





Invest in Zimbabwe



About ZIA

Our Vision

To be a competitive and preferred investment promotion agency in the region by the year 2020.

Our Mission

To promote, facilitate and coordinate foreign and domestic investments activities in Zimbabwe

Our Mandate

The Zimbabwe Investment Authority (ZIA) is a statutory body established by the ZIA Act No 4 of 2006 (Chapter 14:30) with the mandate to promote, facilitate and coordinate both foreign direct investment and local investment. ZIA is an institution borne out of the merger of the Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA) and the Zimbabwe Investment Centre (ZIC). This was done to create a one stop Investment shop for quicker and easier facilitation of investment.

Our Functions

- To plan and implement investment promotion strategies for the purpose of encouraging investment by domestic and foreign investors.
- To facilitate and process investment applications for approval.
- To identify sectors of the economy with potential for investment for the purpose of attracting domestic and foreign investors.
- To promote the decentralization of investment activities in accordance with the development policy of the government.
- To promote and co-ordinate investment activities in enterprises or sectors of the economy which are of strategic importance to national development.
- To advise the Minister on investment policy so as to enhance the development of the economy and to recommend the granting of incentives where necessary.



About Us

Our Core Values

As we carry out our function in pursuit of our vision, we are guided by the following principles;

Transparency:

Our actions will always be governed and guided by laws of Zimbabwe, accountability, honesty and fair play.

Investor Confidence:

We promise to respect, protect, preserve and promote investor interests in all transactions so as to inspire confidence.

Commitment and Teamwork:

In pursuit of our vision and mission, we are a dedicated, efficient and responsive team.

Innovation:

We are fast and pro-active in our approach to challenges and opportunities. We face the future with the challenges that it brings with confidence.

Integrity:

We are consistent, fair, honest and ethical in our dealings with all our stakeholders.

We take responsibility in honouring our commitments and obligations.

We maintain the highest standards of personal and professional integrity.

We apply agreed policies equally to all without prejudice or favour.

Our Brand Promise

“Your Investment, Our Passion”

Key Facts, Geographic and Demographic Highlights

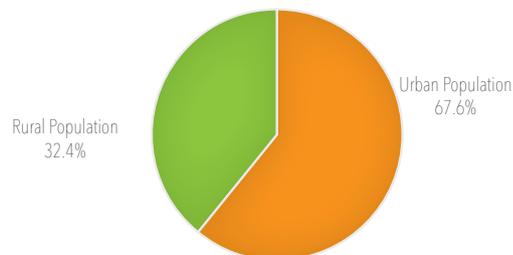
Zimbabwe is strategically located at the heart of Southern Africa, making it land linked through the North-South Corridor which connects the Southern African Countries. This has made the country a regional logistics hub supported by railways, roads, power and telecommunications. Through bilateral, regional and multilateral arrangements the country enjoys preferential market access to regional and international community . Zimbabwe is a member to regional and international organisations such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) with over 190 million people, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) with over 500 million people, African Caribbean and Pacific Nations (ACP), and World Trade Organisations (WTO).



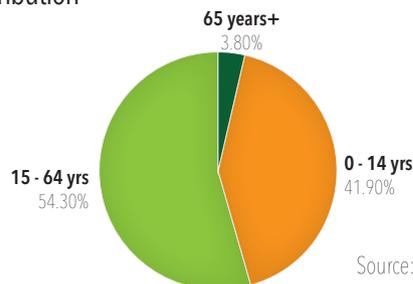
Key Facts:

Capital	Harare
Official Languages:	English is the official language with Shona, Ndebele being the major local languages
Currency:	Multicurrency system with major currencies being USD & South African Rand)
Dialing Code:	+263
Population (2017 UN est.):	16,337,760 (UN,2017 est.)
World Population Rank:	70
Population Growth Rate (2017 UN est.):	2,27 %
Rank of Population growth in Africa:	23

Population Distribution



Age Distribution



Source: Zimstats

Economic Highlights

Overview

Zimbabwe's remarkable resource and human capital endowment has made it an attractive destination for investment. Driven by foreign investment in the mining sector, the government has attempted to use the investment to enhance technological development while maintaining consistent growth. FDI actual inflows were US\$544 million (2014), US\$421 million (2015) and US\$319 (2016)(WIR).

