Mozambique

RISK & COMPLIANCE REPORT

DATE: January 2017

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Executive Summary - Mozambique	
Sanctions:	None
FAFT list of AML Deficient Countries	No
Higher Risk Areas:	Non - Compliance with FATF 40 + 9 Recommendations Weakness in Government Legislation to combat Money Laundering Not on EU White list equivalent jurisdictions Corruption Index (Transparency International & W.G.I.) Failed States Index (Political Issues)(Average Score)
Medium Risk Areas:	US Dept of State Money Laundering Assessment World Governance Indicators (Average Score)

Major Investment Areas:

Agriculture - products:

cotton, cashew nuts, sugarcane, tea, cassava (tapioca), corn, coconuts, sisal, citrus and tropical fruits, potatoes, sunflowers; beef, poultry

Industries:

aluminum, petroleum products, chemicals (fertilizer, soap, paints), textiles, cement, glass, asbestos, tobacco, food, beverages

Exports - commodities:

aluminum, prawns, cashews, cotton, sugar, citrus, timber; bulk electricity

Exports - partners:

South Africa 30.9%, Belgium 12.8%, China 9%, Italy 7.8%, Spain 6.2%, India 5.6% (2012)

Imports - commodities:

machinery and equipment, vehicles, fuel, chemicals, metal products, foodstuffs, textiles

Imports - partners:

South Africa 30.7%, China 12.2%, India 11.4%, US 5.1%, Portugal 4.8%, Australia 4.4% (2012)

Investment Restrictions:

The Government of Mozambique is receptive to foreign investment, which it views as a means to drive economic growth and promote job creation. Virtually all business sectors are open to foreign investors. The government has processes in place to review and approve each foreign and domestic investment; however there are almost no restrictions on the form or extent of foreign investment.

For investment projects submitted to CPI, final approval is granted by the following government entities:

1) The Provincial Governor for domestic investment projects with an investment value of less than 1.5 billion meticais (about $55 million);

2) The Director General of CPI for foreign and/or national investment projects with an investment value of less than 2.5 billion meticais (about $92 million);

3) The Minister of Planning and Development for foreign and/or national investment projects with an investment value of less than 13.5 billion meticais (about $500 million);

4) The Council of Ministers for:

a) investment projects with an investment value greater than 13.5 billion meticais (about $500 million);

b) investment projects that require a land area greater than 10,000 hectares, to be used for any purpose, except if located on a forest area greater than 100,000 hectares;

c) any other projects that have foreseeable political, social, economic, financial or environment impacts such that their nature should be reviewed and decided by the Council of Ministers, at the proposal of the Minister of Planning and Development.

Contents

Section 1 - Background

Almost five centuries as a Portuguese colony came to a close with independence in 1975. Large-scale emigration, economic dependence on South Africa, a severe drought, and a prolonged civil war hindered the country's development until the mid 1990s. The ruling Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) party formally abandoned Marxism in 1989, and a new constitution the following year provided for multiparty elections and a free market economy. A UN-negotiated peace agreement between Frelimo and rebel Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) forces ended the fighting in 1992. In December 2004, Mozambique underwent a delicate transition as Joaquim CHISSANO stepped down after 18 years in office. His elected successor, Armando Emilio GUEBUZA, promised to continue the sound economic policies that have encouraged foreign investment. President GUEBUZA was reelected to a second term in October 2009. However, the elections were flawed by voter fraud, questionable disqualification of candidates, and Frelimo use of government resources during the campaign. As a result, Freedom House removed Mozambique from its list of electoral democracies.

Section 2 - Anti – Money Laundering / Terrorist Financing

FATF status

Mozambique is not on the FATF List of Countries that have been identified as having strategic AML deficiencies

Compliance with FATF Recommendations

The last Mutual Evaluation Report relating to the implementation of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing standards in Mozambique was undertaken by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in 2011. According to that Evaluation, Mozambique was deemed Compliant for 0 and Largely Compliant for 1 of the FATF 40 + 9 Recommendations. It was Partially Compliant or Non-Compliant for all 6 of the Core Recommendations.

Key Findings from latest Mutual Evaluation Report (2011):

The AML system in the Republic of Mozambique is still in an early development stage and much work needs to be done with regard to the implementation of the AML/CFT system, capacity building and awareness raising within the reporting community and the general public.

Law 7/2 002 of 5 February is the primary enactment which supports the AML legal framework in Mozambique. AML Regulations, Decree 37 /2004 of 8 September, have also been issued for implementing Law 7/2002. Terrorist financing is not criminalised in Mozambique.

The major profit generating crimes include corruption, car theft, drug trafficking, human trafficking and illicit trade in precious minerals. While Law 7/2002 provides for a reporting regime, suspicious transaction reporting was found to be relatively low a nd there had been no prosecution for the money laundering offence at the time of the onsite visit.

The threat of domestic and international terrorism is low in Mozambique.

US Department of State Money Laundering assessment (INCSR)

Mozambique was deemed a Jurisdiction of Concern by the US Department of State 2016 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR).

Key Findings from the report are as follows: -

Perceived Risks:

Mozambique is not a regional financial center. Money laundering is believed to be fairly common and is linked principally to narcotics trafficking, trafficking of wildlife products, and criminal kidnapping networks, as well as customs fraud and government corruption. Most narcotics trafficked through Mozambique are believed to be destined for South African or European markets, although consumption is on the rise in Mozambique. Local organized criminal groups control trafficking operations in the country and are believed to have links to South Asian nationals and immigrants. Authorities believe the proceeds from these illicit activities have helped finance commercial real estate developments, particularly in the capital. While money laundering in the banking sector is cited as a serious problem, foreign currency exchange houses, cash couriers, and hawaladars play more significant roles in financial crimes and money laundering. For instance, much of the laundering is believed to be happening behind the scenes at foreign currency exchange houses, and the number of exchange houses operating in Mozambique surpasses the number required to satisfy legitimate demand. Black markets for smuggled goods and informal financial services are widespread, dwarfing the formal retail sector in most parts of the country. There are no indications such activity is tied to terrorism financing.

DO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ENGAGE IN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING THAT INCLUDE SIGNIFICANT AMOUNTS OF US CURRENCY; CURRENCY DERIVED FROM ILLEGAL SALES IN THE U.S.; OR ILLEGAL DRUG SALES THAT OTHERWISE SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE U.S.: NO

CRIMINALIZATION OF MONEY LAUNDERING:
"All serious crimes" approach or "list" approach to predicate crimes: List approach
Are legal persons covered: criminally: NO civilly: YES

KNOW-YOUR-CUSTOMER (KYC) RULES:
Enhanced due diligence procedures for PEPs: Foreign: YES Domestic: YES KYC covered entities: Banks and credit companies; securities companies and exchanges; debt collectors; leasing and rental companies; gaming facilities; capital/asset management concerns; payment and currency exchange operators; insurance brokers; and overseas subsidiaries or branches of Mozambican financial institutions

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:
Number of STRs received and time frame: Not available
Number of CTRs received and time frame: Not available
STR covered entities: Banks and credit companies; securities companies and exchanges; debt collectors; leasing and rental companies; gaming facilities; capital/asset management concerns; payment and currency exchange operators; insurance brokers; and overseas subsidiaries or branches of Mozambican financial institutions

MONEY LAUNDERING CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS/CONVICTIONS:
Prosecutions: Not available
Convictions: Not available

RECORDS EXCHANGE MECHANISM:
With U.S.: MLAT: NO Other mechanism: NO
With other governments/jurisdictions: YES

Mozambique is a member of the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG), a FATF-style regional body.

ENFORCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES AND COMMENTS:

Limited resources and high levels of corruption hamper the Government of Mozambique's ability to fight money laundering and potential terrorism financing and to implement existing AML controls. Local institutions, including the police, customs, and judicial authorities, lack the funding, training, and personnel necessary to investigate money laundering activities and to enforce the law. Money or value transfer services and exchange houses are heavily regulated on paper, but in practice easily avoid reporting requirements. The alternative remittance systems and exchange houses that avoid reporting systems exacerbate the government's weak investigative and enforcement capacity.

Despite these impediments, Mozambique has made progress in strengthening its AML/CFT regime. Regulations that support and codify a 2013 AML law were officially published in October 2014. Together, the 2013 law and 2014 implementing regulations bring Mozambique's AML regime much closer to compliance with international standards. The Mozambican Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) has been a candidate for membership in the Egmont Group of FIUs since 2014 but has yet to receive membership in the group.

The Government of Mozambique should provide training and education to police officers, prosecutors, and judges to ensure its AML laws and regulations are fully implemented. Mozambique should take steps to pass a draft terrorism law that will address noted deficiencies; complete a national risk assessment to allow the government to better understand AML/CFT vulnerabilities; publish AML/CFT statistics such as the number of financial intelligence reports filed and the numbers of prosecutions and convictions; and establish more rigorous guidelines for the Bank of Mozambique's AML/CFT supervision of the financial institutions under its purview. The government should continue to work with regional partners to enhance the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime.

Current Weaknesses in Government Legislation (INCRS Comparative Tables):

According to the US State Department, Mozambique does not conform with regard to the following government legislation: -

Record Large Transactions - By law or regulation, banks are required to maintain records of large transactions in currency or other monetary instruments.

