

# The African and Middle Eastern Antitrust Review 2016



Published by Global Competition Review  
in association with

Mozambique Legal Circle Advogados &  
Morais Leitão, Galvão Teles, Soares da Silva & Associados

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GLOBAL COMPETITION REVIEW

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# Mozambique: Overview

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Competition law is still taking its first steps in Mozambique. Law 10/2013 of 11 April 2013 (the Competition Law), established a modern legal framework for competition in Mozambique and created the Competition Regulatory Authority (the Authority) to enforce it. This took place in the context of a significant increase of foreign investment into Mozambique and the government's recent efforts to streamline economic initiatives and liberalise some key sectors, such as communications, ports, railways and financial services.

Further steps towards the implementation of competition law in Mozambique were taken with the publication of the Statute of the Authority and of the Competition Law Regulation on 1 August and 31 December 2014, respectively. Once the Authority becomes fully operational, it will be responsible for the application of a competition enforcement system inspired by existing competition regimes in the European Union and, in particular, Portugal.

## The Competition Regulatory Authority

The Authority is an independent entity endowed with administrative and financial autonomy and broad supervisory, regulatory, investigatory and sanctioning powers, pursuant to which it is able to interview relevant persons, request documents and conduct searches and seizures and the sealing of business premises.

As set out in the Statute, the Authority is headed by a five-member board, appointed by the government to serve for a five-year term, which may be renewed once. The board is the decision-making body for decisions of substance. The board is assisted by the Directorate General, which is composed of the restrictive practices, merger control and economic studies departments (as well as other administrative bodies). The Directorate General is responsible, in particular, for investigating anticompetitive behaviour and analysing merger notifications.

The Authority is directed to closely coordinate its activities with those of the other Mozambican sectoral regulatory authorities, such as the banking, insurance, communications, oil, water, land transport and civil aviation regulators.

The Authority may assign different priorities to certain practices or sectors, and in the last quarter of each year should publish its enforcement priorities for the following year.

As at 1 November 2015 the Authority is not yet fully operational. The government is yet to appoint the president and the members of the board, although recent statements from Mozambican officials suggest that these appointments will take place in the coming months.

## Anticompetitive practices

The Competition Law has a wide scope, applying to both private and state-owned companies, and covers all economic activities that produce effects in Mozambican territory. The law foresees a number of exemptions concerning, among others, practices with no commercial purpose, pensions and social security funds and services of general economic interest.

The Competition Law prohibits agreements and practices between two or more independent undertakings that have the object or effect of restricting competition. The law distinguishes between horizontal agreements and practices between competitors, such as price fixing or market allocation; and vertical agreements between companies and their suppliers or customers, such as price discrimination, refusal to deal, tying or resale price maintenance.

The law also prohibits abusive practices by dominant undertakings, including the refusal to grant access to essential infrastructure, the unjustified termination of a business relationship, predatory pricing or price discrimination. Individual or collective dominance are presumed above a 50 per cent market share threshold.

The abuse of economic dependence is also prohibited in the context of vertical relations. A supplier or client is considered to be economically dependent from its counterpart when it does not have an 'equivalent alternative' (either because the good or service at issue is supplied by a limited number of companies or the dependent company cannot obtain from other counterparts equivalent conditions within a reasonable deadline). Abuses of economic dependence may take the form of any of the prohibited practices in vertical agreements, as well as the unjustified termination of a business relationship or exclusivity arrangements.

Any of the prohibited practices may be justified (including abuses of dominance and of economic dependence) pursuant to the Competition Law and the Competition Regulatory Authority may issue individual exemption decisions, further to a request by the parties. Restrictive conduct may be justified if it leads to economic efficiencies, as well as for a number of public interest reasons, such as the promotion of the competitiveness of Mozambican small and medium-sized enterprises, the promotion of national products, the consolidation of the national economy and the protection of intellectual property. In the case of professional associations, an exemption may also be granted to maintain professional standards. However, an agreement or practice will only be justified if the restriction to competition is indispensable for the objective to be attained, and as long as the conduct does not eliminate competition in the relevant market, which may arguably limit their practical application in abuse of dominance cases.

In terms of procedure, investigations can be initiated by the board of the Authority *ex officio* or following a complaint. After an investigation is opened, it is conducted in three stages. During the first stage the Authority carries out all necessary inquiries, within the scope of its broad investigation powers, to identify the relevant anticompetitive conduct and the relevant parties and collect evidence.

At the end of this stage the director general makes a decision to either close the investigation or to issue a statement of objections to the defendant and open the second stage of the procedure. The defendants may then submit their defence, present evidence and request additional inquiries to be made, and may also request an oral hearing.

At the end of these proceedings, and following final allegations by the defendants, the director general issues a decision to either close the investigation (with or without conditions or issuing a warning), or to submit the case to the board for a final decision, opening the third phase. One of the members of the board will be the case rapporteur and may conduct further inquiries, as well as hear the competent sectoral regulator (in the case of a regulated sector), which must be involved throughout the procedure. The full board must then adopt a final decision on the case, either declaring the existence of an infraction, imposing fines and ancillary sanctions (discussed below) or issuing a warning, or authorising an agreement, with conditions and obligations. Decisions imposing fines and other sanctions may be appealed to the Judicial Court of the City of Maputo.

### Merger control

The Competition Law introduces merger control in Mozambique. All concentrations meeting the relevant market share and turnover thresholds will be subject to mandatory filing to the Competition Regulatory Authority, and cannot be implemented before an express or tacit clearance decision is adopted (the validity of all legal instruments depends on approval by the Authority).

The concept of 'concentration' broadly follows that of EU and Portuguese competition law, and covers full mergers, acquisitions of control by one or more undertakings over an undertaking or assets of an undertaking, and the creation of a full-function joint venture. Control will result from the acquisition of a majority share capital, of all or certain assets of the target, or of contractual rights that confer on the acquirer a decisive influence over the decision-making of the target.

Notification is mandatory whenever the concentration meets at least one of the following thresholds:

- the combined turnover of all the undertakings concerned in Mozambique in the preceding year is equal to or exceeds 900 million meticaís;
- the transaction results in the acquisition, creation or reinforcement of a share of or above 50 per cent of the national market of a given good or service; or
- the transaction results in the acquisition, creation or reinforcement of a share of or above 30 per cent of the national market of a given good or service, as long as each of at least two of the undertakings concerned achieved in the preceding year a turnover of at least 100 million meticaís in Mozambique.

The relatively low turnover thresholds mean that many transactions with effects in Mozambique may be subject to mandatory filing to the Authority. One would hope that the Authority's practice will clarify that at least two of the undertakings concerned must achieve a minimum reasonable turnover in Mozambique, in order to avoid companies that meet the turnover threshold by themselves having to file all acquisitions they make, irrespective of the size of the target.

The Competition Law also provides that even when the concentration does not meet the jurisdictional thresholds, the Authority may, nevertheless, within six months of it becoming public knowledge, open *ex officio* an investigation and request the filing of the concentration, in case it is deemed to appreciably impede, distort or restrict competition and does not benefit from a public interest exemption. Parties involved in a non-reportable transaction may voluntarily submit a filing to the Authority, which may well be advisable if there is any chance that the Authority will intervene *ex officio*.

Concentrations subject to mandatory filing must be filed to the Competition Regulatory Authority within seven working days

after conclusion of the agreement. The merger control procedure also encompasses three phases: a 30-day initial investigation by the Directorate General (phase 1), which, if the case raises serious competition concerns, may be followed by a 60-day in-depth investigation (phase 2). If the director general submits a report to the board for a final decision, either in phase 1 or phase 2, the board has a further 30 days to clear the transaction, with or without commitments from the parties, or (in phase 2) to issue a prohibition decision (in the case of gun-jumping, if the Authority initiates an *ex officio* investigation, the procedural deadlines do not apply). Non-reportable transactions benefit from a simplified procedure.

The substantive test for the assessment of a concentration in Mozambique is the 'dominance test' of the former EC Merger Regulation (4064/89), pursuant to which concentrations should be blocked if they are likely to create or strengthen a dominant position that may significantly impede effective competition in the relevant markets.

### Sanctions

Violation of the substantive prohibitions contained in the Competition Law (either entering into an illegal agreement or practice or implementing a concentration subject to mandatory filing) makes infringing firms liable to heavy fines that may amount up to 5 per cent of the turnover of each company in the previous year. In addition, a breach of the duty to notify concentrations within the statutory period and to cooperate with the Authority is punishable with fines of up to 1 per cent of annual turnover.

Where the parties breach a prohibition decision, or in the case of failure to comply with an information request within a merger control procedure, the law also provides for penalty payments. Penalty payments may reach up to 5 per cent of the average daily turnover of the infringing companies in the previous year.

Ancillary sanctions may also bring serious consequences to infringing companies, not only because the offender may find itself excluded from participating in public tenders for five years, but because it can even find itself confronted with the possible breakup of the offending undertaking or mandatory divestitures, if such measures are deemed necessary to eliminate the restrictive effects to competition.

Finally, agreements concluded in breach of the Competition Law (including those related to a concentration that violate a prohibition decision or a clearance decision with commitments) are null and void, and may be so declared by a court of law at the request of any interested party.

### Appeals

The Statute determines that the Competition Regulatory Authority's decisions may be appealed in court, namely to the Judicial Court of the City of Maputo, in the case of procedures leading to the application of fines and other sanctions, and to the Administrative Court, with regard to merger control procedures and requests for exemptions relating to restrictive agreements.

### Conclusion

The Competition Law entered into effect in July 2013. This means that, even though the Competition Authority has not yet started operations, the prohibitions of the law on restrictive agreements and practices, abuse of dominant position and abuse of economic dependence may be enforced by the courts of Mozambique, notably in the context of damages actions brought by parties harmed by competition law infringements.

Companies with a presence in Mozambique are therefore advised to carefully consider the impact of the new law on their activities, in order to avoid the risk of their business conduct being found contrary to the Competition Law.

More generally, however, the enforcement of competition law in Mozambique will depend largely on the organisation and functioning of the Competition Regulatory Authority and the priorities it will set for the enforcement of competition law. If the new authority follows the example of most national competition authorities, among priority cases there will be cartels, distribution agreements fixing resale prices, abuses foreclosing competitors by dominant firms, and the implementation of an effective merger control system.

Developments over the next year should therefore be closely monitored, and not only regarding the appointment of the Authority's managing bodies and the setting up of its services, further to which competition investigations and merger control filings in Mozambique will become a reality.



**Fabrícia de Almeida Henriques**  
Henriques, Rocha & Associados

Fabrícia de Almeida Henriques is a founding partner and the managing partner of Henriques, Rocha & Associados. A member of the Mozambican and Portuguese Bar Associations, she has relevant experience in Mozambican law, assisting private investment in all its features, with particular focus on energy law, infrastructures and real estate.

Having started her career at Morais Leitão, Galvão Teles, Soares da Silva, in the first stage of her involvement with the firm, she participated in several privatisations involving Portuguese companies, as well as in transactions in the area of project finance. More recently, her activity has been primarily focused on assisting national and international clients in M&A operations, mainly in the energy sector. Currently she is a non-equity partner of Morais Leitão, Galvão Teles, Soares da Silva, coordinating all matters pertaining to Mozambique.

Fabrícia was a lecturer at the law faculty of the University of Lisbon from 2000 to 2011. In Mozambique, she lectured at the Eduardo Mondlane University and the Higher Institute of Science and Technology of Mozambique.

Fabrícia has participated in several conferences and seminars on securities, banking, e-commerce and internet law.

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The firm Henriques, Rocha & Associados, member of MLGTS Legal Circle as Mozambique Legal Circle (MLC), was founded by a group of lawyers of Mozambican nationality with the ambition of becoming a leading law firm in Mozambique.

Henriques, Rocha & Associados offers specialised services in the main areas of law and industries relevant in the context of the Mozambican economy, which constitutes a distinctive feature of its team. Lawyers with a solid background and local and international experience compose the firm's team. This enables the firm to provide their clients with legal services of international standards.

The firm is the exclusive member of the network MLGTS Legal Circle for Mozambique, an international network based upon the sharing of values and common principles of action with the purpose of delivering high-quality legal services to clients around the globe, to guarantee support to investors in these jurisdictions and to help them understand these diverse business and legal environments. It was created by Morais Leitão, Galvão Teles, Soares da Silva & Associados and encompasses a select set of jurisdictions, including Portugal, Angola, Macao (China) and Mozambique. While working in close connection, the member firms combine their local knowledge with the international experience and support of the whole network.

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**Pedro de Gouveia e Melo**  
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Pedro de Gouveia e Melo is a senior lawyer with the EU and competition law practice group of *Morais Leitão, Galvão Teles, Soares da Silva & Associados (MLGTS)*. Pedro has a broad practice of EU and competition law, both at the national and European levels, in a wide range of industries, in particular energy, financial services and food and beverages. His experience includes both merger cases and anti-trust and state aid investigations before the Portuguese Competition Authority and the European Commission. He has represented the Portuguese government and private parties before the EU Courts, as well as private parties before the Portuguese courts.

Further to the entry into force of the first Competition Act in Mozambique in 2013, which closely follows Portuguese law, Pedro is an active member of *MLGTS Africa Team*.

Pedro joined the firm in 2002. In 2007 he was seconded to *Latham & Watkins LLP* in Washington, DC. He received an LLM from the College of Europe in Bruges in 2002 and a law degree from the Catholic University Law School (Lisbon) in 2001. He writes and speaks regularly on EU law and on EU and Portuguese competition law. He is admitted to the Portuguese Bar and is recommended by *Chambers Europe*.

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*Morais Leitão, Galvão Teles, Soares da Silva & Associados (MLGTS)* is one of the leading firms in Portugal, with more than 200 lawyers and offices in Lisbon, Porto and Funchal (Madeira). The firm has a significant international practice in all major areas of law and represents multinational and domestic corporations and financial institutions, as well as sovereign governments and their agencies. In view of the global assistance *MLGTS* provides to its clients, the firm has developed a consistent network of associations with local firms in Angola, Mozambique and Macao (China), which forms the *MLGTS Legal Circle*.

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