

IBA ARBITRATION COMMITTEE

Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards Subcommittee

**COUNTRY REPORT ON LOCAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
VALIDITY OF THE ARBITRAL AWARD**

Authors: Paula Duarte Rocha and Filipe Galvão Teles¹

7 August 2024

Name of the Country (<i>insert</i>)			
I. General questions		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
I.1	Has the country that you are reporting about adopted the UNCITRAL Model Law?	Yes	The law no. 11/99 of 8 July 1999 (“ Mozambican Arbitration Law ” or “ MAL ”) is not based on the 1985 UNCITRAL Model Law but was drafted, partially, under its influence.
I.2	Is it required for the award to result from an agreement to arbitrate?	Yes	

¹ Considering the nature of this report, the authors generally limited the answers to solutions expressly provided for in the law, without further elaboration using other sources.

I.2.a	If your answer to question <u>I.2</u> is yes, does the agreement to arbitrate have to be transcribed into the award?	No	Pursuant to Article 39(1)(b) of the MAL, the award must contain a reference to the agreement to arbitrate, but it is not expressly required that a transcription of the agreement is made in the award.
I.2.b	Does the agreement to arbitrate have to be attached to the award?	No	Pursuant to Article 39(1)(b) of the MAL, the award must contain a reference to the agreement to arbitrate, but it is not expressly required that the agreement is attached to the award.
I.2.c	If your answer to question <u>I.2.b</u> is yes, would a copy of the agreement to arbitrate be sufficient?	NA	
I.2.d	If your answer to question <u>I.2.c</u> is no, is it necessary to attach an original version of the arbitration agreement?	NA	
I.3	Must the award resolve a substantive issue, not merely a procedural matter to be considered an arbitral award?	NA	This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
I.3.a	If your answer to question <u>I.3</u> is yes, should decisions purely on procedural and/or administrative matters be then resolved in form of a procedural order?	NA	
I.4	Does the award must comply with certain minimal formal requirements?	Yes	Pursuant to Article 39 of the MAL, the award must be made in writing and it must contain the following elements: a. the identification of the parties; b. reference to the arbitration agreement; c. the subject-matter of the dispute; d. the identification of the arbitrators; e. the place of the arbitration and the location at and date on which the award was made;

			f. the signature of the arbitrator or arbitrators.
I.4.a	If your answer to question <u>I.4</u> is yes, is it required for the award to be an authenticated original award?	No	
I.4.b	If your answer to question <u>I.4</u> is yes, is it required for the award to be in writing?	Yes	
I.4.c	If your answer to question <u>I.4</u> is yes, is it required for the award to be a reasoned instrument?	Yes	Pursuant to Article 39(3) of the MAL, the award shall state the reasons on which it is based, unless the parties have agreed otherwise or the award is an award on agreed terms.
I.4.d	If your answer to question <u>I.4</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate the place of arbitration?	Yes	
I.4.e	If your answer to question <u>I.4</u> is yes, is it required for the award to specify the date of the award?	Yes	
I.4.f	If your answer to question <u>I.4.e</u> is yes, does the date of the award need to be the date when the last of the arbitrators signed the award?	NA	This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
I.4.g	If your answer to question <u>I.4.f</u> is no, is the date of the award the same date when the relevant arbitration institution confirmed the award?	NA	This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.

I.4.h	If your answer to question <u>I.4.g</u> is no, is the date of the award the same date when the award was sent to the parties?	NA	This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
I.5	Are partial awards permitted?	NA	There are no particular restrictions in this respect, but we note that this matter is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
I.5.a	If your answer to question <u>I.5</u> is yes, please briefly explain (in the comments column) in which cases can a partial award be issued?	NA	
I.6	Are rectificative or interpretative additional awards permitted?	Yes	Pursuant to Article 48(3) of the MAL, in addition to the rectificative (of clerical errors or calculation mistakes) or interpretative awards, and unless otherwise agreed by the parties, tribunals may issue, within sixty days of a party's request, an additional award as to certain points of the claim submitted to the arbitral tribunal during the arbitral proceedings, but on which the arbitrators did not decide.
I.6.a	If your answer to question <u>I.6</u> is yes, is there a specific deadline to issue rectificative or interpretative additional awards?	Yes	
I.6.b	If your answer to question <u>I.6.a</u> is yes, which is the deadline?	Yes	Pursuant to Article 48(1) of the MAL, the parties may request rectificative or interpretative additional awards within thirty days of receipt of the award – unless the parties agree otherwise. Pursuant to Article 48(2) of the MAL, tribunals may issue rectificative or interpretative additional awards within thirty days of the parties' request.

I.6.c	If your answer to question <u>I.6</u> is yes, is the relevant additional award considered to be part of the initial award?	Yes	A decision that interprets, corrects or supplements an arbitral award is incorporated in that award and shall be notified to the parties.
I.6.d	If your answer to question <u>I.6.c</u> is no, is the relevant additional award considered to be a separate award from the initial award?	NA	
I.6.e	If your answer to question <u>I.6</u> is yes, please briefly explain (in the comments column) in which cases can a rectificative award be issued?		Pursuant to Article 48(1)(a) of the MAL, a rectificative award may be issued to correct any errors of computation, any material or typographical error or any errors of similar nature at the request of the parties.
I.6.f	If your answer to question <u>I.6</u> is yes, please briefly explain (in the comments column) in which cases can an interpretative award be issued?		Pursuant to Article 48(1)(b) of the MAL, an interpretative award may be issued to give an interpretation of a specific point or extract of the award at the request of the parties.
I.7	Are interim or preliminary awards permitted?	Yes	There are no particular restrictions in this respect. Pursuant to Article 33 of the MAL, tribunals can order interim measures and, pursuant to Article 37 of the MAL, tribunals may rule on their own jurisdiction, including any objections with respect to the existence or validity of the arbitration agreement, either as deciding a preliminary question or in the final award on the merits. Therefore, the MAL expressly allows tribunals to issue preliminary decisions at least with regards to interim measures and to the jurisdiction, existence or validity of the arbitration agreement. The MAL does not expressly address the form of the decision.