Arrangements for Asset Sharing - By law, regulation or bilateral agreement, the jurisdiction permits sharing of seized assets with third party jurisdictions that assisted in the conduct of the underlying investigation.

Ability to freeze assets without delay - The government has an independent national system and mechanism for freezing terrorist assets in a timely manner (including but not limited to bank accounts, other financial assets, airplanes, autos, residences, and/or other property belonging to terrorists or terrorist organizations)

Disclosure Protection - "Safe Harbour" - By law, the jurisdiction provides a "safe harbour" defence to banks or other financial institutions and their employees who provide otherwise confidential banking data to authorities in pursuit of authorized investigations

Criminalised Financing of Terrorism - The jurisdiction has criminalized the provision of material support to terrorists and/or terrorist organizations.

EU White list of Equivalent Jurisdictions

Mozambique is not currently on the EU White list of Equivalent Jurisdictions

World Governance indicators

To view historic Governance Indicators Ctrl + Click here and then select country

Failed States Index

To view Failed States Index Ctrl + Click here

Offshore Financial Centre

Mozambique is not considered to be an Offshore Financial Centre

US State Dept Narcotics Report 2014:

Mozambique is not a significant producer of illegal drugs or chemical precursors. Cannabis is cultivated on a small-scale for local consumption. The country's Office to Combat and Prevent Drug Use (GCPCD) reports that domestic consumption of heroin, cocaine, and ecstasy is anecdotally thought to be on the rise in urban areas.

Mozambique's seldom-patrolled borders and coastlines, however, leave it vulnerable as a transit point for narcotics heading to destination markets in South Africa, Asia and Europe. Southwest Asian traffickers are believed to ship hashish, heroin, and synthetic drugs into Mozambique via small ships, while couriers carrying South American cocaine are frequently interdicted on international flights from Brazil. Government of Mozambique police contacts report that narcotics shipments make use of the same transnational crime networks that facilitate trafficking in persons and wildlife products derived from poaching.

The government's efforts to stem the flow of narcotics are further hampered by limited political will, corruption and a comprehensive lack of resources. Mozambique has yet to convict any major drug traffickers. While the GCPCD claims that narcotics–related arrests increased in 2013 from 2012, the office noted that every interdiction involved "small fish." Arrests rose despite cuts in funding to anti-drug programs – the GCPCD noted that its own budget was slashed by 20 percent over 2012 – but this may have been due to increased trafficking rather than improved government interdiction.

Among its accomplishments in 2013, the Government of Mozambique completed a draft comprehensive national anti-narcotics strategy. This strategy would replace the previous strategy that expired in 2007, to cover the period from 2008-2022, and currently awaits final approval from Mozambique's Council of Ministers.

The government's efforts to reduce demand for illegal drugs are centered on the GCPCD's educational drug prevention workshops, which are administered in all 11 Mozambican provinces. Drug treatment facilities are few and those that exist are located within psychiatric hospitals. The United States provides funding to the Joint Programme for Treatment of Substance Use Disorders, a program co-administered by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Health Organization that supports the development of the country's treatment system.

US State Dept Trafficking in Persons Report 2014 (introduction):

Mozambique is classified a Tier 2 country - a country whose government does not fully comply with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's minimum standards, but is making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards.

Mozambique is a source, transit, and, to a lesser extent, destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. The use of forced child labor is common in agriculture, and market vending, often with the complicity of family members. Women and girls from rural areas, lured to cities in Mozambique or South Africa with promises of employment or education, are exploited in domestic servitude and the sex trade. Mozambican girls are exploited in prostitution in bars, roadside clubs, and restaurants in border towns and overnight stopping points along Mozambique's southern transport corridor that links Maputo, Swaziland, and South Africa. Child prostitution—which is most prevalent in Maputo, Nampula, and Beira—is increasing in Maputo, Beira, Chimoio, and Nacala, cities that have highly mobile populations and large numbers of truck drivers. A UNICEF study released in 2013 reported forced labor and prostitution of migrant Mozambican children in the border town of Ressano Garcia. As workers and economic migrants venture to Tete and Cabo Delgado, taking up employment in the growing extractive industries in the provinces, they serve to increase the demand for sexual services and the vulnerability to exploitation of children in prostitution within the surrounding communities. Some women and girls from Zimbabwe, Swaziland, and Malawi who voluntarily migrate to Mozambique are subsequently subjected to sex trafficking or domestic servitude.

Young Mozambican men and boys are subjected to forced labor on farms, in mines, or as street vendors in South Africa, where they often labor for months without pay and under coercive conditions before being turned over to police for deportation as illegal migrants; at times, Mozambicans return from South Africa to recruit men and boys for these purposes. Mozambican boys migrate to Swaziland for work washing cars, herding livestock, and selling goods; some subsequently become victims of forced labor. Some Mozambican adults and girls are subjected to forced labor and forced prostitution in Angola, Italy, and Portugal. Mozambican or South African trafficking networks are typically informal; larger Chinese and Nigerian trafficking syndicates are reportedly also active in Mozambique. South Asian people smugglers who move undocumented South Asian migrants throughout Africa reportedly transport trafficking victims through Mozambique; recent reports indicate that South Asian citizens and companies in Mozambique pay the initial travel costs of illegal Bangladeshi and Pakistani migrants who they later maintain in bonded labor.

The Government of Mozambique does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. The government reported continued vigorous prosecution of trafficking offenses, leading the South African Development Community region and providing a strong deterrent to would-be traffickers through significant sentences; one defendant received 19 years' imprisonment for the enslavement of his family members in South Africa. The Attorney General's office continued to serve as the government's de facto anti-trafficking lead, by sponsoring the establishment of coordinating bodies, known as "reference groups," in seven provinces—enabling complete national coverage—and continuing its efforts to finalize a national action plan to combat trafficking, including implementing regulations. The government continued its strong cooperation with South African officials by coordinating cross-border meetings and awareness campaigns and, most notably, by supporting case investigations and oversight of victim care in several transnational trafficking cases. The government's provision of protective services remained weak. Despite enactment of a victim protection law and development of a referral mechanism for victims of all crimes in 2012, the government demonstrated limited ability to provide victim services or track the number of victims identified, referred and assisted. The government continued to provide some in-kind support to an NGO protecting victims, but protection services remained insufficient and sporadic nationwide.

US State Dept Terrorism Report

No report available

International Sanctions

None applicable

Bribery & Corruption

Index	Rating (100-Good / 0-Bad)
Transparency International Corruption Index	27
World Governance Indicator – Control of Corruption	21

US State Department

Mozambique ranked 119th out of 177 countries on Transparency International's 2013 Corruption Perceptions Index, up from 120th place (out of 176) in 2012. Nevertheless, Mozambique slipped in the MCC Control of Corruption indicator over a similar period. Corruption, including bribery, raises the costs and risks of doing business, and has a corrosive effect on the broader business climate. It also deters international investment, stifles economic growth and development, distorts prices, and undermines the rule of law. The police continued to be poorly paid and work under poor conditions. Corruption and extortion by police are widespread, and impunity remains a serious problem. Some police members are believed to have tipped off criminals to police operations. Corruption is a concern across the government, and senior officials often have conflicts of interest between their public roles and their private business interests. The Office of the Prosecutor General has embarked upon several high-profile corruption prosecutions, including those of two former ministers, and it has obtained convictions in several other cases involving officials of government parastatals and provincial government offices.

The Mozambican government set up an Anti-Corruption Unit in the Office of the Attorney General (renamed Central Office for the Combat of Corruption in 2005) with the help of international donors. This body is charged with investigating corruption-related crimes, which it then refers to the Prosecutor General. In 2005, the government passed Decree 22/2005, which created provincial-level offices to combat corruption. Offices were opened in Beira and Nampula and are in operation.

The National Assembly passed an anti-corruption bill in 2004 that updated previous antiquated legislation. Civil society (particularly the media and a few dedicated NGOs) has remained vocal on corruption-related issues, with some support from the U.S. government. One NGO, the Center for Public Integrity, continues to be active in publicly pressuring the government to act against corrupt practices (www.cip.org.mz).

In 2012, the Parliament passed two of five elements of a package of further anti-corruption reforms. President Armando Guebuza signed the “Law on Public Integrity” and the “Witness and Victims Protection Act” on July 16, 2011. The passage of the Law on Public Integrity addresses conflict of interest issues involving public officials. The Law on Public Integrity bans government officials and parliamentarians from simultaneously holding positions in state-owned companies. Mozambique’s First Constitutional Commission submitted a proposal to create within Parliament a new Commission for Parliamentary Ethics in January 2013, which will review conflict of interest cases involving its members. In spite of these legislative milestones, corruption remains a significant problem at all levels. While these legislative reforms provide a sound basis for combating corruption, implementation is the next crucial step. Two portions of the anti-corruption reforms remain to be passed, including a freedom of information law.

