Mozambique: Your Investment Platform

Strategically located. Rich in resources. Connected to regional and global markets. Mozambique offers the right combination of access, potential and partnerships to scale sustainable investment.

LOGISTICS CONNECTIVITY

Three development corridors link Mozambique to landlocked countries and global markets through ports, rail and road networks.

AGRIBUSINESS GROWTH BELTS

Fertile land, water resources and Beira favourable conditions support large-scale agriculture and agro-processing.

TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES

World-class natural and cultural assets across the coast, islands and national parks create year-round potential.

INDUSTRIAL & ECONOMIC PLATFORMS

Special Economic Zones and industrial parks with incentives, infrastructure and investor support.

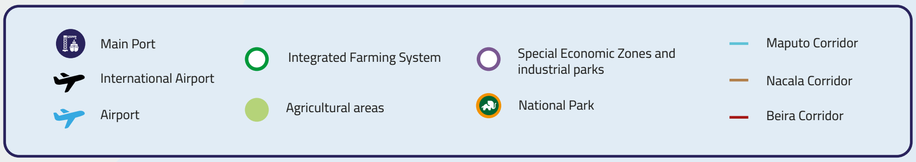
RENEWABLE ENERGY POTENTIAL

Abundant solar, wind and hydro resources to support energy security and drive industrialisation.

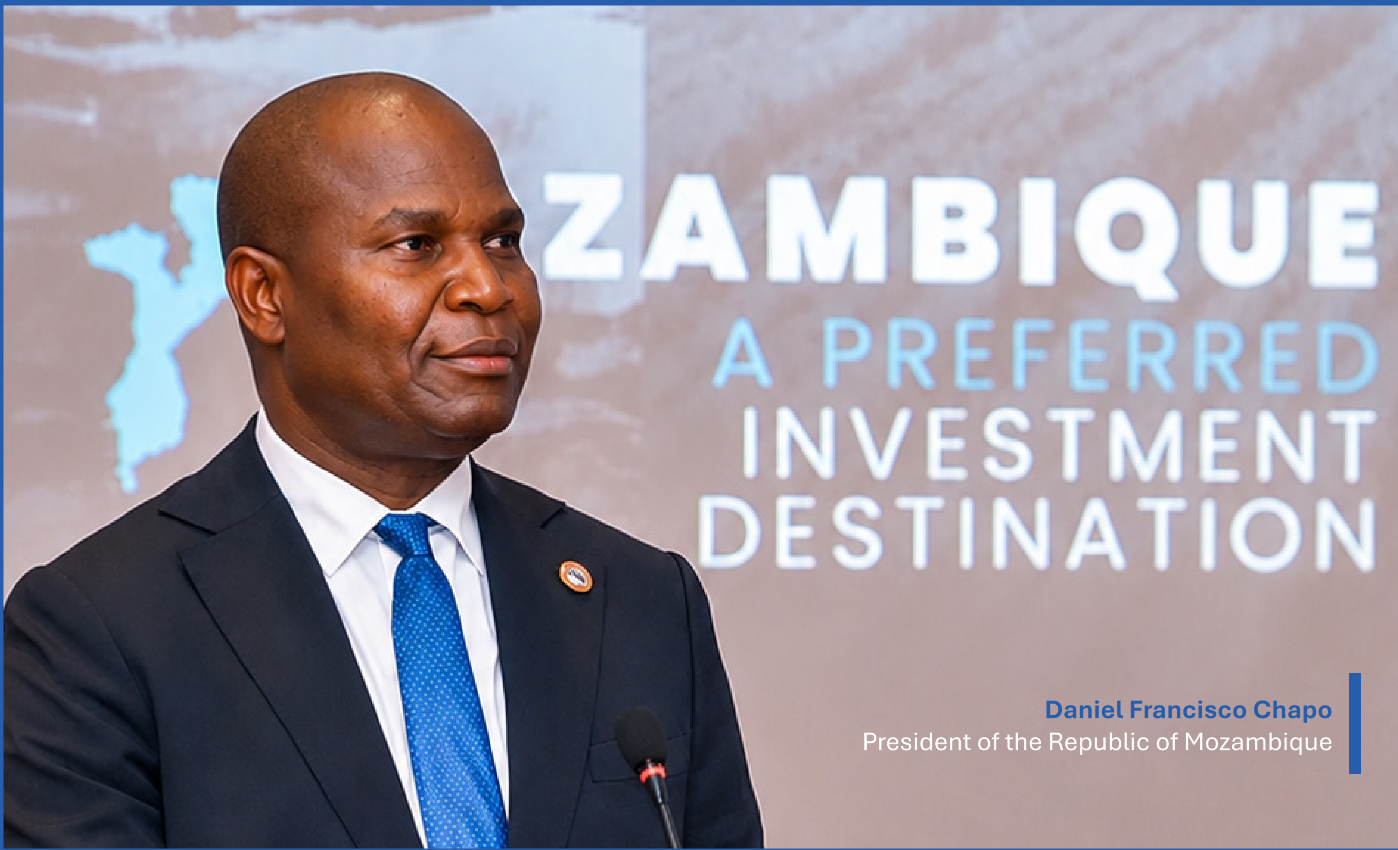
GATEWAY TO REGIONAL MARKETS

- South Africa
- Malawi,
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe
- Eswatini
- Botswana
- DRC

South Africa



WELCOME MESSAGE



Dear Investor,

Mozambique enters this new phase of its economic trajectory with a clear awareness of the demands of the present and the scale of the future it intends to build. The country now presenting itself to investors can no longer be viewed solely through the lens of its natural resources or its geographical position on the African continent. An entire generation is calling for economic transformation, employment, infrastructure, industry, knowledge and productive capacity. It is on this scale that we approach investment, and it is on this scale that we seek to build partnerships.

This Investment Guide serves as a bridge between the State, the private sector and all those seeking to understand the opportunities Mozambique offers within an international context marked by intense economic competition, energy transitions, the reorganisation of logistics chains and the growing demand for markets with room for expansion.

Mozambique possesses arable land, mineral resources, natural gas, energy, privileged access to the Indian Ocean and a strategic connection to countries in the African hinterland. Yet the value of a country is also measured by its ability to organise institutions, create predictability, ensure stability and transform potential wealth into tangible economic activity. It is precisely in this area that a significant part of our efforts is concentrated.

The reforms currently underway aim to reduce the gap between decision-making and implementation, accelerate procedures, improve the regulatory environment, strengthen institutional confidence and create conditions in which investment finds in the country a partner capable of dialogue, planning and shared growth. Administrative modernisation, the digitalisation of services, the reinforcement of transparency and the promotion of local content are all part of a broader process of economic reorganisation designed to prepare Mozambique to compete in an increasingly demanding international environment.

Our commitment also lies in consolidating an economy capable of generating value within the national territory. The development of logistics corridors, agro-industry, energy, tourism, manufacturing, the blue economy and supply chains linked to major projects must create impact for local companies, workers, communities and small economic initiatives that sustain thousands of Mozambican families.

We understand that investors seek stability, clarity and execution capacity. They seek credible institutions, long-term vision and partners committed to delivering results. It is this confidence that we are determined to strengthen, guided by responsibility and strategic vision.

Mozambique views investment as part of a national project for economic transformation. A project that requires capital, knowledge, innovation, youth development and the capacity to create wealth sustainably.

I therefore invite you to discover Mozambique with attention, ambition and a spirit of partnership. You will find a young country, strategically positioned in the energy sector, economically promising and determined to secure a relevant place within the growth dynamics of the African continent.

Visit Mozambique. Invest in Mozambique. Grow with Mozambique.

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MOZAMBIQUE AT A GLANCE

Country Essentials	
Capital	Maputo · pop. ~1.8 million · capital and commercial hub
Government	Multiparty Republic · President Daniel Chapo (since January 2025)
Area	801,590 km^2 - comparable to Spain and Italy combined
Land borders	Tanzania · Malawi · Zambia · Zimbabwe · South Africa · Eswatini
Coastline	2,700 km · Indian Ocean · 3rd longest coastline in Africa
Language	Portuguese (official) · English widely used in business
Currency	Metical (MZN) · ~64 MZN = USD 1 (Jan 2026)

Economy	
GDP (nominal)	~USD 22 billion · World Bank 2024
Real GDP growth	~4.0% (2024) · World Bank / Bank of Mozambique
Inflation	~4–5% annual average · Bank of Mozambique / INE 2024
FDI inflows	~USD 3.5 billion (+40% year-on-year) · Bank of Mozambique 2024
FDI as % of GDP	~15% - one of the highest ratios in Sub-Saharan Africa
Top exports	Coal · LNG · Aluminium · Natural gas · World Bank WITS 2023
Top agri exports	Tobacco · Sugar · Cotton · Cashew nuts · Sesame and pulses

People and Labour	
Population	~34.6 million · growing ~2.8% p.a. · World Bank 2024
Median age	~17 years — one of the world's youngest populations
Labour force	~14 million and expanding · ILO / World Bank

Natural Resources	
Natural gas	180+ tcf proven · Rovuma Basin · Coral Sul FLNG exporting since 2022
Hydropower	Cahora Bassa 2,075 MW · surplus exported to SA, Zimbabwe, Eswatini
Arable land	36 million ha · less than 15% cultivated · 3–5% irrigated
Minerals	Balama graphite (world-scale) · Titanium sands · Rubies · Coal
Fisheries	220,000–330,000 tonnes/year potential · 2,700 km coastline

Infrastructure	
Ports	Maputo (32M tons, 2025) · Beira · Nacala
Rail	CFM · Maputo, Beira and Nacala east–west corridors
Power	~3,300 MW installed capacity · surplus exported regionally
Connectivity	Fibre (Maputo corridor) · mobile data nationwide · Tier III data centre

Market Access · Trade Agreements	
SADC	15 members · 253M+ consumers · duty-free access via SADC Trade Protocol
AfCFTA	54 signatories · 1.4 billion people · GDP ~USD 3.4 trillion
EU–SADC EPA	Preferential / duty-free access for Mozambican goods to all EU markets
Commonwealth	56 members · commercial links to UK, India, Australia, Canada

WHY INVEST IN MOZAMBIQUE?

SEVEN STRUCTURAL ADVANTAGES

01	**Multi-corridor gateway to southern Africa**	Three deep-water ports connect to landlocked markets across SADC, Maputo, Beira, and Nacala, with Pemba emerging northward
02	**Regional energy platform, gas and renewables**	180+ tcf proven gas reserves and a generation mix that is over 80% hydropower, producing industrial tariffs at USD 0.08/kWh.
03	**Scale and availability of productive land**	36 million hectares of arable land, less than 15% under cultivation, with 50-year renewable land use rights under Law No. 8/2023.
04	**Industrial platforms: corridor-linked zones, parks and anchor ecosystems**	Seven special economic zones across six provinces, positioned directly along major transport corridors with single-authority licensing.
05	**Competitive operational cost base**	Energy, labour, and land costs consistently below regional benchmarks, strongest within industrial parks and established corridors.
06	**Reform momentum, a modern investment framework**	Law No. 8/2023 and a 2023–2026 reform package covering FX, SEZs, foreign hiring, and tax, with a 3-working-day registration track.
07	**A place where people choose to stay**	Quality of life that consistently supports talent retention, international schools, a close-knit expat community, and 2,700 km of coastline.

Mozambique's investment case rests on a convergence of structural advantages that are rare individually and exceptional in combination. The country sits at the intersection of one of Africa's most important logistics corridors, one of the world's largest proven gas reserves, and a land endowment that remains largely untapped, all anchored by a modern investment framework rebuilt from the ground up since 2023.

These are not isolated advantages. They are mutually reinforcing: low-cost hydropower enables competitive industrial production; corridor infrastructure unlocks access to landlocked regional markets; SEZ platforms co-locate the supply chain; anchor-led industrial ecosystems reduce commercial risk for new entrants. The result is an environment where geography, policy, and private sector momentum are increasingly aligned, within an operating context that, while still evolving, is becoming more predictable over time.

And beyond the balance sheet, Mozambique offers something harder to quantify but consistently cited by those who have built businesses here: a quality of life that retains talent, a warmth that makes operating easier, and 2,700 kilometres of Indian Ocean coastline. People come for the project. They tend to stay for the place.

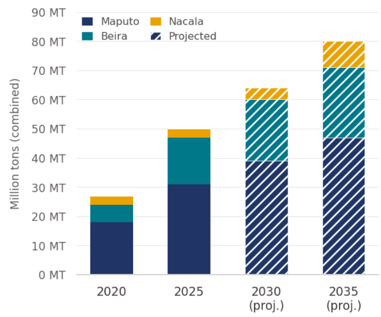
1. A MULTI-CORRIDOR GATEWAY TO SOUTHERN AFRICA

Few countries in the SADC region can match Mozambique's position as a multi-corridor gateway to the continent's interior. With three established deep-water ports, Maputo, Beira, and Nacala, linked to distinct road and rail corridors, Mozambique simultaneously serves the landlocked economies of South Africa's industrial heartland, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, and the DRC. No single competitor offers comparable breadth of reach across Southern and Central Africa from a single national platform.

32.0M tons
Port of Maputo 2025, all-time record · +52% since 2019 - Source: MPDC (Jan 2026)

+40% growth
Port of Beira container terminal, first half 2024 vs prior year - Source: Cornelder de Moçambique (2024)

1.4M tons
Port of Nacala 2024 — first time reaching 100,000 TEUs Source: CFM / Club of Mozambique (Jan 2025)



Sources: MPDC; CFM / Cornelder; Club of Mozambique; Conningarth Economists (MLC projection). Beira and Nacala projections are indicative. Nacala historical figures reflect container port operations only.

The Maputo Logistics Corridor
Gauteng · Mpumalanga · Eswatini · Zimbabwe

Connecting Maputo and Matola ports to South Africa's industrial core via Ressano Garcia/Lebombo. Accounts for 60%+ of MLC freight. DP World's $165M terminal expansion will double container capacity to 530,000 TEUs. Rail freight surged 17% in 2025. Conningarth Economists projects 140M ton throughput by 2058 at approximately 4% p.a. growth.
↑ 52% throughput growth since 2019 · $600M investment programme · concession to 2058

The Beira Corridor
Zimbabwe · Zambia · Malawi · southern DRC

Central artery serving approximately 25 million people via Machipanda and Sena rail lines plus fuel pipeline to Zimbabwe. Now capable of receiving post-Panamax vessels (12m+ draft). Planned expansion targets 18M tons capacity including 500,000 TEUs. Chromium, lithium, tobacco, and cotton among leading commodities.
↑ 40% container growth H1 2024 · 18M ton expansion target

The Nacala Corridor
Malawi · Zambia · Tete coalfields

Africa's deepest natural port on the east coast, with a 912km rail route to Malawi and Tete. USD 249M Japanese-financed rehabilitation completed 2023. Malawi allocated a 99-year leasehold terminal (2024). Installed capacity of 10M tons p.a. — current throughput is a fraction, signalling significant upside. Oriented toward Asia and Middle East trade lanes.
1.4M tons (2024) against 10M ton installed capacity · targeting 1.8M tons in 2025

Cabo Delgado / Mtwara Corridor [Emerging]
Tanzania · Malawi · Zambia · energy + critical minerals

Fourth corridor anchored by the Port of Pemba, driven by Rovuma Basin LNG (TotalEnergies resuming 2026; ExxonMobil FID targeted 2026) and world-class graphite deposits including Balama, already supplying battery anode material to Tesla's supply chain. The Mtwara Development Corridor Agreement (2004) frames road, rail, and port links to Tanzania.
First-mover opportunity · energy logistics · critical minerals · LNG supply chain

> "Maputo Port is committed to a $2 billion investment to expand its capacity to 54 million tons and 1 million TEUs by 2058, positioning it as a leading logistics hub in the Southern African region."
> Paulo Mata, Head of Projects and Business Development, Maputo Port Development Company

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR INVESTORS

- Export manufacturers: direct port access across three corridors from a single base
- Agribusiness: multi-market export optionality — Nacala for Asia, Maputo for Europe and the Gulf
- Mining logistics: established bulk and container handling across all three active corridors
- Energy and LNG supply chain: Pemba as a first-mover infrastructure opportunity
- Regional distribution: landlocked market access without the cost of competing routes
- Industrial services: growing demand from corridor operators, port expansions, and rail upgrades

2. A REGIONAL ENERGY PLATFORM: GAS AND RENEWABLES

Gas: A Transformation Already Under Way

Mozambique's Rovuma Basin holds over 180 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, one of the world's largest undeveloped endowments, and the world's biggest energy companies have placed their bets. Three decisions in 2025–2026 unlocked over USD 55 billion in active investment: TotalEnergies restarting Mozambique LNG (first LNG 2029), Eni's FID on Coral North FLNG (first LNG 2028), and ExxonMobil lifting force majeure on Rovuma LNG ahead of FID in H2 2026.

