



MALAWI EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (MWEITI)

MWEITI Final Report
for the Financial Year 2017/2018

EMJ Advisory

Assurance | Tax | Advisory

Public Accountants

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION.....	5
1.1	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).....	5
1.2	EITI in Malawi.....	5
2	OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF WORK.....	6
2.1	Objective	6
2.2	Scope of Work	6
3	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	7
3.1	Revenue Generated from the Extractive Industries.....	7
3.2	Production.....	9
3.3	Scope of the Data Collection and Reconciliation.....	9
3.4	Completeness and Reliability of Data.....	11
3.5	Reconciliation of Cashflows.....	12
3.6	Recommendations.....	13
4	APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY.....	14
4.1.	Scoping.....	14
4.2.	Data Collection.....	15
4.3.	Reconciliation and Investigation of Discrepancies.....	15
4.4.	Reliability and Credibility of Data Reported.....	15
4.5.	Accounting Records.....	16
5	CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION ON THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY	17
5.1.	Extractive Sector in Malawi	17
5.2.	Legal Framework and the Context of the Mining and Quarrying sector.....	18
5.3.	Mining Sector Contribution in the Country.....	33
5.4.	Legal Framework and the Context of the Oil and Gas sector	35
5.5.	Legal Framework and the Context of the Forestry sector	44
5.6.	Transport Activities/ Railway Sector	55
5.7.	Collection and Distribution of Extractive Industry Revenues	59
5.8.	Beneficial Ownership.....	62
5.9.	Auditing and Accounting.....	65
6	DEFINING THE RECONCILIATION SCOPE.....	66
6.1.	Revenue Flows.....	66
6.2.	Extractive Companies.....	69
6.3.	Government Agencies.....	70

7	RECONCILIATION RESULTS.....	71
7.1.	Payment Reconciliation Between Extractive Companies and Government Agencies.....	71
7.2.	Adjustments	73
7.3.	Unreconciled Discrepancies.....	75
8	ANALYSIS OF REPORTED DATA	77
8.1.	Analysis of Total Extractive Revenues	77
8.2.	Analysis of Total Revenue Contribution by Sector.....	79
8.3.	Unilateral Disclosure of Revenues by Reporting Entities.....	80
9	ANALYSIS OF COVID-19 IMPACT ON THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY IN MALAWI	87
9.1.	General outlook and forecast	87
9.2.	Analysis based on feedback from companies included in the reconciliation scope.....	88
10	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	90
10.1.	Management of the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) sector	90
10.2.	Disclosure of contracts/agreements	90
10.3.	Maintain a publicly available register of forestry concessions	91
10.4.	Submission of data at project level	91
10.5.	Accuracy of Production Data.....	92
10.6.	Failure to meet the deadline by the reporting entities	92
10.7.	Mainstreaming the creation of EITI data and EITI disclosures.....	93
10.8.	Data completeness, quality and assurance	94
10.9.	Accuracy and comprehensiveness of data included in the reporting templates	94
10.10.	Lack of feedback on reconciliation	95
10.11.	Implementing the recommendations made in the previous MWEITI reports.....	96
11	RECENT DEVELOPMENT.....	96
12	FOLLOW UP OF THE PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS	97
ANNEXES	109	
Annex 1:	Technical criteria for evaluation of exploration right applications.....	110
Annex 2:	Payment flows description.....	112
Annex 3:	Data submission.....	114
Annex 4:	Company profiles.....	115
Annex 5 (a)	Detail of Licenses disclosed by companies selected in the scope.....	117
Annex 5 (b)	License issues and renewal details.....	120
Annex 6:	Employment data declared by the companies.....	121
Annex 7:	Legal ownership declared by companies in the reconciliation scope.....	122
Annex 8:	Details of social contribution.....	124
Annex 9:	List of valid licenses during 2017/18 FY.....	127
Annex 10:	Companies holding Petroleum Exploration Licenses during 2017/18 FY.....	162
Annex 11:	Forestry sector: Proposed areas for small scale concessions.....	163
Annex 12:	Production data declared.....	164
Annex 13:	Exports data reported.....	166
Annex 14:	Persons contacted or involved.....	167
Annex 15:	Submitted letter of MSG to ACB on fraud allegation.....	168

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AER	Annual Economic Report
ASM	Artisanal and Small-scale Mining
ATI	Access to Information
BO	Beneficial Ownership
DA	Development Agreement
DoM	Department of Mines
DoF	Department of Forestry
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FY	Financial Year
GEMMAP	Geological Mapping and Mineral Assessment Project
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
IA	Independent Administrator
MCL	Mining Claim License
MKW	Kwacha
ML	Mining License
MMA	Mines and Minerals Act
MNREM	Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoEPD	Ministry of Economic Planning and Development
MRA	Malawi Revenue Authority
MSG	Multi-Stakeholder Group
MT	Materiality Threshold
MWEITI	Malawi Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
NAO	National Audit Office
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PEPA	Petroleum Exploration and Production Act
PSA	Production Sharing Agreement
RBM	Reserve Bank of Malawi
SOE	State-Owned Entities
TPIN	Tax Payer Identification Number
USD	United States Dollar
VAT	Value-Added Tax
WP	Work Plan
TEVETA	Technical Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TEVETA)
SSME	Small Scale Mining Enterprise (SSME)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)¹

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) was first announced at the World Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002 (the 'Earth Summit 2002'), and officially launched at Lancaster House Conference in London in 2003. It was founded on the recognition that, while oil, gas and minerals can help to raise living standards across the world, in countries where these resources are not managed appropriately, this may often lead to corruption and conflict and, for many people, a lower quality of life.

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative is a global coalition of Government Entities, Extractive Companies and Civil Society Organisations working together to improve openness and accountable management of revenues from natural resources. EITI, therefore, promotes better governance in countries rich in oil, gas and mineral resources, and seeks to reduce the risk of diversion or misappropriation of funds generated by the development of a country's extractive industries. This report has been prepared on the 2016 EITI Standard (published on 23 February 2016 - the "EITI Standard") as detailed in the following link: <https://eiti.org/document/eiti-standardrequirements-2016>. Its principles are based on the affirmation that public understanding of government revenues and expenditure over time, could help public debate and inform choice of appropriate and realistic option for sustainable economic growth and reduction of poverty in resource-rich countries.

The EITI Standard sets out the requirements which countries need to meet in order to be recognised, first as an EITI Candidate and ultimately as an EITI Compliant country.

1.2 EITI in Malawi

Malawi joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) following the announcement of the decision to subscribe to the initiative by His Excellency, President of the Republic of Malawi, in his State of the Nation Address of 17th June, 2014. On the basis of this declaration, the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) and the MWEITI Secretariat were formed in February 2015.

Malawi was approved as a candidate country in October 2015 for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). The MWEITI process covers three sectors in Malawi: Solid Minerals, Oil and Gas, and Forestry.

The country has been publishing EITI reports with the first one covering the financial year 2014/15 published in April 2017, the second one covered the financial year 2015/16 whilst the third report covered the financial year 2016/17. Malawi is now working on producing the fourth EITI report for the financial year from 1st July 2017 to 30th June 2018.

Malawi went through its first validation process from September 2018 and the outcome report was published in February 2019. The country was rated to have made meaningful progress in implementing EITI. The second validation is planned for January 2021.

Table 1: Summary of the timeline of MWEITI

Month	Event
Jun-14	Government's announcement to implement EITI
Jan-15	MWEITI MSG formed and National Secretariat set up
Oct-15	MWEITI becomes Candidate country
Apr-17	Publication for the first EITI Report (Period covered: 1 st July 2014 to 30 th June 2015)
Jun-18	Publication for the second EITI Report (Period covered: 1 st July 2015 to 30 June 2016)
Sep-18	Commencement of validation.
Feb-19	Final validation report
Nov-19	Publication of the third EITI Report (Period covering 1st July 2017 to 30th June 2018)
Dec-20	Publication of the Fourth EITI Report (Period covered: 1st July 2017 to 30th June 2018)
Jan.21	Undergo Second Validation Test forward

¹ Source: <https://eiti.org/eiti>

2. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF WORK

2.1. Objective

EITI requires publishing comprehensive EITI reports, including full disclosure of government revenues from the extractive sector, as well as the disclosure of all material payments made to the government by companies operating in the following sectors: Forestry, Oil and Gas and Mining sectors².

The objective of this EITI report is to help the understanding of the level of contributions of the extractive sector to the economic and social development of Malawi in order to improve transparency and good governance at all levels of the extractive industry value chain.

The objectives set in the EITI implementation are detailed in the EITI Standard.³

Considerations for Flexible Reporting

A new requirement to the EITI reporting is the introduction of Flexible Reporting. In view of this, this report will cover and consider data and information from July 2017 to June 2018 and address issues concerning the Covid-19 pandemic related to the extractives sector as of June 2020 or as recent as possible. The report will disclose information relevant to inform ongoing discussions regarding the Impact the Covid-19 pandemic has had on the extractive industry.

2.2. Scope of Work

EMJ Advisory was appointed as Independent Administrator to prepare the Fourth MWEITI Report for the year ended 30th June 2018.

This engagement was carried out in accordance with the International Auditing Standard on Related Services (ISRS 4400 Engagements to perform agreed upon procedures regarding Financial Information). The procedures performed were those set out in the terms of reference as defined in the Contract for Consultants' Services.

The Reconciliation Process

The reconciliation procedures carried out were not designed to constitute an audit or a review in accordance with International Standards on Auditing or International Standards on Review Engagements and as a result, no assurances on the transactions beyond the explicit statements set out in this report are being expressed. Had additional procedures been performed other matters might have been reported here.

Considerations for Flexible Reporting

In view of the Covid-19 pandemic and the subsequent issuance of the EITI Board's flexible reporting guidelines for EITI Reports published in 2020 and the adoption of the same by the MSG in Malawi, an appropriate questionnaire was developed to be completed by all reporting entities.

This questionnaire was intended to obtain information from the extractive industry in Malawi in terms of sector developments and industry outlook in light of Covid-19 pandemic and the commodity price/economic downturns. This has been covered under section 6 below.

² Requirement 4 of the EITI standard (2016)

³ <https://eiti.org/document/eiti-standard-requirements-2016>

2. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF WORK

2.2. Scope of Work

The report consists of ten (10) chapters as follows:

- 3) Executive Summary;
- 4) Approach and Methodology;
- 5) Contextual Information on the Extractive Industry;
- 6) Defining the Reconciliation Scope;
- 7) Reconciliation Results;
- 8) Analysis of Reported Data; and
- 9) Analysis of Covid-19 Impact on the Extractive Industry in Malawi; and
- 10) Recommendations.

Reported data disaggregated by Private Entities, Government Agencies and Revenue Streams are presented in Sections 8 and 9 of this report.

This report incorporates information received up to 30th October, 2020. Any information received after this date have not, therefore, been included in this report.

3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers payments made by Extractive Companies and revenues received by Government Agencies and other material payments and benefits to Government Agencies as stated by Requirement 4.1 of the 2016 EITI Standard.

It also includes contextual information about the Extractive Industries in accordance with EITI Requirements 2 and 3. This information includes a summary description of the legal framework and fiscal regime, an overview of the extractive industries, the extractive industries' contribution to the economy, production data, the State's shareholding in extractive companies, revenue allocations, licence registers and licence allocations.

3.1 REVENUE GENERATED FROM THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

The receipts reported by the Government during the Fiscal Year from 1st July, 2017 to 30th June, 2018 after reconciliation are presented below:

Structure of direct revenues of the extractive sector

Total revenues received from the extractive sector amounted to MWK 18,711 million in 2017/18 FY. The Malawi Revenue Authority accounted for 35.4% of the total revenue streams generated by the sector, whilst the Ministry of Transport and Public Works and the Department of Forestry accounted for 39.9% and 20.7%, respectively, of total extractive industry revenues. The breakdown of revenues is set out in the table below:

Table 2: Revenues detailed by Government Agency

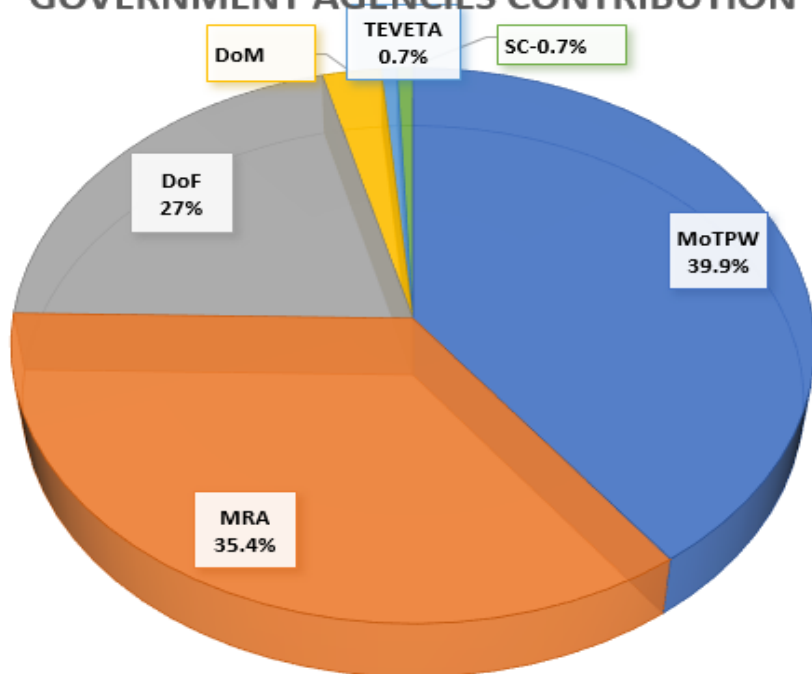
Government Agency	2017/18 FY		2016/17 FY		Variation	
	(MK million)	%	(MK million)	%	(MK million)	%
Malawi Revenue Authority	6,629	35.4%	8,838	77%	(2,209)	(0.19)
TEVETA	122	0.7%	0	0%	122	0.01
Department of Forestry (DoF)	3,876	20.7%	1,021	9%	2,855	0.25
Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MoTPW)	7,475	39.9%	696	6%	6,779	0.59
Department of Mines (DoM)	483	2.6%	739	6%	(256)	(0.02)
Social contributions (SC)	126	0.7%	165	1%	(39)	(0.00)
Total extractive revenues	18,711	100%	11,459	100%	7,252	0.63

Table 3: Revenues detailed by sector

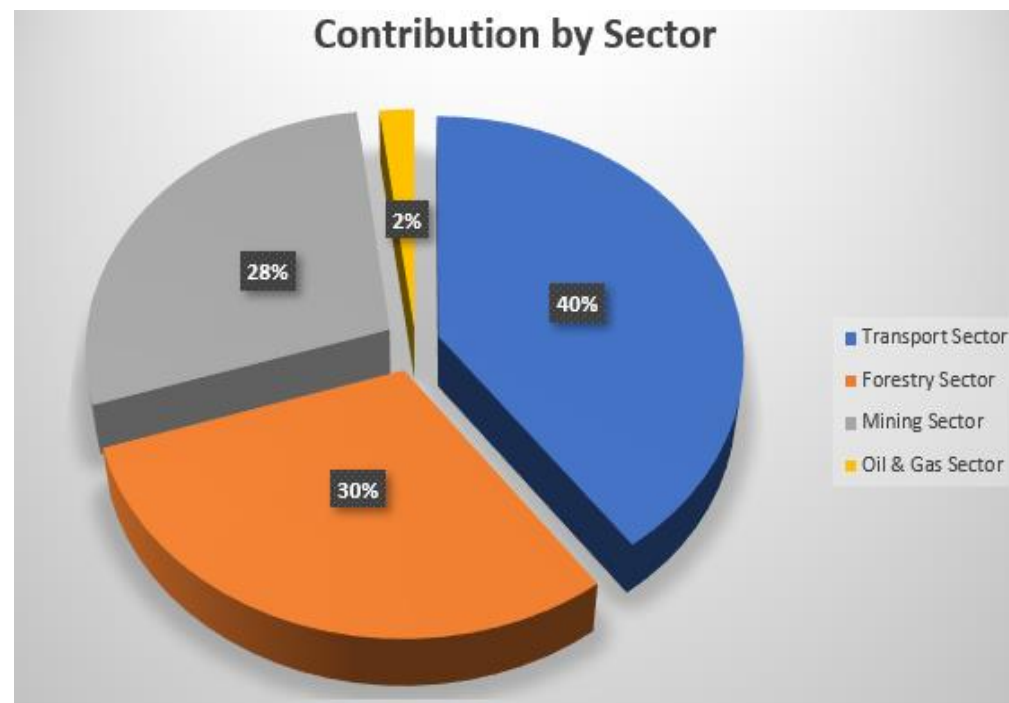
Government Agency	2017/18 FY		2016/17 FY		Variation	
	(MK million)	%	(MK million)	%	(MK million)	%
Mining Sector	5,281	28.2%	3,234	28%	2,047	0.18
Transport Sector	7,475	39.9%	1,797	16%	5,678	0.50
Forestry Sector	5,537	29.6%	5,411	47%	126	0.01
Oil & Gas Sector	418	2.2%	1,017	9%	-599	(0.05)
Total extractive revenues	18,711	100%	11,459	100%	7,252	0.63

Source: MWEITI Reporting templates

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES CONTRIBUTION



Contribution by Sector



3.2 PRODUCTION

Mineral production data received from DoM for the period covered only five types of minerals, whilst the data from companies provided six types of minerals with the value of production higher than declared by DOM. The table below gives details of the production quantities and values during the 2017/18 fiscal year by mineral type as reported by extractive companies:

Table 4: Summary of production data during the 2017/18 Fiscal Year by mineral type

Mineral	FY 2017/2018			District
	Quantity (Tons)	Value of the production (in million MWK)	%	
Coal	26,713	1,029	18.7%	Rumphi
Iron Ore	3,340	9	0.2%	Kasungu and Blantyre
Limestone	266,626	644	11.7%	Kasungu and Blantyre
Phosphate Rocks	723	13	0.2%	Phalombe
Rock Aggregate	1,050,209	3,794	69.1%	Blantyre, Lilongwe and Chiradzulu
Total mining	1,347,611	5,489	100.0%	

Source: Extractive companies reporting templates

3.3 SCOPE OF THE DATA COLLECTION AND RECONCILIATION

Four (4) Government Agencies, namely: Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA), Department of Forestry (DoF), Department of Mines (DoM) and Technical Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TEVETA) were requested to submit reporting templates. These Government Agencies received payments from the extractive companies.

Based on the revenue structures collected by MRA, DoM, DoF and TEVETA, seventeen (17) extractive companies were identified to be included in the reconciliation scope for the fourth MWEITI Report. These extractive companies made payments above MWK 100 million materiality threshold to Government Agencies during the 2017/18 Fiscal Year and they were therefore included in the reconciliation scope.

Payments made by extractive companies below the materiality threshold (MT) of MWK 100 million were included in the EITI Scope through unilateral disclosure in accordance with EITI Requirement 4.1.d. The list of extractive companies which made payments below the materiality threshold is set out in Section 8 of the report.

RECONCILED REVENUE

Oil and Gas Sector

Reconciled revenues from the Oil and Gas sector represent 97.6% of total adjusted revenues collected by MRA and DoM from petroleum companies detailed as follows:

Table 5: Summary of reconciled revenues from Oil and Gas sector

Payment from:	Revenues (in MWK)	%
Reconciled revenue from the Oil and Gas sector (*)	410,925,896	98.38%
Unilateral disclosure by Government Agencies (**)	6,770,422	1.62%
Total Government revenues from Oil and Gas sector	417,696,318	100%

(*) Reconciled revenues are detailed in Section 7 of the report

(**) Unilateral disclosure from Government Agencies are detailed in Section 8 of the report.

Based on the above, we have included payments of MWK6,770,422 as unilateral disclosure from Government Agencies in the report. These account for 2.4% of total revenues declared by Government Agencies. Details of the unilateral disclosures by Government are presented in Section 8 of the report.

Mining sector

Reconciled revenues from the mining sector represent 94.1% of total adjusted revenues collected by MRA and DoM from mining companies detailed as follows:

Table 6: Summary of reconciled revenues from mining sector

Payment from:	Revenues (in MWK)	%
Reconciled revenue from the mining sector (*)	4,309,275,498	81.6%
Unilateral disclosure by Government Agencies (**)	971,763,653	18.4%
Total Government revenues from mining sector	5,281,039,151	100.00%

(*) Reconciled revenues are detailed in Section 7 of the report

(**) Unilateral disclosure from Government Agencies are detailed in Section 8 of the report.

Based on the above, we have included payments of MWK 971,763,653 as unilateral disclosure from Government Agencies in the report. These account for 5.9% of total revenues declared by Government Agencies. Details of the unilateral disclosures by Government are presented in Section 8 of the report.

The Unilateral disclosure has included Social Contribution as well as TEVET levy.

Forestry sector

Reconciled revenues from the forestry sector represent 90.1% of total adjusted revenues collected by MRA and DoF from forestry companies detailed as follows:

Table 7 Summary of reconciled revenue from the forestry sector

Payment from:	Revenues (in MWK)	%
Reconciled revenue from the forestry sector (*)	5,177,430,351	93.50%
Unilateral disclosure by Government Agencies (**)	360,068,594	6.50%
Total Government revenues from forestry sector (***)	5,537,498,945	100%

(*) Reconciled revenues are detailed in Section 7 of the report

(**) Unilateral disclosure from Government Agencies are detailed in Section 8 of the report.

Based on the above, we have included payments of MWK 360,068,594 as unilateral disclosure from Government Agencies in the report. These account for 9.9% of total revenues declared by Government Agencies. Details of the unilateral disclosures by the Government are presented in Section 8 of the report.

Transport sector

Unilateral disclosures by the Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MoTPW) and MRA covering the transport sector amount to MWK 7,474,758,253. This amount relates to receipt of concession fees from Vale Logistics Limited and CEAR Concession Agreements during the 2017/2018 Financial year.

The amount received is in respect of the transportation of coal extracted from mines located in Western Mozambique to the Mozambican Port of Nacala passing through Malawi territory. Coal revenue accounts for about 95% of the total revenue.

UNILATERAL DISCLOSURE FROM EXTRACTIVE COMPANIES

Extractive companies disclosed payments of MWK 121 million unilaterally which cover social payments. Details of the unilateral disclosures by companies are presented in Section 7 of the report.

3.4 COMPLETENESS AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Data Submission

Government Agencies

All Government Agencies included in the reconciliation scope submitted their reporting templates. This included TEVETA.

Extractive companies

Four (4) companies out of the seventeen (17) included in the reconciliation scope did not submit their reporting templates. Receipts reported by Government Agencies and relating to these extractive companies amounted to MWK 4.253 billion accounting for 22.7% of reconciled revenues as detailed in the table below:

Table 8: Reporting template not submitted by the extractive companies

No.	Company	Extractive Company	Final	
			Government	Difference
1	Lafarge Cement Company Ltd	-	2,682,590,918	(2,682,590,918)
2	STRABAG International Limited	-	821,958,818	(821,958,818)
3	Optichem 2000 (Malawi) Ltd	-	139,528,090	(139,528,090)
4	Vizara Plantation	-	608,501,670	(608,501,670)
	Total	-	4,252,579,496	(4,252,579,496)

Source: MWEITI Reporting templates

Data Reliability

Government Agencies

All Government Agencies included in the reconciliation scope submitted reporting templates signed by authorised officer. This included TEVETA.

Extractive companies

Four (4) extractive companies submitted reporting templates without their audited financial statements. The revenues reported by Government Agencies in respect of these seven companies amounted to MWK 3.4 billion representing 33.9% of reconciled revenues. These are as follows:

Table 9: List of extractive companies that did not submit audited financial statements

N°	Name of Company	Amount (MWK)	% of reconciled revenues
1	Cement Products (MW) Ltd	366,998,409	3.7%
2	Zunguziwa Quarry LTD	138,954,078	1.4%
3	Raiply Malawi Ltd	2,248,966,241	22.7%
4	Total Land Care	604,245,531	6.1%
	Total of Audited financial statements not submitted	3,359,164,259	33.9%
	Total Reconciled revenues	9,899,121,156	100%

Nine (9) extractive companies submitted reporting templates not certified by an Independent Auditor. The revenues reported by Government Agencies in respect of these 12 companies amounted to MWK 5.1 billion representing 50.9% of reconciled revenues. These are as follows:

Table 10: List of extractive companies that did not submit certified reporting templates

N°	Name of Company	Amount (MWK)	% of reconciled revenues
1	Mota-Engil Ltd	82,120,081	0.8%
2	Paladin (Africa) Ltd	205,351,093	2.1%
3	Shayona Cement Corporation	1,079,213,384	10.9%
4	Cement Products (MW) Ltd	366,998,409	3.7%
5	Mchenga Coal Mines Ltd	165,730,942	1.7%
6	Zalewa Agriculture Lime Co	147,241,569	1.5%
7	Zunguziwa Quarry LTD	138,954,078	1.4%
8	Raiply Malawi Ltd	2,248,966,241	22.7%
9	Total Land Care	604,245,531	6.1%
Total of Audited financial statements not submitted		5,038,821,328	50.9%
Total Reconciled revenues		9,899,121,156	100%

Source: MWEITI Reporting templates

The status of reporting templates submitted by extractive companies are presented in **Annex 3** of the report.

Given the significance of the matters stated above, we were unable to conclude that the financial data submitted by reporting entities and included in this report were subject to audits which have been performed in accordance with International Standards.

3.5 RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOWS

The purpose of reconciling payment flows is to identify any potential discrepancies in the declarations and to clarify them. The discrepancies initially identified were analysed and adjusted whenever the relevant supporting documents were made available by the reporting parties.

After adjustments and reconciliation work, a total of (MWK 3,933,365,403) remained unreconciled and represents 39% of Government revenues. This significant figure has been attributed to some of the companies that did not submit their reporting templates. The total revenues confirmed by Government Agencies for these companies have been disclosed as detailed below:

Table 11: List of extractive companies that did not submit reporting templates

No.	Company	Extractive Company	Final	
			Government	Difference
1	Lafarge Cement Company Ltd	-	2,682,590,918	(2,682,590,918)
2	STRABAG International Limited	-	821,958,818	(821,958,818)
3	Optichem 2000 (Malawi) Ltd	-	139,528,090	(139,528,090)
4	Vizara Plantation	-	608,501,670	(608,501,670)
Total		-	4,252,579,496	(4,252,579,496)

3.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is the summary of recommendations and additional measures that can be implemented in order to improve the EITI process in Malawi:

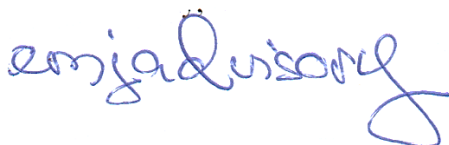
N°	Recommendations
1	The National Secretariat should develop a Remedial Action Plan to facilitate follow up and implementation of all MWEITI reports recommendations;
2	The National Secretariat should undertake a detailed study on project level reporting covering the whole spectrum. The report to be produced will produce guidelines on exactly what MRA and other players should do and recommendations on the way forward;
3	The MoM (and MRA) should establish procedures and systems to accurately collect and report on production data from extractive companies;
4	The MSG should establish mechanism to deter non compliance to data completeness and quality assurance requirements including accuracy and comprehensiveness of data included in the reporting templates by reporting entities;
6	MoM should enforce provisions on non-compliance to reporting deadlines in accordance with Section 37 of the MMA 2018 deadlines by the reporting entities;
7	The MoM including Department of Forestry, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Ministry of Finance and any MDA that signs or keep such documents should facilitate public disclosure and access to contracts/agreements;
8	The MoM and MRA should provide a detailed analysis and reconciliation of the total extractive licences issued against the total revenues declared;
9	MoM and the Central Bank should expedite establishment and operationalisation of a regulatory and fiscal framework to govern the operations of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) sector;
10	Department of Forestry should ensure that the Forest Cadastre that was already developed with Government resources, goes online and is rolled out to other districts;
11	Review and strengthen Extractive Sector Contracts' and License awarding procedures
12	Commision the Auditor General to conduct a forensic audit of the Ministry of Mining to inform institutional reform.

These recommendations are detailed in Section 10 of the report.



Oliver Chilemba
Partner
EMJ Advisory Services

Area 14, Plot No 207
Opposite Honeydew Villas
P.O. Box 31182
LILONWE 3



.....
Chartered Accountants
Lilongwe, Malawi

26 February 2021

4. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The reconciliation process relating to the EITI reporting consisted of the following steps;

- conducting a scoping study to determine the scope of the reconciliation exercise and to design the reporting templates;
- the collection of payment data from Government Agencies and extractive companies, which provides the basis for the reconciliation;
- a comparison of amounts reported by Government Agencies and extractive companies to determine if there are discrepancies between the two sources of data; and
- Interaction with Government Agencies and Extractive Companies to resolve the discrepancies identified.

Considerations for Flexible Reporting

In view of the Covid-19 pandemic and the subsequent issuance of the EITI Board's flexible reporting guidelines for EITI Reports published in 2020 and the adoption of the same by the MSG in Malawi, we developed a questionnaire to be completed by all reporting entities.

This questionnaire was intended to obtain information from the extractive industry in Malawi in terms of sector developments and industry outlook considering the Covid-19 pandemic and the commodity price/economic downturns. This report has, therefore, covered and considered data and information from July 2017 to June 2018 and addressed issues concerning the Covid-19 pandemic related to the extractives sector as of June 2020 or as recent as possible. The information obtained can, therefore, inform ongoing discussions on measures to address the impact of the interrelated factors of the Covid-19 pandemic, oil price shocks, and the global economic downturn on the extractive industries.

4.1 Scoping

A number of aspects were considered in determining the scope of the 4th MWEITI report for the 2017/2018 Fiscal year as follows:

- materiality threshold for receipts and payments;
- taxes and revenues to be covered;
- companies and Government Agencies to be included in the report;
- reporting templates to be used; and
- assurances to be provided by reporting entities to ensure the credibility of the data made available to the Independent Administrator.

4.2 Data collection

In order to understand and document the size of the Malawi Extractive Industry, the commercial practices, taxation systems and the payment flows as well as extractive companies and Government Entities involved in this industry, we collected data on:

- legislations applicable to the extractive sector;
- the structure of the extractive sector in Malawi, its size and the main stakeholders;
- the statistics and financial indicators of the extractive sector in terms of production and contribution in the Malawian economy;
- changes which occurred during the reconciliation period with regards to legislations, new contracts or agreements that could impact the results of our work; and
- Extractive companies and Government Agencies were requested to fill in and submit a reporting package, as well as a Covid-19 Questionnaire.

4.3 Reconciliation and Investigation of Discrepancies

The process of reconciling the data and investigating discrepancies was carried out between 30th September and 21st October 2020. In carrying out the reconciliation, we performed the following procedures:

- figures reported by extractive companies were compared item-by-item to figures reported by Government Agencies. Consequently, all discrepancies identified have been listed item by item in relation to each Government Agency and extractive entity;
- where data reported by extractive companies agreed with the data reported by Government Agencies, the government figures were considered to be correct and no further action was undertaken; and
- Government Agencies and extractive companies were asked to provide supporting documents and/or confirmation for any adjustments to the information provided on the original data collection templates.

In cases where it was not possible to resolve discrepancies, reporting entities have been contacted directly for additional supporting documentation evidencing the payments declared. In certain cases, these differences remained unresolved. The results of the reconciliation exercise are presented in Section 7 of the report.

4.4 Reliability and Credibility of Data Reported

In order to comply with Requirement No 5 of the EITI Standard (2016) which aims at guaranteeing the credibility of the data submitted by reporting entities, the following approach in the context of the preparation of the financial year 2017/18 Malawi EITI report was followed:

For extractive companies

The Reporting Templates submitted by extractive companies selected in the reconciliation scope should be:

- signed by a person authorised to represent the extractive company. **This also applies to the questionnaire intended to gather information in compliance with Flexible Reporting Guidelines;**
- accompanied by the audited financial statements of the extractive company for the financial year 2017-2018; and
- certified by a registered external auditor that the data reported in the Reporting Templates are in accordance with instructions issued by the MWEITI MSG, are accurate and comprehensive and are in agreement with the accounts for the years 2017/2018.

For Government Entities

Reporting Templates submitted by Government Entities included in the reconciliation scope must be:

- signed by a person authorised to represent the Government Entities **This also applies to the questionnaire intended to gather information in compliance with Flexible Reporting Guidelines**; and
- accompanied by detailed receipts of the payments reported; and
- certified by the Auditor General as a confirmation that the transactions reported in the Reporting Templates are in accordance with instructions issued by the MWEITI MSG, are accurate and comprehensive and are in agreement with the accounts of government for the 2017/18 FY.

In order to make any changes to the information provided on the original data collection templates, supporting documents and/or confirmation from reporting entities were requested in order to make these available to the IA.

4.5 Accounting Records

In accordance with Requirement 4.7 of the EITI Standard, data has been reported by company, by payment flow and by Government Agencies. Reporting entities were requested to provide relevant details along with the reporting templates for each payment flow, as well as contextual information.

The reconciliation has been carried out on a cash basis. Accordingly, payments made prior to 1st July, 2017 have been excluded. The same applies to payments made after 30 June 2018.

“The reporting entities were required to report in the currency of payment for all payments made in foreign currency. But, the reporting currency is Malawi Kwacha, as such, all foreign payments have been converted to MWK at the actual rate used by the Government Agency to record the amount received.”

4.5.1 Accounting Records

Extractive companies normally prepare their accounting records on the accrual basis, i.e. the tax expense is recognised at the time it is due rather than the time when it is paid. However, only the amounts actually paid during the Fiscal Year from 1st July 2016 to 30th June 2017 would have to be declared in the Reporting Templates.

4.5.2 Government agencies

In respect of Government Agencies, care has been taken to ensure that amounts shown on the “Payment/Receipt Report” include all receipts during the 2017/18 Fiscal Year, irrespective of whether the receipt was allocated in the Agency’s records against amounts due in previous or subsequent fiscal years.

5. CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION ON THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY

5.1 Extractive Sector in Malawi

“Malawi is one of Southern Africa’s most densely populated countries with a population of about 17 million. It is landlocked sharing borders with Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania, covering an area of 118,484 square kilometers. The economy is agro-based with approximately 85% of the people living in rural areas. The majority of the population engages in smallholder, rain fed agriculture production which dominates food production.

The extractive industries in Malawi were dominated by mining especially in artisanal and small-scale rock aggregate and limestone quarrying, coal mining and gemstone prospecting and mining in all the three regions of the country for a long time from independence in 1964 until 1981, when the Mines and Minerals Act had been published.

The mining sector arguably has the most viable potential in the Malawi economy. One of the aspirations of the Malawian Government was to raise the GDP contribution of the mining sector from 0.9% in 2014/15 FY to 20% by 2020. To that end, MNREM started the implementation of a five-year programme called Geological Mapping and Mineral Assessment Project (GEMMAP)⁵ in April 2017 which is a ground follow up geological mapping exercise aimed at undertaking a geology field survey to update knowledge and geological maps and draw up an inventory of mineral potential in Malawi that is ongoing. The programme covers 6 areas that are the geological mapping, a mineral resource potential mapping, a natural risks geo-hazard mapping, a support to small scale mining, a procurement of laboratory equipment and field equipment, construction of a documentation centre at Geological Survey Department (GSD), and capacity building. Meanwhile, the mining sector contribution to GDP remained low at 0.8% in 2019 and projected to remain the same in 2020 and 2021, more so because the Kayelekera mine remains under care and maintenance due to low global uranium prices. (Annual Economic Report, 2020)

The country is also promoting Oil and Gas exploration, particularly around the Lake Malawi region but some have expressed concerns about the sector’s environmental impact. However, if Oil and Gas deposits are to be confirmed, this sub-sector presents potential to significantly raise the extractive sector contribution to GDP growth in medium to long term.

For purposes of EITI implementation, forestry is included in the extractive sector despite the sub-sector in Malawi falling under the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. Forestry sector contribution to GDP in 2019 was at 6.7% and is projected to shrink to 6.5% and 6.3% in 2020 and 2021 respectively due to effects of Covid-19.

The sectors covered by this report are:

- mining and quarrying;
- Oil and Gas exploration;
- forestry; and
- transport.

It is estimated that with increased emphasis on mineral extraction, the sector’s contribution to GDP has potential to grow to 20% by 2023. However, this is difficult to attain in the current situation with the largest mining project at Kayelekera still being under care and maintenance due to low global uranium prices. The expected new large mining projects namely; Kanyika Niobium in Mzimba and Songwe Rare Earth Project by Mkango Resources Limited are likely to delay their commissioning dates due to the impact of Covid-19 pandemic.

⁴ <https://eiti.org/malawi>

⁵ <https://mininginmalawi.com/2017/05/24/press-release-commencement-of-field-surveys-for-malawis-geological-mapping-and-mineral-assessment-project-gemmap/>

5.2 Legal Framework and Context of the Mining and Quarrying Sector

5.2.1 General Context of Mining and Quarrying Sector

Malawi has several large mineral deposits with economic potential, such as:

- Phosphates (apatite) at Tundulu in Phalombe;
- Bauxite and Rare Earths on Mulanje Mountain;
- Kaolinitic clays at Linthipe and Senzani in Dedza and Ntcheu respectively;
- Coal in Rumpi, Chitipa, Karonga, Nsanje and Chikwawa;
- Kyanite in Ntcheu;
- Limestones in several districts in the country;
- Rare Earths (including Strontianite and Monazite) in Balaka and Phalombe;
- Graphite in Salima and Lilongwe;
- Sulphides (Pyrite and Pyrrhotite) in Lilongwe and Dowa;
- Iron ore in Blantyre; and
- Titanium minerals along the Lakeshore in Salima and Nsanje; and Vermiculite in Mwanza.

In 2017, growth in the Mining and Quarrying sector was estimated at 1.6 percent, while in. growth in 2018 it was projected at 2.3 percent. Growth in this sector was undermined by competition from imported coal even though some companies have resorted to buying coal locally.

The Department of Mines put in place a number of interventions to boost growth in the sector. Firstly, the anticipation of the endorsement of the Revised Mines and Minerals Act in 2018 and the adoption of a computerised Licencing Management System would encourage transparency and attract more investors. As a result of these two interventions, the sector witnessed an increase in applications for Coal Exploration Licences, which was expected to translate into more production of coal in the coming years. A slight growth of 2.7 percent in 2019 is expected as a result of the above and the newly established export market in Rwanda.

Uranium

In 2009, the first modern and relatively major mining operation for uranium was officially opened at Kayelekera in Karonga district in the northern part of the country. The mine operated by Paladin (Africa) Ltd is considered to be the biggest mining project in Malawi's history with an average production of 1,500 tons of uranium per year. This mine put Malawi on the world map as a mining country and considerably increased the contribution of the sector to GDP from 1% to 10% at its peak production period. Kayelekera Uranium Mine continued to be under care and maintenance during the financial year under review, as a result of the continued shutdown of Japanese reactors following the Fukushima nuclear reactors accident, which has been causing the uranium prices at world market to fall far below \$40/lb. There was no uranium production at the Mine during the 2017/18 financial year. Almost all the work at the mine centred on environmental management, care and maintenance of the plant and machinery. **This might have contributed to Paladin to sell its 85% interest in the mine to Hylea subsidiary, Lotus Resources Ltd, a joint venture with Chichewa Resources Ltd in March 2020. This gives Hylea a 65% stake in Kayelekera and Chichewa, a 20% interest which Hylea will have an option to acquire. The 15% interest is owned by the government of Malawi.**

In order for the Kayelekera Mine to resume production, the world market price for uranium should be within the range of USD70 - USD75 per pound. There are, however, some good prospects that the price for uranium may pick up in the near future. As reported recently by the Vancouver-based Haywood Securities, around 22 new nuclear reactors are under construction in China, 6 are reportedly being built in India, 8 in Russia, another 2 in the neighbouring Belarus and, in the Middle East, 4 are reportedly under construction in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) with many more planned in the region. The establishment of these nuclear reactors may result in a global increase in the demand for uranium which may incentivise Kayelekera Uranium Mine to recommence production in the near future.

Lime

Limestone was used as feed stock for the production of lime and manufacture of cement, tobacco estates, poultry and paint industries for local market. Recently, the country has started to export lime products to Mozambique.

Rock Aggregate

The production of rock aggregates increased in 2017/18 as compared to the previous financial year due to a considerable increase of economic activities in the country which included construction and rehabilitation of roads and a number of infrastructure development activities. In 2018, there are prospects that the production will increase further as the economy continues stabilizing. Similarly, to the previous year, there are more than 20 operating quarries for production of rock aggregate both at the commercial and project level.

Mineral deposits

The location of the main mineral deposits in Malawi can be summarised as follows:

Table 12: Known mineral deposits, reserves and grade

Deposit	Location	Delianation Reserves (Million tonnes/ grade)
Bauxite	Mulanje	28.8/43.9% Al ₂ O ₃
Uranium	Kayelekera	12,5/0.15% Ur ₃ O ₈
Monazite/ Strontianite	Kangankhunde	11/ 8% Strontianite and 60% REO
Graphite	Katengeza-Dowa	8.0/75.6gm per m ³
Limestone	Malowa Hill-Bwanje Chenkumbi-Balaka; Chikoa-Livwezi-Kasungu	15/4% CaO, 1.2% MgO
Titanium bearing Heavy Mineral Sands	NKhotakota-Salima Chipoka Mangochi	10/46.1% CaO, 3.5% MgO 700/5.6% HMS 680/6.0% HMS
Vermiculite	Halala (Lake Chilwa)	15/6.0% HMS
Coal	Feremu-Mwanza Mwabvi-Nsanje Ngana-Karonga Mchenga	2.5/4.9% (Med+Fine) 4.7/30% ash 15/21.2% ash 5/17% Ash, 0.5% Sulphur and calorific value of 6,800kcal/kg
Phosphate	Tundulu-Phalombe	2.017% P ₂ O ₅
Pyrite	Chisepo-Dowa	34/8% S
Glass Sands	Malingunde-Lilongwe	10/12% S
Dimension Stone	Mchinji Dambos Chitipa, Mzimba, Mangochi, Mchinji,Chitipa	1.6/97% SiO ₂ Blue, Black, Green, and Pink Granite
Gemstones	Mzimba, Nsanje, Chitipa, Chikwawa, Rumphu, Ntcheu	Numerous pegmatites and volcanic

Source: Geological Surveys Bulletins and Private Companies Mineral Exploration Reports
Source: Annual Economic Report 2018

5.2.2 Context of the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Sector in Malawi

Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) in Malawi is generally carried out through labour intensive methods for limestone for lime production, clay for pottery, gemstones and gold. Small scale mining is facilitated by Mineral Permits, Small Scale Mining Licences and Reserved Mineral Licences.

ASM is an important sub-sector in Malawi, its continued growth led the Malawi Government to draft an ASM policy. ASM's importance in the Malawi context lies in its contribution to livelihood and its significant negative impact to the environment. Roughly 40,000 Malawians, 10% of whom were women, were engaged in artisanal mining in Malawi as of 2002⁶, that number having grown since then. Most artisanal miners are informal, it is difficult to obtain statistics on both their production and sales.

Gold

Gold resources of Malawi remain unexplored. Informal alluvial gold panning activities in the Makanjira area in the lakeshore district of Mangochi was reported to the Department of Mines in August 2017. Gold mining operations included several rivers such as Unga, Lugalo, Lukoloma and Thilasi. Recently there have been several reports of informal gold mining along Dwangwa and Nathenje rivers in Kasungu and Lilongwe respectively. This is raising fears of environmental degradation and pollution. No survey has been conducted so far to give any indication if the deposits or the informal activities would potentially yield any significant contribution to Malawi's economy. However, civil society groups are advocating for the government to formalize the informal activities as now the country is losing revenue due to smuggling of gold and other minerals by foreign buyers.

Gemstones

Gemstones that are being mined at small scale level in the country include ruby, sapphire, tourmaline, aquamarine, and rhodolite. New gem deposits have been reported in Salima and Dowa Districts and Kafukule in Mzimba District. Small scale gem miners face a problem of lack of gemstone marketing centre where they can sell the products extracted. As a result, very small quantities are being declared and exported officially. In order to curb illegal marketing of gemstones, the Ministry of Mining has plans to set up a gemstone marketing center. There is no study or proper mapping indicating if informal gemstone mining activities have any significant contribution to Malawi's economy.

In the 2017/18 financial year, recorded data indicated a considerable increase in gemstone production from 2000 tons in 2016/17 to 2300 tons in 2017/18. This may have been caused by the steadily increasing demand for gemstones both locally and internationally.

Contextual Framework for Small Scale Mining Enterprise (SSME) in Mining

Context	What needs to be done
An overview of SSME in Mining	Historical perspective Geological setting
Socio-Economic Impacts	Employment provision Mineral production trends Revenue Collections Mineral Marketing and formation of corporations or Funds
Organization of SSMEs	Equipment Purchase and use Mineral Processing Establishment of small-scale mining support schemes

⁶ Source: AER 2018

Context	What needs to be done
Environmental Impacts	Institute Research studies in pollution Assess impact of land degradation Environmental and Social Impact Assessments
Land Use Disputes	Conflict Resolution Policy direction on land acquisition Effect communication between government bodies, communities and small-scale miners
Regulatory Frameworks	Institutionalise and regulate Classification and registration criteria Institute general mining laws, mining enactments and regulations Provide relevant codes of practice for SME in mining

To improve Future Status of SSMEs in Mining in Malawi, the following should be done by Government:

1. Define a framework to guide cooperation between ASM and medium-large scale enterprises;
2. Operationalise the legal and policy framework on ASM;
3. Impart the technical skills;
4. Support research and development in the ASM sector;
5. Provide funding to conduct the necessary exploration and studies to establish viability of mining project;
6. Enforce Environmental management containment in SME in mining;
7. Source marketing and selling platforms;
8. Employ district based technical field officers, to support formalised miners on technical, environmental and safety issues;
9. Creation of revolving fund for exploration and capitalization;
10. SME requires clear definition, incubation, special treatment and support, which should be reflected in legislation different from large enterprises including on issues such as CSR; and
11. Enforce monitoring and holding of annual performance reviews.

5.2.3 Production

Based on the 2018 Annual Economic Report, the production of key minerals can be presented as noted below.

Table 13: Mineral productions and monetary values

Type	2016 (Actual)		2017 (Actual)		2018 (Estimation)	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (K'million)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (K'million)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (K'million)
Coal	43 338	638.92	45 230	666.81	48 156.20	709.95
Cement	65 560	71.1	188 946	12 500	200,000	31 432
Agricultural and Cement	33 158	433	38 278	499.86	42,000	548.46
Agricultural and Hydrated Lime	188 946	12 500	210 500	13,925	235,000	15,545.72
Other	38 278	499.86	43 650	570.01	48 461.20	632.83
Rock Phosphate	2,500	12,400	10,000	178	12, 153.54	216.33
Rock aggregate	1,990,000	3,309	2,500,000	4,157	2 650 000	4,406.42
Gemstones	1,300	205.72	2,000	315.38	2,300	362.69
Dimension stones	70,000	15.87	1,000,000	22.67	1 100 000	24.94
Iron Ore	3,800	9.59	5,000	12.62	6,500	16.41

Source: Department of Mines

Source: Annual Economic Report 2018

Uranium

There was no uranium production at the Mine during the 2017/18 financial year. Almost all the work at the mine centred on environmental management, care and maintenance of the plant and machinery. In order for the Kayelekera Mine to resume production, the world market price for uranium should be within the range of USD70 - USD75 per pound. There are, however, some good prospects that the price for uranium may pick up in the near future.