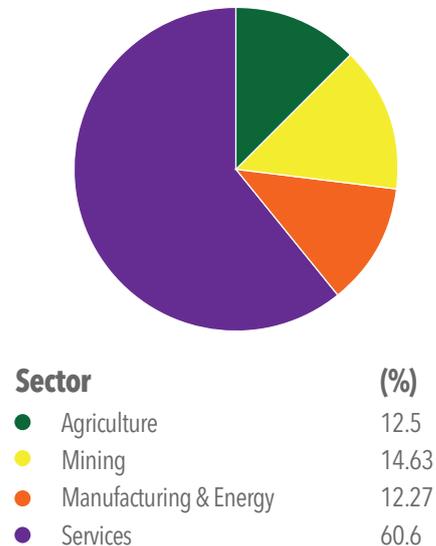
Modes Of Entry

The common modes of entry for foreign investment includes a balance between Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) and Greenfield FDI Projects. Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) is the dominant mode of entry in the manufacturing, tourism and services sector while Greenfield FDI is common in the mining and agriculture sectors.

Economic Structure

The country has a diversified economy which offers ample opportunities for backward and forward linkages across different sectors that include Tourism (distribution, hotels & restaurants), mining, agriculture, education, transport & communication and manufacturing sectors are the major sectors of the economy. The major export sectors are mining, agriculture and manufacturing accounting for approximately 97.4% of total exports. There are ample opportunities for value addition and beneficiation as most agricultural and mining sector products are exported in their raw form. The top exports earners are gold, flue cured tobacco and platinum.

GDP Composition (2017 Projections)



Source: Ministry of Finance



Key Sectors

Agriculture

The agriculture sector continues to provide livelihood to approximately 70% of the population, contribute between 15% -20% of GDP and 40% of exports and supplies 63% of agro-industrial raw materials. This makes the agriculture sector very important in not only employment generation, and reduction of poverty and food insecurity but also overall economic growth. The sector produces various commodities such as maize, tobacco, cotton, sugar and horticulture, beef , fish, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry and ostrich and other crops.

Of the agricultural commodities, tobacco, cotton, sugar, horticulture, tea, and bananas accounts for exports. Agriculture is the major employer of the country's labor force, accounting for 65% of the rural population. The current top export cash crop is tobacco with exports reaching an average of US\$900 million (2017) over the years. The private sector is actively participating in the development of agriculture sector through various schemes which include public private partnerships, joint ventures and contract farming arrangements.

Manufacturing

Zimbabwe's highly diversified industrial base provides the investor with a number of opportunities. Zimbabwe's share of manufacturing in Gross Domestic Product (at 12.27% in 2017, according to Zimstats) is comparable with the Sub-Saharan average. The broadly based manufacturing sector produces in excess of 6 000 products or commodities ranging from food and clothing to fertilizers and chemicals, metal products of all kinds, electrical machinery and equipment and motor vehicle assembly. The manufacturing industry is closely linked to agriculture with an excess of 60% of manufacturing value added either related to agro-industry or to the provision of inputs to the agricultural sector.

Mining and Quarrying

Zimbabwe is endowed with rich mineral wealth. Approximately 60% of Zimbabwe's land surface comprises of ancient rocks renowned worldwide for containing rich varieties of mineral resources including gold, base minerals (copper, zinc and lead) and industrial minerals (limestone, phosphates, clay and dolomites). Key minerals in Zimbabwe include gold, diamonds, platinum, coal, chrome, and iron ore. Mining accounts for 14,63% of GDP and 55% of exports (2017).

Key Sectors

Tourism

Zimbabwe was voted the World's Best Tourism Destination (European Summit on Tourism Trade, 2014). It was also voted the World's Best Climate (tied with Malta) in the International Living Magazine 2011.