For investors across every sector, this is the signal. Over USD 7 billion has already been contracted to Mozambican companies, and the demand cascade, for services, logistics, skills, and supply chain integration, is only beginning.

> "This landmark project will position Mozambique as a major LNG exporter. With its strong local content, it will also bring lasting economic benefits to Mozambican people."
> Patrick Pouyané, Chairman and CEO, TotalEnergies — Afungi restart ceremony, 29 January 2026

TotalEnergies · Area 1

Mozambique LNG

13.1 mtpa onshore · full restart Jan 2026 · 40% complete · 4,000+ workers · first LNG 2029

USD 20.5B · USD 4B contracts to Mozambican companies

Eni · Area 4 · Operating since 2022

Coral South FLNG

3.4 mtpa floating LNG · 100th cargo April 2025 · first FLNG in ultra-deep waters globally

USD 4.7B · USD 235M+ state revenue since 2022

Eni · Area 4 · FID Oct 2025

Coral North FLNG

3.6 mtpa · construction underway · first LNG 2028 · twin of Coral South

USD 7.2B · USD 23B projected state revenue · USD 3B local contracts

ExxonMobil · Area 4 · FID H2 2026

Rovuma LNG

18 mtpa · 12 modular trains · 85+ tcf reserves · Africa's largest LNG development

USD 30B · first exports 2030

> "Coral North project leverages Mozambique's vast gas resources and its strategic geographic position. With Coral North we will contribute to supply the worldwide growing demand for LNG, doubling both Mozambique's contribution to global energy security, and the benefits for the country and its citizens in terms of economic and industrial growth."
> Claudio Descalzi, CEO, Eni — Coral North FID signing, Maputo, 2 October 2025

USD 55B+
Active and committed LNG investment across three Rovuma Basin projects
TotalEnergies · Eni · ExxonMobil (2025–2026)

USD 100B
Estimated potential state revenue over the lifetime of all major gas projects
Deloitte / Club of Mozambique (2024)

Top 10
Projected global gas producer by 2040 on completion of all three Rovuma projects
Deloitte / African Energy Week (2025)

Renewable Energy: A Structural Cost Advantage

Energy cost is where Mozambique holds a structural advantage most regional competitors cannot match. The industrial tariff stands at USD 0.08/kWh, 44% below South Africa, 58% below Kenya, half the world average, anchored by hydropower that insulates investors from fossil fuel price volatility. Already a net electricity exporter, Mozambique's cost advantage will deepen further as Mphanda Nkuwa (1,500 MW) and Namaacha Wind (120 MW) come online.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR INVESTORS

- **LNG supply chain:** USD 55B+ in active investment generates immediate demand for services, logistics, construction, and skilled labour across every sector
- **Energy investment:** grid-connected IPPs, off-grid and mini-grid tenders (FUNAE), and LNG-linked industrial energy supply are active entry points now
- **Industrial location:** USD 0.08/kWh structurally stable electricity — 44% below South Africa — makes Mozambique one of the most competitive industrial cost bases in the region

3. SCALE AND AVAILABILITY OF PRODUCTIVE LAND

Mozambique offers a land endowment that is increasingly rare in Africa's more developed markets: scale, diversity, and a legal framework genuinely capable of supporting large-scale, long-horizon investment. With 36 million hectares of arable land and less than 15% currently under cultivation, the gap between potential and current output is one of the most significant untapped agricultural opportunities on the continent. Only 3–5% of that land is under irrigation, a constraint that is simultaneously the clearest investment signal: the infrastructure is the opportunity.

The country's agro-ecological range is exceptional. The southern lowlands support irrigated horticulture, sugar, and citrus. The central provinces, Manica, Sofala, and Tete, are suited to soya, sesame, cotton, and tobacco, with the Beira Corridor linking production directly to the port. The north, Nampula, Zambézia, and Niassa, offers conditions for macadamia, cashew, tea, and high-value export crops, served by the Nacala Corridor to Asian markets. This north-to-south diversity means investors can match crop systems to markets and logistics rather than forcing both into a single geography.

Land Access - The DUAT Framework

The DUAT (Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra) provides long-term land use rights of up to 50 years, renewable, without upfront land purchase. Land Law (Law No. 19/97). strengthened DUAT protections and codified security of tenure as a statutory investor right, eliminating a major source of legal uncertainty that historically affected agribusiness investors.

50-year renewable right · no land purchase capex · Law No. 8/2023

The Limpopo Valley Agribusiness SEZ

7,297 km^2 across six irrigated districts in Gaza Province — created by Decree No. 4/2021. Irrigation infrastructure, legal framework, and APIEX facilitation are already in place. This is the clearest expression of how Mozambique's land scale translates into a ready investment proposition: the zone exists, the infrastructure is built, the coordination is structured.

7,297 km^2 · Gaza Province · Decree No. 4/2021

36M ha
Arable land, one of Africa's largest endowments · less than 15% currently cultivated
FAO · US Trade.gov (2024)

3–5%
Under irrigation — the single largest scalable constraint and investment opportunity
FAO · World Bank (2024)

50 years
Renewable DUAT land use rightand codified Land Law No. 19/97 · reinforced under Law No. 8/2023

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR INVESTORS

- **Agribusiness at scale:** land for large integrated operations unavailable in most regional markets
- **Irrigation investment:** 3–5% irrigated creates a defined, financeable infrastructure gap
- Export agro-processing: north-south agro-ecological range enables multi-crop, multi-market strategies
- **No land purchase capex:** DUAT access reduces upfront investment burden vs. freehold markets
- **Export orientation:** net electricity exporter with surplus capacity means growing industrial load is absorbable without supply risk
- **Long-horizon confidence:** USD 55B+ committed from TotalEnergies, Eni, and ExxonMobil signals a decade-plus of demand-driven economic activity

4. BUSINESS ENABLING PLATFORMS: CORRIDOR-LINKED ZONES, PARKS AND ANCHOR ECOSYSTEMS

Mozambique's industrial infrastructure is built around an integrated model that links geography, logistics, and private sector ecosystems into a single investment proposition. Special Economic Zones and Industrial Free Zones are positioned directly along the country's three major transport corridors, from the Port of Maputo in the south to Nacala in the north, so that investors locate inside zones that already have port access, road and rail connectivity, streamlined licensing, and dedicated fiscal incentives. Within those zones, anchor investors generate sustained demand for co-located suppliers, creating ecosystems that reduce commercial risk for new entrants and accelerate integration into regional value chains.

The Beluluane Industrial Free Zone (700 ha, Maputo Province, 20 km from the Port of Maputo) is the clearest demonstration of how this model performs over time. The park now hosts over 70 companies from 18 countries, with USD 3B+ in total investment and 400 hectares still available. The most recent entrant, Raxio Data Centre (Tier III, USD 20M), chose Beluluane specifically for its infrastructure, dedicated 80 MW power supply, and industrial ecosystem. A USD 60 million aluminium downstream project signed in November 2025 began construction the following day, with municipal paperwork completed in 24 hours. That sequence, anchor investor attracts ecosystem, ecosystem attracts diversified tenants, zone provides the enabling infrastructure, is now national policy: MozParks holds a government mandate to replicate the model across 20 parks nationally by 2030, with four under active construction.

Nacala SEZ 1,539 km² · Nampula · 194 projects · USD 2.4B · Nacala Corridor	**Beluluane IFZ** 700 ha · Maputo Province · 70+ companies · 18 countries · 80 MW power	**Manga-Mungassa SEZ** 217 ha · Sofala · 12 km from Port of Beira · Beira Corridor
Limpopo Valley SEZ 7,297 km² · Gaza · agribusiness	**Mocuba SEZ** 10,727 km² · Zambézia · Decree No. 28/2014	**Niassa UTE SEZ + others** 681 ha · Niassa · Macaneta Bay Tourism SEZ · Lucone & Minhuene IFZs

IFZ Regime (min. 70% export commitment)

Up to 10 years full CIT exemption · customs duty exemption on all inputs · VAT exemption on intra-zone transfers · single licensing authority replaces multiple ministries. Access coordinated through APIEX.

SEZ Regime

Years 1–3: 100% CIT exemption · Years 4–10: 50% reduction · Years 11–15: 25% reduction · same customs and VAT exemptions as IFZ · APIEX as single investor interface.

7 SEZs and 6 IFZs approved
SEZs and IFZs across 6 provinces · all corridor-linked · new SEZ/IFZ regulation in force Feb 2026
APIEX (2025) · Council of Ministers (Feb 2026)

USD 3B+
Total investment at Beluluane · 70+ companies · 18 countries · 400 ha still available
MozParks Investor Guide (2026)

12,000+
Jobs across all MozParks locations · 20-park national mandate · 4 under construction
MozParks (2025)

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR INVESTORS

- **Reduced setup complexity:** single-authority licensing, co-located government services, 2–3 day company registration
- **Lower commercial risk:** proven anchor ecosystems mean established supply chains and operating standards
- **Reliable infrastructure:** dedicated power (80 MW at Beluluane), water, roads, security within park boundaries
- **Fiscal advantage:** up to 10 years full CIT exemption under IFZ · customs and VAT relief on inputs
- **Supply chain positioning:** park model designed for suppliers to major anchors — mining, LNG, aluminium
- **Election-period resilience:** parks remained fully operational through 2024 political disruptions

5. A COMPETITIVE OPERATIONAL COST BASE

Mozambique's operational cost advantage is measurable, structural, and durable, operating across the three inputs that matter most for industrial and export-oriented investors: energy, labour, and land. What matters here is how these three inputs combine into a cost structure that positions Mozambique as one of the most competitive industrial locations in Southern and East Africa.

On energy, the industrial tariff of USD 0.08/kWh, 44% below South Africa and 58% below Kenya, is not a policy choice but a function of a generation mix that is over 80% hydropower. Mozambique applies sector-specific minimum wages revised periodically through tripartite negotiations between Government, employers and labour unions. The manufacturing sector minimum wage stands at approximately MZN 10,622/month (around USD 165–170/month equivalent), following the 2026 revision of sectoral minimum wages, below South Africa's USD 248/month, with a proven industrial workforce already operating at international standards across 80+ companies in the MozParks network.

On land, DUAT access through the SEZ system eliminates upfront purchase capex entirely, with annual lease costs materially below comparable industrial markets in East or Southern Africa. The cost case is strongest, and most reliably delivered, for investors locating within industrial parks and established corridors, where infrastructure quality reinforces the tariff advantage.

Input	Mozambique	South Africa	Kenya
Energy (industrial)	**USD 0.08/kWh**	**USD 0.143/kWh**	**~USD 0.19/kWh**
Min. wage (manufacturing)	~USD 170/month	~USD 248/month	~USD 230/month
Land access	DUAT — no purchase	Freehold purchase	Leasehold purchase

USD 0.08
Industrial electricity per kWh — 44% below South Africa · ~52% of world average

EDM · GlobalPetrolPrices.com (Jun 2025)

USD 170
Manufacturing minimum wage/month · effective July 2025 · large company rate

Ministerial Decree No. 87/2025 · DLA Piper Africa

Zero
Upfront land purchase capex, DUAT provides 50-year renewable access without purchase

"Land Law No. 19/97 · reinforced under Law No. 8/2023" · DUAT framework

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR INVESTORS

- **Manufacturing:** energy + labour + land cost combination is most competitive in Southern and East Africa for export-oriented production
- **Industrial park investors:** 80 MW dedicated power at Beluluane eliminates grid reliability risk — the primary operational constraint outside established corridors
- **Agro-processing:** DUAT access eliminates land purchase capex; minimum wage ~USD 210/month delivers a structural labour cost advantage vs. South Africa
- **Cost comparison validity:** advantages are strongest within industrial parks and established corridors — investors should model costs at park level, not national average
- **Durability:** over 80% hydropower generation mix insulates tariffs from fossil fuel volatility — the advantage is structural, not subsidised

6. REFORM MOMENTUM - A MODERN INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

Since 2023, Mozambique has enacted the most substantial overhaul of its investment operating environment in 30 years. The reforms are not incremental adjustments, they represent a deliberate legislative reorientation toward FDI, operationalised through binding timelines, reduced administrative barriers, and codified investor protections verifiable at source in the official gazette.

Sept 2023	Law No. 8/2023 — replaced the 1993 Investment Law. Statutory 3-working-day registration track for most FDI up to ~USD 500M (Art. 15). Removed feasibility study requirement. Linked fiscal incentives to the APIEX Investment Certificate. Codified DUAT security, free capital repatriation, and access to ICSID and ICC arbitration (Art. 29).
Mar 2024	Notice 4/GBM/2024 — FX liberalisation reducing barriers to capital flows and foreign currency transactions.
Mar 2024	Decree No. 8/2024 — Implementing regulations for Law No. 8/2023, binding on all government entities.
Dec 2024	Decree 88/2024 — Simplified foreign worker hiring procedures, reducing barriers to specialist international talent.
Feb 2026	New SEZ/IFZ Regulatory Framework — approved by Council of Ministers, modernising operating rules for all special economic zones and industrial free zones.
Jan 2026	Tax Reform Package (Laws 9–12/2025) — modernised VAT, CIT, and digital taxation. All reforms published in the Boletim da República and verifiable at source.