Coal

Coal production increased from 45,230 tons produced in 2017 to 49,753 tons in 2018 due to the opening of Kasikizi Coal Mine in Karonga in 2018 and increased production at several other medium scale coal mines in the Northern Region of Malawi. Most of the coal produced in 2018 was from Mchenga and Kaziwiziwi coal mines as was the case in 2017. However, the increased production in 2018 was still less than the 2016 coal production in the country due to continued competition from coal imports from Moatize in Mozambique.

Rock aggregate, Gemstones, Agriculture lime, Dimension stone have been increasing in value. In 2016, Iron ore was evaluated at MW10 million, but in 2017, the value went up to MW12.62 million and only to slow down in 2018 to MW6.47 million.

5.2.4 Main Exploration and Prospecting activities

A number of both international and local companies continue to be actively engaged in mineral exploration and mine development for various minerals. The minerals that are being sought after include rare earth minerals such as; niobium, uranium, zircon, tantalite, limestone and heavy mineral sands. During the 2017/18 financial year, a number of mineral exploration concessionaires continued to actively explore different minerals in various parts of the country. The minerals explored included rare earth minerals; platinum group metals (PGMs), coal, heavy mineral sands, base metals and bauxite. Generally, the year 2018 experienced a slight increase in exploration activities compared to 2017. The major projects in the pipeline include Kanyika multi-commodity project in Mzimba, the anticipated cement production by Bwanje Cement Company in Ntcheu, Tengani Heavy Mineral Sands Project in Nsanje, Songwe Rare Earth Project by Mkango Resources Limited in Phalombe, Mawei Mining Limited Heavy Mineral Sands Project in Mangochi and Sovereign Metals Limited Graphite Project in Malingunde, Lilongwe.

Table 14: Potential mining projects in Malawi during 2017/18 FY

<u>Company</u>	<u>Minerals to be Mined</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Status</u>
Globe Metals & Mining	Niobium, Uranium, Zircon and Tantalite	Kanyika, Mzimba	Australia	Mining Agreement Negotiation
Mkango Resources Limited	Rare Earth Metals	Songwe, Phalombe	Canada	Feasibility Study
The Bwanje Cement Project (Deco)	Limestone	Ntheu /Dedza	Malawi	Bankable Feasibility Study
Lynas Corporation	Rare earth elements	Kangankunde, Balaka	Australia	Bankable Feasibility Study
Tengani Titanium Minerals Ltd	Heavy mineral sands	Tengani, Nsanje	Malawi	Bankable Feasibility Study
Cement Products Ltd	Limestone for cement manufacturing	Mangochi	Malawi	Mine Development

Source: Geological Surveys Bulletins and Private Companies Mineral Exploration Reports
Source: Annual Economic Report 2018

5.2.5 Institutional Framework

The main stakeholders in the mining sector are:

- a) **Department of Mines** at the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining is the Government Entity responsible for the administration of the minerals sector, including granting mining licences. It has statutory oversight of the Mining Sector as follows:
- preparation of the Mines and Minerals Act, and the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act;
 - ensuring technical assistance in setting up mining operations;
 - researching into the benefits of various minerals;
 - providing technical support and assistance to the minerals sector;
 - promote the mineral resources of Malawi;
 - granting prospecting and mining licences, permits and licences for explosives and licences to blaster;
 - providing statistical information on mineral production;
 - conduct bench and pilot scale tests on individual or industrial suitability of the different Malawian minerals;
 - inspection of mines and magazines; and
 - generate and execute mineral development projects.
- b) **The Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining (MNREM):**
This Ministry is responsible for:
- ensuring good management of the natural resources;
 - promoting development, implementation and compliance of natural resources, energy and environment policies, programmes, legislation and other related instruments;
 - realising capacity building in environmental education, public awareness and participation in sound natural resources, energy and environmental management practices;
 - ensuring participatory development and implementation of natural resources, energy and environmental management planning and monitoring tools;
 - providing efficient and responsive weather and climatic services including provision of information on climate changes that meet national and international obligations and contribute to Malawi's social economic development; and
 - transforming the country's energy economy from one that is overly dependent on biomass to one with a high modern energy component in the energy mix.
- c) **Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA):** it is a Government agency under MoF. It is responsible for assessment, collection and accounting of tax revenues.
- d) **Ministry of Finance (MoF):** This Ministry is mandated to formulate economic and fiscal policies and manage financial and material resources of the Government of Malawi in order to realise balanced and sustainable economic growth and to reduce poverty.
- e) **The Geological Survey Department (GSD)**
The Geological Survey Department (GSD) falls within the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining and is the Government Agency responsible for:
- geological mapping of the whole country;
 - preliminary exploration and evaluation of mineral resources;
 - update and keep custody of all geological and mineral resource data of the country. This data is either public domain or proprietary and almost freely available to the general public except for the cost of reproduction;
 - conduct research in the local utilisation of Malawi's mineral resources;
 - provide consultancy services to the private sector at a nominal fee covering such areas as geological mapping, mineral exploration and drilling and analytical laboratory services; and
 - archive prospection reports submitted by private companies. This information is, however, confidential for as long as the private company still holds a prospecting licence over the reported area.

5.2.6 (a) Legislation into force during the FY 2017/2018

The minerals sector is regulated by the Mines and Minerals Act (1981). This Act provides for the licensing and regulation of private operators. The Mines and Minerals Policy of Malawi was approved in March 2013 to outline the Government's expectations with regards to the contributions of all stakeholders in the sustainable development of Malawi's mineral resources. A review of the Mines and Minerals Act of 1981 was carried out and the revised Mines and Minerals Act was assented to by the President and gazzeted in 2019.

The Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining also drafted an Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Policy which was approved by the Office of the President and Cabinet and is now operational. The ASM policy has been developed to stimulate and guide ASM operations by administering, regulating and facilitating the growth of the sub-sector through a well-organised and efficient institutional framework. The Policy will further promote orderly and environmentally friendly artisanal and small-scale mining.

We set out below the list of regulations in the Mines and Minerals Act (1981)⁷:

Table 15: List of regulations in the Mines and Minerals Act (1981)

Regulations	Description
Mines and Minerals (Claims) Regulations	Limitation of claim area, shape of claim area, possession process of claim, mode of application and renewal application and priority, registration, posting of claim number, suspension of work, in the case of ground in excess, taking forcible possession of a claim, obligations on abandonment, transfer of whole or share of claim and miscellaneous provisions regarding transfers, amalgamation of claims, survey necessities and registration, notification of grant process, non-resident holder of claim obligations, accounts to be kept by the holder, returns to be furnished, titles to be produced, fees and rent
Mines and Minerals (Disputes) Regulations	Dispute procedures, powers and responsibilities of the Commissioner for Mines and Minerals, fees
Mines and Minerals (Mineral Rights) Regulations	Shape of land area, dimensions of Mineral rights, demarcation of mining areas, application for approval of transfers, fees and annual charges
Mines and Minerals (Miscellaneous Fees) Regulations	Fees for granting of permits for export minerals, issuing minerals permits and reserved mineral licences
Mines and Minerals (Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licence) Regulations	Application process for licences and their renewals, information requirement, restrictions, duties of licence holders, transferability of licences, types of licences and fees
Mineral Permits (Prescribed Minerals) Regulations	These Regulations provide for a list of specific minerals that are prescribed
Mines and Minerals (Prescribed Operations) Regulations	List of prescribed operations and manner of carrying out these operations
Mines and Minerals (Public Purposes) (Prescription) Regulations	The Regulations defines the public purposes of section 103 of the Act when it is necessary or expedient in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public health, town and country planning, or the development or utilization of any property for the public benefit.

⁷ Most of these regulations are available online on the following link : <https://miningmalawi.com/key-documents/>

Regulations	Description
Mines and Minerals (Reserved Minerals) Regulations	List of minerals reserved
Mines and Minerals (Reserved Minerals Licence) Regulations	Application process for Reserved Minerals Licence, records obligations of licensees and their rights of appeal, duration and termination of licences and consequences of termination, export of reserved minerals guidelines
Mines and Minerals (Royalties) Regulations	Application of mining regulations, demand processes and methods of calculation, returns and obligations by licensees, interpretation and royalty rates
Mining (Safety) Regulations	Interpretation of the safety regulations, their citations and applications, offences, and penalties. The regulations also cover: Health, Safety and Accidents, Surface and Underground Operations in general and in detail, Hauling and Hoisting

5.2.6 (b) Ongoing Reforms

A number of reforms are being undertaken in the mining sector most notably:

- i. Review and reform of the Mining Legislation:
 - o review of the Mines and Minerals Act of 1981: The Revised Mines and Minerals Act was assented to by the President and gazetted in 2019
 - o drafting of the Regulations to the Mines and Minerals Act 2019 which are currently underway; and
 - o drafting of a standard Mining Development Agreement: Mining companies wishing for a mining agreement with the Government of Malawi will be presented with a standard Mining Agreement, where the fiscal and environmental terms will be imposed, but the technical terms may be negotiated.
- ii. Modernising the Minerals Licensing processes through the development of a computerised mining cadastre system: The Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining is implementing a computerised mining cadastre system for the management of all mineral rights. Amongst other things, the system is strengthening investors' property rights and security of tenure and enhancing the transparency of the mineral licensing process. The system will thus be maintaining a database of all concession areas with their ownership status, time validity, geographical position of the mineral concession areas, fees and dues paid, and other relevant information.
- iii. Drafting of the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Policy: An Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Policy was drafted and was already approved by the cabinet. This Policy has been developed to stimulate and guide ASM activities by administering, regulating and facilitating the growth of the sub-sector through a well-organised and efficient institutional framework and intensifying provision of technical extension services to the artisanal and small-scale miners

5.2.6 (b) Ongoing Reforms

- iv. Strengthening Minerals Operations Supervision: The Department of Mines is developing standard procedures for mining inspections and supervision to ensure that all mining inspectors look for the same aspects at any mining operation. The exercise would involve:
 - o collecting data on occupational health, safety and environment;
 - o developing an inventory of all industrial explosives;
 - o monitoring compliance to safety standards of explosives magazines;
 - o checking mine operators' compliance to Environmental Management Plans (EMP) as well as mine plans;
 - o collecting environmental samples (water samples from mining sites) for further scientific analyses; and
 - o ensuring that radiation safety is being adhered to from the mine up to the processing plant.
- v. Reform of the Minerals Royalty and Tax Regime: The Mining fiscal regime was reviewed to ensure a coherent, standardised and globally competitive fiscal regime through the design and implementation of suitable royalty and tax regulations;
- vi. Building Mineral Revenue Transparency through the creation of a Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) and being a member of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI);
- vii. Building Capacity for Tertiary Education in Mining to increase the supply of Malawians qualified in mining-related disciplines;
- viii. The new Mines and Minerals Act has included a provision for any holder of a large-scale mining licence to sign a Community Development Agreement (CDA) with communities that will be affected by its mining operations in order to assist in the development and enhance the general welfare and the quality of life of the affected communities. CDA is a mandatory requirement for large scale license holders and medium scale companies are expected to undertake Corporate Social Responsibility;
- ix. Generate modern geoscience data and setting up of a modern electronic based geodata management centre at the Geological Survey Department (GSD) which is responsible for acquiring, compiling, managing, publishing and disseminating geoscience databases and information concerning the geology and mineral resources of Malawi; and
- x. Proposed amendment to the Act for the formation of Malawi Mining Regulatory Authority (MMA) as a regulatory body to oversee mining activities taking place in the country.

5.2.7 Fiscal Regime

The fiscal regime specific for mining companies is set out in the Taxation Act (2006) as well as the Mines and Minerals Act.(1981) The main taxes paid by a mining company are: Income tax, Dividends Tax, Royalties and Fees.

No.	Payment	Description
1	Pay As You Earn (PAYE) ⁷	Collected from income earned by individuals between three income tax brackets: 0%, 15%, and 30% The rates applicable are :0% for the first K360,000, 15% for next K60,000, then 30% for amounts between K420,001- K35,999,999 and 35% for K36,000,000 and above per annum
2	Corporate Income Tax ⁸	The rate of tax on taxable income from a mining project shall be 30% for companies incorporated in Malawi in accordance with paragraph (ca) of the Eleventh Schedule of the Taxation Act (2006). However, the rate is 35% for companies operating through a branch. The income tax is paid by making provisional tax ⁹ instalments quarterly and a final payment when declaring the final financial profit.
3	Resource Rent Tax ¹⁰	Applicable to companies only when their rates of return exceed 20%, in which case a resource rent tax of 15% is applicable to the after-tax profit. Both Paladin Africa Ltd and Nyala Mines Ltd are exempt from Resource Rent Tax in accordance with the provisions of their DA.
4	Withholding Tax ¹¹	Amount withheld from any payments made from one person to another person, withheld before the payment is made. The nature of the payment determines the rate of tax withheld. For example, WHT of 20% is applicable on payments of royalties and 10% for rents.
5	Fringe Benefits Tax ¹²	Fringe benefits provided by an employer (Government excluded) are subject to tax, payable by the employer at 30%, the current rate specified in the Eleventh Schedule.
6	Value Added Tax	An indirect tax imposed on goods and services at a standard rate of 16.5%. Domestic VAT is applied to goods and services produced domestically and Import VAT is applied to imported goods and services. Zero rated goods and services include medical supplies and drugs among others. MRA announced this reform in May 2016 as a way to expand the tax base and in order to create a simpler and fair tax system. Both DA exempt Paladin Africa Ltd and Nyala Mines Ltd from VAT.
7	Customs and Excise Tax	An International trade tax applicable to imported goods. 0%-5% for products classified as raw materials, 15% for intermediate products, and 25% for finished or final goods. With an exception of equipment with multipurpose use, all agricultural equipment is duty-free. Both DA exempt Paladin Africa Ltd and Nyala Mines Ltd from import duties.
8	Dividend Tax	10% Dividend tax is applicable on any dividend distributed and payable within 14 days from distribution date to the Commissioner ¹³
9	Non-Residents Tax ¹⁴	15% tax is applicable to any income payable arising from a source within Malawi and which is not attributed to a permanent establishment in Malawi.
10	Penalties ¹⁵	Payable when an eligible tax payer does not observe the tax regulations or procedures applicable to them. 0% if the unpaid tax amounts to less than 10% of total taxes payable, 25% of the unpaid amount if it is between 10%-50% of total taxes payable, and 30% of the unpaid amount if it is more than 50% of total taxes payable.
11	Royalty ¹⁶	Rates specified in the regulations are: - 10% on exports of rough uncut precious and semi-precious stones and 5% on any other state (Precious metals, radioactive minerals); and - 7% on exports of unprocessed industrial minerals. Development Agreement may provide agreed rates for royalties.

⁸ Section 66, Taxation Act 2006.

⁹ Section 84.A, Taxation Act 2006

¹⁰ Eleventh Schedule, Taxation Act 2006.

¹¹ Section 102A and Fourteenth Schedule, Taxation Act 2006.

¹² Section 94A and 94B, Taxation Act 2006.

¹³ Section 70A, Taxation Act 2006.

¹⁴ Section 76A, Taxation Act 2006.

¹⁵ Section 84E, Taxation Act 2006.

¹⁶ Regulation 5 – Mines and Minerals (Royalty) Regulations, Mines and Minerals Act.

No.	Payment	Description
12	Application fee / Licence fees ¹⁷	An application for a licence shall be accompanied by an application fee. Exploration licence Renewal of the licence, exploration licence.
13	Dividends	A portion of the profits realised from a company's annual operations is remitted to the government.
14	Annual charge / Ground rent	The annual charge is a surface rental that should be paid by the petroleum company per square kilometre of the area remaining. The amount of the surface rental is stated in the Mines and Mineral Regulations.
15	Concession fees	Annual fees of 4% of gross turnover of the concessionaire on product transportation by rail over the concessionaire's railway section. The payments are collected by PPPC.

5.2.8 Types of Mining Licenses

A number of mining rights can be granted under the Minerals and Mining Act in Malawi. An application should be submitted in written form along with the prescribed fee, to the Minister through the Commissioner.

Licence	Description	Validity period
Reconnaissance Licence ¹⁸	Granted when the area is not already a prospecting, Mining, or Claim Area. The holder is given exclusive rights to carry out reconnaissance operations in that area using the techniques authorised to him. The area shall not exceed 100 Km ² . The application should include a plan of the area, identify the minerals sought, and the financial and technical resources available.	Not exceeding 12 months, renewable for another period of 12 months.
Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL) ¹⁹	Granted when the area is not already a Mining or Claim area and is not already subject to a reconnaissance licence. The holder is given exclusive rights to carry out prospecting operations. The application should include a plan of the Area, identify the Minerals sought, and the financial and technical resources available. The application should also be accompanied by a statement of planned Malawi citizens' employment and a training proposal.	Not exceeding 3 years, renewable for another two periods not exceeding two years each.
Mining Licence (ML) ²⁰	The holder of an EPL can also apply for this within 2 months of his notification of the Minister of any minerals discovered and only for the land subject to the EPL. The holder has exclusive rights to carry out both prospecting and mining operations.	Not exceeding 25 years or the estimated life of the mine, renewable for a maximum of a 15-year period
Non-exclusive Prospecting Licence (NEPL) ²¹	Gives authorisation to the holder to enter and prospect/carry out prospecting operations in a district or part of a district as specified in the licence. The area must not already be a reconnaissance area, a prospecting area, or a mining area.	12 months, renewable each year for another 12 months
Mining Claim Licence ²²	A NEPL holder can apply for a claim. A Claim gives the holder exclusive rights to enter a claim area to prospect, mines, remove from and dispose of minerals identified from that Claim.	From day of pegging until the following 31March, renewable from the 1 st April for a 12-month period.
Mineral Permit ²³	Allows the holder to enter any public or customary land and mine. Forest Reserves, National Parks, Game Reserves, any protected Monuments or Relics are prohibited. Underground mining operations, use of explosives and any powered machinery for the purposes of mining are also prohibited under this licence.	Non-applicable.
Reserved Mineral Licence ²⁴	Issued by the Commissioner pointed by the Minister, this licence authorises the holder to buy reserved minerals (usually identified as precious stones and metals), and only entitled persons to possess the reserved minerals.	1 Year, renewable each year

¹⁷ Regulation 7 – Mines and Mineral (Mineral Rights) regulations and Regulation 2 – Mines and Minerals (Miscellaneous Fees) Regulations, Mines and Minerals Act.

¹⁸ Division 2 – Reconnaissance Licence, Mines and Minerals Act.

¹⁹ Division 3 – Exclusive Prospecting Licence, Mines and Minerals Act.

²⁰ Division 4 – Mining Licence, Mines and Minerals Act.

²¹ Part IV – Section 73-75, Mines and Minerals Act.

²² Part IV – Section 76-79, Mines and Minerals Act.

²³ Part V – Section 81-85, Mines and Minerals Act.

²⁴ Part VIII – Section 98-100, Mines and Minerals Act.

Licence	Description	Validity period
Development Agreement	In accordance with the Mines and Minerals Act, the Minister may enter into an agreement on behalf of the Government with any person with respect to matters listed in Section 10 of the Act.	As per the contract

5.2.9 Award Procedures for Mining Agreements and Licences

5.2.9 (i) Mining Licences Allocation Process

There is a strict requirement that a person shall not prospect for minerals or carry on any mining operations without holding a licence or permit granted by the Minister of Natural Resources, Energy, and Mining or by a Commissioner appointed by the Minister.

For the Minister to grant a licence for mineral rights, all applications are scrutinised by a Mineral Licensing Committee, formed under administrative arrangement, which is composed of professionals in mining, geology, environmental issues, land and physical planning, police and customs. The following institutions are represented:

- Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining (MNREM).
- Office of Commissioner for Mines and Minerals;
- Department of Mines;
- Geological Survey Department;
- Department of Environmental Affairs;
- Malawi Revenue Authority;
- Malawi Police;
- Ministry of Lands; and
- (Any other institution that may be co-opted by the committee depending on the nature of business).

The Committee recommends to the Minister to grant mineral rights to applicants, after an assessment showing their technical and financial capabilities to undertake prospecting or mining work.

The new Mines and Minerals Act proposes the setting up of a Mineral Resources Committee which will perform similar functions as the Mineral Licencing Committee with its decisions becoming legally binding.

And the Department of Mines has put in place administrative and technical information that should be met by applicants for awarding Mining Licences and Exclusive Prospecting Licences. These are as follows:

N°	Administrative and technical criteria	Mining Licence (ML)	Exclusive Prospecting Licence (EPL)
1	Name of applicant company (Attach company registration documents and tax registration documents)	✓	✓
2	Names and nationalities of the directors or equivalent officers of the company (Attach Photo ID)	✓	✓
3	Name of any person holding more than 5% of the issued share capital (if company has share capital)	✓	✓
4	The mineral intended to be mined or prospected	✓	✓
5	The map of the area over which the licence is sought on the 1:50,000 map series	✓	✓
6	Names of lawful occupiers of a holding in that area	✓	
7	The period in which the licence is sought	✓	
8	Technological report on mining and treatment responsibilities	✓	
9	Statement of the programme of mining/prospecting operations intended to carry out during the life of the licence	✓	✓
10	Estimated date mining operations will become profitable	✓	
11	Estimated capacity of production and scale of operations	✓	
12	Estimated overall recovery of the ore and mineral product	✓	
13	Any significant effect which the out of mining operations will have on the environment	✓	✓
14	Proposals for the prevention of pollution, the treatment of waste and safeguarding of natural resources	✓	✓
15	Particulars of the expected infrastructure to be put in place in the area	✓	✓
16	Proposals with respect to employment and training of Malawi citizens	✓	✓
17	Proposals for the procurement of goods and services required for the project	✓	✓
18	Details of capital investment, operating costs and revenues and the anticipated type and source of financing	✓	✓
19	Application fee	✓	✓
20	Statement of compliance on proposed expenditure (*)		✓
21	Ensure all reports and financial obligations have been fulfilled (*)		✓

Source: Department of Mines

(*) Additional considerations for renewal

Once the all of the administrative and technical information listed above are met by the applicant, the application is systematically approved by the Mineral Licencing Committee and the licence can be granted. The Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining is responsible for ensuring that the law and regulations are administered properly.

5.2.9 (ii) Procedures for Awarding Mining Contracts

The legislation allows the Minister to conclude agreements with extractive companies with direct negotiation. A company is required to submit all administrative and technical information listed above for a licence application as well as a request for an agreement. There are no requirements to follow tendering procedures for granting contracts.

5.2.9 (iii) New Mining and Prospective Licences Issued during the 2017/18 FY

During the FY 2017/18, the Government granted various licenses to exploration and mining companies and individuals as noted in the table below:

Table 16: New Mining and Prospective Licences Issued during the 2017/18 FY

Type of Licence	Number issued	Minerals
Small Scale Operators		
Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licence	97	Gemstones, Ornamental stones
Small Scale Mining Licence	40	Gemstones, Ornamental stones
Reserved Minerals Licence	108	Gemstones, Ornamental stones
Large-Medium Scale Operators		
Exclusive Prospecting Licence	67	Uranium, heavy mineral sands, Base metals and Platinum, Group Metals, Limestone, Gypsum, Iron Ore and Glass sands. Quarry aggregate, heavy mineral sands, limestone and rare earth minerals.
Mining Licence	20	Rare earth minerals, Coal and Graphite
Reconnaissance Licence	3	

Source: Department of Mines

Register of licences

The EITI Standard requires countries to maintain publicly available registers of extractive sector licences and concessions (EITI Requirement 2.3). The Mining Legislation does not prohibit the disclosure of licence information required by the EITI Standard.

MNREM has developed a Mining Cadastre Portal online in order to improve transparency and promote investment in the Malawi mining sector.

Information on licence holders and permit areas are now available online on the following link: <http://portals.flexicadastre.com/malawi/>

Policy on disclosure of contracts and licenses

In accordance with Requirement 2.4 of the EITI Standard, implementing countries are encouraged to publicly disclose any contracts and licenses that provide the terms attached to the exploitation of minerals.

The right of access to information is explicitly stated in the country's Constitution²⁵ (1995) as follows: "Subject to any Act of Parliament, every person shall have the right of access to all information held by the State or any of its organs at any level of Government in so far as such information is required for the exercise of his rights."

The Access to Information Bill would be applied to "information in the custody or under the control of any public body, relevant private body or other listed information holders" regardless of whether the information came into existence before the Act²⁶

The Mines and Mineral Act does not include any express restrictions on the public disclosure of contracts and licenses by the government.

Practically, contracts are publicly available on the website of "Resource contracts" on the following link: <https://resourcecontracts.org/search?q=&country%5B%5D=mw>

²⁵ <http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=13999>

²⁶ [Access to Information Bill, 2015](#)

The following agreements are now available on this website:

Document	Year	Contract type
Nyala Mines Limited, Concession, 2008	2008	Development Agreement
Paladin (Africa) Limited, Paladin Energy Minerals NL, Kayelekera, Concession, 2007	2007	Development Agreement

State Participation in the mining sector

MWEITI MSG agreed that MoF should disclose their level of participation in mining companies operating in Malawi, including those held by SOE subsidiaries and joint ventures, and any changes in the level of ownership during the reporting period. Details of public interests reported by MoF is set out in the following table:

Extractive Company	% Interest	Nature of the transaction	Terms attached to their equity stake
Paladin (Africa) Ltd	15%	Shareholder stakes	Attachment B, Item 1, paragraph (e) of the Development Agreement signed between Paladin (Africa) Ltd and the Government on 22 February 2007, the company shall issue 15% equity to the Government as advance payment of corporate tax and rent resource tax.
Nyala Mines Ltd Company	10%	Shareholder stakes	Paragraph (g) of the agreement signed between Nyala Mines Ltd Company and the Government on 18 June 2008, Nyala has agreed to issue 10% of its equity to the Government before the Initial Public Offering.

Source: MoF

In exchange for the shareholding in the mining companies, the Malawi Government gave tax rebates to both of them. For instance, Paladin's Income tax was reduced from 30% to 27.5%, while royalties were reduced from 5% to 3% for the first three years and there were other tax concessions. Similarly, Nyala Mines has been exempted from paying Resource Rent Tax and VAT on capital purchases.

According to the data provided by MoF, apart from the above shareholdings, there are no further shares held in extractive companies and there are no State-Owned Enterprises operating in the extractive sector in Malawi. Furthermore, the percentage of participation in the joint ventures has not changed during the financial year 2017/18.

Local content in mining sector

The Mines and Minerals Act specific obligations with regards to employment and training of Malawian nationals as well as to goods and services that can be procured locally as follows:

Category	Articles
Employment and training	Article 25(f) states that an application for the grant of an exclusive prospecting licence shall give or be accompanied by a statement giving particulars of the applicant's proposals with respect to the employment and training of citizens of Malawi. Article 37(k) states that an application for the grant of a mining licence shall give or be accompanied by a statement giving particulars of the applicant's proposals with respect to the employment and training of citizens of Malawi.
Good and services	Article 37 states that an application for the grant of a mining licence shall be accompanied by a report on the goods and services required for the mining operations which can be obtained within Malawi and the applicant's proposals with respect to the procurement of those goods and services

Additionally, Article 2 in the agreement between the Government of the Republic of Malawi and Nyala Mines Limited states that the company shall:

- set up a lapidary in the country and provide capacity building in lapidary to Malawians; and
- train Malawian Nyala employees in the operation, maintenance, and supervision of all machinery used in the mining and recovery of the Corundum and in the use of computers for satellite navigation equipment for accurately studying the mining areas.

Local content in mining sector

Similarly, the agreement between the Government of the Republic of Malawi and Paladin (Africa) Ltd states that the company shall:

- give Malawian businesses the opportunity to participate in tender procurements launched by the company. Preference shall be made to the Malawian tender submissions when these meet the required specification of the tender request (Article 4.2 of the agreement);
- develop a programme for the setting up or expansion of Malawian businesses capable of providing goods and services to the company (Article 5.1 of the agreement);
- conduct an annual review of progress being made on the implementation of the Local Business Development Programme (Article 5.1 of the agreement); and
- employ and train Malawian nationals in and for the operations, development and extraction of yellowcake (Article 12 of the agreement).

Infrastructure provisions and barter arrangements

We identified agreements involving the provision of goods and services in exchange of mining concessions as defined by EITI Requirement 4.3, in the agreement between the Government of the Republic of Malawi and Nyala Mines Limited. This agreement stipulates in article 2 that, in consideration of the Government granting the Mining Licence, Nyala shall:

- renovate the local hospital at Katsekera by providing funds and materials such as new beds and linen;
- install a solar panel at the local hospital at Katsekera;
- provide financial assistance to the Clinic through the provision of drugs, medicines, dressings and other general medical supplies for use within the local community. This financial aid shall not exceed USD 20,000 per calendar year; and
- provide funds and materials to build at least four (4) houses for teachers at the school at Kandoma.

5.3 Mining Sector Contribution in the Country

5.3.1 Contribution of the Extractive Industries sector to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Based on figures made available by the National Statistical Office (NSO), the contribution of the mining sector to GDP accounted for 0.85% during 2017/18 FY as detailed in the table and figure below:

Table 17: Forestry sector contribution to GDP

Sector	2016	2017	2018 *	Average 2016/17	Average 2017/18
	(a) MWK million	(b) MWK million	(c) MWK million	[(a) +(b)]/2 MWK million	[(b) +(c)]/2 MWK million
Mining & quarrying (d)	11,647	11,837	12,107	11,742	11,972
GDP at Constant Market Prices (e)	1,306,377	1,374,556	1,427,353	1,340,467	1,400,955
% GDP (d)/(e)	0.89%	0.86%	0.85%	0.88%	0.85%

Source: Annual Economic Report 2018

* Projections

Table 18: Mining and quarrying contribution to Domestic revenues exports

Sector	2016/17 FY MWK million	2017/18 FY MWK million
Total Mining Revenues (**) (a)	3,233	13,360
Domestic Revenue (*) (b)	838,463	980,274 (***)
% Forestry (a)/(b)	0.39%	1.36%

(*) Source: Annual Economic report 2017

(**) Source: EITI Reporting template 2016/17 from companies and Government Agencies

(***) Projected

Employment Levels

Employment levels in the sector increased significantly in 2017/2018 as compared to 2016/2017. The increase was as a result of increased production of rock aggregate in quarries as well as increased cement manufacturing and agricultural and hydrated lime production which significantly increased the employment numbers.

In 2018, employment numbers were expected to increase due to the prospective increase in economic activities, which led to a favourable mining investment climate than it was in 2017.

Table 19: Formal employment in the mining sector

<u>Workforce</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Coal	621	650	663
Uranium Mine	179	179	179
Agricultural, Calcitic and Hydrated Lime	1,943	2,050	2,107
Quarry Aggregate production	9,582	9,650	9,672
Cement manufacturing	1,295	1,500	1,550
Gemstones/Mineral Specimens	343	380	418
Ornamental Stones	44	70	74
Terrazzo	105	150	146
Other Industrial Minerals	1,012	1,100	1,134
Exploration activities	238	300	515
Total	15,362	16,029	16,458

Source: Department of Mines

Source: Annual Economic Report 2018

Exports

Export of minerals in 2017/18 by different mine operators continued to be dominated by coal, ornamental/dimension stones and gemstones. A more detailed analysis is noted in the table below.

Table 20: Mineral exports

<u>Exports</u>	<u>2016</u>		<u>2017</u>		<u>2018</u>	
	<u>(Actual)</u>		<u>(Actual)</u>		<u>(Estimation)</u>	
<u>Type</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
	<u>(tonnes)</u>	<u>(K'million)</u>	<u>(tonnes)</u>	<u>(K'million)</u>	<u>(tonnes)</u>	<u>(K'million)</u>
Coal	8,071	159.76	9,500	188.05	9,620	190.43
Agricultural/calcitic lime	1,550	310	2,500	500.00	2,740	540
Other						
Dimension stones	41,218	0.12	50,000	0.15	52,500	0.16
Rock aggregate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gemstones	292.60	382.48	4,500	5,882.30	4,650	6,078.38
Rock/Soil samples	32.20	8.04	40.00	10.00	44.00	11.00

Source: Department of Mines

Source: Annual Economic Report 2018

5.4 Legal framework and the context of the Oil & Gas sector

5.4.1 General Content of the Oil and Gas Sector

Malawi has a vast area located in the Great African Rift Valley where neighbouring countries continue to discover oil resources. The oil discoveries in lakes in Chad, Sudan, Kenya and Uganda in the Africa Rift System forms the basis for oil exploration. Gravity and Magnetic surveys have typically been the primary method of exploration activity. Back in the 80s, Duke University conducted a ship-borne seismic survey over Lake Malawi under a research permit granted by the Government of Malawi. The research work was sponsored by over ten international oil companies including Shell Exploration B.V., Mobil, and Placid.

The results of this research work indicated that there were thick sedimentary rocks in some parts of the lakebed with potential hydrocarbon accumulation. This was followed by shallow scientific drilling on the lakebed by the American Syracuse University in 2004 in order to collect drilled core samples for research purposes. Although the primary objective of the research work was to study the drilled core samples to understand the past climate and geological evolution of the rift valley system containing the Malawi Lake, the research was of great interest to Malawi as the results of the work increased the knowledge of the geology and hydrocarbon potential of the lakebed.

In 2009, the Malawi Government demarcated six blocks over the whole country to grant exploration licences. Surestream Petroleum Limited was awarded its most recent licences in 2011 and subsequently acquired Blocks 2 and 3. The combined surface area of Blocks 2 and 3 equals to 20,000 square kilometers consequently making Surestream the holder of the 3rd largest land (in net acreage) in the East African rift system.

In 2012, the government awarded the Petroleum Prospecting Licence for Block 1 to SacOil Holdings Ltd (SacOil) of South Africa for the period 2012 to December 2016 with the option of two additional three-year extension periods.

In 2013, the Malawi Government granted two licences over Blocks 4 and 5 to the Emirati company RakGas LLC and a licence over Block 6 to Pacific Oil Ltd. During the same year, Surestream Petroleum Co. entered into an agreement with an Emirati company Hamra Oil Holdings Ltd whereby the former disposed of 51% of its participating interest in its prospecting licences for Blocks 2 and 3. To date Hamra and Surestream Petroleum Co. hold 51% and 49% participating interests respectively

All exploration activities were suspended in November 2014 in order to review the process of awarding licences and the agreements in place, and whether all the relevant laws of the country had been complied with. The main objective of the suspension was to verify whether or not the five blocks had been acquired by related parties, meaning the same beneficial owners, which is not allowed by law as it exceeds the permissible maximum of two contiguous blocks.²⁷ The suspension was lifted in February 2016 and licensed companies were notified that they could resume all exploration activities without including the suspension period from the licensed period.

Government renewed licenses for Blocks 2 and 3 for Hamra in December, 2016 as first extension period, also called the second exploration period (three years). SacOil did not renew the Block 1 License in 2017 and is no longer a license holder in Malawi.

Oil and Gas Exploration

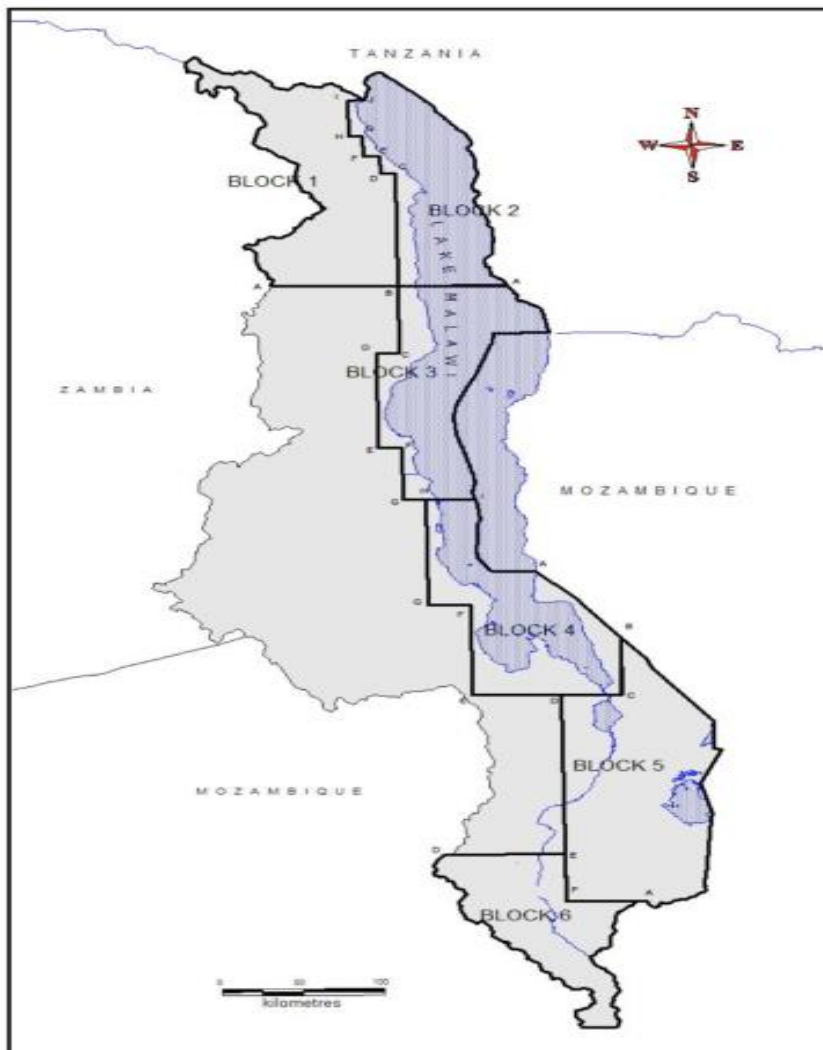
The oil discoveries in lakes in neighbouring countries such as Chad, Sudan, Kenya and Uganda, which form part of the East African Rift System attracted interests of oil companies to explore for Oil and Gas in Lake Malawi.

In the 80's, Duke University conducted a ship-borne seismic survey over Lake Malawi under a research permit granted by the Government of Malawi. The research was sponsored by over ten international oil companies including Shell Exploration B.V., Mobil, and Placid. The results of this research indicated that there were thick sedimentary rocks in some parts of the lakebed with potential hydrocarbon accumulation. This was followed by shallow scientific drilling on the lakebed by the American Syracuse University in 2004 in order to collect drilled core samples for research purposes. The primary objective of the research work was to study the drilled core samples to understand the past climate and geological evolution of the rift valley system containing Lake Malawi. The research was of great interest to Malawi as the results of the work increased the knowledge of the geology and hydrocarbon potential of the lakebed.

Main Oil and Gas exploration projects

Since 2009, the Government of Malawi demarcated the country's oil prospecting area into six blocks and awarded Block 1 to Efora Energy (formerly SacOil Holdings Limited), Blocks 2 and 3 to Hamra Oil, Blocks 4 and 5 to RAKGAS MB45, and Block 6 to Pacific Oil and Gas.

Figure 1: Petroleum concession Map of Malawi



Source: Department of Mines

Block 1 Oil Exploration

Block 1 is the second biggest oil exploration licence demarcated in Malawi and is located onshore in the Northern Region covering the district of Chitipa and part of Karonga. The Government of Malawi granted a prospecting licence for the block to South Africa's SacOil Holdings in December 2012. The block is geologically on trend with the East African Rift System, a proven hydrocarbon province with prolific oil discoveries in Sudan, Chad, Kenya and Uganda. The Block is now vacant as SacOil now EFORA Energy announced that it has relinquished the license after preliminary exploration work.

Blocks 2 and 3 Oil Exploration

The project, owned by international expatriate firm Hamra Oil Holdings, entails the exploration for oil in Blocks 2 and 3 covering the Lake Malawi area of Karonga, Nkhatabay and Nkhotakota which also falls within the oil rich East African Rift System. Hamra Oil acquired the tenements from UK firm, Surestream Petroleum in 2014.

Blocks 4 and 5 Oil Exploration

The two blocks cover parts of the districts of Dedza, Machinga, Mangochi, Blantyre, Zomba, Mulanje, Thyolo and Phalombe. The tenements located within the oil rich East African Rift system are held by UAE firm, Rak Gas MB45.

Block 6 Oil Exploration

The tenement covering the lower Shire Valley area was granted multinational oil search firm, Pacific Oil Limited. However, after preliminary exploration work mostly involving desk studies, Pacific Oil relinquished the tenement and is now vacant.

Legal framework in the Oil and Gas Exploration

The Malawian upstream Oil and Gas sector is regulated by the Petroleum Exploration and Production Act (1983) (PEPA), the Environment Management Act of 1996 and the Petroleum Exploration and Production Regulations 2009. A Petroleum Policy as well as a model Production Sharing Agreement are being drafted. Malawi is currently reviewing its Petroleum Act.

The table below summarises the key PEPA (1983) regulations²⁸:

Table 21: Key PEPA (1983) regulations

Regulation	Description
Petroleum (Application) Regulations	The regulations present pre-requirements for applicants to petroleum exploration licences and to petroleum production licences and for their renewals.
Petroleum (Constitution of Blocks) Regulations	The regulation stipulates that the Minister shall cause to prepare a reference map showing the geographical area of the country divided into blocks. The regulations refer to the 6 Blocks already designated for exploration activities.
Petroleum (General Provisions) Regulations	The regulations give more guidance on Section 26 of the PEPA and define protocol on survey of wells that be requested by the Commissioner.
Petroleum (Prescribed Fees and Annual Charges) Regulations	The regulations set out: - in the First Schedule the application fees and renewal of exploration and production licences; - in the Second Schedule the annual charge; and - - in the Third Schedule the training fees.
Petroleum (Records, Reports and Accounts) Regulations	The regulations set out detailed administrative and reporting requirements of the licence holder as well as the duties on termination of the licence.
Petroleum (Registration and Transfer of Licences) Regulations	The regulations set the licence transferability requirements and the right of the Minister to ask for any additional information.

²⁸ [https://mininginmalawi.com/key-documents/...](https://mininginmalawi.com/key-documents/)

Reforms in the Petroleum Sector

Malawi is implementing some reforms in the upstream petroleum sector. The most notable ones are:

- **Petroleum Policy:** the Malawi Government is in the process of developing a Petroleum Policy. The main purpose of this policy is to govern oil exploration and production activities in order to ensure that petroleum resources that may be found in the country are exploited for the benefit of the current and future generations without compromising on the sustainable management of the environment.
- **Reviewing of the Petroleum Exploration and Production Act of 1983:** The Government of Malawi is currently reviewing this Act.

Fiscal Regime

The fiscal regime specific for petroleum companies is set out in the Taxation Act (2006)²⁹ as there no specific laws for the fiscal regime in the Oil and Gas sector. Non-tax payments are set in the Petroleum Exploration and Production Act (1983) and in the Petroleum Production Agreement:

No.	Taxes	Description
1	Royalty	A petroleum producer engaged in the exploitation or extraction of petroleum deposits of Malawi is required to pay royalties. The law does not however give any guidance on the amount of royalty nor whether it is the basis of production amounts or selling price. The royalties may be paid in kind ³⁰ at the discretion of the Minister.
2	Annual charge / Ground Rent	The annual charge is a surface rental that should be paid by the petroleum company per square kilometre of the area remaining at the beginning of each year from the granting date as part of the delimited area. The amount of the surface rental is stated in the Second Schedule of the Petroleum (Prescribed Fees and Annual Charges) Regulations.
3	Signature bonuses	These are bonuses or fees paid by companies to the Government of Malawi upon signature of Petroleum Production Agreements.
4	Application fee / Licence fees	An application for a licence shall be accompanied by an application fee of MKW 250,000 for a petroleum exploration licence or MKW 500,000 for a petroleum production licence. Application fees of MKW 500,000 for renewal of the licence and MKW 150,000 for the assignment of petroleum exploration licence, while a fee of MKW 510,500 is payable for the assignment of petroleum production licence.
5	Training fees	The amount of training fees is stated in the Third Schedule of the Petroleum (Prescribed Fees and Annual Charges) Regulations. It is payable annually and by block.
6	Social contribution	A mandatory social contribution shall be at a minimum of MKW 7,000,000 and MKW 21,000,000 per block for exploration and for production respectively. This mandatory social contribution is payable annually. ³¹

Institutional Framework in the Oil and Gas Sector

PEPA which was in force during 2017/18 FY recognises the Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining and the Commissioner for Petroleum Exploration and Production as authorities regulating the petroleum sector.

The Commissioner for Petroleum Exploration and Production is appointed by the Minister and the latter is the sole and final licensing authority for petroleum operations in Malawi. However, in exercising his functions under PEPA, the Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining shall always act subject to the general or special directions of the President.

As detailed in Section 3.2.5 of this report, the main Government Entities in the Oil and Gas sector are:

- the Department of Mines;
- the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining;
- Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA); and
- Ministry of Finance (MoF).

²⁹ http://www.mra.mw/assets/upload/downloads/Taxation_Act.pdf

³⁰ [Ch6102s46]46 of Petroleum Exploration and Production Act (1983)

³¹ Third Schedule of the Petroleum (Prescribed Fees and Annual Charges) Regulations.

Procedures for the award of Oil and Gas blocks

Licences allocation process

Section 11 of PEPA provides that licence applications have to be made in accordance with the Petroleum Regulations (1984) as amended by subsequent Regulations (2009). Applications shall be submitted to the Minister and the Commissioner for Petroleum Exploration and Production. In accordance with Regulation 2 of the Petroleum (Application) Regulations, applications for a petroleum exploration licence should include the names and nationalities of the applicants, the names and places of incorporation where applicants are companies, names and nationalities of the directors and if it has a share capital, the name of any person who is the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the issued share capital, as well as a statement giving particulars of the works to be carried out and the minimum expenditure involved.

The Minister may consider the application of an exploration licence in respect of one or two blocks at most where he considers it to be appropriate to do so. An application for the renewal of a petroleum exploration licence shall be made ninety days before the expiry date of the exploration licence.

Sub-regulation 1 of the Petroleum (Application) Regulation 4 sets out the list of particulars required for persons or corporations applying for petroleum production licences and which are similar to those for exploration licences but additionally, the applicant should include his financial status, technical competence and experience; the period for which the production licence is being sought for, identify the composition of the petroleum which it is intended to produce, a comprehensive report of the petroleum deposit and any other information listed in the sub-regulation.

The Minister may exempt the applicant from a petroleum production licence from any of the requirements listed in sub regulation 1 of Petroleum (Application) Regulation 4 where he considers appropriate at its own discretion. An application for the renewal of a petroleum production licence shall be made twelve months before the expiry date of the exploration licence.

In addition to the information to be included in the applications for both exploration and production licences, the legislation does not provide any information on technical or financial criteria to be applied for the application assessment and does not specify administrative procedures to be followed when submitting the application.

