ZIDA Investment Overview and Strategy

> Douglas T. Munatsi CEO





## **Outline of Presentation**

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### Background of ZIDA

The Zimbabwe Investment and Development Agency Act was promulgated on 7 February 2020 ZIDA came into existence through repeal and amalgamation of the following statutes:

- Zimbabwe Investment Authority Act (Chap 14:30)
- Joint Venture Act (Chap 22:22)
- Zimbabwe Special Economic Zones Authority Act (Chap 14:34)



## Why ZIDA Was Created

The merging of three entities into ZIDA sought to deal with the following challenges:

- Overlapping legal investment instruments and business regulatory procedures;
- Fragmented investment services by Government Agencies;
- Uncoordinated screening of investments, which caused unnecessary delays and opened avenues for rent seeking behaviour;
- Limited financial support for investment promotion and development activities;

ZIDA therefore seeks to improve doing business through:

- Providing a single point of contact for the processing of investment proposals;
- Issuance of investment certificates and other associated permits/licences from one centre.
- Streamlining investment laws to foster coherence and predictability
- Quickening and easing investment approval process.
- Restoring business confidence in Zimbabwe



- Zimbabwe is competing globally for capital
- Efficient and painless investment processes make Zimbabwe a strong contender in this competition on the world stage
- That efficiency means greater ease of doing business for individuals and companies who have already invested, as well as those who are about to invest



### Role of ZIDA

- Promoting, planning and implementing investment promotion strategies
- Facilitating entry and implementation of investment projects
- To establish and regulate special economic zones,
- To promote, appraise and recommend private public partnerships
- Investor after-care and monitoring of projects
- Promoting decentralisation of investment activities



# **Main Investment Types**

#### Public Private Partnership

- These are <u>priority projects</u> with the potential of attracting <u>private capital</u>.
- ZIDA assists Contracting Authorities with <u>facilitating</u>, <u>marketing and approva</u>l processes of such projects
- Final approval of all PPP projects rests with Cabinet.

#### Special Economic Zones

- A Special Economic Zone (SEZ) refers to:
- a <u>Geographically</u> demarcated and secured area
- within which multi-sectoral business investments are conducted
- under a liberal legislative framework
- and also enjoying certain fiscal and non-fiscal incentives.
- ZIDA will also consider Sectoral SEZs

#### General Investments

 These are investments wherein private investors deploy their capital in chosen projects without a requirement for partnership with government or any of its entities.

THESE MAY OVERLAP AND ARE ALL FACILITATED THROUGH OUR ONE-STOP-INVESTMENT-SERVICES-CENTRE (OSISC)



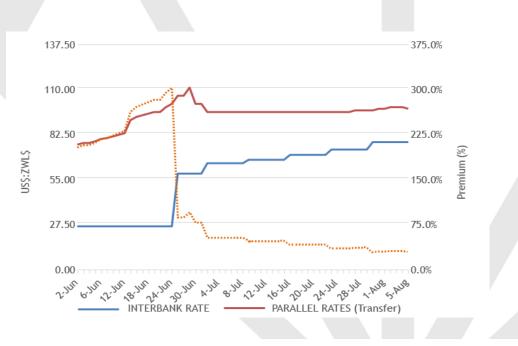
## **Macro-Economic** Overview

#### **Exchange Rate**

- Multicurrency system to remain in place as the Authorities try to build confidence around the Z\$.
- Persistent fiscal discipline will be critical to maintained controlled money creation and a stable exchange rate environment.
- Government achieved a fiscal surplus of Z\$800m during H1:20 which will limit reliance on inflationary financing from the RBZ.
- The premium on the parallel and official exchange rate has significantly narrowed from a peak of 300% on 22 June to current 26.4%.

#### GDP

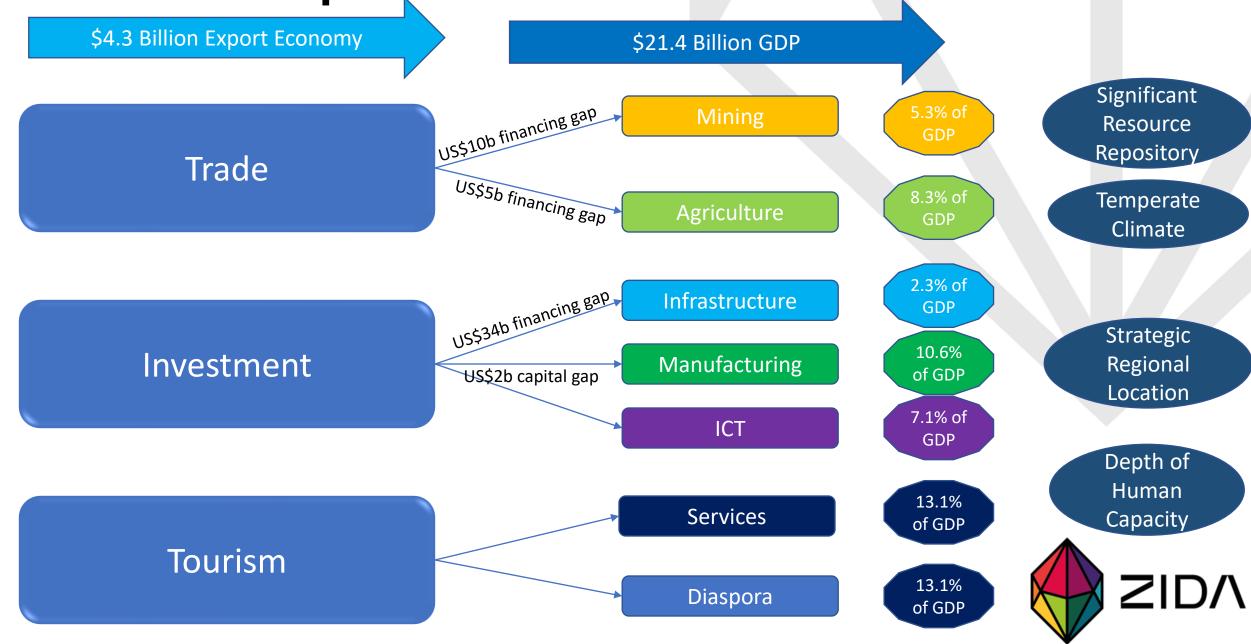
- Economic growth of 4.0% expected in 2021, following 22% contraction in 2020.
- Expected agriculture recovery due to favourable rain season and improved external environment.
- Mining sector to benefit from market determined exchange rate system and improved external environment.
- Weak consumer demand will slow down manufacturing recovery
- Rapid growth opportunities lie in construction, mining, ICT/Digital Economy & Infrastructure development



