

# MALAWI EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (MWEITI)



## 9TH MALAWI EITI FINAL REPORT

Periods:

1 APRIL 2023 - 31 MARCH 2024

and

1 APRIL 2024 - 31 MARCH 2025



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<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	
AER	Annual Economic Report
ASM	Artisanal and Small-scale Mining
ATI	Access to Information
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BO	Beneficial Ownership
BOD	Beneficial Ownership Disclosure
CDA	Community Development Agreement
DOF	Department of Forestry
DOM	Department of Mines
GSD	Geological Survey Department
EAD	Environmental Affairs Department
EDF	Export Development Fund
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EITI-IS	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative International Secretariat
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plans
ETM	Energy Transition Mineral
ET	Energy Transition
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FY	Financial Year
GEMMAP	Geological Mapping and Mineral Assessment Project
IA	Independent Administrator
MCL	Mining Claim License
MEPA	Malawi Environmental Protection Authority
MK	Malawi Kwacha
MAMICO	Malawi Mining Investment Company
ML	Mining License
MMA	Mines and Minerals Act
MoE	Ministry of Energy
MFCC	Ministry of Forestry and Climate Change
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFED&D	Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Decentralisation
MoM	Ministry of Mining
MWEITI	Malawi Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
MRA	Malawi Revenue Authority
MMRA	Mining and Minerals Regulatory Authority
MSG	Multi-Stakeholder Group
MT	Materiality Threshold
NAO	National Audit Office

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PEPA	Petroleum Exploration and Production Act
PSA	Production Sharing Agreement
RBM	Reserve Bank of Malawi
RFA	Roads Fund Administration
SOE	State-Owned Entities
SMEs	Small Medium Enterprises
SSME	Small Scale Mining Enterprise
TPIN	Tax Payer Identification Number
TEVETA	Technical Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority
USD	United States Dollar
VAT	Value-Added Tax

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)<sup>1</sup>

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), is a global standard for transparent and accountable management of natural resources for the resources rich countries. The Initiative has been implemented in various countries for more than two decades now and it has since evolved to address the current challenges and changes that have come due to various economic and environmental changes. The new EITI standard published in 2023 is the latest guiding principal and contain various requirements which Member countries are now implementing.

As the extractive sector evolves, countries are beginning to expand the scope of EITI reporting to strengthen governance and align disclosures with national priorities. While many countries are still in the early stages of adopting the 2023 EITI Standard, some are leveraging their EITI reporting to shed light on illicit financial flows, strengthen oversight of state-owned enterprises (SOEs), and enhance transparency in artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) and address climate commitments. Countries are also advancing [contract transparency](#) and [beneficial ownership disclosure](#), thereby improving oversight of extractive deals and company ownership structures to prevent corruption and hidden interests.

EITI remains the best good governance system for the good management of natural resources and exploitation of minerals in the country due to coalition and participatory approach of Government Entities, Extractive Companies and Civil Society Organisations working together to improve openness and accountability in management of revenues from natural resources. There are a lot of success stories for the EITI implementing countries which includes increase in domestic revenue mobilization, corruption prevention and many policy reforms. While this report is looking at 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 data, the report has been prepared on the basis of 2023 EITI Standard (published in 2023 - the “EITI Standard”) as detailed in the following link: <https://eiti.org/document/eiti-standardrequirements-2023>. 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.

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 the 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 for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in October 2015. The MWEITI process in Malawi covers: Solid Minerals, Oil and Gas, Forestry and Minerals Transportation.

The country has been publishing EITI reports with the first covering the financial year 2014/15 published in April 2017, the second one covered the financial year 2015/16, the third covered the financial year 2016/17, the fourth report covered the financial year 2017/18, the fifth report covered two financial years 2018/19 and 2019/20, the sixth report covered the financial year 2020/2021, the seventh & eighth report covered the financial year 2021/2022 (July 2021 to March 2022) and 2022/2023 (March 2022 to April 2023), whilst this report (9<sup>th</sup>) covers two financial years: 2023/2024 (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024) and 2024/2025 (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025).

Malawi went through its first validation process from September 2018 with the outcome report published in February 2019 and the country was rated to have made meaningful progress in implementing EITI. The second validation process took place between January and October 2022 and the country was also rated to have made moderate overall progress in EITI implementation

Malawi is expected to undergo a third independent EITI validation assessment in the year 2026. Therefore, the 9<sup>th</sup> MWEITI report will be defining part of the basis which the next validation assessment will base most of its evaluation in terms of Malawi implementation of the new 2023 EITI standard.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: <https://eiti.org/eiti>

**Table 1: Summary of the timeline of MWEITI**

<b>Month</b>	<b>Event</b>
Jun-14	Government's announcement to implement EITI
Jan-15	MWEITI MSG formed and National Secretariat set up
Oct-15	Malawi becomes Candidate country
Apr-17	Publication of the First EITI Report (Period covered: 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2014 to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2015)
Jun-18	Publication of the Second EITI Report (Period covered: 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2015 to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2016)
Sep-18	Commencement of validation
Feb-19	Final validation report
Nov-19	Publication of the Third EITI Report (Period covered: 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2017 to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2018)
Feb-21	Publication of the Fourth EITI Report (Period covered: 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2017 to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2018)
Dec-21	Publication of the Fifth EITI Report (Period covered: 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2018 to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2020)
Jan-22	Undergoing Second Validation Test
Mar-22	Final validation report
Mar-23	Finalisation of the Sixth EITI Report (period covered: 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2020 to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2021)
Mar-25	Finalisation of the Seventh and Eighth Malawi EITI Report covering the financial years 2021/2022 and 2022/2023
Mar-26	Finalisation of the Ninth Malawi EITI Report covering the financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025
Apr-26	Undergoing a Third Validation Test

## 2. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF WORK

### 2.1 Objective

EITI requires publishing of comprehensive 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 extractive sectors: Mining<sup>2</sup>, Forestry, Oil and Gas, Transport and Climate d related.

The objective of this EITI report is to help understand 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.<sup>3</sup>

### 2.2 Scope of Work

EMJ Advisory was appointed as Independent Administrator to prepare the Ninth MWEITI Report jointly covering the financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025.

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.

The ToRs set the initial scope of the exercise but the final scope was predetermined through the scoping study analysis which provide the scope and work as documented in the final MSG approved Scoping study report.

#### Hybrid Reporting

The scope of the MWEITI report as guided by the MSG through the TORs is that the Independent Administrator should ensure all government reporting entities fully comply by submitting the relevant reporting templates. Besides, it is also expected that private companies will comply with the EITI process by completing the reporting templates and that the IA will undertake a topical dive focus on the Sovereign Worth Fund and Energy Transition.

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<sup>2</sup> Requirement 4 of the EITI standard (2023)

<sup>3</sup> <https://eiti.org/document/eiti-standard-requirements-2023>

## 2. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF WORK

### 2.2. Scope of Work

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

1. Introduction
2. Objectives and Scope of Work
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
9. Recommendations
10. Follow up on implementation of the recommendations made in previous Malawi EITI Report

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

This report incorporates information received up to 15<sup>th</sup> March 2026 which was the cut-off date, as well as information from reporting templates submitted by mining companies after the cut-off date and these have been incorporated into the reconciliation process with the agreement of the National Secretariat and MSG.

## 3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers payments made by Extractive Companies and revenues received by Government MDAs and other material payments and benefits to Government MDAs as stated by Requirement 4.1 of the 2023 EITI Standard- <https://eiti.org/document/eiti-standard-2023>.

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, license registers and license allocations.

### 3.1 REVENUE GENERATED FROM THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

The receipts reported by the Government during the financial year 2023/2024 after reconciliation are presented below:

**Financial year 2023/2024** ((1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024)

Total revenues received from the extractive sector in the financial year 2023/2024 amounted to MWK 56,640.53 million. The Malawi Revenue Authority and Department of Forestry accounted for 68.74% and 11.68%, respectively, of the total revenue streams generated by the sector, whilst the Ministry of Transport and Public Works and the Mining and minerals Regulatory Authority (MMRA) accounted for 17.20% and 1.54%, respectively, of total extractive industry revenues. The breakdown of revenues is set out in the table below:

**Table 2 (a): Revenues detailed by Government Agency – FY 2023/2024**

Government Agency	Financial year 2023/2024		Financial year 2022/2023		Variation	
	(MWK million)	%	(MWK million)	%	(MWK million)	%
Malawi Revenue Authority	38,936.6	68.74%	41,742.9	77.55%	(2,806.28)	-99.9%
TEVETA	221.8	0.39%	157.9	0.29%	63.88	2.3%
Department of Forestry (DoF)	6,617.2	11.68%	4,272.5	7.94%	2,344.71	83.4%
Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MoTPW)	9,742.4	17.20%	6,779.3	12.59%	2,963.01	105.4%
Mines and Minerals Regulatory Authority (MMRA)	869.85	1.54%	713.22	1.32%	156.62	5.6%
Social Contributions (SC)	234.7	0.41%	160.0	0.30%	74.75	2.7%
Geological Survey Department	9.36	0.02%	4.4	0.01%	5.01	0.2%
Export Development Fund	8.7	0.02%	-	0.00%	8.69	0.3%
<b>Total extractive revenues</b>	<b>56,640.53</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>53,830.13</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,810.40</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY(CONTINUED)

#### 3.1 REVENUE GENERATED FROM THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

The receipts reported by the Government during the financial year 2024/2025 after reconciliation are presented below:

**Financial year 2024/2025** (1 March 2024 to 1 April 2025)

Total revenues received from the extractive sector in the financial year 2024/2025 amounted to MWK 103,784.19 million. The Malawi Revenue Authority and Department of Forestry accounted for 83.95% and 4.26%, respectively, of the total revenue streams generated by the sector, whilst the Ministry of Transport and Public Works and the Mining and minerals Regulatory Authority (MMRA) accounted for 10.91% and 0.23%, respectively, of total extractive industry revenues. The breakdown of revenues is set out in the table below:

The breakdown of revenues is set out in the table below:

*Table 2 (b): Revenues detailed by Government Agency – FY 2024/2025*

Government Agency	Financial year 2024/2025		Financial year 2023/2024		Variation	
	(MWK million)	%	(MWK million)	%	(MWK million)	%
Malawi Revenue Authority	87,130.3	83.95%	38,936.6	68.74%	48,193.66	102.2%
TEVETA	291.0	0.28%	221.8	0.39%	69.26	0.1%
Department of Forestry (DoF)	4,418.2	4.26%	6,617.2	11.68%	(2,198.97)	-4.7%
Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MoTPW)	11,325.0	10.91%	9,742.4	17.20%	1,582.64	3.4%
Mines and Minerals Regulatory Authority (MMRA)	233.53	0.23%	869.85	1.54%	(636.31)	-1.3%
Social Contributions (SC)	370.80	0.36%	234.70	0.41%	136.09	0.3%
Geological Survey Department (GSD)	11.23	0.01%	9.36	0.02%	1.87	0.0%
Export Development Fund	4.1	0.00%	8.7	0.02%	(4.58)	0.0%
<b>Total extractive revenues</b>	<b>103,784.19</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>56,640.53</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>47,148.25</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

*The Ministry of Finance*

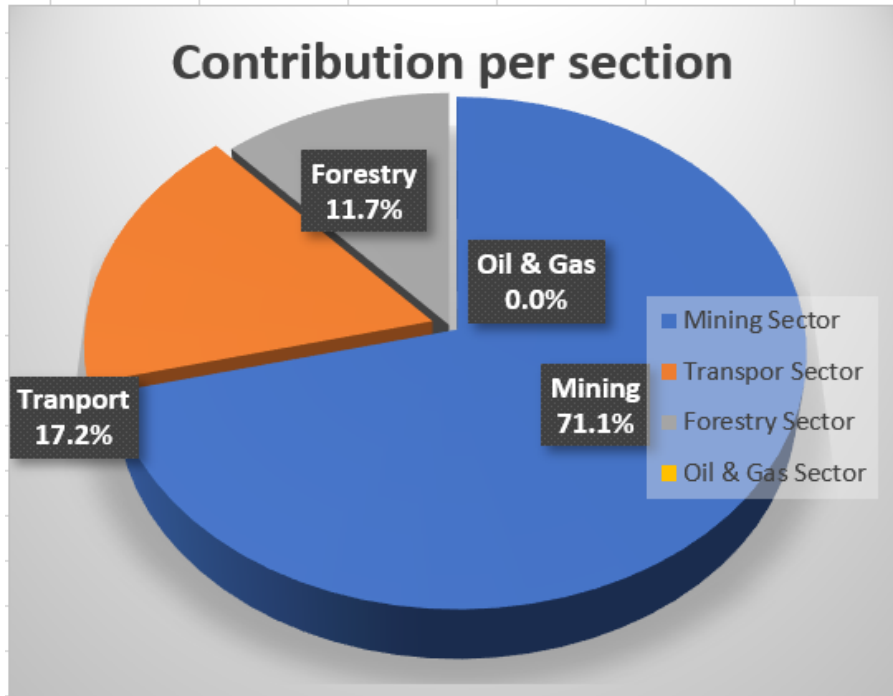
*The Ministry of Finance is excluded as there was no any revenue generated through state equity during the period and that MAMICO during this period had not fully started operating at full scale.*

Table 3 (a): Revenues detailed by sector and Governmental Agency – financial year 2023/2024

CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR – FINANCIAL YEAR 2023/2024

Sector	Reported Revenue MWK	% of total payments
Mining Sector	40,281,000,107	71.1%
Transpor Sector	9,742,352,037	17.2%
Forestry Sector	6,617,174,449	11.7%
Oil & Gas Sector	-	0.0%
<b>Total extractive revenues</b>	<b>56,640,526,593</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MWEITI Reporting Templates



CONTRIBUTION BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY  
FINANCIAL YEAR 2023/2024

Government Agency	Reported Revenue MWK	% of total payments
MRA	38,936,644,018	68.7%
MoTPW	9,742,352,037	17.2%
DoF	6,617,174,449	11.7%
MMRA	869,845,767	1.5%
TEVETA	221,754,272	0.4%
SC	234,704,847	0.4%
GSD	9,360,000	0.0%
EDF	8,691,202	0.0%
<b>Total extractive revenues</b>	<b>56,640,526,593</b>	<b>100%</b>

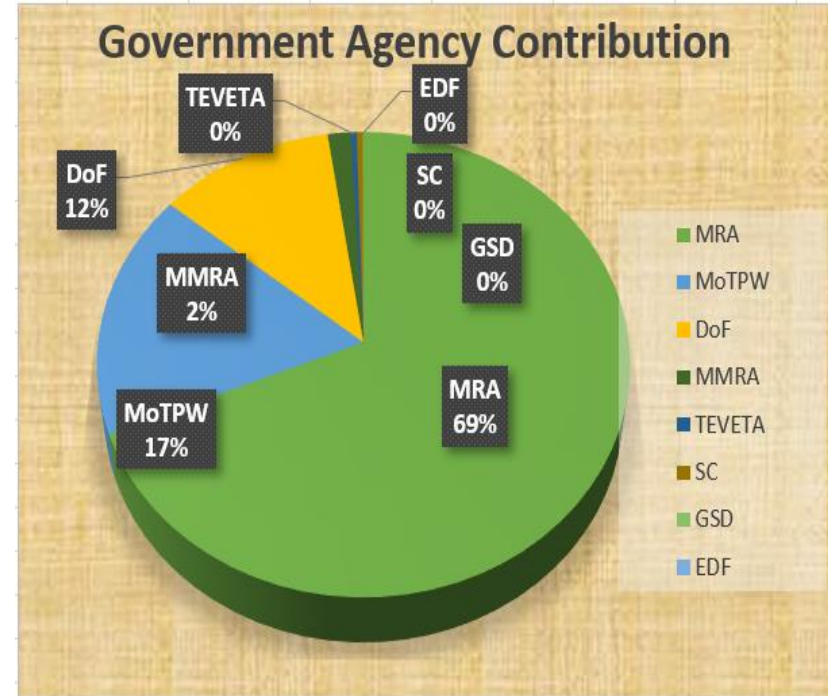
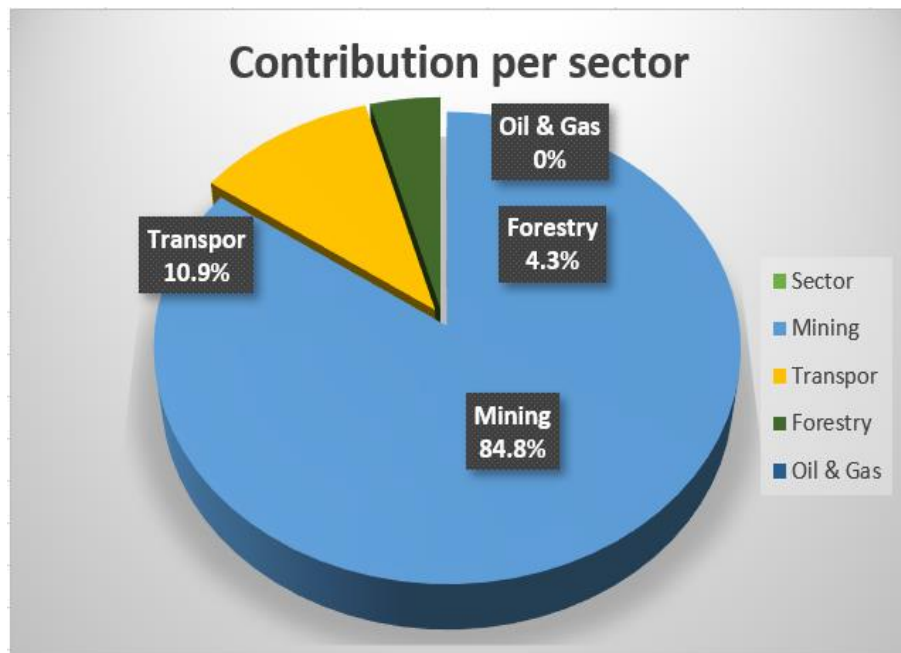


Table 3 (b): Revenues detailed by sector and Governmental Agency – financial year 2024/2025

CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR – FINANCIAL YEAR 2024/2025

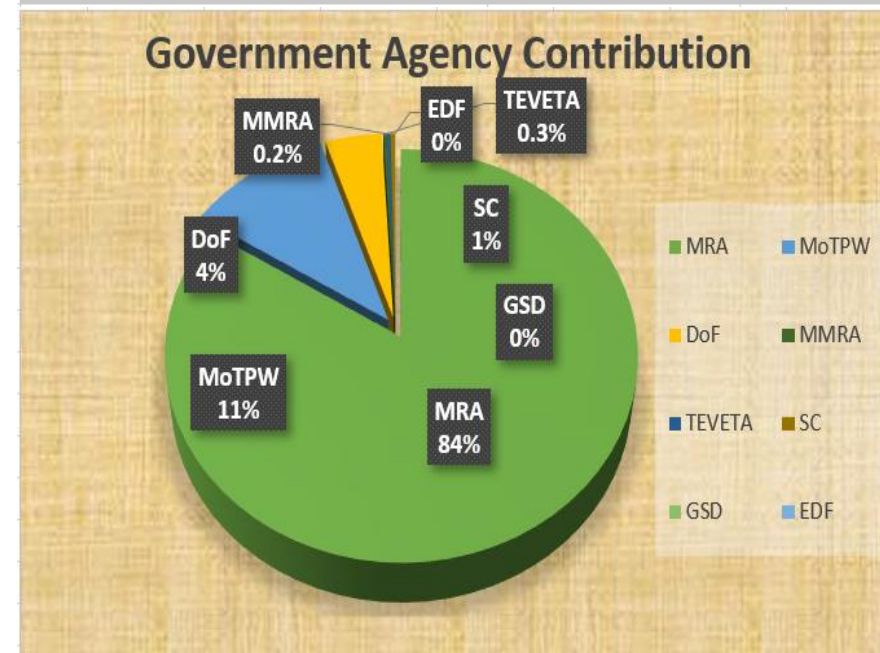
Sector	Reported Revenue MWK	% of total payments
Mining Sector	88,040,992,867	84.8%
Transpor Sector	11,324,995,162	10.9%
Forestry Sector	4,418,204,087	4.3%
Oil & Gas Sector	-	0.0%
<b>Total extractive revenues</b>	<b>103,784,192,116</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: MWEITI Reporting Templates



CONTRIBUTION BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY  
FINANCIAL YEAR 2024/2025

Government Agency	Reported Revenue MWK	% of total payments
MRA	87,130,307,164	84.0%
MoTPW	11,324,995,162	10.9%
DoF	4,418,204,087	4.3%
MMRA	233,532,247	0.2%
TEVETA	291,012,038	0.3%
SC	370,798,653	0.4%
GSD	11,232,000	0.0%
EDF	4,110,765	0.0%
<b>Total extractive revenues</b>	<b>103,784,192,116</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



**Table 4.1: Revenue Data Disaggregated by Region -financial year 2023/2024**

No:	Company Included in the Reconciliation Scope	Total Revenues	Central Region (CR)	Southern Region (SR)	Northern Region (NR)
		MWK	MWK	MWK	MWK
1	Shayona Cement	22,703,685,403	22,703,685,403		
2	Cement Products Ltd	4,902,992,721		4,902,992,721	
3	Sealand Investments Ltd	719,087,813		719,087,813	
4	Lafarge Cement Company	698,524,178		698,524,178	
5	Sovereign Services	558,555,798	558,555,798		
6	Terrastone	313,115,610	313,115,610		
7	Lotus Africa Ltd	312,447,265			312,447,265
8	Mota Engil Ltd	307,362,860	307,362,860		
9	Master Stone Breakers	288,619,748	288,619,747.77		
10	Zalewa Agriculture Lime Company	234,321,328		234,321,328	
11	Kaziwiziwi Coal Mine Ltd	132,093,905			132,093,905
12	Fortune Hills Ltd.	39,756,900			39,756,900
13	Rukuru Mining Ltd	34,446,176			34,446,176
14	CPL Mchenga Coal	22,744,528			22,744,528
15	Zagaf Cement	9,093,598			9,093,598
16	Kasikizi Coal Mine	34,865,628			34,865,628
17	Raiply Malawi and Raiply EPZ Limited	12,653,488,211			12,653,488,211
18	Vizara Plantations	1,327,820,064			1,327,820,064
19	Total Land Care	360,529,062		360,529,062	
20	AKL Timbers Processing and Lord IT	45,190,516			45,190,516
	<b>Total</b>	<b>45,698,741,313</b>	<b>24,171,339,420</b>	<b>6,915,455,101</b>	<b>14,611,946,792</b>

*Table 4.1: Revenue Data Disaggregated by Region -financial year 2023/2024*

Summary	Amount - MWK	% of total payments
CR	24,531,868,482	54%
SR	6,554,926,039	14%
NR	14,611,946,792	32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,698,741,313</b>	<b>100%</b>

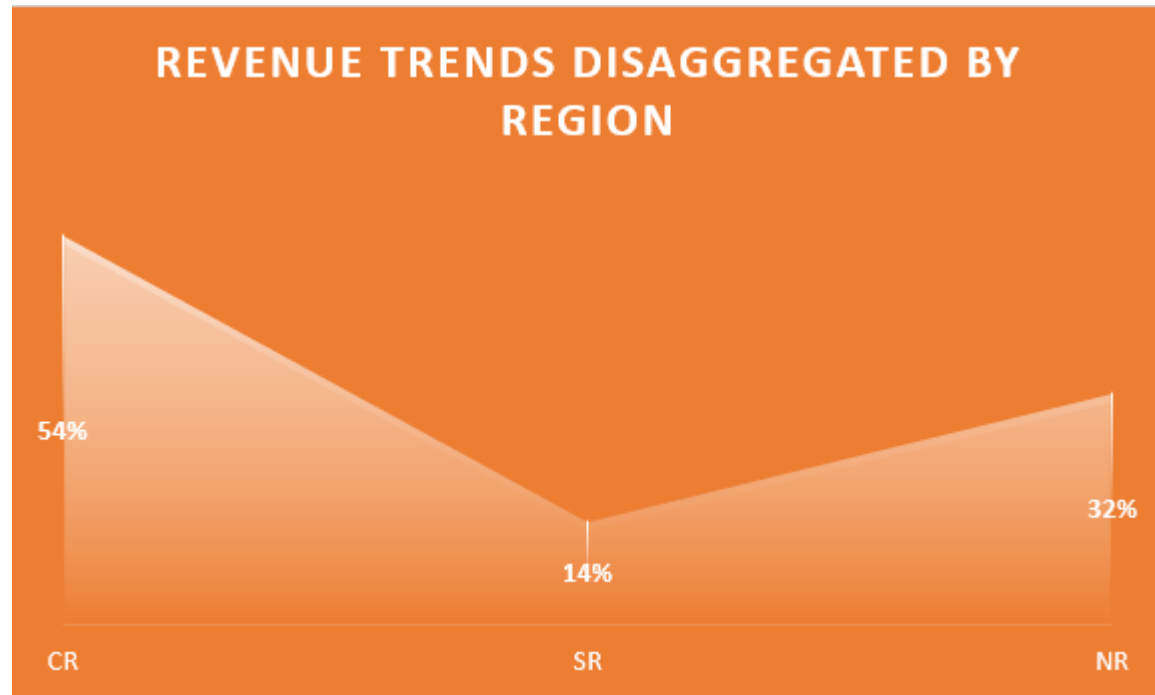
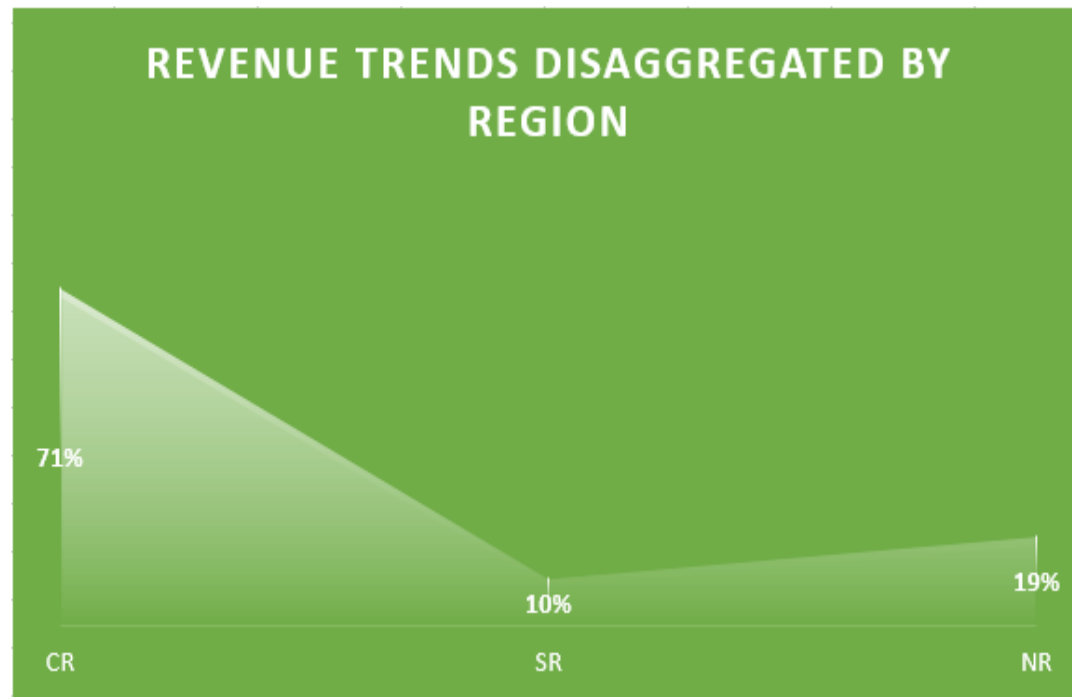


Table 4.1.2: Revenue Data Disaggregated by Region -financial year 2024/2025

No:	Company Included in the Reconciliation Scope	Total Revenues	Central Region	Southern Region	Northern Region
		MWK	(CR) MWK	(SR) MWK	(NR) MWK
1	Shayona Cement	61,533,468,431	61,533,468,431		
2	Cement Products Ltd	7,739,126,156		7,739,126,156	
3	McCourt Mining Private Limited/Sovereign Services	1,508,251,558	1,508,251,558		
4	Lafarge Cement Company	1,182,477,869		1,182,477,869	
5	Lotus Africa Ltd	1,001,617,263			1,001,617,263
6	Master Stone Breakers	545,146,423	545,146,423		
7	Mota Engil Ltd	344,357,067	344,357,067		
8	Lime Company	211,750,108			211,750,108
9	Kaziwiziwi Coal Mine Ltd	141,145,856			141,145,856
10	Chilwa Minerals	8,787,000			8,787,000
11	Galaxy Minerals & Mining	7,066,569			7,066,569
12	East Africa Mining LTD	5,415,400			5,415,400
13	ROKON Mining ltd	8,227,431			8,227,431
14	Fortune Hills Ltd.	-			
15	Zagaf Cement	-			
16	Kasikizi Coal Mine	-			
17	Total Land Care	697,425,162	697,425,162		
18	Raiply Malawi and Raiply EPZ Limited	13,323,342,330			13,323,342,330
19	Vizara Plantations	2,084,716,659			2,084,716,659
20	AKL Timber Processing and Lord IT	224,654,613			224,654,613
	<b>Total</b>	<b>90,566,975,894</b>	<b>64,628,648,641</b>	<b>8,921,604,025</b>	<b>17,016,723,228</b>

Table 4.1.2: Revenue Data Disaggregated by Region -financial year 2024/2025

Summary	Amount - MWK	% of total payments
CR	64,628,648,641	71%
SR	8,921,604,025	10%
NR	17,016,723,228	19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,566,975,894</b>	<b>100%</b>

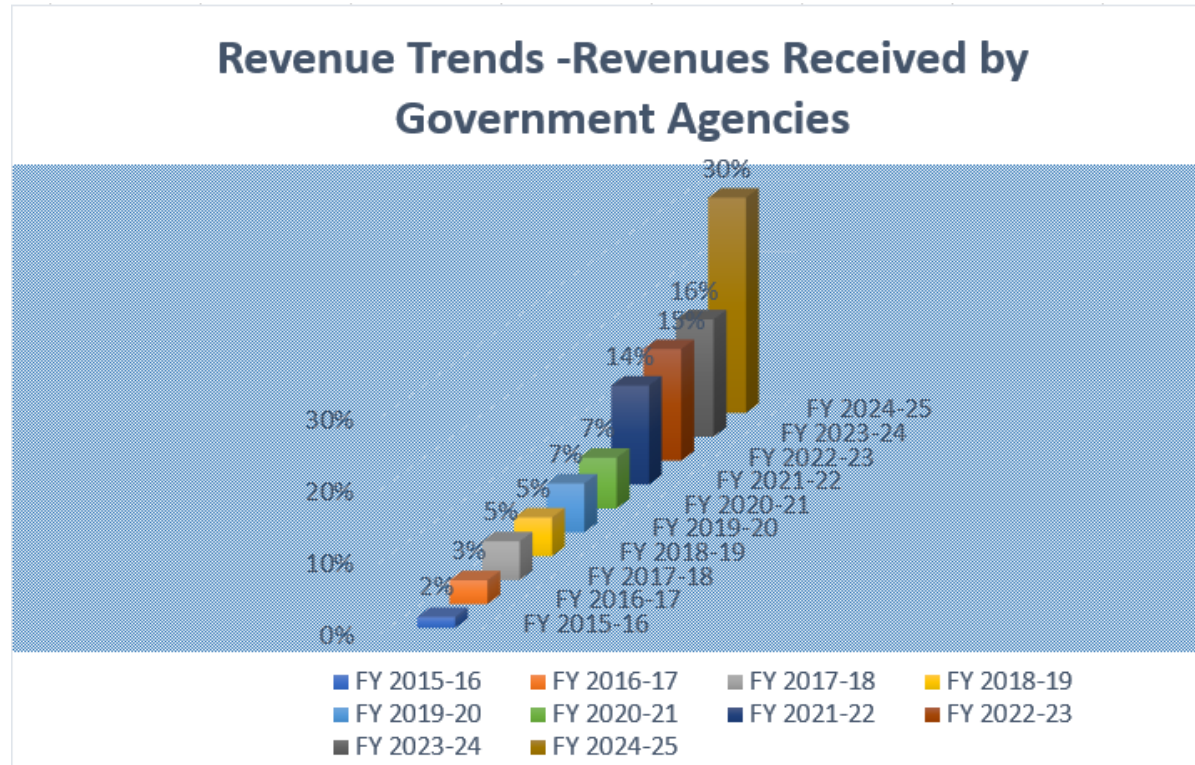


### TRENDS IN REVENUE GENERATED FROM THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

The country has been producing EITI reports since the financial year 2015/2016 and since then, the following is a trend showing movement in revenues from extractive revenues.

*Table 4.2: Trends in revenues generated from extractive industries since the financial year 2015/2016 to 2024/2025*

Financial Year	Total Revenues Received by Government MWK	% of total payments
FY 2015-16	5,345,000,000	2%
FY 2016-17	11,459,000,000	3%
FY 2017-18	18,708,698,849	5%
FY 2018-19	18,711,000,000	5%
FY 2019-20	23,588,162,772	7%
FY 2020-21	24,469,723,351	7%
FY 2021-22	47,755,842,129	14%
FY 2022-23	53,830,127,000	15%
FY 2023-24	56,640,526,593	16%
FY 2024-25	103,784,192,116	30%
<b>Total revenues from extractive industry</b>	<b>347,488,272,810</b>	<b>100%</b>



## 3.2 PRODUCTION

Mineral production data received from MoM for the period covered only four types of minerals, whilst the data from companies provided five types of minerals with the value of production higher than declared by MMRA. The table below gives details of the production quantities and values during the financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 by mineral type as reported by extractive companies:

**Table 5 (a): Summary of production data during the financial year 2023/2024 by mineral type**

Mineral	FY 2023/2024		
	Quantity (Tons)	Value of the production (in million MWK)	% District
Iron Ore	2,746	11	0.07% Kasungu
Limestone	554,925	3,010	18.49% Kasungu, Blantyre, Balaka
Coal	5,884	490	3.01% Kasungu and Blantyre
Rock Aggregate	241,566	3,011	18.50% Njuli, Lilongwe, Lunzu
<b>Total mining</b>	<b>805,121</b>	<b>6,522</b>	<b>40.07%</b>
Timber Quantity (M3)	2,956	9,754	59.93% Nkhatabay
<b>Total forestry</b>	<b>2,956</b>	<b>9,754</b>	<b>59.93%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>808,077</b>	<b>16,276</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Extractive companies reporting templates

**Table 5 (b) : Summary of production data during the financial year 2024/2025 by mineral type**

Mineral	FY 2024/2025		
	Quantity (Tons)	Value of the production (in million MWK)	% District
Iron Ore	6,717	23,024	50.75% Kasungu
Limestone	864,306	6,413	14.14% Kasungu, Blantyre
Coal	0	-	0.00% Kasungu and Blantyre
Rock Aggregate	286,931	4,822	10.63% Njuli, Lilongwe, Lunzu
<b>Total mining</b>	<b>1,157,953</b>	<b>34,259</b>	<b>75.52%</b>
Timber Quantity (M3)	3,329	11,104	24.48% Nkhatabay
<b>Total forestry</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>11,104</b>	<b>24.48%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,161,283</b>	<b>45,363</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## 3.3 SCOPE OF THE DATA COLLECTION AND RECONCILIATION

Six (6) Government Agencies namely: Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA), Department of Forestry (DoF), Mining and Minerals Regulatory Authority (MMRA, Technical Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TEVETA), Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MoTPW) and the Department of Geological Survey (DGS) were requested to submit reporting templates. These Government Agencies received payments from the extractive companies. All government agencies submitted their revenue streams and templates, representing a compliance level of 100%.

Based on the revenue structures collected by MRA, MMRA, DoF, GSD, MoTPW and TEVETA, twenty (20) extractive companies for financial year 2023/2024 and twenty (20) extractive companies for financial year 2024/2025 were identified to be included in the reconciliation scope for the 9th MWEITI Report. Four are in the forestry sector whilst the rest are in the mining sector. Some of these the selected mining companies made payments above MWK 200 million materiality threshold to Government Agencies during both financial years: FY2023/2024 and FY 2024/2025. Some extractive companies although their revenue contributions was below MWK200 million, were still included in the reconciliation scope due to various qualitative factors as approved by the MSG.

### 3.3 SCOPE OF THE DATA COLLECTION AND RECONCILIATION

Payments made by extractive companies below the materiality threshold (MT) of MWK 200 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 are detailed as follows:

*Table 6: Summary of reconciled revenues from Oil and Gas sector*

Payment from:	FY 2024/2025		FY 2023/2024	
	Revenues (in MWK)	%	Revenues (in MWK)	%
Reconciled revenue from the Oil and Gas sector (*)	-	0%	-	0%
Unilateral disclosure by Government Agencies (**)	-	0%	-	0%
<b>Total Government revenues from Oil and Gas sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>

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

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

There was no unilaterally disclosed revenues from the sector in the financial year 2023/2024 and none during the financial year 2024/2025.

##### RAK GAS MB45

The Company relinquished its Prospective License for Block 4 and Block 5 Malawi (License Nos: PEL004/13 and PEL005/13) in January 2021.

##### HAMRA Oil Holdings Limited

The Company relinquished its Prospective License for Block 2 and Block 3 Malawi (License Nos: PEL002/11 and PEL001/11) in January 2021

##### Mining sector

Reconciled revenues from the mining sector are detailed as follows:

*Table 7: Summary of reconciled revenues from mining sector*

Payment from:	FY 2024/2025		FY 2023/2024	
	Revenues (in MWK)	%	Revenues (in MWK)	%
Reconciled revenue from the mining sector (*)	30,126,291,232	70.4%	30,956,570,801	75.48%
Unilateral disclosure by Government Agencies (**)	12,647,190,768	29.6%	10,058,832,885	24.52%
<b>Total Government revenues from Mining sector</b>	<b>42,773,482,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>41,015,403,686</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

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

## Forestry sector

Reconciled revenues from the forestry sector are detailed as follows:

**Table 8: Summary of reconciled revenue from the forestry sector**

Payment from:	FY 2024/2025		FY 2023/2024		FY 2022/2023	
	Revenues (in MWK)	%	Revenues (in MWK)	%	Revenues (in MWK)	%
Reconciled revenue from the forestry sector (*)	4,418,204,087	100.0%	6,617,174,449	100.0%	4,272,467,267	100.0%
disclosure by Government Agencies	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
<b>Total Government revenues from Mining sector</b>	<b>4,418,204,087</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6,617,174,449</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,272,467,267</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

## Transport sector

Unilateral disclosures by the Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MoTPW) and MRA covering the transport sector amount to MK6,779,344,389 for the financial year 2022/2023, MK9,742,352,037 in the financial year 2024/2025 and MK11,324,995,162 in the period between April 2025 and December 2025. This amount relates to receipt of concession fees from Vale Logistics Limited and CEAR Concession Agreements and the related bank interest. Coal revenue accounts for about 95% of the total revenue.

### 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, Geological Survey Department and Ministry of Transport and Public Works.

##### Extractive Companies

Based on the revenue structures collected by MRA, MMRA, DoF, GSD, MoTPW and TEVETA, twenty (20) extractive companies for financial year 2023/2024 and twenty (20) extractive companies for financial year 2023/2024 were identified to be included in the reconciliation scope for the ninth MWEITI Report. None are in the Oil & Gas sector, four are in the Forestry sector whilst the rest (sixteen for FY 2023/2024 and sixteen for FY 2024/2025) are in the mining sector.

#### COMMENT FROM THE INDEPENDENT ADMINISTRATOR ON THE RELIABILITY AND COMPREHENSIVENESS OF DATA

#### Based on the work performed EMJ Advisory as an Independent Administrator concludes as follows:

All MDAs submitted reporting templates. The data provided is reliable despite the existence of some challenges in completion of the reporting templates as there has not been any training on completion of the templates. There was adequate coverage for all the MDAs reconciliation process. However, due to failure by some companies in submitting reporting templates, the reconciliation exercise was inadequate for mining companies. However, the quality and comprehensiveness of data for those companies that submitted the templates was good. On another note, all revenue data from the Government agencies that was used for the reconciliation exercises was adequately covered and certified by the National Audit Office and this provides an assurance on the reliability and comprehensiveness of such revenue data.

*Table 9 (a): Reporting entities selected for detailed reconciliation - financial year 2023/2024*

No.	Mining Company	Total Revenues MK
1	Shayona Cement	22,703,685,403
2	Cement Products Ltd	4,902,992,721
3	Sealand Investments Ltd	719,087,813
4	Lafarge Cement Company	698,524,178
5	Sovereign Services	558,555,798
6	Terrastone	313,115,610
7	Lotus Africa Ltd	312,447,265
8	Mota Engil Ltd	307,362,860
9	Master Stone Breakers	288,619,748
10	Zalewa Agriculture Lime Company	234,321,328
11	Kaziwiziwi Coal Mine Ltd	132,093,905
12	Fortune Hills Ltd.	39,756,900
13	Kasikizi Coal Mine	34,865,628
14	Rukuru Mining Ltd	34,446,176
15	CPL Mchenga Coal	22,744,528
16	Zagaf Cement	9,093,598
<b>Total</b>		<b>31,311,713,459</b>

*Table 9 (b): Reporting entities selected for detailed reconciliation - financial year 2024/2025*

No.	Mining Company	Total Revenues MK
1	Shayona Cement	61,533,468,431
2	Cement Products Ltd	7,739,126,156
3	McCourt Mining Private Limited/Sovereign Services	1,508,251,558
4	Lafarge Cement Company	1,182,477,869
5	Lotus Africa Ltd	1,001,617,263
6	Master Stone Breakers	545,146,423
7	Mota Engil Ltd	344,357,067
8	Lime Company	211,750,108
9	Kaziwiziwi Coal Mine Ltd	141,145,856
10	Chilwa Minerals	8,787,000
11	ROKON Mining Ltd	8,227,431
12	Galaxy Minerals & Mining	7,066,569
13	East Africa Mining LTD	5,415,400
14	Fortune Hills Ltd.	-
15	Zagaf Cement	-
16	Kasikizi Coal Mine	-

No.	Mining Company	Total Revenues FY 2023/2024 MK	Total Revenues FY 2024/2025 MK
1	RaiPLY Malawi and RaiPLY EPZ Limited	12,653,488,211	13,323,342,330
2	Vizara Plantations	1,327,820,064	2,084,716,659
3	Total Land Care	360,529,062	697,425,162
4	AKL Timbers Processing and Lord IT	45,190,516	224,654,613
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,387,027,854</b>	<b>16,330,138,763</b>

### Special cases for consideration

- **Ilonga Granite Mining**

Latest update as of March 2026

- The license renewal was denied but reassignment of the mine to other qualified applicant is pending clearance of the issues and case surrounding the same.
- The mine has been effectively shut down or inactive due to licence expiry, tax disputes, and community opposition. The company's records impounded by the MRA in the financial year 2020/2021.
- Legal and anti-corruption processes involving government officials and company representatives were underway. The issue centered around an alleged corruption in the licensing renewal process and a lack of community benefits.
- As of March 2026, the status remains the same as reported in April 2025. After noting that it was taking long for the courts to give the ACB date for the case, ACB prosecutors went again to court in December 2025 to obtain the date but up to now the date has not been given. The ACB IS still waiting for the courts to provide the dates.

- **Nyala Mines (Mwalawanga)**

- Nyala Mines was the original holder of the gemstone mining licence at the Chimwadzulu Hill corundum deposit (rubies & sapphires) in Ntcheu District.
- Around 2017–2018, the Government of Malawi did not renew Nyala Mines' licence and awarded the licence to Mwalawanga Mining Limited, a Malawian-owned company.

There has not been any activity on this mine, hence a need to have credible and up-to date status positions of this mine. An American opened a case on unpaid royalties on Nyala mines and why new owners are still not doing needful.

Latest update as of 2026

#### Mining Operations & Development Progress

- There is no widely reported evidence that large-scale, commercial ruby mining operations under Mwalawanga Mining Ltd are actively producing or scaling operations as of 2026.
- Historical reporting indicates that after the licence transfer, progress was slow or stalled, with geological assessments and mining infrastructure delayed by legal and regulatory steps (such as Environmental and Social Impact Assessment approvals).

#### Government Action & Illegal Mining

- The Ministry of Mining reported actions in 2024–2025 to remove illegal miners from the Chimwadzulu mine site, working jointly with police and local councils to secure the area under Mwalawanga Mining's licence.

#### Regulatory & Environmental Requirements

- One of the key hurdles delaying full mining rollout under Mwalawanga Mining Ltd has been the pending Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) approval from the Malawi Environmental Protection Authority (MEPA). Without ESIA clearance, large-scale mining cannot legally proceed.

#### Legal and Financial Claims

- There are some advocacy and expert calls (dating back before 2025) to review revenues and royalties allegedly owed from past operations — most notably a widely circulated (though contested) figure claiming *very large sums* owed by Nyala Mines + partner Columbia Gemhouse. However, this advocacy has not resulted in a public legal judgment or settlement as of early 2026.

- **Zagaf Cement and Kasikizi mines in Karonga**

There is a need to have credible and up-to-date information regarding the status of their licenses and activities on the ground.

- The Kasikizi Coal Mine Ltd is a surface coal mining operation located in Mpata, Karonga District in northern Malawi. It is owned in joint venture with Zagaf Cement Sales, as the primary holder of the mineral rights, and several Indian partners.
- The mine has historically targeted thermal coal production for domestic use — supplying local industries such as cement manufacturing and other energy-intensive sectors.
- While total coal production in Malawi dropped significantly in 2024, coal remains one of the active energy minerals in the country, with Kasikizi among the producing sites (alongside Kaziwiziwi, Mchenga, Chombe).

- **Other operational mines in Karonga**

We engaged MMRA, MEPA and community key informants on the following operational mines. The aim of the engagement was to verify some facts such as details of their licenses and expiry dates as well as the status of their Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) as this formal document outlines specific actions a mining company will take to mitigate the negative environmental and social impacts of its operations while enhancing the positive ones. ESMP is based on the findings of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and details how a company will comply with both national laws and international standards.

*Table 10: Selected mines in Karonga*

<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Licence Type</b>	<b>Mineral type</b>	<b>Mine status</b>	<b>Comment from MMRA</b>	<b>ESMP Status as confirmed by MEPA</b>
CM Group	Exploration	Coal	Operational	Coal and Minerals Group (CMG) has one active mining licence that is under the renewal/term extension process (ML0294). They have one application for exploration licence (APL0712)	<i>Only a project brief is available</i>
Nkhayuti	Mining	Coal	Operational	Nkhauti Trading has a mining licence (ML0199), that is valid until 2037	<i>Missing in MEPA file index</i>
Kasikizi	Mining	Coal	Operational	Kasikizi coal mine is owned by Zagaf Cement Sales. The mining licence is ML0213 which is under term extension procedure	<i>ESMP approval available</i>
Nkhachila	Mining	Coal	Operational	Nkhachira coal mine is operated by Malcoal Mining Ltd. The licence is ML0143. The licence has an expiry status of 29 December 2025	<i>ESMP approval available</i>
Lusikwa	Mining	Coal	Operational	Lusikwa has ML0174 valid until 2028	<i>ESMP approval available</i>
Njati/Hara	Mining	Coal	Operational	Njati has ML0215 for coal in Hara, Karonga district with expiry date in August 2024	<i>ESMP approval available</i>

- **Kangankunde Rare Earths Project**

We intend to engage MMRA, MEPA and community key informants and gather up-to-date contextual information on the mine considering this is a new mine being developed in Balaka with initial operations expected to start in the fourth quarter of 2026 and the Project being anticipated to be one of the world's largest rare earth sites.

Latest update as of 2025/2026

Lindian has finalised acquisition of 100 % ownership of the Kangankunde project, completing all payments ahead of schedule. This gives it full operational and strategic control.

Construction and site works

Early earthworks, access roads and basic infrastructure were completed ahead of schedule. Mining equipment deliveries (Komatsu heavy machinery) have begun and further fleet assembly is expected through Q1 2026. Non-process infrastructure contracts (roads, power supply, camps) have been awarded and are progressing

Target for First Production<sup>4</sup>

Lindian continues to target first rare earth concentrate production by Q4 2026, aiming to produce ~15,300 tpa (tonnes per annum) of rare earth concentrate in the initial phase

The Government of Malawi has taken steps to add value locally: in late 2025 Malawi banned exports of raw minerals to incentivize downstream processing, which could benefit projects like Kangankunde by keeping more value in the country.

Government and community engagement continues, with senior officials visiting the site and underlining the project's alignment with national development goals.

Some local residents have raised health concerns about dust and environmental impacts around the mine access routes. Lindian and authorities have continued consultations, but this remains an ongoing social issue in Balaka.<sup>5</sup>

- **Lisikwa and Hara Coal Mines in Karonga**

In 2023 there were allegations of unsafe working conditions, poor minimum wages, injuries and environmental degradation at the mines. We intend to engage MMRA, Malawi Human Rights Commission and community key informants and gather up-to-date contextual information regarding the allegations, any investigations that were carried, recommendations made and actions taken by the concerned mines.

Latest update as of 2026

Through its investigation done between December 2022 and February 2023, the Malawi Human Rights Commission established that Hara and Lisikwa Coal Mines in Karonga were in violation of human rights.

According to one of the Commissioners, this comes following an investigation into the concerns raised such as unsafe working conditions, poor minimum wage, injuries and environmental degradation.

Recommendation from MHRC

There be facilitation trainings, capacity building meetings, establishment of mining associations and unions, as well as provision of written contracts to the workers among others.

Way forward

The MHRC will monitor the implementation of the recommendation after three months.

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<sup>4</sup> [https://www.agenceecofin.com/actualites-industries/1112-134209-terres-rares-lindian-finalise-l-acquisition-de-la-future-mine-kangankunde-au-malawi?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://www.agenceecofin.com/actualites-industries/1112-134209-terres-rares-lindian-finalise-l-acquisition-de-la-future-mine-kangankunde-au-malawi?utm_source=chatgpt.com)

<sup>5</sup> [https://malawi24.com/2025/10/29/villagers-raise-health-concerns-over-kangankunde-mining/?utm\\_source=chatgpt.com](https://malawi24.com/2025/10/29/villagers-raise-health-concerns-over-kangankunde-mining/?utm_source=chatgpt.com)

### 3.5 RECENT DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE MINING SECTOR

#### Government's recent raw minerals export ban

The Malawi Government, through an Executive Order No.2 of 2025, recently banned the exportation of raw minerals (sapphires, rare earths, coal etc.) to encourage domestic processing, creating jobs, and capturing more value, with strict enforcement. It should however be noted that the ban excludes the following:

1. The export of raw minerals erodes revenue from a mining project. The Mines and Minerals Act 2023 mandates Mining Permit holders to process or concentrate minerals locally, which is part of the value addition process. Value addition in the process of producing materials or compounds for Manufacturing products is beyond most mining companies. The government may wish to introduce Mineral Processing Licenses (MPL) for encouraging Value Addition for manufacturing products such as graphite rods, titanium metal and rare earths compounds for magnets.
2. Export of raw minerals or rocks samples for scientific analysis should not be banned as this is the basis for locating future mines through exploration. Malawi has no capacity for mineral laboratory accreditation just like most many African countries. Financing for new mining projects requires use of accredited and verifiable data from accredited laboratories.
3. Value addition for other industrial minerals such as limestone and coal is simple because the process requires simple crushing and screening without the use of chemicals and much energy.

*MSG and many other stakeholders were not consulted and this was a presidential directive. The MSG and Stakeholders are in support of the directive however they would like the Government to expedite and address the challenges with urgency to avoid adverse effects of the ban.*

The proposed framework seeks to ensure that minerals extracted in the country undergo processing or value addition locally before being exported. This policy direction aligns with the MW2063 Vision, which prioritises industrialisation, job creation and value chain development as drivers of economic transformation. Through the promotion of mineral beneficiation, the Regulations are expected to support domestic manufacturing, attract investment into processing and downstream industries, create employment opportunities and strengthen linkages between mining and other productive sectors.

#### Stakeholders' views

Stakeholders have expressed mixed views regarding the export restrictions and proposed regulations. While some consider the policy as an opportunity to promote domestic mineral processing, value addition and industrial development, others highlighted potential challenges related to investment readiness, processing capacity and market access. Based on the information currently available, the MSG notes that the potential impacts of the policy will require further monitoring. The MSG intends to continue engaging with the Ministry of Mining and other stakeholders to better understand the implications of the policy and support transparency and dialogue on developments affecting mineral production, processing and exports.

#### Recommendation

Executive Orders are necessary through consultation and taking into effect the level of a country's energy availability and availability of chemical industries. Chemical and process engineers should also be locally available to support local value addition of minerals.

The draft Mines and Minerals regulations to support the Mines and Minerals Act of 2023 need to be reviewed and resubmitted to the Ministry of Justice for urgent gazetting.

Ban on export of raw gemstones is too early to enforce due to lack of cutting and polishing industry. The products are value added through individual preference.

#### Status on the audit of all mining licences by the MMRA

An audit of all licences is currently ongoing following a Ministerial directive. A preliminary report has been submitted to the Ministry for feedback and onward guidance.

#### Licences changing hands

The Act has provisions for tenement transfer and creation of legal interests in a mineral tenement under Part IV, Division 4. Licences can change hands in the form of a transfer of the licence to another party.

There is another arrangement where the licence is not necessarily transferred, but there can be an agreement where a licenced party makes an arrangement with another party to operate in their licence area. In this case, the licence does not change hands, but another party is legally allowed to operate in the licence area. Such an arrangement needs to be registered with the MMRA. However, licences under the small-scale category are not transferrable. These include small-scale mining licence, Reserved Minerals Licence and Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licence.

**Restriction on the number of licences an entity can hold**

Currently, there are no legal provisions restricting the number of licences an entity can hold. There is a draft regulation that has been proposed to look at the operational history of a company. Companies that have no history of operational performance in the mining industry will be limited to the submission of two licence applications. The Minerals and Mining Technical Committee (MMTC) under the MMRA Board also previously recommended that new companies should be restricted to two licences and that companies with the same owners that have not demonstrated any capacity to undertake work in the sector should be restricted to two licences as well. But this will apply going forward, subject to gazetting of the regulations and the development of guidelines or some policy instrument following the recommendation from the MMTC.

## **Sovereign Worth Funds (SWF)**

### **Background & Rationale for a Sovereign Wealth Fund in Malawi**

Status — Not yet established

- As of early 2026, Malawi does not yet have a formally established Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF) with legislation or operational assets. Government planning and proposals exist, but no SWF law has been passed and no assets have been deposited.
- The creation of a mining sovereign wealth fund entails amending the Mines Act to provide for a sovereign fund and curtailment of depositing proceeds from minerals in the General Revenue account of the government. Subsequent to that, the Treasury and Ministry of Mines opening a ringfenced Revenue account for proceeds from minerals and developing rules of withdrawal from that account consistent with the guidelines in the Africa Mining Vision and getting them adopted as subsidiary regulations under the Public Finance Management Act.

Government Commitment

- Malawi's government officially embraced the concept of creating a SWF to manage revenues, particularly from the mining sector, within the framework of broader economic reform and long-term national planning.
- The commitment is captured under the Open Government Partnership (OGP) National Action Plan (2023–25), which identifies the establishment of an SWF to manage mining proceeds and ensure future-generation benefits.
- The fund is viewed as a vehicle to safeguard resource wealth, reduce political interference in resource revenue spending, and finance strategic national development initiatives. The creation of a sovereign fund with clear and transparent rules of deposits and withdrawals will ensure that proceeds from mineral wealth are invested in public goods that connect the present to the future.

Policy Context on Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF)

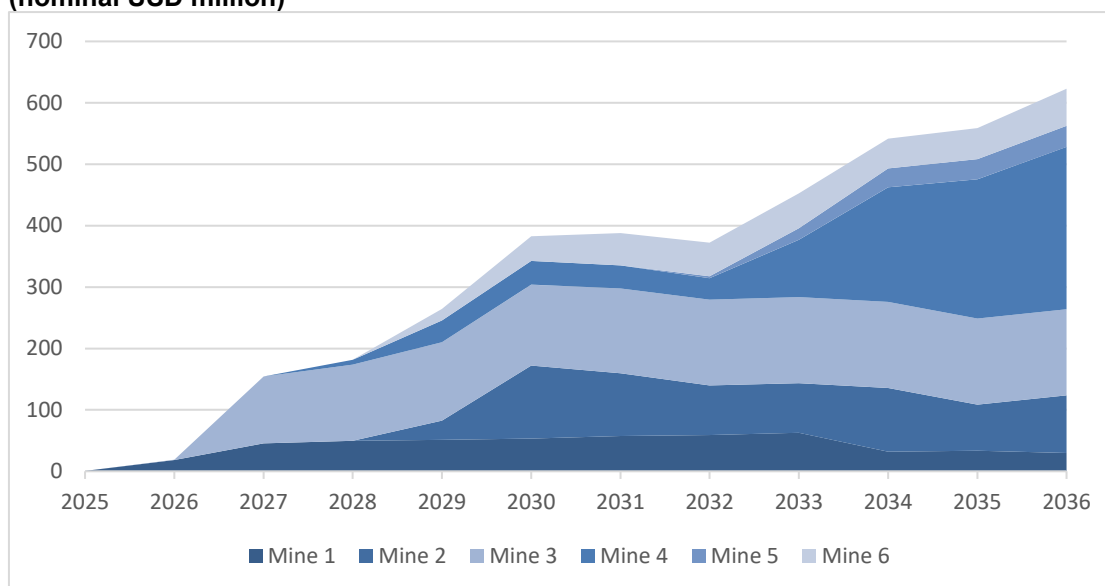
- The SWF commitment aligns with Malawi Vision 2063 (MW2063) — the long-term national development plan — which targets expanding the mining sector's contribution to GDP and revenues.
- In line with Malawi's national development agenda and commitments under the Open Government Partnership (OGP) National Action Plan (NAP), Malawi EITI with partners has supported and championed the feasibility study and an analytical approach to assess the potential role of a sovereign wealth fund (SWF) in managing future mineral revenues. Since 2024, MWEITI, together with [relevant partners / institutions], initiated and completed a study examining the feasibility and potential design considerations for such a mechanism. The study aimed to provide evidence-based analysis to inform policy discussions on mineral revenue management in Malawi.

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<sup>6</sup> Malawi National Action Plan for the Open Government Partnership 2023-2025

- **MSG/ MWEITI's role and partners involved.**  
In line with national priorities, Malawi EITI has championed an analytical approach to assess whether a Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF) would be appropriate for Malawi. This was identified and included in the Annual Work Plan of MWEITI for the 2024/2025 and 2025 /2026 financial years. This initiative was included in the Open Government Partnership (OGP) National Action Plan (NAP) under the Natural Resources Technical Working Group (NR-TWG). The Adams Smith International (ASI) identified the initiative in the MWEITI Annual Work Plan and decided to partner with both MWEITI and OGP to finance the study including the revenue management capacity building.
- **The Role of MWEITI in the SWF Feasibility Study**  
MWEITI took an active role which included the following;
  - Leading in the drafting of the ToRs for the study on SWF in conjunction with the Cochair in the NR-TWG
  - Looking for Partners to support the conducting of the SWF study
  - Coordinating the study with financing partners
  - Identifying the consultant for the SWF study
  - Providing data and information for the study
  - Facilitating coordination of consultations and stakeholders engagements with the consultant and financing partners
  - Ensuring that the SWF study consultant is sticking to the ToRs and deliverables are achieved
- **Composition of the SWF assignment**  
The instituted SWF study was conducted in two approaches;  
  
Firstly, Mineral Revenue Management and Revenue Projection Capacity Building : The consultant was hired with the support of the development partners Adams Smith International to train various MDAs and key Stakeholders on mineral revenue management and projections. This training was conducted at Bingu International Conference Centre (BICC). MWEITI played a big role in the organization of the training. MWEITI Secretariat also participated in presentation of the importance of the SWF in mineral revenue management and transparency.  
  
Secondly the hiring of consultant to undertake the study: Adam Smith International with financial support from FCDO hired a Canadian consultant Andrew Baure the same Expert who trained MDAs and stakeholders. The Government through OPC farther constituted a SWF Government Task force to technically support the consultant and verify added  
  
SWF summary and preliminary key findings.  
  
The key findings of the study are summarised below;
- The estimated potential revenue not very significant on the 6 project evaluated  
Table below from the report illustrated the preliminary findings

**Figure. Baseline mineral revenue projections in order of probability of development (nominal USD million)**



Sources: SWF Feasibility Study

Under the most optimistic scenario, the government would collect roughly USD 19 million in 2026, USD 155 million in 2027 and USD 622 million in 2036 in nominal terms (USD 450 million in real terms) from the six modelled projects. Based on IMF fiscal revenue projections, this would imply that these six projects would represent no more than 17 percent of general government fiscal revenues in 2036. This is less than is currently needed to fill the budget deficit or service the public debt. Given that some projects may never come online, it is likely that mineral revenues will not exceed USD 300 million per year in nominal terms within the next two decades, possibly much less.

- There are many options for Malawi SWF with possibilities indicated in the table below according to the SWF feasibility study preliminary report with the Government Task Force to make a final decision;

**Table. Pros and cons of mineral revenue allocation options in the Malawian context**

	Pros	Cons
<b>Treasury allocations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flexible allocation aligned with government and parliamentary annual priorities</li> <li>• All revenues are tracked through a unitary account and established budget process</li> <li>• Less risk of mismanagement by fund managers or external asset managers</li> <li>• No extra cost</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lost opportunity to earmark revenues for capital investments that will create jobs and grow the economy</li> <li>• Encourages recurrent expenditure growth</li> <li>• Encourages public debt accumulation given explicit or implicit collateralization of mineral revenues</li> </ul>
<b>Savings fund</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None (until public debt returns to sustainable levels, mineral revenues grow large enough to cause real exchange rate appreciation, and the social rate of return on domestic investment declines below the financial return on foreign financial assets)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lost opportunity to spend mineral revenues on capital investments or immediate poverty reduction</li> <li>• Risk of asset mismanagement</li> <li>• Moderate administrative cost of establishment and operations</li> </ul>
<b>Stabilization fund</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None (until mineral revenues are large enough to materially impact fiscal revenue volatility, which is highly unlikely over the next 15 years, at a minimum)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lost opportunity to spend mineral revenues on capital investments or immediate poverty reduction</li> <li>• Risk of asset mismanagement</li> <li>• Moderate administrative cost of establishment and operations</li> </ul>

<b>Strategic investment fund or development bank</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leverages mineral revenues to build physical and human capital, create jobs and generate economic growth</li> <li>• Could “crowd-in” private sector investment and provide long-term, patient capital in strategic projects</li> <li>• Ensures that mineral revenues do not finance recurrent expenditures or contribute to public debt accumulation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Could “crowd out” private sector investors if loans are provided on below-market terms that would otherwise be financed by the banks</li> <li>• High risk of asset mismanagement and politically-motivated asset allocation unless subject to strict rules and a robust oversight system</li> <li>• High administrative costs (requires vastly more institutional oversight, expertise and experience than managing a traditional sovereign wealth fund)</li> <li>• More complex to implement</li> </ul>
<b>Endowment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a reliable source of income for a specific set of public projects or programmes in perpetuity</li> <li>• Could provide guaranteed financing for unfunded or underfunded domestic investments or poverty reduction programmes (e.g., waste management; renewable energy; environmental protection; public transport; cash transfers to low-income households)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires a high degree of fiscal savings, which may not optimize the impact of mineral revenues given immediate domestic spending needs and the high social rate of return on domestic investment</li> <li>• Only effective if mineral revenues earmarked to items that receive little or no funding</li> <li>• Earmarks mineral revenues, reducing budget flexibility</li> <li>• Risk of asset mismanagement</li> <li>• Moderate administrative cost of establishment and operations</li> </ul>
<b>Earmarking fund</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A useful political message and commitment mechanism, ensuring that mineral revenues are channeled to physical and human capital development rather than recurrent expenditures</li> <li>• Small extra cost of establishment and operations</li> <li>• Could provide guaranteed financing for unfunded or underfunded domestic investments (e.g., scholarships, waste management; renewable energy; environmental protection; subnational governments; public transport)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only effective if mineral revenues earmarked to items that receive little or no funding</li> <li>• Target expenditure item(s) would be subject to a volatile, uncertain and finite revenue stream, which could be overcome through an expenditure smoothing mechanism</li> <li>• Reduces budget flexibility</li> </ul>
<b>Mineral fund</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helps address chronic underinvestment in mineral exploration by de-risking private sector exploration projects</li> <li>• Provides a guaranteed source of income for geological database management, mineral sector marketing, and geological research</li> <li>• Low administrative costs relative to some alternatives such as an endowment, strategic investment fund or savings / stabilization fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not cost-effective owing to low exploration success rate and alternative exploration incentives (e.g., tax credits, prospector training, partnerships with geology schools)</li> <li>• Fails to address underlying causes of under-exploration (e.g., outdated laws and regulations; lack of access to digital geological data; permitting delays; macroeconomic challenges; infrastructural deficits)</li> <li>• High opportunity cost relative to alternative domestic investments,</li> </ul>

		for instance in education, transport, financial sector development or energy <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mineral exploration expenditure would be subject to a volatile, uncertain and finite revenue stream, which could be overcome through an expenditure smoothing mechanism</li><li>• Reduces budget flexibility</li></ul>
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Source: SWF Feasibility study

### **Government Revenues & Fiscal Context (Last ~5 Years)**

#### Revenues vs. Expenditure Pressures

- Government revenues have shown growth in nominal terms; revenue collection expanded significantly in 2024/25, partly due to modernization reforms within the Malawi Revenue Authority.
- Domestic revenue remains constrained, with tax-to-GDP ratios relatively low compared to African averages, limiting fiscal space for investment.

#### Fiscal Deficits & Debt

- Budget data indicate persistent fiscal deficits exceeding 9 % of GDP in recent budgets, financed largely through domestic borrowing, with interest payments absorbing a large share of revenues.
- IMF and World Bank analyses highlight chronic budgetary strain, high interest costs, and constrained public investment capacity, complicating the accumulation of surpluses that could seed an SWF.

#### Mineral Revenue Potential

- Malawi's mining sector remains small — approximately 1 % of GDP — but with significant potential once projects such as rutile, graphite, rare earths, and uranium come into production.
- Industry projections suggest mineral revenue could become a major foreign-exchange and fiscal engine with the right investment climate and regulatory frameworks.

### **Sustainability Factors for the Proposed SWF**

#### Potential Advantages

##### Intergenerational Wealth Management

- An SWF could help smooth revenue volatility from mineral exports and convert finite resource income into long-term capital investments.

##### Stabilisation

- During economic or commodity price shocks, a sovereign fund would provide a buffer against fiscal volatility, reducing reliance on debt and volatile budget financing.

##### Financing Development

- Pools of saved mineral revenues could support infrastructure, economic diversification, climate adaptation, and social services when well governed.

##### Institutional Safeguards Needed

For a sustainable SWF in Malawi, the following would be essential:

- Clear legal framework with defined asset deposit, withdrawal, and investment rules.
- Strong governance and transparency provisions, including parliamentary oversight and independent audits to prevent misuse or corruption.
- Alignment with EITI Principles: data disclosure, cross-sector revenue transparency, and stakeholder engagement are critical to trust and legitimacy.

### **Key Challenges & Risks**

#### Lack of Legal & Institutional Framework

- The SWF concept remains at feasibility and policy discussion stages. The absence of specific enabling legislation is repeatedly cited as the principal hurdle.

#### Revenue Base Constraints

- With current mineral extraction limited and government revenues tight due to budget deficits, there is little excess cash to seed a fund in the near term. Revenue mobilization efforts are still focused on closing fiscal gaps.

#### Governance & Transparency Risks

- Analysts warn that without strong legal safeguards and transparency mechanisms, an SWF could suffer from political interference, misallocation, or corruption — a risk seen in other African contexts.

#### Capacity Gaps

- Technical and institutional capacity to manage complex sovereign investment vehicles is limited in Malawi, necessitating significant skills development and system strengthening.

#### Revenue Volatility

- Commodity prices and production timelines are unpredictable. Projected mineral income remains potential rather than current reality.

### **Regulations for the Mines and Minerals Act (No.8 of 2019)**

The new Mines and Minerals Act (No.8 of 2019) has included a provision for any holder of a large-scale mining license 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. Implementation of CDAs awaits finalisation of the regulations, expected by March 2022.

