MOORE

Investment Law

Law No. 8/2023

of 9 June

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CHAPTER I – GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1 – (Purpose)

This Law establishes the legal regime, bases and general principles applicable to the realization of private investments in the Republic of Mozambique and eligible for the enjoyment of tax and non-tax guarantees and incentives.

ARTICLE 2 – (Scope)

1. This Law applies to all undertakings of an economic nature that are carried out in Mozambican territory that intend to benefit from the guarantees and incentives of a fiscal or non-fiscal nature, applicable, under the terms of the law, namely:

a) national and foreign investments;

b) public-private partnership ventures, large-scale projects and business concessions.

2. This Law shall not apply to:

a) investments made or to be made under specific legislation, namely in the areas of prospecting, research and production of oil, gas and the extractive industry of mineral resources;

b) public investments financed by funds from the State Budget, as well as investments of an exclusively social or non-profit nature.

3. The provisions of paragraph 2 of this article shall not prejudice the application of this Law to such investments, in matters not regulated by the respective specific legislation, including the processing, marketing and transportation of mining and/or petroleum products, when carried out by entities that are exclusively dedicated to the development of such activities.

ARTICLE 3 – (Definitions)

The definition of the terms used in this Law is contained in the attached Glossary, which is an integral part of it.

CHAPTER II – INVESTMENT POLICY

ARTICLE 4 – (Rights, duties and guarantees of the foreign citizen)

The investment policy enshrined in this Law complies with the following general principles:

a) Pursuit of the objectives of the national economic policy;

b) Equal treatment and non-discrimination between national and foreign investors and workers, in the exercise of their activities;

c) respect for the right to property and other rights in rem, under the terms of the law;

d) compliance with the rules of the market economy;

e) competition and ethics between economic agents;

f) respect for the principle of free economic initiative, without prejudice to the provisions of article 17 of this Law;

(g) guarantee of security and protection of investment;

h) guarantee of the free movement of goods and capital, under the terms and with the legal limits;

i) respect for applicable international law.

ARTICLE 5 – (Objectives of the investment)

The objectives of investment in the national territory are actions that, separately or cumulatively, aim to:

a) To contribute to the creation or maintenance of the number of jobs in the national territory and to the improvement of the professional qualification of workers, as well as the generation of income;

b) to promote adequate economic, environmental, social, territorial and energy sustainability;

c) To allow the installation of a productive base with relevant national incorporation, creating added value and providing support services for productive activity;

d) to produce tradable goods and services.

e) To promote a positive impact on the treasury and the trade balance, namely in the increase and diversification of exports or in the reduction of imports;

f) To contribute to the introduction of innovative technological processes and to the improvement of the productivity and efficiency of Mozambican companies;

g) To contribute to the implementation, rehabilitation, expansion or modernisation of economic infrastructures intended for the exploitation of productive economic activity or for the provision of services essential to support the promotion of the country's development;

h) To promote the training, multiplication and development of Mozambican entrepreneurs and business partners;

i) To contribute to the improvement of the supply of the internal market and the satisfaction of the priority and indispensable needs of the population;

j) protect and add value to natural resources.

CHAPTER III – GUARANTEES, RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE INVESTOR

ARTICLE 6 – (Fair and non-discriminatory treatment)

1. The investor, employer and employee, regardless of nationality, shall enjoy the same rights and shall be subject to the same duties and obligations in accordance with the law.

2. The State guarantees:

a) fair and equitable treatment of investors and investments made in the national territory, in accordance with the principles of international law;

(b) the conditions necessary for the effective exercise of the right referred to in paragraph 2(a) of this Article.

3. Except for the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, the following cases shall be exempt:

a) projects or activities of national persons which, by their nature or the size of their investments and undertakings, may merit special support and treatment from the State;

b) differential treatment resulting from specific legislation.

ARTICLE 7 – (Right to Property)

The State recognizes and guarantees the right to property, namely:

a) The legal protection of the right to property and other rights of patrimonial content, including the right to intellectual and industrial property, against any public or private measures, direct or indirect, which may prejudice them;

b) the legal protection of the right to use and exploit the land, in accordance with the law.