1.7.a	If your answer to question <u>1.7</u> is yes, are decisions on choice of law subject to an interim award?		There are no particular restrictions in this respect, but we note that this is not expressly regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
1.7.b	If your answer to question <u>1.7</u> is yes, are decisions on liability subject to an interim award?		There is no particular restriction in this respect but we note that this is not expressly regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
1.7.c	If your answer to question <u>1.7</u> is yes, are decisions on the interpretation of a particular provision subject to an interim award?		There is no particular restriction in this respect but we note that this is not expressly regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
1.7.d	If your answer to question <u>1.7</u> is yes, is the enforcement of interim awards somehow conditioned to the rendering of the final award?	NA	
1.8	Are awards by consent accepted?	Yes	
1.8.a	If your answer to question <u>1.8</u> is yes, is there any additional requirement to render awards by consent?	No	
1.8.b	If your answer to question <u>1.8.a</u> is yes, please provide a brief description (in the comments column) regarding such additional requirements.	NA	
1.9	Are default awards accepted?	No	Pursuant to Article 30 of the MAL, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, if, without providing sufficient cause, the respondent fails to present its defense or either party fails to appear at a hearing or to produce documentary evidence, the arbitral tribunal will continue the proceedings and render the award relying upon the evidence before it, without accepting as proven the uncontested claims, based on such failure.

I.9.a	If your answer to question <u>I.9</u> is yes, should the award be rendered in a form of a partial award?	NA	
I.9.b	If your answer to question <u>I.9.a</u> is no, should the award be rendered in a form of a final award?	NA	
I.9.c	If your answer to question <u>I.9.b</u> is no, should the award be rendered in a form of an interim award?		
I.9.d	If your answer to question <u>I.9</u> is yes, must particular notification requirements be met?	NA	
I.9.e	If your answer to question <u>I.9</u> is yes, should the efforts made by the arbitrators to notify the absent party and to give such party the opportunity to present its case be documented in the award?	NA	
I.10	Is there a time limit requirement to render the award?	Yes	
I.10.a	If your answer to question <u>I.10</u> is yes, please specify (in the comments column) what is the relevant time limit.		<p>Pursuant to Article 35 of the MAL, the award must be rendered in six months counted as of the date of constitution of the tribunal, if no other limit results from the agreement of the parties, but the parties may jointly prorogate this time limit.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 35(4) of the MAL, in the event of “<i>force majeure</i>”, by written agreement between the parties or on the initiative of the tribunal itself, the deadline may be extended up to twice its initial duration.</p>

I.11	Are arbitrators required to meet certain qualifications?	Yes	
I.11.a	If your answer to question <u>I.11</u> is yes, please provide a list (in the comments column) of such requirements.		<p>Pursuant to Article 19 of the MAL, arbitrators must fulfill the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. being an individual, of the age of majority and fully competent; b. meeting the requirements set forth in the arbitration agreement or by the arbitral institution designated by the parties.
II. Language			
II.1	Is it required for the award to be written in the language of the arbitral proceeding?	Yes	<p>Pursuant to Article 56 of the MAL, the parties are free to agree on the language or languages to be used in the arbitral proceedings. Failing such agreement, the arbitral tribunal shall determine the language or languages to be used in the proceedings.</p> <p>The agreement or determination referred to in the preceding paragraph, unless otherwise specified therein, shall apply to any written statement by a party, any hearing and any award, decision or communication by the arbitral tribunal.</p>
II.1.a	If your answer to question <u>II.1</u> is yes, should the award be issued in all of the languages chosen by the parties for the arbitral proceedings?	Yes	
II.1.b	If your answer to question <u>II.1.a</u> is no, do the arbitrators have the discretion to choose between the languages of the arbitral proceedings to issue the award?	NA	
II.1.c	If your answer to question <u>II.1</u> is no, should the language of the award be that of the arbitration agreement?	NA	

II.1.d	If your answer to question <u>II.1</u> is no, should the language of the award be that of the underlying agreement?	NA	
II.1.e	If your answer to question <u>II.1</u> is no, should the language of the award be that of the seat of arbitration?	NA	
II.1.f	If your answer to question <u>II.1</u> is no, should the language of the award be the language of the parties' nationality?	NA	
II.2	Are there any circumstances that must be taken into consideration in order to determine the language of the award?	No	The parties are free to agree on the language or languages to be used in the arbitral proceedings.
II.2.a	If your answer to question <u>II.2</u> is yes, should the language of the award be understandable by all of the arbitrators?	NA	
II.2.b	If your answer to question <u>II.2</u> is yes, should the language of the award have a link to the dispute?	NA	
II.2.c	If your answer to question <u>II.2</u> is yes, should the language of the award have a link to the parties?	NA	
II.2.d	If your answer to question <u>II.2</u> is yes, should the language of the award have a link to the dispute?	NA	
II.2.e	If your answer to question <u>II.2</u> is yes, should the arbitrators take into consideration the language of the correspondence between the parties?	NA	

II.2.f	If your answer to question <u>II.2</u> is yes, should the arbitrators take into consideration the place where the award is most likely to be enforced?	NA	
II.3	Is it permitted to use two languages in the award (i.e. quotes in one language and the rest of the award in another language)?	Yes	The parties are free to agree on the language or languages to be used in the arbitral proceedings.
II.3.a	If your answer to question <u>II.3</u> is no, when the parties have made a quote on a language different from the one of the proceedings and the quote is used in the award, should that quote be translated by the arbitrators?	NA	
II.3.b	If your answer to question <u>II.3.a</u> is no, should a translator translate the quote?	NA	
II.3.c	If your answer to question <u>II.3.b</u> is yes, should that translator be selected by the arbitrators?	NA	The arbitral tribunal may order that any documentary evidence shall be accompanied by a translation into the language or languages agreed upon by the parties or chosen by the arbitral tribunal.
II.3.d	If your answer to question <u>II.3.c</u> is no, should the translator be selected jointly by the parties?	NA	
II.3.e	If your answer to question <u>II.3.b</u> is no, should one of the parties translate the quote?	NA	
II.3.f	If your answer to question <u>II.3.e</u> is yes, should the arbitrators select the party which will translate the quote?	NA	

II.3.g	If your answer to question II.3.b is yes, is there any specific requirement regarding the person who can translate the text (ie. sworn translator)?	NA	
III. Signature, date and place			
III.1	Is it required for the arbitral award to bear the arbitrators' actual (as opposed to electronic) signature?	Yes	Pursuant to Article 22 of Law 3/2017, " <i>Whenever the law requires a signed document, it may be presented in physical format, or in electronic format</i> ". In practice, however, arbitrators tend to sign the award (as opposed to electronic signature). This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
III.1.a	If your answer to question III.1 is no, is it permitted for the arbitral award to bear the arbitrators' electronic signature?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
III.1.b	If your answer to question III.1 is yes, is it required to use a specific ink color to sign the award?	No	Arbitrators are not required to use a specific color as this is not provided in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions of the Mozambican courts establishing such requirement.
III.1.c	If your answer to question III.1.b is yes, please specify (in the comments column) the ink color that must be used.	NA	
III.2	In case of majority decision, will the award be valid with the signature of the majority (as opposed to the signature of all of the arbitrators)?	Yes	
III.2.a	If your answer to question III.2 is yes, is it required for the award to contain an explanation as to why a signature of an arbitrator is missing?	Yes	Pursuant to Article 39(2) of the MAL, in arbitral proceedings with more than one arbitrator, the signatures of the majority of the arbitrators shall suffice, provided that the reason for the omission of the other signatures is stated in the award.