The country is a famous tourist destination in Africa and boasts a number of internationally renowned tourist attractions and a favourable year round weather condition. The best known and biggest is the mighty Victoria Falls, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, where the Zambezi River plunges into a 106 meter deep gorge which runs for 1.6 kilometers across the path of the river. The Victoria Falls town has a number of world famous hotels, with all facilities such as golf courses, game drives and river cruises.

The town and surrounding area have been declared a National Park mainly to preserve it from over-commercialisation. To cater for the modern tourist white water rafting and canoeing are available, as well as bungee jumping from the bridge crossing the gorge. The white water rafting world championships, held regularly on the Zambezi River, attract teams from many countries. Other tourist attractions include the World Heritage site of the Great Zimbabwe Ruins situated close to Masvingo and the Mutirikwi Dam National Park, the mountains of Nyanga and Chimanimani in the Eastern Highlands and the historic Matopos National Park near Bulawayo most of which are UNESCO World Heritage Sites. There are many other parks that are home to a variety of wildlife that include the Big Five.

The country is easily accessible by air, road and rail. In addition to the national airline, major international airlines connecting Zimbabwe to major destinations such as Johannesburg, Addis Abba, Dubai, London and Beijing include South African Airways, Ethiopian Airways, Emirates to name but a few. There exist opportunities in the following subsectors:

- Conference and Convention centers
- Resorts and Casinos
- Hotels and Lodges
- Shopping mall
- Wildlife management
- Religious and cultural tourism





Living and working in Zimbabwe

Procedures for entry into Zimbabwe by Foreigners

Visitor's Visa - Zimbabwe has a 3 category visa regime based on the national principle of reciprocity:

Category A: National who do not require visas; to enter Zimbabwe. These include:

- Zimbabwean citizens
- Foreign nationals residents in Zimbabwe who hold one of the following documents:
 - » Residence permit;
 - » Temporary Employment Permit;
 - » Temporary permit valid for re-entry to Zimbabwe;
 - » Student's permit / Scholar's permit; or
 - » Transit passengers provided they:
 - * Hold confirmed onward bookings
 - * Remain in the transit lounge or aboard the aircraft on which they would have arrived with or
 - * Are holders of the documents issued by the following international organisational provided they are travelling on official duty (United Nations (UN) and the Africa Union (AU)).

Category B: Visa issued on payment at Port of Entry

- A list of foreign nationals that can have a VISA issued at the port of entry can be found on the following website: www.zimimmigration.gov.zw.

Category C: Application prior to entry

- All nationals under Category C are required to make prior application direct to the Immigration Headquarters or through:
 - » The nearest immigration office
 - » Zimbabwe Foreign mission in the respective countries
 - » Local Foreign Affairs Ministry
- A list of foreign nationals who are required to apply prior to entry can be found on the Department of Immigration website (www.zimimmigration.gov.zw).

Why Invest In Zimbabwe?

- Centrally and strategically located in the SADC region which provides a regional gateway (North-South Corridor) & access to major regional markets of SADC/ COMESA
- Strong human capital base - highest literacy rate in Africa of 90,7% (the African Economist, 2015)
- Voted World Best Climate (tied with Malta) (International Living Magazine, 2011)
- Voted World Best Tourism Destination (European Council on Tourism and Trade, 2014)
- Resource endowment with over 55 exploitable important minerals/materials resources
- Country's strength in resource endowment, education & well developed mining industry which made it to win bid to host the Pan African Minerals University of Science and Technology
- Pro-market policies that government has started to implement
- Strong Doing Business reform initiatives underway
- Favourable Exchange Control Policies
- Government commitment to continue with the multi-currency regime
- Existence of Investment Promotion & Protection Agreements (Bilateral and Multilateral)



Infrastructure In Zimbabwe

Air Transport

The Harare and Victoria Falls international airports are the major airports linking the country regionally and internationally. A number of international airlines services Zimbabwe. The national carrier Air Zimbabwe maintains regular service between Harare, Victoria Falls and Johannesburg.

Total Airports (with paved runways) 26

Railways

The state-controlled National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) rail network has a single-track. Zimbabwe has the highest rail-traffic density in the region besides South Africa. The NRZ has both high freight as well as high passenger density as compared to other southern African railways.

