

## COMUNICADO DE IMPRENSA

### Estados Unidos Juntam-se a Outros Doadores na Revisão da Assistência a Moçambique

<http://portuguese.maputo.usembassy.gov/dividademocambique.html>

Os Estados Unidos orgulham-se de serem parceiros no desenvolvimento de Moçambique e providenciam aproximadamente \$400 milhões de assistência anual ao povo de Moçambique – mais de \$6 biliões desde 1984. A maioria da assistência dos E.U.A. concentra-se nas questões de saúde, como o HIV/SIDA, TB, e malária, seguidos da agricultura, educação, e democracia e governação. Como maior doador bilateral, parceiro de desenvolvimento e potencialmente maior investidor, a estabilidade financeira de Moçambique é importante para os Estados Unidos.

O Governo dos E.U.A. está preocupado com a divulgação recente por parte do Governo de Moçambique de milhões de dólares em garantias de empréstimos para a ProIndicus e Mozambique Asset Management. Apreciamos os passos iniciais dados por representantes governamentais séniores para clarificar a situação da dívida. Estes são os primeiros passos importantes para restaurar a confiança, mas o governo deve agora agir rapidamente para prestar contas em público de forma total e transparente relativamente a estes empréstimos e a forma como os fundos foram usados, bem como delinear um plano para mitigar o seu impacto na economia de Moçambique.

Os Estados Unidos estão em permanente consulta com os outros doadores, estão a par e endossam a decisão recente por parte do grupo dos 14 países (G14) que prestam apoio ao orçamento geral de suspender essa assistência até que sejam prestadas mais clarificações e responsabilizações.

É importante notar que a assistência dos E.U.A. é canalizada a programas com enfoques específicos e não ao orçamento geral de Moçambique. A maior parte desta assistência beneficia directamente o povo moçambicano, e os Estados Unidos não desejam reduzir esta assistência. No entanto, à luz da actual situação, e da nossa responsabilidade perante os contribuintes americanos que providenciam estes fundos, iremos também rever a nossa assistência, em particular qualquer assistência prestada ao governo central.

Partilhámos objectivos de desenvolvimento e investimentos no povo moçambicano, como a luta contra o HIV/SIDA, melhoria da educação, e criação de oportunidades para rendimentos sustentáveis. Para alcançar estes objectivos, é necessário transparência, responsabilização, e responsabilidade fiscal. Ecoamos as preocupações dos Moçambicanos que exigem respostas.

Maputo, 9 de Maio de 2016

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## PRESS RELEASE

### United States join other donors in the review of assistance to Mozambique

<http://portuguese.maputo.usembassy.gov/dividademocambique.html>

The United States are proud to be partners in the development of Mozambique and provide about \$ 400 million in annual assistance to the people of Mozambique - more than \$ 6 billion since 1984. The majority of US assistance focuses on health issues such as HIV / AIDS, TB, and malaria, followed by agriculture, education, and democracy and governance. As the largest bilateral donor, development partner and potentially largest investor, the financial stability of Mozambique is important to the United States.

The U.S. Government is concerned about the recent disclosure by the Mozambique government of millions of dollars in loan guarantees for ProIndicus and Mozambique Asset Management. We appreciate the initial steps taken by senior government officials to clarify the debt situation. These are the first important steps to restore confidence, but the government must now act quickly to account in public full and transparent manner for these loans and how the funds were used, as well as outlining a plan to mitigate its impact on the economy of Mozambique.

The United States is in constant consultation with other donors, they are aware of and endorse the recent decision by the group of 14 countries (G14) providing general budget support to suspend such assistance until they are provided more clarifications and accountabilities.

It is important to note that the assistance of the USA is channeled to programs with specific focus and not to the general budget of Mozambique. Most of this assistance directly benefits the people of Mozambique, and the United States do not wish to reduce this assistance. However, in the light of the current situation and our responsibility to the American taxpayers who provide these funds, we will also review our assistance, in particular any assistance to the central government.

Shared development objectives and investments in the Mozambican people, such as the fight against HIV / AIDS, improving education, and creating opportunities for sustainable income. To achieve these objectives, it is necessary transparency, accountability, and fiscal responsibility. Ecoamos the concerns of Mozambicans that require answers.