Given that there were no licences awarded during the 2017/18 FY, during both the first and second awarding processes carried out in July 2010 and December 2011 respectively, seventy (70%) score was regarded as the minimum score for any company to be considered for award of a block applying the following technical and financial criteria:

Table 22: Technical and financial criteria for award of a block

	Criteira	Maximum Mark
1	Particulars of applicant (in the case of company, certificate of incorporation, directors,	2
2	Adequacy of financial resources to carry out the proposed programme of prospecting	15
3	Adequacy of technical resources to carry out the proposed programme of prospecting and the company's previous performance	18
4	Adequacy of programme of prospecting activities to be carried out	10
5	Adequacy of the cost of carrying out the prospecting programme	10
6	Procurement of goods and services	5
7	Employment and training plan of Malawian citizens	10
8	Previous performance, both locally and internationally	5
9	Plans for Corporate Social Responsibility	5
10	Plans for Production Sharing Agreement with Malawi Government if prospector identified a viable oil field	5
11	Plans for Environmental Impact Assessment and mitigation	15
TOTAL SCORE		100

During the third awarding process carried out in July 2013, fifty (50%) score was regarded as the minimum for any company to be considered for award of a block, applying the following technical and financial criteria:

Criteria	Mark allocated
PARTICULARS OF APPLICANT	
Address, Company certificate, Directors, Power of Attorney	5
COUNTRIES WORKING/WORKED	
No work in any country indicated in the submission	0
One Country	1
Two Countries	2
Three and more Countries	5
EXPERIENCE IN AFRICA	
No Experience in Africa	0
Experience in Africa	2
Experience in East African Rift System	5
LEVEL OF PROJECT: MOST ADVANCED	
No Project cited	0
Memorandum of Understanding Signed	1
License Holder	2
Exploration work in progress or done and project closed	8
Oil extraction done/or being done	20
TECHNICAL CAPACITY	
No proposal on TC submitted	0
TC experience: less than Five Years	5
TC experience: more than Five Years	15
FINANCIAL CAPACITY	
No indication of funds to be committed	0
Unrealistic figures presented (less than US\$10.0 Million)	5
Funds properly allocated in phases	10
LOCAL PARTICIPATION (Government and Local Investors)	
No indication given	0
Indicated but not very clear	2
Indicated: with modalities be used given (investor, government's participation and locals plus Cost sharing arrangements presented clearly)	10
TRAINING OF LOCALS	
No indication presented	0
Presented but not with proposed amounts	2
Presented in detail - with figures to be spent (in US Dollars or Malawi Kwacha)	5

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ISSUES	
No indication	0
Less than \$0.5 Million Dollars during phase 1	2
Ranging from \$0.5 to \$1.0 Million USD	4
Over \$1.0 Million with clear indication of period to be spent	5
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	
No indication of Environmental adherence	0
Indicated without relevant Acts to be adhered to (which could translate into lack of knowledge of Malawi's Environment Laws).	2
Indicated with relevant Environment Laws to be adhered to	5
PROVISION OF WORK SCHEDULE	
No work schedule	0
Work schedule presented in phases	2
Work schedule presented in phases and estimated duration	5
Procurement of Goods and Services	
No indication	0
Ready to procure goods and services of local Malawians	5

Awarding contracts

In accordance with Section 10 of PEPA, the Minister of Mining on behalf of the Republic of Malawi may, with the consent of the President, enter into an agreement with any person or body corporate with respect to granting a licence. Therefore, the awarding licence procedures mentioned above also apply to the awarding of Production Sharing Agreements. However, the legal framework does not provide any petroleum agreement model on the matter nor guidance on the fees.

The Act defines the arrangement rules between the Government and petroleum companies without providing the conditions and minimum requirements of the agreement. The Minister has the power without resorting to competitive bidding nor to directives of the council of Ministers, by direct negotiation to enter into a petroleum sharing agreement with respect to the grant of licences.

In May 2014, the Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining signed petroleum Production Sharing Agreements (PSA) with RakGas LLC and Pacific Oil, which were subsequently approved by the Ministry of Justice.

Transferability of rights

The Petroleum (Registration and Transfer of Licences) Regulations sets out state ownership of Oil and Gas and allows the transfer of rights. This proclamation allows the transfer of licences with the prior written consent of the Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining.

There were no transfers of rights during the 2017/18 Financial Year.

Types of rights

Types of licences

PEPA (1983) differentiates between exploration licences and production licences in terms of eligibility for licencees:

Types of licences	Description
Petroleum Production Licence	This licence authorises a company to carry out development and production activities in a particular area for up to twenty-five years after a preparation period which does not exceed one year. The Minister may grant an extension in accordance with Section 32 of the Petroleum Exploration and Production Act (1983).
Petroleum Exploration Licence	This licence confers upon a company the right to carry out petroleum exploration activities in a particular area for up to four years after a preparation period which does not exceed one year ³⁹ . The Minister may renew the licence in accordance with Section 21(1)(c) of the Petroleum Exploration and Production Act (1983).

Types of contracts

Production Sharing Agreements (PSA) are a specific model for governing the Oil and Gas sector. In this system, ownership of the petroleum remains with the state, while the contractor funds exploration and development activities and is reimbursed through a share of the oil produced.

A model PSA is not available but based on signed agreements published, we note that these include the following clauses:

- Scope and interpretation including definitions;
- Scope, term, exploration obligations and termination (term, surrender, minimum exploration work and expenditure obligations);
- Rights and obligations of the contractor;
- Rights and obligations of the Government and the Minister;
- Work programme expenditure, development and production;
- Domestic supply obligation, cost recovery, production sharing and marketing;
- Books, accounts, audit, imports, exports and foreign exchange; and
- General (representations and warranties, payments, assignment, joint operating agreement, force majeure, waiver, governing law, settlement of disputes, stability period, notices and amendments).

Register of licenses

The Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining developed an online Mining Cadastre Portal in order to improve transparency and promote investment in both Malawi mining and petroleum sector. Information on licence holders and permit areas are now available online at the following link: <http://portals.flexicadastre.com/malawi/>

Policy on disclosure of contracts

In accordance with Requirement 2.4 of the EITI Standard, implementing countries are encouraged to publicly disclose any contracts and licenses that provide the terms attached to the exploitation of oil, gas and minerals.

The Petroleum Act does not include any express restrictions on the public disclosure of contracts and licenses by the government. Production Sharing Agreements are made publicly available on the website of “Resource contracts” at the following link: <https://resourcecontracts.org/search?q=&country%5B%5D=mw>

The following agreements are now available on this website:

Table 23: Agreements available on website

Document	Year	Contract type
RAK Gas MB45 Limited, Block 4, PSA, 2014	2014	Production or Profit Sharing Agreement
RAK Gas MB45 Limited, Block 5, PSA, 2014	2014	Production or Profit Sharing Agreement
Pacific Oil Limited, Block 6, PSA, 2014	2014	Production or Profit Sharing Agreement

State Participation in the Oil and Gas Exploration

The MWEITI MSG agreed that the State participation in Oil and Gas companies operating in Malawi, including those held by SOE subsidiaries and joint ventures, and any changes in the level of ownership during the reporting period be reported. Details of public interests in the Oil and Gas sector is set out in the following table:

Table 24: Public interests in the Oil and Gas sector

Joint Venture	% Interest	Nature of the transaction	Terms attached to the State participation
Block 4 (Rak Gas MB45 Ltd)	15%	Free Carried Interest in the licenced area	Section 32.1 of the PSA signed between Rak Gas MB45 Ltd and the Government on 12 May 2014, the Government shall have the option to acquire 10% participation in the rights and interest of licence and the contract area for Block 4.
Block 5 (Rak Gas MB45 Ltd)	15%	Free Carried Interest in the licenced area	Section 32.1 of the PSA signed between Rak Gas MB45 Ltd and the Government on 12 May 2014, the Government shall have the option to acquire 10% participation in the rights and interest of licence and the contract area for Block 5.
Block 6 (Pacific Oil Ltd)	10%	Free Carried Interest in the licenced area	Section 32.1 of the PSA signed between Pacific Oil Ltd and the Government on 12 May 2014, the Government shall have the option to acquire 10% participation in the rights and interest of licence and the contract area for Block 6.

Source: PSAs

According to the data provided by DoM, there is no state participation in the equity of the Oil and Gas companies as at 30 June 2018. Furthermore, the percentage of participation in the joint ventures has not changed during the financial year 2017/18.

Oil and Gas Sector Contribution to Employment, GDP and export

The Oil and Gas sector was still at the exploration stage during the year 2017/18 and has therefore non-significant contribution to exports, GDP and total employment of the country.

5.5 Legal framework and context of the Forestry sector

5.5.1 Forestry Sector Overview

Malawi used to have the largest man-made forest in Southern Africa originally called Chikangawa Forestry. The forest has been developing as a forestry reserve since the 1940s until independence in 1964 when the Viphya Plantations project started in view of producing inputs to pulp and paper production. Exotic soft woods have been planted in a number of areas such as Luwawa, Chikangawa, Champhoyo and Lusangazi. Since then, over 53,000 hectares of trees had been planted across the area up until 1988.

Malawi's forests have declined significantly since the majority of the population rely upon the forests and forest resources as a source of energy. This has also been compounded by illegal logging. Forest, Woodland and plantations area decreased during the period 1991 to 2008 as only few plantations are replanted to meet the rate of depletion as presented in the table below.

Malawi area by land-use type (1991 and 2008)

Land use category	1991		2008	
	Area (thousand ha)	%	Area (thousand ha)	%
Intensive agriculture	3,091	33%	3,721	40%
Extensive agriculture	2,669	29%	2,852	30%
Forest, Woodland & Plantation	2,657	28%	1,988	21%
Grassland	766	8%	614	7%
Miscellaneous	216	2%	224	2%
Total	9,399	100%	9,399	100%

Source: Malawi Biomass Energy Strategy study 2009

As shown in the table below, the Central region has the smallest forest land in terms of surface area across the country, narrowly followed by the Southern region.

	Land Area (thousand ha)	% of forest land ³²	Area (thousand ha)
Northern Region	2,720	32%	868
Central Region	3,560	15%	523
Southern Region	3,119	19%	597
Total	9,399	21%	1,988

Source: Malawi Biomass Energy Strategy study 2009

The forestry sector is crucial in supporting livelihoods, infrastructure development and energy in Malawi. Nonetheless, in one of the less urbanised country in the sub-saharian region, forests and woodlands represent the third largest land-use category, occupying 21% of the total surface area, far behind agriculture land (intensive and extensive), which occupied 70% of the country in 2008, up from 62% in 1991.

As a result, forestry resources are degrading at a fast rate of 2.6% per annum, mostly due to the agricultural expansion driven by population growth but also because of forest degradation for fuel wood (firewood and charcoal)³³.

Malawi is heavily dependent on biomass fuels, defined as firewood, charcoal, crop residues and animal dung. The National Energy Policy (2003) estimated that biomass accounted for 93% of total energy consumption in 2000 and new research conducted under the 2009 Malawi BEST study suggested that the contribution of biomass was still 88.5% in 2008.

³² Malawi Biomass Energy Strategy (BEST) Study 2009

³³ Economic Valuation of Sustainable Natural Resource Use in Malawi, January 2011

20,000 hectares of the forestry is under a sixty-year concession agreement with Raiply Malawi Ltd since 2009. The company agreement covers Chikangawa, Champhoyo and Kalungulu of Viphya Plantation. These areas include not only mainly pine species but also areas of cypress, cedar, eucalyptus and other species.

The remaining 33,000 hectares of Viphya Plantations were managed by government to avail to Malawian cooperatives' loggers to log forests in a sustainable manner. The remaining 10,000 hectares are under concession to Total Land Care and Timber Millers Cooperatives Union (TMCU) and have been authorised to manage 10,000 hectares under an agreement since December 2011.

New Development in 2020 – management of Viphya plantation

In May 2020, the Government of Malawi and Raiply Malawi Limited signed a new Concession Agreement in respect of the management of Viphya Plantation. The period of this new agreement is sixty (60) years and is subject to the Laws of Malawi. The forest management area comprises an area of 20,000 hectares situated in Champhoyo, Chikangawa and Kalungulu forest and Nthungwa of the Viphya plantation.

Key provisions in the new Concession Agreement

- All trees planted by the Concessionaire during the concession period shall be the property of the Concessionaire;
- All dead wood at the commencement date shall be quantified by the Government and sold to the Concessionaire at an agreed date;
- All trees standing at the signing of this Agreement, excluding those planted by the Concessionaire shall be tariffed, using Government approved tariffing method;
- The Concessionaire shall pay to Government for standing wood at 10USD per cubic meter as concession paid within a period of ten (10) years in an agreed schedule;
- The Concessionaire shall pay to Government, an annual operation fee as prescribed and published from time to time in the Gazette; and
- The Concessionaire shall pay to Government an annual concession fee of 10USD per hectare.

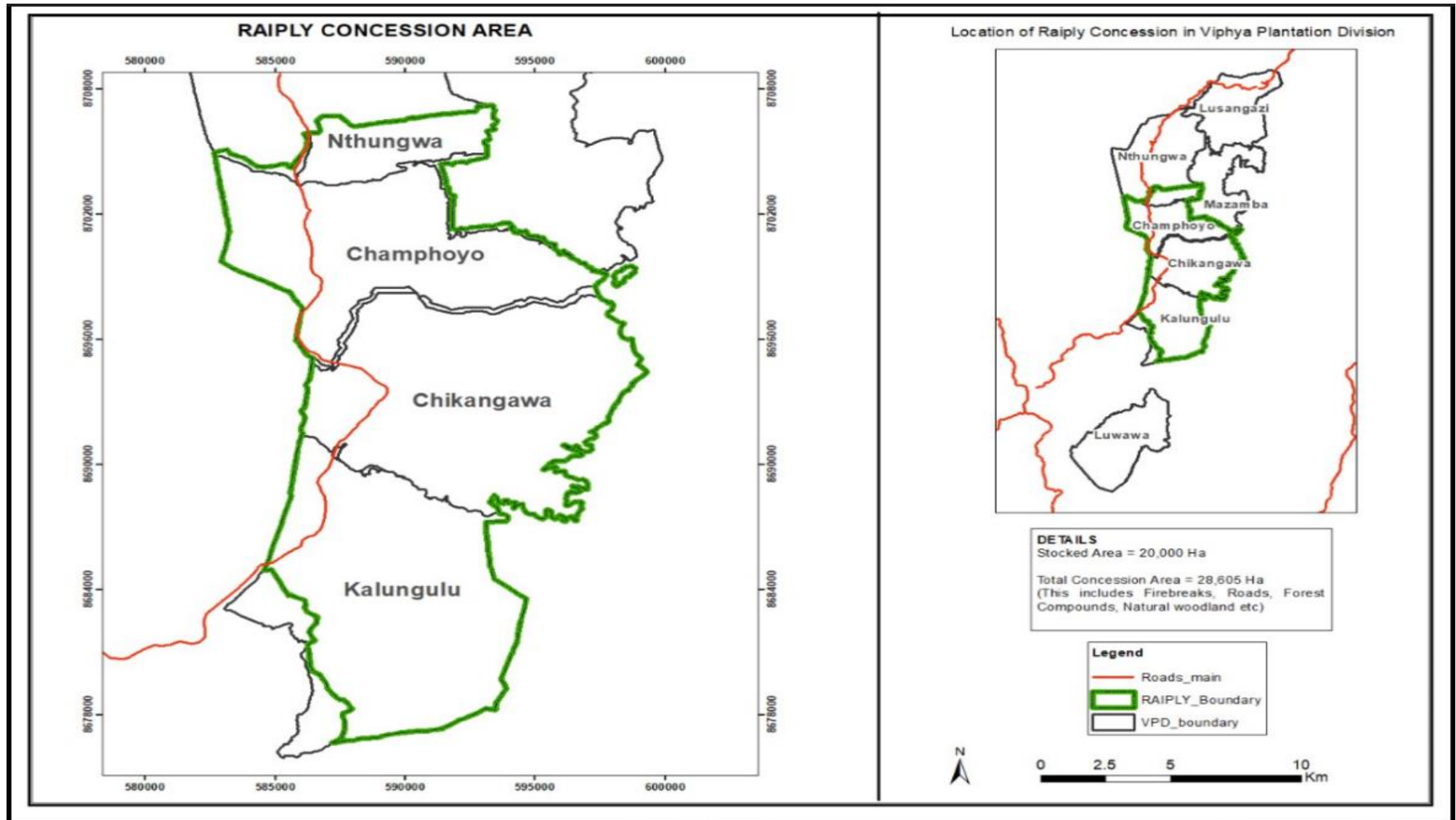
Commencement date of the Concession

The commencement of operations by the Concessionaire under this Agreement is subject to and conditional upon -

- (a) the completion of an Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan as required by the Code of Practice and approval thereof by the Director of Environmental Affairs together with completion of a Waste/Environmental Management License under Section 38 of the Environmental Management Act;
- (b) arrangements for discharge by the Government on or before the Commencement Date of all outstanding liabilities in connection with the Land, Encroachment, the Structures and the Facilities either wholly or on a mutually agreed apportionment basis;
- (c) preparation by the Concessionaire of a five (5) year Forest Management Plan which Shall be approved by the Director, covering all silvicultural operations together with a programme of sustainable harvesting for 5 years from the Commencement Date and for the subsequent period and any renewal periods; and
- (d) issuance of requisite licenses, permits, approvals and other documents by all relevant authorities;

The conditions precedent shall be satisfied within six months from the date of signature unless extended by written agreement of the parties.

Figure 2: Map of RaiPLY Concession Area



Source: Department of Forestry

Legal Framework in Forestry sector

The forestry sector is governed by:

Name	Description
National Forestry Policy effective June (2016)	The National Forest Policy (1996) which was revised in 2016 sets out the policy framework for the forestry sector.
Forestry Act (FA) (1997)	It enacts many of the policy recommendations discussed in the National Forest Policy. It created a Forestry Administration, a Forest Management Board, Forest Reserves/Protected Areas, Customary Land Forests, afforestation and forest protection procedures, utilisation practices and a Forest Development and Management Fund.
Forest Rules (2010)	The rules set the amounts of the non-tax payments to be made. These non-tax amount include the amount of royalties per indigenous tree as well as fees for camping, rest-houses occupation and business activities such as export licence application fees, mobile sawmill and logging fees.

Under section 36 of FA (1997), which states that “Notwithstanding anything on the contrary contained in this Act, the Minister may authorise the Director of Forestry to enter into a forest plantation agreement with any non-governmental organisation or community which may wish to plant trees in forest reserves, public land, customary land and private land.”

The FA (1997) grants specific responsibilities and functions to the Director of Forestry such as initiating and facilitating co-management agreements, in accordance with section 25 of FA (1997), and/or village forest areas, as per section 30 of FA (1997).

The Forestry rule was amended in December 2010 following government notice number 23 for Forestry Act 1997 (Cap.63:01), section 86, issued by the Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining.

There are strong connections of the legal framework governing the forestry sector with other sectorial policies such as:

Name	Description
National Environmental Policy (2004)	It coordinates natural resources and environmental policy instruments in the country
National Land Policy (2002)	It promotes equitable access and tenure security to land and facilitates the attainment of social harmony and public awareness to ensure environmentally sustainable land use practices
National Decentralisation Policy (1998)	It promotes popular participation in governance through local governments
Water Policy (2005)	It promotes effective participation of the forestry in water resources management
National Parks and Wildlife Policy (2000)	It promotes conservation of wildlife including forestry and biodiversity
Land Resources Management Policy (2000)	It promotes natural generation and conservation in order to achieve suitable land utilization
Energy Policy (2003)	It promotes the use of alternative sources of energy to reduce pressure on wood biomass

Fiscal Regime

The main payment flows received by the Department of Forestry for the corresponding sector are summarised as follows.

No.	Taxes	Description
1	Royalty	Forestry Rules Second schedule, section 1. Indigenous forests. Price depends on species ³⁴ .
2	Sales of firewood	Forestry Rules Second schedule, section 4 Fuelwood: Sales of Fuelwood from the plantation

³⁴ <http://www.malawitradeportal.gov.mw/index.php?r=site/display&id=152>

No.	Taxes	Description
4	Rest-house fees	These are paid for using guesthouses' lodges' facilities in accordance to the Third schedule, Section 1 and Section 2 of the Forestry Rules.
5	Application fee / Licence fees	An application for a licence shall be accompanied by an application fee. Licence fees are also payable in accordance with the Third schedule, Section 3 of the Forestry Rules.
6	Sales	Several revenues are collected by the Department of Forestry with the sales of logs, Firewood, Boarded off items, research produce items, Farm Produce, Forest Seeds,

The Department of Forestry reported receiving other payment flows such as concession fees, Phytosanitary Certificates, Course Fees, Rental of Government Houses, Accommodation and Hall hire and Tuition Fees. Concessions and logging agreements have been issued to some private companies and are still not available at the time of the current study. These agreements may define additional payment flow such as concession fees.

Part XI of the Taxation Act (2006) namely 'Collection and Recovery of Tax' refers to PAYE and to withholding taxes on payments to residents and non-residents. Entities operating in the forestry sector are still liable to pay common taxes that are Income Tax, Resource Rent Tax, Withholding Tax, Fringe Benefit Tax, Value Added Tax, Non-resident Tax, Penalties, Customs and Excise Tax as detailed in Sub-Section 3.1.7 of this report.

Institutional Framework in the Forestry Sector

Under the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining, a Department of Forestry (DoF) was set up in 1942 to administer the National Forest Policy (1996) and Act (1997) through annual work plans. It coordinates and promotes active participation of all stakeholders in the sustainable management and utilisation of forest resources, goods and services.

Additionally, to DoF, the following entities are also players in the forestry sector:

- Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA); and
- the Ministry of Finance (MoF).

Awarding procedures of forestry rights

According to section 82 of FA, "No person shall engage in commercial processing of any wood or forest produce without a permit from the Director of Forestry".

Section 83 of the FA also states that "No indigenous wood shall be moved from any private land to any place outside the private land without a permit issued by the Director of Forestry. Any revenue realised from the removal of the indigenous wood from leasehold land shall all accrue to the Villager Natural Resources Management Committee of the area..."

(i) Allocation procedures of licenses and permits

As a result, the FA grants to the Director of Forestry the power to:

- issue export, imports or re-export permits or commercial processing of wood or forest produce, section 42 and section 82 of the Forestry Act (1997); and
- issue licenses for utilisation of indigenous timber from private land, section 83 of the Forestry Act (1997).

There seems to be no clear mechanisms for accountability in licensing procedures, and no guidance is provided in current legislations. In accordance with the Department of Forestry, the Chief Licensing Officer (CLO) is responsible for the licenses under the Forest Reserves and the following administrative procedures have to be followed in order to obtain Export Licenses and permits.

Awarding procedures of forestry rights

Export License Allocating Process	
1. Preliminary	Any applicant for the licence shall meet the Chief Licensing Officer for an explanation regarding the procedures to be followed and documents to be submitted such as: - certificate from MRA with Tax Payer Identification Number (TPIN), business registration certificate; - contract agreement or order from buyer outside Malawi; - bank account details; and - a letter from the seller providing evidence of the source of the forestry product being exported. The seller should be a licenced operator or member of a cooperative) to hold an export licence. The Chief Licensing Officer subsequently directs the client to the Forestry Licensing System's Office (FLSO) to submit his application.
2. Application	The applicant's details are recorded in the Forestry Rights Administration Support (FRAS). The application fee is paid at the Accounts Office and the receipt of payment is taken to the Forestry Licensing System's Office (FLSO) to be recorded in the FRAS and the receipt scanned. The completed application form is printed, signed by the applicant and sent to the Chief Licensing Officer (CLO) to initiate the approval process.
3. Approval	The Chief Licensing Officer (CLO) forwards the application to the Director of Forestry and makes a recommendation whether the application should be approved or not. The Director sends all approved and rejected applications back to the CLO, and on to the Forestry Licensing System's Office (FLSO) to be entered and approved in FRAS.
4. Payments	The application's approval or rejection is notified to the applicant who takes the approved application to the Accounts Office for payment of the annual operational fees. The Accounts Officer attaches the General Receipt to the application which is taken to the FLSO.
5. Licensing	The Licence is printed by the Forestry Licencing Systems Office, sent to the Director of Forestry for signature, after which, it is dispatched to the licensee.
Export Permit Allocating Process	
1. Preliminary	Any applicant shall meet the Chief Licensing Officer to understand the procedures in place and documents required: - the relevant Export License; - CD1 form; - a Phytosanitary Certificate of the forest produce to be exported; - the payment of fees of MWK 5,000 per consignment truck of 45m ³ for a maximum of 21 days. The Chief Licensing Officer refers the Exporter to the Forestry Licensing System's Office (FLSO) to submit the application for a permit.
2. Application	The exporter provides the Forestry Licencing Systems Office (FLSO) with details of his Export License and additional information for each consignment, before he is granted a permit number.
3. Payments	The exporter pays for each permit to be issued at the Accounts Office and the applicant provides staff with the permit numbers. The Accounts Office records the permit numbers upon receipt. The exporter then takes the receipt to the Forestry Licensing System's Office (FLSO) where the receipt is being scanned.
4. Issuance	The Forestry Licencing Systems Office (FLSO) prints all the permits and the client receives the final signed permits.

(ii) Awarding Procedures of Contracts

Besides the different licenses and permits granted by the Department of Forestry, it is also possible, under section 36 of FA, that the Minister authorises the Director of Forestry to enter into a forest plantation agreement with any non-governmental organisation or community which may wish to plant trees in forest reserves, public land, customary land and private land.”

The FA grants specific responsibilities and roles to the Director of Forestry such as initiating and facilitating co-management agreements, in accordance with section 25 of FA, and/or village forest areas, as per section 30 of FA. The legal framework does not include any insights or guidance on the terms of the forest regional agreements subject to negotiation and there are no model contracts that the Director of Forestry may follow.

Before 2017, there were no requirement to carry out bidding processes before awarding forestry agreements and the authorities allocated forest lands to companies after direct negotiations. However, while the law is silent about the award procedures, forestry agreements have increasingly been awarded through tender rounds since 2017. A bidding process and evaluation procedure is being implemented for the award of contracts.

Stages	Procedure
Request for Proposals and site visits	<p>The Ministry invites bidders to submit technical and financial proposals within specified period of time, generally three months.</p> <p>The request for proposals includes the instructions and the criteria for evaluation. Bidders are also encouraged to visit the project sites in order to assess the site conditions, water and other utilities, climatic conditions and any other matters considered relevant before submitting their bids.</p> <p>A pre-bid conference for interested parties is convened and during which interested bidders can seek clarifications and make suggestions in writing for consideration by the Ministry.</p>
Proposal	<p>Interested candidates submit proposals or letters to the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining with all previous activities recorded.</p> <p>The following documents shall be included in the technical bid envelope:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - technical capacity details of the bidder including experience; - a concept report with financial and investment plan for the project; - financial capacity details of the bidder including information on its equity and net cash accruals; - power of attorney for signing the bid; - copy of the memorandum and article of association; - copy of the latest audited financial statements; <p>The financial bid shall include the financial offer in a format provided by the request for proposals.</p>
Evaluation	<p>The technical criteria below are published in the request for proposals along with their corresponding scores for the evaluation of technical proposals. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of years' experience in managing forest plantation; - proven experience in value addition technologies with regards to forestry products; - proven familiarity with eco-tourism development and management; and - the minimum net worth of the bidder. <p>The shortlisted bidders are informed so that their financial offer can be opened in their presence. The financial bids are evaluated based on the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the fixed annual concession fee; - the minimum investment levels in the project in the first years specified in the request for proposals; and - the level of involvement of local communities. <p>The selection method should be specified in the request for proposal and generally follows the quality and cost based selection which gives a score to the points of the technical proposals of the shortlisted bidders and to their corresponding financial proposals. The calculation method of the score to be awarded to each bid are specified in the request for proposals.</p>

Stages	Procedure
Draft agreement	The bidder with the highest combined technical and financial score will be invited for negotiation through a Letter of Award (LoA). The Ministry shall then draft the forestry agreement and other relevant information including all relevant information about financial requirements (royalties, annual concession fees...) bank guarantee and minimum expenditure.
Signature of the contract	After agreeing a draft contract, both parties sign the agreement, which takes immediate effect.

Types of Rights

(i) Rights issued by the Department of Forestry

According to section 82 of FA, “No person shall engage in commercial processing of any wood or forest produce without a permit from the Director of Forestry’.

Section 83 of the FA also states that “No indigenous wood shall be moved from any private land to any place outside the private land without a permit issued by the Director of Forestry. Any revenue realised from the removal of the indigenous wood from leasehold land shall all accrue to the Village Natural Resources Management Committee of the area...”

The forestry legislation specifies various types of permits that can be issued including; Licence To Collect Logs in Forest Reserves, Conveyance Certificate, License to Prospect, License to Prospect Minerals in a Forest Reserve, Licence to Extract Quarry Stones in a Forest Reserve, Licence to Operate a Quarry Plant in a Forest Reserve, Export License, Export permit.

In addition to the rights listed above, the Department of Forestry has the following rights in place, which do not necessary relate to logging activities. These are Import License, Import permit, Licence to Construct a road in a Forest Reserve, Licence for Installation of Telecommunication Equipment in a Forest Reserve, Licence to Install Electricity Grid in a Forest Reserve, Licence To Construct Lodges in a Forest Reserve, License to Hang/Erect Bee Hives in a Forest Reserve, and Operational Licence Allowing Eco-Tourism Services.

Register of licences

The legislation does not seem to mention any requirement to maintain a cadaster system for the forestry licences and agreements with the timely and comprehensive information regarding the licence holder, coordinates of the license area, the date of application, date of award and duration of the license, and the commodity being produced.

We understand that the Department of Forestry does not maintain a list of all rights in a register. It appears that the list of different rights active during 2017/18 financial year is scattered between the central office and the decentralised regional offices of the Department of Forestry. We understand that the Department of Forestry does not make public any list of licences or concessions.

Policy on disclosure of forestry agreements

The forestry legislation does not include any express restrictions on the public disclosure of contracts and licenses by the government. The existing agreements entered into by Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining and private operators do not contain a confidentiality clause which prevents the public disclosure of the terms of these contracts.

Forestry Sector Contribution to the Economy

Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Based on data received from NSO, the forestry sector accounted for MKW 99,806 million on average of the calendar years 2017 and 2018 and averaging 7.13% of the GDP at the constant prices.

Table 25: Forestry sector contribution to GDP

Sector	2016	2017	2018 *	Average 2016/17	Average 2017/18
	(a) MWK million	(b) MWK million	(c) MWK million	[(a) +(b)]/2 MWK million	[(b) +(c)]/2 MWK million
Forestry and logging (d)	95,257	98,418	101,194	96,838	99,806
Gross Domestic Product at Constant Market Prices (e)	1,306,937	1,372,731	1,427,353	1,339,834	1,400,042
% GDP (d)/(e)	7.29%	7.17%	7.09%	7.23%	7.13%

Source: Annual Economic Report 2018

* Projections

Contribution to Domestic Revenue

The forestry sector's contribution to the Malawian economy has steadily increased from MKW 5,411 million in 2016/17 FY to MKW 6,813.00 Million in 2017/18 FY, as shown in the table below:

Table 26: Forestry sector contribution to Domestic revenue

Sector	2016/17 FY MWK million	2017/18 FY MWK million
Total Forestry Revenues (**) (a)	5,411	6,813
Domestic Revenue (*) (b)	838,463	980,274 (***)
% Forestry (a)/(b)	0.65%	0.70%

(*) Source: Annual Economic report 2017

(**) Source: EITI Reporting template 2016/17 from companies and Government Agencies

(***) Projected

Contribution to Exports

The sector gave 28 export licences and 861 export permits to various exporters, such as Raiply Malawi and a number of individuals to export forest products to several countries such as Republic of South Africa, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Raiply Malawi is the main exporter in terms of quantity and variety of forest products.

Based on the information received from the Department of Forestry and the Annual Economic Report, the exports of forestry sector during 2017/18 FY amounted to MKW 3,334 million compared to MKW 4,339 in 2016/17 FY as set out below:

Table 27: Forestry sector contribution to exports

Forest Product	Quantity exported	Export Value		
		USD	Rands	MWK
MDF Plain boards (sheets)	118,760 sheets	1,138,650	20,360,259	1,940,578,808
Rubber	940 cubic meters		5,600,000	310,200,000
Rubber Timber (kg)	970,200 kgs	1,424,254		1,025,462,592
Colombo roots(kg)	32,000 kgs	80,000		58,055,272
Total Revenue				3,334,296,672

Source: Department of Forestry

Source: Annual Economic Report 2018

The exports of the forestry sector declared by the Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA) during the 2017/18 FY amounted to MKW 9,850 million, as set out below:

Table 28: Exports of forestry sector declared by the MRA

Description of commodity	2017/18 FY MWK
Malawi Natural Rubber	2,831,894,855
Sawn Timber from Rubber, Treated, Kilned and Dried	455,750,630
Shutterply	1,615,824,298
Ply Wood	35,251,937
Laminated Pine Shelvings	831,774,354
Shutter board	186,847,809
Block Board	168,808,258
Kiln Dried Timber ,Glulam Timber	4,818,979
Machined Timber	8,158,744
Mdf Plain Board Grade A	3,385,353,433
Mdf Plain Board Grade B	164,764,052
Mdf Laminated Board-Double Side White	24,898,325
Mdf Plain Board and Mdf Melamine	10,852,529
Mdf Double Side Laminated : White, Cherry , Beech	49,540,837
Mdf Plain Board, Mdf Double Side Laminated	29,271,914
Laminated Pine Shelvings	14,296,814
Mdf Plain Board and Mdf Melamine Laminated	11,935,503
Other	10,500,000
Forestry Seeds	950,974
Polythene Tubes	2,098,495
Seeds	6,503,267
Total exports of forestry sector	9,850,096,006

Source: MRA

Based on the data received from Raiply Malawi Ltd, details of exports of main commodities in the forestry sector can be summarised as follows for the 2017/18 FY:

Table 29: Exports declared by Raiply Malawi Ltd

Description	2017/18 FY MWK	2016/17 FY MWK
Timber and timber products	2,678,732,588	702,798,104
Total exports of forestry sector	2,678,732,588	702,798,104

Source: Reporting template from Raiply Malawi Ltd

Based on the above, the contribution of the forestry sector to the total exports of the country can be summarised as follows for 2017/18 FY:

Table 30: Contribution of the forestry sector to the total exports

Source	DoF/AER (in million MWK)	MRA (in million MWK)
Exports out of the Forestry Sector (a)	3,334	9,850
Total exports as per AER (b)	1,654,515	1,654,515
% forestry exports (a)/(b)	0.20%	0.60%

Challenges faced by the Forestry Sector

Amongst the many challenges, the following have been picked as major ones impeding progress in the implementation of activities in the forestry sector:

- i. Continued encroachments in protected areas and on customary estates, mainly through commercial charcoal and firewood production, illegal cultivation and settlements;
- ii. Forest fires in Government plantations led to loss of revenue as well as young stands;
- iii. High rate of vacancies for both technical and support staff in most stations reaching up to 60 percent and above;
- iv. Continued absenteeism in stations mainly in Government Plantations. This negatively affected the performance of the Department in various fields;
- v. Increased number of dilapidated buildings (offices and staff houses). Moreover, some districts have no forestry offices e.g. Chitipa, Balaka, Neno and Phalombe;
- vi. Illegal logging. This will require more resources in order for the Government to recruit more forestry officers for monitoring and to man check points with the Police and also to train the Police and Customs officials; and
- vii. Non-compliance with EITI reporting by some companies operating in the forestry sector. For instance, at the time of finalization of this report, Vizara Plantation had not submitted its EITI reporting templates.

5.6 Transport Activities/Railway Sector

For a landlocked country such as Malawi, road and rail systems and those of the neighbouring countries are the corner stone for international trading and transportation from and to seaports. The transport system is currently comprising 15,451 kilometres of roads, 810 kilometres of railway track, four major lake harbours and five commercial airports³⁵.

The very first railway track to be built in Malawi was from Blantyre to Chiromo, on the south bank of the Shire River in 1909. Since that time, several rail projects have been built³⁶. Passing through Mozambique, the rail covers a distance of 799 kilometres from Blantyre to the port of Nacala and a distance of 568 kilometres from Blantyre to the Port of Beira³⁷.

Transportation of Malawi minerals

Extractive companies operating in Malawi use their own vehicles as primary means of transport to move extracted minerals throughout and outside the country. Therefore, revenues from transportation of minerals extracted from Malawi are not expected to be material.

Transport project for coal extracted from abroad

The Nacala Railway project was developed for the transportation of coal extracted from mines located in Western Mozambique to the Mozambican Port of Nacala passing through Malawi lands. The project was meant to develop rail access from the deep-water port of Nacala to the company's mines near Moatize in the North of Mozambique³⁸.

Under an agreement signed between the Government of Malawi and the Brazilian mining company Vale Logistics Ltd in December 2011, the company financed the construction of 136.5 kilometres of railroad from Kachaso in Chikwawa on the western border of Malawi, passing through Mwanza and Neno Districts to join the existing railway network at Nkaya junction in the Balaka District in the South central of Malawi. Vale Logistics Ltd started operating trains on the rail line in 2016³⁹. The Moatize railway is used for transportation of coal extracted from Mozambique to be delivered to the other part of Mozambique passing through Malawi territory.

The Concessionaires, Vale Logistics Limited and Central East African Railways Company Ltd pay concession fees to the Government of Malawi based on the quantities of coal transported from Mozambique by rail.

The Brazilian mining company also concluded a partnership with Mozambican State-Owned Enterprise Mozambique Ports and Railways (CFM) in July 2012 to improve the existing line of the Nacala Logistics Corridor⁴⁰.

Given that the rail route to the Indian Ocean is shorter than existing export routes from most parts of Zambia, it has potential of becoming the main international mode of goods transport from all or parts of Zambia, to both ports of Nacala and Beira.

³⁵ <http://www.motpwh.gov.mw/index.php/about-us>

http://www.malawi.gov.mw/images/Publications/NTMP_Final_Documents/Sub_Sectr_Rail/NTMP_Rail_Sub-Sectoral_Plan.pdf page 20

³⁷ <http://www.motpwh.gov.mw/index.php/about-us>

³⁸ "Mining drives African rail plans". *Railway Gazette*. 1 November 2010. Retrieved 30 November 2017.

³⁹ Annual Economic Report 2016

⁴⁰ "Vale starts work on Nacala corridor". *Railway Gazette*. 10 December 2012. Retrieved 30 November 2017.

Legal Framework in transport sector

The rail sub-sector is regulated by the following legislations:

Table 31: Legal framework in transport sector

Type	Descriptions
Railways Act²⁷ (1907)	Provides the regulations of construction, control, management and operation of all railways in Malawi. The RA is framed in a way that provides for public sector and private sector participation in the railway subsector in Malawi.
Public-Private Partnership Act (2011)	Enacted by the Parliament of Malawi in December 2011, this act regulates the partnership agreements between the public sector and the private sector for the supply of infrastructures and delivery of services as a means of contributing towards sustaining economic growth, social development and infrastructure development of the country.
Roads Fund Administration Act (2006)	The main purposes of this Act are to create an administration Board to raise, administer and account for funds for construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of public roads, as well as to set up a Roads Administration Fund
Concession agreements	The Government of Malawi signed concession agreements with two companies: CEAR and Vale Logistics Ltd. These agreements enclose specific terms and requirements for both parties with regards the Project Financing of the Nacala Corridor.

Challenges and Lessons Learnt

Encroachment, vandalism and theft remain big challenges in the railway sub-sector. The Department of Railway Services continues to engage communities living close to railway lines, conducting sensitization activities. In addition, the Department of Railway Services has commenced bush clearing, stumps removal, grubbing and assessment of railway infrastructure materials on the 72km Bangula-Marka section. Progress is at 60 percent with the activities expected to be extended to other sections of the railway line. This will help curb encroachment and theft of railway infrastructure.

The sector also has capacity constraints with respect to Government's ability to effectively monitor the performance of the concessionaires as well as the various projects that are being implemented. The Department of Railway Services has hired 15 graduate engineers who are being trained on railway engineering in collaboration with CEAR.

Institutional Framework in the Forestry Sector

Stakeholders	Descriptions
Ministry of Transport and Public Works	Government Entity responsible for the administration of the transportation sector in Malawi. Its mission is to provide a safe and sustainable transport system that can foster a competitive operation of commercially viable, financially sustainable and environmentally friendly services.
Railway Division	This division was created in March 2010 and is responsible for all matters relating to railway transportation as well as issues relating to the implementation of policies and directives sanctioned by Government and various Regional and International conventions to which Malawi is party. The purpose of the Railways Division is to ensure a safe, efficient and reliable railway transport system for ease of movement of goods, people and services.

Institutional Framework in the Transport Sector

Stakeholders	Descriptions
Roads Fund Administration	<p>Set up in 2006, the mission of the Roads Fund Administration is to mobilise, administer and account for funds for the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of public roads in an efficient, transparent, effective and sustainable manner for the benefit of road users in Malawi⁴¹. The main objectives of the Roads Fund Administration are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote accountability and transparency in public roads financing and management; • help develop capacity of local construction industry and implementing agencies; • ensure efficient and effective use of funds; and • enforce excellence and professionalism in service delivery⁴².
The Public-Private Partnership Commission of Malawi (PPPC)	<p>The Public Private Partnership Commission was created as the Privatisation Commission under the Public Enterprises Act in 1996 and is governed by a policy. As the implementing Government Agency of the Public-Private Partnership Programme in Malawi, it is the only legal authority that implements divestiture of direct and indirect government interests in SOEs.</p> <p>This Commission is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing guidelines on best practices to assist sector ministries in the rolling out of their PPP projects; and • reviewing and assessment of PPP project affordability, value-for-money, feasibility, and contingent liabilities associated with PPP projects.
Providing support and advice to Contracting Authorities (CAs) in the following domains⁴³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • procurement process: supervising competitive bidding processes to select the best private sector offer; □ negotiation: providing backing to the CA during negotiations with the private sector provider; □ contract management/re-negotiation: assisting in on-going contract oversight, especially over the construction phase and assisting in contract re-negotiation and re-financing; □ liaison with PPP Monitoring and Review Unit at MoF: assist CAs in understanding the approval requirements, helping them develop necessary documents for review and generally guiding the CAs through the approval process; and • promotion and Capacity Building and providing the guidance on PPP procedures and processes.
Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA)	MRA is the tax authority responsible for the assessment, collection and accounting of fiscal revenues.

State Participation in the Extractive Sector in Malawi

An agreement was signed between the Government of the Republic of Malawi and the forestry companies which defined the area of plantation and exploited by the forestry companies.

In accordance with the agreement and the declaration made by the forestry companies retained in the reconciliation scope, there are no state shareholding in their share capital and there are no State-Owned Enterprises operating in the forestry sector in Malawi.

⁴¹ http://www.sdn.org.mw/budget-2011/votes-2011/Vote_274_-_Road_Fund_Administration.pdf

⁴² https://www.malawilii.org/mw/consolidatedlegislation/6908/roads_fund_adminstration_act_pdf_76596.pdf

⁴³ <http://www.pppc.mw/articles/about-us>

Figure 3: Railway Transport routes ⁴⁴



⁴⁴ Malawi National Transport Master Plan, Ministry of Transport and Public Works http://www.malawi.gov.mw/images/Publications/NTMP_Final_Documents/Sub_Sector_Rail/NTMP_Rail_Sub-Sectoral_Plan.pdf

5.7 Collection and Distribution of the Extractive Revenues

Budget Process ⁴⁵

The Public Financial Management (PFM) Act 2003, coupled with the introduction of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), introduced in the budget for the first time in the 1994/95 FY and has significantly enhanced the national budget process.

The Government of Malawi (GoM) has gone through various stages of budgetary reforms. This involved transformation of budgeting methods from incremental to performance or result based budgeting (based on activities). Currently, Malawi uses a cash budget system.

The cash budget system is based on the principle that no cash is to be released to line ministries or other budget heads unless sufficient funds are available in the Treasury's main bank accounts, in this case account number 1 at the Reserve Bank of Malawi (RBM), to cover government expenditure. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) can decide which activities are to be funded among those initially approved by Parliament in the budget.

It is the responsibility of the Minister of Finance to present a statement of the estimated receipts and the expenditure of the government in respect of each financial year before the National Assembly.

The key budget documents include:

- i. **Budget Statement:** This is the budget speech read in the National Assembly by the Minister of Finance. It is a summary of the whole budget but also covers an outlook of the world economy, performance and achievements of the previous budget, summary of main Government policies, objectives and targets, tax policy measures and expenditure controls;
- ii. **Economic report:** Provides details of the world economy outlook and the economic performance of Malawi in the preceding year;
- iii. **Financial Statements:** This provides a broad summary of the budget both revenue and expenditure by sector of the economy;
- iv. **Output Base:** This presents more details on the budget. It outlines a ministry's objectives, achievements, challenges for the previous period as well as the activities to be undertaken with related costs and outputs;
- v. **Detailed Estimates:** Provides details of all expenditure for all the votes up to the sub-item level. This forms the basis of accounting in Government.

The budgeting process includes reviewing proposals on major issues and initiatives, setting programme goals, objectives and their associated costs as well as prioritising the proposals submitted or developed.

The principles are as follows:

1. The policy development and planning process needs to begin well in advance of the budget preparation process;
2. Policy decisions should be well documented and incorporated into the budget preparation instructions;
3. The results of the policy planning and development process will strengthen if specific goals and objectives are defined. These may include major government initiatives and other sector specific programmes;
4. Policies should be a major determining factor of budgetary ceilings for ministries and departments; and
5. Policies should identify the priorities to guide allocation of funds among competing needs. Ministries and departments should therefore submit proposals which are consistent with government priorities.

⁴⁵ Source: Government of Malawi Budget Framework paper FY15/16 (www.mfdp.gov.lr).

Revenues Collection

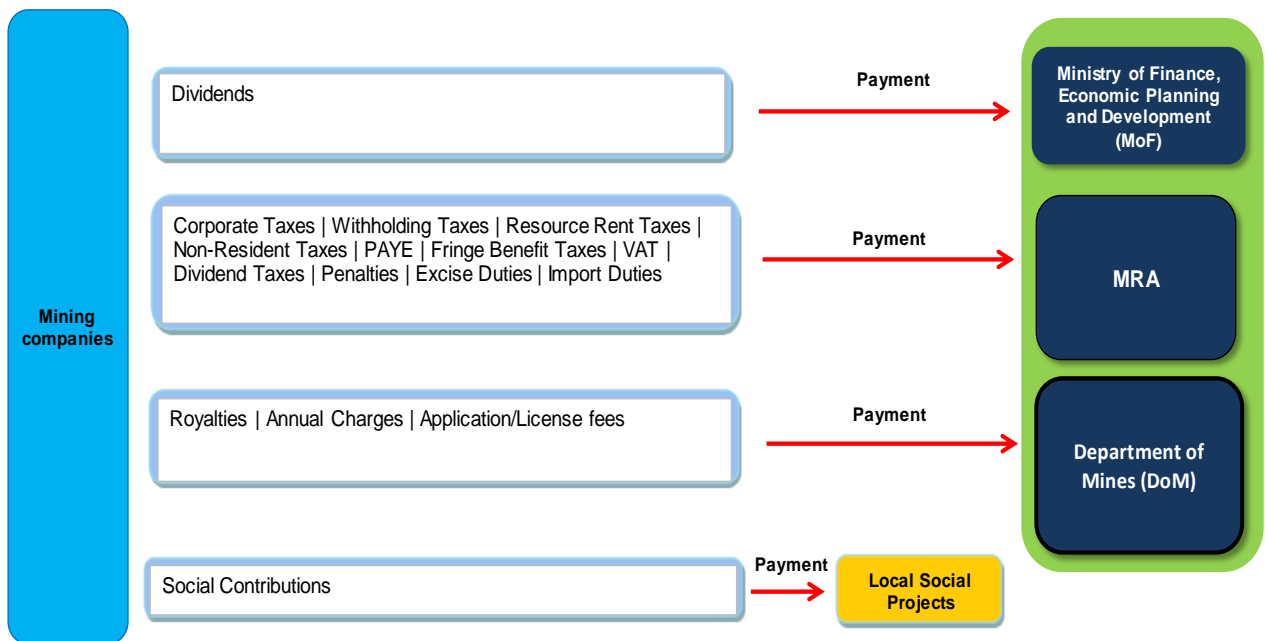
The National Budget is the Government’s plan on how to collect and spend money to deliver services to the citizens of Malawi. The budget begins on 1st July and ends the following year on 30th June. This is referred to as the Financial year.

Revenue comes from different sources, such as taxes and non-tax revenue and borrowing from local banks and other countries. According to sections 172-173 of the Constitution of Malawi, “All revenues or other funds raised or received for the purposes of the Government shall, subject to this Constitution and any Act of Parliament, be paid into and form one fund, to be known as the Consolidated Fund.