III.3	In case of a dissenting opinion by one of the arbitrators, is it permitted for the award to bear the signature of the dissenting arbitrator?	Yes	
III.3.a	If your answer to question <u>III.3</u> is yes, is it required for the award to contain an explanation as to why award bears the signature of the dissenting arbitrator?	No	
III.3.b	Are the non-dissenting arbitrators required to analyze the dissenting opinion?	No	
III.4	In the case of unanimous decision, are all arbitrators required to sign the award?	Yes	In any case, pursuant to Article 39(2) of the MAL, the signature of the majority of the arbitrators may be sufficient, as long as the reasons for the omission of the other signature(s) are provided in the award.
III.4.a	If your answer to question <u>III.4</u> is no, would the signature of the president of the Arbitral Tribunal suffice?	NA	
III.5	Is initialling of all the pages of the award required?	No	The MAL does not provide for such requirement.
III.5.a	If your answer to question <u>III.5</u> is yes, is initialling required from all of the members of the arbitral tribunal?	NA	
III.5.b	If your answer to question <u>III.5</u> is yes, is it permitted for only some of the arbitrators to comply with such requirement?	NA	
III.5.c	If your answer to question <u>III.5</u> is no, is initialling of all the pages permitted?	Yes	The MAL does not forbid arbitrators from initialing all pages of the award.

III.6	In case of a dissenting opinion by one of the arbitrators, is initialling of all the pages required by the dissenting arbitrator?	No	The MAL does not provide for such requirement.
III.6.a	If your answer to question <u>III.6</u> is no, is initialling of the award by the dissenting arbitrator permitted?	Yes	The MAL does not forbid arbitrators from initialing all pages of the award.
III.7	Is physical presence of the arbitrators at the place of arbitration required for validly signing the award?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
III.7.a	If your answer to question <u>III.7</u> is no, is it permitted for each arbitrator to sign at a different place from where the other arbitrators are signing?	NA	
III.7.b	If your answer to question <u>III.7.a</u> is no, must physically meet to sign the award at the same place (different from the place of the arbitration)?	NA	
III.7.c	If your answer to question <u>III.7</u> is yes, would this requirement also apply to cases where electronic signature is permitted?	NA	
III.7.d	If your answer to question <u>III.7</u> is no, would there be any difficulty or problem for not physically signing the award at the place of arbitration?	NA	
III.8	Is there any additional signature requirement applicable to the jurisdiction you are reporting about?	No	
III.8.a	If your answer to question <u>III.8</u> is yes, please indicate the requirement in the comments section.		

III.9	Is it required for the arbitral award to bear the date?	Yes	
III.9.a	If your answer to question <u>III.9</u> is yes, should each arbitrator state the effective date when he/she signed the award?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
III.9.b	If your answer to question <u>III.9.a</u> is no, should the date inserted in the award be the one when the last arbitrator effectively signed the award?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
III.9.c	If your answer to question <u>III.9.a</u> is yes, should the date be set using the calendar used at the relevant countries (i.e. solar calendar) of the nationality of the arbitrators?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
III.9.d	If your answer to question <u>III.9.c</u> is no, should the date be set using the calendar used at the place of arbitration (i.e. solar calendar)?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
III.9.e	If your answer to question <u>III.9.d</u> is no, should the date be set using the calendar used at the relevant countries of the nationality of the parties?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
III.9.f	If your answer to question <u>III.9.e</u> is yes, if the countries where the parties are nationals of use different calendar systems, should the date be set in accordance all of those calendar systems (i.e. solar calendar and Chinese calendar)?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
III.9.g	If your answer to question <u>III.9.f</u> is no, should the arbitrators choose between the relevant calendar systems?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
III.9.h	If your answer to question <u>III.9</u> is yes, should the arbitrators write the entire date (i.e. January 1, 2019) as oppose of using only numbers (i.e. 01/01/2019)?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.

III.9.i	If your answer to question III.9.h is yes, what format should the arbitrators use (i.e. Month day, year)?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
III.9.j	If your answer to question III.9.h is no, what format should the arbitrators use when writing the date with only numbers (i.e. day/ month/year)?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
III.10	Is it permitted to pre-date the award to the submission to the relevant arbitral institution's approval?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
III.11	Are the arbitrators free to choose the date in which their award will become effective?		The MAL does not provide a clear answer as to the date when the arbitral award becomes effective. Article 42 of the MAL provides that the chairperson must order the notification the award to the parties by registered letter or other means that leaves a written record and, unless the Parties agree otherwise, the original of the award must be deposited at the secretariat of the national court at the seat of the arbitration. Additionally, Article 43 of the MAL provides that arbitral awards only produce the same effects of judgments from a national court after being deposited in the court's secretariat.
III.11.a	If your answer to question III.11 is no, would the award be deemed effective on the date of the last signature?		We refer to the answer to Question III.11.
III.11.b	If your answer to question III.11.a is no, please provide a brief description (in the comments column) regarding the deadline, standards or methods used to determine the date on which the award will become effective.		We refer to the answer to Question III.11.
III.12	Are arbitrators required to state in their award the place where the award was made (seat of arbitration)?	Yes	

III.12.a	If your answer to question <u>III.12</u> is no, are arbitrators required to state the physical place where they were located during the proceedings?	NA	
III.12.b	If your answer to question <u>III.12.a</u> is no, are arbitrators required to state in their award the place where they are at the precise moment of the signature of the award?	NA	
III.13	Are arbitrators or the arbitral institution required to stamp the award?	No	
III.13.a	If your answer to question <u>III.13</u> is yes, is there a specific stamp that should be used?	NA	
III.13.b	If your answer to question <u>III.13</u> is yes, is there any particular rule applying to the use of the stamps (e.g., one stamp every X pages, stamp on the junction of the pages etc.)?	NA	
III.14	Are arbitrators or the arbitral institution required to bind the award?	No	
III.14.a	If your answer to question <u>III.14</u> is yes, is there any particular rule applying to the binding of the award (e.g., seal or other ways for granting authenticity etc.)?	NA	
IV. Notification of the award		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.

