Economic Report 2024

MOZAMBIQUE

30 June 2024

Executive Summary

In 2023, Mozambique reached a real GDP growth of 5% driven mainly by exports from extractives resources (liquefied natural gas). Nevertheless, this performance hides the country's severe imbalances witnessed in fiscal, trade, and financial account deficits in a context of tight monetary policy.

On the fiscal side, Mozambique has limited fiscal capacity to finance investments in infrastructure and key public services as 93% of tax revenues are allocated to wages, pensions and debt service. In addition, although the debt is considered sustainable in a forward-looking sense, in the short term, debt service puts a considerable pressure on public accounts in a context of limited access to external financial markets due to unfavourable financial risk notation and high reliance on expensive borrowing in the domestic financial sector. The Central bank pursued an aggressive monetary policy with a policy rate maintained at 17.25% and an increase of the required cash reserves from 28% to 39% for local currency deposits and from 28.5% to 39.5% for foreign currency deposits, which contributed to low inflation due to subdued aggregate demand and highly restrictive prime lending rate above 24%.

Regarding the impact of climate events on economic growth and labour productivity, the World Bank expects it to be considerable: by 2050 it could drive an additional 1.6 million people into poverty, cost 1.1% of GDP due to damaged road network and reduce rainfed crop revenues by 30%.

The next President of Mozambique to be elected in October2024 will eventually set new economic priorities and policies while managing existing domestic and international constraints.

Switzerland has long supported the Mozambican economy through its development co-operation, which focuses on promoting financial inclusion, the private sector in agriculture and SMEs, strengthening the capacities of local authorities and supporting the development of vocational training.

Bilateral economic relations are based on relatively good foundations. In line with overall poor performance of trade between the country and rest of the world in which there was a decrease in both exports and imports, the bilateral trade between Switzerland and Mozambique decreased in exports and imports by 3.7% and 47.9%, respectively.

Although investment by Swiss companies amount to less than 1% of the total FDI in the country, it increased for the second year in a row and allowed to move from the 13th to the 11th position in the main investors ranking.

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1 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK AND ECONOMIC POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

Key Macroeconomic Developments in Mozambique

Economic growth dominated by extractives. Mozambique witnessed an economic growth of 5% in 2023, showing an increasing and consistent GDP growth for the third year in a row. The growth has been driven by extractive industries mainly from export of the liquefied natural gas at Coral South offshore, agriculture and the transport sector, despite lower performance in the manufacturing and construction sectors.

Increased number of population face poverty. Based on a recent World Bank report, the national poverty rate increased from 48.4% to 65% between 2015 and 2022 with the number of poor people increasing from 13.1 to 18.9 million. There has been a disproportionate increase in poverty in urban areas. In terms of multidimensional poverty, the share of households experiencing deprivations rose from 71 to 78.3% between 2015 and 2022.

Inflation under control through aggressive monetary policy. The average annual inflation stood at 7.13% in 2023, decreasing by 3.17 percentage compared to 2022 and below the forecast of 11.5% for the year. The deceleration in inflation reflects the impact of tight financing conditions which constrained private and public consumption as a well as a stronger metical to the South Africa Rand helping subdue imported inflation.

The monetary policy stance remained tight. The Bank of Mozambique (BoM) continued its restrictive monetary policy with high policy rate and statutory reserves. The policy rate was kept steady at 17.25% while the cash required reserves were increased since June 2023 from 28% to 39% for local currency deposits and from 28.5% to 39.5% for foreign currency deposits, which contributed for restrictive financing conditions and low inflation due to subdued aggregate demand. This was translated by high prime lending rate (above 24%) and weak credit growth to the private sector with decrease of 1.4% y/y. In addition, the ratio of non-performing loans in the financial system remained at relatively high levels standing at 9.1% in September 2023 above the 5% recommended by the central bank.

The country's fiscal position continues to be fragile. With persistent fiscal pressures, the process of fiscal consolidation has been challenging mainly due to wage bill containment efforts and government domestic debt obligations in a context of low revenue performance and cyclical climate shock. For the second year, revenue underperformed by 8.6% in 2023 to MZN326.3bn (24% of GDP) after standing below the budget by 2.8% in 2022. The expenditure side reveals structural composition hurdles with most resources being channeled to recurrent expenses and financing operations and only 7% being allocated to investment. The public debt-to-GDP decreased from 82% in 2022 to 76% in 2023 mostly because nominal GDP grew faster than debt. Mozambique is at high risk of debt distress, with debt considered sustainable in a forward-looking sense, if the borrowing can be repaid directly from future LNG revenues and if the oil and gas exploitation in Cabo Delgado materializes.

Firms had operated in an environment with difficult business conditions. Based on the Standard Bank Mozambique Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), the business conditions in which firms operate deteriorated. The PMI stood at 48.8 in December 2023, after reaching 50 in December 2022, a third decrease in a row since 2021. This reflected subdued aggregate demand with contractions in output, new orders, stocks of purchases and quantity of purchases, all pointing to. PMI above 50 benchmark signal an improvement in business conditions on the previous month, while readings below 50 show a deterioration.

During 2023, there were some laws, regulations and significant milestones in the country that are worth to highlight:

- **Private Investment Law.** Mozambique has approved a new Private Investment Law aiming at making Mozambique more attractive for both domestic and foreign private investment. The law establishes different investment regimes, offering flexibility in registration procedures, either through a simplified regime or an authorization-based approach. It also incorporates several measures to encourage investment, such as tax benefits, accessible land, simplified procedures for licenses and permits, and protection against expropriation. Additionally, the new law also encompasses various innovative provisions designed to support responsible investment practices and streamline investment processes as well as outlines the social responsibility of investors, emphasizing the importance of sustainable and inclusive business operations.

- **Conformity Assessment Programme (CAP).** Mozambique has introduced a Conformity Assessment program for imported products with the aim of controlling the quality of products imported into the country and thus reduce possible health risks, protect the environment and ensure minimum quality requirements as per national legislation. All the imported products are required to present a Certificate of Conformity (CoC) which verifies, in the respective exporting countries, the compliance with Mozambican technical regulations and mandatory standards or approved Regional or International Standards.
- **Mozambique introduces a single electronic payments network.** Mozambique completed integration of banks into the single electronic payments network. With the new platform – SIMORede – is now “aligned with international standards for payment systems, which impose ‘contactless’ technology” for all bank cards and POS terminals, offering greater security and convenience for users. The new SIMORede platform is provided by Euronet and comprises all commercial banks and electronic money institutions. Due to persistent IT bugs, the Confederation of Economic Associations consider the new system is causing “incalculable losses’’ and leading to informality in the economy.
- **RTGS.** In an effort to modernize the country payment system, the Bank of Mozambique had introduced the Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) platform aiming to improve its efficiency, namely the deadline for making funds available, competitiveness between participants through better liquidity management by banks, and security with regard to payment risk management.
- **Cease of contributing to fuel import bills**. Thirteen years later, the Bank of Mozambique took a bold decision to no longer contribute to the payment of import invoices for liquid fuels. Although it reduces the pressure on country international reserves and is consistent with the government decision to let the market regulate what is the price of fuel in Mozambique (no subsidies), this will put pressure on commercial banks in terms of foreign exchange liquidity management.
- **Establishment of the sovereign wealth fund (SWF).** The parliamentary has approved the law that creates the SWF with the objective of helping to leverage the country's economic and social development by: (i) stabilizing the state budget in the event of volatile oil revenues; and (ii) accumulating savings for future generations by collecting revenues from oil and natural gas exploration and those resulting from the respective investments. During the first 15 years, 60 per cent of the projected revenues for a fiscal year will be allocated to the State Budget and 40 per cent to the SWF. This will make it possible to invest in the first period in improving public services and investing in infrastructure. After the 16th year there will be a 50/50 split. The SWF resources will be transferred to the Treasury’s Single Account at the beginning of each quarter. For transparency, transfers will require parliamentary approval. Furthermore, there will be a ceiling for the withdrawal of funds in the event of emergency situations. The division of responsibilities is between the Government, the owner of the SWF, and the Bank of Mozambique, responsible for the daily management of the SWF.
- **Energy transition plan**: At the COP 28, the government announced the approval of an ambitious new energy transition plan until 2050, hoping to attract investments of some USD 80bn to boost renewable energy capacity and increase electricity availability. Priority plans between 2025 and 2030 include adding 2,000 megawatts of new hydropower capacity by upgrading existing plants and completing a mega Hydropower Project, expanding the national electricity grid, and switching to electric vehicles to reduce emissions from the transport sector.

2 PRIORITY SECTORS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SWISS COMPANIES

The Mozambican economy is still in very early stages of development and offers a myriad of opportunities in almost all sectors. Based on the National Industrialization Programme (PRONAI), the Government chose agriculture, energy, infrastructure, mineral resources, industry and tourism and hotels as priorities.

- **Logistics:** The economic corridors that depart from the three main ports connecting to hinterland as well as booming of extractive industry including the oil and gas offer a significant logistics opportunity to supply an array of services.
- **Clean energy:** The recent reform on the energy law gives space for development of off-grid energy solutions particularly on solar to provide clean energy to any economy that is expected to have steady economic growth in the next 20 years meaning increased energy demand domestically as well as in the region that is in supply deficit. According to the National Statistics Institute (INE), solar power was the fastest growing source of electricity in Mozambique between 2017 and 2021.

3 FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

3.1 Host country's policy and priorities

After Mozambique ratified the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement in December 2022, the country has been working on tariff offer which compulsory for an effective adherence to the continental free market. The tariff offer presents relevant information about the products that Mozambique will place in the continental market and those that will be free from customs tariffs. After the tariff offer submission, according to the government, communication on the AfCFTA to the national private sector will follow as Mozambican companies are the main actors of the market. The understanding is that AfFCTA will act as complementary to existing FTAs such as SADC with the former offering new different and/or bigger opportunities primarily while the later offers proximity and established trade partnerships. The main overall benefits (and thus overall effects) of the AfCFTA are likely to come, not from tariff reductions, but from a reduction in NTBs[1].

Mozambique is part of the USA African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) trade initiative that offers special access to its market to Sub-Saharan African beneficiary countries. AGOA builds on - and significantly enhances - the trade preferences of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and it provides non-reciprocal duty-free access to the US market for approximately 6,500 products, including for some categories generally considered to be 'sensitive'. Qualifying products (subject to complying with the Rules of Origin – local processing requirements) include textiles and clothing, motor vehicles and parts, many agricultural products including macadamia nuts, leather products, chemicals, wine, travel luggage, machinery and equipment.

In addition, Mozambique has bilateral trade agreements with Malawi and Zimbabwe.

3.2 Outlook for Switzerland (potential for discrimination or comparative advantage)

Switzerland and Mozambique have good bilateral framework conditions, with:

- a 1979 trade and economic cooperation agreement;
- an investment promotion and protection agreement of 2002 for the economic field;
- a Memorandum of Understanding for political consultations signed in October 2017;
- an International Cooperation Agreement signed in February 2018 (yet to be ratified);

[1]Byiers et al (2023) Lessons from SADC for the AfCFTA: The case of Mozambique: https://ecdpm.org/download_file/52f00e24-9e3b-460a-9b6f-e33d37a955d8/3468 (20-06-2023)

and
- an Air Agreement initialled in December 2018 and approved by the Federal Council in September 2019.

A double taxation agreement which was first drafted between 2013 and 2015 with discussions from 2018 onward, was signed in 2022.

With regard to agreements concluded by Mozambique with other countries, in view of the generally liberal practices governing access to the Mozambican market, the embassy is not aware of any negative consequences for Swiss economic actors.

4 FOREIGN TRADE

4.1 Developments and general outlook

Mozambique's trade deficit slowed down by 67.7% compared to 2022, standing at USD 2,224 million, an amount that corresponds to 10.8% of GDP. The improvement in the trade deficit is explained by the decrease in the goods account deficit by 82.1% to USD 903.2 million (4.4% of GDP) justified by the 76.0% decrease in megaprojects sector imports, which stood at USD 1307.2 million as well as the decrease in the services account deficit, by 46.4%, to USD 786.5 million (3.8% of GDP), explained by the reduction in service imports of the megaprojects, by 44.3%, to USD 716 .8 million, with emphasis on transport and technical assistance services, which reduced by 64.2% and 22.1%, respectively.

4.1.1 Trade in goods

The balance of the goods account contracted by 82.1%, reaching USD 903.2 million (4.4% of GDP), compared to USD 5,056.4 million recorded in the same period of 2022 (27.5% of GDP). The contraction of the deficit was due, fundamentally, to the decrease in imports of goods by 31.2%, to a flow of USD 9,179.6 million (44.4% of GDP), with emphasis on the reduction in imports carried out by megaprojects, which decreased by 76%, compared to the same period in 2022.

In terms of export, the sales of goods carried out by the Mozambican economy to the rest of the world yielded the country USD 8,276.4 million (corresponding to 40.1% of GDP), representing a decrease of 0.1%, when compared to the year 2022. The deterioration in export revenues is justified, essentially, by the decrease in sales of products from the traditional economy, with emphasis on agricultural products, which generated revenues in the amount of USD 503.3 million (USD 59 million less compared to the same period last year 2022), with an emphasis on vegetables, bananas and cotton.

The main exports destination of Mozambican products was India (15.6%), China (14.2%), South Africa (14%), South Korea (5.6%), United Kingdom (4.8%) and Singapura (4.7%).

The bill for the import of goods decreased by 31.2%, reaching USD 9,179.6 million, equivalent to approximately 44.4% of GDP, essentially reflecting the 76% reduction in expenditure on import of megaprojects goods.

In terms of imports trading partners, based on 2022 figures, the top trading partner were South Africa (23.2%), China (15.4%), UAE (10.3%), India (8%), Singapura (6.1%) and Bahrein (3.4%).

For more details on Mozambique's trading partners, please refer to Annex 3 of this report.

4.1.2 Trade in services

In 2023, external trade in services showed a deficit balance of USD 786.5 million (3.8% of GDP), which, compared to 2022, corresponds to an improvement in the deficit by 46.4%. In net terms, the evolution of the services account is explained by the reduction in demand for most services by residents, which are partially directed to meet the needs arising from the development of megaprojects, especially those operating in the extractive industry sector, in the area of natural gas exploration. Excluding megaprojects, the positive balances recorded in the transport and travel items stand out at around USD 346 million and USD 34 million, respectively.

4.2 Bilateral trade

During the period, the bilateral trade between Switzerland and Mozambique did not improve with a decrease in exports and imports of 3.7% and 47.9%, respectively. Nevertheless, as seen in the previous section, this situation is in line with overall performance of trade between the country and rest of the world in which there was a decrease in both exports and imports.

4.2.1 Trade in goods

In 2023, the Swiss exports to Mozambique amounted CHF 2.7 million decreasing by 3.7% as compared to 2022). The imports from Mozambique to Switzerland also decreased further by almost 50% to CHF 18.7 million as compared to 2022). Switzerland exports mainly medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses (26.1%) while imports were composed mainly by Precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals (52.1%).

More details on bilateral trade can be found in Annex 4 of this report.

4.2.2 Trade in services (if data available)

No data available.

5 DIRECT INVESTMENTS

5.1 Developments and general outlook

During 2023, FDI flows increased by 2.1% to USD 2,509.4 million (12.1% of GDP) compared to the USD 2,458.5 million (13.4% of GDP) recorded in 2022.

In terms of sectoral distribution of FDI, the extractive industry maintained its position as the largest recipient of investment flows, receiving a total of USD 2,261.3 million, which corresponds to 90.1% of total FDI (an increase of 10 .8% compared to 2022), followed by the sector of agriculture, animal production, hunting and forestry with USD 53.3 million, equivalent to 2.1% of total FDI (0.1% less compared to 2022), and the electricity, gas and water production and distribution sector with USD 40.2 million, corresponding to 1.6% of total FDI (69.4% less compared to the same period in 2022).

Regarding the main FDI partners in Mozambique, the highlight goes to Mauritius, which maintained its top position, with 44.7%, followed by South Africa, the Netherlands and Italy, with 25.4%, 14.6% and 7.2% of total net FDI in the country, respectively.

In terms of distribution of investments by activity sectors, the extractive industry, manufacturing, transport and storage and the production and distribution of electricity were transversal for the majority of investors.

For more details on direct investment in Mozambique, see Annex 5 of this report.

5.2 Bilateral investment

The Swiss FDI to Mozambique increased to USD 10.8 million corresponding to an increase of 18.7% compared to previous year. Although the invested amount is less than 1% of the total FDI in the country, it is the second increase in two years and allowed Switzerland to move from 13th to 11th investors in the main investors ranking. It also shows strengthened confidence of Swiss investors in Mozambique business environment.

The Embassy considers that there are about 20 companies in Mozambique that can be considered Swiss, either because of their headquarters, ownership or the origin of the goods distributed. In most cases, these are distributors of Swiss products or service providers.

6 ECONOMIC AND TOURISM PROMOTION

6.1 Swiss foreign economic promotion instruments

Swiss foreign economic promotion instruments are not present in Mozambique although is low-income country. Initial contacts were made with Swiss Business Hub (SBH) in Pretoria and will be continued in order to fine tune the Swiss foreign economic promotion instruments to the context of Mozambique.

6.2 The host country's interest in Switzerland

Switzerland has an excellent reputation in Mozambique, and the establishment of a Swiss Protestant Mission in the 19th century with its contribution to the training of an intellectual elite are still highly valued today. As a developing economy, however, Mozambique has very little presence as an investor abroad, with companies concentrating on domestic investment and trade with neighbouring countries and the Portuguese-speaking community.
The Swiss financial centre is not very attended by Mozambique. In the long term, the development of the capital market or the establishment of a possible sovereign wealth fund for revenues from the extractive industry could represent an opportunity for the Swiss financial centre.

ANNEX 1 – Main economic data

Host country's main economic data

	2021	2022	2023
GDP (USD bn)*	**16.2**	**18.41**	**21.35**
GDP per capita (USD)*	**504**	**558.3**	**629.9**
Growth rate (% of GDP)*	**2.3**	**4.2**	**5.0**
Inflation rate (%)* (Annual percentage change)	**5.7**	**10.3**	**7.1**
Unemployment rate (%)*	**No data**	**No data**	**No data**
Fiscal balance (% of GDP)* Before grants After grants	**-4.8** **-3.1**	**-8.9** **-4.9**	
Current account balance (% of GDP)* Excluding megaprojects (MP) Excluding MP and indirect MP imports	**-22.6** **-33.9** **-21.7**	**-34.7** **-31.4** **-19.6**	**-11** **23.7**
Total external debt (% of GDP)* (Public sector debt)	**104.3**	**99.3**	**91.9**
Debt-service ratio (% of exports)*	**109.3**	**9.3**	
Reserves (months of imports)*	**4.2**	**3.0**	**4.3**

Sources:

IMF (2023). https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/profile/MOZ

ANNEX 2 – Trade partners

Trade partners of the host country Year: 2023

Rank	Country	Exports *from the host country* (USD million)	Share	Change
1	EU	1’310.6	15.8%	-37.6%
2	India	1’294.3	15.6%	-25.8%
3	China	1’175.4	14,2%	174.3%
4	South Africa	1’156.5	13.9%	3.2%
5	United Kingdom	399.8	4.8%	-59.4%
6	Singapore	390.3	4,7%	21.9%
7	Thailand	380.1	4.6%	117.9%
8	Vietnam	324,1	3.9%	87.6%
9	The Netherlands	304.8	3.7%	-3.0%
10	Italy	244.0	2.9%	19.7%
11	UAE	179.5	2.2%	21.0%
12	Zimbabwe	173.1	2.0%	-17.9%
13	Japan	135.4	1.6%	17.3%
14	Hong Kong	120.9	1.5%	184.5%
15	USA	113.9	1.4%	-8.4%
16	Belgium	101.1	1.2%	-8.6%
17	**Switzerland**	**98.6**	**1.2%**	-30.7%
	(…)			
	Total	**8’276.4**	**100%**	**0.1%**

Rank	Country	Imports *to the host country* (USD million)	Share	Change
1	South Africa	2’128.6	23.2%	2.2%
3	China	1’411.5	15.4%	46.4%
2	EU	889.8	9.7%	8.9%
4	India	733.9	8.0%	-4.2%
5	Singapore	560.8	6.1%	-9.2%
6	UAE	946.4	10.3%	-29.0%
7	Portugal	245.0	2.7%	-2.8%
8	Saudi Arabia	242.2	2.6%	1.5%
9	Japan	198.0	2.2%	-0.6%
10	Malaysia	190.3	2.1%	32.8%
11	USA	163.6	1.8%	-17.8%
12	Spain	149.2	1.6%	135.3%
13	Vietnam	124.6	1.4%	117.8%
14	Thailand	122.9	1.3%	30.1%
15	Canada	68.7	0.7%	337.6%
16	Eswatini	66.3	0.7%	17.8%
18	France	62.4	0.7%	-20.4%
19	Italy	53.2	0.6%	12.8%
20	Argentina	53.1	0.6%	-48.9%
21	The Netherlands	59.2	0.6%	-2.5%
22	Indonesia	51,8	0.6%	-6.7%
23	Belgium	51.0	0.6%	-19.6%
24	Denmark	50.0	0.5%	5.3%
25	**Switzerland**	**49.7**	0.5%	-70.5%
	(…)			
	Total	**9’179.6**	**100%**	**-31.2%**

ANNEX 3 – Bilateral trade

Bilateral trade between Switzerland and the host country

	Export (CHF million)	*Change (%)*	**Import** (CHF million)	*Change (%)*	**Balance** (in million)	**Volume** (in million)
2016	5.9	-40.5%	24.2	-11.3%	-18.3	30.1
2017	3.8	-35.6%	24.9	2.8%	-21.1	28.7
2018	14.8	290.1%	19.1	-23.4%	-4.3	33.9
2019	8.7	-41.3%	26.1	36.7	-17.4	45.4
2020 *(Total 1)**	**10.9**	**26.2**	**23.6**	**-9.5%**	**-12.7**	**34.5**
2021 (I-VI)**	**3.6**	**-67.3%**	**26.9**	**13.8%**	**-23.3**	**30.5**
2022**	**2.8**	**-20.8%**	**35.9**	**33.5%**	**-33.0**	**38.7**
2023**	**2.7**	**-3.8**	**18.7**	**-47.9**	**-16.0**	**21.4**

*) 'Economic' total (total 1): not including gold bars and other precious metals, currencies, previous stones and gems, works of art and antiques

**) Change (%) from the previous year

Exports	**2022** (% of total)	**2023** (% of total)
1. 3004 Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, put up in measured doses	9.3%	26.1%
2. 8501 Electric motors and generators	4.6%	4.9%
3. 8474 Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, mixing or kneading earth, stone, ores or other mineral substances	2.5%	1.4%
4. 8438 Machinery for the industrial preparation or manufacture of food or drink	2.0%	0.7%
5. 9018 Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences	0.3%	0.4%

Imports	**2022** (% of total)	**2023** (% of total)
1. 7103 Precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals	15.6%	52.1%
2. 1512 Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil	73.7%	26.4%
3. 2401 Unmanufactured Tobacco	6.7%	4.8%
4. 1513 Coconut Copra, palm kernel or babassu oil	0.4%	0.3%
5. 9018 Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or vet sciences	0%	0%

Source: Swiss-Impex platform of the Federal Office for Customs and Border Security: https://www.gate.ezv.admin.ch/swissimpex/

ANNEX 4 – Main investing countries

Main investing countries in the host country **Year: 2023***

Rank	Country	**Direct investment** (USD, stock) 2020	Share	**Variation** (stock)
1	South Africa	12,004	23.7%	2%
2	Mauritius	7,830	15.5%	21%
3	UAE	5,561	11.0%	18%
4	Portugal	4,943	19.8%	0%
5	India	4,463	8.8%	2%
6	Netherlands	4,091	8.1%	-1%
7	UK	3,908	7.7%	6%
8	Brazil	1,310	2.6%	10%
9	Belgium	964	1.9%	44%
10	China	923	1.8%	35%
24	*Switzerland*	105	*0.2%*	12%
	Total	50,583	100%	8%

FDI inflows 2022-2023**

Rank	Country	Inflows 2022 (USD mio)	Inflows 2023 (USD mio)	Share	Variation
1	Mauritius	1’392.50	1’121.0	44.7%	-19.5%
2	South Africa	-68.2	636.8	25.4%	-1033.7%
3	The Netherland	545.6	365.7	14.6%	-33.0%
4	Italy	155.70	180.9	7.2%	16.2%
5	EAU	182.90	113.7	4.5%	-37.8%
6	USA	103.40	32.8	1.3%	-68.3%
7	UK	14.50	28.2	1.1%	94.5%
8	Ilhas Marshal	50.10	23.9	1.0%	-52.3%
9	China	31.60	15.8	0.6%	-50.0%
10	Portugal	97.70	13.1	0.5%	-86.6%
11	**Switzerland**	9.10	**10.8**	0.4%	18.7%
	Total	**2’458.5**	**2’509,4**	**100.0%**	**2.1%**

Source(s):

*coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS), IMF Data Warehouse, June 2022

**Bank of Mozambique, Balance of Payments Bulletin and data 2021, June 2023