Maputo, May 9, 2016

駐モザンビーク日本大使館 モザンビーク共和国月報（2016年5月）より抜粋

物館」建設に係る覚書及び地質鉱山分野に係る二国間協定文書が署名された。またカーマ大統領は、ボツワナ電力会社が電線ケーブルの輸入の検討を開始している「Midal Cables International」社（アルミニウム製電線ケーブル生産工場）を視察した。

## 【経済】

### 主要経済指標

#### 各指標

- ・ 名目 GDP：159.4 億米ドル（2014 年世銀改）。
- ・ GDP（1 人あたり）：585.6 米ドル（2014 年世銀改）。
- ・ GDP 成長率：6.3%（2015 年，IMF 推定）。
- ・ 輸出（通関ベース）：39.16 億米ドル（2014 年中銀）。  
主な輸出品は，アルミニウム，石炭，電力，天然ガス，たばこ，重砂，木材，砂糖。
- ・ 輸入（通関ベース）：79.51 億米ドル（2014 年中銀）。  
主な輸入品は，機械類，ディーゼル，自動車。
- ・ インフレ率：11.25%（2015 年国家統計院）。

### 経済成長の鈍化

20日，モザンビーク国家統計院（INE）は，第1四半期GDP成長率が5.3%に鈍化したと発表した。世銀は2016年の成長率を5.8%，さらに2017年には7%まで回復すると予測している。

政府は2016年経済社会計画において成長率を当初7%としていたが，南部や中部での干魃や北部での洪水など様々な理由により6%に下方修正している。

INEによれば，最も成長率の高かったのは第2次産業で10%，右には建設業の11.4%や製造業の9.9%が含まれる。成長著しい仕出し業の8.7%を含む第3次産業は6.9%であった。他方，第1次産業は，鉱業が11%増であったにもかかわらず全体で2.7%に留まっている。

### 対外債務問題関連（報道順）

#### 経費の削減

・ 4日，マレイアーネ経済財務相は，今般の非開示債務問題を受けて，公務員の採用停止を中心とする緊縮策を発表した。同相が発表した一連の施策には，政府関係者の燃料代，出張経費等の削減や国家の機能に重要でない分野での経費削減も含まれる。政府は，今般の厳しい経済状況を反映して，社会や市場に対して「儉約」の姿勢を示したいとの思惑がある。

## 米国の支援見直し

・ 9日、当地米大は、今次債務問題を受けて、他のドナー諸国に歩調を合わせ、対モザンビーク援助を見直す旨、ポイント以下のプレスリリースを発出した。

(1) 米国は、モザンビークの開発支援パートナーであることを誇りとし、毎年「モ」国民に対して約4億ドル、1984年以来60億ドル以上の支援を行ってきた。米国の支援の大半は、HIV/AIDS、結核、マラリア等の保健分野を中心に、農業、教育、民主主義、ガバナンスに向けられてきた。最大の二国間ドナー、開発パートナー及び潜在的な投資国として、「モ」の財政的安定性は米国にとり重要である。

(2) 米国は、ProLindicus及びMAMIに対する数百万ドルに及ぶ政府保証債務に係る最近の「モ」政府の発表を懸念している。債務状況を明らかにするため政府高官がとった最初のステップを評価する。これらの姿勢は信頼回復のための重要な一歩である。しかしながら、今や政府は、これらの債務につき、それらがいかに使用されたか、及びそれら債務が「モ」経済に与える影響を如何に緩和するかの方策につき、須く透明性をもって国民に説明すべく迅速に行動せねばならない。

(3) 米国は他のドナー諸国と常に協議しており、一般財政支援を実施するG14による、一層の説明と責任が明らかとなるまでその支援を停止するとの決定を承知しており、これを追認（エンドース）する。

(4) 米国の支援は一般財政支援ではなく、個別の分野に焦点を当てたプロジェクト毎の支援であることを認識することが重要である。これら支援の大半は、「モ」国民に直接裨益するもので、米国はこれらの支援を削減することは望まない。しかしながら、現在の状況と支援の原資を負担する米国納税者に対する責任を踏まえ、特に中央政府に対するあらゆる支援を見直す。

(5) HIV/AIDS撲滅、教育の改善、持続的所得のための機会創設といった目的を達成するためには、透明性、責任感、財政的責任が必要であり、これらに関する回答を求める「モ」国民の懸念を共有する。

## 非開示債務問題を巡るG14の経済財務相宛書簡

・ 25日、G14議長のドウアルテ葡大使発マレイアーネ経済財務相宛の書簡及びG14テクニカルグループ会合で配布された取るべき対応策のロードマップが紙面にリークされ、そのポイントが以下のとおり報じられた。