In August 2024, Globe Metals and Mining (Africa) Limited became the first mining company in Malawi to comply by signing a Community Development Agreement (CDA) with qualified communities that surround the Kanyika Niobium Project since the new Mines and Minerals Act 2023 came into effect. Central to the CDA is the management of the 0.45% of gross revenue which will be remitted back to the community as part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) according to the mining law. The Mineral Title Regulations were split into 10 separate regulations, and were recommended by the Mineral Resources Committee (MRC) in conformity with section 313 of the Mines and Minerals Act (No.8 of 2019).

Currently, a team including the Ministry of Justice is working on the data cleaning and verification of forms and schedules of the regulations for final vetting and gazetting. Tentatively, this process was expected to be complete by March 2022. These regulations would include those on the implementation of the newly introduced CDAs which large scale mining companies were mandated to sign with local communities.

### **Mines and Minerals Act (No.8 of 2019) implications for transparency and accountability**

Sections 268 and 310 were deliberately included in the Act to enforce compliance with fiscal transparency requirements and guidelines, bearing in mind that Malawi had qualified for membership under EITI International Standards. Section 268 ensures that mineral tenement holders comply with submission/ publishing of fiscal payment records and information for compliance, while section 310 empowers the Registrar to keep correct information on mineral and payment records, which can be made available for review by the public and legislature, which ultimately increases transparency.

**Beneficial Ownership (update and progress as of March 2025 in the implementation of BOD process in Malawi)**

Requirement on Beneficial Ownership under section 2.5 of the 2023 EITI standard	What Malawi has achieved to date on Beneficial Ownership
<p>a) Implementing countries are encouraged to maintain a publicly available register of the beneficial owners of the corporate entity (ies) that apply for or hold a participating interest in an exploration or production oil, gas or mining license or contract, including the identity (ies) of their beneficial owner(s); the level of ownership; and details about how ownership or control is exerted. Where possible, implementing countries are encouraged to incorporate beneficial ownership information 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 must include guidance on how to access this information.</p> <p>b) The multi-stakeholder group is required to document the government's policy and its discussion on beneficial ownership disclosure. This must include details on the relevant legal provisions; actual disclosure practices; and any reforms that are planned or underway related to beneficial ownership disclosure. Implementing countries are required to request, and companies are required to publicly disclose beneficial ownership information. This applies to corporate entity(ies) that apply for or hold a participating interest in an exploration or production oil, gas or mining license or contract and must include the identity(ies) of their beneficial owner(s); the level of ownership; and details about how ownership or control is exerted. The multi-stakeholder group must disclose any significant gaps or weaknesses in reporting on beneficial ownership information, including any entities that failed to submit all or some beneficial ownership information.</p> <p>d) Information about the identity of the beneficial owner must include the name of the beneficial owner, their nationality, and their country of residence, as well as identifying any politically exposed persons. Implementing countries are also encouraged to disclose beneficial owners' national identity number, date of birth, residential or service address, and contact information.</p> <p>e) The multi-stakeholder group must assess any existing mechanisms for assuring the reliability of beneficial ownership information and agree an approach for corporate entities within the scope of Requirement 2.5(c) to assure the accuracy of the beneficial ownership information they provide. This could include requiring companies to attest the beneficial ownership declaration form through sign-off by a member of the senior management team or senior legal counsel, or to submit supporting documentation.</p>	<p>So far Malawi has a BO legislation that was published in 2022 under the Registrar General's Department.</p> <p>Currently, with the support of the World Bank and technical support on open ownership, they are developing the system for BO for the whole system for the registry.</p> <p>However, MWEITI has so far conducted feasibility study and subsequently developed a BO register. The feasibility study provided guidance, challenges and how to address those challenges. MWEITI has also advanced by developing a BO register on the revised MWEITI website and there are major companies with their BO information and other details.</p> <p>Going forward, MWEITI will continue to develop BO and working with the RG updating it regulatory and annually.</p>

**Contract Transparency**

Requirement on Contract Transparency under Requirement 2 of the 2023 EITI Standard	What Malawi has achieved to date on Contract Transparency
<p>The EITI requires disclosures on how the extractive sector is managed, enabling stakeholders to understand the laws and procedures for the award of exploration and production rights; the legal, regulatory and contractual frameworks that apply to the extractive sector; and the institutional responsibilities of the state in managing the sector.</p>	<p>Malawi has so far conducted a feasibility study and produced a report. The study has come up with how Malawi progressively conducts contract transparency.</p> <p>To that effect, MWEITI has developed a contract transparency portal on the MWEITI website.</p>

	<p>The website has not been populated fully but MWEITI is working on it gradually.</p> <p>The Globe Metals Agreement is online published at Open Ownership website. All Agreements should be published on MWEITI website as expected.</p>
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### Contract Transparency

Gender equity within the extractive industry in Malawi	What Malawi has achieved to date on Gender equity
<p>The EITI standards require documentation on how the multi-stakeholder group has taken gender considerations and inclusiveness into account.</p> <p>Implementing countries are required to disclose gender disaggregated data on the beneficiaries, where available.</p> <p>Employment disaggregated by gender and occupational level.</p>	<p>The MSG through MWEITI Secretariat instituted a Gender Mainstreaming Study in August 2024 and the report was produced together with recommendation for action by the stakeholders. The report is online.</p> <p>Companies are able to produce data disaggregated by data and occupational levels. A summary has been produced on Table 6 (a) in this report and source of data is from the completed reporting templates.</p>

### Energy Transition – EITI Requirements

Requirement 2.1 (b) and (e) of the 2023 EITI Standard with regard to energy transition states the following:

- (b) Implementing countries are required to disclose an overview of national energy transition commitments, policies and plans that are relevant to the extractive industries.
- (e) Where the government is undertaking reforms including with respect to national energy transition commitments, policies and plans, the multi-stakeholder group is encouraged to document them.

This includes enhancing public understanding of how Malawi’s energy policies intersect with the shift toward low-carbon and renewable energy sources, as well as the implications for extractive sector revenues, subsidies, and regulatory frameworks. By aligning MWEITI reporting with Requirements such as **2.1(b) and (e)**, Malawi can strengthen accountability, support evidence-based debate on the nation’s energy future, and demonstrate how its extractive sector contributes to broader sustainable development goals in a just and transparent manner.

### Energy Transition in the Context of Malawi Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (MWEITI)

The global shift toward a low-carbon energy future - commonly referred to as the energy transition—is reshaping the extractive industries. As countries around the world including Malawi reduce their reliance on fossil fuels and increase investments in renewable energy, transparency and accountability become more crucial than ever. The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), a global standard for good governance of oil, gas, and mineral resources, plays a key role in ensuring that the energy transition is inclusive, responsible, and informed by accurate data. Over the years, a number of companies are involved in either production and/ or exploration of alternative sources of energy in Malawi besides the main stream Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi (ESCOM) Limited and Electricity Generation Company (Malawi) Limited. Such initiatives include hydro energy, solar energy and wind generated energy. Some of these companies are as follows:

**Table 11: Energy Projects (Independent Power Producers) FY2023/2024 and FY2024/2025**

No.	Company / Project	Contact Details	Capacity / Type	Status	Funding / Partners	Total funds remitted from ESCOM to Independent Power Producer FY 2023/2024	Total funds remitted from ESCOM to Independent Power Producer FY 2024/2025
1	<b>Nkhotakota Solar (Serengeti Energy + Phanes Group)</b>	Serengeti Energy contacts:	21 MW (expanding toward ~38 MW) solar PV	Operational (Phase 1) / Expansion	Investors: KfW, STOA, Proparco, Norfund, Swedfund, NDF (supporting Serengeti Energy)	Approximately MK20 billion	Approximately MK30 billion
		Tel: +254 115 546 710					
		Email: info@serengeti.energy					
2	<b>JCM Power (Malawi Projects: Kanzimbe &amp; Golomoti)</b>	JCM Power Malawi contact:	<b>Kanzimbe Solar:</b> ~60 MW solar PV	Operational	Co-owners/financiers include FMO (Netherlands), InfraCo Africa, DFC, UK Innovate funding for BESS, ATI liquidity guarantees	Approximately MK50 billion	Approximately MK60 billion
		Plot 608, Area 12, Lilongwe	<b>Golomoti Solar:</b> 20 MW solar PV + 5 MW/10 MWh storage				
		Phone: +265 99 9415 049					
		Email: jsani@jcmpower.ca					
3	<b>Quantel Renewable Energy Ltd (Bwengu Solar Consortium)</b>	Myanmar House, Opp World Bank Offices, Private Bag 360, Lilongwe 3, Malawi	~50 MW Solar PV	Under Development / Construction	Partners: Frontier Energy (Denmark), Vidullanka PLC (Sri Lanka)	Not operational	Not operational
		Phone: +265 880 589 996					
		Email: ceo@quantelren.com					

4	<b>Mpatamanga Hydro Power Limited (Hydro)</b>	<i>No direct public project contact published</i>	Planned ~350 MW hydroelectric plant (Mpatamanga HPP)	Planned / Under Progress	Consortium: SN Malawi BV (TotalEnergies + British International Investment + Norfund), EDF International, IFC, Egenco minority stake	Not operational	Not operational
5	<b>Mzuzu WF Limited (Wind + Storage feasibility)</b>	<i>No direct contact publicly listed</i>	Proposed ~50 MW wind + storage facility near Mzuzu	Feasibility / Pre-development	USTDA funding for wind feasibility; JCM Power subsidiary (development)	Not operational	Not operational
6	<b>Nkhoma Deka Solar Consortium</b>	<i>No specific public contact available</i>	Planned ~50 MW solar PV	Planned	Solarcentury Africa (UK) & RESA (South Africa) consortium	Not operational	Not operational
7	<b>Voltalia</b>	<i>No specific public contact available</i>	Planned 20 MW solar plant near Lilongwe (Kanengo)	Planned - Project advancing (land and permit work reported).	Solarcentury Africa (UK) & RESA (South Africa) consortium	Not operational	Not operational
8	<b>Zuwa Energy</b>	<i>No specific public contact available</i>	Planned 20 MW solar plant near Lilongwe (Kanengo)	Planned - Project advancing (land and permit work reported).	Solar century Africa (UK) & RESA (South Africa) consortium	Not operational	Not operational
9	<b>Mphamvu Ya Dzuwa Solution</b>	<i>No specific public contact available</i>	Planned 20 MW solar plant near Lilongwe (Kanengo)	Planned - Project advancing (land and permit work reported).	Solar century Africa (UK) & RESA (South Africa) consortium	Not operational	Not operational

### **Energy transition agendas versus rising energy demands**

As countries including Malawi advance their energy transition agendas, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) provides a vital platform for transparent and accountable governance of the extractives sector, especially where rising energy demands intersect with limited domestic supply. In many resource-rich but energy-constrained countries, Malawi inclusive, mining companies are facing a growing challenge: sustaining and expanding operations amidst national power deficits.

### **Inadequate Power a Setback to Mining Industry in Malawi<sup>7</sup>**

Recently, Minister of Energy in Malawi lamented that Malawi has inadequate power for mining as it requires around 700 megawatts against the current 550. This meant that as a country, Malawi needs to attract finance and investment for the energy transition because the demand for power remains high.

### **What Malawi is currently doing to ensure sufficient energy for the mining sector in the immediate and long Term**

Through various platform, quite a number of countries are interested in getting into energy through the utilization of the rivers in the north for instance in terms of hydro but also having various independent power producers producing solar energy using solar farms. Some development partners such as the United Nations through its Trade and Development Economic Affairs Directorate, expressed commitment to helping Malawi address its energy financing challenges.

### **Initiatives already being taken by other mining companies in Malawi in energy transition<sup>8</sup>**

Mining is inherently energy-intensive, with activities such as crushing, grinding, and processing requires significant and consistent power supply. However, in Malawi where national grid infrastructure is underdeveloped or generation capacity is limited, mining operations have often outpaced the energy systems designed to support them. This mismatch has in recent years hindered production, increased operational costs, and ultimately reduced the economic benefits that mining is expected to deliver to the Malawi economy.

Given this context, there is an urgent need for mining companies to proactively engage in long-term power supply agreements, either with national utilities in this case ESCOM or Independent Power Producers. These agreements not only help secure stable energy access but also create opportunities for investments in renewable energy sources, aligning with broader decarbonization and climate goals.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.mweiti.gov.mw/news/inadequate-power-setback-mining-industry-malawi>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.nyasatimes.com/lotus-resources-signs-20-6-million-power-deal-with-escom-to-energize-kavelekera-uranium-mine/>

### Lotus Africa Limited recent initiative on energy transition

In view of the issues highlighted above and, in an effort, to have sustainable power supply for its operations, Lotus Africa Limited has signed a US\$20.6 million power deal with the Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi Limited to upgrade grid infrastructure and connect the Kayerekera uranium mine in Karonga to the national electricity grid.

The agreement includes the construction of a 45 kilometre transition line, a substation, and a US\$4million battery energy storage facility to be integrated into the grid in the future and the mine is expected to become fully operational in the third quarter of 2025. *The project is now actively mining and processing ore, with full production capacity expected in Q2 2026.*

In additional, the mining company has secured a major contract with North American utility PSEG Nuclear for the same and purchase of 1.6 million pounds of U3O8 natural uranium concentrates from kayerekera covering the years 2026 to 2029.



Kayerekera Mine

### Role of MWEITI/MSG going forward

MWEITI/MSG plans to play a pivotal role by encouraging transparency in such power arrangements, ensuring that, through engagement with other relevant stakeholders such as Malawi Energy Regulatory Authority (MERA), Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Mining, Ministry of Finance Economic Development and Decentralisation (MoFED&D), Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Malawi Environmental Protection Authority (MEPA) energy contracts are disclosed and that fiscal terms are understood. This transparency helps mitigate risks of elite capture, supports fair energy pricing, and promotes public trust, especially when large-scale infrastructure is financed or subsidized using public resources. It ensures that energy costs and contracts does not ultimately elude the revenue which the country was expecting from the extractive industries for national development.

Incorporating energy access and transition considerations into EITI reporting—such as disclosing power usage, off-grid energy investments, and the environmental impact of energy choices—can provide a more holistic view of mining's and extractive role in national development. It can also support policy coherence between energy planning and extractive industry strategies, fostering a more sustainable and equitable energy transition.

In this view MWEITI expects to incorporate the power energy contracts in its broader contract transparency agenda and initiate collaborations with key partners and stakeholders in this space to advance a common agenda. The recently developed contracts portal un the MWEITI website creates a convenient platform for expansion of the contract transparency scope in Malawi.

## Licensing

The Mineral Resources Committee (MRC) has endeavored to meet once every two months as stipulated in section 8 of the Mines and Minerals Act, 2019. However, the major delays have been due to:

- Late fulfilment of imposed conditions by applicants,
- Political instability in the country which saw a series of public demonstrations due to the disputed May 2019 General Elections results. This in turn delayed the appointment of a Minister responsible for Mining who is the granting authority of mineral tenements.

Alternative approaches to licensing in light of social distancing requirements had been explored to conduct the MRC meetings, including virtual meetings.

There have been no material deviations between the legal and regulatory framework governing license transfers and awards and actual practice. This was based on a spot check by the Department of Mines on a number of licenses. There have also not been any material differences between statutory reporting obligations of license and extraction rights-holders' and actual filings to government. No licenses were suspended due to violation of rules and laws and there have been no any changes in licensing and contract negotiations or amendments to contracts and revisions on work schedules.

## Mining Development Agreements



Source: <https://www.mweiti.gov.mw/news/government-mining-companies-sign-mining-development-agreements>

Government through Ministry of Mining and Ministry of Finance Economic Development and Decentralisation (MoFED&D) has finally signed Mining Development Agreements (MDA) with the following mining companies:

- Global Metals and Mining Company  
The Government of Malawi and Global Metals and Mining Company signed a Mining Development Agreement (MDA) on Monday, 27<sup>th</sup> March 2023 at Crossroads Hotel in Lilongwe -*not yet published on MWEITI website and a recommendation has been included in this report to have this publicly available.*

### Mining Development Agreements (Continued)

- Lotus Africa Ltd  
The Government of Malawi and Lotus Africa Ltd signed a Mining Development Agreement (MDA) on Monday, 31<sup>st</sup> July 2024 for the Kayerekera Uranium Mine with qualifying communities within a radius of 20KM from the mine. *-not yet published on MWEITI website and a recommendation has been included in this report to have this publicly available.*  
Key features of the MDA include but not limited to:
  - A stability period of 10 years from date of execution during which the Project not be subject to any detrimental changes to the fiscal regime
  - Royalty rate of 5% and the corporate tax rate of 30%
  - Tax losses from acquisition are included, with protection from disputes on tax refunds through the principle of tax set-off. The agreement also includes ability to restructure historical loans and tax losses on a tax neutral basis
  
- Lancaster Exploration Limited (BVI)  
Lancaster Exploration, a 100% owned subsidiary of Mkango Resources Limited and the Malawi Government, signed a Mining Development Agreement ("MDA") for the Songwe Hill Rare Earths Project in Malawi. The signing ceremony was held at the Office of the President and Cabinet in Lilongwe, Malawi during the evening of Friday 26th July 2024. The MDA is for the Songwe Hill Rare Earths Project in Phalombe - *not yet published on MWEITI website and a recommendation has been included in this report to have this publicly available.*  
Key components of the MDA include:
  - 5% royalty of gross revenue
  - 30% corporate tax rate
  - 10% non-diluting equity Interest in the Project to Malawi Government
  - Exemption from customs and excise duties – Lancaster will be exempted from Export Duty, Import Duty, Import Excise and Import VAT on imports and exports of capital goods as provided in the applicable law
  - 10 years stability period
  - 10 years Tax loss carry forward
  - Community Development Expenditure is an allowable tax deduction

The key rare earths being targeted at Songwe are neodymium, praseodymium, dysprosium and terbium which are all critical for the green transition and are essential to permanent magnets for electric vehicles, wind turbines and many electronic devices. Rare earth elements are critical enablers of clean energy and electro-mobility. They are used in a wide range of applications that have transformed modern society, and due to their unique physical and chemical properties, are exceptionally challenging to duplicate or replace

#### *Public disclosure of the agreements*

*Since the Malawi Government signed Mining Development Agreements (MDAs) with the companies, the agreements are yet to be made public by the Government. A recommendation has been included in this report to have this publicly available.*

### Corruption risk assessment in the mining licensing process

Corruption issues/allegations in the sector are being handled by competent authorities (ACB). The Ministry of Mining has also put in place an integrity committee and meetings have been held including with the ACB on its functions and on how the committee will be conducting its business.

### Information on the environmental impact of extractive activities in accordance with EITI Requirement 6.4.

There are some shifts in Regulatory rules or enforcement related to environmental protection, climate mitigation, FPIC issue, social reporting issues, and Community Development Agreements impacting on the extractive industry.

The Environment Management Bill No.23 of 2016 was passed on 7th February 2017. The Bill repeals the Environment Management Act No.23 of 1996 (EMA). The 2017 Act entered into force in 2019. The Act contains provisions on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and also provides for enforcement action that can be taken when there has been non-compliance with the law including administrative action such as Environmental Protection Order and Closure Orders.

#### **Information on the environmental impact of extractive activities in accordance with EITI Requirement 6.4.**

Environmental and Social reporting remains very low within the extractive communities despite increased awareness regarding the need for environmental and social safeguards requirements in the sector concerning the environmental related issues such as CDAs, Community Engagement Plans and Environmental Rehabilitation as highlighted by the Mines and Minerals Act.

#### **Shifts in Regulatory rules or enforcement related to environmental protection, climate mitigation, Free, Prior and Informed Consent and other consultations.**

- The Environment Management Act (2017) strengthened enforcement by establishing the Malawi Environment Protection Authority (MEPA) with powers to regulate, monitor, and enforce compliance. It mandates Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and audits for prescribed projects (Sections 31–33).
- The Act emphasizes public participation (Section 5), requiring communities to be consulted before projects proceed.
- The Mines and Minerals Act (2019) require disclosure of environmental and social impacts, with Community Development Agreements (CDAs) and Community Engagement Plans (CEPs) as part of licensing conditions.
  - "Public participation in environmental decision-making processes directly or through representative bodies... shall be created by lead agencies." (Environment Management Act, Section 5)

#### **The extent on how Environmental and Social Reporting within the extractive communities is done and being addressed**

- Reporting is mandated through ESIAs, Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), and audits
- The EIA Guidelines require developers to submit Project Briefs and EIA reports, with compliance monitored by the MEPA. NGOs and communities are also empowered to monitor compliance.

#### **Analysis/implications of the Mines and Minerals Act provisions on Community Development Agreements (CDAs), Community Engagement Plans (CEPs), Gender Issues, Environmental Rehabilitation & when are these provisions expected to kick in**

- **Community Development Agreements (CDAs):** Large-scale mining licenses require approval of CDAs (Regulations, 2021, Schedule (g(v))).
- **Community Engagement Plans (CEPs):** Registration of CEPs is mandatory (Regulations, 2021, Schedule (iii–iv)).
- **Gender & Social Issues:** The Environment Management Act (2017) mainstreams gender, health, and human rights in development interventions (Section 3(n)).
- **Environmental Rehabilitation:** Developers must provide rehabilitation plans as part of ESMPs.
- **Implementation Timeline:** These provisions are already in force under the 2019 Act and 2021 Regulations.

#### **Assessment of the compliance procedures and grievance mechanisms and recommendations to advance project compliance and monitoring.**

- **Compliance:** Managed through audits, Inspections/monitoring, and ESMP implementation.
- **Grievance Mechanisms:** Communities can lodge complaints with the Environmental Tribunal (EMA, Section 107–115).
- **Recommendations:** Strengthen coordination between MEPA, EAD, and sectoral ministries; enhance transparency in grievance redress; increase funding for monitoring.

### A summary of the accessibility of the reports and coordinating agencies

- Reports are accessible through the MEPA central library of EIA reports and MEPA's websites if fully functional. *public information mandate* (Section 85, EMA).

Coordinating agencies include:

- **MEPA:** (and enforcement, technical and compliance monitoring)
- **EAD:** (Policy oversight)
- **Sectoral Ministries and Agencies:** (licensing and monitoring)
- **Local Authorities & Committees:** (community-level oversight)

### Reforms in legal and contractual social expenditure requirements

- Companies must disclose social expenditure and environmental payments.
- The Mines and Minerals Act require CDAs and CEPs to outline social contributions.
- Environmental and mining payments include licence fees, ground rents, and rehabilitation funds (Regulations, 2021).

### Changes to companies' social expenditure plans and possible impacts on local governments and local communities.

- Shifts toward mandatory CDAs and CEPs mean companies must align expenditure with community priorities.
- Impacts:
  - Local Governments: gain structured revenue streams.
  - Communities: benefit from legally binding development agreements.

### A summary of compliance trends to ESIA/ESMP

- **Compliance:** some companies comply regularly but monitoring gaps exist due to limited resources.
- **Frequency:** Audits are required periodically, but enforcement is inconsistent.
- **Costs:** Monitoring is developer-funded but often under budgeted.
- **Gaps:** Weak enforcement capacity, limited transparency, and inadequate community involvement.

### Actual expenditure by company against ESMP mitigation budgets.

Legally binding obligations require companies to spend according to ESMP mitigation budgets. However, discrepancies often arise between budgeted vs actual expenditure, with underfunding of rehabilitation and social projects being common.

### **Mining Sector key to Malawi Vision 2063**

The Government continues to seriously regard and promote mining as one of the strategic growth sectors of the economy and a catalyst for achieving industrialization in the country as reflected in the Malawi Vision 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals. The sector has tremendous potential to develop and support the inclusive wealth creation agenda.

The first 10-year implementation plan of the MW 2063 also identifies the mining sector as one of the key priority areas. Currently, the mining sector contributes about 1% to the GDP but plans are underway to scale-up the contribution to between 10% and 15% by 2030.

In view of this, the Government through the Ministry of Mining is undertaking some reforms/initiatives in the sector in order to transform it into one of the biggest contributors of the country's Gross Domestic Products (GDP) growth. Some of the initiatives the Government is undertaking include the following:

- **Drafting of the Bill for the Establishment of the Mines and Minerals Regulatory Authority**

The draft Bill on the establishment of the Mining Regulatory Authority has been finalised and it is now ready for tabling in Parliament.

Update:

The Mines and Minerals Regulatory Authority was gazetted on 28 June 2024 and formally established on 30 July 2024. Its board was instituted on 24 October 2024 and is now fully operational with its own secretariat in City Centre, Lilongwe.

- Progress on the operationalisation of a structured Market for Gold and other precious stones



The Malawi Government through the Export Development Fund at the Reserve Bank of Malawi (RBM), launched the gold market in May 2021.

Update as of January 2026

During the financial year 2023/2025, the RBM, through its subsidiary Export Development Fund (EDF) and the Precious Metals and Minerals Unit managed to purchase the following quantities of gold and other precious minerals.

**Table 12 (a): Quantities of gold purchases FY 2023/2024**

Month	Mineral Type	Quantity (Grams)	Cost of purchase (in MKW)
April 2023	Gold	127	8,873,950
May 2023	Gold	717	62,949,360
June 2023	Gold	2,412	220,348,650
July 2023	Gold	3,779	358,524,090
August 2023	Gold	1,830	172,587,650
September 2023	Gold	1,392	138,044,600
October 2023	Gold	13,049	1,430,856,200
November 2023	Gold	13,198	1,486,341,510
December 2023	Gold	17,195	2,072,589,730
January 2024	Gold	10,641	1,287,233,890
February 2024	Gold	16,044	1,982,634,860
March 2024	Gold	8,669	1,074,390,980
<b>Total</b>		<b>89,053</b>	<b>10,295,375,470</b>

*Currently all gold purchased by the EDF is retained as reserves for now.*

*Source: RBM, through its subsidiary Export Development Fund (EDF) and the Precious Metals and Minerals Unit*

- Progress on the operationalisation of a structured Market for gold and other precious stones (Continued)

**Table 12 (a – (i)): Quantities of other precious minerals purchases FY 2023/2024**

Month	Mineral Type	Qty (Grams)	Cost of purchase (in MKW)
April	Rhodolite garnet	244	1,364,000
May	Sapphire	96	16,523,900
	Rhodolite Garnet	1,557	25,314,022
	Aquamarine	166	5,878,050
	Tourmaline	3	156,000
June	Sapphire	253	32,839,200
	Rhodolite Garnet	1,391	20,681,882
	Aquamarine	54	1,015,400
	Tourmaline	5	67,500
July	Ruby	2	1,100,000
	Sapphire	1,890	219,136,459
	Rhodolite Garnet	4,041	66,799,185
	Aquamarine	56	2,163,600
August	Ruby	16	17,664,000
	Sapphire	2,623	356,796,050
	Rhodolite Garnet	3,711	61,090,115
	Aquamarine	168	7,460,550
	Tourmaline	20	926,000
September	Ruby	10	8,202,500
	Sapphire	928	130,054,450
	Rhodolite Garnet	3,151	53,516,705
October	Sapphire	707	234,334,800
	Rhodolite Garnet	2,940	48,349,600
	Aquamarine	8	270,500
	Tourmaline	2	34,500
November	Ruby	6	4,426,000
	Sapphire	107	39,264,000
	Rhodolite Garnet	2,537	41,534,130
	Aquamarine	25	828,200
	Tourmaline	4	114,000
December	Sapphire	32	13,376,000
	Rhodolite Garnet	65	997,200
January	Sapphire	22	3,077,700
	Rhodolite Garnet	36	531,450
February	Sapphire	43	7,202,500
	Rhodolite Garnet	172	2,774,160
	Aquamarine	5	90,000
March	Ruby	4	2,435,000
	Sapphire	291	20,648,700
	Rhodolite Garnet	620	9,518,625
	Aquamarine	5	124,500
	Tourmaline	36	3,366,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>28,049</b>	<b>1,462,047,133</b>

Source: RBM, through its subsidiary Export Development Fund (EDF) and the Precious Metals and Minerals Unit

Financial Year 2024/2025

During the financial year 2024/2025, the RBM, through its subsidiary Export Development Fund (EDF) and the Precious Metals and Minerals Unit managed to purchase the following quantities of gold and other precious minerals.

**Table 12 (b): Quantities of gold purchases FY 2024/2025**

Month	Mineral Type	Quantity (Grams)	Cost of purchase (in MKW)
April 2024	Gold	1,236	163,924,390
May 2024	Gold	1,414	199,703,850
June 2024	Gold	1,415	215,310,250
July 2024	Gold	4,496	734,340,250
August 2024	Gold	24,582	4,408,939,920
September 2024	Gold	22,997	4,233,731,490
October 2024	Gold	11,955	2,363,466,940
November 2024	Gold	16,101	3,511,845,160
December 2024	Gold	11,697	2,657,043,250
January 2025	Gold	11,429	2,708,888,200
February 2025	Gold	5,283	1,811,995,300
March 2025	Gold	51,074	19,824,354,750
<b>Total</b>		<b>163,680</b>	<b>42,833,543,750</b>

*Currently all gold purchased by the EDF is retained as reserves for now.*

*Source: RBM, through its subsidiary Export Development Fund (EDF) and the Precious Metals and Minerals Unit*

**Table 12 (b – (i)): Quantities of other precious minerals purchases FY 2024/2025**

Month	Mineral Type	Qty (Grams)	Cost of purchase (in MKW)
April	Ruby	3	5,775,000
	Sapphire	160	48,548,850
	Rhodolite Garnet	291	4,450,500
May	Sapphire	38	7,676,500
	Rhodolite Garnet	15	222,750
November	Sapphire	3	202,200
	Aquamarine	7	106,900
	Tourmaline	4	107,500
January	Tourmaline	16	1,580,000
	Spinel	27	6,113,500
February	Spinel	56	18,910,500
March	Sapphire	44	17,652,000
	Spinel	68	20,092,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>734</b>	<b>131,438,200</b>

The 2025 Government Annual Economic Report shows that the RBM, through its subsidiary Export Development Fund (EDF), has accumulated this amount of gold since it started buying in 2021 at a price of MWK34 billion, but it is yet to start its exports. According to the report, the price of gold, at world markets is around \$92.04 per gram, which makes up a potential expiry value of \$27 million (about MWK47.2 billion). According to the data EDF presented to the Ministry of Mining, as of December 2024, total purchase of gold from ASMs and other licensed traders was 293 kilograms, at a total purchase cost of MWK34 billion.” The RBM is set to hire independent assessors of the gemstones and gold under its reserves.

According to the terms of reference, assessors will determine purity levels, identify different types of gemstones and gold, and provide expert guidance on market dynamics.

This intervention is promoting wealth creation as most of the gold mined in the country is being sold locally. Besides, the establishment of the RBM-EDF gold buying initiative which offers competitive prices to miners, assisted in reducing smuggling of the commodity by ensuring that most of the gold mined by Malawi Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) is bought from the potential gold mining sites.

#### Data on gold smuggling

*While data on gold smuggling is not available, the MSG reviewed the gap between reported gold production, official export data, and import statistics reported by destination countries (major gold trading hubs, such as the United Arab Emirates, Switzerland or India, using publicly available trade databases (e.g. UN Comtrade data). as a proxy indicator. This approach has been used in international analyses of African gold flows. Preliminary analysis suggests that [the gap between reported production and exports / differences between Malawi's reported exports and destination-country import data] has [narrowed / remained stable / widened] in recent years. While this indicator alone cannot confirm the scale of smuggling, it may provide an indicative signal of whether a larger share of gold production is being captured through formal channels, including through initiatives such as the RBM-EDF gold buying programme.*

#### Comment on the increase in gold values

Gold production increased from 89 053 grams in FY 2023/2024 to 163 680 grams in FY 2024/2025 and one of the major reasons is the price increase in gold, which resulted in an increase in purchases.

Production of other precious minerals (ruby, sapphire, aquamarine, rhodolite garnet, tourmaline, spinel) went down from 28 049 grams in FY 2023/2024 to 734 grams in FY 2024/2025 and one of the major reasons is that during FY 2023/2024 the EDF concentrated on purchases and stock piling hence an increase in the volumes whilst in the FY 2024/2025 the EDF concentrated on purchases only of high grade minerals.

#### • Structured market for Gemstones

A Precious Minerals Unit has been established at the Export Development Fund and key positions have been filled. Recently, the Export Development Fund announced the opening of a formalised market for the following five precious stones:

- Ruby
- Sapphire
- Aquamarine
- Tourmaline
- Rhodolite garnet

#### • Continued Support to Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining

The Government, through the Ministry of Mining, continued with the process of formalising the Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) sub-sector in the country. As of January 2023, a total of 32 groups of informal ASM operators across the country have been formed and some of them have undergone or are undergoing the full formalisation process. 17 groups were already formalised while 2 are at the final stage of formalisation.

#### • Continued Efficient Issuance of Licenses

The Ministry of Mining is currently implementing a computer-based mining cadastre system which promotes transparency and efficiency in the processing and issuance of mineral licenses, a secure mineral rights system and records the geographical location, ownership and time validity of mining rights. The modern mining cadastre facilitates the compliance with the payment of fees and/or other requirements to ensure the validity of a concession.

- **Progress on the prioritised projects in the Malawi 2063**

The Ministry of Mining, in liaison with the National Planning Commission, identified projects to include in the five to ten-year MW2063 Quick Wins National Plans. The Ministry also had plans to expedite the process for the movement of several mining projects from exploration stage to mining development stage. The mining projects included: Kanyika Niobium Project in Mzimba/Kasungu, Songwe Hill Rare Earth Project in Phalombe, Kayelekera Uranium Project in Karonga and the Malingunde Graphite and Kasiya Rutile Project in Lilongwe.

Government committed itself to providing energy and road infrastructure support to these mining projects.

- **Other Government interventions in the Mining Sector during FY 2024/2025**

These measures include:

- i. Review of the Mines and Minerals Policy to create more attractive investment climate in the country;
- ii. The National Petroleum Policy was approved in order to align it with the current aspiration of the country as well as developments in the Upstream Petroleum Industry;

- **Other Government interventions in the Mining Sector during FY 2024/2025**

- iii. Review the Explosives Act (1968) including the subsidiary legislation;
- iv. Operationalize National Mining Investment & Development Corporation to facilitate PPPs;
- v. Finalize geo-mineral resource mapping across the country;
- vi. Facilitate the re-commissioning of Kayelekera Uranium with properly negotiated agreements;
- vii. Facilitate the development of other upcoming major mineral projects including, Kanyika Niobium Project in Mzimba/Kasungu, Songwe Rare Earth Project in Phalombe, Malingunde Graphite and Kasiya Rutile Projects in Lilongwe in order to fast-track their evolution from advanced mineral exploration to mining;
- viii. Develop a National Strategy on Mineral beneficiation and value addition.
- ix. Supporting domestic production of productivity enhancing equipment and materials which are used in such important areas as laboratories, factories and farms.
- x. Using development trailblazing parastatals, state-supported value-adding industries will be created in alliance with the private sector that will ensure that the ore mined will not be sold raw to other countries and at exploitative prices through unscrupulous and non-bonafide intermediaries.
- xi. As the mining industry matures, Government will wean off ownership, paving way for more private sector participation.
- xii. Formalising and regulating Artisanal and Small-Scale mining while linking them to appropriate technologies and anchor mining firms.

In addition to these interventions, the Ministry of Mining will continue:

- i. Promoting mining investment in the country through participation in the local, regional and international mining investment fora;
- ii. Updating and maintaining computer-based mining cadastral system and the Geo-Data Management and Information System (GDMIS) to make information readily available to investors;
- iii. Sanitizing the regulatory environment through the establishment of the Mining Regulatory Authority which is well underway;
- iv. Formalizing the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining sub-sector;
- v. Enforcing compliance by the mining operators to occupational health safety and environmental standards;
- vi. Providing technical extension services to Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners (ASMs); and
- vii. Conducting mine surveying across the country to enhance mineral production and ensure orderliness in the mining sector.

**Follow up on the allegations of bribery and corruption involving some senior officers at the Ministry of Mining pertaining to the renewal of a mining license**

The fourth MWEITI report included an allegation of bribery and corruption involving some senior officers at the Ministry of Mining pertaining to the renewal of the mining license for Ilomba Granite Mine in Chitipa district in the northern part of Malawi. The matter was reported to the country's relevant and competent authority on corruption matters, the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) and subsequently, investigation was instituted. Considering that MWEITI MSG takes 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 licenses, a follow up on the progress made towards this investigation was made with the ACB on 1 November 2021. ACB responded that the case was progressing well and at an advanced stage, being handled by the ACB office in Mzuzu.

Updated status March 2026 – ACB

The status remains the same as reported in April 2025. After noting that it was taking long for the courts to give the ACB date for the case, ACB prosecutors went again to court in December 2025 to obtain the date but up to now the date has not been given. The ACB IS still waiting for the courts to provide the dates.

**Follow up on allegations that Chinese firms blindsided the Malawian government over strategic mine ownership - Mawei Mining Company Ltd<sup>9</sup>**

Mawei Mining Company Ltd., is the holder of a large heavy mineral sands concession near Makanjira on the shores of Lake Malawi that are believed to contain more than 350 million tonnes of ore including zircon, titanium and monazite, a key source of rare earth elements.

These allegations ownership of Mawei's parent company, British Virgin Islands-based Xinjin International Company Ltd., changed hands twice between 2023 and 2025, ultimately placing the project under majority control of two Chinese state-linked entities — Shandong Zhaojin Ruining Mining Industries Co. and Hainan International Resources, a regional state enterprise.

Under Malawian law, mining companies must notify and gain approval from the Ministry of Mining before any change in beneficial ownership, to protect national assets.

There was an understanding that in February 2026 that the Government launched an official investigation into the ownership changes and compliance with mining laws, with the mining ministry pledging a fact-finding exercise that could result in fines or administrative action.

Updated status March 2026 - ACB

As for Mawei Mining Company, the ACB checked in the database for Investigations Department but this matter is not yet in the database. As of now, the ACB does not have information as to when the matter was reported to its offices and the person who reported (if it was reported), otherwise, once this information is made available, the ACB will take necessary steps.

**Follow up on any other mining related fraud allegations and investigation by the ACB**

During the engagement with the ACB to follow up on the progress on any other mining related fraud allegations and investigation, it was noted that the ACB did not, in its database, cases being investigated that are related to the mining sector.

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<sup>9</sup> [https://www.icij.org/news/2026/02/investigation-reveals-how-chinese-firms-blindsided-malawian-government-over-strategic-mine-ownership/?utm\\_source=ICIJ&utm\\_campaign=1f3d40cf55-2026.02.11+%7C+Newsletter+%28Ammo%29&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_992ecfdbb2-1f3d40cf55-83944304&mc\\_cid=1f3d40cf55&mc\\_eid=ff33f1bf9a](https://www.icij.org/news/2026/02/investigation-reveals-how-chinese-firms-blindsided-malawian-government-over-strategic-mine-ownership/?utm_source=ICIJ&utm_campaign=1f3d40cf55-2026.02.11+%7C+Newsletter+%28Ammo%29&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_992ecfdbb2-1f3d40cf55-83944304&mc_cid=1f3d40cf55&mc_eid=ff33f1bf9a)

### Malawi’s High-Value Claim for unpaid taxes and royalties – Nyala Mine (Chimwazulu Hill)

The Malawi Government has been investigating and exploring a high-value claim for unpaid taxes and royalties against the former operators and partners (Colombia Gem House) of Nyala Mines (Chimwadzulu Hill) located in Ntcheu District in Malawi.

In 2023, the Government of Malawi through the office of Attorney Generals’ office issued a litigation through an American legal firm clamming \$309.6 billion of unpaid taxes and royalties losses by a Colombia Gem House company in USA. The case was applied, but initially rejected because of insufficient and unclear information given. As the IA was following up on this issue, it was noted that now the case has been granted court hearing under court case 3.25-mc-05001-DGE document 47 filed 03/18/2026 at US district Court, Western District Court of Washington. However, the discovery period has been reduced to 10 years.

There is much hope on this case looking at the document aforementioned above. In this case the Next EITI report may wish to make a follow up to update the stakeholders and public on what transpires. Finally, more information on Nyala which was hiding may come out. MSG may wish to be alert and follow up on this case to ensure that it is not again ignored due to sufficient information and support.

#### March 2026 update

Malawi has revived the case and filed a motion for reconsideration after submitting fresh documentation.

### Fight Against Extractive Industries Corruption

MWEITI in 2023/24 developed an Ant-Corruption Strategy with the financial support of the EU through Chuma Cha Dziko project. The MWEITI strategy stipulates and outlines how MWEITI will facilitate to fight against corruption in the extractive sector. The MWEITI strategy is also published on the MWEITI website. However, the challenge is that there is no earmarked resources to implement the strategy at the moment. There is a need to find a partner or resources to effectively implement the MWEITI anticorruption strategy.

### Malawi National Action Plan for the Open Government Partnership - 2023-2025

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is a multilateral initiative that aims to secure concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies and innovation to strengthen governance.

During the National Anti-Corruption Conference in Blantyre, on 25 July, 2022, the State President His Excellency Dr. Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera expressed strong commitment to the Open Government Partnership (OGP) and undertook to ensure that Malawi would regain its ‘active’ status in the OGP by the end of 2025. The 2023-25 National Action Plan<sup>10</sup> is the last component of a series of activities for reactivating Malawi’s national membership in the OGP.

It spells out collective commitment to achieving accountable, responsive and inclusive governance, including among others by enhanced transparency in natural resource governance, which is one of the explicit commitments.

#### Some of the Thematic Areas of the OGP in Malawi

Some of the thematic areas of the OGP that have been implemented by the Government in the recent period under Natural Resources include the following:

Theme	Key open government effort
Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malawi Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (MWEITI)</li> <li>Enacted a new Mines and Minerals Act (2019) provisions on disclosure of contracts and fiscal transparency</li> </ul>

<sup>10</sup> [https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Malawi\\_Action-Plan\\_2023-2025.pdf](https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Malawi_Action-Plan_2023-2025.pdf)

### **Steps being taken to improve operations of MWEITI**

As one of the thematic areas of the OGP, steps are now underway to improve operations and enhance compliance under MWEITI and some of these steps include the following:

#### **Development of Malawi EITI policy**

The mandate of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and Decentralization is to formulate economic and fiscal policies that seek to manage Government financial resources and provide strategic guidance on economic and development planning based on accurate and reliable statistics for attainment of socio-economic development. In line with the mandate of the Ministry, the Revenue Policy Division (RPD) of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and Decentralization, where the EITI National Secretariat is based, is in the process of developing the Malawi Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (MWEITI) Policy to promote good governance and revenue management in the natural resources sector.

#### **Update:**

Malawi EITI policy draft document was already developed by a consultant during the financial year 2023/2024. This was developed with the financial support from the EU through the project called Chuma Cha Dziko. In the 8<sup>th</sup> EITI report, it was reported that the draft policy document was waiting for Parliamentary committee members comments through the workshop at the time. A workshop with the Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources and Climate Change has still not taken place due to financial constraints and MWEITI is still in the process of identifying financial resources in order to orient members of the Committee and other stakeholders such as the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

The absence of a Champion and National Coordinator of Malawi EITI at some point escalated but now progress appears to show considering that the Champion and National Coordinator of Malawi EITI are in place.

Following the MSG decision considering the time it has taken since the policy was drafted, there is a need for the consultant to review and update the draft policy before it is discussed with the Parliamentary Committee members and stakeholders. Since it has been almost 3 years since it was drafted there has been a lot of changes that need to be added and corrected. The Secretariat is expected to do this task in the 2026/2027 financial year. Once this is done the policy will be ready for adoption by the cabinet.

The Policy, once effective, will be the first of its kind to promote prudent management of revenue from natural resources and guide how issues of transparency and accountability in the extractive industry value chain are to be achieved. Some priority areas to be covered by the Policy include: EITI institutional framework, governance issues, revenue collection and management, environmental impact and addressing corruption risks in the sector.

#### **Development of Malawi EITI Legislation**

#### **Update:**

Malawi EITI draft Legislation was already developed by a consultant during the financial year 2023/2024. This was developed with the financial support from the EU through the project called Chuma Cha Dziko. In the 8<sup>th</sup> EITI report, it was reported that the draft regulation was waiting for Parliamentary committee members comments through the workshop at the time. A workshop with the Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources and Climate Change has still not taken place due to financial constraints and MWEITI is still in the process of identifying financial resources in order to orient members of the Committee and other stakeholders such as the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. The absence of a Champion and National Coordinator of Malawi EITI at some point escalated but now progress appears to show considering that the Champion and National Coordinator of Malawi EITI are in place.

Following the MSG decision considering the time it has taken since the policy was drafted, there is a need for the consultant to review and update the draft policy before it is discussed with the Parliamentary Committee members and stakeholders. Since it has been almost 3 years since it was drafted there has been a lot of changes that need to be added and corrected. The Secretariat is expected to do this task in the 2026/2027 financial year. Once this is done the policy will be ready for adoption by the cabinet.

The Legislation once effective will codify the requirement on holders of licenses in the extractive industry to make disclosures of their revenue realised from their licensed operations, payments made from their operations and beneficial ownership of their businesses. The legislation will enhance, amongst other issues, compliance by the extractive companies as there will be penalties for non-compliance.

### **Malawi's High-Value Claim for unpaid taxes and royalties**

Currently Malawi is investigating and exploring a high-value claim against the former operators and partners of a mine located in Ntcheu for unpaid taxes and royalties.

### **Energy Transition in the Context of Malawi Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (MWEITI)**

In an effort, to have sustainable power supply for its operations, Lotus Africa Ltd has signed a US\$20.6 million power deal with the Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi Limited to upgrade grid infrastructure and connect the Kayerekera uranium mine in Karonga to the national electricity grid.

### **Colleges involved in Training of Young Miners in Malawi**

Currently a number of colleges/institutions of higher learning in Malawi are involved in training of young miners and some of these are: University of Malawi, MUST University, MUBAS and MZUNI University.

### **Update on Petroleum Training Fund**

The Fund was under Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and climate change. The main objective was for Oil and Gas exploration companies to give a contribution towards capacity building of government officers on Oil and Gas. Exploration companies was contributing MK7,000,000 per year. However, with the relinquishing of licenses by Oil and Gas companies during this report financial years covered there was no revenue to report on. The Fund which was there was used to train some number of Government officials on both long- and short-term training on Oil and Gas related course. This may resume in future when Oil and Gas companies come to commerce or continue their activities.

### **Malawi Mining Investment Company (MAMICO)**

MAMICO was incorporated in December 2024 as a state-owned enterprise under the Company Registration Act and the Malawi Development Corporation Holdings Limited (MDCHL). Its formal launch and commencement of operations took place in February 2025, with the first appointed Chief Executive Officer, Professor Leonard Kalindekafa.

#### **Core Strategic Mandates**

MAMICO was created to be the Government of Malawi's strategic vehicle in the mining sector. Its core mandates include:

1. **Explore, develop, and commercialise Malawi's mineral resources**, focusing on increasing national benefit from the mineral sector.
2. **Stimulate private investment** by conducting advanced exploration and preparing projects for commercial viability.
3. **Manage the government's equity interests** in mining ventures, looking to secure meaningful stakes to maximise returns.
4. **Invest directly in extraction of strategic minerals** where appropriate.
5. **Promote in-country mineral processing and value addition** rather than exporting raw ore.
6. **Advise government** on mining agreements, policy, and sector strategies.
7. **Mobilise funds and partnerships**, including joint ventures and capital pools to support mining ventures.

These mandates align with Malawi Vision 2063, where mining is identified as a priority industrialisation sector.

## Malawi Mining Investment Company (MAMICO) - Continued

### Activities Undertaken todate

Since its establishment in 2025, MAMICO has focused on institutional establishment, technical groundwork, and stakeholder engagement to position the Company for commercial operations.

No.	Component	Description
1	Institutional Governance Setup	Company and tax registration; drafting of 18 workplace policies development of the Company's Strategic Plan
2	Human Capital	Engagement of the Chief Executive Officer; secondment of key technical staff; recruitment of essential support staff
3	Infrastructure & Office Setup	Securing head office premises; procurement of office furniture acquisition of ICT equipment
4	Technical Operational Activities	Conduct targeted gold surveys and limestone reconnaissance studies; geological mapping, sampling, and field surveys procurement of geological and field equipment (delivery ongoing)
5	Stakeholder Engagement	Engagement meetings with local and international investors

### Planned Activities

To generate early revenues and build operational experience, MAMICO plans to implement the following high-impact initiatives:

#### **1. Gold Milling and Cyanidation Project (Matapila)**

The project will process low-grade ores and tailings from artisanal and small-scale miners. It is expected to generate early cash flows while formalizing gold production, creating employment, and facilitating skills transfer.

#### **2. Coal and Limestone Exploration**

MAMICO plans to advance selected coal and limestone licenses to bankable feasibility stage through geological surveys, technical studies, and Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs). This will enable retention of strategic assets, enhance their commercial value, attract joint-venture partners, and lay the foundation for future scale-up.

### Other Planned Strategic Projects

Subject to adequate financing, MAMICO also intends to:

- Carryout gold trading (buying and selling);
- Develop lime production to full commercial capacity;
- Establish an equipment hire Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) (capital expenditure of MWK 17.5 billion);
- Develop coal mining operations to production level; and
- Advance strategic projects – including cement, rutile, and rare earth elements (Mulindi and Lake Malombe) – to feasibility study stage.

Collectively, these initiatives are expected to contribute to GDP growth, foreign exchange generation, industrialization, employment creation, and strategic state participation in the mining sector, in line with MW2063.

### Operational & Institutional Challenges Facing MAMICO

- Limited capitalization currently confines MAMICO's operations to pilot-scale activities, constraining revenue generation.
- Mining is a capital-intensive sector requiring substantial upfront investment before returns can be realized.


### 3.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following proposals should be considered in order to improve the EITI reporting process in Malawi. Recommendations included in this section should be reviewed together with all other recommendations made in the previous Malawi EITI reports, some of which are not fully implemented.

No.	Recommendations
1	The National Secretariat together with the MSG should undertake deliberate measures to increase awareness of the EITI Processes in Malawi and also attempt to co-opt new reporting entities especially those dealing in natural resources;
2	The Strengthening Reconciliation of Production and Export Data - The MMRA should undertake a systematic reconciliation of the production volumes reported by extractive companies and the corresponding quantities exported or sold domestically.
3	MMRA 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;
4	Strengthening Compliance with Project-Level Reporting Requirements - a number of extractive companies continue to experience challenges in completing project level reporting templates accurately and within the stipulated timelines, despite the templates having been introduced a year ago.
5	There is a low-level compliance in completion of reporting templates by extractive companies. Besides and besides, some reporting templates were submitted with material sections left incomplete or insufficiently detailed, despite the provision of clear reporting guidelines.
6	Publication of signed Community Development Agreements (CDAs): As of March 2026, the following extractive companies had signed CDAs with the qualifying surrounding communities: Globe Metals & Mining for the Kanyika Niobium Project in Mzimba/Kasungu Districts, Lotus Resources Limited for the Kayelekera Uranium Mine and Lancaster Exploration Limited (BVI) relating to Songwe Hill Rare Earth Project. However, these signed CDAs are not yet published on MWEITI website.

These recommendations are detailed in Section 9 of the report.

Signed:



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Oliver Chilemba: Partner

Date: 31 March 2026

## 4. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

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

- Conducting a 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.

### 4.1 Scoping

A number of aspects were considered in determining the scope of the 9<sup>th</sup> MWEITI report covering the financial year 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 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 (project level reporting was 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
- filled and submitted reporting package using project level reporting by Extractive Companies and Government Agencies as requested.

### 4.3 Reconciliation and Investigation of Discrepancies

The process of reconciling the data and investigating discrepancies was carried out between 24<sup>th</sup> January 2026 and 9<sup>th</sup> March 2026. 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 was consistent 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 4.9 of the 2023 EITI Standard which aims at guaranteeing the credibility of the data submitted by reporting entities, the following approach in the context of the preparation of the FY 2023/2024 and FY 2024/2025 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.
- Accompanied by the audited financial statements of the extractive company for the financial year 2023/2024 and financial year 2024/2025; 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 financial year 2023/2024 and financial year 2024/2025.

##### **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; 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 financial year 2023/2024 and financial year 2024/2025.

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 and level of disaggregation

In accordance with Requirement 4.7 of the 2023 EITI Standard, disaggregation in public disclosures of company payments and government revenues from oil, gas and mining enables the public to assess the extent to which the government can monitor its revenue receipts as defined by its legal and fiscal framework, and that the government receives what it ought to from each individual extractive project. It is therefore expected that data has been reported by company, by project, 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 April, 2023 have been excluded with respect to the financial year 2023/2024 and payments made prior to 1st April, 2024 have been excluded with respect to the financial year 2024/2025.

“The reporting entities were required to report in the currency of payment for all payments made in foreign currency. However, 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 financial year 2023/2024 and financial year 2024/2025 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 financial year 2023/2024 and financial year 2024/2025, 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 up to date<sup>11</sup>

Malawi is endowed with a wide range of mineral resources, some of which have been mined for decades, and some whose potential for beneficiation at medium to large-scale levels is recently being discovered. Since 2021 the sector has been growing due to conducive legal and regulatory environment for the participation of all interested players, both local and international. Malawi 2063 identifies mining as a key driver to the economic development of the country. Mining is one of the priority areas under the industrialization pillar in the country’s effort to achieve the upper-middle income status by the year 2063. Mining has tremendous potential to support industrialization in Malawi, yet it has not been fully harnessed. The sector contributes only one percent to national income. To harness full potential of the sector, there is need for more policy reforms to improve legal and regulation framework; administrative procedures, building capacity to enhance oversight and local participation. The other support structures necessary to facilitate investment also need to be in place.

Artisanal or Small-Scale Mining (ASM) accounts for the majority of mining activities in the country, especially for the production of precious metals such as gold, and precious and semiprecious stones such as gemstones. As most Artisanal or Small-scale Miners (ASMs) operate informally, the Ministry of Mining embarked on formalization through formation of cooperatives. In 2022/23 fiscal year, the Ministry prioritized formulation of cooperatives and building their capacity thereby ensuring that artisanal miners legally earn their livelihood, whilst positively contributing to government revenue collection through license fees and royalties.

<sup>11</sup> Source: 2023 Malawi Annual Economic Report Final with data for 2022, FY 2022/2023 and FY 2023/2024

## 5. CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION ON THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY

### 5.1 Extractive Sector in Malawi up to date<sup>12</sup>

The Government of Malawi (GoM) working in collaboration with key stakeholders is overseeing several projects envisaged to produce Rare Earth Elements (REEs), graphite, and uranium. These minerals are on high global demand due to the evolution of green energy technology. Mineral reserve estimates show that the projects have a high potential for long-term production at medium to large-scale levels. Feasibility studies have been completed in some of the projects and GoM is in the process of negotiating the Mining Development Agreements with respective investors.

The sector still faces great challenges resulting in the loss of potential public revenues due to unreported income and smuggling, coupled with environmental damage and health hazards due to sub-standard methods of mining and processing. Further investments in the sector is challenged by a low power supply, a lack of reliable road and railway infrastructure, and other economic constraints. These factors increase overhead and production costs thus deterring investors and undermining the growth of the sector. It is, however, encouraging that several strategic roads, railway, and power projects were in progress during 2024/25 FY, thus giving a positive outlook for the mining sector for the coming years.

#### Revenue Collections and Projections

##### FY 2023/2024

Table below shows revenue estimates for the 2023/24 FY and projections for 2024/25 FY and 2025/26 FY. As of 31st December 2023, the Ministry of Mining had collected MK747,012,957.80. In total, the Ministry is expected to collect MK1,002,336,233.75, representing 3 percent growth over 2022/23 collection, largely due to increase in the number of mining license applications and revenue enhancement. In 2024/25 FY and 2025/26 FY, the Ministry of Mining is expected to collect MK1,100,233,623.4 and MK1,210,257,315.75 in revenues, respectively.

	2023/24 ESTIMATES	2024/25 PROJECTIONS	2025/26 PROJECTIONS
DOM	973,196,926.35	1,070,516,918.99	1,177,568,610.90
GSD	29,139,307.40	29,717,004.42	32,688,704.86
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,002,336,233.75</b>	<b>1,100,233,923.41</b>	<b>1,210,257,315.76</b>

Source: Ministry of Mining

Annual Economic Report FY 2023/2024

##### FY 2024/2025

Table below shows revenue estimates for the 2024/25 FY and projections for 2025/26 FY and 2026/27 FY. As of 31st December 2024, the Ministry of Mining had collected MK453.7 million. In total, the Ministry was projected to collect MK1 billion in the 2024/25 FY. The deviation from the actual and projected revenue is huge because Mining Royalties commenced being collected by Malawi Revenue Authority in April, 2024. In 2025/26 FY and 2026/27 FY, the Ministry of Mining is expected to collect MK1.2 billion and MK1.5 billion in revenues, respectively due to the prospects of Oil and Gas in the country. Further to this, the Mining and Minerals Regulatory Authority is projected to collect MK2.2 billion and MK2.5 billion in 2025/26 FY and 2026/27 FY respectively.

	2024/25 ESTIMATES	2025/26 PROJECTIONS	2026/27 PROJECTIONS
Ministry of Mining	453,714,424.58	1,220,681,437.00	1,464,819,725.00
Mining and Minerals Regulatory Authority	0.00	2,218,641,620.00	2,518,641,620.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>453,714,424.58</b>	<b>3,439,323,057.00</b>	<b>3,983,461,345.00</b>

Source: Ministry of Mining

Annual Economic Report FY 2024/2025

<sup>12</sup> Source: 2023 Malawi Annual Economic Report Final with data for 2022, FY 2022/2023 and FY 2023/2024

**Mineral Production**

FY 2023/2024

Table below shows the mineral production levels and the respective monetary values for 2023/24 and projections and estimates for 2024/25 and 2025/26. The details of major mineral production levels during the period under review are explained in the subsequent sub-sections. It should be noted that the table presents actual production data for 2023/24 which was available during the compilation of the report, and projections of mineral production for 2024/25 and 2025/26.

FY 2024/2025

Table below shows the mineral production levels and the respective monetary values for 2024/25 and projections and estimates for 2025/26 and 2026/27. The details of major mineral production levels during the period under review are explained in the subsequent subsections. It should be noted that the table presents actual production data for 2024/25 which was available during the compilation of the report and projections of mineral production for 2025/26 and 2026/27.

## 5.1 Extractive Sector in Malawi up to date<sup>13</sup>

### Mineral Productions and Monetary Values - FY2023-2024

Production Type	2023/24 (Actual)		2024/25 (Estimates)		2025/26 (Projection)	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (K'million)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (K'million)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (K'million)
Coal	64,250.8	68,538.1	70,538.1	75,391.9	78,538.3	82,931.1
Cement limestone	216,397.8	527.0	238,036.7	579.7	261,840.4	637.8
Iron Ore	639.3	21.4	1,030.8	31.8	1,082.3	33.4
Hydrated & Agricultural Limestone	27,773.2	779.2	29,151.4	818.2	30,251.4	902.3
<b>Other</b>						
Uranium Concentrates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phosphate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock aggregate	318,729.7	3,934.9	529,762.8	6,431.1	556,250.9	6,752.6
Gold (assayed)*	0.06	5,960.7	0.07	6,363.3	0.08	6,681.5
Precious & Semi-Precious Stones	793.0	1,484.0	872.3	1,632.0	959.5	1,795.2
Dimension/ Ornamental Stones	2,241.0	576.8	2,249.6	605.7	2,350.4	680.9

Source: Ministry of Mining

\* Gold is mostly weighed in grams due to the small recovery percentage. The figures here are in tonnes and 1 gram = 0.000001 tonnes

<sup>13</sup> Source: 2024 Malawi Annual Economic Report

## 5.1 Extractive Sector in Malawi up to date<sup>14</sup>

### Mineral Production FY2022/2023 Actual vs. FY2023/2024 Actual

Production Type	2022/23 (Actual) Quantity (tonnes)	2023/24 (Actual) Quantity (tonnes)	Percentage Change
Coal	62,166.1	64,250.8	3.4%
Cement limestone	277,979.4	216,397.8	(22.2%)
Iron Ore	981.7	639.3	(34.9%)
Hydrated & Agricultural Lime	26,441.2	27,763.2	5.0%
<b>Other</b>			
Uranium Concentrates	-	-	0.0%
Phosphate	-	-	0.0%
Rock Aggregate	504,536.0	318,729.7	(36.8%)
Gold (assayed)*	0.07	0.06	(14.3%)
Precious & Semi-Precious Stones	329.5	793.0	140.7%
Dimension/Ornamental Stones	2,040.5	2,241.0	9.8%

Source: Ministry of Mining

\* 0.1 tonnes before assaying

<sup>14</sup> Source: 2024 Malawi Annual Economic Report

## 5.1 Extractive Sector in Malawi up to date<sup>15</sup>

### Mineral Production FY2023/2024 Actual vs. FY2024/2025 Actual

Production	2023/24 (Actual)	2024/25 (Actual)	Percentage Change
Type	Quantity (tonnes)	Quantity (tonnes)	
Coal	64,250.8	32,495.0	(49.4%)
Cement limestone	216,397.8	515,448.2	138.2%
Iron Ore	639.3	2,944.6	360.6%
Hydrated & Agricultural Lime	27,763.2	-	(100.0%)
<b><u>Other</u></b>			
Uranium Concentrates	-	-	0.0%
Phosphate	-	-	0.0%
Rock Aggregate	318,729.7	135,675.0	(57.4%)
Gold (assayed)*	0.06	0.0965	60.8%
Precious & Semi-Precious Stones	793.0	1,279.6	61.4%

Source: Ministry of Mining

\* 0.1 tonnes before assaying

<sup>15</sup> Source: 2024 Malawi Annual Economic Report

## **Coal Production**

### **FY 2023/2024**

Coal is the most mined energy mineral in the country and a key driver of various industrial processes such as tobacco curing, cement manufacturing, the brewing of alcoholic beverages, and food processing. The country has over 22 million tonnes of proven coal reserves, with the most viable coalfields being Livingstonia and Ngana in the northern region. The producing mines currently are Kasikizi, Kaziwiziwi, Mchenga, and Chombe coal mines. Total production for 2023 amounted to 64,250.8 metric tonnes, rising from 62,166.06 metric tonnes in 2022, reflecting a 3.4 percent increase in production. The increase is due to the increase in production by companies, which are optimising their operations with improved equipment and processes to meet rising demand during the period.

### **FY 2024/2025**

Coal is the most mined energy mineral in the country, a key driver of various industrial processes such as tobacco curing, cement manufacturing, brewing of alcoholic beverages, and food processing. The country has over 22 million tons of proven coal reserves, with the most viable coalfields being Livingstonia and Ngana in the northern region. The producing mines currently are Kasikizi, Kaziwiziwi, Mchenga, and Chombe coal mines. Total production was recorded at 32,495 tonnes in 2024, marking a sharp decline from 64,250.8 tonnes in 2023 (-49.42 percent). The decrease was attributed to stricter environmental regulations.

## **Uranium Concentrates Production**

### **FY 2023/2024**

In 2023, there was no uranium production, and the Kayerekera Uranium Mine, commissioned in 2009, had been under care and maintenance since 2012 due to low global uranium prices. This halt in production continued until the present day. However, Lotus Resources, the new owner of the mining rights and uranium exploration licences, has undertaken technical work to facilitate the re-opening of the mine. The feasibility study conducted in 2022 ranked Kayerekera as one of the lowest capital-cost uranium projects globally. Lotus Resources has also negotiated a Community Development Agreement (CDA) with the Kayerekera community and is in the process of finalising a revised Mining Development Agreement with the Government of Malawi (GoM).

The company expressed the company's focus on restarting Kayerekera "as soon as practicable" to benefit from "strong and increasing" uranium prices. Lotus is currently testing the market for debt and undertaking planned activities to prepare for a potential restart of production in late 2025. However, this target date depends on several conditions being met, including finalising financing and offtake agreements, signing a power supply and power implementation agreement with Malawian electricity utility ESCOM, and completing negotiations on a mine development agreement and associated fiscal regime with the GoM.

These workstreams have been prioritised to facilitate a final investment decision (FID) as soon as possible. Kayerekera, which is 85 percent owned by Lotus, has a current resource of 51.1 million pounds of U3O8. The project, acquired from Paladin Energy in 2020, produced around 11 million pounds of U3O8 between 2009 and 2014, when it was placed on care and maintenance.

The company emphasises that, with uranium prices sustaining above US\$60 per pound and global demand forecast to grow, Kayerekera is well-positioned to meet rising uranium requirements when production commences in 2025. This optimistic outlook is supported by several factors contributing to the strengthening demand for uranium, including more reactors under construction globally, especially in China, existing reactors in the US and Europe extending operating lives, and growing interest in smaller modular reactors (SMRs) in Canada, China, and Europe. The latest World Nuclear Association (WNA) demand forecast has been revised up to 3.6 percent growth.

### **FY 2024/2025**

In 2024, there was no uranium production and the Kayerekera Uranium Mine, commissioned in 2009, had been under care and maintenance since 2012 due to low global uranium prices. However, Lotus Resources, the new owner of the mining rights and uranium exploration licenses, has undertaken technical work to facilitate the re-opening of the mine. The feasibility study conducted in 2022 ranked Kayerekera as one of the lowest capital-cost uranium projects globally. Lotus Resources has also negotiated a Community Development Agreement (CDA) with the Kayerekera community and a revised Mining Development Agreement was signed with the Government of Malawi (GoM).

The company expressed the company's focus on restarting production by mid of 2025. The company emphasizes that with uranium prices sustaining above USD60 per pound and global demand forecast to grow, Kayerekera is well-positioned to meet rising uranium requirements when production commences in 2025. This optimistic outlook is supported by several factors contributing to the strengthening demand for uranium, including more reactors under construction globally, especially in China, existing reactors in the US and Europe extending operating lives, and growing interest in smaller modular reactors (SMRs) in Canada, China, and Europe. The latest World Nuclear Association (WNA) demand forecast has been revised up to 3.6 percent growth.

## **5.1 Extractive Sector in Malawi up to date<sup>16</sup>**

### **Cement Limestone and Iron Ore Production**

#### FY 2023/2024

In the cement industry, Shayona Cement Corporation, Cement Products Limited (CPL), and Lafarge Cement (Malawi) Limited remain the only producers of cement in Malawi. However, only Shayona Cement Factory, based at Chamama in Kasungu District, and Cement Products Factory in Njeleza, Mangochi District, are currently using locally mined limestone and iron ore to produce cement in Malawi.

During the period under review, the two companies produced 216,397.8 metric tonnes of limestone, representing a 22 percent decline in production compared to the previous reporting period. Similarly, iron ore production fell by 35 percent, with only 639.34 metric tonnes produced in 2023. This was largely driven by high production costs in cement manufacturing and competition with cheaper cement that is smuggled into the country.

#### FY 2024/2025

In the Cement Industry, Shayona Cement Corporation, Cement Products Limited (CPL), and Lafarge Cement (Malawi) Limited remain the only producers of cement in Malawi. However, only Shayona Cement Factory based at Chamama in Kasungu District, and Cement Products Factory in Njeleza, Mangochi District, are currently using locally mined limestone and iron ore to produce cement in Malawi.

During the period under review, the two companies produced 515,448.2 tonnes from the 216,397.8 tonnes of limestone produced in the previous year, representing a 138.22 percent increase in production compared to the previous reporting period. Similarly, iron ore production increased by 360.39 percent, with 2,944.64 tonnes from 639.34 tonnes produced in 2024. This was largely driven by the increase in demand for limestone and iron ore.

### **Agricultural, Calcitic and Hydrated Lime Production**

Zalewa Agriculture Lime Company (Zalco) and Lime-Co were the main producers in 2023, with total production increasing from 26,441.17 to 27,763.2 metric tonnes, representing a 5 percent increase. The commodity remained in high demand in agriculture (fertilisers and soil acidity regulation) and the construction sector.

Zalewa Agriculture Lime Company was the main producer in 2024, with total production decreasing from 478 tonnes in 2023 to 150 tonnes in 2024 representing a 69 percent decrease. The decline in production of Calcitic Lime was because of the high production costs amidst high inflationary pressure.

### **Rock Aggregate Production**

Quarrying is used to produce rock aggregate in the country. The sub-sector is vibrant owing to the presence of vast outcrops of granitic rocks and the high demand for rock aggregates from the civil construction industry. Quarries are classified into two groups: commercial quarries, which produce rock aggregate products for sale to various clients; and project quarries, which are operated by contractors to supply rock aggregate products for national civil construction projects in conjunction with the Ministry of Transport and Public Works. Both types of quarries pay royalties and fees to the Ministry of Mining.