ARTICLE 8 – (Protection of the right to property)

1. The expropriation, nationalisation and requisition of investors' rights or the adoption of any acts with equivalent effect shall be prohibited, except if such measures:

a) they are based on the need, utility or purposes of relevant public interest;

(b) they are adopted in a non-discriminatory manner;

c) give the investor the right to fair compensation;

d) comply with the applicable legal standards.

2. The fair compensation referred to in paragraph 1(c) of this article corresponds to the real market value of the property assets covered, ascertained at the time of the declaration of the public interest of the measure or at the time when it is implemented, whichever occurs first.

3. The fair compensation also compensates the investor for any devaluation of the asset that results from the public announcement of the measure prior to its implementation.

4. Compensation shall be paid promptly and expeditiously and shall include default interest calculated at a commercially reasonable rate, taking into account undue or unreasonable delays in processing it.

5. The compensation must be freely transferable abroad and convertible into foreign currency used in the main international markets, in accordance with Article 10 of this Law, in the case of an enterprise involving foreign direct investment.

6. The investor may use all the means of dispute resolution provided for in Article 26 of this Law to raise an assessment of the validity of the expropriation, nationalisation or requisition measure or to ensure the determination of the amount of the corresponding compensation and/or its compensation.

ARTICLE 9 – (Prevalence of International Law)

The guarantees and incentives provided for in this Law shall not prejudice the application of more favourable regimes established in international treaties or agreements to which the Republic of Mozambique is a signatory, under the terms of the Constitution and the law.

ARTICLE 10 – (Transfers of funds abroad)

1. In accordance with the foreign exchange legislation, the State guarantees the transfer abroad:

a) exportable profits resulting from investments and reinvestments eligible for the export of profits, under the terms of the foreign exchange legislation;

b) royalties or other income from indirect investments associated with the transfer or transfer of technology;

c) capital amortizations and interest on loans contracted abroad and applied in investment projects carried out in the country;

d) the proceeds of compensation received pursuant to the provisions of articles 7 and 8 of this Law and others that are due;

e) of foreign capital invested and re-exportable, regardless of the eligibility or not of the respective investment project for the export of profits, under the terms of the foreign exchange legislation.

2. Under the terms of the foreign exchange legislation, the Bank of Mozambique may determine the staggering of transfers abroad.

ARTICLE 11 – (Other guarantees)

The State also guarantees investors:

a) the respect of its industrial and intellectual property rights, in accordance with the law;

b) the freedom of administration of companies, with public interference in their management being prohibited, except in cases specifically provided for by law;

c) the maintenance in force of the licences and authorisations obtained, without prejudice to the possibility of their revocation, cancellation, annulment or declaration of nullity, following administrative or judicial proceedings provided for by law;

(d) the right to import goods from abroad for the execution of their projects and to export goods, whether or not produced by them, without prejudice to the rules for the protection of the internal market, established by law.

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ARTICLE 12 – (Duties of investors)

1. Investors are general duties to respect and comply with the rules in force in the Republic of Mozambique, namely those arising from the Constitution, this Law and other applicable legislation.

2. The following are special duties of investors:

a) to pay the taxes, fees and other contributions due, under the terms of the law;

(b) respect and comply with existing regulations relating to the environment, nature protection and waste management;

c) to respect and comply with the labour standards in force;

d) To respect and comply with the applicable accounting, exchange and registration standards;

e) contracting, subscribing and keeping up to date the compulsory insurances, under the terms of the law.

3. In the exercise of their activity, depending on the size and characteristics of the project, investors must also contribute to the development of social responsibility policies in the area where the investment is implemented and respect the local traditions and customs of the region.

ARTICLE 13 – (Investors' social responsibility)

1. In compliance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of article 12 of this Law, investors shall ensure that investment projects contribute to the development of one or more of the following areas:

a) the promotion of active policies for the defense and protection of the environment and the promotion of gender equality;

b) the promotion of social, cultural and health responsibility programs;

c) the establishment of internal policies for the educational and training development of its employees.