(1) 一般財政支援の停止を継続し、ガバナンスと透明性の欠如により「モ」政府への信頼は失われた。

(2) 調達資金の在処、銀行口座、創設された企業及びそれらの社主を調べるための司法監査を要求する。

(3) 政治的不寛容、マラウイ難民の実情及び人権侵害についての説明も求める。

(4) これらが全て満たされることが一般財政支援再開の条件。

### MAMの返済不履行

23日、モザンビーク政府保証をつけたMAM (Mozambique Asset Management) は、第1回目の返済として178百万ドルの返済期限を迎えたが、返済することができなかった。政府は引き続き債権者である露VBT銀行と再交渉を行っている。

### ラガルドIMF専務理事の発言

・25日、ラガルド専務理事は、BBC放送の「Woman's Hour」において、IMFとして、汚職、脱税及び資金洗浄という問題に如何に対応しているかとの質問に対して、「モ」の債務問題に言及し、「ある国に対して一つのプログラムを実施するに際しては、まずは汚職の度合い、その策がどの程度汚職を改善出来るかを見なければならない。国際社会の資金に依るIMFのプログラム下にある国が、財政面での公表という約束を果たさず、明らかに汚職を隠している場合、我々はそのプログラムを停止する。つい最近、モザンビーク及びウクライナに対してかかる対応を行った。」と述べた。

### 通貨の下落

26日、中銀は週刊報告にて、5月前半の国内為替市場の全ての分野でドルに対する現地通貨メティカル下落が続いていると報告した。この2週間でメティカルは中央銀行と商業銀行間の外国為替取引では2.05%、商業銀行で1.91%、両替業者で2.27%下落した。同期間において、対ユーロは1.19%下落したが、対南ア・ランドは4.79%上昇した。

メティカル下落は一般消費財とサービス価格の上昇の1つの要因であり、脆弱な国内生産と輸入依存が高い状況の中、輸入価格が上昇しメティカルが益々必要となっている。メティカル急激な下落により、多くの企業は輸入財の高騰と収益の悪化に苦しんでいる。

過去数年間、メティカルは1ドルあたり30メティカルで取引されていたが、この5月までに外国為替取引で54.30メティカル、商業銀行間取引で55.00メティカル、両替業者で60.45メティカルに下落している。

### 信用格付

・2日、フィッチは、2015年末時点での公的債務は対GDP比83.3%であったが、2016年のメティカル安も考慮すると、今年是对GDP比100%を超え、過去15年間で最も高い数値になるに違いないと見解を発表し、「モ」の信用格付けを「B」から「CCC」に引き下げた。

・23日、格付会社フィッチは「モ」の信用格付けを「CCC」からデフォルトの可能性のある「CC」に格下げした。フィッチはこの隠し債務により、「モ」の公的債務返済額はGDPの約4.5%とこれまでの約2倍になると見込んでいる。また輸出の低迷により、

5月半ばにおける外貨準備高は17億5千万ドルに落ち込んだと指摘している。

・27日、スタンダード&プアーズは政府が保証した10億ドル以上の隠し債務を理由に「モ」の信用格付を短期的に「CCC」、長期的に「C」と引き下げた上、悲観的な要素により格付が見直しされる可能性がある旨報告した。

S&Pは報告書において、「『モ』の公的債務は財政赤字の悪化と通貨の下落が連動し、今や2016年のGDP比90%にもなると予想している。我々の見方では、2016年から2019年において、政府の利払い額は歳入額の当初予測の5%から7%に増加するであろう。隠し債務発覚により、『モ』は今後数ヶ月、海外からの公的支援を受けられなくなろう。既にIMFの286百万ドルのスタンバイ・クレジット・ファシリティ（SCF）は延期され、14のドナー国及び機関からの財政支援も中断している。3月に約18億ドルあった外貨準備高は、今後、さらに減少するであろう。『モ』はこれら債務によりデフォルトになるだろう。債務の負担は我々の予測より酷く、ドナーによる財政支援の中断は、『モ』の市場活動を停滞させるため、我々は悲観的な格付の見直しを行うだろう。」と指摘している。

## 中国との協力関係

### 中国による無償資金協力

・4日、中国は「モ」に対し、80台の公共バスの購入と200箇所の井戸建設のため、1,600万ドルの支援を行うことを表明した。なお、公共バスは中国資本のマシェジモーターズ社から購入予定である他、その予算の一部は「モ」・中文化センター建設にも使用される。