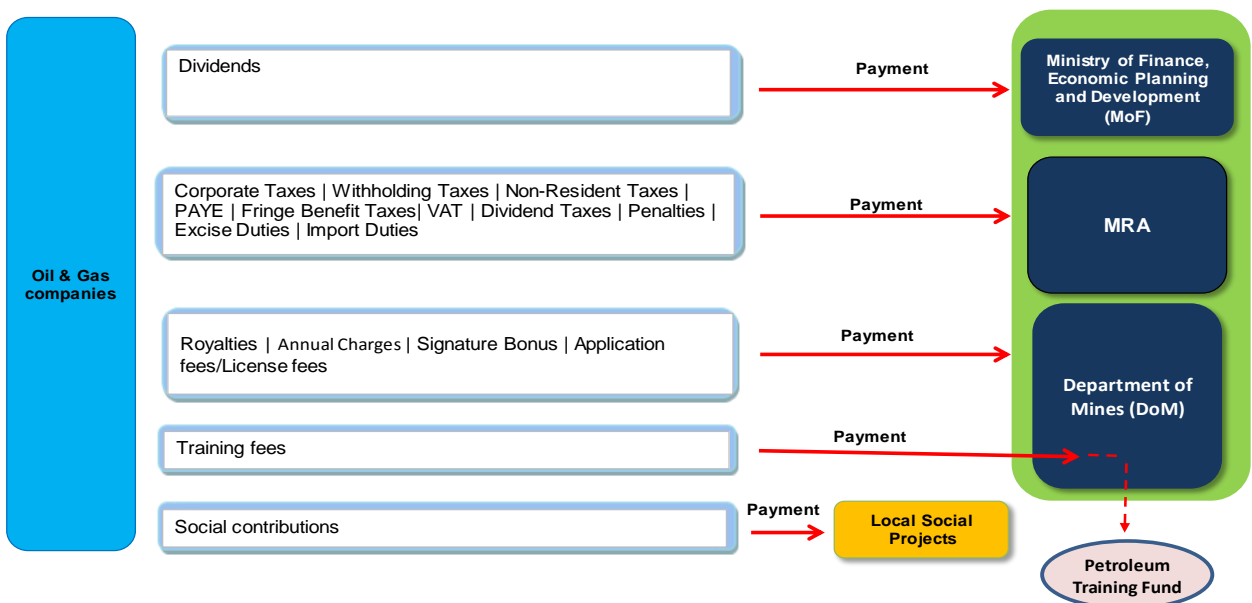
No funds shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund except in the manner prescribed by the National Assembly.”

The extractive revenue collections framework can be represented diagrammatically as follows:

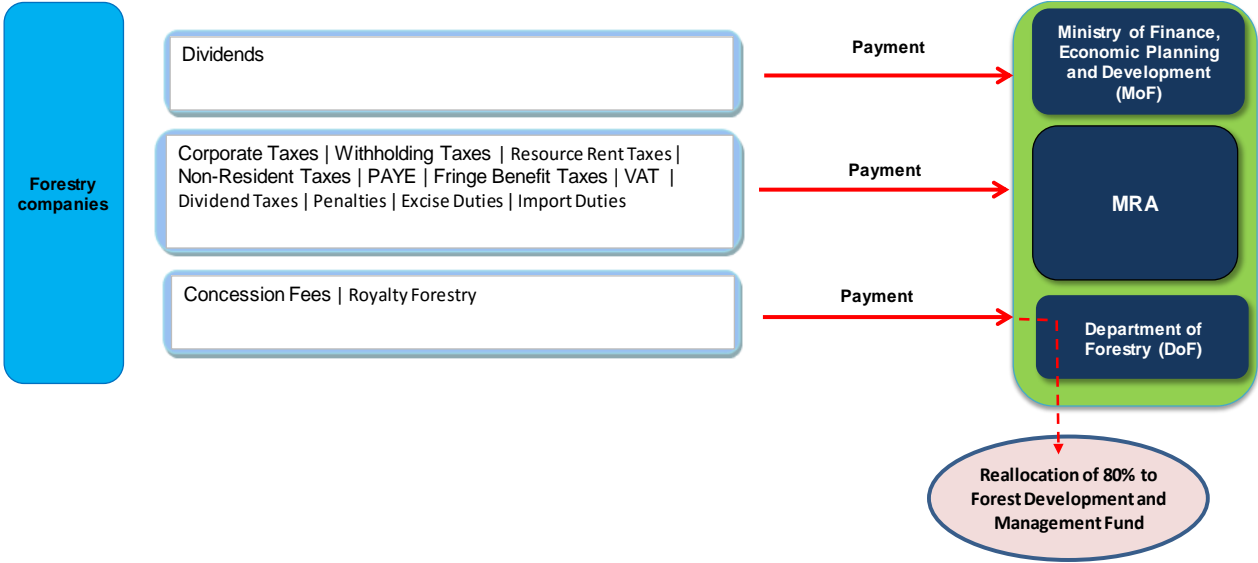
• **Mining Sector**



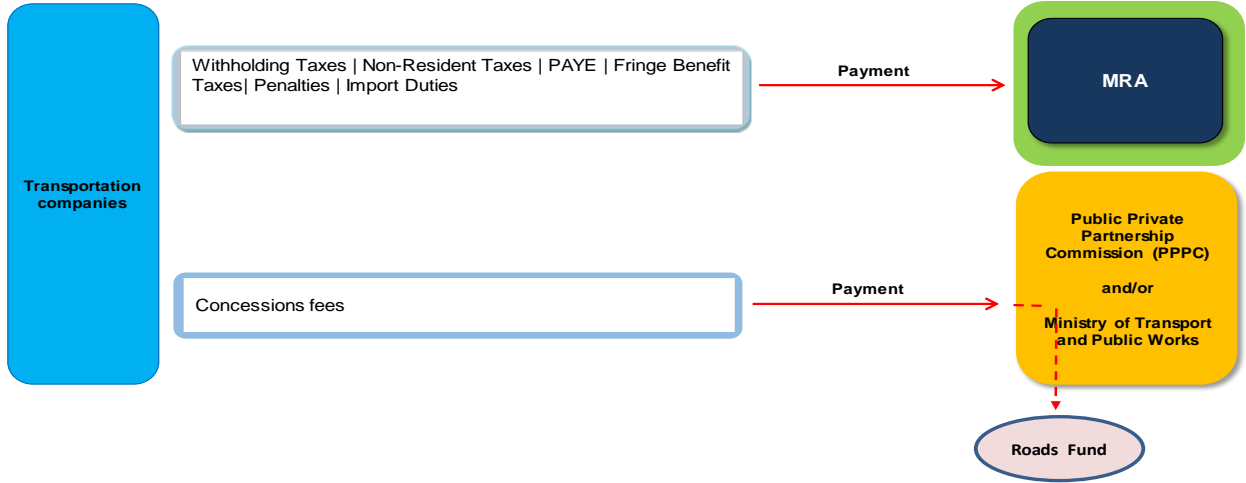
• **Oil and Gas Sector**



• Forestry Sector:



• Transportation



Revenue allocation

All revenues raised are deposited into the Malawi Government Account Number 1 at the Reserve Bank of Malawi which forms the Consolidated Fund as stipulated in sections 172-173 of the Constitution of Malawi. Government revenues are available for appropriation by the legislation for general government spending. We note that there is no provision within the legislation in Malawi governing any Sub-National Transfers.

(i) Petroleum Training Fund

According to the the Third Schedule of the Petroleum (Prescribed Fees and Annual Charges) Regulations, petroleum companies shall contribute training fees at 7 million Kwacha for exploration Licence per annum per block and at 21 million Kwacha per annum per block for production licence.

Training fees from Oil and Gas companies are paid directly to the Petroleum Training Fund account. The Petroleum Training Fund is a separate bank fund which is different from the Government Account number 1. It is managed by the Ministry responsible for Mining and Petroleum and aims to fund capacity building activities in the Oil and Gas sector.

(ii) Forest Development and Management Fund

The FDMF became operational in the 2011/12 FY. Its aim is to promote the conservation and management of forest resources in order to increase forest cover in the country. In the year under review, the FDMF was allocated MK800,658,435.47. The major activities for FDMF in 2018/19 financial year included the following:

- Tree planting and management including tree survival promotion;
- Contract work in Government plantations for various silvicultural activities;
- Management of natural regenerants;
- Conduct law enforcement through patrols in forest reserves and on customary land;
- Training 73 Forestry Assistants, 51 of whom are now pursuing the Forestry Diploma course at the Malawi College of Forestry and Wildlife; and
- Review of the Forest Act (1997), which is still in progress.

According to the Department of Forestry, total revenues collected by the department during the FY 2017/18 was K647,243,783.42. major source of revenue being concessions, sale of logs and royalties on forestry products. Most of revenue was collected from plantations mostly Viphya.

(iii) Roads Fund

The Roads Fund is separate from the state budget. Its purpose is:

- to finance the maintenance and rehabilitation of public roads; and
- to administer any monetary contribution of donor-funded projects for the construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of any public road.

5.8 Beneficial ownership

Legal and regulatory framework governing companies

The legal framework governing companies incorporated in Malawi is the Companies Act (2013), which provides guidelines for the formation, administration, and winding up of registered corporate bodies. The Companies Act (2013) is expected to be reformed in the near future to include further transparency and disclosure provisions in the law.

There are various types of companies which can be formed in Malawi;

- Private Limited Liability Company – section 23 of the companies Act 2013;
- Public Limited Liability Company – section 24 of the companies Act 2013;
- A Limited by Guarantee – section 25 of the companies Act 2013; and
- A State Owned Company – section 26 of the companies Act 2013.

Beneficial ownership in Malawi's legal and regulatory framework

Disclosure requirements for private companies

The definition of “beneficial ownership” should not necessarily be linked to share ownership. Owning more than a certain percentage of shares certainly gives a meaningful indication of beneficial ownership. However, in identifying the real beneficial owner, the focus should also be on contractual and informal arrangements.

The notion of control or beneficial ownership has not been treated by the Companies Act. However, the Financial Crime Act (2017) provides a clear definition of beneficial ownership in Malawi as follows: “Beneficial Owner means a natural person who ultimately owns or controls a customer or a person on whose behalf, a transaction is conducted and includes a natural person who exercises ultimate effective control over a legal person or arrangement.”

Disclosure requirements for mining companies

The term beneficial ownership is mentioned in section 16 of the Mines and Minerals Act (1981) which refers to the application for granting of licences. The following information is required in respect of the applicant:

- if it is an individual, his full name and nationality; or
- in the case of a body corporate, its name and place of incorporation, the names and nationalities of the directors or equivalent officers and, if the body corporate has a share capital, the name of any person who is the beneficial owner of more than five per cent of the issued share capital;

The term “Beneficial owner” is stated in this Act. However, its definition is more akin to a shareholder as opposed to beneficial ownership, leaving room for ambiguity.

Disclosure requirements for Oil and Gas companies

Furthermore, the term beneficial ownership is also mentioned in the Petroleum Exploration and Production Act (1983). Section 79 of PEPA refers to the application for the grant of petroleum exploration licences “shall give in respect to the person... making the application, in case of body corporate..., if the body corporate has a share capital, the name of any person who is the beneficial owner of more than five percent of the issued share capital.”

Disclosure requirements for Government officials

Currently, there are no specific rules for government officials to disclose their interests, incomes or assets in/from the extractive sector. However, all senior Govt officials are supposed to declare their assets to the Office of Directorate of Public Assets Declaration.

EITI requirements

The 2016 EITI Requirement recommends that implementing countries maintain a publicly available register of the beneficial owners of the corporate entity(ies) that bid for, operate or invest in extractive assets, including the identity(ies) of their beneficial owner(s), the level of ownership and details of how ownership or control is exerted. Where possible, beneficial ownership information should be incorporated in existing filings by companies to corporate regulators, stock exchanges or agencies regulating extractive industry licensing. Where this information is already publicly available, the EITI Report should include guidance on how to access this information.

Currently, full details of the beneficial owners of companies operating in the extractive industries are not publicly available in Malawi.

By 1 January 2017, the Malawi multi-stakeholder group published a roadmap for disclosing beneficial ownership information in accordance with clauses (c) - (f) below. The multi-stakeholder group determined milestones and deadlines in the roadmap. The Beneficial Ownership Roadmap is available on the EITI website under the following link:

<https://eiti.org/document/malawi-beneficial-ownership-roadmap>

As from 1 January 2020, the EITI report must include implementing countries' requests, and companies disclose of beneficial ownership information.

Beneficial Ownership as defined by the EITI Standard

- i) A beneficial owner in respect of a company means the natural person(s) who directly or indirectly ultimately owns or controls the corporate entity*
- ii) The multi-stakeholder group should agree an appropriate definition of the term beneficial owner. The definition should be aligned with international norms and relevant national laws into existence, and should include ownership threshold(s). The definition should also specify reporting obligations for politically exposed persons.*
- iii) Publicly listed companies, including wholly-owned subsidiaries, are required to disclose the name of the stock exchange and include a link to the stock exchange filings where they are listed.*
- iv) In the case of joint ventures, each entity within the venture should disclose its beneficial owner(s), unless it is publicly listed or is a wholly-owned subsidiary of a publicly listed company. Each entity is responsible for the accuracy of the information provided.*

Proposed Definition of Beneficial Ownership

In accordance with the EITI Standard, Requirement 2:i5.f.i, “a beneficial owner in respect of a company means the natural person(s) who directly or indirectly ultimately owns or controls the corporate entity”. Further to Requirement 2.5.f.ii and in accordance with MSG’s decision, a beneficial owner is defined as:

Proposal for a definition of beneficial ownership

A beneficial owner in respect of a company means the natural person(s) who directly or indirectly ultimately owns or controls the corporate entity. In addition, a beneficial owner shall include legal owners and share ownership of such corporate entity (ies):

- a) The definition also includes all the private trusts and names of those beneficiaries of those private trusts and their details. For the purpose of the reporting process:
 - a percentage of 5% of direct shares held by a natural person, shall be evidence of ownership or control through shareholding; and
 - a percentage of 5% of indirect shares held by a natural person, shall be evidence of ownership or control through shareholding.*
- b) This definition also includes publicly listed companies, including wholly-owned subsidiaries, which would be required to disclose the name of the stock exchange and include a link to the stock exchange filings where they are listed.*
- c) In the case of joint ventures, each entity within the venture should disclose its beneficial owner(s), unless it is publicly listed or is a wholly-owned subsidiary of a publicly listed company. Each entity is responsible for the accuracy of the information provided.*

The following definition of Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs) was agreed by the MSG according the beneficial ownership disclosure roadmap:

Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)

PEPs are defined as individuals belong to one of the following categories:

- a) an individual who holds, or has held, public office, and includes— (i) a Head of State or Government; (ii) a Minister; (iii) a Deputy Minister; (iv) a politician; (v) a political party official; (vi) a judicial official or other senior official of a quasi-judicial body; (vii) a military official; (viii) a member of an administrative, management or supervisory body of a State owned enterprise;*
- b) an individual who is, or has been, entrusted with a public function by a State, public body or a local or international organisations;*
- c) an immediate family member of a person referred to in paragraph (a); or*
- d) a close associate of a person referred to in paragraph (a).*

Beneficial ownership declaration

According to the above proposed definition, the companies to be selected for reporting information on their beneficial ownership would be required to submit a beneficial ownership declaration. Accordingly, the following information should be made available:

- **Name of beneficial owner.** full name(s) of the company's beneficial owner(s) and information on their identity (ies) including:
 - **Name of any politically exposed person**, where any owner is also a 'politically involved person', this should be mentioned.
 - **Identifying details.** Additional details are required in order to narrow down a beneficial owner to one individual.
- **Contact.** A means of contacting the beneficial owner such as a business address.
- **Means of control.** A description of how the beneficial owner and any politically engaged persons exercise control over the company. If there is a chain of companies between the beneficial owner and the natural resource asset, for example, this would mean the name of every company within the chain. In some cases, there may be an additional link, such as a private agreement between the beneficial owner and the owner of the last company in the chain, in which case this additional link should also be declared. Third parties should then be in a position to verify some, if not all, information declared in the shareholder registers.
- **Signed statement of accuracy:** a senior official from the company should sign a statement to confirm that the information provided is accurate.

5.9 Auditing and accounting

Extractive Companies

Sections 231 to 243 of the Companies Act (2013) provides guidance on the issue of audits. Some of the specific provisions in the Companies Act are as follows:

- S13 (1) stipulates that a private company with an annual turnover of twenty million Kwacha or less shall be exempted from having audited accounts;
- S13 (2) stipulates that a company limited by guarantee with an annual income of twenty million Kwacha or less shall be exempted from having audited accounts;
- S231 (1) stipulates that a company shall at each annual meeting, appoint an auditor to— hold office from the conclusion of the meeting until the conclusion of the next annual meeting; and audit the financial statements of the company and, if the company is required to complete group financial statements, those group financial statements, for the accounting period next after the meeting.
- S234 (1) require that persons to be appointed as auditors be only those duly qualified, eligible, and entitled to act as such under the Public Accountants and Auditors Act.
- S237 (1) stipulates that the first auditor of a company may be appointed by the directors of the company before the first annual meeting, and, if so appointed, holds office until the conclusion of that meeting.
- S246 stipulates that subject to the other provisions of this section, the financial statements of a company shall present a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the balance sheet date and of its profit or loss and cash flows for the accounting period.
- S250 stipulates that a member of, or holder of debentures of, a public company is entitled to be provided, on demand and without charge, with a copy of the company's last financial statements together with any directors' report and auditor's report on those financial statements.

We may conclude that the same requirements apply to extractive companies.

Additionally, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Malawi (ICAM) has adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Standards on Auditing (ISA) as applicable standards for corporate financial accounting and auditing in the country. The directive given by the ICAM states that all auditors in Malawi must adopt ISA standards. However, in fact, some auditors may not be applying ISA.

Government Entities

Government Entities are audited by the Auditor General (AG), the National Audit Office (NAO) and the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). NAO is headed by the Auditor-General. In June 2003, an Act was passed to update the public finance, procurement of goods and services and audit laws in Malawi: the Public Audit Act (PAA). According to Section 4 of the PAA “The Auditor General shall be responsible for carrying out the duties and responsibilities conferred upon him under the Constitution, this Act, or any other written law, and shall be responsible for the National Audit Office”.

At this point a discrepancy between the PAA and the constitution may hinder the independence of the Auditor General, thus, affecting his work. In accordance to Section 184 paragraph 2 of the Constitution, the Auditor General shall submit reports through the Minister of Finance instead of submitting his reports directly to the National Assembly. PAA, however, states in its Section 15 paragraph 1 that the Auditor General should forward his report to the President and to the Speaker of the National Assembly.

Though in both cases, the report goes to the National Assembly, the Constitution clearly states that the Auditor General should report to the Ministry of Finance. This may affect the AG’s independence and may pose an ethical issue.

As for the Public Account Committee (PAC), PAA in Part IV Section 19-1 stipulates that “the function of the Committee are to examine and report to the National Assembly on the financial statements of the Government generally, and in particular to examine and report on the financial statements of the Government in the light of the outputs proposed and the performance criteria in relation to estimates, together with each statement and report of the Auditor General presented to the National Assembly.”

PAC is a standing committee of Members of Parliament; whose responsibilities are to ensure along with the AG and NAO that public funds are put to good use.

The Malawi National Audit Office Auditing Standards are based on, and in full compliance with the Auditing Standards of the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI). The National Audit Office has adapted the INTOSAI Auditing Standards to fit the Malawi environment.

6.0 DEFINING THE RECONCILIATION SCOPE

The work included a general understanding of the extractive sector in Malawi. Government Agencies have been consulted in order to collect relevant information on the size of the extractive sectors in Malawi, their contributions to the economy and to government revenues, as a part of the process to define the scope for the reconciliation for the Fiscal Year ending 30 June 2018.

6.1 REVENUE FLOWS

6.1.1. Direct payments

Department of Mines (DoM)

In accordance with relevant laws and regulations there are three (3) categories of taxes payable by oil, gas and mining companies. These taxes are set out in the table below:

Table 32: List of direct payments to DoM

Ref.	Payment flows
1.1	Royalties paid
1.2	Annual Charges / Ground rent
1.3	"Mandatory" Training fees
1.4	Other material payments to Mining Authorities

All of the above fees and charges have been included in the reconciliation scope in order to ensure completeness of revenues.

Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA)

According to the relevant laws and regulation and data collected from MRA there are eight (8) categories of taxes payable by oil, gas, mining and forestry companies to MRA. These taxes are set out in the table below:

Table 33: List of direct payments to MRA

Ref.	Payment flows
2.1	Income tax paid
2.2	Non-resident tax
2.3	Pay As You Earn "PAYE"
2.4	Withholding tax on payments
2.5	Fringe Benefits Tax
2.6	Value Add Tax (VAT)
2.7	Customs duty / Excise Tax
2.8	Other payments to MRA

All of the above taxes have been included in the reconciliation scope in order to ensure the completeness of revenues.

Technical Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TEVETA)

According to the relevant laws and regulation and data collected from TEVETA there is one (1) category of payment flow by oil, gas, mining and forestry companies to TEVETA as noted below.

Table 34: List of direct payments to TEVETA

Ref.	Payment flows
2.11	TEVET Levy

Note

Section 20 (1) and (2) of the TEVET Act creates a TEVET Payroll levy into which “every employer” must pay “the sum of money equal to one per centum of the basic payroll in respect of the previous year”. This levy forms part of the TEVET Fund that is supposed to finance programmes approved by the Board of the TEVET Authority as defined in the TEVET Act

Department of Forestry (DoF)

According to the relevant legislations and regulations, there are eight (8) types of payment flows payable by forestry companies to DoF as set out in the table below:

Table 35: List of direct payments to DoF

N°	Payment flows
3.1	Sale of Firewood
3.2	Forest Seed Sales
3.3	Phytosanitary Certificates
3.4	Log Sales
3.5	License Fees
3.6	Export Permit
3.7	Concessions (logs and firewood)
3.8	Royalties on Forestry Produce

All of the above payment flows have been included in the reconciliation scope in order to ensure completeness of the income.

6.1.2. Social payments

These consist of all contributions made by extractive companies to promote local development and to finance social projects in line with the EITI Standard. The Standard encourages the Multi Stakeholder Board to apply a high standard of transparency to social payments and transfers by disclosing the parties involved in the transactions, the materiality of these payments and transfers to other benefit streams, including the recognition that these payments may be reported even though it is not possible to reconcile them.

These contributions can be voluntary or mandatory and can be made in cash or in kind depending on individual contracts. This category includes, inter alia: health infrastructure, school infrastructure, road infrastructure, market gardening infrastructure, projects related to the promotion of the agriculture as well as the grants provided to the population.

Social payments have been included in the 2017/18 EITI scopes through unilateral disclosure by extractive companies. These disclosures have been segregated between mandatory and voluntary social payments as follows:

Table 36: List of social payments

N°	Payment flows
4.1	Voluntary Corporate Social Responsibility
4.2	Mandatory Social Responsibility

6.1.3. Infrastructure provisions and barter arrangements

Payment flows related to barter arrangements involving infrastructure works as set out in EITI Requirement 4.3 have been included in the reporting templates in case they exist:

Table 37: List of payments under Infrastructure provisions and Barter arrangements

N°	Payment flows
5.1	Total budget of the Engagement/Project
5.2	Value of engagements/project incurred from 01/07/2017 to 30/06/2018
5.3	Cumulated value of engagements/project incurred on 30/06/2018

However, our review of the reporting templates showed that none of the companies included in the reconciliation scope reported expenses under infrastructure provisions or barter arrangements in their reporting template.

6.1.4. State's share of production and other in-kind revenues

There was no payment in-kind in the mining and forestry sectors during the Fiscal Year 2017/18. Furthermore, all Oil and Gas companies are still at the exploration phase. As a result, there were no in-kind revenues from the Oil and Gas sector during the Fiscal Year 2017/18.

6.1.5. Quasi fiscal expenditure

Quasi-fiscal expenditure includes arrangements where SOEs undertake public social expenditure such as payments for social services, public infrastructure, fuel subsidies and national debt servicing, outside of the national budgetary process. EITI Requirement 6.2, stipulates that the Multi-Stakeholder Board is required to develop a reporting process with a view to achieving a level of transparency commensurate with other payments and revenue streams and should include subsidiaries of State-Owned Enterprises and joint ventures. These payments have been included through unilateral disclosure by State-Owned Enterprises.

6.1.6. Subnational payments

There are no sub-national Government Agencies that receive direct or indirect revenues from the extractive companies.

6.1.6. Subnational transfer

There are no sub-national transfers under Malawian legislation

6.1.6. Loan and loan guarantees

Reporting entities have been requested to disclose any loans or loan guarantees provided to extractive companies by the Government or by State-Owned Enterprises.

None of the Government Agencies reported loans or loan guarantees granted to extractive companies.

6.2 EXTRACTIVE COMPANIES

6.2.1. Mining and petroleum companies

Based on the statement of revenues from DoM and MRA, fifteen (13) extractive companies have been retained in the reconciliation scope and which made payments above MWK 100,000,000 accounting for 95.6% of combined revenues of DoM and MRA before the reconciliation phase.

These entities are made up as follows:

Table 38: Structure of payments above the materiality threshold

Sector	Designation	Total Government receipts		Revenues above MT "to be reconciled"		Revenues below MT "unilateral disclosure by Gvt Entities"	
		Value (a)	%	Value (b)	%(b)/(a)	Value (c)	%(c)/(a)
Mining	Σ revenues (MKW)	16,126,322,344	98.33%	15,397,559,476	95.48%	728,762,868	4.52%
	Nb of companies	354	99.44%	11	3.11%	343	96.89%
Oil & Gas	Σ revenues (MKW)	274,506,844	1.67%	274,506,844	100.00%	0	0.00%
	Nb of companies	2	0.56%	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Total	Σ revenues (MKW)	16,400,829,188	100%	15,672,066,320	95.56%	728,762,868	4.44%
	Nb of companies	356	100%	13	3.65%	343	96.35%

Chancellor College and JTI Leaf made payments above the materiality threshold but they were excluded from the EITI Report based on the confirmation of DoM that the College was granted a license for extractives, the revenue shown to have been paid by the institution to MRA is not from provision and production arising from exploitation of minerals but for learning activities whilst for JTI Leaf, the company is fully engaged in agricultural activities.

Table 39: List of extractive companies included in the reconciliation scope

N°	Name of Company	Commodity
1	Mota Engil Ltd	Rock aggregate, gold, platinum group metals and base metals
2	Lafarge Cement Company Ltd	Limestone
3	Terrastone Ltd	Rock aggregate
4	Shayona Cement Corporation	Limestone
5	STRABAG International Limited	Rock aggregate
6	Cement Products (MW) Ltd	Limestone
7	Paladin (Africa) Ltd	Uranium
8	Cpl-mchenga Coal Mines Ltd	Coal
9	Optichem 2000 (Malawi) Ltd	Phosphate Rock
10	Zalewa Agriculture Lime Co	Limestone
11	Zunguziwa Quarry Ltd	Rock aggregate
12	RAK GAS MB45	Hydrocarbons
13	HAMRA OIL HOLDINGS LIMITED	Hydrocarbons

For extractive companies which made payments below the materiality threshold, these have been retained for unilateral disclosure by Government Agencies as detailed in Section 6.2 of the report in accordance with EITI Requirement 4.1.d.

6.2.2. Forestry companies

The Terms of Reference agreed by MSG states that the report shall cover the following forestry companies:

Table 40: List of forestry companies retained in the reconciliation scope

N°	Name of Company	Commodity
1	AKL Timber Processing	Forestry products
2	Raiply Malawi Ltd	Forestry products
3	Vizara Plantation	Forestry products
4	Total Land Care	Forestry products

6.3 GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Based on the scope proposed above, the Government Agencies that were required to submit reporting templates are as follows:

Table 41: List of Government Agencies required to submit reporting templates

N°	Name of Government Agency
1	Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA)
2	Department of Mines (DoM)
3	Department of Forestry (DoF)
4	Technical Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TEVETA)

Although the Ministry of Transport and Public Works does not have to submit templates to the reconciliation process, it remained part of the general reporting process to confirm the amount of payments received from transport companies and to provide contextual information about the sectors it regulates.

7.0 RECONCILIATION RESULTS

7.1 PAYMENT RECONCILIATION BETWEEN EXTRACTIVE COMPANIES AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

7.1.1. Reconciliation by Extractive Entity

The table below summarises the differences between the payments reported by extractive companies and receipts reported by Government Agencies. It includes consolidated figures based on the reporting templates prepared by each extractive entity and Government Agency, adjustments made by us following the reconciliation work and the residual, unreconciled differences. Details of the adjustments are presented in this report.

Table 42: Reconciliation by extractive entity

No.	Company	Templates Originally Logged			Adjustments			Adjustments		
		Extractive Company (a)	Government (b)	Difference (c) = (a - b)	Extractive Company (d)	Government (e)	Difference (f) = (d - e)	Extractive Company (g) = (a + d)	Government (h) = (b + e)	Difference (i) = (g - h)
1	Mota Engil Ltd	53,783,337	8,212,008,127	(8,158,224,790)	-	(8,129,888,046)	8,129,888,046	53,783,337	82,120,081	(28,336,744)
2	Lafarge Cement Company Ltd **	-	2,682,590,918	(2,682,590,918)	-	-	-	-	2,682,590,918	(2,682,590,918)
3	Terrastone Ltd	780,311,720	1,492,118,184	(711,806,464)	-	(1,213,912,749)	1,213,912,749	780,311,720	278,205,435	502,106,285
4	Shayona Cement Corporation	1,086,190,451	1,057,575,492	28,614,959	-	21,637,892	(21,637,892)	1,086,190,451	1,079,213,384	6,977,067
5	STRABAG International Limited *	-	821,958,818	(821,958,818)	-	-	-	-	821,958,818	(821,958,818)
6	Cement Products (MW) Ltd	538,982,793	366,998,409	171,984,384	-	-	-	538,982,793	366,998,409	171,984,384
7	Paladin (Africa) Ltd	191,170,469	205,351,093	(14,180,624)	20,466,624	-	20,466,624	211,637,093	205,351,093	6,286,000
8	Cpl-mchenga Coal Mines Ltd	164,806,371	165,730,942	(924,571)	714,854	-	714,854	165,521,225	165,730,942	(209,717)

7.1.1. Reconciliation by Extractive Entity

No.	Company	Templates Originally Logged			Adjustments			Adjustments		
		Extractive Company (a)	Government (b)	Difference (c) = (a - b)	Extractive Company (d)	Government (e)	Difference (f) = (d - e)	Extractive Company (g) = (a + d)	Government (h) = (b + e)	Difference (i) = (g - h)
9	Optichem 2000 (Malawi) Ltd	-	139,528,090	(139,528,090)	-	-	-	-	139,528,090	(139,528,090)
10	Zalewa Agriculture Lime Co	151,705,159	136,206,732	15,498,427	-	11,034,837	(11,034,837)	151,705,159	147,241,569	4,463,590
11	Zunguziwa Quarry Ltd	144,967,997	115,949,766	29,018,231	-	23,004,312	(23,004,312)	144,967,997	138,954,078	6,013,919
12	RAK GAS MB45	155,791,752	154,806,417	985,335	-	353,872	(353,872)	155,791,752	155,160,289	631,463
13	HAMRA OIL HOLDINGS LIMITED	97,257,390	119,700,428	(22,443,038)	6,885,462	-	6,885,462	104,142,852	119,700,428	(15,557,576)
14	AKL Timber Procesing	91,410,325	116,582,179	(25,171,854)	-	(61,928,000)	61,928,000	91,410,325	54,654,179	36,756,146
15	Raiply Malawi Ltd and EPZ	2,756,167,676	2,248,966,241	507,201,435	(388,630,668)	-	(388,630,668)	2,367,537,008	2,248,966,241	118,570,767
16	Vizara Plantation	-	608,501,670	(608,501,670)	-	-	-	-	608,501,670	(608,501,670)
17	Total Land Care	113,774,040	658,873,290	(545,099,250)		(54,627,759)	54,627,759	113,774,040	604,245,531	(490,471,491)
	TOTAL	6,326,319,480	19,303,446,796	(12,977,127,316)	(360,563,728)	(9,404,325,640)	9,043,761,913	5,965,755,752	9,899,121,156	(3,933,365,403)

Source: EITI Reporting Templates

(*) Reporting template not completed as the company closed its operations in Malawi.

(**) Reporting template not completed and submitted at the time of producing the report.

7.2 ADJUSTMENTS

7.2.1. Adjustments to Extractive companies' templates

The adjustments were carried out on the basis of confirmations received from extractive companies and Government Agencies and were supported by adequate evidence wherever deemed appropriate. The adjustments made are as follows:

Table 43: Adjustments to Extractive companies' templates

Adjustments to extractive entity payments	Total amount (in MWK)
Payments related to activities other than mining (a)	(388,630,668)
Payments made not reported (b)	28,066,940
Payment amounts incorrectly reported (c)	-
Payments reported but outside the period covered (d)	-
Payments reported but outside the reconciliation scope (e)	-
Payments incorrectly classified (f)	-
Total added/deducted to amounts originally reported	(360,563,728)

(a) Payments related to activities other than mining

These payments were reported, but they relate to activities other than extractive in nature as per the reporting templates. We set out in the table below details of the adjustments made to company payments on the basis of their percentages of non-mining activities:

Table 44: Adjustments for payments related to activities other than mining

Company	Total amount (in MWK)	Payment Flow
Raiply Malawi Ltd	(388,630,668)	Payment for logs
Total adjustments	(388,630,668)	

(b) Payments not reported

These relate to revenue flows reported by extractive companies, and not by Government Agencies. We note that the amounts originally recorded in the reporting templates were under-reported as manual receipts had been issued but had not subsequently been recorded in the system. A summary of the adjustments made to company payments is set out in the table below:

Table 45: Adjustments for payments made not reported

Company	Total amount (in MWK)	Payment Flow
Paladin (Africa) Ltd	20,466,624	Pay As You Earn 'PAYE' Withholding tax on payments
Cpl-mchenga Coal Mines Ltd	714,854	Pay As You Earn 'PAYE' Withholding tax on payments
HAMRA OIL Holdings Ltd	6,885,462	Pay As You Earn 'PAYE' Withholding tax on payments
Total adjustments	28,066,940	

(c) Payments incorrectly classified

These payments concern Royalties on forest produce reported by Total Land Care but classified by this company in "Log Sales". We made a reclassification for these payments and there was no impact in the reporting template.

7.2.2. Adjustments to Government Agency templates

The adjustments were carried out on the basis of confirmations received from extractive companies or from Government Agencies and supported by flag receipts wherever deemed appropriate. The adjustments are detailed as follows:

Table 46: Adjustments to Government Agencies' templates

Adjustments to Government Agencies' receipts	Total amount (in MWK)
Payments related to activity other than extractive (a)	(9,343,803,794)
Payments received not reported (b)	56,346,410
Payments received reported but outside the period covered	(312,497)
Payment amounts incorrectly reported (c)	(116,555,759)
Total added/deducted to amounts originally reported	(9,404,325,640)

(a) Payments related to activities other than extractive

These relate to instances where companies reported that some of their activities were other than extractive. For some companies only a percentage of the reported revenues was related to extraction. Therefore, all payments which are not specific to the extractive industries have been adjusted:

Table 47: Adjustments for revenues relating to activities other than extractive by payments flow

Revenue stream	Government Agency	Total amount (in MWK)
Income tax	MRA	(5,659,737,407)
Non-resident tax	MRA	(82,230,285)
Pay As You Earn (PAYE) tax	MRA	(1,329,037,963)
Withholding tax on payments	MRA	(366,579,684)
Fringe Benefits tax	MRA	(69,458,116)
Value Added Tax (VAT)	MRA	(1,336,480,788)
Customs duty / Excise Tax	MRA	(500,279,551)
Total adjustments		(9,343,803,794)

We set out in the table below details of the adjustments made by company:

Table 48: Adjustments for revenues relating to activities other than extractive by company

Revenue stream	Total amount (in MWK)	% of non extractive activity
Mota Engil Ltd	(8,129,888,046)	99%
Terrastone Ltd Ltd	(1,213,909,749)	81.355%
Total adjustments	(9,343,797,794)	

(b) Payments received not reported

These relate to revenue flows reported by extractive companies, but which were not reported by Government Agencies. After examining details of revenues submitted by Government Agencies, we note that the amounts originally recorded in the reporting templates were under-reported as manual receipts have been issued and these had not subsequently been recorded in the system.

Adjustments to reported payments were therefore made based on confirmations received from the companies and/or a review of the supporting documents (receipts). Details of the adjustments by payment stream are presented as follows:

Table 49: Adjustments for revenues received but not reported

Company	Total amount (in MWK)
Shayona Cement Corporation	21,637,892
Zalewa Agriculture Lime Co	11,350,334
Zunguziwa Quarry Ltd	23,004,312
RAK GAS MB45	353,872
Total adjustments	56,346,410

7.3 UNRECONCILED DISCREPANCIES

Following the adjustments made, the total unreconciled discrepancies amounted to MWK (3,933,365,403) representing (39.7%) of total revenues included in the reconciliation scope. These unreconciled differences can be analysed as follows:

Table 50: Summary of unreconciled discrepancies

Reasons for differences	Differences (in MWK)	% on reconciled Revenues
Payments not reported by extractive companies (a)	(1,101,617,234)	(11.1%)
Payments not reported by the Government Agencies (b)	854,472,849	8.6%
Missing extractive companies details by receipt number (c)	566,356,574.00	5.7%
Reporting templates not submitted by extractive companies (d)	(4,252,579,496)	(43.0%)
Immaterial differences	1,904	0.0%
Total differences	(3,933,365,403)	(39.7%)
Reconciled revenues	9,899,121,156	100%

(a) Payments not reported by extractive companies

These differences relate mainly to revenues reported by MRA. In most cases, it was not possible to confirm from the companies the genuineness of certain payments declared, given the lack of receipt numbers supporting these payments.

(b) Payments not reported by Government Agencies

These differences relate mainly to customs duties and income tax reported by companies but not confirmed by MRA. The table below presents a breakdown of the unreconciled differences by revenue stream:

Table 51: Unreconciled differences for revenues not reported by Government Agencies

Revenue stream	Government agency	Amount (in MWK)
Royalties paid	DoM	7,621,489
Annual Charges / Ground rent	DoM	4,370,372
Other payments to Mining authority	DoM	7,107,531
Income tax paid	MRA	37,796,194
Pay As You Earn 'PAYE'	MRA	275,581,019
Withholding tax on payments	MRA	179,571,169
Fringe Benefits Tax	MRA	33,768,285
Value Add Tax (VAT)	MRA	166,959,417
Customs duty / Excise Tax	MRA	128,595,849
Other payments to MRA	MRA	13,101,524
Total adjustments		854,472,849

MRA confirmed that the differences were from:

- Import VAT which was claimed on VAT return also being declared by companies as being paid; and
- inclusion of other payments in customs duties paid e.g. Destination Inspection Fees and Processing Fees.

These were given as possible causes of the differences based on experience with data for previous MWEITI reports.

(c) Missing extractive companies details by receipt number

These differences relate to payments reported by Mota Engil Ltd, Shayona and Cement Products (MW) Ltd without providing the details by receipt number.

(d) Reporting templates not submitted by extractive companies

This unreconciled difference is a result of some companies that did not submit their reporting templates. The total revenues confirmed by Government Agencies for these companies have been disclosed as detailed below:

Table 52: Breakdown of unreconciled differences for reporting template not submitted by the company

No.	Company	Extractive Company	Final	
			Government	Difference
1	Lafarge Cement Company Ltd	-	2,682,590,918	(2,682,590,918)
2	STRABAG International Limited	-	821,958,818	(821,958,818)
3	Optichem 2000 (Malawi) Ltd	-	139,528,090	(139,528,090)
4	Vizara Plantation	-	608,501,670	(608,501,670)
	Total	-	4,252,579,496	(4,252,579,496)

8.0 ANALYSIS OF REPORTED DATA

8.1 ANALYSIS OF TOTAL EXTRACTIVE REVENUES

8.1.1 Analysis of total revenue contribution by sector

This section summarises the total revenues reconciled, unilateral disclosure of revenues by companies and unilateral disclosure of revenues by Government Agencies:

Table 53: Summary of reconciled revenues and unilateral disclosure

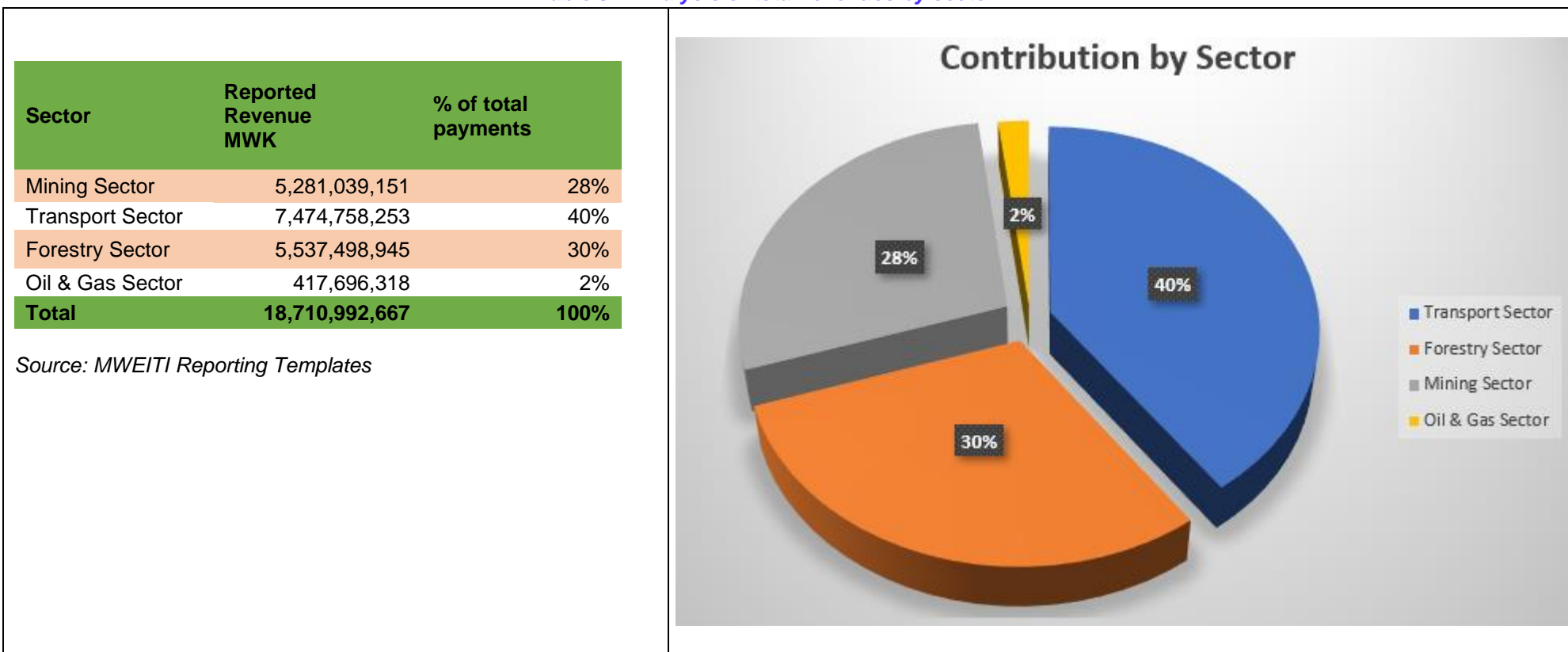
Government Agency	Reconciled Figures	Unilateral disclosure	Declared Government revenue	Total revenue by Sector			
	(b)	(c) = (a) - (b)	(a)	Oil & Gas Sector	Mining Sector	Forestry Sector	Transpor Sector
Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA)	6,114,274,334	514,307,089	6,628,581,423	274,860,717	4,728,646,047	1,625,074,659	
Technical Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TEVETA)	-	121,696,676	121,696,676	5,035,906.08	97,185,425.07	19,475,344.44	-
Department of Forestry (DoF)	3,516,367,621	360,068,594	3,876,436,215			3,876,436,215	-
Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MoTPW)	-	7,474,758,253	7,474,758,253	-	-	-	7,474,758,253
Department of Mines (DoM)	268,479,201	214,446,777	482,925,978	64,376,922	418,549,056	-	-
Social contributions (SC)	-	126,594,123	126,594,123	73,422,773	36,658,623	16,512,727	-
Total extractive revenues	9,899,121,156	8,811,871,512	18,710,992,668	417,696,318	5,281,039,151	5,537,498,945	7,474,758,253

Source: EITI Reporting Templates

8.1.1 Analysis of total revenue contribution by sector

The analysis of Government revenues by sector indicates that transport sector accounted for 40% of the total extractive revenues during the 2017/18 Fiscal Year, followed by the forestry sector which accounted for 30% of the total extractive revenues. The table below shows the contribution of each sector:

Table 54: Analysis of total revenues by sector



8.2 ANALYSIS OF TOTAL REVENUE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR

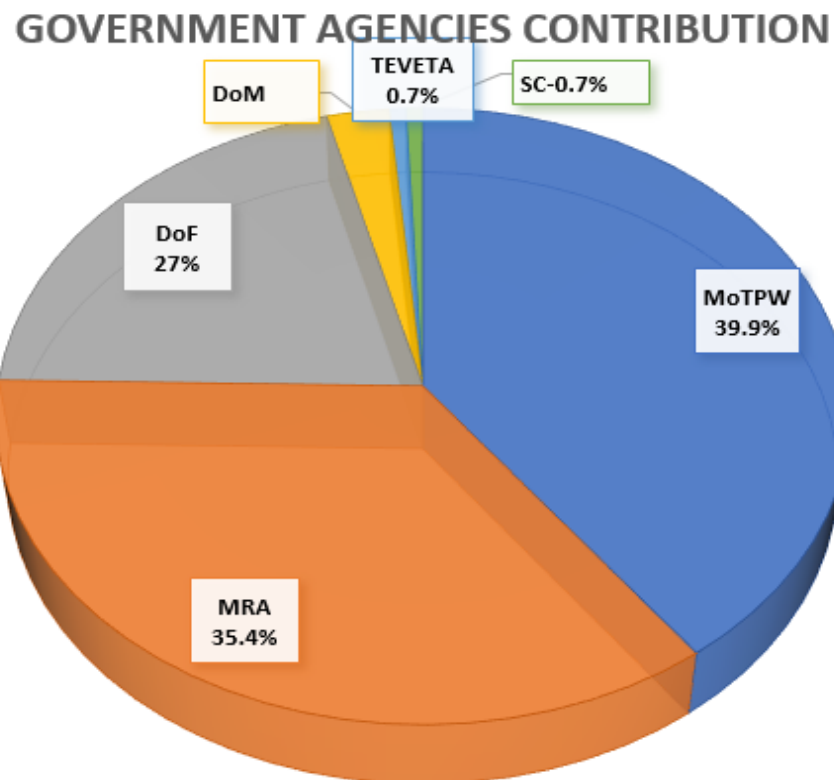
8.2.1 Analysis of revenues by Government Agency

During the financial year 2017/18, MoTPW collected the largest amount of revenues accounting for 39.9% of total revenues, followed by the MRA 35.4% of total revenues as shown in the table below:

Table 55: Government Agencies' Contribution

Government Agency	Reported Revenue MWK	% of total payments
MRA	6,628,581,423	35.4%
MoTPW	7,474,758,253	39.9%
DoF	3,876,436,215	27.0%
DoM	482,925,978	2.6%
TEVETA	121,696,676	0.7%
SC	126,594,123	0.7%
Total extractive revenues	18,710,992,668	100%

Source: EITI Reporting Templates



8.3 UNILATERAL DISCLOSURE OF REVENUES BY REPORTING ENTITIES

In accordance with EITI Requirement 4.1.d, Government Agencies have unilaterally disclosed revenue streams collected from companies that have not been included within the reconciliation scope. Extractive companies have also unilaterally disclosed social contributions paid to third parties in accordance with EITI Requirement 6.1.a. Unilateral disclosure of revenues by Government Agencies and companies can be summarised as follows:

Table 56: Summary unilateral revenues

Government Agency	Declared Government revenue (a)	Reconciled Figures (b)	Unilateral disclosure (c) = (a) - (b)	Unilateral disclosure by Sector			
				Oil & Gas Sector	Mining Sector	Forestry Sector	Transport Sector
Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA)	6,628,581,423	6,114,274,334	514,307,089		514,307,089		
Technical Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TEVETA)	121,696,676	-	121,696,676	5,035,906.08	97,185,425.07	19,475,344.44	
Department of Forestry (DoF)	3,876,436,215	3,516,367,621	360,068,594			360,068,594	
Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MoTPW)	7,474,758,253		7,474,758,253				7,474,758,253
Department of Mines (DoM)	482,925,978	268,479,201	214,446,777	6,770,422	207,676,355		
Social contributions (SC)	126,594,123	-	126,594,123	73,422,773	36,658,623	16,512,727	
Total extractive revenues	18,710,992,668	9,899,121,156	8,811,871,512	85,229,101	855,827,493	396,056,665	7,474,758,253

Source: EITI Reporting Templates

8.3 UNILATERAL DISCLOSURE OF REVENUES BY REPORTING ENTITIES

8.3.1 Unilateral Disclosure by Government Agency

(a) **Oil & gas sector**

Unilateral disclosures by MRA and DoM for Pacific Oil and Gas Ltd amounting to MWK 6,770,422.