Railways 4,007kms

Road

Zimbabwe has a relatively dense national road network. Total road density is 100 km/1,000 sq kms, double the figure for neighboring Zambia and almost triple that of Mozambique.

Total Road kms 153.497

Paved 2,794 kms

Power

The current installed generation capacity in Zimbabwe is 1,960 MW made up predominantly of coal and hydro generation facilities. As per the ZETDC System Development Plan April 2015, Zimbabwe's demand is forecast to grow from 2,116MW in 2015 to 5,301MW in 2035. The current mega bilateral power projects under consideration between Zimbabwe and Zambia is the 2400 MW Batoka Hydro- Electric Scheme (BGHES). Upon completion the project is expected to add 1200 MW to the power supply of Zimbabwe. The BGHES will be critical to meeting the projected demand in Zimbabwe.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Zimbabwe's mobile penetration rate stood at 103% against Africa coverage of 75% whilst the internet penetration rate stood at 50.1% . Major opportunities include:

- Provision of mobile payment solutions
- Cloud based computing
- Connectivity solutions e.g. VSAT, VOIP especially for customised use e.g. agriculture, remote connectivity
- Digital marketing solutions

Doing Business In Zimbabwe

1. Investment Options

Depending on the purpose of business, foreign investors have many options to establish their companies in the country. The key forms of businesses in the country include limited liability company, sole proprietorship, partnership and joint ventures.



2. Investment Laws & Regulations

Zimbabwe Investment Authority Act is the primary law that administers investment in the country. It provides various kind of incentives depending on the amount of investment, location, national importance and contribution to the economy. Indeginisation and Economic Empowerment Act only applies to two minerals i.e diamonds and platinum.



3. Investment Funding Options

The financial sector of Zimbabwe consists of variety of options that include commercial banks, pension funds, micro-finance institutions etc. The Government is taking steps to strengthen the financial sector and attract financial investment in the country.



4. Taxation

The taxation system in Zimbabwe has started its move towards simplification of tax structures. The Government has reduced the basic level of tax and is in the process to widen the tax revenues. There are also moves towards harmonization of customs and tax practices on a regional basis.

Exchange Control Regulations

1. Foreign Capital Inflows

Foreign investors and visitors may bring an unlimited amount of foreign currency



2. Repatriation of Investment and dividends

Government guarantees repatriation of 100% of the original capital investment and after tax dividends



3. Foreign Currency Accounts (FCAs)

Corporate and individual FCAs may be opened with local commercial banks.



4. Borrowing

- No restriction on working capital borrowing locally
- No prior RBZ approval for loans below US\$20m

Exchange Control Regulations

Revision Of Debt To Equity Ratio For FDI Greenfield Investments

- Foreign investors are required to inject debt which is equal to equity in the event that the investor intends to fund the project through a shareholder's loan. This gearing ratio currently at 1:1 is aimed at instilling a level of commitment by the foreign investor.
- However, in view of the need to support capital intensive projects in line with Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZimAsset) aspirations, from 15th July 2015, foreign investors intending to undertake capital intensive Greenfield projects, which are licensed by the Zimbabwe Investment Authority (ZIA), may now finance 100% of their projects through debt financing.
- The following greenfield projects are eligible for 100% debt financing:
 - i. Power generation (hydro, coal, solar and gas)
 - ii. Infrastructure development (residential, commercial buildings, dams, roads and rail)
 - iii. Agriculture
 - iv. Tourism
 - v. Mining Operations
 - vi. Manufacturing
- The 100% financing of projects through debt shall only be applicable to projects that are undertaken under Build and Operate Transfer (BOT) and Public Private Partnerships (PPP) arrangements, where the financier will operate the project until they recoup their investment.
- The contraction of external debt shall be consistent with the Exchange Control Guidelines on External Borrowing (ECGEB) by related parties in line with the threshold of USD20 million and below for registration by the bank and Exchange Control approval for loans above USD20 million.

