MOORE

REGULATION OF THE MINING LAW

DECREE NO.31/2015, OF 31 DECEMBER AMENDED BY THE DECREE NO.48/2022 OF OCTOBER 13



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CHAPTER I – GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION I – Preliminary Provisions

ARTICLE 1 – (Definitions)

The expressions and terms used have the meaning indicated in the Glossary, Annex 1, and an integral part of these Regulations.

ARTICLE 2 – (Scope of Application)

1. This Regulation establishes the rules for the exercise of prospecting and research, development, exploration, processing and mining treatment operations, as well as for carrying out geological mapping, geological-mining, metallurgical and scientific studies.

2. This Regulation applies to natural and legal persons requesting and holding rights for the exercise of the operations referred to in the preceding paragraph.

3. The commercialization of mineral products carried out under the Mineral Products Marketing License is excluded from the scope of this Regulation.

ARTICLE 3 – (Competences)

1. It is the responsibility of the Minister to decide on:

a) The assignment, modification, transfer and revocation of prospecting and research licenses, mining concessions, mining certificates, mining processing licenses, mining treatment licenses and authorizations;

b) The direct or indirect transfer of participating interests, securities and/or mining rights, including the transfer of shares, quotas or other forms of participation;

c) The declaration, modification and extinction of areas designated as Mining Password; e

d) Any conflicts that result from the total or partial overlapping of applications on the same area.

2. It is incumbent upon the Minister to perform other acts that may be necessary for the implementation of these Regulations.

3. The Minister may delegate all or part of the powers set out in paragraph 1.

4. It is incumbent upon the Governor of the Province to decide on the assignment, modification, transmission and revocation of the Mining Certificate for mineral resources for construction and the Mining Password in areas designated as Mining Password under his jurisdiction.

SECTION II – Mining Cadastre

ARTICLE 4 – (Content of the Minas Gerais Registry)

1. The Mining Cadastre must contain the record of the licensing process, management of mining activity and/or mining exploration, as well as the mining cadastral atlas.

2. The mining cadastral atlas shall contain, in particular, the following information:

a) Required areas;

b) Areas of mining titles in force;

c) Designated mining areas;

d) Areas declared as mining reserves;

e) Areas prohibited from mining activity;

f) Total and partial protection zones defined by the applicable legislation;

g) Areas of geological-mining interest; e

h) Any other areas that require special authorization.

3. The Mining Cadastre is of a public nature and the respective access rules are defined by Ministerial Diploma.

4. The Mining Registry shall provide regular information regarding the mining areas granted to the National Land Registry and other registries, which shall reciprocally provide the Mining Registry with data on the areas subject to the right to use and use the land and others.

5. Access to the Mining Registry by the Ministry's institutions is contained in specific rules approved by the Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy.

ARTICLE 5 – (Registration Procedures)

1. Upon receipt of the application for mining title, the registry officer shall immediately, in the presence of the applicant:

a) Verify that the application form submitted by the applicant is correctly completed and, if not, request the applicant to correct it;

b) Verify the availability of the requested area, that is, if it is not an area under mining title in force or upon request, so that, if applicable, the applicant can amend it;

(c) require a declaration that the applicant's shareholders and beneficial owners are not involved in money laundering and terrorist financing and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;

d) To require the Criminal Record Certificate, in the case of a natural person; e;

e) Being a legal person incorporated under Mozambican law, require the document proving the incorporation of the legal person, indicating the share capital and its division by the respective shareholders and the instrument designating the legal representative, in the case of public limited companies;

f) Produce a receipt of the application containing the assigned code, the geographical coordinates, geographical sketch of the requested area, if applicable, which must be signed by the applicant and the registry official; e

g) Issue within forty-eight (48) hours the notice of edicts, for publication in the newspaper of wide circulation, if applicable, which must be duly signed.

2. The applicant must, within fifteen (15) days after receipt of the notice of edicts, submit to the Minas Gerais registry proof of publication of the edicts in the newspaper of wide circulation, under penalty of the request being considered null and void.

3. After thirty (30) days after the publication of edicts, without any complaint, the National Institute of Mines will proceed with the process of awarding the respective mining title.

4. To request opinions from the relevant entities, including those overseeing the area of preventing and combating money laundering, terrorist financing and financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

ARTICLE 6 – (Registration File)

1. The mining titles referred to in the Mining Law shall be issued in quadruplicate, the original being for the mining holder and the three copies, one for the archive at the National Mining Institute, the other for the same purpose with the respective Provincial Government, and the third copy shall be delivered to the District Administration with jurisdiction over the area where the mining activity is carried out.

2. The Mining Cadastre shall, in particular:

a) To maintain complete and up-to-date files of requests, numbered by sequence;

b) To maintain separate files of the different mining titles;

c) To constitute a file for each instrument issued, which must include, among others:

(i) Duplicate of the title and mining contract, if any;

(ii) Address of the mining owner;

(iii) Description of the area;

(iv) Act of cancellation or other form of termination;

(v) Any transmission, including legal succession; e

(vi) Any modification, including extension, abandonment, enlargement of the area and any encumbrance or charge.

d) To keep the updated file of the designated mining password areas, which must contain the following information:

(i) The diploma that creates the designated mining password area;

(ii) The code of the designated mining password area;

(iii) The description and potential of the designated mining password area;

(iv) The location, and the cadastral units corresponding to the designated area of mining password; e

(v) Any changes, including enlargement, reduction or extinction of the designated mining password area.

e) To keep the updated archive of the areas declared as mining reserves under the terms of article 18 of the Mining Law, which must contain the following information:

(i) The legal instrument that creates the declared mining reserve area;

(ii) The code of the declared mining reserve area;

(iii) The location, description and mining potential of the area;

(iv) The cadastral units corresponding to the declared mining reserve area;

(v) any modifications, including the enlargement, reduction or extinction of the declared mining reserve area.

f) To maintain a separate and up-to-date file of authorizations for the extraction of mineral resources for construction extracted under the terms of articles 53 and 54 of the Mining Law.

3. The mining holder or his agent may, upon application and payment of the fee provided for in Annex 9 to these Regulations, obtain a certified copy of his mining title and any report submitted in compliance with the obligations arising from the respective title.

4. Upon authorization and payment of the fee in accordance with Annex 9 to these Regulations, any interested party may obtain a certified copy of any document or record contained in the aforementioned files that are not considered confidential.

5. All data on cadastral information are of a public nature and property of the State, and may be acquired in digital form, upon payment of a fee, defined by Joint Ministerial Diploma of the Ministers of Economy and Finance and of Mineral Resources and Energy.

ARTICLE 7 – (Mining Contract)

1. For the conclusion of the mining contract between the Government and the holder of a prospecting and research license and/or mining concession, the following aspects must be taken into account, among others:

(a) the size of the project;

b) The value of the investment; e

c) Strategic minerals.

2. The mining contract complies in form and content with the model approved by the Government.

ARTICLE 8 – (Priority over the Required Area)

The right of first refusal to the requested mining title is given by the priority of submitting the application to the National Institute of Mines in accordance with the requirements established for each type of mining title.

ARTICLE 9 – (Public Tender)

1. The Government may hold a public tender for mining activities and operations, taking into account the public interest, in areas:

a) Geologically studied;

b) With potential in mineral resources;

c) That have been the object of previous mining activity;

d) Reserved for mining activity; e

e) Total or partial protection.

2. Whenever necessary and in the public interest, a public tender shall be held for the award of mining processing and treatment licenses.

3. The terms and conditions of the public tender shall be defined by Ministerial Order, which shall include, at least, the following:

a) Definition of the criteria for selecting an eligible competitor;

b) Obligation to pay the acquisition value of the tender specifications;

c) Obligation of any competitor to propose the value of the signature bonus;

d) Obligation for the winning bidder to be chosen based on the best technical-economic proposal for the development of the mining activity and/or the best financial offer proposal;

e) The requirement that the winning bidder agree that its technical, economic and financial tender be part of the mining contract without modification of any material provision, unless such modification is for the benefit of the State; e

f) Any intention of modification that contradicts the previous paragraph disqualifies the winning bidder and is considered the second best proposal.

4. The National Institute of Mines must conduct the public tender process.

ARTICLE 10 – (Land Use and Utilization)

1. The use and exploitation of land for the performance of mining activities shall be regulated by applicable law, without prejudice to the provisions of the Mining Law.

2. Pre-existing rights to use and use the land shall be deemed to be extinguished after the payment of fair compensation to the users of the land and their revocation in accordance with the applicable legislation.

3. Land use and exploitation titles obtained under the terms of the Land Law, by a mining titleholder, have a period of validity and size coinciding with that defined in the mining title and are automatically renewed or expired, according to the term of validity of the mining title.

4. In case of change in the size of the area of the mining title, the mining holder must apply for the corresponding change of the land use and exploitation title to the competent authority.

ARTICLE 11 – (Inspection)

1. Mining activity shall be subject to inspection in order to ensure the safe, rational and sustainable use and exploitation of mineral resources.

2. The General Inspectorate of Mineral Resources and Energy is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Mining Law and other legal provisions that regulate mining activity, technical safety, hygiene and environmental protection in geological-mining activities.

3. The mining inspection activity shall comprise:

a) Inspection of areas subject to mining titles or authorizations, including installations as well as the works and operations carried out under such titles and authorizations;

b) Inspection and testing of machinery and equipment;

c) Collection of samples, specimens of rocks, ores, their concentrates, tailings and residues, for the purpose of testing, analysis or verification of any violation of the Mining Law or respective Regulations;

d) Obtaining copies of reports, technical data, geological and topographical drawings and maps, books and records on economic and financial activities, including production and sale;

e) Investigation and verification of compliance with the legal and contractual obligations of mining holders and permit holders;

f) Compliance with regulations and technical standards;

g) Requirement of data and information, in writing, that are necessary for the exercise of inspection powers.

4. Mining owners undertake to provide inspection inspectors and technicians, when on duty for inspection activities, with all necessary assistance and means for access to the site of mining operations, including transportation.

5. Mineral resources and energy inspectors shall comply with all applicable hygiene, health and safety procedures established by permit holders and permit holders, and shall not interfere with mining operations.

ARTICLE 12 – (Exercise of the Inspection Function)

1. Inspectors and technicians on inspection missions shall enjoy the prerogative of free transit and entry into all stations, stations, piers, docks, aerodromes, airports, any other public place, and facilities of the entity to be inspected.

2. When on an inspection mission, inspectors and technicians must be duly identified.

ARTICLE 13 – (Types of Inspection)

1. The inspection referred to in Article 11 shall be classified as full or partial and ordinary or extraordinary.

2. The purpose of the comprehensive inspection is to verify and control all aspects concerning compliance with mining legislation.

3. The purpose of partial inspection is to verify compliance with the prescriptions or recommendations issued by the inspection brigades.

4. Full and partial inspections shall be ordinary when carried out within the framework of the annual programme of activities.

5. Full and partial inspections are extraordinary when carried out:

(a) in unforeseen exceptional circumstances or force majeure;

b) To meet a specific request;

c) By virtue of a complaint or denunciation;

d) By superior determination.

ARTICLE 14 – (Monitoring and Evaluation)

The mining activity is subject to monitoring and evaluation in order to verify the progress of the activities, ensure the quality and fidelity of the information and data generated in the mining operations.

ARTICLE 15 – (Ownership of Data)

1. Reports, data or other information produced in the course of prospecting and research, extraction or other related activity shall be the property of the State.

2. The National Directorate of Geology and Mines is responsible for keeping copies of reports, as well as all raw geological data collected, including geochemical, geophysical, geochronological data, aerial photographs, Digital Elevation Model (MED) or other information produced within the scope of prospecting and research, mining or other related activities.

3. The data under the custody of the National Directorate of Geology and Mines resulting from prospecting and research, mining extraction or other related activity under a mining title may only be disclosed ninety (90) days after the date of extinction of the mining title.

4. Reports, geological maps, geophysical, geochemical and other data collected through geological investigation carried out by a State entity shall be provided to the interested parties upon payment of administrative fees.

5. Geological samples, including core drilling, extracted within the scope of prospecting and research activities must be deposited in the National Geological Samples Warehouse and may be disclosed with the prior consent of the holder or 90 (ninety) days after the date of extinction of the mining title.

6. The National Geological Samples Warehouse may, at the request of the mining owner and upon payment of a fee set by the National Directorate of Geology and Mines, store samples collected under the respective License during the term of the mining owner's Prospecting and Research License.

ARTICLE 16 – (Fees)

1. The processing of applications for mining titles and authorizations is subject to the payment of the fees, established in Annex 9 of these Regulations.

2. The issuance, enlargement or reduction of area, the extension and transmission of mining titles and the inclusion of minerals are subject to the payment of the fees established in Annex 9 of these Regulations.

3. It is incumbent upon the Ministers of Finance and Mineral Resources to update the values of the fees referred to in the previous paragraph.

4. The fees referred to in this article shall be paid at the Treasury Receivables Office of the respective fiscal area.

5. The fees referred to in the previous paragraph shall be distributed as follows:

a) 60% for the State; e

b) 40% to the National Institute of Mines.

ARTICLE 17 – (Provision of Performance Guarantee)

1. To ensure compliance with the terms and conditions contained in the mining bonds and/or mining contracts, the holders and/or their operators are subject to the provision of a financial guarantee.

2. The financial guarantee referred to in the preceding paragraph may be made by means of a bank guarantee constituted in Mozambique or an unconditional and irrevocable cash deposit in favour of the Ministry that supervises the area of mineral resources, in a bank account opened exclusively for this purpose.

3. The determination of the amount of the financial guarantee shall be based on:

a) For prospecting and research, 2% of the budget provided for in the Work Program, an amount to be reviewed every two (2) years;

b) For mining certificates, 1% of the value of the investment provided for in the technical-economic evaluation;

c) For processing license and mining treatment license, 1% of the value of the investment provided for in the economic feasibility study; e

d) For mining concession, 2% of the value of the investment provided for in the economic feasibility study.

4. Proof of payment of the financial guarantee must be presented to the National Institute of Mines at the time of collection of the mining title or on the date of signature of the mining contract.

5. The financial guarantee can be withdrawn:

a) For prospecting and research, after the submission of the geological report for the second year, compliance with the work program presented has been verified;

b) For mining certificate, after the start of mining production;

c) For mining concession, processing license and mining treatment license, after the start of mining production.

6. The financial guarantee may be activated by the State in the event of non-compliance with the terms and conditions contained in the mining titles and/or mining contracts that implies the revocation of the respective mining title.

7. At the request of the holder of the Mining Certificate, the Minister or Governor of the Province may, exceptionally, waive the provision of the financial guarantee, taking into account the type of mineral resource and the scale of mining operations.

ARTICLE 18 – (Development of Industrial Activity)

1. The Government may request the mining owner to purchase the mining product at market price up to 10% of the declared production, for its use in the local industry, whenever the national interest of the country so requires.

2. The Minister supervising the area of mineral resources may, by notification between 1 and 31 July of each year, request that the mining owner sell to the State, to a legal entity owned by him or any Mozambican entity, the necessary mining production, for the subsequent calendar year.

ARTICLE 19 – (Acquisition of Goods and Services)

1. The acquisition by the mining owners of goods and services, in the amount above 15,000,000.00MT (fifteen million Meticais) must be made by public tender, and this must be published in the media, with greater incidence for the newspapers with the largest circulation in the country.

2. In the evaluation of the tender, the quality of the goods, services, price, delivery time and guarantees offered shall be taken into account.

3. The mining holder shall give preference to local products and services when comparable, in terms of quality, to international products, materials and services that are available in time and in the required quantities and when the price, including taxes, is not more than ten percent (10%) higher than the prices of imported goods.

4. Foreign natural or legal persons providing services to mining operations shall associate themselves with Mozambican natural or legal persons, under the terms to be negotiated by the parties.

5. The mining owners will define the terms and conditions of the competition, including the rules of qualification and eligibility of the competitors, in accordance with the respective internal rules and procedures.

CHAPTER II – LEGAL REGIME OF MINING SECURITIES

SECTION I – General Provisions

ARTICLE 20 – (Non-overlapping of Rights)

1. The attribution of the right to mine does not necessarily presuppose the attribution of the right to use and exploit the land or other pre-existing rights, which will remain in the custody of the State until the closure of mining activities.

2. The Minister who supervises the area of mineral resources on the proposal of the National Institute of Mines, subject to the Mine Closure and Rehabilitation Program, determines by order the end of the right to mine exploration.

3. Upon termination of the right to exploit the mine, the State may, subject to the report on the closure of the mine and rehabilitation, assign the right to use and exploit the land to other interested parties, with the users of the pre-existing rights or their legal representatives enjoying the option of preference in the reacquisition of the rights renounced in favour of the State for the purposes of mining operations.

ARTICLE 21 – (Attribution of Mining Titles and Authorizations)

1. The Mining Password, the Mining Treatment License, the Mining Processing License and the authorizations are assigned upon request of the interested party.

2. The Prospecting and Research License, the Mining Concession and the Mining Certificate shall be granted at the request of the interested party or by means of a Public Tender.

3. No application for a mining title will be accepted from the applicant whose licenses have been cancelled or revoked before twenty-four (24) months have elapsed from the date of such cancellation or revocation.

4. No other mining title will be awarded to holders of one or more mining titles who, after 12 (twelve) months from the date of issuance of the mining title or authorization, do not carry out mining activity for which they were licensed.

ARTICLE 22 – (Registration of Operators and Technicians)

1. Mining operators, authorized or contracted by the mining owner to carry out the mining activity are subject to registration with the National Directorate of Geology and Mines, in accordance with the rules established by Ministerial Diploma.

2. Natural or legal persons who provide technical services to mining activity must be registered with the National Directorate of Geology and Mines, in accordance with the rules established by Ministerial Diploma.

3. The services referred to in the previous paragraph include aerial surveys for the acquisition of aerial photographs, geophysical data, geological, geochemical, geophysical, geoenvironmental mapping, hydrogeological studies, mechanical and geophysical drilling.

ARTICLE 23 – (Aerogeophysical Survey)

1. The carrying out of the aerogeophysical survey is subject to authorization from the National Directorate of Geology and Mines and the competent authorities in the area of national air navigation.

2. The application for authorisation to be submitted for the aerogeophysical survey shall contain the following:

a) Certified copies of the applicant's identification documents, including addresses and contact details;

(b) List of the crew of the aircraft (name and nationality of the pilot and operator of the data collection instrument, number and validity of their identity cards or passports);

c) Copy of the crew's licences and their updated qualifications;

(d) Characteristics of the aircraft (type, model, registration number, call sign, colour, take-off weight, number of seats);

e) Flight altitude (minimum and maximum) during the work;

(f) a copy of the updated aircraft maintenance certificate;

g) Declaration by the operator that he is responsible for all damages arising from any accident or incident involving the aircraft, accompanied by a copy of the aircraft insurance;

h) Route of the aircraft and, if coming from abroad, plus the point of entry, point of exit and respective dates;

i) Sketch of the location of the aerogeophysical survey (maps and geographic coordinates);

j) Copy of the mining title;

k) Mesh or spacing between flight lines;

l) Type of instruments on board (make, model) and their characteristics (magnetometer, spectrometer, gravimeter, sensor systems and others);

m) Scale, support and type of photograph or image to be captured (analogue film, digital product, panchromatic, natural colour, or infrared);

n) Deadline for the execution of the works (start and end dates) and respective timetable;

o) Work schedule if the aerogeophysical survey has to be carried out in more than one area.

ARTICLE 24 – (Delimitation of Mining Title Areas)

1. The areas of mining titles are assigned in contiguous cadastral units or those that have at least one common side.

2. For a single application, areas corresponding to scattered cadastral units or those that are united through a single vertex are not assigned.

ARTICLE 25 – (Demarcation of Mining Areas)

1. The boundaries of a Mining Concession or Mining Certificate area consist of vertical planes extending the depth of the demarcation points.

2. The demarcation of the Mining Concession or Mining Certificate area must be made by concrete markers placed at the vertices of the area defined by the geographical coordinates.

3. The holder of a Mining Concession or Mining Certificate must submit to the National Institute of Mines the report on the demarcation of the area before the start of mining production.

4. If the demarcation is imprecise, the holder is granted a period of 90 (ninety) days to correct it.

ARTICLE 26 – (Publication)

1. It is incumbent upon the National Institute of Mines to have published in the Official Gazette the assignment, modification, transmission and extinction of mining titles, within thirty (30) days from the date of occurrence of the facts subject to publication.

2. It is incumbent upon the National Institute of Mines to publish in the Bulletin of the Republic, the declaration, modification and extinction of authorizations and designated areas of mining password.

ARTICLE 27 – (Opposition)

The holder of a pre-existing right or affected person may, during the period of the edicts published in the newspaper, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 5 of these Regulations, complain about any situation related to the process of granting a mining title.

ARTICLE 28 – (Models of Mining Titles and Authorizations)

Mining titles and authorizations have the form and content of the models contained in Annexes 2 to 8 of this Regulation, which may be modified by Ministerial Diploma.

ARTICLE 29 – (Associated Minerals)

1. When, in the course of the Mining Operations, the occurrence of associated minerals is detected, the mining holder shall immediately notify the Minister who supervises the area of mineral resources, through the National Institute of Mines, of the fact and of the relevant geological and technical details.

2. If the exploitation of the associated minerals is economically viable and the holder has an interest in their extraction, the approved Mining Plan for Mining Operations shall be revised in order to provide for the exploitation of the associated minerals.

3. If the holder has no interest in the extraction of the associated minerals, the State reserves the right to negotiate with a third party, and the mining holder must create storage conditions or any other form of conservation of the same for possible exploitation by a third party.

4. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the mining owner and the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy shall agree on the necessary and appropriate

arrangements taking into account the technical and economic feasibility of the mining operations.

SECTION II – Prospecting and Research License

ARTICLE 30 – (Application for Prospecting and Research License)

1. The application for the Prospecting and Research License shall be addressed to the Minister and shall be submitted by the applicant to the National Institute of Mines on the area requested for registration and processing.

2. The Prospecting and Exploration License shall be granted to the legal person incorporated and registered in accordance with the legislation in force in the Republic of Mozambique.

3. The application for the Prospecting and Research License shall contain the following information:

(a) full identification of the applicant, its registered office, its statutory capital, identification, nationality, domicile of the legal representatives and the representative;

b) Mineral resources that are intended to be included in the license;

c) Intended area, identifying the cadastral units under the terms of article 24 of this Regulation;

(d) the intended term, which shall not exceed 2 years for mineral resources for construction and 5 years for other mineral resources; e

e) The licensing form acquired at the place of submission of the application, duly completed.

4. The application for the Prospecting and Research License must also contain the following documents:

a) Licensing form acquired at the place of submission of the application, duly completed,

(b) proof of technical and financial capacity available to the applicant in accordance with Annex 10;

c) Copy of the Official Gazette of publication of the articles of association or, in its absence, a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation of the company, including the identification of the shareholders and the respective subscribed share capital value and any amendments;

d) Work Programme including the Environmental Management Programme and the respective budget;

(e) proof of payment of the processing fee in accordance with Annex 9;

f) Unique Tax Identification Number (NUIT) of the applicant;

g) Certificate of tax discharge; e

(h) any other relevant information that the applicant wishes to include.