Corruption and Government Transparency - Report by Global Security

Political Climate

Since his first term in office, Guebuza has pledged to address and fight high levels of poverty, crime, and corruption. Partly encouraged by pressure from foreign donors, who have seen the impact of their aid, comprising almost 40% of the Mozambique state budget, hampered by large-scale corruption, the government has started to signal its willingness to combat corruption by establishing a range of anti-corruption initiatives. In July 2012, President Guebuza signed into law the Public Integrity Act and the Witness and Protection Act. Furthermore, steps were taken against high-level corruption. In February 2012, the district administrator of the province of Nampula was arrested for the embezzlement of government funds, as reported by the US Department of State 2012. Freedom House 2013 also reports that in March 2012, former Interior Minister Almerino Manhenje, the former director, and the deputy director of the financial department, were all found guilty and convicted for illegal budgetary decisions and mismanagement of expenses in the year 2004. Despite improvements in the conviction of corrupt government officials, the US Department of State 2012 notes that impunity still remained a problem in Mozambique.

Despite comprehensive public sector reforms, legislation to combat corruption, and the establishment of different anti-corruption bodies, international reports evaluate that the control of corruption in Mozambique has only slightly improved in recent years. Several sources, such as the US Department of State 2013 and the Freedom House 2013, continue to report that corruption is perceived as widespread in Mozambique. According to the State of the Union's report 2010, corruption takes place at all levels of society, including the state administration as well as public and private sectors. The weakness of the National Assembly is cited as one explanation for the limited impact of anti-corruption initiatives, while the dominance of the ruling party FRELIMO and President Guebuza is frequently cited as an obstacle to the development of effective checks and balances in Mozambique. Meanwhile, the opposition parties are reportedly not in a position to act as an effective check on government policy. FRELIMO's one-party dominance has resulted in an overlap between the ruling party and the state machinery. Several observers mention the strong ties between the political and economic elite as one of the main factors behind the high level of corruption. Also in local administrations, corruption is allegedly a serious problem. In a 2010 article series, AllAfrica reported on allegations of extortion and bribery in relation to the management of the District Development Fund (DDF), an initiative that allocated MZN 7 million to the country's districts for developmental projects. Reportedly, local district administrators asked for a share of the money before funding a project.

According to Transparency International's Global Corruption Barometer 2013, 30% of the surveyed households consider the government's efforts to fight corruption as 'ineffective', while only 19% consider it as 'effective'. Furthermore, 32% of the respondents believed that corruption had increased 'a lot' over the past two years, while the police and public officials were viewed as the most corrupt public institutions. However, Mozambique's Attorney General, Augusto Paulino, has recently admitted that the public has a legitimate perception that corruption goes unpunished in the country, particularly due to the fact that several officials in the public administration torment citizens with demands for bribes, according to a 2012 article in AllAfrica. On a positive note, a July 2011 news article by AFP reports that the government of Mozambique has proposed new anti-corruption laws and toughened the Penal Code to criminalise embezzlement, influence peddling, and graft. The Parliament was expected to approve the changes at the end of the year 2011; however, the package was postponed to 2012, where the Assembly divided the package and passed the least controversial of the government bills concerning the protection of victims, witnesses and whistleblowers. As pointed out by a 2012 article in AllAfrica, the new Penal Code and Penal Procedural Code will not be discussed until October-December 2012, at the earliest. Nevertheless, the codes have still not been discussed under the time of review.

Business and Corruption

Although the general investment climate in Mozambique has improved significantly over the last several years, with economic growth rates among the highest in Africa, political stability, and government promotion of foreign direct investment, corruption remains a serious problem for foreign companies. In fact, most observers agree that corruption is one of the main constraints for doing business in Mozambique. For instance, the companies surveyed in the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report 2012-2013 cite corruption as the second most problematic factor for doing business in Mozambique. Moreover, Mozambique's formal economy is shadowed by a substantial informal sector. This is supported by the Heritage Foundation 2013, which notes that many companies and businessmen have been driven into the informal sector due to arbitrary tax policies, marginal enforcement of property rights, and weak rule of law. The same report also notes that trade and investment policies have been undermined by government interference in the economy. The Government of Mozambique passed a new investment law in 2011, which came into force in 2012 and is referred to as the 'Mega-Projects Law'. The law requires that large foreign investment projects include domestic partners, as reported by the US Department of State 2013. The Heritage Foundation 2013 notes that this new law further hampers Mozambique's investment climate.

Several sources indicate that petty corruption is widespread in Mozambique. This is confirmed by the US Department of State 2013, according to which investors are faced with widespread corruption and bureaucracy which poses obstacles to doing business in Mozambique. The report further notes that civil servants extort bribes by threatening to impose antiquated regulations on companies. The US Department of State 2013 reports that a problem in solving the frequent occurrence of corruption within the Mozambican business environment is the fact that senior officials often find themselves in conflicts of interest between their public roles and their private business interests. Yet, President Guebuza signed the Law on Public Integrity in 2011, which is to address conflict of interest issues involving public officials, as reported by the US Department of State 2013.

Public procurement is an area of business activity where foreign companies are very likely to encounter corruption. Business executives surveyed by the Global Competitiveness Report

2012-2013 point to a significant extent of favouritism of well-connected companies and individuals in government officials' decisions regarding policies and contracts. Furthermore, business executives also indicate that the diversion of public funds to companies, individuals, or groups due to corruption is quite common and that the lack of ethical behaviour of companies in their interactions with public officials, politicians, and other companies represents a competitive business disadvantage for Mozambique. In order to best reduce the risk of extortion and demands for bribes in the procurement process, companies considering bidding on public tenders are advised to use a specialised due diligence tool on public procurement. Furthermore investors considering establishing themselves in Mozambique are generally advised to consult with experienced attorneys, to develop, implement and strengthen integrity systems, and to carry out extensive due diligence before committing funds or when already doing business in the country.

Regulatory Environment

The slow and cumbersome administrative procedures in most public services fuel the high level of corruption in Mozambique. For instance, according to the US Department of State 2013, the regulatory burden created by overly complicated procedures related to obtaining various licences produces a market for corrupt practices, in which public officials often request facilitation payments. These cumbersome regulations not only fuel corruption, but also pose obstacles to foreign direct investment in Mozambique. This perception is supported, among others, by the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report 2012-2013, in which business executives cite inefficient government bureaucracy as one of the greatest constraints to business operations in Mozambique. In the same survey, companies perceive government administrative requirements to be quite burdensome. Heavy bureaucracy and rigid laws increase the costs of doing business in Mozambique. Similarly, the World Bank & IFC's Doing Business 2013 reports that Mozambique performs poorly in terms of dealing with construction permits, enforcing contracts, registering property, and trading across borders. Companies report that officials use time-consuming and complicated procedures to deliberately delay permits and demand bribes for renewing a permit. Many companies consider this complicated and non-transparent administrative procedure as a major obstacle to doing business in Mozambique.

In contrast to the above, it is important to note that some improvements in the regulatory environment have been registered within the last few years. These improvements are, in part, the result of the establishment of the Investment Promotion Centre (CPI), which is intended to function as a one-stop shop for investors. Among a range of useful services, the CPI assists foreign investors in obtaining necessary licences and permits. The Commercial Code 2005 is also seen as a step forward in relation to modernising the regulatory system. Moreover, according to Doing Business 2013, Mozambique has made starting up businesses considerably easier by eliminating requirements for minimum capital and introducing a simplified licensing process. Starting a business in Mozambique now requires the entrepreneur to go through an average of 13 days and 9 procedures, at a cost of approximately 19.7% of GNI per capita, which is significantly less time-consuming and less costly than the regional average.

Companies should note that the commercial court system in Mozambique does not offer effective means for settling commercial disputes. The Commercial Code 2005 provides a modern legal basis for the resolution of commercial disputes, but serious deficiencies within the judicial system have limited the impact of the code; companies typically settle disputes privately or not at all, as reported by the US Department of State 2013. Similarly, the Bertelsmann Foundation 2012 also reports that the judiciary remains one of the weakest sectors in Mozambique. The judiciary is not only subjected to political interference from the ruling elite, but also to criminal networks and people with wealth. For disputes between international and domestic companies, the code closely follows the United Nations Commission of International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The National Assembly has passed alternative dispute resolution legislation and has also established the Centre for Commercial Arbitration, Conciliation and Mediation (CASM), which offers commercial arbitration services. Mozambique has ratified the New York Convention 1958 and is a member of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), and thus accepts binding international arbitration of investment disputes between foreign investors and the state as long as provisions for such recourse have been specified in a written contract. Access the Lexadin World Law Guide for a collection of legislation in Mozambique.

Section 3 - Economy

At independence in 1975, Mozambique was one of the world's poorest countries. Socialist mismanagement and a brutal civil war from 1977-92 exacerbated the situation. In 1987, the government embarked on a series of macroeconomic reforms designed to stabilize the economy. These steps, combined with donor assistance and with political stability since the multi-party elections in 1994, have led to dramatic improvements in the country's growth rate. Fiscal reforms, including the introduction of a value-added tax and reform of the customs service, have improved the government's revenue collection abilities. In spite of these gains, Mozambique remained dependent upon foreign assistance for 40% of its 2012 annual budget and over half the population remained below the poverty line. Subsistence agriculture continues to employ the vast majority of the country's work force and smallholder agricultural productivity and productivity growth is weak. A substantial trade imbalance persists although aluminum production from the Mozal smelter has significantly boosted export earnings in recent years. In 2012, The Mozambican government took over Portugal's last remaining share in the Cahora Bassa Hydroelectricity Company (HCB), a signficant contributor to the Southern African Power Pool. The government has plans to expand the Cahora Bassa Dam and build additional dams to increase its electricity exports and fulfill the needs of its burgeoning domestic industries. Mozambique's once substantial foreign debt has been reduced through forgiveness and rescheduling under the IMF's Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and Enhanced HIPC initiatives, and is now at a manageable level. In July 2007, the US government's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) signed a $506.9 million Compact with Mozambique. Compact projects will end in September 2013 and are focusing on improving sanitation, roads, agriculture, and the business regulation environment in an effort to spur economic growth in the four northern provinces of the country. Citizens rioted in September 2010, after fuel, water, electricity, and bread price increases were announced. In an attempt to lessen the negative impact on people, the government implemented subsidies, decreased taxes and tariffs, and instituted other fiscal measures. Mozambique grew at an average annual rate of 6%-8% in the decade up to 2013, one of Africa's strongest performances. Mozambique's ability to attract large investment projects in natural resources is expected to fuel continued high growth in coming years. Revenues from these vast resources, including natural gas, coal, titanium and hydroelectric capacity, could overtake donor assistance within five years.