#### INFLATION

- Future inflationary pressures are expected from the following:
  - Utility charges Long term electricity tariff target is
    USc9 per kWh, versus current tariff of less than 6c.
  - Fuel prices Long term blend & diesel prices are US\$1.28 and US\$1.16, respectively.
  - Subsidies Gradual adjustment of subsidised prices, i.e. public transport, etc.
  - Structural Challenges, e.g. Late start to 2021 agricultural season.

#### **Economic Snapshot**



## **Ease of Doing Business Rating**

Торіс	2017	2018	2019	2020	Movement
Starting a Business	182	183	180	167	+13
Construction Permits	184	181	175	140	+35
Getting Electricity	161	165	161	167	-6
Registering Property	114	111	108	109	-1
Getting Credit	79	82	105	67	+33
Protecting Investors	81	102	89	97	-8
Paying Taxes	145	164	143	146	-3
Trading Across Borders	100	148	153	159	-6
Enforcing Contracts	166	165	166	169	-3
Resolving Insolvency	152	145	155	142	+13
Overall ranking	155	162	159	140	+19

#### Individual performance

**Regional Comparison** 

Country	2017	2018	2019	2020	Movement
Mauritius	49	25	20	13	+7
Rwanda	56	41	29	38	-9
South Africa	74	82	82	84	-2
Zambia	98	85	87	85	+2
Botswana	71	81	86	87	-1
Mozambique	137	138	135	138	-3
Zimbabwe	161	159	155	140	+14

Our ambition is to be in the Top 3 African Countries in the ease of doing business ranking



### Ease of Doing Business Focus Areas

#### Tax

Reduce number of taxes paid and frequency of payments in one year (currently 51 payments/year) by merging payments for Social Security contribution, Manpower Development Fund, Standards Development duty and AIDS levy.

#### **Trading Across Borders**

Reduce time to process documents and boarder control (currently 187 hours/8 days) by reducing number of inspecting agencies and automating the process.

#### **Company Registration**

Focus on online access and submissions of application forms, cost of applications, payment methods, online name search for companies, special resolutions, articles of association, annual returns etc.



## **NDS1 Goals and Targets**

- Overall Vision Target: prosperous and empowered upper middle income society by 2030, with job opportunities and a high quality of life. (With less income disparities)
- GNI per capita of above \$4,000
- Employment rate of more than 80%.
- Reduction in the Poverty Rate, to under 25 percent of the population from 62.5 percent (2012), consistent with upper middle income economies.
- Increasing the number of households accessing electricity from 52.2 percent in 2017 to over 72 percent by 2030. Universal Access to improved sources of water, up from 77.3% in 2020 to 90% in 2025.
- Average Life Expectancy of over 65 years from 61 years.
- \* Stable Macro-economic Environment and economic transformation sustained by high productivity levels.
- ✤ A fiscal policy framework that allows for realisation of budget savings.
- Speeding up the ongoing Ease of Doing Business reforms to reduce the cost of doing business.
- Successful Engagement and Re-Engagement with the international community.



# The Mining Industry

US\$2.8 billion industry

55.2% of exports (2019)

6.99% of GDP (2019)

Government has a target to grow mining to a US\$12 billion industry by 2023



# How can ZIDA help?

**Facilitation** 

Advocacy

 ZIDA promotes investment through marketing available investment opportunities globally. This should help address the US\$10 billion funding gap in the mining industry

> Facilitates engagement with various stakeholders through OSISC, the one stop investment services centre (Ministry of Mines, EMA, RBZ, ZIMRA etc)

 Advocating for investor friendly policies: part of the agency's responsibility is to advise government on policies that relate to investment promotion and retention



## Thank you

4/5th Floor

ZB Life Towers

Corner Sam Nujoma Street & Jason Moyo Avenue

Harare, Zimbabwe

+263 8688 002 640-3 www.zidainvest.com