5. The application shall be deemed to have been submitted, on the date of receipt, by affixing the supporting stamp to the receipt of the application containing the code assigned by the National Mining Institute.

ARTICLE 31 – (Processing of the Application for Prospecting and Research License)

1. Upon receipt of the request, the procedure shall be taken in accordance with Article 5.

2. In the assessment of the request, the National Institute of Mines may:

a) Notify the applicant of the correction of any errors or omissions or the provision of any additional information, setting a maximum period of 15 (fifteen) days for this purpose;

b) Verify the data provided in the application, as well as the applicant's background and references;

c) To consult and request opinions from other institutions and/or bodies, as necessary;

d) Make recommendations and/or propose changes to the application.

3. If within the period set in the previous paragraph, the applicant does not provide the requested information or does not correct the errors and omissions identified, the application shall be considered null and void, and the area shall be made free and available.

ARTICLE 32 – (Decision on the Application for Prospecting and Research License)

1. The Minister decides on the application for a Prospecting and Research License, within ninety (90) days, from the date of its submission to the National Institute of Mines.

2. The Minister's decision on the application for a Prospecting and Research License shall be notified to the interested party within a maximum period of ten (10) days.

3. The Prospecting and Research License shall be issued to the interested party after payment of the relevant fees, taxes due, provision of financial guarantee and proof of publication of the allocation order.

4. If, after the communication of the decision to grant the Prospection and Research license, the interested party does not proceed with its elevation, within 60 (sixty) days it will be considered cancelled and the area free is available.

5. The decision rejecting the application must be duly reasoned.

ARTICLE 33 – (Content of the Prospecting and Research License)

The Prospecting and Research License must contain the following information:

a) The License number;

b) The name of the holder and the representative;

(c) the minerals covered;

d) The period of validity;

e) The area of the license and its location;

f) The topographic map of the prospecting and research area covered by the license, with an indication of the cadastral units; e

g) The terms and conditions to which the holder is subject.

ARTICLE 34 – (Validity of the Prospecting and Research License)

1. The Prospecting and Research License shall be valid for the period established therein, counted from the date of its issue, and shall be established as follows:

a) For mineral resources for construction, the validity period of the Prospecting and Research License is two (2) years, renewable once, at most for the same period; e

b) For other mineral resources, the validity period of the Prospecting and Research License is five (5) years, renewable once, for a maximum period of three years.

2. If the validity period of the Prospecting and Research License expires while the application for extension of the same or for the granting of a Mining Concession covering all or part of the prospecting and research area is being processed, the Prospecting and Research License shall be considered valid until there is a decision on the extension or on the application for the Mining Concession.

ARTICLE 35 – (Prospecting and Research License Area)

The Prospecting and Research License area must not exceed:

a) 198 hectares, for the Prospecting and Research License of mineral resources for construction;

b) 19,998 hectares, for the Prospecting and Research License of other mineral resources.

ARTICLE 36 – (Export of Samples)

1. The mining owner has the right to export samples for laboratory analysis and technological tests, and the assessment of the application must comply with the following standards and criteria, among others: a) Commercial value;

b) Type of analysis and testing;

c) Type of mineral and its concentration; e

d) Quantity of the mineral to be exported.

2. The mining owner must submit the application and proof of the respective mining title to the National Directorate of Geology and Mines, requesting authorization for the export of samples, which must attach the declaration of the commercial value of the samples to be exported, issued by the National Institute of Mines.

3. The holder shall indicate in the application all the detailed information on the samples he intends to export, including among other data the following:

a) Place of sample collection;

b) Type of mineral resource harvested;

c) Quantity of samples;

d) Laboratory that will carry out the analyses;

e) Type of analyses and tests to be carried out;

f) Means of transport to be used; e

g) Exit border of the samples.

4. If the samples have commercial value, the provisions of paragraph 3 of article 16 of the Mining Law will apply.

5. The National Institute of Mines shall verify and analyze the economic value of the mineral samples or products and issue the respective declaration.

6. The National Directorate of Geology and Mines shall verify the data provided by the holder and, if compliant, issue a sample exit note.

7. If the verification involves travel costs, these must be borne by the applicant.

8. The limits and volumes of samples to be exported shall be determined by Ministerial Diploma.

ARTICLE 37 – (Duties of the Prospecting and Research License Holder)

1. Without prejudice to the duties set out in the Mining Act, and the terms and conditions set out in the mining contract or its licence, the mining holder shall:

a) Carry out at least 60% (sixty percent) of the approved annual Work Program for prospecting and research activities;

b) To submit, by 28 February of each year, the annual report of the research activities carried out in the previous calendar year, written in Portuguese, bound and in electronic format;

c) To pay the taxes due;

d) Communicate through the National Institute of Mines the discovery of any minerals to the Minister who supervises the area of mineral resources before public disclosure, within 24 hours after the discovery;

e) Progressively release part of the initial area covered by the Prospecting and Research License.

2. The mining owner must submit, by 30 March of each year of the Prospecting and Research License, a Work Program to be carried out in the following year and the respective budget.

3. The mining owner may, upon prior information to the National Mining Institute, with justified reasons, review the details of any Work Programme submitted.

ARTICLE 38 – (Extension Conditions)

1. The holder of the prospecting and research license may request its extension at least 60 (sixty) days in advance of the date of its expiration.

2. The Minister may, under the opinion of the National Institute of Mines, authorize the extension of the Prospecting and Research License for a maximum period of:

a) 2 years for mineral resources for construction;

b) 3 years for other mineral resources, including mineral water.

3. The request for an extension shall contain:

a) An indication of the desired extension period;

b) An area that is intended to be delineated without an updated topographic map;

c) The report of the research activities carried out in the initial period, including the investments made;

d) The programme of research activities to be carried out during the extension period and budget of the planned expenditure;

e) Proof of payment of taxes on mining activity, defined in accordance with the law;

f) Updating of the respective environmental management instrument, if applicable.

4. In the event that the request for extension is received less than the deadline set out in paragraph 1, the holder shall be subject to the payment of the fee set out in Annex 9.

ARTICLE 39 – (Decision on the Request for Extension)

1. The Minister may grant the extension provided that the license holder has complied with the conditions set forth in the Mining Law, these Regulations, the License, the mining contract, if applicable, and has paid the extension fee.

2. The Minister shall decide on the request for extension of the Prospecting and Research License within a maximum period of sixty (60) days from the date of submission of the application.

3. The interested party shall be informed in writing of the application for extension of the Prospecting and Research License within ten (10) days after the decision is taken.

4. If the application for extension of the Prospecting and Research License is approved, the information referred to in paragraph 3 shall indicate the amount of fees and taxes to be paid.

5. In the event of rejection of the application for extension of the Prospecting and Research License, the information referred to in paragraph 3 shall state the reasons.

6. If, after the approval of the request for extension of the Prospecting and Research License, the interested party does not collect it within 30 days, it will be considered cancelled and the area free and available.

ARTICLE 40 – (Prospecting and Research Report)

1. The prospecting and research report shall comply with the provisions of Annex 11 of these Regulations in form and content, and shall also be submitted in electronic format.

2. The report referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be drawn up and signed by a person registered for this purpose.

3. The Standards and Procedures that regulate the registration of technicians eligible for the preparation of Work Programmes, Mining Plans, Reports and Mining Projects, are contained in a Ministerial Diploma.

ARTICLE 41 – (Enlargement of the Area)

1. The holder of the prospecting and research license may apply for the extension of the area of the respective license, stating the reasons.

2. The total area must not exceed the limits provided for the area of the Prospecting and Research License, pursuant to article 35.

3. The Minister shall authorise enlargement by laying down such terms and conditions as may be appropriate.

4. An application for extension of the area shall be rejected if:

a) The requested area is not available;

b) The applicant is, in relation to the State, in a situation of non-compliance with its obligations, established in the Mining Law and its Regulations.

5. The decision on the application for extension of the area shall be notified to the interested party within a maximum period of 10 (ten) days from the date of the order, specifying the reasons in cases of rejection.

6. If the application is granted, the holder shall be notified within 10 days to pay the relevant fees, taxes due and submit proof of payment of the publication of the order for the extension of the area.

7. If, after the communication of the decision to extend the area, the holder does not comply, within 30 (thirty) days, with the provisions of the previous paragraph, the said decision shall be considered cancelled.

ARTICLE 42 – (Progressive Liberation of Area)

1. The progressive release of the area of the Prospecting and Research License shall begin at the end of the second year of activities, and shall be annual in subsequent years until the end of the initial validity period of the license.

2. The progressive release of the area of the Prospecting and Research License shall be made by means of communication to the National Institute of Mines, within a period of not less than 90 days, in relation to the date scheduled for release.

3. The holder must include in the communication referred to in the previous paragraph the geographical coordinates of the area to be released, respecting the cadastral units.

4. Any release of area carried out under the terms of this article shall be updated in the respective title by the National Mining Institute.

5. The release of any area under the terms of this article shall not exempt the holder from complying with any obligations relating to the liberated area assumed up to the date of release.

ARTICLE 43 – (Abandonment of Area)

1. The holder of the Prospecting and Research License may, during the period of validity of the license and upon notice, not less than 90 (ninety) days, addressed to the Minister, abandon part or all of the prospecting and research area.

2. Any partial abandonment carried out under the terms of this article shall be updated in the respective title by the National Institute of Mines.

3. If the entire prospecting and research area is abandoned, the Prospecting and Research License is considered extinguished, and the area becomes free and available.

4. The abandonment of any area under the terms of this article shall not exempt the respective holder from complying with any obligations relating to the abandoned area assumed up to the date of abandonment.

ARTICLE 44 – (Causes for extinction of the Prospecting and Research License)

The following are causes for termination of the Prospecting and Research License:

a) Expiry;

b) Total abandonment of the area, under the terms of the previous article;

c) Revocation under the terms of article 64 of the Mining Law and article 130; e

d) Cancellation of the licence under the terms of paragraph 4 of article 32.

SECTION III – Mining Concession

ARTICLE 45 – (Mining Concession Request)

1. The application for a Mining Concession may or may not be arising from a Prospecting and Research License.

2. The application for a Mining Concession shall be addressed to the Minister and shall be submitted by the applicant to the National Institute of Mines on the area requested for registration and processing.

3. The Mining Concession may only be awarded to the legal person incorporated and registered in accordance with the legislation in force in the Republic of Mozambique.

4. The Mining Concession application must contain the following information:

(a) full identification of the applicant, its registered office, its statutory capital, identification, nationality, domicile of the legal representatives and the representative;

b) Data of the applicant's prospecting and research license, if any;

c) Mineral resources that are intended to be included in the Mining Concession;

d) Intended area, identifying the cadastral units under the terms of article 24 of this Regulation;

e) Intended validity period that must not exceed 25 (twenty-five) years;

(f) other relevant information that the applicant wishes to include.

5. The application for a Mining Concession must also contain the following documents:

a) Licensing form acquired at the place where the application is submitted, duly completed;

b) Documentation proving the technical and financial resources available to the applicant in accordance with Annex 10, as well as its experience in managing and conducting the intended operations;

c) Bulletin of the Republic of publication of the articles of association or, in its absence, a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation of the company, including the identification of the holders of shares and the respective subscribed share capital value and any amendments;

d) Final geological report;

e) Technical and economic feasibility study;

f) Proof of payment of the processing fee in accordance with Annex 9;

g) Unique Tax Identification Number (NUIT) of the applicant; e

h) Certificate of tax discharge.

6. The application shall be deemed to have been submitted, on the date of receipt, by affixing the supporting stamp to the receipt of the application containing the code assigned by the National Institute of Mines.

ARTICLE 46 – (Technical and Economic Feasibility Study)

The technical and economic feasibility study shall contain:

a) Mining plan;

b) Labour needs in the initial phase and in the subsequent phases;

c) Studies of price, market and scale of production;

d) Evaluation of the trend of revenue evolution during the life of the mine;

e) Details of initial capital expenditures, replacement and expansion during the life of the mine;

f) Sources of financing and the cost of capital;

g) Details of operating expenses during the life of the mine;

h) Financial costs;

i) Taxation and evaluation of gains for the State;

j) Calculation and evaluation of economic and financial indicators;

k) Analysis of sensitivity to possible changes in the main economic assumptions;

l) Analysis of financial and business risks;

m) Assessment of the socio-environmental impact of the project, including social and corporate responsibility projects; e

n) Other data that the applicant considers relevant.

ARTICLE 47 – (Mining Plan)

1. The Mining Plan must contain:

a) Description of the mining scheme including details on the scale of operations, the likely location of major mining operations, boreholes, shafts, embankments and dams;

b) Detailed description of the mining methods;

c) Expected date of start of commercial production;

d) Production profile and capacity;

e) Characteristics and nature of the final products;

f) Expected date of start of mining development;

(g) in the case of underground mining, a description of the deposit cover rocks, fixed and temporary slopes of the mine walls and topsoil;

h) In the case of open-pit mining, indication of the location of the dam for decanting waste;

i) Description of the transport, ventilation, lighting, drainage and security systems;

j) Description of the local water, energy and material supply systems;

(k) Description of the beneficiation procedures and, where appropriate, the technology for processing minerals;

(l) a description of the infrastructure required for mining and the applicant's proposals in this regard;

m) Program and plan for the closure of the mine, environmental management, rehabilitation and restoration of degraded areas in accordance with the applicable legislation;

(n) Identification of any safety and health risks to mining personnel and the general public and proposals for the control, mitigation, monitoring and elimination of any such risks;

o) Necessary labor;

p) Other data that the applicant considers relevant, or requested by the competent authority.

2. The Minister may dispense with or modify any data and requirements under the terms of the preceding paragraph, taking into account the type of mineral resource and the scale of operations.

ARTICLE 48 – (Processing of the Mining Concession Request)

1. Upon receipt of the request, the procedure shall be taken in accordance with Article 5.

2. In assessing the application, the National Institute of Mines may:

a) Notify the applicant of the correction of any errors, inaccuracies or omissions or provide additional information, setting a period not exceeding 30 days for this purpose;

b) Verify the data provided in the application, as well as the applicant's background and references;

c) To consult with other institutions and bodies, as appropriate;

d) Make recommendations and propose changes to the application.

3. The issuance of the Mining Concession must be preceded by an opinion from the Government of the Province with jurisdiction over the area.

4. If within the period set in paragraph 2, the applicant does not provide the requested information or does not correct the errors and omissions identified, the application shall be considered null and void, and the area shall be made free and available.

ARTICLE 49 – (Decision on the Mining Concession Request)

1. The Mining Concession shall be awarded to the applicant who proves that he or she has the technical and financial capacity to carry out the mining operations.

2. The decision on the Mining Concession application shall be taken by the Minister, within 180 (one hundred and eighty) days after the submission of the application and notified to the interested party within a maximum period of 10 (ten) days from the date of the decision.

3. The issued Mining Concession shall be delivered to the interested party after payment of the respective fees, taxes due, provision of financial guarantee, and proof of publication of the allocation order.

4. If, after the communication of the decision to award the Mining Concession, the interested party does not withdraw it within 60 (sixty) days, it shall be considered cancelled and the area free and available.

ARTICLE 50 – (Content of the Mining Concession)

The Mining Concession must contain the following information:

a) The number of the Mining Concession;

b) The name of the holder and the representative;

(c) the minerals covered;

d) The period of validity;

e) The area of the Mining Concession and its location;

f) The topographic map of the area covered by the Mining Concession, with an indication of the area and cadastral units; e

g) The terms and conditions to which the holder is subject.

ARTICLE 51 – (Validity of the Mining Concession)

1. The Mining Concession is valid for a period of twenty-five (25) years from the date of its issuance, extendable once at most for an equal period, not exceeding fifty (50) years.

2. In the event that the validity period of the Mining Concession expires pending an extension application, the Mining Concession shall remain valid until there is a decision on the application.

ARTICLE 52 – (Duties of the Mining Concession Holder)

1. Without prejudice to the duties established in the Mining Law, the terms and conditions of the mining contract or the respective Mining Concession, the mining holder must:

a) To start mining activities and operations within a maximum period of 24 (twenty-four) months;

b) To start mining production within a maximum period of up to 48 months, counted from the date of issuance of the Mining Concession;

c) Demarcate the area by means of easily identifiable concrete markers, within a maximum period of 365 (three hundred and sixty-five) days, in accordance with the applicable law, from the date of issuance of the right to use and exploit the land or to change the area;

d) Carrying out mining activities in accordance with the Mining Plan submitted;

e) To present the report on the mining works; e

f) To pay the taxes due.

2. The mining owner must submit by 30 March of each year, a Work Programme and the respective budget to be carried out in the following year, as well as the plan for the sale of mineral products.

3. The holder of the Mining Concession may, with justified reasons, review any details of the approved Work Programme.

4. The revisions referred to in the previous paragraph require approval by the National Institute of Mines.

5. The mining holder shall take out appropriate insurance in accordance with the applicable legislation, which shall cover, inter alia, the following risks:

a) Damage to the mine;

b) Liability to third parties; e

c) Accidents at work of personnel involved in mining activity.

ARTICLE 53 – (Conditions of Extension)

1. The mining holder may request the extension of the Mining Concession, and the respective request must be submitted at least 365 (three hundred and sixty-five) days in advance of its expiration.

2. The request for an extension shall contain:

a) Indication of the desired extension period and justification for the need for such period;

b) Area to be maintained, delineated not updated topographic map;

c) Detailed report, written in Portuguese, bound and in the approved format in accordance with Annex 13 containing, namely:

i) Balance of reserves;

ii) Economic life of the mine;

iii) Other aspects that the applicant considers relevant.

d) Updating of the Mining Plan;

e) Updating of the Environmental Impact Study; e

f) Proof of payment of the taxes of the mining activity, defined in accordance with the law.

3. In the event that the request for extension is submitted less than the deadline set out in paragraph 1, the holder shall be subject to the payment of the increased fee under the terms set out in Annex 9 to this Regulation.

ARTICLE 54 – (Decision on the Request for Extension)

1. It is incumbent upon the Minister to decide on the request for extension, submitted under the terms of the previous article, within a maximum period of 180 (one hundred and eighty) days, from the date of submission of the request.

2. The Minister grants the extension provided that the holder of the Mining Concession has complied with the terms and conditions established in the Mining Law, in this Regulation, in the Mining Concession, in the mining contract, if applicable, is not in default under the terms of the Mining Law and respective Regulations and has paid the extension fee.

3. The interested party shall be informed in writing of the request for extension of the Mining Concession within ten (10) days after the decision is taken.

4. In the event that the application for extension of the Mining Concession is granted, the information referred to in paragraph 3 shall indicate the amount of fees and taxes to be paid.

5. If, after the communication of the approval of the request for extension of the Mining Concession, the interested party does not withdraw it within a period of thirty (30) days, it is considered cancelled and the area free and available.

6. In the event of rejection of the application for extension of the Mining Concession, the information referred to in paragraph 3 shall state the reasons.

ARTICLE 55 – (Mining Production)

1. Whenever there is a change in the installed capacity of the mine, and/or of the treatment or processing plant, the holder must submit written information to the National Mining Institute.

2. In the event that, for five (5) consecutive years, the holder does not maintain the production level equal to or greater than 20% of the production level in accordance with the capacity approved in the Mining Plan, without due justification, the Mining Concession may be revoked under the terms of paragraph 3 of article 64 of the Mining Law.

ARTICLE 56 – (Mining Exploration Report)

1. The mining operation report shall comply with the provisions of Annex 13 of these Regulations in its form and content, and shall be submitted in physical and electronic formats.

2. The holder of the Mining Concession must:

a) Submit by the 5th (five) day of each month, monthly information, written in Portuguese, bound and in electronic format, on the production and marketing of mineral products carried out in the previous month;

b) Submit, within fifteen (15) days after the end of each quarter, the report written in Portuguese, bound and in electronic format, of the activities carried out in the previous quarter; e

c) To submit by 28 February of each year, the annual report written in Portuguese, bound and in electronic format, of the activities carried out during the previous year, in accordance with the provisions of Annex 13 to this Regulation.

3. The information and reports referred to in the previous paragraph shall be submitted in quadruplicate form, and three copies shall be delivered to the National Institute of Mines and the respective Provincial Directorate the remaining copy.

4. The report referred to in this Article shall be drawn up and signed by a person registered for that purpose.

5. The Norms and Procedures that regulate the registration of technicians eligible for the preparation of Work Programs, Mining Plans, Reports and Mining Projects, are contained in a Ministerial Diploma.

ARTICLE 57 – (Enlargement of the Mining Concession Area)

1. The holder of the Mining Concession may apply for the extension of the area of the respective concession, indicating in the application addressed to the Minister the reasons for the intended enlargement.

2. The application for extension of the area must comply with the following conditions:

a) The enlargement area must be contiguous to the area of the Mining Concession;

b) The enlargement area must be licensed to the holder of the Mining Concession;

c) The holder must prove technically and economically the need and feasibility of the enlargement of the area;

(d) the new area shall not be larger than is strictly necessary for the development of mining activities in accordance with the updated feasibility study.

3. Taking into account the type of mineral resource, the scale of mining operations and the new area, the Minister decided on the request for extension, setting the terms and conditions that are appropriate for each case.

4. An application for extension of the area shall be rejected if:

(a) the extension of the area does not meet the conditions set out in paragraph 2 of this Article;

b) The enlargement of the area does not ensure the effective use of mineral resources and benefits for the national economy;

(c) the applicant is in breach of its obligations vis-à-vis the State.

5. In the event that the application is granted, the Minister shall order the registration of the enlargement in the respective mining title, which shall be made after payment of the respective fees, taxes due and presentation of proof of payment of the publication of the order for the extension of the area.

6. The decision on the request for flooding shall be notified to the interested party within a maximum period of fifteen (15) days after the application has been taken, specifying the reasons in the case of rejection.

7. If, after the communication of the decision to extend the area, the interested party does not comply with the provisions of paragraph 4 of this article within thirty (30) days, the said decision shall be deemed cancelled.

8. The holder whose extension has been authorized under the terms of this article, shall not commence any development work or mining operations in the area for which the extension has been authorized, until the issuance or modification of the environmental license and the use and exploitation of the land, in accordance with the applicable legislation.

ARTICLE 58 – (Abandonment of the Mining Concession Area)

1. The holder of the Mining Concession may abandon part or all of the area, at any time during the term of the Mining Concession, by means of a request addressed to the Minister within a period of not less than 90 (ninety) days, in relation to the date scheduled for abandonment.

2. The abandonment of any area under the terms of the previous paragraph does not exonerate the holder of:

a) Pay any tax, fee, fine or any compensation due up to the date of abandonment;

b) To comply with all obligations relating to environmental issues; e

c) Comply with any obligation required by law or mining contract, until the date on which the abandonment begins to take effect.

3. The abandonment takes effect from the date established in the notification to the holder, and must not be less than 30 (thirty) days.

4. In the event of partial abandonment of the mining area, the holder undertakes to update the boundaries of the remaining area, and the annotation in the mining title and registration of the updated area must be made by the National Mining Institute.

5. In case of total abandonment of the mining area, the Mining Concession is extinguished, and the area becomes free and available.