Jian・当地中国大使は「我々にとって、『モ』はとても魅力的な国であり、中国企業も注目している。『モ』経済が良くない状況にあるとは感じていない。中国は、今月中にも10件の土木工事を開始する予定であり、例えば、ナンブラ教員養成校、ベイラ中央病院小児科、メディア・芸術校、『モ』・中文化センター、マプト市内の『モ』人医師寮の着工が予定されている。さらに、マトラで建設中の自動車修理工場も近々完成予定である。」と述べた。さらに、中国政府は、南部・中部の干ばつを受け1万トンの米を支援する予定である。

### ニュシ大統領の訪中にかかる当地中国大使の発言

・16日、Jian当地中国大使は中国新華社通信に対し、ニュシ大統領の訪中は数ヶ月前から計画されていたもので、主要議題は産業協力、特に天然ガスとその製品化になるだろうと述べた。同大使は「大統領の訪中は両国関係のマイルストーンであり、『モ』が自立し持続的発展していく上での鍵となろう」と述べた。

同大使は「モ」の右状況に触れることなく、ニュシ大統領の訪中により、今後中「モ」関係が深まると強調した。さらに同大使はニュシ大統領が中国との関係を優先す



## PRESS RELEASE NO. 16/304

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### IMF Staff Concludes Visit to Mozambique

June 24, 2016

End-of-Mission press releases include statements of IMF staff teams that convey preliminary findings after a visit to a country. The views expressed in this statement are those of the IMF staff and do not necessarily represent the views of the IMF's Executive Board. This mission will not result in a Board discussion.

This document is also available in [Portuguese \(http://www.imf.org/external/lang/portuguese/np/sec/pr/2016/pr16304p.pdf\)](http://www.imf.org/external/lang/portuguese/np/sec/pr/2016/pr16304p.pdf).

A staff team headed by Michel Lazare visited Mozambique from June 16-24 to assess recent economic developments and help design corrective measures needed to prevent a further deterioration in economic performance. The mission also aimed at evaluating the impact of the debt that was disclosed to staff in April 2016, as well as discussing measures to strengthen transparency, improve governance, and ensure accountability while avoiding recurrence of similar debt issues. The mission met with President Nyusi, Prime Minister do Rosario, the Economy and Finance Minister, the Governor of the Bank of Mozambique, other sectoral ministers, senior government officials, parliamentarians, civil society, private sector representatives and the donor community.

At the end of the mission, Mr. Lazare issued the following statement:

"Mozambique is facing difficult economic challenges. Economic growth in 2016 is expected to decline to 4.5 percent (from 6.6 percent in 2015), nearly three percentage points below historical levels, with substantial downside risks to this projection. Inflation has been rising fast (reaching 16 percent in May). Fiscal policy in 2015 and the first half of the year has been excessively expansionary, with an increase in net credit to the government that far exceeded program targets. At the same time, the metical has depreciated by about 28 percent since the beginning of the year and international reserves have continued to decline.

"In addition, the discovery in April of \$1.4 billion (10.4 percent of Mozambique's GDP) of previously undisclosed loans has pushed the total stock of debt at end-2015 to 86 percent of GDP. According to our technical assessment, public debt is now likely to have reached a high risk of distress. Against this background, performance under the 2015-2017 Stand-by Credit Facility has been disappointing, with most assessment and performance criteria or indicative targets being missed at end-December 2015 and end-March 2016.

"The mission and the authorities agreed that this context calls for an urgent and decisive package of policy measures to avoid a further deterioration in economic performance. In particular, substantial fiscal and monetary tightening, as well as exchange rate flexibility, are needed to restore macroeconomic sustainability, reduce pressures on inflation and the balance of payments, and help alleviate pressures on the foreign exchange market while restoring balance between supply and demand on the foreign exchange market. They also agreed that adjustment should preserve critical social programs.

"The mission has made good progress in identifying with the authorities a package of measures aimed at strengthening transparency, improving governance, and ensuring accountability while, to the extent possible, avoiding recurrence of undisclosed debt. The mission agreed that recent initiatives to investigate the previously undisclosed debt, through the Attorney General and a Parliamentary Inquiry Commission, are important steps to restore confidence, though it stressed that further measures are needed. In particular, an international and independent audit of the EMATUM, Proindicus, and MAM companies would be needed – the latter two being the companies that received funding under the previously undisclosed loans.