IV.1	Are there any specific required means for the notification of the award?	Yes	Pursuant to Article 42 of the MAL, the chairperson of the tribunal will order notification of the award to the parties by registered letter or other means that leaves a written record.
IV.1.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.1</u> is yes, is it required for the award to be notified through judicial assistance?	No	
IV.1.b	If your answer to question <u>IV.1</u> is yes, is it required for the award to be notified through a public notary?	No	
IV.1.c	If your answer to question <u>IV.1</u> is yes, is it required for the award to be notified through judicial assistance?	No	
IV.2	Is it permitted for the relevant arbitration institution to perform the notification of the award?		We refer to the answer to Question IV.1.
IV.3	In an ad-hoc arbitration, is it required for the arbitrators themselves to notify the award to the parties?		We refer to the answer to Question IV.1.
IV.3.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.3</u> is no, is it permitted for the arbitrators themselves to notify the award to the parties?		We refer to the answer to Question IV.1.
IV.4	In an institutional arbitration, are arbitrators themselves required to notify the award to the parties?		We refer to the answer to Question IV.1.
IV.4.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.4</u> is no, are arbitrators themselves permitted to notify the award to the parties?		We refer to the answer to Question IV.1.

IV.5	Is it required to provide each of the parties with an original version of the award?	No	The MAL does not seem to explicitly require for any of the parties to be provided with an original. In fact, Article 42 of the MAL only refers to an original of the award and determines that it must be deposited at the secretariat of the national court at the seat of the arbitration, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.
IV.5.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.5</u> is yes, in the case of a multiparty arbitration, is it required to provide an original version of the award to each of the parties (i.e. each of the claimants and each of the respondents)?	NA	
IV.5.b	If your answer to question <u>IV.5.a</u> is no, would it be required to provide one original version of the award to respondents and one to claimants?	NA	
IV.5.c	If your answer to question <u>IV.5</u> is yes, is it required for the award to be authenticated?	NA	
IV.6	Is it required to provide each of the arbitrators with an original version of the award?	No	The MAL does not seem to require for any of the arbitrators to be provided with an original of the award. In fact, Article 42 of the MAL only refers to an original of the award and determines that it must be deposited at the secretariat of the national court at the seat of the arbitration, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.
IV.6.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.6</u> is no, would it be required to provide one original of the award for the arbitral tribunal?	Yes	Pursuant to Article 42 of the MAL, the original of the award must be deposited at the secretariat of the national court at the seat of the arbitration, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.
IV.6.b	If your answer to question <u>IV.6.a</u> is no, should a copy of the award be provided to the arbitral tribunal?	NA	

IV.7	Is it required to provide an original version of the award to the courts of the seat of arbitration?	Yes	
IV.7.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.7</u> is yes, should that award be original or authenticated?	No	The original of the award is deposited at the secretariat of the judicial court of the place of the arbitration unless, in the arbitration agreement or in subsequent written instrument, the parties have foregone such deposit or, in institutionalized arbitrations, the respective regulation provides for another form of deposit.
IV.7.b	If your answer to question <u>IV.7</u> is yes, is the arbitral tribunal required to provide an original version of the award to the court where enforcement is sought?	No	
IV.7.c	If your answer to question <u>IV.7.b</u> is yes, should that award be authenticated?	NA	
IV.7.d	If your answer to question <u>IV.7</u> is no, is there any specific requirement for the presentation of an electronic version of an award to the courts?	NA	
IV.8	Is it required for the notification of the award to be made by international courier?	No	
IV.8.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.8</u> is yes, are there specific international couriers that shall be used?	NA	
IV.8.b	If your answer to question <u>IV.8.a</u> is yes, please briefly provide a description (in the comments column) as to those international couriers.	NA	

IV.8.c	If your answer to question <u>IV.8</u> is no, is it permitted for the notification of the award to be made by international courier?	Yes	We refer to the answer to Question IV.1.
IV.9	Is it required for the notification of the award to be made by public postal services?	No	
IV.9.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.9</u> is yes, are there specific public postal services that shall be used?	NA	
IV.9.b	If your answer to question <u>IV.9.a</u> is yes, please briefly provide a description (in the comments column) as to those public postal services.	NA	
IV.9.c	If your answer to question <u>IV.9</u> is no, is it permitted for the notification of the award to be made by public postal services?	Yes	We refer to the answer to Question IV.1.
IV.10	Is it required for the parties to pick up the award personally at the offices of one of the arbitrators or of the arbitration institution?	No	
IV.10.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.10</u> is no, is it permitted for the parties to pick up the award personally at the offices of one of the arbitrators or of the arbitration institution?	Yes	Pursuant to Article 42 of the MAL, there must be a written record of the notification of the award to the parties.
IV.11	After notifying the award to the parties, are the arbitrators required to assist the parties with complying with any further formalities that may be needed to ensure enforcement?	No	

IV.11.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.11</u> is yes, are the arbitrators required to assist the parties in obtaining the relevant <i>apostille</i> ?	NA	
IV.11.b	If your answer to question <u>IV.11</u> is yes, please provide a brief description (in the comments column) as to which would those formalities be.	NA	
IV.12	Is there any time limit established for notification purposes?	No	
IV.12.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.12</u> is yes, please provide a brief description (in the comments column) regarding the specific time limit established for the notification of the award to take place.	NA	
IV. 12	Are there any additional specific local requirements for the notification of the award?	No	Pursuant to Article 42 of the MAL, there must be a written record of the notification of the award to the parties.
IV.12.a	If your answer to question <u>IV.2</u> is yes, please provide a brief description (in the comments column) regarding which would those local requirements be?	NA	
V. Confidentiality		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
V.1	Is it required for the draft of the award to be kept confidential (i.e. without sharing it with the parties)?	Yes	Under Article 22(2)(f) of the MAL, arbitrators are required to keep their deliberations confidential.
V.1.a	If your answer to question <u>V.1</u> is no, is there any confidentiality obligation applicable to the drafting process of the award?	NA	

V.2	Is it required for the comments and views of the arbitrators to be kept confidential (i.e. without sharing them to the parties)?	Yes	
V.2.a	If your answer to question <u>V.2</u> is no, is there any confidentiality obligation applicable to the deliberation process of the arbitral tribunal?	NA	
V.3	Is it required for the arbitrators or arbitral institution to notify the award preserving its confidentiality?	Yes	Pursuant to Article 2(2)(c) of the MAL, there is an obligation of privacy and confidentiality impending upon all intervenient. Additionally, pursuant to Article 42(5) of the MAL, the award may only be disclosed with the agreement of all the parties. Finally, Article 42(6) of the MAL, provides that reference may be made to the award for the purposes of research and study, given the legal interest of the case, as long as the anonymity of the parties and the confidentiality of the proceedings are respected.
V.3.a	If your answer to question <u>V.3</u> is yes, are there specific confidentiality standards?	No	
V.3.b	If your answer to question <u>V.3.a</u> is yes, please provide (in the comments column) a brief description regarding those standards.	NA	
V.4	Are the arbitrators required to identify the manner in which the award is to be notified in order to preserve its confidentiality?	No	
V.4.a	If your answer to question <u>V.4</u> is yes, are there any specific formalities that must be met regarding such identification?	NA	
V.4.b	If your answer to question <u>V.4.a</u> is yes, please provide a brief description (in the comments column) regarding those formalities.	NA	