3 days
Statutory minimum for registration-only track — binding on government, covers most FDI to ~USD 500M

Law No. 8/2023, Art. 15 · Decree No. 8/2024

2023–2026
Verifiable reform package — Investment Law, FX, SEZ/IFZ, foreign hiring, tax — all gazetted

Boletim da República (official gazette)

ICSID / ICC
International arbitration codified as a statutory investor right — not a negotiated concession

Law No. 8/2023, Art. 29

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR INVESTORS

- **Certainty:** Law No. 8/2023 is binding law, not policy intent, the 3-working-day minimum decision, DUAT protections, and ICSID/ICC access are statutory investor rights
- **Speed:** registration-only track covers most FDI up to ~USD 500M with a 3-day minimum, investors can plan mobilisation with legal certainty
- Repatriation: free transfer of profits and capital codified under Law No. 8/2023, no ministerial discretion required
- **Verifiability:** every reform is gazetted in the Boletim da República and independently verifiable, due diligence has a credible primary source
- **Direction of travel:** 2023–2026 reform package is the most credible signal that policy direction and legislative reality are aligned

7. A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CHOOSE TO STAY

For investors building operations that require long-term management continuity, quality of life is not a soft consideration, it is a recruitment and retention variable with direct commercial consequences. Maputo consistently performs above expectation on this dimension: a city of manageable scale, genuine warmth, a vibrant food and social culture, and proximity to some of southern Africa's most accessible leisure destinations. A significant proportion of expatriate staff extend their postings voluntarily; a meaningful number build careers there.
Mozambique's physical setting reinforces the appeal. With 2,700 kilometres of Indian Ocean coastline, world-class diving, and some of the continent's most unspoiled beaches within reach of the capital, the posting is genuinely attractive for families. Maputo's cosmopolitan food scene, shaped by Portuguese, African, and Indian Ocean influences, and its close-knit international business community make it one of the most liveable cities in sub-Saharan Africa.

> "Mozambique is one of the few places where the quality of life genuinely offsets the operational challenges. People come for a project, and end up staying. There's a lifestyle here that you simply don't find elsewhere, and for many of us, that more than compensates in the long run."
> Pedro Coutinho, CEO, Source Energia

> "Mozambique isn't always easy, but it's often meaningful. Cities like Maputo blend African, Portuguese and Indian influences, giving daily life a unique cultural texture. People stay not because it's the most convenient place, but because it offers a sense of connection, purpose and lifestyle that's hard to replicate elsewhere."
> Paula Ferreira da Silva, Services Sector Specialist

Education

International schooling in Maputo

US, UK, French, and IB curricula available, International School of Mozambique, French School, Portuguese School, and Italian school through secondary. Continuity for children of multi-posting families. Some options in Beira for northern operations.

Healthcare

Hybrid model: local private care + Johannesburg backup

Standard practice for most operators: comprehensive international health insurance with Johannesburg medical evacuation protocol.
Maputo offers a solid network of private clinics for most primary and routine care needs, supported by international insurers with local presence.
Direct flights Maputo–Johannesburg in 45–50 minutes. Same-day return for routine specialist appointments. Direct flights also to Cape Town and Durban.

Housing and Cost

USD 1,600–1,900/month family budget

All-in monthly expat family budget (excl. premium housing) compares favourably with equivalent postings in Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, or Luanda. Spacious housing at below-comparator cost. Premium neighbourhoods (Polana Cimento, Sommerschield) at USD 2,000–3,000/month.

Culture e Lifestyle

Maputo's distinct character

Vibrant restaurant and food scene, prawns, peri-peri, cashew, and a café culture unlike most African capitals. Manageable city scale: no three-hour traffic. Active expat community across energy, agriculture, and development. Friendly, relaxed local culture consistently cited as a differentiator by long-term residents.

From Maputo

Johannesburg	Cape Town	Kruger Park	Inhambane
45 min flight · daily	Direct flight	~1 hour drive	~5 hours drive

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR INVESTORS

- **Talent retention:** senior staff who choose to stay reduce costly rotation and knowledge loss
- **Family acceptance:** schooling, safety, and lifestyle make spousal and family buy-in achievable
- **Recruitment:** genuine quality of life makes Mozambique competitive vs. harder African postings
- **Healthcare access:** Johannesburg protocol gives international-standard medical care 45 minutes away
- **Operational continuity:** long-tenured management builds local relationships and institutional knowledge
- **Cost efficiency:** all-in expat costs below Nairobi, Luanda, and Dar es Salaam for comparable profiles

INVESTING IN MOZAMBIQUE'S PRIORITY SECTORS

Mozambique's structural advantages, corridors, energy, land, industrial platforms, and a modernising investment framework, converge most visibly in five sectors where investor activity is already under way and where the gap between current deployment and potential scale is greatest. Each of the sectors profiled in this section combines a natural or infrastructure-based competitive advantage with active private capital, a functioning regulatory framework, and a clear investment thesis that does not depend on government targets alone.

The five sectors are presented as investment opportunities rather than market descriptions. Each profile draws on active investor experience, sourced directly from operators who have built businesses in Mozambique, and is structured to provide the information an investor needs to assess entry: the opportunity, the project pipeline, the operating environment, and what investor engagement looks like in practice.

INVEST IN AGRIBUSINESS

Mozambique's agribusiness sector is not waiting. Foreign investors are already producing tropical fruits for South African supermarkets from irrigated farms outside Maputo. A pioneering aquaculture enterprise distributes tilapia across 73 markets in nine provinces from a remote lake in Tete. A Dutch entrepreneur converts cassava grown by 4,000 smallholder farmers into industrial starch exported to Zimbabwe and South Africa. These are not projections, they are businesses operating today.

The underlying case is structural. Mozambique has more than 36 million hectares of arable land, of which less than 15% is under cultivation. Only 3–5% of that land is under irrigation, a constraint and a signal. Its location, sharing borders with six countries and sitting directly adjacent to South Africa's USD 150 billion food market, creates a logistics advantage few sub-Saharan competitors can match. The agro-ecological range runs from irrigated horticulture and sugar in the south, through soya, sesame, and cassava in the centre, to macadamia, cashew, and aquaculture in the north. An investor can build a multi-crop, multi-market strategy within a single national platform.

36M ha Arable land — less than 15% under cultivation FAO · PQG 2025–2029	**~25% of GDP** Agriculture's contribution — over 70% of workforce employed Government of Mozambique	**6 markets** Neighbouring export markets, with South Africa as the primary destination APIEX (2025)

Four sub-sectors define the near-term investment case:

Mozambique - Three Agro-Ecological Investment Zones			
Zone	**Provinces**	**Priority Crops & Value Chains**	**Agro-ecological Profile & Corridor**
NORTH	Niassa · Cabo Delgado · Nampula	Cashew · Sesame · Cotton · Soya · Tobacco · Macadamia · Aquaculture (Niassa Lake)	Soils: ferralitic, high organic matter · Rainfall: 1,000–1,800 mm/yr · Large land availability · Nacala Corridor to Asian markets · Key zones: Nacala SEZ, Niassa UTE SEZ
CENTRE	Zambézia · Tete · Manica · Sofala	Tea · Maize · Sugar · Banana · Citrus · Soya · Sesame · Altitude horticulture · Cassava	Zambezi Valley irrigation potential · Rainfall: 800–1,400 mm/yr · Beira Corridor to Zimbabwe, Zambia, DRC · Key zones: Mocuba SEZ, Limpopo Valley agri-linkages
SOUTH	Gaza · Inhambane · Maputo	Citrus · Cashew · Fresh horticulture · Avocado · Papaya · Livestock · Marine aquaculture	Semi-arid; irrigation essential · Rainfall: 300–700 mm/yr · Limpopo irrigation system (SUSTENTA) · Direct access to South Africa's USD 150B food market · Key zone: Limpopo Valley Agribusiness SEZ

Tropical fruits, nuts and horticulture

This is where Mozambique's competitive differentiation is strongest for export-oriented investors. The combination of available land, favourable climate, reliable water, and proximity to South Africa allows producers to meet South African retail quality standards at significantly lower cost. Active value chains include papaya, macadamia, avocado, lychee, pineapple, and cashew. Infrastructure, irrigation systems, border crossings, cold-chain logistics to Johannesburg, is already functioning. South African entrepreneurs are the dominant investor profile, but the model is not structurally limited to them.

> "The proximity of Maputo Province to South Africa is a key competitive advantage. The land is available, the water is there, and the corridor works. Mozambique genuinely offers what export-oriented fruit and horticultural producers are looking for."
> Lasse Nergaard, Investment Director, Norfund

Figure 4.2 - Export-oriented avocado processing and packing operations in Mozambique. Illustrative image based on operations of Westfalia Fruit Mozambique.

Freshwater aquaculture and the blue economy

Mozambique's freshwater resources, Lake Cahora Bassa, the Zambezi system, and the lakes of the northern highlands — are among the most underdeveloped aquaculture assets in Africa. Commercial tilapia farming at scale is in its earliest stages, yet Mozambique's domestic market faces the same protein deficit as the rest of sub-Saharan Africa. The Blue Economy Strategy provides a clear policy signal: freshwater aquaculture is a priority. For impact-oriented investors with a medium-term horizon, the opportunity to build category-defining businesses is real.

Chicoa Fish Farm — pioneering aquaculture, Lake Cahora Bassa
~2,000 t/year tilapia (current) → 6,000 t target by 2029–30 · Investment: +USD 10M
367 staff, 292 from local village · markets: 73 locations, 9 provinces
World's first off-grid commercial tilapia farm · Series B underway (group ~USD 20M valuation)
Investors: Norfund, Aquaspark
"We built something that had never been done before — a fully off-grid tilapia farm, farming fish the way nature intended. Mozambique gave us the conditions to innovate, and a market ready to grow into."

Zerene Haddad, Head of Impact, Chicoa Fish Farm

Agro-processing

Mozambique produces significant volumes of cassava, coconut, sesame, sugar, pigeon peas (dal), groundnuts, and soya that are currently exported with minimal value added. Processing capacity is limited and represents a structural opportunity across multiple value chains. APIEX registration provides duty-free importation of qualifying capital equipment — a material cost advantage for investors establishing processing facilities.

DADTCO Mandioca Mozambique, cassava agro-processing, Inhambane Province
30,000 t cassava/year · Investment: USD 5.5M · ~4,000 smallholder farmers in supply chain
Products: tapioca starch + cassava cake · markets: local breweries, food manufacturers + export to SA and Zimbabwe
"I would recommend any investor starting here to go through APIEX. The import duty exemptions alone were a game-changer for us — we saved on a three-million-dollar equipment import. The process was smooth and the support was real."

Hubert van Melick, CEO, DMM Mozambique

AgDevCo — specialist agribusiness finance across Mozambique
Ticket size: USD 4–10M equity · backed by BII, Norfund, Swedfund · active in 11 African countries
Mozambique portfolio: Neofresh (Maputo Province) · avocado cluster (Sofala Province)
Founding role: commissioned 2012 site assessment establishing Chicoa Fish Farm

"Mozambique offers real agricultural potential, the land, the water, the proximity to South Africa. We are invested here because we see value that others have not yet fully recognised."

Jim Henderson, Managing Director Southern Africa, AgDevCo

Irrigation infrastructure and agro-processing enablement

Mozambique has 3.6 million hectares of identified irrigation potential — and fewer than 5% of those hectares are currently irrigated. That gap is not a weakness; it is a financeable infrastructure opportunity backed by government subsidy, development finance, and demonstrated investor demand. The Limpopo Valley Agribusiness SEZ alone spans 7,297 km^2 of land served by the Chókwê and Lower Limpopo irrigation systems, already built under the World Bank SUSTENTA programme. Investors who supply, build, operate, or finance irrigation infrastructure enter a market where the demand is structural, the public co-investment is committed, and the commercial returns are anchored by the agribusiness operators who depend on reliable water supply.

3.6M ha	Up to 30%	7,297 km^2
Identified irrigation potential — <5% currently irrigated	FUNPI subsidy on irrigation infrastructure costs for eligible projects (>200 ha)	Limpopo Valley Agribusiness SEZ — irrigation infrastructure already built under SUSTENTA
MAAP (2023) · Manual do Investidor Agrário, 2026	FUNPI / MAAP	World Bank SUSTENTA · Decree No. 4/2021

FUNPI and Development Finance, irrigation investment entry points

FUNPI (Fundo Nacional de Promoção da Irrigação) · Subsidy up to 30% of irrigation infrastructure for eligible projects (>200 ha) · Apply to MAAP/FUNPI in parallel with water use permit

GAPI (Sociedade de Investimento e Gestão) · Credit guarantees covering up to 75% of bank loan for eligible agribusiness projects · Improves commercial bankability · gapi.co.mz

IFC / AfDB / USAID Feed the Future · Equity, guarantees and blended finance for irrigation-enabled value chains · Ticket size: USD 4–10M+ · Active in Mozambique agribusiness

Source: Manual do Investidor Agrário (APIEX/MAAP/Promove Comércio, 2026) · FUNPI/MAAP · GAPI

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

APIEX Investment registration, fiscal incentives and land access facilitation

MAAP Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries — Sector policy, land administration (DUAT), environmental licensing and agricultural development programmes. Provincial directorates are the primary operational interface for investors.

CTA Confederation of Business Associations — Private sector coordination and advocacy

ICM Instituto de Cereais de Moçambique - Cereal market regulation, imports and strategic food supply management

IIAM Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique - Agricultural research, seed systems and technical support to production systems

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization - Technical assistance, policy support and agricultural productivity programmes

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development - Rural financing, value chain development and smallholder integration programmes

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR INVESTORS

APIEX One-Stop-Shop - investment registration, incentives and procedures apiex.gov.mz

MAAP - agricultural sector policy, land and licensing framework agricultura.gov.mz/

Agriculture Investor Manual - APIEX/IFC sector-specific guidance apiex.gov.mz

Mozambique Sustainable Investment Requirements - ITC/UKAID/APIEX apiex.gov.mz

INVEST IN RENEWABLE ENERGY

Mozambique's renewable energy sector is not a future story. Two utility-scale solar plants are in commercial operation. A 450-megawatt gas-to-power facility is under construction. A 1,500-megawatt hydropower project is advancing toward financial close. And a pipeline of wind, solar, and grid infrastructure investments is moving from tender to financial close, supported by European development finance, the African Development Bank, and a growing roster of private operators. The sector is in motion — and the most credible evidence of that is what experienced private capital is actually doing.

~4,000 MW	64%	USD 18.6B	+300,000 – 400,000	45% SAPP
Total installed capacity · 81% hydropower generation mix MIREME · EDM	National electrification rate (31% in 2018) EDM	Sector investment target to 2030 Mozambique Energy Compact 2025	New connections/year EDM	Share of SAPP Day Ahead Market energy supplied by Mozambique SAPP (2025)

Three structural drivers

Discussions with active operators in the Mozambican electricity market consistently point to the same three factors.

Domestic demand growth is consistent and structural. EDM has connected more than 300,000 new customers per year annually over the past five years, surpassing 400,000 new on-grid connections in 2025 alone – a clear signal of accelerating access. The "Energy for All" programme has made universal access by 2030 a central policy commitment. With electrification at 64% nationally, the direction of demand is unambiguous.

> *"Demand growth is not only about new connections — it is also about increasing consumption as access becomes more reliable and productive uses of electricity expand."*
> *Silvio Romeu, Director of Electrification and Projects, EDM*

Regional export markets are expanding. Mozambique contributes around 45% of the energy traded in the SAPP Day Ahead Market. South Africa is retiring coal capacity at scale; the copper belt and DRC mining sector face acute power shortages. These dynamics strengthen the bankability of projects with regional export exposure and reinforce Mozambique's role as a regional power supplier.