Out of 29 active quarries in the year, 18 were commercial quarries, whereas 11 were project quarries. Despite awarding more mining licenses in the reporting period, production declined by 57 percent. A total of 135,675.00 tonnes were produced in 2024 compared to 318,729.74 tonnes in 2023. This is because a number of the new quarries were in the construction phase and hence, they had not commenced quarrying activities. Furthermore, some project quarries are delayed to commence production due to shifting timelines of civil construction projects. However, rock aggregate production is expected to increase in 2025 as more

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<sup>16</sup> Source: 2024, 2025 Malawi Annual Economic Reports

civil construction projects are in the pipeline and the general public continues to embrace concrete products such as cement blocks due to their durability and cost-effectiveness.

### **Phosphate Production**

Apatite deposits suitable for the manufacture of compound phosphate fertilisers are found at Tundulu in Phalombe District. The phosphates are contained in a carbonatite complex and occur as apatite sovite and apatite carbonatite. There was no production of phosphate recorded for the year 2023.

### **Gold**

Alluvial gold deposits exist in the country, notably in Balaka/Neno (Lisungwi), Machinga (Nsanama), Mangochi (Makanjira), Kasungu (Matongwe), Nkhatabay (Tukombo), and Nkhotakota (Bowa, Dwangwa and surrounding areas). Some deposits were also reported in Ngabu between Chikwawa and Nsanje. No significant discoveries have been made to date, hence there are no medium to large-scale gold mining operations in the country; instead, alluvial gold is entirely mined by Artisanal and Small Miners (ASMs). Gold is a high-value precious metal, with 1 gram fetching as high as USD92.04 on world markets. Random gold discoveries, popularly termed 'gold rush' has occurred frequently in the last five (5) years, which has driven more and more Malawians into the mining and trading of gold. Gold miners are one of the target groups for the government's formalization drive.

The Reserve Bank of Malawi (RBM) through its subsidiary Export Development Fund (EDF) launched the Gold Buying Initiative in 2021 to purchase gold from ASMs in the main gold hotspots areas in the country. RBM through the Reserve Bank Act of 2018 is mandated to buy gold and other financial assets. According to the data EDF presented to the Ministry of Mining, as of December, 2024, total purchase of gold from ASMs and other licensed traders were 293 kilograms, at a total purchase cost of MK34 billion.

### **Precious and Semi-Precious Stone Production (Gemstones)**

Malawi has one of the most diverse ranges of coloured gemstones in the SADC region. Most gemstones are mined locally by artisanal or small-scale miners, whereas some are introduced into the market through international trade, especially from neighbouring countries such as Zambia and Tanzania. Ministry of Mining compiles production data for gemstones, however, there are several hurdles that impeded collection of accurate production data. To begin with, while the mining legislature requires license holders to declare their production, it is difficult to enforce as most miners lack the literacy and technical know-how to fulfill this obligation. Secondly, there is no formal local market for gemstones as yet, therefore most of the local sales are unmonitored especially as there are many unregistered middlemen on the market. Lastly, gemstones are subject to rampant smuggling for illicit uses such as money laundering. The Ministry is only able to monitor production from registered cooperatives, other small-scale miners who have the know-how and wherewithal to comply with reporting obligations, and ultimately, exporters who acquire permits through the Ministry.

In 2024, 1,279.6 tonnes of gemstone were produced reflecting an increase of 61 percent compared to the 2023 production, the increase in production was due to rising global demand. Gemstones produced included aquamarine, amethyst, citrine, garnet, rhodolite and ruby. Despite high gemstone production, value addition is still very low.

### **Dimension/Ornamental Stones**

Dimension stones are used to produce ornaments and decorative, constructive materials. Local miners produced rose (pink) quartz, sodalite, sunstone, and more, amounting to 2,241.0 metric tonnes in 2023, translating into a 10 percent increase from the 2,040.5 metric tonnes produced in 2022. Demand for dimension stones from Malawi is increasing, especially in Asian countries such as China.

## 5.1 Extractive Sector in Malawi up to date<sup>17</sup>

### Export Sales of Minerals

Export sales in 2024 were dominated by gemstones, ornamental stones, and rock samples. Major export markets included Asia (China, India, Thailand), Europe (UK, Italy, Switzerland), and the USA.

Gemstones and dimension stones continue to be exported to Asia (India, China, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, etc.), the United States of America (USA), England, Italy, South Africa (RSA), and more. A few gemstone exports were also made to Poland, Netherlands, and Switzerland.

Lime products such as hydrated lime and poultry grit were exported to Mozambique and South Africa to supply agricultural users.

Rock samples (chips, bulk samples, and cores) and soil samples were exported to laboratories in Australia, South Africa, Kenya, and Germany for analyses. Several mining/exploration companies, the Geological Survey Department, and academic/research institutions exported samples for mineral resource evaluation and other studies due to the lack of accredited laboratories in the country. The Ministry of Mining assessed the value of the samples and collected royalties accordingly.

#### Mineral Exports FY2023/2024 Actual vs. FY2024/2025 Actual

Production	2023/24 (Actual)	2024/25 (Actual)	Percentage Change
Type	Quantity (tonnes)	Quantity (tonnes)	
Coal	-	32,495.00	100.0%
Uranium Cake	-	-	0.0%
Gemstones	793.00	1,279.60	61.4%
Calcitic Lime Products	478.00	150.00	-68.6%
Rock Chip Samples	21.20	20.25	-4.5%
Soil Samples	20.00	27.90	39.5%
Water Sample	-	2,241.00	100.0%

*Source: Ministry of Mining*

<sup>17</sup> Source: 2024 & 2025 Malawi Annual Economic Report

## 5.1 Extractive Sector in Malawi up to date<sup>18</sup>

### Mineral Exports FY 2024/2025 Actual, FY 2025/2026 Estimates, FY 2026/2027 Projections

Production Type	2024/25 (Actual)		2025/26 (Estimates)		2026/27 (Projection)	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (K'million)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (K'million)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (K'million)
Coal	32,495.0	29,530.0	33,000.0	31,567.0	33,650.0	31,590.0
Uranium Cake	-	-	105.0	62,000.0	152.0	98,456.0
Gemstones	1,279.58	1,028,297.00	1,820.00	1,462,589.00	2,240.14	1,800,222.00
Water Sample	2,241.00	576.80	2,450.00	631.00	2,680.00	689.79
Calcitic Lime Products	150.00	11,443.00	175.00	13,350.00	291.00	15,257.00
Rock Chip Samples	20.25	26,468.00	25.00	32,676.00	33.00	43,133.00
Soil Samples	27.93	13,584.00	33.00	16,049.00	37.00	17,995.00
Rock Samples	8.23	210.00	11.00	280.68	17.00	433.78

Source: Ministry of Mining

<sup>18</sup> Source: 2025 Malawi Annual Economic Report

## 5.2 Extractive Sector in Malawi up to date<sup>19</sup>

### New Mining Operations and Licenses

During the year under review, the Government, through the Ministry of Mining, granted various licenses to prospecting mining companies and individuals as presented in the table below:

**Table 13 (a): New mining and Prospecting licenses issued in FY2023/2024**

Type of Licence	Number issued	Mineral (s)
<b><u>Small Scale Operators</u></b>		
Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licenses	61	Gemstones, gold
Small-Scale Mining Licenses	168	Gemstones, gold, limestone, graphite, mica, kaolinitic clay,
Reserved Minerals License	149	Gemstones, gold
<b><u>Large and Medium-Scale Operators</u></b>		
Exploration License	106	Cobalt, columbite, gold, nickel, platinum, heavy mineral sands, (HMS), precious metal, base metals, gypsum, graphite, lead.
Medium-Scale Mining Licenses	28	Rock aggregate, coal, sodalite
Large-Scale Mining Licenses	1	
Retention Licenses	32	
Reconnaissance License	1	

Source: Ministry of Mining  
 Annual Economic Report 2024

**Table 13 (b): New mining and Prospecting licenses issued in FY2024/2025**

Type of Licence	Number issued	Mineral (s)
<b><u>Small Scale Operators</u></b>		
Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licenses	59	All minerals
Small-Scale Mining Licenses	149	Gemstones, gold, limestone, graphite, mica, kaolinitic clay,
Reserved Minerals License	240	Gemstones, gold
<b><u>Large and Medium-Scale Operators</u></b>		
Exploration License	58	Cobalt, columbite, gold, nickel, platinum, heavy mineral sands, (HMS), precious metal, base metals, gypsum, graphite, lead.
Medium-Scale Mining Licenses	20	Rock aggregate, coal, sodalite
Large-Scale Mining Licenses	Non	
Retention Licenses	Non	
Reconnaissance License	Non	

Source: Ministry of Mining  
 Annual Economic Report 2025

<sup>19</sup> Source: 2024 & 2025 Malawi Annual Economic Report

### **Petroleum (Exploration and Production)**

The Ministry of Mining is responsible for the upstream petroleum sector, which involves exploration and drilling (production) of petroleum. The middle stream and downstream sector, which involves refining, transporting, packaging, storing and marketing petroleum and its products, is handled by the National Oil Commission of Malawi (NOCMA) and the Malawi Energy Regulatory Authority (MERA).

Malawi has no history of petroleum production but geological literature and previous exploration indicate that the country has potential petroleum resources of economic value. Previously, the country was demarcated into six (6) petroleum exploration blocks, which were acquired by international companies until 2022 when they were relinquished due to financial constraints and COVID-19 that undermined the viability of investment. The Ministry is working on revising the exploration blocks by reducing them in size and adjusting their locations towards areas that indicate more petroleum potential. In general, the Ministry's strategy is to provide a conducive environment for comprehensive petroleum exploration which will enable exploration companies to carry out operations in Malawi. This will yield substantial geological information, thus reducing the risk of investment (de-risking) and attracting investors to venture into petroleum production in Malawi.

#### **5.2.1 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 of limestone for lime production, clay for pottery, gemstones and gold. Small Scale Mining is facilitated by Mineral Permits, Small Scale Mining Licenses and Reserved Mineral Licenses.

Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) dominates the sector, particularly in the production of precious minerals like gold and gemstones. To harness its potential and ensure legal and safe operations, the Ministry of Mining is actively formalizing ASMs through the formation of cooperatives. This initiative ensures legitimate livelihoods for these miners while boosting government revenue through license fees and royalties.

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 2002<sup>2021</sup>, that number having grown since then. Most artisanal miners are informal and it is difficult to obtain statistics on both their production and sales.

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

<b>Context</b>	<b>What needs to be done</b>
<b>An overview of SSME in Mining</b>	Historical perspective Geological setting
<b>Socio-Economic Impacts</b>	Employment provision Mineral production trends Revenue Collections Mineral Marketing and formation of corporations or Funds
<b>Organization of SSMEs</b>	Equipment Purchase and use Mineral Processing Establishment of small-scale mining support schemes
<b>Environmental Impacts</b>	Institute Research studies in pollution Assess impact of land degradation Environmental and Social Impact Assessments
<b>Land Use Disputes</b>	Conflict Resolution Policy direction on land acquisition Effect communication between government bodies, communities and small-scale miners
<b>Regulatory Frameworks</b>	Institutionalise and regulate Classification and registration criteria Institute general mining laws, mining enactments & regulations Provide relevant codes of practice for SME in mining

<sup>20</sup> Source: AER 2025

<sup>21</sup> Source: AER 2018

**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.

### **5.2.2 Mineral Potential of the Country**

Malawi has a diverse mineral resource base consisting of energy minerals – coal, uranium, oil, and gas; industrial minerals – REEs, bauxite (source of Aluminum), and heavy mineral sands bearing titanium; construction materials – rock aggregates (such as granite), clay, a Limestone; and precious metals and stones mainly Gold and Gemstones respectively. Many of the mineral resources have previously been explored and evaluated by Government and private investors. Therefore, a wealth of geological data is available for investors to work with to develop economically viable mining operations.

REE exploration is showing significant potential as alluded to in the introductory section. In addition to the exploration programmes which are at advanced stages, exploration work at Kangankunde Hill in Balaka is showing tremendous potential for rare earth oxide since exploration work was revamped by the ASX-listed Lindian Resources in 2022. This provides opportunities for investors into the project as well as other sites around the project that may have mineral potential. A maiden REE resource is also being explored by investors in Chambe Basin in Mulanje.

Several gold discoveries have been made by artisanal or small-scale miners in recent years. Exploration work is yet to conclusively define a significant gold resource viable for medium to large-scale operations. However, the currently known deposits will be sufficient to support small-scale mining. The licensing regime is open to local individuals and registered bodies interested in participating in the sector, while the Ministry of Mining will continue to facilitate the formalization of existing small-scale mining groups.

Other notable mineral resources under development are rutile found in Lilongwe, which is a source of Titanium; heavy mineral sands located in the lakeshore area of Mangochi and Salima, bearing Titanium, Zircon, and other industrial minerals; and Graphite in Lilongwe, which has vast industrial applications for example in batteries and lubricants.

More information on current known mineral resources is shown in the table below to provide further guidance.

**Table 14: Known Mineral Deposits, Reserves, and Grade**

Deposit	Location	DELIANATION RESERVES (Million tonnes/ grade)
Bauxite	Mulanje	28.8/43.9% Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
Uranium	Kayelekera	12,5/0.2% Ur <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub>
Monazite/ Strontianite	Kangankunde	11/ 8% Strontianite and 60% REO
Rutile	Kasiya – Lilongwe	1.3% rutile
Corundum	Chimwadzulu-Ntcheu	Not conclusive
Graphite	Katengeza-Dowa	8.0/75.6gm per m <sup>3</sup>
Limestone	Malowa Hill-Bwanje	15/48% CaO, 1.2% MgO
	Chenkumbi-Balaka	10/46.1% CaO, 3.5% MgO
	Chikoa-Livwezi-Kasungu	
Titanium bearing Heavy, Mineral Sands	Nkhotakota-Salima	700/5.6% HMS
	Chipoka	680/6.0% HMS
	Mangochi - Halala (Lake Chilwa)	15/6.0 % HMS
Vermiculite	Feremu - Mwanza	2.5/4.9% (Med+Fine)
Coal	Mwabvi-Nsanje	4.7/30% ash
	Ngana-Karonga	15/21.2% ash
	Mchenga	5/17% Ash, 0.5% Sulphur, and calorific value of 6,800kcal/kg
Phosphate	Tundulu-Phalombe	2.0% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>
Pyrite	Chisepo-Dowa	34/8% S
	Malingunde-Lilongwe	34/18% S
Glass Sands	Mchinji Dambos	1.6/97% SiO <sub>2</sub>
Dimension Stone	Chitipa	Blue, Black, Green, and Pink Granite
	Mzimba, Mangochi, Mchinji	Numerous pegmatites and volcanic
Gemstones	Mzimba, Nsanje, Chitipa, Chikwawa, Rumphu, Ntcheu	

*Source: Geological Surveys Bulletins and Private Companies Mineral Exploration Reports  
 Annual Economic Report 2025*

### 5.2.3 Initiatives in the Mining Sector FY2024/2025

In the 2024/25 FY, the government undertook a number of interventions to foster productivity, transparency, and accountability in the sector so that it contributes significantly to inclusive wealth generation and economic growth in line with the 2063 Vision. Some of the key interventions are listed below.

- i. Negotiating and finalising Mining Development Agreements with investors on key projects such as Kayerekera Uranium Mine (Lotus Resources) and Songwe Hill Rare Earths Project (Mkango Resources);
- ii. Licencing and training of mining cooperatives and associations with a focus on health, safety, environmental management, and compliance with reporting and payment obligations for licence holders;
- iii. Supporting mineral exploration programmes with quality data and technically competent personnel while providing technical and statutory guidance to proponents;
- iv. Review the Mines and Minerals Policy to create a more attractive investment climate in the country;
- v. Review the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, including the subsidiary legislation;
- vi. Review the Explosives Act, including the subsidiary legislation;
- vii. Review Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Policy;
- viii. Operationalize the National Mining Investment and Development Corporation to facilitate PPPs;
- ix. Facilitate the re-commissioning of Kayelekera Uranium with properly negotiated agreements;
- x. Facilitate the development of other upcoming major mineral projects, including the Songwe Rare Earth Project in Phalombe, Malingunde Graphite, and Kasiya Rutile Projects in Lilongwe, to fast-track their evolution from advanced mineral exploration to mining.
- xi. Develop a National Strategy on mineral beneficiation and value addition.

In addition to these interventions, the Ministry of Mining will continue:

- i. Generating high-quality geoscientific data;
- ii. Promoting mining investment in the country through participation in the local, regional, and international mining investment forums;
- iii. Updating and maintaining the computer-based mining cadastral system and the Geo-Data Management and Information System (GDMIS) to make information readily available to investors;
- iv. Formalising the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining sub-sector;
- v. Enforcing compliance by the mining operators with occupational health, safety, and environmental standards;
- vi. Providing technical extension services to Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners (ASMs); and
- vii. Conducting mine surveying across the country to enhance mineral production and ensure orderliness in the mining sector.

### 5.2.4 Major Planned Programmes/Projects to be Implemented in the FY 2025/2026 and their Planned Achievements

In the 2025/26 FY, the Government will undertake a number of interventions to foster productivity, transparency, and accountability of the sector so that it contributes significantly to inclusive wealth generation and economic growth in line with the Malawi 2063. The Ministry of Mining has outlined several key programmes and projects for the 2025/26 financial year which include:

- xii. Operationalize the Malawi Mining Investment Company: The company is expected to be fully operationalized once adequate resources are made available;
- xiii. Conduct Geological Mapping: Detailed maps and reports will be produced at various scales to highlight potential mineralization of critical and high-value minerals;
- xiv. Conduct Mineral Exploration & Evaluation: New mineral deposits will be discovered and mapped, with high-value minerals delineated and quantified;

- xv. Carry out Applied Geoscientific Research & Laboratory Services: Efforts will focus on achieving import substitution, promoting production and export through secondary industries, and procuring exploration equipment, including drilling rigs;
- xvi. Conduct Geo-Information Sciences: GIS, Remote Sensing, and GDMIS: All GDMIS workstations will be connected to the documentation center, and maps and information will be managed effectively. Services offered by GSD will be publicized;
- xvii. Enhance Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining Administration: Twelve new cooperatives will be formalized, and local miners will be trained in sustainable mining practices and mineral value addition;
- xviii. Enhance the hosting and Support Service of the Mining Cadastre System: Update and upgrade the system to enhance transparency and accountability in awarding and managing mineral tenements/licenses;
- xix. Conduct Mineral Processing Research and Analytical Laboratory Services: Critical laboratory equipment will be procured, enabling most mineral analyses to be conducted locally;
- xx. Carrying Out Mining Investment Promotion: Malawi's minerals and projects will be showcased at forums such as the Malawi Mining Investment Forum, Diaspora events, and Africa Mining Indabas;
- xxi. Promote Mining Sector Open Governance Partnership and Sector Working Group: Efforts will aim to enhance service delivery and the implementation of projects and programs;
- xxii. Facilitate the Development of a Mining Sector Statistical Database: This database will store comprehensive statistical data for the mining sector;
- xxiii. Undertake Devolution of the Ministry's Function to the District Council: Management guidelines and standards will be developed, and core functions will be delegated to district councils;
- xxiv. Finalize Draft Regulations: The regulatory framework will be enhanced, and stakeholder collaboration improved;
- xxv. Undertake Comprehensive Enforcement and Inspections in the Mining Sector: Compliance will be improved, environmental protection will be enhanced, and safety conditions in mining operations will be advanced;
- xxvi. Conduct Country-wide Awareness Campaigns to curb illegal mining: Public awareness will be increased about the legal, economic, and environmental consequences of illegal mining, reducing such activities;
- xxvii. Undertake Mineral Tenement Administration: Licensing systems will be made more efficient, transparency will be improved, and government revenue will increase through effective collection processes;
- xxviii. Developing the Mining Monitoring Transaction system using the Blockchain Based technology. The system will be tracking Mineral production from Mining sites to the end user, thereby controlling under-declaration of royalties, taxes and other mining fees;
- xxix. Develop the MMRA Strategic Plan: A clear roadmap for the MMRA's operations will be established, aligning with national and sectoral development goals.

#### 5.2.4 Pipeline Projects

During the financial year under review, some companies both local and foreign vigorously continued to pursue intensive exploration for different minerals in various parts of the country despite the Covid-19 pandemic. These individual license holders are at different levels of exploration or mining ranging from preliminary exploration, conducting bankable feasibility studies and actual mining. Much as significant progress has been made especially on feasibility studies of various potential mining projects, energy challenge continues to hamper developments of these mining projects. Mining requires significant power supply to run production machinery and high-power consuming processing plants.

Activities of a few selected companies are highlighted below to give a distinct picture of initial energy requirements:

- i. Lotus Africa Ltd is currently on Care & Maintenance at the Kayelekera Uranium mine in Karonga District. The plant requires 15 Megawatts.
- ii. Globe Metals and Mining completed a Technical & bankable feasibility study over Kanyika Niobium deposit in Mzimba District. The Company has submitted a draft Mining Development Agreement for discussion with Government which is underway and at an advanced stage. The mine plant requires 18 Megawatts of electricity.
- iii. Mkango Resources Limited is conducting bankable feasibility studies over Rare Earth Minerals at Songwe Hill in Phalombe District. It will require 25 Megawatts.
- iv. Bwanje Cement Products located at Malowa Hill, Golomoti in Dedza district concluded bankable feasibility studies and is currently re-evaluating the resource as well as environmental and social impacts assessment. The company will require 15 Megawatts to run the cement plant.
- v. Cements Products Limited located in Njeleza, Mangochi district which is currently operational and undertaking expansion works that requires an additional 5 Megawatts from the current 5 Megawatts being utilised.
- vi. Shayona Cement Corporation located at Chamama in Kasungu district is currently operational and undertaking expansion works that requires an additional 5.5 Megawatts on top of the current 7.5 Megawatts being utilised.
- vii. Mawei Heavy Minerals Sands project located at Makanjira in Mangochi district completed feasibility studies and environmental studies. The company requires an initial 5-10 Megawatts to kick start the project then increase to 50 Megawatts once a smelter plant has been installed.
- viii. Tengani Heavy Minerals Sands project located at Tengani in Nsanje district requires an initial 5-10 Megawatt to kick start the project then increase to 30 Megawatts once all processing plants are installed.
- ix. Completion of conducting detailed exploration and Technical Feasibility Studies for rare earth minerals and bauxite at Chambe Basin on top of Mulanje Mountain will commence shortly. Future mine will require 30 Megawatts.
- x. Rift Valley Mineral Resource Developments is re-evaluating the Kangankunde Rare Earth Prospect in Balaka district. The proposed mine requires 30 Megawatts.
- xi. Sovereign Metals has completed the technical feasibility studies over huge deposits of graphite and rutile will require 10 Megawatts to power the mine plant.

In addition, 15 various upcoming rock aggregate quarry plants for production of rock aggregate for various construction projects will require a total 3 Megawatts (each quarry needs around 200 KW of power to operate). These upcoming quarries are more or less still undertaking Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) prior to commencement of operations.

### 5.2.5 Institutional Framework

The main stakeholders in the mining sector are:

- a) **Department of Mines** at the Ministry of Mining is the Government Entity responsible for the administration of the minerals sector, including granting mining licenses. 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 licenses, permits and licenses for explosives and licenses 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
  - generating and executing mineral development projects.
- b) **The Ministry of Mining:**  
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 Economic Development & Decentralisation (MoFED&D):** 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 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 license over the reported area.

**5.2.6 (a) Legislation into force during the financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025**

The minerals sector is regulated by the Mines and Minerals Act (2019). This Act provides for the licensing and regulation of private operators. The Mines and Minerals Policy of Malawi was approved in March 2023 to outline the Government's expectations with regards to the contributions of all stakeholders in the sustainable development of Malawi's mineral resources.

The Ministry of 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)<sup>22</sup> that are still enforceable:

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

Regulations	Description
<b>Mines and Minerals (Claims) Regulations</b>	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
<b>Mines and Minerals (Disputes) Regulations</b>	Dispute procedures, powers and responsibilities of the Commissioner for Mines and Minerals, fees
<b>Mines and Minerals (Mineral Rights) Regulations</b>	Shape of land area, dimensions of Mineral rights, demarcation of mining areas, application for approval of transfers, fees and annual charges
<b>Mines and Minerals (Miscellaneous Fees) Regulations</b>	Fees for granting of permits for export minerals, issuing minerals permits and reserved mineral licenses
<b>Mines and Minerals (Non-Exclusive Prospecting License) Regulations</b>	Application process for licenses and their renewals, information requirement, restrictions, duties of license holders, transferability of licenses, types of licenses and fees
<b>Mineral Permits (Prescribed Minerals) Regulations</b>	These Regulations provide for a list of specific minerals that are prescribed
<b>Mines and Minerals (Prescribed Operations) Regulations</b>	List of prescribed operations and manner of carrying out these operations
<b>Mines and Minerals (Public Purposes) (Prescription) Regulations</b>	The Regulations defines the public purposes of section 103 of the Act when it is necessary or expedient in the interests of defense, public safety, public order, public health, town and country planning, or the development or utilization of any property for the public benefit.

<sup>22</sup> Most of these regulations are available online on the following link : <https://mininginmalawi.com/key-documents/>

Regulations	Description
<b>Mines and Minerals (Reserved Minerals) Regulations</b>	List of minerals reserved
<b>Mines and Minerals (Reserved Minerals License) Regulations</b>	Application process for Reserved Minerals License, records obligations of licensees and their rights of appeal, duration and termination of licenses and consequences of termination, export of reserved minerals guidelines
<b>Mines and Minerals (Royalties) Regulations</b>	Application of mining regulations, demand processes and methods of calculation, returns and obligations by licensees, interpretation and royalty rates
<b>Mining (Safety) Regulations</b>	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:
  - The revised Mines and Minerals Act was assented to by the President and gazetted in 2019 and the new Mines and Minerals Act is now in force since 1st September, 2019.
  - Drafting of the Regulations to the Mines and Minerals Act (No.8 of 2019) which are currently underway; and
  - 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 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. 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:
  - collecting data on occupational health, safety and environment;
  - developing an inventory of all industrial explosives;
  - monitoring compliance to safety standards of explosives magazines;
  - checking mine operators' compliance to Environmental Management Plans (EMP) as well as mines plans;
  - collecting environmental samples (water samples from mining sites) for further scientific analyses; and
  - 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. Maintaining EITI compliant status since 2015 and implementing recommendations for improvement;
- 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 license 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. Currently the Ministry of Mining is finalising drafting of the regulations for the Mines and Minerals Act (No.8 of 2019). These regulations will include those on the implementation of the newly introduced CDAs which large scale mining companies are mandated to sign with local communities;
- ix. Generate modern geoscience data and setting up of a modern electronic based geo-data 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 (No.8 of 2019). 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) <sup>23</sup>	<p><u>FY 2023//2024</u> Collected from income earned by individuals between three income tax brackets: 0% for the first K100,000, 25% for next K350,000, then 30% for amounts between K2,050,000 – K2,500,000 and 35% for K2,500,000 and above per month.</p> <p><u>FY 2024//2025</u> Collected from income earned by individuals between three income tax brackets: 0% for the first K150,000, 25% for next K350,000, then 30% for amounts between K2,050,000 – K2,550,000 and 35% for K2,550,000 and above per month.</p>
2	Corporate Income Tax <sup>23</sup>	<p>The rate of tax on taxable income from a mining project shall be 30% for companies incorporated in Malawi in accordance with paragraph (d) of the Eleventh Schedule of the Taxation Act (2006).</p> <p>The rate is 35% for companies not incorporated in Malawi.</p>
3	Resource Rent Tax <sup>24</sup>	Applicable to companies only when their adjusted assessable income exceeds their adjusted deductions of the year (including excess deductions uplifted and carried forward) in which case a resource rent tax of 15% applies to the after-tax profit. Both DAs exempt Lotus Africa Ltd and Nyala Mines Ltd from Resource Rent Tax. The rates were applicable in the financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025.
4	Withholding Tax <sup>25</sup>	Deducted from payments specified in the 14th Schedule to the Taxation Act 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 20% for rents. The rates were applicable in the financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025.
5	Fringe Benefits Tax <sup>26</sup>	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. The rates were applicable in the financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025.
6	Value Added Tax	<p>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.</p> <p>The VAT Act was amended in 2016 and a standard 16.5% rate has been introduced on the taxable supplies unless they are listed as zero-rated. There is also an extensive list of exempt supplies.</p>
7	Customs and Excise Tax	"An International trade tax applicable to imported goods. 10%-15% for products classified as raw materials, 15% for intermediate products, and 20-30 % for finished or final goods i.e. where there is a certificate of origin (20%) and where there is no Certificate of origin (30%). With an exception of equipment with multipurpose use, all agricultural equipment is duty-free.
8	Dividend Tax	Both DAs exempt Lotus Africa Ltd and Nyala Mines Ltd from import duties."
9	Non-Residents Tax <sup>28</sup>	10% of any dividend distributed, payable within 14 days from distribution date to the Commissioner <sup>27</sup>
10	Penalties <sup>29</sup>	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. However, 10% tax rate applies in relation to income derived from a mining project by way of interest, royalty, payment for independent personal services, or dividend.
11	Royalty <sup>30</sup>	<p>Payable when an eligible tax payer does not observe the tax regulation or procedure applicable to them. These penalties are charged using different rates based on the tax type. Refer to Sections 112 and 113 of the Taxation Act.</p> <p>Rates specified in the regulations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10% on exports of rough uncut precious and semi-precious stones and 5% on any other state (Precious metals, radioactive minerals); and</li> <li>- 7% on exports of unprocessed industrial minerals.</li> </ul> <p>Development Agreement may provide agreed rates for royalties.</p>

<sup>23</sup> Section 66, Taxation Act 2006.

<sup>24</sup> Eleventh Schedule, Taxation Act 2006.

<sup>25</sup> Section 102A and Fourteenth Schedule, Taxation Act 2006.

<sup>26</sup> Section 94A and 94B, Taxation Act 2006.

<sup>27</sup> Section 70A, Taxation Act 2006.

<sup>28</sup> Section 76A, Taxation Act 2006.

<sup>29</sup> Section 84E, Taxation Act 2006.

<sup>30</sup> Regulation 5 – Mines and Minerals (Royalty) Regulations, Mines and Minerals Act.

No.	Payment	Description
12	Application fee / License fees <sup>31</sup>	An application for a license shall be accompanied by an application fee. Exploration license Renewal of the license, exploration license.
13	Annual charge / Ground rent	The annual charge is a surface rental that should be paid by the petroleum company per square kilometer of the area remaining. The amount of the surface rental is stated in the Mines and Mineral Regulations.
14	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 Mines and Minerals Act in Malawi. An application should be submitted in written form along with the prescribed fee, to the Minister of Mining or through the Commissioner.

License	Description	Validity period
Reconnaissance License <sup>32</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup> . 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 License (EPL) <sup>33</sup>	Granted when the area is not already a Mining or Claim area and is not already subject to a reconnaissance license. 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 License (ML) <sup>34</sup>	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 License (NEPL) <sup>35</sup>	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 license. 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 License <sup>36</sup>	A NEPL holder can apply for a claim. A Claim gives the holder exclusive rights to enter a claim area to prospect, mine, and remove from and dispose of minerals identified from that Claim.	From day of pegging until the following 31st March, renewable from the 1 <sup>st</sup> April for a 12-month period.
Mineral Permit <sup>37</sup>	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 license.	Non-applicable.
Reserved Mineral License <sup>38</sup>	Issued by the Commissioner pointed by the Minister, this license 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
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

<sup>31</sup> Regulation 7 – Mines and Mineral (Mineral Rights) regulations and Regulation 2 – Mines and Minerals (Miscellaneous Fees) Regulations, Mines and Minerals Act.

<sup>32</sup> Division 2 – Reconnaissance License, Mines and Minerals Act.

<sup>33</sup> Division 3 – Exclusive Prospecting License, Mines and Minerals Act.

<sup>34</sup> Division 4 – Mining License, Mines and Minerals Act.

<sup>35</sup> Part IV – Section 73-75, Mines and Minerals Act.

<sup>36</sup> Part IV – Section 76-79, Mines and Minerals Act.

<sup>37</sup> Part V – Section 81-85, Mines and Minerals Act.

<sup>38</sup> Part VIII – Section 98-100, Mines and Minerals Act.

## 5.2.9 Award Procedures for Mining Agreements and Licenses

### 5.2.9 (i) Mining Licenses Allocation Process

There is a strict requirement that a person shall not prospect for minerals or carry on any mining operations without holding a license or permit granted by the Minister of Mining or by a Commissioner appointed by the Minister. For the Minister to grant a license 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 Forestry and Natural Resources;
- Ministry of Energy;
- Ministry of Mining;
- 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, Housing and Urban Development; and
- (Any other institution that may be co-opted by the committee depending on 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 Licensing Committee with its decisions becoming legally binding. During some part of the period under review, the new Mines and Minerals Act was in force and the license allocation process was through the Mineral Resources Committee.

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

N°	Administrative and technical criteria	Mining License (ML)	Exclusive Prospecting License (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 license 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 license 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 license	✓	✓
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 all of the administrative and technical information listed above are met by the applicant, the application is systematically approved by the Mineral Licensing Committee called Mineral Resources Committee and the license can be granted. The Minister of Mining, Minister of Forest and Natural Resources, and Minister of Energy are responsible for ensuring that the law and regulations are administered properly. The Mines and Minerals Act (No.8 of 2019) established the Mineral Resources Committee in which recommendations for granting of licenses are made by a simple majority of the members present and by voting at the meeting (Section 8(7)). Section 8 (2) of the Mines and Minerals Act (No.8 of 2019) also stipulates that the Mineral Resources Committee may determine its own procedures of conducting business including scoring/weighting.

### 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 license 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 Operation and Licenses

During the financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025, the Government granted various licenses to prospecting mining companies and individuals as presented in the table below:

**Table 16: New Mining and Prospective Licenses Issued – financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025**

#### **New Mining Operations and Licenses**

During the year under review, the Government, through the Ministry of Mining, granted various licenses to prospecting mining companies and individuals as presented in the table below:

**Table 16 (a): New mining and Prospecting licenses issued in FY2023/2024**

Type of Licence	Number issued	Mineral (s)
<b><u>Small Scale Operators</u></b>		
Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licenses	61	Gemstones, gold
Small-Scale Mining Licenses	168	Gemstones, gold, limestone, graphite, mica, kaolinitic clay,
Reserved Minerals License	149	Gemstones, gold
<b><u>Large and Medium-Scale Operators</u></b>		
Exploration License	106	Cobalt, columbite, gold, nickel, platinum, heavy mineral sands, (HMS), precious metal, base metals, gypsum, graphite, lead.
Medium-Scale Mining Licenses	28	Rock aggregate, coal, sodalite
Large-Scale Mining Licenses	1	
Retention Licenses	32	
Reconnaissance License	1	

Source: Ministry of Mining  
Annual Economic Report 2024

**Table 16 (b): New mining and Prospecting licenses issued in FY2024/2025**

Type of Licence	Number issued	Mineral (s)
<b><u>Small Scale Operators</u></b>		
Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licenses	59	All minerals
Small-Scale Mining Licenses	149	Gemstones, gold, limestone, graphite, mica, kaolinitic clay,
Reserved Minerals License	240	Gemstones, gold
<b><u>Large and Medium-Scale Operators</u></b>		
Exploration License	58	Cobalt, columbite, gold, nickel, platinum, heavy mineral sands, (HMS), precious metal, base metals, gypsum, graphite, lead.
Medium-Scale Mining Licenses	20	Rock aggregate, coal, sodalite
Large-Scale Mining Licenses	Non	
Retention Licenses	Non	
Reconnaissance License	Non	

*Source: Ministry of Mining  
 Annual Economic Report 2025*

### **Register of licenses**

The EITI Standard requires countries to maintain publicly available registers of extractive sector licenses and concessions (EITI Requirement 2.3). The Mining Legislation does not prohibit the disclosure of license 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 license 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 Constitution<sup>39</sup> (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, insofar 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 Act<sup>40</sup>

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>

The following contracts on the Resource contracts portal, are active: Kayelekela Mine (Lotus Africa Ltd) and Globe Metals. The rest of the contracts are not active. For Hamra and RAKGAS the licenses were relinquished while the remaining two licenses were not renewed.

<sup>39</sup> <http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=13999>

<sup>40</sup> [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 are set out in the following table:

Extractive Company	% Interest	Nature of the transaction	Terms attached to their equity stake
Lotus 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, Lotus Africa Ltd's Income tax was reduced from 30% to 27.5%, while royalties were reduced to 1.5% then to 3% for Keyerekera under Paladin. 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 years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025.

### **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 are as follows:

Category	Articles
<b>Employment and training</b>	Article 25(f) states that an application for the grant of an exclusive prospecting license 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 license 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.
<b>Goods and services</b>	Article 37 states that an application for the grant of a mining license 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 Lotus Resources 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 License, Nyala shall:

- Renovate local hospital at Katsekera by providing funds & materials such as new beds/ 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 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 is as follows:

*Table 17 (a): Mining sector contribution to GDP financial year FY2023/2024*

Sector	2022	2023	2024*	Average 2022/23	Average 2023/24
	(a) MWK million	(b) MWK million	(c) MWK million	[(a) +(b)]/2 MWK million	[(b) +(c)]/2 MWK million
Mining & quarrying (d)	53,832.0	55,698.8	58,930.1	54,765.4	57,314.5
GDP in constant 2017 prices (e)	7,663,363.9	7,775,839.0	8,025,287.3	7,719,601.5	7,900,563.2
% GDP (d)/(e)	0.70%	0.72%	0.73%	0.71%	0.73%

*Source: Annual Economic Reports 2025*

*Source: National Accounts and Balance of Payment Committee*

*\* Estimate*

*Table 17 (b): Mining sector contribution to GDP financial year 2024/2025*

Sector	2023	2024*	2025**	Average 2023/24	Average 2024/25
	(a) MWK million	(b) MWK million	(c) MWK million	[(a)+(b)]/2 MWK million	[(b)+(c)]/2 MWK million
Mining & quarrying (d)	82,062.3	88,097.7	81,184.0	85,080.0	84,640.9
GDP in constant 2017 prices (e)	7,812,474.0	7,956,656.7	8,207,609	7,884,565	8,082,133
% GDP (d)/(e)	1.05%	1.11%	0.99%	1.08%	1.05%

*Source: Annual Economic Reports 2025*

*Source: National Accounts and Balance of Payment Committee*

\* Estimate

\*\* Projection

## Exports

*Table 18.1: Mineral exports: FY2022/2023 Actuals vs FY2023/2024 Actuals*

Production Type	FY2022/2023 Actual	FY2023/2024 Actual	Percentage change
	Quantity (tonnes)	Quantity (tonnes)	
Coal	-	-	-
Uranium cake	-	-	-
Dimension/Ornamental Stones	2,040.5	2,241.0	9.8%
Gemstones	329.5	793.0	140.7%
Calcitic Lime Products	1,025.0	478.0	(53.4%)
Rock Chip samples	14.3	21.2	48.3%
Soil Samples	7.8	20.0	156.4%

*Source: Ministry of Mining*

*Source: Annual Economic Report 2024*

*Table 18 .2: Mineral exports: FY2023/2024 Actuals vs FY2024/2025 Actuals*

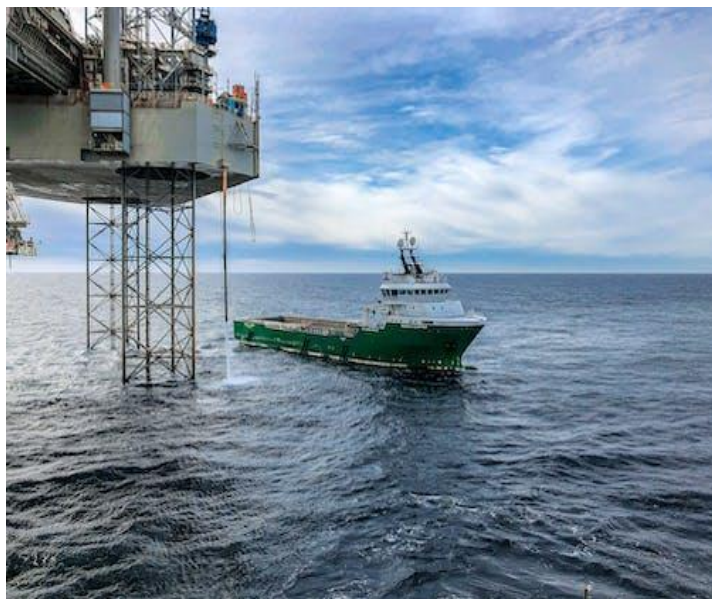
<b>Production Type</b>	<b>FY2023/2024 Actual Quantity (tonnes)</b>	<b>FY2024/2025 Actual Quantity (tonnes)</b>	<b>Percentage change</b>
Coal	-	32,495.0	100.0
Uranium cake	-	-	-
Gemstones	793.0	1,279.6	61.4%
Calcitic Lime Products	478.0	150.0	(68.6%)
Rock Chip samples	21.2	20.3	(4.5%)
Soil Samples	20.0	27.9	39.5%
Water Sample	-	2,241.0	100.0%

*Source: Ministry of Mining*

*Source: Annual Economic Report 2025*

## 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 African Rift System form 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 licenses. Surestream Petroleum Limited was awarded its most recent licenses 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 3<sup>rd</sup> largest land (in net acreage) in the East African Rift System. In 2012, the government awarded the Petroleum Prospecting License 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 2014, the Malawi Government granted two licenses over Blocks 4 and 5 to the Emirati Company RakGas LLC and a license 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 licenses 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 licenses 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 continuous blocks. 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) and in January, 2020 as second exploration period, also called third exploration period (three years). SacOil and Pacific Oil Limited did not renew their Block 1 and Block 6 Licenses in 2017 and 2018 respectively. These companies are no longer license holders in Malawi. Government also renewed licenses for Blocks 4 and 5 for RakGas LLC in December, 2018 as first extension period (three years). RakGas LLC and Hamra evoked force majeure in April 2020 due to impacts of COVID - 19 global pandemic. In October, 2020 and January, 2021, RakGas LLC and Hamra, respectively submitted their notices of relinquishment for their licenses citing negative impacts of COVID - 19. At the present time, there are no valid licenses for oil and gas.

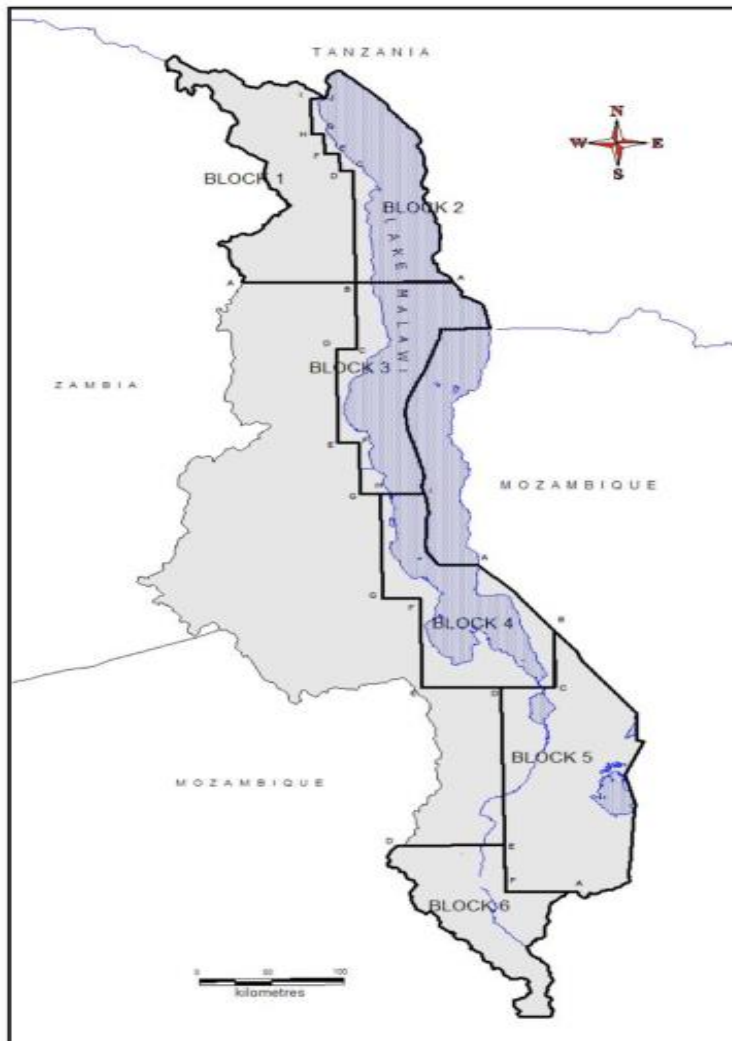
**Main Oil and Gas exploration projects**

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.

**2023-2025 Development in this sector**

Two Oil & Gas companies, Rak Gas MB45 and Hamra Oil Holdings Limited relinquished their licenses in Malawi in 2021.

*Figure 1: Petroleum concession Map of Malawi*



Source: Department of Mines

### Block 1 Oil Exploration

Block 1 is the second biggest oil exploration license demarcated in Malawi and is located onshore in the Northern Region covering the districts of Chitipa and part of Karonga. The Government of Malawi granted a prospecting license 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. These blocks are now vacant as Hamra submitted its notice of relinquishment for both licenses.

### 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. These blocks are now vacant as RakGas LLC submitted its notice of relinquishment for both licenses.

### Block 6 Oil Exploration

The tenement covering the lower Shire Valley area was granted to multinational oil search firm, Pacific Oil Limited. However, after preliminary exploration work mostly involving desk studies, Pacific Oil relinquished the tenement and the block 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 Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Regulations 2009 and the Environment Management Act of 2017. A Petroleum Policy as well as a model Production Sharing Agreement were approved.

The table below summarises the key PEPA (1983) regulations<sup>41</sup>:

**Table 19: Key PEPA (1983) regulations**

Regulation	Description
Petroleum (Application) Regulations	The regulations present pre-requirements for applicants to petroleum exploration licenses and to petroleum production licenses 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in the First Schedule the application fees and renewal of exploration and production licenses;</li> <li>- in the Second Schedule the annual charge; and</li> <li>- in the Third Schedule the training fees.</li> </ul>
Petroleum (Records, Reports and Accounts) Regulations	The regulations set out detailed administrative and reporting requirements of the license holder as well as the duties on termination of the license.
Petroleum (Registration and Transfer of Licenses) Regulations	The regulations set the license transferability requirements and the right of the Minister to ask for any additional information.

<sup>41</sup> <https://mininginmalawi.com/key-documents/...>

## **Reforms in the Petroleum Sector**

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

- **Petroleum Policy:** the Malawi Government approved 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.
- **Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act of 1983:** The Government of Malawi approved this Act.

## **Fiscal Regime**

The fiscal regime specific for petroleum companies is set out in the Taxation Act (2006)<sup>42</sup> as there are 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 <sup>43</sup> 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 kilometers 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 / License fees	An application for a license shall be accompanied by an application fee of MKW 250,000 for a petroleum exploration license or MKW 500,000 for a petroleum production license. Application fees of MKW 500,000 for renewal of the license and MKW 150,000 for the assignment of petroleum exploration license, while a fee of MKW 510,500 is payable for the assignment of petroleum production license.
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. <sup>44</sup>

## **Institutional Framework in the Oil and Gas Sector**

PEPA which was in force during recognises the Minister of 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 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 Forestry and Natural Resources, Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Mining;
- Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA); and
- Ministry of Finance Economic Development and Decentralisation.

<sup>42</sup> [http://www.mra.mw/assets/upload/downloads/Taxation\\_Act.pdf](http://www.mra.mw/assets/upload/downloads/Taxation_Act.pdf)

<sup>43</sup> [Ch6102s46]46 of Petroleum Exploration and Production Act (1983)

<sup>44</sup> Third Schedule of the Petroleum (Prescribed Fees and Annual Charges) Regulations.

## Procedures for the award of Oil and Gas blocks

### Licenses allocation process

Section 11 of PEPA provides that license 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 license 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 license 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 license shall be made ninety days before the expiry date of the exploration license.

Sub-regulation 1 of the Petroleum (Application) Regulation 4 sets out the list of particulars required for persons or corporations applying for petroleum production licenses and which are similar to those for exploration licenses but additionally, the applicant should include his financial status, technical competence and experience; the period for which the production license 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 license from any of the requirements listed in sub regulation 1 of Petroleum (Application) Regulation 4 where he considers appropriate at his own discretion. An application for the renewal of a petroleum production license shall be made twelve months before the expiry date of the exploration license.

In addition to the information to be included in the applications for both exploration and production licenses, 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 licenses awarded during the period from July 2020 to June 2021, 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 20: Technical and financial criteria for award of a block**

Criteria	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
<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>	<b>100</b>

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:

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

<b>CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ISSUES</b>	
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
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES</b>	
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
<b>PROVISION OF WORK SCHEDULE</b>	
No work schedule	0
Work schedule presented in phases	2
Work schedule presented in phases and estimated duration	5
<b>Procurement of Goods and Services</b>	
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 license. Therefore, the awarding license 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 or 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 neither competitive bidding nor directives of the council of Ministers by direct negotiation, to enter into a petroleum sharing agreement with respect to the grant of licenses.

In May 2014, the Ministers 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 Licenses) Regulations set out state ownership of Oil and Gas and allows the transfer of rights. This proclamation allows the transfer of licenses with the prior written consent of the Ministers of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining.

There were no transfers of rights during the financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025.

**Types of rights**

**Types of licenses**

PEPA (1983) differentiates between exploration licenses and production licenses in terms of eligibility for licensees:

Types of License	Description
Petroleum Production License	This license 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 License	This license 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 <sup>39</sup> . The Minister may renew the license 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 Ministries 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 license 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 21: 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. A detail of public interests in the Oil and Gas sector is set out in the following table:

**Table 22: 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 licensed 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 15% participation in the rights and interest of license and the contract area for Block 4.
Block 5 (Rak Gas MB45 Ltd)	15%	Free Carried Interest in the licensed 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 15% participation in the rights and interest of license and the contract area for Block 5.
Block 6 (Pacific Oil Ltd)	10%	Free Carried Interest in the licensed 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 license and the contract area for Block 6.

Source: PSAs

According to the data provided by MMRA, there is no state participation in the equity of the Oil and Gas companies during the financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025.. Furthermore, the percentage of participation in the joint ventures has not changed during the financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025.

**Oil and Gas Sector Contribution to Employment, GDP and export**

The Oil and Gas sector was still at the exploration stages 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 relies 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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,399</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,399</b>	<b>100%</b>

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 <sup>45</sup>	Area (thousand ha)
Northern Region	2,720	32%	868
Central Region	3,560	15%	523
Southern Region	3,119	19%	597
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,399</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>1,988</b>

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 countries in the Sub-Saharan 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.

<sup>45</sup> Malawi Biomass Energy Strategy (BEST) Study 2009

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)<sup>46</sup>.

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. 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) who 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 -

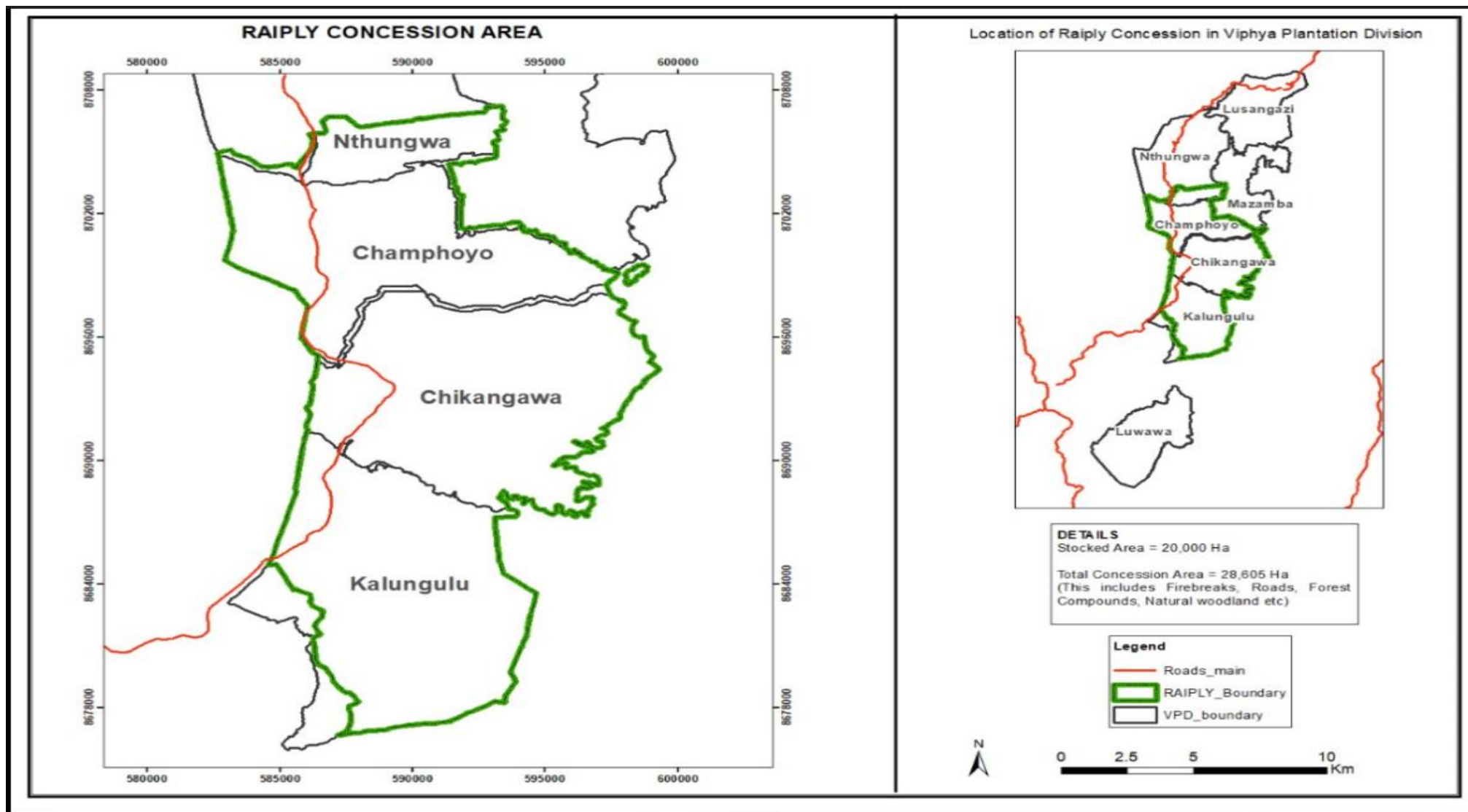
- (a) the completion of an Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan as required by the Code of Practice and approval thereof by the Director of Environmental Affairs together with completion of a Waste/Environmental Management License under Section 38 of the Environmental Management Act;
- (b) arrangements 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.

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<sup>46</sup> Economic Valuation of Sustainable Natural Resource Use in Malawi, January 2011

Figure 2: Map of RaiPLY Concession Area



Source: Department of Forestry

### **Legal Framework in Forestry sector**

The forestry sector is governed by:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
National Forestry Policy effective June (2016)	The National Forestry 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 Forestry 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 amounts include the amount of royalties per indigenous tree as well as fees for camping, rest-houses occupation and business activities such as export license 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 Ministers of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining.

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

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
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.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Taxes</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	Royalty	Forestry Rules Second schedule, section 1. Indigenous forests. Price depends on species <sup>47</sup> .
2	Sales of firewood	Forestry Rules Second schedule, section 4 Fuel wood: Sales of Fuel wood from the plantation

<sup>47</sup> <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 with the Third schedule, Section 1 and Section 2 of the Forestry Rules.
5	Application fee / License fees	An application for a license shall be accompanied by an application fee. License 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 and 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 and Climate Change, 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.

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

- Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA); and
- The Ministry of Finance Economic Development and Decentralisation.

### **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 Village 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**

<b>Export License Allocating Process</b>	
1. Preliminary	Any applicant for the license 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 licensed operator or member of a cooperative to hold an export license. 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 License is printed by the Forestry Licensing Systems Office, sent to the Director of Forestry for signature, after which, it is dispatched to the licensee.

<b>Export Permit Allocating Process</b>	
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 <sup>3</sup> 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 licensing 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 licensing 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 requirements 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, 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 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"> <li>- technical capacity details of the bidder including experience;</li> <li>- a concept report with financial and investment plan for the project;</li> <li>- financial capacity details of the bidder including information on its equity and net cash accruals;</li> <li>- power of attorney for signing the bid;</li> <li>- copy of the memorandum and article of association;</li> <li>- copy of the latest audited financial statements;</li> </ul> <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 is 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"> <li>- number of years of experience in managing forest plantation;</li> <li>- proven experience in value addition technologies with regards to forestry products;</li> <li>- proven familiarity with eco-tourism development and management; and</li> <li>- the minimum net worth of the bidder.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>- the fixed annual concession fee;</li> <li>- the minimum investment levels in the project in the first years specified in the request for proposals; and</li> <li>- the level of involvement of local communities.</li> </ul> <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 is specified in the request for proposals.</p>

Stage	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; License to Collect Logs in Forest Reserves, Conveyance Certificate, License to Prospect, License to Prospect Minerals in a Forest Reserve, License to Extract Quarry Stones in a Forest Reserve, License to Operate a Quarry Plant in a Forest Reserve, Export License and Export permit.

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

#### **Register of licenses**

The legislation does not seem to mention any requirement to maintain a cadaster system for the forestry licenses and agreements with the timely and comprehensive information regarding the license 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 the period from July 2020 to June 2021 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 licenses 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 the Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change and private operators do not contain a confidentiality clause which prevents the public disclosure of the terms of these contracts.

#### **New developments (reforms in the forestry sector) as of March 2025**

The following are the recent reforms taking place in the forestry sector as discussed with the Department of Forestry in March 2025.

- The Department has managed to issue small scale concessions to small scale operators with a maximum being 500 hectares per firm (SME); and
- The Department is working on revising fees and royalties that are paid by the forestry companies.

## Forestry Sector Contribution to the Economy

### Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

#### Financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025

Based on data received from NSO, the forestry sector accounted for the following during the two financial years 2023/2024 and 2023/2024.

**Table 23: Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Activity at 2017 constant prices**

	2022 (b)	2023 (c)	2024* (c)	Average 2022/23 [(a) +(b)]/2	Average 2023/24 [(b) +(c)]/2
Sector	MWK million	MWK million	MWK million	MWK million	MWK million
Forestry and logging (d)	9,030.30	9,253.00	9,649.00	9,141.65	9,451.00
Gross Domestic Product in constant 2017 prices (e)	7,663,364	7,775,839	8,025,287	7,719,601	7,900,563
% GDP (d)/(e)	0.12%	0.12%	0.12%	0.12%	0.12%

Sources: Annual Economic Report 2024

Source: National Accounts and Balance of Payment Committee

\* Projections

	2023 (b)	2024* (c)	2025** (c)	Average 2023/24 [(a) +(b)]/2	Average 2024/25 [(b) +(c)]/2
Sector	MWK million	MWK million	MWK million	MWK million	MWK million
Forestry and logging (d)	644,132	703,651	730,097	673,891	716,874
Gross Domestic Product in constant 2017 prices (e)	7,812,474	7,956,657	8,207,609	7,884,565	8,082,133
% GDP (d)/(e)	8.24%	8.84%	8.90%	8.55%	8.87%

Sources: Annual Economic Report 2025

Source: National Accounts and Balance of Payment Committee

\* Projections

\*\* Estimates

### Contribution to Exports

#### Financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025

##### Exports

##### FY 2023/2024

The sector issued a total of thirty-two (32) export licenses and six hundred and seventy-five (675) export permits to various exporters, including Raiply Malawi Limited, Vizara Timber Plantations, and other small-scale exporters. The export licenses and permits are legal documents that enable companies and individuals to export medium-density fiber boards (MDF boards), shutter ply, plywood, natural rubber, and rubber timber to various countries. The majority of these products are exported to Tanzania by Raiply Malawi Limited.

##### FY 2024/2025

In the year under review a total of 35 export licenses and 650 export permits were issued to various exporters including Raiply Malawi Limited, Vizara Timber Plantations and other small-scale exporters. The export licenses and permits are legal documents that enabled companies and individuals to export MDF boards, shutter ply, plywood, natural rubber and rubber timber to various countries.

**Contribution to Exports**

**Financial years 2023/2024**

The quantities and values of forestry products that were exported in the period under review are summarised in table below:

*Table 24: Forestry products exports – FY 2023/2024*

<b><u>No</u></b>	<b><u>Product type</u></b>	<b><u>Quantity Exported</u></b>	<b><u>Measure/unit</u></b>
1	Curios/wood carvings	2,432	Kgs
2	Mdf Boards (Plain and laminated)	10,068,850	Kgs
3	Pine Timber	1,971	m <sup>3</sup>
4	Plywood	905,500	Kgs
5	Rubber	663,840	Kgs
6	Rubber Timber	576	m3
7	Shutter ply	243,800	Kgs
8	Colombo roots	672,500	Kgs

*Source: Department of Forestry  
 Source: Annual Economic Report 2024*

Based on the data received from Vizara Plantations Malawi Ltd, details of exports of main commodities in the forestry sector can be summarised as follows:

*Table 25: Exports declared by Forestry Companies*

Vizara Plantation Ltd – Financial year 2023/2024

Month	Mineral Type	Quantity (m3) Timber	Rubber Qty Tons	FOB Value (MKW)	Country of destination
7/1/2023	RUBBER- TIMBER	135	141	327,237,694	RSA
8/1/2023	RUBBER- TIMBER	142	166	318,426,205	RSA
9/1/2023	RUBBER- TIMBER	152	141	361,796,392	RSA
10/1/2023	RUBBER- TIMBER	164	222	507,071,831	RSA
11/1/2023	RUBBER- TIMBER	48	58	162,055,182	RSA
12/1/2023	RUBBER- TIMBER	36	111	324,948,554	RSA
1/1/2024	RUBBER- TIMBER	5	83	261,536,275	RSA
2/1/2024	RUBBER- TIMBER	170	249	786,437,679	RSA
3/1/2024	RUBBER- TIMBER	104	224	697,623,938	RSA
4/1/2024	RUBBER- TIMBER	134	360	1,140,518,879	RSA
5/1/2024	RUBBER- TIMBER	78	390	1,253,105,374	RSA
6/1/2024	RUBBER- TIMBER	75	55	229,861,416	RSA
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,243</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>6,370,619,418</b>	

Source: Reporting template from Vizara Plantations Ltd

Vizara Plantation Ltd – Financial year 2024/2025

Month	Mineral Type	Quantity (m3) Timber	Rubber Qty Tons	FOB Value (MKW)	Country of destination
7/1/2024	RUBBER- TIMBER	135	141	1,773,241,859.77	RSA
8/1/2024	RUBBER- TIMBER	205	166	934,760,489.57	RSA
9/1/2024	RUBBER- TIMBER	34	141	973,995,771.22	RSA
10/1/2024	RUBBER- TIMBER	139	222	235,804,031.13	RSA
11/1/2024	RUBBER- TIMBER	69	58	263,486,526.50	RSA
12/1/2024	RUBBER- TIMBER	67	111	63,321,884.03	RSA
1/1/2025	RUBBER- TIMBER	34	83	642,363,772.11	RSA
2/1/2025	RUBBER- TIMBER	103	249	941,393,531.54	RSA
3/1/2025	RUBBER- TIMBER	103	224	200,976,837.59	RSA
4/1/2025	RUBBER- TIMBER	103	360	1,426,958,825.70	RSA
5/1/2025	RUBBER- TIMBER	69	390	1,059,107,184.19	RSA
6/1/2025	RUBBER- TIMBER	103	55	784,823,409.58	RSA
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,165</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>9,300,234,123</b>	

Source: Reporting template from Vizara Plantations Ltd

### **Major Achievement for the Forestry sector**

#### Financial year 2023/2024

#### Other Recurrent Transactions (ORT) and Forestry Development and Management Fund (FDMF)

In the fiscal year under review, the ORT and FDMF revised budgets for the Department were MK135, 524,350.00 and MK1, 550,000,000.00 respectively. ORT 2022/23 FY proposed budget is MK223, 672,325.00. The projection for ORT for 2022/23 FY is MK561, 412,500.00. The main focus of the funding was on the promotion of conservation and management of forest resources in order to increase forest cover in the country.

The major activities included the following:

- i. Tree planting and management
- ii. Payment for Contract work in Government plantations for various silvicultural operations.
- iii. Management of natural regenerants including demarcation and mapping
- iv. Conducting law enforcement through patrols in forest reserves and other hot spots including all issues to do with court cases.
- v. Support to Forestry Research in four strategy areas.
- vi. Training of technical staff at Malawi College of Forestry and Wildlife

#### Other major achievements for the sector

- vii. General Forestry Certificate Course Number 42 (GFC 42) for 80 students has been completed at the Malawi College of Forestry and Wildlife in Dedza District. This will help ease the challenge of vacancies at technical level.
- viii. Recruitment of 300 forest guards is in progress. This will improve law enforcement in plantations and forest reserves which are under threat due to illegal activities.
- ix. Recruitment of 42 Forestry Officers (PO) is in progress.
- x. 5,386.1 hectares of natural regeneration sites on hilly, rocky and degraded sites have been demarcated and management is in progress.
- xi. 6,222.82 hectares out of the annual target of 7,000 hectares have been weeded in all the plantations as of end November, 2021.
- xii. 54.1 km of boundaries were retraced around some priority forest reserves.
- xiii. 2,328 camping and routine patrols have been conducted in 10 priority forest reserves. It was conducted in collaboration with National Parks and Wildlife rangers, Police and MDF.

### **Challenges faced by the Forestry sector**

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

- xiv. Encroachments in protected forest areas and on customary estates remains a major challenge in forestry management. This is mainly through illegal commercial charcoal, illegal commercial firewood production, illegal cultivation and settlements.
- xv. High rate of vacancies for both technical and support staff in all stations. For example, the post of forest guards has a vacancy rate of over 80 percent. Although the Department of Forestry is recruiting 300 forest guards, it is not sufficient to fill the vacancy rate. This affects implementation of law enforcement activities in forestry reserves hence influencing illegal activities. The same vacancy rate has a negative impact on management of forest plantations since all activities in plantations require a lot of labour.
- xvi. Inadequate and inconsistent funding (ORT mainly), often not well aligned with timing of field operations, affects implementation of activities since forest activities are calendar based.
- xvii. Inadequate transportation of front line staff, mainly motor bikes and push bikes. This is affecting implementation of forestry extension delivery since forest assistants and guards have larger area to cover due to high vacancy rate.
- xviii. High rate of forest fires in Government plantations thereby retrogressively affecting growth of trees.

### **Major Achievement for the Forestry sector (Continued)**

#### Financial year 2024/2025

#### Other Recurrent Transactions (ORT) and Forestry Development and Management Fund (FDMF)

During the 2024-2025 financial year, DoF received MK4.5 billion under Forest Development and Management Fund (FDMF). The budget allocation was revised to MK7 billion. The department was allocated MK500 million as Other Current Transaction (ORT).

The FDMF budget was meant to support the augmentation, conservation, protection and management of Forest resources as stipulated in the fund order. On the other hand, ORT serve to support both administrative requirements and mandate of the department.

The major activities included the following:

- i. Conduct tree planting and management
- ii. Rehabilitate degraded landscapes through natural regeneration management
- iii. Enforce forestry legislations through patrols and follow up of court cases
- iv. Support recruitment of forestry staff
- v. Train staff at different levels at Malawi College of Forestry and Wildlife
- vi. Undertake forestry research in four strategic areas

#### Other major achievements for the sector

The Department of Forestry achieved the following in the FY2023/2024

- vii. Protected 88 forest reserves with a total land area of 918,400 hectares from encroachment;
- viii. Protected 88,846.2 hectares of plantation from illegal logging and fires;
- ix. Promoted natural regeneration in 7,227.28 hectares of natural forests, particularly on customary land;
- x. Rehabilitated 1,869.89 hectares of forests in 21 government plantations during the 2023/24 National Forestry Season across the country;
- xi. Planted 15,028.8 hectares (37,707,190 tree seedlings) of customary forests during the 2023/24 National Forestry Season in all districts;
- xii. Developed a strategic plan;
- xiii. Recruited 195 ground laborers, 121 assistant forestry officers, 359 forest guards, 35 security guards, 33 motor vehicle drivers, 6 seed collectors and 6 seed processors who were deployed in 88 forest reserves, 21 forest plantations and the Malawi College of Forestry;
- xiv. Promoted 3 deputy directors to senior deputy directors, 1 chief forestry officer to deputy director, 6 principal forestry officers to chief forestry officers and 23 forestry officers to senior forestry officers; and
- xv. Enforced forestry legislation throughout the country, resulting to impounding of 6 vehicles, confiscated 1486 bags of charcoal and arrests 180 culprits. 177 convicts were given custodial sentence ranging from 6 months to 36 months or to pay fine ranging from MK95,000 to MK300,000.