Exchange Control Regulations

Compliance Framework Parameters

Upon licensing by ZIA, the locally licensed company shall be required to submit to the Authorised Dealer an application for contraction of an external loan which should be accompanied by the following information;

- A copy of ZIA certificate confirming approval and registration of the Greenfield project.
- Copy of loan agreement;
- Loan term sheet;
- Board resolution by the locally incorporated entity; and
- Cash flow projections covering the tenor of the shareholder's loan.

In order for Exchange Control to fully account for Foreign Direct Investment inflows, all ZIA licensed companies shall be required to submit to the Authorised Dealer the EC Form FDI and proof of receipt of equity and debt injection by the foreign investor, and also showing whether capital injection was in the form of cash or importation of capital equipment (refer to Annexure 4 for EC Form FDI).

The Authorised Dealer shall be required to submit the EC Form FDI Return by the 7th of the month following the preceding month being reported on.

Visas/Residence /Work Permits Requirements

1. Visa Requirements

Visas are not required for qualifying countries on a list available from the Department of Immigration. Nationals of countries in the second category may obtain visas at port of entry in Zimbabwe. In the last category visas must be applied for and issued in advance of travel, from the respective Zimbabwe Embassies and/or Trade Missions/consulates.



2. Investors Residence Permits

Invest US\$100 000 in a joint venture, approved by the ZIA, with a local or permanent resident of Zimbabwe will qualify for a 3 year residence permit at the end of which permanent residence may be granted



3. Work Permits

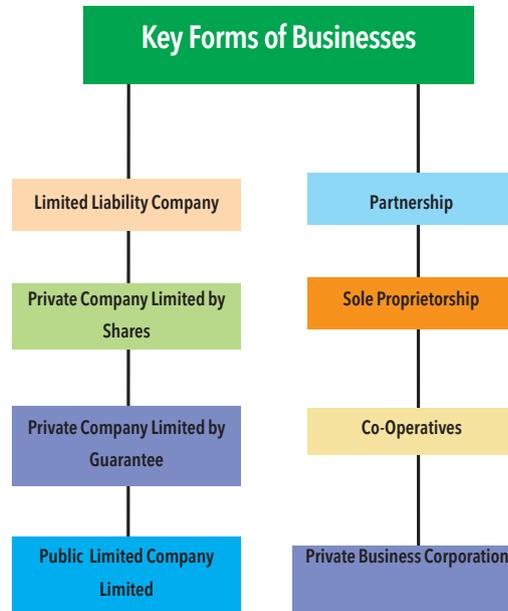
Work Permits granted on a case by case basis depending on justification

Investing In Zimbabwe: Investment Options

The investor has a variety of options to set-up its operations in the country. The most common form of limited liability company is private company limited by shares. The Companies Act (chapter 24:03) administers various companies and Cooperative Societies Act (Chapter 24:05) governs co-operatives in Zimbabwe.

Business Registration Process

Zimbabwe introduced several reforms over the years that has resulted in making the business start-up process simpler and faster. The government reduced the registration fees and increased the speed for the name search process and also for company and tax registration process.



Investing In Zimbabwe: Procedures for Processes

The government has given emphasis on promoting foreign investment in the country and introduced suitable laws for it. The principal law regulating foreign investment.

Investment Laws & Regulations in Zimbabwe is:

- Zimbabwe Investment Authority Act, 2006 (No. 4 of 2006)

Zimbabwe Investment Authority Act, 2006

The Act led to the creation of the Zimbabwe Investment Centre that is to be managed by Zimbabwe Investment Authority Board.

The key functions of the investment Authority are:

- Facilitate and promote investments in the country.
- Registration of all projects with foreign component.
- Plan and implement investment promotion strategies.
- Identification of sectors of the economy with potential for investment.
- Supervise and evaluate the implementation of approved investment projects.
- Advise the government on investment policy

The incentives offered to a foreign investor will depend on the guidelines for investment as published by the Government. These include general incentives for both domestic and foreign investors and special incentives for specific categories of investment.