Agriculture - products:

cotton, cashew nuts, sugarcane, tea, cassava (tapioca), corn, coconuts, sisal, citrus and tropical fruits, potatoes, sunflowers; beef, poultry

Industries:

aluminum, petroleum products, chemicals (fertilizer, soap, paints), textiles, cement, glass, asbestos, tobacco, food, beverages

Exports - commodities:

aluminum, prawns, cashews, cotton, sugar, citrus, timber; bulk electricity

Exports - partners:

South Africa 30.9%, Belgium 12.8%, China 9%, Italy 7.8%, Spain 6.2%, India 5.6% (2012)

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Imports - partners:

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Banking

The financial system of Mozambique reflects recent policies undertaken by the government and the Bank of Mozambique (Central Bank). In 1994 liberalization of interest rates was approved, and between 1996 and 1997 the government began to sell financial institutions to private buyers. The merger of two banks, the International Bank of Mozambique (BIM) and the Commercial Bank of Mozambique (BCM), was completed in 2001. The re-privatization of Banco Austral to ABSA and consequently to Barclays, the purchase of BNP Nedbank by African Banking Corporation, the closing of Credicorp, and more recently, the merger of Commercial Bank of Mozambique (BCI) and Banco de Fomento have streamlined and created major changes for the banking sector.

Grupo BIM dominates the Mozambican banking system. Grupo BIM controls 48% of the loan market and 52% of the deposit market, and has as its majority shareholder the Portuguese Commercial Bank (BCP). The second major player is BCI-Fomento. Standard Bank, Barclays, and the African Banking Corporation also offer financial services in Mozambique.

Commercial banks in Mozambique are best suited for providing short-term loans, trade-related finance, and fee-based services. Medium-term loans are available, but stiff collateral requirements and high interest rates deter many in the commercial sector. Long-term finance other than mortgage-based lending is not generally available. Leasing is an area of growing commercial bank interest. Many foreign companies find it advantageous to obtain offshore financing for their Mozambican operations. The range of services offered by domestic banks is limited, and innovation is not a hallmark of the sector. The Central Bank recently authorized two other commercial banks to operate: Moza Banco, which is a commercial and investment bank that was authorized in November 2007 and will start operating in May 2008 and Banco Terra (former GAPI) which is a development bank that will work closely with the agricultural sector.

Stock Exchange

The Mozambican Stock Exchange, founded in October 1999, was started with less than$5 million in capitalization. Although a fundamental instrument for the raising of finance by companies, to date the exchange's principal listing is Cervejas de Mocambique. The capital base requirement for listing is $1.5 million.

Section 4 - Investment Climate

Executive Summary

Mozambique's consistently high growth rates, vast natural resources, and large infrastructure anddevelopment needs offer great opportunities to the U.S. investor. According to the IMF, Mozambique experienced continued economic growth in 2013 with a real growth rate of 7.5 percent, benefiting from a robust performance in the services sector and a stronger-than-expected contribution from the nascent coal industry and low inflation. The real growth rate is expected to reach 8.3 percent in 2014, and the IMF predicts that Mozambique will be the world's second fastest growing economy over the next decade.

However, Mozambique is a challenging place to do business. Despite highrisks, the country also offers the potential for high returns for experienced investors. Investors must factor in widespread corruption, an underdeveloped financial system, poor infrastructure, and high on-the-ground costs. Surface transportation inside the country is slow and expensive, while bureaucracy, port inefficiencies, and corruption complicate imports. Less than transparent government contracting in the last year suggest more rent-seeking and elite capture of increasing revenues from natural resources and other sources. Local labor law greatly limits hiring foreign workers, even when domestic labor lacks the required skills. Despite these challenges, Mozambique gained three places in the World Bank's annual "Doing Business" report (www.doingbusiness.org) in 2014, from 142 to 139 out of 189 countries.

Traditionally, South Africa has been Mozambique's largest trading partner. Other significant trading partners include China, India, and Portugal. The United States is a relatively minor trading partner, but continues to be a substantial source of foreign direct investment especially in oil and gas exploration and agriculture.

The largest U.S. investor in Mozambique is Anadarko Petroleum. Anadarko has invested more than $3 billion in their oil and gas exploration project off the northern coast of Mozambique since beginning their operations in 2006. In December 2011, Anadarko along with its consortium partner and government parastatal company EmpresaNacional dos Hidrocarbonetos secured a 7,000 hectare land-use right to construct a multi-billion dollar gas liquefaction facility in northern Mozambique. Anadarko plans to make a final investment decision on the construction of the facility in late 2014. The initial construction project is estimated to be $25-30 billion. Three U.S. companies, Bechtel, Fluor, and CB&I, are competing for the contract.

The second largest U.S. investor is Mozambique Leaf Tobacco (MLT) Limitada, based in Tete Province, a subsidiary of Universal Corporation based in Virginia. MLT has invested more than $100 million in their loose-leaf tobacco processing business since opening in 1996. MLT also works with over 80,000 small tobacco farmers across four provinces and exports all of its tobacco to foreign markets like Europe and Asia and according to MLT, generated $160 million in export sales in 2011.

1. Openness To, and Restrictions Upon, Foreign Investment

Attitude Toward FDI

The Government of Mozambique is receptive to foreign investment, which it views as a means to drive economic growth and promote job creation. Virtually all business sectors are open to foreign investors. The government has processes in place to review and approve each foreign and domestic investment; however there are almost no restrictions on the form or extent of foreign investment. Despite overall receptivity, complicated bureaucratic processes, the language barrier, and low capacity create obstacles for investors. The government's Investment Promotion Center (CPI) seeks to bring investors to Mozambique and should be an investor's primary contact with the government during the initial investment stage. CPI is particularly interested in increasing investment in the central and northern regions of the country in order to address large regional development imbalances. Contact information for CPI is as follows:

- Investment Promotion Center (CPI)
- Rua da Imprensa, 332 (ground floor)
- Caixa Postal 4635, Maputo
- Tel: (258) (21) 313310/75 or (21) 313295/99
- Fax: (258) (21) 313325
- E-mail: cpi@cpi.co.mz
- Internet: www.cpi.co.mz

Other Investment Policy Reviews (IPRs)

Mozambique has recently undergone investment policy reviews by both the United Nations Committee on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

UNCTAD Investment Policy Review (2012)

http://unctad.org/en/pages/PublicationWebflyer.aspx?publicationid=222

OECD Investment Policy Review (2013)

http://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/investment-policy/mozambique-investment-policy.htm

Laws/Regulations of FDI

Mozambique's Law on Investment, No. 3/93, dated June 24, 1993, and its related regulations govern national and foreign investment. Earlier amendments, from 1993 and 1995, were replaced by Decree No. 43/2009 in August 2009, which provided new regulations to the Investment Law.

CPI assists both local and foreign investors in obtaining licenses and permits. However, in general, large investors receive much more support from the government in the business registration process than small and medium-sized investors. Government authorities must approve all foreign and domestic investment requiring guaranties and incentives provided by the Investment Law and its regulations. The new Code of Fiscal Benefits, Law No. 4/2009 passed in January 2009, can be found at http://www.speed-program.com/investment. The Regulations of the Code of Fiscal Benefits are set forth in Decree No. 56/2009 approved in October 2009.

In August 2009, Decree 43/2009 created GAZEDA, the Special Economic Zones Office. Both GAZEDA and CPI support and assist investors; however, GAZEDA focuses its activities on the Beluluane Industrial Free Zone in Maputo Province and the Nacala Special Economic Zone in Nampula Province. More “free zones” are planned. The two existing zones allow exemptions from customs duties and value added tax on imports of equipment and raw materials for use within the zones. Other benefits such as a reduced corporate income tax rate are available, although for limited durations. A special labor and immigration tax scheme is available for industrial free zones.

Limits on Foreign Control

Mozambique’s law on investments and its regulations generally do not make distinctions based upon investor origin, nor do they limit foreign ownership or control of companies. With the exception of **Security & Safety**, **Media & Entertainment** and certain game hunting concessions, there was no legal requirement that Mozambican citizens own shares of foreign investments until 2011. A new law governing public-private partnerships, large-scale ventures and business concessions, Law No. 15/2011, often referred to as the “Mega-Projects Law”, passed in August 2011, states that Mozambican persons should participate in the share capital of all such undertakings in a percentage ranging from 5% to 20% of the equity capital of the project company. Regulations of this law (the “Mega-Projects Law”) were approved by the Council of Ministers in June 2012, bringing it into effect.