"Further progress in the effective implementation of both the corrective macroeconomic measures and the measures aimed at strengthening transparency, improving governance, and ensuring accountability would pave the way for the resumption of program discussions at a later stage.

"The discussions were held in a cordial and constructive atmosphere, and the mission thanks the authorities for their hospitality."

**MOZAMBIQUE News reports & clippings**  
**329 26 June 2016 Editor: Joseph Hanlon (j.hanlon@open.ac.uk)**

[http://www.open.ac.uk/technology/mozambique/sites/www.open.ac.uk.technology.mozambique/files/files/Mozambique\\_329-26June2016\\_IMF-slams-government\\_ProSavana\\_Agriterra\\_lentils\\_war\\_debt.pdf](http://www.open.ac.uk/technology/mozambique/sites/www.open.ac.uk.technology.mozambique/files/files/Mozambique_329-26June2016_IMF-slams-government_ProSavana_Agriterra_lentils_war_debt.pdf)

**\*IMF slams government performance and sends it back to try again \***

Austerity, devaluation, transparency and a forensic audit were demanded by the IMF mission which left on Friday 24 June. In an unusually strong statement issued Friday, the mission was highly critical of recent economic actions and made clear it did not accept what had been presented to it by the government. Any resumption of lending is a long way off.

The statement was issued by staff team head Michel Lazare, and is available on: <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2016/pr16304.htm>

Government in a statement (<http://bit.ly/28WtpYY>) said the IMF was told that crisis was caused by drought, floods, and falling export prices, and that the IMF was shown "the economic measures that the Government intends to implement." Lazare's response for the IMF was a call "for an urgent and decisive package of policy measures to avoid a further deterioration in economic performance." This is a polite way of saying the IMF team rejected as totally inadequate what was presented to it during the 10-day mission.

The mission called for "substantial fiscal and monetary tightening" – other words serious austerity - and "exchange rate flexibility" - in other words significant devaluation. Most significantly, the mission demanded a forensic audit: "The mission agreed that recent initiatives to investigate the previously undisclosed debt, through the Attorney General and a Parliamentary Inquiry Commission, are important steps to restore confidence, though it stressed that further measures are needed. In particular, an international and independent audit of the EMATUM, Proindicus, and MAM companies would be needed."

The government's failure was underlined by Lazare's statement that "further progress in the effective implementation of both the corrective macroeconomic

measures and the measures aimed at strengthening transparency, improving governance, and ensuring accountability would pave the way for the resumption of program discussions at a later stage." Thus, this mission is not even the start of discussions on lending, and the statement notes that: "This mission will not result in a Board discussion."

"Mozambique is facing difficult economic challenges," Lazare notes. Economic growth this year will be below 4.5%, which is 3% below historic levels. Inflation hit 16% in May. "The metical has depreciated by about 28% since the beginning of the year and international reserves have continued to decline."

Lazare is highly critical of government performance in the past months. "Fiscal policy in 2015 and the first half of the year has been excessively expansionary, with an increase in net credit to the government that far exceeded program targets. ... In addition, the discovery in April of \$1.4 billion (10.4% of Mozambique's GDP) of previously undisclosed loans has pushed the total stock of debt at end-2015 to 86% of GDP. According to our technical assessment, public debt is now likely to have reached a high risk of distress. Against this background, performance under the 2015-2017 Stand-by Credit Facility has been disappointing, with most assessment and performance criteria or indicative targets being missed at end-December 2015 and end-March 2016."

\*Comment:\* "The causes of the problems we have today ... are economic, both internationally as well as nationally, including droughts and floods. I think we can stand up firmly to address these challenges," said former President Armando Guebuza Saturday. "Our authorities are concerned about the situation and therefore we should confidently wait for what they will decide." (AIM Pt 25 June) This is similar to the government's submission to the IMF, which was simply to hope that "something will turn up", a strategy we pointed to in a comment two weeks ago: <http://bit.ly/28SN7QP>

## Mozambique: IMF Demands Forensic Audit of Ematum, Mam, Proindicus Loans



Photo: IMF Photograph/Stephen Jaffe

IMF Managing Director Christine Lagarde (file photo)

Maputo — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has demanded an international, independent forensic audit of the government guaranteed loans contracted by the Mozambican companies EMATUM (Mozambique Tuna Company), MAM (Mozambique Asset Management) and Proindicus (intended to provide maritime security services).

The three companies are all security linked. GIPS, the investment arm of the State Security and Intelligence Service (SISE), owns 33 per cent of EMATUM, 50 per cent of Proindicus and 98 per cent of MAM.

The three loans amount to slightly more than two billion US dollars. They were contracted in 2013-14, under the previous Mozambican government headed by President Armando Guebuza. At the time, only the EMATUM loan (for 850 million dollars, arranged on the European bond market) was public knowledge. The loans to Proindicus (622 million dollars) and to MAM (535 million dollars) were not disclosed, either to the Mozambican public, or to

the country's international partners, including the IMF.

When the two loans became public knowledge in April, the IMF suspended the second instalment of a loan of 282 million dollars from its Standby Credit Facility (SCF). Other donors also suspended financial aid, including the group of 14 countries and agencies that used to provide direct support to the Mozambican state budget.

An IMF mission visited Mozambique from 16 to 24 June, essentially to discuss the undisclosed loans, and met with senior government officials, including President Filipe Nyusi, Prime Minister Carlos Agostinho do Rosario, Finance Minister Adriano Maleiane, and the Governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Ernesto Gove.

After the visit, the head of the mission, Michel Lazare, declared that "recent initiatives to investigate the previously undisclosed debt, through the Attorney General and a Parliamentary Inquiry Commission, are important steps to restore confidence".

**But the IMF does not regard these steps as sufficient, and Lazare called for "an international and independent audit" of the three controversial loans.**

Lazare warned that the two undisclosed loans had pushed Mozambique's total debt stock, at the end of 2016, to 86 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (the ceiling for this ratio is usually regarded as 40 per cent).

"According to our technical assessment, public debt is now likely to have reached a high risk of distress", said Lazare. Furthermore, even before the suspension of IMF lending, "performance under the 2015-2017 Stand-by Credit Facility has been disappointing, with most assessment and performance criteria or indicative targets being missed at end-December 2015 and end-March 2016".

The IMF has revised its forecast for Mozambican economic growth this year sharply downward. It expects growth to be no more than 4.5 per cent, compared with 6.6 per cent in 2015. "Fiscal policy in 2015 and the first half of this year has been excessively expansionary, with an increase in net credit to the government that far exceeded program targets", said Lazare. Meanwhile, inflation in the first five months of the year had reached 16 per cent, and the Mozambican currency, the metical, had depreciated by 28 per cent against the dollar.

Lazare said the IMF mission and the government "agreed that this context calls for an urgent and decisive package of policy measures to avoid a further deterioration in economic performance. In particular, substantial fiscal and monetary tightening, as well as exchange rate flexibility, are needed to restore macroeconomic sustainability, reduce pressures on inflation and the balance of payments, and help alleviate pressures on the foreign exchange market while restoring balance between supply and demand on the foreign exchange market".

Thus further austerity is likely to be imposed, and further devaluation of the metical, thus eroding real wages and savings. This "adjustment", Lazare added, "should preserve critical social programmes" - this presumably means that the education and health services will be shielded from impending cuts.

**"Further progress in the effective implementation of both the corrective macroeconomic measures and the measures aimed at strengthening transparency, improving governance, and ensuring accountability would pave the way for the resumption of programme discussions at a later stage", Lazare concluded. Thus the SCF programme remains suspended for the time being.**

The Mozambican Finance Ministry issued a statement, saying the government had briefed the IMF mission on recent economic developments "stressing the impacts of drought and floods in some parts of the country, as well as the decline in the prices of export products which has impacted negatively on export revenue".

It was this situation, the government said, which was provoking a shortage of foreign exchange and the volatility in the metical exchange rate.

The statement said the IMF mission "took note, in particular, of the measures of budgetary restraint that the government will adopt, without damaging the commitment to continue guaranteeing resources to the social sectors",

**The government, the statement concluded, "reiterated its commitment to deepen economic and social reforms, as well as building up the technical capacity of institutions for better performance of the public and private sectors".**

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## **Japan finances 13 bridges in Mozambique, although hidden debts**

Japan will donate about seven million euros to Mozambique. Already in 2013, Japan had donated 34.5 million euros for the construction of 13 bridges damaged by floods.

\* \* \* \* \*

Japan donated Wednesday 10.9 million million to Mozambique for the construction of 13 bridges, despite the case of the hidden debts that led to the partial suspension of international aid.

"Despite the issue of undisclosed debt, Japan will continue to make non-refundable financial cooperation with Mozambique," said the Japanese ambassador in Maputo, Akira Mizutani, in signing the grant agreement with the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Mozambique, Nyeleti Mondlane.

Despite the reference to hidden debt, the diplomat was not clear whether Japan has suspended funding to Mozambique, similar to what happened with the International Monetary Fund, the group of 14 donors from the state budget and the US, after the revelation in April of substantial charges guaranteed by the Government in absentia of parliament and international partners.

The agreement signed in Maputo provides a Japanese funding of about EUR 11 million, which joins the other donation of 34.5 million euros in 2013 for the construction of 13 bridges on the road connecting Ile and Cuamba, damaged by floods in the provinces of Zambezia and Niassa in January last year.

With this additional funding, the project, in charge of the Japanese company Kenoike Construction should be completed in 2017 with the aim of promoting the revitalization of agriculture and to improve the distribution of goods in the Nacala corridor.

"I expect a close and effective cooperation with the competent authorities of

Mozambique, pushing out the bureaucracy barrier," said Akira Mizutani in the agreement signing ceremony.

The deputy minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mozambique said, meanwhile, that this funding "will contribute to the improvement of roads in the Nacala corridor and increased flow in the circulation of people and goods."

Nyeleti Mondlane welcomed the collaboration between Mozambique and Japan under a bilateral agreement signed in 2014 and which provides for the rehabilitation of the port of Nacala, the construction of institutes of social health Nacala sciences and Maputo, the plant analysis laboratory and soils in Nampula province, under the Prosavana agricultural program, the primary school teacher training institute Monape and the fish market, the Mozambican capital.



ÁFRICA » MOÇAMBIQUE

MOÇAMBIQUE

## Japão financia 13 pontes em Moçambique, apesar de dívidas escondidas

20/7/2016, 15:48  

O Japão irá doar cerca de onze milhões de euros a Moçambique. Já em 2013, o Japão tinha doado 34,5 milhões de euros para a construção de 13 pontes danificadas pelas cheias.



ANTONIO SILVA/EPA

**Autor**

 **Agência Lusa**

**Mais sobre**

O Japão doou esta quarta-feira 10,9 milhões de milhões de euros a Moçambique para a construção de 13 pontes, apesar do caso das dívidas escondidas que levou à suspensão parcial da ajuda internacional.

“Apesar da questão da dívida não revelada, o Japão irá continuar a realizar cooperação financeira não-reembolsável com Moçambique”, declarou o embaixador nipónico em Maputo, Akira Mizutani, na assinatura do acordo de doação com a vice-ministra dos Negócios Estrangeiros e Cooperação moçambicana, Nyeleti Mondlane.

Apesar da referência às dívidas escondidas, o diplomata não deixou claro se o Japão suspendeu financiamentos a Moçambique, à semelhança do que aconteceu com o Fundo Monetário Internacional, o grupo de 14 doadores do orçamento do Estado e os EUA, após a revelação, em abril, de avultados encargos garantidos pelo Governo à revelia do parlamento e dos parceiros internacionais.

O entendimento assinado em Maputo prevê um financiamento do Japão de cerca de 11 milhões de euros que se junta à doação de outros 34,5 milhões de euros, em 2013, para a construção de 13 pontes na estrada que liga Ile e Cuamba, danificadas pelas cheias nas províncias da Zambézia e Niassa em janeiro do ano passado.

Com este financiamento adicional, o projeto, a cargo da empresa japonesa Kenoike Construction, deverá ficar concluído em 2017, com o objetivo de promover a vitalização da agricultura e a melhoria da distribuição de mercadorias no corredor de Nacala.

“Espero uma estreita e eficaz colaboração com as autoridades competentes de Moçambique, afastando para fora a barreira da burocracia”, declarou Akira Mizutani, na cerimónia da assinatura do acordo.



destacou, por seu lado, que este financiamento “irá contribuir para o melhoramento das vias de acesso no corredor de Nacala e maior fluxo na circulação de pessoas e bens”.

Nyeleti Mondlane saudou a colaboração entre Moçambique e Japão, ao abrigo de um acordo bilateral assinado em 2014, e que prevê a reabilitação do porto de Nacala, a construção dos institutos de ciências sociais de saúde de Nacala e Maputo, o laboratório de análise de plantas e solos na província de Nampula, no quadro do programa agrícola Prosavana, o instituto de formação de professores do ensino primário de Monape e o mercado do peixe, na capital moçambicana.