ARTICLE 59 – (Causes for Termination of the Mining Concession)

The following are causes for extinction of the Mining Concession:

a) Expiry;

b) Total abandonment of the area, under the terms of paragraph 5 of the previous article;

c) Repeal under the terms of article 64 of the Mining Law and article 130; e

d) Cancellation under the terms of paragraph 4 of article 49.

SECTION IV – Mineral Water

ARTICLE 60 – (Attribution of Prospecting and Research License)

The application for the Mineral Water Prospecting and Research License obeys, with the necessary adaptations, the requirements established in articles 30 and following.

ARTICLE 61 – (Prospecting and Research License Area)

The area over which the Mineral Water Prospecting and Research License can be granted shall not exceed 117 hectares.

ARTICLE 62 – (Prevention in Prospecting and Research)

1. The prospecting and research of mineral water may only be carried out in an area where it is proven that there is no possibility of chemical or bacteriological contamination by surface water or existing facilities.

2. Prospecting and research shall be planned and designed in such a way as to avoid any type of immediate or future pollution of the land and waters at the site where it is carried out.

3. In carrying out prospecting and research work and occupying areas of interest for possible mineral water abstraction, special attention must be paid to sanitation conditions related to human presence.

ARTICLE 63 – (Prospecting and Research Report)

1. The form and content of the prospecting and research report shall comply with the provisions of Annex 12 of these Regulations, and shall also be provided in electronic format.

2. The report referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be drawn up and signed by a person registered for this purpose.

3. The Norms and Procedures that regulate the registration of technicians eligible for the preparation of Work Programs, Mining Plans, Reports and Mining Projects, are contained in a Ministerial Diploma.

ARTICLE 64 – (Request for Mining Concession for Mineral Water)

1. The application for a Mining Concession for mineral water may be submitted by any legal person incorporated and registered in Mozambique regardless of whether or not the application arises from a Prospecting and Exploration License.

2. The application for the Mining Concession is considered to be arising from the Prospecting and Research License if it is made by the holder of the Prospecting and Research License during the term of the respective license.

3. Applications for Mining Concession that do not comply with the provisions of the previous paragraph shall be considered as not arising from the Prospecting and Research License.

4. The application for a Mining Concession shall be addressed to the Minister and shall be submitted by the applicant to the National Institute of Mines, for the intended area, for registration and processing.

5. The application for a Mining Concession for mineral water must contain the following information:

(a) full identification of the applicant, its registered office, its statutory capital, identification, nationality, domicile of the legal representatives and the representative;

b) Data of the applicant's prospecting and research license, if any;

c) Intended area, identifying the cadastral units under the terms of article 24 of this Regulation;

d) Intended validity period that must not exceed 25 (twenty-five) years; e

e) Other information considered relevant.

6. The application for a Mining Concession for mineral water must also contain the following documents:

a) Licensing form acquired at the place where the application is submitted, duly completed;

b) Documentation proving the technical and financial resources available to the applicant in accordance with Annex 10, as well as its experience in managing and conducting the intended operations;

c) Bulletin of the Republic of publication of the articles of association or, in its absence, a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation of the company, including the identification of the holders of shares and the respective subscribed share capital value and any amendments;

(d) an exploration project containing:

i) Geological report and plan of all surface or underground works that are intended to be carried out on a scale of not less than 1:10 000;

ii) Detailed description of the value and importance of the water, made by a legally recognized entity, accompanied by its qualitative analysis, made by a reputable laboratory and indication of the volume and quality of the water, including hygiene and cleanliness conditions of the site;

iii) Description of the water collection and bottling facilities, as well as the ancillary facilities;

iv) Environmental management plan;

v) Characteristics and nature of the final products;

vi) Other information considered relevant.

(e) proof of payment of the processing fee in accordance with Annex 9;

f) Unique Tax Identification Number (NUIT) of the applicant;

g) Certificate of tax discharge.

7. The application shall be deemed to have been submitted, on the date of receipt, by affixing the supporting stamp to the receipt of the application containing the code assigned by the National Institute of Mines.

8. The request for a Mining Concession for mineral water shall comply with the provisions of Articles 48 and 49, respectively.

9. The application for a Mining Concession for mineral water received at the National Institute of Mines will be requested for technical advice from the entities that supervise the water and health sectors.

10. The Mining Concession for mineral water is subject to the rules established in the regulation on the quality of bottled water intended for human consumption, namely in relation to the hygienic-sanitary requirements of the exploration companies, their classification, and the labeling rules.

ARTICLE 65 – (Content of the Minas Gerais Concession for Mineral Water)

The Mining Concession for mineral water must contain the information referred to for the Mining Concession for other minerals, under the terms of article 50.

ARTICLE 66 – (Validity of the Minas Gerais Concession for Mineral Water)

1. The Mining Concession for mineral water is valid for a period of twenty-five (25) years from the date of its issuance, extendable once at most for an equal period, not exceeding fifty (50) years.

2. In the event that the term of the Mining Concession for mineral water expires pending an extension application, the Mining Concession shall remain valid until there is a decision on the said application.

ARTICLE 67 – (Duties of the Holder of a Mining Concession for Mineral Water)

Without prejudice to the duties established in the Mining Law, the terms and conditions of the mining contract or the respective Mining Concession, the mining holder is subject to the necessary adaptations to the duties provided for in article 52.

ARTICLE 68 – (Conditions of Extension)

The application for extension of the Mining Concession for mineral water shall apply, mutatis mutandis, the provisions on the conditions for extension of the Mining Concession for other mineral resources, in accordance with these Regulations.

ARTICLE 69 – (Mineral Water Exploration Report)

The holder of a Mining Concession for mineral water submits, in accordance with the provisions of article 56, the reports of its activities, and the provisions on the mining operation report under the terms of these Regulations shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

SECTION V – Mining Treatment License

ARTICLE 70 – (Application for Mining Treatment License)

1. The application for the Mining Treatment License shall be addressed to the Minister and shall be submitted by the applicant to the National Institute of Mines for registration and processing.

2. The Mining Treatment License shall be granted to the legal person incorporated and registered in accordance with the legislation in force in the Republic of Mozambique.

3. The application for the Mining Treatment License must contain the following information:

(a) full identification of the applicant, its registered office, its statutory capital, identification, nationality, domicile of the legal representatives and the representative;

b) Geographical location of the area intended for the implementation of the mining treatment plant;

c) Mining product that is intended to be treated;

d) Intended validity period that must not exceed 25 (twenty-five) years; e

(e) other relevant information that the applicant wishes to include.

4. The application for the Mining Treatment License must also contain the following documents:

a) Licensing form acquired at the place where the application is submitted, duly completed;

b) Documentation proving the technical and financial resources available to the applicant in accordance with Annex 10, as well as its experience in managing and conducting the intended operations;

c) Bulletin of the Republic of publication of the articles of association or, in its absence, a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation of the company, including the identification of the holders of shares and the respective subscribed share capital value and any amendments;

d) Technical-economic feasibility study for large-scale mining treatment or technical-economic evaluation for small-scale mining treatment;

e) Environmental impact study;

f) Right to use and take advantage of the land;

g) Proof of payment of the processing fee in accordance with Annex 9;

h) Unique Tax Identification Number (NUIT) of the applicant; e

i) Tax discharge certificate.

5. The application shall be deemed to have been submitted, on the date of receipt, by affixing the supporting stamp to the receipt of the application containing the code assigned by the National Mining Institute.

ARTICLE 71 – (Technical and Economic Feasibility Study)

1. The technical and economic feasibility study shall apply to large-scale mining treatment.

2. The technical and economic feasibility study shall contain:

a) Market studies;

b) Annual production levels, prices and revenues;

c) Volume of investments required in the implementation phase of the project and in the subsequent phases;

d) Sources of financing and the cost of capital;

e) Detailed annual operating costs;

f) Taxation and evaluation of gains for the State;

g) Calculation and evaluation of economic and financial indicators;

h) Analysis of sensitivity to possible changes in the main economic assumptions;

i) Analysis of financial and business risks;

j) Assessment of the social impact of the project, including social and corporate responsibility projects;

k) Description of Technology and methodology of mining treatment; e

l) Other data that the applicant considers relevant.

ARTICLE 72 – (Technical-Economic Evaluation)

1. The technical-economic evaluation shall apply to small-scale mining treatment.

2. The technical and economic assessment shall contain:

a) Production levels, prices to be charged and annual revenues;

b) Volume of investments required in the implementation phase of the project and in the subsequent phases;

c) Sources of financing and the cost of capital;

d) Operating costs;

e) Calculation of the main taxes;

f) Calculation and evaluation of economic and financial indicators;

g) Assessment of the social impact of the project, including social and corporate responsibility projects; e

h) Other data that the applicant considers relevant.

ARTICLE 73 – (Processing of the Application for a Mining Treatment License)

1. On receipt of the request, it shall proceed mutatis mutandis in accordance with the provisions of Article 5.

2. In assessing the application, the National Institute of Mines may:

a) Notify the applicant for the correction of any errors, inaccuracies or omissions or provide additional information, setting a period not exceeding thirty (30) days for this purpose;

b) Verify the data provided in the application, as well as the applicant's background and references;

c) To consult with other institutions and bodies, as appropriate;

d) Make recommendations and propose changes to the application.

3. If within the time limit set in paragraph 2, the applicant does not provide the requested information or does not correct the errors and omissions identified, the application shall be deemed null and void.

ARTICLE 74 – (Decision on the Request)

1. The Mining Treatment License shall be granted to the applicant who proves that he/she has the technical and financial capacity to carry out the mining processing operations.

2. The decision on the application for the Mining Treatment License shall be taken by the Minister within 180 (one hundred and eighty) days after the submission of the application and notified to the interested party within a maximum period of 10 (ten) days, from the date of the decision.

3. The Mining Treatment License issued shall be delivered to the interested party after payment of the relevant fees, taxes due, provision of financial guarantee and proof of publication of the allocation order.

4. If, after the communication of the decision to grant the Mining Treatment License, the interested party does not collect it within 60 (sixty) days, it shall be considered cancelled.

ARTICLE 75 – (Content of the Mining Treatment License)

The Mining Treatment License contains the following information:

a) The number of the Mining Treatment License;

b) The name of the holder and the representative;

(c) the mining product covered;

d) The period of validity;

e) The location of the treatment plant; e

f) The terms and conditions to which the holder is subject.

ARTICLE 76 – (Validity of the Mining Treatment License)

1. The Mining Treatment License is valid for a period of twenty-five (25) years, from the date of its issuance, extendable once for a maximum of the same period, not exceeding fifty (50) years.

2. In case the term of the Mining Treatment License expires pending an application for extension, the Mining Treatment License shall remain valid until there is a decision on the said application.

ARTICLE 77 – (Duties of the Mining Treatment License Holder)

1. Without prejudice to the duties established in the Mining Law, the terms and conditions of the Mining Contract or the respective Treatment License, the mining holder shall:

a) Commence mining and production operations/activities within 24 months for large-scale processing operations and within 12 months for small-scale processing operations after the date of issuance of the relevant Licence;

b) Carry out the activities in accordance with the project submitted;

c) To present the report of the activities; e

d) To pay the taxes due.

2. The mining owner must submit by 30 March of each year, a Treatment Operations Programme to be carried out in the following year, as well as the Mineral Products Sales Plan.

3. The holder of the Mining Treatment Licence may, with justified reasons, review any details of the approved Treatment Operations Programme.

4. The revisions referred to in the previous paragraph require approval by the National Institute of Mines.

5. The mining owner shall insure his installations in accordance with the applicable legislation and which shall cover, inter alia, the following risks:

a) Damage to the premises;

b) Liability to third parties; e

c) Accidents at work of personnel who are involved in the activities carried out under the Mining Treatment License.

ARTICLE 78 – (Conditions of Extension)

1. The mining owner may apply for the extension of the Mining Treatment License, and the respective application must be submitted at least 180 (one hundred and eighty) days before its expiration.

2. The request for an extension shall contain:

a) Indication of the desired extension period and justification for the need for such period;

b) Detailed report, written in Portuguese, bound and in the approved format in accordance with Annex 15;

c) Proposal for the Programme of Operations to be carried out during the extension period and its budget, containing, in particular:

i) Updating of the technical-economic feasibility study or the technical-economic evaluation;

ii) Updating of the Environmental Impact Study;

iii) Updating of the Environmental Management Plan;

iv) Other aspects that the applicant considers relevant.

d) Proof of payment of mining taxes, defined under the terms of the Law.

3. In the event that the request for extension is submitted less than the deadline set out in paragraph 1, the holder shall be subject to the payment of the increased fee under the terms set out in Annex 9 to this Regulation.

ARTICLE 79 – (Decision on the Request for Extension)

1. It is incumbent upon the Minister to decide on the request for extension submitted under the terms of the previous article, within a maximum period of 180 (one hundred and eighty) days, from the date of submission of the request.

2. The Minister may grant the extension provided that the holder of the Mining Treatment License has complied with the terms and conditions set forth in the Mining Law, this Regulation, the License, the Mining Contract, if applicable, is not in default under the terms of the Mining Law and respective Regulations, and has paid the extension fee.

3. The interested party shall be informed in writing of the application for extension of the Mining Treatment License within ten (10) days after the decision is taken.

4. In the event that the application for extension of the Mining Treatment License is granted, the information referred to in paragraph 3 shall indicate the amount of fees and taxes to be paid.

5. If, after the approval of the request for extension of the Mining Treatment License, the interested party does not collect it within 30 (thirty) days, it shall be considered cancelled.

6. In the event of rejection of the application for extension of the Mining Treatment License, the information referred to in paragraph 3 shall state the reasons.

ARTICLE 80 – (Production)

1. Whenever there is a change in the installed capacity of the mining treatment plant, the holder must submit written information to the National Institute of Mines.

2. In the event that, for five (5) consecutive years, the holder does not maintain the production level equal to or greater than 20% of the production level in accordance with the capacity approved in the technical-economic feasibility study or in the technical-economic evaluation, the Mining Treatment License may be revoked, in accordance with the provisions of the Mining Law.

ARTICLE 81 – (Activity Report)

1. The report on mining treatment activities shall comply with the provisions of Annex 15 to this Regulation in its form and content, and shall also be provided in electronic format.

2. The holder of a Mining Treatment License must:

a) Submit by the 5th (five) day of each month, monthly information, written in Portuguese, bound and in electronic format, on the raw ore acquired, the production and sale carried out in the previous month;

b) Submit within fifteen (15) days, after the end of each quarter, the report written in Portuguese, bound and in electronic format, of the activities carried out in the previous quarter;

c) To submit, by 30 March of each year, the annual report written in Portuguese, bound and in electronic format, of the activities carried out during the previous year, in accordance with the provisions of Annex 15 to this regulation.

3. The information and reports referred to in the previous paragraph shall be submitted in quadruplicate, and three copies shall be delivered to the National Institute of Mines and the remaining copy to the respective Provincial Directorate.

ARTICLE 82 – (Waiver)

1. The holder of the Mining Treatment License may renounce the activity, at any time during the term of the Mining Treatment License, by giving notice to the Minister within a period of not less than 90 (ninety) days, in relation to the date scheduled for the cessation of activities.

2. The renunciation of activities under the terms of the previous paragraph does not exonerate the holder from:

a) Pay any tax, fee, fine or any compensation due up to the date of the waiver;

b) To comply with all obligations relating to environmental issues;

c) To comply with any obligation required by law or Mining Contract, until the date on which the waiver begins to take effect.

3. The waiver shall take effect from the date established in the notice to the holder, and shall not be less than thirty (30) days, and shall entail the termination of the license.

ARTICLE 83 – (Causes for termination of the Mining Treatment License)

The following are causes for termination of the Mining Treatment License:

a) Expiry;

b) Resignation, under the terms of the previous article;

c) Revocation under the terms of article 64 of the Mining Law; e

d) Cancellation under the terms of paragraph 4 of article 74.

SECTION VI – Mining Processing License

ARTICLE 84 – (Application for Mining Processing License)

1. The application for the Mining Processing License shall be addressed to the Minister and shall be submitted by the applicant to the National Mining Bureau for registration and processing.

2. The Mining Processing License may only be granted to the legal person incorporated and registered in accordance with the legislation in force in the Republic of Mozambique.

3. The application for Mining Processing License must contain the following information:

(a) full identification of the applicant, its registered office, its statutory capital, identification, nationality, domicile of the legal representatives and the representative;

b) Geographical location of the area intended for the implementation of the mining processing plant;

c) Mineral resources that are intended to be processed;

d) Intended validity period that must not exceed 25 (twenty-five) years; e

(e) other relevant information that the applicant wishes to include.

4. The application for Mining Processing License must also contain the following documents:

a) Licensing form acquired at the place where the application is submitted, duly completed;

b) Documentation proving the technical and financial resources available to the applicant in accordance with Annex 10, as well as its experience in managing and conducting the intended operations;

c) Bulletin of the Republic of publication of the articles of association or, in its absence, a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation of the company, including the identification of the holders of shares and the respective subscribed share capital value and any amendments;

d) Technical-economic feasibility study for large-scale mining processing or technical-economic evaluation for small-scale mining processing;

e) Environmental impact study;

f) Right to use and take advantage of the land;

g) Proof of payment of the processing fee, in accordance with Annex 9;

h) Unique Tax Identification Number (NUIT) of the applicant;

i) Tax discharge certificate.

5. The application shall be deemed to have been submitted, on the date of receipt, by affixing the supporting stamp to the receipt of the application containing the code assigned by the National Mining Institute.

ARTICLE 85 – (Technical-Economic Feasibility Study)

1. The technical-economic feasibility study applies to large-scale mining processing.

2. The technical and economic feasibility study shall contain:

a) Market studies;

b) Annual production levels, prices and revenues;

c) Volume of investments required in the implementation phase of the project and in the subsequent phases;

d) Sources of financing and the cost of capital;

e) Detailed annual operating costs;

f) Taxation and evaluation of gains for the State;

g) Calculation and evaluation of economic and financial indicators;

h) Analysis of sensitivity to possible changes in the main economic assumptions;

i) Analysis of financial and business risks;

j) Assessment of the social impact of the project, including social and corporate responsibility projects; e

(k) other data that the applicant considers relevant.

ARTICLE 86 – (Technical-Economic Evaluation)

1. The techno-economic assessment shall apply to small-scale mining processing.

2. The technical and economic assessment shall contain:

a) Production levels, prices to be charged and annual revenues;

b) Volume of investments required in the implementation phase of the project and in the subsequent phases;

c) Sources of financing and the cost of capital;

d) Operating costs;

e) Calculation of the main taxes;

f) Calculation and evaluation of economic and financial indicators;

g) Assessment of the social impact of the project, including social and corporate responsibility projects; e

h) Other data that the applicant considers relevant.

ARTICLE 87 – (Processing of the Request)

1. On receipt of the request, it shall proceed mutatis mutandis in accordance with the provisions of Article 5.

2. In assessing the application, the National Institute of Mines may:

a) Notify the applicant of the correction of any errors, inaccuracies or omissions or provide additional information, setting a period not exceeding thirty (30) days for this purpose;

b) Verify the data provided in the application, as well as the applicant's background and references;

c) To consult with other institutions and bodies, as appropriate;

d) Make recommendations and propose changes to the application.

3. If within the time limit set in paragraph 2, the applicant does not provide the requested information or does not correct the errors and omissions identified, the application shall be deemed null and void.

ARTICLE 88 – (Decision on the Request)

1. The Mining Processing License shall be granted to the applicant who proves that he/she has the technical and financial capacity to carry out the intended operations.

2. The decision on the application for the Mining Processing License shall be made by the Minister within 180 (one hundred and eighty) days after the submission of the application and notified to the interested party within a maximum period of 10 (ten) days from the date of the decision.

3. The Mining Processing License issued shall be delivered to the interested party after payment of the relevant fees, taxes due, provision of financial guarantee and proof of publication of the allocation order.

4. If, after the communication of the decision to grant the Mining Processing License, the interested party does not collect it within 60 (sixty) days, it shall be considered cancelled.

ARTICLE 89 – (Content of the Mining Processing License)

The Mining Processing License must contain the following information:

a) The number of the Mining Processing License;

b) The name of the holder and the representative;

c) The mineral resources covered;

d) The period of validity;

e) The location of the processing plant; e

f) The terms and conditions to which the holder is subject.

ARTICLE 90 – (Validity of the Mining Processing License)

1. The Mining Processing License is valid for a period of twenty-five (25) years, from the date of its issuance, extendable once for a maximum of the same period, not exceeding fifty (50) years.

2. In the event that the term of the Mining Processing License expires pending an extension application, the Mining Processing License shall remain valid until there is a decision on the said application.

ARTICLE 91 – (Duties of the Mining Processing License Holder)

1. Without prejudice to the duties set out in the Mining Act, the terms and conditions of the Mining Contract or the respective Processing License, the mining holder shall:

a) To start mining processing and production operations within 24 months for large-scale processing operations and within 12 months for small-scale processing operations after the date of issuance of the respective License;

b) Carry out the activities in accordance with the project submitted;

c) To present the report of the activities; e

d) To pay the taxes due.

2. The mining holder must submit by 30 March of each year, a Processing Operations Program to be carried out in the following year, as well as the Mineral Products Sale Plan.

3. The Mining Processing Licence holder may, with justified reasons, review any details of the approved Processing Operations Programme.

4. The revisions referred to in the previous paragraph require approval by the National Institute of Mines.

5. The mining owner shall insure his installations in accordance with the applicable legislation and which shall cover, inter alia, the following risks:

a) Damage to the plant;

b) Liability to third parties; e

c) Accidents at work of personnel who are involved in operations.

ARTICLE 92 – (Conditions of Extension)

1. The holder may apply for the extension of the Mining Processing License, and the respective application must be submitted at least 180 (one hundred and eighty) days before its expiration.

2. The request for an extension shall contain:

a) Indication of the desired extension period and justification for the need for such period;

b) Detailed report, written in Portuguese, bound and in the approved format in accordance with Annex 15;

c) Proposal for the Programme of Operations to be carried out during the extension period and its budget, containing, in particular:

i) Updating of the technical-economic feasibility study or the technical-economic evaluation;

ii) Updating of the Environmental Impact Study;

iii) Other aspects that the applicant considers relevant.

d) Proof of payment of mining taxes, defined under the terms of the Law.

3. In the event that the request for extension is submitted less than the deadline set out in paragraph 1, the holder shall be subject to the payment of the increased fee under the terms set out in Annex 9 to this Regulation.

ARTICLE 93 – (Decision on the Request for Extension)

1. It is incumbent upon the Minister to decide on the request for extension submitted under the terms of the previous article within a maximum period of 180 (one hundred and eighty) days, from the date of submission of the request.

2. The Minister may grant the extension provided that the holder of the Mining Processing License has complied with the terms and conditions set out in the Mining Law, this Regulation, the License, the Mining Contract, if applicable, is not in default under the Mining Law and related Regulations, and has paid the extension fee.

3. The interested party shall be informed in writing of the application for extension of the Mining Processing License within ten (10) days after the decision is made.

4. If the application for extension of the Mining Processing License is approved, the information referred to in paragraph 3 shall indicate the amount of fees and taxes to be paid.

5. If, after the approval of the application for extension of the Mining Processing License, the interested party does not withdraw it within thirty (30) days, it shall be deemed cancelled.