2. The inclusion of specific investments in the areas referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall constitute a factor in the valuation of investment projects subject to the authorisation procedure, through the following actions:

a) Development of resettlement programs for the population to be affected by the project;

b) creation or development of infrastructures, in the areas of education, health, transport and communication routes, electricity, water and sanitation, preferably in the geographical area of intervention of the project;

c) collaboration with local educational institutions;

d) hiring of local labor, goods and services;

e) contribution to the business development of small and medium-sized Mozambican enterprises, through business and technological links between the project and these companies.

CHAPTER IV – INVESTMENT OPERATIONS

ARTICLE 14 – (Origins and types of investment)

Investments can be:

a) as to origin: national, foreign or mixed;

b) as to the type: direct or indirect.

ARTICLE 15 – (Forms of national direct investment)

National direct investment may, separately or cumulatively, take any of the following forms, provided that they are subject to pecuniary assessment:

(a) cash, including the application of own funds, credits and other assets that may be used as investments;

b) infrastructures, equipment and respective accessories, materials and other assets;

c) assignment of exploitation of rights over concessions, licenses and other rights of an economic, commercial or technological nature;

d) assignment of the right to use and exploit the land;

e) transfer of patented technologies and trademarks, the remuneration of which is limited to the participation in the distribution of the company's profits, resulting from the activities in which such technologies or trademarks have been or are applied, under the terms determined by the competent authorities;

f) incorporation of technologies and knowledge susceptible to pecuniary evaluation;

g) investment of capital in the national territory within the scope of reinvestment.

ARTICLE 16 – (Forms of foreign direct investment)

Foreign direct investment may, separately or cumulatively, take any of the following forms, provided that they are subject to pecuniary assessment:

a) cash;

b) equipment and respective accessories, materials and other imported goods;

c) assignment of rights to use patented technologies and trademarks, the remuneration of which is limited to participation in the distribution of the company's profits, resulting from the activities in which such technologies or trademarks have been or are applied, under the terms determined by the competent authorities;

d) incorporation of technologies and knowledge susceptible to pecuniary evaluation;

e) provision of specialized services from abroad for the benefit of economic projects in the country;

f) investment of capital in the national territory within the scope of reinvestment;

g) Conversion of the value of the Mozambican external debt, relating to loans and financing registered with the competent authority, in accordance with the applicable legislation.

ARTICLE 17 – (Forms of indirect investment)

Without prejudice to the provisions of subparagraphs b) and c) respectively, of articles 15 and 16 of this Law, indirect investment, national or foreign, may take, separately or cumulatively, the forms of loans, supplies, supplementary capital payments, patented technology, technical processes, industrial secrets and models, franchising, registered trademarks, technical assistance and other forms of access to the use or transfer of technology and trademarks whose access a regime of exclusivity or restricted licensing by geographical areas or areas of industrial and/or commercial activity is applicable.

ARTICLE 18 – (Freedom to invest)

1. Investors are free to invest in all areas of economic activity, within the limits of the law.

2. Investments in activities reserved for the exclusive ownership or operation of the State, as well as investments in sectors or activities with restrictions on the basis of nationality, in accordance with the provisions of specific legislation, shall be exempt from paragraph 1 of this article.

ARTICLE 19 – (Tax incentives)

1. In addition to the guarantees of ownership and transfers of funds abroad enshrined in this Law, the State guarantees the granting of tax and customs incentives defined in the Code of Tax Benefits for investments made in accordance with this Law and its regulations, provided that the legal requirements for this purpose are met.

2. The right to enjoy tax incentives granted under paragraph 1 of this article shall be irrevocable during the term of the respective period, provided that the assumptions on which they were granted are not altered.

ARTICLE 20 – (Development poles)

Industrial parks, special economic zones, industrial free zones and rapidly developing zones may be established in the national territory, in which special regimes apply, namely in tax, customs, labour or exchange matters, under the terms to be regulated in a specific diploma, approved by the Council of Ministers.

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CHAPTER V – PROCEDURES

ARTICLE 21 – (Procedural principles)

1. The principles of action of the Public Administration shall apply to the administrative procedures established in this Law, in accordance with the provisions of the law establishing the rules for the defence of the rights and interests of individuals.