### **Challenges faced by the Forestry sector**

The main challenges affecting the smooth implementation of activities in the forestry sector are:

- xvi. High demand for forestry products against low supply;
- xvii. High Staff vacancies rate;
- xviii. Low participation of stakeholders in forest landscape restoration activities;
- xix. High rate of deforestation and forest degradation;
- xx. Inadequate vehicles and motorcycles;
- xxi. Fire remains a major challenge affecting productive forests; and
- xxii. Inconsistent and inadequate financial resources.

## 5.6 Transport Activities/Railway Sector



For a landlocked country like 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 currently comprises 15,451 kilometres of roads, 810 kilometres of railway track, four major lake harbors and five commercial airports<sup>48</sup>.

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 built<sup>49</sup>. 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 Beira<sup>50</sup>.

### **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 Mozambique<sup>51</sup>.

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 Balaka District in the South Central of Malawi. Vale Logistics Ltd started operating trains on the rail line in 2016<sup>52</sup>. 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.

<sup>48</sup> <http://www.motpwh.gov.mw/index.php/about-us>  
[http://www.malawi.gov.mw/images/Publications/NTMP\\_Final\\_Documents/Sub\\_Sectr\\_Rail/NTMP\\_Rail](http://www.malawi.gov.mw/images/Publications/NTMP_Final_Documents/Sub_Sectr_Rail/NTMP_Rail)

[Sub-Sectoral Plan.pdf](#) page 20

<sup>50</sup> <http://www.motpwh.gov.mw/index.php/about-us>

<sup>51</sup> "Mining drives African rail plans". *Railway Gazette*. 1 November 2010. Retrieved 30 November 2017.

<sup>52</sup> Annual Economic Report 2016

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 Corridor<sup>53</sup>.

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

### **Legal Framework in transport sector**

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

*Table 26: Legal framework in transport sector*

Type	Descriptions
<b>Railways Act<sup>27</sup> (1907)</b>	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.
<b>Public-Private Partnership Act (2011)</b>	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.
<b>Roads Fund Administration Act (2006)</b>	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.
<b>Concession agreements</b>	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 to 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
<b>Ministry of Transport and Public Works</b>	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.
<b>Railway Division</b>	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.

<sup>53</sup> ["Vale starts work on Nacala corridor"](#). *Railway Gazette*. 10 December 2012. Retrieved 30 November 2017.

### Institutional Framework in the Transport Sector

Stakeholders	Descriptions
<b>Roads Fund Administration</b>	<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 Malawi<sup>54</sup>. The main objectives of the Roads Fund Administration are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote accountability and transparency in public roads financing and management;</li> <li>• Help develop capacity of local construction industry and implementing agencies;</li> <li>• Ensure efficient and effective use of funds; and</li> <li>• Enforce excellence and professionalism in service delivery<sup>55</sup>.</li> </ul>
<b>The Public-Private Partnership Commission of Malawi (PPPC)</b>	<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"> <li>• Developing guidelines on best practices to assist sector ministries in the rolling out of their PPP projects;</li> <li>• Review and assessment of PPP project affordability, value-for-money, feasibility, and contingent liabilities associated with PPP projects.</li> <li>• Procurement process: supervising competitive bidding processes to select the best private sector offer;</li> </ul>
<b>Providing support and advice to Contracting Authorities (CAs) in the following domains<sup>56</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiation: providing backing to the CA during negotiations with the private sector provider;</li> <li>• Contract management/re-negotiation: assisting in on-going contract oversight, especially over the construction phase and assisting in contract re-negotiation and re-financing;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Promotion, Capacity Building and providing guidance on PPP procedures and processes.</li> </ul>
<b>Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA)</b>	<p>MRA is the tax authority responsible for the assessment, collection and accounting of fiscal revenues.</p>

### 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 is no state shareholding in their share capital and there are no State-Owned Enterprises operating in the forestry sector in Malawi.

<sup>54</sup> [http://www.sdn.org.mw/budget-2011/votes-2011/Vote\\_274\\_-\\_Road\\_Fund\\_Administration.pdf](http://www.sdn.org.mw/budget-2011/votes-2011/Vote_274_-_Road_Fund_Administration.pdf)

<sup>55</sup> [https://www.malawilii.org/mw/consolidatedlegislation/6908/roads\\_fund\\_adminstration\\_act\\_pdf\\_76596.pdf](https://www.malawilii.org/mw/consolidatedlegislation/6908/roads_fund_adminstration_act_pdf_76596.pdf)

<sup>56</sup> <http://www.pppc.mw/articles/about-us>

Figure 3: Railway Transport routes <sup>57</sup>



<sup>57</sup> 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](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 <sup>58</sup>

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, 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 Economic Development and Decentralisation 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.

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<sup>58</sup> Source: Government of Malawi Budget Framework paper FY15/16 ([www.mfdp.gov.lr](http://www.mfdp.gov.lr)).

**Revenues Collection**

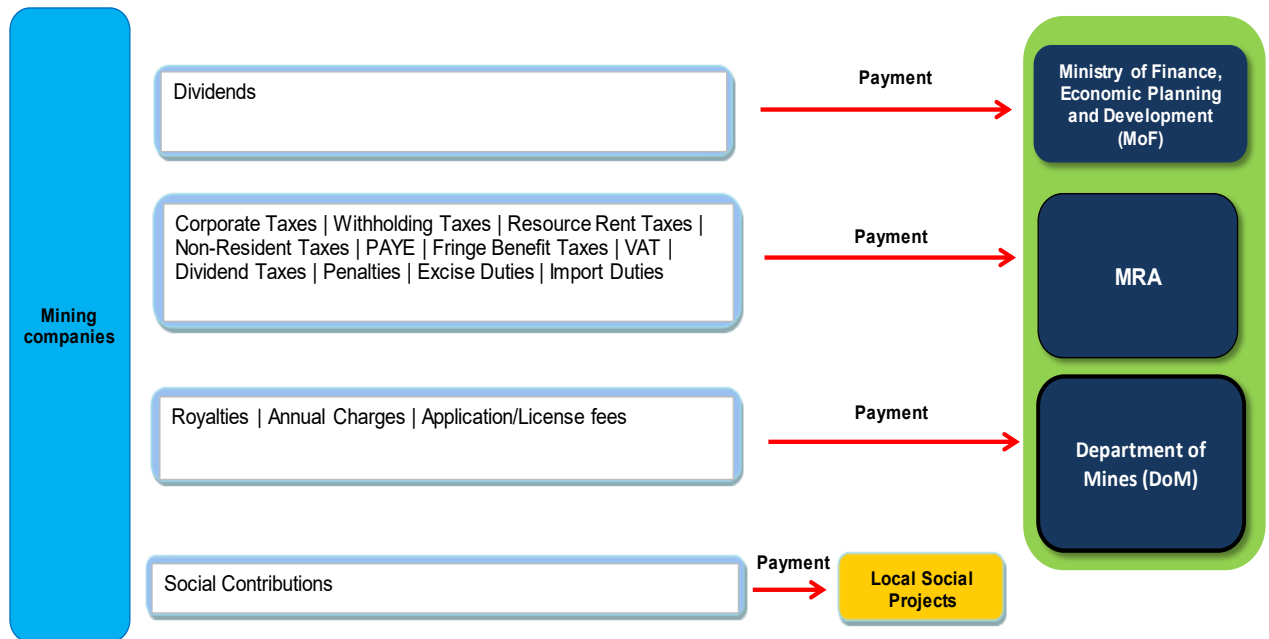
The National Budget is the Government’s plan on how to collect and spend money to deliver services to the citizens of Malawi. The budget begins on 1<sup>st</sup> July and ends the following year on 30<sup>th</sup> June. This is referred to as the Financial Year.

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.

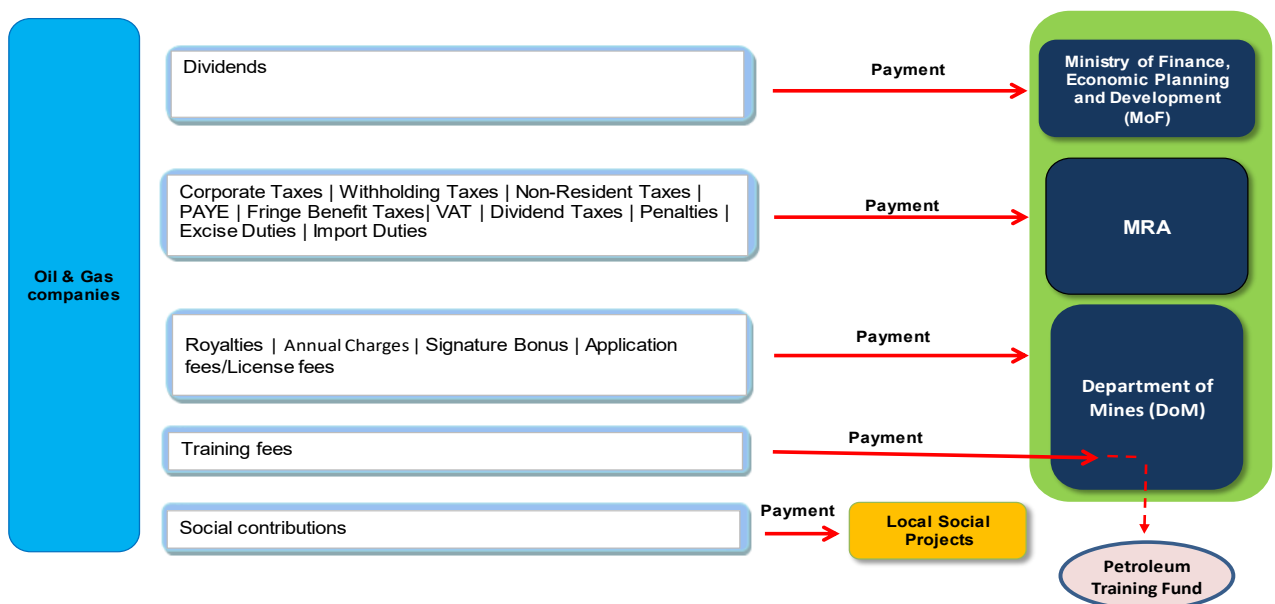
No funds shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund except in the manner prescribed by the National Assembly.”

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

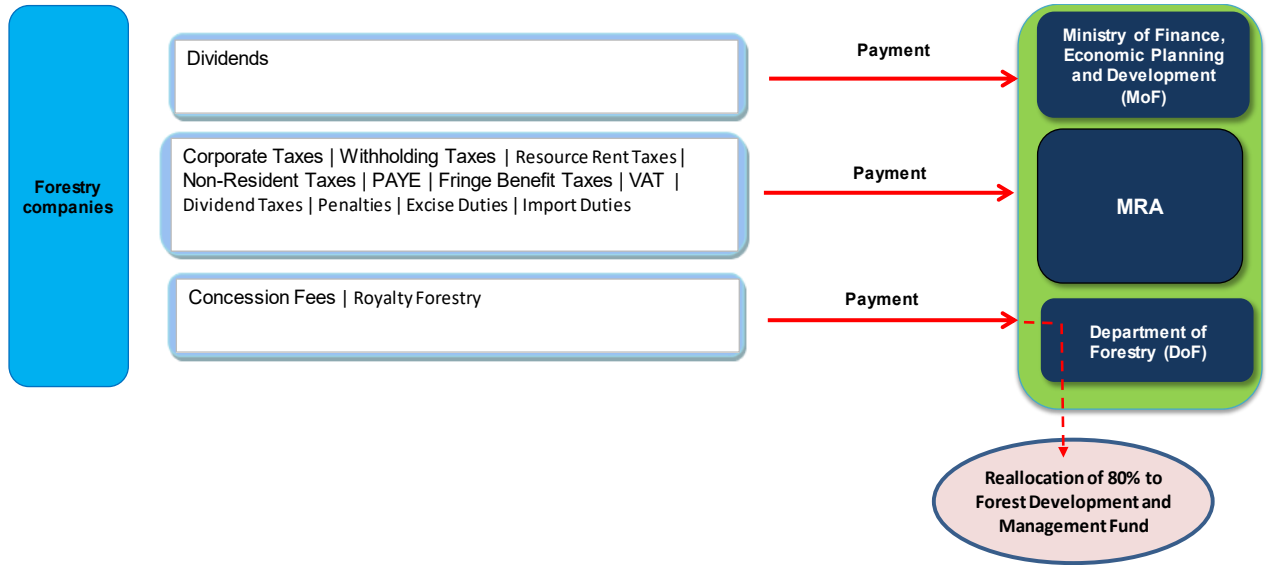
• **Mining Sector**



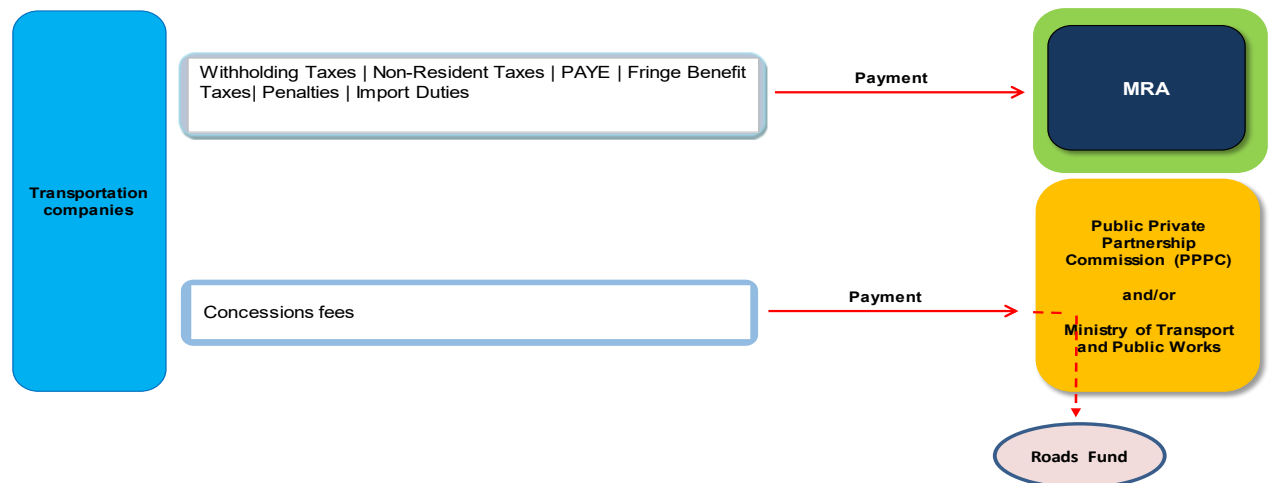
• **Oil and Gas Sector**



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

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 major activities for FDMF 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.

### **(iii) Roads Fund Administration (RFA)**

The Roads Fund Administration 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 infrastructure.

### **(iv) Railway Services and the Malawi Agenda 2063**

The recently launched Malawi 2063 identifies development of rail infrastructure as key to reducing transport costs. Interventions in the sub-sector will, therefore, continue to focus on connecting the main production centres to the sea ports of Beira and Nacala in Mozambique and Dar-es-Salaam by rail. Currently, Government and the two concessionaires in rail transport have focused their investments on activities that will enhance efficiency in rail operations.

#### **2022/2023 Update**

In the 2022/23 FY, the Ministry of Transport and Public Works engaged China Railway 20 Bureau Group Corporation Limited (CR20) to undertake the Design, Upgrading, and Rehabilitation of the railway section between Marka and Bangula under a design and build contract. The works contract has a duration of 18 months and commenced on 26th May 2022. As of December 2022, the Contractor was working on establishment works for a precast concrete batch plant site and concrete sleeper production site. A trial section is also being constructed from the border with Mozambique to Marka station where a trial run will be conducted for the development of the final design. Completion of the project is currently projected at 17 percent.

Rehabilitation works for the Nkaya-Salima-Lilongwe-Mchinji railway section (399km) are ongoing. Works for the section from Nkaya to Chipala were already completed while currently works are being undertaken between Chipala and Mchinji. Progress for the Chipala – Mchinji section is at 27 percent. This is due to the successful Public Private Partnership between the Government and the private party, Central East African Railways Limited (CEAR) who are financing the project. Again, through the same Concession Agreement works are underway for the rehabilitation of the Limbe-Sandama (72Km) railway section to the original axle load capacity of 15 tonnes. Currently, works are being implanted along the Luchenza – Sandama section with progress at 66 percent.

**(v) Railway Services and the Malawi Agenda 2063 (Continued)**

2022/2023 Update (Continued)

Construction works for the Ruo Breakaway Rail/Road Bridge on the Makhanga to Sandama railway section has also been ongoing and progress is at over 90 percent. The bridge will complement the road works linking Makhanga on the Thyolo-Thekerani-Makhanga road. The bridge is located in the Nsanje district at the Ruo River Breakaway between Muona and the isolated region of Makhanga. Completion of the bridge will see the restoration of road and future railway access to Makhanga which has so far been isolated from the mainland by the Ruo and Shire Rivers.

Outlook for 2023/24

For FY 2023/24 the Ministry intends to complete works for the construction of the Marka – Bangula railway section and the construction of the Ruo Bridge. The Ministry also intends to commence the procurement of consultancy services and works contracts, under design-build, for the Bangula-Makhanga (approximately 9km) spanning across the Elephant Marsh, and the Makhanga-Sandama (approximately 48km) railway sections so that the services and works may commence in the same FY 2023/24.

Under the resuscitation process of MR94 the Ministry of Transport and Public Works intends to construct building structures in the Nsanje district to be able to manage train operations and the maintenance of the track along the Marka – Bangula railway section upon completion of the rehabilitation project. Commencement of the works is expected in FY 2023/24.

**Railway Fund**

Operations of the Department of Railway Services are financed by resources collected as concession fees from the Central East Africa Railways (CEAR) and Vale Logistics Limited (VLL). These fees are paid annually and are dependent on the amount of cargo carried on the railway line.

The Fund became operational in the financial year 2016/2017. Its aim is to promote management of railway resources in order to improve railway infrastructure in the country. The Fund is currently being managed by Roads Fund Administration. The analysis below provides information on how the concession fees and related interest as well as related expenditures have accumulated since the financial year 2016/2017.

Table 27: Railway Fund Report – financial year 2021/2022 to 31 December 2025 (part of FY 2025/2026)

		2021/22 APR 21 -MAR 2022 MWK	2022/23 APR 22 -MAR 23 MWK	2023/24 APR 23 -MAR 24 MWK	2024/25 APR 24 -MAR 25 MWK	2025/26 APR 25 -DEC 2025 MWK	TOTAL MWK
<b>Rail Concession Fees</b>		5,944,566,459	6,779,344,389	9,742,352,037	11,324,995,162	1,448,789,914	35,240,047,962
<b>Net Concession</b>		<b>5,944,566,459</b>	<b>6,779,344,389</b>	<b>9,742,352,037</b>	<b>11,324,995,162</b>	<b>1,448,789,914</b>	<b>35,240,047,962</b>
<b>RAIL FUND DISTRIBUTION PER AGREEMENT</b>							
<b>RFA Commission</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	89,168,497	101,690,166	146,135,281	169,874,927	21,731,849	528,600,719
<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>70.0%</b>	4,098,778,573	4,674,357,957	6,717,351,730	7,808,584,164	998,940,646	24,298,013,070
<b>TREASURY</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	1,171,079,592	1,335,530,845	1,919,243,351	2,231,024,047	285,411,613	6,942,289,448
<b>RAIL OPERATIONS</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	585,539,796	667,765,422	959,621,676	1,115,512,023	142,705,807	3,471,144,724
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>5,944,566,459</b>	<b>6,779,344,389</b>	<b>9,742,352,037</b>	<b>11,324,995,162</b>	<b>1,448,789,914</b>	<b>35,240,047,962</b>

Source: Roads Fund Administration (RFA)

## **Notes**

### **The contractual arrangements entail the following:**

1. Total funds into the Fund include concession fees, investment interest earned, sale of scrap metals and exchange gains as well as any unutilised concession fees transferred from PPPC when it relinquished its administrative role for the railway Fund.

#### **Update**

*At the time RFA took over the administration of the Fund, no funds were transferred from PPPC as any unutilised concession funds at the time (Financial year 2016/2017) were utilised by PPPC for capacity building after receiving a Ministerial approval on 20 November 2017. At the time, total bank balance was MK864, 833,224. The utilisation was backed by a PPPC budget.*

2. Once bank charges are excluded from the total funds in the Fund, the RFA deducts the 1.5% administrative fees.
3. The remaining funds are expected to be shared as follows based on the contractual arrangements:
  - 70.0% Towards Railway Projects
  - 20.0% Towards Treasury
  - 10.0% Towards Rail Operations

## **Challenges and Lessons Learnt**

The commercialization and maintenance of the railway subsector is continually undermined by vandalism, theft and encroachment. In order to address these concerns, the Department of Railway Services is in the process of recovering stolen railway materials and assessing whether they can be re-used or not. Labour is being sourced from communities along railway lines to propagate technical knowledge concerning railway maintenance, sensitize them on the importance of preserving the infrastructure and to show them its potential as a source of income. In addition, the Department of Railway Services will continue to hire and train graduate engineers in order to address capacity constraints in monitoring performance of the projects. This will be done in collaboration with CEAR.

## **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.”

## **Beneficial ownership in Malawi's legal and regulatory framework (Continued)**

### **Disclosure requirements for mining companies (Continued)**

The term beneficial ownership is mentioned in sections 90, 117, 150 and 185 of the Mines and Minerals Act (2019) which refer to the application for granting of licenses. 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 percent of the issued share capital;

The term “Beneficial owner” is stated by 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 licenses “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 government officials are supposed to declare their assets to the Office of Directorate of Public Assets Declaration.

### **EITI requirements**

The 2023 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>

### **Progress made towards Beneficial Ownership disclosures**

In the last several years Malawi made consistent efforts to implement the beneficial ownership disclosure for both Companies Act and EITI purposes. The Registrar General Department working in consultation with the MWEITI National Secretariat and other stakeholders developed the Malawi BO regulations.

In 2022 Malawi made a significant step towards implementing BO disclosure by publishing the Companies (Beneficial Ownership) Regulations, 2022<sup>59</sup>- see Annex 11. The BO regulations were gazetted by the Ministry of Justice on 23rd December 2022, as Government Notice number 46, and cover BO definition, which reflects MWEITI BO definition, filing for BO data, penalties for non-compliance and maintaining of the updated BO register of all companies among others.

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<sup>59</sup> Malawi Gazette Supplement No. 27A, dated 23rd December, 2022.

As provided in the Regulations “beneficial owner” means a natural person who—

- (a) directly or indirectly owns or controls more than five percent of shares of a company or other body corporate;
- (b) directly or indirectly owns or controls more than five percent of a company’s voting rights; or otherwise exercises control over a company or its management;
- (c) directly or indirectly, has a substantial economic interest in or receives substantial economic benefit from, a company, whether acting alone or together with other persons;
- (d) has a significant stake in a company and on whose behalf activity of a company is conducted;
- (e) exercises significant control or influence over a person through a formal or informal agreement, and where such ownership, control or interest is through a trust, the trustee (s), beneficiaries or anyone who controls the trust.

In this regard, unlike before, all companies are now required by law in Malawi to:

- (i) clearly disclose beneficial ownership information through Form BO1 (Particulars of Beneficial Owner);
- (ii) report ceasing of beneficial ownership by filing a notice to this effect through Form BO2 (Notice of Ceasing to Be/Becoming a Beneficial Owner); and
- (iii) report change in particulars through Form BO3 (Notice of Change in Particulars of Beneficial Ownership).

### **Update and progress as of March 2026 in the implementation of BOD process in Malawi**

#### Companies:

Beneficial Ownership Information is provided in three ways in the Malawi Business Registration System (MBRS):

#### During incorporation of the company

At the time of incorporating a company, applicants are required to complete **Form BO1**, which is an electronic form on the system. The person making the application is responsible for signing the form.

#### During re-registration

This applies to companies that were registered before the introduction of the MBRS. Re-registration enables such companies to file changes or submit documents through the MBRS, since all company filings and updates are now processed through the system. During this process, companies are also required to complete **Form BO1**, which is an electronic form signed by the person making the application.

#### Update of Beneficial Ownership Information (BOI)

Companies that were incorporated between 2022, when the MBRS was introduced, and 2024, before the Beneficial Ownership module was added to the system, are required to update their company records by providing details of the company’s beneficial owners.

Companies are also required to update the system whenever there is a change in their beneficial ownership information

The registry can be accessed by the public upon request. All Competent Authorities can write the Registrar to access BOI.

### **Update on any plans by the Registrar General Department and FIA Malawi on BO reforms**

The Department is planning to undertake several reforms relating to Beneficial Ownership (BO), including the following:

- **Review of the Companies (Beneficial Ownership) Regulations, 2022** to strengthen the legal framework for beneficial ownership disclosure.
- **Review of the Companies Act, 2013.** The Department is currently in the process of procuring a consultant who will lead the review process.
- **Review of the Trustees Incorporation Act** to require both public and private trusts (legal arrangements) to provide beneficial ownership information.

These reforms are aimed at strengthening the beneficial ownership transparency framework in Malawi

### **Update on the implementation of the BOD regulations in Malawi**

The implementation of the Beneficial Ownership Disclosure (BOD) regulations in Malawi is being carried out through the Malawi Business Registration System (MBRS). Companies are required to provide beneficial ownership information during incorporation and during re-registration for companies that were registered prior to the introduction of the MBRS. In addition, companies are able to update their beneficial ownership information on the system whenever there is a change.

### **Update on the progress made towards building of BOD requirements as of todate.**

The Department has made the following progress towards building Beneficial Ownership Disclosure (BOD) requirements:

- Introduced the **Beneficial Ownership Registry** in the Malawi Business Registration System (MBRS).
- Conducted public awareness campaigns on beneficial ownership and continues to plan additional awareness activities for the public.
- Initiated a review of the **Trustees Incorporation Act** to require trusts to provide beneficial ownership information.
- Through the **World Bank's PforR project**, funding has been secured to support the review of the **Companies Act**.
- The MBRS is currently being updated to enable **Competent Authorities** to have direct access to Beneficial Ownership Information (BOI)

### **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 2:5.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 who 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) provide 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) requires 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 Economic Development and Decentralisation. This may affect the AG's independence and may pose an ethical issue.

As for the Public Accounts Committee (PAC), PAA in Part IV Section 19-1 stipulates that “the function of the Committee is 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 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 include ensuring 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 part of the process to define the scope.

### **6.1 REVENUE FLOWS**

#### **6.1.1. Direct payments**

##### **Mining and Minerals Regulatory Authority (MMRA)**

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 28: List of direct payments to MMRA*

<b>Ref.</b>	<b>Payment flows</b>
1.1	Royalties paid
1.2	License Fees
1.3	Annual Charges / Ground rent
1.4	Application fees
1.5	Dividend paid to Government (Government as being shareholder)
1.6	Penalties
1.7	"Mandatory" Training fees
1.8	Other material payments to Mining authority

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 following table:

**Table 29: 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 Added 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 30: 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 percent 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 31: 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 EITI scope for the financial year 2021/2022 and in the financial year 2022/2023 through unilateral disclosure by extractive companies. These disclosures have been segregated between mandatory and voluntary social payments as follows:

**Table 32: 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 33: 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 in the two financial years
5.3	Cumulated value of engagements/project incurred in the two financial years

***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 financial year 2023/20224 and in the financial year 2024/2025. 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 financial year 2023/2024 and in the financial year 2024/2025.

### 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.

### 6.1.7. Subnational transfer

There are no sub-national transfers under Malawian legislation

### 6.1.8. 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 MRA, MMRA, DoF and TEVETA, 20 extractive companies (financial year 2023/2024) and 20 extractive companies (financial year 2024/2025) have been included in the reconciliation scope for the financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025. Some of the companies made payments above MWK 200,000,000.

Special cases to be included in the reconciliation based on MSG's considerations

However, after consideration of some special cases, the MSG included the following additional companies due to specific circumstances despite their revenue contribution to government being, below the threshold of MWK200 million. Ilomba Granite Mining, Nyala Mines (Mwalawanga), Zagaf Cement and Kasikizi mines, Kangankunde Rare Earths Project, Lisikwa and Hara Coal Mines in Karonga.

**Table 34 (a): Structure of payments above the materiality threshold – financial year 2023/2024**

Sector	Designation	Total Government receipts		Revenues above MT "to be reconciled"		Revenues below MT "unilateral disclosure by Government Entities"	
		Value (a)	%	Value (b)	%(b)/(a)	Value (c)	%(c)/(a)
Mining	∑ revenues (MKW)	39,806,489,785	85.75%	31,311,713,459	82.55%	8,494,776,326	100.00%
	No of reg. companies	63	94.03%	16	80.00%	47	100.00%
Oil & Gas	∑ revenues (MKW)	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	No of reg. companies	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Forestry	∑ revenues (MKW)	6,617,174,449	14.25%	6,617,174,449	17.45%	0	0.00%
	No of reg. companies	4	5.97%	4	20.00%	0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	∑ revenues (MKW)	<b>46,423,664,234</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>37,928,887,908</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8,494,776,326</b>	<b>100%</b>
	No of reg companies	<b>67</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 34 (b): Structure of payments above the materiality threshold – financial year 2024/2025**

Sector	Designation	Total Government receipts		Revenues above MT "to be reconciled"		Revenues below MT "unilateral disclosure by Government Entities"	
		Value (a)	%	Value (b)	%(b)/(a)	Value (c)	%(c)/(a)
Mining	∑ revenues (MKW)	87,363,839,411	95.19%	74,236,837,131	94.38%	13,127,002,280	100.00%
	No of reg. companies	59	93.65%	16	80.00%	43	100.00%
Oil & Gas	∑ revenues (MKW)	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
	No of reg. companies	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Forestry	∑ revenues (MKW)	4,418,204,087	4.81%	4,418,204,087	5.62%	0	0.00%
	No of reg. companies	4	6.35%	4	20.00%	0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	∑ revenues (MKW)	<b>91,782,043,498</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>78,655,041,218</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>13,127,002,280</b>	<b>100%</b>
	No of reg companies	<b>63</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 6.2 EXTRACTIVE COMPANIES (Continued)

### Mining sector

In making proposition as to which reporting companies should be included in the reconciliation scope for the 9<sup>th</sup> MWEITI report, the following considerations have been made:

- Chancellor College being an institution of learning, its license might be acquired to aid learning activities and therefore not necessarily involved in actual mining activities. Therefore, the total reported revenues have to be excluded from the scope.
- The mining element for Mota Engil Limited, Lafarge Cement Company, Terrastone and SOS Construction Company activities account for 10% and therefore out of the total reported total revenues, only 10% of it is related to mining activities.
- JTI Company and Alliance One Tobacco Limited are fully engaged in agricultural activities and therefore the total reported revenues are not related to mining activities.
- Husein Diab is fully engaged in retail activities in Lilongwe and therefore the total reported revenues are not related to mining activities.
- Optichem Malawi Limited is not involved in mining activities and therefore the total reported revenues are not related to mining activities, hence excluded.

The analysis of extractive revenues collected during the financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025 indicates that the mining sector contributed **86% whilst the forestry sector contributed 14% in the financial year 2023/2024 whilst in the financial year 2024/2025**, the mining sector contributed 95% whilst the forestry sector contributed 5% of the total Government revenues from the extractive sectors:

**Table 35 (a): List of extractive companies included in the reconciliation scope in the financial year 2023/2024**

<b>N°</b>	<b>Mining Company</b>	<b>Commodity (ies)</b>
1	Shayona Cement	Cement
2	Cement Products Ltd	Cement
3	Sealand Investments Ltd	base metal, gold, lead, nickel, zinc, coal, silica sand
4	Lafarge Cement Company	Cement
5	Sovereign Services	rutile (a natural form of titanium dioxide) and flake graphite
6	Terrastone	Rock aggregate
7	Lotus Africa Ltd	Uranium
8	Mota Engil Ltd	Rock aggregate
9	Master Stone Breakers	Rock aggregate
10	Zalewa Agriculture Lime Company	Lime stone
11	Kaziwiziwi Coal Mine Ltd	Coal
12	Fortune Hills Ltd.	gold, titanium, platinum, copper, tin and zinc
13	Rukuru Mining Ltd	Coal
14	CPL Mchenga Coal	Coal
15	Zagaf Cement	Cement/Limestone
16	Kasikizi Coal Mine	Coal

**Table 35 (b): List of extractive companies included in the reconciliation scope in the financial year 2024/2025**

<b>N°</b>	<b>Mining Company</b>	<b>Commodity (ies)</b>
1	Shayona Cement	Cement
2	Cement Products Ltd	Cement
3	McCourt Mining Private Limited/Sovereign Services	rutile (a natural form of titanium dioxide) and flake graphite
4	Lafarge Cement Company	Cement
5	Lotus Africa Ltd	Uranium
6	Master Stone Breakers	Rock aggregate
7	Mota Engil Ltd	Rock aggregate
8	Lime Company	Lime
9	Kaziwiziwi Coal Mine Ltd	Coal
10	Chilwa Minerals	Coal
11	Galaxy Minerals & Mining	Coal
12	East Africa Mining LTD	Coal
13	ROKON Mining Ltd	Coal
14	Fortune Hills Ltd.	gold, titanium, platinum, copper, tin and zinc
15	Zagaf Cement	Cement/Limestone
16	Kasikizi Coal Mine	Coal

Extractive companies which made payments below the materiality threshold 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 state that the report shall cover the following forestry companies:

*Table 36: List of forestry companies included in the reconciliation scope in the financial year 2023/2024 and also 2024/2025*

N°	Name of Company	Commodity
1	AKL Timber Processing	Forestry products
2	Raiply Malawi Ltd & Raiply EPZ Limited	Forestry products
3	Vizara Plantations	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 37: List of Government Agencies required to submit reporting templates*

N°	Name of Government Agency
1	Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA)
2	Mining and Minerals Regulatory Authority (MMRA)
3	Department of Forestry (DoF)
4	Technical Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TEVETA)
5	The Geological Survey Department (GSD)
6	Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MoTPW)
7	Export Development Fund at the Reserve Bank of Malawi

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 38: Reconciliation by extractive entity – FY 2023/2024 &amp; FY 2024/2025

VIZARA FY 2023/2024					Declared by Government Agency		Difference	Comment
Declared by company					Amount in (MKW)	Government Agency		
Payment Type / tax name	Date	Receipt No.	Amount in (MKW)	Name of the Government Entity receiving				
Corporate tax			846,100,000	MRA		MRA	846,100,000	USM
NRT			79,774,613	MRA	66,938,281	MRA	12,836,332	USM
PAYE			136,436,352	MRA	119,065,885	MRA	17,370,467	USM
FBT			13,971,474	MRA	18,856,217	MRA	(4,884,743)	
WHT			32,497,189	MRA	32,347,339	MRA	149,850	N/M
VAT			172,965,999	MRA	270,341,456	MRA	(97,375,457)	USC
CUSTOMS AND EXERCISE			-	MRA	39,202,822	MRA	(39,202,822)	USC
OTHER MATERIAL PAYMENTS			-	MRA	4,686,596	MRA	(4,686,596)	USC
							-	
DIV TAX	1/19/2024	RC2401900003500	170,000,000	MRA	201,087,482	MRA	(31,087,482)	USC
							-	
Others- Penalties			1,193,500	MRA	2,590,000	MRA	(1,396,500)	
TEVET LEVY			21,883,206	TEVETA	14,524,906.13	TEVETA	7,358,300	UST
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,474,822,333</b>		<b>769,640,985</b>		<b>705,181,348</b>	
<b>Comments</b>								
UST								<i>Understatement on TEVETA side as the company had provided the necessary receipts as</i>
NM								<i>The difference is not material to warrant further investigation</i>
USC								<i>Understatement on company side hence no need for adjustment on Government side.</i>
USM								<i>Understatement on MRA side as the company had provided the necessary receipts as evidence of</i>

Source: EITI Reporting Templates

VIZARA								
FY 2024/2025								
Declared by company					Declared by Government		Difference	Comment
Payment Type / tax name	Date	Receipt No.	Amount in (MKW)	Name of the Government Entity receiving	Amount in (MKW)	Government Agency		
Corporate tax			1,335,095,247	MRA	932,300,888	MRA	402,794,359	USM
NRT			94,210,994	MRA	93,371,795	MRA	839,199	N/M
PAYE			142,891,526	MRA	169,976,025	MRA	(27,084,499)	USC
FBT			27,615,013	MRA	30,421,202	MRA	(2,806,188)	N/M
WHT			46,163,926	MRA	46,916,732	MRA	(752,806)	N/M
VAT			209,245,597	MRA	359,336,167	MRA	(150,090,570)	USC
							-	
DIV TAX	11/2/2024	RC2430700000440	210,120,000	MRA	210,120,000	MRA	-	
CUSTOMS AND EXERCISE			-	MRA	81,207,751	MRA	(81,207,751)	USC
OTHER MATERIAL PAYMENTS			-	MRA	9,285,000	MRA	(9,285,000)	USC
Others- Penalties			128,026,622	MRA		MRA	128,026,622	
							-	
TEVET LEVY			21,883,206	TEVETA	19,361,061.07	TEVETA	2,522,145	
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,215,252,130</b>		<b>1,952,296,620</b>		<b>262,955,511</b>	
<b>Comments</b>								
NM	<i>The difference is not material to warrant further investigation</i>							
USC	<i>Understatement on company side hence no need for adjustment on Government side.</i>							
USM	<i>Understatement on MRA side as the company had provided the necessary receipts as evidence of</i>							

Source: EITI Reporting Templates

Declared by company					Declared by Government		Difference	Comment
Payment Type / tax name	Date	Receipt No.	Amount in (MKW)	Name of the Government Entity receiving	Amount in (MKW)	Government Agency		
FBT			70,720,130	MRA		MRA	70,720,130	
Royalties and fees			-	MMRA	79,339	MMRA	(79,339)	US
IMPORT VAT			3,875,780,232	MRA		MRA	3,875,780,232	
VAT			1,451,077,237	MRA		MRA	1,451,077,237	
NRT			81,005,103	MRA		MRA	81,005,103	
PAYE			637,092,667	MRA		MRA	637,092,667	
PROV. TAX			874,861,759	MRA		MRA	874,861,759	
WHT			372,639,178	MRA		MRA	372,639,178	
TEVET LEVY			9,965,285	TEVETA	9,313,339	TEVETA	651,947	N/M
<b>Total</b>			<b>7,373,141,593</b>		<b>9,392,678</b>			
<b>Comments</b>								
US	<i>Understatement on company side hence no need for adjustment on Government side.</i>							
TD	<i>Some of the balance was reported by the company already in the previous financial year but not</i>							

Declared by company					Declared by Government		Difference	Comment
Payment Type / tax name	Date	Receipt No.	Amount in (MKW)	Name of the Government Entity receiving	Amount in (MKW)	Government Agency		
FBT			57,656,189	MRA		MRA	57,656,189	
Royalties and fees			-	MMRA	20,000	MMRA	(20,000)	US
IMPORT VAT			4,498,914,057	MRA		MRA	4,498,914,057	
TEVET LEVY			-	TEVETA	10,006,031.04	TEVETA	(10,006,031)	on company
VAT			2,284,538,663	MRA		MRA		
NRT			3,322,708	MRA		MRA		
PAYE			676,195,832	MRA		MRA		
PROV. TAX			3,758,584,736	MRA		MRA		
WHT			998,485,354	MRA		MRA		
<b>Total</b>			<b>12,277,697,539</b>		<b>10,026,031</b>		<b>4,546,544,214</b>	
<b>Comments</b>								
NM	<i>The difference is not material to warrant further investigation</i>							
US	<i>Understatement on company side hence no need for adjustment on Government side.</i>							
TD	<i>Some of the balance was reported by the company already in the previous financial year but not</i>							

Declared by company					Declared by Government		Difference	Comment
Payment Type / tax name	Date	Receipt No.	Amount in (MKW)	Name of the Government Entity receiving	Amount in (MKW)	Government Agency		
FBT			57,656,189	MRA		MRA	57,656,189	
Royalties and fees			-	MMRA	20,000	MMRA	(20,000)	US
IMPORT VAT			4,498,914,057	MRA		MRA	4,498,914,057	
TEVET LEVY			-	TEVETA	10,006,031.04	TEVETA	(10,006,031)	on company
VAT			2,284,538,663	MRA		MRA		
NRT			3,322,708	MRA		MRA		
PAYE			676,195,832	MRA		MRA		
PROV. TAX			3,758,584,736	MRA		MRA		
WHT			998,485,354	MRA		MRA		
<b>Total</b>			<b>12,277,697,539</b>		<b>10,026,031</b>		<b>4,546,544,214</b>	
<b>Comments</b>								
NM	<i>The difference is not material to warrant further investigation</i>							
US	<i>Understatement on company side hence no need for adjustment on Government side.</i>							
TD	<i>Some of the balance was reported by the company already in the previous financial year but not</i>							

Sovereign Services FY 2023/2024								
Declared by company					Declared by Government		Difference	Comment
Payment Type / tax name	Date	Receipt No.	Amount in (MKW)	Name of the Government Entity receiving	Amount in (MKW)	Government Agency		
ROTALTIES			1,656,614	DOM/MMRA	679,776	DOM/MMRA	976,838	USG
ANNUAL GROUND RENT			18,410,838	DOM/MMRA	1,395,400	DOM/MMRA	17,015,438	USG
APPLICATION FEES			1,400,000	DOM/MMRA	470,000	DOM/MMRA	930,000	USG
Non-resident tax			55,489,377	MRA	55,489,377	MRA	-	
Withholding tax on payments			56,850,407	MRA	56,850,407	MRA	-	
Pay As You Earn "PAYE"			329,077,373	MRA	329,077,373	MRA	-	
Fringe Benefits Tax			19,614,310	MRA	19,614,310	MRA	-	
VAT			-	MRA	389,478	MRA	(389,478)	NM
Other material payments			-	MRA	285,000	MRA	(285,000)	NM
TEVET LEVY	3/12/2024		10,349,428	TEVETA				
	3/25/2024		1,323,077	TEVETA	11,672,506	TEVETA	-	
Customs duty/ Excise Tax	15/09/2023		129,445	MRA	129,837	MRA	129,445	NM
							-	
<b>Total</b>			<b>494,300,870</b>		<b>476,053,465</b>		<b>18,377,242</b>	
<b>Comments</b>								
NM	<i>Not material to warrant further investigation</i>							
USG	<i>Understatement on DOM/MMRA side hence need for adjustment on Government side.</i>							

Sovereign Services FY 2024/2025								
Declared by company					Declared by Government		Difference	Comment
Payment Type / tax name	Date	Receipt No.	Amount in (MKW)	Name of the Government Entity receiving	Amount in (MKW)	Government Agency		
ROTALTIES, Ground Rent and Application Fees			34,823,786	DOM	32,850,775	DOM	1,973,011	UD
Inspection/Identification			80,000	GSD	80,000	GSD	-	
Non-resident tax			273,901,083	MRA	273,901,083	MRA	-	
Pay As You Earn "PAYE"			546,233,142	MRA	546,233,142	MRA	-	
Withholding tax on payments			620,926,903	MRA	620,926,903	MRA	-	
Fringe Benefits Tax			36,924,707	MRA	36,924,707	MRA	-	
VAT			-	MRA	21,223,754	MRA	(21,223,754)	US
Other material payments to MRA			-	MRA	3,090,000	MRA	(3,090,000)	US
TEVET LEVY	21/03/2025		19,024,407	TEVETA	19,024,407	TEVETA	-	
Customs duty/ Excise Tax			18,394,902	MRA	12,238,592	MRA	-	
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,550,308,930</b>		<b>1,566,493,363</b>		<b>(22,340,743)</b>	
<b>Comments</b>								
UD	<i>Understatement on MMRA side hence need for adjustment on Government side.</i>							
US	<i>Understatement on company side hence no need for adjustment on Government side.</i>							

Fortune Hills FY 2024/2025 & FY 2023/2024								
Declared by company					Declared by Government		Difference	Comment
Payment Type / tax name	Date	Receipt No.	Amount in (MKW)	Name of the Government Entity receiving	Amount in (MKW)	Government Agency		
<b>FY 2023/2024</b>								
Pay As You Earn "PAYE"			<b>3,363,000</b>	MRA	3,363,000	MRA	-	
<b>FY 2023/2024</b>								
Pay As You Earn "PAYE"			<b>9,930,000</b>	MRA	9,930,000	MRA	-	
<b>Total</b>			<b>13,293,000</b>		<b>13,293,000</b>		<b>-</b>	

Rukuru Mining FY 2024/2025 & FY 2023/2024										
Declared by company					Declared by Government		Difference	Comment		
Payment Type / tax name	Date	Receipt No.	Amount in (MKW)	Name of the Government Entity receiving	Amount in (MKW)	Government Agency				
<b>FY 2023/2024</b>										
Corporate tax paid			52,806,416	MRA		MRA	52,806,416		NRT- MRA	
Pay As You Earn "PAYE"			72,082,841	MRA		MRA	72,082,841		NRT- MRA	
Withholding tax on payments			18,315,941	MRA		MRA	18,315,941		NRT- MRA	
Fringe Benefits Tax			561,600	MRA		MRA	561,600		NRT- MRA	
Value Add Tax (VAT)			277,445,251	MRA		MRA	277,445,251		NRT- MRA	
							-			
TEVET LEVY			2,038,409	TEVETA	2,137,877	TEVETA	(99,468)		NM	
							-			
							-			
<b>FY 2024/2025</b>										
Corporate tax paid			49,710,212	MRA	47,000,000	MRA	2,710,212			
Pay As You Earn "PAYE"			139,106,059	MRA	145,830,478	MRA	(6,724,420)		PR	
Withholding tax on payments			22,145,160	MRA	15,788,592	MRA	6,356,568		US	
Fringe Benefits Tax			784,350	MRA	784,350	MRA	-			
Value Add Tax (VAT)			450,138,190	MRA	261,951,088	MRA	188,187,103		US	
Customs duty / Excise Tax			-	MRA	1,486,513	MRA	(1,486,513)		PR	
Other MRA payments			-	MRA	225,000	MRA	(225,000)		PR	
TEVET LEVY			4,422,187	TEVETA	4,593,856	TEVETA	(171,669)		NM	
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,089,556,617</b>		<b>479,797,754</b>		<b>609,758,863</b>			
<b>Comments</b>										
NM	The difference is not material to warrant further investigation									
NRT- MRA	At the time of this reconciliation, there was no reporting template from the MRA									
PR	The amount was disclosed by the company in the previous period. Cut off being an issue.									
US	This is an understatement on the MRA side hence need for an adjustment on the revenue statement.									

Mchenga Coal Mine FY 2023/2024								
Declared by company					Declared by Government		Difference	Comment
Payment Type / tax name	Date	Receipt No.	Amount in (MKW)	Name of the Government Entity receiving	Amount in (MKW)	Government Agency		
<b>FY 2023/2024</b>								
VAT	22/10/2023	RC2330000002789	2,190,780	MRA	<b>2,190,780</b>	MRA	-	
VAT	22/03/2024	RC2410700004761	10,434,732	MRA		MRA	10,434,732	NI
			<b>12,625,512</b>					
PAYE	12/04/2023	RC2313600001659	770,399	MRA	770,399	MRA	-	
PAYE	12/05/2023	RC23165000020133	518,918	MRA		MRA	518,918	N/M
PAYE	12/06/2023	RC23192000008982	457,781	MRA	457,781	MRA	-	
PAYE	12/07/2023	RC2322600010691	464,831	MRA	464,831	MRA	-	
PAYE	12/08/2023	RC2325801008542	449,759	MRA	449,759	MRA	-	
PAYE	12/10/2023	RC2331800007530	686,456	MRA	686,456	MRA	-	
PAYE	12/11/2023	RC2334900001194	683,951	MRA	683,951	MRA	-	
PAYE	12/12/2023	RC2401600004869	720,077	MRA	720,077	MRA	-	
PAYE	12/01/2024	RC2405400000014	661,601	MRA	661,601	MRA	-	
PAYE	12/02/2024	RC2407500007238	1,126,270	MRA	1,126,270	MRA	-	
PAYE	12/04/2024	RC2410700004747	1,167,175	MRA	1,167,175	MRA	-	
			<b>7,707,219</b>					
WHT	22/05/2024	RC2413600001656	201,014	MRA		MRA	201,014	NI
WHT	22/09/2024	RC2328601008255	191,442	MRA		MRA	191,442	NI
WHT	22/12/2023	RC2431900002098	772,420	MRA		MRA	772,420	NI
WHT	23/01/2024	RC2334900001217	201,014	MRA	201,014	MRA	-	
WHT	1/23/2024	RC2402400006466	1,802,575	MRA	1,802,575	MRA	-	
			<b>3,168,466</b>					
Royalties			<b>24,506,544</b>	MMRA/DOM	0	MMRA/DOM	24,506,544	
Tevete levy	12/12/2023	0000000000000024256	4,000,000	TEVETA				
Tevete levy	3/31/2024	0000000000000024414	4,500,000	TEVETA				
			8,500,000	TEVETA	12,552,596	TEVETA	4,447,404	US/TD
<b>Total</b>			<b>88,508,938</b>		<b>23,935,267</b>		<b>41,072,474</b>	
<b>Comments</b>								
NM	The difference is not material to warrant further investigation							
NI	Understatement on MRA side as the company has supporting receipts - MRA to make an ammendment							
US/TD	Understatement on the MDA side hence need for adjustment on Government side.							

ZALCO								
FY 2024/2025 & FY 2023/2024								
Declared by company					Declared by Government		Difference	Comment
Payment Type / tax name	Date	Receipt No.	Amount in (MKW)	Name of the Government Entity receiving	Amount in (MKW)	Government Agency		
<b>FY 2023/2024</b>								
Royalties paid			3,353,065	DOM	3,353,065	DOM	-	
Inspection/Identification			190,690	GSD	190,690	GSD	-	
NRT					-		-	
Pay As You Earn "PAYE"			23,947,571	MRA	37,393,030	MRA	(13,445,459)	
Withholding tax on payments			555,275	MRA	5,719,656	MRA	(5,164,381)	
Value Add Tax (VAT)			17,586,964	MRA	104,939,062	MRA	(87,352,098)	
Customs duty / Excise Tax			-	MRA	699,414	MRA	(699,414)	
FBT			-	MRA	85,500	MRA	(85,500)	
Other material payments to MRA			440,000	MRA	835,000	MRA	(395,000)	
			<b>46,073,565</b>		<b>153,215,417</b>		<b>(107,141,852)</b>	
<b>FY 2024/2025</b>								
Royalties paid			31,010,678	DOM	31,010,678	DOM	-	
Annual Charges / Ground rent			139,000	DOM	139,000	DOM	-	
Lab analysis/ Sample analysis/ Seismic data/ Chemical analysis			528,000	GSD	528,000	GSD	-	
Inspection/Identification			1,986,850	GSD	1,986,850	GSD	-	
Corporate tax paid			180,464,822	MRA	15,150,704	MRA	165,314,119	
Pay As You Earn "PAYE"			102,999,900	MRA	-	MRA	102,999,900	
Withholding tax on payments			8,049,250	MRA	3,151,603	MRA	4,897,647	
Fringe Benefits Tax			1,779,942	MRA	105,000	MRA	1,674,942	
Value Add Tax (VAT)			190,402,594	MRA	4,466,229	MRA	185,936,366	
Customs duty / Excise Tax			5,255,883	MRA	-	MRA	5,255,883	
Other material payments to MRA			3,855,000	MRA	-	MRA	3,855,000	
TEVET LEVY			4,645,543	TEVETA	-	TEVETA	4,645,543	
<b>Total</b>			<b>623,264,592</b>		<b>362,968,897</b>		<b>260,295,695</b>	
<b>Comments</b>								
NM	The difference is not material to warrant further investigation							
US	Understatement on company side hence no need for adjustment on Government side.							
TD	Some of the balance was reported by the company already in the previous financial year but not							

TOTAL LANDCARE								
FY 2023/2024								
Declared by company					Declared by Government		Difference	Comment
Payment Type / tax name	Date	Receipt No.	Amount in (MKW)	Name of the Government Entity receiving	Amount in (MKW)	Government Agency		
<b>FY 2023/2024</b>								
Sale of logs			115,820,000	DOF	18,000,000	DOF	97,820,000	MI
							-	
PAYE			1,486,578	MRA	562,547,731	MRA	(561,061,153)	AB
FBT			306,783	MRA	10,082,700	MRA	(9,775,917)	AB
WHT			-	MRA	107,335,541	MRA	(107,335,541)	AB
VAT			-	MRA	1,702,432	MRA	(1,702,432)	AB
Customs duty/ Excise Tax			-	MRA	3,237,601	MRA	(3,237,601)	AB
Other MRA payments			-	MRA	375,000	MRA	(375,000)	AB
TEVET LEVY			78,889	TEVETA	17,023,934	TEVETA	(16,945,046)	TL
							-	
							-	
<b>FY 2024/2025</b>								
Sale of logs			566,345,443	DOF	18,000,000	DOF	548,345,443	MI
							-	
PAYE			10,970,110	MRA	249,087,629	MRA	(238,117,519)	AB
WHT			76,416	MRA	87,227,897	MRA	(87,151,481)	AB
FBT			339,390	MRA	5,854,927	MRA	(5,515,537)	AB
VAT			-	MRA	21,980,713	MRA	(21,980,713)	AB
CUSTOMS/EXERCISE			-	MRA	37,646,159	MRA	(37,646,159)	AB
TEVET LEVY			587,898	TEVETA	26,000,750	TEVETA	(25,412,852)	TL
<b>Total</b>			<b>696,011,507</b>		<b>1,166,103,015</b>		<b>(470,091,508)</b>	
<b>Comments</b>								
NM	The difference is not material to warrant further investigation							
MI	This is an understatement on the DoF side as the company has provided all receipts. It is our understanding that the Department had challenges with the system documents and the data provided was through manual							
AB	Company's balance relates to the only component related to the forest sectors whilst that for MRA relates to the entire operations of TLC.							
TL	Company's balance relates to the other departments and not only related to the mining element.							

SHAYONA FY 2024/2025 & FY 2023/2024										
Declared by company					Declared by Government		Difference	Comment		
Payment Type / tax name	Date	Receipt No.	Amount in (MKW)	Name of the Government Entity receiving	Amount in (MKW)	Government Agency				
<b>FY 2023/2024</b>										
Royalties paid			56,071,457	DOM		DOM	56,071,457	USM		
License Fees			4,500,000	DOM		DOM	4,500,000	USM		
Annual Charges / Ground rent			3,296,135	DOM		DOM	3,296,135	USM		
							-			
Corporate tax paid			4,851,787,731	MRA		MRA	4,851,787,731	USMRA		
Other payments				MRA	13,185,000	MRA	(13,185,000)			
Non-resident tax			492,891,337	MRA	254,447,618	MRA	238,443,720	USMRA		
Pay As You Earn "PAYE"			252,411,332	MRA	252,411,332	MRA	(1)	OK		
Withholding tax on payments			165,433,484	MRA	165,433,484	MRA	-	OK		
Fringe Benefits Tax			90,897,956	MRA	90,897,956	MRA	-	OK		
Dividend Tax			1,486,111,111	MRA	1,486,111,111	MRA	-	OK		
Value Add Tax (VAT)			7,952,812,841	MRA	10,778,964,073	MRA	(2,826,151,232)	CUT		
Customs duty / Excise Tax			579,037,584	MRA	688,741,783	MRA	(109,704,199)	CUT		
							-			
TEVET LEVY			21,956,208	TEVETA	21,956,208	TEVETA	-			
							-			
			<b>15,957,207,175</b>		<b>13,752,148,565</b>		<b>2,205,058,610</b>			
<b>FY 2024/2025</b>										
Royalties paid			100,899,288	DOM		DOM	100,899,288	USM		
License Fees			2,482,905	DOM		DOM	2,482,905	USM		
Annual Charges / Ground rent			4,503,635	DOM		DOM	4,503,635	USM		
							-			
Corporate tax paid			22,942,097,706	MRA	20,000,000,000	MRA	2,942,097,706	USMRA		
Other payments			-	MRA	28,825,000	MRA	(28,825,000)	UC		
Non-resident tax			1,174,480,513	MRA	1,371,414,726	MRA	(196,934,213)	USMRA		
Pay As You Earn "PAYE"			329,340,273	MRA	329,340,273	MRA	-	OK		
Withholding tax on payments			406,220,211	MRA	425,920,582	MRA	(19,700,371)	UC		
Fringe Benefits Tax			120,045,380	MRA	239,673,949	MRA	(119,628,569)	UC		
Dividend Tax			2,333,333,334	MRA	2,333,333,334	MRA	-	OK		
Value Add Tax (VAT)			18,175,597,186	MRA	22,179,114,747	MRA	(4,003,517,560)	UC		
TEVET LEVY			24,966,475	TEVETA	24,966,475	TEVETA	-	OK		
<b>Total</b>			<b>45,613,966,907</b>		<b>46,932,589,086</b>		<b>(1,318,622,179)</b>			
<b>Comments</b>										
USMRA	The MRA analysis had left this out hence need for an adjustment									
UC	Understatement on company side hence no need for adjustment on Government side.									
USM	Understatement on MMRA side as the company provided receipts details.									

RAIPLY FY 2024/2025 & FY 2023/2024										
Declared by company					Declared by Government		Difference	Comment		
Payment Type / tax name	Date	Receipt No.	Amount in (MKW)	Name of the Government Entity receiving	Amount in (MKW)	Government Agency				
<b>FY 2023/2024</b>										
Corporate tax paid			1,045,376,064	MRA		MRA	1,045,376,064	USMRA		
Non-resident tax			227,456,099	MRA	227,456,099	MRA	0	OK		
Pay As You Earn "PAYE"			1,079,125,319	MRA	1,008,651,641	MRA	70,473,678	USMRA		
Withholding tax on payments			95,533,937	MRA	77,810,568	MRA	17,723,369	USMRA		
Fringe Benefits Tax			53,718,084	MRA	53,718,084	MRA	0	OK		
Value Add Tax (VAT)			4,917,042,839	MRA	4,110,476,983	MRA	806,565,856	USMRA		
Customs duty / Excise Tax			483,423,558	MRA	494,237,399	MRA	(10,813,841)	NM		
							-			
sale of logs			-	DOF	1,837,000,017	DOF	(1,837,000,017)	UC		
sale of dead wood			-	DOF	256,777,999	DOF	(256,777,999)	UC		
land rental (concession fees)			-	DOF	207,301,720	DOF	(207,301,720)	UC		
TEVET LEVY			47,363,685	TEVETA	47,363,685	TEVETA	0			
			<b>7,949,039,585</b>		<b>8,320,794,194</b>		<b>(371,754,609)</b>			
<b>FY 2024/2025</b>										
Corporate tax paid			1,100,000,000	MRA	600,000,000	MRA	500,000,000	USMRA		
Non-resident tax			176,457,969	MRA	176,457,969	MRA	0	OK		
Pay As You Earn "PAYE"			1,209,590,337	MRA	1,336,319,675	MRA	(126,729,338)	UC		
Withholding tax on payments			142,766,245	MRA	156,117,856	MRA	(13,351,611)	UC		
Fringe Benefits Tax			95,889,199	MRA	222,331,777	MRA	(126,442,578)	UC		
Value Add Tax (VAT)			5,710,722,658	MRA	5,878,232,626	MRA	(167,509,968)	UC		
Customs duty / Excise Tax/Other			688,108,304	MRA	439,793,660	MRA	248,314,644	USMRA		
							-			
sale of logs			-	DOF	2,092,348,052	DOF	(2,092,348,052)	UC		
sale of dead wood			-	DOF	292,470,846	DOF	(292,470,846)	UC		
land rental (concession fees)			-	DOF	236,110,000	DOF	(236,110,000)	UC		
TEVET LEVY			61,757,948	TEVETA	61,757,948	TEVETA	0			
<b>Total</b>			<b>9,185,292,660</b>		<b>11,491,940,408</b>		<b>(2,306,647,748)</b>			
<b>Comments</b>										
UC	<i>This is an understatement on the company side hence no need to adjust the Government</i>									
USMRA	<i>The MRA analysis had left this out hence need for an adjustment</i>									
NM	<i>Balance is not material to warrant further investigation</i>									

TERRASTONE FY 2024/2025 & FY 2023/2024								
Declared by company					Declared by Government		Difference	Comment
Payment Type / tax name	Date	Receipt No.	Amount in (MKW)	Name of the Government Entity receiving	Amount in (MKW)	Government Agency		
<b>FY 2023/2024</b>								
Royalties paid			163,569,796	DOM	163,406,227	DOM	163,570	
Annual Charges / Ground rent			1,000,000	DOM	1,000,000	DOM	-	
Other material payments to the Department			102,500	DOM	102,500	DOM	-	
other			147,856	GSD	147,856	GSD	-	
Corporate tax paid			217,084,116	MRA	214,913,275	MRA	2,170,841	N/M
Non-resident tax			300,000	MRA	297,000	MRA	3,000	N/M
Pay As You Earn 'PAYE'			157,851,115	MRA	156,272,604	MRA	1,578,511	N/M
Withholding tax on payments			34,620,285	MRA	34,274,082	MRA	346,203	N/M
Fringe Benefits Tax			5,449,410	MRA	5,394,916	MRA	54,494	N/M
Dividend Tax			-	MRA		MRA		
Value Add Tax (VAT)			142,124,270	MRA	140,703,027	MRA	1,421,243	N/M
Customs duty / Excise Tax			138,874,217	MRA	137,485,474	MRA	1,388,742	N/M
TEVET LEVY			4,116,194	TEVETA	14,919,496	TEVETA	(10,803,303)	UC
			<b>865,239,758</b>		<b>868,916,456.58</b>		<b>(3,676,698.87)</b>	

<b>FY 2024/2025</b>									
Royalties paid			241,058,710	DOM	-	DOM	241,058,710	USMRA	
Annual Charges / Ground rent			135,500	DOM	-	DOM	135,500	N/M	
Other material payments to the Department			270,000	DOM	-	DOM	270,000	N/M	
Pay As You Earn "PAYE" and Corporate tax			469,249,801	MRA	437,401,934	MRA	31,847,867		
NRT			-	MRA	5,211,948	MRA			
Withholding tax on payments			25,631,335	MRA	164,777,935	MRA	(139,146,601)	UC	
Fringe Benefits Tax			14,061,834	MRA	41,861,436	MRA	(27,799,601)	UC	
Value Add Tax (VAT)			108,778,659	MRA	427,256,226	MRA	(318,477,567)	UC	
Customs duty / Excise Tax/Other			135,973,514	MRA	34,368,743	MRA	101,604,771	USMRA	
TEVET LEVY			7,463,013	TEVETA	20,379,595	TEVETA	(12,916,583)	UC	
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,002,622,367</b>		<b>1,131,257,818</b>				
<b>Comments</b>									
UC			<i>This is an understatement on the company side hence no need to adjust the Government revenues</i>						
USMRA			<i>The MRA analysis had left this out hence need for an adjustment</i>						
NM			<i>Balance is not material to warrant further investigation</i>						

CEMENT PRODUCTS								
FY 2024/2025 & FY 2023/2024								
Declared by company					Declared by Government		Difference	Comment
Payment Type / tax name	Date	Receipt No.	Amount in (MKW)	Name of the Government Entity receiving	Amount in (MKW)	Government Agency		
<b>FY 2023/2024</b>								
Royalties paid			78,228,972	DOMMMRA	61,784,841	DOMMMRA	16,444,132	USMRA
Application fees			-		270,000	DOMMMRA	(270,000)	NM
Pay As You Earn "PAYE"			257,645,956	MRA	252,493,037.12	MRA	5,152,919	N/M
Withholding tax on payments			97,361,406	MRA	95,414,177.49	MRA	1,947,228	N/M
Value Add Tax (VAT)			4,521,379,014	MRA	4,516,857,635.34	MRA	4,521,379	N/M
							-	
<b>FY 2024/2025</b>								
Royalties paid			146,172,546	DOMMMRA	135,706,749	DOMMMRA	10,465,797	USMRA
							-	
Pay As You Earn "PAYE"			362,627,853	MRA	264,929,065	MRA	97,698,787	USMRA
Withholding tax on payments			75,973,342	MRA	57,144,423	MRA	18,828,919	USMRA
VAT, Customs duty / Excise Tax			7,849,053,357	MRA	7,388,008,021	MRA	461,045,336	USMRA
<b>Total</b>			<b>13,388,442,446</b>		<b>12,772,607,949</b>		<b>615,834,497</b>	
<b>Comments</b>								
USMRA	Understatement on the part of MRA as the company							
NM	The difference is not material to warrant further investigation							

## 8.0 ANALYSIS OF REPORTED DATA

### 8.1 ANALYSIS OF TOTAL REVENUE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR

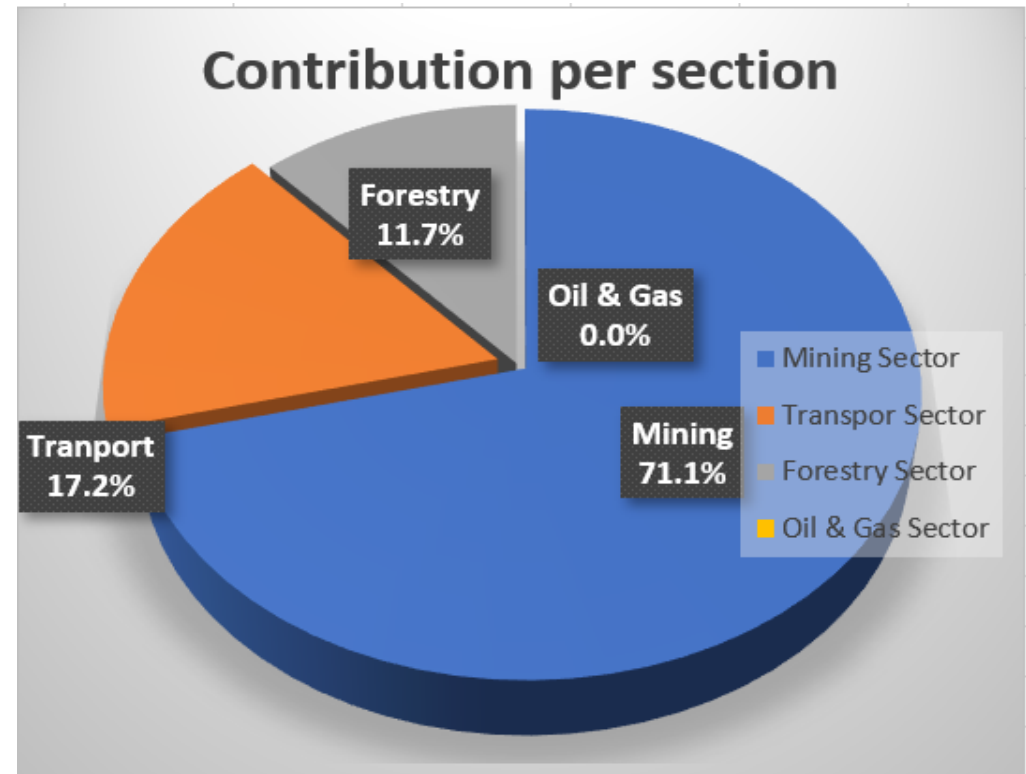
#### Financial year 2023/2024

The analysis of Government revenues by sector indicates that the mining sector accounted for 71.1% of the total extractive revenues during the period, followed by the transport and Forestry sectors which accounted for 17.2% and 11.7% respectively, of the total extractive revenues. The table below shows the contribution of each sector:

*Table 39 (a): Analysis of total revenues by sector – financial year 2023/2024*

Sector	Reported Revenue MWK	% of total payments
Mining Sector	40,281,000,107	71.1%
Tranpor Sector	9,742,352,037	17.2%
Forestry Sector	6,617,174,449	11.7%
Oil & Gas Sector	-	0.0%
<b>Total extractive revenues</b>	<b>56,640,526,593</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: MWEITI Reporting Templates*