> *"What makes the sector work is the combination — a credible buyer in EDM, access to export markets, and strong backing from development partners. That mix creates confidence to invest."*
> *Pedro Coutinho, CEO, Source Energia*

The regulatory framework is opening up. The 2022 Electricity Law allows private producers to sell to offtakers other than EDM under defined conditions. This is particularly relevant for investors seeking greater flexibility in offtake structures and reduced dependence on a single buyer model. Secondary legislation is still being finalised, but the direction of travel — toward competitive procurement and market-based pricing — is clear.

> *"The fundamentals are there — growing domestic demand, regional export opportunities, and a regulatory trajectory moving in the right direction. The challenge is not the opportunity. It is execution speed."*
> *Samir Salé, Managing Director, Globeleq Energia Moçambique — operator of Mocuba Solar (40 MWp) and Cuamba Solar with battery storage (18 MWp); under construction: Temane Gas-to-Power (450 MW)*

A sector in motion: the project pipeline

Mozambique's energy project pipeline spans hydro, gas and renewable energy, with multiple projects at different stages of development. The depth and continuity of the pipeline, from operating assets to projects under construction, in procurement and in development — is itself part of the investment case. Mozambique is not presenting a single flagship project. It presents a sector portfolio. While the project pipeline is extensive, the ability to scale and deliver new capacity remains constrained by transmission infrastructure — particularly given the distances between generation sites and demand centres.

Project pipeline

Project	Technology	Capacity	Status
Cahora Bassa (HCB)	Hydropower	2,075 MW	Operating — exports to South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana
Mocuba Solar	Solar PV	40 MWp	Operating — first utility-scale solar in Mozambique (Globeleq / EDM)
Cuamba Solar + BESS	Solar + Storage	18 MWp	Operating — solar with battery storage, Niassa (Globeleq / Source Energia)
Temane Gas-to-Power	Gas CCGT	450 MW	Under construction — IPP structure, financial close Dec 2021 (Globeleq / EDM / Sasol)
Namaacha Wind	Wind	120 MW	Financial close 2026 — transmission line tender Q2 2026 (AfDB)
PROLER	Solar / Wind	140 MW	Tendering 2026 — competitive auction (EU-funded), 90 MW solar + 50 MW wind
GET.Fit	Solar / Hydro	55–65 MW	Tendering 2026 — KfW-funded, 25 MW solar + 30–40 MW small hydro
Mphanda Nkuwa	Hydropower	1,500 MW	Development — flagship Zambezi River export project, ~USD 5B
Tsate Hydro	Hydropower	500 MW	Development — EIB/EU/KfW engagement, PPP structure

Sources: MIREME; EDM Project Pipeline (RENMOZ, Brussels, March 2026); AfDB; World Bank.

Globeleq — IPP operations in Mozambique

Globeleq entered Mozambique in 2021, achieving financial close on two projects: the 450 MW Temane Combined Cycle Gas Turbine and the Cuamba 18 MWp solar PV plant – the most recent IPP to reach financial close in he country.

At Cuamba in Niassa Province, the solar plant with co-located battery storage dispatches at night, reducing transmission losses on the Nacala corridor and allowing EDM to pay a modestly higher tariff in recognition of avoided grid cost.

In 2023, Globeleq expanded its footprint with the acquisition of the Mocuba Solar plant — the country's first utility-scale solar facility. The company is also developing the Namaacha wind project and exploring further expansion of Mocuba.
Mocuba Solar: 40 MWp · operating · first utility-scale solar plant in Mozambique

Cuamba Solar + BESS: 18 MWp · operating · solar with battery storage, Niassa Province
Temane CCGT: 450 MW · under construction · financial close December 2021
Also developing: Namaacha Wind (120 MW) + further Mocuba expansion

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

MIREME Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy — sector policy, pipeline and IPP licensing
EDM Electricidade de Moçambique — offtake agreements and grid connection procedures
ARENE Energy sector regulator — IPP licensing, tariffs and compliance framework
FUNAE National Energy Fund — off-grid and mini-grid tender programme
APIEX Investment facilitation, fiscal incentives and project registratio
AMER Mozambique Renewable Energy Association - Private sector coordination, policy dialogue and market development for renewable energy projects

Development Partners (AfDB, World Bank, EU, KfW, etc.) - Financing, guarantees and technical support — central to project development and bankability in most IPPs

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR INVESTORS

MIREME - sector legislation, project pipeline and licensing mireme.gov.mz
EDM - grid connection, offtake and IPP procedures edm.co.mz
FUNAE - off-grid and mini-grid investment opportunities and tenders funae.co.mz
GET.invest - IPP Developer Guide for Mozambique get-invest.eu/market-information/mozambique
APIEX - investment registration and energy sector incentives apiex.gov.mz

INVEST IN TOURISM

Mozambique is not waiting. Visitors have returned, investments are being made, and international brands that do not enter markets lightly are staking positions along its coast and in its wildlife reserves. Condé Nast Traveller called it the country's moment in the sun. The Financial Times sent a correspondent to swim with seahorses in the Bazaruto archipelago. At the first Mozambique Tourism Summit, held in Vilankulos in 2025, the government set a target of doubling tourism revenues by 2029.

The underlying story is straightforward: Mozambique has natural assets that most destinations cannot replicate, over 2,500 kilometres of largely undeveloped Indian Ocean coastline, two UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Africa's fourth-largest nature reserve, and marine ecosystems with the last dugong population in the western Indian Ocean. It is only now beginning to develop them systematically. For investors, this combination of proven asset quality and early-stage market positioning is rare.

The creation of ANDITUR, FP (formerly INATUR), formalised through Decree No. 19/2026 of 25 May 2026, signals a broader institutional shift toward a more investment-oriented tourism model, with stronger focus on destination development, strategic projects and public-private partnerships

1.27M	USD 1.1B+	757K
Tourist arrivals in 2025 · +16% from 2024	Invested in tourism 2018–2022 — third-largest FDI sector	Foreign hotel guests in 2024, up from 216K in 2020
Ministry of Economy (2025)	Government of Mozambique · WTTC	Ministry of Economy (2025)

Figure 4.3 - Coastal tourism assets within Maputo National Park, one of Mozambique's priority conservation and tourism investment destinations. Photo courtesy of Ponta Membene.

Three segments, three investment logics

Conservation and nature-based tourism

This is where Mozambique's competitive differentiation is strongest. Ten percent of total land area is allocated to wildlife management. The Quirimbas and Bazaruto archipelagos offer marine environments comparable to the Maldives or the Seychelles, but remain dramatically underpenetrated. Conservation-driven investments led by international organisations, Peace Parks Foundation, The Greg Carr Foundation (Gorongosa Restoration Project), Wildlife Conservation Society, Frankfurt Zoological Society, are creating ecosystem restoration and concession-ready destinations. Commercial concessions under Mozambique's PPP framework allow private operators to develop lodges within protected areas, with timelines typically from concession award to operation in around one year. For investors, this means access to a structured pipeline of conservation-linked tourism opportunities, rather than isolated projects.

Mozambique's conservation estate (indicative)
- 15 National Parks
- 6 National Reserves
- Network of coutadas (hunting areas) and community conservation areas
- Marine and coastal protected areas, including Bazaruto and Quirimbas
- National system coordinated by ANAC
- Increasing involvement of international conservation partners

Coastal and beach tourism
With landlocked neighbours and a coastline that competitors cannot match, Mozambique's beaches attract South African, Zimbabwean, and Zambian visitors in volume. Vilankulos, Inhambane, Tofo, and Ponta do Ouro are established nodes. The northern coast, Pemba, the Quirimbas, remains largely undeveloped, presenting first-mover opportunities for boutique resort development. The government has designated Inhambane as the provincial capital of tourism with a special economic framework to accelerate investment.

MICE and business tourism
Maputo is emerging as the natural MICE hub for southern Africa, combining Portuguese-heritage urbanism, modern conference infrastructure, competitive hotel rates, and direct connections to Johannesburg, Nairobi, and Addis Ababa. The LNG sector provides a structural demand driver independent of leisure trends: large-scale corporate events, technical conferences, and sustained business travel. The gap in the market is supply of internationally standard conference venues and business hotels outside the five-star segment.

Aman Group's first safari resort in Sub-Saharan Africa (Aman Karingani) in the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area
86% local workforce from neighbouring communities
Xingana Community Lodge: US$1.5 million investment · 70/30 joint venture with local community
US$2 million scholarship programme with Southern Africa College for Tourism · 43 graduates to date (+20 expected by Dec 2026)

"Mozambique offers vast areas of unencumbered land available through up to 25 year concessions, renewable. The country remains comparatively underexplored, creating a unique opportunity to develop exclusive tourism products that both protect the environment and preserve the authenticity of the destination."
Mateus Mutemba, Karingani.

Ponta Membene & Sky Island - building the mid-market in conservation country
Sky Island Resort (paragliding destination) · Ponta Membene lodge (Maputaland National Park, World Heritage Site)
~100 staff across both properties · full-service 3–4, segment largely absent in Mozambique
Sky Island: world's first paragliding resort · niche adventure tourism positioning
Ponta Membene: fly & surf fishing focus · high-quality marine reserve with protected waters
Integrated destination model: combined inland–coastal offering · planned transfer & logistics service between properties
Operating model: government-owned asset (Ponta Membene) under professional management contract (Peace Parks Foundation + private operator)

> "Unlocking conservation tourism requires transparent concession models that bring in capable operators without heavy upfront capital."
> *Sean Wookey, Operator (Sky Island / Ponta Membene)*

Active investment signals - recent entrants
Aman Group - first African safari resort at Karingani, Game Reserve within the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Park corridor.
Singita - luxury lodge concession signed November 2025, Santa Carolina island, Bazaruto Archipelago National Park
Gorongosa National Park - three camps and a lodge (Greg Carr / Visabeira Group)
Azura Retreats - rebuilt and reopened Marlin Lodge, Benguerra Island, 2024
Kisawa Sanctuary - anchors high end of the Bazaruto market; Bazaruto Centre for Scientific Studies
Saudade Hotel - new boutique property near Vilankulos, opened by South African investors 2024

KEY STAKEHOLDERS
ANDITUR, FP (formerly INATUR) National Agency for Tourism Development and Investment, tourism investment promotion, destination development and tourism asset structuring
ANAC Administration of Conservation Areas - concession framework for lodges and parks
Ministry of Economy - Sector strategy, tourism targets and investment pipeline
APIEX Investment registration, fiscal incentives and facilitation

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR INVESTORS
ANDITUR / Visit Mozambique - destination and investment information visitmozambique.gov.mz
ANAC - conservation area concession portfolio and application procedures anac.gov.mz
PQG 2025–2029 - government tourism revenue and GDP targets mef.gov.mz
APIEX - investment registration and tourism sector incentives apiex.gov.mz

Figure 4.4 - Wildlife conservation and nature-based tourism are central pillars of Mozambique's tourism investment proposition. Photo courtesy of Ponta Membene, Maputo National Park.

INVEST IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

Mozambique's digital economy is at an inflection point – moving from a historically underbuilt infrastructure base to a rapidly investable platform, driven by a combination of regulatory reform, anchor infrastructure investments, and a young, mobile-first population. Mozambique in 2026 resembles where East African digital markets were a decade ago, early in infrastructure, but late enough in technology adoption to leapfrog legacy systems.

The government has made a clear and deliberate choice: position the country as a digital nation. That choice is visible in the institutional architecture, a dedicated Ministry of Communications and Digital Transformation, a newly restructured agency for digital infrastructure and innovation (ATDI, IP – formerly INAGE), and a reform agenda covering cloud law, data centre regulation, national roaming, and infrastructure sharing, all enacted or advanced in the past two years. The private sector is not waiting for the legislation to be perfect. It is investing ahead of it.

The most tangible signal is capital. Raxio Group opened Mozambique's first Tier III Uptime-certified data centre at Beluluane Industrial Park in May 2024, a USD 20 million investment backed by Meridiam Infrastructure Partners and Roha Group, with eight telecom operators already signed up. Vodacom invested USD 25 million in a second Tier III facility, launched in April 2024. A government national data centre is under construction in Maputo, with a sovereign cloud platform targeted for Q3 2026. Three submarine cables land near Maputo, including the high-capacity 2Africa cable, giving the country connectivity infrastructure comparable to the best-positioned markets in the region. The convergence of regulatory reform, infrastructure deployment, and demographic momentum is now creating a self-reinforcing cycle of digital adoption.

24M	24M	USD 350M+
Active mobile SIM cards · ~71% penetration · 11M mobile internet users	Mobile wallet accounts — 4 times than traditional bank accounts numbers	Government digital public infrastructure commitment — backed by World Bank and EU
INCM · MCTD (2025)	Bank of Mozambique, 2025	MCTD · INAGE (March 2026)

Figure 4.5 - Mozambique's first Tier III carrier-neutral data centre, located in Beluluane Industrial Park, is helping position the country as a regional digital infrastructure hub. Photo courtesy of Raxio Data Centres Mozambique.

Three structural drivers underpin the investment case:

A reform agenda that is real and moving.
The new Ministry of Communications and Digital Transformation, established in 2025, has implemented significant structural reforms: a Cloud Computing Regulation that addresses long standing legal uncertainty that prevented private cloud hosting; as well as regulations for data centres; infrastructure sharing; and national roaming. A USD 350 million digital public infrastructure programme backed by the World Bank and EU is under implementation, covering digital identity, electronic payments, citizen portal, data centres, and the national government network (GovNET).

A financial inclusion platform ready for deepening.
With 6.5 million M-Pesa customers, Vodacom Mozambique operates the country's largest financial services platform by customer numbers — ahead of any bank. A super-app under development will integrate payments, utilities, government services, and merchant transactions into a single mobile wallet. The central opportunity is converting financial inclusion into economic inclusion: a young, mobile-first population of ~34.6 million, with over 60% under 25, increasingly connected and generating sustained demand for digital services.