V.5	Are the arbitrators required to identify to whom the award is to be notified in order to preserve confidentiality?	No	
V.5.a	If your answer to question <u>V.5</u> is yes, are there any specific formalities that must be met regarding such identification?	NA	
V.5.b	If your answer to question <u>V.5.a</u> is yes, please provide a brief description (in the comments column) regarding those formalities.	NA	
V.6	Does the award need to explicitly provide if it is (or not) of confidential nature?	No	
VI. Secretary of the Arbitral Tribunal		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
VI.1	Is it permitted for an arbitral tribunal secretary to assist the arbitrators in the drafting of the award?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue. Nevertheless, it is generally recognized that certain administrative tasks may be delegate to arbitral secretaries, even though it is also broadly recognized that arbitrators are under a duty not to delegate their adjudicative responsibilities and tasks to third parties. Whether the drafting of certain parts of the award is something that may be delegated to a secretary is controverted.
VI.1.a	If your answer to question <u>VI.1</u> is yes, is it permitted for the arbitral tribunal secretary to be part of the decision making process?		We refer to the answer to Question VI.1.
VI.1.b	If your answer to question <u>VI.1</u> is yes, is it permitted for the arbitral tribunal secretary to prepare a framework of the award (i.e., procedural history)?		We refer to the answer to Question VI.1.

VI.1.c	If your answer to question <u>VI.1</u> is yes, please provide a brief description of the scope of the tribunal secretary's role in assisting with the award.		We refer to the answer to Question VI.1.
VI.1.d	If your answer to question <u>VI.1</u> is yes, please indicate if there is any legal provision in force regarding the nomination, scope of work and/or limits of assistance of a secretary to the arbitral tribunal.	No	
VI.2	Is it required for the award to state the name of the arbitral tribunal secretary?		This is not expressly required in the MAL but it would, at least, be considered as good practice to identify the arbitral secretary in the award.
VI.2.a	If your answer to question <u>VI.2</u> is yes, is it required for such statement to include a description regarding her/his appointment as arbitral tribunal secretary?	No	
VI.2.b	If your answer to question <u>VI.2.a</u> is yes, is it required for such description to include an impartiality and independence statement by the arbitral tribunal secretary?	No	Whether arbitral secretaries must provide a statement of impartiality and independence is not regulated in the MAL, but it is good practice.
VI.2.c	If your answer to question <u>VI.2.a</u> is yes, is the arbitral tribunal secretary under a duty to sign the award?	No	
VI.3	In case where the arbitral tribunal secretary is permitted to assist in the drafting of the award, is it required for the award to contain a description of the scope and extent of such assistance?		We refer to the answer to Question VI.1.
VII. Content of the award		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.

VII.1	Is it mandatory to state within the award the reasons upon which the award is based?	Yes	Pursuant to Article 39(3) of the MAL, the award shall state the reasons on which it is based, unless the parties have agreed that no reasons are to be given or the award is an award on agreed terms.
VII.2	Is it mandatory to state within the award additional administrative or procedural issues/information?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
VII.2.a	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to contain the names and addresses of the parties?	Yes	Pursuant to Article 39(1)(a) of the MAL, the award must contain the identification of the parties.
VII.2.b	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to contain the names and addresses of the legal representatives of the parties?	No	
VII.2.c	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to contain the date, parties and precise terms of the arbitration agreement?	Yes	
VII.2.d	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate whether the place of arbitration was agreed by the parties?	No	Pursuant to Article 39(1)(e) and (3) of the MAL, the award must state the place of arbitration and the requirement to state the reasons may be deemed to include this information.
VII.2.e	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate whether the place of arbitration was determined by the arbitral tribunal?	No	Pursuant to Article 39(1)(e) and (3) of the MAL, the award must state the place of arbitration and the requirement to state the reasons may be deemed to include this information.
VII.2.f	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to contain the law or rules applicable to the arbitration agreement?	No	The requirement to state the reasons (Article 39(3) of the MAL) may be deemed to include this element.

VII.2.g	If your answer to question <u>VII.2.f</u> is yes, is it required for the award to specify if the laws or rules applicable to the arbitration agreement were agreed by the parties?	NA	The requirement to state the reasons (Article 39(3) of the MAL) may be deemed to include this element.
VII.2.h	If your answer to question <u>VII.2.f</u> is yes, is it required for the award to specify whether the laws or rules applicable to the arbitration agreement were determined by the arbitral tribunal?	NA	The requirement to state the reasons (Article 39(3) of the MAL) may be deemed to include this element.
VII.2.i	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate the laws applicable to the merits of the dispute?	No	The requirement to state the reasons (Article 39(3) of the MAL) may be deemed to include this element.
VII.2.j	If your answer to question <u>VII.2.i</u> is yes, is it required for the award to specify if the laws applicable to the merits of the dispute were agreed by the parties?	NA	The requirement to state the reasons (Article 39(3) of the MAL) may be deemed to include this element.
VII.2.k	If your answer to question <u>VII.2.i</u> is yes, is it required for the award to specify if the laws applicable to the merits of the dispute were determined by the arbitral tribunal?	NA	The requirement to state the reasons (Article 39(3) of the MAL) may be deemed to include this element.
VII.2.l	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate the procedural rules governing the arbitration?	No	The requirement to state the reasons (Article 39(3) of the MAL) may be deemed to include this element.
VII.2.m	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate the language of the arbitration?	No	The requirement to state the reasons (Article 39(3) of the MAL) may be deemed to include this element.
VII.2.n	If your answer to question <u>VII.2.m</u> is yes, is it required for the award to specify if the language of the arbitration was agreed by the parties?	NA	The requirement to state the reasons (Article 39(3) of the MAL) may be deemed to include this element.

VII.2.o	If your answer to question <u>VII.2.m</u> is yes, is it required for the award to specify if the language of the arbitration was determined by the arbitral tribunal?	NA	The requirement to state the reasons (Article 39(3) of the MAL) may be deemed to include this element.
VII.2.p	If your answer to question <u>VII.2.m</u> is yes, when there is more than one language established for the arbitration, is it required for the award to indicate which one is authoritative?	NA	The requirement to state the reasons (Article 39(3) of the MAL) may be deemed to include this element.
VII.2.q	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to contain the name, nationality and contact details of each of the arbitrators?	Yes	Pursuant to Article 39(1)(d) of the MAL, the award must contain identification of the arbitrators, but the MAL does not clarify whether it should include nationality or any contact details.
VII.2.r	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to contain a description as to how the arbitrators were appointed?	No	
VII.2.s	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate the case reference stipulated by the arbitral institution, if any?	No	
VII.2.t	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to contain a chronology of the events that led to the dispute?		This can only be answered on a case-by-case basis under the duty to reason the award provided in Article 39(3) of the MAL.
VII.2.u	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to contain the principal chronology of the proceedings?	No	This can only be answered on a case-by-case basis, under the duty to reason the award provided in Article 39(3) of the MAL.
VII.2.v	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate the steps taken by the arbitral tribunal to ascertain the facts of the case?		This can only be answered on a case-by-case basis, under the duty to reason the award provided in Article 39(3) of the MAL.

