enterprises in Zimbabwe, answering most commonly asked questions related to...

Buildings Markets: Regional Integration, Responding to Necessity. - Kenya

Paper presented at ITC World Export Development Forum: 'Bringing Down the Barriers - Charting a Dynamic Export Development Agenda', Montreux, Switzerland, 8-11 October, 2007 - provides an overview of...

Winning National Strategies for Export Development. - Zimbabwe

Paper presented at ITC World Export Development Forum: 'Bringing down the Barriers - Charting a Dynamic Export Development Agenda', Montreux, Switzerland, 8-11 October, 2007 - describes the holistic approach...
Zimbabwe: Supply Survey on Leather

Survey of leather supply in Zimbabwe carried out jointly by the ITC and Zimtrade within the framework of a project entitled ‘Sub-regional Trade Expansion’ in Southern Africa - provides information...

Read more

Zimbabwe: Key Issues Influencing National Export Strategy Design and Implementation

Paper presented at ITC Regional Executive Forum : ‘Re-thinking Export Strategy’, Nairobi, Kenya, 26-28 November 2001 - addresses Zimbabwe's national trade policy objectives, and outlines key issues to be tackled...

Read more

Buyers/Sellers Meeting on Food, Water and Sanitation, Shelter and Household Items

Report referring to the fifth Buyers/Sellers Meeting (Midrand, South Africa, 14-14 October 2004) bringing together companies dealing with food, water and sanitation, shelter and household items from Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia,...

Read more
Zimbabwe: Supply Survey on Emergency Items, Agricultural Products, Construction Equipment and Transport Services for the Aid Procurement Market

Supply survey on emergency items and transport services in Zimbabwe - analyses the structure of supplying sectors; reviews main characteristics of supply for all sectors, production capacity and production inputs...

Read more

PACKit Exporting Country Profile : Zimbabwe

Exporting country profile of Zimbabwe prepared as part of Packaging Kit aimed at small and medium enterprises in developing countries - provides basic information on country's economic conditions, foreign trade,...

Read more

Zambia : Quality Management for Services : An Exploratory Outline

Paper presented at ITC Executive Forum: "Export of Services : Hype or High Potential? Implications for Strategy-Makers", Montreux, Switzerland, 5-8 October, 2005 - explains how to go about...

Read more

6.1.2 Selected printed information sources

- 2004 The Services Sector in Southern Africa
- 2006 - Ruffing, Lorraine Deepening Development Through Business Linkages
- 2007 - Draper, Peter EU-Africa Trade Relations: The Political Economy of Economic Partnership Agreements
- 2006 - Grant C Southern Africa and the European Union: the TDCA and SADC EPA
- 2006 - Cadot, Olivier The Origin of Goods : Rules of Origin in Regional Trade Agreements
• 2003 Global Competitiveness and Regional Market Integration
• 2006 - Kyambalesa H; Houngnikpo M C Economic Integration and Development in Africa
• 2009 - Erasmus G Safeguards and Trade Remedies in the SADC and ESA Economic Partnership Agreements
• 2009 Regional Strategy for Cotton -to-Clothing Value Chain
• 2012 Policy Priorities for International Trade and Jobs
• 2006 - Wangwe S M Exporting Africa: Technology, Trade and Industrialization in Sub-Saharan Africa
• 2013 Africa Competitiveness Report
• 2006 - Sandrey R Trade Creation and Trade Diversion Resulting from SACU Trading Agreements
• 2003 - De la Rocha M The Cotonou Agreement and its Implications for the Regional Trade Agenda in Eastern and Southern Africa
• 2010 - Kiratu S; Roy S Beyond Barriers : The Gender Implications of Trade Liberalization in Southern Africa
• 2010 - Bursvik E Supporting Regional Integration in East and Southern Africa : Review of Select Issues
• 2010 Regional Agricultural Trade for Economic Development and Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa : Conceptual Background and Fields of Action for Development Cooperation
• 2010 Zimbabwe. Cotton and Products
• 2013 e-COMESA Newsletter
• 2006 - Meyn, Mareike Regional Integration and EPA configurations in Southern and Eastern Africa : What are the feasible alternatives?
• 2011 ZDA Spotlight
• 2007 Trade Information Brief: Aquaculture
• 2007 EPA Negotiations in Southern Africa : Some Issues of Concern
• 2011 - Sandrey R Cape to Cairo : An Assessment of the Tripartite Free Trade Area
• 2008 Perfil de la Industria Paraguaya de Software
• 2009 Characteristics of Malaysia’s Animal Feed Market
• 2014 Perspectives on Global Development 2014: Boosting Productivity to Meet the Middle-Income Challenge
• 2010 Mobilizing Aid for Trade for SPS-Related Technical Cooperation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region
• 2010 Leather Garments in the EU
• 2006 Overview of the Current State of Organic Agriculture in Kenya, Uganda and the Republic of Tanzania and the Opportunities for Regional Harmonization
• 2007 Export Diversification and Value Addition for Human Development : Addressing the Impact of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing Expiration on Cambodia
• 2006 - Ruffing, Lorraine Deepening Development Through Business Linkages
• 2012 OECD Economic Surveys: Chile
• 2005 - Magder, D Egypt after the Multi-Fiber Arrangement: Global Apparel and Textile Supply Chains as a Route for Industrial Upgrading
• 2006 Bangladesh: Furniture Export Market Sector Brief
• 2006 - Boutou, Olivier Management de la sécurité des aliments : De l’HACCP à l’ISO 22000
• 2006 Trading up : Economic Perspectives on Development Issues in the Multilateral Trading System
• 2004 Perfiles de mercado para productos bolivianos en los mercados de Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, México, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay y Venezuela
• 2010 Vietnam: Oilsseeds and Products
• 2007 Organic Farming in the Czech Republic: 2007 Yearbook
• 2007 - Gibbon P; Bolwig S Economics of Certified of Organic Farming in Tropical Africa: A Preliminary Assessment
• 2006 The Relationship of Third-party Certification (TPC) to Sanitary / Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures and the International Agri-Food Trade; Case Study: Guatemala- with Emphasis on Food Safety
• 2007 - Ismail F Mainstreaming Development in the WTO : Developing Countries in the Doha Round
• 2009 Market Report. Focus on the Nordic Market - Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
• 2001 - Karlöf, Bengt Benchlearning : Good Examples as a Lever for Development
• 2003 - Martin W; Pangestu M, eds. Options for Global Trade Reform : A View from the Asia-Pacific
• 2010 L’industrie sri lankaise du textile-habillement
• 2000 - Hauber, Christiane Formation, Prevention & Determination of Cr (VI) in Leather