A data infrastructure gap actively being filled.
Mozambique had no Tier III data centre until May 2024. Within twelve months, two independent facilities opened, a government national data centre broke ground, and the regulator published data centre standards for the first time. The country's proximity to three submarine cable landings near Maputo, including 2Africa, positions it as a natural connectivity hub for Southern Africa. For investors in data infrastructure, cloud services, connectivity, and enterprise IT, the gap between current infrastructure and the demand generated by ~34.6 million people and a growing LNG economy is the opportunity.
The reform timeline:

2024	Cloud Computing Regulation enacted — first legal framework for cloud hosting in Mozambique, ending years of uncertainty
2024	Data Centre Regulation approved — licensing and standards for data centre operators established
2025	Infrastructure sharing legally mandated — removes tower duplication, reduces network deployment cost
2025	National Roaming Regulation passed — improves rural coverage economics for all operators
2025	Ministry of Communications and Digital Transformation established — first dedicated sector ministry
2026	ATDI established — new agency consolidates all government digital infrastructure under one mandate

Raxio MZ1 — Mozambique's first Tier III data centre, Beluluane Industrial Park
USD 20M investment · inaugurated May 2024 · Tier III Uptime Certified · 3 MW capacity · 2,000 m^2 · up to 400 racks
8 telecom operators and connectivity providers connected · carrier-neutral · hyperscale-ready
Powered by renewable energy (hydro grid + solar) · best-in-class PUE ratios for Africa · near 3 submarine cable landings including 2Africa
Backed by Meridiam Infrastructure Partners + Roha Group · USD 100M IFC financing secured April 2025 for pan-African expansion

"We are excited to be a critical cornerstone in supporting the growth of the country's evolving digital economy, helping to accelerate the adoption of digital tools and services across industries."
Robert Mullins, Former CEO, Raxio Group - inauguration of Raxio MZ1, Maputo, May 2024

Vodacom Mozambique - technology company and digital infrastructure partner
23 years in Mozambique · USD 25M Tier III data centre launched April 2024 · IoT services for government and oil and gas sector
M-Pesa: 6.5 million customers · 190,000 agents, largest financial services platform in Mozambique by customer numbers
300+ schools connected with computer labs and Wi-Fi (Vodacom Foundation, 2018–present)
World Bank rural sites tender (300 sites, up to USD 200M), bid in preparation · Universal Service Access Fund: 60-site tender won
Device assembly proposal: Vodacom Group conditionally willing to invest in local smartphone/POS assembly (USD 3M), pending government decision

“The direction is right. The vision is there. What we need now is for the legal and regulatory framework to move a little faster, and for the right actors to be given the space to help make it happen.”
Lara Narcy, Head of Regulatory Affairs, Vodacom Mozambique,March 2026
Note: *content subject to approval by Vodacom Mozambique prior to publication.*

Open investment opportunities:
The government’s ATDI pipeline presents EUR 245 million in identified investment opportunities for EU private sector participation: national data centre (EUR 80M), GovNET backbone and last-mile connectivity (EUR 100M), electronic payments gateway (EUR 15M), cybersecurity SOC (EUR 10M), digitalisation of district secretariats (EUR 15M), and an AI data centre concept leveraging Mozambique’s abundant hydroelectric power as a regional hub for SADC. The regulator (INCM) has additionally identified opportunities in tower companies (TowerCos), regional internet exchange points (IXPs) in Maputo, Beira, and Nampula, and device assembly facilities for domestic and regional markets. Open investment sectors identified by government: data centres · connectivity · fintech · device assembly · EdTech · HealthTech · AgriTech · BPO/nearshoring.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS
MCTD Ministry of Communications and Digital Transformation, sector policy and strategy
INAGE/ATDI Digital infrastructure and e-government agency, EUR 245M open investment pipeline
INCM Telecommunications and postal regulator, licensing, spectrum and sector entry
INTIC National Institute of ICTs, digital governance, cloud and data centre regulation
APIEX Investment incentives and Special Economic Zones facilitation

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR INVESTORS
INAGE/ATDI - EUR 245M digital infrastructure investment pipeline and deal room inage.gov.mz
MCTD - ministry website, sector strategy and investment proposition mctd.gov.mz
INCM - telecommunications licensing and sector opportunities incm.gov.mz
World Bank EDGE Project - DPI, connectivity and digital skills programme worldbank.org
APIEX - investment registration and digital sector incentives apiex.gov.mz

INVEST IN LOGISTICS

Mozambique's logistics sector is not a future story. It is geography made investable. Three corridors, Maputo, Beira, and Nacala — connect the Indian Ocean coast to the landlocked interior of southern Africa. Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Eswatini or the DRC use Mozambique as an import/export corridor. That structural position is not dependent on gas, coal, or any policy cycle. It is fixed. And the infrastructure underpinning it is growing.

The Port of Maputo handled 32 million tons in 2025, an all-time record, up 52% since 2019, despite a year that included temporary disruptions to border operations in early 2025. Rail volumes grew 17% to 11.7 million tons. DP World is expanding the container terminal to 530,000 TEUs. The bulk terminal is being expanded to 16 million tons. And alongside the port, a private logistics ecosystem is forming: cold chain operators, multimodal transport companies, and international freight forwarders are staking positions ahead of the LNG economy's peak demand.

32M tons	**3 corridors**	**USD 48.9M**
Port of Maputo throughput 2025 — all-time record · +52% since 2019	Maputo · Beira · Nacala — serving Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi,Eswatini and DRC and beyond	Concession fees paid to government 2025 — up from USD 41.7M in 2023
MPDC (January 2026)	CFM · MPDC	MPDC (January 2026)

Figure 4.6 - The Port of Maputo serves as a strategic gateway connecting regional markets to global trade routes.
Photo courtesy of Maputo Port Development Company (MPDC).

Three corridors, three investment logics:

Maputo Corridor	**32M tons** Throughput 2025 (all-time record)	**DP World CT → 530K TEUs · Bulk terminal → 16M tons** Expansion underway
Beira Corridor	**Zimbabwe · Zambia · DRC · Malawi** Hinterland served	**+40% H1 2024 · coal and agribusiness primary drivers** Growth trajectory
Nacala Corridor	**10M ton capacity · 1.4M tons 2024** Installed capacity	**Deepest natural port in Southern Africa · direct rail to Malawi** Strategic position

The investment is already moving:
The most credible signal in an emerging market is not government targets. It is what experienced private capital is actually doing. In Mozambique's logistics sector, a set of active, commercially structured investments demonstrates that the opportunity is real, and that the operating environment, while demanding, is navigable for well-prepared investors.

> "Mozambique has the potential to be the premier logistics hub for the entire region. Anything that Zimbabwe, Malawi, or Zambia needs to import or export has to pass through here. That is not dependent on gas, or coal, or any natural resource, that is geography. The opportunity to optimise the corridors and the ports already exists. The question is whether investors can see it."
>
> Miguel Rodrigues, Founder, Sintagma

Sintagma - building Mozambique's cold chain and transport infrastructure

Afrigotel cold storage: 2 facilities in Maputo (Zimpeto and Port area) + 1 in Pemba · ~5,000 m^2 total footprint · ~10,000 tonnes capacity · cooling and freezing (-22°C)

Clients: major importers · food manufacturers · FMCG distributors · oil and gas catering companies, pharmaceuticals

Transtrevo Carrier: ~25 trucks, refrigerated units, super links, tankers · national corridors + cross-border SA routes · acquired in 2026

Expansion pipeline: 5,000 m^2 facility planned (est. USD 5M), IFC engagement underway · · targeting growing regional demand linked to South African export corridors and northern LNG projects

Opportunity for co-investors: proven business model · first-mover cold chain platform · LNG-sector demand pipeline · addressing a critical gap in Mozambique's agribusiness supply chain

"There are so many invisible opportunities in Mozambique that people are still not seeing, things that in developed countries you would take for granted. Cold storage is the perfect example. We built the first real facility here because nobody else had done it. No matter how much crisis there is, the logistics industry keeps growing, because the demand never goes away."

Miguel Rodrigues, Founder, Sintagma

DHL Global Forwarding, new Maputo office and regional logistics hub
Inaugurated April 10, 2026 · new Maputo office + 1,000 m^2+ warehouse facility
Positioned as a regional hub, serving not only Mozambique but key countries across Southern and Eastern Africa
Signal: one of the world's leading freight forwarders investing in permanent, scaled Mozambique infrastructure
"Our new facility reflects our commitment to supporting customers with reliable, connected, and future-ready logistics solutions, not only in Mozambique, but also across key countries in the region."
Erik Slootweg, Strategy and Growth Manager Sub-Sahara, DHL Global Forwarding - April 2026

Where the opportunities are:
Port and terminal infrastructure presents the most capital-intensive opportunities: PPP structures for terminal expansion, container handling, and dry port development at inland nodes (Beira, Nacala, Moatize). Rail concession extensions and rolling-stock financing along the Nacala and Beira corridors are active government priorities. Cold chain and warehousing — the gap that Sintagma has proven — remains heavily under-supplied relative to demand, both for the domestic food distribution market and for the LNG-sector supply chain serving the northern projects. Multimodal logistics platforms linking Maputo port to South African producers (particularly Mpumalanga citrus) represent near-term commercial opportunities that are currently constrained only by storage infrastructure. Road transport capacity — particularly refrigerated and heavy-load fleets serving the Maputo–South Africa and Maputo–north corridors — is growing but remains insufficient relative to the demand that LNG peak construction will generate.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS
MPDC Maputo Port Development Company - port operations, expansion and concession
CFM Caminhos de Ferro de Moçambique - national rail network and corridor concessions
Ministry of Transport and Logistics Sector policy, corridor investment and regulatory framework
MozParks Industrial park operator - Beluluane, Nampula and Cabo Delgado
APIEX - Investment facilitation and fiscal incentives

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR INVESTORS
MPDC - port performance, expansion plans and concession framework portmaputo.com
CFM - rail corridor concessions and freight operations cfmnet.co.mz
MozParks - industrial park investment facilitation mozparks.co.mz
APIEX - investment registration and logistics sector incentives apiex.gov.mz
AfDB - Nacala and Beira Corridor development programme documentation afdb.org

LOCAL CONTENT OPPORTUNITIES

The LNG projects now under way in Mozambique are expected to generate immense business and investment opportunities, for established players and new entrants alike. Over USD 10 billion is expected to flow into the domestic economy in the next five years from gas developments alone. The three active projects have already committed over USD 7 billion in contracts to Mozambican companies, with Mozambique LNG expecting 17,000 direct jobs at peak construction. The structural question for investors is not whether this wave will arrive, it will, but how much of the resulting demand is filled by local businesses rather than imports. That gap is the investment opportunity.

The opportunity spans two distinct phases. During construction, active across all three major projects, LNG operators are full corporate entities with permanent Maputo and Pemba offices generating immediate demand for services any business can supply today: security, catering, vehicle rental, housing, ICT, cleaning, and logistics. In the operational phase, running 15 to 25 years once production begins, opportunities deepen into specialised services, skilled workforce participation, and supply chain roles that can be prepared for during the construction window. Coral Sul, already operational since 2022, provides the proof: USD 800 million in local supply chain spend, 1,400 jobs, and 11,300 farmers supported through agri and fisheries initiatives, the OPEX model already working.

> “ A major wave of development is coming, characterized by a commitment to impact. Operators are focused on long-term value creation: generating jobs, building local supply chains, creating income for communities, and becoming an integral part of a better Mozambique. They are moving beyond simple extraction to find real solutions. This is the opportunity”
>
> Adrian Frey, President, Bureau de Conteúdo Local · CTA

USD 10B+
Expected domestic economy flow in five years from gas developments alone

CTA Bureau de Conteúdo Local (2025)

USD 7B+
Contracts committed to Mozambican companies · 17,000 direct jobs at Mozambique LNG peak

TotalEnergies · Eni (2025–2026)

Local employment multiplier
Each expatriate role supports multiple Mozambican jobs across operations and local supply chains

Eni Mozambique (2025)

NOW — CORPORATE SERVICES

Accessible to any business today

- Security and facilities management
- Catering and hospitality
- Vehicle and equipment rental
- Housing and property management
- ICT support and communications
- Cleaning, maintenance, events

MEDIUM TERM — SUPPLY CHAIN

Buildable with training and partnerships

- HSE and safety training services
- Certified ICT supply and maintenance
- Professional services (legal, HR)
- Logistics and transport coordination
- Labour-intensive manufacturing inputs
- Community health and education

OPEX PHASE — DEEP INTEGRATION

The 15–25 year participation window

- Specialised operations support
- Industrial maintenance and inspection
- Downstream processing services
- Agricultural supply to project communities
- Skills and education infrastructure
- Regional logistics at anchor scale

LOCAL CONTENT IMPACT

Source: CTA — Bureau de Conteúdo Local, April 2026

TotalEnergies
Mozambique LNG
+ USD 20B
investment
17,000
direct jobs expected at peak construction
+ USD 4B
local procurement contracts committed

Eni · operational
Coral Sul FLNG
USD 7B
investment · 1,400 jobs
USD 800M
local supply chain spend
~90,000
agri & fisheries beneficiaries · 11,300 farmers

USD 20M social investment

Eni · commitments
Coral Norte FLNG
USD 7.2B
investment · 1,400 jobs
~USD 3B
committed to local suppliers

USD 60M social investment budgeted

ExxonMobil · commitments
Rovuma LNG
USD 27–30B
investment
USD 1.5M
social investment (Palma)

Sasol
Pande & Temane
~USD 1.4B
investment
99%
Mozambican workforce in operations
~70%
local procurement

Access-to-finance fund with BCI since 2018

MRM
Montepuez Ruby Mining
USD 300M
investment
1,400 jobs
95% Mozambican workforce

Syrah Resources
Balama Graphite
USD 170–200M
investment
97%
Mozambican workforce (50% local community)

USD 4M social investment · Cabo Delgado

CTA — Bureau de Conteúdo Local

Mozambique's structured gateway for investors into the local content economy
The Bureau de Conteúdo Local (BLC), established within CTA, coordinates and accelerates local content across Mozambique's energy, mining, and productive sectors. Its mandate covers all seven pillars of local content: job creation, national procurement, capacity building, access to finance, community development, industrial park development, and investor support. For incoming investors, it provides a single structured interface — connecting procurement opportunities, Mozambican partners, government alignment, and compliance support from day one.

→ Identification of tenders and procurement opportunities
→ Structured Local Content Plans for market entry
→ Local Content Card (scorecard under development with Eni)
→ Connection to Mozambican partners and service providers
→ Alignment with government and private sector
→ Coordination with MIREME, INP, and line ministries
→ Provincial coordination (Cabo Delgado, Tete, Inhambane)
→ Institutional support during establishment phase

conteudo.local@bcl.org.mz · www.bcl.org.mz · linkedin.com/company/blc-mocambique

What operators call “virtuous contamination”, the deliberate spreading of contracts and training across local firms rather than concentrating procurement among established suppliers, is how a single sector becomes a platform for economy-wide development. The evidence is no longer hypothetical: across gas, mining, and agribusiness, the model is already working. The gas wave, when it arrives in full, does not come as a finished product. It comes as demand. What fills that space, imports or Mozambican businesses, is the difference between an enclave and a transformation.

Legal Framework

Mozambique does not yet have a single consolidated Local Content Law, although a dedicated framework is under development.

In practice, local content is governed through a combination of sector legislation and project-level obligations. Core provisions are embedded in the Petroleum Law (Law No. 21/2014, of 18 August) and Mining Law (Law No. 20/2014, of 18 August), supported by the Petroleum Operations Regulation (Decree No. 34/2015, of 31 December) and recent ministerial instruments (e.g. Diploma No. 55/2024, of 5 July), as well as concession agreements that define binding commitments on employment, procurement, and supplier development.

While the framework remains fragmented in structure, it is well established in practice, with obligations implemented through contracts, regulatory oversight, and coordination platforms such as the Bureau de Conteúdo Local.