Key Considerations For Approving Project Proposals

Extent of Utilization Of Foreign Resources

Creation of employment opportunities

Possibility for the transfer of technology and skills

Location of the project and its potential for further development

Generation of foreign currency through exports or extent of import substitution.

Impact of project on existing industries
Extent of value addition

Agreements and Associations

Regional Trade Associations and Blocs

- Zimbabwe is a member of the following:
- Southern African Development Community (SADC)
- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

International Investment Guarantees and Agreements

- Zimbabwe is a signatory to and a member of the following Investment Protection Agreements:
- International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)
- Zimbabwe acceded to the World Bank's Multilateral Investment Agency (MIGA) in September 1989

Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) and Double Taxation Treaties (DTTs)

Zimbabwe has ratified BITs with Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Swiss Federation, Yugoslavia, China, South Africa and Russia.

BITs have also been signed with Botswana, India, Iran, Kuwait, OPEC Fund, South Korea, Mozambique, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Egypt, Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Kuwait, USA/OPIC, Portugal, UK and Mauritius and are awaiting ratification.





Investment Opportunities

Zimbabwe is amongst the 11 African nations that have at least one major mineral that ranks amongst the top 10 global resources giving it the status of a global resource country.

Zimbabwe has an impressive infrastructure as compared to its peers, including power, roads, ICT, and water. The country is historically well integrated with its neighbors when it comes to power and transport networks, allowing Zimbabwe to participate in regional trade and act as a critical transit country for landlocked neighbors Zambia and Botswana and a key link in the north-south surface corridors.

Zimbabwe has high regional integration and is linked to other SADC countries through both the north-south corridor as well as the Beira corridor, both part of the 14 main African corridors for trade. The north-south corridor is the most extensive corridor system in the Southern Africa region.

Thus, with abundant natural resources, good infrastructure, large pool of highly skilled work force,, Zimbabwe is fast developing into a investor's destination of choice.

POTENTIAL SECTORS FOR INVESTMENTS

Sector	Sub Sectors
Agriculture	Contract Farming Irrigation technology Agro-processing Agro-genetics
Manufacturing	Value addition Technology transfers Equipment supply Capacity enhancement Reindustrialization
Tourism	Resorts Casinos Adventure Accommodation and conferencing
Mining and Quarrying	Platinum; Diamonds; Iron ore; Coal; Gold, Chrome Beneficiation (polishing, smelting, refining) Exploration
Infrastructure development	Road; rail; energy; airports

Taxation

- Companies and Trusts 25 %
- Mining Companies and Mining Trusts 25 %
- Foreign dividends are subject to a flat rate of 20% on the gross amount in the hands of both a company and an individual. Double taxation relief is granted in respect of foreign tax paid.
- Foreign interest is subject to tax on the gross amount at the normal tax rates in the hands of both a company and an individual. Double taxation relief is granted in respect of foreign tax paid. It is important to note that all foreign interest is taxable even if it may have been exempt in its country of origin.
- Capital gains on immovable property and marketable securities purchased after the 1st of February 2009 are subject to tax at 20%. Deductions are allowed for the purchase price, additions, selling expenses directly related to the sale transaction and an inflation allowance linked to the all items Consumer Price Index.
- Capital gains arising from the sale of immovable property and marketable securities acquired prior to 1 February 2009 and sold after this date are subject to tax at a flat rate of 5% on the sale price of the asset.
- The following are some of the exemptions:
 - » Sale of a principal private residence and also on the first USD1 800 per year on the sale of marketable securities by a person over the age of 55 years;
 - » Gains from the sale of marketable securities listed on the Stock Exchange and which were subject to the 1% withholding tax; and
 - » Disposal by an employee of his share or unit in an approved employee share ownership trust provided the sale is made to the trust.
- VAT - 15%(0% for education, public transport and medical services)
- Branch remittance tax 0%, Headoffice remittance expenditure is charged at 20%
- Losses carried forward for 6 years and indefinitely in mining operations

Taxation : Mining Royalties

The following are mining royalties payable per mineral:

- Platinum 10 %
- Diamonds 15%
- Gold- small scale miners 3%
- Gold- other miners 5%
- Precious Stones 10%
- Other precious stones 4 %
- Base metals 2%
- Industrial metals 2 %
- Coal bed methane 2 %
- Coal 1%

Note:- Diamonds sold to a local diamond manufacturer as defined in the Finance Act (Chapter23:04) are not subject to royalties.