VII.2.w	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate the time limit for rendering the award, if applicable?	No	
VII.2.x	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate the type of award?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
VII.2.y	If your answer to question <u>VII.2.x</u> is yes, is it required for the type of award to be indicated on the cover page of the award?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
VII.2.z	If your answer to question <u>VII.2</u> is yes, is it required for the award to indicate the subject matter of the award (i.e. partial award on jurisdiction)?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
VII.2.aa	If your answer to question <u>VII.2.z</u> is yes, is it required for the subject matter of the award to be indicated on the cover of the award?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
VII.3	If the procedural history is required to be included in the award, are there specific procedural stances that are required to be indicated?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions of the Mozambican courts on this issue.
VII.3.a	If your answer to question <u>VII.3</u> is yes, is it required to include the arbitration agreement?		Pursuant to Article 39(1)(b) of the MAL, the award must contain reference to the arbitration agreement.
VII.3.b	If your answer to question <u>VII.3</u> is yes, is it required to include the date of commencement of the arbitration?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
VII.3.c	If your answer to question <u>VII.3</u> is yes, is it required to include the constitution of the arbitral tribunal as part of the procedural history?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.

VII.3.d	If your answer to question <u>VII.3</u> is yes, is it required to include the procedural applications made by the parties to the arbitral tribunal?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
VII.3.e	If your answer to question <u>VII.3</u> is yes, is it required to include the arbitral tribunal's treatment of the applications made by the parties?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
VII.3.f	If your answer to question <u>VII.3</u> is yes, is it required to include the details concerning the evidence submitted by the parties?		This can only be answered on a case-by-case basis, under the duty to reason the award provided in Article 39(3) of the MAL.
VII.4	If the award follows a prior award, is it required for the newer award to make reference to the prior award?		This can only be answered on a case-by-case basis, under the duty to reason the award provided in Article 39(3) of the MAL.
VII.4.a	If your answer to question <u>VII.4</u> is yes, is it required to make reference to the procedural history of the prior award?		We refer to the answer to Question VII.4 above.
VII.4.b	If your answer to question <u>VII.4</u> is yes, is the prior award considered to be part of the newer award?		We refer to the answer to Question VII.4 above.
VII.4.c	If your answer to question <u>VII.4.a</u> is yes, is it sufficient to make reference to the sections of the prior award where the procedural history is described?		We refer to the answer to Question VII.4 above.
VII.4.d	If your answer to question <u>VII.4.a</u> is yes, is it required for the newer award to include the prior award as an attachment?		We refer to the answer to Question VII.4 above.
VII.4.e	If your answer to question <u>VII.4.d</u> is yes, is it required to attach an original or authenticated version of the prior award?		We refer to the answer to Question VII.4 above.

VII.5	Is it required for the basis upon which the arbitral tribunal’s jurisdiction is grounded to be included in the award?		This can only be answered on a case-by-case basis, under the duty to reason the award provided in Article 39(3) of the MAL.
VII.5.a	If your answer to question <u>VII.5</u> is yes, if one of the parties objected the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal, is it required for such objection to be recorded in the award?	NA	We refer to the answer to Question VII.5 above.
VII.5.b	If your answer to question <u>VII.5</u> is yes, if one of the parties objected the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal, is it required for the reasoning and resolution of the arbitral tribunal regarding such objection to be included in the award?	NA	We refer to the answer to Question VII.5 above.
VII.6	Is it required for the award to recite the parties’ request for relief?	Yes	This is usually understood to be included under the duty to give reasons for the decision in the award, as provided in Article 39(3) of the MAL and as a part of the subject-matter of the dispute.
VII.6.a	If your answer to question <u>VII.6</u> is yes, if the relief sought has changed during the proceeding, is it required to describe any withdrawal or modification of claims or waivers?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
VII.7	Is it required for the award to identify the issues to be decided by the arbitral tribunal?	Yes	This is usually understood to be included under the duty to give reasons for the decision in the award provided in Article 39(3) of the MAL and as a part of the subject-matter of the dispute.
VII.7.a	If your answer to question <u>VII.7</u> is yes, is it required to identify whether certain issues are contingent on others?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.

VII.8	Is it required for the award to contain an account of the relevant facts of the dispute?	Yes	This is usually understood to be included under the duty to give reasons for the decision in the award provided in Article 39(3) of the MAL.
VII.8.a	If your answer to question VII.8 is yes, is it required for the award to identify whether the facts are agreed or disputed?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
VII.8.b	If your answer to question VII.8 is yes, is it required for the award to include any reasoning and resolution by the arbitral tribunal regarding disputed facts?	Yes	
VII.9	Is it required for the award to include a summary of the parties' positions with respect to the issues that are relevant to the arbitral tribunal's decisions?	Yes	This can only be answered on a case-by-case basis, under the duty to give reason for the decision in the award provided in Article 39(3) of the MAL.
VII.9.a	If your answer to question VII.9 is yes, is there a specific structure that shall be followed (i.e. issue by issue basis where the parties' positions are juxtaposed immediately after each other under each issue)?	No	
VII.9.b	If your answer to question VII.9 is yes, is it permitted for the arbitral tribunal to paraphrase the arguments submitted by the parties?	Yes	
VII.9.c	If your answer to question VII.9 is yes, is the arbitral tribunal required to include a verbatim transcription of every argument submitted by the parties?	No	
VII.10	If the procedural rules are in dispute between the parties, is it required for the award to set out the parties' positions in such regard?		This can only be answered on a case-by-case basis, under the duty to give reasons for the decision in the award provided in Article 39(3) of the MAL.