(b) **Transport sector**

Unilateral disclosures by the Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MoTPW) and MRA covering the transport sector amount to MWK 7,474,758,253. This amount relates to receipt of concession fees from Vale Logistics Limited and CEAR Concession Agreements during the 2017/2018 Financial year. Coal revenue accounts for about 95% of the total revenue.

(c) **TEVETA**

No	Name Of Company	Amount - 2017/2018 Levy pay
1	Sealand Investments	*
2	Master Stone Breakers	487,848
3	Shayonna Cement Corporation	12,033,296
4	Lafarge Cement	5,759,741
5	Zunguziwa Quarry Ltd	*
6	Sri Sai Mining Ltd	*
7	Optichem (2000) Ltd	4,430,132
8	Mota Engil Engenharia	34,655,286
9	Zalewa Agric. Lime Company	521,478
10	Lancaster Exploration Ltd	*
11	Cement Products	*
12	Paladin (Africa) Ltd	10,432,653
13	Lisikwa Investments	*
14	Dantasie Mining	*
15	Mean Jalawe	447,000
16	Strabag International Ltd	10,166,841
17	Kaziwiziwi Mining Company	*
18	Mchenga Coal Mine	1,927,808
19	Akl Timbers	*
20	Consolidated Timber Processing	*
21	Terrastone	16,323,342
22	Zunguziwa Quarry Ltd	*
23	Rak Gas Mb45	2,505,853
24	Hamra Oil	2,530,053
25	Total Landcare	*
26	Raiply Ltd	19,475,344
	Total	121,696,676

(*) Not in TEVETA data base. TEVETA was still updating their data base during this period.
Source: TEVETA, EITI Reporting templates

(d) Mining sector

Unilateral disclosures by the Department of Mines and MRA covering the mining sector is detailed as follows:

Table 57: Detail of unilateral disclosure by the Governments Agencies

Company	DoM	MRA	Total (in MWK)
Kaziwiziwi Coal Mine Ltd	15,265,323	81,054,226	96,319,549
Mccourt Mining Pty Limited -Registered as Sovereign Services With MRA	52,751,284	28,468,222	81,219,506
Master Stone Breakers	17,853,000	46,211,695	64,064,695
Sealand Investments Limited	4,226,385	51,747,946	55,974,331
Difference Construction	-	52,344,402	52,344,402
Mean Jalawe Coal Mine Ltd	4,040,250	28,145,923	32,186,173
Cilcon Limited	3,521,909	26,302,743	29,824,652
Lisikwa Investments	9,095,627	20,614,528	29,710,155
Z.Z.T.H Wealth Company Limited	18,014,468	11,157,838	29,172,305
Lancaster Exploration Limited	10,394,800	15,183,233	25,578,033
Husein Diab	-	23,578,025	23,578,025
World of Granite	450,000	19,831,722	20,281,722
Lime Company	315,097	15,767,630	16,082,727
Ddy General Dealers	-	15,897,469	15,897,469
Graphite Africa Ltd	14,290,800	-	14,290,800
Dantansie Mining Company Ltd	12,248,585	-	12,248,585
Globe Metals and Mining Ltd	3,080,000	8,036,725	11,116,725
Oasis Furniture	-	8,366,437	8,366,437
S & A Resource Pvt Ltd	8,177,300	-	8,177,300
Transglobe Produce	-	7,945,145	7,945,145
Michael Msungama	-	7,682,232	7,682,232
Pacific Oil Limited	-	6,770,422	6,770,422
Sos Construction Company	-	6,348,493	6,348,493
Psp Group	-	6,022,124	6,022,124
Bwanje Cement Products	6,000,000	-	6,000,000
Central Africa Grem	4,401,426	-	4,401,426
Mount Carmel Construction Limited	-	4,213,912	4,213,912
Marlyn M. Munthali	-	3,796,206	3,796,206
Mindeco	2,835,000	-	2,835,000
Saru Ventures	-	2,746,881	2,746,881
Sino Sky Industrial Company Ltd	-	2,663,796	2,663,796
Lake Valley Minerals	2,278,080	-	2,278,080
Lynas Africa	900,000	1,057,907	1,957,907
Sri Sai Mining Limited	1,244,240	535,038	1,779,278
Ant Traders	4,500	1,703,537	1,708,037
Ivory Clays Ltd	1,635,700	-	1,635,700
Rock fields Ltd	1,622,200	-	1,622,200
Getrude Chisomo Makuti	-	1,597,278	1,597,278
Gift Master	-	1,585,495	1,585,495
Intra Energy Trading Limited	1,512,000	-	1,512,000
J-3 Import and Export	1,504,000	-	1,504,000
Crown Minerals Limited	1,443,300	-	1,443,300
Zzth Wealth Co. Ltd	1,429,495	-	1,429,495
Spring Stone Limited	1,330,003	-	1,330,003

Company	DoM	MRA	Total (in MWK)
Malcoal Mining Co.	1,244,000	-	1,244,000
Psm Investments	6,000	1,222,101	1,228,101
Nyala Mines	-	1,208,785	1,208,785
Pfi Partnerships	1,208,003	-	1,208,003
Ddy General Traders	1,186,280	-	1,186,280
Lowry S. Mbulo	-	1,022,785	1,022,785
Tengam Titanium Minerals	1,006,656	-	1,006,656
Joseph Chisale	-	995,925	995,925
Yazam Mining Ltd	968,200	-	968,200
Malawi Fertilizer Company	857,900	-	857,900
Dantase Mining	846,000	-	846,000
Blackson Gondwe	733,832	-	733,832
Aspire Global Limited	-	679,650	679,650
Sharati Investments	-	616,302	616,302
Chita One Investments	-	595,831	595,831
Akatswiri Mineral Resource	532,900	-	532,900
Rukuru Mining	452,300	-	452,300
Miracle Limited	-	400,314	400,314
Nkhauti Trading	316,800	-	316,800
Why Limestone Mining	270,000	-	270,000
C and M Super Store Co.	241,800	-	241,800
Kulimba Mineral Resources Limited	204,500	-	204,500
African Consolidated Mining Sa	180,000	-	180,000
Pamodzi Store Mining Invest.	159,000	-	159,000
Mawei Mining Co.	150,000	-	150,000
Zrs Ltd	150,000	-	150,000
Rmp Investments	52,000	70,000	122,000
C.Tradng	102,000	-	102,000
Chaser Construction	100,000	-	100,000
Hachu Enterprises	67,100	-	67,100
Edward Makaniko	63,000	-	63,000
Anthony Wechi	60,000	-	60,000
James Kimu	-	58,170	58,170
Mota Engil Minerals and Mining (Mw) Limited	55,800	-	55,800
Tijani Mining	50,000	-	50,000
G D P Capital Limited	50,000	-	50,000
Sovereign Services Ltd	50,000	-	50,000
Gamba Mining	50,000	-	50,000
Wan Peng International Co	50,000	-	50,000
Trident Group of Companies	48,180	-	48,180
Zhejiang Communication Group	40,000	-	40,000
Plinth Mining Group Limited	22,300	10,000	32,300
Maleta Gems and Jewels	29,400	-	29,400
Ngwira Jephther	28,000	-	28,000
Gemstone Association of Malawi (South)	28,000	-	28,000
M.Nkhoma	26,000	-	26,000
Geological Survey	22,300	-	22,300
Sung San B1z Ltd	20,000	-	20,000
Ma Hassan	20,000	-	20,000
Jaiteh Abdulkadre	-	20,000	20,000

Company	DoM	MRA	Total (in MWK)
Sino Ma Tobacco Co	-	20,000	20,000
M.Nkhoma	17,000	-	17,000
John Gave	17,000	-	17,000
Mussa Mkwanda	16,000	-	16,000
Ian Petro Mbewe	16,000	-	16,000
Dr. Orton Msiska	16,000	-	16,000
Dika Construction	15,400	-	15,400
Bonex Kasonga	14,000	-	14,000
Anthony Jackson Kitha	14,000	-	14,000
Tilumbe C Chirwa	13,000	-	13,000
Fabio Capannesi	13,000	-	13,000
Must	12,000	-	12,000
Savana Lion Mining	12,000	-	12,000
Isaac B Mindini	10,500	-	10,500
Harry Mwawa	10,000	-	10,000
Geloo Amir Mussa	10,000	-	10,000
Godner Wedson	10,000	-	10,000
Yami Gemstone Lab	10,000	-	10,000
Austin Samuel	10,000	-	10,000
Zg Meke	10,000	-	10,000
R Patel	10,000	-	10,000
Ngwira Chiukepo	10,000	-	10,000
Chiponya Kalisosole	10,000	-	10,000
Mwabi Chamumono	10,000	-	10,000
Hyphens Makwakwa	10,000	-	10,000
B Chirambo	10,000	-	10,000
A Rajab	10,000	-	10,000
Nb Ismail	10,000	-	10,000
Sm Chimwaza	10,000	-	10,000
Prisma Marketing	10,000	-	10,000
A Kamala	10,000	-	10,000
M.Malek	10,000	-	10,000
E.W.Mkolokosa	10,000	-	10,000
Mkanda Felix Bester	10,000	-	10,000
Geoffrey Chimzimu	10,000	-	10,000
Kenedy Chindenga	10,000	-	10,000
Mtambo Geoffrey James	10,000	-	10,000
Mestine Construction	10,000	-	10,000
Malcoal Ltd	-	10,000	10,000
Levison Armstrong Whitewell Gondwe	10,000	-	10,000
Gabriel Anjilu Chilunga	10,000	-	10,000
B. Tembo	10,000	-	10,000
Jawad Bassam	10,000	-	10,000
Abdul Sattar Geloo	10,000	-	10,000
Kennedy E. Chindenga	10,000	-	10,000
All Power Solutions	10,000	-	10,000
Jonathan C. Chavula	10,000	-	10,000
Allan Allabi	10,000	-	10,000
Enock D. Mwikho	10,000	-	10,000
Mohamed Jamil Abdulsatar	10,000	-	10,000
David Donald Banda	9,000	-	9,000

Company	DoM	MRA	Total (in MWK)
Gems and Ornamental Stones Investments	9,000	-	9,000
John Matthias Chimbuto	8,600	-	8,600
Hamilton A Chaponda	8,000	-	8,000
F.Fred	8,000	-	8,000
James Mazulu	8,000	-	8,000
Amir Mussa Geloo	8,000	-	8,000
Rbto	7,100	-	7,100
Wayne Banda	6,000	-	6,000
National Mining Cooperation	6,000	-	6,000
Masautso Frank Kalua	6,000	-	6,000
T S Mwakameka	6,000	-	6,000
Wezzie Thawale	6,000	-	6,000
Fazili Mwamadi	6,000	-	6,000
Sanda Kelly Phiri	6,000	-	6,000
Hanisha Ishmail	6,000	-	6,000
J.Bassam	6,000	-	6,000
J. Nkhoma	6,000	-	6,000
Lawrence Frank Mankhambera	6,000	-	6,000
A.H.D. Mining Company	6,000	-	6,000
Graciano Singano	6,000	-	6,000
Limeco	5,954	-	5,954
Readers Investments	5,500	-	5,500
Uson Woodworks	5,200	-	5,200
Martha Ngwira	5,000	-	5,000
James Phiri	5,000	-	5,000
Mining Solutions	5,000	-	5,000
Surya Mining Company Limited	5,000	-	5,000
Handy Lime Works	4,000	-	4,000
Daniel Naura	4,000	-	4,000
Danson K. Banda	4,000	-	4,000
Orbit Gondwe	4,000	-	4,000
Maggie Nundwe	4,000	-	4,000
Agness W Chizumila	4,000	-	4,000
Mwala Mines	4,000	-	4,000
Hilda Mwaipape	4,000	-	4,000
Mwayiwawo Kadango	4,000	-	4,000
Chikomeni Manda	4,000	-	4,000
Joseph Kaira	4,000	-	4,000
Chawanangwa Kanyimbo	3,000	-	3,000
Jerifton Gama	3,000	-	3,000
F Kapannesi	3,000	-	3,000
Thames Commercial	3,000	-	3,000
Charles Nyirenda	3,000	-	3,000
Levi Mwazembe	3,000	-	3,000
Patric Gausi	3,000	-	3,000
Odrian Phiri	3,000	-	3,000
Satemwa Tea Estate	2,500	-	2,500
Stanley Mkandawire	2,000	-	2,000
Brishton Erslan	2,000	-	2,000
Phiri Owen	2,000	-	2,000
James Chikagwa	2,000	-	2,000
John Nyirenda	2,000	-	2,000

Company	DoM	MRA	Total (in MWK)
Miichael Katundu	2,000	-	2,000
Emmanuel Katundu	2,000	-	2,000
Bright V Kachali	2,000	-	2,000
Joel P Chitaya	2,000	-	2,000
High Peak Distributors	2,000	-	2,000
Jessie Uladi	2,000	-	2,000
Donald Nyirenda	2,000	-	2,000
Wilosi Lakisi Benesi	2,000	-	2,000
Ackim Nkhata	2,000	-	2,000
S.Chadzunda	2,000	-	2,000
Pt Investments	2,000	-	2,000
Alexander Machinjiri	2,000	-	2,000
Wilton Zgambo	2,000	-	2,000
Joseph Zgambo	2,000	-	2,000
Mkhuzo Thole	2,000	-	2,000
Royal Bikita Suppliers	2,000	-	2,000
Dorothy Mhango	2,000	-	2,000
Violet Chituzu Nyirenda	2,000	-	2,000
Masautso J. Ali	500	-	500
C. Kainga	500	-	500
Total	214,446,777	514,307,089	728,753,866

8.3.2 Social Payments Disclosed Unilaterally by Companies

Social payments consist of all contributions made by extractive companies to promote local development and to finance social projects in line with EITI Requirement 6.1. This Requirement encourages multi stakeholder groups to apply a high standard of transparency to social payments and transfers, the parties involved in the transactions and the materiality of these payments and transfers to other benefit streams, including the recognition that these payments may be reported even though it is not possible to reconcile them. Social contributions reported by companies are detailed in the table below:

Table 58: Social payments details

No.	Company	Total all social Contributions (in MWK)
1	Terrastone Ltd	8,587,681
2	Shayona Cement Corporation	13,640,673
3	Zalewa Agriculture Lime Co	5,123,389
4	RAK GAS MB45	73,422,773
5	AKL Timber Procesing	5,400,000
6	Total Land Care	6,539,117
7	Cement Products	3,300,000
8	Paladin Africa Ltd	6,006,880
9	Raiply Malawi Ltd	4,573,610
	Total	126,594,123

Source: MWEITI Reporting Templates

At the time of producing this report, reporting templates from Vizara Plantaions, Lafarge Cement and Optichem 2000 (Malawi) Ltd had not been received.

Details of social contribution totaling MWK 126,594,123 declared by the extractive companies are presented in Annex 8 of this report.

9.0 ANALYSIS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC IMPACT ON THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY IN MALAWI

2020 has been a challenging year as the economy continues to be affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, which is an unprecedented humanitarian and economic crisis. The pandemic has caused severe disruptions to the country's economy leading to underperformance for businesses in all sectors including manufacturing, transport, retail and wholesale among others. In particular, spill overs from the global recession and border closures in neighbouring countries have reduced exports and imports of raw materials; raised transit costs and reduced foreign direct investment.

Similar to other sector of the Malawi economy, the Covid-19 pandemic has also affected the extractive industry and some of the impact areas are as follows:

9.1 General Outlook and forecast

- **Analysis by the Malawi Revenue Authority – all sectors of the economy**
The August 2020 analysis of the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on all sectors of the Malawi economy indicates an under collection of tax revenues amounting to MWK54.5 billion.
- **Forestry sector**
In 2019, the Forestry sector grew by 4.3 percent. In 2020, growth for the sector is expected to be 1 percent, down from the earlier projection of 5.2 percent.
- **Mining and quarrying sector**
The mining and quarrying sector grew by 4 percent in 2019, a slight revision from the initial estimate of 3.9 percent. This mild revision is due to new data on the actual realizations of growth observed in the sector. For 2020, the sector is projected to grow by 3 percent against an initial projection of 5 percent. The downward revision reflects the devastating effects of the Covid-19 pandemic which is expected to disrupt work in the sector and also derail construction works which happen to be a major source of demand for the mining and quarrying sector.

In 2021, the sector is projected to grow by 3.1 percent hence it is one of the sectors expected to drive growth. Therefore, how the sector performs has a huge bearing on the speed of economic recovery from the pandemic.
- **Transport sector**
This is one of the most important growth enabling sector. However, in 2020 growth for Transportation Sector was estimated to be 0.9 percent from the February projection of 4.4 percent. This is a clear indication that the sector has been severely affected by the Covid-19 pandemic following restrictions on international travel as Government put in place measures aimed at reducing the spread of the Corona virus. The slowdown in international trade following border controls and lockdown in trading partner countries has also negatively affected the transportation sector.

Growth for the sector in 2021 has also been revised downwards to 3.8 percent from the initial projection of 4.9 percent during the February 2020 Business Interviews Survey.

9.2 **Analysis based on feedback from companies included in the reconciliation scope**

Table 59: Analysis of responses to the Covid-19 pandemic questionnaires

N°	Name of Company	Staus of Covid-19 questionnaire
1	Hamra Oil Holdings Ltd	Submitted
2	RAKGAS MB45 Ltd	Submitted
3	Mota Engil Ltd	Submitted
4	Paladin (Africa) Ltd	Submitted
5	Shayona Cement Company	Submitted
6	Lafarge Cement Co Ltd	Not submitted
7	Cement Products (MW) Ltd	Submitted
8	Terrastone Ltd	Submitted
9	Mchenga Coal Mines Ltd	Submitted
10	Optichem 2000 (Malawi) Ltd	Not submitted
11	Zalewa Agriculture Lime Co	Submitted
12	Zunguziwa Quarry LTD	Submitted
13	Strabag International Ltd	(*)
14	AKL Timber Processing	Submitted
15	Raiply Malawi Ltd	Submitted
16	Vizara Plantation	Not submitted
17	Total Land Care	Submitted

Source: Covid-19 pandemic completed questionnaires

Summary of the feedback from the Covid-19 pandemic questionnaires

Out of the seventeen (17) companies that were included in the reconciliation scope, thirteen (13) of them submitted a completed questionnaire, three (3) did not whilst one (1) closed its operations in Malawi.

The companies are located in various parts of Malawi and operating in Mining, Oil & Gas as well as Forestry sectors of the Malawi economy.

The following are the common outcomes and feedback:

- Strong negative impact on the operations of the companies
- None has benefited from the Covid-19 pandemic support measures for companies set up by the Government.
- Major concerns include the following:
 - Inability to import parts of machinery and some raw materials;
 - Delays in receipt of already ordered machinery or raw materials;
 - Flight bans that affected operations;
 - Reduced investments to the range of between 30% and 50%;
 - Reduced sales to the range of between 30% and 50%;
 - Cashflow problems due to poor sales;
 - Delays in implementation of planned activities;
 - The future is uncertain;
 - Reduced output to the range of between 30% and 50% since staff have to work on shifts;
 - Inability to fly in experts for specialised services;
 - Continued payment of full salaries without any Government subsidy;

9.2 Analysis based on feedback from companies included in the reconciliation scope

- In the event of non-eradication of the covid-19 pandemic and stagnation of the current economic situation, activities would be threatened after between 1-2 years.
- Government measures that would be most helpful in coping with the COVID crisis/ recovery plans:
 - Tax waivers or temporary tax breaks;
 - Cash transfers;
 - Reduction of tariffs on imported inputs;
 - Extension of the Licences for the period affected by COVID-19;
 - Financial programmes, such as low interest credit line or credit guarantees;
 - Employment programmes (e.g. temporary unemployment programmes or social security waivers);
- Temporarily reduced employment, some employees laid off;
- Stopping of activities on certain unprofitable projects;
- Clients not paying their bills; and
- Increased administrative bottlenecks.

In view of the foregoing, it will be crucial for the Government to formulate economic recovery plans to cushion businesses in the extractives sector in dealing with the impact of Covid-19 pandemic. For instance, provision of bailouts or stimulus packages to companies would be ideal.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following proposals should be considered in order to improve the EITI reporting process in Malawi:

10.1. The DoM and the Central Bank should expedite establishment and operationalisation of a regulatory and fiscal framework to govern the operations of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) sector

The Country has developed an enabling and relevant legislation and fiscal framework to govern the operations of the Artisanal and Small Scale Mining (ASM) but government is slow in enforcement of the Mines and Minerals Act 2019 and implementation of the new ASM Policy which calls for formalization of ASM activities.

Consequently, ASM operations remain informal and much of the actual economic potential is lost due to smuggling of minerals and high prevalence of rudimentary production, processing and marketing techniques.

Recommendation

To improve Future Status of SMEs in Mining in Malawi, we propose the following steps:

- *Define a framework to guide cooperation between ASM and medium-large scale enterprises;*
- *Operationalise the legal and policy framework on ASM;*
- *Impart the technical skills;*
- *Support research and development in the ASM sector;*
- *Provide funding to conduct the necessary exploration and studies to establish viability of mining project;*
- *Enforce Environmental management containment in SME in mining;*
- *Source marketing and selling platforms;*
- *Employ district based technical field officers, to support formalised miners on technical, environmental and safety issues;*
- *Creation of revolving fund for exploration and capitalization;*
- *SME requires clear definition, incubation, special treatment and support, which should be reflected in legislation different from large enterprises including on issues such as CSR; and*
- *Enforce monitoring and holding of annual performance reviews.*

10.2. Disclosure of contracts/agreements

In accordance with Requirement 2.4 (a) of the 2016 EITI Standard, implementing countries are encouraged to publicly disclose contracts and licenses that provide the terms attached to the exploitation of oil, gas and minerals.

The Forestry Act (1997) do not include any express restrictions on the public disclosure of agreements. However, we note that forestry agreements are not available from the websites of Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining. In addition, we note that the transportation legislation does not set out any procedures or safeguard transportation agreements disclosure.

Recommendation

MWEITI Secretariat maintains an archive of copies of all active agreements.

MWEITI MSG sets out a work plan for the publication of all agreements in the extractive sector. This work plan may include the following:

- *identifying any legal or commercial constraints for publishing forestry and transport agreements;*
- *the steps required for all mineral agreements to be published electronically and how to make these accessible to the public;*
- *a realistic timeline as to when such data could be available; and*
- *reviewing the institutional barriers that may prevent such publication electronically.*

10.3. The Department of Forestry should establish a publicly available register of forestry concessions and licenses

The EITI Standard requires implementing countries to maintain a publicly available register or cadastral system with the following up to date and comprehensive data regarding each of the rights pertaining to companies included in the EITI Report:

- i. Name(s) of license holder(s);
- ii. Coordinates of the licensed area;
- iii. Date of application, date of award and duration of the license; and
- iv. In the case of production licenses, the commodity being produced.

However, the Department of Forestry does not have any publicly accessible information electronically of the active concessions being exploited by operators undertaking forestry activities and required by the EITI Standard such as the type of agreement, the precise coordinates of the logging areas, the application dates, the dates licenses were granted, the duration of the concession, and the commodities produced.

Additionally, a centralized and up to date forestry register which summarizes all the concessions/licensed coordinates in a single national data system, is key to allow DoF to both fulfil its licensing authority duties and to ensure effective oversight of the Forestry sector. However, we note that DoF does not currently have a forestry register in place.

Recommendation

An inventory of all active rights should be undertaken by the Department of forestry in order to capture all relevant details from each license as required by the EITI Standard. Once the register of rights is comprehensive, DoF should ensure that the cadastre is kept up to date and that all data on licenses is systematically recorded therein.

10.4. The National Secretariat should engage MRA on submission of project level data and issuance of TPIN to companies against specific project licenses;

EITI Requirement 4.7 entails the reporting of EITI data at project level in certain circumstances provided that such data is consistent with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission rules and the forthcoming European Union requirements.

In the mining and forestry sectors, several license holders work in different districts of Malawi and accordingly they may own several licenses. For the purpose of EITI reporting, Government Agencies were unable to report EITI data at project level as was the case for this third report, where MRA was unable to report revenues collected by project.

Disaggregated data at project level should be made available by the Government Agencies: payment flows, exports and production.

Recommendation

In order to achieve this objective, the Government Agencies should maintain an adequate system by including the relevant modules for reporting exports data, revenue collections, and production data at project level.

Malawi Revenue Authority should work with Ministry of Mines and the Registrar of Companies to facilitate the provision of Taxpayer Identification Numbers (TPINs) for all licensed projects.

10.5. The MoM (and MRA) should establish procedures and systems to accurately collect and report on production data from extractive companies

EITI Requirement 3.2 requires the disclosure of production data for the fiscal year covered by the EITI Report, including total production volumes and the value of production by commodity. The Department of Mines at the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining is the Government Agency responsible for collecting reliable production data in order to assess the companies' liabilities in terms of royalties on production and the subsequent monitoring of their payments.

The Department of Mines does not have its own procedures to collect and control production data reported by mining companies. As a result, data on the mining production is unreliable. We note from the analysis of the production data by region and by company provided by the Department of Mines that the value of production is not available.

Additionally, we note that the mineral production data declared by DoM does not match production values and quantities declared by extractives companies.

Recommendation

The Department of Mines should ensure monthly follow up and reconciliation of production data declared by the companies and collected by DoM.

Additionally, the Department of Mines should be adequately equipped to enable them perform their functions by exercising adequate control on the production figures declared by the extractive companies.

Finally, the Department of Mines should set up a control on the data collected or provided by the extractive companies; and implement a computerised system to monitor and update the data on a monthly basis to ensure the comprehensiveness of the production data reported by extractive companies. For instance, the DoM may install equipment on mining facilities that capture production data on a daily basis which the government uses to compare with production data declared by extractive companies.

This would assist DoM with the reconciliation of royalties, other non-tax payments, and production data as well as investigate any discrepancies arising from these reconciliations.

10.6. Failure to meet the deadline by the reporting entities

Despite chasing reporting entities by e-mail and telephone as well as visits effected by the MWEITI Secretariat staff and the Independent Administrator, some extractive companies still could not submit their reporting templates by the stipulated deadline. At the date of submitting this report on 30th October 2020, the following companies had not yet submitted their reporting templates

- Three (3) extractives companies (Mining and Forestry); and
- Final reporting templates from DoM were received after the deadline.

This led to significant delays and resulted in material unreconciled differences between amounts reported by extractive companies.

Recommendation

In order to ensure the timely reporting, MNREM should send a reminder to all relevant stakeholders to report earlier and emphasize the importance of their collaboration to the EITI reporting process, following the submission of reporting templates.

Both Extractive Companies and Government Agencies should make time for working alongside the Independent Administrator in a bid to resolve discrepancies whenever these arise.

The new MMA is clear on the consequences of non-compliance. Companies should be advised on the consequences and the Ministry should proceed to enforce the provisions in the Act as per section 37-38

10.7. Mainstreaming the creation of EITI data and EITI disclosure

In accordance with EITI Requirement 4.9.c, the Multi-Stakeholder Group may seek approval from the International Secretariat to mainstream EITI data in accordance with the “Agreed upon procedures for mainstreamed disclosures”. Data required to be published by the Standard include a vast range of information such as: revenues collected by Government Agencies, transfers of funds, data on production, exports and register of active licenses, when it is established that there is:

- (i) routine disclosure of the data required by the EITI Standard in sufficient details; and
- (ii) that the financial data is subject to credible, independent audits, applying international standards.

Although Government Agencies have made a significant amount of EITI data available for example in the Annual Economic Report (AER), we note that financial data were not systematically subjected to independent audits as required by Requirement 4.9.c of the EITI Standard.

Additionally, we note that:

- the Department of Mines is currently using a cadastral system which is publicly accessible online. However, contextual information on the extractive industry, data on revenues collected and budget allocation as required by the EITI Standard, have yet to be made available electronically or as interactive open data;
- the Department of Forestry does not have any open data: revenues collected, production by companies and by type of forest product.

Recommendation

In order to improve transparency in Malawi and to comply with Requirement 4.9.c of the EITI Standard, Government Agencies should pursue installation system of EITI database by:

- *implementing and upgrading a cadastral system with adequate details such as data about the shareholders and the beneficial owners of the companies;*
- *enhancing the current management information systems of the Government Agencies involved in the MWEITI process (i.e. NSO, MRA, DoM, DoF) in order to allow, among other benefits, systematic publication of EITI data required to be published in the EITI report;*
- *implementing /updating manual of procedures for relevant Government Agencies to have processes in place to ensure timeliness, quality of data and cost effectiveness of the systems; and*
- *capacity building and raising awareness of government officials on transparency and open data disclosure.*

10.8. Data completeness, quality and assurance

EITI Requirement 4.9 requires an assessment of whether the payments and revenues made available for the reconciliation have been subject to credible, independent audits, following international auditing standards.

As part of the procedures in place to ensure the reliability of the data reported to the Independent Administrator, reporting entities were requested to provide signed copies of their reporting templates along with copies of their latest audited financial statements. We note that:

- Four (4) companies out of the seventeen (17) included in the reconciliation scope did not submit their reporting templates. Receipts reported by Government Agencies and relating to these extractive companies amounted to MWK 4.253 billion accounting for 22.7% of reconciled revenues.
- Four (4) extractive companies submitted reporting templates without their audited financial statements. The revenues reported by Government Agencies in respect of these seven companies amounted to MWK 3.4 billion representing 33.9% of reconciled revenues.
- Nine (9) extractive companies submitted reporting templates not certified by an Independent Auditor. The revenues reported by Government Agencies in respect of these 12 companies amounted to MWK 5.1 billion representing 50.9% of reconciled revenues.

Recommendation

In order to ensure the completeness, quality and assurance of the data, the Multi-Stakeholder Group should highlight to the reporting entities the importance of complying with adequate signature and certification of templates by auditors in accordance with Requirement 4.9 (a) of the EITI Standard. MSG should establish mechanism to deter non compliance to data completeness and quality assurance requirements including accuracy and comprehensiveness of data included in the reporting templates by reporting entities.

Additionally, extractive companies should submit their audited financial statements, in order to verify that these include references made with regards to the EITI reporting (Taxes, activities...).

Finally, we recommend that the Ministry of Mining should review the mining regulations and include EITI reporting obligations of extractive companies.

The following are already included in these regulations, however enforcement of the same is what is needed:

- *specification of the level of disaggregation of the data to be submitted; and*
- *applicable sanctions which could be imposed against extractive companies in the event of noncompliance or false declarations.*

10.9. Accuracy and comprehensiveness of data included in the reporting templates

From our review of the submitted reporting templates, we note that a good number of the reporting entities did not follow the guidance and instruction for preparing and completing the reporting templates. We set out below several weaknesses noted during the EITI reconciliation phase:

- extractive companies and Government Agencies were requested to report detailed payment flows by receipt number, as this information is vital for the reconciliation work. However, in several cases:
 - ✓ extractive companies namely Shayona Cement and Cement Products (MW) Ltd reported aggregated figures without providing the required level of breakdown by receipt number and by payment stream;
 - ✓ the receipt number indicated in the reporting template of MRA is different from that used by the extractive companies;
 - ✓ some receipt numbers for each payment were not provided in the reporting templates of the companies:

- several payments were reported by the extractive companies but outside the period covered as detailed in Section 7 of the report;
- several reporting templates submitted by extractive companies did not include information on:
 - ✓ comprehensive details of their licenses;
 - ✓ comprehensive details of their legal and beneficial ownership;
 - ✓ export details as mentioned in Section 6.5 of the report; and
 - ✓ employment data.

These shortcomings led to several discrepancies, missing contextual data and delays in the reconciliation process.

Recommendation

The extractive companies and Government Agencies should devote ample time towards the preparation of their respective reporting templates in accordance with the instructions set out by the Independent Administrator and following the supporting schedules.

Sensitisation of all reporting entities on the importance of the provision of the EITI data, which is crucial for production of MWEITI reports.

Note also that these recommendations were already made in previous EITI reports.

10.10. Lack of feedback on reconciliation queries

Despite chasing reporting entities by e-mail and telephone as well as visits effected by the MWEITI Secretariat staff and the Independent Administrator, some extractive companies still could not submit their reporting templates by the stipulated deadline. At the date of submitting this report on 30th October 2020, the following companies had not yet submitted their reporting templates

- Three (3) extractives companies (Mining and Forestry); and
- reporting templates from DoM and DoF were received after the deadline.

This led to significant delays and resulted in material unreconciled differences between amounts reported by extractive companies.

Recommendation

In order to ensure the timely reporting, the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining should send a reminder to all relevant stakeholders to provide timely reports and emphasize the importance of their collaboration to the EITI reporting process, following the submission of reporting templates.

MWEITI Secretariat should engage with the reporting entities and explain the importance of their collaboration within the EITI process following the submission of their reporting templates. Each reporting entity should be encouraged to appoint a focal point to address queries and concerns of the Independent Administrator and to ensure that the EITI process runs smoothly.

10.11. Implementing the recommendations made in the previous MWEITI reports

We note that despite the efforts of MSG members to implement recommendations from the previous MWEITI reports, several of these recommendations have yet to be implemented. A number of issues which arose during the course of the current reconciliation exercise could have been avoided had these recommendations been addressed. The list of the recommendations expressed in the previous MWEITI report which are yet to be implemented are summarised below:

- Mainstreaming EITI disclosure;
- Reporting at Project level;
- Electronic publication of contracts/agreements for transportation and forestry sector;
- Centralising a cadastre system for the forestry sector;
- Reliability of the data reports / lack of assurance on reported data;
- Reporting deadlines not met by Government Agencies and Extractive Companies;
- Reporting templates not adequately prepared by several reporting entities;
- Accuracy of Production data; and
- Strengthening the licensing allocation process in line with open contracting principles.

Recommendation

The National Secretariat should develop a workplan to facilitate follow up and implementation of all MWEITI reports recommendations

Establishment of a committee at the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining with the support of the MWEITI MSG members in order to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations from EITI reports. This committee should prepare an action plan to address weaknesses and findings raised in the EITI report within a reasonable timeframe.

11.0 RECENT DEVELOPMENT

During the final stage of drafting this report, there were allegations of bribery and corruption involving some senior officers at the Ministry of Mining pertaining to the renewal of the mining licence for Ilomba Granite Mine in Chitipa district in the northern part of Malawi. The matter is being investigated by the country's relevant and competent authority on corruption matters the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB). MWEITI MSG is taking a keen interest on the progress and outcome of the investigations in accordance with the EITI requirement 2.2 which stipulates the procedures for allocation of licences. A letter was sent to the ACB confirming the MSGs desire to ensure investigations are carried out for the sake of transparency. A copy of the letter has been attached to this report as Annex 15 for ease of reference. As agreed by the MSG, the Ministry of Mining has since issued a public statement committing to an administrative investigation to be undertaken in the Ministry; and their full cooperation in the criminal investigation to be undertaken by the ACB. The statement has been attached as Annex 16 and should be followed up by the MSG in the next workplan.

12.0 FOLLOW UP OF THE PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

Finding Ref.	Year of the report	Description of Recommendation	Current Status (Addressed Not addressed Partially addressed Ongoing)	Comments	Action Plan
12.1	2016-2017 FY	<p><u>Maintain a publicly available register of forestry concessions</u></p> <p>The Department of Forestry does not have any publicly accessible information electronically of the active concessions being exploited by operators undertaking forestry activities and required by the EITI Standard.</p>	<p>Partially done</p> <p>It has also been re-reported in this 4th MWEITI report.</p>	<p>The Cadastre has been developed for headquarters by a consultant but not live now ..</p>	<p>Finalise the set up and operationalisation of the cadastre within the next workplan.</p>
12.2	2016-2017 FY	<p><u>Disclosure of contracts/agreements</u></p> <p>The MWEITI Secretariat should maintain an archive of copies of all active agreements.</p>	<p>Partially done</p> <p>It has also been re-reported in this 4th MWEITI report.</p>	<p>The MWEITI website was operational and a few contracts were uploaded. However due to funding problems, the website has not been active.</p> <p>There is work in progress to sustain the website.</p>	<p>MWEITI Secretariat to start using Government website support system to support functioning of the website unlike in the past.</p>

Finding Ref.	Year of the report	Description of Recommendation	Current Status (Addressed Not addressed Partially addressed Ongoing)	Comments	Action Plan
12.3	2016-2017 FY	Submission of data at project level	<p>On going</p> <p>The issue was also raised in the second EITI Report covering FY 2015/16.</p> <p>It has also been re-reported in this 4th MWEITI report.</p>	<p>The 2016-17 VAT amendments introduced changes to the Mining Fiscal regime. Under Section 64A “each person shall be taxed in respect of each mining project that they have”. This means every project will have to be individually registered and provided with a TPIN.</p> <p>MRA is in the process of automating its processes through the Msonkho Online (Integrated Tax administration System).</p> <p>While it is possible for the Msonkho online to register each mining project separately, there are some administrative challenges that need to be addressed.</p> <p>At the moment, Msonkho Online only recognizes businesses registered with the Registrar of businesses/companies as well as individuals except those in employment.</p> <p>It recognizes the registration number provided by the Registrar General to uniquely identify an organization or a business.</p> <p>As such, for a person or organization with more than one mining project, the system will fail to uniquely identify and recognize the other projects.</p>	<p>MRA and the Department of the Registrar General should identify technical support to modify the system.</p>

Finding Ref.	Year of the report	Description of Recommendation	Current Status (Addressed Not addressed Partially addressed Ongoing)	Comments	Action Plan
12.4	2016-2017 FY	<p><u>Mainstreaming the creation of EITI data and EITI disclosure</u></p> <p>Although Government Agencies have made a significant amount of EITI data available for example in the Annual Economic Report (AER), we note that financial data were not systematically subject to independent audits as required by Requirement 4.9.c of the EITI Standard.</p> <p>Government Agencies should pursue installation system of EITI database by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implementing and upgrading a cadastral system with adequate details such as data about the shareholders and the beneficial owners of the companies; - enhancing the current management information systems of the Government Agencies involved in the MWEITI process (i.e. NSO, MRA, DoM, DoF) in order to allow, among other benefits, systematic publication of EITI data required to be published in the EITI report; - implementing /updating manual of procedures for relevant Government Agencies to have processes in place to ensure timeliness, quality of data and cost effectiveness of the systems; and - capacity building and raising awareness of government officials on transparency and open data disclosure. 	<p>On going</p> <p>The issue was also raised in the EITI Report covering FY 2015/16.</p> <p>It has also been re-reported in this 4th MWEITI report.</p>	<p>Looking for resources to finance this activity.</p>	<p>Conduct a EITI Mainstreaming study and MWEITI secretariat to conduct follow up meetings on the EITI Mainstreaming with MDAs.</p>

Finding Ref.	Year of the report	Description of Recommendation	Current Status (Addressed Not addressed Partially addressed Ongoing)	Comments	Action Plan
12.5	2016-2017 FY	<p><u>Follow up of non-tax payments</u> The Department of Mines does not have a good monitoring system in place to calculate liabilities on uncollected royalties from companies that undertook mineral production activities without declaring any payments.</p> <p>As a result, the lack of follow up by DoM may systematically lead to lost opportunities for the Government.</p>	<p>On going</p> <p>It has also been re-reported in this 4th MWEITI report.</p>	<p>Although not very efficient, DoM carries out periodic revenue collection and enhancement exercises in conjunction with MoF to follow-up on unpaid mineral royalties by companies. Penalties have always been administered to the defaulting companies.</p> <p>Following the gazetting of the new Mines and Minerals Act (No. 8 of 2019) in 1st September, 2019, all mineral royalties will be collected by MRA, and DoM believes there will be great improvement on compliance by mining companies.</p>	<p>Beginning 2021, DoM will ensure a well collaborated teamwork between DoM, MRA and MoF, through data sharing and inspections, for an effective revenue collection and enhancement exercises.</p> <p>Currently, DoM and MRA are working on modalities to facilitate smooth transition of the collection of mineral royalties from DoM to MRA, This process is anticipated to be completed by June 2021.</p>

Finding Ref.	Year of the report	Description of Recommendation	Current Status (Addressed Not addressed Partially addressed Ongoing)	Comments	Action Plan
12.6	2016-2017 FY	<p><u>Accuracy of production data</u> The Department of Mines does not have its own procedures and systems to collect and control production data reported by mining companies. As a result, data on the mining production is unreliable.</p> <p>Additionally, we note that the minerals production data declared by DoM does not match production values and quantities declared by extractives companies.</p>	<p>On going</p> <p>The issue was also raised in the EITI Report covering FY 2014/15</p> <p>It has also been re-reported in this 4th MWEITI report.</p>	<p>DoM continues to enforce reporting requirements by companies, including mineral production data through Monthly Statements of Operations. Since all the data was being received and captured manually, cases of missing data were inevitable due to human error and misplacement.</p> <p>However, with the advent of the electronic web-based Mining Cadastre System, it is envisaged that data will be captured and stored in the database, with minimal loss, and subsequent data cleaning exercises will ensure well consolidated and correct data captured and reported.</p>	<p>The continuous data cleaning exercises will continue in the beginning of January 2021 to consolidate and clear backlog of actions in the Cadastre System and reduce errors.</p>
12.7	2016-2017 FY	<p><u>Data completeness, quality and assurance</u> EITI Requirement 4.9 requires an assessment of whether the payments and revenues made available for the reconciliation have been subject to credible, independent audits, following international auditing standards.</p> <p>However, some reporting entities submitted reporting templates not certified by an independent auditor, some did not even submit a reporting template, some did not submit audited financial statements whilst some submitted reporting templates not signed by an authorised officer at management level.</p>	<p>Partially done and On going</p> <p>The issue was also raised in the EITI Report covering FY 2015/16 & 2014/15</p> <p>It has also been re-reported in this 4th MWEITI report.</p>	<p>The MWEITI Secretariat expects compliance to improve in view of the recently passed Access to Information (ATI) bill into an Act, coupled with a proposal to develop the EITI Law.</p> <p>The new MMA provides for deterrence mechanism in section 37 and 38. This needs to be enforced by the Ministry of Mining.</p>	<p>MWEITI Secretariat to facilitate the Legal Impedements study; To facilitate Development of EITI Legal Framework (EITI Law and Policy); MoM to enforce available provisions in the MMA for data provision to MWEITI; MWEITI Secretariat to contact the MoM on improvement on data provisions by entities including MoM. MWEITI conduct a special training of all reporting entities.</p>

Finding Ref.	Year of the report	Description of Recommendation	Current Status (Addressed Not addressed Partially addressed Ongoing)	Comments	Action Plan
12.8	2016-2017 FY	<p>Accuracy and comprehensiveness of data <u>included in the reporting templates</u></p> <p>Most reporting entities did not follow the guidance and instruction for preparing and completing the reporting templates. This is despite a workshop having been held to explain how the reporting template should be filled in, address any concerns and clarify any misunderstandings.</p>	<p>Partially addressed and On Going</p> <p>The issue was also raised in the EITI Report covering FY 2015/16 & 2014/15</p> <p>It has also been re-reported in this 4th MWEITI report.</p>	<p>The MWEITI Secretariat has over the years organised special meetings to specifically look at the recommendations pertaining to reporting entities and the reporting process.</p>	<p>MoM to enforce available provisions in the MMA for data provision; MWEITI Secretariat to contact the MoM and other reporting entities on data. MWEITI conduct a special and targeted training of all reporting entities on data accuracy and completeness.</p>
12.9	2016-2017 FY	<p><u>Failure to meet the deadline by the reporting entities</u></p> <p>Despite chasing reporting entities by e-mail and telephone as well as visits effected by the MWEITI Secretariat staff, some Government Agencies and extractive companies delayed in submitted their reporting templates.</p>	<p>Partially addressed</p> <p>The issue was also raised in the EITI Report covering FY 2015/16 & 2014/15</p> <p>It has also been re-reported in this 4th MWEITI report.</p>	<p>The MWEITI Secretariat expects compliance to improve in view of the recently passed Access to Information (ATI) bill into an Act, coupled with a proposal to develop the EITI Law.</p>	<p>Conduct a EITI Mainstreaming study and MWEITI secretariat to conduct follow up meetings on the EITI Mainstreaming with MDAs. MWEITI Secretariat to continue applying incentives to compliant reporting entities by giving awards of certificates. For Non-Compliant entities taking their Controlling Officers and Chief Executives to task for non Compliance.</p>

Finding Ref.	Year of the report	Description of Recommendation	Current Status (Addressed Not addressed Partially addressed Ongoing)	Comments	Action Plan
12.10	2016-2017 FY	<p><u>Lack of feedback on reconciliation queries</u> The lack of responses with regards to comments and clarification of the differences raised during the reconciliation phase. As a result, we ended up with net unreconciled differences between amounts reported by extractive companies and Government Agencies.</p>	<p>Partially addressed and On Going The issue was also raised in the EITI Report covering FY 2015/16 & 2014/15. It has also been re-reported in this 4th MWEITI report.</p>	<p>The MWEITI Secretariat expects compliance to improve in view of the recently passed Access to Information (ATI) bill into an Act, coupled with a proposal to develop the EITI Law.</p>	<p>MoM to enforce available provisions in the MMA for data provision; MWEITI Secretariat to contact the MoM and other reporting entities on data. MWEITI conduct a special and targeted training of all reporting entities on data accuracy and completeness. Develop EITI Law and Policy where the challenge will be addressed. The MWEITI MSG to form a subcommittee on follow up.</p>

Finding Ref.	Year of the report	Description of Recommendation	Current Status (Addressed Not addressed Partially addressed Ongoing)	Comments	Action Plan
12.11	2016-2017 FY	<p><u>Lack of a unique tax identification number</u></p> <p>Statement of receipts collected by DoM does not include the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) nor any other internal reference numbers to identify all the payments made by the same taxpayer. Payments are made in all cases using the names of companies. Additionally, names of some taxpayers are spelt differently from one payment record to another.</p>	<p>On going</p>	<p>The 2016-17 VAT amendments introduced changes to the Mining Fiscal regime. Under Section 64A “each person shall be taxed in respect of each mining project that they have”. This means every project will have to be individually registered and provided with a TPIN.</p> <p>MRA is in the process of automating its processes through the Msonkho Online (Integrated Tax administration System).</p> <p>While it is possible for the Msonkho online to register each mining project separately, there are some administrative challenges that need to be addressed.</p> <p>At the moment, Msonkho Online only recognizes businesses registered with the Registrar of businesses/companies as well as individuals except those in employment.</p> <p>It recognizes the registration number provided by the Registrar General to uniquely identify an organization or a business.</p> <p>As such, for a person or organization with more than one mining project, the system will fail to uniquely identify and recognize the other projects.</p>	<p>DoM Accounts Division to begin indicating Licence Number against a payment made, including receipts. The implementation of this initiative will begin early 2021.</p> <p>DoM plans to look into modalities to implement Project Level Reporting into the system in the forthcoming MWEITI reports.</p>

Finding Ref.	Year of the report	Description of Recommendation	Current Status (Addressed Not addressed Partially addressed Ongoing)	Comments	Action Plan
12.12	2015-2016 FY	<p>Electronic publication of <u>contracts/agreements for forestry sector</u> Requirement 2.4 (a) of the 2016 EITI Standard states that Implementing countries are encouraged to publicly disclose contracts and licences that provide the terms attached to the exploitation of oil, gas and minerals.</p> <p>However, there is no model agreement which provides the standard terms attached to the management of forests and plantations; and</p> <p>- agreements signed by DoF with private entities operating in the forestry sector and those signed by the government with the concessionaires under the Nacala Railway project, are not published electronically.</p>	<p>Partilly addressed</p> <p>It has also been re-reported in this 4th MWEITI report.</p>	<p>The forest cadastre at headquarters has been upgraded with support from MWEITI Secretariat lobbied from the Government.</p>	<p>Commence operationalisation of the upgraded system in January 2021.</p>
12.13	2015-2016 FY	<p>Accelerate updating the Act and the <u>Policy that regulates the oil and gas sector</u></p> <p>To date, the reforms of the petroleum Exploration and Production Act are still in progress, the petroleum policy is still being drafted and model of the Production Sharing Agreement is still not available.</p>	<p>Partially addressed</p>	<p>The Principal Secretaries' Committee on Environment, Energy and Infrastructure Development reviewed the Policy and their views were incorporated in the draft Policy. The Committee recommended that the Policy should be submitted to the Cabinet for consideration and approval. The policy will be submitted to OPC by end of 2020.</p> <p>A draft Petroleum Bill has been prepared. It will be reviewed by stakeholders in 2021.</p> <p>A draft model PSA was prepared.</p>	<p>Petroleum Policy is anticipated to be approved by June 2021</p> <p>The Bill is expected to be presented in Parliament by end of 2021.</p> <p>The model PSA will be presented in Parliament by end of 2021</p>

Finding Ref.	Year of the report	Description of Recommendation	Current Status (Addressed Not addressed Partially addressed Ongoing)	Comments	Action Plan
12.14	2015-2016 FY	<p><u>Publishing revenue allocations of separate funds</u> Requirement 5.1.a of the 2016 EITI standard states that “Implementing countries should indicate which extractive industry revenues, are recorded in the national budget. Where revenues are not recorded in the national budget, the allocation of these revenues must be explained, with links provided to relevant financial reports as applicable.</p> <p>Training fees from oil and gas companies are not recorded in the national budget but directly paid to the Petroleum Training Fund account. Similarly, concession fees are transferred directly to a separate Road Administration Fund. However, the allocations of these revenues are not published.</p>			
12.15	2015-2016 FY	<p><u>Amendment of the fee amounts in the forestry sector</u> The fees have not been updated since 2010 and these do not seem to allow the Government to meet its obligations in terms of licence administration.</p>	On going	Revised forest fees have been proposed. The Minister has already approved the fees and details have now been sent to the Solicitor General for final publication in the Gazette.	DoF expect that effective 1 April 2021, the new forestry fees will be in use.