Lengthy registration procedures can be problematic for any investor -- national or foreign -- but those unfamiliar with Mozambique and the Portuguese language face greater challenges. Some foreign investors find it beneficial to work with a local equity partner familiar with the bureaucracy at the national, provincial and district levels.

Privatization Program

Mozambique's privatization program has been relatively transparent, with generally open and competitive tendering procedures in which both foreign and domestic investors have participated. Most remaining parastatals operate as state-owned public utilities, with government oversight and control, making their privatization more politically sensitive. While the government has indicated an intention to include private partners in most of these utility industries, progress has been slow.

Screening of FDI

Currently, CPI and GAZEDA handle the approval process for both foreign and domestic investors. CPI operates throughout the country, while GAZEDA is responsible for the establishment, management and development of Industrial Free Zones (ZFI) and Special Economic Zones (ZEE). For investment projects submitted to CPI, final approval is granted by the following government entities:

1. The Provincial Governor for domestic investment projects with an investment value of less than 1.5 billion meticais (about $55 million);

2. The Director General of CPI for foreign and/or national investment projects with an investment value of less than 2.5 billion meticais (about $92 million);

3. The Minister of Planning and Development for foreign and/or national investment projects with an investment value of less than 13.5 billion meticais (about $500 million);

4. The Council of Ministers for:

    a. investment projects with an investment value greater than 13.5 billion meticais (about $500 million);

    b. investment projects that require a land area greater than 10,000 hectares, to be used for any purpose, except if located on a forest area greater than 100,000 hectares;

    c. any other projects that have foreseeable political, social, economic, financial or environment impacts such that their nature should be reviewed and decided by the Council of Ministers, at the proposal of the Minister of Planning and Development.

In turn, final approval of investment projects to be carried out under the ZFI or ZEE regime is granted by the Director General of GAZEDA.

Investment Trends

Foreign investment levels continue to rise. While there has been some backsliding on the business climate in recent months, investors are seeing some overall improvements, and some U.S. companies have or are in the process of opening offices in Mozambique to take advantage of the increasing opportunities. Mozambique improved its overall position on the World Bank's Doing Business ranking, though this was due in large part to improving 46 places in the 'Dealing with Construction Permits' indicator.

Table 1: The following chart summarizes several well-regarded indices and rankings.

Measure	**Year**	**Rank or value**	**Website Address**
TI Corruption Perceptions index	2013	119 of 177	http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2013/results/
Heritage Foundation's Economic	2013	128 of 177	http://www.heritage.org/index/ranking

Freedom index			
World Bank's Doing Business Report "Ease of Doing Business"	2013	139 of 189	http//doingbusiness.org/rankings
Global Innovation Index	2013	121 of 142	http://www.globalinnovationindex.org/content.aspx?page=gii-full-report-2013#pdfopener
World Bank GNI per capita	2012	$510	http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD

Table1B - Scorecards:

The Millennium Challenge Corporation, a U.S. Government entity charged with delivering development grants to countries that have demonstrated a commitment to reform, produced scorecards for countries with a 2012 per capita gross national income (GNI) or $4,085 or less. A list of countries/economies with MCC scorecards and links to those scorecards is available here: http://www.mcc.gov/pages/selection/scorecards. Details on each of the MCC's indicators and a guide to reading the scorecards, are available here: http://www.mcc.gov/documents/reports/reference-2013001142401-fy14-guide-to-the-indicators.pdf

Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Government Effectiveness	2014	0.28 (75th percentile)
MCC Rule of Law	2014	0.30 (78th percentile)
MCC Control of Corruption	2014	0.32(76th percentile)
MCC Fiscal Policy	2014	-4.5 (28th percentile)
MCC Trade Policy	2014	75.5 (85rd percentile)
MCC Regulatory Quality	2014	0.29 (73th percentile)
MCC Business Start Up	2014	0.945. (79th percentile)
MCC Land Rights Access	2014	0.73 (81th percentile)

MCC Natural Resource Protection	2014	90.8 (75th percentile)

2. Conversion and Transfer Policies

Currency is freely convertible at banks and exchange houses for recurrent transactions while capital transactions have to be approved by the central bank. Guidelines for capital transactions with the Central Bank are normally outlined in the investment approval documents and can only be performed through a local bank. The Foreign Exchange Law (Law no. 11/2009 of 11 March and its subordinate regulation (Decree no. 83/2010 of 31 December) require companies to remit their export earnings to Mozambique and convert 50% thereof to local currency, commonly referred to as an “export surrender” requirement. Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) into Mozambique must be registered with the Central Bank within 90 days to allow for the monitoring of foreign exchange. Private individuals are limited to a maximum of $5,000 per foreign exchange transaction and larger transactions must receive the approval of the Central Bank. The administrative procedures required for the repatriation of capital, profits and dividends, all of which are necessarily foreign exchange transactions, can take a significant amount of time and require coordination with the Ministry of Finance to obtain tax clearance. Investors should raise any foreign exchange concerns early in the negotiation process with the Government of Mozambique and ensure that profit, dividends and other repatriation of foreign exchange is included in their investment approval documents to avoid any potential issues in the future.

Strong FDI inflows continued to support the local currency despite political uncertainty driven by the 2014 presidential elections. Volatility was reduced substantially, supported by high levels of FDI and the Central Bank’s preference for a stable currency. The exchange rates is expected to stabilize. In April 2014, Mozambique’s central bank decided to maintain its benchmark standing facility rate at 8.25 percent and will intervene in markets to maintain the monetary base at 46.451 billion meticais in April, continuing what it described as “a prudent monetary policy.”

Mozambique is not a FATF member although it has taken some substantial measures to address FATF requirements and recommendations. Mozambique is however, a member of a FATF-Style Regional Body (FSRB for short) in the East and South Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG). In September of 2013, the GRM concluded its year-long presidency of ESAAMLG. During its year chairing the group, Mozambique passed new anti-money laundering legislation and undertook an in-depth study on terrorism financing and money laundering.

Mozambique is working towards implementing the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force recommendations. It is a member of the East and South Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG), a Financial Action Task Force-style regional body. Its most recent mutual evaluation can be found here:
http://www.esaamlg.org/userfiles/Mozambique_Mutual_Evaluation_Detail_Report(5).pdf

3. Expropriation and Compensation

Certain private property, such as land, rental housing and second homes were nationalized in Mozambique following independence from Portuguese colonial rule in 1975; certain other properties, including many businesses abandoned by their owners, were temporarily taken over by the State. After Mozambique's turn away from socialism in the late 1980s, citizens had a period of time to lodge claims to regain residential property. The Government retained some businesses, but sold off many as part of its privatization efforts. All but a handful of religious properties that were nationalized have been returned; negotiations are ongoing for the remaining few.

While there have been no significant cases of nationalization since the adoption of the 1990 Constitution, Mozambican law holds that "when deemed absolutely necessary for weighty reasons of national interest or public health and order, the nationalization or expropriation of goods and rights shall (result in the owner being) entitled to just and equitable compensation." The Government is currently embarking on a process to buy back land and property along the proposed circular road being built around the capital city of Maputo.

No American companies have been subject to expropriation issues in Mozambique since adoption of the 1990 Constitution.

4. Dispute Settlement

Legal System, Specialized Courts, Judicial Independence, Judgments of Foreign Courts

In December 2005 the Parliament approved major revisions to the Commercial Code – the result of a collaborative effort starting in 1998 between the Mozambican government, the private sector, and donors. The previous Commercial Code was from the colonial period, with clauses dating back to the 19th century, and did not provide an effective basis for modern commerce or resolution of commercial disputes. The revised code went into effect July 1, 2006, and is generally viewed as a very positive development.

Recourse to the judicial system in Mozambique can present many obstacles for potential investors. Generally, the Mozambican judicial system is largely ineffective in resolving commercial disputes and certain cases consume a large amount of time and resources. Instead, most disputes among Mozambican parties are either settled privately or not at all, and there are no discernable patterns to resolution of investment disputes.

In 1999, the Parliament passed Law no. 11/99 of 8 July (Law on Arbitration), which provides for foreign investors to have access to modern commercial arbitration. The Center for Commercial Arbitration, Conciliation and Mediation (CACM), which is supported by USAID, offers commercial arbitration. CACM has two locations – one in Maputo and a second in the central city of Beira.

Bankruptcy

Mozambique does not currently have a unified bankruptcy law and bankruptcy filings are very rare. Portions of the bankruptcy regulation are found throughout the civil procedure code. In November 2012, Parliament passed a bill giving the government 180 days to establish a new comprehensive legal regime for bankruptcy.

International Arbitration

For disputes between international and domestic companies, the law closely follows the United Nations Commission of International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). Mozambique is a member of several key international arbitration conventions. For domestic arbitration, the law is formulated to cover a wide range of potential disputes, including non-commercial issues. Ongoing cases raise concerns about local courts upholding international arbitration decisions.