6. In the event of rejection of the application for extension of the Mining Processing License, the information referred to in paragraph 3 shall state the reasons.

ARTICLE 94 – (Mining Production)

1. Whenever there is a change in the installed capacity of the processing plant, the holder must submit written information to the National Mining Institute.

2. In the event that, for five (5) consecutive years, the holder does not maintain the production level equal to or greater than 20% of the production level according to the capacity approved in the technical and economic feasibility study, the Mining Processing License may be revoked, in accordance with the provisions of the Mining Law.

ARTICLE 95 – (Activity Report)

1. The mining processing activity report shall comply with the provisions of Annex 15 to these Regulations in its form and content, and shall also be provided in electronic format.

2. The holder of the Mining Processing License must:

a) Submit by the 5th (five) day of each month, monthly information, written in Portuguese, bound and in electronic format, on the mineral resource acquired, the production and sale carried out in the previous month;

b) Submit within fifteen (15) days, after the end of each quarter, the report written in Portuguese, bound and in electronic format, of the activities carried out in the previous quarter;

c) To submit by 28 February of each year, the annual report written in Portuguese, bound and in electronic format, of the activities carried out during the previous year, in accordance with the provisions of Annex 15 to this regulation.

3. The information and reports referred to in the previous paragraph shall be submitted in quadruplicate, and three copies shall be delivered to the National Institute of Mines and the remaining copy to the respective Provincial Directorate.

ARTICLE 96 – (Resignation)

1. The holder of the Mining Processing License may, at any time during the term of the Mining Processing License, renounce the activity by applying to the Minister, within a period of not less than 90 (ninety) days, in relation to the date scheduled for the cessation of activities.

2. The renunciation of activities under the terms of the previous paragraph does not exonerate the holder from:

a) Pay any tax, fee, fine or any compensation due up to the date of abandonment;

b) To comply with all obligations relating to environmental issues; e

c) Comply with any obligation required by law or Mining Contract, until the date on which the waiver begins to take effect.

3. The renúnica shall take effect from the date established in the notification to the holder, and shall not be less than thirty (30) days, and shall entail the termination of the License.

ARTICLE 97 – (Causes for Termination of the Mining Processing License)

The following are causes for termination of the Mining Processing License:

a) Expiry;

b) Resignation under the terms of paragraph 3 of the previous article;

c) Revocation under the terms of article 64 of the Mining Law;

d) Cancellation under the terms of paragraph 4 of article 88.

CHAPTER III – SMALL-SCALE AND ARTISANAL MINING

SECTION I – Mining Certificate

ARTICLE 98 – (Characteristics and Limitations)

1. The Mining Certificate is awarded to a national, natural or legal person, with legal capacity and who proves to have the technical and financial capacity to carry out small-scale mining operations.

2. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the following shall be considered to be nationals:

a) Natural person of Mozambican nationality; e

b) Legal person incorporated and registered in Mozambique, with head office and effective management in national territory, and whose share capital is mostly Mozambican.

3. The holder of a Mining Certificate has the right to carry out small-scale mining operations.

4. Small-scale mining operations are those that:

(a) do not exceed, in the case of extraction of mineral resources for construction, an annual gross production of 100,000 tonnes;

(b) which do not exceed, in the case of the exploitation of precious metals, a gross annual production of 12 kg and, in the case of gems, a gross annual production of 250 kg; e

c) Do not have underground work more than 20 meters deep or galleries more than 50 meters long, and employ more than 15 workers on the production fronts.

5. The area of the Mining Certificate must not exceed:

a) 198 hectares for quarries;

b) 297 hectares for sand harvesters and other mineral resources.

ARTICLE 99 – (Application for Mining Certificate)

1. The application for a Mining Certificate must be addressed to the Minister and is submitted by any natural or legal national person with the capacity to carry out mining operations authorized by this title, regardless of whether or not the application arises from a Prospecting and Research License.

2. The application for a Mining Certificate of mineral resources for construction must be addressed to the Governor of the Province with jurisdiction over the area and is submitted by any natural or legal national person domiciled in the country.

3. The application for a Mining Certificate is considered to be arising from the Prospecting and Research License in the following cases:

a) If the applicant holds the Prospecting and Research License and the application is submitted during the term of the license;

b) If the area required for the Mining Certificate is coincident with or smaller than the area of the Prospecting and Research License.

4. Applications for Mining Certificates that do not meet the requirements of paragraph 2 of this article shall be considered as not arising from the Prospecting and Exploration License.

ARTICLE 100 – (Requirements for Obtaining a Mining Certificate)

1. The application for the Mining Certificate must be submitted by the applicant to the National Mining Institute or the Provincial Directorate of Mineral Resources and Energy on the intended area for registration and processing.

2. The application for a Mining Certificate must contain the following information:

(a) full identification of the applicant, its registered office, its statutory capital, identification, nationality, domicile of the legal representatives and the representative;

b) Data of the applicant's prospecting and research license, if any;

c) Mineral resources that are intended to be included in the Mining Certificate;

d) Intended area, identifying the cadastral units under the terms of article 24;

e) Intended validity period that must not exceed 10 (ten) years;

(f) other relevant information that the applicant wishes to include.

3. The application for the Mining Certificate must also contain the following documents:

a) Licensing form acquired at the place of submission of the application duly completed;

b) Criminal Record Certificate;

c) Proof of the technical and financial resources available to the applicant under the terms of Annex 10, as well as its experience in managing and conducting the intended operations;

d) Unique tax identification number (NUIT) of the applicant;

e) Certificate of tax discharge;

f) Official Gazette in which the company's articles of association are published or a certified copy of the definitive registration certificate, and a copy of the articles of association approved by the Registry Office of Legal Entities, stating the mining activity in the corporate purpose, including the identification of the holders of shareholdings and the respective subscribed share capital value and any amendments;

g) A technical and economic assessment that includes the Operation Plan containing the following:

i) Production plan;

ii) Simplified Environmental Impact Study;

iii) Expected date for the start of production.

h) Proof of payment of the processing fee, in accordance with Annex 9.

4. The application shall be deemed to have been submitted, on the date of receipt, by affixing the supporting stamp to the receipt of the application containing the code assigned by the National Institute of Mines.

ARTICLE 101 – (Technical-Economic Evaluation)

The Technical and Economic Assessment must contain:

a) Operation plan;

b) Evaluation of price, market and scale of production;

c) Sources of financing;

d) Details of operating expenses during the life of the mine;

e) Taxation and evaluation of gains for the State;

(f) Calculation of economic indicators;

g) Assessment of the social impact of the project, including social and corporate responsibility projects; e

h) Other data that the applicant considers relevant.

ARTICLE 102 – (Operation Plan)

1. The Operation Plan shall contain:

a) Description of the mining scheme, scale and probable location of mining operations, boreholes, wells, embankments and dams;

b) Description of the mining methods;

c) Expected date of start of commercial production;

d) Production capacity;

e) Characteristics of the final products;

f) Expected date of start of mining development;

(g) in the case of underground mining, a description of the deposit cover rocks, fixed and temporary slopes of the mine walls and topsoil;

h) In the case of open-pit mining, indication of the location of the dam for decanting waste;

i) Description of the transport, ventilation, lighting, drainage and security systems;

j) Description of the local water, energy and material supply systems;

(k) Description of the beneficiation procedures and, where appropriate, the technology for processing minerals;

l) Description of the infrastructures necessary for mining;

m) Measures for the protection of the environment, restoration and rehabilitation of the land, as well as proposals for the minimization of the effects of mining on the land and surface water located in the mining area, as well as in the adjacent area in accordance with specific environmental legislation;

(n) Identification of any safety and health risks to mining personnel and the general public and proposals for the control, mitigation, monitoring and elimination of any such risks;

o) Necessary labor;

p) Other data that the applicant considers relevant or requested by the competent authority.

2. The Minister may dispense with or modify any data and requirements under the terms of the preceding paragraph, taking into account the type of mineral resource and the scale of operations.

ARTICLE 103 – (Processing of the Request)

1. Upon receipt of the request, the procedure shall be taken in accordance with Article 5.

2. In assessing the application, the National Institute of Mines or the Provincial Directorate of Mineral Resources and Energy may:

a) Notify the applicant of the correction of any errors, inaccuracies or omissions or provide additional information, setting a period not exceeding thirty (30) days for this purpose;

b) Verify the data provided in the application, as well as the applicant's background and references;

c) To consult with other institutions and bodies, as appropriate;

d) Make recommendations and propose changes to the application.

3. The issuance of the Mining Certificate must be preceded by the opinion of the Provincial Directorate of Mineral Resources and Energy with jurisdiction over the area.

4. If within the period set in paragraph 2, the applicant does not provide the requested information or does not correct the errors and omissions identified, the application shall be considered null and void, and the area shall be made free and available.

ARTICLE 104 – (Decision on the Request)

1. The Mining Certificate may only be awarded to the applicant who proves that he or she has the technical and financial capacity to carry out the mining operations.

2. The decision on the application for a Mining Certificate shall be made by the Minister or Governor of the Province with jurisdiction over the area, within 60 (sixty) days after the submission of the application and notified to the interested party within a maximum period of 10 (ten) days, from the date of the decision.

3. The issued Mining Certificate shall be delivered to the interested party after payment of the respective fees, taxes due, provision of financial guarantee, and proof of publication of the allocation order.

4. If, after the communication of the decision to award the Mining Certificate, the interested party does not collect it within 30 (thirty) days, it is considered cancelled and the area free and available.

ARTICLE 105 – (Content of the Mining Certificate)

The mining certificate must contain the following information:

a) The number of the Mining Certificate;

b) The name of the holder and the representative;

(c) the minerals covered;

d) The period of validity;

e) The area of the Mining Certificate and its location;

f) The topographic map of the area covered by the Mining Certificate, with the indication of the cadastral units; e

g) The terms and conditions to which the holder is subject.

ARTICLE 106 – (Validity of the Mining Certificate)

1. The Mining Certificate is valid for a period of 10 (ten) years, from the date of its issue, extendable for equal periods, according to the economic life of the mine.

2. In the event that the validity period of the Mining Certificate expires pending an application for extension or conversion to Mining Concession, the Mining Certificate shall remain valid until there is a decision on the said application.

ARTICLE 107 – (Duties of the Mining Certificate Holder)

1. Without prejudice to the duties established in the Mining Law, the terms and conditions of the mining contract or the respective Mining Certificate, the mining holder must:

a) Demarcate the area by means of easily identifiable concrete markers, within a maximum period of 365 (three hundred and sixty-five) days, in accordance with the applicable law, from the date of issuance of the right to use and use the land or to change the area;

b) To carry out mining activities in accordance with the Mining Plan submitted;

c) To present the report of the mining works; e

d) To pay the taxes due.

2. The mining owner must submit by 31 May of each year, a Work Programme and the respective budget to be carried out in the following year, as well as the plan for the sale of mineral products.

3. The holder of the Mining Certificate may, with justified reasons, review any details of the approved Work Programme.

4. The revisions referred to in the previous paragraph require approval by the National Institute of Mines.

5. Taking into account the type of mineral resource and the scale of operations, the Minister or Governor of the Province with jurisdiction over the area may require the mining holder to take out adequate insurance, in accordance with the applicable legislation, to cover, inter alia, the following risks:

a) Damage to the mine;

b) Liability to third parties;

c) Accidents at work of personnel involved in mining activity.

ARTICLE 108 – (Conditions of Extension)

1. The holder of the Mining Certificate may request the extension of the Mining Certificate, and the respective request must be submitted at least thirty (30) days before its expiration.

2. The request for an extension shall contain:

a) Indication of the desired extension period and justification for the need for such period;

b) Area to be maintained, delineated not updated topographic map;

c) Detailed report, written in Portuguese, bound and in the approved format in accordance with Annex 14, containing, in particular:

i) Balance of reserves;

ii) Economic life of the mine.

d) Proposal of the Operations Programme to be carried out during the extension period, containing, in particular:

i) Updating of the Mining Plan;

ii) Updating of the technical and economic evaluation;

iii) Updating of the Simplified Environmental Impact Study;

iv) Other aspects that the applicant considers relevant.

e) Proof of payment of taxes on mining activity, defined under the terms of the Law.

3. In the event that the request for extension is submitted less than the deadline set out in paragraph 1, the holder shall be subject to the payment of the increased fee under the terms set out in Annex 9 to this Regulation.

ARTICLE 109 – (Decision on the Request for Extension)

1. It is incumbent upon the Minister or Governor of the Province with jurisdiction over the area to decide on the request for extension submitted under the terms of the previous article, within a maximum period of thirty (30) days, from the date of submission of the request.

2. The Minister or Governor of the Province with jurisdiction over the area may grant the extension provided that the holder of the Mining Certificate has complied with the terms and conditions established in the Mining Law, in this Regulation, in the Certificate, in the Mining Contract, if applicable, is not in default under the terms of the Mining Law and respective Regulations and has paid the extension fee.

3. The interested party shall be informed in writing of the request for extension of the Mining Certificate within 10 (ten) days after the decision is made.

4. In the event that the application for extension of the Mining Certificate is granted, the information referred to in paragraph 3 shall indicate the amount of fees and taxes to be paid.

5. If, after the communication of the approval of the request for extension of the Mining Certificate, the interested party does not collect it within 30 (thirty) days, it is considered cancelled and the area free and available.

6. In the event of rejection of the application for extension of the Mining Certificate, the information referred to in paragraph 3 shall indicate the reasons.

ARTICLE 110 – (Beginning of Mining Activity)

The holder of the Mining Certificate must inform the National Institute of Mines about the start of mining activity, as well as the start of mining production.

ARTICLE 111 – (Substitution of Title)

1. The Minister may, within the period of validity of the Mining Certificate, order the subordination of the activity to the obtaining of a Mining Concession, when the exercise of such activity exceeds the limits set out in Article 98.

2. The holder shall be notified by notice to proceed with the replacement of the title, and the National Institute of Mines shall substantiate the reasons for the change in the regime and set a period of not less than 60 (sixty) days, and not more than 120 (one hundred and twenty) days, to proceed with the due replacement.

3. The request for replacement of the Mining Certificate for Mining Concession complies with the provisions of article 45.

4. At the end of the period set out in paragraph 2, without the holder having submitted a request for replacement of the title, the competent authority shall revoke the Mining Certificate.

5. The revocation of the Mining Certificate, under the terms of the previous paragraph, does not exempt the holder from complying with the obligations to which he was subject until the date of its revocation.

ARTICLE 112 – (Change in Installed Capacity)

Whenever there is a significant change in the installed capacity, the holder of the Mining Certificate must inform the National Institute of Mines or the Provincial Directorate of Mineral Resources and Energy in writing indicating the new installed capacity of the mine.

ARTICLE 113 – (Activity Reports)

1. The mining operation report under the Mining Certificate shall comply with the provisions of Annex 14 of this Regulation in its form and content, and shall also be provided in electronic format.

2. The holder of a Mining Certificate must:

a) Submit within fifteen (15) days, after the end of each quarter, the mining production and marketing report, written in Portuguese, bound and in electronic format;

b) To submit by 28 February of each year, the annual report of the activities carried out written in Portuguese, bound and in electronic format, in accordance with the provisions of Annex 14 to this regulation.

3. The holder of the Mining Certificate must submit the Work Programme and the respective Budget for the following year when submitting the annual report of the activities carried out.

4. The information and reports referred to in paragraph 2 shall be submitted in quadruplicate, and three copies shall be delivered to the National Mining Institute, and the remaining copy to the respective Provincial Directorate, with jurisdiction over the area of the Mining Certificate.

ARTICLE 114 – (Abandonment of the Mining Certificate Area)

1. The holder of a Mining Certificate may leave part or all of the area, at any time during the term of the Mining Certificate, by means of a request addressed to the Minister or Governor of the Province with jurisdiction over the area, within a period of not less than 90 (ninety) days, in relation to the date scheduled for abandonment.

2. The abandonment of any area under the terms of the previous paragraph does not exonerate the holder of:

a) Pay any tax, fee, fine or any compensation due up to the date of abandonment;

b) To comply with all obligations relating to environmental issues;

c) Comply with any obligation required by law until the date on which the abandonment begins to take effect.

3. The abandonment shall take effect from the date established in the notification to the mining owner, which shall not be less than thirty (30) days.

4. In the event of partial abandonment of the mining area, the holder undertakes to update the boundaries of the remaining area, and the annotation must be made in the mining title and registration of the updated area by the National Mining Institute.

5. In case of total abandonment of the area, the Mining Certificate is extinguished, and the area becomes free and available.

ARTICLE 115 – (Causes for Extinction of the Mining Certificate)

The following are causes for extinction of the Mining Certificate:

a) Expiry;

b) Total abandonment of the area, under the terms of paragraph 5 of article 114;

c) Revocation under the terms of article 64 of the Mining Law and article 130;

d) Cancellation under the terms of paragraph 4 of article 104.

SECTION II – Mining Password

ARTICLE 116 – (Characteristics and Limitations)

1. The Mining Password is assigned to designated areas, for a period of up to 5 (five) years, and may be extended, successively, for equal periods.

2. The designated area of Mining Password shall not exceed 90 hectares.

3. Artisanal mining operations are those that use equipment of a simple nature and with a volume of extraction and reduced scale of mining operations.

ARTICLE 117 – (Declaration, Modification and Extinction of the Designated Area of Mining Password)

1. In the declaration of the designated area of Mining Password, the following shall be indicated:

a) Geographical coordinates of the area;

b) Cadastral units that make up the area;

c) The mineral or minerals included;

d) Any exclusion of area.

2. The designated area may be modified or extinguished in the event of:

a) The need to allocate it to another purpose of greater public utility;

b) Interest of the State; e

c) Need to submit to another regime for the exploitation of the mineral resources existing in the area.

3. The constitution, modification and extinction of an area designated as a mining password is subject to publication in the Official Gazette.

ARTICLE 118 – (Mining Password Request)

1. The application for a Mining Password must be addressed to the Governor of the Province with jurisdiction over the area and is submitted by any natural or legal national person with legal, technical and financial capacity to carry out artisanal mining operations, to the respective Provincial Directorate.

2. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, a national legal person shall be considered to be one that is constituted among nationals.

3. The Mining Password application must contain the following information:

a) Full identification of the applicant, and in the case of a legal person, its registered office, the identification and domicile of the agent;

b) Location of the area;

c) Mineral resources to be extracted in the area;

d) Validity period of the intended Mining Password;

(e) other information that the applicant considers relevant.

4. The application for the Mining Password must also include the following documents:

a) Licensing form acquired at the place of submission duly completed;

b) Document proving the incorporation of the national legal person indicating the share capital and its distribution among the respective partners;

c) Unique tax identification number (NUIT);

d) Proof of payment of processing fee, in accordance with Annex 9;

e) Term of responsibility in relation to the workers he intends to employ in the designated area.

5. The application shall be deemed to have been submitted, on the date of receipt, by affixing the supporting stamp to the receipt of the application containing the code assigned by the National Mining Institute.

ARTICLE 119 – (Processing of the Request)

1. On receipt of the request, it shall proceed mutatis mutandis in accordance with the provisions of Article 5.

2. In assessing the application, the National Institute of Mines or the Provincial Directorate of Mineral Resources and Energy may:

a) Notify the applicant of the correction of any errors, inaccuracies or omissions or provide additional information, setting a period not exceeding thirty (30) days for this purpose;

b) Verify the data provided in the application, as well as the applicant's background and references;

c) To consult with other institutions and bodies, as appropriate; e

d) Make recommendations and propose changes to the application.

3. If within the time limit set in paragraph 2, the applicant does not provide the requested information or does not correct the errors and omissions identified, the application shall be deemed null and void.

ARTICLE 120 – (Decision on the Request)

1. The Mining Password may only be assigned to the applicant who proves that he or she has the technical and financial capacity to carry out mining operations.

2. The decision on the application for Mining Password shall be made by the Governor of the Province with jurisdiction over the area, within thirty (30) days, and notified to the interested party within a maximum period of ten (10) days from the date of the decision.

ARTICLE 121 – (Delivery of the Mining Ticket)

1. The delivery of the Mining Password to the interested party is subject to the payment of the processing and issuance fees, in accordance with the table that constitutes Annex 9 of these Regulations.

2. If, after the communication of the decision to assign the Mining Password, the interested party does not collect it within 60 (sixty) days, it is considered cancelled and the area free and available.

ARTICLE 122 – (Content and Validity of the Mining Password)

1. The Mining Password must contain the following information:

a) The number of the Mining Password;

b) The name of the holder of the Mining Password;

c) The code and name of the designated area and its location;

d) The validity of the Mining Password;

e) The minerals covered;

f) The Terms and conditions to which the holder is subject, namely:

i) Exercise of the activity in the area designated as Senha Mineira; e

ii) Obligation to sell mining production to holders of marketing licenses or to duly authorized persons, under the terms of the applicable law.

2. The Mining Password is valid for a period of 5 (five) years, and successively extendable for equal periods.

ARTICLE 123 – (Extension of the Mining Password)

1. The holder of Minas Gerais may request the extension of the Mining Password, and the respective request must be submitted at least thirty (30) days in advance of its expiration.

2. The extension of Senha Mineira is authorized as long as the terms and conditions established therein are complied with.

3. The registration of the extension of the Mining Password is subject to the payment of the respective processing fee, set out in Annex 9.

4. In the event that the request for extension is received less than the deadline set out in paragraph 1, the holder shall be subject to the payment of the fee set out in Annex 9.

ARTICLE 124 – (Causes for Extinction of the Mining Password)

1. The following are causes for extinction of the mining password:

a) Expiry;

b) Revocation under the terms of paragraph 5 of article 64 of the Mining Law;

c) Cancellation under the terms of paragraph 2 of article 121;

d) Resignation by the respective holder; e

e) Extinction of the area designated as Senha Mineira.

2. The renunciation of the Mining Ticket is verified with the abandonment of the mining activity and return of the respective Password.

3. The extinction of areas designated as Mining Password is preceded by a notice of not less than 90 (ninety) days.

CHAPTER IV – COMMITMENTS

SECTION I – Mineral Resources for Construction

ARTICLE 125 – (Traditional Uses of Mineral Resources for Construction)

The extraction of mineral resources for construction by land users does not require a mining title or authorization in the following cases:

a) When carried out by a national citizen to the extent and in the manner permitted by local customs and in the land where it is usual to carry out such extraction;

b) For the construction of housing, warehouses and other facilities of its own;

c) For the artisanal production of ceramics.

ARTICLE 126 – (Use of Mineral Resources for the Construction of Works of Public Interest)

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 54 of the Mining Law, the Ministry that supervises the area of mineral resources shall be consulted in advance on the construction and maintenance of dams, railways, public roads and other works of great engineering, of public interest, in order to ascertain and decide whether there is, in the area of such constructions, any deposit of minerals of national economic interest and whose exploitation may be affected by such constructions.

2. The Ministry supervising public works, as the entity in charge of carrying out engineering works of public interest, shall provide the Ministry supervising the area of mineral resources with the listing of potential areas for the extraction of mineral resources for construction, in order to declare itself reserved for this purpose.

3. For the purpose of reserving an area for the extraction of mineral resources for the construction of works of public interest, it is incumbent upon the Minister who supervises the area of mineral resources to submit to the Government the proposal for the declaration of the reserve of area.