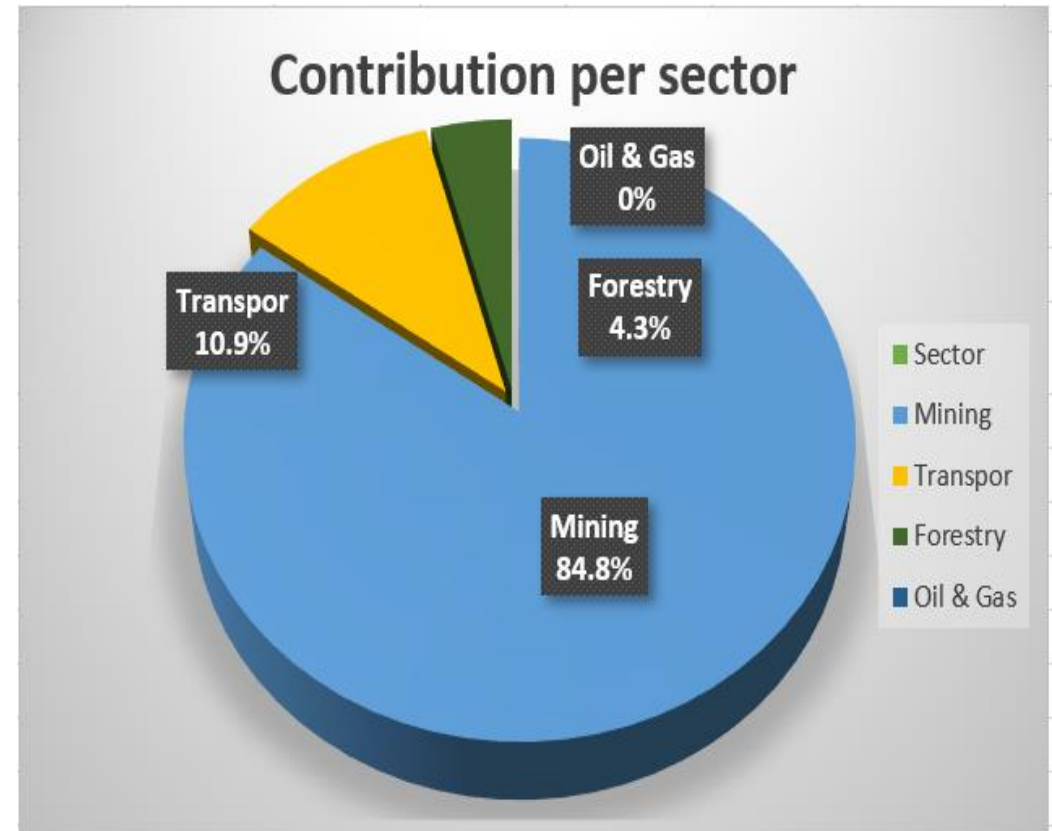
## 8.1 ANALYSIS OF TOTAL REVENUE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR (CONTINUED)

### Financial year 2024/2025

The analysis of Government revenues by sector indicates that the mining sector accounted for 84.8% of the total extractive revenues during the period, followed by the transport and Forestry sectors which accounted for 10.9% and 4% respectively, of the total extractive revenues. The table below shows the contribution of each sector:

*Table 39 (b): Analysis of total revenues by sector – financial year 2024/2025*

Sector	Reported Revenue MWK	% of total payments
Mining Sector	88,040,992,867	84.8%
Transpor Sector	11,324,995,162	10.9%
Forestry Sector	4,418,204,087	4.3%
Oil & Gas Sector	-	0.0%
<b>Total extractive revenues</b>	<b>103,784,192,116</b>	<b>100%</b>
<i>Source: MWEITI Reporting Templates</i>		



## 8.2 ANALYSIS OF TOTAL REVENUE CONTRIBUTION BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY

### 8.2.1 Analysis of revenues by Government Agency

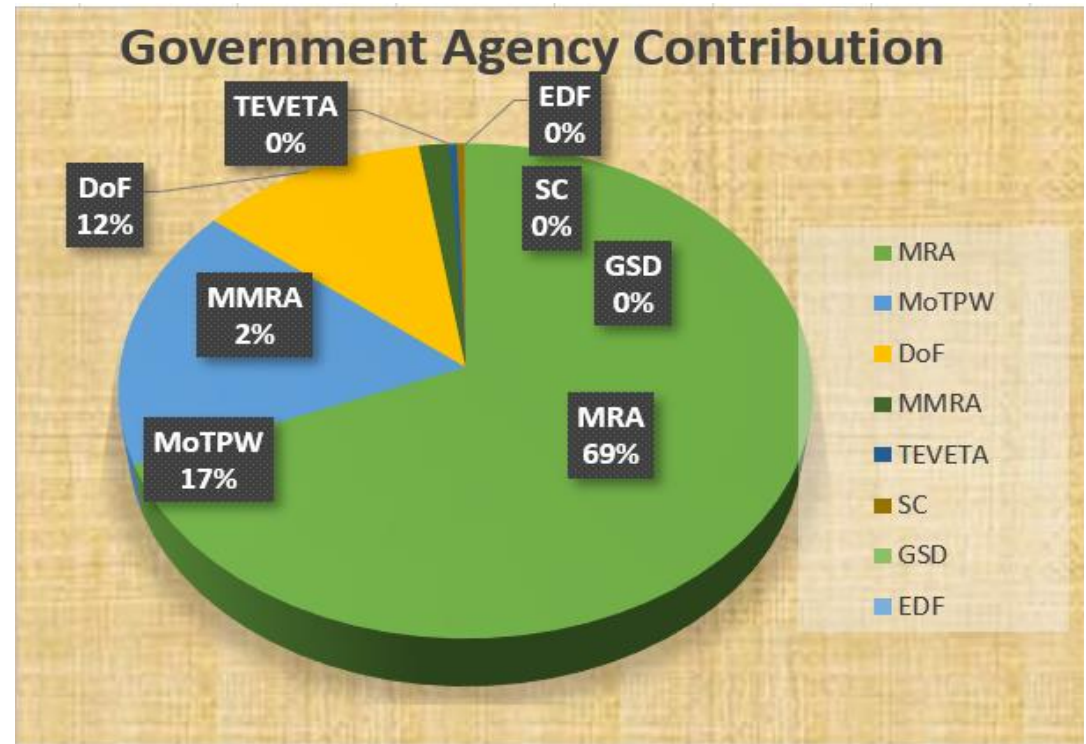
#### Financial year 2023/2024

During the financial year 2023/2024, MRA collected the largest amount of revenues accounting for 68.7% of total revenues, followed by the MoTPW 17.2% of total revenues as shown in the table below:

**Table 40 (a): Government Agencies' Contribution – financial year 2023/2024**

Government Agency	Reported Revenue MWK	% of total payments
MRA	38,936,644,018	68.7%
MoTPW	9,742,352,037	17.2%
DoF	6,617,174,449	11.7%
MMRA	869,845,767	1.5%
TEVETA	221,754,272	0.4%
SC	234,704,847	0.4%
GSD	9,360,000	0.0%
EDF	8,691,202	0.0%
<b>Total extractive revenues</b>	<b>56,640,526,593</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: EITI Reporting Templates



## 8.2 ANALYSIS OF TOTAL REVENUE CONTRIBUTION BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY (Continued)

### 8.2.1 Analysis of revenues by Government Agency (Continued)

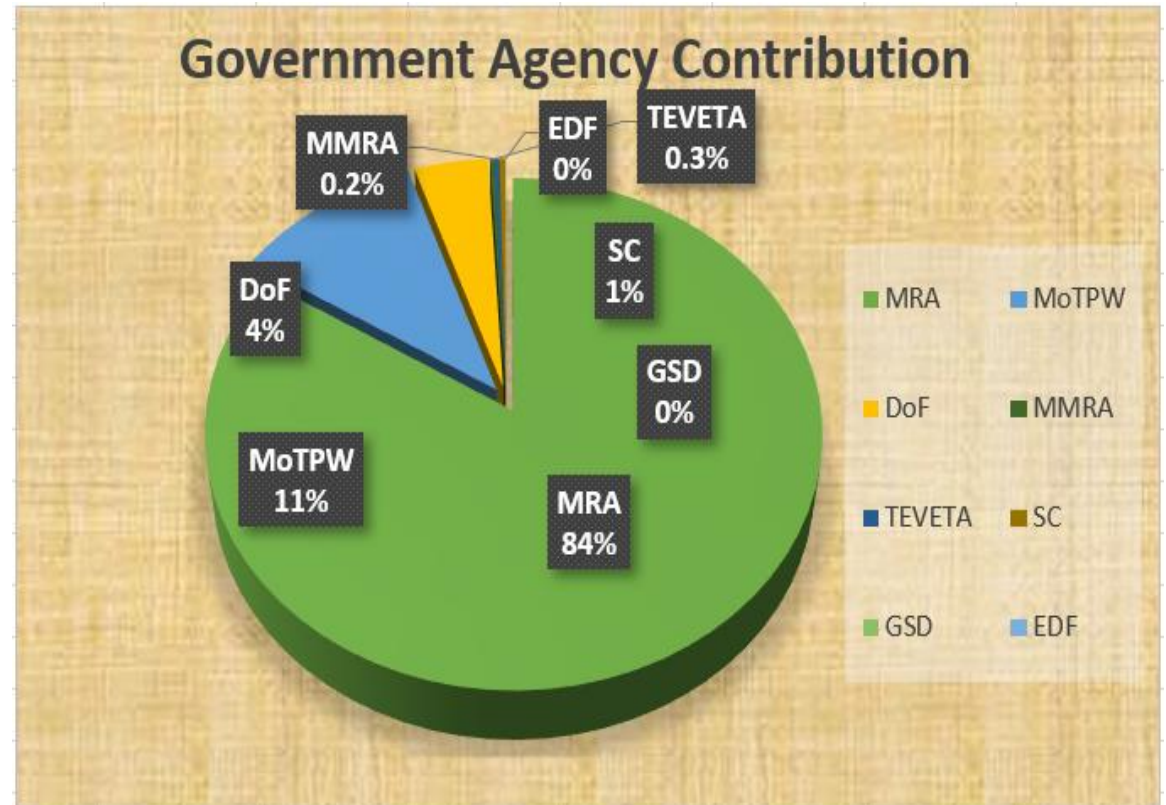
#### Financial year 2024/2025

During the financial year 2024/2025, MRA collected the largest amount of revenues accounting for 84.0% of total revenues, followed by the MoTPW 10.9% of total revenues as shown in the table below:

*Table 40 (b): Government Agencies' Contribution – financial year 2024/2025*

Government Agency	Reported Revenue MWK	% of total payments
MRA	87,130,307,164	84.0%
MoTPW	11,324,995,162	10.9%
DoF	4,418,204,087	4.3%
MMRA	233,532,247	0.2%
TEVETA	291,012,038	0.3%
SC	370,798,653	0.4%
GSD	11,232,000	0.0%
EDF	4,110,765	0.0%
<b>Total extractive revenues</b>	<b>103,784,192,116</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: EITI Reporting Templates



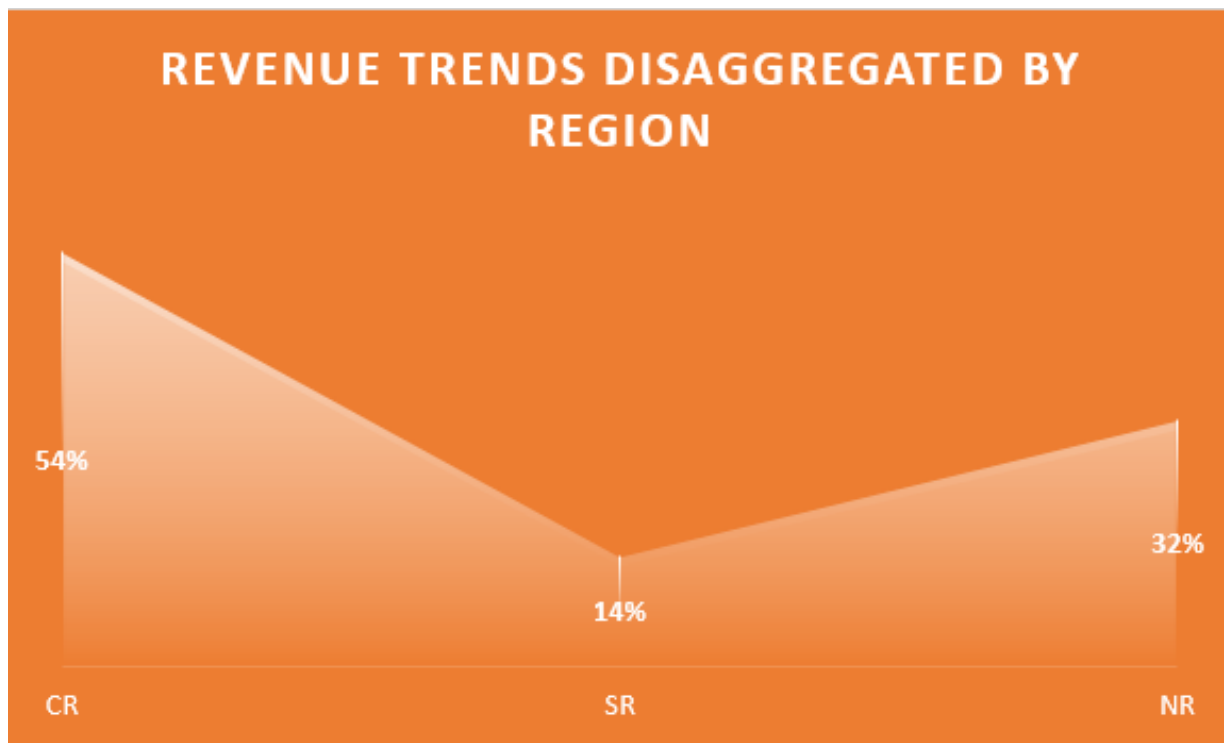
## 8.3 ANALYSIS OF TOTAL REVENUE CONTRIBUTION BY REGION

Table 41 (a): Revenue Data Disaggregated by Region – financial year 2023/2024

No:	Company Included in the Reconciliation Scope	Total Revenues MWK	Central Region (CR) MWK	Southern Region (SR) MWK	Northern Region (NR) MWK
1	Shayona Cement	22,703,685,403	22,703,685,403		
2	Cement Products Ltd	4,902,992,721		4,902,992,721	
3	Sealand Investments Ltd	719,087,813		719,087,813	
4	Lafarge Cement Company	698,524,178		698,524,178	
5	Sovereign Services	558,555,798	558,555,798		
6	Terrastone	313,115,610	313,115,610		
7	Lotus Africa Ltd	312,447,265			312,447,265
8	Mota Engil Ltd	307,362,860	307,362,860		
9	Master Stone Breakers	288,619,748	288,619,747.77		
10	Zalewa Agriculture Lime Company	234,321,328		234,321,328	
11	Kaziwiziwi Coal Mine Ltd	132,093,905			132,093,905
12	Fortune Hills Ltd.	39,756,900			39,756,900
13	Rukuru Mining Ltd	34,446,176			34,446,176
14	CPL Mchenga Coal	22,744,528			22,744,528
15	Zagaf Cement	9,093,598			9,093,598
16	Kasikizi Coal Mine	34,865,628			34,865,628
17	Raiply Malawi and Raiply EPZ Limited	12,653,488,211			12,653,488,211
18	Vizara Plantations	1,327,820,064			1,327,820,064
19	Total Land Care	360,529,062		360,529,062	
20	AKL Timbers Processing and Lord IT	45,190,516			45,190,516
	<b>Total</b>	<b>45,698,741,313</b>	<b>24,171,339,420</b>	<b>6,915,455,101</b>	<b>14,611,946,792</b>

Table 41 (a): Revenue Data Disaggregated by Region – financial year 2023/2024

Summary	Amount - MWK	% of total payments
CR	24,531,868,482	54%
SR	6,554,926,039	14%
NR	14,611,946,792	32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,698,741,313</b>	<b>100%</b>



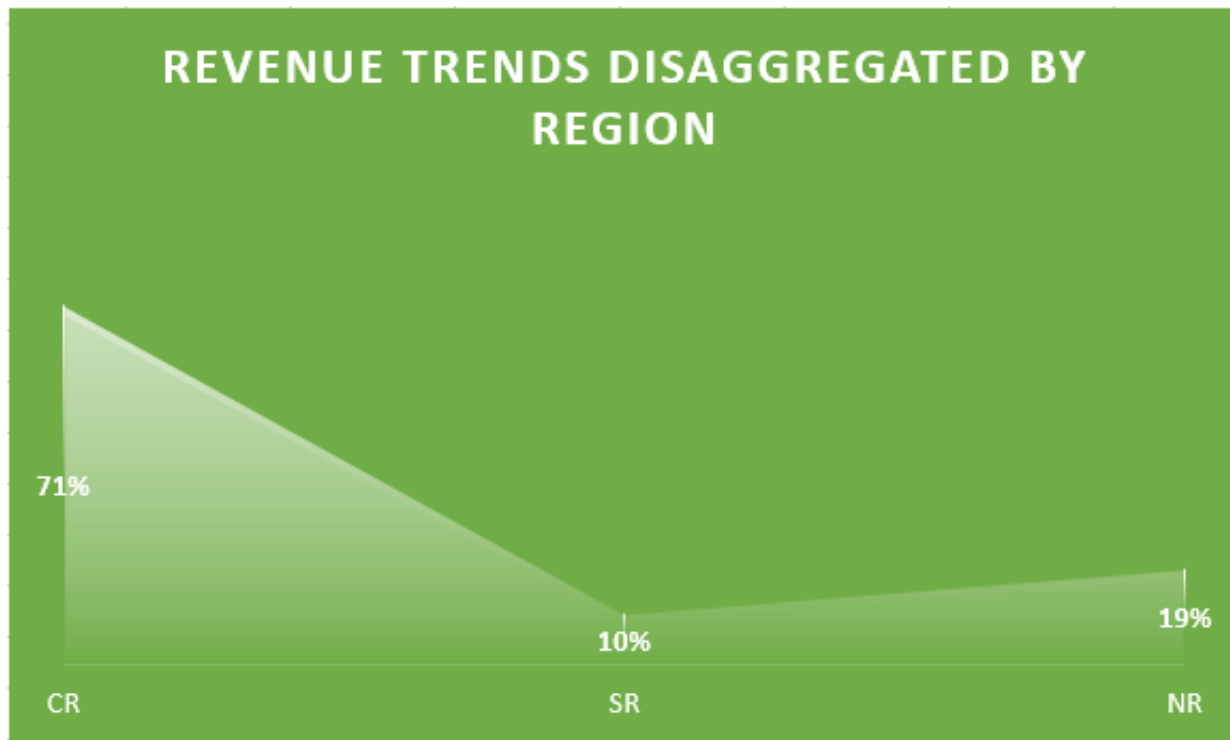
## 8.3 ANALYSIS OF TOTAL REVENUE CONTRIBUTION BY REGION (Continued)

Table 41 (b): Revenue Data Disaggregated by Region – financial year 2024/2025

No:	Company Included in the Reconciliation Scope	Total Revenues MWK	Central Region (CR) MWK	Southern Region (SR) MWK	Northern Region (NR) MWK
1	Shayona Cement	61,533,468,431	61,533,468,431		
2	Cement Products Ltd	7,739,126,156		7,739,126,156	
3	McCourt Mining Private Limited/Sovereign Services	1,508,251,558	1,508,251,558		
4	Lafarge Cement Company	1,182,477,869		1,182,477,869	
5	Lotus Africa Ltd	1,001,617,263			1,001,617,263
6	Master Stone Breakers	545,146,423	545,146,423		
7	Mota Engil Ltd	344,357,067	344,357,067		
8	Lime Company	211,750,108			211,750,108
9	Kaziwiziwi Coal Mine Ltd	141,145,856			141,145,856
10	Chilwa Minerals	8,787,000			8,787,000
11	Galaxy Minerals & Mining	7,066,569			7,066,569
12	East Africa Mining LTD	5,415,400			5,415,400
13	ROKON Mining ltd	8,227,431			8,227,431
14	Fortune Hills Ltd.	-			
15	Zagaf Cement	-			
16	Kasikizi Coal Mine	-			
17	Total Land Care	697,425,162	697,425,162		
18	Raiply Malawi and Raiply EPZ Limited	13,323,342,330			13,323,342,330
19	Vizara Plantations	2,084,716,659			2,084,716,659
20	AKL Timber Processing and Lord IT	224,654,613			224,654,613
	<b>Total</b>	<b>90,566,975,894</b>	<b>64,628,648,641</b>	<b>8,921,604,025</b>	<b>17,016,723,228</b>

Table 41 (b): Revenue Data Disaggregated by Region – financial year 2024/2025

Summary	Amount - MWK	% of total payments
CR	64,628,648,641	71%
SR	8,921,604,025	10%
NR	17,016,723,228	19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,566,975,894</b>	<b>100%</b>



## 8.4 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:

### 8.4.1 Unilateral Disclosure by Government Agency

#### (a) Oil & gas sector

Unilateral disclosures by MRA and MMRA for the Oil and Gas sector are as follows:

Company	MRA (in MWK)	MMRA/DoM (in MWK)	Total (in MWK)
<b>Financial Year 2023/2024 and 2024/2025</b>			
Pacific Oil Limited	-	-	-

There are currently no active players in the Oil & gas sector. The licences that were in existence a few years ago were relinquished.

#### (b) Transport sector

Unilateral disclosures by the Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MoTPW) covering the transport sector indicate net concessions received amounting MWK 9,742,352,037 for the financial year 2023/2024, MK 11,324,995,162 for the financial year 2024/2025 and MK 1,448,789,914 for the period April 2025 to December 2025. These amounts relate to receipt of concession fees from Vale Logistics Limited and CEAR Concession Agreements and the related bank interest. Coal revenue accounts for about 95% of the total revenue.

The revenues noted above relate to concession fees arising from the Concession Agreement between Vale Logistics Limited and CEAR and the Government of Malawi where these companies would transport coal from Moatize in Mozambique through Malawi to Nacala through a railway.

## (c) TEVETA

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>TPIN</u>	<b>FY 2022/2023 Levy including penalty MWK</b>	<b>FY 2023/2024 Levy including penalty MWK</b>	<b>FY 2024/2025 Levy including penalty MWK</b>
1	MASTER STONE BREAKERS		-	4,582,033	2,048,386
2	SHAYONNA CEMENT CORPORATION		12,927,493	21,956,208	24,966,475
3	LAFARGE CEMENT		7,411,794	9,313,339	10,006,031
4	OPTICHEM (2000) LTD		6,645,743	10,620,697	13,255,904
5	MOTA ENGIL ENGENHARIA		33,248,104	35,744,280	42,393,206
6	ZALEWA AGRIC. LIME COMPANY		-	3,662,668	-
7	CEMENT PRODUCTS		11,790,827	9,139,398	24,910,420
8	PALADIN (AFRICA) LTD(LOTUS AFRICA)		5,335,410	4,044,451	6,358,718
9	LISIKWA INVESTMENTS		-	-	-
10	DANTASIE MINING		-	-	-
11	MCHENGA COAL MINE	20136744	3,164,900	12,552,596	12,207,401
12	AKL TIMBERS	30298740	-	151,012	398,530
13	CONSOLIDATED TIMBER PROCESSING	30664256	-	-	-
14	TERRASTONE	20112570	11,554,797	14,919,496	20,379,595
15	RAK GAS MB45	20211835	-	-	117,988
16	HAMRA OIL	20210564	-	-	-
17	RAIPLY LTD	20154457	27,644,282	47,363,685	61,757,948
18	VIZARA PLANTATIONS	20138386	14,147,541	14,524,906	19,361,061
19	TOTAL LANDCARE	20160115	10,114,208	17,023,934	26,000,750
20	Sino hydro Corporation Limited		1,547,313	-	37,273
21	Nyala Mining Limited		287,920	411,132	591,363
22	RAIPLY EPZ Limited		-	-	-
23	Zhejiang Communications Construction Group Co Ltd		-	-	-
24	RUKULU MINING	20209319	1,788,242	2,137,877	4,593,856
25	Sovereign Services	20202123	7,325,412	11,672,506	19,024,407
26	VIZARA ECO TIMBER	20176021	-	1,934,054	2,602,725
27	Ilomba Granite		-	-	-
28	Mwalawanga Mining		-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>		<b>154,933,987</b>	<b>221,754,272</b>	<b>291,012,038</b>

Source: TEVETA, EITI Reporting templates

**(d) Mining sector**

Unilateral disclosures by the Mining and Minerals Regulatory Authority (MMRA) and MRA covering the mining sector are detailed as follows:

*Table 42 (a): Detail of unilateral disclosure by the Governments Agencies – financial year 2023/2024*

Company	MRA (in MWK)	MMRA/DoM (in MWK)	Total (in MWK)
Mount Carmel Construction Limited	1,066,391,630	110,750	1,066,502,380
Terrastone	802,456,724	129,398,535	931,855,259
Sawa Group Limited	643,729,488	1,907,041	645,636,529
China Civil Engineering Construction (MW) Limited	397,150,020	-	397,150,020
Zalewa Agriculture Lime Company	144,736,248	129,398,535	274,134,783
McCourt Mining Pty Limited -Registered as Sovereign Services With MRA	189,385,642	41,614,593	231,000,235
Transglobe Produce	202,632,950	-	202,632,950
Zunguziwa Quarry	184,703,333	2,748,230	187,451,563
Rukuru Mining Limited	156,157,675	9,372,258	165,529,932
China Railway 20 Bureau Group Corporation MWI Limited	126,120,660	50,000	126,170,660
SOS Construction Company	115,915,707	101,500	116,017,207
Sino Sky Industrial Company Ltd	85,242,867	18,184,090	103,426,957
World Of Granite	99,065,065	-	99,065,065
Globe Metals and Mining (Africa) Limited	97,055,537	-	97,055,537
Master Stone Breakers	38,349,484	51,165,300	89,514,784
Lancaster Exploration Limited	63,005,886	10,922,400	73,928,286
Sealand Investments Limited	59,671,749	-	59,671,749
Kaziwiziwi Coal Mine Ltd	40,293,825	-	40,293,825
Fortunate Hills	-	39,756,900	39,756,900
Mchenga Coal Mine	38,093,157	-	38,093,157
Oasis Furniture	32,348,671	-	32,348,671
Lime Company	24,070,552	3,215,216	27,285,768
Difference Construction	21,691,741	750,000	22,441,741
DDY General Dealers	21,691,741	-	21,691,741
ZZTH Wealth Company Limited	19,867,112	1,452,000	21,319,112
China Geo-Engineering Corporation	19,542,288	-	19,542,288
Strabag International Limited	16,310,926	-	16,310,926
Rocksizer Mining	-	15,641,079	15,641,079
GLOBE Metals and Mining Ltd	8,870,919	5,747,500	14,618,419
SRI SAI Mining Limited	1,497,500	12,008,050	13,505,550
SINO Ma Tobacco Co	11,264,306	-	11,264,306
Gift Master	9,691,866	-	9,691,866
MEAN Jalawe Coal Mine Ltd	9,397,670	-	9,397,670
MKA Exploration LTD	-	8,686,900	8,686,900
Gold Capital CO	-	8,400,100	8,400,100
Gold Capital CO	-	7,940,000	7,940,000
Rock Sizer Mining	-	7,344,809	7,344,809
Gold Ventures CO	-	7,225,000	7,225,000
Crown Minerals	-	6,000,000	6,000,000
LOWRY S. MBULO	4,881,140	-	4,881,140
Rocksizer Mining	-	4,455,241	4,455,241
Dantansie Mining LTD	-	3,735,827	3,735,827

Company	MRA (in MWK)	MMRA/DoM (in MWK)	Total (in MWK)
Dantansie Mining LTD	-	3,195,082	3,195,082
Bwanje Cement Company Limited	1,669,910	1,500,000	3,169,910
Dantansie Mining LTD	-	3,167,254	3,167,254
KGN Resources	-	2,970,000	2,970,000
ANT TRADERS	2,958,375	-	2,958,375
PSM INVESTMENTS	2,438,846	-	2,438,846
CILCON LTD	-	2,385,385	2,385,385
Rift Valley Mining Company (pty) Ltd	1,200,000	800,000	2,000,000
Cilcon LTD	-	1,872,643	1,872,643
CILCON LTD	-	1,835,622	1,835,622
Dantansie Mining LTD	-	1,804,085	1,804,085
Kulimba Mineral Res.	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
Cilcon LTD	-	1,487,530	1,487,530
Sung San Biz LTD	-	1,470,000	1,470,000
JOSEPH CHISALE	1,467,761	-	1,467,761
LYNAS AFRICA	1,415,085	-	1,415,085
TRINITY VENTURES INC.	-	1,150,000	1,150,000
Multi Trader LTD	-	1,149,100	1,149,100
Thabwa Quarry	-	1,092,078	1,092,078
Hama Mining LTD	-	1,050,000	1,050,000
Crown Minerals	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
KGN Resources	-	800,000	800,000
KGN Resources	-	800,000	800,000
Kulimba Cement LTD	-	750,000	750,000
O.G.Quarry	-	750,000	750,000
Paramount Holdings	-	750,000	750,000
ZZTH Wealth Company	-	750,000	750,000
CILCON	-	726,074	726,074
Shandong Luqiao Group Limited	725,799	-	725,799
CILCON	-	677,221	677,221
KGN Resources	-	550,000	550,000
CILCON	-	511,332	511,332
KGN Resources	-	500,000	500,000
ZZTH Wealth Company	-	500,000	500,000
Thabwa Quarry	-	443,118	443,118
CILCON	-	441,751	441,751
Armando A Ferreira	-	410,000	410,000
Plem Const LTD	-	381,264	381,264
CILCON LTD	-	302,510	302,510
FOX Engineering LTD	-	300,000	300,000
MKA Exploration LTD	-	300,000	300,000
Royal Gems & Jewels	-	297,800	297,800
Lake Valley Minerals	-	288,250	288,250
Lake Valley Minerals	-	276,920	276,920
Lake Valley Minerals	-	275,000	275,000
Green EXPLORATION LTD	-	250,000	250,000
KGN Resources	-	250,000	250,000
MBI Mining Group LTD	-	250,000	250,000
NGX Exploration ltd	-	250,000	250,000
NGX Exploration ltd	-	250,000	250,000
Quarrecom	-	250,000	250,000

Company	MRA (in MWK)	MMRA/DoM (in MWK)	Total (in MWK)
Lake Valley Minerals	-	232,500	232,500
Lake Valley Minerals	-	221,000	221,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	204,500	204,500
Lake Valley Minerals	-	201,200	201,200
ZZTH Wealth Company	-	200,000	200,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	183,025	183,025
Lake Valley Minerals	-	182,000	182,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	179,000	179,000
Tiger Cement	-	177,300	177,300
Lake Valley Minerals	-	170,000	170,000
Thabwa Quarry	-	154,128	154,128
Lake Valley Minerals	-	143,500	143,500
Lake Valley Minerals	-	142,000	142,000
Cilcon LTD	-	140,653	140,653
SARU VENTURES	140,085	-	140,085
Cilcon LTD	-	127,037	127,037
Lake Valley Minerals	-	125,000	125,000
Armando A Ferreira	-	120,000	120,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	120,000	120,000
MISCOR	-	120,000	120,000
Cilcon LTD	-	117,903	117,903
Green Benson	-	90,000	90,000
Fraizer Kasonga	-	80,000	80,000
Paul N Moyo	-	80,000	80,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	74,400	74,400
Earth Treasurer INT	-	60,000	60,000
Lloyd Chamanza	-	60,000	60,000
Paul N Moyo	-	60,000	60,000
ZHEMA Mining	-	56,400	56,400
Lake Valley Minerals	-	55,000	55,000
Abdul K Jaitech	-	50,000	50,000
AMJ Manufacturers	-	50,000	50,000
ANNIE O Sheha	-	50,000	50,000
Armando A Ferreira	-	50,000	50,000
AS Khani	-	50,000	50,000
B Sakhuma	-	50,000	50,000
B Tengani	-	50,000	50,000
Ben Chimbala Kondowe	-	50,000	50,000
C Bullah	-	50,000	50,000
Charles Mangani	-	50,000	50,000
Chroma Properties	-	50,000	50,000
D Chisanjire	-	50,000	50,000
Dan Jeriko	-	50,000	50,000
EL Minerals	-	50,000	50,000
Esa Prince Ndala	-	50,000	50,000
GB Moyo	-	50,000	50,000
GOLDMEN	-	50,000	50,000
Hamdani Line Work	-	50,000	50,000
Harry Mwawa	-	50,000	50,000
Hlamini Traders	-	50,000	50,000
Isaac G Bakali	-	50,000	50,000

Company	MRA (in MWK)	MMRA/DoM (in MWK)	Total (in MWK)
James Phiri	-	50,000	50,000
JM Chimbuto	-	50,000	50,000
John M Chimbuto	-	50,000	50,000
Kasambala Charles	-	50,000	50,000
KEBOZ	-	50,000	50,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	50,000	50,000
Nyasa Mining Co. Society	-	50,000	50,000
Rodrick Wiyo	-	50,000	50,000
T Navaya	-	50,000	50,000
Thomas R Kambale	-	50,000	50,000
V Funsani	-	50,000	50,000
William TIBU	-	50,000	50,000
A H Gausi	-	40,000	40,000
Watison Chiutika	-	40,000	40,000
ANNIE JAMBO KAICHE	35,000	-	35,000
E L Minerals	-	34,600	34,600
Agness H Gausi	-	30,000	30,000
B Gondwe	-	30,000	30,000
B Tengani	-	30,000	30,000
Bilila Gold Mining CO	-	30,000	30,000
Bilila Gold Mining CO	-	30,000	30,000
Bilila Gold Mining CO	-	30,000	30,000
C Gondwe	-	30,000	30,000
Charles T Gondwe	-	30,000	30,000
Chisimbwi Mining Co	-	30,000	30,000
Duncan Phiri	-	30,000	30,000
Gwaladi Lime Company	-	30,000	30,000
H Ganizani	-	30,000	30,000
Herbat Chibaya	-	30,000	30,000
Isaac G Bakali	-	30,000	30,000
Jephter Ngwira	-	30,000	30,000
JM Chimbuto	-	30,000	30,000
John M Chimbuto	-	30,000	30,000
MAWIMA	-	30,000	30,000
MAWIMA	-	30,000	30,000
MAWIMA South	-	30,000	30,000
MAWIMA South	-	30,000	30,000
Morgan Dziko	-	30,000	30,000
MUST	-	30,000	30,000
Mwai Elias Zulu	-	30,000	30,000
Nchalo Salt Mining Cooperative	-	30,000	30,000
Nchalo Salt Mining Cooperative	-	30,000	30,000
Paul Nengezwayo	-	30,000	30,000
Regane Donga	-	30,000	30,000
Tigwirizana Mining Cooperative	-	30,000	30,000
V Funsani	-	30,000	30,000
Praise Corporation	-	29,750	29,750
Rocksizer Mining	-	26,500	26,500
Armando A Ferreira	-	26,000	26,000
Edward Makaiko	-	26,000	26,000
Jephter Ngwira	-	24,500	24,500

Company	MRA (in MWK)	MMRA/DoM (in MWK)	Total (in MWK)
JEPHTER NGWIRA	-	23,000	23,000
John Chimbuto	-	21,500	21,500
Alexander Moyo	-	20,000	20,000
Beston Mkwinda	-	20,000	20,000
Gwaladi Lime	-	20,000	20,000
Harold LD Mwala	-	20,000	20,000
HLD Mwala	-	20,000	20,000
Kasambala Charles	-	20,000	20,000
Maggie C Kamwachale	-	20,000	20,000
Pearson Kanache	-	20,000	20,000
Phillip Kamoto	-	20,000	20,000
Rodrick Wiyo	-	20,000	20,000
Suzgo Ngoma	-	20,000	20,000
James Kimu	19,000	-	19,000
Dyson C Kazembe	-	15,000	15,000
Omar Abdul Satter	-	15,000	15,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	14,700	14,700
Arthur Milanzi	-	12,900	12,900
KGN Resources	-	11,000	11,000
Andries Kruger	-	10,500	10,500
Arthur Milanzi	-	10,500	10,500
Agri Water Equipment	-	10,000	10,000
Agro input Supplies	-	10,000	10,000
Alfred Nowa	-	10,000	10,000
Amison D Liwawa	-	10,000	10,000
BENSTELL	-	10,000	10,000
Bio Chemical Partners	-	10,000	10,000
Bio Tech Solutions	-	10,000	10,000
Brima JABBIE	-	10,000	10,000
Builders World	-	10,000	10,000
Crown Minerals	-	10,000	10,000
DSPV Chemicals & Equipment	-	10,000	10,000
Dyson C Kazembe	-	10,000	10,000
E K Kapalamula	-	10,000	10,000
E L Minerals	-	10,000	10,000
E Trading Incorporation	-	10,000	10,000
Enock Whayo	-	10,000	10,000
Far Distribution	-	10,000	10,000
GEO Consultant	-	10,000	10,000
Geological survey	-	10,000	10,000
Geological survey	-	10,000	10,000
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	-	10,000	10,000
Geological Survey	-	10,000	10,000
Geological Survey	-	10,000	10,000
Geological Survey	-	10,000	10,000
Geological Survey	-	10,000	10,000
Giant Distributors	-	10,000	10,000
Green Benson	-	10,000	10,000
GSD Lilongwe	-	10,000	10,000
GSD Lilongwe	-	10,000	10,000
GSD-LL	-	10,000	10,000

Company	MRA (in MWK)	MMRA/DoM (in MWK)	Total (in MWK)
JIL PHARMACEUTICAL	-	10,000	10,000
JM Diagnostic Supplies	-	10,000	10,000
John Chimbuto	-	10,000	10,000
John M Chimbuto	-	10,000	10,000
John M Chimbuto	-	10,000	10,000
KGN Resources	-	10,000	10,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	10,000	10,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	10,000	10,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	10,000	10,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	10,000	10,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	10,000	10,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	10,000	10,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	10,000	10,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	10,000	10,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	10,000	10,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	10,000	10,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	10,000	10,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	10,000	10,000
Lion King Supplies	-	10,000	10,000
Med -STANDARDS	-	10,000	10,000
NTK Investment	-	10,000	10,000
OMAR A SATTER	-	10,000	10,000
Omar Abdul Satter	-	10,000	10,000
Paramount Holdings	-	10,000	10,000
Sanguluso Zimba	-	10,000	10,000
Soastain Chigalu	-	10,000	10,000
Telect Control Systems	-	10,000	10,000
Way Tech Mw LTD	-	10,000	10,000
WEB Commercials LTD	-	10,000	10,000
Worldwide Pharmaceuticals	-	10,000	10,000
Worthy General Supplies	-	10,000	10,000
Zeenat Sameer	-	10,000	10,000
Zeenat Sameer	-	10,000	10,000
CROWN Minerals LTD	-	9,500	9,500
OG Quarry	-	9,500	9,500
Soastain Chigalu	-	9,342	9,342
Tiger Cement pdcts	-	8,000	8,000
Tiger Cement pdcts	-	8,000	8,000
Alfred Nowa	-	7,500	7,500
Mining Solutions	-	7,000	7,000
Halmiton Chaponda	-	6,000	6,000
GSD-LL	-	5,000	5,000
OMAR A SATTER	-	5,000	5,000
BENSTELL	-	4,500	4,500
Bano Hardware and Company	-	4,000	4,000
Bassam Jawad	-	4,000	4,000
M Dziko	-	4,000	4,000
THAMES Commercials	-	4,000	4,000
CROWN Minerals LTD	-	2,500	2,500
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	-	2,500	2,500
Geological Survey	-	2,500	2,500
OG Quarry	-	2,185	2,185
OG Quarry	-	2,185	2,185

Company	MRA (in MWK)	MMRA/DoM (in MWK)	Total (in MWK)
Cilcon Kalumbu Quarry	-	2,000	2,000
OGTURK Investment	-	2,000	2,000
Rueben Milanji	-	2,000	2,000
ZZTH Wealth CO	-	2,000	2,000
Thames Investments	-	1,500	1,500
Crown Minerals	-	1,000	1,000
KGN Resources	-	1,000	1,000
Assan S Tembo	-	500	500
CAI YIZHONG	-	500	500
Chixang K Katadiya	-	500	500
Duncan Nyirenda	-	500	500
Emmanuel Chiunda	-	500	500
Lovemore Mkandawire	-	500	500
Mlego Fernando C Olivera	-	500	500
Sanguluso Zimba	-	250	250
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,763,353,938</b>	<b>581,668,532</b>	<b>5,345,022,469</b>

*Table 42 (b): Detail of unilateral disclosure by the Governments Agencies – financial year 2024/2025*

Company	MRA (in MWK)	MMRA/DoM (in MWK)	Total (in MWK)
Terrastone	1,570,789,503	140,650,092	1,711,439,595
China Railway 20 Bureau Group Corporation MWI Limited	1,468,429,232	-	1,468,429,232
Sawa Group Limited	1,051,019,266	870,976	1,051,890,242
Master Stone Breakers	184,343,218	84,097,275	268,440,493
SOS Construction Company	247,781,970	-	247,781,970
Zalewa Agriculture Lime Company	178,286,512	284,744	178,571,255
Zunguziwa Quarry	162,640,737	4,033,853	166,674,590
Globe Metals And Mining (Africa) Limited	141,566,506	3,750,000	145,316,506
Sino Sky Industrial Company Ltd	97,624,202	41,218,064	138,842,266
World Of Granite	104,936,978	-	104,936,978
Kaziwiziwi Coal Mine Ltd	92,531,231	-	92,531,231
Transglobe Produce	86,351,736	-	86,351,736
Sealand Investments Limited	61,691,770	-	61,691,770
China Civil Engineering Construction (MW) Limited	55,853,599	-	55,853,599
Lancaster Exploration Limited	50,995,622	-	50,995,622
ZZTH Wealth Company Limited	48,882,398	-	48,882,398
Fortune Hills	-	39,756,900	39,756,900
OG Turk Investment Ltd	-	34,688,967	34,688,967
Other	-	34,328,625	34,328,625
Lime Company	26,902,531	-	26,902,531
Zhejiang Communications Construction Group Co., Ltd	24,081,000	428,160	24,509,160
Rocksizer Mining	-	17,486,544	17,486,544
Mining Ventures	-	17,405,700	17,405,700
Gold Ventures Ltd	-	17,305,000	17,305,000
Other	-	17,211,409	17,211,409

<b>Company</b>	<b>MRA (in MWK)</b>	<b>MMRA/DoM (in MWK)</b>	<b>Total (in MWK)</b>
Gold Capital Ltd	-	16,340,100	16,340,100
China Geo-Engineering Corporation	13,389,932	-	13,389,932
Difference Construction	10,514,656	1,529,813	12,044,468
Milanzi Holdings	-	11,378,000	11,378,000
DDY General Dealers	10,514,656	857,500	11,372,156
Future Minerals Limited	-	9,687,800	9,687,800
Mawei Mining Company Limited	9,450,000	-	9,450,000
Crown Minerals Limited	3,798,766	5,566,200	9,364,966
Lowry S. Mbulo	8,167,063	-	8,167,063
Mchenga Coal Mine	7,304,879	-	7,304,879
Shandong Luqiao Group Limited	6,581,701	4,000	6,585,701
MKA Exploration	-	6,515,250	6,515,250
Globe Metals and Mining Limited	5,567,803	400,000	5,967,803
Other	-	5,407,196	5,407,196
OG Turk Investment	-	4,565,745	4,565,745
YAZAM Mining CO	-	4,448,700	4,448,700
GIFT MASTER	4,424,753	-	4,424,753
Other	-	4,326,000	4,326,000
PSM Investments	3,557,977	58,400	3,616,377
Gold Ventures LTD	-	3,547,700	3,547,700
TAHIT Networks LTD	-	3,000,000	3,000,000
Other	-	3,000,000	3,000,000
Cpl-mchenga Coal Mines Limited	-	2,750,000	2,750,000
Other	-	2,718,655	2,718,655
Cilcon LTD	-	2,708,130	2,708,130
Thabwa Quarry	-	2,463,846	2,463,846
Lake Valley Minerals	-	2,353,300	2,353,300
SRI SAI Mining	-	2,353,300	2,353,300
Other	-	2,340,056	2,340,056
Fame Distributors	-	2,007,500	2,007,500
Plem Construction LTD	-	1,857,443	1,857,443
Thabwa Quarry	-	1,816,923	1,816,923
Other	-	1,671,000	1,671,000
Nkhayuti Trading LTD	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
Other	-	1,498,200	1,498,200
Green Exploration	-	1,492,800	1,492,800
Other	-	1,475,400	1,475,400
Plem Construction	-	1,438,223	1,438,223
LYNAS AFRICA	1,418,830	-	1,418,830
MEAN JALAWE COAL MINE LTD	1,371,800	-	1,371,800
Yazam Mining CO	-	1,360,800	1,360,800
Cilcon	-	1,293,988	1,293,988
Other	-	1,205,000	1,205,000
Other	-	1,130,000	1,130,000
Rock Sizer Mining	-	1,105,022	1,105,022
Cilcon LTD	-	1,092,036	1,092,036
Cilcon	-	1,081,822	1,081,822
Other	-	1,050,000	1,050,000

Company	MRA (in MWK)	MMRA/DoM (in MWK)	Total (in MWK)
Green Exploration	-	1,014,000	1,014,000
Cilcon	-	958,135	958,135
STANLEY KADAM'MANJA ANSELMO	862,159	-	862,159
African Minerals	-	750,000	750,000
Karonga North Quarry	-	750,000	750,000
Rock Sizer Mining	-	750,000	750,000
Thabwa QUARRY	-	657,844	657,844
Portland Cement	-	472,550	472,550
Other	-	450,000	450,000
Green Exploration	-	400,000	400,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	390,000	390,000
Gibson Mkandawire	-	374,250	374,250
Cancelled	-	373,950	373,950
Cilcon	-	349,949	349,949
Lake Valley Minerals	-	330,000	330,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	310,000	310,000
CILCON LTD	-	309,710	309,710
Fortune Hills LTD	-	300,000	300,000
Other	-	300,000	300,000
Royal Gems	-	297,800	297,800
Lake Valley Minerals	-	295,500	295,500
Thabwa Quarry	-	288,224	288,224
Other	-	287,000	287,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	271,000	271,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	270,000	270,000
Fukumel Inv. Holdings	-	250,000	250,000
Premier Teamwork	-	250,000	250,000
Rocksizer MINING	-	250,000	250,000
SRI SAI MINING	-	250,000	250,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	249,000	249,000
Green Exploration	-	239,400	239,400
Other	-	221,900	221,900
Lake Valley Minerals	-	221,000	221,000
Cilcon	-	218,866	218,866
Lake Valley Minerals	-	205,000	205,000
MKA Exploration	-	187,000	187,000
S R Nicholas	-	167,435	167,435
Other	-	157,000	157,000
Berete Mamoudou	-	150,000	150,000
MOUNT CARMEL CONSTRUCTION LIMITED	139,725	-	139,725
Lake Valley Minerals	-	137,500	137,500
Lake Valley Minerals	-	135,200	135,200
Cilcon	-	131,016	131,016
Phillip Kamoto	-	130,000	130,000
Phillip Kamoto	-	130,000	130,000
Trinity Ventures Inc.	-	126,500	126,500
HEMA Mining LTD	-	124,600	124,600
SOUTH EAST AFRICAN MINING	100,000	-	100,000

Company	MRA (in MWK)	MMRA/DoM (in MWK)	Total (in MWK)
Mary Chilima	-	99,120	99,120
Miscor	-	90,000	90,000
James Phiri	-	85,000	85,000
Edward Makaniko	-	80,000	80,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	79,800	79,800
ANT TRADERS	60,134	-	60,134
Lake Valley Minerals	-	60,000	60,000
MISCOR	-	60,000	60,000
Patrick Thawi	-	60,000	60,000
Other	-	60,000	60,000
Zhema Mining Limited	50,000	-	50,000
Abishai J Chibambo	-	50,000	50,000
Chande Mwafurirwa	-	50,000	50,000
Chikomeni Manda	-	50,000	50,000
Dyson Kazembe	-	50,000	50,000
E Kennedy Chindenga	-	50,000	50,000
Fortune Hills	-	50,000	50,000
Frank B Mtema	-	50,000	50,000
Mary Nkhamanyachi Chilima	-	50,000	50,000
Patric Matola	-	50,000	50,000
Steven D Manda	-	50,000	50,000
Umesh Patel	-	50,000	50,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	43,700	43,700
OG Quarry	-	42,608	42,608
Bob N Dzombe	-	40,000	40,000
Charles T Gondwe	-	40,000	40,000
Limba Kamanga	-	40,000	40,000
Zimkole MINING INV	-	40,000	40,000
Armando A Ferreira	-	30,000	30,000
Limba Kamanga	-	30,000	30,000
Limba Kamanga	-	30,000	30,000
Tawina P Majawa	-	30,000	30,000
Other	-	30,000	30,000
Cilcon LTD	-	29,335	29,335
Hadula Kassem	-	28,000	28,000
Phillip Majawa	-	27,500	27,500
Milanzi Holdings	-	27,150	27,150
Anthony Mwahimba	-	25,000	25,000
Gurungaswamy KS	-	21,900	21,900
MARLYN M. MUNTHALI	20,000	-	20,000
Charles T Gondwe	-	20,000	20,000
Chimwemwe Swira	-	20,000	20,000
Donson Beza	-	20,000	20,000
Fredrick D Abison	-	20,000	20,000
Gwaladi Lime LTD	-	20,000	20,000
Limba Kamanga	-	20,000	20,000
MBI Mining Group	-	20,000	20,000
Phillip Majawa	-	20,000	20,000
Yohane Ng'oma	-	20,000	20,000

Company	MRA (in MWK)	MMRA/DoM (in MWK)	Total (in MWK)
Zimkole Mining	-	20,000	20,000
Other	-	20,000	20,000
Other	-	20,000	20,000
Other	-	19,700	19,700
Rift Valley Resources	-	17,000	17,000
Milanzi Holdings	-	16,400	16,400
Geological Survey Dept.	-	15,500	15,500
Rift Valley Resources	-	15,500	15,500
Other	-	15,150	15,150
Anthony Mwahimba	-	15,000	15,000
Cancelled	-	15,000	15,000
Geological Survey	-	15,000	15,000
MISCOR	-	14,338	14,338
Milanzi Holdings	-	13,550	13,550
Isaac K Phiri	-	13,000	13,000
Milanzi Holdings	-	12,875	12,875
Other	-	11,075	11,075
Arturas Quarry	-	11,000	11,000
Other	-	10,100	10,100
Anthony Mwahimba	-	10,000	10,000
Anthony Mwahimba	-	10,000	10,000
Armando A Ferreira	-	10,000	10,000
Berete Mamoudou	-	10,000	10,000
Blantyre Mining	-	10,000	10,000
Cancelled	-	10,000	10,000
Chifuniro Kasitomu	-	10,000	10,000
Cornerious Chisambi	-	10,000	10,000
Donson Beza	-	10,000	10,000
Donson Beza	-	10,000	10,000
Edward Makaniko	-	10,000	10,000
Fredrick D Abison	-	10,000	10,000
Geological Survey	-	10,000	10,000
Geological Survey	-	10,000	10,000
Geological Survey	-	10,000	10,000
Geological Survey	-	10,000	10,000
Geological Survey Dept.	-	10,000	10,000
Gold Capital Co	-	10,000	10,000
Gold Capital Co	-	10,000	10,000
Green Exploration LTD	-	10,000	10,000
Gurungaswamy KS	-	10,000	10,000
Isaac K Phiri	-	10,000	10,000
James Phiri	-	10,000	10,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	10,000	10,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	10,000	10,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	10,000	10,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	10,000	10,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	10,000	10,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	10,000	10,000
Lake Valley Minerals	-	10,000	10,000



Company	MRA (in MWK)	MMRA/DoM (in MWK)	Total (in MWK)
DSPV Chemicals	-	5,000	5,000
E Trading	-	5,000	5,000
Geological Survey Dept	-	5,000	5,000
Green Exploration LTD	-	5,000	5,000
Hallmark	-	5,000	5,000
Imperial Holdings	-	5,000	5,000
Industrial and Tech	-	5,000	5,000
JIL Pharmaceuticals	-	5,000	5,000
Kayola Logistics	-	5,000	5,000
KJK Investments	-	5,000	5,000
Mediquip and Chemicals	-	5,000	5,000
Med-STANDARDS	-	5,000	5,000
NTK Investments	-	5,000	5,000
OSEAS	-	5,000	5,000
RMS Distributors	-	5,000	5,000
Telect Control System	-	5,000	5,000
TYD International	-	5,000	5,000
Wayteck MW LTD	-	5,000	5,000
ZZTH Wealth Co	-	5,000	5,000
Phillip Msiska	-	4,000	4,000
OG Quarry	-	3,365	3,365
Cancelled	-	3,300	3,300
Chawezi Mining	-	3,000	3,000
Unik Construction	-	3,000	3,000
Other	-	3,000	3,000
Cilcon	-	2,000	2,000
Dunduzu quarry	-	2,000	2,000
OG Turk Investment	-	2,000	2,000
Wyson James Chaika	-	2,000	2,000
Other	-	2,000	2,000
Gibson Mkandawire	-	500	500
Gift Innocent	-	500	500
Harry Chavula	-	500	500
Jericho Mhango	-	500	500
Mc Loud Naliti	-	500	500
Mike Moyo	-	500	500
MR Liang Zoughsu	-	500	500
Patric Gremu	-	500	500
Phillip Sisy	-	500	500
Samuel Gawaza	-	500	500
Yobu Maliyati	-	500	500
Phillip Sisy	-	450	450
Other	-	250	250
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,742,002,844</b>	<b>593,894,254</b>	<b>6,335,897,099</b>

## 8.5 Social and Environmental 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 43: Social payments details*

No.	Company	Voluntary Social Contribution	Mandatory Social Contribution	Total Contributions	Voluntary Social Contribution	Mandatory Social Contribution	Total Contributions
		(in MWK)	(in MWK)	(in MWK)	(in MWK)	(in MWK)	(in MWK)
		FY 2024/2025	FY 2024/2025	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024	FY 2023/2024	FY 2023/2024
1	Shayona Cement	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Cement Products Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sovereign Services	100,239,223	-	100,239,223	18,212,962	-	18,212,962
4	Sealand Investments Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Lafarge Cement Company	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Lotus Africa Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Master Stone Breakers	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Terrastone Limited	7,068,844	-	7,068,844	23,305,000	-	23,305,000
9	Mota Engil Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Zalewa Agriculture Lime Company	10,340,106	-	10,340,106	429,600	-	429,600
11	Kaziwiziwi Coal Mine Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Rukuru Mining Ltd	-	10,375,000	10,375,000	-	10,646,384	10,646,384
13	Mchenga Coal	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Chilwa Minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Galaxy Minerals & Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 43: Social payments details

No.	Company	Voluntary Social Contribution	Mandatory Social Contribution	Total Contributions	Voluntary Social Contribution	Mandatory Social Contribution	Total Contributions
		(in MWK)	(in MWK)	(in MWK)	(in MWK)	(in MWK)	(in MWK)
		FY 2024/2025	FY 2024/2025	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024	FY 2023/2024	FY 2023/2024
16	East Africa Mining LTD	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	ROKON Mining Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Fortune Hills Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Zagaf Cement	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Kasikizi Coal Mine	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Total Land Care		6,477,955	6,477,955		1,183,335	1,183,335
22	Raiply Malawi and Raiply EPZ Limited	11,700,008	-	11,700,008	33,399,125	-	33,399,125
23	Vizara Plantations	2,615,658	233,681,867	236,297,525	8,566,334	172,361,231	180,927,565
24	AKL Timbers	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>131,963,839</b>	<b>250,534,822</b>	<b>382,498,661</b>	<b>83,913,021</b>	<b>184,190,951</b>	<b>268,103,972</b>

Source: MWEITI Reporting Templates

At the time of producing this report, a number of extractive companies had not yet submitted the reporting templates.

## 9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following proposals should be considered in order to improve the EITI reporting process in Malawi. Recommendations included in this section should be reviewed together with all other recommendations made in the previous Malawi EITI reports, some of which are not fully implemented.

### 9.1. Increased awareness of EITI Processes in Malawi and Co-opting of new reporting entities

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is a multilateral initiative that aims to secure concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies and innovation to strengthen governance.

During the National Anti-Corruption Conference in Blantyre, on 25 July, 2022, the State President His Excellency Dr. Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera expressed strong commitment to the Open Government Partnership (OGP) and undertook to ensure that Malawi would regain its 'active' status in the OGP by the end of 2022. This 2023-25 National Action Plan is the last component of a series of activities for reactivating Malawi's national membership in the OGP. It spells out collective commitment to achieving accountable, responsive and inclusive governance.

Some of the thematic areas of the OGP that have been implemented by the Government in the recent period under Natural Resources include the following:

Theme	Key open government effort
Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Malawi Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (MWEITI)</li><li>Enacted a new Mines and Minerals Act (2019) provisions on disclosure of contracts and fiscal transparency</li></ul>

Although natural resources is one of the thematic areas of the OGP and that some of the activities are underway, the following have been observed:

- Some reporting entities are still not aware of the existence of the EITI Initiative;
- A number of reporting entities do not see any benefits in complying with the EITI processes; and
- Some players in the natural resources sectors are yet to be co-opted into the initiative and these include: Fisheries Department and the Environmental Affairs Department and Malawi Environmental Protection Authority.

#### **Recommendation**

*To ensure compliance, there is need for the MSG and MWEITI Secretariat to undertake the following steps:*

- Need to lobby the Government and ensure that with the OGP, there is a need to bring in new players in the EITI Initiative and these are: Fisheries Department and the Environmental Affairs Department and Malawi Environmental Protection Authority.
- The MSG/MWEITI Secretariat should identify resources and embark on an EITI awareness campaign for all players in the extractive secretariat. This will help address some of the gaps currently in existence amongst the players in the extractive sector;
- Considering that effects of Climate Change, there is need for a proper management and accountability of the Carbon levy funds, currently being channeled through the Government Account Number 1. Where such funds are accounted for in a separate bank account by an appropriately, identified Government fund manager, they can be utilized in a number of interventions to be carried out to mitigate the effects of climate change.

## 9.2. Strengthening Reconciliation of Production and Export Data

The Independent Administrator noted that extractive companies operating in Malawi submit statutory returns to the Malawi Minerals Regulatory Authority (MMRA), which include production data for the reporting period. However, it was observed that there is currently no systematic reconciliation undertaken by the MMRA between reported production volumes and the corresponding quantities exported or sold domestically.

The absence of such reconciliation limits the ability of the regulator and other stakeholders to fully verify the completeness and accuracy of reported extractive sector activity. This creates a potential gap in monitoring the mineral value chain, particularly in ensuring that all produced minerals are appropriately accounted for in export declarations, domestic sales records, and related fiscal payments such as royalties.

### **Recommendation**

The Malawi EITI Multi-Stakeholder Group is therefore encouraged to recommend that the Malawi Minerals Regulatory Authority:

- *Establish a formal reconciliation mechanism to regularly compare production data submitted by extractive companies with export records, domestic sales data, and other relevant declarations.*
- *Collaborate with other relevant government agencies, including customs and revenue authorities, to cross-verify mineral export volumes and values.*
- *Develop a centralized production and export monitoring system that integrates company production reports, export permits, and customs declarations.*
- *Undertake periodic analytical reviews to identify discrepancies between production, sales, and export data and initiate follow-up actions where inconsistencies are identified.*
- *Report summarized reconciliation results publicly, including through future EITI reports, to strengthen transparency and accountability in the extractive sector.*

*Implementing such measures would strengthen oversight of the mineral value chain, improve the reliability of sector data, and enhance Malawi's compliance with transparency objectives under the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Standard.*

**9.3. 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:*

- *Integrate ASM into the EITI scope with disaggregated data collection, oversight, and support frameworks, per Requirement 2.2.*
- *The EITI reports should capture struggles that small miners face especially when they discover lands with precious natural resources.*
- *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.*

#### 9.4 Strengthening Compliance with Project-Level Reporting Requirements

Although project-level reporting templates were introduced more than a year ago to align Malawi's reporting framework with EITI Requirement 4.7 of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Standard, it has been observed that a number of extractive companies continue to experience challenges in completing the templates accurately and within the stipulated timelines.

The difficulties appear to arise mainly from limited familiarity with the reporting requirements, inconsistencies in the interpretation of project definitions, and internal data aggregation constraints within reporting entities. These challenges risk undermining the completeness, comparability and reliability of project-level disclosures, which are essential for enhancing transparency and accountability in the extractive sector.

##### **Recommendation**

The Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) is therefore encouraged to consider the following actions:

- **Capacity Building and Guidance**  
*Organize targeted training workshops and technical clinics for reporting companies to enhance understanding of project-level reporting requirements, including the definition of a "project" and the expected level of disaggregation.*
- **Issuance of Detailed Reporting Guidelines**  
*Develop and disseminate a comprehensive guidance note or manual illustrating how companies should complete the templates, including worked examples tailored to Malawi's mining, oil, and gas sectors.*
- **Pre-Submission Support Mechanism**  
*Establish a technical support mechanism (such as a helpdesk or focal point within the Secretariat) to assist companies in resolving challenges during the reporting process before submission deadlines.*
- **Pilot Review and Feedback Process**  
*Consider implementing a pre-validation review of submitted templates to identify common errors and provide feedback to companies before final submission.*
- **Progressive Enforcement Measures**  
*Where challenges persist despite support measures, the MSG may consider introducing compliance monitoring mechanisms and clear timelines to encourage full adherence to project-level reporting requirements.*

Implementation of these measures will improve the quality, consistency and completeness of project-level disclosures, thereby strengthening transparency in Malawi's extractive sector and supporting compliance with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Standard.

## 9.5 Low level of compliance in completion of reporting templates by extractive companies

The reconciliation process noted low levels of compliance among some extractive companies in completing reporting templates, including instances where templates were submitted with material sections left incomplete or insufficiently detailed, despite the provision of clear reporting guidelines. A 60% compliance level has been achieved at the time of drafting this report.

Incomplete or poorly completed templates reduce the efficiency of the reconciliation process, increase the need for follow-ups, and may compromise the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of EITI disclosures.

### **Recommendation**

*It is therefore recommended that the MSG strengthens mechanisms to improve reporting compliance by extractive companies. In particular, the MSG may consider the following measures:*

- **Strengthening enforcement and accountability mechanisms**  
*The MSG, in collaboration with relevant government regulators (such as licensing authorities), should consider introducing **clear consequences for persistent non-compliance** with EITI reporting requirements, including formal reminders, escalation to regulators, or public disclosure of non-compliant entities.*
- **Capacity building and targeted guidance**  
*The MSG should organize targeted training or orientation sessions for reporting companies, particularly for newly licensed entities, to ensure a clear understanding of the reporting templates, definitions, and data requirements.*
- **Improving reporting guidance and support**  
*The Secretariat may consider developing simplified reporting manuals, template completion guides, or illustrative examples to assist companies in correctly completing all required fields.*
- **Introducing pre-submission validation checks**  
*The MSG could encourage the Secretariat to review submitted templates for completeness prior to the reconciliation process, allowing companies to correct omissions early and reducing delays during reconciliation.*
- **Strengthening communication with reporting entities**  
*Regular engagement with reporting companies should be maintained to emphasize the importance of accurate and timely reporting as part of Malawi's transparency commitments under the EITI framework.*

*Implementation of these measures would likely **improve the quality, completeness, and reliability of data submitted by reporting entities**, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness of the Malawi EITI reporting process.*

#### 9.6 Publication of signed Community Development Agreements (CDAs)

As of March 2026, the following extractive companies had signed CDAs with the qualifying surrounding communities: Globe Metals & Mining for the Kanyika Niobium Project in Mzimba District, Lotus Resources Limited for the Kayelekera Uranium Mine and Lancaster Exploration Limited (BVI) relating to Songwe Hill Rare Earth Project. However, these signed CDAs are not yet published on MWEITI website.

##### **Recommendation**

*To enhance transparency, accountability, and public trust in the extractive sector, it is recommended that the Malawi Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Secretariat ensures the systematic publication of all Community Development Agreements (CDAs) on the official MWEITI website.*

*Making CDAs publicly accessible will enable communities, civil society, and other stakeholders to better understand the obligations of extractive companies toward local development, and to monitor the implementation of agreed commitments. This measure will also align Malawi with international best practices under the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, which encourages contract transparency and disclosure of social and environmental obligations.*

*Implementation of this recommendation will strengthen oversight, reduce information asymmetry, and promote inclusive participation in the governance of natural resources.*

**10.0 FOLLOW UP ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN PREVIOUS MALAWI EITI REPORTS**

Finding Ref.	Year of the report	Description of Recommendation	Current Status (Addressed, Not addressed, Partially addressed, Ongoing)	Comments	Action Plan
10.1	2016-2017 FY	<p><u>Maintain a publicly available register of forestry concessions</u></p> <p>The Department of Forestry does not have any electronic publicly accessible information of the active concessions being exploited by operators undertaking forestry activities and required by the EITI Standard.</p>	<p><b>Partially done</b> It has also been re-reported in this 5<sup>th</sup> MWEITI report.</p> <p><b><u>2026 Status</u></b> <b>Issue not repeated in the 9<sup>th</sup> MWEITI Report</b></p>	<p>The Cadastre has been developed by a consultant but not live now.</p>	<p>Finalise the setup and operationalization of the cadastre within the next work plan.</p>

Finding Ref.	Year of the report	Description of Recommendation	Current Status (Addressed, Not addressed, Partially addressed, Ongoing)	Comments	Action Plan
10.2	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><b>Partially done</b></p> <p>It has also been re-reported in this 5<sup>th</sup> MWEITI report.</p> <p><b><u>2026 Status</u></b> <b>Issue not repeated in the 9<sup>th</sup> MWEITI Report</b></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
10.3	2016-2017 FY	Submission of data at project level	<p><b>On going</b></p> <p>The issue was also raised in the second EITI Report covering FY 2015/16.</p> <p>The issue was re-reported in the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> MWEITI reports.</p> <p><b><u>2026 Status</u></b>  <b>Issue not repeated in the 9<sup>th</sup> MWEITI Report</b></p>	<p>The Mining Fiscal regime in the Taxation Act was amended in 2016 to provide for registration of mining companies according to each project that they have <b>(Section 64A)</b>. This means if a particular mining company has more than one mining project, each one of them will have to be registered separately and allocated a TPIN. This automatically means revenues and any other data relating to these projects will be reported separately.</p> <p>However, an administrative challenge that needs to be addressed is whether those mining companies that already registered for tax many years ago and have multiple projects will have to file fresh applications to register each of their projects separately.</p>	<p>The MRA needs to make a decision on how to proceed.</p>

Finding Ref.	Year of the report	Description of Recommendation	Current Status (Addressed, Not addressed, Partially addressed, Ongoing)	Comments	Action Plan
10.4	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 was 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"> <li>- implementing and upgrading a cadastral system with adequate details such as data about the shareholders and the beneficial owners of the companies;</li> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- 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</li> <li>- capacity building and raising awareness of government officials on transparency and open data disclosure.</li> </ul>	<p><b>On going</b></p> <p>The issue was also raised in the 4<sup>th</sup> MWEITI Report.</p> <p>It has also been re-reported in this 5<sup>th</sup> MWEITI report.</p> <p><b><u>2026 Status</u></b> <b>Issue not repeated in the 9<sup>th</sup> MWEITI Report</b></p>	<p>Looking for resources to finance this activity.</p>	<p>Conduct an 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
10.5	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><b>On going</b></p> <p>The issue was also raised in the EITI Report covering FY 2014/15 and 4<sup>th</sup> MWEITI report.</p> <p>It has also been re-reported in this 5<sup>th</sup> MWEITI report.</p> <p><b><u>2026 Status</u></b> <b>Issue not repeated in the 9<sup>th</sup> MWEITI Report</b></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.</p>	<p>The continuous data cleaning exercises will continue to consolidate and clear backlog of actions in the Cadastre System and reduce errors.</p>

Finding Ref.	Year of the report	Description of Recommendation	Current Status (Addressed, Not addressed, Partially addressed, Ongoing)	Comments	Action Plan
10.6	2016-2017 FY	<p><u>Data completeness, quality and assurance</u> EITI Requirement 4.9 necessitates an assessment of whether the payments and revenues made available for the reconciliation have been subject to credible and 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, and some did not submit audited financial statements whilst others submitted reporting templates not signed by an authorised officer at management level.</p>	<p><b>Partially done and On going</b></p> <p>The issue was also raised in the EITI Report covering FY 2015/16 &amp; 2014/15 and 4<sup>th</sup> MWEITI report.</p> <p>It has also been re-reported in this 5<sup>th</sup> MWEITI report.</p> <p><b>2026 Status</b> <b>Issue not repeated in the 9<sup>th</sup> MWEITI Report</b></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 Impediments study; To facilitate Development of EITI Legal Frame work (EITI Law and Policy); MoM to enforce available provisions in the MMA for data provision to MWEITI; MWEITI Secretariat to contact the MoM on data provisions improvement by entities Including MoM. MWEITI to 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
10.7	2016-2017 FY	<p><u>Accuracy and comprehensiveness of data 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><b>Partially addressed and On Going</b></p> <p>The issue was also raised in the EITI Report covering FY 2015/16 &amp; 2014/15 and also in the 4<sup>th</sup> MWEITI report.</p> <p>It has also been re-reported in this 5<sup>th</sup> MWEITI report.</p> <p><b><u>2026 Status</u></b> <b>Issue not repeated in the 9<sup>th</sup> MWEITI Report</b></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 to conduct a special and targeted training of all reporting entities on data accuracy and completeness.</p>

Finding Ref.	Year of the report	Description of Recommendation	Current Status (Addressed, Not addressed, Partially addressed, Ongoing)	Comments	Action Plan
10.8	2016-2017 FY	<p><u>Failure to meet the deadline by the reporting entities</u> 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 submitting their reporting templates.</p>	<p><b>Partially addressed</b> The issue was also raised in the EITI Report covering FY 2015/16 &amp; 2014/15 and also in the 4<sup>th</sup> MWEITI report</p> <p>It has also been re-reported in this 5<sup>th</sup> MWEITI report.</p> <p><b><u>2026 Status</u></b> <b>Issue not repeated in the 9<sup>th</sup> MWEITI Report</b></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 an 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
10.9	2015-2016 FY	<p><u>Electronic publication of contracts/agreements for forestry sector</u></p> <p>Requirement 2.4 (a) of the 2016 EITI Standard states that implementing countries are encouraged to publicly disclose contracts and licenses 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 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><b>Partially addressed</b></p> <p>It has also been re-reported in this 5<sup>th</sup> MWEITI report.</p> <p><b><u>2026 Status</u></b> <b>Issue not repeated in the 9<sup>th</sup> MWEITI Report</b></p>	<p>The forestry cadastre at the headquarters has been upgraded with support from MWEITI Secretariat lobbied from the Government. .</p>	<p>Commence operationalisation of the upgraded system in January 2022.</p>

Finding Ref.	Year of the report	Description of Recommendation	Current Status (Addressed, Not addressed, Partially addressed, Ongoing)	Comments	Action Plan
10.10	2015-2016 FY	<p><u>Accelerate updating the Act and the Policy that regulates the oil and gas sector</u></p> <p>To date, the reforms of the petroleum Exploration and Production Act were completed and the petroleum policy was approved.</p>	<b>Addressed</b>	The Principal Secretaries' Committee on Environment, Energy and Infrastructure Development reviewed the Policy and their views were incorporated in the draft Policy. The Policy was approval.	Petroleum Policy was approved.