Finding Ref.	Year of the report	Description of Recommendation	Current Status (Addressed Not addressed Partially addressed Ongoing)	Comments	Action Plan
12.16	2015-2016 FY	<p><u>Amendment of the fee amounts in the mining sector</u></p> <p>The country still continues to use the Mines and Minerals Act of 1981 which is an outdated law. Fee amounts do not therefore seem to keep up with the current economic conditions of the country and do not seem to meet the current living standards.</p>	On going	<p>DoM is implementing the Mines and Minerals Act (No. 8 of 2019), which commenced in September, 2019.</p> <p>However, the revised Mineral Title Regulations are still undergoing vetting process at the Ministry of Justice; hence the new fees are not in force yet.</p>	<p>DoM to follow-up on the finalisation and approval of the revised Mineral Title Regulations, by June 2021, including Mine Safety Regulations, such that new fee amounts and penalties are effected to meet the current economic conditions.</p>
12.17	2015-2016 FY	<p><u>Capacity building for the Oil and Gas Division at DoM</u></p> <p>The structure of the Oil and Gas Division in the DoM to be reviewed in order to allow all technical officers within the Division to access relevant training and capacity building programs.</p> <p>The training workshops can be conducted by hiring experienced and independent professionals for technical assistance.</p>	On going	<p>DoM and Department of Human Resource Management and Development (DHRMD) were working on a Functional/Institutional review in 2020 in order to establish and allow Oil and Gas Division get relevant technical officers in the industry. A draft report was produced and the process will be finalised in 2021.</p> <p>DoM organised a local training in 2019 that was attended by several stakeholders. The training was conducted by Commonwealth Secretariat. Additionally, other officers were also engaged in oil and gas training across the borders.</p>	<p>The Functional review is planned to be completed and implemented by June 2021</p> <p>DoM planning to send at least 5 officers for international training and petroleum courses by end of 2021</p>

Finding Ref.	Year of the report	Description of Recommendation	Current Status (Addressed Not addressed Partially addressed Ongoing)	Comments	Action Plan
12.18	2014-2015 FY	Enactment of EITI reporting regulations - there is no existing legislation in the Extractive Sector that makes EITI reporting obligations mandatory.	On going	Activities aimed at developing the MWEITI Act has been included in the MWEITI Annual Work Plan but funding has not been forth coming.	Mobilise resources to finance the development of the EITI Law.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Technical criteria for evaluation of exploration right applications

Criteria	Mark allocated
PARTICULARS OF APPLICANT	
Address, Company certificate, Directors, Power of Attorney	5
COUNTRIES WORKING/WORKED	
No work in any country indicated in the submission	0
One Country	1
Two Countries	2
Three and more Countries	5
EXPERIENCE IN AFRICA	
No Experience in Africa	0
Experience in Africa	2
Experience in East African Rift System	5
LEVEL OF PROJECT: MOST ADVANCED	
No Project cited	0
Memorandum of Understanding Signed	1
Licence Holder	2
Exploration work in progress or done and project closed	8
Oil extraction done/or being done	20
TECHNICAL CAPACITY	
No proposal on TC submitted	0
TC experience: less than Five Years	5
TC experience: more than Five Years	15
FINANCIAL CAPACITY	
No indication of funds to be committed	0
Unrealistic figures presented (less than US\$10.0 Million)	5
Funds properly allocated in phases	10
LOCAL PARTICIPATION (Government and Local Investors)	
No indication given	0
Indicated but not very clear	2
Indicated: with modalities, be used given (investor, government's participation and locals plus Cost sharing arrangements presented clearly)	10
TRAINING OF LOCALS	
No indication presented	0

Criteria	Mark allocated
Presented but not with proposed amounts	2
Presented in detail - with figures to be spent (in US Dollars or Malawi Kwacha)	5
CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ISSUES	
No indication	0
Less than \$0.5 Million Dollars during phase 1	2
Ranging from \$0.5 to \$1.0 Million USD	4
Over \$1.0 Million with clear indication of period to be spent	5
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	
No indication of Environmental adherence	0
Indicated without relevant Acts to be adhered to (which could translate into lack of knowledge of Malawi's Environment Laws).	2
Indicated with relevant Environment Laws to be adhered to	5
PROVISION OF WORK SCHEDULE	
No work schedule	0
Work schedule presented in phases	2
Work schedule presented in phases and estimated duration	5
Procurement of Goods and Services	
No indication	0
Ready to procure goods and services of local Malawians	5

Annex 2: Payment flows description

Ref	Payment flows	Paid to / Received by	Description
1- Department of Mines (DoM)			
1.1	Royalties paid	DoM	(5%) for all minerals other than precious stones and semiprecious stones, and commercial minerals exported in an unmanufactured state. (10%) for precious stones and semi-precious stones based on their commercial value worked out as rough stones that is immediately before they are polished (if they are not to be cut) or immediately before they are first polished or cut (if they are to be cut, before or after polishing). (7.5%) for commercial minerals exported in an unmanufactured state.
	License Fees	DoM	An application for licence shall be accompanied by the Application fee of MKW 250,000 or MKW 500,000 for granting a petroleum exploration licence and petroleum production licence respectively.
1.2	Annual Charges / Ground rent	DoM	The annual charge is a surface rental that should be paid by the petroleum company per square kilometre of the area remaining. The amount of the surface rental is stated in the Mines and Mineral Regulation. The annual charge is a surface rental that should be paid by the petroleum company per square kilometre of the area remaining at the beginning of each year from the granting date as part of the delimited area. The amount of the surface rental is stated in the Second Schedule of the Petroleum (Prescribed Fees and Annual Charges) Regulations.
	Application fees	DoM	Application fees amount to MKW 500,000 and MKW 150,000 for renewal and for assignment respectively of petroleum exploration licence and a fee of MKW 510,500 for assignment of petroleum production licence.
	Dividend paid to Government (Government as being shareholder)	DoM	A portion of the profits realized from a company's annual operations is remitted to the Government based on the shares held by the latter.
	Penalties	DoM	Payable when an entity does not observe the Mining regulation or procedure applicable.
	"Mandatory" Training fees	DoM	The amount of training fees is stated in the Third Schedule of the Petroleum (Prescribed Fees and Annual Charges) Regulations. It is payable annually by block.
1.3	Other payments to Mining authority	DoM	Any other payments to the MNREM not listed above
2- Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA)			
2.1	Income tax paid	MRA	The rate of tax on taxable income from a mining project shall be 30% for companies incorporated in Malawi in accordance with paragraph (ca) of the Eleventh Schedule of the Taxation Act (2006). The rate is 35% for companies operating through a branch.

Ref	Payment flows	Paid to / Received by	Description
2.2	Resource Rent Tax	MRA	Applicable to companies only when their rate of return exceeds 20%, in which case a resource rent tax of 15% applies to the after-tax profit. Both DAs exempt Paladin Africa Ltd and Nyala Mines Ltd from Rent Tax.
2.3	Non-resident tax	MRA	The law provides for preferential Non Residents Taxes (NRT) rate of 10% on payments by a mining project by way of interest, royalty and management fees. The normal NRT rate is 15%.
2.4	Pay As You Earn "PAYE"	MRA	Collected from income earned by individuals between three income tax brackets: 0% for the first K360,000, 15% for next K60,000, then 30% for amounts between K420,001-K35,999,999 and 35% for K36,000,000 and above per annum
2.5	Withholding tax on payments	MRA	Deducted from any payments made from one person to another person, withheld before the payment is made. The nature of the payment determines the rate of tax withheld. For example, 20% of payment value is charged on royalties and 15% for rents.
2.6	Fringe Benefits Tax	MRA	Fringe benefits provided by an employer (Government not included) are subject to tax, payable by the employer at 30%, the current rate specified in the Eleventh Schedule. The Annual taxable income threshold for an employee with fringe benefits is MKW 60,000
2.7	Dividend Tax	MRA	10% of any dividend distributed, payable within 14 days from distribution date to the commissioner
2.8	Value Add Tax (VAT)	MRA	An indirect tax imposed on goods and service at a standard rate of 16.5%. Domestic VAT is applied to those goods and services produced domestically and Import VAT is applied to imported goods and services. The VAT Act has been amended in 2016 and the standard 16.5% rate has been introduced on the following products: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tap (piped) water produced by water boards; 2. Ordinary bread; 3. Newspapers, periodicals, journals and magazines; 4. Laundry Soap; and 5. Milk but infant milk is exempted. DAs exempt Paladin Africa Ltd and Nyala Mines Ltd from VAT."
2.9	Customs duty / Excise Tax	MRA	"An International trade tax applicable to imported goods. 0%-5% for products classified as raw materials, 15% for intermediate products, and 25% for finished or final goods. With an exception of equipment with multipurpose use, all agricultural equipment is duty-free. Both DAs exempt Paladin Africa Ltd and Nyala Mines Ltd from import duties."
2.10	Penalties	MRA	Payable when an eligible tax payer does not observe the tax regulation or procedure applicable to them. 0% if the unpaid tax amounts to less than 10% of total tax, 25% of the unpaid amount if it is between 10%-50% of total tax, and 30% of the unpaid amount if it is more than 50% of total tax liable
2.11	Other payments to MRA	MRA	Any other payments to MRA not listed above

Annex 3: Data submission

N°	Name of Company	Soft copy of the Reporting template (Submitted/Not submitted)	Audited Financial Statements (Submitted/Not submitted)	Hard copy of Reporting template signed by Senior Management (Submitted/Not submitted)	Covid-19 Questionnaire
1	Hamra Oil Holdings Ltd	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted	Not submitted
2	RAKGAS MB45 Ltd	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted
3	Mota Engil Ltd	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted
4	Paladin (Africa) Ltd	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted
5	Shayona Cement Company	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted
6	Lafarge Cement Co Ltd	Not submitted	Not submitted	Not submitted	Not submitted
7	Cement Products (MW) Ltd	Submitted	Not submitted	Not submitted	Submitted
8	Terrastone Ltd	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted
9	Mchenga Coal Mines Ltd	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted
10	Optichem 2000 (Malawi) Ltd	Not submitted	Not submitted	Not submitted	Not submitted
11	Zalewa Agriculture Lime Co	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted
12	Zunguziwa Quarry LTD	Submitted	Not submitted	Not submitted	Submitted
13	Strabag International Ltd	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
14	AKL Timber Processing	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted
15	Raiplay Malawi Ltd	Submitted	Not submitted	Not submitted	Submitted
16	Vizara Plantation	Not submitted	Not submitted	Not submitted	Not submitted
17	Total Land Care	Submitted	Not submitted	Submitted	Submitted

(*) Information not made available as the company closed its operations in Malawi

Annex 4: Company Profiles

N°	Name of Company	TPIN	Founding Date	Nature of operation/Business	% Other than extractive activity	% extractive activity	Capital (MWK)	Company Address
1	Hamra Oil Holdings Ltd	20210564	NC	Oil and Gas Exploration	0%	100%	NC	P.O Box 31357, Lilongwe 3, Malawi
2	RAKGAS MB45 Ltd	20211835	16-07-14	Oil and Gas Exploration	0%	100%	NC	P O Box 31799 Lilongwe 3
3	Mota Engil Ltd	20206901	9/10/2013	Quarry	99%	1%	NC	Nasra House 1st Floor – City Centre P O Box 31379 – Lilongwe 3
4	Paladin (Africa) Ltd	20170867	1/8/2000	Uranium mining	0%	100%	1 040	Kayelekera Mine (KM)-P.O. Box 47. Karonga. Malawi
5	Shayona Cement Company	20150059	22-04-94	Limestone mining/ Manufacture and Sale of Cement	0%	100%	200	P. O Box 679, Lilongwe, Malawi
6	Lafarge Cement Co Ltd	20108793	10/1/2008	Manufacture and sale of cement	100%	0%	15 786 000	Plot NY 318, Makata Heavy Industrial Area, PO Box 523, Blantyre
7	Cement Products (MW) Ltd	20190063	15-04-04	Cement Grinding	100%	0%	10 000 000	P.O.Box 241, BT
8	Terrastone Ltd	20112570	20-01-83	Building, Construction / Mining	81%	19%	5 500 000	P.O Box 995, Lilongwe
9	Mchenga Coal Mines Ltd	20136744	20-07-92	Mining	0%	100%	10,000,000	P.O Box 635, Lilongwe
10	Optichem 2000 (Malawi) Ltd	20157873	4/4/2000	Phosphate Mining / Manufacturing and Distribution of Fertilizers	98%	2%	6 000 000	P.O Box 30055

N°	Name of Company	TPIN	Founding Date	Nature of operation/Business	% Other than extractive activity	% extractive activity	Capital (MWK)	Company Address
11	Zalewa Agriculture Lime Co	30400080	4/2/1998	Quarrying Limestone / Manufacture Lime Products	0%	100%	NC	P.O Box 1669, Blantyre, Malawi
12	Zunguziwa Quarry LTD	20184925	2/18/2009	Mining	0%	100%	5,000,000	Construction House , Plot 65, Area 28, Kanengo , Malawi
13	Strabag International Ltd	20218998	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
14	AKL Timber Processing	30298740	29.09.2008	Manufacturing Plywood/timber processing	0%	100%	18,489,873	P.O.Box 636,Mzuzu
15	Raiply Malawi Ltd	0	NC	Manufacture of timber	0%	100%	NC	Private Bag 1 Chikangawa Mzimba, Malawi
16	Vizara Plantation	0	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
17	Total Land Care	20160115	NC	Forestry	0%	100%	NC	Area 14 Opposite Seventh Day Adventis Hospital Lilongwe

Source: EEITI Reporting templates of companies
NC: Not Communicated
NS: Not Submitted

Annex 5 (a): Detail of Licenses disclosed by companies selected in the scope

N°	Name of Company	Commodity extracted	No. of Licence/ Lease	Licence type	Licence number or Blocks awarded	Status of lease	Issue Date	Duration	District(s)	Locality
1	Hamra Oil Holdings Ltd	Oil & Gas	1	Exploration	PEL 002/11	Inactive	(**)	Licence Extension to 22 Dec 2019	As designated by Block 2 Malawi Govt Prospecting license coordinate license coordinates	Block 2
		Oil & Gas	2	Exploration	PEL 001/11	Inactive	(**)	Licence extension to 22 Dec 2019	As designated by Block 3 Malawi Govt Prospecting license coordinate license coordinates	Block 3
2	RAKGAS MB45 Ltd	Oil & Gas	1	Exploration	PEL 004/13R	Inactive	(**)	3 Yeas - Licence expiring 23 Dec 2021	Nkhotakota, Salima, Dedza, Ntcheu, Balaka, Mangochi	Block 4
		Oil & Gas	2	Exploration	PEL 00/13R	Inactive	(**)	3 Yeas - Licence expiring 23 Dec 2021	Machinga, Zomba, Chiradzulu, Blantyre, Phalombe, Mulanje	Block 5
3	Mota Engil Ltd	Aggregate	1	Mining	ML0175/09R	Inactive	7/9/2009	5 Years	Chikwawa	Ngabu
		Aggregate	2	Mining	ML0184/10R	Inactive	2/2/2015	5 Years	Lilongwe	Dedza
		Aggregate	3	Mining	ML0189/11	Inactive	6/20/2011	5 Years	Zalewa	Mgodi
		Aggregate	4	Mining	ML0194/11	Active	9/28/2011	5 Years	Chiradzulu	Njuli
		Aggregate	5	Mining	ML0196/12	Inactive	11/13/2012	5 Years	Mwanza	Kangombe
		Aggregate	6	Mining	ML0217/15	Inactive	5/22/2015	5 Years	Kasungu	Kasela
		Aggregate	7	Mining	ML0221/16	Inactive	8/2/2016	5 Years	Rumphi	Luzi
		Aggregate	8	Mining	ML0222/16	Inactive	8/2/2016	5 Years	Balaka	Chiendausiku
		Aggregate	9	Mining	ML0223/16	Active	8/2/2016	5 Years	Mangochi	Chiwaula

N°	Name of Company	Commodity extracted	No. of Licence/ Lease	Licence type	Licence number or Blocks awarded	Status of lease	Issue Date	Duration	District(s)	Locality
4	Paladin (Africa) Ltd	Uranium	1	Mining	ML 152	Active	2/4/2007	15 Years	Karonga	Kayelekera
		(***)	2	Exploration	EPL 225	Applied for extension	10/12/2018	2 Years	Karonga	Kayelekera
		(***)	3	Exploration	EPL 417	Applied for extension	22-05-18	2 Years	Karonga	Mpata
		(***)	4	Exploration	EPL 418	Applied for extension	22-05-18	2 Years	Karonga/Rumphi	Chilumba/Livingstonia
		(***)	5	Exploration	EPL 489	Active	30-01-18	3 Years	Chitipa	Nthalire
5	Shayona Cement Company	Limestone	1	Mining	ML0046	Active	27-07-14	10 Years	Kasungu	Livwezi/Mwimila
		Limestone	2	Mining	ML0130 R	Active	(**)	(**)	Blantyre	Mtolela
		Limestone	3	Mining	ML0142	Active	(**)	(**)	Kasungu	Livwezi/Mwimila
6	Lafarge Cement Co Ltd	Limestone	1	Mining	ML0200/12	Active	15-06-12	5 Years	Balaka	Liwonde
		Kaolinitic Clays (Pozzolana)	2	Mining	ML0220/15	Active	20-11-15	5 Years	Ntcheu	Senzani
7	Cement Products (MW) Ltd	(**)	1	Mining	ML0180/09	Active	9/7/2009	30 Years	Mangoni	Njereza/Nkope/Hills
8	Terrastone Ltd	Aggregate	1	Mining	ML002/97R	Active	17-11-16	10 Years	Chiradzulo	Njuli
		Aggregate	2	Mining	ML0134/2005	Active	20-04-15	10 Years	Lilongwe	Nathenje
		Aggregate	3	Mining	ML0125/03/r3	Active	19-11-18	5 Years	Blantyre	Lunzu
		Aggregate	4	Mining	ML0159/07T	Inactive	18-12-17	5 Years	Chiradzulo	Mpama
9	Mchenga Coal Mines Ltd	Coal	1	Mining	ML0164/08R	Active	(**)	11 Years	Rumphi	Rumphi

N°	Name of Company	Commodity extracted	No. of Licence/ Lease	Licence type	Licence number or Blocks awarded	Status of lease	Issue Date	Duration	District(s)	Locality
10	Optichem 2000 (Malawi) Ltd	Phosphate Rocks	1	Mining	ML0164/08R	Active	29/07/2008	15 Years	Phalombe	Tundulu
11	Zalewa Agriculture Lime Company	Limestone	1	Mining	ML 0075/99	Active	(**)	10 Years	Blantyre	Chigaru
		(**)	2	Exploration	EPL 0416/14	Active	(**)	3 Years	Balaka	Chilumba
12	Zunguziwa Quarry Ltd	Aggregate	1	Mining	MLO208/13R	Active	3/16/2019	3 Years	Mzimba	Ekwendeni
13	Strabag International Ltd	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
14	AKL Timber Procesing	Timber and plywood	1	Exploration	6000 HA	Active	(**)	15 Years	Mzimba	Luwawa
15	Raiply Malawi Ltd	Timber	1	Exploration	2018/004	Active	NC	1 Year	Mzimba	Mzimba
16	Vizara Plantation	Rubber and timber	1	Exploration	2018/004	(**)	(**)	1 Year	Mzimba	Mzimba
17	Total Land Care	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)

Source: EEITI Reporting templates
(NC) Not Communicated
(*) Reporting templates not submitted
(**) Information not communicated
(***) Information not applicable

Annex 5 (b): License issues and renewal details

Contract Block	Licence Number	Company Name	Date of Grant	Date of Expiry	Period
FIRST GRANTING					
Block 2	PEL002/11	Surestream Petroleum	22-09-11	22-12-16	4 Years
Block 3	PEL001/11	Surestream Petroleum	22-09-11	22-12-16	4 Years
Block 4	PEL004/13	Rak Gas LLC	24-07-13	23-12-18	4 Years
Block 5	PEL005/13	Rak Gas LLC	24-07-13	23-12-18	4 Years
FIRST RENEWAL					
Block 2	PEL002/11R	Hamra Oil Holdings Ltd	22-12-16	22-12-19	3 Years
Block 3	PEL001/11R	Hamra Oil Holdings Ltd	22-12-16	22-12-19	3 Years

Annex 6: Employment data declared by the companies

N°	Company	Average number of direct local employees (Malawian)	Average number of direct foreign employees (Expatriates)	TOTAL
1	Hamra Oil Holdings Ltd	1	1	2
2	RAKGAS MB45 Ltd	5	1	6
3	Mota Engil Ltd	140	4	144
4	Paladin (Africa) Ltd	54	4	58
5	Shayona Cement Company	900	60	960
6	Lafarge Cement Co Ltd	(*)	(*)	(*)
7	Cement Products (MW) Ltd	169,000	5	169,005
8	Terrastone Ltd	140	5	145
9	Mchenga Coal Mines Ltd	261	1	262
10	Optichem 2000 (Malawi) Ltd	(*)	(*)	(*)
11	Zalewa Agriculture Lime Co	100	0	100
12	Zunguziwa Quarry LTD	30	1	31
13	Strabag International Ltd	(**)	(**)	(**)
14	AKL Timber Processing	163	2	165
15	Raiply Malawi Ltd	1,801	22	1,823
16	Vizara Plantation	(*)	(*)	(*)
17	Total Land Care	166	1	167
		172,761	107	172,868

Source: EITI Reporting templates

(*) Reporting templates not submitted

(**) Information not communicated as the company closed its operations in Malawi

Annex 7: Legal ownership declared by companies in the reconciliation scope

N°	Companies	N°	Name/Entity	Level of ownership	Nationality of the owner	Stock exchange quotations (yes/no)	Stock exchange	Owner (if the company's shares are not quoted)
1	Hamra Oil Holdings Ltd	1	Hamra Oil Holdings Ltd (Cayman Islands)	100.00%	Cayman Islands	No	No	Government of Ras Al Khaimah
2	RAKGAS MB45 Ltd	1	RAK Gas MB45 Ltd (Cayman registered)	100,00%	Government of Ras Al Khaimah	No	No	RAK Gas LLC / Government of Ras Al Khaimah
3	Mota Engil Ltd		(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
		1	Malawi Government	15%	Malawian	No	No	N/A
4	Paladin (Africa) Ltd	2	Paladin Energy Minerals NL	84.9%	Australian	No	No	Paladin Energy Ltd, which is listed on Australian Securities Exchange
		3	PEM Malawi Ltd	0.01%	Australian	No	No	Paladin Energy Minerals NL
5	Shayona Cement Co	1	Jitendra Kumar Patel	30,00%	British	No	No	Jitendra Kumar Patel
		2	Rajesh Narshibhai Patel	30,00%	British	No	No	Rajesh Narshibhai Patel
		3	Parque Investments	40,00%	British	No	No	Parque Investments
6	Lafarge Cement Co Ltd	1	Pan African Cement Company Limited	100,00%	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
7	Cement Products (MW) Ltd	1	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
8	Terrastone Ltd	1	Jose Armenio A. Dacosta	25%	Portugese	No	No	Jose Armenio A. Dacosta
		2	Maria Isabel Costa Oliveira	25%	Portugese	No	No	Maria Isabel Costa Oliveira
		3	Maria Terezina Costa Alves	25%	Portugese	No	No	Maria Terezina Costa Alves
		4	Maria Manuela Costa Leite	25%	Portugese	No	No	Maria Manuela Costa Leite

N°	Companies	N°	Name/Entity	Level of ownership	Nationality of the owner	Stock exchange quotations (yes/no)	Stock exchange	Owner (if the company's shares are not quoted)
10	Mchenga Coal Mines Ltd	1	Linx Investments	40%	Jamaican	No	No	Lincoln Bailey
		2	R.Gaffar Transport Ltd	60%	Malawian	No	No	Rafik Gaffar
11	Optichem 2000 (Malawi) Ltd	1	MCFI Africa Limited	100,00%	Mauritian	No	No	Paul Attwood (British)
12	Zalewa Agriculture Lime Co		ZALCO	100%	Malawian	No	No	Martin C. Saunders
13	Strabag International Ltd	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
14	Raiplay Malawi Ltd	1	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)
15	Vizara Plantation	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
16	Total Land Care	1	Total Land Care	100%	Malawian	No	No	(**)
17	AKL Timber Processing	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

Source: EEITI Reporting templates of companies

(*) Reporting templates not submitted

(**) Information not communicated

Annex 8: Details of Social Contribution

Company	Name and function of beneficiary	District/Area of the beneficiary	Type	Description of the contribution	Payment in cash (MWK)	Payment in kind (MWK)	Cost incurred during the year (MWK)	Reference of Law or contract
RAKGAS MB45 Ltd	Malawian Students	Malawi	Voluntary	Upkeep and Tuition of Malawian Students studying in the UAE	-	73,422,773	73,422,773	
Paladin (Africa) Ltd	Communities in Karonga	Karonga	Mandatory	Various social responsibility payments e.g. Construction of Kayelekera Village Clinic, maintenance of Kayerekera primary school, school teachers' salaries & various other social responsibility projects		6,006,880	6,006,880	Development agreement between The Government of Republic of Malawi and Paladin (Africa) Ltd and Paladin Energy Minerals NL on the Kayelekera Uranium Project.
	St. Augustine Clinic'	Kasungu	Voluntary	Drugs for the clinic	897,600		897,600	
	St. Augustine Clinic'	Kasungu	Voluntary	Drugs for the clinic	1,265,920		1,265,920	
	St. Augustine Clinic'	Kasungu	Voluntary	Drugs for the clinic	468,650		468,650	
	St. Augustine Clinic'	Kasungu	Voluntary	Top up allowance to the clinic	620,710		620,710	
	St. Augustine Clinic'	Kasungu	Voluntary	Top up allowance to the clinic	964,303		964,303	
	Chigumba Primary School	Kasungu	Voluntary	Chigumba Primary School	28,272		28,272	
	Chigumba Primary School	Kasungu	Voluntary	Chigumba Primary School	67,218		67,218	
Shayona Cement Co.	Ergos CDSS and Chamama CDSS	Kasungu	Voluntary	Classroom furniture (teachers' tables and chairs)	660,000		660,000	
	Ergos CDSS and Chamama CDSS	Kasungu	Voluntary	Classroom furniture (double seat senior desk)	5,830,000		5,830,000	
	Kasungu District	Kasungu	Voluntary	Payment for christmas security vigilance	500,000		500,000	
	Kasungu District	Kasungu	Voluntary	Donation for borehole	100,000		100,000	
	CSR expenses	Kasungu	Voluntary	CSR Meeting expenses	638,000		638,000	
	Mudi Court	TA Mataka	Voluntary	Payment for the balance of CSR project for Mudi Court	1,600,000		1,600,000	

Company	Name and function of beneficiary	District/Area of the beneficiary	Type	Description of the contribution	Payment in cash (MWK)	Payment in kind (MWK)	Cost incurred during the year (MWK)	Reference of Law or contract
Terrastone Ltd	Community	Kautsi-Nathenje	Voluntary	Drilling a borehole	1,834,800		1,834,800	
	Community	Kautsi-Nathenje	Voluntary	Cleaning surrounding areas	1,540,000		1,540,000	
	Community	Blantyre District Council	Voluntary	Donation to district activities	3,500,000		3,500,000	
	Community	Chiradzulu Project	Voluntary	Donation to district council projects	500,000		500,000	
	Community	Chakachadza Village	Voluntary	Repairing borehole	770,000		770,000	
	Community	Chakachadza Village	Voluntary	Cleaning surrounding areas	239,500		239,500	
	Community	Nathenje	Voluntary	Donated quarry for borehole	10,485		10,485	
	Community	Nathenje, Lilongwe, Msozi CCAP	Voluntary	Donated quarry dust	127,276		127,276	
	Community	Nathenje, Lilongwe, Nsandula Church	Voluntary	Donation of quarry stone and bags of cement	65,620		65,620	
Zalewa Agriculture Lime Co	Kalulu Community	Blantyre	Voluntary	Conc agg for Kalulu road	5,000,000		5,000,000	
	Kalulu Community	Blantyre	Voluntary	Funeral contribution	20,000		20,000	
	Zalewa Community	Neno	Voluntary	Puma Evo force bail	18,149		18,149	
	Bonet Netball Club	Neno	Voluntary	Sondico match	13,250		13,250	
				Voluntary				
	Balaka Community	Balaka		GVH Chafumba cellphone	8,995		8,995	
	Balaka Community	Balaka	Voluntary	Mr Kawawa cellphone	8,995		8,995	
	Kalulu Community	Blantyre	Voluntary	Kalulu school footballs	20,000		20,000	
	Kalulu Community	Blantyre	Voluntary	Chinombita schhok footballs	10,000		10,000	
	Balaka Community	Balaka	Voluntary	Cellphones	24,000		24,000	
Cement Products	Saudi/Village	Mangochi/Njereza	Voluntary	Borehole	3,300,000		3,300,000	

Company	Name and function of beneficiary	District/Area of the beneficiary	Type	Description of the contribution	Payment in cash (MWK)	Payment in kind (MWK)	Cost incurred during the year (MWK)	Reference of Law or contract
Raiply Malawi Ltd	Presidential cup sister	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		81,750		81,750	
	Msachi Netball trophy	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		106,000		106,000	
	Tichali food for players	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		20,000		20,000	
	Nkhoma volleyball tournament	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		1,014,000		1,014,000	
	Chipeta (Reporters" allowances)	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		250,000		250,000	
	ANUPAM Volleyball Tournament	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		380,000		380,000	
	Cash 1st prize volleyball tournament men	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		600,000		600,000	
	Cash 2nd prize volleyball tournament men	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		300,000		300,000	
	Cash 3rd prize volleyball tournament men	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		200,000		200,000	
	Cash 1st prize volleyball tournament women	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		500,000		500,000	
	Cash 2nd prize volleyball tournament women	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		260,000		260,000	
	Cash 3rd prize volleyball tournament women	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		160,000		160,000	
	St. John of God hotel bill -Volleyball	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		586,000		586,000	
	ANUPAM N.Year Gift - NBM	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		11,000		11,000	
	Gondwe trophy expenses	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		104,860		104,860	
	AKL Timber Processing	Hunga Village	Mzimba	Voluntary	Sinked A borehole	1,300,000		1,300,000
Chikwa Village		Mzimba	Voluntary	Sinked A borehole	2,000,000		2,000,000	
Muzyambuzi CCAP Church		Mzimba	Voluntary	Roofing timber	400,000		400,000	
Luwawa Primary School		Mzimba	Voluntary	Donation of desks	1,000,000		1,000,000	
Luwawa forest clinic		Mzimba	Voluntary	Donation of medical drugs	200,000		200,000	
Luwawa Hospital	Mzimba	Voluntary	Donated Medicine	500,000		500,000		
Total Land Care	National Bank of Malawi pension Fund	Kachitsa	Mandatory	Pension	6,539,117		6,539,117	
Total					47,164,470	79,429,653	126,594,123	

Annex 9: List of valid licences during 2017/18 FY

Exclusive Prospecting Licences

No.	LIC NO	Area (km2)	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Company	Commodities	District
1	EPL0225	13	8/15/2008	12/11/2020	Paladin (Africa) Ltd	Uranium	Karonga
2	EPL0254	110	7/29/2008	7/25/2017	New King International Limited	Heavy Minerals Sands	Mangochi
2	EPL0260	100.6656	9/30/2008	9/29/2019	Tengani Titanium Minerals (Ttm)Limited	Heavy Minerals Sands, Copper, Gold, Apartite , Diamonds	Nsanje
3	EPL0278	6.9	7/9/2009	6/13/2019	Lime Company	Limestone	Ntcheu
4	EPL0284	849.1	1/21/2010	1/18/2021	Lancaster Exploration Limited	Rare Earth Elements, Strontinum, Iron Ore, Niobium, Manganese, Fluorite, Phosphate, Uranium, Thorium, Monazite,	Phalombe
5	EPL0299	835.1	9/10/2010	9/8/2017	Globe Metals & Mining Exploration (Africa) Ltd	Graphite, Aluminosilicates, Base Metals, Iron Ore, Precious Metals	Lilongwe
6	EPL0303	136.9	9/10/2010	9/7/2021	Lancaster Exploration Limited	Rare Earth Elements, Yttrium, Strontium, Tantalite, Columbite, Molybdenum	Mwanza
7	EPL0325	128.0003	3/18/2011	3/17/2020	Spring Stone Limited	Rare Earth Elements ,Bauxite	Mulanje
8	EPL0341	221	11/15/2011	11/12/2018	Rift Valley Mining Company (Pty) Ltd	Limestone , Coal ,Copper	Nsanje
9	EPL0354	50	6/15/2012	6/14/2019	Miracle Limited	Galena, Nickel, Copper, Zinc, Platinum Group Metals	Lilongwe
10	EPL0355	6	6/15/2012	6/14/2021	Mccourt Mining Pty Limited	Graphite, Kaolinitic Clays	Lilongwe
11	EPL0359	151.4	6/15/2012	6/14/2021	Sri Sai Mining Limited	Heavy Minerals Sands	Mangochi
12	EPL0365	86.75	9/17/2012	1/12/2019	Mpatsa Holdings Limited	Rare Earth Elements	Mangochi
13	EPL0372	729.235	3/14/2013	3/13/2020	Mccourt Mining Pty Limited	Heavy Minerals Sands	Lilongwe
14	EPL0376	151.2	3/14/2013	3/12/2019	Intra Energy Trading Limited	Coal	Chitipa
15	EPL0377	124.4	3/14/2013	3/12/2018	Malcoal Mining Limited	Coal	Karonga
16	EPL0393	188.7297	2/26/2014	2/25/2019	Tate Minerals (Pty) Ltd	Heavy Minerals Sands	Zomba
17	EPL0397	3.73	5/12/2014	5/11/2019	Dantasie Mining Limited	Coal	Rumphi
18	EPL0399	17.75	8/26/2014	8/25/2021	Sri Sai Mining Limited	Heavy Minerals Sands	Salima
19	EPL0400	22.9855	8/26/2014	8/25/2019	Sealand Investments Limited	Clay	Dedza

20	EPL0401	56	8/26/2014	8/25/2019	Sealand Investments Limited	Feldspar	Lilongwe
21	EPL0402A	87.28	8/26/2014	8/25/2017	Ashgill Australia Pty Limited	Uranium , Rare Earth Elements	Rumphi
22	EPL0402B	10.4256	8/26/2014	8/25/2019	Sealand Investments Limited	Silica Sands	Mchinji
23	EPL0403	4	8/26/2014	8/25/2019	Sealand Investments Limited	Kyanite	Ntcheu
24	EPL0404	11.0524	8/26/2014	8/25/2019	Sealand Investments Limited	Dolomite	Balaka
25	EPL0405	6.42	8/26/2014	8/25/2019	Sealand Investments Limited	Kaolinitic Clays	Ntcheu
26	EPL0407	12	8/26/2014	8/25/2017	Z.Z.T.H Wealth Company Limited	Limestone	Ntcheu
27	EPL0408	17.4	8/26/2014	8/25/2017	Magnum Mining Limited	Iron Ore, Kyanite	Ntcheu
28	EPL0409	109	8/26/2014	8/25/2017	Limex Company Limited	Limestone	Ncheu
29	EPL0410	784	8/26/2014	8/25/2017	Zasco International Limited	Graphite	LI-Dowa
30	EPL0411	477.5	8/26/2014	8/25/2017	Gemall Limited	Gold, Iron Ore, Platinum, Silver, Tantalite, Columbite, Casseterite, Wolframite, Rare Earth Elements	Mzimba
31	EPL0412	83.2	8/26/2014	8/25/2017	Blackfire Explorations Limited	Uranium , Rare Earth Elements	Chitipa
32	EPL0413	533.69	9/26/2014	9/25/2021	Mccourt Mining Pty Limited	Graphite, Base Metals	Lilongwe
33	EPL0414	79	8/26/2014	8/25/2017	Limex Company Limited	Limestone	Balaka
34	EPL0415	1.8	12/20/2014	12/19/2017	Green Acres Ltd	Silica Sands	Mchinji
35	EPL0416	1.1	12/20/2014	12/19/2017	Zalewa Agriculture Lime Company	Limestone	Balaka
36	EPL0417	146.3	5/22/2015	5/21/2020	Paladin (Africa) Ltd	Uranum	Karonga
37	EPL0418	276.3	5/22/2015	5/21/2020	Paladin (Africa) Ltd	Uranium	Karonga
38	EPL0419	38.945	5/22/2015	5/21/2018	Trident Group Of Companies	Diamonds	Rumphi
39	EPL0420	4.8	5/22/2015	5/21/2018	Z.Z.T.H Wealth Company Limited	Limestone	Ntcheu
40	EPL0421	308	5/22/2015	5/21/2020	Globe Metals & Mining Exploration (Africa) Ltd	Uranium, Niobium, Tantalum, Zircon, Rare Earth Elements, Feldspathoids, Granite	Mzimba
41	EPL0422	213.4999	5/22/2015	5/21/2018	Varibo Mining Company	Gold	Mangochi
42	EPL0423	16.3	5/22/2015	5/21/2018	Mota Engil Minerals And Mining(Mw) Limited	Gold, Platinum Group Metals, Base Metals	Chikhwawa
43	EPL0424	103	5/22/2015	5/21/2018	Multiple Trading Company	Coal	Chitipa
44	EPL0425	4	10/9/2015	10/8/2018	Blue Bound Construction Equipment and Material Supplies	Rock Aggregate, Granite	Mangochi
45	EPL0426	380	10/9/2015	10/8/2018	Makanjira Minerals Limited	Base Metals	Chitipa

46	EPL0427	8.9999	10/9/2015	10/8/2020	Why Limestone Mining	Limestone	Karonga
47	EPL0428	15	10/9/2015	10/8/2018	Sino Sky Industrial Company Ltd	Limestone	Mangochi
48	EPL0429	42	10/9/2015	10/8/2018	Volantis Mining Company Limited	Lead, Graphite	Dowa
49	EPL0430	229.5	10/9/2015	10/8/2018	Earth Resources Limited	Gold	Lilongwe
50	EPL0431	46.46	10/9/2015	10/8/2018	Chiwandama Enterprises	Coal	Rumphi
51	EPL0432	12.5	10/9/2015	10/8/2018	Apule Traders	Sulphides	Dowa
52	EPL0433	139.4	10/9/2015	10/8/2018	Fhc Mining Holdings Co. Limited	Lead, Graphite, Base Metals	Lilongwe
53	EPL0434	15	7/19/2016	7/18/2019	Njati Mining Corporation	Coal	Mzimba
54	EPL0435	26	7/19/2016	7/18/2019	Trident Group of Companies	Iron Ore	Blantyre
55	EPL0436	95.8	7/19/2016	7/18/2019	Zasco Mining Company Limited	Vermiculite	Neno, Mwanza
56	EPL0437	0.56	7/19/2016	7/18/2019	Mid-West Minerals Limited	Black Granite	Mzimba
57	EPL0438	5.26	7/19/2016	7/18/2019	Mid-West Minerals Limited	Black Granite	Mzimba
58	EPL0439	4	7/19/2016	7/18/2019	Difference Construction	Rock Aggregate	Lilongwe
59	EPL0440	60.55	7/19/2016	7/18/2019	H.W.M Resources Limited	Coal	Karonga
60	EPL0441	58	7/19/2016	7/18/2019	Chakhala Enterprises	Corundum	Ntcheu
61	EPL0442	283.5	7/19/2016	7/18/2019	Mindeco	Coal, Rare Earth Elements, Tungsten, Uranium	Chitipa, Karonga
62	EPL0443	87.35	7/19/2016	7/18/2019	African Mining Limited	Base Metals, C, Lead	Dowa, Lilongwe
63	EPL0444	10.5	7/19/2016	7/18/2021	Shayona Cement Corporation	Volcanic Tuffs	Ntcheu
64	EPL0445	34.0598	7/19/2016	7/18/2021	Shayona Cement Corporation	Volcanic Tuffs	Karonga
65	EPL0446	129.9998	7/19/2016	7/18/2021	Shayona Cement Corporation	Limestone	Kasungu
66	EPL0447	500	10/13/2016	10/12/2019	Plinth Mining Group Limited	Gold, Base Metals, Phosphate, Lead, Platinum Group Metals, Uranium, Zircon	Ntcheu, Balaka, Neno
67	EPL0448	116	10/13/2016	10/12/2019	Times Unity Mining Company Limited	Gold, Niobium, Rare Earth Elements, Tantalum, Uranium	Mzimba
68	EPL0449	2	10/13/2016	10/12/2019	Mount Carmel Construction Limited	Rock Aggregate	Dowa, Lilongwe
69	EPL0450	290.8	10/13/2016	10/12/2019	Surya Mining Company Limited	Silver, Gold, Graphite, Copper, Heavy Minerals Sand, Manganese, Lead, Uranium, Zinc	Blantyre, Neno

70	EPL0451	357.4	10/13/2016	10/12/2019	Surya Mining Company Limited	Silver, Gold, Graphite, Copper, Heavy Minerals Sand, Manganese, Lead, Uranium, Zinc	Neno, Mwanza
71	EPL0452	149.3	10/13/2016	10/12/2019	Surya Mining Company Limited	Silver, Gold, Graphite, Copper, Heavy Minerals Sand, Manganese, Lead, Uranium, Zinc	Ntcheu, Balaka
72	EPL0453	327.7	10/13/2016	10/12/2019	Chikale Resources Limited	Silver, Gold, Graphite, Copper, Heavy Minerals Sand, Manganese, Lead, Uranium, Zinc	Nkhota Kota, Kasungu, Mzimba
73	EPL0454	118.3	10/13/2016	10/12/2019	Ocean Star Company Limited	Gold, Niobium, Rare Earth Elements, Tantalum, Thorium	Mzimba
74	EPL0455	3.2453	10/13/2016	10/12/2021	Trinity Ventures Inc.	Black Granite, Chrome, Nickel	Mchinji
75	EPL0456	5.22	1/13/2017	1/12/2020	Vision Corporation Limited	Dolerite	Mzimba
76	EPL0457	2	1/13/2017	1/12/2020	Irs Private Limited	Dimension Stone	Kasungu
77	EPL0458	0.663	1/13/2017	1/12/2020	Irs Private Limited	Dimension Stone	Rumphu
78	EPL0459	0.12	1/13/2017	1/12/2020	Shabri Building Solutions	Rock Aggregate	Lilongwe
79	EPL0460	3.1916	1/13/2017	1/12/2022	Shayona Cement Corporation	Limestone	Mangochi
80	EPL0461	20.77	1/13/2017	1/12/2020	Chiwandama Enterprises	Coal	Karonga
81	EPL0462	0.585	1/13/2017	1/12/2020	Tahit Networks Civil Engineering Contractors	Rock Aggregate	Blantyre
82	EPL0463	0.5	1/13/2017	1/12/2020	Tahit Networks Civil Engineering Contractors	Rock Aggregate	Blantyre
83	EPL0464	663.4	1/13/2017	1/12/2020	Lion Ore Resources Pty Limited	Base Metals	Kasungu
84	EPL0465	132.7	1/13/2017	1/12/2020	Hwm Resources Limited	Base Metals, Iron Ore, Rare Earth Elements	Karonga
85	EPL0466	164	1/13/2017	1/12/2020	North Light Investments Company Limited	Copper, Nickel, Zinc	Mchinji
86	EPL0467	7.5	1/13/2017	1/12/2020	Psm Investments	Limestone	Ntcheu
87	EPL0468	1	8/7/2017	8/6/2020	Bano Construction Company	Rock Aggregate	Nkhata Bay
88	EPL0469	15.0838	8/7/2017	8/6/2020	Shire Power Corporation Ltd	Coal	Nsanje
89	EPL0470	51.5025	8/7/2017	8/6/2020	Tushiya Gold Mining Company Limited	Gold, Base Metals	Kasungu
90	EPL0471	0.3124	8/7/2017	8/6/2020	Aluma Civil Engineering	Rock Aggregate	Mzimba
91	EPL0472	829.75	11/10/2017	11/9/2020	Tatai International Mining Company Limited	Base Metals, Nickel, Niobium, Lead, Uranium	Mangochi
92	EPL0473	204.67	11/10/2017	11/9/2020	Haman Company Limited	Base Metals, Precious Metals	Mangochi
93	EPL0474	74.02	11/10/2017	11/9/2020	Mawe Exploration Company Limited	Heavy Minerals Sand	Mangochi