VII.11	If the procedural rules are in dispute between the parties, is it required for the award to include the determination and reasoning of the arbitral tribunal in such regard?		This can only be answered on a case-by-case basis under the duty to give reasons for the in award provided in Article 39(3) of the MAL.
VII.12	If the substantive laws applicable to merits of the case are in dispute between the parties, is it required for the award to set out the parties' positions in such regard?		This can only be answered on a case-by-case basis, under the duty to give reasons for the decision in the award provided in Article 39(3) of the MAL.
VII.13	If the substantive laws applicable to merits of the case are in dispute between the parties, is it required for the award to include the reasoning and determination by the arbitral tribunal in such regard?		This can only be answered on a case-by-case basis under the duty to give reasons for the decision in the award provided in Article 39(3) of the MAL.
VII.14	Is there any tax requirement that must be met by the arbitral tribunal when writing the award?	No	Arbitrators are subject to general provisions of the law on taxation.
VII.14.a	If your answer to question <u>VII.14</u> is yes, please briefly describe (in the comments column) the relevant tax requirement.	NA	
VII.15	Is there any anti-money laundering requirement that must be met by the arbitral tribunal when writing the award?	No	Arbitrators are subject to general provisions of the law on anti-money laundering issues.
VII.15.a	If your answer to question <u>VII.15</u> is yes, please briefly describe (in the comments column) the relevant anti-money laundering requirement.	NA	
VIII. Reasoning and findings		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.

VIII.1	Is it required for the award to contain the arbitral tribunal’s reasoning?	Yes	
VIII.1.a	If your answer to question <u>VIII.1</u> is yes, is a specific extent required for such reasoning?	No	
VIII.1.b	If your answer to question <u>VIII.1.a</u> is yes, please provide a brief description (in the comments column) as to the extent of reasoning that is required.		This can only be answered on a case-by-case basis.
VIII.1.c	If your answer to question <u>VIII.1</u> is yes, is the arbitral tribunal required to make references to the factual record?		This can only be answered on a case-by-case basis, under the duty to reason the award provided in Article 39(3) of the MAL.
VIII.2	Is the arbitral tribunal required to address each of the parties’ main arguments on each issue?	Yes	This can only be answered on a case-by-case basis, under the duty to reason the award provided in Article 39(3) of the MAL.
VIII.3	Is it permitted for the award to be issued without reasons?	No	The award shall state the reasons on which the rendered decision is based, unless the parties have agreed that no reasons are to be given or the award is an award on agreed terms.
VIII.4	Is the arbitral tribunal permitted to issue an <i>ex aequo et bono</i> award?	Yes	Pursuant to Article 34 of the MAL, the parties may permit the arbitral tribunal to rule on their dispute on the grounds of equity or according to specific domestic or international usages and customs.
VIII.5	Is the <i>iura novit curia</i> principle applicable in the jurisdiction you are reporting about?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
VIII.5.a	If your answer to question <u>VIII.5</u> is yes, is it customary to apply the principle of <i>iura novit curia</i> ?	NA	

VIII.4.b	If your answer to question VIII.5 is yes, to what extent is the arbitral tribunal allowed to apply such principle?	NA	
IX. Operative part (<i>dispositif</i>)		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
IX.1	Is it required for the award to contain the arbitral tribunal’s ultimate findings and decisions?	Yes	
IX.1.a	If your answer to question IX.1 is yes, is it required for the operative part to be prefaced by specific introductory language (i.e. for the foregoing reasons, the Arbitral Tribunal renders the following decisions)?	No	
IX.1.b	If your answer to question IX.1.a is yes, please briefly specify (in the comments column) the introductory language that is required.	NA	
IX.2	In the case of final awards, is it required for the award to include a “catch-all” dispositive (i.e. all other claims are dismissed)?	No	
IX.3	Are arbitrators allowed to include in the award injunctive relief?		This is usually deemed to be included in the powers of arbitrators, but it is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
IX.4	Are arbitrators allowed to include in the award relief ordering specific performance of the relevant contract?		This is usually deemed to be included in the powers of arbitrators, but it is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.

IX.5	Are arbitrators allowed to include in the award relief ordering rectification, setting aside or cancellation of a deed or of another document?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
IX.6	Is it required for the arbitrators to include in the award a specific “wording /language” and/or any other “formula” for the award to be considered official/valid?	No	
IX.6.a	If your answer to question IX.6 is yes, please briefly indicate (in the comments column) which wording should be included.	NA	
X. Dissenting and separate opinions		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
X.1	Is it allowed for the arbitrators to write a dissenting or separate opinion?	Yes	
X.1.a	If your answer to question X.1 is yes, is it required for the dissenting or separate opinion to be delivered as an attachment to the award?	Yes	
X.1.b	If your answer to question X.1.a is no, is it required for the dissenting or separate opinion to be delivered as a separate document from the award?	NA	
X.2	Are the arbitrators required to address within their reasoning the dissenting opinion?	No	This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.

X.2.a	If your answer to question <u>X.2</u> is no, is it allowed for the arbitrators to address within the award the dissenting opinion as part of their reasoning?	Yes	This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
X.3	If an arbitrator disagrees with the majority's determination of an issue or issues but does not wish to write a dissenting opinion, is it required for the award to record the issue in question and the dissenting opinion on that issue?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
X.3.a	If your answer to question <u>X.3</u> is yes, is it required to identify which arbitrator disagreed?		This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions from Mozambican courts on this issue.
XI. Reservation of issues		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
XI.1	In case the award is not final, is it allowed for the arbitral tribunal to reserve issues for later determination?	Yes	This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions of the Mozambican courts on this issue.
XI.1.a	If your answer to question <u>XI.1</u> is yes, is it required for such issues to be clearly designated?	Yes	This is not regulated in the MAL and we are not aware of decisions of the Mozambican courts on this issue.
XII. Style and length		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
XII.1	It is required for footnotes and citations in the award to be presented in a specific style?	No	

XII.1.a	If your answer to question <u>XII.1</u> is yes, please provide a brief description (in the comments column) of such style.	NA	
XII.2	Is the arbitral tribunal permitted to indicate post-award interests?	Yes	
XII.2.a	If your answer to question <u>XII.2</u> is yes, is the arbitral tribunal required to indicate the pre-award interests separately from the post-award interests?	No	
XII.3	Are there any restrictions or requirements as to the length of the award?	No	
XII.3.a	If your answer to question <u>XII.3</u> is yes, please provide a brief description of such length.	NA	
XIII. Award of costs		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
XIII.1	In the allocation of costs, is the arbitral tribunal required to consider the reasonableness of the costs claimed?	No	This can only be answered on a case-by-case basis, under the duty to give reasons for the decision in the award, as provided in Article 39(3) of the MAL.
XIII.1.a	If your answer to question <u>XIII.1</u> is no, in the allocation of costs, is the arbitral tribunal permitted to consider the reasonableness of the costs claimed?	Yes	
XIII.2	In allocating costs, is the arbitral tribunal required to consider the conduct of the parties?	No	