Finding Ref.	Year of the report	Description of Recommendation	Current Status (Addressed, Not addressed, Partially addressed, Ongoing)	Comments	Action Plan
10.11	2015-2016 FY	<p><u>Publishing revenue allocations of separate funds</u></p> <p>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>			

Finding Ref.	Year of the report	Description of Recommendation	Current Status (Addressed, Not addressed, Partially addressed, Ongoing)	Comments	Action Plan
10.12	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>	<b>On going</b>	<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>	
10.13	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>	<b>On going</b>	<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 soon.</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>	

**ANNEXES**

## Annex 1: Technical criteria for evaluation of exploration right applications

Criteria	Mark allocated
<b>PARTICULARS OF APPLICANT</b>	
Address, Company Certificate, Directors, Power of Attorney	5
<b>COUNTRIES WORKING/WORKED</b>	
No work in any country indicated in the submission	0
One Country	1
Two Countries	2
Three and more Countries	5
<b>EXPERIENCE IN AFRICA</b>	
No Experience in Africa	0
Experience in Africa	2
Experience in East African Rift System	5
<b>LEVEL OF PROJECT: MOST ADVANCED</b>	
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
<b>TECHNICAL CAPACITY</b>	
No proposal on TC submitted	0
TC experience: less than Five Years	5
TC experience: more than Five Years	15
<b>FINANCIAL CAPACITY</b>	
No indication of funds to be committed	0
Unrealistic figures presented (less than US\$10.0 Million)	5
Funds properly allocated in phases	10
<b>LOCAL PARTICIPATION (Government and Local Investors)</b>	
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
<b>TRAINING OF LOCALS</b>	
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
<b>CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ISSUES</b>	
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
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES</b>	
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
<b>PROVISION OF WORK SCHEDULE</b>	
No work schedule	0
Work schedule presented in phases	2
Work schedule presented in phases and estimated duration	5
<b>Procurement of Goods and Services</b>	
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	<p>(5%) for all minerals other than precious stones and semi-precious stones, and commercial minerals exported in an unmanufactured state.</p> <p>(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).</p> <p>(7.5%) for commercial minerals exported in an unmanufactured state.</p>
	License Fees	DoM	An application for license shall be accompanied by the Application fee of MKW 250,000 or MKW 500,000 for granting a petroleum exploration license and petroleum production license respectively.
1.2	Annual Charges / Ground rent	DoM	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	Application fees	DoM	Application fees amount to MKW 500,000 and MKW 150,000 for renewal and for assignment respectively of petroleum exploration license and a fee of MKW 510,500 for assignment of petroleum production license.
	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

Ref	Payment flows	Paid to / Received by	Description
2.	Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA)		
2.1	Income tax paid	MRA	<p><u>FY 2023//2024</u> Collected from income earned by individuals between three income tax brackets: 0% for the first K100,000, 25% for next K350,000, then 30% for amounts between K2,050,000 – K2,500,000 and 35% for K2,500,000 and above per month.</p> <p><u>FY 2024//2025</u> Collected from income earned by individuals between three income tax brackets: 0% for the first K150,000, 25% for next K350,000, then 30% for amounts between K2,050,000 – K2,550,000 and 35% for K2,550,000 and above per month.</p>
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 Lotus Resources and Nyala Mines Ltd from Rent Tax. The rates were applicable in the financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025.
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%. The rates were applicable in the financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025.
2.4	Pay As You Earn "PAYE"	MRA	<p><u>FY 2023//2024</u> Collected from income earned by individuals between four income tax brackets: 0% for the first K100,000, 25% for next K350,000, then 30% for amounts between K2,050,000 – K2,500,000 and 35% for K2,500,000 and above per month</p> <p><u>FY 2024//2025</u> Collected from income earned by individuals between three income tax brackets: 0% for the first K150,000, 25% for next K350,000, then 30% for amounts between K2,050,000 – K2,550,000 and 35% for K2,550,000 and above per month</p>
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. The rates were applicable in the financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025.
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. The rates were applicable in the financial years 2018/2019 and 2019/2020.
2.7	Dividend Tax	MRA	10% of any dividend distributed, payable within 14 days from distribution date to the commissioner

Ref	Payment flows	Paid to / Received by	Description
2.8	Value Add Tax (VAT)	MRA	An indirect tax imposed on goods and services 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 was amended in 2016 and a standard 16.5% rate has been introduced on the taxable supplies unless they are listed as zero-rated. There is also an extensive list of exempt supplies. DAs exempt Lotus Africa Ltd and Nyala Mines Ltd from VAT."
2.9	Customs duty / Excise Tax	MRA	"An international trade tax applicable to imported goods. 10%-15% for products classified as raw materials, 15% for intermediate products, and 20-30 % for finished or final goods i.e. where there is a certificate of origin (20%) and where there is no Certificate of origin (30%). With an exception of equipment with multipurpose use, all agricultural equipment is duty-free. Both DAs exempt Lotus 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. These penalties are charged using different rates based on the tax type. Refer to Sections 112 and 113 of the Taxation Act.
2.11	Other payments to MRA	MRA	Any other payments to MRA not listed above including Processing fees and Destination Inspection Fees.

**Annex 3 (a): Data submission (financial year 2023/2024)**

No.	Mining Company	Commodity (ies)	Reporting templates received?	Audited financial statements received?
1	Shayona Cement	Limestone	Yes	Yes
2	Lafarge Cement Company	Limestone	Yes	No
3	Cement Products Ltd	Limestone	Yes	Yes
4	Sealand Investments Ltd	Phosphate	No	No
5	Lotus Africa Ltd (Formerly Paladin Africa Ltd)	Uranium	No	No
6	Mota Engil Ltd	Rock aggregate, gold, platinum group and base metals	No	No
7	Sovereign Services	Mineral Exploration	Yes	No
8	Terrastone	Rock aggregate	Yes	Yes
9	Master Stone Breakers	Rock aggregate	Yes	No
10	Rukuru Mining Limited	Coal	Yes	No
11	Zalewa Agriculture Lime Company	Limestone	Yes	No
12	Kaziwiziwi Coal Mine Ltd	Coal	No	No
13	Fortune Hills Ltd.	Coal	Yes	No
14	CPL Mchenga Coal	Coal	Yes	No
15	Zagaf Cement	Limestone	No	No
16	Kasikizi Coal Mine	Coal	No	No
17	Raiply Malawi and Raiply EPZ Limited	Forestry Products	Yes	No
18	VIZARA plantations	Forestry Products	Yes	No
19	Total Land Care	Forestry Products	Yes	No
20	AKL Timber Processing and Lord IT	Forestry Products	No	No

**Summary**

Number of active companies selected	20
Number of companies that have submitted reporting templates	13
Compliance level	<b>65%</b>

**Annex 3 (a): Data submission (financial year 2024/2025)**

No.	Mining Company	Commodity (ies)	Reporting templates received?	Audited financial statements received?
1	Shayona Cement	Limestone	Yes	No
2	Lafarge Cement Company	Limestone	Yes	No
3	Cement Products Ltd	Limestone	Yes	Yes
4	Lime Company	Phosphate	No	No
5	Lotus Africa Ltd	Uranium	No	No
6	Mota Engil Ltd	Rock aggregate, gold, platinum group and base metals	No	No
7	Sovereign Services	Mineral Exploration	Yes	No
8	Chilwa Minerals	Rock aggregate		
9	Master Stone Breakers	Rock aggregate	Yes	No
10	Galaxy Minerals & Mining	Coal	No	No
11	East Africa Mining LTD	Limestone	No	No
12	Kaziwiziwi Coal Mine Ltd	Coal	No	No
13	Fortune Hills Ltd.	Coal	Yes	No
14	ROKON Mining ltd	Coal	No	No
15	Zagaf Cement	Limestone	No	No
16	Kasikizi Coal Mine	Coal	No	No
17	Raiply Malawi and Raiply EPZ Limited	Forestry Products	Yes	No
18	VIZARA plantations	Forestry Products	Yes	No
19	Total Land Care	Forestry Products	Yes	No
20	AKL Timber Processing	Forestry Products	No	No

**Summary**

Number of active companies selected	20
Number of companies that have submitted reporting templates	9
Compliance level	<b>45%</b>

**Annex 4: Beneficial Ownership Disclosure**

Company Name	Sector	Beneficial Owner Name	Nationalities	Nature of Interest
Terrastone Construction Ltd Mining	Mining	Jose Armenio Azevedo Da Costa	Portugal	Direct Shareholding: 25%
				Voting Rights: 25%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 10-30%
Terrastone Construction Ltd	Mining	Maria Terezinha De Azevedo E Costa	Portugal	Direct Shareholding: 25%
				Voting Rights: 25%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 10-30%
Terrastone Construction Ltd	Mining	Maria Manuela De Azevedo Costa Leite	Portugal	Direct Shareholding: 25%
				Voting Rights: 25%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 10-30%
Terrastone Construction Ltd	Mining	Maria Isabel De Azevedo E Costa Oliveira	Portugal	Direct Shareholding: 25%
				Voting Rights: 25%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 10-30%
Lotus (Africa) Limited	Mining			Direct Shareholding:
				Voting Rights:
				Right to Veto:
				Percentage of Benefit:
Zalco Limited	Mining	Martin Charles Saunders	Malawian	Direct Shareholding: 25%
				Voting Rights: 25%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 30-50%

Zalco Limited	Mining	Omar Amir Patel	Malawian	Direct Shareholding: 50%
				Voting Rights: 50%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 30-50%
Zalco Limited	Mining	Amanda Patricia Saunders	Malawian/Canadian	Direct Shareholding: 25%
				Voting Rights: 25%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 10-30%
TLC Plantation Limited	Forestry	Total Landcare		Direct Shareholding:
				Voting Rights:
				Right to Veto:
				Percentage of Benefit:
Sovereign Services Limited				Direct Shareholding:
				Voting Rights:
				Right to Veto:
				Percentage of Benefit:
Global Metals & Mining	Mining	Alice Wong		Direct Shareholding:
				Voting Rights:
				Right to Veto:
				Percentage of Benefit:
Global Metals & Mining	Mining	Bo Tan		Direct Shareholding:
				Voting Rights:
				Right to Veto:
				Percentage of Benefit:
Global Metals & Mining	Mining	Ricky Lau		Direct Shareholding:
				Voting Rights:
				Right to Veto:
				Percentage of Benefit:

Global Metals & Mining	Mining	Michael Barret		Direct Shareholding:
				Voting Rights:
				Right to Veto:
				Percentage of Benefit:
Global Metals & Mining	Mining	Michael Choi		Direct Shareholding:
				Voting Rights:
				Right to Veto:
				Percentage of Benefit:
Zalewa Lime Company	Mining	Martin Sanders	Malawian	Direct Shareholding: 100%
				Voting Rights: 100%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 100%
Shayona Cement	Mining	Jitendra Kumal Patel	British	Direct Shareholding: 20%
				Voting Rights: 20%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 20%
Shayona Cement	Mining	Rajesh Patel	British	Direct Shareholding: 20%
				Voting Rights: 20%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 20%
Shayona Cement	Mining	Paraque Holdings Limited	British	Direct Shareholding: 60%
				Voting Rights: 60%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 60%
Cement Products	Mining	Aslam Gaffar	Malawian	Direct Shareholding: 61%
				Voting Rights: 61%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 61%

Cement Products	Mining	Akbar Gaffar	Malawian	Direct Shareholding: 29%
				Voting Rights: 29%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 29%
Cement Products	Mining	Zubeida Gaffar	Malawian	Direct Shareholding: 10%
				Voting Rights: 10%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 10%
AKL Timbers	Forestry	Aftabbeg Anwarbeg Mirza	Malawian	Direct Shareholding: 100%
				Voting Rights: 100%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 100%
Kaziwiziwi Mining Company	Mining	Axel Ernst Oberem	Deutsch	Direct Shareholding: 100%
				Voting Rights: 100%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 100%
Rukuru Mining Limited	Mining	Bruno Kloser	Austrian	Direct Shareholding: 99.16%
				Voting Rights: 99.16%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 99.16%
Mchenga Coal Mines Ltd	Mining	R. Gaffar Transport Ltd	Malawian	Direct Shareholding: 60%
				Voting Rights: 60%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 60%
Mchenga Coal Mines Ltd	Mining	Lnxy Investments	Jamaican	Direct Shareholding: 40%
				Voting Rights: 40%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 40%

Hamra Oil Holdings Limited	Oil and Gas	El Hamra Oil Company	Cayman Islands	Direct Shareholding:
				Voting Rights:
				Right to Veto:
				Percentage of Benefit:
Hamra Oil Holdings Limited	Oil and Gas	Surestream Petroleum Limited	Cayman Islands	Direct Shareholding:
				Voting Rights:
				Right to Veto:
				Percentage of Benefit:
RAS GAS MB45 Limited	Oil and Gas	Rak Gas LLC	United Arab Emirates	Direct Shareholding: 100%
				Voting Rights: 100%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 100%
Lafarge Cement Company	Mining	Huaxin (Hainan) Investment Co Ltd	Chinese	Direct Shareholding: 100%
				Voting Rights: 100%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 100%
Vizara Plantations Limited	Forestry	Vizara Plantations Limited	Cayman Islands	Direct Shareholding:
				Voting Rights:
				Right to Veto:
				Percentage of Benefit:
Lancaster Exploration Limited (BVI Co No1423524)	Mining			Direct Shareholding: 100%
				Voting Rights: 100%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 100%
MKA Exploration Limited	Mining			Direct Shareholding: 100%
				Voting Rights: 100%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 100%

Globe Metals and Mining Africa Limited	Mining	Hoisze Alice Wong	British	Direct Shareholding: 50%
				Voting Rights: 50%
				Right to Veto: Yes
				Percentage of Benefit: 50%
Mota-Engil, Engenharia E Construcao Africa, S.A	Mining	Manuel Antonio Mota	Portuguese	Direct Shareholding:
				Voting Rights:
				Right to Veto:
				Percentage of Benefit:
Portland Cement (Malawi) Limited	Mining			Direct Shareholding:
				Voting Rights:
				Right to Veto:
				Percentage of Benefit

Source: <https://www.mweiti.gov.mw/reports/details/714>

**Annex 5 (a): Detail of Licenses disclosed by companies selected in the scope – financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025**

N°	Name of Company	Commodity extracted	No. of License/ Lease	License type	License 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	(**)	License Extension to 22 Dec 2019	As designated by Block 2 Malawi Govt Prospecting license coordinates	Block 2
		Oil & Gas	2	Exploration	PEL 001/11	Inactive	(**)	License extension to 22 Dec 2019	As designated by Block 3 Malawi Govt Prospecting license coordinates	Block 3
2	RAKGAS MB45 Ltd	Oil & Gas	1	Exploration	PEL 004/13R	Inactive	(**)	3 Yeas - License expiring 23 Dec 2021	Nkhotakota, Salima, Dedza, Ntcheu, Balaka, Mangochi	Block 4
		Oil & Gas	2	Exploration	PEL 00/13R	Inactive	(**)	3 Yeas - License 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 License/ Lease	License type	License number or Blocks awarded	Status of lease	Issue Date	Duration	District(s)	Locality
4	Lotus 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	Rukuru
		(***)	4	Exploration	EPL 418	Applied for extension	22-05-18	2 Years	Karonga	Uliwa
		(***)	5	Exploration	EPL 489	Active	30-01-18	3 Years	Chitipa	Nthalire
		(***)	5	Exploration	EPL 0502	Active	20/04/18	3 Years	Karonga/Chitipa	Juma/Miwanga
5	Shayona Cement Company	Limestone	1	Mining	ML0046	Active	02 -12 -19	15 Years	Kasungu	Livwezi/Mwimila
		Limestone	2	Mining	ML0130 R	Active	27 -07 -14	10 Years	Blantyre	Mtolela
		Limestone	3	Mining	ML0142	Active	19 -07 -16	10 Years	Kasungu	Livwezi/Mwimila
		Limestone		Exploration	EPL0444	Active	19 -07 -16	3 years	Kasungu	Livwezi/Mwimila
		Limestone		Exploration	EPL0445	Active	19 -07 -16	3 years	Kasungu	Livwezi/Mwimila
		Limestone		Exploration	EPL0446	Active	19 -07 -16	3 years	Kasungu	Livwezi/Mwimila
		Limestone		Exploration	EPL0460	Active	13 -01 -17	3 years	Kasungu	Livwezi/Mwimila
6	Lafarge Cement Co Ltd	Kaolinitic Clays (Pozzolana)	1	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

N°	Name of Company	Commodity extracted	No. of License/ Lease	License type	License number or Blocks awarded	Status of lease	Issue Date	Duration	District(s)	Locality
9	Nyala Mining Limited	(**)	(**)	Mining	MML0150	Inactive	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
10	Ilomba Granite Mining	Granite	(**)	Mining	MML0019	Inactive	(*)	(*)	Chitipa	Chitipa
11	AKL Timber Processing	Timber and plywood	1	Exploration	6000 HA	Active	(**)	15 Years	Mzimba	Luwawa
12	Raiply Malawi Ltd	Timber	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	Mzimba	Mzimba
13	Vizara Plantation	Rubber and timber	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	Mzimba	Mzimba
14	Total Land Care	Firewood, Timber and Poles	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)	(**)

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	License Number	Company Name	Date of Grant	Date of Expiry	Period
<b>FIRST GRANTING</b>					
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
<b>FIRST RENEWAL</b>					
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

- (x) *The Company relinquished its Prospective License for Block 2 Malawi (License No: PEL002/11) and Block 3 Malawi (License No: PEL001/11) in January 2021*
- (xx) *In October 2020, the company issued a Notice of Termination of Malawi Block 4 Production Sharing Agreement and Malawi Block 5 Production Sharing Agreement.*

## Annex 6 (a): Employment data declared by the companies – Financial year 2023/2024

No.	Mining Company	Average number of direct local employees (Malawian)	Average number of direct foreign employees (Expatriates)	Average number of direct domestic contractors	TOTAL	Male	Female
1	Shayona Cement	1,301	79		1380	1,334	46
2	Lafarge Cement Company	152	3		155	148	7
3	Cement Products Ltd	626	35	5	661	630	31
4	Sealand Investments Ltd	No template	No template	No template			
5	Lotus Africa Ltd	No template	No template	No template			
6	Mota Engil Ltd	No template	No template	No template			
7	Sovereign Services	117	2	1	120	93	27
8	Terrastone				0		
9	Master Stone Breakers	105	10		115	110	5
10	Rukuru Mining Limited	209			209	183	26
11	Zalewa Agriculture Lime Company	78			78	67	11
12	Kaziwiziwi Coal Mine Ltd	No template	No template	No template			
13	Fortune Hills Ltd.	3	3		6	6	
14	CPL Mchenga Coal	208			208	183	25
15	Zagaf Cement	No template	No template	No template			
16	Kasikizi Coal Mine	No template	No template	No template			
17	Raiply Malawi and Raiply EPZ Limited	2,371		40	2411	2185	226
18	VIZARA plantations	2,051	6	4	2061	1,760	301
19	Total Land Care	4			4	4	
20	AKL Timber Processing and Lord IT	No template	No template	No template			

**Annex 6 (b): Employment data declared by the companies – Financial year 2024/2025**

No.	Mining Company	Average number of direct local employees (Malawian)	Average number of direct foreign employees (Expatriates)	Average number of direct domestic contractors	TOTAL	Male	Female
1	Shayona Cement	1,479	83		1562	1,503	59
2	Lafarge Cement Company	125	5		130	123	7
3	Cement Products Ltd	626	35	5	661	630	31
4	Lime Company	No template	No template	No template			
5	Lotus Africa Ltd	No template	No template	No template			
6	Mota Engil Ltd				0		
7	Sovereign Services	128	1		129	87	42
8	Chilwa Minerals	No template	No template	No template			
9	Master Stone Breakers	110	10		120	115	5
10	Galaxy Minerals & Mining	No template	No template	No template			
11	East Africa Mining LTD	No template	No template	No template			
12	Kaziwiziwi Coal Mine Ltd	No template	No template	No template			
13	Fortune Hills Ltd.	3	3		6	6	
14	ROKON Mining Ltd	No template	No template	No template			
15	Zagaf Cement	No template	No template	No template			
16	Kasikizi Coal Mine	No template	No template	No template			
17	Raiply Malawi and Raiply EPZ Limited	2,880		42	2922	2520	402
18	VIZARA plantations	1,934	6	4	1944	1,663	281
19	Total Land Care	4			4	4	
20	AKL Timber Processing and Lord IT	No template	No template	No template			

**Annex 7 (a): Details of Social and Environmental Contribution Covering the financial years 2023/2024**

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)
<b>VIZARA</b>	VIZARA SURROUNDING COMMUNITY	NKHATABAY	Voluntary	medicines,repairs to school blocks	-	8,566,334	8,566,334
	NICO-PENSION	MZUZU	Mandatory	Pension for staff	172,361,231		172,361,231
<b>SOVEREIGN SERVICES LIMITED</b>	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Aptitude test-Project area CSR scholarship selection criteria	101,370		101,370
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Kamzimbi CDSS-Scholarship tuition fees-Sept-Nov 2023	150,000		150,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Kasiya CDSS-Scholarship tuition fees-Sept-Nov 2023	900,000		900,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	ESS Enterprise-Accessories-Project area borehole maintenance	295,250		295,250
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	10 road cones-CLO CSR programs-Police	230,000		230,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	ESS ESS Enterprise-SSL project area borehole maintainances-Accessories	6,082,500		6,082,500
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	FlowTech-X 40 PVC pipes-Borehole maintainances	660,000		660,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	W Nkholoweko -Busfare x 3 days-Project area borehole repairs & maintenance	15,000		15,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Wellington Mkoloweko-Busfare X 5 days -Project area borehole maintenance	25,000		25,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Community meeting allowances-Borehole drilling and repairs awareness	193,000		193,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Community meeting allowances-Borehole drilling and repairs awareness	407,000		407,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Assorted borehole repairs-tools	7,926,137		7,926,137

	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Kabudula and Kapudzama student necessities-Oct 2023	112,000	112,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Kabudula CDSS-Scholarship tuition fees-Sept-Nov 2023 balance	20,000	20,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Kapudzama CDSS-Scholarship tuition fees-Sept-Nov 2023 balance	20,000	20,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Kabudula & kapudzama-School science club for SSL Exprolation awareness	27,365	27,365
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Kabudula and Kapudzama-Students necessities-December 2023	112,000	112,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Sana-Snacks-Kabudula -Training-School science club-SSL Exploration awareness	12,340	12,340
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Kabudula-Training-School science club-SSL Exploration awareness	238,000	238,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Kabudula and Kapudzama-Students necessities-December 2023	112,000	112,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Kamzimbi CDSS-Tuition fees(Jan-March)-Scholarship project	210,000	210,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Kapudzama CDSS-Tuition fees(Jan-March)-Scholarship project	140,000	140,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Kabudula and Kapudzama-Student Neccesities-Janaury and February 2024	224,000	224,000
<b>Terrastone Ltd</b>	CHIRADZULO DISTRICT COUNCIL	CHIRADZULU	Voluntary	CORPORATE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	4,500,000	4,500,000
	COMMUNITY	CHIRADZULU	Voluntary	CORPORATE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	300,000	300,000
	CHAKACHADZA VILLAGE	CHIRADZULU	Voluntary	BRIDGE EXTENSION	250,000	250,000
	MALAWI POLICE SERVICES	MALAWI POLICE SERVICES	Voluntary	15TONNES CONCRET AGGREGATE	223,978	223,978
	T/A CHADZA	T/A CHADZA	Voluntary	AGGREGATE FOR BRIDGE WORKS	149,120	149,120
	MALAWI POLICE SERVICES	AREA 30 POLICE HEADQUARTERS	Voluntary	20TONNES AGGREGATE	298,538	298,538
	DEPARTMENT OF MINES	MINES SOACIAL WELFARE	Voluntary	WELFARE FUN	200,000	200,000
	MALAWI POLICE SERVICES	AREA 30 POLICE HEADQUARTERS	Voluntary	HIRE GRADER FOR RING ROAD	3,000,000	3,000,000

	GVH KAMBUAZI	BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION - NAMITTHIKO STREAM	Voluntary	AGGREGATE FOR BRIDGE WORKS	363,104	363,104
	MALAWI POLICE SERVICES	AREA 30 POLICE HEADQUARTERS	Voluntary	9MM STONE	330,260	330,260
	COMMUNITY LUNZU POLICE UNIT	BLANTYRE	Voluntary	BOREHOLE DRILLING	10,000,000	10,000,000
	LUNZU POLICE UNIT	BLANTYRE	Voluntary	REPAIR POLICE CAR	340,000	340,000
	LUNZU POLICE UNIT	BLANTYRE	Voluntary	REPAIR POLICE CAR	350,000	350,000
	BLANTYRE DISTRICT COUNCIL	BLANTYRE	Voluntary	VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION	3,000,000	3,000,000
	G/V Molesi/ Repair to House	Blantyre/ Zalewa	Voluntary		30,000	30,000
	Triphonia Plemende/ School fees	Blantyre/ Zalewa	Voluntary		69,000	69,000
	Balaka Community/ Senstization Meeting	Balaka	Voluntary		30,000	30,000
<b>Zalewa Agriculture Lime Co</b>	Balaka Community/ Senstization Meeting and Rehabilitation of Borehole	Balaka	Voluntary		300,600	300,600
	DONATION FOR VOLLEBAL COACHING	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		100,000	100,000
	MUBAS REVENUE(FEES GEDION SHABA)	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		250,000	250,000
	MUBAS REVENUE(BLESSINGS.KALUMBI'FEE ST.MICHAELS	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		250,000	250,000
	GIRLS(ALINAFE.BANDA.FEE	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		120,000	120,000
	CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS MASSA GAMES	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		200,000	200,000
	DONATION MDAUKO WA A TONGA NKHATABY	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		500,000	500,000
	CHQ 031011 MUST - FUMU MWALE	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		585,000	585,000
	CHQ 031007 MUST - KONDWANI CHIRWA	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		650,000	650,000
	CHQ 031005 - LIKUNI BOYS (LUSUNGU)	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		105,000	105,000
	CHQ 031006 UNIMA (KONDWANI NKHATA)	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		660,000	660,000
	CHQ 031009 - MUBAS )BLESSINGS KALUM	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		650,000	650,000

	CHQ 031008 - MUBAS(GIDEON SHABA)	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		650,000	650,000
	CHQ 031010 - CHAMINADI SEC(RODWELL)	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		930,000	930,000
	CHQ 031003 ST MICHAELS	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		1,050,000	1,050,000
	CHQ 031004 - MZUNI(BETTIE MALENYIKA)	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		650,000	650,000
	CHQ 031012 -MZUNI(GRACE CHIRWA)	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		650,000	650,000
	ANTI CORRUPTION BUREAU	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		5,000,000	5,000,000
	CASH CHQ VOLLEYBALL DONATION	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		2,000,000	2,000,000
	CASH CHQ VOLLEYBALL DONATION	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		1,250,000	1,250,000
	CASH CHQ VOLLEYBALL DONATION	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		2,000,000	2,000,000
<b>Raiply Malawi Ltd</b>	CASH CHQ VOLLEYBALL DONATION	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		750,000	750,000
	CASH CHQ VOLLEYBALL DONATION	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		750,000	750,000
	CASH CHQ VOLLEYBALL DONATION	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		1,250,000	1,250,000
	CAHS CHQ V/BALL T-SHIRTS PURCHASING	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		1,077,625	1,077,625
	DONATION END OF YEAR POLICE	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		500,000	500,000
	GRAND PALACE-VOLLEYBALL TROPHY	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		5,200,000	5,200,000
	VOLLEYBALL ASSOSIATION OF MALAWI	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary		5,621,500	5,621,500
<b>Total Land Care</b>	National Bank of Malawi pension Fund	Mzimba	Mandatory Pension		1,183,335	1,183,335
			<b>Total</b>		<b>245,891,254</b>	<b>11,566,334</b>
						<b>257,457,588</b>

**Annex 7 (b): Details of Social and Environmental Contribution Covering the financial years 2024/2025**

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)
<b>VIZARA</b>	VIZARA SURROUNDING COMMUNITY	NKHATABAY	Voluntary	medicines,repairs to school blocks	-	2,615,658	2,615,658
	NICO-PENSION	MZUZU	Mandatory	Pension for staff	233,681,867		233,681,867
<b>SOVEREIGN SERVICES LIMITED</b>	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Water borehole drilling permit-X 4 Commu	360,000		360,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	X4 community hand pump boreholes	36,406,700		36,406,700
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Plumbing works-TA Khongoni Court	112,500		112,500
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Assorted plumbing materials-T/A khongoni	103,433		103,433
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	MUBAS-Sponsorship contribution-Engineering week 2025	1,000,000		1,000,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Labour-Repair of 7 Nsaru boreholes	362,500		362,500
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	X Borehole (7) repair labour-Ongoing CSR	712,500		712,500
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Ongoing borehole repairs tools	3,152,750		3,152,750
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Labour-X12 Boreholes maintenance	731,250		731,250
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	X4 community hand pump boreholes	31,658,000		31,658,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	SSL Scholarship programme Stipends	112,000		112,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Kabudula CDSS-SSL Scholarship programs-Tuition fees-Third term-April-July 2024	120,000		120,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Kapudzama CDSS-SSL Scholarship programs-Tuitions fees-Third term-April-July 2024	140,000		140,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	SSL Scholarship programs-School necessities-April 2024	112,000		112,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	SSL school sponsorship programs-May necessities	112,000		112,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Kapudzama CDSS-Tuition fees-First term-Sept-Dec 2024	350,000		350,000
	Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Kabudula CDSS-Tuition fees-First term-Sept-Dec 2024	350,000		350,000
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Kapudzama CDSS-School necessities-Sept 2024	250,000		250,000	

Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Kabudula CDSS-School necessities-Sept 2024	250,000	250,000
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Science fair project materials-Kapudzama & Kabudula CDSS	715,850	715,850
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Nsaru-Nov 2024 Stipends-School sponsorship program-Kabudula	254,500	254,500
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Nsaru-Nov 2024 Stipends-School sponsorship program-Kapudzama	254,500	254,500
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Nsaru-Sponsored students examination fees	156,240	156,240
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Assorted PPE & tools-Vocational training	2,884,000	2,884,000
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	X 20 Vocational training technical drawing fees	1,980,000	1,980,000
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Assorted stationery-Vocational training	1,590,000	1,590,000
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Salima Technical College-Annual school tuition fee-Vocational training program	84,500	84,500
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Lilongwe Technical College-Annual school tuition fee-Vocational training program	5,375,000	5,375,000
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Kabudula CDSS-Sponsored students tuition fees-Second term-Jan to April 2025	300,000	300,000
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Kapudzama CDSS-Sponsored students tuition fees-Second term-Jan to April 2025	350,000	350,000
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Nsaru-Sponsored students stipends-Jan 2025-Ongoing school projects	500,000	500,000
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Nsaru-Transport fare & Monthly stipends-X 16 Students-Vocational training	1,414,000	1,414,000
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Nsaru-Vocational training orientation program-Snacks & Transport fare	165,000	165,000
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	X16 reflective worksuits-Vocational trai	560,000	560,000
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	X12 pairs safety boots-Vocational traini	2,220,000	2,220,000
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Nsaru-Vocational training students monthly stipends-Feb 2025	580,000	580,000
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Nsaru-Sponsored students stipends-Feb 2025-Ongoing school projects	500,000	500,000
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	X40 backpacks-Science fair	2,800,000	2,800,000
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Nsaru-Students monthly stipends-March 2025-X 16 Vocational training students	580,000	580,000
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Nsaru-Monthly stipends-Sponsored students-March 2025-Kabudula and Kapudzama students	500,000	500,000
Communities in Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Voluntary	Nsaru-X 16 Set rulers-Vocational training students study materials	80,000	80,000

	OIC POLICE	CHIRADZULU	Voluntary	FAREWELL PARTY FOR OIC POLICE	50,000	50,000
	CHIRADZULU DISTRICT COUNCIL	CHIRADZULU	Voluntary	SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	100,000	100,000
	EASTERN REGION POLICE	ZOMBA	Voluntary	60 TONNES QUARRY DUST	1,239,854	1,239,854
	CHIRADZULU DISTRICT COUNCIL	CHIRADZULU	Voluntary	SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION	4,500,000	4,500,000
	NSENGWE CCAP SCHOOL	CHIRADZULU	Voluntary	DONATION	40,000	40,000
	MALAWI POLICE	MALAWI POLICE HEADQUARTERS	Voluntary	PITCHING STONES	224,840	224,840
	MALAWI POLICE	MALAWI POLICE HEADQUARTERS	Voluntary	PITCHING STONES	112,000	112,000
	COMMUNITY	NTALIMBA VILLAGE	Voluntary	CRUSHER RUN	262,150	262,150
	NATHENJE POLICE UNIT	NATHENJE POLICE	Voluntary	SOCIAL ACTIVITIES	250,000	250,000
<b>Terrastone Ltd</b>	DEPARTMENT OF MINES	MINES WELFARE	Voluntary	SOCIAL ACTIVITIES	150,000	150,000
	NASENGWE CCAP SCHOOL	BLANTYRE	Voluntary	SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	40,000	40,000
	WANFRD KUMWENDA	BLANTYRE	Voluntary	SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	100,000	100,000
	Triphonia Pelemende - Fees, Rent & Foods	Balaka	Voluntary		85,000	85,000
	Balaka Under 5 Clinic 35 Bags Njati cement & Iron sheets	Balaka	Voluntary		1,709,442	1,709,442
<b>Zalewa Agriculture Lime Co</b>	Mlanga Quarry - Senstization meeting	Balaka	Voluntary		176,000	176,000
	Balaka - NH Hardware- Bicycle Tyres & Tubes	Balaka	Voluntary		31,760	31,760
	Associated Suppliers- Pitsen Kit, Valve, Clutch plates, Chain	Balaka	Voluntary		60,750	60,750
	S. Mkwaila - 10 Bags of Maize	Balaka	Voluntary		383,500	383,500
	Mlanga Under 5 Clinic inspection	Balaka	Voluntary		50,000	50,000
	S.Mkwaila- Maiza Balance	Balaka	Voluntary		6,250	6,250
	Mlanga Meeting with Chiefs allowances	Balaka	Voluntary		105,000	105,000
	Mlanga Quarry- Phone Repair	Balaka	Voluntary		12,000	12,000
	Gomani-AquaTech Working On Mlanga Borehole	Balaka	Voluntary		75,000	75,000
	Gide - Mlanga Quarry working On Damaged House	Balaka	Voluntary		35,000	35,000

Zidane- Head Lady Mlanga	Balaka	Voluntary	30,000	30,000
E.Dama-For Dysons Daughter Funeral	Balaka	Voluntary	30,000	30,000
Maize For GVH John & Wilson	Balaka	Voluntary	100,000	100,000
Lifan Spokes Rim-Motor Bike	Balaka	Voluntary	1,502,146	1,502,146
Balaka - 5.5 Ltrs of Petrol	Balaka	Voluntary	14,000	14,000
Triphonia Pelemende - Fees, Rent & Foods	Balaka	Voluntary	123,000	123,000
Motor Bike	Balaka	Voluntary	1,716,738	1,716,738
J & J Hardware - Bags Of Cement	Balaka	Voluntary	26,000	26,000
Mlanga Quarry Landowners Beacons	Balaka	Voluntary	60,000	60,000
Depart of Mines - Fuel donation	Zalewa	Voluntary	150,000	150,000
Kanyezi - Police Towards Farewell	Zalewa	Voluntary	50,000	50,000
Pinifolo - Starter Motor for Police vehicle	Zalewa	Voluntary	75,000	75,000
Bernadette Nyimbo - School fees	Zalewa	Voluntary	800,000	800,000
Fortune Hardware- Hinges pairs & Wood Screw	Zalewa	Voluntary	8,100	8,100
Police Car Turbo Repairs	Zalewa	Voluntary	160,000	160,000
Police - Oil Filter,Unirversal Joint	Zalewa	Voluntary	330,000	330,000
Pinifolo- Radiator Caps	Zalewa	Voluntary	24,000	24,000
Divason & Caretaker TPT To Queens Hospital	Zalewa	Voluntary	15,000	15,000
H.Diverson-Eye Operation Expenses	Zalewa	Voluntary	30,000	30,000
Bornface Pelemende- Repairs To Borehole In Kalulu	Kalulu	Voluntary	75,000	75,000
Triphonia Pelemende- School Fees	Kalulu	Voluntary	98,000	98,000
Bornface- Medical Assistance	Kalulu	Voluntary	40,000	40,000
J & J Hardware- Nails for Kalulu chief house	Kalulu	Voluntary	4,500	4,500
Repairing roof for G/V Molesi	Kalulu	Voluntary	150,000	150,000
Thawane's Sister- Cuting & Chopping Trees	Kalulu	Voluntary	25,000	25,000
Mercy Bannet-Hospital Transport	Kalulu	Voluntary	8,000	8,000
P. Kamoto - Bag of Maize to Village John	Kalulu	Voluntary	50,000	50,000

	S. Hallison - Molesi House maintenance	Kalulu	Voluntary	120,000	120,000
	J & J Hardware - Bags Of Cement	Kalulu	Voluntary	26,000	26,000
	Borehole Technician	Kalulu	Voluntary	25,000	25,000
	A.Gomani-Maintanance of Borehole	Kalulu	Voluntary	147,250	147,250
	Gomani- Borehole Repairs	Kalulu	Voluntary	72,170	72,170
	Chief Ulaya-Assistance For Transport to go to the hospital	Kalulu	Voluntary	80,000	80,000
	Gomani-Transport	Kalulu	Voluntary	6,000	6,000
	Kalulu Borehole - 1PVC 63mmx Pipe	Kalulu	Voluntary	517,000	517,000
	Balaka Borehole - Gomani-Borehole Technician	Kalulu	Voluntary	90,000	90,000
	Divason Plus Blind Man Transport	Kalulu	Voluntary	7,500	7,500
	Kanjedza Police - CDM Investments - Cluth plates	Blantyre	Voluntary	305,000	305,000
	Depart of Mines - Year end Party	Blantyre	Voluntary	270,000	270,000
	Kanjedza Police PMS Bravo - Donation	Blantyre	Voluntary	250,000	250,000
	MALAWI CONF. OF CHA-INV NO.C0010A(T	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary	2,000,000	2,000,000
	VOLLEY BALL ASSOCIATION	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary	2,900,000	2,900,000
	CASH(1ST PRIZE MEN-V/BALL TOURNAMNT	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary	1,250,000	1,250,000
	CASH(1ST PRIZE WOMEN-V/BALL TOURNMT	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary	1,250,000	1,250,000
	CASH(2ND PRIZE WOMEN-V/BALL TOURNMT	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary	600,000	600,000
	CASH(2ND PRIZE MEN-V/BALL TOURNMT	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary	600,000	600,000
<b>Raiply</b>	CASH(3RD PRIZE MEN-V/BALL TOURNMT	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary	300,000	300,000
<b>Malawi Ltd</b>	CASH(3RD PRIZE WOMEN-V/BALL TOURNMT	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary	300,000	300,000
	GRAND PALACE HOTEL(V/BALL TOURNAMNT	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary	2,000,000	2,000,000
	(BANNER V/BALL TOURNAMNT)	Mzimba/Mzuzu	Voluntary	500,008	500,008

<b>Total Land Care</b>	National Bank of Malawi pension Fund	Mzimba	Mandatory Pension	6,477,955	6,477,955		
				<b>Total</b>	<b>369,508,003</b>	<b>2,615,658</b>	<b>372,123,661</b>

**Annex 8: List of valid licenses during the period from – financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025**

**Active Exploration Licenses – 2023 -2025**

#	Code	Parties	Commodities	Shareholding	Status	Application Date	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Area	Map Reference
1	EPL0693	2CK Investment Group Limited	Base Metals, Gold, Platinum Group Metals	Mary Chilima, Charles Chibambo, Sean Chilima	Active	8/8/2022 7:30	6/8/2023	6/7/2026	5.3175 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Ntcheu; Southern Region, Balaka, Neno
2	EPL0644	African Minerals and Energy Holdings Limited (100%)	Coal, Limestone	Mr Lumbani Mbale, Mr Komani Mbale	Active	11/19/2021 9:07	4/22/2022	4/21/2025	31.1200 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Karonga
3	EPL0645	African Minerals and Energy Holdings Limited (100%)	Coal	Mr Lumbani Mbale, Mr Komani Mbale	Active	11/22/2021 14:10	4/22/2022	4/21/2025	60.2300 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Chitipa
4	EPL0660	African Minerals and Energy Holdings Limited (100%)	Coal, Copper	Mr Lumbani Mbale, Mr Komani Mbale	Active	11/22/2021 15:10	4/22/2022	4/21/2025	61.7400 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Karonga
5	EPL0659	AFRO Gifts Mining Limited (100%)	Alluminium, Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Malachite, Nickel, Ruby, Silver, Uranium	Harrison Noah, Alfred Changs Noah	Active	3/10/2022 15:37	4/22/2022	4/21/2025	39.2700 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Karonga
6	EPL0737	Artemis Investment Limited	Coal	Chawanangwa Kayira	Active	1/26/2023 13:14	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	3.3233 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Chitipa, Karonga
7	EPL0738	Artemis Investment Limited	Lime	Chawanangwa Kayira	Active	3/6/2023 9:53	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	9.0000 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Karonga
8	EPL0724	Baze International Limited (100%)	Rare Earth Elements	Surmalyan Arutyun	Active	12/12/2023 9:56	3/28/2024	3/27/2027	31.8516 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Machinga, Zomba
9	EPL0752	Baze International Limited (100%)	Manganese	Surmalyan Arutyun	Active	12/12/2023 9:51	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	2.3197 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Ntcheu

10	EPL0770	Baze International Limited (100%)	Gold, Niobium, Zirconium	Surmalyan Arutyun	Active	1/9/2024 13:13	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	23.5943 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Mzimba
11	EPL0711	Beaver Cement Limited (100%)	Limestone	Mr Chawanangwa Msiska, Mr Hendricks Manyinda, Dr Lyton Chithambo, Mr Wainings Manda, Dr Save Kumwenda	Active	6/29/2022 14:16	2/1/2024	1/31/2027	16.9037 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Mangochi
12	EPL0721	Beaver Cement Limited (100%)	Kaolonitic Clay	Mr Chawanangwa Msiska, Mr Hendricks Manyinda, Dr Lyton Chithambo, Mr Wainings Manda, Dr Save Kumwenda	Active	7/12/2022 15:43	2/21/2024	2/20/2027	58.2274 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Ntcheu
13	EPL0667	Best One Gems	Gold	Hadaru Kassen, Jonny Boateng	Active	6/8/2020 8:17	7/19/2022	7/18/2025	59.5200 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Kasungu
14	EPL0690	Bickia Cement Limited (100%)	Limestone	Nephan Wilson Bickia	Active	7/22/2022 14:13	6/8/2023	6/7/2026	22.4731 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Balaka
15	EPL0691	Bickia Cement Limited (100%)	Limestone	Nephan Wilson Bickia	Active	7/22/2022 13:54	6/8/2023	6/7/2026	50.3118 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Balaka
16	EPL0697	Bk Mines (100%)	Base Metals, Garnet, Graphite, Lithium	Ione Gargione Jun Quiera Binford, Sucharitha Rajendra Karanth	Active	11/23/2022 7:02	12/7/2023	12/6/2026	187.5433 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Lilongwe
17	EPL0703	Brosis Mining Limited (100%)	Base Metals, Limestone	Rosmin Feroz Haroon, Mohamed Faruk Haroon	Active	7/27/2022 13:20	12/5/2023	12/4/2026	39.8585 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Ntcheu
18	EPL0704	Brosis Mining Limited (100%)	Base Metals, Gold	Rosmin Feroz Haroon, Mohamed Faruk Haroon	Active	7/27/2022 13:52	12/5/2023	12/4/2026	101.3278 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Ntcheu
19	EPL0733	Cement Products (Mw) Limited (100%)	Limestone	Aslam Gaffar, Hon. Rashid Gaffar	Active	11/10/2022 12:25	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	10.4988 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Mangochi
20	EPL0734	Cement Products Limited (100%)	Kaolonitic Clay	Aslam Gaffar, Hon. Rashid Gaffar	Active	12/14/2023 13:17	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	2.3837 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dedza

21	EPL0670	Chilwa Minerals Africa Limited (100%)	Heavy Mineral Sands	Anibal Jose Morais Leite, Antonio Jose Arrabalde Pimenta Da Silva, Nuno Sousa Antunes	Active	5/28/2021 10:36	9/27/2022	9/26/2025	865.8600 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Machinga, Mulanje, Phalombe, Zomba
22	EPL0671	Chilwa Minerals Africa Limited (100%)	Heavy Mineral Sands	Anibal Jose Morais Leite, Antonio Jose Arrabalde Pimenta Da Silva, Nuno Sousa Antunes	Active	5/28/2021 10:50	9/26/2022	9/25/2025	12.8400 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Zomba
23	EPL0480	Chunghwa Mining Company Limited	Copper, Galena, Gold, Graphite, Nickel, Silver, Zinc	Ali Zhao, Liangming Hu, Fuman Kang	Active	9/13/2017 15:57	11/10/2017	3/30/2024	32.6000 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dowa
24	EPL0680	Ciao Limited (100%)	Rock Aggregate	Healey Potani, Osborne Potani, Isabel Potani	Active	9/2/2022 12:24	10/4/2022	10/3/2025	0.3300 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Blantyre
25	EPL0746	Ciza Colliery Limited	Coal	P.O. Box 31960, Blantyre	Active	3/27/2023 14:10	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	64.7822 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Chitipa
26	EPL0719	Coma Resources Limited (100%)	Base Metals, Columbite, Graphite, Lithium, Platinum Group Metals, Precious Metals, Rare Earth Elements, Rutile, Tantalite	Chikomeni Manda, Madi Conteh	Active	1/17/2023 14:45	2/1/2024	1/31/2027	14.9309 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Mzimba
27	EPL0683	Continental Trading Limited (100%)	Rock Aggregate	Elizabeth Kambuwa, Ephraim Chivunde, Fredson Mkuse	Active	11/17/2022 6:30	6/8/2023	6/7/2026	33.4481 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Mzimba
28	EPL0687	Dambe Mining Limited (100%)	Aquamarine, Mica, Quartz, Rutile, Tourmaline	Dyson Haswell Mbewe	Active	5/12/2022 8:50	6/8/2023	6/7/2026	160.3200 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Mzimba, Nkhata Bay
29	EPL0685	Dec Construction Limited (100%)	Rock Aggregate	Daniel Elias	Active	12/21/2022 11:44	6/8/2023	6/7/2026	0.0941 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Chiradzulu
30	EPL0757	Dew Mining Limited (100%)	Lithium, Tantalite	Benedict Eke	Active	5/12/2023 14:01	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	308.5432 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Rumphu
31	EPL0747	Dongqi Mining Group Limited (100%)	Gold, Lithium, Uranium	Yujing Wang, Zenggang Li	Active	12/14/2023 15:13	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	174.3787 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Chiradzulu, Mulanje, Zomba

32	EPL0722	East Africa Mining Limited	Base Metals, Graphite, Lead, Platinum Group Metals, Rare Earth Elements	Nagaraju Boya	Active	7/11/2023 10:12	3/28/2024	3/27/2027	541.5400 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dowa, Salima
33	EPL0676	Easy Choice Limited (100%)	Base Metals, Gold, Granite, Lead	Benedict Eke, Faustina Eke	Active	7/13/2022 15:33	3/1/2023	2/28/2026	171.0400 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Lilongwe
34	EPL0748	Easy Choice Limited (100%)	Gold, Lithium	Benedict Eke, Faustina Eke	Active	5/11/2023 9:14	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	28.4358 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Lilongwe
35	EPL0686	EMC Water Engineering (100%)	Rock Aggregate	Emmanuel Masebo	Active	7/14/2022 14:47	6/8/2023	6/7/2026	5.8800 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Lilongwe
36	EPL0742	Etr Limited (100%)	Coal, Uranium	Nabeel Khan, Robert Coombes, Taahir Khan	Active	12/18/2023 14:28	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	22.5696 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Karonga, Rumphu
37	EPL0654	Fame Distributors (100%)	Alluminium, Base Metals, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Graphite, Ilmenite, Lead, Nickel, Niobium, Phosphate, Platinum, Rare Earth Elements, Silver, Titanium, Tungsten, Uranium, Zinc	Felix Njawala, Getrude Njawala, Precious Chikaoneka	Active	9/28/2021 13:31	4/22/2022	4/21/2025	200.7500 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Blantyre, Zomba
38	EPL0658	Ferrous Engineering Company (100%)	Limestone	Ennock Kondowe, Shalom Ghambi	Active	3/4/2022 10:17	4/22/2022	4/21/2025	122.9600 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Salima
39	EPL0630	Fortune Hills Limited	Gold, Phosphate, Platinum Group Metals, Uranium	Vikasreddy Vaddireddy, Ramana Reddy Kodithi	Active	6/14/2021 10:30	10/20/2021	10/19/2024	189.1709 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Ntcheu; Southern Region, Balaka, Neno

40	EPL0617	Fortune Hills Limited (100%)	Base Metals, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Corundum, Gold, Granite, Iron Ore, Lead, Manganese, Nickel, Phosphate, Platinum Group Metals, Rare Earth Elements, Sapphire, Uranium, Zircon	Vikasreddy Vaddireddy, Ramana Reddy Kodithi	Active	1/4/2021 9:40	10/20/2021	10/19/2024	769.8900 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Kasungu, Mchinji
41	EPL0618	Fortune Hills Limited (100%)	Base Metals, Cobalt, Galena, Gold, Graphite, Iron Ore, Lead, Manganese, Mica, Nickel, Platinum Group Metals, Rare Earth Elements, Silver, Uranium	Vikasreddy Vaddireddy, Ramana Reddy Kodithi	Active	1/4/2021 10:41	10/20/2021	10/19/2024	2218.4100 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dowa, Kasungu, Nkhota kota, Ntchisi, Salima; Northern Region, Mzimba
42	EPL0619	Fortune Hills Limited (100%)	Aquamarine, Corundum, Gold, Precious Metals, Quartz	Vikasreddy Vaddireddy, Ramana Reddy Kodithi	Active	1/4/2021 11:07	10/20/2021	10/19/2024	440.9700 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Mzimba
43	EPL0678	Fukumele Investment Holding Limited (100%)	Rock Aggregate	Clement Mukumbwa, June Nyondo	Active	7/4/2022 15:31	10/4/2022	10/3/2025	10.5400 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Chitipa
44	EPL0652	Future Minerals Ltd (100%)	Heavy Minerals	Mahmoud Kabba, Matt Norman Bull	Active	10/29/2021 13:18	4/22/2022	4/21/2025	968.7800 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dedza, Ntcheu, Salima; Southern Region, Mangochi
45	EPL0695	Galaxy Minerals & Mining Limited (100%)	Limestone	Mahduri Reddy Panyam	Active	10/31/2022 13:48	10/11/2023	10/10/2026	108.4903 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Ntcheu
46	EPL0696	Galaxy Minerals & Mining Limited (100%)	Calcitic Limestone	Mahduri Reddy Panyam	Active	11/16/2022 15:00	10/11/2023	10/10/2026	132.4200 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Ntcheu; Southern Region, Balaka

47	EPL0713	Galaxy Minerals & Mining Limited (100%)	Base Metals, Lithium, Mica, Platinum Group Metals, Rare Earth Elements, Tantalite	Mahduri Reddy Panyam	Active	2/27/2023 14:42	2/1/2024	1/31/2027	27.0116 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Mzimba
48	EPL0729	Galaxy Minerals & Mining Limited (100%)	Base Metals, Columbite, Graphite, Lithium, Mica, Niobium, Platinum Group Metals, Precious Metals, Rare Earth Elements, Rutile, Tantalite	Mahduri Reddy Panyam	Active	11/16/2022 15:00	5/27/2024	5/26/2027	101.3650 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Mzimba
49	EPL0765	Galaxy Minerals & Mining Limited (100%)	Base Metals, Columbite, Graphite, Lithium, Mica, Platinum Group Metals, Precious Metals, Rare Earth Elements, Rutile, Tantalite	Mahduri Reddy Panyam	Active	3/7/2024 10:41	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	706.6569 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Mzimba
50	EPL0707	Glows Financial Development Services Limited (100%)	Coal	Watson Nyirenda	Active	9/28/2022 15:04	12/5/2023	12/4/2026	3.7270 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Karonga
51	EPL0741	Glows Financial Development Services Limited (100%)	Coal	Watson Nyirenda	Active	12/1/2023 15:46	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	41.1554 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Karonga, Rumphi
52	EPL0575	Godka Technologies Limited (100%)	Rock Aggregate	Godwin David Kamhka	Active	12/17/2019 10:17	10/13/2020	10/12/2023	0.0397 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Blantyre

53	EPL0620	Gold Capital Company Limited (100%)	Alluminium, Chrome, Cobalt, Copper, Gold, Lead, Nickel, Niobium, Rare Earth Elements, Silver, Tantalum, Thorium, Titanium, Tungsten, Uranium, Zinc	Timothy Chirwa, Abdullah Saeed Bdullah Altawari	Active	2/26/2021 9:09	10/20/2021	10/19/2024	794.0000 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dowa, Kasungu, Ntchisi
54	EPL0611	Gold Ventures Company Limited (100%)	Alluminium, Copper, Gold, Lead, Niobium, Rare Earth Elements, Tantalum, Thorium, Titanium, Tungsten	Timothy Chirwa, Abdullah Saeed Bdullah Altawari	Active	2/12/2021 12:45	3/31/2022	3/30/2025	1008.0000 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Kasungu, Ntchisi
55	EPL0672	Gold Ventures Company Limited (100%)	Alluminium, Copper, Gold, Graphite, Lead, Nickel, Niobium, Platinum, Rare Earth Elements, Silver, Titanium, Zinc	Timothy Chirwa, Abdullah Saeed Bdullah Altawari	Active	5/31/2021 10:36	10/4/2022	10/3/2025	354.7000 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dowa, Ntchisi
56	EPL0705	Green Exploration Limited	Niobium, Rare Earth Elements, Tantalum, Zircon	Muhammed Aasin Hassam, Simon Mark Kersey	Active	6/18/2021 14:38	10/11/2023	10/10/2026	154.4300 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Machinga, Zomba
57	EPL0751	Green Mining Limited (100%)	Base Metals, Gold, Graphite, Rutile	Zuhair Ahmed Mohamed Abdelrahim	Active	2/7/2024 7:27	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	5.3491 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Lilongwe
58	EPL0632	Huaxia Industrial Limited (100%)	Limestone	Xiaobiao Ma, Xiaoyong Ma, Weimin Zhao	Active	6/28/2021 10:53	10/20/2021	10/19/2024	2.0100 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Balaka
59	EPL0586	Island Arc Company Limited (100%)	Feldspar, Sodalite	Zhao Tiesheng, Wang Baofu, Baoye Li, Zhang Liqing	Active	3/17/2020 8:42	10/13/2020	10/12/2023	19.8000 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Rumphu

60	EPL0587	Island Arc Company Limited (100%)	Feldspar, Sodalite	Zhao Tiesheng, Wang Baofu, Baoye Li, Zhang Liqing	Active	3/17/2020 9:17	10/13/2020	10/12/2023	53.2000 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Rumphu
61	EPL0719 B	Judah Natural Resources Limited (100%)	Gold	Robert C Sunleaf	Active	9/15/2023 15:36	2/21/2024	2/20/2027	106.4888 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Kasungu
62	EPL0720	Judah Natural Resources Limited (100%)	Gold	Robert C Sunleaf	Active	9/15/2023 8:20	2/21/2024	2/20/2027	199.6042 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Machinga
63	EPL0700	Kadosh Limited	Base Metals, Niobium, Precious Metals, Tantalite	Jml Swanepoel, R Makondi	Active	9/8/2020 10:30	10/11/2023	10/10/2026	250.8900 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Machinga, Mangochi
64	EPL0665	Kaziwiziwi Mining Company (100%)	Coal	Axel Oberem, Shadreck Ngulube	Active	2/8/2022 10:11	10/4/2022	10/3/2025	39.2100 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Rumphu
65	EPL0655	Kingwell Tyre Centre Ltd (100%)	Graphite	Kingswell L Liphuka, James Frank	Active	1/6/2022 11:01	4/22/2022	4/21/2025	32.7000 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dowa, Lilongwe
66	EPL0656	Kingwell Tyre Centre Ltd (100%)	Limestone	Kingswell L Liphuka, James Frank	Active	1/6/2022 11:21	4/22/2022	4/21/2025	7.2000 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Ntcheu
67	EPL0475	Lancaster Exploration Limited	Chrome, Columbite, Copper, Corundum, Feldspar, Fluorite, Gold, Graphite, Iron, Lead, Lithium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Monazite, Nickel, Niobium, Phosphate, Platinum Group Metals, Silver, Strontium, Tantalite, Thorium, Uranium, Yttrium, Zinc, Zircon	Alexander Mark Lemon, William Drummond Dawes	Active	8/8/2017 9:28	11/10/2017	11/9/2024	47.9554 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Mchinji
68	EPL0766	Lemah Limited (100%)	Coal, Copper		Active	6/25/2024 6:47	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	30.7090 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Karonga

69	EPL0489	Lotus (Africa) Limited	Uranium	Keith Bowes, Theo Keyter, Grain Malunga	Active	11/6/2017 8:41	1/30/2018	1/29/2025	33.4433 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Chitipa
70	EPL0595	Lotus (Africa) Limited	Uranium	Keith Bowes, Theo Keyter, Grain Malunga	Active	5/15/2020 15:24	10/6/2021	10/5/2024	5.6400 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Rumpi
71	EPL0583	Lotus (Africa) Limited (100%)	Uranium	Keith Bowes, Theo Keyter, Grain Malunga	Active	4/23/2020 14:25	10/6/2021	10/5/2024	17.4200 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Rumpi
72	EPL0581	Luvinda General Dealers	Base Metals, Galena, Graphite, Lead	Frank Leslie Harawa	Active	2/12/2020 12:37	10/13/2020	10/12/2023	49.4700 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dowa, Lilongwe
73	EPL0633	Mbi Mining Group Limited (100%)	Base Metals, Gold, Platinum Group Metals	Ahmed Yusuf Master, Mubena Mohamed Yoousuf	Active	7/9/2021 12:48	10/20/2021	10/19/2024	142.5400 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Ntcheu; Southern Region, Neno
74	EPL0641	Mbi Mining Group Limited (100%)	Titanium	Arthur Mike Milanzi, Razeena Abdulsamad Bhana, Bertha Getrude Masiku	Active	1/12/2021 13:05	11/12/2021	11/11/2024	20.6900 km <sup>2</sup>	Area Under National Administration, Area Under National Administration; Central Region, Salima
75	EPL0609	Mccourt Mining Limited	Base Metals, Garnet, Gold, Graphite, Monazite, Titanium, Zircon	Arthur Mike Milanzi, Razeena Abdulsamad Bhana, Bertha Getrude Masiku	Active	11/6/2020 11:21	9/26/2021	9/25/2026	219.4643 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dowa, Lilongwe
76	EPL0625	Milanzi Holdings Limited	Heavy Minerals	Arthur Mike Milanzi, Razeena Abdulsamad Bhana, Bertha Getrude Masiku	Active	8/17/2020 15:13	10/20/2021	10/19/2024	98.0600 km <sup>2</sup>	Area Under National Administration, Area Under National Administration; Central Region, Salima
77	EPL0673	Milanzi Holdings Limited	Base Metals, Precious Metals, Rutile	Timothy Chirwa, Ahmed Agami Mohammed	Active	11/1/2021 10:03	10/4/2022	10/3/2025	1137.8000 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Kasungu, Mchinji

78	EPL0694	Milanzi Holdings Limited	Cobalt, Columbite, Gold, Heavy Minerals, Nickel, Platinum, Precious Metals	Timothy Chirwa, Ahmed Agami Mohammed	Active	2/1/2021 9:16	3/27/2023	3/26/2026	452.8685 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dedza, Lilongwe, Mchinji
79	EPL0666	Milanzi Holdings Limited (100%)	Gold	Lim bani Ndovie, Jam Kaunda	Active	6/4/2020 14:07	7/19/2022	7/18/2025	87.7500 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Kasungu
80	EPL0649	Mining Ventures (100%)	Alluminium, Base Metals, Cobalt, Copper, Garnet, Gold, Graphite, Ilmenite, Lead, Monazite, Nickel, Niobium, Palladium, Platinum, Rare Earth Elements, Rutile, Silver, Tantalum, Thorium, Titanium, Tungsten, Uranium, Zinc, Zircon	Elijah Chirwa, Tiyanjane Chitaya	Active	11/5/2021 12:33	4/22/2022	4/21/2025	529.3400 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Mzimba
81	EPL0650	Mining Ventures (100%)	Alluminium, Base Metals, Chrome, Cobalt, Copper, Garnet, Gold, Graphite, Ilmenite, Lead, Monazite, Nickel, Niobium, Palladium, Platinum, Rare Earth Elements, Rutile, Silver, Tantalum, Titanium, Tungsten, Uranium, Zinc, Zircon	Viraj A. Magecha	Active	11/5/2021 14:36	4/22/2022	4/21/2025	203.2300 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Ntcheu
82	EPL0640	Miyala Resources Limited (100%)	Rock Aggregate	Viraj A. Magecha	Active	8/3/2021 11:04	10/20/2021	10/19/2024	0.0870 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Lilongwe

83	EPL0744	Muhingi Limited Company (100%)	Coal	Rumesh Shantilal Patel, Zenobi Daud Patel, Ujas Amon-Ra Patel, Shayina Nerra Patel	Active	10/25/2023 9:34	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	25.5160 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Karonga
84	EPL0540	Multi Trader	Limestone	Rumesh Shantilal Patel, Zenobi Daud Patel, Ujas Amon-Ra Patel, Shayina Nerra Patel	Active	12/14/2018 16:49	3/18/2019	3/17/2026	19.9215 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Neno
85	EPL0622	Multi Trader	Limestone	Ms Elizabeth Matthews, Mr Matthew Syme, Mr Rick Smith, Mr Stenner Katunga	Active	6/26/2020 12:23	10/20/2021	10/19/2024	114.9100 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Balaka, Machinga, Zomba
86	EPL0708	Nager Investment Limited (100%)	Copper, Rare Earth Elements	Ms Elizabeth Matthews, Mr Matthew Syme, Mr Rick Smith, Mr Stenner Katunga	Active	6/1/2022 14:47	12/5/2023	12/4/2026	58.3248 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Nsanje
87	EPL0793	Nager Investment Limited (100%)	Copper, Gold, Rare Earth Elements	Dr. B. C. Gondwe, Magoli Gondwe	Active	1/5/2024 13:13	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	53.7261 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Nsanje
88	EPL0739	NGX Exploration Limited (100%)	Base Metals, Garnet, Gold, Graphite, Monazite, Rare Earth Elements, Titanium, Zoisite	Dr. B. C. Gondwe, Magoli Gondwe	Active	10/9/2023 10:20	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	52.5500 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dedza, Lilongwe
89	EPL0745	NGX Exploration Limited (100%)	Base Metals, Garnet, Gold, Graphite, Monazite, Rare Earth Elements, Titanium, Zircon	Satya Pasam	Active	10/9/2023 10:20	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	12.6900 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Lilongwe
90	EPL0488	Njati Mining Corporation	Graphite, Iron Ore, Titanium	Satya Pasam	Active	11/1/2017 10:52	1/30/2018	1/29/2025	28.0000 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Rumphi
91	EPL0638	Njati Mining Corporation (100%)	Coal, Granite	Hyde Henry Khembo	Active	7/22/2021 14:44	10/20/2021	10/19/2024	16.2100 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Rumphi

92	EPL0714	Pan Africa Mining Limited	Base Metals, Gold, Graphite, Lead, Lithium, Platinum Group Metals	Mr Pezani Simama, Miss Loveness Pezani Simama, Miss Lissness Pezani, Miss Grace Pezani Simama	Active	7/20/2023 15:11	2/1/2024	1/31/2027	175.9753 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dowa, Salima
93	EPL0715	Pan Africa Mining Limited	Limestone	Mr Pezani Simama, Miss Loveness Pezani Simama, Miss Lissness Pezani, Miss Grace Pezani Simama	Active	7/28/2023 7:29	2/1/2024	1/31/2027	6.8500 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Balaka, Neno
94	EPL0682	Paramount Civils (100%)	Rock Aggregate	Janardhan Regumadugu, Patrick John	Active	10/5/2022 12:07	10/11/2023	10/10/2026	0.0199 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Chiradzulu
95	EPL0539	Pezani General Dealers Limited	Coal	Janardhan Regumadugu, Patrick John	Active	12/7/2018 15:04	3/18/2019	3/17/2024	4.2618 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Rumphi
96	EPL0668	Pezani General Dealers Limited (100%)	Coal	Janardhan Regumadugu, Patrick John	Active	10/26/2021 8:56	10/4/2022	10/3/2025	5.9500 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Karonga, Rumphi
97	EPL0712	Planet Mining Resources Limited	Base Metals, Copper, Gold, Graphite, Lead, Niobium, Platinum Group Metals, Rare Earth Elements	Marcin Tomasz Lapa	Active	7/20/2023 14:21	2/1/2024	1/31/2027	549.1000 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dowa, Salima
98	EPL0763	Planet Mining Resources Limited (100%)	Base Metals, Graphite, Precious Metals, Rutile	James Maduka	Active	2/7/2024 14:56	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	360.2899 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Lilongwe, Mchinji
99	EPL0764	Planet Mining Resources Limited (100%)	Base Metals, Columbite, Graphite, Lithium, Mica, Platinum Group Metals, Tantalite	Michael Saner, Safwan Master, Zahir Sheik	Active	2/15/2024 8:00	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	760.4034 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Kasungu; Northern Region, Mzimba
100	EPL0723	Qlv Digitalex Limited (100%)	Gold	Aaron Sikandar Dalal	Active	3/12/2024 10:11	3/28/2024	3/27/2027	16.5313 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Kasungu

101	EPL0629	Rejoice Investment (100%)	Rock Aggregate	Samuel Alexander Shaba	Active	12/11/2020 9:58	10/20/2021	10/19/2024	10.2600 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Mzimba
102	EPL0514	Rift Valley Resource Developments Limited	Apatite, Limestone, Manganese, Monazite, Phosphate, Strontianite	Mundidelanji Mbilizi, Ignatius Gideon Kamwanje, Troth Ntila Saindi	Active	10/16/2018 10:00	10/16/2018	10/15/2025	16.0000 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Balaka
103	EPL0592	Route One Distribution (100%)	Base Metals, Copper, Gold, Iron Ore, Limestone	Dalal Sikandar Haji Haroon	Active	6/11/2020 11:46	10/13/2020	10/12/2023	40.9600 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Ntcheu
104	EPL0522	Saba Limited (100%)	Gold	Dalal Sikandar Haji Haroon	Active	7/18/2018 13:16	11/28/2019	11/27/2024	20.0000 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Lilongwe
105	EPL0775	Saikam Exploration And Mining Company Limited	Base Metals, Chromium, Columbite, Lithium, Manganese, Niobium, Tantalum, Tungsten, Uranium, Zircon	Jitendra Kumar N. Patel, Rajesh N. Patel, Parque Investments	Active	3/10/2023 8:09	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	84.2434 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Karonga
106	EPL0577	Sarah's Gem & Jewellery	Dimension Stone, Granite	Gang Huo	Active	4/3/2020 7:54	11/5/2020	11/4/2023	2.0000 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Kasungu
107	EPL0579	Sarah's Gem & Jewellery	Dimension Stone, Granite	Yizhong Cai	Active	4/16/2020 7:34	11/5/2020	11/4/2023	0.6652 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Rumphi
108	EPL0709	Shayona Cement Corporation (100%)	Gold, Limestone	Dr Julian Stephens, Mr Ben Stoikovich, Mr Reidwel Mwachobeka	Active	5/23/2022 7:30	2/1/2024	1/31/2027	59.9427 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Kasungu
109	EPL0692	Sino Borcar Investment Holdings (Mw) Limited (100%)	Gold, Graphite, Rutile	Dr Julian Stephens, Mr Ben Stoikovich, Mr Reidwel Mwachobeka	Active	8/30/2022 8:57	6/8/2023	6/7/2026	310.5344 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dedza, Lilongwe
110	EPL0576	Sino Sky Industrial Company Limited	Limestone	Dr Julian Stephens, Mr Ben Stoikovich, Mr Reidwel Mwachobeka	Active	1/14/2020 8:39	9/16/2020	9/15/2023	5.5800 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Ntcheu
111	EPL0492	Sovereign Services Limited	Base Metals, Graphite	Dr Julian Stephens, Mr Reidwel Mwachobeka	Active	12/18/2017 15:53	1/30/2018	1/29/2025	454.8670 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dowa, Lilongwe, Mchinji, Ntchisi
112	EPL0545	Sovereign Services Limited	Gold, Graphite, Titanium	Dr Julian Stephens, Mr Ben Stoikovich,	Active	4/18/2019 7:21	5/13/2019	5/12/2026	24.1500 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Lilongwe

				Mr Reidwel Mwachobeka						
113	EPL0561	Sovereign Services Limited	Garnet, Gold, Graphite, Monazite, Titanium, Zircon	Dr Julian Stephens, Mr Ben Stoikovich, Mr Reidwel Mwachobeka	Active	10/30/2019 12:41	9/16/2020	9/15/2025	61.9424 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dowa, Kasungu, Lilongwe, Mchinji
114	EPL0582	Sovereign Services Limited	Base Metals, Garnet, Gold, Graphite, Monazite, Titanium, Zircon	Dr Julian Stephens, Mr Ben Stoikovich, Mr Reidwel Mwachobeka	Active	5/22/2020 13:03	9/16/2020	9/15/2025	141.2799 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Lilongwe
115	EPL0528	Sovereign Services Limited (100%)	Gold	Panyam Vikrama Deva Reddy, Gongalireddy Suresh Kumar Reddy	Active	8/17/2018 14:27	11/28/2018	11/27/2025	16.1913 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Lilongwe
116	EPL0657	Sovereign Services Limited (100%)	Base Metals, Gold, Graphite, Heavy Minerals Sand	Panyam Vikrama Deva Reddy, Gongalireddy Suresh Kumar Reddy	Active	2/14/2022 15:11	10/4/2022	10/3/2025	2.3200 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Kasungu, Lilongwe
117	EPL0710	Sovereign Services Limited (100%)	Base Metals, Garnet, Gold, Graphite, Monazite, Rare Earth Elements, Titanium, Zircon	Panyam Vikrama Deva Reddy, Gongalireddy Suresh Kumar Reddy	Active	12/2/2022 13:49	2/1/2024	1/31/2027	38.4177 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Lilongwe
118	EPL0591	Sri Sai Mining Limited	Heavy Minerals Sand	Panyam Vikrama Deva Reddy, Gongalireddy Suresh Kumar Reddy	Active	6/8/2020 9:39	10/13/2020	10/12/2025	117.0109 km <sup>2</sup>	Area Under National Administration, Area Under National Administration; Central Region, Nkhota kota, Salima
119	EPL0689	Sri Sai Mining Limited (100%)	Heavy Minerals Sand	Panyam Vikrama Deva Reddy, Gongalireddy Suresh Kumar Reddy	Active	7/9/2021 10:40	7/19/2022	7/18/2025	66.9200 km <sup>2</sup>	Area Under National Administration, Area Under National Administration; Central Region, Salima

120	EPL0716	Sri Sai Mining Limited (100%)	Gold, Precious Metals, Rare Earth Elements, Sodalite	Panyam Vikrama Deva Reddy, Gongalireddy Suresh Kumar Reddy	Active	1/4/2023 10:37	2/1/2024	1/31/2027	10.5958 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Chitipa
121	EPL0717	Sri Sai Mining Limited (100%)	Granite, Precious Metals, Rare Earth Elements	Faustina Ngozi Eke, Benedict Eke	Active	8/25/2023 13:44	2/1/2024	1/31/2027	63.1526 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Chitipa
122	EPL0726	Sri Sai Mining Limited (100%)	Heavy Mineral Sands	Paul Mphanje, Reuben Langwani	Active	11/24/2022 10:17	4/19/2024	4/18/2027	84.2710 km <sup>2</sup>	Area Under National Administration, Area Under National Administration; Southern Region, Mangochi
123	EPL0727	Sri Sai Mining Limited (100%)	Heavy Mineral Sands	Gilena Susana Selina Fajar	Active	1/9/2023 8:25	4/19/2024	4/18/2027	205.4096 km <sup>2</sup>	Area Under National Administration, Area Under National Administration; Central Region, Nkhota kota; Northern Region, Nkhata Bay
124	EPL0760	Star Mining (100%)	Gold	Shailesh Pankhania	Active	12/6/2023 15:43	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	5.6228 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Mchinji
125	EPL0758	Tdj Investments Limited (100%)	Base Metals, Graphite, Lithium	Peter Thawale, Memory Thawale	Active	6/19/2023 12:55	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	448.2296 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dowa, Lilongwe, Salima
126	EPL0730	Terranova Mining Corporation Limited (100%)	Gold	Hamza Bilal Limbada	Active	3/2/2023 11:01	5/27/2024	5/26/2027	19.4143 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Lilongwe
127	EPL0610	Thames Investment Limited	Rock Aggregate	Jagne Ali, Muhamed Mussan K Elamini	Active	11/4/2020 14:30	6/1/2021	5/31/2024	0.1500 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Chiradzulu

128	EPL0599	Thawale Building And Civil Engineering Contractors (100%)	Rock Aggregate	Chatinkha C.T. Chidzanja Nkhoma, Vumani Ali Nkhoma, Allain Mudzi Nkhoma	Active	11/3/2020 9:29	12/18/2020	12/17/2023	1.8300 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dowa, Salima
129	EPL0624	Tiger Cement Products	Kaolonitic Clay, Pozzolana	Madhuri Reddy Panyam	Active	1/18/2021 13:04	10/20/2021	10/19/2024	17.7300 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Ntcheu; Southern Region, Balaka
130	EPL0623	Tijan Mining Company	Titanium	Madhuri Reddy Panyam	Active	1/5/2021 9:23	10/20/2021	10/19/2024	6.6900 km <sup>2</sup>	Area Under National Administration, Area Under National Administration; Southern Region, Mangochi
131	EPL0684	Vumani Investments Limited (100%)	Rock Aggregate	Dr Perks Master Clemency Ligoya	Active	9/14/2022 9:05	6/8/2023	6/7/2026	8.5312 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Salima
132	EPL0698	Worldwide Minerals & Metals Mining Limited	Granite, Limestone, Mica, Quartz	Dr Perks Master Clemency Ligoya	Active	11/10/2022 15:32	10/11/2023	10/10/2026	236.6284 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Ntcheu
133	EPL0699	Worldwide Minerals & Metals Mining Limited (100%)	Graphite, Lead, Rutile	Dr Perks Master Clemency Ligoya	Active	11/11/2022 14:09	10/11/2023	10/10/2026	124.5900 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dowa, Lilongwe
134	EPL0515	Xai Xai Enterprises (100%)	Coal	Abdullah Master, Safwan Master, Zubair Master, Ashraf Master	Active	6/8/2018 14:54	11/28/2018	5/27/2024	10.9325 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Karonga
135	EPL0636	Xai Xai Enterprises (100%)	Coal	John Swira, Melinda Thindwa, Cathrene Mbughi	Active	8/4/2021 12:48	10/20/2021	10/19/2024	18.7000 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Rumpfi
136	EPL0701	Xai Xai Enterprises (100%)	Copper, Gold	Huang Tianling, Wang Huaili, Lui Jinsong	Active	9/28/2021 13:53	10/11/2023	10/10/2026	45.1600 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Karonga
137	EPL0615	Yazam Mining Company Limited (100%)	Chrome, Copper, Gold, Nickel, Zinc	Huang Tianling, Wang Huaili, Lui Jinsong	Active	4/14/2021 8:22	3/31/2022	3/30/2025	386.9699 km <sup>2</sup>	Area Under National Administration, Area Under National Administration; Northern Region,

										Nkhata Bay, Rumphi
138	EPL0661	Yonder Mining Company Limited (100%)	Limestone	Agnes Hendrine Gausi	Active	3/11/2022 14:30	4/22/2022	4/21/2025	14.7900 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Ntcheu
139	EPL0736	Zhongkai Mining Company Limited	Granite, Sodalite	Liang Daoshou, Chen Qing Fei, Wu Qing Bin	Active	3/1/2023 14:24	6/27/2024	6/26/2027	4.0336 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Rumphi
140	EPL0679	Zhongkai Mining Company Limited (100%)	Granite, Sodalite	Liang Daoshou, Chen Qing Fei, Wu Qing Bin	Active	8/17/2022 11:39	10/4/2022	10/3/2025	35.1100 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Mzimba
141	EPL0706	Zimkole Mining Investments Limited (100%)	Sodalite	Agnes Hendrine Gausi	Active	6/13/2022 7:38	12/5/2023	12/4/2026	49.4943 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Mulanje, Phalombe
142	EPL0662	Zzth Wealth Company Limited	Rock Aggregate	Liang Daoshou, Chen Qing Fei, Wu Qing Bin	Active	10/21/2021 13:37	4/22/2022	4/21/2025	0.1490 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Mzimba
143	EPL0651	Zzth Wealth Company Limited (100%)	Rock Aggregate	Liang Daoshou, Chen Qing Fei, Wu Qing Bin	Active	6/14/2021 14:03	4/22/2022	4/21/2025	2.0000 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dowa
144	EPL0663	Zzth Wealth Company Limited (100%)	Rock Aggregate	Liang Daoshou, Chen Qing Fei, Wu Qing Bin	Active	10/21/2021 13:58	4/22/2022	4/21/2025	1.1500 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Mzimba

### Mining Licenses – 2023 to 2025

Code	Parties	Commodities	Address	Shareholding	Status	Application Date	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Area	Map Reference
ML0216	Globe Metals and Mining (Africa) Limited	NIOBIUM, TANTALUM	Private Bag A201, Lilongwe		Active	12/12/2014 0:00	8/13/2021	8/12/2046	33.4200 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Mzimba
ML0289	Sos Construction Company (100%)	ROCK AGGREGATE	P.O Box 20666, Luwinga, Mzuzu, Malawi		Active	3/11/2021 0:00	10/20/2021	10/19/2026	2.0300 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Mzimba

ML0290	Rift Valley Resource Developments Limited	Monazite	P.O Box 31275, Chichiri, Blantyre, Malawi	Russel J. Thornicroft, Viola S. Thornicroft, Lionel J. Thornicroft	Active	4/16/2021 0:00	4/22/2022	4/21/2032	9.0000 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Balaka
ML0278	Pezani General Dealers Limited (100%)	Coal	P.O Box 258, Lilongwe, Malawi	Pezani Simama (28%), Loveness Pezani Simama (24%), Lisiness Pezani simama (24%), Grace pezani Simama (24%)	Active	8/24/2020 0:00	10/4/2022	10/3/2027	1.7400 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Rumphu
ML0288	Alturas Quarry Limited	Rock Aggregate			Active	4/16/2021 0:00	10/4/2022	10/3/2027	0.2204 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Blantyre, Chiradzulu
ML0295	China Geo-Engineering Corporation	Rock Aggregate	P.O Box 30245, Capital City, Lilongwe 3, Malawi	Sun Jinhong, Hu Jianxin, Gu Xiaojun	Active	3/23/2022 0:00	10/4/2022	10/3/2027	0.0291 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Neno
ML0296	Zhema Mining Limited (100%)	Rock Aggregate	P.O Box 839, Lilongwe, Malawi		Active	7/21/2022 0:00	10/4/2022	10/3/2027	0.1640 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Lilongwe
ML0292	Zhejiang Communications Construction Group Co., Ltd (100%)	Rock Aggregate	P.O Box 31270, City Center, Lilongwe 3, Malawi		Active	11/5/2020 0:00	10/4/2022	10/3/2024	0.0312 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Mzimba
ML0302	Zunguziwa Quarry Limited	Rock Aggregate	P.O Box 1259, Kanengo, Lilongwe 3, Malawi	F. kapunda (45%), G. R Nair (30%), J. Nedughat (25%).	Active	2/15/2023 0:00	6/2/2023	6/1/2028	0.0400 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Dowa
ML0302A	UNIK Construction Engineering (M) Limited (100%)	Rock Aggregate	P/Bag B026, Gaborone, Botswana		Active	11/23/2022 0:00	6/2/2023	6/1/2028	0.0200 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Mzimba

ML0307A	China Henan International Cooperation Group Ltd (100%)	Rock Aggregate	P.O Box 31565, Lilongwe 3, Malawi		Active	3/13/2023 14:59	6/2/2023	6/1/2028	0.0900 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Rumphu
ML0303	China Railway 20 Bureau Group Corporation MWI Limited	Rock Aggregate	Private Bag 303, Capital City, Lilongwe 3	Mr wang zuoju, Mr Hu Jigao	Active	6/27/2023 13:31	6/2/2023	6/1/2027	0.0800 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Salima
ML0299	Sinohydro Corporation Limited	Rock Aggregate	P.O Box 1256, Lilongwe, Malawi	Yin Fangxiang, Li yusheng, zhou Qiangzhen	Active	12/14/2021 0:00	6/8/2023	6/7/2028	3.6000 km <sup>2</sup>	Southern Region, Chikwawa
ML0308	ZZTH Wealth Company Limited (100%)	Rock Aggregate	P.O Box 40282, Kanengo, Lilongwe 4, Malawi	Daoshou Liang, Liaggen Ye, Wu Huang.	Active	7/8/2022 0:00	6/8/2023	6/7/2028	0.1490 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Mzimba
ML0256	Tinyoloke Properties Investment Limited	Rock Aggregate	P.O Box 3116, Lilongwe		Active	11/27/2019 0:00	10/11/2023	10/10/2028	1.0000 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Nkhata Bay
ML0286	Shayona Cement Corporation (100%)	Pozzolana	P.O Box 679, Old Town, Lilongwe, Malawi	Jitendra Kumar N. patel, Rajesh N. Patel, Parque Investments	Active	10/30/2020 9:50	10/11/2023	10/10/2028	2.9500 km <sup>2</sup>	Northern Region, Karonga
ML0307B	Vumani Investments Limited (100%)	Rock Aggregate	Private Bag 6, Chipoka, Salima, Malawi		Active	7/20/2023 0:00	12/5/2023	12/4/2028	8.6000 km <sup>2</sup>	Central Region, Salima

**Small -Scale Mining Licenses – 2023 to 2025**

No.	Code	License Type	License Name	Commodities	Status	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Area	Map Reference
1	MCL0142	Small Scale Mining License	Donald Stephen Banda (100%)	Aquamarine	Active	9/21/2015	12/16/2022	1.7565 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
2	MCL0235	Small Scale Mining License	Thandizo Mining Club (100%)	Rock Aggregate	Active	9/26/2016	8/25/2024	1.3112 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
3	MCL0387	Small Scale Mining License	Miscor (100%)	Clay	Active	4/1/2015	4/19/2023	1.1204 Ha	Central Region, Dedza
4	MCL0418	Small Scale Mining License	Donald Stephen Banda (100%)	Aquamarine	Active	4/1/2016	12/15/2025	1.0826 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
5	MCL0495	Small Scale Mining License	Hanisha Ishmail (100%)	Galena, Graphite	Active	4/1/2016	4/19/2025	2.0000 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
6	MCL0496	Small Scale Mining License	Hanisha Ishmail (100%)	Galena, Graphite	Active	4/1/2016	4/19/2025	1.9785 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
7	MCL0497	Small Scale Mining License	Hanisha Ishmail (100%)	Galena, Graphite	Active	4/1/2016	4/19/2025	1.9999 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
8	MCL0521	Small Scale Mining License	Gems And Ornamental Stones Trading (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz	Active	4/29/2016	4/19/2023	1.0437 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
9	MCL0522	Small Scale Mining License	Gems And Ornamental Stones Trading (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz	Active	4/29/2016	4/19/2023	1.0564 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
10	MCL0523	Small Scale Mining License	Gems And Ornamental Stones Trading (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz	Active	4/29/2016	4/19/2023	1.5308 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
11	MCL0622	Small Scale Mining License	Daniel Naura (100%)	Talc	Active	10/30/2017	12/15/2024	1.6032 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
12	MCL0627	Small Scale Mining License	Daniel Naura (100%)	Talc	Active	4/1/2017	12/15/2024	1.0684 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
13	MCL0652	Small Scale Mining License	Hydol Edwin Bhagwanji	Galena	Active	4/1/2018	4/19/2025	1.9999 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
14	MCL0656	Small Scale Mining License	Yamikani Jimusole (100%)	Beryl, Corundum, Garnet	Active	11/12/2018	8/7/2025	1.2721 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
15	MCL0662	Small Scale Mining License	Yamikani Jimusole (100%)	Aquamarine, Mica, Quartz	Active	2/18/2019	8/7/2025	1.2572 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
16	MCL0664	Small Scale Mining License	Yamikani Jimusole	Aquamarine, Mica, Quartz	Active	2/18/2019	8/7/2025	1.0013 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba

17	MCL0694	Small Scale Mining License	Landirani Banda (100%)	Gold	Active	8/26/2019	12/15/2024	1.6656 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
18	MCL0695	Small Scale Mining License	Landirani Banda (100%)	Gold	Active	8/26/2019	12/15/2024	1.9696 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
19	MCL0696	Small Scale Mining License	Landirani Banda (100%)	Gold	Active	4/20/2021	4/19/2025	1.9234 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
20	MCL0699	Small Scale Mining License	Gems And Ornamental Stones Trading (100%)	Fluorite, Quartz	Active	8/26/2019	4/20/2025	0.3462 Ha	Northern Region, Rumphi
21	MCL0709	Small Scale Mining License	Familjsa Women Mining	Gypsum	Active	12/16/2022	12/15/2024	1.9260 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
22	MCL0714	Small Scale Mining License	Gems And Ornamental Stones Trading (100%)	Amethyst, Quartz	Active	8/26/2019	4/20/2025	1.0224 Ha	Northern Region, Chitipa
23	MCL0727	Small Scale Mining License	Maggie Nundwe	Amethyst, Quartz, Sodalite	Active	8/25/2020	1/9/2025	1.0288 Ha	Northern Region, Chitipa
24	MCL0744	Small Scale Mining License	Elizaberth Tsokalida (100%)	Quartz	Active	8/25/2020	12/16/2026	1.9839 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
25	MCL0748	Small Scale Mining License	Geofrey Misheck Mwale	Amethyst, Quartz, Sodalite	Active	8/25/2020	8/24/2024	1.9143 Ha	Northern Region, Chitipa
26	MCL0790	Small Scale Mining License	Freda Brenda Maliro (100%)	Limestone	Active	12/16/2020	12/15/2022	1.5379 Ha	Southern Region, Balaka
27	MCL0791	Small Scale Mining License	Alice Mwale (100%)	Limestone	Active	12/16/2020	12/15/2022	1.4118 Ha	Southern Region, Balaka
28	MCL0817	Small Scale Mining License	Salome Janet Nkhwazi (100%)	Gypsum	Active	4/20/2021	4/19/2025	1.9558 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
29	MCL0819	Small Scale Mining License	Amon Ndawambi Kasambala (100%)	Gypsum	Active	4/20/2021	4/19/2025	1.9792 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
30	MCL0820	Small Scale Mining License	Cecilia Mwenisongole (100%)	Gypsum	Active	4/20/2021	4/19/2025	1.9639 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
31	MCL0821	Small Scale Mining License	Bertha Mtungama (100%)	Gypsum	Active	4/20/2021	4/19/2025	1.9829 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
32	MCL0822	Small Scale Mining License	Ireen Sichali (100%)	Gypsum	Active	4/20/2021	4/19/2025	1.9932 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
33	MCL0825	Small Scale Mining License	Julliet Sarah Chirwa (100%)	Gypsum	Active	4/20/2021	4/19/2025	1.9618 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
34	MCL0827	Small Scale Mining License	Emily Rose Mandala (100%)	Galena	Active	4/20/2021	4/19/2025	1.9370 Ha	Central Region, Dowa

35	MCL0828	Small Scale Mining License	Emily Rose Mandala (100%)	Galena	Active	4/20/2021	4/19/2025	1.9677 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
36	MCL0829	Small Scale Mining License	Tiger Cement Products	Kaolonic Clay	Active	4/20/2021	4/19/2025	1.9768 Ha	Southern Region, Balaka
37	MCL0830	Small Scale Mining License	Tiger Cement Products	Pozzolana	Active	4/20/2021	4/19/2025	1.9859 Ha	Southern Region, Balaka
38	MCL0836	Small Scale Mining License	Dinara Chomukwanda (100%)	Garnet, Ruby, Tourmaline	Active	4/20/2021	4/19/2025	1.9882 Ha	Northern Region, Rumphu
39	MCL0838	Small Scale Mining License	Geofrey Misheck Mwale	Amethyst, Quartz, Sodalite	Active	8/25/2020	8/24/2024	1.9827 Ha	Northern Region, Chitipa
40	MCL0840	Small Scale Mining License	Catherine Rudo (100%)	Limestone	Active	12/16/2020	12/15/2021	1.3920 Ha	Southern Region, Balaka
41	MCL0847	Small Scale Mining License	Ashani Joseph (100%)	Gold	Active	4/20/2021	4/19/2025	1.1343 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
42	MCL0853	Small Scale Mining License	Gems And Ornamental Stones Trading (100%)	Amethyst, Quartz, Sodalite	Active	4/20/2021	4/19/2025	1.4025 Ha	Northern Region, Chitipa
43	MCL0855	Small Scale Mining License	Regane Donga (100%)	Gold	Active	4/20/2021	8/7/2025	1.9978 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
44	MCL0856	Small Scale Mining License	Elizaberth Tsokalida (100%)	Aquamarine	Active	8/25/2021	8/24/2025	1.4459 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
45	MCL0857	Small Scale Mining License	Elizaberth Tsokalida (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz	Active	8/25/2021	8/24/2025	1.2138 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
46	MCL0858	Small Scale Mining License	Elizaberth Tsokalida (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz	Active	8/25/2021	8/24/2025	1.8642 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
47	MCL0894	Small Scale Mining License	Ian Petro Mbewe (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz	Active	8/25/2021	8/24/2025	1.2003 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
48	MCL0899	Small Scale Mining License	Ndaona Serenje (100%)	Gold	Active	8/25/2021	8/24/2023	1.9797 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
49	MCL0930	Small Scale Mining License	Stonard Hamilton Khokhwa (100%)	Agate, Gold, Tourmaline	Active	8/25/2021	8/24/2023	1.9828 Ha	Southern Region, Chikwawa
50	MCL0973	Small Scale Mining License	Rabeca Osman Khembo (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	1/24/2022	1/20/2027	1.7773 Ha	Northern Region, Rumphu
51	MCL0980	Small Scale Mining License	Fatsani Victor Kantiki (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	1/24/2022	1/23/2024	1.5860 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
52	MCL0993	Small Scale Mining License	Mc Donson Beza (100%)	Corundum, Mica	Active	2/4/2022	2/3/2026	1.9709 Ha	Southern Region, Nsanje

53	MCL1020	Small Scale Mining License	Chisomo Mining Limited (100%)	Gold	Active	6/9/2023	6/8/2025	2.0007 Ha	Southern Region, Mangochi
54	MCL1021	Small Scale Mining License	Chisomo Mining Limited (100%)	Gold	Active	6/9/2023	6/8/2025	2.0025 Ha	Southern Region, Mangochi
55	MCL1022	Small Scale Mining License	Chisomo Mining Limited (100%)	Gold	Active	7/9/2023	7/8/2025	1.9805 Ha	Southern Region, Mangochi
56	MCL1023	Small Scale Mining License	Bilila Mining Co-Operative Society Limited	Gold	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	0.0000 Ha	Southern Region, Machinga
57	MCL1024	Small Scale Mining License	Bilila Mining Co-Operative Society Limited	Gold	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.9755 Ha	Southern Region, Machinga
58	MCL1025	Small Scale Mining License	Bilila Mining Co-Operative Society Limited	Gold	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	0.0000 Ha	Southern Region, Machinga
59	MCL1033	Small Scale Mining License	Praise Cooperation Limited (100%)	Gold	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.9889 Ha	Southern Region, Machinga
60	MCL1092	Small Scale Mining License	Benedict Eke (100%)	Gold	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.9959 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
61	MCL1093	Small Scale Mining License	Benedict Eke (100%)	Gold	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.2356 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
62	MCL1094	Small Scale Mining License	Benedict Eke (100%)	Gold	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	2.0000 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
63	MCL1095	Small Scale Mining License	Emmanuel Wavisanga Silungwe (100%)	Quartz	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.9386 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
64	MCL1096	Small Scale Mining License	Emmanuel Wavisanga Silungwe (100%)	Quartz	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.8101 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
65	MCL1097	Small Scale Mining License	Emmanuel Wavisanga Silungwe (100%)	Quartz	Active	11/30/2022	11/29/2024	1.7079 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
66	MCL1099	Small Scale Mining License	Davie Gondwe (100%)	Sodalite	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.9186 Ha	Northern Region, Rumpfi
67	MCL1102	Small Scale Mining License	Brenda Adam Chisale (100%)	Corundum, Sapphire	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.7136 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
68	MCL1103	Small Scale Mining License	Brenda Adam Chisale (100%)	Aquamarine, Mica, Quartz	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.0467 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
69	MCL1104	Small Scale Mining License	Comfort W.J.M. Jumbe (100%)	Garnet, Gold	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.8425 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe

70	MCL1105	Small Scale Mining License	Comfort W.J.M. Jumbe (100%)	Garnet, Gold	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.6975 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
71	MCL1106	Small Scale Mining License	Comfort W.J.M. Jumbe (100%)	Garnet, Gold	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.9962 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
72	MCL1107	Small Scale Mining License	Evanse Phiri Solomon (100%)	Sodalite	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.8575 Ha	Northern Region, Rumphi
73	MCL1108	Small Scale Mining License	Joab Chimalizeni (100%)	Aquamarine, Mica, Quartz	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.9858 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
74	MCL1109	Small Scale Mining License	Evanse Phiri Solomon (100%)	Sodalite	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.7425 Ha	Northern Region, Rumphi
75	MCL1110	Small Scale Mining License	John Manfrey Chavula (100%)	Aquamarine	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.9436 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
76	MCL1111	Small Scale Mining License	Lesson Kachikho Phiri Trading As L.K.P Trading Enterprises (100%)	Limestone	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.4863 Ha	Central Region, Ntcheu
77	MCL1112	Small Scale Mining License	Lesson Kachikho Phiri Trading As L.K.P Trading Enterprises (100%)	Limestone	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.3015 Ha	Central Region, Ntcheu
78	MCL1113	Small Scale Mining License	Charles Thomas Gondwe (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz, Sodalite, Sugilite, Tourmaline	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.7834 Ha	Northern Region, Rumphi
79	MCL1114	Small Scale Mining License	Mafera Mwambazi Chipeta (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz, Sodalite, Sugilite, Tourmaline	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.7059 Ha	Northern Region, Rumphi
80	MCL1115	Small Scale Mining License	John Kaombe (100%)	Limestone	Active	12/18/2022	12/17/2024	1.9036 Ha	Central Region, Ntcheu
81	MCL1116	Small Scale Mining License	Mcloyd Chitchezo Banda (100%)	Gold	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.9879 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
82	MCL1117	Small Scale Mining License	Monique Salako (100%)	Corundum	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.8096 Ha	Northern Region, Chitipa
83	MCL1119	Small Scale Mining License	Monique Salako (100%)	Corundum	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.7685 Ha	Northern Region, Chitipa
84	MCL1120	Small Scale Mining License	Wisdom Tiwonge Mchizi (100%)	Amethyst, Quartz, Sodalite	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.8367 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba

85	MCL1121	Small Scale Mining License	Kinnear Mlowoka (100%)	Gold, Quartz	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.9769 Ha	Northern Region, Nkhata Bay
86	MCL1122	Small Scale Mining License	Benedict Eke (100%)	Gold	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.4176 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
87	MCL1123	Small Scale Mining License	Ephraim Matthews Chipojola (100%)	Gold	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.9179 Ha	Southern Region, Mangochi
88	MCL1124	Small Scale Mining License	Mylord Jere (100%)	Sunstone	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.9922 Ha	Southern Region, Balaka
89	MCL1125	Small Scale Mining License	Dumisani Lameck Lungu (100%)	Gold, Quartz	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.7304 Ha	Northern Region, Nkhata Bay
90	MCL1126	Small Scale Mining License	Ephraim Matthews Chipojola (100%)	Gold	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.9244 Ha	Southern Region, Mangochi
91	MCL1128	Small Scale Mining License	Limba Kamanga (100%)	Gold	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.9744 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
92	MCL1129	Small Scale Mining License	Limba Kamanga (100%)	Gold	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.9954 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
93	MCL1130	Small Scale Mining License	Faines John (100%)	Graphite, Mica	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.9903 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
94	MCL1131	Small Scale Mining License	Mawima South (100%)	Gold	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.9949 Ha	Southern Region, Machinga
95	MCL1133	Small Scale Mining License	Mbumba Lilian Banda (100%)	Gold	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.9478 Ha	Northern Region, Nkhata Bay
96	MCL1134	Small Scale Mining License	Masankho Banda (100%)	Gold	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.8371 Ha	Northern Region, Nkhata Bay
97	MCL1135	Small Scale Mining License	Mcloyd Chitchezo Banda (100%)	Gold	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.9237 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
98	MCL1136	Small Scale Mining License	Kinnear Mlowoka (100%)	Gold, Quartz	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.7171 Ha	Northern Region, Nkhata Bay
99	MCL1137	Small Scale Mining License	Lucas Mazunzo Nkhoma (100%)	Gold	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.9061 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
100	MCL1138	Small Scale Mining License	Glory Gondwe Singo (100%)	Gold, Quartz	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.8406 Ha	Northern Region, Nkhata Bay
101	MCL1139	Small Scale Mining License	Suzgo Castro Ngoma (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.6319 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
102	MCL1141	Small Scale Mining License	Benedict Eke (100%)	Gold	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.7598 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
103	MCL1143	Small Scale Mining License	Faines John (100%)	Graphite, Mica	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.9774 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
104	MCL1144	Small Scale Mining License	Dyson Haswell Mbewe (100%)	Aquamarine, Mica, Quartz	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.9853 Ha	Northern Region, Nkhata Bay

105	MCL1148	Small Scale Mining License	Akbar Aslam Gaffar (100%)	Kaolonitic Clay	Active	6/18/2023	6/17/2025	1.4253 Ha	Central Region, Dedza
106	MCL1149	Small Scale Mining License	Akbar Aslam Gaffar (100%)	Kaolonitic Clay	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.1100 Ha	Central Region, Dedza
107	MCL1150	Small Scale Mining License	John Kaombe (100%)	Limestone	Active	12/18/2022	12/17/2024	1.4490 Ha	Central Region, Ntcheu
108	MCL1151	Small Scale Mining License	Lucas Mazunzo Nkhoma (100%)	Gold	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	1.8431 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
109	MCL1152	Small Scale Mining License	Mylord Jere (100%)	Gold	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.9319 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
110	MCL1153	Small Scale Mining License	Joseph Luhanga (100%)	Aquamarine, Mica, Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.9423 Ha	Northern Region, Rumphu
111	MCL1154	Small Scale Mining License	Joseph Luhanga (100%)	Aquamarine, Mica, Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.9431 Ha	Northern Region, Rumphu
112	MCL1159	Small Scale Mining License	Gess Nir (100%)	Beryl, Feldspar, Mica, Quartz, Spodumene, Tourmaline	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.9958 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
113	MCL1161	Small Scale Mining License	Phillip Msiska (100%)	Beryl, Feldspar, Mica, Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.0186 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
114	MCL1162	Small Scale Mining License	Benedict Eke (100%)	Copper, Galena, Gold	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.9512 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
115	MCL1163	Small Scale Mining License	Benedict Eke (100%)	Copper, Galena, Gold	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.9820 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
116	MCL1165	Small Scale Mining License	Josephy Lembani (100%)	Beryl, Feldspar, Mica, Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.9005 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
117	MCL1168	Small Scale Mining License	Asantesana M'manga (100%)	Garnet, Tourmaline	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.9969 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
118	MCL1169	Small Scale Mining License	Asantesana M'manga (100%)	Garnet, Tourmaline	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.9928 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
119	MCL1170	Small Scale Mining License	Philimoni Siyani (100%)	Garnet, Tourmaline	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.9850 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
120	MCL1173	Small Scale Mining License	Asantesana M'manga (100%)	Garnet, Tourmaline	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.9898 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
121	MCL1174	Small Scale Mining License	Phillip Kamoto (100%)	Garnet, Tourmaline	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.9946 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
122	MCL1175	Small Scale Mining License	Phillip Kamoto (100%)	Garnet, Tourmaline	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.9621 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe

123	MCL1176	Small Scale Mining License	Mylord Jere (100%)	Gold	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.9940 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
124	MCL1177	Small Scale Mining License	Mylord Jere (100%)	Gold	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.9948 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
125	MCL1182	Small Scale Mining License	Phillip Kamoto (100%)	Garnet, Tourmaline	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.9891 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
126	MCL1183	Small Scale Mining License	Mc Donson Beza (100%)	Sodalite	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.9712 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
127	MCL1184	Small Scale Mining License	Benedict Eke (100%)	Copper, Galena, Gold	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.9102 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
128	MCL1186	Small Scale Mining License	Joab Chimalizeni (100%)	Aquamarine, Mica, Quartz	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.9613 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
129	MCL1188	Small Scale Mining License	Charles Thomas Gondwe (100%)	Gold	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.7511 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
130	MCL1189	Small Scale Mining License	Fledrick Abison Davide (100%)	Gold	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.6048 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
131	MCL1190	Small Scale Mining License	Charles Thomas Gondwe (100%)	Gold	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.9274 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
132	MCL1191	Small Scale Mining License	Daud Davie Gondwe (100%)	Gold	Active	1/10/2023	1/9/2025	1.7524 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
133	MCL1192	Small Scale Mining License	Richard Chimhoyere Ngulube (100%)	Sodalite	Active	10/10/2023	10/9/2025	1.9252 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
134	MCL1193	Small Scale Mining License	Mcleophus Franklin Mitayi (100%)	Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	0.1719 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
135	MCL1194	Small Scale Mining License	Clara Florence Zambira (100%)	Gold	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.9959 Ha	Southern Region, Mangochi
136	MCL1195	Small Scale Mining License	Blessing Brian Mussah (100%)	Agate, Quartz	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.8380 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
137	MCL1196	Small Scale Mining License	Pierre Lungu (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.9868 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
138	MCL1197	Small Scale Mining License	Richard Chimhoyere Ngulube (100%)	Mica	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.9518 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
139	MCL1198	Small Scale Mining License	Richard Chimhoyere Ngulube (100%)	Mica	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.8585 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba, Nkhata Bay
140	MCL1199	Small Scale Mining License	Tadeyo Kajiso George Shaba (100%)	Galena	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	2.0000 Ha	Central Region, Dowa

141	MCL1200	Small Scale Mining License	Tadeyo Kajiso George Shaba (100%)	Galena	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	2.0000 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
142	MCL1201	Small Scale Mining License	Liston Ngwira (100%)	Amethyst, Aquamarine, Emerald, Quartz	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.9720 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
143	MCL1202	Small Scale Mining License	Chawanangwa Kayira (100%)	Aquamarine, Mica, Quartz	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.9597 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
144	MCL1203	Small Scale Mining License	Chawanangwa Kayira (100%)	Aquamarine, Mica, Quartz	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.8965 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
145	MCL1204	Small Scale Mining License	Chawanangwa Kayira (100%)	Aquamarine, Mica, Quartz	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.9482 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
146	MCL1205	Small Scale Mining License	Chawanangwa Kayira (100%)	Aquamarine, Mica, Quartz	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.5723 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
147	MCL1206	Small Scale Mining License	Ken Zimba (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.0726 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
148	MCL1207	Small Scale Mining License	Suzan Promise Munthali (100%)	Galena	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.9952 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
149	MCL1208	Small Scale Mining License	Suzan Promise Munthali (100%)	Galena	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	2.0000 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
150	MCL1209	Small Scale Mining License	Suzan Promise Munthali (100%)	Galena	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.9962 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
151	MCL1210	Small Scale Mining License	Kondwani Paul Machira (100%)	Gold, Mica, Spodumene, Strontium	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.9574 Ha	Southern Region, Chikwawa
152	MCL1211	Small Scale Mining License	Agricultural Seeds Farm Power & Machinery Suplies (100%)	Gold	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.4135 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
153	MCL1212	Small Scale Mining License	Agricultural Seeds Farm Power & Machinery Suplies (100%)	Gold	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.9709 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
154	MCL1213	Small Scale Mining License	Sabina Patel	Gold, Mica	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.8172 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
155	MCL1214	Small Scale Mining License	Mwachumu Hanson Chipala	Limestone	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.9768 Ha	Central Region, Ntcheu; Southern Region, Balaka
156	MCL1215	Small Scale Mining License	Peter Chigwe Chipala	Limestone	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.9082 Ha	Southern Region, Balaka

157	MCL1216	Small Scale Mining License	David Banda (100%)	Aquamarine, Mica, Quartz	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.9651 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
158	MCL1217	Small Scale Mining License	Patrick Thawani (100%)	Limestone	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.2197 Ha	Central Region, Ntcheu
159	MCL1218	Small Scale Mining License	Patrick Thawani (100%)	Limestone	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.3636 Ha	Central Region, Ntcheu
160	MCL1219	Small Scale Mining License	Patrick Thawani (100%)	Limestone	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.6070 Ha	Central Region, Ntcheu
161	MCL1220	Small Scale Mining License	Abdulrazak Nkata (100%)	Gold, Quartz	Active	4/10/2023	4/9/2025	1.9700 Ha	Southern Region, Machinga
162	MCL1221	Small Scale Mining License	Christopher Jaffu (100%)	Corundum, Garnet, Gold	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9140 Ha	Southern Region, Nsanje
163	MCL1222	Small Scale Mining License	Aimable Uwimana (100%)	Gold, Tourmaline	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	2.0000 Ha	Central Region, Ntcheu
164	MCL1223	Small Scale Mining License	Tatenda Mwangonde (100%)	Garnet, Gold	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9237 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
165	MCL1224	Small Scale Mining License	Chisomo Mwangonde (100%)	Garnet, Gold	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9841 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
166	MCL1225	Small Scale Mining License	Faines John (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.0248 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
167	MCL1226	Small Scale Mining License	Dinara Chomukwanda (100%)	Copper, Garnet, Gold	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9985 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
168	MCL1227	Small Scale Mining License	Reuben Chikhutu (100%)	Tourmaline	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.1145 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
169	MCL1228	Small Scale Mining License	Mylord Jere (100%)	Gold	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9908 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
170	MCL1229	Small Scale Mining License	Mc Donson Beza (100%)	Amazonite, Lithium	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9307 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
171	MCL1230	Small Scale Mining License	Mc Donson Beza (100%)	Apatite, Beryl, Emerald	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.0250 Ha	Central Region, Ntcheu
172	MCL1231	Small Scale Mining License	Mc Donson Beza (100%)	Amazonite, Lithium	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9918 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
173	MCL1232	Small Scale Mining License	Fatsani Victor Kantiki (100%)	Sodalite	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9897 Ha	Northern Region, Rumphu
174	MCL1233	Small Scale Mining License	Blessings Sawira Gondwe (100%)	Base Metals, Granite, Lime, Quartz	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9686 Ha	Northern Region, Karonga

175	MCL1234	Small Scale Mining License	Nashi David Chilale (100%)	Granite, Quartz	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.2881 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
176	MCL1235	Small Scale Mining License	Nashi David Chilale (100%)	Granite, Quartz	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.1030 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
177	MCL1236	Small Scale Mining License	Women In Energy, Extractive & Mining Association (100%)	Gold, Granite, Quartz	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9954 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
178	MCL1238	Small Scale Mining License	Esnath Katema (100%)	Garnet, Gold, Granite, Topaz	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9984 Ha	Southern Region, Mangochi
179	MCL1239	Small Scale Mining License	Baisi A. Twaibu (100%)	Garnet, Gold, Quartz	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	2.0000 Ha	Southern Region, Mangochi
180	MCL1240	Small Scale Mining License	Atupele Muluzi (100%)	Garnet, Gold, Quartz	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9984 Ha	Southern Region, Machinga
181	MCL1241	Small Scale Mining License	Atupele Muluzi (100%)	Garnet, Gold, Quartz, Ruby, Sodalite	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9971 Ha	Southern Region, Machinga
182	MCL1242	Small Scale Mining License	Bakili Muluzi (100%)	Garnet, Gold, Quartz	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9978 Ha	Southern Region, Mangochi
183	MCL1245	Small Scale Mining License	Abilu T. Baisi (100%)	Emerald, Garnet, Gold, Topaz, Tourmaline	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9937 Ha	Southern Region, Machinga
184	MCL1252	Small Scale Mining License	Cement Products Limited (100%)	Kaolonitic Clay, Pozzolana	Active	6/18/2023	6/17/2025	1.1512 Ha	Central Region, Ntcheu
185	MCL1254	Small Scale Mining License	Nyuma Kalua	Amethyst, Mica, Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9917 Ha	Northern Region, Karonga
186	MCL1255	Small Scale Mining License	Dyson Haswell Mbewe	Amethyst, Mica, Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.8071 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
187	MCL1256	Small Scale Mining License	Charles Banda (100%)	Lithium	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9734 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
188	MCL1257	Small Scale Mining License	Fledrick Abison Davide (100%)	Quartz	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9493 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
189	MCL1258	Small Scale Mining License	Fatsani Victor Kantiki (100%)	Aquamarine, Galena, Mica	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9923 Ha	Northern Region, Nkhata Bay
190	MCL1261	Small Scale Mining License	Charles Banda (100%)	Garnet, Lithium	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9466 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
191	MCL1262	Small Scale Mining License	Charles Banda (100%)	Lithium	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9020 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu

192	MCL1264	Small Scale Mining License	Sungani Angelico Tembo (100%)	Gold	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.1227 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
193	MCL1265	Small Scale Mining License	Samson Khumbo Gondwe	Gold	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9586 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
194	MCL1266	Small Scale Mining License	Francis Ziba (100%)	Gold	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9126 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
195	MCL1267	Small Scale Mining License	Lucas Mazunzo Nkhoma (100%)	Lithium	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9916 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
196	MCL1268	Small Scale Mining License	Lucas Mazunzo Nkhoma (100%)	Lithium	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9931 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
197	MCL1269	Small Scale Mining License	Agricultural Seeds Farm Power & Machinery Suplies (100%)	Gold	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.6150 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
198	MCL1270	Small Scale Mining License	Fledrick Abison Davide (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz, Sodalite, Tourmaline	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.8012 Ha	Northern Region, Rumphu
199	MCL1271	Small Scale Mining License	Suzgo Castro Ngoma (100%)	Aquamarine, Mica, Quartz	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.1949 Ha	Northern Region, Nkhata Bay
200	MCL1272	Small Scale Mining License	Faustine Ngozi Eke (100%)	Garnet, Lithium	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9825 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
201	MCL1273	Small Scale Mining License	Faustine Ngozi Eke (100%)	Garnet, Lithium	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9635 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
202	MCL1274	Small Scale Mining License	Faustine Ngozi Eke (100%)	Garnet, Lithium	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9535 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
203	MCL1275	Small Scale Mining License	Jash Trading And Investment Holdings Private Ltd (100%)	Garnet, Gold	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9837 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
204	MCL1276	Small Scale Mining License	Jash Trading And Investment Holdings Private Ltd (100%)	Garnet, Gold	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9905 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
205	MCL1277	Small Scale Mining License	Benedict Eke (100%)	Garnet, Lithium	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9796 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
206	MCL1278	Small Scale Mining License	Benedict Eke (100%)	Garnet, Lithium	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9879 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
207	MCL1279	Small Scale Mining License	Benedict Eke (100%)	Garnet, Lithium	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9993 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu

208	MCL1280	Small Scale Mining License	Elube Batumeyo (100%)	Garnet, Lithium	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9661 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
209	MCL1281	Small Scale Mining License	Elube Batumeyo (100%)	Garnet, Lithium	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9598 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
210	MCL1282	Small Scale Mining License	Elube Batumeyo (100%)	Garnet, Lithium	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9520 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
211	MCL1287	Small Scale Mining License	Fledrick Abison Davide (100%)	Quartz	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.5387 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
212	MCL1288	Small Scale Mining License	Mylord Jere (100%)	Gold	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9716 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
213	MCL1290	Small Scale Mining License	Benedict Eke (100%)	Gold	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9995 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
214	MCL1291	Small Scale Mining License	George Mndala Chipala	Limestone	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.8421 Ha	Southern Region, Balaka
215	MCL1292	Small Scale Mining License	Tadeyo Kajiso George Shaba	Galena	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	2.0000 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
216	MCL1293	Small Scale Mining License	Faustine Ngozi Eke (100%)	Garnet	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	2.0000 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
217	MCL1294	Small Scale Mining License	Faustine Ngozi Eke (100%)	Garnet	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	2.0000 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
218	MCL1295	Small Scale Mining License	Faustine Ngozi Eke (100%)	Garnet	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	2.0000 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
219	MCL1296	Small Scale Mining License	Saba General Dealers Limited	Gold, Mica	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.8833 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
220	MCL1297	Small Scale Mining License	Tawina Majanga (100%)	Quartz	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.9882 Ha	Southern Region, Mangochi
221	MCL1298	Small Scale Mining License	Cosmas Chikweni (100%)	Gold	Active	8/7/2023	8/6/2025	1.5630 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
222	MCL1299	Small Scale Mining License	Nexon Kamoza Msiska (100%)	Aquamarine, Gold, Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	6/19/2023	6/18/2025	1.1248 Ha	Northern Region, Rumphi
223	MCL1305	Small Scale Mining License	Cement Products (Mw) Limited	Iron Ore	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	2.0000 Ha	Southern Region, Blantyre
224	MCL1306	Small Scale Mining License	Cement Products (Mw) Limited (100%)	Iron Ore	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	2.0000 Ha	Southern Region, Blantyre
225	MCL1307	Small Scale Mining License	Cement Products (Mw) Limited (100%)	Iron Ore	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	2.0000 Ha	Southern Region, Blantyre

226	MCL1308	Small Scale Mining License	Cement Products (Mw) Limited (100%)	Iron Ore	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	2.0000 Ha	Southern Region, Blantyre
227	MCL1309	Small Scale Mining License	Cement Products (Mw) Limited (100%)	Iron Ore	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	2.0000 Ha	Southern Region, Blantyre
228	MCL1310	Small Scale Mining License	Chawanangwa Kayira (100%)	Copper, Corundum, Gold, Ruby, Sapphire	Active	8/7/2023	8/6/2025	1.9917 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
229	MCL1311	Small Scale Mining License	Chawanangwa Kayira (100%)	Copper, Corundum, Gold, Rutile, Sapphire	Active	8/7/2023	8/6/2025	1.9972 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
230	MCL1312	Small Scale Mining License	Ian Petro Mbewe (100%)	Garnet	Active	8/7/2023	8/6/2025	0.1643 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
231	MCL1315	Small Scale Mining License	Lennie Ng'oma (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	8/7/2023	8/6/2025	1.8872 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
232	MCL1316	Small Scale Mining License	Rukia Tusekile Mwafongo	Amethyst, Aquamarine, Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	8/7/2023	8/7/2025	1.1425 Ha	Northern Region, Chitipa
233	MCL1317	Small Scale Mining License	Jonathan Joddy Mpone Matandala	Gold, Mica, Quartz	Active	8/7/2023	8/6/2025	1.3855 Ha	Northern Region, Karonga
234	MCL1318	Small Scale Mining License	Elube Batumeyo (100%)	Gold	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.9987 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
235	MCL1319	Small Scale Mining License	Elube Batumeyo (100%)	Gold	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.9980 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
236	MCL1320	Small Scale Mining License	Elube Batumeyo (100%)	Gold	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.9990 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
237	MCL1321	Small Scale Mining License	Elube Batumeyo (100%)	Gold	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.9987 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
238	MCL1322	Small Scale Mining License	Benedict Eke (100%)	Gold	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.9964 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
239	MCL1323	Small Scale Mining License	Benedict Eke (100%)	Gold	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.9960 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
240	MCL1324	Small Scale Mining License	Benedict Eke (100%)	Gold	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.9954 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
241	MCL1325	Small Scale Mining License	Faustine Ngozi Eke (100%)	Gold	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.9831 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe

242	MCL1326	Small Scale Mining License	Faustine Ngozi Eke (100%)	Gold	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.9900 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
243	MCL1327	Small Scale Mining License	Faustine Ngozi Eke (100%)	Gold	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.9905 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
244	MCL1328	Small Scale Mining License	Faustine Ngozi Eke (100%)	Galena	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.9848 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
245	MCL1329	Small Scale Mining License	Faustine Ngozi Eke	Galena	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.9294 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
246	MCL1330	Small Scale Mining License	Faustine Ngozi Eke (100%)	Galena	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.9268 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
247	MCL1331	Small Scale Mining License	Elube Batumeyo (100%)	Galena	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.9765 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
248	MCL1332	Small Scale Mining License	Elube Batumeyo (100%)	Galena	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.9626 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
249	MCL1333	Small Scale Mining License	Elube Batumeyo (100%)	Galena	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.9892 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
250	MCL1335	Small Scale Mining License	Benedict Eke (100%)	Galena	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.9969 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
251	MCL1337	Small Scale Mining License	Jane Anastazia Chiziko	Feldspar, Garnet, Gold, Mica, Quartz	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.8078 Ha	Central Region, Ntcheu
252	MCL1338	Small Scale Mining License	Jane Anastazia Chiziko	Feldspar, Garnet, Gold, Mica, Quartz	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.7970 Ha	Central Region, Ntcheu
253	MCL1339	Small Scale Mining License	Lloyd Thomson (100%)	Galena	Active	7/7/2023	7/6/2025	2.0000 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
254	MCL1340	Small Scale Mining License	Sydney Ndhrazi (100%)	Aquamarine, Garnet, Ruby, Tourmaline	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.4859 Ha	Northern Region, Chitipa
255	MCL1341	Small Scale Mining License	Mc Donson Beza (100%)	Galena	Active	7/7/2023	7/6/2025	0.0949 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
256	MCL1342	Small Scale Mining License	Richard Chimhoyere Ngulube (100%)	Quartz	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	1.9951 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
257	MCL1344	Small Scale Mining License	Mc Donson Beza (100%)	Apatite, Quartz	Active	8/7/2023	8/6/2025	1.8353 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
258	MCL1346	Small Scale Mining License	Cement Products (Mw) Limited (100%)	Iron Ore	Active	7/7/2023	7/7/2025	2.0000 Ha	Southern Region, Blantyre
259	MCL1347	Small Scale Mining License	Apam Mining And General Dealers (100%)	Gold	Active	10/10/2023	10/9/2025	1.7632 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu

260	MCL1357	Small Scale Mining License	Mahesh Kumar Patel (100%)	Silica Sand	Active	10/30/2023	10/29/2025	1.5449 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
261	MCL1360	Small Scale Mining License	Mahesh Kumar Patel (100%)	Silica Sand	Active	10/30/2023	10/29/2025	1.8795 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
262	MCL1361	Small Scale Mining License	Phillip Kamoto (100%)	Garnet, Gold, Rhodolite	Active	11/27/2023	11/26/2025	1.9946 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
263	MCL1362	Small Scale Mining License	Ligoya Perks (100%)	Gold	Active	12/5/2023	12/4/2025	1.9626 Ha	Southern Region, Mangochi
264	MCL1363	Small Scale Mining License	Ligoya Perks (100%)	Gold	Active	12/5/2023	12/4/2025	1.9938 Ha	Southern Region, Mangochi
265	MCL1364	Small Scale Mining License	Reuben Milanzi	Rhodolite, Sapphire	Active	12/18/2023	12/18/2025	1.9411 Ha	Central Region, Ntcheu
266	MCL1379	Small Scale Mining License	Fatsani Victor Kantiki (100%)	Mica	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.9872 Ha	Northern Region, Nkhata Bay
267	MCL1390	Small Scale Mining License	Ben Gumbo	Talc	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.6637 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
268	MCL1392	Small Scale Mining License	Ben Gumbo	Talc	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.5846 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
269	MCL1393	Small Scale Mining License	Nebula Limited	Galena	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.8289 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
270	MCL1394	Small Scale Mining License	Fatsani Victor Kantiki (100%)	Sodalite	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.9762 Ha	Northern Region, Rumphu
271	MCL1395	Small Scale Mining License	Fatsani Victor Kantiki (100%)	Amazonite, Fluorite	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.8678 Ha	Southern Region, Phalombe
272	MCL1396	Small Scale Mining License	Fatsani Victor Kantiki (100%)	Mica	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.9629 Ha	Northern Region, Nkhata Bay
273	MCL1399	Small Scale Mining License	Linda Kantiki (100%)	Mica	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.7722 Ha	Northern Region, Nkhata Bay
274	MCL1400	Small Scale Mining License	Fatsani Victor Kantiki (100%)	Corundum, Mica	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.0072 Ha	Southern Region, Nsanje
275	MCL1401	Small Scale Mining License	Linda Kantiki (100%)	Mica	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.9600 Ha	Northern Region, Nkhata Bay
276	MCL1402	Small Scale Mining License	Asantesana M'manga (100%)	Aquamarine, Mica, Quartz	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.9947 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
277	MCL1408	Small Scale Mining License	Mary Nkhamanyachi Chilima (100%)	Gold	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.9987 Ha	Southern Region, Balaka
278	MCL1409	Small Scale Mining License	Peggy Mwanguku (100%)	Galena, Mica	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.9687 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
279	MCL1413	Small Scale Mining License	Lester Laurengo Moyo (100%)	Gold	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.7985 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu

280	MCL1414	Small Scale Mining License	Fatsani Victor Kantiki (100%)	Sodalite	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.9868 Ha	Northern Region, Rumpfi
281	MCL1415	Small Scale Mining License	Jesica Chalo (100%)	Sodalite	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.9306 Ha	Northern Region, Rumpfi
282	MCL1416	Small Scale Mining License	Linda Kantiki (100%)	Sodalite	Active	2/14/2024	2/13/2026	1.9318 Ha	Northern Region, Rumpfi
283	MCL1417	Small Scale Mining License	Nelson Kambondoma (100%)	Mica, Quartz	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.8078 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba, Nkhata Bay
284	MCL1418	Small Scale Mining License	Prince Beza (100%)	Fluorite, Galena	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.9113 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
285	MCL1419	Small Scale Mining License	Fatsani Victor Kantiki (100%)	Corundum, Mica	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.9570 Ha	Southern Region, Nsanje
286	MCL1430	Small Scale Mining License	Wb Freight	Gold, Iron Ore, Tourmaline	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.9848 Ha	Southern Region, Mangochi
287	MCL1431	Small Scale Mining License	Chisomo Towera Khanyera	Galena	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.9800 Ha	Central Region, Dowa
288	MCL1436	Small Scale Mining License	Jesica Chalo (100%)	Sodalite	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.9599 Ha	Northern Region, Rumpfi
289	MCL1437	Small Scale Mining License	Linda Kantiki (100%)	Sodalite	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.9783 Ha	Northern Region, Rumpfi
290	MCL1443	Small Scale Mining License	Peter Mussa Nyondo (100%)	Mica	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.5755 Ha	Northern Region, Rumpfi
291	MCL1449	Small Scale Mining License	Rabecca Osman Khembo (100%)	Copper	Active	2/13/2024	2/12/2026	1.9440 Ha	Northern Region, Karonga
292	MCL1452	Small Scale Mining License	Esther Kathumba (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	3/14/2024	3/13/2026	1.9436 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
293	MCL1453	Small Scale Mining License	Esther Kathumba (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	3/14/2024	3/13/2026	1.9935 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
294	MCL1455	Small Scale Mining License	Esther Kathumba (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	3/14/2024	3/13/2026	1.6973 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
295	MCL1458	Small Scale Mining License	Patricia Annie Kaliati (100%)	Gold	Active	3/1/2024	2/28/2026	1.9128 Ha	Southern Region, Mangochi
296	MCL1459	Small Scale Mining License	Patricia Annie Kaliati (100%)	Gold	Active	3/1/2024	2/28/2026	1.9803 Ha	Southern Region, Mangochi

297	MCL1460	Small Scale Mining License	Esther Kathumba (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	3/14/2024	3/13/2026	1.9520 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
298	MCL1461	Small Scale Mining License	Esther Kathumba (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	2/14/2024	2/13/2026	1.9827 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
299	MCL1462	Small Scale Mining License	Takula Kathumba (100%)	Gold, Tourmaline	Active	3/15/2024	3/14/2026	1.9197 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
300	MCL1463	Small Scale Mining License	Esther Kathumba (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	3/14/2024	3/13/2026	1.0093 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
301	MCL1464	Small Scale Mining License	Benedict Eke (100%)	Garnet, Gold	Active	2/17/2025	2/16/2027	1.9899 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
302	MCL1519	Small Scale Mining License	Zipaly Didier Kamanga (100%)	Mica	Active	8/12/2024	8/11/2026	1.9990 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
303	MCL1538	Small Scale Mining License	Phillip Kamoto	Agate, Gold, Malachite, Opal, Zircon	Active	5/30/2024	5/29/2026	1.9891 Ha	Southern Region, Chikwawa
304	MCL1544	Small Scale Mining License	Esther Kathumba (100%)	Aquamarine, Mica	Active	7/3/2024	7/2/2026	1.9177 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
305	MCL1545	Small Scale Mining License	Esther Kathumba (100%)	Aquamarine, Mica	Active	7/3/2024	7/2/2026	1.9798 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
306	MCL1546	Small Scale Mining License	Esther Kathumba (100%)	Aquamarine	Active	5/24/2024	5/23/2026	1.9300 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
307	MCL1549	Small Scale Mining License	Takula Kathumba (100%)	Gold, Tourmaline	Active	6/3/2024	6/2/2026	1.9731 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
308	MCL1550	Small Scale Mining License	Takula Kathumba (100%)	Gold, Tourmaline	Active	7/3/2024	7/2/2026	1.9353 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
309	MCL1553	Small Scale Mining License	Esther Kathumba	Gold	Active	7/3/2024	7/2/2026	1.9867 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
310	MCL1559	Small Scale Mining License	Phillip Kamoto	Agate, Gold, Malachite, Zircon	Active	5/30/2024	5/29/2026	1.9986 Ha	Southern Region, Chikwawa
311	MCL1563	Small Scale Mining License	Flore-Annie Kamanga (100%)	Gold	Active	10/25/2024	10/24/2026	1.8862 Ha	Southern Region, Balaka
312	MCL1566	Small Scale Mining License	Flore-Annie Kamanga (100%)	Gold	Active	10/25/2024	10/24/2026	1.6660 Ha	Southern Region, Balaka
313	MCL1567	Small Scale Mining License	Esther Kathumba (100%)	Gold, Tourmaline	Active	11/18/2024	11/17/2026	1.9659 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
314	MCL1568	Small Scale Mining License	Esther Kathumba (100%)	Gold, Tourmaline	Active	11/18/2024	11/17/2026	1.9761 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu

315	MCL1569	Small Scale Mining License	Esther Kathumba (100%)	Gold, Tourmaline	Active	11/18/2024	11/17/2026	1.8866 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
316	MCL1570	Small Scale Mining License	Esther Kathumba (100%)	Gold, Tourmaline	Active	11/18/2024	11/17/2026	1.9381 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
317	MCL1571	Small Scale Mining License	Esther Kathumba (100%)	Gold, Tourmaline	Active	11/18/2024	11/17/2026	1.8697 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
318	MCL1572	Small Scale Mining License	Esther Kathumba (100%)	Gold, Tourmaline	Active	11/18/2024	11/17/2026	1.8920 Ha	Central Region, Kasungu
319	MCL1573	Small Scale Mining License	Peter Mussa Nyondo	Aquamarine, Mica, Quartz	Active	12/17/2024	12/16/2026	1.9986 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
320	MCL1574	Small Scale Mining License	Peter Mussa Nyondo	Aquamarine, Mica, Quartz	Active	12/17/2024	12/16/2026	1.9990 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
321	MCL1575	Small Scale Mining License	Peter Mussa Nyondo	Aquamarine, Mica, Quartz	Active	12/17/2024	12/16/2026	1.9942 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
322	MCL1576	Small Scale Mining License	Rahaby Mhango	Talc	Active	12/17/2024	12/16/2026	1.9065 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
323	MCL1577	Small Scale Mining License	Doreen Whyson	Talc	Active	12/17/2024	12/16/2026	1.9138 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
324	MCL1583	Small Scale Mining License	Kamphinda Nyasulu	Gold	Active	12/17/2024	12/16/2026	1.9979 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
325	MCL1584	Small Scale Mining License	Kamphinda Nyasulu	Gold	Active	12/17/2024	12/16/2026	1.8385 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
326	MCL1594	Small Scale Mining License	Haggai Harawa (100%)	Aquamarine, Gold, Mica, Quartz	Active	12/17/2024	12/16/2026	1.9895 Ha	Northern Region, Karonga
327	MCL1595	Small Scale Mining License	Fredric Abison Davide (100%)	Sodalite	Active	12/17/2024	12/17/2026	1.9128 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
328	MCL1596	Small Scale Mining License	Macdonald Chiweta (100%)	Mica	Active	12/17/2024	12/16/2026	2.0174 Ha	Central Region, Ntcheu
329	MCL1597	Small Scale Mining License	Macdonald Chiweta (100%)	Mica	Active	12/17/2024	12/16/2026	1.8771 Ha	Central Region, Ntcheu
330	MCL1598	Small Scale Mining License	Macdonald Chiweta (100%)	Mica	Active	12/17/2024	12/16/2026	1.5770 Ha	Central Region, Ntcheu
331	MCL1599	Small Scale Mining License	Anthony Gilbert Zamula (100%)	Sodalite	Active	12/17/2024	12/16/2026	1.9190 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
332	MCL1600	Small Scale Mining License	Mwai Elias Zulu (100%)	Gold	Active	12/17/2024	12/16/2026	1.9525 Ha	Southern Region, Machinga
333	MCL1601	Small Scale Mining License	Mphatso Chapinga	Galena, Granite	Active	12/17/2024	12/16/2026	1.9834 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
334	MCL1602	Small Scale Mining License	Mwai Elias Zulu (100%)	Gold	Active	12/17/2024	12/16/2026	1.4146 Ha	Southern Region, Machinga

335	MCL1604	Small Scale Mining License	Cutting Edge Limited (100%)	Mica, Quartz	Active	12/17/2024	12/16/2026	1.9010 Ha	Southern Region, Mwanza
336	MCL1605	Small Scale Mining License	Cutting Edge Limited (100%)	Aquamarine, Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	12/17/2024	12/16/2026	1.9832 Ha	Northern Region, Mzimba
337	MCL1606	Small Scale Mining License	Cutting Edge Limited (100%)	Aquamarine, Mica, Quartz, Tourmaline	Active	12/17/2024	12/16/2026	1.9966 Ha	Southern Region, Mwanza
338	MCL1607	Small Scale Mining License	Kamphinda Nyasulu	Gold	Active	12/17/2024	12/16/2026	1.9679 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
339	MCL1611	Small Scale Mining License	Wane Kumwenda	Galena, Gold	Active	1/21/2025	1/20/2027	1.9814 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
340	MCL1615	Small Scale Mining License	Losinas Banda (100%)	Gold	Active	1/21/2025	1/20/2027	1.9929 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe
341	MCL1616	Small Scale Mining License	Ali Daudi (100%)	Aquamarine, Mica	Active	1/21/2025	1/20/2027	1.8859 Ha	Central Region, Nkhota kota
342	MCL1617	Small Scale Mining License	Ali Daudi (100%)	Aquamarine, Mica	Active	1/21/2025	1/20/2027	1.9982 Ha	Central Region, Nkhota kota
343	MCL1621	Small Scale Mining License	Ali Moustapha Jawad (100%)	Gold	Active	2/17/2025	2/16/2027	1.8869 Ha	Central Region, Lilongwe

### Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licenses – 2023 to 2025

No	Code	Parties	Commodities	Status	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Map Reference
1	NEPL3078	Kay Limited (100%)	All Minerals	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	Northern Region, Karonga
2	NEPL3079	Kay Limited (100%)	All Minerals	Active	11/18/2022	11/17/2024	Central Region, Ntcheu
3	NEPL3135	Cecilia Temwa Kamanga	All Minerals	Active	7/7/2023	7/6/2024	Northern Region, CHITIPA
4	NEPL3134	Cecilia Temwa Kamanga	All Minerals	Active	8/7/2023	8/6/2024	Northern Region, MZIMBA
5	NEPL3139	Percy Maleta (100%)	All Minerals	Active	10/18/2023	10/17/2024	Southern Region, Balaka, Machinga, Mangochi
6	NEPL3140	Yonder Mining Company Limited (100%)	All Minerals	Active	10/18/2023	10/17/2024	Northern Region, Karonga
7	NEPL3141	Lahlekile Shekile Mvula (100%)	All Minerals	Active	10/18/2023	10/17/2024	Southern Region, Balaka; southern, ntcheu
8	NEPL3142	Lahlekile Shekile Mvula (100%)	All Minerals	Active	10/18/2023	10/17/2024	Central Region, KASUNGU; Malawi, Northern Region, rumphi; Northern Region, MZIMBA
9	NEPL3144	Ashley Simbeye (100%)	All Minerals	Active	10/18/2023	10/17/2024	Central Region, Lilongwe
10	NEPL3145	Hassam Mohomed Ahamed (100%)	All Minerals	Active	10/18/2023	10/17/2024	Southern Region, Nsanje

**Reserved Minerals Licenses – 2023 to 2025**

No.	Code	Parties	Commodities	Status	Application Date	Grant Date	Expiry Date
1	RML1614	Meya Patricia Mwale Gondwe (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Amethyst, Beryl, Citrine, Corundum, Emerald, Feldspar, Galena, Garnet, Gold, Moonstone, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon	Active	9/24/2020 14:33	4/20/2021	4/19/2022
2	RML1666	Isaac Kumwembe Phiri (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Corundum, Emerald, Fluorite, Garnet, Gold, Iolite, Mica, Morganite, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Spessartite, Spinel, Sunstone, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon	Active	2/16/2021 13:37	4/20/2021	6/18/2024
3	RML1726	James Kimu (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Apatite, Aquamarine, Citrine, Corundum, Emerald, Garnet, Gold, Quartz, Rhodolite, Sapphire, Sodalite, Spinel, Zircon	Active	3/22/2021 12:47	10/14/2021	12/16/2024
4	RML1735	Moussa Kone (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Corundum, Emerald, Garnet, Gold, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Spinel, Sunstone, Tourmaline, Zircon	Active	9/23/2021 7:22	10/14/2021	10/13/2024
5	RML1783	Omicron Limited (100%)	Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Cassiterite, Citrine, Corundum, Emerald, Feldspar, Fluorite, Garnet, Gold, Iolite, Mica, Moonstone, Quartz, Ruby, Sodalite, Spinel, Sunstone, Tanzanite, Tourmaline, Zircon	Active	3/2/2022 14:19	7/28/2022	12/16/2025
6	RML1867	Friday Namaona (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Amazonite, Amethyst, Apatite, Aquamarine, Corundum, Iolite, Mica, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Tantalite, Tourmaline, Zircon	Active	7/21/2022 10:01	11/18/2022	11/17/2024
7	RML1877	Alison Yusufu (100%)	Agate, Aquamarine, Citrine, Columbite, Corundum, Emerald, Garnet, Gold, Iolite, Mica, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Topaz, Tourmaline	Active	12/13/2022 1:06:23 PM	1/10/2023	1/9/2025
8	RML1881	Zhongkai Mining Company Limited (100%)	Agate, Aquamarine, Beryl, Corundum, Feldspar, Garnet, Gold, Mica, Peridot, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Spinel, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon	Active	12/5/2022 8:27	1/10/2023	1/9/2024
9	RML1883	Brian Colins Nampanda (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Apatite, Aquamarine, Diamond, Emerald, Gold, Opal, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	Active	11/8/2022 13:32	1/10/2023	1/9/2024
10	RML1945	Peter Mussa Nyondo (100%)	Amazonite, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Copper, Fluorite, Galena, Gold, Granite, Moonstone, Quartz, Rare Earth Elements, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Tourmaline	Active	3/6/2023 8:37	6/19/2023	12/16/2025

11	RML1974	Christina Hussein (100%)	Aegirine, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Blue Agate, Citrine, Corundum, Emerald, Fluorite, Garnet, Gold, Red Corundum, Red Garnet, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sands, Sapphire, Sodalite, Tourmaline, Zircon	Active	6/29/2023 14:52	7/7/2023	8/6/2025
12	RML1979	Misheck Nkhata (100%)	Aquamarine, Garnet, Gold, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	Active	6/9/2023 14:12	8/6/2023	8/5/2024
13	RML1980	Miracle Limited (100%)	Agate, Aquamarine, Corundum, Fluorite, Galena, Garnet, Gold, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Tourmaline	Active	6/16/2023 14:48	8/7/2023	8/6/2024
14	RML1981	Michael Msungama (100%)	Agate, Amazonite, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Corundum, Garnet, Gold, Moonstone, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline	Active	7/17/2023 15:14	8/7/2023	8/6/2024
15	RML1998	Innocent Mundie Chirambo	Diamond, Emerald, Ruby, Sapphire	Active	9/8/2023 14:18	9/12/2023	9/11/2024
16	RML1999	Paradigm Mining And Trading Limited (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Corundum, Emerald, Garnet, Gold, Jasper, Opal, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Sugilite, Sunstone, Tiger's Eye, Topaz, Tourmaline	Active	9/20/2023 14:21	9/20/2023	9/19/2024
17	RML2009	Kennedy Kester M Chirwa (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Apatite, Aquamarine, Beryl, Corundum, Garnet, Gold, Mica, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon	Active	8/28/2023 13:00	10/10/2023	10/9/2024
18	RML1059	Alinafe Paul Zamaere (100%)	Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Ruby, Sapphire, Spinel, Topaz, Tourmaline	Active	8/25/2023 12:46	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
19	RML2002	Samuel Jackson Kumwenda (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Emerald, Garnet, Gold, Opal, Peridot, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz	Active	7/27/2023 14:03	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
20	RML2003	Catherine Lukhere (100%)	Aquamarine, Gold, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	Active	8/24/2023 12:38	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
21	RML2004	Andrew David Ndovie (100%)	Aquamarine, Citrine, Corundum, Garnet, Gold, Malachite, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Spinel, Sugilite, Tourmaline	Active	8/25/2023 11:57	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
22	RML2005	Stewart Chawinga (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Amber, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Corundum, Emerald, Fluorite, Galena, Garnet, Gold, Goshenite, Granite, Iron Ore, Moonstone, Rhodolite, Sapphire, Spodumene, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zinc, Ziosite, Zircon	Active	8/25/2023 12:15	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
23	RML2007	Lackson Kambwiri Beula (100%)	Aquamarine, Citrine, Emerald, Garnet, Gold, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Spinel, Tourmaline	Active	8/25/2023 14:13	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
24	RML2008	John Steven Kumbulani (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Apatite, Aquamarine, Garnet, Gold, Jade, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Tourmaline	Active	8/25/2023 14:37	10/18/2023	10/17/2024

25	RML2010	Evolve Limited (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Amazonite, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Columbite, Corundum, Fluorite, Garnet, Gold, Iolite, Mica, Peridot, Platinum, Quartz, Sapphire, Sodalite, Spessartite, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon, oisite	Active	8/28/2023 13:43	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
26	RML2011	Ali Daudi (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Corundum, Emerald, Garnet, Gold, Mica, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Sunstone, Tourmaline, Zircon	Active	8/31/2023 8:07	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
27	RML2012	Joyce Banda (100%)	Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Emerald, Garnet, Gold, Moonstone, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon	Active	8/31/2023 13:55	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
28	RML2013	Atupele Muluzi (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Alexandrite, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Corundum, Emerald, Garnet, Gold, Granite, Iolite, Monazite, Moonstone, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Spinel, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon	Active	8/31/2023 14:12	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
29	RML2015	Steve Michael Choko (100%)	Agate, Alexandrite, Amazonite, Amethyst, Apatite, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Corundum, Emerald, Epidote, Galena, Garnet, Gold, Iolite, Limestone, Mica, Monazite, Pyrite, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Rutile, Sapphire, Sodalite, Topaz	Active	9/5/2023 14:26	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
30	RML2016	Dawoodbhai Suleman Patel (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Aquamarine, Citrine, Corundum, Emerald, Feldspar, Fluorite, Garnet, Gold, Iolite, Jasper, Mica, Moonstone, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Sunstone, Tantalite, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon	Active	9/5/2023 14:24	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
31	RML2018	Timothy Pagonachi Mtambo (100%)	Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Diamond, Emerald, Galena, Garnet, Gold, Mica, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Topaz, Tourmaline	Active	9/11/2023 9:52	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
32	RML2019	Phiri Pephias (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Apatite, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Corundum, Emerald, Feldspar, Fluorite, Garnet, Gold, Jasper, Malachite, Moonstone, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Tantalite, Tourmaline, Ziosite	Active	9/18/2023 13:23	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
33	RML2020	Aptl Mining Limited (100%)	Aquamarine, Garnet, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Tourmaline	Active	9/18/2023 14:24	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
34	RML2021	Asantesana M'manga (100%)	Accessories (Explosives), Aegirine, Agate, Alexandrite, Alkali Feldspars, Aluminium, Aluminosilicates, Amazonite, Amber, Amethyst, Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil, Apatite, Aquamarine, Asbestos, Base Metals, Bauxite, Beryl, Black Granite, Blue Agate, Bluesky, Calcitic Limestone, Carnelian, Cassiterite, Chrome, Chromium, Citrine, Clay, Clinker, Coal, Cobalt, Columbite, Copper, Core, Corundum, Detonators, Diamond, Diatomite, Dimension Stone, Dolerite, Dolomite, Emerald, Epidote, Feldspar, Feldspathoids	Active	9/25/2023 8:20	10/18/2023	10/17/2024

35	RML2022	Philimon Kalunda (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Corundum, Emerald, Feldspar, Fluorite, Garnet, Gold, Mica, Moonstone, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Spinel, Sunstone, Tourmaline, Zircon	Active	9/25/2023 9:43	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
36	RML2023	Grace Limbika (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Corundum, Feldspar, Garnet, Gold, Mica, Opal, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Spinel, Tourmaline, Zircon	Active	9/25/2023 9:56	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
37	RML2024	Yona Mtanga (100%)	Agate, Amazonite, Apatite, Aquamarine, Beryl, Calcitic Limestone, Emerald, Feldspar, Fluorite, Garnet, Gold, Jade, Kyanite, Malachite, Moonstone, Morganite, Opal, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Spinel, Spodumene, Sugilite, Sunstone, Titanium, Woodstone, Zircon	Active	9/26/2023 14:21	10/18/2023	12/16/2025
38	RML2025	Dyson Haswell Mbewe (100%)	Aegirine, Amazonite, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Citrine, Columbite, Corundum, Emerald, Feldspar, Fluorite, Garnet, Gold, Granite, Mica, Moonstone, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon, Zoisite	Active	9/27/2023 8:07	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
39	RML2027	Dorice Thembachako (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Alexandrite, Aquamarine, Citrine, Corundum, Emerald, Garnet, Gold, Iolite, Mica, Monazite, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Topaz, Tourmaline, Zircon	Active	9/28/2023 7:03	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
40	RML2028	Garnet Muli Chitete (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Amazonite, Amethyst, Apatite, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Corundum, Emerald, Feldspar, Fluorite, Garnet, Gold, Jade, Mica, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Tourmaline,	Active	10/2/2023 13:10	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
41	RML2029	Priscilla Thokozire Gadi (100%)	Amethyst, Aquamarine, Garnet, Gold, Morganite, Rhodolite, Ruby, Spessartite, Tourmaline	Active	10/2/2023 9:28	10/18/2023	8/23/2024
42	RML2030	Frank Chinkhuntha (100%)	Agate, Amethyst, Aquamarine, Beryl, Emerald, Garnet, Gold, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Spinel, Tourmaline	Active	10/5/2023 9:27	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
43	RML2031	Peter Vanhelsea Mkulichi (100%)	Aegirine, Agate, Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Corundum, Emerald, Garnet, Gold, Mica, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Tourmaline, Zircon, Zoisite	Active	9/29/2023 13:30	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
44	RML2032	Enock Soko Kamangadazi (100%)	Garnet, Gold, Morganite, Ruby, Sapphire, Spinel, Tourmaline	Active	10/5/2023 9:12	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
45	RML2033	Mcn Brokerage Limited (100%)	Agate, Aquamarine, Beryl, Corundum, Emerald, Garnet, Gold, Iolite, Quartz, Ruby, Sapphire, Spinel, Sunstone, Topaz, Tourmaline	Active	9/22/2023 9:16	10/18/2023	10/17/2024
46	RML2036	Xingbiao Xue (100%)	Aquamarine, Beryl, Citrine, Corundum, Feldspar, Fluorite, Garnet, Gold, Lead, Lithium, Malachite, Mica, Opal, Quartz, Rhodolite, Ruby, Sapphire, Sodalite, Spinel, Tourmaline, Zinc, Zircon	Active	9/25/2023 9:14	10/18/2023	10/17/2024

**Annex 9: Companies holding Petroleum Exploration Licenses – financial years 2023/2024 and 2024/2025**

Lic. No.	Licence Type	Area	Prospecting Licence Block	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Status	Company Name	Shareholding	Commodity	Country
PEL002/11	Petroleum Exploration Licence	9,761 Km <sup>2</sup>	Block 2	19/01/2020	18/01/2023	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 <sup>2</sup>	Block 3	19/01/2020	18/01/2023	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 <sup>2</sup>	Block 4	24/12/2018	23/12/2021	Active	RAS GAS MB45 Limited	Rak Gas LLC (100%)	Hydrocarbons	United Arab Emirates
PEL005/13	Petroleum Exploration Licence	17,261 Km <sup>2</sup>	Block 5	24/12/2018	23/12/2021	Active	RAK GAS MB45 Limited	Rak Gas LLC (100%)	Hydrocarbons	United Arab Emirates

## Annex 10: Current and Proposed MDAs Fees, Charges and Fines

### 1. Department of Mines

#### EXPLOSIVES FEES

NO.	DESCRIPTION	CURRENT FEES (2026)	LAST REVISED 2022	PROPOSED FEES
		<b>MWK</b>		
1	Manufacturer licence	1,000,000.00		5,000,000.00
2	Storage licence (new application)	500,000.00		1,500,000.00
3	Storage licence (renewal)	250,000.00		1,000,000.00
4	Dealers licence	250,000.00		1,500,000.00
5	Blasting licence (new application)	125,000.00		600,000.00
6	Blasting licence (renewal)	125,000.00		500,000.00
7	Blasting licence examination fee	75,000.00		300,000.00
<b>EXPLOSIVES PERMITS</b>				
1	Blasting licence examination fee (locals)	75,000.00		300,000.00
2	Blasting licence application fee (foreigners)	125,000.00		2,000,000.00
3	Blasting licence renewal (foreigners)	125,000.00		2,000,000.00
<b>PENALTIES</b>				
1	Illegal possession	50,000.00	Plus 1 year IHL	1,000,000.00
2	Obstructing officials	50,000.00	Plus 1 year IHL	1,500,000.00
3	Other general offences	up to K 2 million		3000000

### 2. Geological Survey Department (GSD)

DEPARTMENT	FEES TYPE	2026 CURRENT FEE (MK) 2021 last revision	PROPOSED AMOUNT (MK)
<b>Geological Survey</b>	<b>Sample Preparation</b>		
	Crushing of rock samples per 250g or part thereof	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Pulverizing of Rock samples per 250g or port thereof	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Drying and sieving, sample size of less than 5kg	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Drying and sieving, sample size of 5-10kg	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Drying and sieving, sample size 11-30kg	15,000.00	25,000.00
	Drying and sieving, sample size 31-80kg	25,000.00	35,000.00
	Drying and sieving, sample size 81- 150kg	38,500.00	50,000.00
	Drying and sieving, sample size more than 150kg	49,500.00	60,000.00
	<b>Water Sample per parameter/element</b>		
	Alkalinity titrimetric method	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Total hardness titrimetric method	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Calcium (Ca) and Magnesium (Mg) titrimetric method	5,000.00	10000.00
	Dissolved solids evaporation method	8,000.00	15,000.00

	Suspended solids evaporation method	8,000.00	15,000.00
	Total solids evaporation method	8,000.00	15,000.00
	Fluorine (F) Colorimetric method	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Nitrate colorimetric method	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Phosphorus pentoxide colorimetric method	8,000.00	15,000.00
	Sodium and Potassium flame Photometry method	8,000.00	15,000.00
	Silica flame photometry method	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Conductivity meter per cell method	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Potential of Hydrogen electrode method	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Sulphate Turbid metric method	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Trace elements: Nickel, Manganese, Iron, Cobalt, Molybdenum, Silver, Copper and any other elements using A.A.S per element per sample	10,000.00	15,000.00
	<b>Solid rock and Specific minerals</b>		
	Available lime titrimetric method	8,000.00	15,000.00
	Magnesium and Calcium titrimetric method	8,000.00	15,000.00
	Chlorine titrimetric method	8,000.00	15,000.00
	Magnesium and Calcium using A.A. S	10,000.00	20,000.00
	Iron using A.A. S	10,000.00	20,000.00
	Trace elements using A.A. S	10,000.00	20,000.00
	Sodium and Potassium flame photometry method	5,000.00	20,000.00
	Silicon calorimetric method	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Aluminum calorimetric method	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Iron calorimetric method	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Titanium calorimetric method	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Phosphorus calorimetric method	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Sulphate calorimetric method	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Barium and Sulphate gravimetric method	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Hydronium ion gravimetric method	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Hydroxyl ion gravimetric method	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Loss of ignition gravimetric method	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Carbon dioxide gravimetric method	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Fluorine acid or filtration method	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Nitrogen electrode method	8,000.00	15,000.00
	Nitrogen titrimetric method per element per sample	8,000.00	15,000.00
	Reactivity test titrimetric method per element per sample	8,000.00	15,000.00
	Reduction in alkalinity titrimetric method per element per sample	8,000.00	15,000.00
	Sound tests rheological method per element per sample	8,000.00	15,000.00
	Organic matter content Redox method per sample	10,000.00	15,000.00

	Analysis using X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry (XRF) per sample	0	20,000.00
	Analysis using X-ray Diffraction (XRD) per sample	0	20,000.00
	Analysis using Handheld X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry (XRF) per sample	8,000.00	15,000.00
	<b>Coal Analysis</b>		
	Sample preparation	0	12,000.00
	Coal proximate analysis (Moisture content)	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Coal proximate analysis (Ash content)	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Coal proximate analysis (Volatile Matter)	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Coal proximate analysis (Fixed Carbon)	5,000.00	20,000.00
	Coal ultimate analysis (Carbon)	5,000.00	15,000.00
	Coal ultimate analysis (hydrogen)	5,000.00	15,000.00
	Coal ultimate analysis (Sulphur)	5,000.00	15,000.00
	Coal ultimate analysis (Chlorine)	5,000.00	15,000.00
	Coal ultimate analysis (calorific value)	5,000.00	12,000.00
	Coal ultimate analysis (specific gravity)	5,000.00	12,000.00
	Coal ultimate analysis (swelling index)	5,000.00	12,000.00
	Coal ultimate analysis (acid decomposition of coal and analysis)	5,000.00	12,000.00
	Coal ultimate analysis (Phosphorus)	5,000.00	12,000.00
	Coal ultimate analysis (heavy mineral separator)	5,000.00	12,000.00
	CSR* - Coke strength after reaction	0	12,000.00
	CRI - Coke Reactivity Index	0	12,000.00
	Mean Max Reflectance (Vitrinite Distribution)	0	12,000.00
	<b>Lapidary or Rock section services</b>		
	Sorting and grading of gemstones less than 5Kg	0	10,000.00
	Mineral identification fee	5,000.00	10,000.00
	Mineral Identification report	0	15,000.00
	Certificate of Inspection fee	5,000.00	15,000.00
	Gemstone identification using gemstone tool kit	5,000.00	20,000.00
	Cutting and polishing of rocks per face less than 20cm x 20cm	5,000.00	15,000.00
	Petrographic analysis per slide	8,000.00	20,000.00
	Thin section preparation per slide	10,000.00	25,000.00
	core splitting per meter	0	5,000.00
	<b>Industrial Minerals services</b>		
	Sieve test (Particle size) per sample	10,000.00	15,000.00
	Determination of Atterberg Limits	0	15,000.00
	Determination of Linear Shrinkage	0	10,000.00
	Dry shrinkage determination	0	15,000.00
	Firing shrinkage	10,000.00	15,000.00
	Determination of Specific Gravity	0	10,000.00

	Maximum Dry Density (MDD)/Optimum Moisture Content (OMC)	0	15,000.00
	California Bearing Ratio Test (CBR) - Soaked or Unsoaked	0	20,000.00
	Determination of Moisture Content	0	10,000.00
	Trial Pit (0 – 2m) in Soft Material	0	20,000.00
	Trial Pit (0 – 2m) in Hard Material	0	25000.00
	<b>Drilling Services</b>		
	Drilling rig per meter	75,000.00	75,000.00
	Minuteman drilling per meter	60,000.00	60,000.00
	Water pump hiring per day	60,000.00	60,000.00
	Auger Drilling per day	0	150,000.00
	<b>Geotechnical Services</b>		
	SPT per test or interval	0	40,000.00
	Cone Penetration Tests (CPT) per site or point	0	40,000.00
	Trial pit per meter	0	20,000.00
	Seismic Refraction per site	0	200,000.00
	Resistivity per site	0	200,000.00
	<b>Hard Copy Publications</b>		
	Bulletins of Geological Survey	25,000.00	150,000.00
	Memoirs of the Geological Survey (1 to 6)	20,000.00	50,000.00
	Geochemical map	0	50,000.00
	GEMMAP Sheet explanations (1:100,000)	0	150,000.00
	GEMMAP Mineral resources of Malawi	0	250,000.00
	GEMMAP Memoirs of the of Geological Survey (1 to 6)	0	50,000.00
	Seismic data for specific area	0	100,000.00
	Geohazard map (1:250,000)	0	100,000.00
	Geohazard map (1:1000,000)	0	80,000.00
	Seismicity map (1:1,000,000)	15,000.00	80,000.00
	Geological Map (1:250,000)	20,000.00	90,000.00
	Geological Map (1:100,000)	20,000.00	100,000.00
	Geological Map (1:1000,000)	15,000.00	80,000.00
	Mineral Resources Map (1: 1000,000)	15, 000.00	80,000.00
	Structural maps (1:250,000)	0	90,000.00
	Structural maps (1:1000,000)	0	80,000.00
	Records of the Geological Survey (1 to 9)	20,000.00	50,000.00
	Annual Reports of the Geological Survey	20,000.00	100,000.00
	Airborne Geophysical Map (1:50,000) Black and white	15,000.00	30,000.00
	Airborne Geophysical Map (1: 100,000) Black and white	15,000.00	30,000.00
	Airborne Geophysical Map (1:250,000) Black and white	15,000.00	30,000.00
	Airborne Geophysical Map (1:1000,000) Black and white	15,000.00	30,000.00

	High resolution airborne geophysical interpretation report in pdf	0	250,000.00
	High Resolution Airborne Geophysical map (1:1,000,000)	50,000.00	80,000.00
	High Resolution Airborne Gravity map (1:250,000)	40,000.00	120,000.00
	High Resolution Airborne Geophysical map (1: 100,000)	35,000.00	150,000.00
	Consultancy reports	30,000.00	300,000.00
	Technical Reports	20,000.00	150,000.00
	<b>Digital Publications</b>		
	Bulletins of Geological Survey in pdf	25,000.00	100,000.00
	Memoirs of the Geological Survey in pdf (1 to 6)	0	50,000.00
	Geological Map (1:100,000) in pdf	25,000.00	120,000.00
	Geological Map (1:250,000) in pdf	25,000.00	100,000.00
	Geological Map (1:1000, 000) in pdf	20,000.00	80,000.00
	Mineral Resources Map (1: 1000,000) in pdf	15, 000.00	80,000.00
	Georeferenced geological map (1:100, 000)	0	80,000.00
	Georeferenced geological map (1:250, 000)	0	80,000.00
	Georeferenced geological map (1:1, 000, 000)	0	80,000.00
	Geohazard map (1: 250,000) in pdf	0	80,000.00
	Geohazard map (1: 1000,000) in pdf	0	80,000.00
	Seismicity map (1: 1000,000) pdf	0	80,000.00
	Geochemical sampling results per sample point per element	0	15000.00
	Geochemical map in pdf	0	60,000.00
	Structural map pdf (1:250,000) in pdf	0	80,000.00
	Structural map pdf (1:1000,000) in pdf	0	80,000.00
	GEMMAP Sheet explanations (1:100,000) in pdf	0	120,000.00
	GEMMAP Mineral resources of Malawi in pdf	0	200,000.00
	GEMMAP Memoirs of the of Geological Survey (7 to 13) in pdf	0	100,000.00
	Airborne Geophysical Map (1:50,000) Black and white in pdf	0	50,000.00
	Airborne Geophysical Map (1: 100,000) Black and white in pdf	0	50,000.00
	Airborne Geophysical Map (1:250,000) Black and white in pdf	0	50,000.00
	Airborne Geophysical Map (1:1000,000) Black and white in pdf	0	50,000.00
	High resolution airborne geophysical interpretation report in pdf	0	250,000.00
	High resolution interpretation map (1:1,000,000) in pdf	0	120,000.00
	High resolution interpretation map (1:250,000) in pdf	0	130,000.00
	High resolution interpretation map (1:100,000) in pdf	0	150,000.00

	High Resolution Airborne Geophysical map (1:1,000,000) in pdf	90,000.00	100,000.00
	High Resolution Gravity map (1:250,000) in pdf	40,000.00	70,000.00
	High Resolution Airborne Geophysical map (1:100,000) in pdf	90,000.00	120,000.00
	Magnetic (line data per line km)	15.00	30.00
	Radiometric (line data per line km)	15.00	30.00
	Gravity (line data per line km)	30.00	60.00
	Radiometric (Grids per square Km)	75.00	100.00
	Magnetic (Grids per square Km)	150.00	200.00
	Gravity (Grids only per square Km)	75.00	150.00
	Quarter Degree sheets entire digital data set with XYZ and grid files	900, 000 .00	2,000 ,000.00
	DEM per square Km	80.00	100.00
	Technical reports	0	160,000.00
	<b>Geophysical Equipment Hiring Out</b>		
	X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)	100,000/day	200,000/day
	G-957/ G-859 Magnetometer per set	100,000/day	200,000/day
	CG-5 Gravimeter	150,000/day	200,000/day
	RS 125-Spectrometer	100,000/day	200,000/day
	SPP-2-NF-Scintillometer (Total Count Only)	0	75,000/day
	Seismometer per set	100,000/day	200,000/day
	KT-10/KT-20 Magnetic Susceptibility Meter	20,000/day	50,000/day
	Electromagnetic Induction meter (EMI)	100,000/day	200,000/day
	Q-Meter	0	200,000/day

### 3. Mineral and Mining Regulatory Authority (MMRA)

Fee Description	Current Fee	January 2025 Proposal	January 2026 Proposal (USD)	January 2026 Proposal (MWK)
<b>Non-Exclusive Prospecting Licence</b>				
Application Processing Fee	MK10,000 per district	MK 300,000 per district	180	315,180.00
Term Extension Fee	MK10,000 per district	MK 300,000 per district	180	315,180.00
Late Term Extension Fee	MK10,000 for every month of delay or part thereof	MK 200,000 for every month of delay or part thereof	180	315,180.00
<b>Reconnaissance Licence</b>				
Application Processing Fee	MK300,000	MK500,000	300	525,300.00
Term Extension Fee	MK300,000	MK500,000	300	525,300.00
Late Term Extension Fee	MK300,000 for every month of delay or part thereof	MK300,000 for every month of delay or part thereof	300	525,300.00

Ground Rent Year 1		MK15,000 per square Km	10	17,510.00
Ground Rent Year 2		MK20,000 per square Km	15	26,265.00
<b>Exploration Licence</b>				
Application Processing Fee	MK250,000	MK1,500,000	900	1,575,900.00
Term Extension Fee: (1st extension)	MK300,000	MK3,000,000	1,750.00	3,064,250.00
Term Extension Fee: (2nd extension)	MK400,000	MK6,000,000	3,500.00	6,128,500.00
Late Term Extension Fee	MK250,000 for every month of delay or part thereof	MK2,000,000 for every month of delay or part thereof	1,200.00	2,101,200.00
Ground Rent year 1 to year 5		MK40,000 per square Km	25	43,775.00
Ground Rent year 6 to year 8		MK50,000 per square Km	30	52,530.00
Ground Rent year 9 to year 11		MK70,000 per square Km	40	70,040.00
<b>Retention Licence</b>				
Application Processing Fee	MK1,500,000	MK80,000,000	46,000.00	80,546,000.00
Ground Rent per year 1		MK50,000 per square Km	30	52,530.00
Ground Rent per year 2		MK60,000 per square Km	40	70,040.00
Ground Rent per year 3		MK70,000 per square Km	50	87,550.00
Ground Rent per year 4		MK80,000 per square Km	60	105,060.00
Ground Rent per year 5		MK90,000 per square Km	70	122,570.00
<b>Small-Scale Mining Licence</b>				
Application Processing Fee	MK30,000	MK350,000	200	350,200.00
Term Extension Fee	MK20,000	MK350,000	200	350,200.00
Late Term Extension Fee	MK30,000 for every month of delay or part thereof	MK350,000 for every month of delay or part thereof	200	350,200.00
Area Expansion Fee	MK10,000	MK200,000	120	210,120.00
Ground Rent per Year (per hectare)	MK10,000	MK100,000	60	105,060.00
<b>Medium-Scale Mining Licence</b>				
Application Processing Fee	MK750,000	MK5,000,000	2,900.00	5,077,900.00
Term Extension Fee	MK750,000	MK5,000,000	2,900.00	5,077,900.00
Late Term Extension Fee	MK750,000 for every month of delay or part thereof	MK5,000,000 for every month of delay or part thereof	2,900.00	5,077,900.00

Area Expansion Processing Fee	MK750,000	MK5,000,000	2,900.00	5,077,900.00
Annual Ground Rent		MK200,000 per square Km	120	210,120.00
<b>Large-Scale Mining Licence</b>				
Application Processing Fee				
- area of less than 1 sq.km	MK800,000	MK5,500,000	3,200.00	5,603,200.00
- area of 1 sq.km up to 5 sq.km	MK1,000,000	MK6,500,000	3,800.00	6,653,800.00
- area of 5 sq.km up to 10 sq.km	MK1,500,000	MK7,500,000	4,500.00	7,879,500.00
- area of 10 sq.km or greater	MK3,000,000	MK10 000,000	5,800.00	10,155,800.00
Term Extension Fee	MK750,000			
- area of less than 1 sq.km		MK5,500,000	3,200.00	5,603,200.00
- area of 1 sq.km up to 5 sq.km		MK6,500,000	3,800.00	6,653,800.00
- area of 5 sq.km up to 10 sq.km		MK7,500,000	4,500.00	7,879,500.00
- area of 10 sq.km or greater		MK10 000,000	5,800.00	10,155,800.00
Late Term Extension Fee	MK750,000 for every month of delay or part thereof	MK 10 000,000 for every month of delay or part thereof	5,800.00	10,155,800.00
Area Expansion Processing Fee	MK750,000	MK5 000,000	2,900.00	5,077,900.00
	MK1,000,000		2,900.00	5,077,900.00
	MK1,500,000		2,900.00	5,077,900.00
	MK3,000,000		2,900.00	5,077,900.00
Annual Ground Rent		MK300,000 per square Km	180	315,180.00
Application for Approval of Community Development Agreement Fee	MK500,000	MK3,000,000	1,800.00	3,151,800.00
Application for Approval of Revised Community Development Agreement Fee	MK500,000	MK3,000,000	1,800.00	3,151,800.00
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
Application for Minerals Export Permit Processing Fee	MK10,000	MK200,000	120	210,120.00
Export Permit Reprocessing Fee	MK10,000	MK200,000	120.00	210,120.00
Application to Transfer Mineral Tenement Processing Fee				

- Exploration Licence	MK250,000	MK5,000,000	3,000.00	5,253,000.00
- Retention Licence	MK1,500,000	MK 80,000,000	30,000.00	52,530,000.00
- Medium-Scale Mining Licence	MK750,000	MK7,000,000	4,500.00	7,879,500.00
- Large-Scale Mining licence	MK1,500,000	MK10,000,000	6,000.00	10,506,000.00
Consolidate Mining Licences Application Processing Fee	MK1,000,000	MK3,000,000	2,000.00	3,502,000.00
Application to Register Community Engagement Plan	MK50,000	MK300,000	200	350,200.00
Application to Partially Surrender Mineral Tenement Area Fee		MK400,000	230	402,730.00
Application for Certificate of Surrender of Small-Scale Mining Licence		MK200,000		
Application for Certificate of Surrender	MK100,000	MK400,000	300	525,300.00
Application to Revise Approved Plan Fee	MK50,000	MK100,000	60	105,060.00
Application for Reserved Minerals Licence Processing Fee (Malawi Citizen)	MK50,000	MK500,000	300	525,300.00
Application for Reserved Minerals Licence Processing Fee (Foreigners)	MK300,000	MK2,000,000	1200	2,101,200.00
Application for Reserved Minerals Licence Term Extension Fee (Malawi Citizen)	MK50,000	MK500,000	300	525,300.00
Application for Reserved Minerals Licence Term Extension Fee (Foreigners)	MK300,000	MK2,000,000	1200	2,101,200.00
Application Fee For Addition of Mineral(s) for Reserved Minerals Licence (Malawian Citizen)	MK10,000	MK100,000		
Application Fee For Addition of Mineral(s) for Reserved Minerals Licence (Non-Malawian Citizen)	MK10,000	MK500,000		
Certified copy of any mineral tenement	MK2,000 for the first page and K500 per page thereafter	MK200,000	300	210,120.00
Certified Copy/Extract of any file or tenement record	K5,000	MK20,000 per page	1200	210,120.00

4. Department of Forestry (DoF) Fees and Charges Schules

Class	Botanical names	Vernacular name	Price per cubic metre	Proposed Rates
I	<i>Entandrophragma excelsum</i>	Mukarikari, Mululiu	220,000.00	210,000.00
	<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>	Mgunda, Mvule	220,000.00	210,000.00
	<i>Combretum imberbe</i>	Msimbiti	220,000.00	210,000.00
	<i>Trichilia enetica</i>	Msikidzi, Msyunguti	220,000.00	210,000.00
II	<i>Ocotea usambarensis</i>	Bokoto	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Strombosia scheffleri</i>	Mvivi	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Entandrophragm caudatum</i>	Nayalai, Naplalali, Gundang'ona	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Apodytes dimidiata</i>	Mzaza, Katole, Mchima, Msuwi, Mtibulo, Mnyembedwe .	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Burttdavya nyasica</i>	Mbule	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Albizia gummifera</i>	Mtangatanga, Bua, Chikwani, Chikololo, Mpepe, Nsenjere, Mkalankha, Skapya	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Newtonia buchananii</i>	Mkweranyani	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Podocarpus species</i>	Nanjula, Mwenye, Mkachi, Mkanguni, Mkute	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Bombax stolzii</i>	Mtonjeranga, Thonjemanga	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Swartzia madagascarensis</i>	Chinyenye, Kampango	120,000.00	115,000.00
III	<i>Chrysophyllum species</i>	Mutu, Chifira, Mufu, Njundo, Njale, Namazuwa, Mlombeya	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Sterculia species</i>	Msetanyani, Njale, Mgoza, Mucheska, Mpepe, Chitondo, Muyamba	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Diospyros mesopiliformis</i>	Msukwa, Mchenje, Mchenya, Njerenje	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Dialiopsis africana</i>	Mtalala, Mlimbauta, Masakala, Mtutumuko, Chiwangalanya	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Faurea species</i>	Musese, Chisese, Chiere	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Mitragyna rubrostipulata</i>	Mufwafwada	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Polyscias fulva</i>	Mpembati, Mukwajo, Mwaja, Mwaza	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Ficalhoa laurifolia</i>	Ndopa, Mlunganya, Muuse.	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Hagenia anthelmintica</i>	Mkwerete, Mkhwale, Mthethe, Chigolongolo	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Acacia Polycantha</i>	Mgomba	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Rauvolfia caffra</i>	Mwembi, Mvumbamvula, Nanyungu, Muimbi, Munyezani, Nyesani	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Vitex Doniana</i>	Mpindumbi, Mfiru, Msimpysa, Mpyuambya, Mpsyimpsya.	120,000.00	115,000.00
	IV	<i>Parkia Filicoida</i>	Mkundi, Musyepwa, Mgundi	120,000.00
<i>Xymalosa nomospora</i>		Mulaka, Mpelekeso, Mpekeso, Nakaswaga, Chikakalaka	120,000.00	115,000.00

	<i>Fagara species</i>	Popwe, Mkurungu, Mlunguchulu	120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Borassus Aethiopium</i>	Mvumo, Makoma	50,000.00	48,000.00
	All other non-Planted species		120,000.00	115,000.00
	<i>Indigenous fuelwood Cut, and stacked by the Purchaser</i>	(a) Domestic use	10,000.00	10,000.00
		(b) Industrial use	40,000.00	40,000.00
	<i>Exotic fuelwood per headload</i>		1,000.00	1,000.00
	Indigenous fuel wood per headload		2,000.00	2,000.00
	<i>Exotic Fuel wood per bicycle load</i>		3,000.00	3,000.00
	<i>Indigenous fuel wood per bicycle load</i>		3,000.00	9,000.00
		2. BAMBOO		
	<i>Butt diametre (in centimetre)</i>		Per Pole	
	Less than 5		1,000.00	1,000.00
	5 but less than 10		4,000.00	4,000.00
	10 and above		7,000.00	7,000.00
		3. PALMS		
	<i>Botanic Name</i>	<i>Vernacular Name</i>	<i>Price per tree</i>	
	<i>Phoenix raclinata</i>	Kanjedza, Kamchinda, Kanjesa	40,000.00	40,000.00
	<i>Borassus aethiopium</i>	Mvumo, Makoma	40,000.00	40,000.00
		4. PLANTS		
	<i>Wild Cycads and succulents</i>		70,000.00	40,000.00
		5. NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS		
	<i>Type</i>	<i>Use/purpose</i>	<i>Price (MK)</i>	
	<i>Fruits, vegetables, mushroom, caterpillars, insects, tubes, tubers, thatch grass</i>	(a) domestic	70,000.00	70,000.00
		(b) commercial	150,000.00	150,000.00
	<i>Botanic Name</i>	<i>Vernacular Name</i>	<i>Price per cubic metre</i>	
	<i>Vitez Doniana</i>	Mpindumbi, Mfiru, Msimpysa, Mpyuambya, Mpsyimpsya	120,000	115,000
	<i>Widdringtonia,</i>	Mkungusa, Mkungudza, Mulanje Ceder	300,000.00	285,000.00
	<i>Cuppresoides, Juniperus Procera</i>	Changalume	300,000.00	285,000.00
		6. EXOTIC TREES		
	<i>Botanic Name</i>	<i>Vernacular Name</i>		
	<i>Cypress species</i>	Mkungudza	50,000.00	50,000.00

	<i>Eucalyptus Species</i>	Bulugamu	150,000.00	145,000.00
	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Malayina	150,000.00	145,000.00
	<i>Pinus species</i>	Payini	150,000.00	145,000.00
		7. POLES		
	<i>Species</i>	<i>Butt diameter over bark Price (In centimeters)</i>	<i>Price per pole</i>	
	<i>Eucalyptus and other exotic species not specified elsewhere in this schedule</i>	less than 6	1,000.00	1,000.00
		6 but less than 8	1,000.00	1,000.00
		8 but less than 10	2,000.00	2,000.00
		10 but less than 12	3,000.00	3,000.00
		12 but less than 14	4,000.00	4,000.00
		16 but less than 18	5,000.00	5,000.00
		18 but less than 20	5,000.00	5,000.00
		20 and over	by volume	
	<i>Indigenous species</i>	less than 6	3,000.00	3,000.00
		6 but less than 8	5,000.00	5,000.00
		8 but less than 10	6,000.00	6,000.00
		10 but less than 12	7,000.00	7,000.00
		12 but less than 14	9,000.00	9,000.00
		14 but less than 16	10,000.00	10,000.00
		16 but less than 18	11,000.00	11,000.00
		18 but less than 20	11,000.00	11,000.00
		20 and over	by Volume	
		8. FUELWOOD		
	Exotic fuel wood, cut and staked by purchaser	domestic use	10,000.00	10,000.00
		industrial use	15,000.00	15,000.00
		OTHER FOREST PRODUCE/ SERVICES		
		THIRD SCHEDULE		
		Fees/ Royalties		
1	<b>CAMPING</b>			
	<i>Camping Site/Area</i>			
	<i>(a) Camping on rest-house grounds with access to refrigeration</i>		150,000.00	145,000.00
	<i>(b) Camping on rest house grounds without access to refrigeration</i>		150,000.00	145,000.00
	<i>(c) Camping at any other place in a forest reserve</i>		70,000.00	70,000.00
	<i>(d) Hut occupation, other than a permanent Campsite</i>		70,000.00	70,000.00
2	<b>REST-HOU E OCCUPATION</b>			

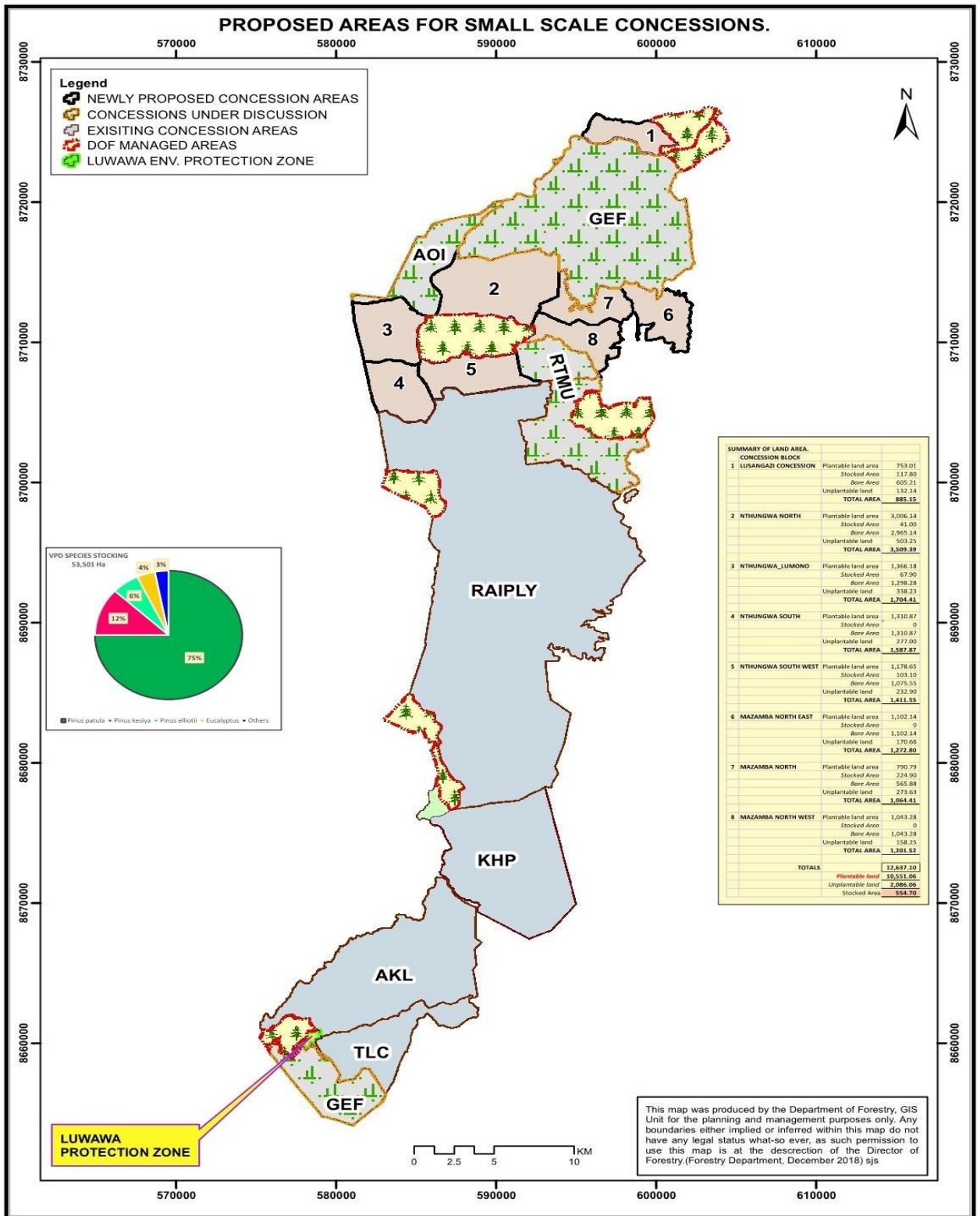
	<i>Guesthouses Lodges</i>	Facilities	Per person per Night	
	<i>Kazela Guest House</i>	(a) executive room, self-contained	50,000.00	50,000.00
		(b) executive room, self-contained double	70,000.00	70,000.00
		(c) ordinary room, sharing toilet and shower room		
		(i) single	70,000.00	70,000.00
		(ii) double	70,000.00	70,000.00
	<i>Kasito Lodge I</i>	(a) per bed	70,000.00	70,000.00
		(b) exclusive use of room	150,000.00	145,000.00
	<i>Kasito Lodge II</i>	(a) per bed	70,000.00	70,000.00
		(b) exclusive use of rooms	70,000.00	70,000.00
	<i>Mangochi Forestry Guest House</i>	per bed	70,000.00	70,000.00
	<i>Chintheche Forestry Guest House</i>	(a) per room	70,000.00	70,000.00
		(b) Children under 5 years of age	30,000.00	30,000.00
		(c) Children 5 to 12 years	70,000.00	70,000.00
3	<b>BUSINESS ACTIVITIES</b>			
	<i>(a) Moble sawmill</i>			
	<i>(i) application</i>		150,000.00	150,000.00
	<i>(ii) operational, per sawmill, per sawing season</i>		700,000.00	665,000.00
	<i>(iii) yards/site</i>		150,000.00	145,000.00
	<i>(iv) residential, as per 6m2, per hut</i>		150,000.00	145,000.00
	<i>(b) Permanent sawmill</i>			
	<i>(i) application, per sawmill</i>		150,000.00	150,000.00
	<i>(ii) per annum</i>		700,000.00	665,000.00
	<i>(iii) residential, per m2, per annum</i>		30,000.00	30,000.00
	<i>(c) Logging</i>			
	<i>(i) logging application</i>		150,000.00	150,000.00
	<i>(ii) logging operation</i>		700,000.00	665,000.00
	<i>(iii) residential, per m2, per annum</i>		30,000.00	30,000.00
	<i>Construction of lodges, camps, rest houses or huts</i>			
	<i>(i) application</i>		150,000.00	150,000.00
	<i>(ii) operational, per annum</i>		700,000.00	665,000.00
	<i>(iii) residential, per m2, per annum</i>		30,000.00	30,000.00
	<i>(e) Beekeeping</i>	(i) application	150,000.00	150,000.00
		(ii) operational	70,000.00	70,000.00
	<i>Abstraction of water from a forest reserve</i>	(i) application	150,000.00	150,000.00

	(ii) Forest management	to be negotiated	
	(iii) permanent structure, per m2 per annum	30,000.00	30,000.00
<i>Abstraction of water from a forest reserve for generating electric power</i>	(i) application	150,000.00	150,000.00
	(ii) operational, per annum	700,000.00	665,000.00
	(iii) water fee per m3 (in percentage)	1	
	(iv) residential	30,000.00	30,000.00
<i>Water tank construction in reserve</i>	(i) application	150,000.00	150,000.00
	(ii) operational, per annum	700,000.00	665,000.00
	(iii) residential	30,000.00	30,000.00
<i>Dam construction</i>	(i) application	150,000.00	150,000.00
	(ii) operational, per annum	700,000.00	665,000.00
	(iii) residential, per m2, per annum	30,000.00	30,000.00
<i>Grocery</i>	(i) application, per building	150,000.00	150,000.00
	(ii) operational, per building per annum	700,000.00	665,000.00
	(iii) residential per m2, per annum	30,000.00	30,000.00
<i>Maize mill</i>	(i) application	150,000.00	150,000.00
	(ii) operational, per annum	700,000.00	665,000.00
	(iii) residential, per m2	30,000.00	30,000.00
<i>Private school</i>	(i) application	150,000.00	150,000.00
	(ii) operation	700,000.00	665,000.00
	(iii) residential	30,000.00	30,000.00
<i>Church or Mosque building</i>	(i) application	150,000.00	150,000.00
	(ii) residential, per m2	30,000.00	30,000.00
<i>Regular Religious Ceremonies in forest reserve</i>	(i) application	150,000.00	150,000.00
	(ii) residential	30,000.00	30,000.00
<i>Installation of telecommunication equipment</i>	(i) application	150,000.00	150,000.00
	(ii) operation	700,000.00	665,000.00
	(iii) residential	30,000.00	30,000.00
<i>Installation of Electricity Grid</i>	(i) application	150,000.00	150,000.00
	(ii) operational, per annum	70,000.00	70,000.00
<i>Installation of telephone lines</i>	(i) application	150,000.00	150,000.00
	(ii) operation /km	70,000.00	70,000.00
	(iii) residential per m2 per year	30,000.00	30,000.00

	<i>Tour operations in forest reserve</i>	(i) application	150,000.00	150,000.00
		(ii) operation per annum	700,000.00	665,000.00
		(iii) residential, per m2	30,000.00	30,000.00
	<i>Picnic, sight-seeing or trekking</i>	(i) students and pupils of Malawi origin	30,000.00	30,000.00
		(ii) other entry per head	3,000.00	3,000.00
		(iii) per vehicle	30,000.00	30,000.00
	<i>Hunting (sports)</i>	(i) application	150,000.00	150,000.00
		(ii) operational, per annum	700,000.00	665,000.00
	<i>Ranching</i>	(i) application	150,000.00	150,000.00
		(ii) operation	150,000.00	145,000.00
		(iii) residential per m2 per year	30,000.00	30,000.00
	<i>Grazing, adjacent communities fee per head</i>	(i) application	30,000.00	150,000.00
		(ii) operation	150,000.00	145,000.00
	<i>Road construction in forest reserve</i>	(i) application	150,000.00	150,000.00
		(ii) environmental rehabilitation	based on the number of trees felled	
	<i>Collection of forest biodiversity resources for scientific purposes</i>	(i) application	150,000.00	150,000.00
		(ii) operational, per collection	700,000.00	665,000.00
	<i>Ornamental tree collection</i>	(i) application, per collection	150,000.00	150,000.00
		(ii) operational, per annum	700,000.00	665,000.00
	<i>Gemstone, mining, or quarry operation</i>	(i) application	150,000.00	100,000.00
		(ii) operational per annum	300,000.00	285,000.00
		(iii) residential per 6m2 hut	150,000.00	145,000.00
		(iv) per ton	70,000.00	70,000.00
	<i>Arts and craft in forest reserve or curio making</i>	(i) application	150,000.00	150,000.00
		(ii) operational per annum	300,000.00	285,000.00
		(iii) residential or structure per 6m2 hut	150,000.00	145,000.00
	<i>Fishing (sport)</i>	entry	150,000.00	150,000.00
	<i>Aquaculture fish farming</i>	(i) application	150,000.00	145,000.00
		(ii) operational fee, per hectare, per annum	300,000.00	285,000.00

		(iii) operation per m2 per annum	3,000.00	3,000.00
	EXPORT OF FOREST PRODUCE (FOR LOCAL)		Price in MK	
	<i>(i) Export licence application</i>		150,000.00	150,000.00
	<i>(ii) Licence</i>		700,000.00	665,000.00
	<i>(iv) export permit per consignment</i>		150,000.00	150,000.00
	EXPORT OF FOREST PRODUCE (FOR FOREIGNERS)		Price in USD	
	<i>(i) Application</i>		700	500.00
	<i>(ii) Export license</i>		7,000.00	5,000.00
	<i>(iii) Export permit per consignment</i>		1,500.00	1,000.00
	IMPORT OF FOREST PRODUCE (FOR LOCALS)		Price in MK	
	(i) Import licence application		150,000.00	100,000.00
	(ii) Licence		700,000.00	665,000.00
	(iii) Import (permit)		700,000.00	665,000.00
	IMPORT OF FOREST PRODUCE (FOR FOREIGNERS)		Price in USD	
	(i) Application		700	500.00
	(ii) Import license		7,000.00	5,000.00
	(iii) Import permit per consignment		1,500.00	1,000.00
			Price in MK	
	Transfer certificate of forest produce transfer certificate		30,000.00	50,000.00
	Charcoal Licence	(i) application	150,000.00	150,000.00
		(ii) operational fees	700,000.00	665,000.00
		(iii) operation per bag	1,500.00	1,500.00
	COMMERCIAL WOOD PROCESSING			
	Commercial Wood Permit	(i) application		150,000.00
		(ii) operational fees		665,000.00
	Gravel Collection	(i) application	150,000.00	150,000.00
		(ii) operational, per year	700,000.00	665,000.00
		(iii) area per m2	30,000.00	30,000.00
		(iv) per ton	30,000.00	30,000.00
	Concessional fees for plantations per annum		Price in USD	
		(i) Application (nonrefundable)	150	100.00
		(ii) Concession	700	40.00

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



**Annex 12: Government Notice Companies (Beneficial Ownership) Regulation 2022**

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**The Malawi Gazette Supplement, dated 23rd December, 2022, containing Regulations. (No. 27A)**

GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO. 46

COMPANIES ACT

(CAP. 46:03)

COMPANIES (BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP) REGULATIONS, 2022

IN EXERCISE of powers conferred by section 382 of the Companies Act, I, TITUS EDWARD SONGISO MVALO, Minister of Justice, make the following Regulations—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Companies (Beneficial Ownership) Regulations, 2022. Citation

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires— Interpretation

“authorized agent” means a natural person authorized by a—

(a) company to act for, and on behalf of, the company in accordance with its constitution; or

(b) shareholder to act for, and on behalf of, the shareholder in accordance with its constitution;

“beneficial owner” means a natural person who—

(a) directly or indirectly owns or controls more than five percent of shares of a company or other body corporate;

(b) directly or indirectly owns or controls more than five percent of a company’s voting rights; or otherwise exercises control over a company or its management;

(c) directly or indirectly, has a substantial economic interest in or receives substantial economic benefit from, a company, whether acting alone or together with other persons;

(d) has a significant stake in a company and on whose behalf activity of a company is conducted; or

(e) exercises significant control or influence over a person through a formal or informal agreement,

and where such ownership, control or interest is through a trust, the trustee (s), beneficiaries or anyone who controls the trust; and

“company” includes any other body corporate, a subsidiary of a company, any business arrangement associated or related with the company or such other body corporate.

3. An application for incorporation of a company shall be accompanied by particulars of a beneficial owner in Form BO1 in the Schedule. Particulars of beneficial owner

4.—(1) A company, through its authorized agent, shall maintain a register of particulars of beneficial owners of the company. Companies to maintain a register

(2) Where shares of a company are held by another company incorporated in Malawi, the company shall maintain a register of particulars of beneficial owners of that other company.

(3) Where shares of a company are held by another company incorporated outside Malawi, the company shall maintain a register of particulars of beneficial owners of the other company.

Notice of ceasing or becoming a beneficial owner

5. Where a person—
- (a) ceases to be a beneficial owner; or
  - (b) becomes a beneficial owner,

of a company, the company shall, through its authorized agent, within thirty days from the date of the person ceasing to be a beneficial owner or becoming a beneficial owner, as the case may be, and upon payment of the prescribed fee, file a notice of ceasing or becoming a beneficial owner in Form BO2 in the Schedule, with the Registrar.

Notice of change of beneficial ownership through acquisition of shares

6.—(1) A company shall, through its authorized agent and upon payment of the prescribed fee, file a notice of change, with the office of the Registrar, of particulars of individuals who have acquired shares and have become new shareholders by completing Form BO3 in the Schedule, within thirty days from the date of acquisition.

(2) The Registrar shall not register any acquisition of shares or any other document relating to changes in issued share capital or voting rights, unless the requirement in subregulation (1) is complied with.

Register of beneficial owners

7. The Registrar shall maintain a register of beneficial owners which shall be updated from time to time.

Refusal of registration

- 8.—(1) The Registrar shall not register—
- (a) any document of a company which is required to be registered under the Act, if the company has not filed beneficial ownership information as prescribed under these Regulations; or
  - (b) a form filed under these Regulations, if the Registrar is satisfied that the information contained in the form is not accurate or is not up to date.

(2) A person who, knowingly, submits incorrect information or information that is not up to date under these Regulations commits an offence.

Power to deregister a company

9.—(1) The Registrar may, where a company fails to comply with these Regulations, deregister the company from the register of companies.

(2) The Registrar may, not later than ninety days, upon payment of a prescribed penalty and rectification of the breach under subregulation (1), restore in the register of companies any company deregistered pursuant to subregulation (1).

Submission of documents

10. Any form required to be filed under these Regulations may be filed in such format and by such means including in electronic format as the Registrar may prescribe.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>11.—(1) Any beneficial ownership information shall be treated as public information and may be accessible to the public.</p> <p>(2) A person may submit an application to the Registrar in Form BO4 prescribed in the Schedule to request for beneficial ownership information.</p> <p>(3) The Registrar may, on good grounds, taking into account the objectives of these Regulations, refuse the application.</p> <p>(4) Where the Registrar refuses the application under subregulation (3), the Registrar, shall, within fourteen days of receipt of the application, notify the requesting person in writing stating grounds for the refusal.</p> | <p>Public access to information on beneficial owners of companies</p> |
| <p>12.—(1) A company already incorporated or registered under the Act on the date these Regulations come into force shall, not later than six months from the date these Regulations shall come into force, file with the Registrar, in the prescribed form, particulars of its beneficial owners.</p> <p>(2) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) commits an offence.</p>  | <p>Existing companies</p>   |
| <p>13.—(1) A person who commits an offence under these Regulations, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine of K5,000,000 and imprisonment for twelve months.</p> <p>(2) A person who, upon accessing information under these Regulations, misuses or otherwise abuses the information commits an offence and shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine of K5,000,000 and imprisonment for twelve months.</p>   | <p>Offence and penalty</p>  |

SCHEDULE

FORM BO1

(r. 3)

PARTICULARS OF BENEFICIAL OWNER

Name of company.....

Number of company:.....

Name and particulars of the Beneficial Owner:

A. Full Name.....

B. Date of birth [...../...../..... [dd/mm/yyyy]

C. Nationality.....

D. Legal Identification Type..... No. ....

E. Postal address.....

.....

F. Current Residential address .....

.....

.....

- G. Previous residential addresses for the past five years.....  
.....  
.....  
.....
- H. Contact details;  
(i) Telephone.....  
(ii) Mobile phone numbers.....  
(iii) Email address.....
- I. Occupation .....
- J. Nature and extent of beneficial ownership;  
(i) The percentage of shares a person holds (directly and/or indirectly) in the company .....  
.....  
(ii) Level and/or description,- of beneficial interest or economic interest in the company.....  
.....  
.....  
(iii) Level and/or description, of control or influence (directly and/or indirectly) on the board of directors and/or management of the company.....  
.....  
.....
- I. Any previous criminal conviction (excluding road traffic offence):  
Yes  No.   
If yes, state the nature and details of offence and penalty.....  
.....  
.....
- Date that the person became a beneficial owner; ...../...../.....[dd/mm/yyyy]

**DECLARATION**

The information given in this form is correct and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Completed by—

Full Name : .....  
Date : .....  
Address : .....  
Source of information\* : .....  
Signature : .....

23rd December, 2022

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\*Please indicate the source of information:

- (a) Whether provided by the beneficial owner or his/her authorized representative; or
- (b) By a third party not directly related to the beneficial owner.

FORM BO 2

(r. 5)

**NOTICE OF CEASING TO BE/BECOMING A BENEFICIAL OWNER**

To the Registrar of Companies:

Notice is hereby given in terms of regulation 3 of the Companies (Beneficial Ownership) Regulations, that the beneficial owner of the company specified below, ceased to be/ the person specified below became a beneficial owner of the company on the date specified.

Name of company:.....

Number of the company:.....

Name of the beneficial owner concerned:.....

Date on which a person ceased to be/ became a beneficial owner:

.....

Reason(s) for cessation/ becoming beneficial owner:

.....

.....

For any new beneficial owner, is there any previous criminal conviction (excluding road traffic offence):

Yes                       No.

If yes, state the nature and details of offence and penalty.....

.....

.....

**DECLARATION**

The information given in this form is correct and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Completed by—

Full Name : .....

Date : .....

Address : .....

Source of information\* : .....

Signature : .....

\*Please indicate the source of information—

- (a) Whether provided by the beneficial owner or his/her authorized representative; or
- (b) By a third party not directly related to the beneficial owner.

FORM BO3

(r. 6(1))

NOTICE OF CHANGE IN PARTICULARS OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP

To the Registrar of Companies:

Notice is hereby given of change of particulars of beneficial owner of the company as specified below, on the date specified.

Name of company:.....

Number of the company:.....

Name of the beneficial owner concerned:.....

Change(s) of the Particulars of Beneficial Ownership:.....

.....

.....

Date on which change(s) of Particulars of beneficial owner occurred ...../...../.....  
[dd/mm/yyyy]

DECLARATION

The information given in this form is correct and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Completed by—

Full Name .....

Date : .....

Address : .....

Source of information\* : .....

Signature : .....

\*Please indicate the source of information—

(a) Whether provided by the beneficial owner or their authorized representative; or

(b) Whether provided by a third party not directly related to the beneficial owner.

FORM BO4

(r. 11(2))

OFFICIAL SEARCH REQUEST FOR BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP INFORMATION

To the Registrar of Companies:

I hereby request information on particulars of the beneficial owner(s) of the company as specified below on the date specified:

Name of company:.....

\*Number of the company:.....

Reason(s) for conducting the search

.....

**23rd December 2022**

**201**

Name: .....

ID number: .....

Postal Address: .....

Signature: .....

Date: [...../...../.....] [dd/mm/yyyy]

\*if the company registration number is known, provide the registration number.

Made this 22nd day of December, 2022.

(FILE NO. SUB. D. 46:03)

T. E. S. MVALO  
*Minister of Justice*

### Annex 13: Persons contacted or involved

Manuel Chisale	Team Leader – Director EMJ Advisory
Oliver Chilemba	Financial Management Expert
Dr Ruth Magreta	Economist - Expert
Ignatius Kamwanje	Mining Engineer - Expert
Bashir Amin	Communication and Info-graphics Expert
Imran Yassin	Environmentalist - Expert

#### MWEITI Secretariat

Mr Williams Banda	Coordinator MWEITI Secretariat
Leonard Mushani	MWEITI Secretariat (Supported the whole process)

#### MWEITI Multi-Stakeholder Group

Grecium Kandio	Chairperson of the MWEITI Multi-Stakeholder Group
All Members of MSG	A number of meetings were held through out the process with MSG members

#### Ministry of Forestry and Climate Change

Teddie Kamoto	Deputy Director of Forestry
Moses Njiwawo	Forest Cadastre Officer

#### Mining and Minerals Regulatory Authority (MMRA)

Mphatso Chikoti	Director
Maxwell Kudzala	Mining Engineer – Cadastre and Mining Rights
Madalitso Chinduwi	Mining Engineer – Cadastre and Mining Rights

#### Ministry of Transport and Public Works

Geoffrey F.Magwede	Director of Railway Services
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#### National Audit Office

Eleck Wavikondo
Ruth Jake Mzumara
John Kolove

#### Malawi Revenue Authority

Chrissy Kansilanga	Manager Mining Section
Tinenenji Chalanda Samson	Policy and Planning

#### Reserve Bank of Malawi – Export Development Fund

Elyvin Nkhonjera	EDF Programme Manager
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#### Roads Fund Administration

Mr Stuart Malata	Chief Executive Officer
Mr Alex Makhwatha	Director of Finance

#### Technical, Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TEVETA)

Mr Elwin Sichiola	Chief Executive Director
Mr Joseph Kampondeni	Revenue Accountant

#### Malawi Mining Investment Company (MAMICO)

Professor Leonard Kalindekafa	Chief Executive Director
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### **Annex 13: Persons contacted or involved**

#### **Geological Survey Department**

Sunganani Mkanawire                      Accountant

#### **Office of the Registrar General**

Ms Ada Kasopa                              Deputy Registrar General

#### **Anti Corruption Bureau**

Mr Fidelis Chinsakaso                      Principal Investigations Officer

#### **Malawi Environmental Protection Authority**

Dr Kadewa                                      Director General

#### **Natural Resources Justice Network (NRJN)**

Mr. Kennedy Rashid                              National Coordinator

#### **EITI International Secretariat**

Mr. Edwin Warden                              Anglophone Country Manager

#### **EITI International Secretariat**

Sally Mtamboi                                  ESCOM

#### **Malawi Environment Protection Authority (MEPA)**

Dr. Kadewa                                      Executive Director  
Juwo Lwesya Sibale, PhD                      Director of Environmental Assessments and Inspections

**Annex 14: Status of the outstanding issues requiring attention in the 9<sup>th</sup> MWEITI Report as agreed by MSG Members on 30 April 2025**

#	Issue	MSG Members' expectations in the next MWEITI Report	Status as of 15 March 2026
1	Level of compliance by companies and government entities	If Malawi is to talk about compliance, then there should be a 100% compliance level for both government entities and selected companies	<i>There was a 100% compliance on government level in terms of revenue statements. However, MEPA and EAD were yet to make their submissions as this is a new area for them. On selected reporting templates, this is still a challenge as the compliance level was only around 65% despite several efforts made by the MWEITI Secretariat and the IA to get the completed templates.</i>
		Companies need orientation in terms of EITI Reporting requirements but also on reporting templates completion	<i>Although this was planned, the challenge was lack of resources to undertake this initiative</i>
2	Exports by extractive companies	Disclosures as to whether sales are made in United States Dollars (USD) and if the funds are kept in USD or are converted to MWK upon receipt.	<i>Engagement with MMRA and RBM is yet to be undertaken to have this information. Due to the way data is organized at RBM this may require to be addressed in the next report.</i>
3	Gender and human rights issues	The report is expected to cover gender and human rights issues as well why or if artisanal enterprises are involved and if not why.	<i>The reporting templates included data disclosures relating to employment numbers and this has been included under table 6 in this report</i>
4	Financial institutions	The report should include financial institutions that are involved in the mining sector such as banks.	<i>The Central bank through the EDF was engaged to provide data relating to gold and gemstones and such data is included in this report under table 12 above.</i>
5	Chimwazulu	The report is expected to include Chimwazulu issues of ownership	<i>This matter has been covered under pages 25 to 26 of this report.</i>
6	Decentralization	The report should include decentralization update that includes the positioning of mining officers and geological survey in strategic positions in districts	<i>During the Ministerial statement in the current sitting of Parliament, plans are underway to decentralize mining operations so as to have mining officers in the districts.</i>
7	Carbon credit	The report should capture carbon credit revenues and all movements	<i>MEPA and EAD were yet to make their submissions as this is a new area for them</i>
8	The reconciliation process	The reconciliation process should not only focus on contract and numbers but also extend to the relationship between government and all other stake holders.	<i>This is yet to be completed as the engagement with MMRA continues.</i>

9	Energy transition	Energy transition should cover a wide range of relevant areas other than the issue of power only	<i>This matter has been covered under pages 36 and 37 with some data yet to be provided by ESCOM.</i>
10	Small scale miners	The report should also capture struggles that small scale miners face especially when they discover lands with precious natural resources.	<i>This is yet to be completed as the engagement with MMRA continues.</i>
11	Corruption and bribes in the mining sector	Besides tackling corruption and bribes, the report should also go into detail on how security officers and government officials are involved.	<i>After engaging the ACB, an update is provided on page 48 of this report.</i>
12	Contract transparency	The report is expected to go into detail on contract transparency and thus how contractors win contracts and all procedures involved in activities pertaining to mining.	<i>This is yet to be completed as the engagement with MMRA continues.</i>
13	Skills of people who negotiate government mining deals	The report is expected to capture the set of skills of people who negotiate deals on behalf of the Government so as to give a picture on the level of competence and credibility to activities in the sector.	<i>This is yet to be completed as the engagement with MMRA continues.</i>
14	Environmental and social aspects	The report is expected to cover environmental and social aspects after discussions with all relevant stakeholders including MEPA and the Department of Forestry.	<i>MEPA and EAD were yet to make their submissions.</i>
15	Recruitments	The report should capture recruitment of the Director General in the MMRA and how laws are being implemented.	<i>This is yet to be completed as the engagement with MMRA continues.</i>

**Annex 15: Status of the outstanding issues requiring attention in the 10<sup>th</sup> MWEITI Report as agreed by MSG Members as of end March 2026**

#	Issue	MSG Members' expectations in the next MWEITI Report
1	Audit of the licensing process at the MMRA	Who was consulted to conduct the audit? Are the results out? What was the methodology applied?
2	Airborne Geophysics Study (Kawuniwuni) report	MWEITI Secretariat to obtain a copy of this report and share with the IA for purposes obtaining a summary of key issues and include in the next MWEITI Report
3	Exports by extractive companies	Disclosures as to whether sales are made in United States Dollars (USD) and if the funds are kept in USD or are converted to MWK upon receipt.
4	Gender and human rights issues	The report is expected to cover gender and human rights issues as well why or if artisanal enterprises are involved and if not why.
5	Financial institutions	The report should include financial institutions that are involved in the mining sector such as banks.
6	Decentralization	The report should include decentralization update that includes the positioning of mining officers and geological survey in strategic positions in districts
7	Carbon credit	The report should capture carbon credit revenues and all movements
8	The reconciliation process	The reconciliation process should not only focus on contract and numbers but also extend to the relationship between government and all other stake holders.
9	Small scale miners	The report should also capture struggles that small scale miners face especially when they discover lands with precious natural resources.
10	Contract transparency	The report is expected to go into detail on contract transparency and thus how contractors win contracts and all procedures involved in activities pertaining to mining.
11	Skills of people who negotiate government mining deals	The report is expected to capture the set of skills of people who negotiate deals on behalf of the Government so as to give a picture on the level of competence and credibility to activities in the sector.
12	Recruitments	The report should capture recruitment of the Director General in the MMRA and how laws are being implemented.

**SOME ISSUES RAISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT AND NOT ADEQUATELY ADDRESSED IN THIS REPORT**

Some of the issues raised are being considered by the MSG and will be included in the addendum to the report.