Since 2009, CACM also offers labor mediation and arbitration. Although pro-worker regulations make hiring and firing of workers difficult, some improvements were made through Law No. 23/2009 of August 2009 (the Labor Law). In comparison with the legislation that preceded it, the Labor Law provides less generous compensation in cases of termination of employment contracts, encourages dispute settlement through arbitration, and allows broader use of fixed-term employment contracts that make it possible for employers to hire employees on seasonal or project-limited basis. However, the Constitutional Council ruled certain articles of the new Labor Law to be unconstitutional in October 2011. Mandatory mediation was determined to be illegal and cannot be imposed on either the employer or employee. The employee now has the right to go to court directly if desired and as permitted by the Constitution.

Investment Disputes

Mozambique acceded in mid-1998 to the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards. For disputes between American and Mozambican companies where a violation of the nations' Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) is alleged, recourse via the international Alternative Dispute Resolution under the BIT may also be available. Investors who feel they have a dispute covered under the BIT should contact the U.S. Embassy Economic Section.

A foreign court's ruling against a Mozambican party, in most cases, would generally be recognized and upheld by the Mozambican Supreme Court after it has been reviewed and confirmed.

5. Performance Requirements and Investment Incentives

WTO/TRIMS

Mozambique is generally in compliance with World Trade Organization's (WTO) Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs) obligations. The Code of Fiscal Benefits is structured into two parts: general incentives and specific incentives. The latter are granted to investments in strategic sectors of activity, such as agriculture and fisheries, basic infrastructure, rural commerce and industry, manufacturing and assembly industries, hotels and tourism, science and technology parks and large scale projects. The former are granted to investments in other sectors to which specific incentives are not granted under the Code of Fiscal Benefits or other legislation.

In very limited cases such as agriculture and fishery and the creation of basic infrastructure, the specific incentives involve a reduction of the rate of corporate income tax. The general incentives include exemptions from customs duties and VAT on the importation of specially designated equipment located in the Customs Tariff Schedule, deductions in Corporate Income Tax depending on the geographical area of investment, as well as for expenses with public infrastructure, training of Mozambican employees and in the use of new technology which depreciate rapidly. Currently, investors in the agriculture and fishery sectors receive the most generous tax incentives. In late 2012, the government made a decision effective

January 1, 2013 to raise the capital gains tax from 12.8 to 32 percent and to apply this tax rate on all transactions involving a Mozambican asset or entity between two parties, regardless of where either party is domiciled. This rate was not applied consistently throughout 2013, but is expected to apply to transactions completed from March 2014 forward.

Investment Incentives

The Code of Fiscal Benefits contains some specific incentives granted to entities that intend to invest in certain geographical areas within Mozambique that have great natural resource potential but which lack infrastructure and have low levels of economic activity. For this purpose the Rapid Development Zones (RDZ) regime was created, covering the Zambeze River Valley Zone, Niassa Province, Nacala District, Moçambique Island, Ibo Island and other areas approved by the Government. Investments in these zones are exempt from import duties on certain goods, and are granted an investment tax credit equal to 20% of the total investment (with a right to carry forward for five years). Additional modest incentives are available for professional training and in the construction and rehabilitation of public infrastructure, including but not limited to roads, railways, water supply, schools and hospitals.

Performance Requirements

Specific performance requirements are built into mining concessions and management contracts, and sometimes into the sale contracts of privatized entities. Investments involving partnerships with the government usually include milestones that must be met for the investor's project to continue. The government generally does not require investors to purchase from local sources nor does it require technology or proprietary business information be transferred to a local company. However, the new draft mining law that is expected to be passed by Parliament this year obliges investors to give preference in purchasing from local sources available in Mozambique which are of an internationally comparable quality and which are offered at competitive prices, in terms of delivery. This legal requirement already applies to procurement in the petroleum sector.

6. Right to Private Ownership and Establishment

The legal system recognizes and protects property rights to building and movable property. Private ownership of land, however, is not allowed in Mozambique. Land continues to be owned by the State. However, the government grants land-use concessions for periods of up to 50 years, with options to renew, called “DUATs” (*Direitos de Uso e Aproveitamento de Terra*, or a land-use title). The government at times has granted overlapping land concessions. Essentially, land-use concessions serve as proxies for land titles; however, they are not allowed to be used as collateral. Land surveys are being carried out throughout the country to enable individuals to register their land concessions. This process is moving slowly and will not provide any real legal protection to investors for some time to come. The Mozambican banking community uses property other than land, such as cars, private houses and infrastructure, as collateral. Investors should be aware of the requirement to obtain endorsement of their projects in terms of land use and allocation at a local level from the affected communities.

CPI as part of its goal of attracting foreign investment assists investors with finding suitable land for development and obtaining the appropriate documentation. This includes government assistance to find appropriate agricultural land. The government advises company on relocating individuals currently occupying land designated for development; however the companies are ultimately responsible for planning and executing resettlement programs.

7. Protection of Property Rights

Real Property

The government recognizes and enforces the protection of private property and provides a mechanism that protects and facilitates their acquisition and disposition. Secured interests in property, both movable and real, is recognized and enforced. Depending on the type of property, it can be registered at differing government agencies. Some investors have reported unscrupulous individuals trying to sell fraudulently notarized documents related to real properties and mortgages.

Intellectual Property Rights

The enforcement of intellectual property rights in Mozambique is sporadic and inconsistent, with raids and prosecutions extremely rare. Occasionally, media reports describe large-scale raids on pirated items, but threats of prosecution seem to have little effect. Pirated copies of audio, videotapes, DVDs and other goods are commonly sold in Mozambique.

The Parliament passed a copyright and related rights bill in 2000. This bill, combined with the 1999 Industrial Property Act, brought Mozambique into compliance with the WTO agreement on the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). The law provides for the security and legal protection of industrial property rights, copyrights and other related rights. In addition, Mozambique is a signatory to the Bern Convention on International Property Rights, as well as the New York and Paris Conventions.

Private sector organizations have been working together with various government entities on an intellectual property rights task force team in an effort to combat intellectual property right infringement and related public safety issues. However, there has been limited success in achieving the desired results. For additional information about treaty obligations and points of contact at local IP offices, please see WIPO's country profiles at http://www.wipo.int/directory/en/.

A list of attorneys can be found at: http://maputo.usembassy.gov/legal_information.html

Embassy point of contact: Valerie LaboyLaboyVA@state.gov

8. Transparency of the Regulatory System

Investors face a myriad of requirements for permits, approvals and clearances, all of which take a significant amount of time and effort to obtain. The difficulty of navigating the system enables corruption, and bribes are often requested to facilitate routine transactions.

Regulations in the areas of labor, health and safety and the environment are routinely not enforced, or are selectively enforced. In addition, civil servants have at times threatened to enforce antiquated regulations that remain on the books to obtain favors or bribes. The government is aware of the problems and in recent years has launched a donor-funded effort to streamline procedures. Changes to laws and regulations are published in the Official Gazette. Public comments to proposed new laws and regulations are usually limited and input may come from a few private sector associations, such as the Confederation of Business Associations (CTA). CTA, a private umbrella business organization of 64 associated members, is considered the most important business association in Mozambique, and is the organization that officially represents the interests of a wide number of private sector business associations. The Association of Commerce and Industry, or ACIS, based in Beira, Sofala Province, is a Mozambican non-profit business organization that represents the interests of over 300 companies, both national and international (including major U.S. companies).

In 2010, Mozambique also enacted new International Financial Reporting Standards to bring its financial practices in line with international norms. Implementation of the new standards has been expensive and time-consuming for some investors.

9. Efficient Capital Markets and Portfolio Investment

Mozambique has a small capital market of approximately 18 commercial banks, of which three to four dominate the market. The banks compete for important clients and deposits. Access to credit for the private sector remains difficult and expensive. Interest rates for commercial loans in meticais are generally around 18-22 percent per year. The government-owned Small Scale Investment Support Office (GAPI) and its partners are also working on rural finances and developing small agro-industries as a strategy for risk mitigation. In the beginning of 2014, GAPI, in partnership with a women's association, opened the first directed specifically to the savings and credit needs of womenin the country – N'Tamu. N'Tamu offers several services for small and medium companies and entrepreneurs that otherwise have no access to banking services and products.

Mortgage loans are around 15 percent per year. Access to capital in the rural areas is constrained by the fact that land-use titles cannot serve as collateral. Various entities, such as the Aga Khan Foundation, BancoProcredit, and BancoTerra offer micro-credit financing programs to partially fill this need.

The Mozambican Stock Exchange, founded in October 1999, was started with less than $5 million in capitalization. Companies seldom use the stock exchange as a source of financing, and to date the Exchange's principal listing is Cervejas de Mocambique. The capital base requirement for listing is $1.5 million.

10. Competition from State-Owned Enterprises

Current state-owned enterprises have their origin in the socialist period directly following Mozambique's independence in 1975. Government participation varies depending on the company and sector and is managed by the Institute for the Management of State Participation (IGEPE). There are a variety of state-owned enterprises that compete with the private sector. Some of the largest state-owned companies such as Telecomunicações de Moçambique (TDM), Aeroportos de Moçambique (ADM), Electricidade de Mocambique (EDM) and LinhasAéreas de Moçambique (LAM) have monopolies in their respective industries (**Information & Communication** – landline telephones, **Travel** – airports and air transportation, **Energy & Mining** – electrical utility. In some cases state-owned companies enter into joint ventures with private firms to deliver certain services. For example, Portos e Caminhos de Ferro de Moçambique (CFM), which has a monopoly in ports and railways, is privately managed under a public-private partnership agreement. Some of these state-run enterprises benefit from state subsidies. In some instances, state-owned companies have benefited from non-competed contracts that by law should have been competitively tendered.