Complementary legislation includes:

- Cabo Delgado Provincial Regulation (Resolution No. 6/2024, of 19 April)
- Labour Law (Law No. 13/2023, of 25 August)
- MSME Law (Law No. 7/2024, of 6 June)
- Public-Private Partnerships Law (Law No. 15/2011, of 10 August)
- Electricity Law (Law No. 12/2022, of 11 July)
- Investment Law (Law No. 8/2023, of 9 June)
- Sovereign Fund Law (Law No. 1/2024, of 9 January)
- Regulation on Employment of Foreign Workers in Extractives (Decree-Law No. 63/2011, of 7 December)
- Coral Norte FLNG Decree (Decree No. 9/2025, of 11 April)

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

BLC / CTA Bureau de Conteúdo Local - official local content facilitation body, supplier registration and opportunity tracking
INEFP - National Institute of Employment and Vocational Training - workforce development and skills certification
APIEX - Investment registration and LNG supply chain incentives
Ministry of Economy Economic diversification policy and local content regulatory framework

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR INVESTORS

CTA Bureau de Conteúdo Local - supplier registration, opportunity tracking and BLC programme cta.org.mz
APIEX - investment facilitation and local content incentive framework apiex.gov.mz
Mozambique Sustainable Investment Requirements - ITC/UKAID/APIEX apiex.gov.mz
INEFP - workforce training, skills certification and labour market data inefp.gov.mz

5. ENTRY AND ESTABLISHMENT ROADMAP

This chapter is your practical guide to entering and establishing a business in Mozambique. It covers the institutions you will work with, the legal foundation underpinning the process, the steps you must complete, and the additional requirements that apply in your sector. APIEX is your primary contact throughout. apiex@apiex.gov.mz | apiex.gov.mz

5.1 APIEX - Your Investment Facilitation Partner

APIEX - Agência de Promoção de Investimentos e Exportações, is Mozambique's dedicated investment promotion and facilitation agency, mandated under Law No. 8/2023 to be the primary institutional interface for all foreign investors. APIEX serves as the central entry point for investors, facilitating coordination across the institutions involved throughout the investment lifecycle: from first enquiry and country briefing, through the authorisation process, company establishment, and sector licensing, to operational aftercare, export promotion, and support for reinvestment.

Each investor is assigned a dedicated account manager who provides a primary point of contact with the Mozambican government, actively intervening on regulatory questions, licensing delays, or coordination issues. APIEX also coordinates with line ministries, sector regulators, the BAU, and the tax authority, reducing the burden of navigating multiple government bodies independently.

PRE-ARRIVAL	ESTABLISHMENT	OPERATIONS	CONTACT
Sector briefings and investment mapping · Country and regulatory orientation · Site identification support · Connection to line ministries and sector regulators · Sector-specific investment profiles on request	Investment authorisation (all tracks under Law 8/2023) · Investment Certificate issuance · BAU coordination · Sector regulator liaison · Land and DUAT guidance · Visa facilitation	Aftercare and investor retention · Regulatory problem-solving · Work permit support · Export promotion and market access · Connection to financing institutions · Reinvestment support	apiex@apiex.gov.mz +258 21 321 291 apiex.gov.mz All first consultations free of charge

Why contact APIEX first

- APIEX consultation is free and non-binding. Use it to clarify your investment track, understand sector requirements, and identify the right contacts before spending resources on feasibility work.
- APIEX issues letters of support for land identification, ministry meetings, and embassy applications, a practical tool that accelerates pre-investment engagement at no cost.
- For investors considering SEZs or industrial parks, APIEX coordinates with zone authorities and MozParks on your behalf, streamlining what would otherwise require multiple separate engagements.

5.2 Mozambique's New Investment Law - Law No. 8/2023

Law No. 8/2023, enacted June 2023, in force September 2023, implemented by Decree No. 8/2024 (March 2024), is the most consequential reform of Mozambique's investment framework in 30 years. It replaces Law No. 3/1993, a regime widely regarded as a structural barrier to FDI, with a modern system designed to position Mozambique as a competitive destination for international capital. For investors, it establishes binding minimum decision timelines, removes the feasibility study requirement for most projects, strengthens statutory protections, and links access to fiscal incentives directly to a single APIEX-issued certificate.

Why Law No. 8/2023 is a positive signal for investors

- Binding minimum decision timelines: the registration-only track (see figure 5.2) carries a statutory 3-working-day minimum decision commitment — not an administrative target. Investors can plan mobilisation with certainty.
- No feasibility study for most projects: unlike many African investment regimes, Law No. 8/2023 removes the feasibility study requirement for projects up to ~USD 500M, reducing pre-investment cost and time.
- Fiscal incentives now certificate-triggered and transparent: access to the Fiscal Benefits Code — CIT exemptions and capital goods import duty waivers — is directly linked to the APIEX Investment Certificate, creating a clear, predictable pathway.
- Statutory investor protections: fair treatment, DUAT protection, free capital repatriation, and access to ICSID/ICC arbitration are codified legal rights, not administrative practices subject to ministerial discretion.
- Implementing Regulation (Decree 8/2024) operationalises the procedural detail, clarifies incentives, and sets exact documentation requirements — reducing ambiguity in application.

KEY PROVISIONS

Registration-only track (most FDI projects): minimum 3-working-day decision at provincial level (≤ ~USD 54M); APIEX Director-General level (~USD 100M); Minister of Finance level (~USD 500M) — higher tiers carry longer realistic timelines. Authorisation track (PPPs, projects >USD 500M, Council of Ministers): up to 120 days. Unlocks fiscal incentives, customs exemptions on capital goods, and Business Investment Activity Visa. Applies to the vast majority of FDI projects up to ~USD 500M. Simplified application, no feasibility study. Decision in minimum 3 working days. Tiers: Provincial Governor (up to ~USD 54M) → APIEX Director-General (~USD 100M) → Minister of Finance (~USD 500M).

— Authorisation track: PPPs, concessions, projects >USD 500M, land ≥10,000 ha, mining/petroleum. Full feasibility study required. Council of Ministers or Minister of Finance. Up to 120 days.

— Investment Certificate: Issued by APIEX. Optional but unlocks: customs exemptions on Class K capital goods, full fiscal incentives under the Fiscal Benefits Code (Law No. 4/2009), and the Business Investment Activity Visa (≥ USD 500,000). Obligations: start within 120 days, bi-annual reports, FDI registration within 90 days.

— Investor protections: Statutory: fair treatment, DUAT protection, free transfer of profits and capital, access to ICSID/ICC arbitration. Minimum FDI threshold for repatriation rights: MZN 6.5M (~USD 100,000).

Full text: apiex.gov.mz · investmentpolicy.unctad.org/investment-laws/laws/366/mozambique-investment-law-2023

MOZAMBIQUE INVESTMENT LAW No. 8/2023

Enacted June 2023 · In force September 2023 · Decree No. 8/2024 (March 2024) · Replaces Law No. 3/1993

REGISTRATION-ONLY TRACK		AUTHORISATION TRACK
Two-track authorisation system — simplified registration for the vast majority of projects		
T1	**Up to approx. USD 54M** **Approved by: Provincial Governor** Min. 3-day decision · Simplified submission · No feasibility study required.	**Above approx. USD 500M** **Approved by: Council of Ministers** Up to 120 days **Also applies to:** • PPPs and concession agreements • Land concessions ≥ 10,000 hectares • Mining & petroleum processing projects • Mandatory state participation 5–20%
T2	**USD 54M – approx. USD 100M** **Approved by: APIEX Director-General** Min. 3-day decision · Simplified submission · No feasibility study required.	*Full feasibility study required · Up to 120-day review.*
T3	**USD 100M – approx. USD 500M** **Approved by: Minister of Finance** Min. 3-day decision · Simplified submission · No feasibility study required.	✓ Outcome: Council of Ministers Resolution
✓ Outcome: Investment Certificate — APIEX		✓ Outcome: Council of Ministers Resolution

Minimum FDI threshold for repatriation rights: MZN 6.5 million (approx. USD 100,000) · Register with Bank of Mozambique within 90 days of investment entry

THE INVESTMENT CERTIFICATE — WHAT IT UNLOCKS

Fiscal incentives	Customs exemptions	Business Visa	Repatriation rights
Tax holidays, reduced rates under Fiscal Benefits Code (Law No. 4/2009)	Capital goods (Class K assets) exempt from import duties	Business Investment Activity Visa for investors ≥ USD 500,000	Free transfer of profits, dividends and capital abroad

INVESTOR OBLIGATIONS AFTER CERTIFICATION

120 days	Bi-annual	90 days
Commence project implementation within 120 days of approval	Submit progress reports to APIEX every 6 months	Register FDI with Bank of Mozambique within 90 days of investment entry

INVESTOR PROTECTIONS UNDER LAW No. 8/2023

Fair & non-discriminatory treatment	**Protection of property rights incl. DUATs**	**Free transfer of profits, dividends & capital**	**International arbitration (ICSID · ICC)**

Source: Law No. 8/2023 · Decree No. 8/2024 · Fiscal Benefits Code (Law No. 4/2009) · US State Dept Investment Climate Statement 2025

Figure 5.2 - Investment Law No. 8/2023: two-track authorisation system, thresholds, certificate benefits, and investor protections.

5.3 Taxation, Incentives and Special Economic Zones

Mozambique's fiscal incentive framework is defined primarily by the Lei n.º 4/2009, applied in conjunction with the Lei n.º 8/2023 and its implementing regulation (Decree No. 8/2024). Together, these instruments establish a structured system of incentives available to qualifying investments, including corporate income tax reductions, investment tax credits, accelerated depreciation, and exemptions on import duties and VAT for capital goods. Additional regimes apply based on location (e.g. Special Economic Zones), sector, and project type, creating a differentiated incentive landscape.

In practice, however, the effective tax position of an investment depends on how these regimes are applied and sequenced. While the framework is clear in law, investors typically navigate a layered system, where eligibility, interpretation, and timing influence the final incentive package. The summary below provides a simplified view of the main regimes.

Mozambique — Fiscal Incentive Framework (Simplified Overview)				
Regime	**Corporate Income Tax (IRPC)**	**Incentive Type**	**Duration**	**Key Conditions**
Standard regime	32%	—	—	Applies to all companies not benefiting from incentives
Investment Law (general)	32% (base)	5– credit	5 years	APIEX Investment Certificate; % higher outside Maputo
Customs incentives	—	Exemption on import duties + VAT (Class K goods)	Up to 5 years	Capital goods not locally available
Accelerated depreciation	—	+50% depreciation rate	Project life (early years impact)	Productive assets (industrial/agro)
Special Economic Zones (SEZ)	0% → 16% → 24% (approx. effective progression)	CIT exemption + phased reductions	Up to 15 years	Location within designated SEZ
Industrial Free Zones (IFZ)	0% → reduced rates	Full exemption + reductions	Up to 15+ years	Export-oriented production
Infrastructure projects	Up to 80% reduction	CIT reduction	Up to 15 years	Public infrastructure / PPPs
Rapid Development Zones (ZRD)	32% (base)	20% investment tax credit	5 years	Designated regions (e.g. Zambezi Valley, Niassa)
Sector-specific incentives	Variable	Mix of reductions + exemptions	Variable	Agriculture, tourism, industry

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR INVESTORS

- No single effective tax rate: outcomes depend on sector, location, and project structure
- Strong upside in structured regimes: SEZs, IFZs, and infrastructure projects offer materially reduced tax exposure
- Front-loaded incentives: most benefits apply in the first 5–10 years, critical for project IRR
- Customs relief is significant: capital-intensive projects benefit from upfront cost reductions

Process matters: access to incentives is tied to the APIEX Investment Certificate and compliance with reporting obligations

5.4 The Investment Roadmap at a Glance

Figure 5.3 shows the complete investment journey across three phases — Explore, Establish, and Operate and Grow — and how the universal procedural chain (Steps 1–8) connects to sector-specific pathways branching from Step 4. All investors follow the universal journey; additional sector steps are covered in section 5.5.

THE MOZAMBIQUE INVESTMENT JOURNEY
Three phases · Universal steps for all investors · Sector branches from Step 4

Step	Activity	Institution	Timeline
PHASE 1 — EXPLORE Discovery, assessment and commitment			
E1	**Engage with APIEX for information and support**	APIEX	**Day 1**
E2	**Country and sector assessment**	APIEX / Own research	**1–4 wks**
E3	**Site and infrastructure assessment**	APIEX · DINAT	**2–6 wks**
E4	**Sector regulator pre-engagement**	Line ministry / regulator	**2–4 wks**
E5	**Environmental and land pre-screening**	MAAP · DINAT	**2–8 wks**
PHASE 2 — ESTABLISH Sequential procedural chain — all investors			
1	**Company Registration**	BAU · AT · CREL	**3–10 days**
1.1	Reserve Company Name	BAU / CREL	1–2 days
1.2	Commercial Registration	BAU / CREL	1–3 days
1.3	Obtain NUIT (Tax ID)	Tax Authority	1–3 days
✓ Outcome: Legal registered entity with NUIT			
2	**Investment Certification — APIEX (optional)**	APIEX	**3–120 days**
3	**Register FDI with Bank of Mozambique**	Bank of Mozambique	**Within 90 days**
4	**Business Licence (alvará) — SECTOR BRANCH POINT**	BAU / Line ministry	**5–15 days**
↓ Sector-specific steps branch here — see Phase 2 sector journeys in section 5.5			
5	**Register with Tax Authority (AT)**	Tax Authority	**1–3 days**
6	**Work Permits & Visas**	MTGAS · evisa.gov.mz	**15–30 days**
7	**Register with INSS**	INSS	**1–3 days**
8	**Notify commencement of activity**	BAU · AT · Labour	**1–3 days**
PHASE 3 — OPERATE AND GROW Ongoing operations, compliance and expansion			
O1	**Open commercial bank account + capital transfer**	Commercial bank	**1–5 days**
O2	**Tax compliance and fiscal incentive activation**	Tax Authority · APIEX	**Ongoing**
O3	**Bi-annual reporting to APIEX**	APIEX	**Every 6 months**
O4	**Aftercare and expansion support**	APIEX · sector regulators	**Ongoing**

SECTOR-SPECIFIC JOURNEYS — Branch from Step 4 · Additional steps required per sector
Renewable Energy · Agribusiness · Tourism · Light Manufacturing · Fisheries & Aquaculture · PPP & Large-Scale Projects

Source: Law No. 8/2023 · Decree No. 8/2024 · APIEX Investment Procedure Guide · evisa.gov.mz · All timelines indicative; confirm with APIEX at time of application

5.5 The Universal Investment Journey

Every foreign investor establishing a new business in Mozambique follows the steps below across three phases. Timelines are indicative. Engage your APIEX account manager from Day 1 and work with experienced local legal counsel throughout.

KEY INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Role
APIEX	Primary facilitator: investment authorisation, certification, account management, aftercare.
BAU — Balcão de Atendimento Único	One-stop-shop for company registration and standard business licences.
CREL	Commercial registration (through BAU).
AT — Autoridade Tributária	Tax ID (NUIT), fiscal compliance, Investment Certificate incentive activation.
Bank of Mozambique (via commercial bank)	FDI registration — mandatory within 90 days for profit repatriation rights.
INSS	Social security registration — mandatory before hiring any employee. Contribution: 7% employer + 3% employee on gross salary (INSS).
MTGAS	Work permits for foreign employees. Foreign worker quota: 5% of workforce (Decree No. 37/2016; derogation available for demonstrably scarce skills). Confirm current conditions with MTGAS — see also Decree No. 88/2024.
Line ministries / sector regulators	Sector-specific authorisations and licences (see 5.5).