2. The State shall promote the optional and progressive adoption of means of providing public services by electronic means, through the practice of certain acts by e-mail or through specific platforms created for this purpose, under the terms to be approved by the Council of Ministers.

ARTICLE 22 – (Investment Regimes)

1. In order to benefit from the guarantees and incentives provided for in this Law, investment projects are subject to the application of one of the following regimes:

a) Mere registration regime, which consists of the simple submission of an investment proposal for the purposes of registration and attribution of the applicable incentives;

b) authorization regime, which applies:

i. large-scale investment projects as well as those that focus on economic activities with foreseeable economic, environmental, safety or public health implications;

II. Public-private partnership ventures and business concessions;

iii. investment projects that require an extension of land with an area equal to or greater than 10 thousand hectares;

IV. Investment projects that require a forest concession of an area greater than 100 thousand hectares;

v. investment projects that have as their object the industrial processing of mining and/or petroleum products.

2. Projects not subject to the authorisation scheme in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall be subject to the mere registration scheme.

3. Without prejudice to the need for articulation with other competent public entities, the procedures for the application of the regimes provided for in the preceding paragraphs shall be processed by the entity which, in accordance with the law, coordinates the process of authorisation of private investments.

4. It is incumbent upon the Council of Ministers to define the levels of competence and the competent entities for decision-making on investment projects.

ARTICLE 23 – (Duty to state reasons, prior hearing and decision)

1. The express decisions taken by the entities referred to in paragraph 4 of article 22 and the procedures provided for in this Law shall be duly reasoned, and investors shall be notified so that they may comment on them within a maximum period of 10 working days.

2. After examining the ruling or the expiry of the period referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, the respective entity referred to in paragraph 4 of article 22 of this Law shall take a final decision on the case and notify the investors within five days.

ARTICLE 24 – (Assignment of position or investor rights)

1. An investor may assign, in whole or in part, his position or rights in an investment or his participation in the respective capital, by means of an express duly substantiated request addressed to the entity referred to in paragraph 3 of article 22 of this Law.

2. The transferor shall indicate in its application, in addition to the identification of the transferee, any conditions agreed in connection with the transfer of the position or rights in question.

3. As the transferor of all or part of its position in the investment or share capital is a foreign investor, it may request the transfer abroad of the proceeds of such disposal, provided that any tax obligations levied on capital gains and others that may take place in the disposal operation are satisfied.

4. The assignee may only enjoy the guarantees and incentives provided for in this Law if the assignment has been authorized, carried out and registered during the term of the authorization of the respective enterprise.

5. The assignment may only be refused on duly proven grounds of economic security and where the transferee does not assume the obligations on terms equivalent to those assumed by the transferor.

CHAPTER VI – DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

ARTICLE 25 – (Complaint and appeal)

1. Complaints may be lodged against the acts of entities with powers to make decisions on investment projects.

2. The acts referred to in paragraph 1 of this article may also be subject to hierarchical appeal, improper hierarchical appeal or guardianship appeal, as applicable.

3. The proceedings of the means of challenge provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall be in accordance with the provisions of the law establishing the rules for the defence of the rights and interests of individuals.

ARTICLE 26 – (Means of dispute resolution)

1. The State guarantees all private investors access to national courts for the defence of their legally protected rights and interests.

2. Any disputes relating to the interpretation and application of this Law that affect the investor's rights and guarantees provided for therein, in international investment treaties or agreements in force, must be notified in writing by the investor to the opposing party.

3. The parties shall give priority to the settlement of disputes amicably or through negotiation.

4. If disputes cannot be resolved amicably or negotiably, they may be resolved through out-of-court means of dispute resolution, at national or international level, namely mediation, conciliation and arbitration, provided that by special law or agreement they are not exclusively subject to the competent national courts, to the necessary arbitration or to another specific means of dispute resolution.