94	EPL0475	98.48	11/10/2017	11/9/2020	Lancaster Exploration Limited	Silver, Corundum, Gold, C, Chrome, Columbite, Copper, Iron, Feldspar, Fluorite, Lithium, Manganese, Molybdenum,	Mchinji
95	EPL0476	301	11/10/2017	11/9/2020	Hua Run Mining Limited	Gold, Base Metals, Nickel, Lead, Zinc	Chitipa, Karonga
96	EPL0477	1.54	11/10/2017	11/9/2020	Dika Construction Company	Rock Aggregate	Mzimba
97	EPL0478	9.33	11/10/2017	11/9/2020	Crown Minerals Limited	Gold, Niobium, Rare Earth Elements, Tantalum, Uranium	Mchinji
98	EPL0479	827.46	11/10/2017	11/9/2020	Graphite Africa Limited	Graphite, Lead, Zinc	Dowa, Lilongwe, Salima
99	EPL0480	56.309	11/10/2017	11/9/2020	Chunghwa Mining Company Limited	Silver, Gold, C, Copper, Galena, Nickel, Zinc	Dowa, Lilongwe
100	EPL0481	48.83	11/10/2017	11/9/2020	Wan Peng International Company Limited	Sodalite	Chitipa
101	EPL0482	29.35	11/10/2017	11/9/2020	Kaziwiziwi Mining Company	C	Rumphi
102	EPL0483	515.77	11/10/2017	11/9/2020	Graphite Africa Limited	Graphite, Lead, Zinc	Dowa, Salima
103	EPL0484	70.85	11/10/2017	11/9/2020	Graphite Africa Limited	Graphite, Lead, Zinc	Dowa, Lilongwe
104	EPL0485	200.1	1/30/2018	1/29/2021	Zrs Limited	Graphite, Galena, Zinc	Dowa, Ntchisi
105	EPL0486	451.52	1/30/2018	1/29/2021	Zrs Limited	Graphite, Lead, Zinc	Dowa, Lilongwe
106	EPL0487	789.47	1/30/2018	1/29/2021	Zrs Limited	Graphite, Galena, Zinc	Dedza, Lilongwe
107	EPL0488	132	1/30/2018	1/29/2021	Njati Mining Corporation	C, Iron Ore, Titanium	
108	EPL0488	132	1/30/2018	1/29/2021	Njati Mining Corporation	Iron Ore, Titanium, Graphite	Rumphi
109	EPL0489	137.04	1/30/2018	1/29/2021	Paladin (Africa) Ltd	Uranium	Chitipa
110	EPL0490	36.5	1/30/2018	1/29/2021	Gamba Mining Company	C	Chitipa
111	EPL0491	158.57	1/30/2018	1/29/2021	Ivory Clays Ltd	Kaolonitic Clay	Dedza
112	EPL0492	1886.07	1/30/2018	1/29/2021	Mccourt Mining Pty Limited	Base Metals, C	Dowa, Lilongwe, Mchinji, Ntchisi
113	EPL0493	48	1/30/2018	1/29/2021	Lafarge Cement Company Limited	Limestone	Mangochi
114	EPL0494	157.22	1/30/2018	1/29/2021	Rockfields Limited	Alkali Feldspars, Pegmatite Vein Minerals, Spodumenee	Dowa, Kasungu, Lilongwe
115	EPL0495	819.63	1/30/2018	1/29/2021	Chaser Construction Company Limited	Silver, Gold, Cobalt, Columbite, Granite, Nickel, Palladium, Precious Metals, Pt, Tantalum, Zinc	Dedza, Lilongwe, Mchinji
116	EPL0496	853.8282	1/30/2018	1/29/2021	Chaser Construction Company Limited	Gold, Precious Metals	Chitipa
117	EPL0497	43.2	1/30/2018	1/29/2021	J.P. Import And Export	Coal	Karonga
118	EPL0498	391.15	1/30/2018	1/29/2021	Yazam Mining Company Limited	Coal	Chikwawa
119	EPL0499	96.82	1/30/2018	1/29/2021	Yazam Mining Company Limited	Coal	Chitipa, Karonga

120	EPL0500	186.23	1/30/2018	1/29/2021	S & A Resources Private Limited	Base Metals, Rare Earth Elements	Chikwawa
121	EPL0501	631.5	1/30/2018	1/29/2021	S & A Resources Private Limited	Base Metals, Rare Earth Elements	Thoylo
122	EPL0502	28.65	4/20/2018	4/19/2021	Paladin (Africa) Ltd	Uranium	Chitipa, Karonga
123	EPL0503	24.18	4/20/2018	4/19/2021	C & M Super Store Company Limited	Coal	Karonga
124	EPL0504	1.21	4/20/2018	4/19/2021	Og Quarry Limited	Limestone	Ntcheu
125	EPL0505	18.12	4/20/2018	4/19/2021	Xiang Yun International Mining Company Limited	Gold	Nkhotakota
126	EPL0506	150.4	4/20/2018	4/19/2021	J.P. Import And Export	Coal	Chitipa, Karonga
127	EPL0507	0.1055	4/20/2018	4/19/2021	Century Holdings	Rock Aggregate	Lilongwe
128	EPL0508	1.3044	4/20/2018	4/19/2021	Enandal Gemstone And Mining	Sodalite	Chitipa
129	EPL0509	167.67	6/18/2018	6/17/2021	S & K Gold Mining	Corundum, Gold	Ntcheu
130	EPL0510	15.96	6/18/2018	6/17/2021	K.G.N. Resources	Gold, Base Metals, Platinum Group Metals	Chikwawa, Thyolo
131	EPL0511	0.0437	6/18/2018	6/17/2021	OG Quarry Limited	Rock Aggregate	Chiradzulu

Mining Claims

No.	Lic No.	Area (Ha)	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Licencee Name	Commodities/Main products	District
1	MCL0622	1.6032 Ha	10/30/2017	3/31/2019	DANIEL NAURA (100%)	TALCUM	Mzimba
2	MCL0583	2.0000 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	PEA/RIVER DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED (100%)	GALENA	Dowa
3	MCL0584	6.2000 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	PEA/RIVER DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED (100%)	GALENA	Dowa
4	MCL0585	2.0000 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	PEA/RIVER DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED (100%)	GALENA	Dowa
5	MCL0586	2.0000 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	Chakochikoma Investment (100%)	GALENA	Dowa
6	MCL0587	2.0000 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	Chakochikoma Investment (100%)	GALENA	Dowa
7	MCL0588	2.0000 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	Chakochikoma Investment (100%)	GALENA	Dowa
8	MCL0589	2.0000 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	Elina Nsamba (100%)	GALENA	Dowa
9	MCL0590	2.0000 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	Melvine C Banda (100%)	GALENA	Dowa
10	MCL0591	1.6290 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	R A L Chulu (100%)	GALENA	Lilongwe
11	MCL0605	1.7860 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	Hamdan Lime works (100%)	LIMESTONE	Ntcheu
12	MCL0606	0.5218 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	Stonie Chadzunda	TOURMALINE	Dowa
13	MCL0614	0.4319 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	NELLIE CHIMANDA (100%)	AMETHYST, QUARTZ	Balaka
14	MCL0616	1.7161 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	NELLIE CHIMANDA (100%)	IRON ORE, TOURMALINE	Mangochi
15	MCL0617	0.2938 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	NELLIE CHIMANDA (100%)	AQUAMARINE	Machinga
16	MCL0618	1.3705 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	WALI MAHOMED HASSAM (100%)	LIMESTONE	Balaka
17	MCL0619	1.1237 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	WALI MAHOMED HASSAM (100%)	LIMESTONE	Balaka
18	MCL0620	1.9996 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	Danson Banda	LIMESTONE	Ntcheu
19	MCL0621	1.9854 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	Danson Banda	LIMESTONE	Ntcheu
20	MCL0625	1.8749 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	Danson Banda	LIMESTONE	Ntcheu
21	MCL0626	1.8663 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2018	Elizabeth Tsokalida (100%)	GYPSUM	Dowa

22	MCL0615	0.4200 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2019	David Banda (100%)	AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ	Mzimba
23	MCL0582	0.3549 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2020	MKABASI GEMSTONE DEALERS (100%)	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ	Chitipa
24	MCL0623	0.9850 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2020	Bettie Banda (100%)	QUARTZ	Mzimba
25	MCL0627	0.4923 Ha	4/1/2017	3/31/2020	DANIEL NAURA (100%)	TALCUM	Mzimba
26	MCL0558	2.0000 Ha	9/26/2016	3/31/2018	AHD Mining Company (100%)	GALENA	Dowa
27	MCL0559	2.0000 Ha	9/26/2016	3/31/2018	AHD Mining Company (100%)	GALENA	Dowa
28	MCL0560	2.0000 Ha	9/26/2016	3/31/2018	AHD Mining Company (100%)	GALENA	Dowa
29	MCL0565	0.6297 Ha	9/26/2016	3/31/2018	Bright Chikomeni (100%)	AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ	Mzimba
30	MCL0566	3.0414 Ha	9/26/2016	3/31/2018	Bright Chikomeni (100%)	AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ	Mzimba
31	MCL0572	1.0590 Ha	9/26/2016	3/31/2018	Douglas and Agrippa (100%)	GARNET	Lilongwe
32	MCL0548	1.3605 Ha	9/26/2016	3/31/2019	Grecian Singano (100%)	LIMESTONE	Ntcheu
33	MCL0549	1.2240 Ha	9/26/2016	3/31/2019	Grecian Singano (100%)	LIMESTONE	Ntcheu
34	MCL0550	1.5150 Ha	9/26/2016	3/31/2019	Grecian Singano (100%)	LIMESTONE	Ntcheu
35	MCL0235	1.3112 Ha	9/26/2016	3/31/2020	Thandizo Mining Club (100%)	ROCK AGGREGATE	Lilongwe
36	MCL0420	0.4769 Ha	9/26/2016	3/31/2020	Chancellor College (100%)	CLAY	Dedza
37	MCL0546	1.7000 Ha	9/26/2016	3/31/2020	FAMILISA WOMEN MINING (100%)	GYPSUM	Dowa
38	MCL0547	2.0000 Ha	9/26/2016	3/31/2020	PT Investments (100%)	TOURMALINE	Ntchisi
39	MCL0554	0.8751 Ha	9/26/2016	3/31/2020	Royal Bikita Suppliers (100%)	AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ	Mzimba
40	MCL0570	0.0131 km2	9/26/2016	3/31/2020	Harry Mwawa (100%)	RUBY	Balaka
41	MCL0571	0.0176 km2	9/26/2016	3/31/2020	Harry Mwawa (100%)	RUBY	Balaka
42	MCL0576	0.4092 Ha	9/26/2016	3/31/2020	Malawi University of Science and Technology (100%)	CLAY	Dedza
43	MCL0577	0.5677 Ha	9/26/2016	3/31/2020	Malawi University of Science and Technology (100%)	CLAY	Dedza
44	MCL0578	0.3515 Ha	9/26/2016	3/31/2020	Malawi University of Science and Technology (100%)	SILICA SAND	Mchinji
45	MCL0596	1.4844 Ha	9/26/2016	3/31/2020	Chancellor College (100%)	SILICA SAND	Mchinji
46	MCL0597	0.5293 Ha	9/26/2016	3/31/2020	Chancellor College (100%)	FELDSPAR	Lilongwe
47	MCL0598	1.8921 Ha	9/26/2016	3/31/2020	Kamphinda Nyasulu (100%)	AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ	Mzimba
48	MCL0353	0.3250 Ha	4/29/2016	3/31/2018	Sunstone Limited (100%)	AGATE	Nsanje
49	MCL0408	1.7749 Ha	4/29/2016	3/31/2018	Allan Alabi (100%)	CORUNDUM	Nsanje
50	MCL0431	1.6120 Ha	4/29/2016	3/31/2019	Kalima Mining (100%)	QUARTZ	Lilongwe
51	MCL0432	0.0884 Ha	4/29/2016	3/31/2019	Kalima Mining (100%)	TOURMALINE	Lilongwe
52	MCL0449	1.2197 Ha	4/29/2016	3/31/2019	Pamodzi Stone Mining (PSM) Investments (100%)	LIMESTONE	Ntcheu
53	MCL0450	1.3636 Ha	4/29/2016	3/31/2019	Pamodzi Stone Mining (PSM) Investments (100%)	LIMESTONE	Ntcheu
54	MCL0451	1.6070 Ha	4/29/2016	3/31/2019	Pamodzi Stone Mining (PSM) Investments (100%)	LIMESTONE	Ntcheu
55	MCL0454	1.2359 Ha	4/29/2016	3/31/2019	Umesh Patel (100%)	TOURMALINE	Dowa
56	MCL0190	2.0000 Ha	4/29/2016	3/31/2020	Robin Mines (100%)	CORUNDUM, RUBY	Ntcheu
57	MCL0343	0.0054 km2	4/29/2016	3/31/2020	Robin Mines (100%)	CORUNDUM, RUBY	Nsanje
58	MCL0373	1.2597 Ha	4/29/2016	3/31/2020	Fabio Capannesi (100%)	CORUNDUM	Nsanje
59	MCL0402	0.0120 km2	4/29/2016	3/31/2020	McDonald Nyirenda (100%)	CORUNDUM	Mzimba
60	MCL0415	0.0036 km2	4/29/2016	3/31/2020	Fabio Capannesi (100%)	CORUNDUM	Nsanje
61	MCL0474	0.9208 Ha	4/29/2016	3/31/2020	James Mazulu (100%)	RUBY	Mangochi
62	MCL0486	0.8684 Ha	4/29/2016	3/31/2020	James Mazulu (100%)	RUBY	Mangochi
63	MCL0518	0.0077 km2	4/29/2016	3/31/2020	David Banda (100%)	AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ	Mzimba

64	MCL0519	1.1451 Ha	4/29/2016	3/31/2020	Readers Mining Limited	RHODOLITE	Lilongwe
65	MCL0521	0.0096 km2	4/29/2016	3/31/2020	Gems and Ornamental Stones Investments (GEOSIN) (100%)	AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ	Mzimba
66	MCL0522	0.0047 km2	4/29/2016	3/31/2020	Gems and Ornamental Stones Investments (GEOSIN) (100%)	AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ	Mzimba
67	MCL0523	0.0153 km2	4/29/2016	3/31/2020	Gems and Ornamental Stones Investments (GEOSIN) (100%)	AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ	Mzimba
68	MCL0527	0.0099 km2	4/29/2016	3/31/2020	Sonizawaka Mvula (100%)	AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ	Mzimba
69	MCL0534	0.0050 km2	4/29/2016	3/31/2020	David Banda (100%)	AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ	Mzimba
70	MCL0541	0.0062 km2	4/29/2016	3/31/2020	Ian Petro Mbewe (100%)	AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ	Mzimba
71	MCL0542	0.0090 km2	4/29/2016	3/31/2020	Ian Petro Mbewe (100%)	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ	Mzimba
72	MCL0489	0.5525 Ha	4/1/2016	3/31/2018	Stanley Mkandawire (100%)	CORUNDUM, RUBY, SAPPHIRE	Mangochi
73	MCL0495	2.0000 Ha	4/1/2016	3/31/2018	Hanisha Ishmail (100%)	GRAPHITE, GALENA	Lilongwe
74	MCL0496	2.0000 Ha	4/1/2016	3/31/2018	Hanisha Ishmail (100%)	GRAPHITE, GALENA	Lilongwe
75	MCL0497	2.0000 Ha	4/1/2016	3/31/2018	Hanisha Ishmail (100%)	GRAPHITE, GALENA	Lilongwe
76	MCL0505	0.5666 Ha	4/1/2016	3/31/2018	Global Energy Limited (100%)	GARNET	Lilongwe
77	MCL0593	0.0000 Ha	4/1/2016	3/31/2018	John Gave (100%)	CORUNDUM	Nsanje
78	MCL0487	0.0096 km2	4/1/2016	3/31/2019	Hassam Ahmed Mahomed (100%)	CORUNDUM	Nsanje
79	MCL0506	0.2044 Ha	4/1/2016	3/31/2019	Haroon Rosmin Feroz (100%)	TOURMALINE	Dowa
80	MCL0592	1.9491 Ha	4/1/2016	3/31/2019	Readers Mining Limited	RHODOLITE	Lilongwe
81	MCL0269	0.0127 km2	4/1/2016	3/31/2020	Patrick Gausi (100%)	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ	Mzimba
82	MCL0394	0.6930 Ha	4/1/2016	3/31/2020	Magret Nkhoma (100%)	CITRINE, QUARTZ	Mzimba
83	MCL0418	0.2764 Ha	4/1/2016	3/31/2020	Donald Stephen Banda (100%)	AQUAMARINE	Mzimba
84	MCL0428	0.0138 Ha	4/1/2016	3/31/2020	Mahomed Ahmed Hassam (100%)	CORUNDUM	Nsanje
85	MCL0491	2.0000 Ha	4/1/2016	3/31/2020	Umoza Mining Club (100%)	AQUAMARINE	Mzimba
86	MCL0493	0.0021 km2	4/1/2016	3/31/2020	Ian Petro Mbewe (100%)	AQUAMARINE, TOURMALINE	Mzimba
87	MCL0607	1.7314 Ha	4/1/2016	3/31/2020	FAMILISA WOMEN MINING (100%)	GYPSPUM	Dowa
88	MCL0008	1.7043 Ha	9/21/2015	3/31/2018	Hamdan Lime works (100%)	LIMESTONE	Ntcheu
89	MCL0142	0.0176 km2	9/21/2015	3/31/2020	Donald Stephen Banda (100%)	AQUAMARINE	Mzimba
90	MCL0594	1.6405 Ha	9/21/2015	3/31/2020	Donald Stephen Banda (100%)	AQUAMARINE	Mzimba
91	MCL0263	0.5003 Ha	4/1/2015	3/31/2020	Magret Nkhoma (100%)	AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ	Mzimba
92	MCL0322	1.2581 Ha	4/1/2012	3/31/2020	Magret Nkhoma (100%)	AQUAMARINE	Mzimba
93	MCL0372	0.4968 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	John Gave (100%)	CLAY	Chikwawa
94	MCL00476	0.4999 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	Iman Manduwa	AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ	Mzimba
95	MCL0629	1.7178 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	Stonie Chadzunda	TOURMALINE	Kasungu
96	MCL0630	1.3827 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	Jabesi Banda	GARNET, TOURMALINE	Kasungu
97	MCL0631	1.3740 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	Jabesi Banda	GARNET, TOURMALINE	Kasungu
98	MCL0632	0.4950 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	Joshua Pelious (100%)	QUARTZ	Lilongwe
99	MCL0633	1.1144 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	Umesh Patel (100%)	TOURMALINE	Dowa
100	MCL0634	0.7579 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	Godfrey J Gondwe (100%)	AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ, TOURMALINE	Chitipa
101	MCL0635	0.5562 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	Godfrey J Gondwe	AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ, TOURMALINE	Chitipa
102	MCL0638	1.9640 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	Readers Mining Limited	RUBY, SAPPHIRE	Balaka

103	MCL0639	1.7782 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	Manasseh Kawoloka	FELDSPAR, QUARTZ, SAPPHIRE	Balaka
104	MCL0640	1.8596 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	Manasseh Kawoloka	APATITE, SAPPHIRE	Balaka
105	MCL0641	1.8124 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	TENDA MINING COMPANY LIMITED (100%)	AQUAMARINE, MICA, QUARTZ	Mzimba
106	MCL0642	1.9100 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	Grace Chimbayo	GYP SUM	Dowa
107	MCL0643	1.9200 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	Grace Chimbayo	GYP SUM	Dowa
108	MCL0644	1.9800 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	Grace Chimbayo	GYP SUM	Dowa
109	MCL0645	1.8000 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	Andrina Mchiela	GYP SUM	Dowa
110	MCL0646	1.7939 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	Landirani Banda (100%)	AQUAMARINE, MICA, QUARTZ	Kasungu
111	MCL0647	0.5871 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	CHIRWA MAPARA ASSOCIATION (100%)	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ, RUBY	Nkhata Bay
112	MCL0648	0.2899 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	CHIRWA MAPARA ASSOCIATION (100%)	AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ, TOURMALINE	Nkhata Bay
113	MCL0649	1.8700 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	Andrina Mchiela	GYP SUM	Dowa
114	MCL0650	0.8660 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	Loveness Annastansia Ntonya	GYP SUM	Dowa
115	MCL0651	1.7700 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	Loveness Annastansia Ntonya	GYP SUM	Dowa
116	MCL0653	1.0970 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2019	James Phiri (100%)	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, EMERALD, GARNET, QUARTZ	Mzimba
117	MCL0636	0.6448 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2020	FAMILISA WOMEN MINING	GYP SUM	Dowa
118	MCL0637	0.3428 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2020	Bettie Banda	QUARTZ	Mzimba
119	MCL0652	1.9999 Ha	4/1/2018	3/31/2020	Hydol Edwin Bhagwanji	GALENA	Lilongwe

Mining Licences

No.	Lic No	Area	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Company Name	Commodities/Main products	District
1	ML0002	0.1400 km ²	4/2/1985	11/16/2026	Terrastone Limited	Rock Aggregate	Chiradzulu
2	ML0003	0.4000 km ²	2/5/1985	6/25/2022	Master Stone Breakers	Rock Aggregate	Lilongwe
3	ML0019	3.4000 km ²	6/28/1995	6/27/2020	Ilomba Granite Company Ltd	Sodalite	Chitipa
4	ML0046	2.0300 km ²	7/31/1996	12/1/2034	Shayona Cement Corporation	Limestone	Kasungu
5	ML0075	1.6800 km ²	8/10/1999	5/29/2033	Zalewa Agriculture Lime Company	Limestone	Blantyre
6	ML0118	5.6500 km ²	9/17/2002	9/15/2023	Kaziwiziwi Mining Company	Coal	Rumphi
7	ML0122	9.0000 km ²	5/18/2003	5/17/2028	Lynas Africa Limited	Rare Earth Elements	Balaka
8	ML0125	0.5000 km ²	11/19/2003	11/16/2023	Terrastone Limited	Rock Aggregate	Blantyre
9	ML0130	1.0000 km ²	7/28/2004	7/26/2024	Shayona Cement Corporation	Iron Ore	Blantyre
10	ML0134	1.1900 km ²	4/18/2005	4/19/2020	Terrastone Limited	Rock Aggregate	Lilongwe
11	ML0135	2.8800 km ²	7/7/2005	7/4/2025	Mean Jalawe Coal Mine	Coal	Rumphi

12	ML0142	2.3500 km ²	12/30/2005	12/28/2025	Shayona Cement Corporation	Limestone	Kasungu
13	ML0143	3.5000 km ²	12/30/2005	12/29/2020	Malcoal Mining Limited	Coal	Karonga
14	ML0152	55.5000 km ²	4/2/2007	4/1/2022	Paladin (africa) Ltd	Uranium	Karonga
15	ML0159	0.9100 km ²	12/19/2007	12/17/2022	Terrastone Limited	Rock Aggregate	Chiradzulu
16	ML0161	1.2000 km ²	12/24/2007	12/23/2027	Zunguziwa Quarry Limited	Rock Aggregate	Mzimba
17	ML0163	27.0000 km ²	7/29/2008	7/28/2023	Crown Minerals Limited	Heavy Minerals Sands	Nsanje
18	ML0164	17.5000 km ²	5/5/2008	5/3/2023	Cpl-mchenga Coal Mines Limited	Coal	Rumphi
19	ML0172	1.8000 km ²	7/29/2008	7/28/2023	Optichem 2000 (malawi) Limited	Apatite (Phosphate)	Phalombe
20	ML0173	2.2500 km ²	9/30/2008	9/29/2018	Lime Company	Limestone	Balaka
21	ML0174	28.1598 km ²	9/30/2008	9/28/2028	Lisikwa Investments	Coal	Karonga
22	ML0180	21.0000 km ²	7/9/2009	7/8/2024	Cement Products (MW) Limited	Limestone	Mangochi
23	ML0182	0.7000 km ²	1/21/2010	1/19/2020	Cilcon Limited	Rock Aggregate	Lilongwe
24	ML0184	0.1600 km ²	2/1/2010	2/1/2020	Mota-Engil Engenharia E Construco Africa	Rock Aggregate	Dedza
25	ML0186/10	15.0000 km ²	4/14/2010	4/13/2025	Bwanje Cement Products	Limestone	Ntcheu
26	ML0189	0.1600 km ²	6/20/2011	6/18/2021	Mota-Engil Engenharia E Construco Africa	Rock Aggregate	Blantyre
27	ML0193	62.5000 km ²	6/29/2011	6/28/2021	Mwabvi Coal Mine	Coal	Nsanje
28	ML0194	0.1397 km ²	11/14/2011	11/13/2021	Mota Engil Engenharia E Construco Africa	Rock Aggregate	Blantyre
29	ML0195	22.7008 km ²	11/14/2011	11/13/2021	DDY General Dealears	Coal	Rumphi
30	ML0196	0.7360 km ²	11/13/2012	11/12/2022	Mota-Engil Engenharia E Construco Africa	Rock Aggregate	Chikhwawa
31	ML0197	12.4944 km ²	6/15/2012	6/14/2022	Premier-Teamwork Mining	Coal	Karonga
32	ML0198	4.0000 km ²	6/15/2012	6/14/2022	Kulimba Mineral Resources Limited	Limestone	Balaka
33	ML0199	26.9000 km ²	6/15/2012	6/14/2022	Nkhauti Trading	Coal	Karonga
34	ML0200	5.2900 km ²	6/15/2012	6/14/2022	Lafarge Cement Company Limited	Limestone	Balaka
35	ML0202	0.3000 km ²	9/17/2012	9/17/2022	Tijan Mining Company	C, Galena	Lilongwe
36	ML0203	0.2800 km ²	9/17/2012	9/17/2022	Z.Z.T.H Wealth Company Limited	Rock Aggregate	Lilongwe
37	ML0206	0.2500 km ²	4/26/2013	9/25/2018	M.A Kharafi & Sons	Rock Aggregate	Thyolo
38	ML0207	0.1050 km ²	9/26/2013	9/25/2018	Zunguziwa Quarry Limited	Rock Aggregate	Salima
39	ML0208	0.4500 km ²	12/16/2013	3/17/2022	Zunguziwa Quarry Limited	Rock Aggregate	Chikhwawa
40	ML0210	1.0000 km ²	4/12/2014	4/11/2024	Rocksizer Mining Contractor Limited	Rock Aggregate	Lilongwe
41	ML0211	1.0000 km ²	4/12/2014	4/11/2019	Odox Quarry Limited	Rock Aggregate	Nkhatabay
42	ML0212	4.5000 km ²	4/12/2014	4/11/2019	SOS Construction Company	Rock Aggregate	Mzimba
43	ML0213	39.5000 km ²	8/26/2014	8/25/2024	Zagaf Cement Sales	Coal	Karonga

44	ML0214	1.2000 km ²	8/26/2014	8/25/2019	African Consolidated Mining Sa	Iron Ore	Ntcheu
45	ML0215	4.5000 km ²	8/26/2014	8/25/2019	Njati Mining Corporation	Coal	Karonga
46	ML0217	0.1600 km ²	5/22/2015	5/21/2020	Mota-Engil Engenharia E Construcao Africa	Rock Aggregate	Kasungu
47	ML0218	9.0000 km ²	5/22/2015	5/21/2020	World Of Granite	Pink Granite	Rumphu
48	ML0219	2.0000 km ²	10/9/2015	10/8/2020	African Bricks & Tiles	Clay	Lilongwe
49	ML0220A	9.0000 km ²	11/20/2015	11/19/2020	Lafarge Cement Company Limited	Limestone	Ntcheu
50	ML0220B	0.4000 km ²	10/2/2016	10/1/2021	Strabag International Limited	Rock Aggregate	Mzimba
51	ML0221	0.1500 km ²	10/2/2016	10/1/2021	Mota-Engil Engenharia E Construcao Africa	Rock Aggregate	Rumphu
52	ML0222	1.0000 km ²	10/2/2016	10/1/2021	Mota-Engil Engenharia E Construcao Africa	Rock Aggregate	Balaka
53	ML0223	0.1000 km ²	10/2/2016	10/1/2021	Mota-Engil Engenharia E Construcao Africa	Rock Aggregate	Mangochi
54	ML0224	0.2000 km ²	10/13/2016	10/12/2021	Zunguziwa Quarry Limited	Rock Aggregate	Dedza
55	ML0225	0.7000 km ²	10/13/2016	10/12/2021	Sino Sky Industrial Company Limited	Rock Aggregate	Blantyre
56	ML0226	0.3200 km ²	1/13/2017	1/12/2027	Sino Sky Industrial Company Limited	Rock Aggregate	Lilongwe
57	ML0227	0.0800 km ²	1/13/2017	1/12/2022	Capital Stone Breakers	Rock Aggregate	Lilongwe
58	ML0228	2.0000 km ²	1/13/2017	1/12/2022	Mount Carmel Construction Limited	Rock Aggregate	Lilongwe
59	ML0229	16.9200 km ²	1/13/2017	1/12/2022	Dantasia Mining Limited	Coal	Rumphu
60	ML0230	5.3113 km ²	8/7/2017	8/6/2022	Plinth Mining Group Limited	Gold	Ntcheu, Neno and Balaka
61	ML0231	0.1230 km ²	8/7/2017	8/6/2022	Zunguziwa Quarry Limited	Rock Aggregate	Mulanje
62	ML0232	0.5850 km ²	8/7/2017	8/6/2022	Tahit Networks	Rock Aggregate	Blantyre
63	ML0233	0.1171 km ²	8/7/2017	8/6/2022	Shabri Building Solutions	Rock Aggregate	Lilongwe
64	ML0234	0.2000 km ²	8/7/2017	8/6/2022	Sawa Group Limited	Rock Aggregate	Lilongwe
65	ML0235	34.7600 km ²	11/10/2017	8/6/2037	Mawei Mining Limited	Heavy mineral sands	Mangochi
66	ML0236	0.0305 km ²	11/10/2017	11/9/2020	Zhejiang Communications Construction Group Limited	Rock Aggregate	Karonga
67	ML0237	4.0000 km ²	11/10/2017	11/9/2022	Sino Sky Industrial Company Limited	Limestone	Mangochi
68	ML0238	0.0815 km ²	11/10/2017	11/9/2022	Difference Construction	Rock Aggregate	Lilongwe
69	ML0239	0.0673 km ²	11/10/2017	11/9/2022	OG Quarry Limited	Rock Aggregate	Lilongwe
70	ML0240	15.0000 km ²	11/24/2017	11/23/2027	Mwalawanga Mining Limited	Ruby, Sapphire and Corundum	Ntcheu
71	ML0241	1.1000 km ²	4/20/2018	4/19/2023	Zalewa Agriculture Lime Company	Limestone	Balaka

Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licences

No.	LICENCE NO.	LICENCE NAME	COMMODITIES	GRANT DATE	EXPIRY DATE	DISTRICTS
1	NEPL02061	ACKAN PATRICK LIMUNGA	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, TOURMALINE	03/01/2017	02/01/2018	NTCHISI
2	NEPL2319	AFSHAR ADIL GAFFAR	AEGIRINE, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, COPPER, FELDSPAR, GALENA, GARNET, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, RUBY, TOPAZ, TOURMALI	23/06/2017	22/06/2018	MZIMBA, RUMPHI , ZOMBA
3	NEPL2318	AHMIDU EMMANUEL TUNG'ANDE	AGATE, SAPPHIRE	23/06/2017	22/06/2018	DEDZA , MWANZA
4	NEPL02253	AKHRAM SHARRIF KHAN	AGATE, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, EMERALDIAMOND, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	DEDZA, LILONGWE, NKHOTA KOTA
5	NEPL02252	ALEXANDER TOPOLA	POZZOLANA	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	NTCHEU
6	NEPL02096	ALFRED ABNER MUNTHALI	AMETHYST, GARNET, QUARTZ	12/10/2016	18/02/2020	CHITIPA, MZIMBA, RUMPHI
7	NEPL02234	ALFRED NOWA	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, DIAMOND, EMERALDIAMOND, FLUORITE, GALENA, JADE, MOONSTONE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, S	21/09/2016	20/09/2019	DOWA, NTCHEU, SALIMA , MZIMBA
8	NEPL2329	AMISON DAVID LIWAWA	GOLD, DIAMOND, EMERALDIAMOND, GARNET, QUARTZ	23/06/2017	22/06/2018	NENO
9	NEPL01978	ANTHONY JACKSON KITHA	SILVER, AMETHYST, GOLD, DIAMOND, FLUORITE, RHODOLITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TANTALUM, TOURMALINE, ZOISITE	15/02/2016	24/04/2019	CHITIPA, KARONGA, MZIMBA, NKHATA BAY
10	NEPL02255	ARTHUR MILANZI	AEGIRINE, AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, CITRINE, GARNET, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, SU	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	NTCHEU , MZIMBA , NSANJE
11	NEPL02233	AUSTINE GEORGE NKHANAMBA	AQUAMARINE, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	MZIMBA, NKHATA BAY, RUMPHI
12	NEPL02270	BENJAMIN B Z SITHOLE	CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, EMERALDIAMOND, FLUORITE, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, TANTALITE, TANZANITE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	MZIMBA
13	NEPL02002	BENSON MANYELA	AEGIRINE, AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, APATITE, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, CITRINE, COPPER, DIAMOND, EMERALD, DIAMOND, GARNET, IOLITE	25/04/2016	24/04/2019	NTCHEU, SALIMA, CHITIPA, NENO
14	NEPL02044	BENTRY CHAMATWA MHANGO	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GARNET, MOONSTONE, QUARTZ, RUBY, TANTALITE, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	MZIMBA
15	NEPL02084	BETTIE BANDA	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, EMERALDIAMOND, FLUORITE, GARNET, PERIDOT, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TANTALITE	12/11/2015	11/11/2020	MZIMBA

16	NEPL02212	BILLY KAUNDA	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, COPPER, EMERALDIAMOND, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, TOURMALINE	29/04/2016	28/03/2019	NTCHEU, MZIMBA & CHIKWAWA
17	NEPL02206	BRIGHT CHIKOMENI	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, COAL, CITRINE, DIAMOND, EMERALDIAMOND, FLUORITE, GARNET, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE,	29/04/2016	28/04/2018	MZIMBA
18	NEPL02303	CHANCY DZAMA	CORUNDUM, AQUAMARINE, GARNET, HMS, TOURMALINE	03/01/2017	02/01/2018	MANGOCHI
19	NEPL02301	CHARITY MUNTHALI	AQUAMARINE, CITRINE, COPPER, GALENA, GARNET, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, SUNSTONE, TOPAZ, TOU	03/01/2017	02/01/2018	LILONGWE , KARONGA , MANGOCHI
20	NEPL02269	CHARLES THOMAS GONDWE	AMETHYST, GOLD, COLUMBITE, COPPER, GALENA, GARNET, QUARTZ, TOURMALINE, ZIRCON	21/09/2016	21/09/2018	NTCHEU , BALAKA, NENO
21	NEPL01995	CHARLES THOMAS GONDWE	AMETHYST, GOLD, COLUMBITE, COPPER, GALENA, GARNET, QUARTZ, TOURMALINE, ZIRCON	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	DOWA, LILONGWE
22	NEPL02256	CHIKUMBUTSO PERK MALETA	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, GALENA, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	LILONGWE, NTCHEU
23	NEPL2315	CHIMWEMWE BASALANKHUNDA	AEGIRINE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, FELDSPAR, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE	23/06/2017	22/06/2018	NTCHEU , MZIMBA , MACHINGA
24	NEPL02184	DAVID DANE	AGATE, CORUNDUM, GOLD, COPPER, GALENA, IRON ORE, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, TOURMALINE	29/04/2016	28/04/2020	DOWA, LILONGWE & SALIMA
25	NEPL 02097	DAVID DONALD BANDA	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, CARNELIAN, EPIDOTE, QUARTZ, RED GARNET, TANTALITE, TIGERS EYE, AQUAMARINE	12/11/2015	11/11/2020	CHITIPA, KARONGA & MZIMBA
26	NEPL02248	DENNIS SIMBEYE	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, EMERALDIAMOND, GALENA, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	NKHATA BAY
27	NEPL02299	DICK KINGSTONE KAUNDA	AQUAMARINE, G, RHODOLITE, TOURMALINE	03/01/2017	02/01/2018	DOWA, KASUNGU, NTCHISI
28	NEPL02247	DOBBEN KAWAMBA	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GARNET, QUARTZ, SAPPHIRE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	MZIMBA
29	NEPL02230	DOROTHY MHANGO	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, COAL, CITRINE, COPPER, EMERALDIAMOND, GALENA, GARNET, KYANITE, MOONSTONE, QUARTZ	29/04/2016	28/04/2019	MZIMBA
30	NEPL2322	EDWARD NYAMATCHELENGA	AGATE, CORUNDUM, ALEXANDRITE, AMETHYST, APATITE, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, DIAMOND, EMERALDIAMOND, GARNET, QUARTZ, TOPAZ, TOU	23/06/2017	22/06/2018	CHIKWAWA

31	NEPL02297	EDWIN CHIGONERE	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, DIAMOND, RHODOLITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOPAZ, TOURMALINE	03/01/2017	02/01/2018	NKHOTA KOTA , CHITIPA
32	NEPL2324	ENOCK MAXWELL KHAWELA	AGATE, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, EMERALDIAMOND, FLUORITE, GALENA, GARNET, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, T	23/06/2017	22/06/2019	NKHATA BAY
33	NEPL02243	ESELEMANI NYIRENDA	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, EMERALDIAMOND, GARNET, QUARTZ, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	MZIMBA
34	NEPL02251	FAINESS MAJAMANDA	AEGIRINE, AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, CITRINE, GARNET, MONAZITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOPAZ, TOUR	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	DOWA, KASUNGU , CHITIPA, MZIMBA
35	NEPL02239	FANFI MINING	AGATE, AMAZONITE, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, EMERALDIAMOND, FLUORITE, GARNET, IOLITE, MICA, MOONSTONE, QUAR	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	CHITIPA, MZIMBA
36	NEPL02238	FANWELL CHIRAMBO	AMAZONITE, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, EMERALDIAMOND, FLUORITE, GARNET, MOONSTONE, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, S	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	CHITIPA, KARONGA, MZIMBA, NKHATA BAY, RUMPHI
37	NEPL02176	FEROZ HAROON	CORUNDUM, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, COAL, COPPER, GALENA, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE	15/02/2016	14/02/2019	DOWA, LILONGWE & NTCHEU
38	NEPL02240	FISHER KATUMBI	AMAZONITE, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, EMERALDIAMOND, FLUORITE, GARNET, MICA, MOONSTONE, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPH	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	CHITIPA, KARONGA, MZIMBA, NKHATA BAY, RUMPHI
39	NEPL2316	FOODWORTHS LIMITED	Au	23/06/2017	22/06/2018	LILONGWE, NTCHEU , ZOMBA
40	NEPL2321	FRANK MANGANI	CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE	23/06/2017	22/06/2018	NTCHEU
41	NEPL00863	FRAZIER KASONGA	AEGIRINE, AMETHYST, APATITE, AQUAMARINE, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, TOURMALINE, ZIRCON	05/06/1997	19/01/2020	NTCHEU LILONGWE NENO ZOMBA
42	NEPL02071	GABRIEL ANJILU CHILUNGA	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE	12/10/2015	11/10/2017	NTCHEU , KARONGA, MZIMBA
43	NEPL02265	GARNET T N KAMWAMBE	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, DIAMOND, GARNET, RUBY, TANTALITE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	CHITIPA, MZIMBA, RUMPHI
44	NEPL02208	GEMSTONE ASSOCIATION OF MALAWI SOUTH	AEGIRINE, AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, IOLITE, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOPAZ, TOURMALINE	29/04/2016	28/04/2019	NTCHEU, MANGOCHI & NENO
45	NEPL02047	GEORGE KANKHONO	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, EMERALDIAMOND, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	MZIMBA, NKHATA BAY

46	NEPL02307	GEORGE SHABA	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, BERYL, GARNET, QUARTZ, TOURMALINE	15/09/2015	14/09/2017	MZIMBA
47	NEPL01942	GILESHA MOYA	AGATE, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, EMERALDIAMOND, QUARTZ, RUBY, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	DOWA
48	NEPL02111	HANISHA ISHMAIL	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, CITRINE, COPPER, DIAMOND, GALENA, GARNET, IOLITE, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE	03/01/2017	02/01/2020	LILONGWE, NTCHEU & SALIMA
49	NEPL02300	HARLOD KULUSO	AQUAMARINE, G, RHODOLITE, TOURMALINE	03/01/2017	02/01/2019	DOWA, KASUNGU, NTCHEU
50	NEPL02254	HENRY B CHAULUKA	AGATE, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TANTALITE, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	DOWA, KASUNGU, MZIMBA
51	NEPL02298	HENRY SANDE M'MADI	CORUNDUM, RUBY, SILICON, SUNSTONE, TOURMALINE	03/01/2017	02/01/2018	MANGOCHI, NENO
52	NEPL02232	IAN PETRO MBEWE	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, EMERALDIAMOND, FLUORITE, GALENA, GARNET, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE	29/04/2016	28/04/2020	DEDZA, NTCHEU & MZIMBA
53	NEPL02260	INTIAZ ALLI	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TANZANITE, TOPAZ, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	CHITIPA, KARONGA, RUMPHI
54	NEPL02210	ISAIAH JEREMIAH	AGATE, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SUNSTONE, TOPAZ, TOURMALINE, ZIRCON	29/04/2016	28/04/2019	NTCHEU, NENO
55	NEPL02135	JAIROS NKHOMA	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, CITRINE, EMERALDIAMOND, EPIDOTE, GARNET, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, SPESSARTITE	15/02/2016	14/02/2018	MZIMBA, NKHATA BAY, MANGOCHI
56	NEPL2314	JAMES LUCIUS BANDA	CORUNDUM, BERYL, GARNET, QUARTZ	23/06/2017	22/06/2018	NTCHEU, CHITIPA, KARONGA, MZIMBA, NKHATA BAY
57	NEPL02293	JANA ALI M'BAYA	CORUNDUM, AQUAMARINE, GARNET, RHODOLITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOPAZ, TOURMALINE, ZIRCON	03/01/2017	02/01/2018	MANGOCHI
58	NEPL02267	JAY FIRESTONE TRADING	CORUNDUM, AQUAMARINE, GARNET, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, SUNSTONE, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	SALIMA, MZIMBA, ZOMBA
59	NEPL2320	JOHN BRIGHTON KOLOVE	AEGIRINE, AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, COPPER, EMERALDIAMOND, G, MONAZITE, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, R	23/06/2017	22/06/2018	MZIMBA
60	NEPL02264	JONES MVULA	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GARNET, QUARTZ	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	CHITIPA

61	NEPL02245	JOSEPH CHISALE	CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, GOLD, EMERALDIAMOND, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	NTCHEU
62	NEPL02244	JOSEPH KAUNDA	CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, GOLD, EMERALDIAMOND, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	MZIMBA
63	NEPL02266	JOSEPH NOEL BAPU	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, DIAMOND, EMERALDIAMOND, GARNET, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOPAZ, TO	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	NTCHEU , MANGOCHI, MULANJE, NENO
64	NEPL02273	JOSEPHY ANDREW	CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, EMERALDIAMOND, GALENA, GARNET, MICA, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TANTALITE, TOURM	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	MANGOCHI
65	NEPL02250	KADAM'MANJA KADAM'MANJA	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GARNET, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	DOWA, KASUNGU , MZIMBA
66	NEPL02261	KAMBUKU TRADING	CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, CITRINE, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOPAZ, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	LILONGWE, NTCHEU , NENO
67	NEPL02237	KAMPHINDA NYASULU	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, COPPER, DIAMOND, GARNET, QUARTZ, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2018	CHITIPA, KARONGA, RUMPHI
68	NEPL02237 Duplicate	KAMPHINDA NYASULU	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, COPPER, DIAMOND, GARNET, QUARTZ, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	CHITIPA, KARONGA, RUMPHI
69	NEPL02273 Duplicate	KENNEDY E CHINDENGA	CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, EMERALDIAMOND, GALENA, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE, ZIRCON	21/09/2016	20/09/2019	MANGOCHI
70	NEPL01807	KENNEDY P JERE	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GARNET, QUARTZ, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	MZIMBA
71	NEPL02304	KEPHAS SIMKONDA	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE	03/01/2017	02/01/2018	CHITIPA
72	NEPL2310	KINGSLEY PETER WYSON PHIRI	GALENA	23/06/2017	22/06/2018	DEDZA, DOWA
73	NEPL02188 Duplicate	KWIKWASI ENTERPRISES	AEGIRINE, CORUNDUM, AQUAMARINE, GALENA, GARNET, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, SAPPHIRE, TOPAZ, TOURMALINE, ZIRCON	29/04/2016	28/04/2018	MANGOCHI, MULANJE, NENO
74	NEPL2327	LESTERN STEPHEN KAMEFU	CORUNDUM, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, DIAMOND, GALENA, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE	23/06/2017	22/06/2018	DEDZA, NTCHEU, SALIMA
75	NEPL02287	LIVINGSTONE MWANJA	GOLD, DIAMOND, EMERALDIAMOND, Pt, RUBY	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	CHITIPA

76	NEPL02302	LONELY MTINKHENI MOYO	AQUAMARINE, GARNET, RHODOLITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE	03/01/2017	02/01/2018	DOWA, SALIMA , RUMPHI
77	NEPL2317	LOUIS THAUZENI	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, EMERALDIAMOND, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOPAZ, TOURMALINE, ZIOSITE	23/06/2017	22/06/2019	DOWA, NTCHISI
78	NEPL01951	LOVENESS ANNASTANSIA NTONYA	CORUNDUM, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, COPPER, GALENA, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE, ZIRCON	15/02/2016	14/02/2020	DOWA, NTCHISI & MANGOCHI
79	NEPL02284	LUMZY MALUMBO MUNTHALI	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, CITRINE, EMERALDIAMOND, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	NTCHEU , CHITIPA, MZIMBA
80	NEPL02236	MAGGIE IVY	CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, EMERALDIAMOND, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	RUMPHI
81	NEPL01971	MAHOMED HASSAM	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, COPPER, GALENA, GARNET, TOURMALINE	15/02/2016	14/02/2020	CHIKWAWA & NSANJE
82	NEPL02280	MAJIGHATUWA CLUB	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, CITRINE, DIAMOND, EMERALDIAMOND, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, SODALITE, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	
83	NEPL2312	MALETA PERCY	CORUNDUM, AMAZONITE, GOLD, DIAMOND, GARNET, TOURMALINE	23/06/2017	22/06/2018	MANGOCHI
84	NEPL02263	MAQSOOD ISMAIL MITHA	AEGIRINE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GALENA, GARNET, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, RUBY, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	LILONGWE, SALIMA , MZIMBA
85	NEPL2330	MARTIN MACHILIKA	AQUAMARINE, TOURMALINE	23/06/2017	22/06/2018	NTCHISI
86	NEPL02283	MATEO SIBALE	AQUAMARINE, CITRINE, EMERALDIAMOND, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	CHITIPA
87	NEPL02278	MATIUS KAMPANGO NDHLOVU	AGATE, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, CARNELIAN, CITRINE, DIAMOND, FLUORITE, GARNET, MOONSTONE, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPH	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	MZIMBA
88	NEPL01988	MAXWELL NGOMA	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GARNET, MOONSTONE, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, SUNSTONE, TANTALITE, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	MZIMBA
89	NEPL02296	MEKE GEORGE ZACHAEUS	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, DIAMOND, RHODOLITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOPAZ, TOURMALINE	03/01/2017	02/01/2018	NTCHEU , MANGOCHI, NSANJE
90	NEPL02294	MILLION ZUZE	AGATE, CORUNDUM, GOLD, DIAMOND, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE	03/01/2017	02/01/2018	DOWA, LILONGWE, SALIMA