11. Corporate Social Responsibility

Larger companies and foreign investors are aware of corporate social responsibility (CSR) issues. Companies practicing CSR tend to set their own standards. As part of some large investment projects, CSR-related issues are negotiated directly with the government according to local needs. Large investors in Mozambique will have to work closely with government officials to resettle communities in areas affected by their business. Mozambique adheres to an International Finance Corporation (IFC) Community Investment Guidebook published in 2012 and its related guidelines. CSR is an increasingly high profile issue in Mozambique, especially with the large mining companies who have had to relocate entire small communities in order to gain access to concession sites. Media reports have highlighted protests by relocated populations at mine sites principally in the coal-rich province of Tete. A study commissioned by the Ministry of Mineral Resources in 2011, which summarizes the CSR interventions of companies in the mining and gas sectors and makes recommendations on aspects to consider for a new law, which was published in 2013.

The Mozambican CSR Network (www.pactum.co.mz) was created to promote sound initiatives and provide technical assistance to companies wishing to invest in the communities where they operate. Training and information on CSR is made available to members.

12. Political Violence

Following widely criticized elections in 2009,multiparty democracy in Mozambique took a measureable step forward in what was considered by international observers as a generally free and fair election on December 7, 2011. Municipal elections taking place in 53 districts in November 2013 saw police and government security forces use lethal force against opposition gatherings during the early November campaign period in Beira, on the night of the elections in Mocuba and Quelimane, and during celebrations after the elections in Quelimane, resulting in numerous injuries and two deaths.

At the time of this report, road travel on the N-1 national highway in Sofala Province north of the Save River is discouraged because of ongoing security concerns. Because of recent heightened tensions between government authorities and armed elements of the main opposition party, the military is running armed convoys between Muxungue and the Save River. These tensions have resulted in violent attacks, including disruptions to the main rail line between Tete province and Beira port. Both the convoys and the rail attacks have disrupted business operations for national and international companies. Large multinational operations in Tete province experienced targeted attacks and invasions from nearby communities that also impacted operations and injured employees.

Though violence in much of Sofala province has persisted since early 2013, government authorities and the main opposition party have begun to more credibly negotiate a cease-fire. The next round of presidential elections will be held in October 2014 and both opposition parties, Renamo and MDM, will compete.

In September 2010, violent street protests over rising consumer prices in Maputo and several provincial cities resulted in at least 13 deaths, most of which were attributed to the police. However, the largest protest against the government since Independence took place peacefully in late 2013.

13. Corruption

Mozambique ranked 119th out of 177 countries on Transparency International's 2013 Corruption Perceptions Index, up from 120th place (out of 176) in 2012. Nevertheless, Mozambique slipped in the MCC Control of Corruption indicator over a similar period. Corruption, including bribery, raises the costs and risks of doing business, and has a corrosive effect on the broader business climate. It also deters international investment, stifles economic growth and development, distorts prices, and undermines the rule of law. The police continued to be poorly paid and work under poor conditions. Corruption and extortion by police are widespread, and impunity remains a serious problem. Some police members are believed to have tipped off criminals to police operations. Corruption is a concern across the government, and senior officials often have conflicts of interest between their public roles and their private business interests. The Office of the Prosecutor General has embarked upon several high-profile corruption prosecutions, including those of two former ministers, and it has obtained convictions in several other cases involving officials of government parastatals and provincial government offices.

The Mozambican government set up an Anti-Corruption Unit in the Office of the Attorney General (renamed Central Office for the Combat of Corruption in 2005) with the help of international donors. This body is charged with investigating corruption-related crimes, which it then refers to the Prosecutor General. In 2005, the government passed Decree 22/2005, which created provincial-level offices to combat corruption. Offices were opened in Beira and Nampula and are in operation.

The National Assembly passed an anti-corruption bill in 2004 that updated previous antiquated legislation. Civil society (particularly the media and a few dedicated NGOs) has remained vocal on corruption-related issues, with some support from the U.S. government. One NGO, the Center for Public Integrity, continues to be active in publicly pressuring the government to act against corrupt practices (www.cip.org.mz).

In 2012, the Parliament passed two of five elements of a package of further anti-corruption reforms. President Armando Guebuza signed the “Law on Public Integrity” and the “Witness and Victims Protection Act” on July 16, 2011. The passage of the Law on Public Integrity addresses conflict of interest issues involving public officials. The Law on Public Integrity bans government officials and parliamentarians from simultaneously holding positions in state-owned companies. Mozambique’s First Constitutional Commission submitted a proposal to create within Parliament a new Commission for Parliamentary Ethics in January 2013, which will review conflict of interest cases involving its members. In spite of these legislative milestones, corruption remains a significant problem at all levels. While these legislative reforms provide a sound basis for combating corruption, implementation is the next crucial step. Two portions of the anti-corruption reforms remain to be passed, including a freedom of information law.

14. Bilateral Investment Agreements

Mozambique has signed bilateral investment agreements with the following nations: Algeria, Belgium, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Mauritius, The Netherlands, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, The United Kingdom, the United States, and Zimbabwe.

In December 1998, Mozambique negotiated a Bilateral Trade Agreement (BIT) with the United States. The U.S. Senate ratified the treaty in November 2000, followed by the Mozambican Council of Ministers in December 2004. The United States-Mozambique BIT came into effect on March 3, 2005. In June 2005 the United States and Mozambique signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) that established a Trade and Investment Council to discuss bilateral and multilateral trade and investment issues. The Council held its first meeting in October of 2006. The latest TIFA Council meeting was held in January 2012 during the visit of Deputy United States Trade Representative DemetriosMarantis to Mozambique. During the visit, the U.S. and Mozambican governments identified key strategies to improve trade between the two nations: improving the investment climate, increasing Mozambique's use of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), diversifying exports, and overcoming obstacles to trade. Discussions also highlighted other areas for attention, including tobacco exports, and trade missions to expose investors to new markets, pre-inspection regulations of export goods, infestations damaging agricultural crops, and the use of turtle excluder devices (TED) in shrimp fishing.

Bilateral Taxation Treaties

Mozambique does not have a bilateral taxation treaty with the U.S..Double Taxation Treaties have been agreed with Portugal, Mauritius, Italy, South Africa, Botswana, India, Vietnam, Macau, the Sultanate of Oman and the United Arab Emirates. Further Double Taxation Treaties with Qatar and Uruguay are currently under negotiation.

15. OPIC and Other Investment Insurance Programs

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is an independent U.S. government agency that can assist with project finance, through loans or loan guaranties, and political risk insurance in Mozambique, for projects with U.S. involvement ranging from $500,000 to $400 million.

OPIC signed an investment incentive agreement with Mozambique in 1999, later ratified in 2000. In 2011, at least one company, led by an American, sought an OPIC loan to set up business operations in Mozambique. Following a 2012 visit to Mozambique by OPIC President and CEO Elizabeth Littlefield, at least three more companies expressed interest in future OPIC loans. Potential for OPIC investment is likely to increase in line with Mozambique's own expected economic growth due to commercialization of Mozambique's natural resources.

Since the opening of the OPIC regional office in nearby Johannesburg OPIC has met with several new companies that are considering an investment in Mozambique. OPIC has been making its U.S. clients aware of the numerous opportunities in ancillary projects that will be developed as a result of investment in the natural resources sector. For more information on OPIC, please visit www.opic.gov

Mozambique is a member of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), part of the World Bank Group.

16. Labor

The estimated workforce is approximately 10.29 million, out of a total population of nearly 24 million. The majority of Mozambique's workforce has not completed secondary school, which presents a significant skills deficit with serious consequences to productivity and employability of Mozambique's growing population. Current estimates place nationwide adult literacy levels at 32% among females and 62% among males. Approximately 80 percent of the labor force works in agriculture (usually subsistence agriculture), 6 percent in industry and 13 percent in services. Of those employed, approximately 16.4 percent of Mozambicans are in the formal sector while the remainder works in the lower income informal sector. Minimum wage rates apply only to the formal sector and are set at $74 per month for agricultural workers, where the majority of formal employment takes place, and $109 per month for industry and services. Many people work several jobs to earn a sufficient income for their basic needs and often grow agricultural products on small plots of land for personal consumption. Although the minimum age for employment is 15, the agricultural sector employs a significant number of children under the age of 15, namely in subsistence agriculture. Sometimes these children are victims of trafficking in persons or forced labor and work long hours for little to no pay. Mozambique remains vulnerable to the pressures of youth unemployment as an estimated 300,000 young people become eligible for employment each year yet do not have sufficient skills to be employable.

Although the contracting of Mozambican workers is unrestricted, contracting of foreign workers by national or foreign entities, including administrators and representatives of foreign companies, is subject to the authorization of the Ministry of Labor. Foreign workers must possess professional qualifications and may only be contracted where there are no Mozambicans with such qualifications or their number is insufficient. In 2009, the Ministry of Labor began enforcing quotas for foreign workers as a percentage of the workforce within individual private companies. Quota levels are dependent on the size of the company. All investments must specify in the investment project proposal the number and category of Mozambican and foreign workers to be employed.