CHAPTER VII – INFRACTIONS AND SANCTIONING REGIME

ARTICLE 27 – (Infringements)

The following shall constitute infringements for the purposes of this Law:

a) Failure to comply with the terms and conditions defined in the act of approval of the project;

(b) the carrying out of activities other than those envisaged in the object of the project, provided that they have a significant impact on the development of the project and/or involve a change in its nature;

c) the failure to comply with the general and specific duties of investors defined in article 12 of this Law;

d) the use of funds and resources from abroad intended to carry out the investment for purposes other than those defined in the act of approval of the project;

e) Failure to implement the project within the period established in the act of approval of the investment, except in duly justified and proven cases, namely in a situation of fortuitous event or force majeure;

f) the paralysis of the implementation or effective operation of the project without prior communication to the entity referred to in paragraph 3 of article 22 of this Law;

g) the provision of false declarations or refusal to send information requested by the entity referred to in paragraph 3 of article 22 of this Law, in the context of the monitoring and follow-up of the project.

ARTICLE 28 – (Sanctions)

1. Without prejudice to other offences provided for in specific legislation, the offences referred to in Article 27 of this Law shall be subject to the following penalties:

(a) a written warning against the investor, setting a time limit for remedying the infringement;

b) the loss of the right to tax incentives and other facilities granted to the project by specific legislation;

c) the revocation of the authorization or cancellation of the investment registration.

2. The penalty shall be determined on the basis of the seriousness of the infringement, the fault, the economic situation of the investor and the economic benefit which the investor has derived from the practice.

3. The application of sanctions provided for in this article shall be preceded by notification and hearing of the investor or his representative for the exercise of the respective adversarial procedure.

CHAPTER VIII – TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 29 – (Regulation)

1. It is incumbent upon the Council of Ministers to approve the general and specific regulations of this Law, within 120 days from its publication.

2. Except as otherwise provided for in this Law, until the approval of the respective regulations, the law in force shall remain in force until the date of its entry into force.

ARTICLE 30 – (Transitional provision)

The provisions of Law No. 3/93 of 24 June and its regulations shall apply to investment projects under consideration on the date of entry into force of this Law.

ARTICLE 31 – (Revocation)

Law No. 3/93, of 24 June, and other legislation that contradicts this Law is hereby repealed.

ARTICLE 32 – (Entry into force)

This Law enters into force 90 days after its publication.

Approved by the Assembly of the Republic, on 17 May

of 2023.

The President of the Assembly of the Republic, Esperança Laurinda

Francisco Nhiuane Bias.

Promulgated, on June 5, 2023.

Public.

The President of the Republic, Filipe Jacinto Nyusi.

ANNEXES

Glossary

For the purposes of this Law, the following definitions shall apply:

Economic activity – production and marketing of goods or provision of services of any nature, carried out in any sector of the national economy.

Foreign capital – contribution subject to pecuniary appraisal from abroad and intended for the realization of an investment project in Mozambican territory.

Capital invested – that actually paid up and applied in a direct investment project, national or foreign, under the terms of articles 15 and 16.

Right to use and use land – right that natural or legal persons and local communities acquire over land, with the requirements and limitations provided for in the Land Law and its Regulations.

Enterprise – activity of an economic nature duly registered or authorized, under the terms of this Law.

Company – entity that carries out an economic activity, in an organized and continuous manner, responsible for the implementation of an investment project and the subsequent exploitation of the respective activity or activities.

Franchising – type of commercial contract through which the holder (licensor or *franchisor*) of a given knowledge or experience (*know-how*), trademark, acronym or commercial symbol assigns them, in whole or in part, to others and on an exclusive basis, with or without the guarantee of the respective technical assistance and marketing services, with the licensee (or franchisee) being obliged to make the necessary investments, the payment of periodic remuneration and the acceptance of the licensor's control over its commercial activity.

Foreign investor – a natural or legal person who has brought from abroad, to Mozambique, capital and resources of their own or at their own risk, with a view to carrying out any foreign direct investment, under the terms of the concept of foreign direct investment in this glossary, in a project previously registered or authorized under the terms of this Law.

National investor – natural or legal person who has made available capital and resources of their own or at their own risk, intended to carry out any national direct investment, under the terms provided for in the paragraph in the concept of national direct investment of this glossary, in a project previously registered or authorized under the terms of this Law.