91	NEPL02196	MKHUZO THOLE	AEGIRINE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, EMERALDIAMOND, FLUORIDE, GALENA, GARNET, LIME, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, STRONTIUM	29/04/2016	28/04/2020	MZIMBA
92	NEPL02305	MOODY LIKONDE	ALEXANDRITE	03/01/2017	02/01/2018	MZIMBA , MANGOCHI, ZOMBA
93	NEPL02276	MORRIN SAMBO	AGATE, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, COLUMBITE, COPPER, GARNET, QUARTZ, TANTALITE, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	DOWA, NTCHISI , MZIMBA
94	NEPL2323	MUSSA MKWANDA	COPPER, GARNET, RHODOLITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE	23/06/2017	22/06/2019	LILONGWE , SALIMA , BALAKA
95	NEPL2331	MUSTAFA SAIDI MILANZI	AGATE, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, CITRINE, COPPER, GALENA, GARNET, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE,	23/06/2017	22/06/2020	LILONGWE, SALIMA , MZIMBA
96	NEPL02105	NATURE GROANS MINING	AQUAMARINE, GOLD, DIAMOND, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE	12/10/2016	11/10/2019	NTCHEU, MWANZA & NENO
97	NEPL02015	NEXON MAKAKHALANA MSISKA	AGATE, CORUNDUM, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE, ZIRCON	24/04/2015	23/04/2018	KARONGA, RUMPHI
98	NEPL02272	NICKSON THOLE	CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, EMERALDIAMOND, GALENA, GARNET, MICA, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TANTALITE, TOURM	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	MZIMBA
99	NEPL02241	NYASA MINING	CORUNDUM, AQUAMARINE, GALENA, GARNET, LIMESTONE QUARTZ, TOPAZ, TOURMALINE, ZIRCON	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	DEDZA, LILONGWE, SALIMA
100	NEPL2328	OBRIEN PHIRI	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AQUAMARINE, GARNET	23/06/2017	22/06/2020	CHIKWAWA, MWANZA
101	NEPL2119	PT INVESTMENTS	RHODOLITE, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE	15/02/2017	14/02/2020	DOWA, NTCHISI & SALIMA
102	NEPL02235	RAPHAEL JERE	AGATE, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, EMERALDIAMOND, GALENA, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TANTALITE, TOPAZ	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	MZIMBA
103	NEPL02288	RAYMOND GEORGE PILLING	CORUNDUM, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, GARNET, LIMESTONE RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOPAZ, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	NKHOTA KOTA , BLANTYRE, MANGOCHI, ZOMBA
104	NEPL02213	READERS MINING LIMITED	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, APATITE, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, EMERALDIAMOND, FLUORITE, GALENA, GARNET, IOLITE, MOONSTON	29/04/2016	28/04/2020	NTCHEU, MWANZA & NENO
105	NEPL02268	REUBEN MILANZI	AEGIRINE, AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, CITRINE, GARNET, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TO	21/09/2016	20/09/2019	NTCHEU

106	NEPL02249	RHEA MARGARET NANTCHENGWA	SILVER, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, EMERALDIAMOND, GALENA, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	KASUNGU, NTCHEU , MZIMBA
107	NEPL02258	RONALD CHITHYOLA CHANTHUNYA	Au	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	NTCHEU , BALAKA, MWANZA
108	NEPL01970	ROSE SIBANDE	AEGIRINE, AGATE, AMETHYST, GOLD, BERYL, COAL, CaSO, CITRINE, EMERALDIAMOND, IOLITE, LIMESTONE MOONSTONE, QUARTZ, RHOD	15/02/2016	14/02/2018	DOWA, LILONGWE, NTCHEU
109	NEPL02214	ROYAL BIKITA SUPPLIERS	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, CITRINE, COPPER, DIAMOND, GALENA, GARNET, IOLITE, QUARTZ, RUBY, SA	29/04/2016	28/04/2018	DOWA, NTCHEU , MZIMBA
110	NEPL2311	S & K GOLD MINING	Au	23/06/2017	22/06/2018	NTCHEU , BALAKA, MANGOCHI
111	NEPL2313	SABINA PATEL	CORUNDUM, AMAZONITE, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, QUARTZ, TOURMALINE	23/06/2017	22/06/2018	MANGOCHI
112	NEPL02029	SIGN OF VICTORY	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, CITRINE, COPPER, GALENA, GARNET, IOLITE, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPH	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	DOWA, NTCHEU, SALIMA , ZOMBA
113	NEPL02274	SMART M B KASAMALE	SILVER, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, GALENA, GARNET, SUNSTONE, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	NTCHEU , BALAKA, ZOMBA
114	NEPL02192	SONIZAWAKA MVULA	AEGIRINE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, DIAMOND, EMERALDIAMOND, GALENA, GARNET, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, SAPPHIRE,	29/04/2016	28/04/2020	MZIMBA
115	NEPL02046	STERIA SIBONGIRE NDHLOVU	CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, EMERALDIAMOND, FLUORITE, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, SODALITE, TOURMALINE	03/09/2016	02/09/2017	NTCHEU, SALIMA , CHITIPA, KARONGA, MZIMBA, NKHATA BAY, RUMPHI
116	NEPL02257	STEWART CHIPALA	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, DIAMOND, GALENA, GARNET, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, SODALI	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	MCHINJI , MWANZA, NENO
117	NEPL02162	STONIE CHADZUNDA	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AQUAMARINE, CITRINE, DIAMOND, EMERALD, DIAMOND, EPIDOTE, FOSSILIZED WOOD, GALENA, GARNET, PYRITE, RUBY	15/02/2016	14/02/2020	DOWA, KASUNGU & NTCHEU
118	NEPL02133	SYDNEY PONDANI	RUBY, TOPAZ, ZIRCON	15/02/2016	14/02/2020	BALAKA
119	NEPL02271	SYDNEY PONDANI	GOLD, RUBY, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	NKHOTA KOTA , MZIMBA
120	NEPL02064	TADEYO KAJISO GEORGE SHABA	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, COLUMBITE, COPPER, DIAMOND, GALENA, GARNET, QUARTZ, TOURMALINE	03/09/2015	02/09/2017	DOWA, SALIMA , MZIMBA

121	NEPL02306	TAM TAM COLLA	AGATE, AQUAMARINE, CITRINE, GARNET, RHODOLITE, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, TOURMALINE	03/01/2017	02/01/2018	DEDZA
122	NEPL2332	TAMANDANI WACHEPA	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AQUAMARINE, SAPPHIRE, TOPAZ, TOURMALINE	23/06/2017	22/06/2018	DEDZA
123	NEPL01908	TITUKULANE	AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, APATITE, AQUAMARINE, COPPER, EMERALDIAMOND, GALENA, GARNET, KYANITE, MANGANESE, MOONSTON	12/10/2015	11/10/2019	CHITIPA
124	NEPL02295	VENENCIA KABWILA	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GALENA, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, TOURMALINE	03/01/2017	02/01/2018	BLANTYRE
125	NEPL02246	VIOLET CHITUZU NYIRENDA	AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, EMERALDIAMOND, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, TOURMALINE	21/09/2016	20/09/2019	MZIMBA
126	NEPL2326	WELLINGTON NYIRONGO	AEGIRINE, AGATE, CORUNDUM, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, GOLD, COPPER, EMERALDIAMOND, G, MONAZITE, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, R	23/06/2017	22/06/2018	MZIMBA
127	NEPL02279	WEZZIE CHARLES GONDWE	AGATE, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, CARNELIAN, CITRINE, DIAMOND, EMERALDIAMOND, FLUORITE, GARNET, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPHIR	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	
128	NEPL02262	WILTON ZGAMBO	AGATE, AMAZONITE, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, COAL, DIAMOND, EMERALDIAMOND, FLUORITE, GARNET, IOLITE, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPH	21/09/2016	20/09/2019	MZIMBA
129	NEPL02242	YAMIKANI JIMUSOLE	AGATE, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, DIAMOND, EMERALDIAMOND, GARNET, QUARTZ, RHODOLITE, SAPPHIRE, TANZANITE, TOURMALINE,	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	CHITIPA, MZIMBA
130	NEPL2325	ZAYAMBIKA TRADING	GOLD, RUBY	23/06/2017	22/06/2018	NTCHEU , MANGOCHI, MWANZA
131	NEPL02281		AGATE, AMETHYST, AQUAMARINE, CARNELIAN, CITRINE, DIAMOND, FLUORITE, GARNET, MOONSTONE, QUARTZ, RUBY, SAPPH	21/09/2016	20/09/2017	

Reconnaissance Licences

LIC NO	LIC NO	AREA (KM2)	Grant Date	Company	Commodities	Grant Date3	Expiry Date
1	RL0156	340.7	7/18/2016	Verve Incorporated Limited	Gold	7/18/2016	7/18/2017
2	RL0157	110	10/13/2016	Gemall Limited	Gold, Base Metals, Minor Metals, Platinum Group Metals, Rare Earth Elements	10/13/2016	10/12/2017
3	RL0158	186.8	1/13/2017	Akatswiri Mineral Resources	Rare Earth Elements	1/13/2017	1/12/2018
4	RL0159	596.1	1/13/2017	Akatswiri Mineral Resources	Base Metals	1/13/2017	1/12/2018
5	RL0160	1133.16	11/10/2017	SUNG SAN BIZ LIMITED (100%)	BASE METALS, COLUMBITE, PLATINUM GROUP METALS, PRECIOUS METALS, RARE EARTH ELEMENTS, TANTALITE	11/10/2017	11/9/2019
6	RL0161	646.69	1/30/2018	Sri Sai Mining Limited (100%)	HEAVY MINERALS SAND	1/30/2018	1/29/2020
7	RL0162	274.53	4/20/2018	Akatswiri Mineral Resources	GOLD, BASE METALS, NICKEL	4/20/2018	4/19/2019

Reserved Minerals Licences

No.	LICENCE NO.	Licence Name & Shareholding	Commodities	Grant Date	Expiry Date	District
1	RML00096	Fabio Capannesi (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Emerald, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite	4/29/2016	4/28/2020	Thyolo
2	RML00121	Multi Royal Mining (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Feldspar, Fluorite, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	2/15/2016	8/24/2021	Lilongwe
3	RML0122	GEMS & JEWELLAY LANKA LTD	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Feldspar, Opal, Peridot, Ruby, Sapphire, Spinel, Topaz,	5/15/2014	5/15/2020	Lilongwe
4	RML00166	Robin Mines Limited (100%)	Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Woodstone	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Blantyre
5	RML0281	Texas Navaya (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby	2/15/2011	8/25/2021	Chikwawa

6	RML00306	FRAZIER KASONGA (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon	1/19/2015	9/25/2020	Zomba
7	RML00476	Rashid Zeenat Sameer Abdul (100%)	Aegirine, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Feldspar, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	1/3/2017	8/25/2021	Blantyre
8	RML00493	Ahmed Mahomed Hassam (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Apatite, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Iolite, Moonstone, Quartz, Rhodolite,	2/15/2016	8/24/2021	Blantyre
9	RML00517	John Gave (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Garnet, Opal, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	4/29/2016	4/28/2019	Nsanje
10	RML00525	RMP Investments (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	4/29/2016	4/28/2020	Lilongwe
11	RML00529	Jimmy Given Chiwambo (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire,	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Mzimba
12	RML00540	John Mathias Chimbuto (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Alexandrite, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Garnet, Moonstone, Opal, Quartz, Rhodolite,	4/29/2016	4/28/2020	Blantyre
13	RML00582	EL-Mineral (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amazonite, Amethyst, Apatite, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Iolite, Moonstone	2/15/2016	6/22/2019	Blantyre
14	RML00608	Charles Thomas Gondwe (100%)	Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Iolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon	9/26/2016	8/24/2021	Lilongwe
15	RML00621	LAKE VALLEY MINERALS (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Feldspar, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby	4/29/2016	4/28/2019	Lilongwe
16	RML0622	James Chidambo Kamfose	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Emerald, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	9/10/2017	8/24/2021	Lilongwe
17	RML00623	Kampo Grecian Trading Company (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Alexandrite, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Feldspar, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire	1/3/2017	1/12/2019	Lilongwe
18	RML00641	Gabriel Anjilu Chilunga	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Columbite, Epidote, Feldspar, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite,	2/15/2016	2/14/2019	
19	RML00642	AJA Mining Company (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	4/29/2016	4/28/2018	Blantyre

20	RML00649	Diane Ibrahima (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire,	9/26/2016	8/28/2019	Lilongwe
21	RML00654	Alick Levison Kwenda (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline, Zircon	4/29/2016	4/28/2019	Lilongwe
22	RML00655	Rose Sibande (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amazonite, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	2/15/2016	2/14/2020	Lilongwe
23	RML00658	Twaibu Jonanje (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Aquamarine, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Lilongwe
24	RML00678	Abdulkadre Jaiteh (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Columbite, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire	4/29/2016	4/28/2020	Lilongwe
25	RML00689	Jephter Ngwira (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Apatite, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Moonstone, Opal, Rhodolite	9/26/2016	8/25/2021	Lilongwe
26	RML00697	Henderson Oscar Kauwa (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Sunstone, Topaz	1/3/2017	1/2/2019	Zomba
27	RML00700	Amadou Niangadoo (100%)	Aquamarine, Garnet, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Spinel, Tourmaline	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Lilongwe
28	RML0708	Bright Chomba (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Emerald, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Spinel, Tourmaline	5/15/2014	5/14/2018	Lilongwe
29	RML00710	Siddique Aboobakar Mahomed (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Blantyre
30	RML00715	Panji Nyirenda	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Sapphire, Tourmaline	10/12/2015	10/11/2017	Lilongwe
31	RML00719	Charity Munthali (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Feldspar, Garnet, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	1/13/2017	1/12/2018	Lilongwe
32	RML00720	ROYAL JAMES AND JEWELRY (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amazonite, Amethyst, Apatite, Aquamarine, Beryl, C, Citrine, Feldspar	9/26/2016	8/7/2019	Lilongwe
33	RML00722	Kondwani Paul Machira (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	1/3/2017	1/2/2021	Lilongwe

34	RML0729	Getrude Mzengereza	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Apatite, Aquamarine, Garnet, Iolite, Moonstone, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire	9/15/2016	9/14/2018	Lilongwe
35	RML00731	Loveness Annastansia Ntonya (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Sunstone	2/15/2016	2/14/2019	Lilongwe
36	RML0734	Gloria Joyce Kadzamira	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	9/15/2016	9/14/2018	Blantyre
37	RML00745	Edward Gumbala Makaniko (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon	2/15/2016	8/24/2021	Zomba
38	RML0749	Henry Nkaonja (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Coundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	1/19/2015	1/18/2019	Lilongwe
39	RML00750	Shaoxia Zhang (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	4/29/2016	4/28/2019	N/A
40	RML0755	Felias Lonjezo	Amethyst, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite	1/19/2015	1/17/2020	Lilongwe
41	RML00768	All Power Solutions (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	4/29/2016	4/28/2018	Limbe
42	RML00770	Ant Traders (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Feldspar, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruuby	4/29/2016	4/28/2020	Blantyre
43	RML0781	Foodworths Limited	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	1/19/2015	3/31/2019	Lilongwe
44	RML00793	Sign od Victory (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Iolite, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Lilongwe
45	RML0796	Nexon MakakhalaNa Msiska (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline, Zircon	4/24/2015	4/23/2018	Blantyre
46	RML00797	Mohammed Jamil Abdulsatar (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline,	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Limbe
47	RML00815	Landirani Banda (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Sunstone, Topaz, Tourmsline	9/26/2016	8/24/2021	Lilongwe

48	RML00839	Joseph Mwansa (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline, Zircon	4/29/2016	8/24/2021	Lusaka
49	RML00840	Laston Zimba (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	4/29/2016	4/28/2020	Lusaka
50	RML0843	JIMMY KALASA BANDA (100%)	Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Ruby, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon	9/2/2016	9/2/2019	Blantyre
51	RML00845	Abdul Rashid Sameer (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Alexandrite, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Moonstone, Opal, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Blantyre
52	RML00849	Ali Snakie Muhammed (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Au, Citrine, Emerald, Epidote, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite	1/3/2017	8/24/2021	Lilongwe
53	RML0850	SAMSON MANDUWA PHIRI (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Feldspar, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	9/3/2015	8/24/2021	Lilongwe
54	RML00856	Umesh Patel (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Coundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	1/3/2017	1/2/2020	Lilongwe
55	RML00868	Phillip Kamoto (100%)	Agate, , Alexandrite, Amethyst, Apatite, Aquamarine, Citrine, Emerald, Fluoride, Garnet,	9/3/2015	9/2/2019	Lilongwe
56	RML00878	Zhang Qingxiu (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Alexandrite, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Moonstone	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Lilongwe
57	RML0889	HUSEIN DIAB	Agate, Corundum, Alexandrite, Amethyst, Citrine, Iolite, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire	10/12/2015	10/11/2019	Lilongwe
58	RML0893	Stewart Chipala (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	1/3/2018	1/2/2019	Lilongwe
59	RML00894	Zuberi Omary Mhina (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Salima
60	RML00897	Chikomeni Manda (100%)	Agate, Amazonite, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Epidote, Feldspar, Fluorite, Garnet, Moonstone	9/26/2016	8/24/2021	Mzimba
61	RML00898	Hamisi Juma Msilu (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Salima

62	RML 0900	DAVID DONALD BANDA (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Epidote, Garnet, Jasper, Mica, Moonstone, Peridot, Quartz, Ruby,	10/12/2015	10/11/2018	Mzimba
63	RML0905	Harold Kaluso	Amethyst, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite	1/18/2017	10/11/2019	Kasungu
64	RML00906	Blackson Virginia Nduwa (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amazonite, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite,	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Kasungu
65	RML00908	Kayakangu Julius Malange (100%)	Aquamarine, C, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	10/12/2015	10/11/2019	Lilongwe
66	RML00909	Biziwiki Kabondo (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	10/12/2015	10/11/2019	Lilongwe
67	RML0915	Armstrong Levison Gondwe (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Malachite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite,	10/12/2016	10/11/2019	Mzuzu
68	RML00919	Tasosa Precious Namathila (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	2/15/2016	6/19/2020	Lilongwe
69	RML00921	Hanisha Ishmail (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Apatite, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby	2/15/2016	2/14/2020	Lilongwe
70	RML00934	PHYLLIS TABU MAPARA (100%)	Agate, Corundum Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	2/15/2016	8/24/2021	Lilongwe
71	RML00935	Thomas Chilinga Kayira (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	2/15/2016	2/14/2019	Lilongwe
72	RML00958	Maleta Gems and Jewels (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	2/15/2016	8/24/2021	Lilongwe
73	RML00960	Innocent Khembo (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Apatite, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Emerald, Feldspar, Fluorite	2/15/2016	2/15/2020	Blantyre
74	RML00962	Saru Ventures (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Feldspar, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	2/15/2016	8/24/2021	Lilongwe
75	RML00988	John Thousand Gomani (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Fluorite, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	4/29/2016	8/24/2021	Lilongwe
76	RML00990	Mustafa Saidi Milanzi (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amazonite, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Moonstone, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby,	4/29/2016	4/28/2020	Salima

77	RML00992	Aaron Mvula (100%)	Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Salima
78	RML00999	Isaiah Jeremiah (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Mica, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sodalite, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon	4/29/2016	8/24/2021	Balaka
79	RML01001	Gemstone Association of Malawi South (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	4/29/2016	4/28/2020	Limbe
80	RML01004	Stella Kanthu Liabunya (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz	4/29/2016	8/24/2021	Blantyre
81	RML01006	Readers Mining Limited (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	4/29/2016	4/28/2020	Blantyre
82	RML01007	Billy Kaunda (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Apatite, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Moonstone, Quartz, Ruby	4/29/2016	4/28/2019	Lilongwe
83	RML01008	Kennedy E Chindenga (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amazonite, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Moonstone, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby,	4/29/2016	4/28/2020	Mangochi
84	RML01012	Christos Liakos (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Apatite, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Moonstone, Quartz, Ruby	4/29/2016	4/28/2019	Lilongwe
85	RML01013	Collen Mathew Mtimaukanene (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	4/29/2016	4/28/2020	Zomba
86	RML01016	Maria Madula (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Apatite, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Moonstone, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	4/29/2016	4/28/2019	Blantyre
87	RML01021	Obrien Phiri (100%)	Aquamarine, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	4/29/2016	4/28/2018	Chikwawa
88	RML01024	Peter Thomas Ndesoma (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	4/29/2016	4/28/2018	Lilongwe
89	RML01033	Shamlock Suppliers (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Fluorite, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline,	4/29/2016	8/24/2021	Lilongwe
90	RML01034	T S Phiri General Distributors (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	4/29/2016	4/28/2017	Blantyre
91	RML01039	Yamikani Jimusole (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Carnelian, Garnet, Jade, Moonstone, Peridot, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Spinel	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Lilongwe

92	RML01040	Sanderson Paul Mphapo (100%)	Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Mzuzu
93	RML01041	Thabo Everisto Chalira (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Lilongwe
94	RML01042	Kenneth Bondo (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Blantyre
95	RML01043	Thuvan Patrick Meyer (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Aquamarine, Beryl, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Blantyre
96	RML01044	Masowa Msiska (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Spessartite,	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Lilongwe
97	RML01045	Ronald Chithyola Chanthunya (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Alexandrite, Amethyst, Citrine, Iolite, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Balaka
98	RML01046	Enock D Mwikho (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Blantyre
99	RML01047	Stanely A Kadam'manja (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Kasungu
100	RML01048	Freedom Villa Incorporation (100%)	Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Monazite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline, Zircon	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	N/A
101	RML01049	Joseph Noel Babu (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Blantyre
102	RML01050	Macpherson Bulla (100%)	Agate, Corundum Aquamarine, Citrine, Feldspar, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Spessartite, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	8/24/2021	Zomba
103	RML01051	Arthur Milanzi (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Feldspar, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	9/26/2016	8/24/2021	Blantyre
104	RML01052	Tindozi D'Afrique Limited (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Lilongwe
105	RML01053	Mathews Chabwera (100%)	Agate, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Sunstone, Topaz, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	9/25/2019	Lilongwe

106	RML01054	Peter M Jere (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Spessartite	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Lilongwe
107	RML01055	J-3 Import and Export (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Lilongwe
108	RML01056	Penstone Sunford Kilembe (100%)	Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Lilongwe
109	RML01057	Hamilton Chapota (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Spinel, Topaz, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Lilongwe
110	RML01058	Maqsood Ismail Mitha (100%)	Aegirine, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Lilongwe
111	RML01059	Alinafe Paul Zamaere (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Au, Beryl, Citrine, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Spinel, Topaz, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	8/25/2021	Lilongwe
112	RML01060	Kambuku Trading (100%)	Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Morganite, Peridot, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz,	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Lilongwe
113	RML01061	Elijahah Motto Inc. (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline, Zircon	9/26/2016	9/25/2018	Lilongwe
114	RML01062	3A Investments Limited (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Feldspar, Garnet, Quartz, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Lilongwe
115	RML01063	Agness Mtawali (100%)	Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Epidote, Fluorite, Garnet, Moonstone, Morganite, Opal,	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Lilongwe
116	RML01064	Gemall Limited (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Spinel, Topaz, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Mzimba
117	RML01065	James Alex Ali (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	9/25/2018	Lilongwe
118	RML01066	Sualeh Muhammed (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Sunstone, Topaz, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Mzuzu
119	RML01067	Nyasa Mining Cooperative Society Limited (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amazonite, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Feldspar, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	9/26/2016	8/3/2020	Lilongwe
120	RML01068	Mattius Mkandawire (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amazonite, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Feldspar, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Mzimba

121	RML01069	Trera Saihou (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amazonite, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Feldspar, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Lilongwe
122	RML01070	Seneca Investments (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Zomba
123	RML01071	Ignatius Kamwanje (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Zomba
124	RML01072	Peter Kumpalume (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	9/26/2016	9/25/2018	Blantyre
125	RML01073	Chimwemwe Takula Namazambala (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Blantyre
126	RML01074	Mike Mac Phiri (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Mzuzu
127	RML01075	Bentry Chamatwa Mhango (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Moonstone, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Mzimba
128	RML01076	Sualeh Muhammed (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Moonstone, Quartz, Rhodolite	9/26/2016	9/25/2019	Mzuzu
129	RML01077	Louis Daniel Nhlema (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Moonstone, Quartz, Rhodolite	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Lilongwe
130	RML01078	Justina Injesi (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Moonstone, Peridot, Quartz,	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Balaka
131	RML01079	Brett Wayne Rhodes (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Moonstone, Peridot, Quartz,	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Lilongwe
132	RML01080	Dikirani Jiah (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Moonstone, Peridot, Quartz,	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Blantyre
133	RML01081	Central Africa Gem Company (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Peridot, Quartz, Rhodolite	9/26/2016	9/25/2018	Blantyre
134	RML01082	Chaka-Signs Solutions (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Peridot, Quartz, Rhodolite	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Blantyre

135	RML01083	Emmanuel Binney Lole (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Peridot, Quartz, Rhodolite	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Blantyre
136	RML01084	Prisma Marketing Company (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite,	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Blantyre
137	RML01085	Maleck Hafizodin (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite,	9/26/2016	9/25/2018	Blantyre
138	RML01086	Fatty Sainey (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Moonstone, Peridot, Quartz,	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Lilongwe
139	RML01088	Wally Mamadi (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Moonstone, Peridot, Quartz,	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Lilongwe
140	RML01089	Bakary Jagne (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Moonstone, Peridot, Quartz,	9/26/2016	9/25/2017	Lilongwe
141	RML01090	Kelechi Keneth Chinatu (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Columbite, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire	1/3/2017	1/12/2019	Lilongwe
142	RML01091	Judith Mwalwanda (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Lilongwe
143	RML01092	Wyson Malenga (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Blantyre
144	RML01093	Lonely Mtinkheni Moyo (100%)	Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Mzimba
145	RML01094	Benson Tembo (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Balaka
146	RML01095	Venencia Kabwila (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Balaka
147	RML01096	Davie Kavala (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Feldspar, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Nkhotakota
148	RML01097	Saeed Juliet Chiudza (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Lilongwe

149	RML01098	Zachaeus George Meke (100%)	Agate, Aquamarine, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Blantyre
150	RML01099	Cubahiro Bukuru (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite,	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Lilongwe
151	RML01100	Mussa Ahamed Lambat (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Blantyre
152	RML01101	Aims Mining (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Blantyre
153	RML01102	Isaac Ngoma (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline, Zircon	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Lilongwe
154	RML01103	Isaac Mapara (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Feldspar, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Lilongwe
155	RML01104	Eric David Gondwe (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Lilongwe
156	RML01105	Mtonga General Traders and General Dealers (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amazonite, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Emerald, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Moonstone	1/13/2017	8/24/2021	Lilongwe
157	RML01106	Zasco Mining (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Aquamarine, Iolite, Ruby, Tourmaline	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Lilongwe
158	RML01107	Times Unity Company (100%)	Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Tourmaline	1/3/2017	1/2/2018	Lilongwe
159	RML1111	CBG Investment (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Aquamarine, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	N/A
160	RML1112	Luke Edmund John Silungwe	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Garnet, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tanzanite, Tourmaline,	6/23/2017	8/24/2021	N/A
161	RML1113	Jacqueline Malichi	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Epidote, Feldspar, Fluorite, Garnet, Moonstone, Quartz, Rhodolite	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	N/A
162	RML1114	Chimwemwe Basalankhunda	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	N/A
163	RML1115	Zayambika Trading (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Quartz, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	N/A

164	RML1116	Amos Yohane Tanaposi (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Copper, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz,	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Zomba
165	RML1117	Majrodin Hafizodin Malek (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Limbe
166	RML1118	Alfred Noah (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Fluorite, Galena, Garnet, Kyanite, Moonstone, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tanzanite	6/23/2017	6/22/2019	Blantyre
167	RML1119	Ikemefuna Tembo (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Fluorite, Garnet, Jade, Kyanite, Lime, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Mzuzu
168	RML1120	Thomsonn Mpumulo (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Epidote, Garnet, Moonstone, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire,	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	N/A
169	RML1121	Maria Kalagho (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Lilongwe
170	RML1122	Easter Sunday Mzinza (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Topaz, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Chitipa
171	RML1123	Samson Msimuko (100%)	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Feldspar, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Moonstone, Quartz,	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	N/A
172	RML1124	ZT Kera Limited (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Apatite, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Feldspar, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Lilongwe
173	RML1125	Kizito McLeish Mandota (100%)	Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Malachite, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	N/A
174	RML1126	Ishmael Mangwiza	Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Morganite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Spinel, Tourmaline, Zircon	6/23/2017	6/22/2020	N/A
175	RML1127	Elisha Nyirenda (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Epidote, Garnet, Moonstone, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tantalite,	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Mzuzu
176	RML1128	Abdul Sattar Ibrahim Geloo (100%)	Corundum, Aquamarine, Garnet, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2019	Mzimba
177	RML1129	Sefu Suman	Agate, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Lilongwe
178	RML1130	Bushbucks Logistics & Supplies	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Ruby, Topaz, Tourmaline,	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Lilongwe

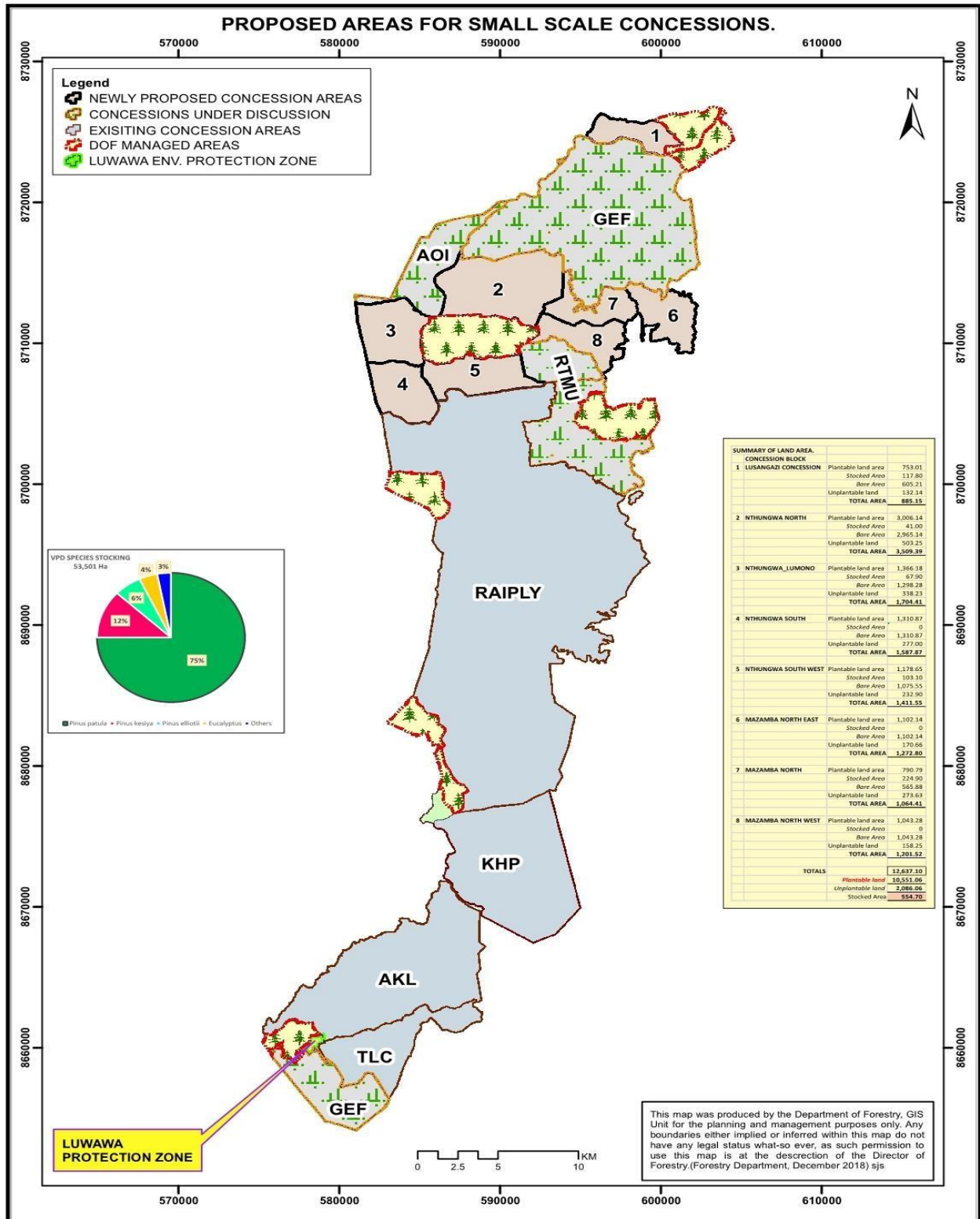
179	RML1131	Louis Thauzeni	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Emerald, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tanzanite, Topaz, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2019	Ntchisi
180	RML1132	Elias Sinedi (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Feldspar, Garnet, Iolite, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	N/A
181	RML1133	John Brighton Kolove	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Emerald, Garnet, Malachite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sodalite	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Lilongwe
182	RML1134	Maxwell Elliott Khawela	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Aquamarine, Beryl, Feldspar, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Ruby, Topaz, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2019	Limbe
183	RML1135	Davies Chikopa (100%)	Amethyst, Aquamarine, Epidote, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tanzanite, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Blantyre
184	RML1136	Stephen Chisati	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Carnelian, Feldspar, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Lilongwe
185	RML1137	Alfred Abner Munthali (100%)	Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tantalite, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Mzuzu
186	RML1138	Edgar Davies Henderson Ng'ong'ola	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Lilongwe
187	RML1139	Wellington Nyirongo	Amethyst, Aquamarine, Emerald, Garnet, Malachite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Tantalite, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Lilongwe
188	RML1140	Gildas Ukwigize	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Fluorite, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	N/A
189	RML1141	Sarah Chadza	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Garnet, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	N/A
190	RML1142	Afshar Adil Gaffar	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	N/A
191	RML1143	Jean Rose Manda	Aegirine, Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Emerald, Feldspar, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Lilongwe
192	RML1144	Masauko Mickson Manyunya	Aegirine, Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Lilongwe

193	RML1145	Michael Duncan F Mbwana	Aegirine, Agate, Aquamarine, Citrine, Feldspar, Garnet, Quartz, Topaz, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Lilongwe
194	RML1146	Ruth Kalagho	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Lilongwe
195	RML1147	Jimmy Banda	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Garnet, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline, Zircon	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Lilongwe
196	RML1148	CDS Investments	Aegirine, Agate, Corundum, Aquamarine, Emerald, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Lilongwe
197	RML1149	Grace Masiku	Amethyst, Aquamarine, Emerald, Garnet, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Lilongwe
198	RML1150	Esther Annie Gaven	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Feldspar, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Sunstone, Topaz, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	N/A
199	RML1151	Feston Makanjira	Agate, Apatite, Aquamarine, Citrine, Feldspar, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	N/A
200	RML1152	Gemstone General Dealers	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Blantyre
201	RML1153	James Lucius Banda (100%)	Corundum, Beryl, Quartz, Garnet	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Lilongwe
202	RML1154	Josephine Matewere	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Iolite, Garnet, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire,	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Lilongwe
203	RML1155	Chifundo Manyera	Agate, Aquamarine, Garnet, Iolite, Ruby, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	N/A
204	RML1156	Eldin Lyson Mlelemba	Agate, Alexandrite, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Blantyre
205	RML1157	Eunice Ndaona Kufetula	Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Lilongwe
206	RML1158	Emmanuel Twagirayezu	Agate, Corundum, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Garnet, Iolite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz	6/23/2017	6/22/2018	Lilongwe
207	RML1159	Kamphinda Nyasulu	Agate, Alexandrite, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon	6/23/2017	8/24/2021	Lilongwe

Annex 10: Companies holding Petroleum Exploration Licences during 2017/18 FY

Lic.No	Licence Type	Area	Prospecting Licence Block	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Status	Company Name	Shareholding	Commodity	Country
PEL003/12	Petroleum Exploration Licence	12,265 Km ²	Block 1	11/14/2011	8/12/2017	Active	SacOil Holdings Limited	SacOil Holdings Limited (100%)	Hydrocarbons	South Africa
PEL002/11	Petroleum Exploration Licence	9,761 Km ²	Block 2	12/22/2016	12/21/2019	Active	Hamra Oil Holdings Limited	El Hamra Oil Company (51%) and Surestream Petroleum Limited (49%)	Hydrocarbons	Cayman Islands
PEL001/11	Petroleum Exploration Licence	10,677 Km ²	Block 3	12/22/2016	12/21/2019	Active	Hamra Oil Holdings Limited	El Hamra Oil Company (51%) and Surestream Petroleum Limited (49%)	Hydrocarbons	Cayman Islands
PEL004/13	Petroleum Exploration Licence	11,295 Km ²	Block 4	7/24/2013	12/23/2018	Active	Rak Gas LLC	Rak Gas LLC (100%)	Hydrocarbons	United Arab Emirates
PEL005/13	Petroleum Exploration Licence	17,261 Km ²	Block 5	7/24/2013	12/23/2018	Active	Rak Gas LLC	Rak Gas LLC (100%)	Hydrocarbons	United Arab Emirates
PEL006/13	Petroleum Exploration Licence	8,448 Km ²	Block 6	7/24/2013	10/25/2018	Active	Pacific Oil and Gas Limited	Pacific Oil and Gas Limited (100%)	Hydrocarbons	Malawi

Annex 11: Forestry sector: Proposed areas for small scale concessions



This map was produced by the Department of Forestry, GIS Unit for the planning and management purposes only. Any boundaries either implied or inferred within this map do not have any legal status what-so ever, as such permission to use this map is at the discretion of the Director of Forestry.(Forestry Department, December 2018) sjs

Annex 12: Production Data Declared

Company	Solid minerals type	Companies declaration		DoM's declaration		Difference	
		Qty (tons)	Value of production in MWK	Qty (tons)	Value of production in MWK	Qty (tons)	Value in MWK
Mota Engil Ltd	Rock aggregate	669,305	NC	93,231	6,682,090,639	576,074	(6,682,090,639)
Lafarge Cement Company Ltd	Kaolonitic Clay	NS	NS	3,512	19,092,289	(3,512)	(19,092,289)
Terrastone Ltd	Rock aggregate	364,784	3,063,765,979	664,142	2,928,431,896	(299,358)	135,334,083
Shayona Cement Corporation	Limestone	207,090	1,035,450	226,253	1,100,835	(19,163)	(65,385)
	Iron Ore	3,161	8,218,288	3,151	8,191,355	10	26,933
STRABAG International Limited Cement Products (MW) Ltd	Rock aggregate	CC	CC	178,287	-	(178,287)	
	Limestone	44,716	5,770,377	47,963	6,756,218	(3,247)	(985,841)
	Iron Ore	179	804,510	-	-	179	804,510
Paladin (Africa) Ltd	Uranium	NC	NC	-	-		
Cpl-mchenga Coal Mines Ltd	Coal	26,713	1,028,616,278	23,439	962,872,793	3,274	65,743,485
Optichem 2000 (Malawi) Ltd	Phosphate Rocks	723	12,778,104	723	12,778,104	(723)	(12,778,104)
Zalewa Agriculture Lime Co	Limestone	14,819	637,572,371	15,592	1,201,950	(773)	636,370,421
Zunguziwa Quarry Ltd	Rock aggregate	16,119	730,211,655	26,566	681,162,748	(10,447)	(681,162,748)

Company	Solid minerals type	Companies declaration		DoM's declaration		Difference	
		Qty (tons)	Value of production in MWK	Qty (tons)	Value of production in MWK	Qty (tons)	Value in MWK
RAK GAS MB45 (*)	Hydrocarbons	(*)	(*)				
Hamra Oil Holdings Limited (*)	Hydrocarbons	(*)	(*)				
AKL Timber Processing	NC	NC	NC				
Raiply Malawi Ltd	Logs of Timber	84,056	610,057,712			84,056	610,057,712
Vizara Plantation	NS	NS	NS				
Total Land Care	NC	NC	NC				
Total		1,431,667	6,098,830,725	1,282,859	11,303,678,828	148,084	(5,947,837,862)

Source: Reporting Templates of Companies and DoM

CC Company Closed operations in Malawi

NC Not Communicated

NS Not Submitted

(*) Not yet at production stage

Annex 13: Exports Data Reported

Companies	Solid Minerals Types	Quantity (Tons) /KGs	FOB Value (MWK)	Country of destination	Source
Mchenga Coal Mines Ltd	Duff Coal	7,968,000	178,963,820	Rwanda	(*)
Optichem 2000 (Malawi) Ltd	Fertiliser Raw Materials	1,860,000	202,243,336	Zimbabwe	(*)
Zalewa Agriculture Lime Co	Agriculture Lime	1,953,000	59,325,299	Mozambique	(*)
Lafarge Cement	POZZOLLANA	980,000	48,363,980	Zimbabwe	
VIZARA	Sawn Timber & Natural Rubber	3,217,476	3,287,645,485	South Africa/ Zambia	(*)
Total LandCare	Polythene Tubes and Forestry Seeds	4,716	20,052,736	Mozambique /Zambia	(*)
Raiply Malawi Ltd , RAIPLY EPZ	Timbers & Timber products	19,931,300	6,542,397,785	RSA , Zambia , Kenya, Zimbabwe, Tanzania	(*)
Total			10,338,992,441		

Source: EITI Reporting
(*) From the companies

Annex 14: Persons contacted or involved

Independent Administrator

Manuel Chisale	Team Leader – Director EMJ Advisory Services
Abdulrahman Chiwalo	Financial Management Expert
Ignatius Kamwanje	Mining Expert -Geologist
Daniso Phakati	Audit Senior - EMJ Advisory Services
Marcel Chimwala	Mass Communication and designing Expert

MWEITI Secretariat

Mrs Catherine C. Chilima	National Coordinator, MWEITI Secretariat
Leonard Mushani	MWEITI Secretariat

MWEITI Multi-Stakeholder Group

Kenneth Matupa	Chairperson of the MWEITI Multi-Stakeholder Group
----------------	---

Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining (MNREM)

Mrs Stella Gama	Director Forestry
Teddie Kamoto	Director of Forestry
Moses Njiwawo	Forest Cadaster Officer
Burnett Msika	Acting Director of Mines
Tikondane Phiri	Head of Minerals Rights Section

Ministry of Transport and Public Works

Geoffrey F.Magwede	Director of Railway Services
--------------------	------------------------------

National Audit Office

Charles Maseya	Director – Speciliased Audits
Caroline Buliani	Chief Auditor

Ministry of Finance

Kenneth C.Matupa	Director of Revenue
------------------	---------------------

Malawi Revenue Authority

Davie Khonje	Manager, Mining Section
--------------	-------------------------

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Vitima Mkandawire	Technical Advisor -Ministry of Finance
-------------------	--

Technical Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TEVETA)

Elwin Sichiola	Director of Finance
----------------	---------------------

Annex 15: Submitted Letter of MSG to ACB on Fraud Allegation

Telephone : 01 789 355/354
Fax : 01 789 173/516
Telegrams : FINANCE, Lilongwe
Telex : 4113 EXTERNAL
E-mail : secadm@finance.gov.mw
Website : www.finance.gov.mw
Communications should be addressed
to: The Secretary to the Treasury



MWEITI SECRETARIAT
MINISTRY OF FINANCE,
P.O. BOX 30049,
LILONGWE 3,
MALAWI.

Ref. No. C/RPD/6/3/3/46

25th November, 2020

The Executive Director
Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB)
P.O. Box 2437

Lilongwe.

Attention : Mr. Rayneck Matemba

CC : Ministry of Mines
All MSG members



Dear Sir,

RE: REQUEST TO INVESTIGATE THE ALLEGED CORRUPTION INVOLVING A SENIOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AND CHINESE INVESTOR IN REGARD TO THE PROCESS OF RENEWING THE LICENCE FOR ILOMBA GRANITE MINING COMPANY IN CHITIPA

The above subject matter refers.

As you might be aware, Malawi is implementing the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), a global scheme of 51 implementing countries that aims to stop corruption in the oil, gas and mining industries.

The EITI requires extractive companies to report details about what they pay to governments across the world for the rights to natural resources. The reporting requirement equally applies to governments who must publish the receipts, enabling citizens to follow the money and ensure that it is used for their benefit.

The EITI governance arrangement follows a multi-stakeholder approach where members of the board known as the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) comes from the 3 constituencies of Government, Extractive Companies and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The MSG oversees EITI implementation in a country as per the global standard and in Malawi the process is coordinated and chaired by the Ministry of Finance.

Following social media reports of alleged bribery and corruption at the Ministry of Mines in the award of a mining licence for Ilomba Granite Mine in Chitipa, members of the MSG felt that it was important that your office be requested to investigate the matter. This decision was taken during the MSG meeting held on 20th November 2020 which was called to validate the 4th EITI Report for Malawi which is due for submission to the EITI International Secretariat in Oslo, Norway. Members, therefore, resolved that your office should be requested to investigate an alleged corruption that is believed to have taken

place between a government official and a Chinese investor. This issue first came to light through several audio clips that have gone viral in the social media in the recent past. We are made to believe that your office is aware about the stated audio clips. It is alleged that the Chinese investor operating at Ilomba Granite Mine which belongs to Faisal Hassan was requested to pay out a monetary favour of at least \$300,000 to renew the license. This money, is allegedly, was meant to be shared amongst the Minister responsible for Mining, the Mineral Resources Committee and Mr. Cassius Chwambo an official that is reported was facilitating the renew process. MSG finds that this information is quite disturbing in a far as transparency and accountability in the extractive industry is concerned. We are of the view that the Government of Malawi is losing a lot of money largely due to such incidents of bribery and corruption including in the extractives sector. It is against this background that MSG members therefore calls upon your good office to expeditiously work round the clock, investigate and help embrace transparency, accountability and rule of law in the extractives sector.

It should also be emphasized that the EITI International Secretariat takes a keen interest in such reports of corruption in its member countries, as such, during Malawi's validation process (aimed at checking compliance with standards) they will need to see action points that both the MSG and the Government of Malawi are doing in investigating and dealing with such serious cases that undermine the efforts of EITI. The next validation for Malawi is scheduled for January 2021.

The MSG also takes this opportunity to request your office to investigate all the licenses that were issued to all investors for the last 10 years or so. The findings of this investigations will in the long run help us clear the mist of suspicion that has surrounded the extractives sector. We strongly believe that a transparent and accountable extractive sector would create a conducive business climate that would lead to the attraction of more investors, both local and foreign, hence our concerted efforts in the implementation of EITI agenda, as such, we feel in a way we are partners with your office in the fight against corruption.

We look forward to hearing from you at earliest time convenient to you on the matters raised herein.

Your Faithfully,


Kenneth C. Matupa
MWEITI MSG Chairperson
For: **SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY**