



ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC
National Group with the FP-SADC

**NATIONAL REPORT ON PROGRESS MADE IN ADAPTING THE MODEL LAWS TO
NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND IMPLEMENTING THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
DURING THE 56TH PLENARY ASSEMBLY OF THE SADC PARLIAMENTARY FORUM**

Your Excellency the President of the SADC Parliamentary Forum

Your Excellencies, Presidents of the National Parliaments

Honourable Deputies

Dear guests,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Excellencies,

Before presenting Mozambique's report on the level of progress achieved with regard totheadaptation of model lawsthenational legislation and the implementation of resolutions adopted during the 56th^aPlenary Assembly of the Ftherum Parliamentary Assembly of SADC, which took place in the Republic of Zambia in December 2024, Allow me first of all to address to Your Excellencies the warm greetings of Her Excellency Margarida Adamugi Talapa, President of the Assembly of the Republic of Mozambique, who for scheduling reasons cannot be present here and is well represented by His Excellency Helder Ernesto Injojo, First Vice-President of the Assembly of the Republic.

Excellencies

Regarding Resolution**to theconcerning the Adoption of the Report of the Standing Committee on Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment**,It should be noted thatIn 2010, Mozambique entered the

map of countries holding significant reserves of mineral resources, such as natural gas, coal, heavy sands, precious stones, among others, which resulted in a significant level of investment.

This situation is due to the large discoveries of natural gas in the Rovuma basin and significant coal reserves in Tete and Niassa, as well as the fact that the country has managed to attract large multinationals, such as Vale and Rio Tinto, the two largest in the mining sector, as well as Eni and Anadarko, in the hydrocarbons sector, and very recently Exxon Mobil, the largest oil and gas company in the world.

The sustainable exploration and management of critical mineral resources has brought several benefits to young Mozambicans, such as Employment Opportunities, Development of Professional Skills, Encouragement of Entrepreneurship, **Economic Growth, Infrastructure Development.**

However, it is essential that exploitation is carried out in a sustainable way, that the benefits are distributed fairly and that young people can have access to economic and social opportunities.

Excellencies,

Regarding Resolution **theon the Adoption of the Report of the Standing Committee on Democratization, Governance and Human Rights**, inform Your Excellencies that since the presidential, legislative and Provincial Assembly elections were held in October 2024, the political, economic and social situation in Mozambique has been marked by violent demonstrations, in almost the entire national territory, as well as in the diaspora, which began on 21 October, called by the opposition, in protest against the general election results of the ballot.

The violent demonstrations were characterized by deaths, partial paralysis of economic activity, public and private institutions, road transport networks, destruction, vandalism of public and private property, thus accumulating losses of large sums of money in the business and state sectors.

As part of efforts to ensure the country's stability and to prevent the end of each electoral cycle from ending in violence, and on the initiative of the President of the Republic, the Mozambican Parliament approved last April the Law of Political Commitment for a National and Inclusive Dialogue, which establishes a legal framework for the promotion of an inclusive and broad dialogue between political parties and Mozambican civil society.

The law aims to achieve the effective reconciliation of Mozambicans, the consolidation of national unity, social harmony, the

maintenance of territorial integrity, political stability, the strengthening of State institutions, good governance and the promotion of peace. The law addresses topics such as constitutional review, state reform, justice, electoral system, tax reform, defense and security, public administration, natural resources, among others.

Currently, the country is experiencing a climate of peace and social harmony and is recovering from the negative effects of violent demonstrations.

Excellencies,

Regarding the Resolution on the Adoption of the Motion on the Security Situation in the SADC Region

It should be noted that since October 2017, the province of Cape Delgado is a victim of terrorist attacks that have already left more than four thousand dead, destruction of public and private property and forced more than a million people to seek shelter in safer areas, mainly women and children, triggering a humanitarian crisis.

Violence in Cabo Delgado continues to displace and traumatize thousands of families. In 2024 alone, more than 80,000 people were forced to flee after attacks by armed groups.

Thanks to the actions of the Mozambican Defence Forces with the support of the SADC forces and the Rwandan contingent, the security situation in the North of Cabo Delgado is improving, despite the continuation of some hotbeds of terrorism.

In this regard, we must highlight the return, presentation to the Mozambican authorities, and reintegration into their villages of origin of hundreds of Mozambicans, including young people, adults and children, who in recent times were used to carry out subversive actions by terrorist groups in the District of Mocímboa da Praia.

We urge SADC countries not to relax as the tendency of terrorism is to spread beyond Mozambique's borders.

Excellencies

Regarding the transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum into a Regional Parliament, Mozambique signed the SADC Treaty Amendment Agreement with a view to creating the Regional Parliament.

Regarding the review or comments on the Draft Protocol on the Establishment of the SADC Parliament, the Assembly of the Republic received the said Draft from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mozambique and forwarded the respective contributions to the document to the SADC Secretariat in Gaborone last February.

Regarding the possibility of seconding senior officials at their own expense to support the Forum's programmes and the Department of Languages and Parliamentary Affairs, taking into account the Forum's current financial limitations, the Assembly of the Republic of Mozambique has not yet taken any decision on the matter.

Regarding the support that the Assembly of the Republic of Mozambique may give to the Electoral Observation Missions of the Parliamentary Forum to be sent to Member States holding general elections in the calendar year 2026, namely Malawi, Seychelles and Tanzania, contributing US\$6,000 per election and sponsoring two Members of Parliament in each mission, Mozambique is making efforts to fulfil this objective.

Regarding the appointment of a focal point to liaise with the Regional Parliamentary Model Laws Oversight Committee and help monitor the transposition of the SADC Parliamentary Forum Model Laws, the country will shortly take a decision on the matter.

Excellencies

Regarding the Health, Sexual and Reproductive Rights, HIV and AIDS and Governance Project – 2023-2026, the Assembly of the Republic signed the project implementation agreement with the SADC

Parliamentary Forum on 28 February 2024. After signing the aforementioned agreement, the Mozambican Parliament recruited two internal researchers to support the implementation of the Project, through an open competition for this purpose.

Regarding the number of employees, Members of Parliament and Civil Society organizations that received training, During the year 2024, 290 Parliamentary Officials, including researchers, were trained within the scope of the Project Launch in various subjects relevant to the execution of the Project, namely:

- ✓ Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights;
- ✓ HIV and AIDS;
- ✓ Governance;
- ✓ Climate Change;
- ✓ Planning and Budgeting.

Regarding the recommendations or opinions to be presented to the Plenary Assembly regarding the implementation of the Project, the following should be highlighted:

1. Need to reduce bureaucracy in budgetary processes; and
2. Need to define a Project Budget for each Country:

Thank you very much for your attention.

Maputo, June 2025