## PARTILHE

## COMENTE



Seja o primeiro a comentar

## SUGIRA



## モザンビーク共和国

### 日・モザンビーク首脳会談(ワーキングランチ)

平成28年8月26日

ツイート

いいね!

2

メール



ニユシ・モザンビーク大統領と握手する安倍総理大臣  
(写真提供:内閣広報室)



日・モザンビーク・ワーキングランチ  
(写真提供:内閣広報室)

本8月26日13時05分(現地時間。日本時間19時05分)から約40分間、第6回アフリカ開発会議(TICADVI)出席のためケニア・ナイロビを訪問中の安倍晋三内閣総理大臣は、フィリッパ・ジャシント・ニユシ・モザンビーク共和国大統領(H.E.Mr.Filipe Jacinto Nyusi, President of the Republic of Monzambique)との間で日モザンビーク首脳会談(ワーキングランチ)を行ったところ、概要は以下のとおりです。

- 冒頭、安倍総理から、ニユシ大統領のTICADVI出席を心から歓迎するとともに、2014年の自らのモザンビーク訪問時のモザンビーク国民からの歓迎に謝意を表明しました。さらに、初めてのアフリカ開催となるTICADを協力して成功に導きたい旨述べました。これに対してニユシ大統領から、TICADへの協力を表明するとともに、[先々のモザンビーク訪問](#)及び今回の二国間会談開催への謝意を述べました。
- 続けて、安倍総理から、モザンビークひいてはアフリカと日本との関係強化に強い意欲を表明しました。これに対し、ニユシ大統領からは、日本の対モザンビーク投資が拡大していることへの歓迎の意を表するとともに、今般のインフラ、人材育成等のTICADの重点分野はいずれもモザンビークの開発にとっても重要であり、こうした分野での協力を進めていきたい旨述べました。
- 続けて、安倍総理より、[ナカラ回廊開発](#)の進展を歓迎するとともに、我が国がエルニーニョ被害に対する食料・栄養支援を実施していることを紹介しました。さらに、モザンビーク国内における投資環境整備への期待を表明しました。これに対し、ニユシ大統領より謝意を表明するとともに、幅広い分野における日本との協力の進展への強い期待が表明されました。
- ニユシ大統領から、来年にも訪日する意向を表明し、安倍総理よりこれを歓迎しました。
- この他、両首脳は、アフリカの開発や[安保理改革](#)を含む国際場裡における協力等に関し、意見交換を行いました。

#### 関連リンク

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## Watch: Nyusi and Abe review cooperation between Mozambique and Japan

7:29 CAT | 27 Aug 2016



TVM / President Filipe Nyusi (left) and Japanese prime minister Shinzo Abe (right) in Nairobi, Kenya

Mozambique and Japan on Friday expressed their willingness to step up cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the economic sphere.

This desire was expressed in a meeting in Nairobi between Mozambican President Filipe Nyusi and Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe. Both men are in Nairobi to attend the sixth edition of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI), which began on Saturday.

During their meeting, Nyusi took the opportunity to congratulate the Japanese Prime Minister on his re-election, hoping that this could accelerate the progress of Japanese projects in Mozambique.

In a brief statement, Abe, who was accompanied by Japanese businessmen with investments in Mozambique, stressed his desire for still closer relations with Mozambique.

Speaking to reporters shortly after the meeting, Mozambican Foreign Minister Oldemiro Baloi said that Nyusi and Abe had reviewed the cooperation between the two countries. This cooperation has a social component, and so a sum of

2.7 million US dollars from Japan was announced to support food security in Mozambique.

“These are important signs at a time when the country needs help more than ever”, added Baloi. Tens of thousands of Mozambicans are in need of food aid, due to the severe drought which struck southern Africa this year.

The question of Mozambique’s foreign debt was also addressed at the meeting, Baloi said, “including its implications, and the path forward that the country is following. Thus Japan was informed at first hand” .

The foreign debt increased drastically, because of government guaranteed loans of over two billion dollars contracted in 2013–14, under the government of Nyusi’s predecessor, Armando Guebuza.

Two of these loans, to the quasi-public companies Proindicus and Mozambique Asset Management (MAM), were not disclosed, either to the Mozambican public, or to key foreign partners, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF). As a result, when the loans became public knowledge in April, the IMF, the World Bank and other partners cut off financial assistance to Mozambique, and demanded an independent international audit of the loans.