PHASE 1 - EXPLORE

PHASE 1 — EXPLORE | Discovery, assessment and commitment			
E1	**Engage with APIEX** Free first consultation. Sector briefing, investment track determination, account manager assignment.	APIEX	Day 1
E2	**Country and sector assessment** Market research, regulatory mapping, competitive landscape, financial modelling.	APIEX / own	1–4 wks
E3	**Site and infrastructure assessment** Land availability (DUAT pre-check), grid connection, transport, utilities.	APIEX · DINAT	2–6 wks
E4	**Sector regulator pre-engagement** Early dialogue with relevant line ministry or regulator before committing capital.	Sector reg.	2–4 wks
E5	**Environmental and land pre-screening** Determine EIA category (A/B/C) and DUAT pathway — most common source of timeline risk.	MAAP · DINAT	2–8 wks

PHASE 2 - ESTABLISH

PHASE 2 — ESTABLISH | Sequential procedural chain — all investors			
1	**Company Registration** (1.1) Name reservation at BAU/CREL · 1–2 days | (1.2) Commercial registration · 1–3 days — documents required: passports/IDs of all partners, company statutes, proof of minimum 30% capital deposit | (1.3) NUIT tax ID from AT · simultaneous with registration in most cases. Note: Environmental pre-screening (EIA category) and DUAT land due diligence must be initiated in Phase 1 (Step E5) and run in parallel with Phase 2 — not sequenced after it. See section 5.5.2.	BAU · CREL · AT	3–10 days
✓ **Outcome:** Registered legal entity with NUIT			
2	**Investment Certification — APIEX (optional)** Registration-only (≤ ~USD 500M): 3-day minimum decision. Authorisation track (PPPs, >USD 500M): up to 120 days. Unlocks fiscal incentives, customs exemptions on capital goods, and Business Investment Activity Visa.	APIEX	3–120 days
✓ **Outcome:** Investment Certificate — activates full fiscal incentive regime and Business Visa			
3	**Register FDI with Bank of Mozambique** Via your commercial bank within 90 days of investment entry. Mandatory for profit repatriation rights. Failure within 3 years results in permanent loss of repatriation rights.	BdM via bank	Within 90d
4	**Business Licence (alvará) — Sector Branch Point** Standard licences: BAU. Sector-specific (energy, mining, tourism, fisheries, financial services): line ministry or regulator. See section 5.5.	BAU / Ministry	5–15 days
5	**Register with Tax Authority** Activate fiscal incentive regime. Obtain tax compliance certificate — required for work permit applications.	AT	1–3 days
6	**Work Permits and Visas** Apply to MTGAS within 15 days of each foreign employee's arrival. Foreign worker quota: 5% of workforce (Decree No. 37/2016; derogation available for demonstrably scarce skills not available locally). Note: Decree No. 88/2024 (December 2024) simplified processing procedures — confirm current quota and derogation conditions with APIEX or MTGAS at time of application. Business Investment Visa (≥ USD 500,000): evisa.gov.mz.	MTGAS · evisa	15–30 days
7	**Register with INSS** Mandatory social security registration before hiring any employee. Contribution: 7% employer + 3% employee on gross salary.	INSS	1–3 days
8	**Notify commencement of activity** Formally notify BAU, AT, and Provincial Directorate of Labour that commercial activity has commenced.	BAU · AT	1–3 days

PHASE 3 - OPERATE AND GROW

PHASE 3 — OPERATE AND GROW | Operations, compliance and expansion			
O1	**Open commercial bank account and transfer capital** Required for FDI registration and repatriation rights.	Commercial bank	1–5 days
O2	**Tax compliance and fiscal incentive activation** Register for applicable tax categories; activate Investment Certificate incentives with AT.	AT · APIEX	Ongoing
O3	**Bi-annual reporting to APIEX** Mandatory for certified investors under Law No. 8/2023. Non-compliance risks loss of incentives.	APIEX	Every 6 mths
O4	**Aftercare and expansion support** APIEX facilitates permit renewals, operational issues, and reinvestment incentive applications.	APIEX	Ongoing

Full checklists, fee schedules, and processing details: APIEX Investment Procedure Guide — apiex.gov.mz

5.6 Sector-Specific Investment Journeys

The steps below are additional to the universal journey (5.4). All investors must also complete E1–E5 and Steps 1–5. Sector steps typically run in parallel with or follow the Business Licence (Step 4). Timelines are indicative.

5.6.1 RENEWABLE ENERGY

Target investors: Grid-connected IPPs (solar, wind, hydro, gas), mini-grid and off-grid developers.
Context: Multi-year, multi-track process. Grid POI study, EIA, DUAT, SPV, and PPA must run in parallel from Day 1. Timelines of 36–72 months to commercial operation are typical. Most concession agreements are awarded through direct negotiation with MIREME. Appoint a Mozambican law firm with active energy project experience before starting.

A	**Grid connection (POI) study and EDM Order** Unlocks EIA Terms of Reference and Site Integration Study. Without it, EIA and DUAT processes cannot formally start.	EDM	1–4 mths
B	**MIREME/ARENE/FUNAE engagement** Begin concession track from Day 1. IPP framework: MIREME. Off-grid: FUNAE. Obtain indicative tariff from ARENE. Most IPP concessions through direct negotiation, not public tender.	MIREME · ARENE	From Day 1
C	**EIA — Provisional Environmental Licence (EPDA)** Category A mandatory — 2 rounds of public participation required. Begin in Phase 1 alongside POI study. Gate to Installation Licence.	MAAP	3–6 mths
D	**DUAT + Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)** 30-day public notice mandatory. DUAT, RAP, and EIA are interdependent — allow 3–12 months depending on site complexity.	MAAP · DINAT	3–12 mths
E	**EIA — Installation Environmental Licence** Issued after full EIA approval and RAP acceptance. Gate to construction. Valid 2 years, renewable.	MAAP	6–12 mths
F	**PPA negotiation and ARENE tariff validation** Power Purchase Agreement with EDM or direct offtake. ARENE validates tariff. PPA bankability is the primary lender condition — engage lenders early.	EDM · ARENE	6–18 mths
G	**SPV incorporation and project financing** Incorporate project SPV. Structure equity and debt. Lenders typically require APIEX certificate, PPA, DUAT, environmental licences, and EPC agreements.	APIEX · legal	Concurrent
H	**Concession agreement + COA (Ready-to-Build)** Council of Ministers resolution + APIEX confirmation + Connection and Operation Agreement with EDM. Ready-to-Build milestone.	CoM · APIEX	1–3 mths

i GET.invest Mozambique IPP Developer Guide: get-invest.eu

5.6.2 AGRIBUSINESS

Target investors: Commercial farming, irrigated agriculture, agro-processing, export-oriented value chains.
Context: The DUAT is the critical path - begin the land process before or simultaneously with APIEX authorisation. Three DUAT types apply: Provisional (2–5 years, requires Exploitation Plan), Definitive (50 years renewable, proven use required), and Community/customary rights (legally valid under Land Law Art. 12; always verify before applying). Community consultation (FPIC) requires a minimum of 3 documented assemblies — not just a 30-day notice. Allow 2–4 months. For full procedural detail see the Manual do Investidor Agrário (APIEX/MAAP/Promove Comércio, 2026): apiex.gov.mz

A	**DUAT — land concession (critical path)** Approval authority by area: up to 50 ha → District Administrator | 51–1,000 ha → Provincial Governor | 1,001–10,000 ha → Minister (MAAP) | >10,000 ha → Council of Ministers. Portaria No. 34/2023 simplified documentation for DUATs ≤1,000 ha (30-day SPGC deadline). Realistic timeline: 3–9 months at provincial level; 12–24 months for national/CoM sites. Use experienced local legal counsel and follow up actively with the SPGC. Source: Manual do Investidor Agrário (APIEX/MAAP/Promove Comércio, 2026) · Land Law No. 19/1997.	MAAP · DINAT · SPGC	3–24 mths
B	**Agricultural activity licence** Issued by the Serviços Provinciais de Agricultura (SPA) of the province of operation. Covers crop types, irrigation, and agro-processing activities. Key documents required: (1) Company registration certificate (≤90 days old); (2) NUIT; (3) DUAT title or valid land rights documentation; (4) Exploitation Plan approved by a qualified agronomist registered with CERN; (5) Valid environmental licence (Declaration, EAS, or EIA as applicable to project scale); (6) Proof of payment of SPA licensing fees (MAAP/SPA schedule). SIMPLIFICA integration: partial integration underway but not yet fully operational at all SPA offices — confirm current status with APIEX or the relevant SPA at time of application. Renewal: annual. Source: Manual do Investidor Agrário (APIEX/MAAP/Promove Comércio, 2026).	MAAP / SPA	2–4 wks
C	**Water use permit** Required for all projects using surface or groundwater for irrigation or agro-processing, regardless of scale. Apply to DNAAS (Direcção Nacional de Abastecimento de Água e Saneamento) via the relevant ARA (Regional Water Administration) for the project's basin. Irrigation finance — engage FUNPI at this stage: FUNPI (Fundo Nacional de Promoção da Irrigação) subsidises up to 30% of irrigation infrastructure costs for eligible projects (≥200 ha). Applications processed in parallel with the water permit. Contact: MAAP/FUNPI. Source: Manual do Investidor Agrário (APIEX/MAAP/Promove Comércio, 2026) · FUNPI/MAAP.	DNAAS	2–6 mths
D	**EIA (if triggered)** Minimum: Category C Environmental Declaration for all projects. Category determined at E5 (Phase 1). Cat. A (Full EIA): >1,000 ha agricultural / >500 ha irrigation / marine aquaculture >50 ha — 6–12 months — MZN 1.9M–6.4M Cat. B (EAS simplified): 250–1,000 ha / medium agro-industry / aquaculture <50 ha — 2–4 months — MZN 320K–1.28M Cat. C (Declaration): <250 ha — 1–2 months — MZN 32K–128K Consultant must be MTA/DNAIA accredited (mta.gov.mz). Run in parallel with Steps A and C. Source: Decree No. 54/2015 · Manual do Investidor Agrário (APIEX/MAAP/Promove Comércio, 2026).	MAAP · DNAIA/MTA	1–12 mths (by category)
E	**Sector association registration** Sector association registration and product-specific licensing. Certain crop categories require registration with a sector body before trading or exporting: Cashew → ACA (Associação dos Exportadores de Caju) · annual export quota; Tobacco → IAM (Instituto do Algodão de Moçambique); Cotton → CAM/IAM · licence required; Sugar → AÇUCAREIRA regulatory engagement. Confirm the current regulated crop list with MAAP/SPA at time of application — the list is subject to ministerial update. Source: Manual do Investidor Agrário (APIEX/MAAP/Promove Comércio, 2026).	MAAP / ACA / IAM	2–4 wks
F	**Exporter registration** Exporter registration — required for all export-oriented operations. Register with APIEX (export promotion function) and DGA (Direcção Geral Aduaneira) before the first shipment. Documents: company registration, NUIT, APIEX Investment Certificate, representative ID. Each shipment requires: (i) Phytosanitary Certificate from IIAM/DNSA (2–5 days per lot); (ii) Certificate of Origin matched to the target trade agreement: EUR.1 for EU/APE-SADC; SADC Form D; Form A for AGOA; AfCFTA protocol when applicable. Origin certificates issued by APIEX, the Chamber of Commerce, or DGA depending on the agreement. Initiate exporter registration during Phase 2 — do not leave it until the first shipment is ready. Source: Manual do Investidor Agrário (APIEX/MAAP/Promove Comércio, 2026).	APIEX · DGA	5–10 days

Agribusiness investor - additional tools and resources
Limpopo Valley Agribusiness SEZ (ZEEA-L): 7,297 km^2 across six irrigated districts in Gaza Province. Investors locating within ZEEA-L benefit from sector-specific CIT incentives, streamlined DUAT procedures, and existing irrigation infrastructure under the World Bank SUSTENTA programme (Decree No. 4/2021). Zone authority replaces MAAP provincial directorate as the primary licensing interface. Contact APIEX for plot availability and zone authority introduction: apiex.gov.mz

Irrigation finance - FUNPI: Eligible irrigation projects (≥200 ha) may access a FUNPI subsidy covering up to 30% of infrastructure cost. Apply to MAAP/FUNPI in parallel with the water use permit (Step C). Source: Manual do Investidor Agrário (APIEX/MAAP/Promove Comércio, 2026) · FUNPI/MAAP.
Credit guarantees - GAPI: GAPI (Sociedade de Investimento e Gestão) provides credit guarantees covering up to 75% of a bank loan for eligible agribusiness projects, improving bankability with commercial lenders. Contact: gapi.co.mz. Source: Manual do Investidor Agrário (APIEX/MAAP/Promove Comércio, 2026).

5.6.3 TOURISM

Target investors: Hotels, resorts, eco-tourism lodges, integrated tourism developments, marina and golf resort projects.

A	**ANDITUR pre- engagement** Defines tourism categories, land designation requirements, and development standards. Engage before finalising site selection.	ANDITUR	2–4 wks
B	**Tourism concession / DUAT** Coastal and conservation-adjacent sites require DUAT. ANAC involvement for protected areas.	MAAP · ANAC	3–18 mths
C	**EIA (Category A or B)** Mandatory for coastal and large-scale projects. Two rounds of public participation for Category A.	MAAP	2–6 mths
D	**Tourism operating licence** Issued by INATUR after construction. Hotel category classification and operational compliance.	ANDITUR	4–8 wks

i Tourism SEZs: Crusse & Jamali (Nampula) and Macaneta Bay (Maputo, USD 774M). ANDITUR

5.6.4 LIGHT MANUFACTURING

Target investors: Consumer goods, food and beverage processing, packaging, construction materials, textiles, assembly operations.

A	**Industrial operating licence (ME)** Issued by Ministry of Economy. Standard licences through BAU. Food, pharma: additional approvals may apply.	ME / BAU	2–4 wks
B	**Environmental compliance (if applicable)** EIA or environmental compliance certificate depending on scale, process type, waste generation.	MAAP	1–3 mths
C	**SEZ/IFZ application (optional)** Zone authority replaces MIT licensing. Access to CIT exemptions, duty-free imports, shared infrastructure. See section 5.6.	Zone authority	Varies

i MozParks Beluluane (Maputo, 700 ha, 400 ha available) and Topuito (Nampula, 215 ha): mozparks.co.mz

5.6.5 FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

Target investors: Commercial fishing fleets, aquaculture (freshwater and marine), fish processing and cold chain operations.

A	**MAAP fishing or aquaculture licence** Industrial fishing or aquaculture activity licence. Artisanal zones excluded from FDI.	MAAP	4–8 wks
B	**Vessel registration (if applicable)** Foreign-flagged vessels require fishing agreement or joint venture. Registration with INAMAR.	INAMAR	2–4 wks
C	**Fish processing licence** Separate licence from MAAP. International SPS certification required for export markets.	MAAP	2–4 wks
D	**EIA (if applicable)** Large-scale aquaculture and coastal processing facilities trigger Category A or B EIA.	MAAP	1–4 mths

i MAAP Fisheries Investment Unit · National Fisheries Research Institute (IIP) · INAMAR

5.6.6 PPP AND LARGE-SCALE PROJECTS

Target investors: Infrastructure PPPs, resource extraction concessions, projects >USD 500M, public utility investments. Governed by the Authorisation Track under Law No. 8/2023 and PPP Law No. 15/2011.

A	**UTAP and line ministry pre-engagement** Early dialogue with UTAP and the relevant line ministry is essential before any formal submission.	UTAP	Phase 1
B	**Feasibility study and EIA** Full feasibility study required. Category A EIA mandatory for most large-scale projects.	UTAP · MAAP	6–18 mths
C	**Council of Ministers submission** Projects >USD 500M, PPPs, land ≥10,000 ha, or mining/petroleum: Council of Ministers approval. Up to 120 days.	CoM · APIEX	Up to 120d
D	**State participation negotiation** PPP Law No. 15/2011: state participation 5–20%. Negotiated during concession agreement stage.	Ministry · UTAP	3–6 mths

i PPP Law No. 15/2011 · UTAP (utap.gov.mz) · Law No. 8/2023 (authorisation track, Article 12+)

5.7 Special Economic Zones and industrial free zones

SEZs and IFZs offer concentrated tax incentives, streamlined customs procedures, and ready infrastructure — making them one of Mozambique's most compelling investment vehicles for industrial projects. As of 2025, Mozambique has seven SEZs and six IFZs distributed across eight provinces, from Niassa in the north to Maputo in the south. Operating within an SEZ or IFZ also simplifies your regulatory journey: the zone authority replaces multiple line ministries as your primary licensing and compliance interface.

SEZ VS. IFZ: CHOOSING THE RIGHT VEHICLE

The primary distinction is the export requirement. SEZs allow sales to both domestic and export markets; IFZs require a minimum 70% export commitment but reward this with a significantly longer tax exemption period.

Figure 5.6a - Large-scale resource investments demonstrate Mozambique's capacity to host capital-intensive industrial projects. Illustrative image based on operations in Mozambique's extractive sector. Source: Kenmare Resources.

MOZPARKS - MOZAMBIQUE'S INDUSTRIAL ZONE OPERATOR

MozParks is the only integrated industrial park operator in Mozambique — a public-private partnership between APIEX and ASEZA (African Sustainable Economic Zones Alliance, represented by Swiss-Mozambican investors). Its anchor-based development model attracts large industrial companies whose supply chains create immediate demand for co-located suppliers and services. At the same time, MozParks parks are deliberately designed as diversified industrial ecosystems, able to accommodate a wide range of sectors rather than depend on a single industry alone. Investors entering a MozParks park benefit from a ready ecosystem, shared logistics, streamlined administration, and free-trade zone status from day one.

MozParks - Current Parks and Expansion

- Beluluane Industrial Park (BIP), Maputo Province: 700 ha in Boane District, 20 km from Port of Maputo. 70+ companies from 18 countries · USD 3B+ invested · 400 ha still available for development. Hosts Mozambique's first Tier III data centre (Raxio, USD 20M) · 80 MW dedicated power supply.
- Topuito Industrial Park (TIP), Nampula Province: 215 ha anchored by Kenmare Resources (world-class mineral sands producer). Integrates mining suppliers and agro-value chain actors. Supports 2,500 jobs, income for 25,000 people.
- Cabo Delgado Parks: four industrial parks and two logistics bases (Montepuez, Balama, Ancuabe, Palma, Pemba, and Mocimboa da Praia) in partnership with the Provincial Government, linked to LNG and extractive industry supply chains.
- Gaza Parks: new initiative (MoU 2025) for agro-processing and value-addition manufacturing. Each park targets up to 10,000 direct and indirect jobs.
- National expansion: development of a network of 20 industrial parks across all provinces, aligned with Government priority plans. Currently 80+ companies, 12,000+ jobs across all parks.

Figure 5.6b Industrial park infrastructure supporting manufacturing, logistics, and export-oriented investment in Mozambique. Photo: MozParks.

Figure 5.6c Mozambique's industrial parks provide ready infrastructure, skilled labour, and integrated support services for investors. Photo: MozParks.

Further detail on incentive schedules and application procedures: apiex.gov.mz · Decree No. 43/2009 and zone-specific establishment decrees.

5.7 Sustainability and ESG Requirements

Mozambique's environmental, social, and governance (ESG) requirements are legally binding, monitored by government, and increasingly required by the development finance institutions that fund the majority of significant FDI into the country. Understanding them before committing capital reduces compliance risk and, where Mozambique's framework aligns with investor ESG standards, strengthens access to concessional and blended finance. Three areas are mandatory for all investors: environmental licensing, labour law, and community and land rights.

Environmental compliance - mandatory for all investors

Every investment project must obtain an environmental licence before commencing operations. The licence category is determined by the nature and scale of the project. Initiate the EIA process at Phase 1 (Step E5), before site selection is finalised. Use a consultant accredited with DNAIA/MTA. Engage the relevant ministry from Day 1.

Category	Trigger (all sectors)	Timeline	Ongoing obligation
A+ / A — Full EIA	Large-scale or sensitive sites: >1,000 ha agricultural; >500 ha irrigation; coastal zones; conservation buffers; energy generation	6–12 months	Annual environmental audit · decommissioning plan required
B — Simplified EAS	Medium-scale: 250–1,000 ha; medium agro-industry; aquaculture <50 ha; medium industrial	2–4 months	Periodic environmental audit
C — Environmental Declaration	Small-scale, low-impact: <250 ha; most light manufacturing and services	1–2 months	Self-monitoring report

Source: Environmental Law No. 20/1997 · EIA Regulation, Decree No. 54/2015 · Environmental Audit Regulation (2003) · MTA/DNAIA

Non-compliance carries real consequences: improvement orders, project suspension, financial penalties, and in serious cases criminal liability. Annual environmental audits are operational obligations, not one-time establishment steps. Decommissioning plans must be submitted at project closure.

Labour law - key provisions

Mozambique's Labour Law (Law No. 23/2007, revised by Law No. 13/2023) establishes binding requirements across the employment lifecycle. Key obligations: register with INSS before hiring any employee (7% employer + 3% employee contribution on gross salary); maintain written employment contracts; respect sector minimum wages (manufacturing minimum ~USD 170/month for large companies, effective July 2025 under Decree No. 87/2025); and comply with child labour prohibitions under national law and international conventions ratified by Mozambique. The foreign worker quota is 5% of the workforce

(Decree No. 37/2016; Decree No. 88/2024 simplified processing, confirm current conditions with MTGAS). Specific conditions for expatriate employment, termination, and collective bargaining apply, the Mozambique Sustainable Investment Requirements guide (ITC/UKAID/APIEX, available at apiex.gov.mz) provides a full labour law checklist.

Community and land rights - FPIC and the DUAT

Any investment involving land use must verify existing community and customary rights before applying for a DUAT. Unregistered community rights are legally valid under Article 12 of the Land Law (No. 19/97) and coexist with formal DUATs. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), a minimum of three documented community assemblies, signed by local leaders, is required before any formal DUAT or EIA submission can proceed. This is both a legal obligation and a condition of financing for development finance institutions active in Mozambique. Failure to address community rights is the most frequent source of land disputes and project delays. See Section 5.5.2 for DUAT types and approval authority by area.

International ESG frameworks and DFI requirements

Investors seeking development finance, from IFC, AfDB, BII, Norfund, EIB, or EU blended finance instruments, will be required to demonstrate alignment with the IFC Performance Standards (PS1–PS8), covering environmental and social assessment (PS1), labour and working conditions (PS2), resource efficiency (PS3), community health and safety (PS4), land acquisition (PS5), biodiversity (PS6), indigenous peoples (PS7), and cultural heritage (PS8). For most significant FDI into Mozambique, IFC PS compliance is not optional, it is a lender condition. Investors who build this into project design from inception, rather than retrofitting it for due diligence, avoid material cost and delay. EU-domiciled investors are additionally subject to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and, where applicable, the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD), which require disclosure and diligence on supply chain environmental and social impacts in operations outside the EU.

What investors should do

- Determine your EIA category at Phase 1 (Step E5), before site selection is finalised, this drives your compliance timeline and budget more than any other decision.
- Engage MAAP, MIREME, or ME on environmental pre-screening from Day 1; do not start construction without an environmental licence.
- Verify community and customary land rights before initiating any DUAT application, unresolved claims are the leading cause of project delays.
- Budget for annual environmental audits as an ongoing operational cost, not a one-off establishment step.

Additional Resources

Mozambique Sustainable Investment Requirements (ITC/UKAID/APIEX) - detailed environmental and labour checklists for all sectors: apiex.gov.mz
DNAIA / MTA - EIA authority, accredited consultant list, and environmental licensing: mta.gov.mz
MAAP - Environmental licensing for agribusiness and land: agricultura.gov.mz
IFC Performance Standards - Full framework and guidance notes: ifc.org/performancestandards
APIEX - ESG compliance guidance and sector regulator connections: apiex.gov.mz

5.8 Sustainability and ESG Requirements

For investors, ESG compliance in Mozambique is not only a lender requirement, it is part of project licensing, land access, community acceptance and long-term operational risk management. Mozambique's ESG framework is grounded in binding national legislation and aligns with international standards increasingly required by development finance institutions, EU-domiciled investors, and global offtakers.

Accurate as of April 2026. Verify with APIEX or qualified legal counsel.

Timelines, professional advice, and regulatory compliance

- All timelines are indicative. Processing depends on application completeness and authority workload.
- Work with experienced local legal counsel and a licensed customs agent throughout the establishment process.
- This chapter reflects Law No. 8/2023, Decree No. 8/2024, and the e-visa framework (Decree No. 10/2023). Confirm current fee schedules with APIEX.
- Do not pay informal facilitation fees. Always request an official receipt. Difficulties: apiex@apiex.gov.mz | +258 21 321 291

Reform	In force	Impact for investors
Investment & Foreign Exchange		
New Investment Law (Law 8/2023)	Sep 2023	Registration-only regime, faster approvals, equal treatment, statutory investor protections
Investment Law Regulations (Decree 8/2024)	Mar 2024	Operationalises approvals, clarifies incentives and profit repatriation procedures
FX Liberalisation (Notice 4/GBM/2024)	Mar 2024	Reduces barriers to capital inflows/outflows
Sovereign Wealth Fund (Law 1/2024)	Jan 2024	Improves macro-fiscal stability and natural resource revenue governance
Labour & MSME		
Labour Law (revised)	Feb 2024	Updated employment rules affecting labour costs and workforce flexibility
Foreign Worker Reform (Decree 88/2024)	Dec 2024	Simplified foreign hiring, reduced work permit processing time
MSME Framework (Law 7/2024)	Jun 2024	Strengthens local supplier base and MSME access to financing
Energy & Infrastructure		
Electricity Law Amendment (Law 16/2024)	Sep 2024	Enhanced legal certainty and dispute resolution for energy projects
Electricity Sector Regulation	2025	Clarifies IPP concession frameworks and investor rights
SEZ/IFZ Regulation (new)	Feb 2026	Modernises zone governance and enhances investor conditions
Tax & Trade		
Tax Reform Package (Laws 9–12/2025)	Jan 2026	Modernises VAT, CIT, digital taxation — review impact on investor returns
AfCFTA Tariff Implementation	2025	Expands regional market access under the African Continental Free Trade Area
Temporary VAT Exemptions (Law 3/2025)	2025	Reduces input costs in targeted agro-industrial sectors

6. APIEX - YOUR INVESTMENT PARTNER IN MOZAMBIQUE

Agência de Promoção de Investimento e Exportações · apiex.gov.mz · apiex@apiex.gov.mz · +258 21 321 291

APIEX, Agência de Promoção de Investimento e Exportações, is the Government of Mozambique's dedicated investment promotion and facilitation agency, established as the statutory one-stop interface for all foreign investors under Law No. 8/2023. APIEX is not a regulatory gatekeeper. It is the investor's advocate inside the system, mandated to guide, accelerate and protect every investment from first enquiry to operational maturity.

From the moment you engage, APIEX assigns a dedicated account manager, a single named contact who coordinates across ministries, regulators, and government bodies on your behalf. All first consultations are free of charge and non-binding.

▶ One dedicated account manager
A named APIEX contact coordinates ministries, regulators and BAU on your behalf — reducing the burden of navigating multiple institutions independently.

▶ Free and non-binding from day one
All pre-investment consultations are free. Use APIEX to determine your investment track before committing resources.

▶ Letters of support at no cost
APIEX issues letters of support for land identification, ministry meetings and embassy applications — a practical tool that accelerates pre-investment engagement.

▶ Investor protection and aftercare
APIEX supports investors in addressing regulatory and licensing challenges— and connects investors to financing institutions, export markets and reinvestment incentives.

BEFORE YOU ARRIVE
- Sector briefings and investment mapping
- Regulatory and procedural orientation
- Site identification support
- Introduction to line ministries
- Sector-specific profiles on request

ESTABLISHMENT
- Investment authorisation (all tracks)
- Investment Certificate issuance
- BAU and sector regulator coordination
- Land and DUAT guidance
- Visa and work permit facilitation

OPERATIONS AND GROWTH
- Regulatory problem-solving
- Aftercare and investor retention
- Export promotion and market access
- Connection to financing institutions
- Reinvestment incentive support

The APIEX Investment Certificate, the key that unlocks Mozambique's fiscal incentive regime
Optional but consequential. The Investment Certificate, issued by APIEX under Law No. 8/2023, unlocks: customs duty exemptions on Class K capital goods; the full fiscal incentives regime under the Fiscal Benefits Code (Law No. 4/2009); and the Business Investment Activity Visa for projects of USD 500,000 or above. The registration-only track carries a statutory minimum 3-working-day decision commitment for most FDI projects.

Contact APIEX
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APIEX Services
- Company registration and investment certification
- Business licensing facilitation
- Work and residence permit coordination
- Land concession (DUAT) guidance
- Application for fiscal incentives
- Registration of foreign capital
- Export promotion and market access
- Investor aftercare and reinvestment support

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Acronym	Description
ACA	Cashew Exporters Association
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
ANAC	National Administration for Conservation Areas
ANDITUR	National Agency for Tourism Development
APIEX	Investment and Export Promotion Agency
ARA	Regional Water Administration
ARENE	National Energy Regulatory Authority
AT	Tax Authority
ATDI	Agency for Digital Technologies and Information
BAU	One-Stop-Shop
BdM	Bank of Mozambique
BII	British International Investment
BLC	Local Content Bureau (within CTA)
CFM	Mozambique Ports and Railways
CIT	Corporate Income Tax
CTA	Confederation of Business Associations
DINAT	National Directorate of Land
DNAAS	National Directorate for Water and Sanitation
DUAT	Land Use Right
EDM	Mozambique National Power Utility
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIB	European Investment Bank
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FID	Final Investment Decision
FLNG	Floating Liquefied Natural Gas
FX	Foreign Exchange
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HCB	Cahora Bassa Hydroelectric Plant
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFZ	Industrial Free Zone
INATUR	National Tourism Institute
INCM	Telecommunications and Postal Regulator
INE	National Statistics Institute
INSS	National Social Security Institute
IPP	Independent Power Producer
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
MAAP	Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries
MCTD	Ministry of Communications and Digital Transformation
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MIREME	Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy
MPDC	Maputo Port Development Company
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
NUIT	Tax Identification Number
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
VAT	Value Added Tax
WTTC	World Travel and Tourism Council

TECHNICAL SHEET

Invest In Mozambique: Your Investment Guide

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Mozambique is open for investment and for the long-term partnerships that make it work.

APIEX is Mozambique's dedicated investment promotion and facilitation agency — specialised in investor services, with the mandate, relationships, and technical capacity to support you at every stage: from first enquiry through registration, licensing, land access, and operational aftercare.

If you are ready to move forward, get in touch.

APIEX — your investment facilitation partner in Mozambique.

[redacted]