Foreign direct investment – any form of contribution of foreign capital subject to pecuniary evaluation, which constitutes capital or own resources or under the account and risk of the foreign investor, coming from abroad, in foreign currency and intended for its incorporation into the investment for the realization of an economic activity project, through a company or in the form of representation duly registered in Mozambique with the legal entities competent and operating from the national territory

National direct investment – any of the forms of national capital contribution subject to pecuniary evaluation, which constitutes capital or own resources or under the account and risk of the national investor, intended to carry out an authorized investment project, with a view to operating the respective economic activity through a company registered in Mozambique and operating from Mozambican territory.

Indirect investment – any type of investment whose remuneration and/or reimbursement does not consist exclusively of the direct participation of its contributors in the distribution of final profits resulting from the operation of project activities in which specific forms of investment, provided for in article 17, have been applied.

Mixed investment – that which simultaneously integrates national and foreign investment operations.

Exportable profit – the part of the profits or dividends, net of all operating expenses, resulting from the activity of a project involving foreign direct investment eligible for the export of profits under the terms of the Regulation referred to in article 29, which the investor may send abroad on his own initiative, after complying with all applicable tax and legal obligations.

Industrial Park – territorially delimited and infrastructural space in which industrial or business activities are carried out, in an integrated or independent manner, and which may include common services, such as the supply of electricity, water, or telecommunications, sanitation services, wastewater treatment, security, surveillance or intermodal transport system, among others.

Foreign person – any natural person whose nationality is not Mozambican, or, in the case of a business company, the respective share capital is held in more than 50% (fifty percent) by foreign persons.

National person – citizen of Mozambican nationality, or, in the case of a business company, the respective share capital is held in more than 50% (fifty percent) by national persons.

Project – enterprise of economic activity subject to investment, under the terms of this Law.

Large project – investment project authorized or contracted by the Government, whose value exceeds, with reference to the date of January 1, 2009, the amount of 12,500,000,000.00MT (twelve thousand five hundred million Meticais).

Reinvestment – application, in whole or in part, of the profits resulting from the exploitation of the activities of a national or foreign direct investment project, either in the enterprise that produced them, or in other enterprises carried out in the country.

Income – any amounts generated in a given period of exercise and exploitation of the activity of an investment project, such as profits, dividends, royalties and other possible forms of remuneration associated with the assignment of rights of access and use of technologies and trademarks, as well as interest and other forms of remuneration for direct and indirect investments based on the results of the operation of the activity of the respective project.

Social responsibility - set of actions and initiatives carried out by investors in the areas of creation and development of infrastructures in the areas of education, health, transport

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and communication routes, electricity, water and sanitation, population resettlement programs, environment, business and technological connections and other related ones, for the benefit of the local community and the geographical area of intervention of the project, under the terms and conditions previously approved by the Government.

Royalty – consideration of any kind, paid for the use or grant of use of a copyright in a literary, artistic, scientific work, including films, recordings or discs for radio or television transmission of a patent, trademark, design, computer program, plan of a formula or a secret process, or for the use or right to use industrial, commercial or scientific equipment or information relating to experience acquired in the industrial, commercial or scientific sector.

Special economic zone – area of economic activity in general, geographically delimited and governed by a special customs regime based on which all goods that enter, meet, circulate, industrially transform or leave the national territory are totally exempt from any related customs, tax and parafiscal impositions, enjoying, in addition, a free exchange regime and off-shore operations and tax regimes, specifically instituted and appropriate to the rapid and efficient entry into operation of enterprises and investors who intend or are already operating or residing there, particularly in their relationship and compliance with their commercial and financial obligations to the outside world, ensuring, in return, the promotion of regional development and generation of economic benefits in general and, in particular, to increase the productive, commercial, tax capacity and the generation of jobs and foreign exchange for the Republic of Mozambique.

Industrial free zone – an area or unit or series of industrial activity units, geographically delimited and regulated by a specific customs regime on the basis of which the goods that are or circulate therein, intended exclusively for the production of export articles, as well as the export articles resulting therefrom, are exempt from all customs duties, related tax and parafiscal regimes, benefiting, in addition, from exchange, tax and labor regimes specially instituted and appropriate to the nature and efficient functioning of the enterprises that operate there, particularly in their relationship and fulfillment of their commercial and financial obligations to the outside world, ensuring, in return, the promotion of regional development and the generation of economic benefits in general and, in particular, to increase the productive, commercial, tax capacity and the generation of jobs and foreign currency for the country.

Rapidly developing area – geographical area of the national territory characterized by great potential in natural resources, lacking, however, infrastructure and with a low level of economic activity.

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WHY MOORE?

Moore in the world

Founded in London in 1907, Moore is a leading international accounting and consulting group, with a network of 558 firms. Our goal is not only to meet customers' needs in the most effective and cost-effective way, but also to help them develop and achieve future success. We seek to establish the necessary trust in our customer relationships, ensuring that we are their first choice for their business needs.

As one of the top 10 international accounting firms, Moore is growing rapidly, taking a modern and dynamic approach. The company prioritizes customer needs over mere expansion, fostering a unique culture through organic growth. This customer-centric philosophy is based on strong relationships and highly personalized service.

Among our main strategic objectives is the construction of a competitive and quality group, with a strong international customer base, focused on profitability and the strengthening of each region. Customers have access to a wide range of essential services, including:

- Auditing
- Business Secretarial
- Business Finance
- Accounting
- Recruitment and Training
- Tax Consulting
- Taxation
- Payroll
- Risk Management, Corporate Governance and Internal Audit

Member firms offer a wide range of professional services and specialist skills to support clients' cross-border objectives while maintaining high standards of service at the local level. They adhere to common terms of membership, objectives and auditing standards, with the quality of services being regularly evaluated to maintain Moore's tradition of excellence.

As a global network, we are at the heart of communities around the world. We help you better understand your country, industry and local community – to plan for the present and prepare for the future.

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MOORE MOÇAMBIQUE

Moore Mozambique, aligned with the global network, is an auditing and consulting firm recognized for innovation, quality and commitment to the future. Present in Mozambique since 1999, it was initially associated with the BDO network.

We have a team of approximately 100 highly qualified professionals, dedicated to offering solutions adapted to the needs of our customers.

We believe in a personalized service, in which each client is accompanied by a "Client Service Partner", ensuring proximity, efficiency and excellence in the provision of services. By combining technical expertise, experience and innovation, we create value for our customers.

In recent years, Moore Mozambique has recorded significant growth, consolidating its position in the market and continuously investing in the development of solutions that anticipate the challenges of the future

Our Services

Expert Consulting Services

Moore Mozambique has qualified consultants to develop solutions that add value to companies and other entities that seek our services. Our extensive experience allows us to offer functional and practical solutions, designed by our team with the use of advanced technological tools and always considering the particularities of each business.

Our services include:

- Company valuation
- Feasibility studies
- Investments and financing
- Restructuring of companies and organizations
- Strategic and business plans
- Information systems consulting, focusing on the implementation and development of integrated systems
- Human Resources Consulting
- Specific training

Auditing

In addition to validating financial information from companies and institutions, we analyze not only the correct application of standards and legislation, but also the internal control system and the continuity of operations.

Our professional performance in this area includes, in particular:

- Full audit of financial statements
- Review of internal control
- Limited review of financial statements
- Examination of forward-looking financial information

- Specific audits (incentives, due diligence, accounting, research, statistics)
- Internal audit, management, information technology, taxation and others

Accounting Services

Moore Mozambique is the largest accounting service provider in the country, with more than 30 technicians and several client companies.

We offer the ideal solution for entrepreneurs and institutions that want to focus on their core business, delegating specialized administrative tasks to experienced and qualified professionals.

Our main services include:

- IFRS transition and implementation
- Accounting Services
- Accounting outsourcing
- Payroll services
- Account consolidation
- Education

Taxation

Moore Mozambique monitors the compliance with tax obligations of companies, institutions and individuals, reviewing strategies to optimize tax solutions and minimize tax risks.

Our services include:

- Monitoring compliance with tax obligations and charges
- Mergers and acquisitions
- Insolvency proceedings
- Complete diagnosis of the fiscal situation
- Tax planning and prevention
- Studies on the tax framework
- Capture of tax incentives
- Support in the taxation of expatriates
- Preparation of the Transfer Pricing Dossier
- Advice on capital transfer

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