4. It is incumbent upon the Minister to authorise the extraction of mineral resources for the construction of works of public interest referred to in the preceding paragraph.

5. The authorization for the extraction of mineral resources for construction shall be granted by the Minister supervising the area of mineral resources, provided that the contract referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 54 of the Mining Law stipulates that the State shall provide mineral resources for construction free of charge.

6. A legal person with a duly approved contract to carry out works of public interest must apply for authorization for the extraction of mineral resources for construction within 90 (ninety) days before the start of construction.

7. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the application for authorization to extract mineral resources for construction shall contain the period, the mining plan and rehabilitation measures of the area, as well as proof of payment of the application processing fee in accordance with Annex 9.

8. The Minister may suspend or subject to mining the extraction of resources under the terms of this article, when sold or transferred for commercial purposes or other purposes other than those referred to in the authorization.

ARTICLE 127 – (Geological Research and Scientific Studies)

1. Geological research carried out by the State and scientific studies carried out by educational or scientific research institutions established or registered in accordance with the Laws of the Republic of Mozambique shall require the authorisation of the Minister.

2. The Minister shall establish the terms and conditions for carrying out the geological investigation.

3. The carrying out of scientific studies by an educational or scientific research institution in an area subject to a mining title or the right to use and use the land requires the prior consent of the holder.

4. The data obtained under this article are the property of the State, and it is the responsibility of the State to promote and disseminate them.

CHAPTER V – TRANSMISSION AND REVOCATION

SECTION I – Transmission

ARTICLE 128 – (Transmission between Vivos)

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 62 of the Mining Law, the holder of the Prospecting and Research License, Mining Concession, Mining Treatment License, Mining Processing License, Mining Certificate and Mining Password may request the transfer of the respective mining title, under the following terms:

a) The Prospecting and Exploration License, the Mining Concession, the Mining Treatment License and the Mining Processing License are only transferable between legal persons incorporated and registered in accordance with the legislation in force in the Republic of Mozambique;

b) The Mining Certificate is only transferable to a national natural or legal person domiciled in Mozambique; e

c) The Mining Password is only transferable to a national natural or legal person constituted among nationals.

2. The Minister authorizes the transfer within 180 (one hundred and eighty) days, counted from the date of submission of the respective request.

3. The Governor of the Province authorizes the transmission of the Mining Certificate for Mineral Resources for Construction and the Mining Password within a maximum period of 60 (sixty) days, counted from the date of submission of the respective application.

4. The application for the transfer of the Prospecting and Research License can only be authorized after the research activity has been carried out for a period of not less than 24 (twenty-four) months, and submission of the respective research reports for the 2 (two) years.

5. The application for transfer shall be addressed to the Minister or the Governor of the Province, if applicable, and shall be submitted to the National Institute of Mines or to the entity responsible for mining licensing at the level of the Province, specify the terms and conditions of the transfer and be accompanied by the instrument of transfer.

6. The application for transfer shall be accompanied by the following documents:

a) Declaration of acceptance of the terms and conditions established in the mining title by the transferee;

b) Bulletin of the Republic of publication of the articles of association of the transferee or certified copy of the articles of association approved by the registry office of legal entities, stating the mining activity in the corporate purpose, including the identification of the holders of shares and the respective value of the subscribed share capital and any amendments;

c) Proof of technical and financial resources of the transferee to carry out the mining operations provided for in the mining title;

d) Proof of experience of the transferee in the mining sector;

e) Certificate of tax discharge of the transferee;

f) Proof of payment of the mining title transfer fee in accordance with Annex 9 of these Regulations.

7. The applicant shall be informed in writing of the transfer request within ten (10) days after the decision is taken.

8. In the event of rejection of the request for transmission, the information referred to in paragraph 7 shall state the reasons.

9. The transfer of the mining title is subject to annotation and only takes effect after the payment of the respective fee.

10. Any act of transfer which does not comply with the provisions of this Article shall be null and void.

ARTICLE 129 – (Transmission by Death or Incapacity)

1. Mining titles may be transferred due to the death or mental incapacity of the holder of the Prospecting and Research License, Mining Concession, Mining Certificate, Mining Password, Mining Treatment License, Mining Processing License, in accordance with the following paragraphs.

2. The application for transfer shall be submitted to the National Institute of Mines or the entity responsible for mining licensing at the provincial level and shall meet the following requirements:

a) Declaration by the transferee of acceptance of the terms and conditions established in the mining title;

b) Copy of the qualification document of heirs or, in case of mental incapacity, a copy of the legal proof of mental incapacity;

c) Proof of payment of the mining title transfer fee in accordance with Annex 9 of these Regulations.

3. If the transfer due to incapacity is made to a third party, other than the heirs, the provisions of the previous article shall apply.

4. The Minister authorizes the transfer of the Prospecting and Research License or Mining Concession, Mining Treatment License, Mining Processing License and Mining Certificate, within up to 180 (one hundred and eighty) days, after the submission of the application by the heir or legal representative of the holder.

5. The Governor of the Province authorizes the transmission of the Mining Certificate for Mineral Resources for Construction and the Mining Password within a maximum period of 60 (sixty) days from the date of submission of the respective application, by the heir or legal representative of the holder.

6. If there is more than one heir, they must become a legal person within 180 (one hundred and eighty) days from the date of issuance of the certificate of qualification of heirs, and submit the request to the National Mining Institute or the entity responsible for mining licensing at the level of the Province for the transfer of the mining title in favour of that legal person, after which the title is considered extinguished.

7. The decision on the application shall be communicated to the applicant in writing within ten (10) days.

8. The transfer of the mining title shall take effect only after the payment of the respective transfer fee.

9. Any act of transfer which does not comply with the provisions of this Article shall be null and void.

SECTION II – Repeal

ARTICLE 130 – (Conditions for Revocation of Mining Titles)

1. Mining titles shall be revoked on any of the grounds referred to in Article 64 of the Mining Law and in these Regulations, when there is no response to the prior notice of the intention and reasons for such revocation, within a period of 60 days from the date of receipt of the prior notice.

2. Immediate revocation shall take place in the following cases:

a) Non-payment of taxes on production or on surface if, after 90 (ninety) days from the date on which the tax is due, the mining owner does not make such payment plus the default interest established by law;

b) Failure to carry out mining activity or failure to submit an annual report of the work carried out for a period of 24 (twenty-four) months, after the issuance of the Prospecting and Research License;

c) Failure to start mining production within 48 (forty-eight) months after the issuance of the Mining Concession; e

d) Failure to start mining production within 24 (twenty-four) months after the issuance of the Mining Certificate.

CHAPTER VI – INFRINGEMENTS

ARTICLE 131 – (Violations Relating to Information)

1. Any person who:

a) Submit false information in any application, report or documentation under the Mining Law or these Regulations;

(b) provides, or causes to be provided, to any official, false data, information or statements in relation to any matter on which such official requires details under the Mining Act or these Regulations;

c) Refuses to answer or gives a false answer to any question asked by the employee in order to obtain any data or information or statement required under the Mining Law or these Regulations;

d) Falsifies and/or intentionally uses any document, instrument used in the execution of any business required by the Mining Law or these Regulations; e

e) Intentionally makes, attempts to make or causes to be made an incorrect entry in any book, document or instrument maintained for the purposes of the Mining Law or these Regulations.

2. The holder who submits the annual activity report after the established date shall be punished with a fine equivalent to:

a) 20 minimum wages, for prospecting and research;

b) 50 minimum wages, for Mining Concession, Mining Treatment License, Mining Processing License;

c) 10 minimum wages, for Mining Certificate.

3. Obstruction or impediment to the performance of the inspection activities referred to in Article 11 shall be punished with a fine equivalent to between 20 and 900 minimum wages, depending on the seriousness of the infraction and the type of mining title.

ARTICLE 132 – (Miscellaneous Offenses)

1. It is forbidden to carry out mining activity without a mining title or authorization.

2. Violation of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, which constitutes a crime, is subject to the provisions of articles 78, 79 and 80 of the Mining Law.

3. Anyone who:

(a) Bury or assist in burying mineral substances in any place for the purpose of misleading others as to the mineral potential existing in that place;

(b) falsifies or assists to falsify samples or test results for the purpose of misleading the State or any third party as to the quality of mineral substances or products.

4. The mining owner who assaults, impedes, obstructs or interferes with any employee in the exercise of his duties under the terms of the Mining Law or this Regulation or refuses to comply with a legal order given by the latter, shall be punished with a fine of 40 minimum wages, which may be aggravated depending on the degree of the infraction.

5. The mining holder who does not comply with the notification about the abandonment of the area of the Prospecting and Research License, Mining Concession and Mining Certificate under the terms of this Regulation, shall be punished with a fine provided for in the terms of article 131.

6. Failure to demarcate the demarcation established in Article 52(1)(c) and Article 107(1)(a) shall be punished with a fine equivalent to 20 minimum wages.

7. Any violation of the provisions of the Mining Law or these Regulations that govern the conduct of mining activity for which no specific penalty is defined, will be punished with a fine of at least 20 minimum wages, which may be aggravated depending on the degree of the violation.

8. The amounts of fines provided for in these Regulations may be amended by a Joint Ministerial Diploma of the Ministers who supervise the areas of Finance and Mineral Resources.

9. The fines shall be imposed according to the seriousness of the infringement, the circumstances surrounding the commission of the infringement and the scale of the mining.

10. The exercise of mining activity for the purposes of: *a) money laundering;*

b) terrorist financing;

c) financing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;

d) the lack, refusal and extemporaneous submission of reports on research, production as well as purchase and sale of mineral products;

e) the omission of information on the legal representative, the beneficial owner, as well as on the buyer of mineral products;

f) the failure to provide the information required under the applicable law.

ARTICLE 133 – (Penalties)

Without prejudice to the provisions of the previous article and criminal liability, the violation of the provisions of the mining legislation and depending on the seriousness is punishable under the following terms:

a) Warning;

b) Fine;

c) Seizure of the mineral product;

d) Confiscation of the equipment and means used;

e) Suspension of mining activity; e

f) Revocation of the Mining Title or Authorization.

ARTICLE 134 – (Competence to apply penalties)

1. It is incumbent upon:

a) To the Minister of Mineral Resources and Energy the application of penalties of suspension of mining activity and revocation of mining title;

b) To the Governor of the Province the application of penalties of suspension of mining activity and revocation of the Mining Certificate for Mineral Resources for Construction and Mining Password; e

c) To the Inspector-General of Mineral Resources and Energy the application of penalties of warning, fine, seizure of mineral products, confiscation of equipment and means used and temporary suspension of mining activity.

2. The penalties and limits to be applied by the Provincial Inspectorates of Mineral Resources and Energy shall be defined by Ministerial Diploma.

ARTICLE 135 – (Recidivism)

1. In case of recurrence in violation of the provisions of the Mining Law or of these Regulations, the fine referred to in the previous articles will be increased to double and cumulatively the suspension of activity for a period of 6 (six) to 12 (twelve) months.

2. If the infractions provided for in this chapter are committed, according to their seriousness, the mining title shall be revoked and the mining holder shall no longer be eligible to obtain another mining title or rights.

ARTICLE 136 – (Destination of Fines)

1. The amount of the fines referred to in this regulation shall be channeled to the tax administration of the respective tax area, until the 10th day of the month following their collection, and shall be intended:

a) 40% for the State;

b) 60% to the National Institute of Mines.

2. In the case of fines imposed for infringements related to diamonds, precious metals and gems, their destination is in accordance with the stipulations of the regulations on the marketing of diamonds, precious metals and gems.

ARTICLE 137 – (Destination of seized products and means)

1. Mineral products, including mineral resources for construction, seized as a result of illegal mining activity shall revert to the State, and shall be channeled to the National Mining Institute, which shall evaluate and sell them.

2. The proceeds of the sale referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be distributed as follows:

a) 40% for the State;

b) 60% to the National Institute of Mines.

3. In the case of diamonds, precious metals and gems, the mechanism for the evaluation, sale and distribution of the proceeds of the sale shall comply with the provisions of the regulations on the marketing of diamonds, precious metals and gems.

4. Equipment and means confiscated as a result of illegal possession, circulation and marketing of mineral products revert to the State.

5. The reversion to the State of the equipment and means confiscated under the terms of the preceding paragraph shall be made by registering them in the respective registry offices after verifying their legality and direct allocation for purposes of public interest.

6. The registration process referred to in the previous paragraph shall be carried out by the General Inspectorate of the Ministry that supervises the area of mineral resources in coordination with the State's patrimony management entity at central level.

ARTICLE 138 – (Offences committed by a legal person)

When the person accused of any infringement of the Mining Law or of these Regulations is a legal person, the person who at the time of the commission of such infringement is the Director-General, manager or equivalent, shall be jointly and severally liable in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation, unless he proves that the infringement was committed without his knowledge or that he took the necessary precautions to prevent its committment.

ARTICLE 139 – (Procedures)

1. The procedures for the application of penalties for violation of mining legislation shall be set out in a specific regulation of inspection activity.

2. The initiation of judicial proceedings and the holding of trials regarding violations of mining legislation shall be governed by the applicable legislation without prejudice to the following requirements:

a) Inspectors and technicians who are authorized and duly accredited to carry out inspections and audits have the competence to draw up records for the infractions provided for herein;

b) The records drawn up for infringements referred to in the previous paragraph must follow the procedures provided for in the specific regulation;

c) Whenever the matter of the offence also constitutes a crime under the terms of the Mining Law and criminal legislation, the report must also be submitted by the General Inspectorate to the Criminal Investigation Police for investigation and prosecution in accordance with the criminal legislation.

3. The administrative authorities and the police shall provide the necessary facilities for inspectors and technicians to carry out their obligations of inspection, auditing and judicial referral of cases of infringement of mining legislation.

ARTICLE 140 – (Civil Liability)

Without prejudice to the provisions of articles 30 and 31 of the Mining Law and the Regulation on the Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities, the civil liability of the mining owner operates under the following terms:

a) The holder of the mining title is responsible for any damage caused to crops, buildings and any improvements, as well as for the resettlement of any occupant of the land that results from the exercise of their rights under the respective title or authorization, and will compensate the owner of the said property or the resettled persons;

b) The holder of the mining title and the respective operator are jointly and severally liable for any compensation for losses or damages resulting from the mining activity;

(c) If the parties involved disagree on the terms of compensation, they may resort to mediation by the Ministry of Mineral Resources or other means of dispute resolution established by law;

(d) if no resolution is possible under the terms of the preceding paragraph, either party may appeal to the competent court;

e) Any person applying for a mining title is subject to the jurisdiction of the Mozambican courts with respect to all acts and obligations resulting from the duty to compensate under this article;

f) Compensation is determined taking into account the consequential damages and loss of profits, under the terms of the law, and the payment of said compensation must be made prior to the removal of the assets or resettlement.

CHAPTER VII – MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 141 – (Form of investment)

1. National and foreign direct investment may take the following forms, separately or cumulatively, provided that they are subject to pecuniary valuation:

a) Amount paid in freely convertible currency for the total or partial acquisition of shares in a company incorporated in Mozambique or of the mining title in cases of partial or total transfer, provided that the amount is paid in a Bank registered in Mozambique or in an external account authorized under the terms of the Foreign Exchange Law;

b) Equipment and its accessories, materials and other imported goods;

c) In the case of national direct investment, infrastructures, facilities and the assignment of rights relating to land use, concessions, licenses and other rights of an economic, commercial or technological nature;

d) Assignment, in specific cases and under the terms agreed and sanctioned by the competent authorities, of the rights to use patented technology and trademarks;

e) Amount spent on geological studies or other activities within the scope of the obligations provided for in the Mining Law.

2. The value of the direct investment shall include the expenses, duly accounted for and confirmed by a recognized audit company, incurred in prospecting and research, treatment, development, processing and other mining operations related to prospecting and research, mining production in a mine subject to a Mining Concession or Mining Certificate.

3. State investment is covered through the enhancement of existing resources and other forms to be defined by the Government.

ARTICLE 142 – (Guarantees)

Infrastructure, facilities and other assets allocated to mining operations may be pledged as collateral provided that, being part of the mining operations, this is done to ensure the financing of the mining activity, with the authorization of the Minister.

ARTICLE 143 – (Destination of Goods)

1. If all or part of an area of the Prospecting and Research License, Mining Concession or Mining Certificate ceases to be part of the respective mining title, the movable and immovable property shall be subject to the following regime:

a) Movable assets related to mining operations located in the area of the Prospecting and Research License, Mining Concession or Mining Certificate and which are no longer subject to this mining title, must be removed by the respective holder;

b) The holder's immovable property related to mining operations located in the area of the Prospecting and Research License, Mining Concession or Mining Certificate and which is no longer subject to the title, must be removed, destroyed or otherwise recovered by the respective holders and delivered, in this case, to the State.

2. In the event that the mining owner does not remove the movable property as established in paragraph a) or does not recover the immovable property as established in

paragraph b), both of the previous paragraph, the Minister shall notify the holder to that effect, setting a period of not less than thirty (30) days, and not more than sixty (60) days.

3. At the end of the period set out in the preceding paragraph, the Minister shall order the removal of the property, at the expense of the holder, or remove it, and the State shall have the right of recourse for the expenses incurred in the removal of such property.

4. In the event of revocation of the mining title due to default and if there are debts of the mining holder to the State, the movable and immovable assets allocated to the mining operations shall be retained and reverted to the State.

ARTICLE 144 – (Information and Documentation)

The holder of the mining title is obliged to:

a) To maintain and maintain in Mozambique all information, documentation, records and technical data relating to the activities carried out under the mining title, including all financial and economic data;

b) To keep all information, documentation and other data specified in the previous paragraph complete and up-to-date;

c) To submit quarterly and annually to the Ministry the data, reports and other information or documentation required by the Mining Law or by these Regulations;

d) To respond to any inquiries from the competent authorities regarding the quantities and values of mining production;

(e) permit at a specific time and place the consultation, including the extraction by the competent authorities, of books and records relating to the quantities and values of mining production.

ARTICLE 145 – (Confidentiality)

1. The information contained in research and production reports submitted by the holder of the mining title under the terms of the Mining Law, these Regulations or other rules applicable to mining activity is considered confidential and may not be disclosed for a period of 3 (three) months, counted from the date of extinction of the mining title, except with the prior consent of the respective holder.

2. The technical information submitted with the application for Mining Concession or Mining Certificate or any extension shall always be kept confidential, unless the respective holder consents.

3. The prohibition of disclosure pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraphs shall not apply:

a) To the Minister or other state entity in the fulfilment of obligations imposed by law;

b) If it is in connection with any judicial or arbitration proceeding; e

(c) if it is in connection with the determination of the obligations and responsibilities of the holder with respect to payments due to the State.

4. Disclosure of confidential data shall not be considered where it can be proven that the disclosed data was already in the public domain before its disclosure.

ARTICLE 146 – (Change of Domicile and Representative)

1. In the event of a change of domicile or Agent, the applicant or holder of a mining title shall inform the National Institute of Mines within 5 (five) days of the new address or new Representative in Mozambique.

2. Any information that is required to be provided to the holder of the mining title shall be effective if it is sent to the address provided pursuant to the preceding paragraph or as indicated in the respective mining title application.

3. If the applicant or holder of the mining title does not comply with the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, he shall be punished in accordance with Article 131.

ARTICLE 147 – (Force Majeure)

1. Partial or total delay or non-compliance with obligations, to which the holder of the mining title or mining rights is bound under the terms of the Mining Law and this Regulation, shall exempt him from liability when such delay or non-compliance is due to force majeure.

2. Force majeure shall be deemed to be any external and unforeseeable cause which is beyond the reasonable control of the mining holder or holder of mining rights and includes acts of nature, such as calamities, floods, storms, floods, earthquakes, fire, declared or undeclared act of war, blockade, riots, civil unrest, strikes, work disturbances or any act or lack of action of a State entity, agent or representative.

3. In cases where the holder of the mining title or mining rights intends to invoke a cause of force majeure, it shall notify the entity that issued the mining title or authorization in writing and within 48 (forty-eight) hours, of the nature, circumstances and date of occurrence of the fact, its foreseeable duration, consequences and other aspects that may be necessary.

4. The Minister refuses to extend the period of duration provided for in the preceding paragraph in cases where, notwithstanding the fact of force majeure, the holder of the mining title or of the mining rights may, within a shorter period, adopt measures within his reach in order to comply with his obligations.

5. In the event of the cessation of the cause of force majeure, the holder of the mining title or mining rights is obliged to resume the suspended operations within a period of thirty (30) days.

ANNEX 1 – GLOSSARY

a) Archaeological finds: objects produced or worked by man that have historical interest such as remains of ceramics, stone tools, remains of dwellings, cave paintings and others;

b) Mining activity: operations that consist of the development, jointly or separately, of prospecting and research, development and extraction, mining processing and marketing of mineral products;

c) Mining Asset: tangible or intangible asset, with the capacity to produce benefits including plant, equipment, machinery, buildings and other materials and goods, acquired with a view to mining as well as any part of an asset or any right or interest in relation to it, including a mining title, a share in the mining legal person or contractual participation in a mining operation;

d) Adding Value to Ore: economic activity or mining treatment and processing operations;

e) Mineral Water: water of underground origin, coming from captive aquifers, springing through springs or natural emergencies, characterized by mineral salts and main elements, dissolved gases and temperature that meet the standards of potability for human consumption in terms of microbiological, chemical and physicochemical parameters, defined by national health standards, including mineral-medicinal, medicinal and thermal waters, with therapeutic properties in the precise state of emergency;

f) Mining Cadastral Atlas: Set of maps or maps containing the geographical location of the areas with mining titles in force as well as designated mining password areas, declared mining reserve areas, areas prohibited to mining activity, total and partial protection zones or other areas of geological-mining interest;

g) Authorization: permission for the extraction of mineral resources for construction, geological mapping, geological-mining, metallurgical and scientific studies carried out by the State and educational institutions;

h) Environmental Impact Assessment: preventive environmental management tool; it consists of the identification and prior, quantitative and qualitative analysis of the beneficial and pernicious socio-environmental effects of a proposed mining activity;

i) Good Mining Practices: practices and procedures that are generally employed in the international mining industry by diligent operators, aiming at the prudent management of resources, observing the aspects of safety, prevention and socio-environmental preservation, technical and economic efficiency;

j) Mining Cadastre: System for the registration and administration of the licensing process and management of mining activity at national level, containing textual, computerized or electronic and graphic information;

k) Local Community: a grouping of families and individuals living in a territorial circumscription of locality level or lower, which aims to safeguard common interests, through the protection of residential areas, agricultural areas, whether cultivated or fallow, forests, sites of cultural importance, pastures, water sources and expansion areas, areas potential for the exploitation of mineral and petroleum resources, other related areas;

l) Mining Concession: mining title awarded under the terms of the Mining Law, which allows operations and works related to the development, extraction, treatment, mining processing, as well as the disposal of mineral products;

m) Mining Contract: entered into in writing, pursuant to article 8 of the Mining Law;

n) Mineral Deposit: encompasses the natural accumulation of mineral resources, with utility and economic value to be determined;

o) Mining discovery: mineral resource found in the mineral deposit or geological structure through prospecting and research, capable of being extracted by conventional methods of the mining industry;

p) Pre-existing rights: acquired rights, within the scope of the use and exploitation of land, either by license or occupation, in accordance with the law in force;

q) Competent Entity: authority that supervises the mining activity or other relevant sector;

r) Mining: operations and works related to the extraction, treatment and processing of mining including its technical and economic use, as well as activities necessary or related to the development and marketing of mineral products;

(s) fossils: remains of animals and plants or traces of their activity preserved in the geological record;

(t) natural gas: petroleum that is in a gaseous state under normal atmospheric conditions, as well as unconventional gas, including coal-associated methane gas and oil shale gas;

u) Geosite: is the occurrence of one or more elements of geodiversity, which emerge as a result of the action of natural processes or due to human intervention and are geographically delimited and must have an exceptional value from a scientific, educational, cultural, tourist point of view, such as fossils, rocks, mountains or other types of geological formations;

v) Mineral Deposit: natural accumulation of mineral resources of recognized economic value and utility, determined through geological studies and actions of recognition, prospecting, research and evaluation of mineral deposits, likely to be economically exploited;

w) Fair Compensation: that which covers not only the real and current value of the assets expropriated at the date of payment, but also the consequential damages and loss of profits of the owner, resulting from the dispossession of his assets and assets;

x) Mining: mining operations consisting of the establishment and extraction of mineral resources;

y) Sectoral Environmental Legislation: legal diploma that governs a specific environmental component;

z) Prospecting and Research License: mining title awarded under the terms of the Mining Law, which allows the geoscientific and geotechnical activities to be carried out that allow the evaluation of the potential of mineral resources, aiming at the discovery,

identification, determination of the characteristics and economic value of the respective minerals;

(aa) radioactive material: material designated under national law or by a regulatory body as being subject to regulatory control because of its radioactivity;

(bb) Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material ("NORM") means radioactive material that does not contain significant amounts of radionuclides other than naturally occurring radionuclides;

cc) Mine: place, excavation or work where mining exploration or extraction is carried out, including terrestrial, surface and underground, aerial, river, lake and marine infrastructures and devices, necessary for the operation, operation and maintenance of the mining operation, also covering spaces related to the storage of mining products, such as spoil heaps, waste and residues, as well as improvements of a social nature;

dd) Associated minerals: minerals of the same chemical composition and with different crystalline shapes and structures. They are also called polymorphous minerals or others that are not yet from the same deposit, but occur in the area of the mining title;

(ee) Raw ore: extracted rock consisting of a mineral or aggregate of minerals containing one or more valuable minerals, which can be economically used and which has not been subjected to a process of improvement or treatment;

ff) Strategic minerals: are those that, due to their rarity, their demand in the domestic or international market, their socio-economic importance at the time, have an influence on national or international economic development;

gg) Ministry: the Ministry that supervises the mineral resources and energy sector;

hh) Minister: Minister responsible for the mineral resources and energy sector;

ii) Mining operations: work carried out within the scope of mining activity;

jj) Small-scale and artisanal mining operations: mining operations carried out under the Mining Certificate and Mining Password;

kk) Mining Operator: natural or legal person holding the mining title or authorization or hired by the mining holder to carry out the mining activity;

ll) Environmental Quality Standards: permissible levels of concentration of pollutants prescribed by law for environmental components in order to adapt them to a given purpose;

mm) Geological Heritage: is the set of geosites inventoried and characterized in a given area or region and consisting of the set of geological occurrences representative of a given region, which have recognized scientific, pedagogical, cultural, tourist or other value;

nn) Research: mining operations with a view to confirming the existence of the deposit and unfolds in distinct phases such as fieldwork, trenches, wells, drilling, geophysics, geochemistry, sample analysis and metallurgical tests;

oo) National natural person: natural person of Mozambican nationality;

pp) National legal person: a person incorporated and registered in Mozambique and having a principal place of business and effective management in national territory, whose capital is mostly Mozambican;

(qq) Petroleum means crude oil, natural gas or other natural concentrations of hydrocarbons, in their physical state in the subsoil, produced or capable of being produced from or in association with crude oil, natural gas, bitumen and asphalts;

(rr) Crude oil: crude mineral oil, asphalt, ozokerite and all types of petroleum and bitumen, in their natural state, whether solid or liquid, or obtained from natural gas by condensation or extraction, excluding coal or any substance capable of being extracted from coal;

ss) Mining Processing: mining operations along the extractive industry chain, with a view to obtaining the mining concentrate;

tt) Mining Product or Ore: rock extracted and consisting of a mineral or aggregate of minerals containing one or more valuable minerals, capable of being used economically, with or without processing;

uu) Mine Closure Programme: methods and procedures carried out in the design, development, construction, operation and closure, with a view to the deactivation of the mine and the environmental rehabilitation of the present and adjacent areas affected by mining activity, including social, economic and cultural aspects;

vv) Prospecting: mining operations with a view to gathering data and initial elements to confirm preliminary suspicions of the possibility of the existence of a deposit;

ww) Ionising radiation: for protection purposes, radiation is capable of producing pairs of ions in biological materials;

xx) Mineral resource: solid, liquid or gaseous substance with economic value formed in the earth's crust by geological phenomena or linked to it;

yy) Mineral resources for construction: minerals and rocks with physical, mechanical and chemical properties suitable for their use as construction materials, technically called inert;

zz) Tax regime: tax regime applicable to mining activity, which includes taxes, fees, and other taxes in accordance with the applicable legislation;

aaa) Remuneration: amounts charged as copyright, or publisher for the use of their works, patents or other rights;

(bbb) Grade: quantity of ore or mineral resource in a cubic metre or tonne of ore in a deposit;

ccc) Mining Holder: individual or entity in whose name the mining title is issued in accordance with the Mining Law;

ddd) Mining Title: comprises the Prospecting and Research License, Mining Concession and Mining Certificate, Mining Password, Mining Processing License, Mining Treatment License and Mining Commercialization License;

EEA) Inter-vivos transfer: the transfer of ownership of mining rights from the mining holder in whose name the mining title was issued in any capacity, directly or indirectly, to

another, even when the purchaser or transferee is the same person, natural or legal, due to the change of name or company name or form of change of corporate name, regardless of the change in control or administration of the company;

fff) Mining Treatment: recovery of useful ore constituents in order to make them usable or profitable mineral products, through physical processes, excluding industrial transformation;

ggg) Cadastral Unit: quadrilateral formed by the intersection of meridians and parallels, with a distance equal to 10 sexagesimal seconds and covering an average planimetric surface of 9 hectares, with the coordinates of the vertices being multiples of 10;

hhh) Land User: individual or entity that uses or occupies land, in accordance with the Land Law and other applicable legislation.

ANNEX 2 – PROSPECTING AND RESEARCH LICENSE MODEL



República de Moçambique
Ministério dos Recursos Minerais e Energia
(Lei n.º 20/2014, de 18 de Agosto; Lei n.º 28/2014, de 23 de Setembro; e seus Regulamentos)

Licença de Prospecção e Pesquisa

Titular:

Províncias (s):

Recursos minerais:

Data de emissão: **Válido até:**

O Ministro dos Recursos Minerais e Energia



Tipo de Título Mineiro: Licença de Prospecção e pesquisa			**Província:**
Titular			**Distrito:**
Chefe do Cadastro		**Área em hectares:**	**CADASTRO INAMI/MIREME**
Verificação Cadastral			
Verificação Legal			

Esboço Topográfico



Coordenadas Geográficas

Datum: Tete

Vértice	Latitude	Longitude
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14	- - -	- - -

1 - Outros termos e condições

Para além dos direitos e obrigações aqui constantes e decorrentes da Lei de Minas e seus Regulamentos, são fixados os demais termos e condições:

a) Realizar na área da licença, a prospecção e pesquisa de qualquer recurso mineral nela especificado e, com este objectivo, desenvolver as operações e trabalhos que se mostrem necessários;

b) Ocupar, na área da licença, os terrenos necessários à realização dos trabalhos de prospecção e pesquisa e à implantação das respectivas instalações;

c) Pagar o imposto sobre a superfície às taxas vigentes, nos termos da Lei n.º 28/2014, de 23 de Setembro;

d) Haverá lugar à revogação imediata com base:

e) Na falta de pagamento do imposto sobre a superfície se, após 90 (noventa) dias da data em que o imposto é devido, o titular mineiro não efectuar o referido pagamento acrescido dos juros de mora legalmente estabelecidos;

f) Na falta de exercício da actividade mineira por um período de 10 (dez) meses, após a emissão da Licença de Prospecção e Pesquisa.

g) O titular é obrigado a entregar uma cópia do título mineiro à Direcção Provincial dos Recursos Minerais e Energia e outra cópia à Administração do Distrito com jurisdição sobre a área onde a actividade mineira é desenvolvida.

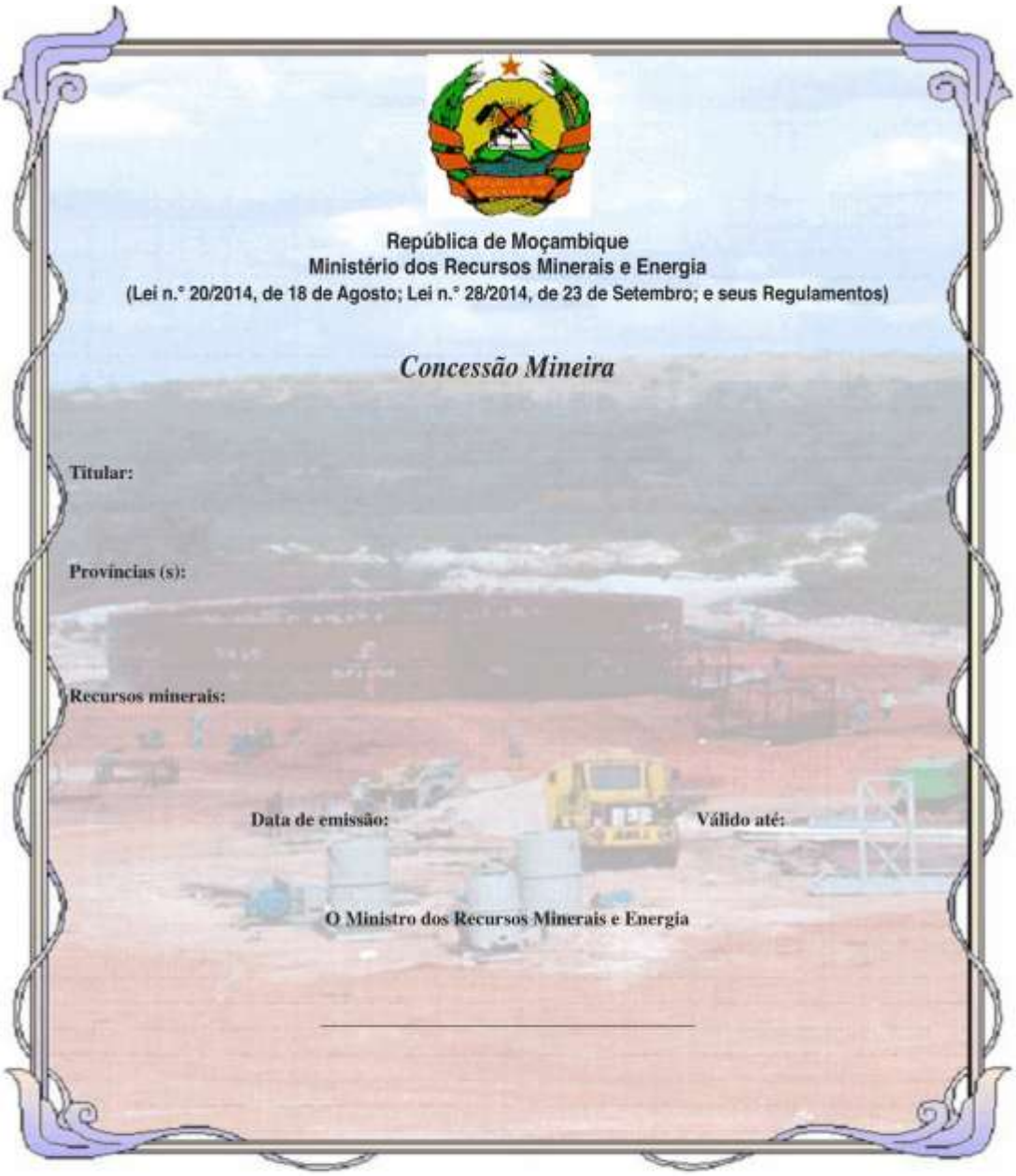
Este título mineiro é válido até:

O Director-Geral do Instituto Nacional de Minas

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Averbamentos:

ANNEX 3 – MINING CONCESSION MODEL



República de Moçambique
Ministério dos Recursos Minerais e Energia
(Lei n.° 20/2014, de 18 de Agosto; Lei n.° 28/2014, de 23 de Setembro; e seus Regulamentos)

Concessão Mineira

Titular:

Províncias (s):

Recursos minerais:

Data de emissão: **Válido até:**

O Ministro dos Recursos Minerais e Energia

_____



Tipo de Título Mineiro: Concessão Mineira			**Província:**
Titular			**Distrito:**
Chefe do Cadastro		**Área em hectares:**	**CADASTRO INAMI/MIREME**
Verificação Cadastral			
Verificação Legal			

Esboço Topográfico



Coordenadas Geográficas

Datum: Tete

Vértice	Latitude	Longitude
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Outros Termos e Condições

Para além dos direitos e obrigações aqui constantes e decorrentes da Lei de Minas e seus regulamentos, são fixados outros termos e condições seguintes:

a) Pagar o imposto sobre a produção, nos termos do Artigo 9 da Lei n.º 28/2014, de 23 de Setembro;

b) O gozo de benefícios fiscais, ao abrigo da Lei n.º 28/2014 de 23 de Setembro;

c) Pagamento anual do imposto sobre a superfície às taxas vigentes, nos termos da Lei n.º 28/2014, de 23 de Setembro;

d) Haverá lugar à revogação imediata com base:

i) Na falta de pagamento dos impostos sobre a produção ou sobre a superfície se, após 90 (noventa) dias da data em que o imposto é devido, o titular mineiro não efectuar o referido pagamento acrescido dos juros de mora legalmente estabelecidos;

ii) Na falta de exercício da actividade mineira por um período de 2 (dois) anos após a emissão da Concessão Mineira;

e) O titular é obrigado a entregar uma cópia do título mineiro à Direcção Provincial dos Recursos Minerais e Energia e outra cópia à Administração do Distrito com jurisdição sobre a área onde a actividade mineira é desenvolvida.

f) Inscrever a sua empresa de exploração mineira na Bolsa de Valores de Moçambique,nos termos da Lei.

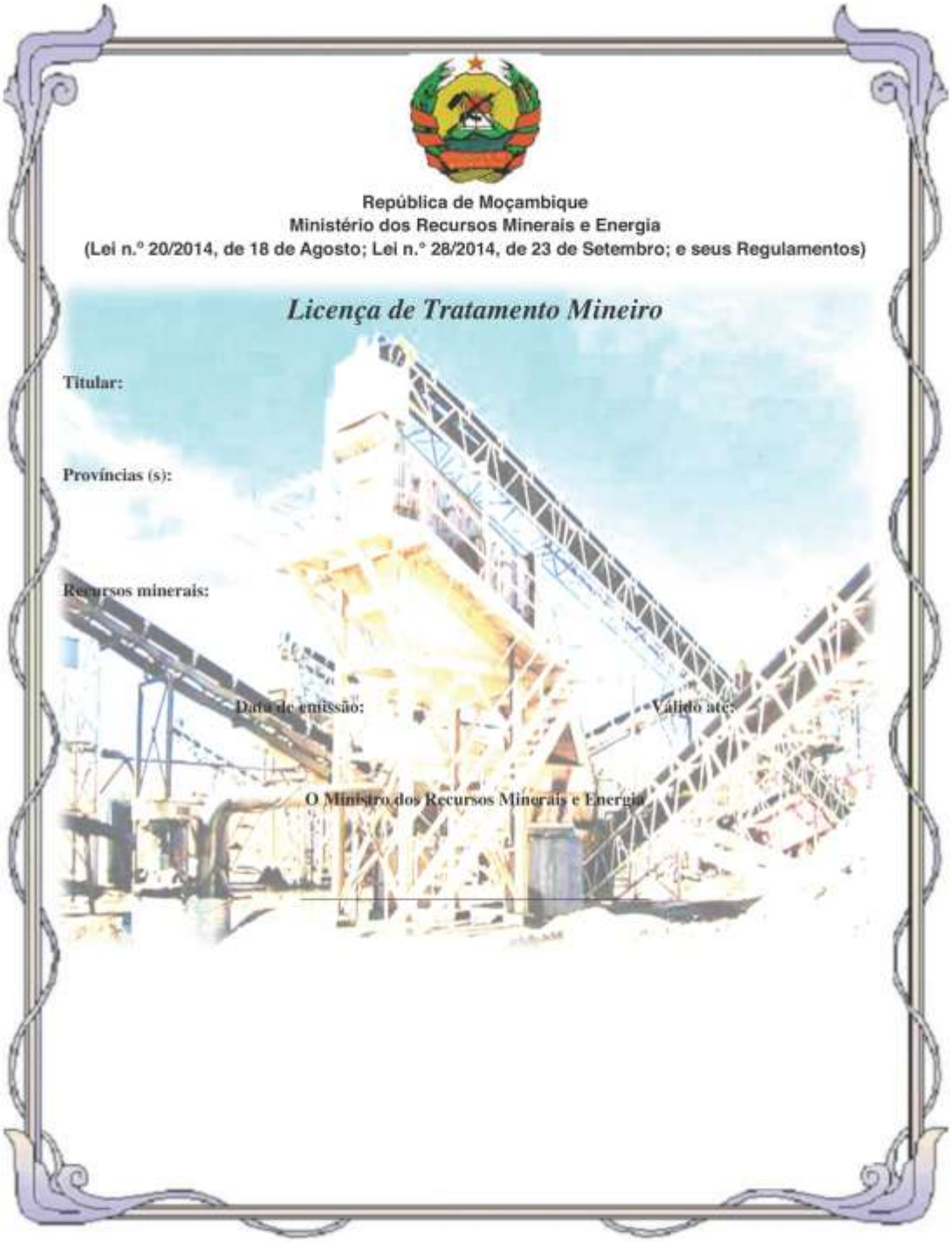
Este título mineiro é válido até:

O Director-Geral do Instituto Nacional de Minas

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Averbamentos:

ANNEX 4 – MODEL MINING TREATMENT LICENSE



República de Moçambique
Ministério dos Recursos Minerais e Energia
(Lei n.º 20/2014, de 18 de Agosto; Lei n.º 28/2014, de 23 de Setembro; e seus Regulamentos)

Licença de Tratamento Mineiro

Titular:

Províncias (s):

Recursos minerais:

Data de emissão: Válido até:

O Ministro dos Recursos Minerais e Energia



Tipo de Título Mineiro: Licença de Tratamento Mineiro			**Província:**
Titular			**Distrito:**
Chefe do Cadastro		**Área em hectares:**	**CADASTRO INAMI/MIREME**
Verificação Cadastral			
Verificação Legal			

Esboço Topográfico



Coordenadas Geográficas

Datum: Tete

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Outros termos e condições

Para além dos direitos e obrigações aqui constantes e decorrentes da Lei de Minas e seus Regulamentos, são fixados os demais termos e condições:

a) Realizar na área da licença o tratamento de qualquer recurso mineral nela especificado e, com este objectivo, desenvolver as operações e trabalhos que se mostrem necessários;

b) Ocupar, na área da licença, os terrenos necessários à realização dos trabalhos de tratamento e à implantação das respectivas instalações;

c) Pagar o imposto devido às taxas vigentes, nos termos da Lei n.º 28/2014, de 23 de Setembro;

d) Haverá lugar à revogação imediata com base:

i) Na falta de pagamento de imposto se, após 90 (noventa) dias da data em que o imposto é devido, o titular mineiro não efectuar o referido pagamento acrescido dos juros de mora legalmente estabelecidos;

ii) Na falta de exercício da actividade mineira por um período de 10 (dez) meses, após a emissão da Licença de Tratamento Mineiro.

e) O titular é obrigado a entregar uma cópia do título mineiro à Direcção Provincial dos Recursos Minerais e Energia e outra cópia à Administração do Distrito com jurisdição sobre a área onde a actividade mineira é desenvolvida.

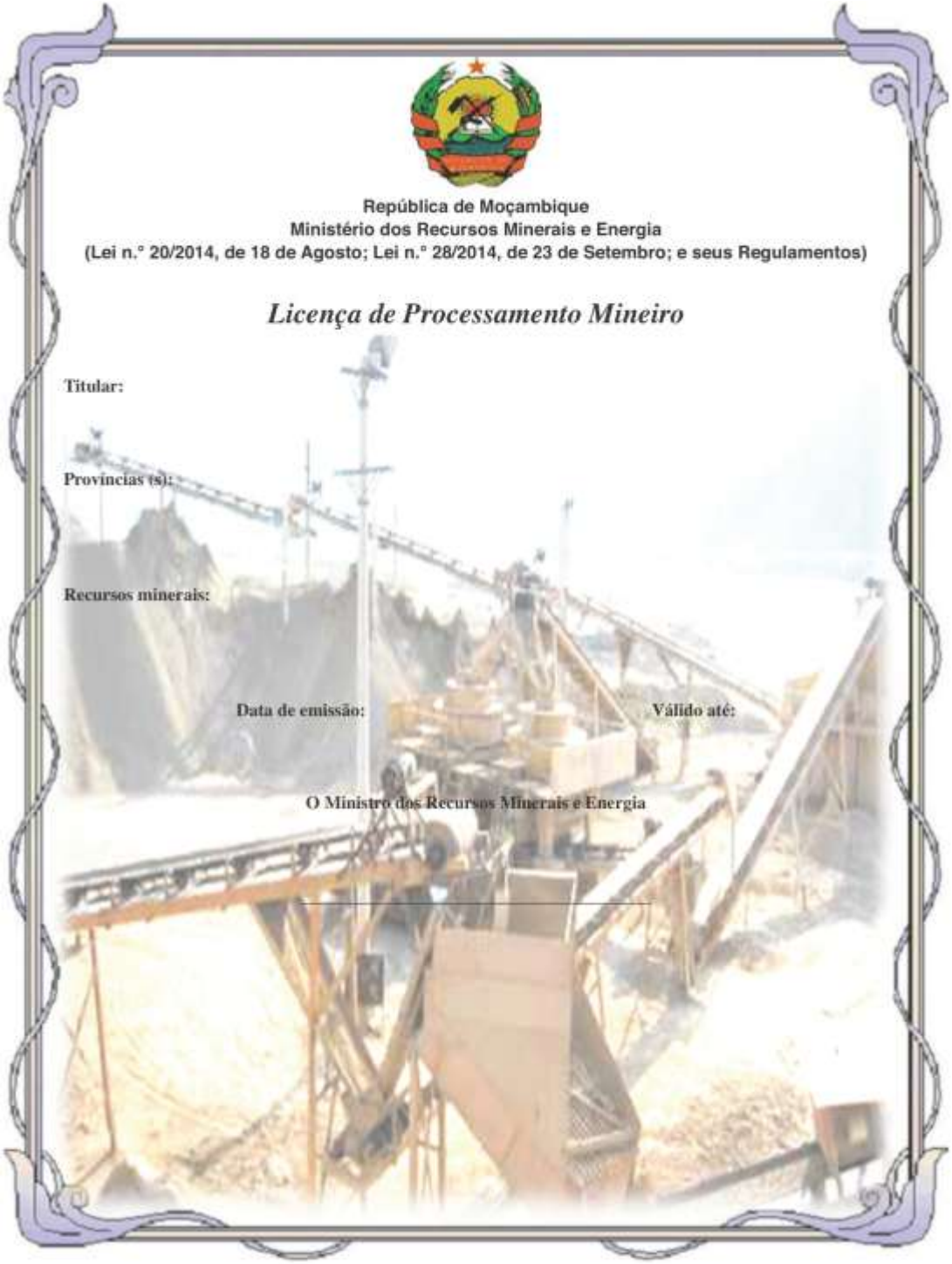
Este título mineiro é válido até:

O Director-Geral do Instituto Nacional de Minas

_____

Averbamentos:

ANNEX 5 – MODEL MINING PROCESSING LICENSE



República de Moçambique
Ministério dos Recursos Minerais e Energia
(Lei n.° 20/2014, de 18 de Agosto; Lei n.° 28/2014, de 23 de Setembro; e seus Regulamentos)

Licença de Processamento Mineiro

Titular:

Provincias (s):

Recursos minerais:

Data de emissão: **Válido até:**

O Ministro dos Recursos Minerais e Energia



Tipo de Título Mineiro: Licença de Processamento Mineiro			**Província:**
Titular			**Distrito:**
Chefe do Cadastro		**Área em hectares:**	**CADASTRO INAMI/MIREME**
Verificação Cadastral			
Verificação Legal			

Esboço Topográfico



Coordenadas Geográficas

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Outros termos e condições

Para além dos direitos e obrigações aqui constantes e decorrentes da Lei de Minas e seus Regulamentos, são fixados os demais termos e condições:

a) Realizar na área da licença o processamento de qualquer recurso mineral nela especificado e, com este objectivo, desenvolver as operações e trabalhos que se mostrem necessários;

b) Ocupar, na área da licença, os terrenos necessários à realização dos trabalhos de processamento e à implantação das respectivas instalações;

c) Pagar o imposto devido às taxas vigentes, nos termos da Lei n.° 28/2014, de 23 de Setembro;

d) Haverá lugar à revogação imediata com base:

i) Na falta de pagamento de imposto se, após 90 (noventa) dias da data em que o imposto é devido, o titular mineiro não efectuar o referido pagamento acrescido dos juros de mora legalmente estabelecidos;

ii) Na falta de exercício da actividade mineira por um período de 10 (dez) meses, após a emissão da Licença de Processamento Mineiro.

e) O titular é obrigado a entregar uma cópia do título mineiro à Direcção Provincial dos Recursos Minerais e Energia e outra cópia à Administração do Distrito com jurisdição sobre a área onde a actividade mineira é desenvolvida.

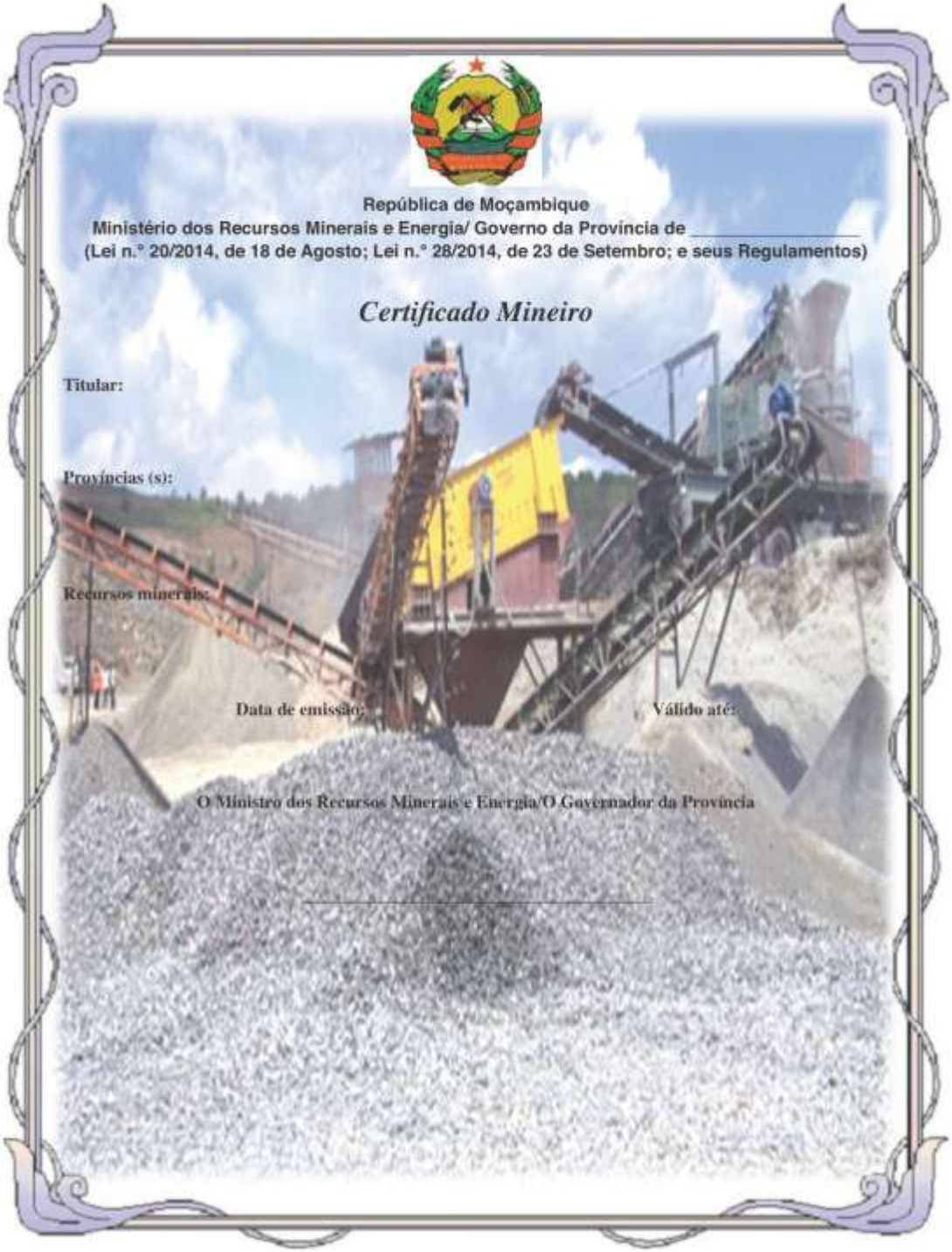
Este título mineiro é válido até:

O Director-Geral do Instituto Nacional de Minas

_____

Averbamentos:

ANNEX 6 – MINEIRO CERTIFICATE MODEL





Tipo de Título Mineiro: Certificado Mineiro			**Província:**
Titular			**Distrito:**
Chefe do Cadastro		**Área em hectares:**	**CADASTRO INAMI/MIREME**
Verificação Cadastral			
Verificação Legal			

Esboço Topográfico



Coordenadas Geográficas

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Outros termos e condições

Para além dos direitos e obrigações aqui constantes e decorrentes da Lei de Minas e seus Regulamentos, são fixados outros termos e condições seguintes:

a) Pagamento anual do imposto sobre a superfície e do imposto sobre produção às taxas vigentes nos termos da Lei n.º 28/2014, de 23 de Setembro;

b) Haverá lugar à revogação imediata com base:

i) Na falta de pagamento do imposto sobre a superfície ou sobre a produção se, após 90 (noventa) dias da data em que o imposto é devido, o titular mineiro não efectuar o referido pagamento acrescido dos juros de mora legalmente estabelecidos;

ii) Na falta de actividade mineira por um período de 6 (seis) meses após a emissão do certificado mineiro.

c) O titular é obrigado a entregar uma cópia do título mineiro à Direcção Provincial dos Recursos Minerais e Energia e outra cópia à Administração do Distrito com jurisdição sobre a área onde a actividade mineira é desenvolvida.

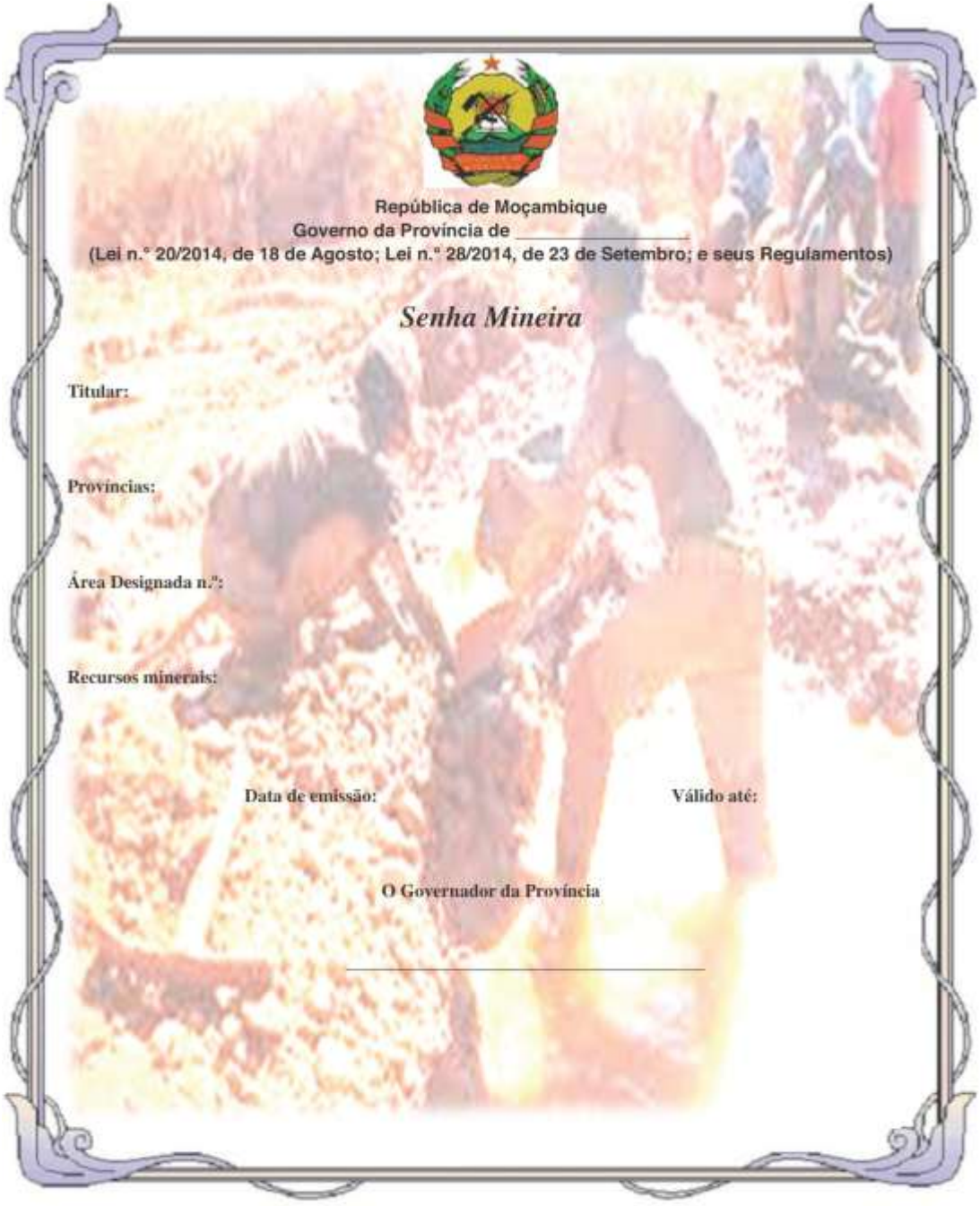
Este título mineiro é válido até:

O Director-Geral do Instituto Nacional de Minas/O Director Provincial dos Recursos Minerais e Energia

_____

Averbamentos:

ANNEX 7 – MINING PASSWORD MODEL



República de Moçambique
Governo da Província de _____
(Lei n.º 20/2014, de 18 de Agosto; Lei n.º 28/2014, de 23 de Setembro; e seus Regulamentos)

Senha Mineira

Titular:

Províncias:

Área Designada n.º:

Recursos minerais:

Data de emissão: **Válido até:**

O Governador da Província

_____



Tipo de Título Mineiro: Senha Mineira			**Província:**
Titular			**Distrito:**
Chefe do Cadastro		**Área em hectares:**	
Verificação Cadastral			**CADASTRO INAMI/MIREME**
Verificação Legal			

Esboço Topográfico



Coordenadas Geográficas

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Outros termos e condições

Para além dos direitos e obrigações aqui constantes e decorrentes da Lei de Minas e seus Regulamentos, são fixados os demais termos e condições:

a) Executar as actividades de acordo com as boas práticas mineiras e sócio-ambientais das operações mineiras artesanais, e vender os produtos minerais resultantes da extracção;

b) Manter a área e as operações mineiras em bom estado, observando a legislação aplicável à segurança técnica e saúde, bem como a legislação ambiental;

c) Pagar o imposto devido às taxas vigentes, nos termos da Lei n.° 28/2014, de 23 de Setembro;

d) Haverá lugar à revogação imediata com base:

i) Na falta de pagamento do imposto se, após 90 (noventa) dias da data em que o imposto é devido, o titular mineiro não efectuar o referido pagamento acrescido dos juros de mora legalmente estabelecidos.

e) O titular é obrigado a entregar uma cópia do título mineiro à Direcção Provincial dos Recursos Minerais e Energia e outra cópia à Administração do Distrito com jurisdição sobre a área onde a actividade mineira é desenvolvida.

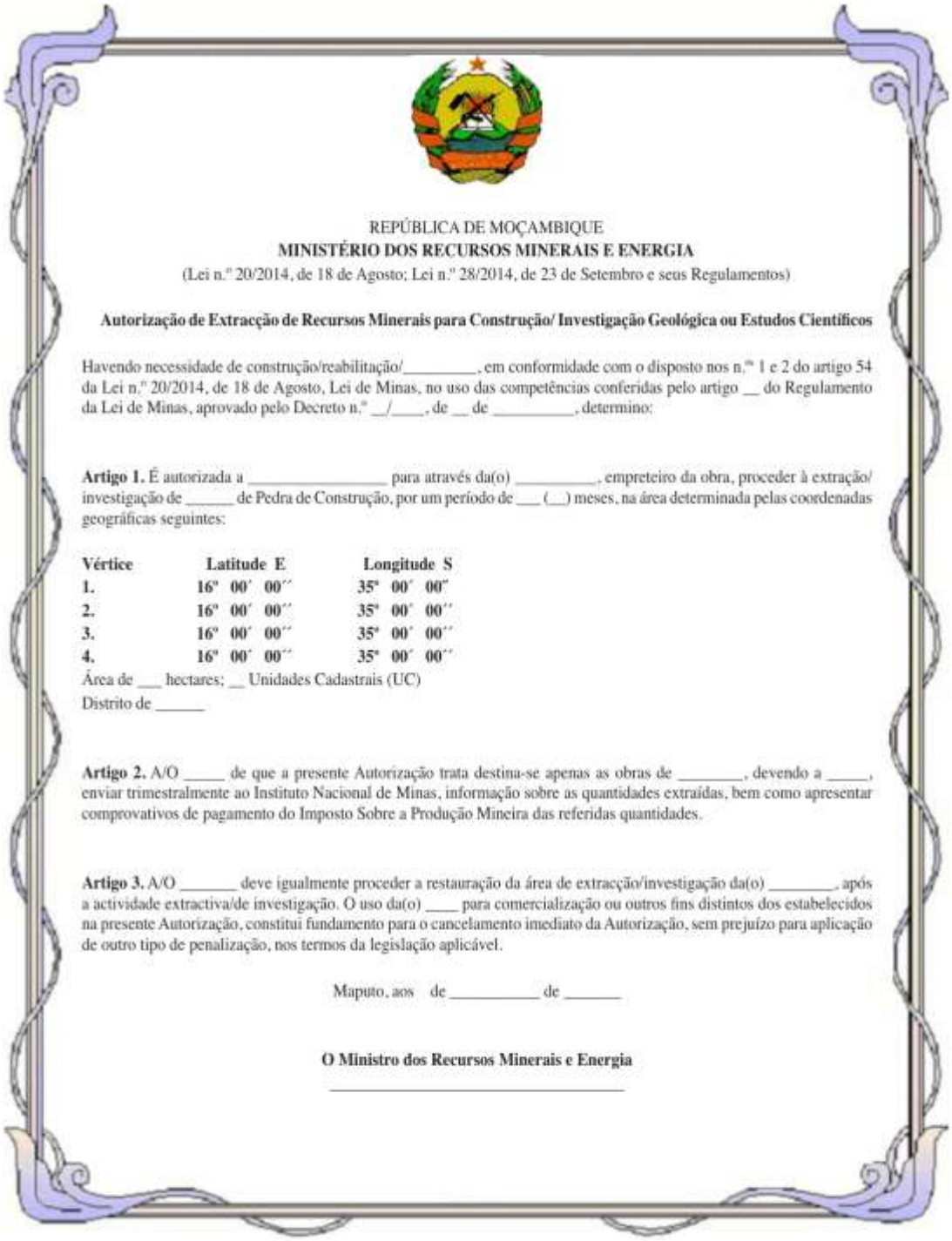
Este título mineiro é válido até:

O Director Provincial dos Recursos Minerais e Energia

_____

Averbamentos:

ANNEX 8 – MODEL AUTHORIZATION FOR THE EXTRACTION OF MINERAL RESOURCES FOR CONSTRUCTION/GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE

MINISTÉRIO DOS RECURSOS MINERAIS E ENERGIA

(Lei n.º 20/2014, de 18 de Agosto; Lei n.º 28/2014, de 23 de Setembro e seus Regulamentos)

Autorização de Extracção de Recursos Minerais para Construção/ Investigação Geológica ou Estudos Científicos

Havendo necessidade de construção/reabilitação/_____, em conformidade com o disposto nos n.ºs 1 e 2 do artigo 54 da Lei n.º 20/2014, de 18 de Agosto, Lei de Minas, no uso das competências conferidas pelo artigo __ do Regulamento da Lei de Minas, aprovado pelo Decreto n.º __/____, de __ de _____, determino:

Artigo 1. É autorizada a _____ para através da(o) _____, empreteiro da obra, proceder à extração/ investigação de _____ de Pedra de Construção, por um período de ___ (__) meses, na área determinada pelas coordenadas geográficas seguintes:

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2.	16° 00′ 00″	35° 00′ 00″
3.	16° 00′ 00″	35° 00′ 00″
4.	16° 00′ 00″	35° 00′ 00″

Área de ___ hectares; __ Unidades Cadastrais (UC)

Distrito de _____

Artigo 2. A/O _____ de que a presente Autorização trata destina-se apenas as obras de _____, devendo a _____, enviar trimestralmente ao Instituto Nacional de Minas, informação sobre as quantidades extraídas, bem como apresentar comprovativos de pagamento do Imposto Sobre a Produção Mineira das referidas quantidades.

Artigo 3. A/O _____ deve igualmente proceder a restauração da área de extracção/investigação da(o) _____, após a actividade extractiva/de investigação. O uso da(o) ____ para comercialização ou outros fins distintos dos estabelecidos na presente Autorização, constitui fundamento para o cancelamento imediato da Autorização, sem prejuízo para aplicação de outro tipo de penalização, nos termos da legislação aplicável.

Maputo, aos de _____ de _____

O Ministro dos Recursos Minerais e Energia

_____

ANNEX 9 – MINING TITLES AND AUTHORIZATIONS PROCESSING FEES

1	**Tramitação**	**Valor (MT)**
	Licença de prospecção e pesquisa	
	Taxa de registo do pedido	4.000,00
	Taxa de emissão de título	4.000,00
	Taxa de apresentação tardia de pedido de prorrogação	10.000,00
	Taxa de prorrogação	10.000,00
2	**Concessão Mineira**	
	Taxa de registo de pedido	5.000,00
	Taxa de emissão de título	7.000,00
	Taxa de apresentação tardia de pedido de prorrogação	20.000,00
	Taxa de prorrogação	50.000,00
3	**Licença de Tratamento Mineiro**	
	Taxa de registo de pedido	10.000,00
	Taxa de emissão de título	15.000,00
	Taxa de apresentação tardia de pedido de prorrogação	30.000,00
	Taxa de prorrogação	60.000,00
4	**Licença de Processamento Mineiro**	
	Taxa de registo de pedido	10.000,00
	Taxa de emissão de título	15.000,00
	Taxa de apresentação tardia de pedido de prorrogação	30.000,00
	Taxa de prorrogação	60.000,00
5	**Certificado Mineiro**	
	Taxa de registo de pedido	2.000,00
	Taxa de emissão de título	2.000,00
	Taxa de apresentação tardia de pedido de prorrogação	5.000,00
	Taxa de prorrogação	5.000,00
6	**Senha Mineira**	
	Taxa de registo do pedido	1.000,00
	Taxa de emissão de título	1.000,00
	Taxa de apresentação tardia de pedido de prorrogação	3.000,00
	Taxa de prorrogação	3.000,00
7	**Autorização de Extracção de Recursos Minerais para Construção/ Investigação Geológica ou Estudos Científicos**	
	Taxa de registo do pedido	2.000,00/1.500,00
	Taxa de emissão de título	2.000,00/1.500,00
	Taxa de apresentação tardia de pedido de prorrogação	5.000,00/3.000,00
	Taxa de prorrogação	5.000,00/3.000,00
8	**Taxas de pedidos de transmissão de título**	
	Licença de Prospecção e Pesquisa	200.000,00
	Concessão Mineira	300.000,00

	Certificado Mineiro	50.000,00
	Senha Mineira	5.000,00
9	**Taxas de registo de transmissão de títulos**	
	Licença de Prospecção e Pesquisa	150.000,00
	Concessão Mineira	200.000,00
	Certificado Mineiro	30.000,00
	Senha Mineira	5.000,00
10	**Taxas de registo de pedido de alargamento de área**	
	Licença de Prospecção e Pesquisa	200.000,00
	Concessão Mineira	300.000,00
	Certificado Mineiro	100.000,00
11	**Taxas de averbamento de alargamento de área**	
	Licença de Prospecção e Pesquisa	20.000,00
	Concessão mineira	30.000,00
	Certificado Mineiro	10.000,00
	Cópia autenticada de qualquer licença/certificado	1.000,00
	Cópia/extracto autenticado de qualquer registo arquivado (p/página)	2.000,00
12	**Taxas de registo de operador e subcontratado**	
	Licença de Prospecção e Pesquisa	100.000,00
	Concessão Mineira	300.000,00
	Certificado Mineiro	50.000,00

ANNEX 10: PROOF OF TECHNICAL CAPACITY AND FINANCIAL CAPACITY

Criteria for determining technical capacity and financial capacity, required of applicants for mining titles.

For the purposes of these criteria, the following expressions and terms have the meaning set out below.

Technical Capacity: proof of the existence of technical resources available to the applicant for mining title and required, under the terms of the specific provisions of the Mining Law Regulation.