Specific Tax & Duty Incentives

Zimbabwe's taxation system has undergone significant reforms since 2009. The government has introduced measures to rationalize the level and administration of taxes. One of the major reforms include creation of a single tax window system.

Build Own Operate and Transfer (Boot) Or Build Own Transfer (Bot) Arrangement:

First 5 Years	0 %
Second 5 Years	15 %

Industrial Park Developer Before 5th Year Of Operations

After 5th Year Of Operations	0 %
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SEZs Licensed investor

First 5 years	0 %
After 5 years	15 %

Special Mining Lease

15 %

Pension Funds

15 %

Tourist facility in approved tourist development zone :

First 5 years	0 %
After 5 years	25 %

Manufacturing of a company which exports :

• more than 30% or more of its output but less than 41%	20 %
• more than 41% or more of its output but less than 51%	17.5%
• more than 51% or more of its output	15 %

15% corporate tax is applied for the first five years of operation in road, bridge and sanitation or water facility construction

15% corporate tax for special mining lease operations. Losses are carried forward indefinitely for mining operations

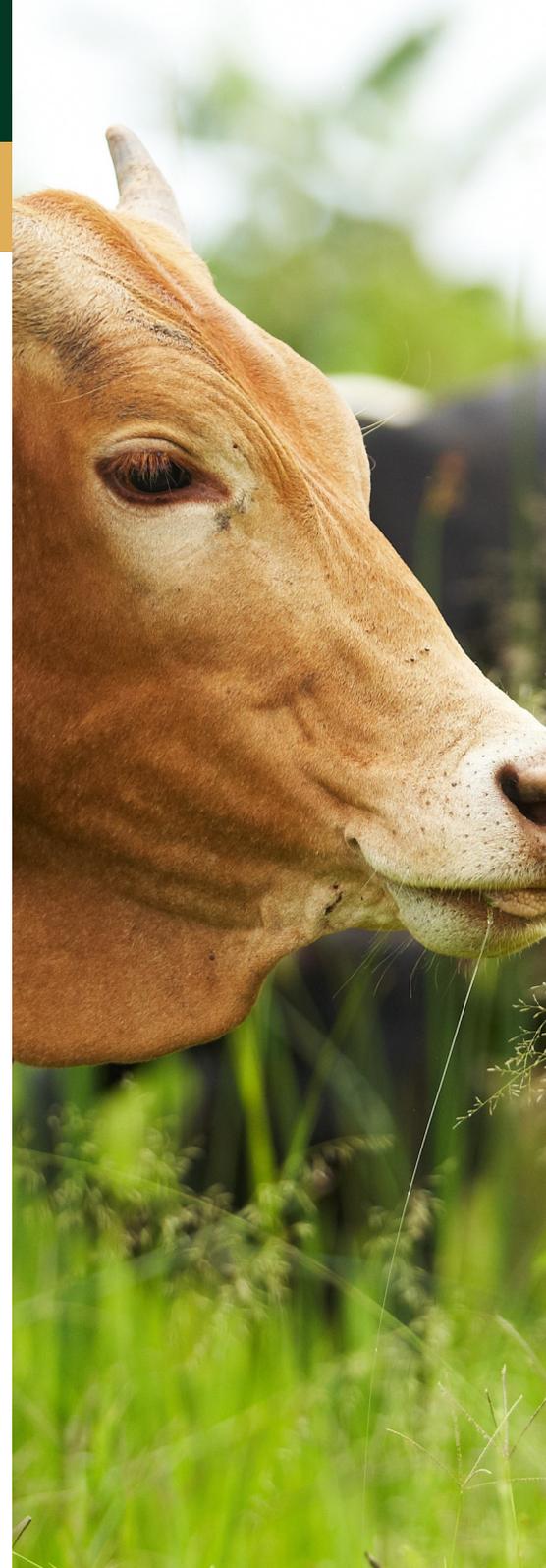
Duty exemptions on imported capital equipment

Exemption from duties on the import of raw materials used in the manufacture of goods for export and also for a registered operator

Exemption from VAT for a variety of products that include agricultural produce, raw materials for further processing, goods used in the production of agricultural, mining, industrial or manufactured products etc.