• 2013 Economic and Business Review for Central and South-Eastern Europe

• 2006 - Gebreselassie Fanta, Elias Does Value Addition at Oilseed Production and/or Spreading the Gain from Export of Oilseed Products Increase the Income of Primary Producers?

• 2010 - Pannier J Recueil de jurisprudence douanière (1990-2010)

• 2002 - Beswick R; Dunn DJ Plastics in Packaging : A RAPRA Market Report

• 2006 Doubling Aid : Making the Big Push Work

• 2006 Determining 'likeness' under the GATS : Squaring the Circle?

• 2014 Africa Investor

• 2004 Guidelines on Microfinance : Making Financial Markets Work for the Poor

• 2007 Libéralisation des échanges de services et développement du tourisme

• 2007 Offre de Emballage en Afrique de l'ouest

• 2008 An Overview of the Mobile Phone Banking Industry

• 2007 Sixth World Congress on Seafood Safety, Quality and Trade

• 2007 - Wood, Aileen A Comprehensive Library Staff Training Program in the Information Age

• 2005 - [s.n] The Science of Shrinkage Control : An Interactive Guide to Improved Shrinkage Performances

• 2011 Libéralisation du transport aérien en Afrique

• 2012 - Wollenberg E; , eds. Climate Change Mitigation and Agriculture

• 2009 - Novogratz J The Blue Sweater: Bridging the Gap Between Rich and Poor in an Interconnected World

• 2011 - Cadot O Impact Evaluation of Trade Interventions : Paving the Way

• 2011 - Banerjee A V; Duflo E Poor Economics : A Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty

• 2014 Edible Nuts in Turkey

• 2011 Perfil de Frutas Tropicales Frescas y Procesadas en Chile

• 2011 Germany: Product Brief Fresh Fruits

• 2010 - Reilly D, Reilly A, Lewis J Towards an Australian Date Industry: An overview of the Australian domestic and international date industries

• 2011 Feasibility Study for a Cotton Spinning Mill in 11 [Eleven] Sub-Saharan African Countries

• 2011 Foro Público de la OMC

• 2011 - Cooksey B The Investment and Business Environment for Export Horticulture in Northern Tanzania

• 2011 Potential Supply Chains in the Textiles and Clothing Sector in South Asia : An Exploratory Study

• 2011 - Macrory P; Stephenson S Making Trade in Services Supportive of Development in Commonwealth Small and Low-income Countries