Financial Capacity: proof of the existence of financial resources available to the applicant for mining title and required, under the terms of the specific provisions of the Mining Law Regulation.

I – (Technical Capacity)

1. The Technical Capacity of a mining title applicant consists of the technical personnel at their disposal, qualified in the geological-mining area, and with a minimum experience of three (3) years in carrying out mining operations and activities.

2. The technical staff referred to in the preceding paragraph may be owned or contracted.

3. In the case of the applicant's own technical staff, it is required to submit a description of qualifications and experience in the respective area, and the contract between the applicant and the said technical staff is required for the contracted technical staff, in addition to the description of qualifications and experience.

4. The "Curicula Vitae" submitted by the applicant for mining title must bear the notarized signature of the respective signatories, as well as be up to date.

II – (Financial Capacity)

1. The proof of financial capacity required of the applicant for a mining title is demonstrated by proof of the existence of financial resources at his disposal to support mining activities.

2. If the applicant is a legal person, incorporated for more than three (3) years, its financial capacity is demonstrated by the Annual Report of the last financial year, or by access to financing from third parties, through letters of approval from recognized financial entities, in the country or abroad.

2.1. If the applicant is a legal person incorporated less than three (3) years ago, or a natural person, its financial capacity is demonstrated by the Bank Account Statement of the last three months, with a balance of not less than 500,000.00 meticais or by access to third-party financing, through letters of approval from recognized financial entities, in the country or abroad.

2.2. The proof of Financial Capacity referred to in the previous paragraph may be provided by the parent company or partner of the applicant, and for this purpose, the express declaration of the parent company, or of the partner, with the notarized signature, undertaking to provide the Financial Capacity in favour of the applicant, must also be attached.

ANNEX 11: FORM AND CONTENT OF THE PROSPECTING AND RESEARCH REPORT

1. In accordance with Article 37(1)(b) and Article 40 of the Mining Law Regulations, the holder of a prospecting and research license shall submit the fourfold report on the activities carried out in the previous year to the National Mining Institute.

2. The Report shall:

a) Be typed on good quality paper and with numbered pages;

(b) consist of A4 size sheets, except for charts, maps, drill logs and other illustrations;

c) Present all the measurements and scales of the map in metric units;

d) Be bound in a durable way that allows easy handling; e

e) Be certified by a geologist or mining engineer with experience in prospecting and research, and the following must be stated at the end of the report: "I certify that the work was carried out under my supervision and that this report is reliable".

3. The Work Reports relating to prospecting and research licenses in separate areas or groups of prospecting and research licenses in contiguous areas or to non-contiguous blocks included in a prospecting and research license shall be bound in separate folders.

4. The work report shall contain the following information in the following order:

a) On the cover of the document, Title of the report, showing the name of the individual, partnership or organization for whom the work was carried out, blocks (and any sub-blocks comprising less than the block in its entirety) within which the area of prospecting and research is located, district, the names and qualifications of the primary authors of the report and the year covered by the report;

b) On the first page of the report, the information requested in the previous paragraph, as well as the signature of the author(s) and date;

c) An index that must include: A list of each principle of subdivision of the text with the corresponding page; e

i. A list of each appendix, plan, map, diagram, figure, or other type of illustration by title and number, indicating the corresponding number or its location in the report.

d) Executive summary;

(e) an introduction which shall include:

i. An appropriate and clear index showing the boundaries of the prospecting and research area in relation to recognizable topographical aspects;

ii. A map of the index of the work in the scale of 1:50,000, or a more detailed map, showing

iii. The location of the work carried out, including the area of the frame or the area of the map, in relation to recognizable topographical aspects; e

iv. A brief description of the physiographic and geological environment of the prospecting and research area;

v. A brief description of the work done previously; e

vi. The purpose and scope of the work.

f) A summary of the results of the work in progress, which must include in detail:

i. Technical data;

ii. Interpretations;

iii. Conclusions; e

iv. Recommendations.

5. The detailed technical data required for the areas in which the work is carried out in accordance with paragraph (4)(f) (i) shall be as follows:

(a) for the establishment of the grid, a map or maps on a scale of 1:5,000 or more detailed, showing the location of each line established;

b) For photogeological or remote image interpretation:

(i) a review of procedures, year and scale of aerial photography/remote sensing data, name of the company that performed the flight or data from aerial photography/remote sensing sources; the results and interpretation of the results; e

ii) Maps, photographs or diagrams illustrating the results and interpretations;

c) For the geological survey:

i) Detailed review of all geological and mineralization aspects observed (surface and subsoil) and results of sampling and testing, relating these aspects to previous work, where applicable;

(ii) a map or maps at a scale of 1:5,000 or more detailed, showing the configuration of each outcrop or barriers, rock types, structural lithological data, mineralisation, sample location and test results; e

iii) Other tabulated data, maps, graphs, profiles, or sections that may be useful in presenting the results of the work.

d) For general prospecting of the land:

(i) a typed or handwritten description of the observations; e

ii) A map or maps at a scale of 1:5,000 or more detailed, showing:

1. The location of the route line

2. The location and result of each instrument reading taken

3. The location and analysis or test result of each sample taken; e

iii) Other tabulated data, maps, graphs, profiles, or sections that may be useful in presenting the results of the work.

e) For the geophysical survey:

(i) a description of the method and procedures followed, including the components measured, units of measurement, units in which the results are presented, system, transmitter location, correction for diurnal variation, mesh or interval between flight lines, flight altitude (minimum and maximum) during the work, surface velocity and relief plane, where applicable;

ii) The brand, model and specification of each instrument used;

iii) Where if the method used is new and not described in the easily accessible bibliography, a summary of the theory it contains and a detailed description of the instrument used, the methods of measurement and data reduction and the results of the test areas;

iv) An interpretation and evaluation of the results, related to the geology and topography of the test area and to the previous work;

v) Data on cassettes, disks or stick memory where available; e

vi) Other tabulated data, maps, graphs, profiles and sections that are useful for the presentation of the results of the work.

f) For aerial geophysical survey:

(i) data required pursuant to paragraph 5(e) of this Annex; e

(ii) maps or profiles showing the flight lines and their actual numerical values obtained or the results in graphical form, or any form as appropriate; e

iii) Other tabulated data, maps, graphs, profiles and sections that are useful for the presentation of the results of the work.

g) For the geophysical survey on the ground:

(i) data required pursuant to paragraph 5(e) of this Annex;

(ii) maps or profiles showing the flight lines and their actual numerical values obtained or the results in graphical form, or any form as appropriate; e

iii) Other tabulated data, maps, graphs, profiles and sections, showing the data in the form of graphs or other forms that are useful to the presentation of the results of the work.

h) For aerial geochemical survey:

i) Mesh or interval between the flight lines, flight altitude (minimum and maximum) during the works, surface velocity and relief plane;

ii) Meteorological conditions;

(iii) Results of control surveys on known ores or barren land;

iv) Other tabulated data, maps, graphs, profiles and sections that are useful for the presentation of the results of the work.

i) For the geochemical survey on the ground:

(i) a physiographic and geological description of the terrain, vegetation and soil, including the type of relief, maximum and minimum elevations, drainages, vegetation types and soil types and depths;

(ii) a description of the sampling process, including details of the material or horizon at which the sample was taken and the depth of the sample.

iii) Coordinates of the point where a rock sample was taken, detailed description of the type of rock, alteration, structures, mineralization, etc.;

iv) Where quarries have been found, a detailed description as in (iii);

(v) For analyses: (A) The name of the laboratory or chemist who performed the analyses: (B) A representative fraction of the sample; (C) Where the field test has been carried out, a description of the procedure.

(vi) An interpretation and evaluation of the results, relating them to the geology, mineralisation, topography and soil types, etc., of the test area and to previous work; A complete tabulated list or computerised compilation of all analytical data with the corresponding coordinates of the location of the sample and technical information collected on site; (A) A map on a scale of 1:5,000 or more detailed, showing the location of the source of each sample referred to in clause (A); and (B) Where significant variations have been found in the analytical data, a map or maps on a scale of 1:5,000 or more detailed, showing the analytical data in numerical or graphical form; e

vii) Maps, graphs, sections or other illustrations showing graphic data or in other ways that are useful in presenting the results of the work.

j) For the opening of excavation and holes:

i) Description of how the work was carried out;

ii) Dimensions of each trench, opening area or borehole, including the cover layer and the depth of the bedrock where it is exposed; e

(iii) Map or maps at a scale of 1:1,000 or more detailed, showing: (A) The configuration of the trench, opening area, or borehole; (B) A brief geological description of the bedrock and topsoil; and (C) The location of the point of collection of the tested sample.

k) For drilling:

i) For each hole drilled, its coordinates, inclination, direction, nuclear or total diameter, start and end dates and name of the company that carried out the drilling;

ii) For all holes drilled, the respective elevation sublevels;

iii) Results of borehole tests;

(iv) Complete and clearly legible records of all ore or cuttings, listing all observed mineralisations and the signature of the annotator;

(v) where tests have been conducted, the full results clearly correlated with the records;

(vi) where geochemical records have been made, the records;

(vii) for diamond drilling, the location of the core deposit; e

viii) Other tabulated data, maps, graphs, profiles or sections that are useful in the presentation of the results of the work.

l) For the drilling of wells, tunneling and other underground works:

i) A description of how the work was carried out and the results obtained;

ii) Maps and sections on a scale of 1:5,000 or more detailed, showing the location of the work carried out, detailed geology and mineralisation; e

iii) Other tabulated data, maps, graphs, profiles or sections that are useful in the presentation of the results of the work;

m) For sampling and testing, metallurgical or beneficiation studies, and petrographic, petrological or mineralogical studies:

(i) a description of the sampling and preparation procedure;

(ii) a review of the test or study procedures and the results of the tests and their interpretation;

(iii) a map or maps showing distinctly the location of the source of each sample and the corresponding analysis or test, where applicable;

iv) For studies of metallurgical improvement, letters or diagrams illustrating procedures and results; e

v) Other tabulated data, maps, graphs, profiles or sections that are useful for the presentation of the results of the work.

n) The calculation of the reserves, if applicable, shall include the category and tonnage, method of calculation of the reserve and any other data that is useful in the presentation of the result of the work;

o) Where a survey of boundaries is necessary, a copy of the research plan approved by the National Institute of Mines;

p) For topographic control and mapping:

i) The description of the research procedures; e

ii) An orientation map showing the location of the survey in relation to the limit of the prospecting and survey license; e

q) Road construction:

vi) A description of how the work will be carried out;

vii) The length and width of the road; e

viii) The index map of the work required under paragraph 4(e) of this article.

r) For all surface surveys, a program for the protection, recovery and rehabilitation of any areas damaged as a result of the prospecting and survey work.

6. a) The maps and other illustrations submitted with the Work Report shall:

i) Not to exceed the A0 paper size;

ii) Be so orderly and have large symbols printed clearly so that they are decipherable when folded;

iii) Contain black lines;

iv) Have a light background;

v) Use a black diagram or cash code, which can be combined with a light color code;

vi) Indicate the orientation in relation to geographic north on each flat map or index map;

(vii) Where appropriate, indicate in its lower right corner its identification title and the scale bar as well as the legend.

b) All illustrations must be numbered sequentially;

c) The font size of the illustrations should be securely limited in the notebook and the larger illustrations will be folded and inserted into an envelope that is securely attached to the text or contained in the attached text in a fold-out file with a cover.

7. The list of prospecting and research and development expenses for the following year should be drawn up specifying the acceptable elements of the work required.

8. Except where work is contracted, the names, positions and number of days worked by each person doing field or laboratory work or report preparation shall be detailed in the Appendix.

9. The final report of the prospecting and research work carried out must contain the following information:

a) Executive summary;

b) Introduction;

c) Summary of the previous work;

d) Physiography, Geology and mineralization;

e) Summary of the prospecting and research work carried out;

f) Summary of the results obtained;

g) Calculation of ore reserves of each deposit;

h) List of prospecting and research and development expenses;

i) Conclusions and recommendations.

ANNEX 12: FORM AND CONTENT OF THE MINERAL WATER PROSPECTING AND RESEARCH REPORTS

1. The Mineral Water Prospecting and Research Reports must contain:

(a) An introduction which shall include:

i. An appropriate and clear index showing the boundaries of the prospecting and research area in relation to recognizable topographic aspects;

ii. An index map of the work at a scale of 1:50,000, or a more detailed map, showing the location of the work performed, including the frame area or the map area, in relation to recognizable topographical aspects; e

iii. A brief description of the physiographic and geological environment of the reconnaissance area;

iv. A brief description of the work done previously;

v. The purpose and scope of the work;

vi. Qualitative analysis of water; e

vii. The periodic measurement of the flow, covering the period of maximum drought and maximum rainfall.

b) Organoleptic parameters:

i. Color;

ii. Appearance (cloudiness);

iii. Taste;

iv. Smell.

c) Physicochemical parameters:

i. Temperature;

ii. PH;

iii. Conductividade (micro s cm-1).

d) And any other parameters that the holder deems necessary, and must attach a certificate of analysis from a laboratory of recognized competence.

2. Prospecting and survey reports in separate areas or contiguous areas or relating to non-contiguous blocks included in a prospecting and survey license shall be submitted separately.

ANNEX 13: FORM AND CONTENT OF MINING REPORTS

1. The quarterly report shall include, in addition to any other information that may be required, the following information:

a) Details relating to the progress, implementation of any development or construction work within the mining area;

(b) Labour data, data on labour accidents, quantities and qualities of all raw and processed, mined or produced mineral resources, their commercial value, the results of laboratory tests relating to the quality of the raw or processed, mined or produced mineral resources and their commercial value, the calculation of any duty or tax due to the State, the details of sale, other forms of disposal and transport of the mineral resources, stocks of raw and processed mineral products during the quarter.

2. The Annual Report shall:

a) Be typed on good quality paper with the pages of the text numbered;

b) Be on A4 format paper, except for graphs, maps and other illustrations;

c) Have measurements and map scales expressed in the metric system;

d) Be bound in such a way as to allow easy handling; e

(e) be certified by an experienced geologist or mining engineer or senior technician at the end of the report with the following words: 'I certify that this is an accurate report of the activity and production in the mine whose name appears on the cover of this report'.

3. The Annual Report shall contain the following information in the following order:

a) On the front cover the title of the report, with the name of the person, partnership or organization for which the work was carried out, sub-block(s) within which the mining area subject to the report is located, District, the name(s) and qualifications of the primary author(s) of the report and calendar year concerned;

b) On the first page of the text, the signature of the author(s) and the date of the report;

(c) an index which shall include a list of each appendix, plan, map, diagram, figure or other type of illustration by title and number indicating the corresponding number or its location in the report;

d) Executive summary;

(e) an introduction which shall include:

i) An indicative map of the location of the area;

(ii) a brief description of the geographical characterisation and physiological environment of the mine area;

(iii) a brief description of the previous activity carried out in the mine;

(iv) a brief description of the activity carried out in the year to which the report refers.

4. The description of the activity carried out in the year to which the report relates shall include:

(v) the annual production of the mine expressed in usual physical units for the type of mineral produced;

(vi) other production statistics, including information on grades, if any, the grade and quality of all mineral resources mined and recovered, cumulative tonnage and waste;

vii) the commercial value of the mineral resources produced, broken down by months;

viii) the commercialization, including information on short and long-term contracts, customers and sale values of the mineral resources sold, broken down by months;

(ix) information on the workforce, including the number of workers in the mine, their nationalities, occupation and position;

x) Information on completed, ongoing or planned constructions;

xi) An up-to-date topographic map, including the location of all boreholes, wells, trenches, spoil heaps, access roads, power transmission lines, pipelines and surface installations;

xii) An up-to-date topographic map showing the location of all underground works, ventilation shafts and access points.

5. The maps and other illustrations submitted with the work report must be in a de-escalated scale and:

i) Do not exceed the A0 format;

(ii) be legible, of a reasonable size and have a crisp, clear print or symbols that are easily decipherable after being reduced to half their original size;

iii) Be written in black;

iv) Have a clear background;

(v) use a black model coding or black numbering that can match the light colour of the coding;

vi) Indicate the northern geographical orientation in all plans of the map and map index;

vii) Indicate the coordinate scales in the sections, profiles or similar diagrams; e

viii) Where appropriate, indicate in its lower right corner the identification title, scale and a legend.

6. All illustrations will be numbered consecutively;

7. Letter-sized illustrations will be stored dryly in folders and the larger ones will be folded and placed in an envelope that will be securely attached to the bound text or placed with the bound text in a large file with a cover.

8. In addition to the Annual Report, the holder of the Mining Concession must, in the last year of validity of the concession or in case of total or partial waiver or abandonment, submit a Final Mining Report, containing the following information:

a) Executive summary;

b) Introduction;

c) Summary of the previous work;

d) Geology and mineralization;

e) Summary of the exploration work carried out;

f) Balance of ore reserves in each deposit;

g) Map on an appropriate scale showing the final location of all excavations, boreholes, heaps, surface and subsoil works, access roads, power transmission lines, pipelines and other information that is appropriate;

h) Conclusions and recommendations.

ANNEX 14: FORM AND CONTENT OF MINING CERTIFICATE REPORTS

1. The monthly and quarterly reports shall include, in addition to other information that may be required:

(a) details of the progress, completion of any development or construction work of any type of infrastructure;

b) Data on labor, work accidents, ore characterization, production volumes and financial flows.

2. The annual report shall, in terms of form:

a) Be printed on A4 size paper, except for graphs, maps and other illustrations;

b) Have numbered pages;

c) To present the measurements and scales of the maps expressed in the metric system;

d) Be bound; e

e) Be certified by a qualified technician with recognized experience and with the following content: "I certify that the report is reliable".

3. The annual report shall, as regards its content, include:

a) On the front cover, the title of the report, with the name of the person, partnership or organization for which the work was carried out, cadastral units corresponding to the area, district, the name(s) and qualifications of the primary author(s) of the report and the date;

b) The signature of the author(s) and the date of the report;

c) Executive summary;

(d) an introduction, a map indicating the location of the area, a brief description of the geographical characterisation and physiographic environment, a brief description of the previous activity carried out in the mine and a brief description of the activity carried out in the year to which the report refers;

e) The description of the activity carried out in the year to which the report refers must include analytical data on production, marketing, waste and financial flows as well as customers and type of contracts;

(f) information on the workforce, including the number of workers in the mine, their nationalities, occupation and position;

g) Information on the development of basic infrastructures;

(h) An up-to-date topographic map, including the location of all boreholes, wells, trenches, spoil heaps, access roads, power transmission lines, surface pipes and installations, underground works, ventilation shafts and access points.

4. Maps must:

i) Have the indication of the geographic North and the respective cadastral unit, be legible and have a reasonable size and a sharp and clear print or symbols that are easily decipherable after having been reduced to half of their original size;

ii) Indicate the geographical coordinates in the sections, profiles or diagrams;

iii) Include subtitles, as well as the scales used.

ANNEX 15: FORM AND CONTENT OF THE MINING TREATMENT/MINING PROCESSING REPORT

1. The Report shall:

a) Be typed on good quality paper and with numbered pages;

b) Consist of A4 format sheets, except for graphs, maps and other illustrations;

c) Present all the measurements and scales of the map in metric units;

d) Be bound in a durable way that allows easy handling; e

e) Be certified by a senior technician in the area with experience in mining treatment/processing, and the following must be included at the end of the report: "I certify that the work was carried out under my supervision and that this report is reliable".

2. The work report shall contain the following information in the following order:

a) On the cover of the document, title of the report, showing the name of the individual, partnership or organization for whom the work was carried out, the method of mining treatment/mining processing, final product obtained, district, the names and qualifications of the primary authors of the report and the year covered by the report;

b) On the first page of the report, the information requested in the previous paragraph, as well as the signature of the author(s) and date;

(c) an index which shall include:

i. A list of each principle of subdivision of the text with the corresponding page; e

ii. A list of each appendix, plan, treatment flowcharts, map, diagram, figure or other type of illustration by title and number indicating the corresponding number or its location in the report.

d) Executive summary;

(e) an introduction which shall include:

i. An appropriate and clear index showing the essence and steps of the mining treatment/mining processing, or a more detailed flow chart; e

ii. A brief description of the equipment and reagents used during the mining treatment/processing;

iii. A description and scheme or plan of the existing infrastructure;

iv. A brief description of the work done previously; e

v. The purpose and scope of the work.

f) A summary of the results of the work in progress, which must include in detail:

i. Technical data;

ii. Interpretations;

iii. Conclusions; e

iv. Recommendations.

3. The detailed technical data required for mining treatment/mining processing are as follows:

a) The establishment of the flowchart or flowcharts of treatment/processing well

b) The interpretation of physico-chemical phenomena that occur during this process.

c) The description of processing/processing phenomena and processes, i.e.:

i) Description of the operating system of the machines;

ii) Description of the application of each equipment;

iii) Description of each stage that makes up the mining treatment/mining processing system;

iv) Interpretation and evaluation of production, relating them to the quality of the final product and the capacity of the installed equipment;

v) Description of the company's employees and their remuneration;

vi) Description of the relationship of production, sale or market and production expenses;

vii) Details of the investment made during the year;

viii) Flowcharts, maps, graphs, cross-sections or other illustrations showing graphical data or in other ways that are useful in presenting the results of the work.

4. Maps and other illustrations submitted with the Work Report shall:

i) Not to exceed the A0 paper size;

ii) Be ordered and have clear symbols so that they are decipherable when folded;

iii) Contain black lines;

iv) Have a light background;

v) Use a black diagram or cash code, which can be combined with a light color code;

vi) Apply technical symbology for the elaboration of flowcharts;

(vii) Where appropriate, indicate in its lower right corner its identification title and the scale bar as well as the legend.

5. All illustrations must be numbered sequentially.

6. The font size of the illustrations should be securely limited in the notebook and the larger illustrations should be folded and inserted into an envelope that is securely attached to the text or contained in the attached text in a fold-out file with a cover.

7. The list of mining treatment costs for the following year shall be drawn up specifying the acceptable elements of the work required.

8. Except where work is contracted, the names, positions and number of working days for each person in the company, or preparation report shall be detailed in the Appendix.

9. The final report of mining treatment/processing work, done miner should contain the following information:

a) Executive summary;

b) Introduction;

c) Summary of the previous work;

d) Equipment and treatment/processing steps;

e) Summary of the mining treatment/processing work carried out;

f) Summary of results obtained;

g) Calculation of mass balance (and energy if necessary);

h) Description of the useful product and tailings and the respective mining treatment flowchart, as well as the purposes of this production;

i) List of mining treatment/processing expenses, miner;

j) Conclusions and recommendations.

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 clients' 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 client 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 firm prioritizes client needs over mere expansion, fostering a unique culture through organic growth. This client-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 strengthening each region. Customers have access to a wide range of essential services, including:

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- Accounting
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- Tax Consulting
- Taxation
- Payroll
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114+ countries
558+ offices

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.

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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

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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:

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- Specific training

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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

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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.

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- Accounting Services
- Accounting outsourcing
- Payroll services
- Account consolidation
- Education

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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
- Support in the taxation of expatriates
- Preparation of the Transfer Pricing Dossier
- Advice on capital transfer

MOORE

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