




STATEMENT BY HONOURABLE AMBASSADOR F.M. SHAVA,
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE
OF ZIMBABWE, AT THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF
MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE GROUP OF
LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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In the area of energy, the country is promoting the use of renewable energy in the form of solar generators, over and above the expansion of the current thermal and hydroelectric generation capacity. Great effort is being made to balance the need for climate sustainability and quality and affordable investment, in line with our National Determined Contribution under the auspices of the Paris Agreement.



Zimbabwe has undertaken many and varied reforms to promote and facilitate investment. These, inter-alia, provide for pre-and-post investment facilitation and protection. We have also embarked on Ease of Doing Business reforms, aimed at reducing the cost of trading and boosting the competitive advantage of the economy in

attracting foreign direct investment. Measures undertaken under this process include the following:

Establishment of the Zimbabwe Investment and Development Authority (ZIDA): A One-Stop-Investment Services Centre.

Promulgation of a Special Economic Zones (SEZ) law which designates areas for SEZs and define the sectors of investment in these areas. [REDACTED] also provides a number of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives.

Other measures have included the robust fight against corruption, the provision of investment security, and the promulgation of other investor friendly legislations.

Zimbabwe continues to put in place legislation and incentives to encourage beneficiation and value addition, to

briefs from OHRLLS and the UNCTAD, on enhancing productive capacities and transforming LLDC economies.

With the plight of LLDCs worsened by structural challenges, it is critical that our Group advocates for enhanced assistance to support the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement and ASYCUDA initiative. Targeted efforts should be placed on ensuring that vulnerable countries can address the challenge of weak productive capacities that adversely impact vulnerable economies, which are currently battling the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

We call on the international community, with the UN and its agencies at the centre, to mobilise adequate support to enable us to reach sustainable human development

through the following:

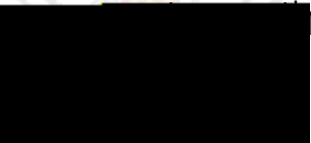
First, devising innovative approaches for economic diversification to build resilience in order to “build back better” with enhanced FDI and other investments.

Second, giving higher priority to productive capacities, diversification of our exports and assistance to increase value-addition to our exports and assist in integration into global and regional value chains. These initiatives should be accompanied by clear indicators to help formulate more realistic policies.

Third, support around infrastructure development and providing advisory services at the request of L L D C s to seek approaches to trade and development.

Fourth, building institutional and human capacity to meet

the changes demanded in the 21st century, especially focusing on skill-building for women and youth.

Fifth, ensuring that the changing digital landscape works equally for all by bridging the divide. To that end, we call for intensification of discussions in the WTO E-Commerce Work Programme to ensure that LLDCs build inclusive digital transformation  that enhance productive capacities and foster g

I am confident that this meeting will be instrumental in articulating policy responses to trade and development issues of LLDCs for the upcoming 77th session of the General Assembly, and in the discussions on the successor