The process of obtaining a visa and work permits for foreigners in Mozambique is lengthy and bureaucratically complex. The Ministry of Labor must approve the employment of foreigners. The Ministry of Interior's immigration department issues a DIRE (a work permit/identification card) once the Ministry approves the application. Assistance through a local lawyer, consulting firm or an individual familiar with the process will facilitate obtaining necessary work permits. In 2009, the Ministry of Labor began enforcing a quota system which requires the number of foreign employees to be no larger than 10 percent of a company's workforce, depending on the overall size of the company. The standard quotas are as follows: (i) for small size companies (up to 10 employees), 10%; (ii) for medium-sized companies (more than 10 employees and up to 100 employees), 8%; and (iii) for large companies (with more than 100 employees), 5%. Distinct procedures, with potentially more generous quotas, exist for the petroleum and mining sectors and other large investors. Foreign nationals have found that the bureaucratic process and documentary requirements inherent in requesting or renewing work authorizations through the Ministry of Labor were exceedingly difficult. Some investments, covered under specific agreements with the Government, enjoy distinct quotas; however, in some cases the Ministry of Labor has arbitrarily required the same companies to comply with generally applicable quota regulations.

The establishment of wages and other forms of compensation to be paid to the employee are not subject to control. However, the labor legislation provides for a minimum wage of $74 to $195 per month depending on the industry sector. Employers are obliged by law to pay social security tax assessed at 7% of the employees' wages. A maximum of 3% of this is deductible from the employee's salary, while the remaining 4% is met by the employer. Foreign resident workers may be exempt if they can demonstrate participation in an alternate social security scheme.

Labor unions created during the socialist years of the 1970s and 1980s remain weak and have difficulty disengaging themselves from the ruling party, Frelimo, which played a lead role in their establishment. Total membership among Mozambique's fourteen unions is close to 200,000 persons. Labor unions do exert pressure on the government to maintain some pro-worker provisions in labor legislation, particularly regarding dismissal of local personnel and work force composition, although they show flexibility on other important issues. The minimum wage, determined every year, remains a significant concern for the unions. Potential investors are advised to factor in costly severance payments and other benefits in their decision making. Despite the introduction of a new labor law in 2007, the labor market remains rigid and an impediment to business.

Mozambique has adopted the International Core Labor Standards.

17. Foreign Trade Zones/Free Ports

The government issued Decree No. 61/99 on September 21, 1999, establishing export processing zones, called Industrial Free Zones. The decree set up an Industrial Free Zone Council, which approves companies as industrial free zone enterprises, thereby providing them customs and tax exemptions and other benefits, including profit repatriation. There are three essential requirements for Industrial Free Zone status: job creation for Mozambican nationals, the exportation of at least 85% of annual production, and a minimum investment of $50,000. Almost all industries, with the exception of prospecting and exploration of natural resources, processing of raw cashew nuts and seafood (including prawns) can be authorized under an Industrial Free Zone status.

Industrial Free Zone developers enjoy an exemption from customs duties, VAT and tax on the importation of construction materials, machinery, equipment, accessories, accompanying spare parts and other goods destined for the establishment and operation of the Industrial Free Zone.

Free Zone concessions are granted for a renewable period of 50 years. Mozambique's large export-oriented investment projects of recent years operate as Industrial Free Zones. Mozal, a joint venture of several international companies, is the second largest aluminum producer in Africa and operates as a free-trade zone.

In addition, Special Economic Zones can be established on a case-by-case basis with the objective of developing specific geographical areas that benefit from exemption from custom duties and taxes, a free "off-shore" type foreign exchange regime, and special labor and immigration regimes. For example, a special tax and custom regime has been created for the Zambezi Valley until 2025.

18. Foreign Direct Investment and Foreign Portfolio Investment Statistics

TABLE 2: Key Macroeconomic data, U.S. FDI in host country/economy

	Host Country Statistical source*		USG or international statistical source		Source of data
Economic Data	Year	Amount	Year	Amount	
Host Country Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (*Millions U.S. Dollars)*			2012	$14.24 billion	World Bank
Foreign Direct Investment	Host Country Statistical source*		USG or international statistical source		Bureau of Economic Analysis
U.S. FDI in partner country (*Millions U.S. Dollars, stock positions)*			2012	$619 million	Bureau of Economic Analysis
Host country's FDI in the United States (*Millions U.S. Dollars, stock positions)*			2012	(*)	Bureau of Economic Analysis
Total inbound stock of FDI as % host GDP (***calculate)***	2012	37.4%			Center for Investment Promotion

* Center for Investment Promotion

(*) indicates a non-zero value between -$500,000 and +$500,000

TABLE 3: Sources and Destination of FDI, 2012

Direct Investment from/in Counterpart Economy Data

From Top Five Sources/To Top Five Destinations *(US Dollars, Millions)*					
Inward Direct Investment			**Outward Direct Investment**		
Total Inward	13,339	100%	Total Outward	1	100%
South Africa	2,605	20%	Kenya	1	65%
United Arab Emirates	2,376	18%	South Africa	0	13%
United States	1,559	12%	Malawi	0	12%
Australia	1,238	9%	Zimbabwe	0	8%
Portugal	875	7%	Mauritius	0	1%
"0" reflects amounts rounded to +/- USD 500,000.					

According to the Investment Promotion Center (CPI) from January 1, 2005, through December 31, 2010, CPI approved a total of 1,173 investment projects (both foreign and national) in Mozambique. From 2005-2010, CPI approved over $8.7 billion in foreign direct investment funded projects (note: these are "booked" projects, not all of which are implemented).

From 2005 to 2009 the largest foreign direct investor was the United States with over $5 billion in 15 approved projects. The second largest was Portugal with almost $800 million in 127 projects. The third largest was Norway with $742 million in two projects; the fourth largest was South Africa with $424 million in 318 projects. China was the fifth largest FDI investor with $175 million in 41 projects.

In 2013, the United States slipped from 1st to the 13th position as an investor with an investment amounting to USD 2,912,999. During the same rated period, CPI approved a total of 350 projects in different sectors in all eleven provinces of Mozambique. A majority of the projects (104) are in Maputo city and were reportedly responsible for the creation of approximately 23,338 new jobs.

According to CPI's list of approved projects, during 2013, South Africa was the largest investor in terms of size of investment in Mozambique – USD364,017,310- with 68 projects approved, followed by China with an investment of USD 228,927,373 and 25 projects approved and next comes Portugal with 168 projects approved amounting to USD 171,678,323. According to CPI, the United States was the 21st largest investor in 2013 with 3 projects approved amounting to 4,614,815. Still according to CPI 515 projects were approved in 2013, that it is expected to generate 35,627 new jobs.

Section 5 - Government

Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members:

For the current list of Chief of State and Cabinet Members, please access the following - Central Intelligence Agency online directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments

Legal system:

Mixed legal system of Portuguese civil law, Islamic law, and customary law

International organization participation:

ACP, AfDB, AU, C, CD, CPLP, EITI (compliant country), FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC (NGOs), ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITSO, ITU, ITUC (NGOs), MIGA, NAM, OIC, OIF (observer), OPCW, SADC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, Union Latina, UNISFA, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WFTU (NGOs), WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Section 6 - Tax

Exchange control

Incoming capital must be registered with the Bank of Mozambique. Foreign currency designated accounts may be opened and funds retained

Treaty and non-treaty withholding tax rates

Mozambique has nine tax treaties

Methodology and Sources

Section 1 - General Background Report and Map

(Source: CIA World Factbook)

Section 2 - Anti – Money Laundering / Terrorist Financing

	Lower Risk	**Medium Risk**	**Higher Risk**
FATF List of Countries identified with strategic AML deficiencies	Not Listed	AML Deficient but Committed	High Risk
Compliance with FATF 40 + 9 recommendations	>69% Compliant or Fully Compliant	35 – 69% Compliant or Fully Compliant	<35% Compliant or Fully Compliant
US Dept of State Money Laundering assessment (INCSR)	Monitored	Concern	Primary Concern
INCSR - Weakness in Government Legislation	<2	2-4	5-20
US Sec of State supporter of / Safe Haven for International Terrorism	No	Safe Haven for Terrorism	State Supporter of Terrorism
EU White list equivalent jurisdictions	Yes		No
International Sanctions UN Sanctions / US Sanctions / EU Sanctions	None	Arab League / Other	UN , EU or US
Corruption Index (Transparency International) Control of corruption (WGI) Global Advice Network	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
World government Indicators (Average)	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
Failed States Index (Average)	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
Offshore Finance Centre	No		Yes

Section 3 - Economy

General Information on the current economic climate in the country and information on imports, exports, main industries and trading partners.

(Source: CIA World Factbook)

Section 4 - Foreign Investment

Information on the openness of foreign investment into the country and the foreign investment markets.

(Source: US State Department)

Section 5 - Government

Names of Government Ministers and general information on political matters.

(Source: CIA World Factbook / https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/world-leaders-1/index.html)

Section 6 - Tax

Information on Tax Information Exchange Agreements entered into, Double Tax Agreements and Exchange Controls.

(Sources: OECD Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes PKF International)

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