• 2012 - Fold, Niels; Whitfield, Lindsay Developing a Palm Oil Sector: the Experiences of Malaysia and Ghana Compared

• 2011 Opportunities for Trade in Services of Canada

• 2011 - Bartels L; Goodison P EU Proposal to End Preferences of 18 African and Pacific States : An Assessment

• 2011 India and Latin America and the Caribbean : Opportunities and Challenges in Trade and Investment Relations

• 2009 Information Management Resource Kit: Web 2.0 and Social Media for Development

• 2013 Human Resource Management

• 2011 - Goswami A G; , eds. Exporting Services : A Developing Country Perspective

• 2011 Guides de bonnes pratiques produits phytosanitaires pour la culture des piments (Capsicum Frutescens, Capsicum Annuum, Capsicum Chinense) et poivrons (Capsicum Annuum)

• 2008 Guides de bonnes pratiques produits phytosanitaires pour la mangue (Mangifera indica) issue de la production biologique

• 2010 Financial Services in Agriculture Value Chain Report : A Study of Five Kenyan Sub-Sectors namely Potato, Dairy, Coffee, Extensive Livestock and Domestic Horticulture

• 2014 Human Relations

• 2008 Romania: Organic Agriculture

• 2011 A Profile of the South African Mango Market Value Chain

• 2008 Poland - Organic Products: Certification and Subsidies to Domestic Production

• 2007 - Greene, W Emergence of India's Pharmaceutical Industry and Implications for the U.S. Generic Drug Market

• 2007 - Liapis, Peter S. Preferential Trade Agreements : How Much Do They Benefit Developing Economies?

• 2007 Environment and Regional Trade Agreements
6.1.3 Selected online information sources

- Africa Fine Coffees Association (AFCA)
- Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa (ACTESA)
- COMESA Food and Agriculture Market Information System (FAMIS)
- SADC Trade Development Programme
- Southern African Enterprise Network (SAEN)
- Non-Tariff Barriers Reporting, Monitoring and Eliminating Mechanism
- Common Market For Eastern And Southern Africa (COMESA)
- TradeMark Southern Africa (TMSA)
- ZimTrade Online
- COMESA Statistical Database (COMSTAT)
- Cross Border Trade Desk (CBT DESK)
- Eastern and Southern Africa Leather Industries Association (ESALIA)
- TradeAfrica.biz
- Southern Africa Resource Watch (SARW)
- APC Africa ICT Policy Monitor
- Leather Trade Information Portal (LMIP)
- COMESA afriBUSINESS
### 6.2 Trade Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Fax Number</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Batsiranai</td>
<td>2121 Maturure Street Dzivarasekwa</td>
<td>Harare</td>
<td>263 2926204</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:batsirani.l@mweb.co.zw">batsirani.l@mweb.co.zw</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.batsiranai.co.zw">http://www.batsiranai.co.zw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre and Network</td>
<td>288 Herbert Chitepo Avenue</td>
<td>Harare</td>
<td>+263 4737 435</td>
<td>+263 4720 331</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zwrcn@zwr.cn.org.zw">zwrcn@zwr.cn.org.zw</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.zwr.cn.org.zw">www.zwr.cn.org.zw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empretec Zimbabwe</td>
<td>34 Lawson Ave. Milton Park</td>
<td>Harare</td>
<td>263 4 702555 1</td>
<td>263 4 702554</td>
<td><a href="mailto:spb@empretec.co.zw">spb@empretec.co.zw</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.empretec.co.zw">www.empretec.co.zw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries</td>
<td>31, Josiah Chinamano Avenue</td>
<td>Harare</td>
<td>+263 4 251490 7</td>
<td>+263 4 252424</td>
<td><a href="mailto:marketing@czi.co.zw">marketing@czi.co.zw</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.czi.co.zw">http://www.czi.co.zw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>25 Harvey Brown</td>
<td>Harare</td>
<td>+263 2936818</td>
<td>+263 772639610</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@zncc.co.zw">info@zncc.co.zw</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.zncc.co.zw">http://www.zncc.co.zw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standards Association of Zimbabwe</td>
<td>PO Box 2259</td>
<td>Harare</td>
<td>+ 263 4 882 017 9 ISO</td>
<td>+263 4 88 20 20 ISO,IEC,TBT</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@sa.z.org.zw">info@sa.z.org.zw</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.saz.org.zw">www.saz.org.zw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZimTrade</td>
<td>904 Premium Close</td>
<td>Harare</td>
<td>+263 4 369336</td>
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