Tax Summary

Details	Tax Rate
• Income of individual from trade and investments	25%
• Income of company or trust	25%
• Income of pension fund from trade or investment	15%
• Income of licensed investor during first five years of operation	0%
• Income of licensed investor after first five years of operation	25%
• Income of a holder of special mining lease	15%
• Income of a company or trust derived from mining operations	25%
• Income for a person engaged in approved BOOT or BOT arrangement:	
» First 5 years	0%
» Second 5 years	15%
• Income of industrial park developer :	
» before 5th year of operations	0%
» after 5th year of operations	25%
• Income of operator of a tourist facility in approved tourist development zone:	
» before the fifth year of operation	0 %
» after the fifth year of operation	25%
• Income from manufacturing of a company which exports :	
» more than 30% or more of its output but less than 41%,	20%
» more than 41% or more of its output but less than 51%	17.5%
» more than 51% or more of its output	15%
• Aids Levy: Rate is based on tax chargeable	3%
• Dividends from company incorporated outside Zimbabwe	20%



Key Contacts

Zimbabwe Investment Authority

109 Rotten Row, Harare,
Tel: 263 4 757931-6
Email: info@zia.co.zw
www.investzim.com

Ministry of Industry & Enterprise Development

13th Floor, Mukwati Building, P. Bag CY7708 Causeway, Harare,
Telephone: +263 4 730081/7; 791823/7 702731
Fax: +263 4 704116/723765/729311
Email: mic@mic.gov.zw
www.mic.gov.zw

Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

80 Samora Machel Avenue, Harare
Tel: +263-4-703000 or +263 867 700 0477
www.rbz.co.zw

Zimbabwe Revenue Authority

Head Office: ZB Centre, Cnr First Street/Kwame Nkrumah Avenue
Tel: +263 4 798 879
www.zimra.co.zw

Zimbabwe Tourism Authority

Tourism House, 55 Samora Machel Avenue, Harare,
Tel: +263 86 770 05948
info@ztazim.co.zw
www.zimbabwetourism.net

Zimtrade

904 Premium Close, Mount Pleasant Business Park, Harare,
Tel: 263-4 369330-41, 263-867700074
E-mail: info@zimtrade.co.zw

Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe

90 Mutare Road, Msasa Harare,
Tel: +263 4 487200-4
Email: mmcz@mmcz.co.zw
www.mmcz.co.zw

Zimbabwe Stock Exchange

44 Ridgeway North,
Highlands,
Harare
+263-4-886 830-5.
email: info@zse.co.zw
www.zse.co.zw

Zimbabwe International Trade Fair

Hillside Road, Bulawayo,
Tel: +263 9 884911-5
Email: zitfmktg@zitf.co.zw
www.zitf.net

The Department of Deeds Companies & Intellectual Property

Century House East, 38 Nelson Mandela Avenue, Harare,
Telephone: 263 4 777373, 775545-6
Fax 263 4 777372

Bulawayo Office
Tredgold Building
Phone 263 9 61601-2, Fax 263 9 889047 Postal: Box 214 Bulawayo

Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries

31 Josiah Chinamano Avenue, Harare,
Phone: +263 4 251490-6, Fax: +263 4 251490-6
Email: info@csi.co.zw
Skype: CZI Admin

Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce

ZNCC Business House
Zambia House 5th Floor, 48 Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Harare,
Tel: +263 4 2935530-31
Cell: +263 779 551 341

Department of Immigration

Registry House
Corner Herbert Chitepo Ave/ Leopold Takawira Street
Tel: +263 4 791911-19 Fax: +263 4 725577
www.zimimmigration.gov.zw