XIII.2.a	If your answer to question <u>XIII.2</u> is no, in allocating costs, is the arbitral tribunal allowed to consider the conduct of the parties?	Yes	
XIII.3	In allocating costs, is the arbitral tribunal required to consider the nature and complexity of the dispute?	No	
XIII.3.a	If your answer to question <u>XIII.3</u> is no, in allocating costs, is the arbitral tribunal allowed to consider the nature and complexity of the dispute?	Yes	
XIII.4	In allocating costs, is the arbitral tribunal required to consider whether a party has succeeded in whole or in part?	No	
XIII.4.a	If your answer to question <u>XIII.4</u> is no, in allocating costs, is the arbitral tribunal allowed to consider whether a party has succeeded in whole or in part?	Yes	
XIII.5	Regarding the arbitral tribunal's costs & expenses and institutional costs (if any), is the arbitral tribunal required to fully record in the award these costs and expenses in an institutional arbitration proceeding?	No	This can only be answered on a case-by-case basis, under the duty to give reasons for the award, as provided in Article 39(3) of the MAL.
XIII.5.a	If your answer to question <u>XIII.5</u> is no, regarding the arbitral tribunal's costs and expenses and institutional costs (if any), is the arbitral tribunal allowed to fully record in the award these costs and expenses in an institutional arbitration proceeding?	Yes	
XIII.6	Regarding the arbitral tribunal's costs and expenses (if any), is the arbitral tribunal required to fully record in the award these costs and expenses in an ad-hoc arbitration proceeding?	No	

XIII.6.a	If your answer to question <u>XIII.6</u> is no, regarding the arbitral tribunal's costs and expenses (if any), is the arbitral tribunal allowed to fully record in the award these costs and expenses in an ad-hoc arbitration proceeding?	Yes	
XIII.7	Is it required for the award on costs to be reasoned?	Yes	
XIII.7.a	If your answer to question <u>XIII.7</u> is no, is it allowed for the award on costs to be reasoned?	NA	
XIII.8	Are the arbitrators required to use certain size/type of paper?	No	
XIII.8.a	If your answer to question <u>XIII.8</u> is yes, please specify (in the comments column) which size/type of paper is required.	NA	
XIII.9	Is it prohibited for the arbitrators to use different sizes/types of paper to print the award?	No	
XIV. Structure of the Award		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
XIV.1	Is it required for the award to separate its formal from its substantive aspects?	No	
XIV.1.a	If your answer to question <u>XIV.1</u> is yes, is there a specific order required (i.e. formal issues first)?	NA	

XIV.1.b	If your answer to question <u>XIV.1.a</u> is yes, please briefly indicate (in the comments column) the requested order.	NA	
XIV.2	Is there a requirement to follow a specific structure of the award?	No	
XIV.2.a	If your answer to question <u>XIV.2</u> is no, is there a common structure used in the jurisdiction that you are reporting about (i.e. introduction, recitals, reasoning and operative part)?	Yes	
XIV.2.b	If your answer to question <u>XIV.2.a</u> is yes, please briefly indicate (in the comments column) what structure is required.		There is no requirement for a specific structure of the award, as the question seems to indicate. The common structure used is the following: introduction, procedural history, reasoning (factual and legal) and, finally, the dispositive part.
XIV.3	Is it required to address jurisdiction before substance?	No	
XIV.3.a	If your answer to question <u>XIV.3</u> is no, is it customary to address jurisdiction before substance?	Yes	
XIV.4	Is it required to discuss the merits of the claim before quantum?	No	
XIV.4.a	If your answer to question <u>XIV.4</u> is no, is it customary to discuss the merits of the claim before quantum?	Yes	
XIV.5	When the resolution of specifics issues depend on the resolution of another, is it required to address the latter before any related issues (i.e. scope of an indemnity clause prior to analyze the specific indemnity that is sought)?	No	

XIV.5.a	If your answer to question <u>XIV.5</u> is no, is it customary to address such issue before resolving any related issues?	Yes	
XV. References to exhibits, authorities and witnesses declarations		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
XV.1	Is it required to identify in the award all exhibits submitted during the proceeding?	No	
XV.1.a	If your answer to question <u>XV.1</u> is yes, is there a specific format to do so?	No	
XV.1.b	If your answer to question <u>XV.1</u> is no, is it customary to identify in the award all exhibits submitted during the proceeding?	No	
XV.1.c	If your answer to question <u>XV.1</u> is no, is it allowed to identify in the award all exhibits submitted during the proceeding?	Yes	
XV.2	Is it required to identify in the award all evidence submitted during the proceeding?		This can only be answered on a case-by-case basis, under the duty to give reasons for the decision in the award provided in Article 39(3) of the MAL.
XV.2.a	If your answer to question <u>XV.2</u> is yes, is there a specific format to do so?	No	
XV.2.b	If your answer to question <u>XV.2</u> is no, is it customary to identify in the award all evidence submitted during the proceeding?	Yes	

XV.2.c	If your answer to question <u>XV.2</u> is no, is it allowed to identify in the award all evidence submitted during the proceeding?	Yes	
XV.3	Is it required to identify in the award all authorities cited during the proceeding?	No	This can only be answered on a case-by-case basis, under the duty to give reasons for the decision in the award, as provided in Article 39(3) of the MAL.
XV.3.a	If your answer to question <u>XV.3</u> is yes, is there a specific format to do so?	NA	
XV.3.b	If your answer to question <u>XV.3</u> is no, is it customary to identify in the award all authorities cited during the proceeding?	No	
XV.3.c	If your answer to question <u>XV.3</u> is no, is it allowed to identify in the award all authorities cited during the proceeding?	Yes	
XV.4	Is it required for references to the parties' submissions to contain pinpoint citations (i.e. specific paragraph numbers)?	No	
XV.4.a	If your answer to question <u>XV.4</u> is no, is it customary for references to the parties' submissions to contain pinpoint citations (i.e. specific paragraph numbers)?	Yes	
XV.5	Is it required to make direct quotations of a witness' declaration on a particular issue?	No	
XV.5.a	If your answer to question <u>XV.5</u> is no, is it allowed to summarize the essence of a witness' declaration on a particular issue?	Yes	

XV.5.b	If your answer to question <u>XV.5.a</u> is yes, is it a custom to summarize the essence of a witness' declaration on a particular issue?	Yes	
XV.6	Is it permitted to cite in the award judicial precedents that were not cited by the parties?		This can only be answered on a case-by-case basis, under the duty to abide by the due process principle and the obligation to give reasons for the decision rendered.
XV.6.a	If your answer to question <u>XV.6</u> is yes, is it customary to cite in the award such judicial precedents?	NA	
XV.7	Is it permitted to cite in the award judicial precedents that were cited by the parties?	Yes	
XV.7.a	If your answer to question <u>XV.7</u> is yes, is it customary to cite in the award judicial precedents?	Yes	
XV.8	Is it permitted to cite in the award legal authors and doctrine?	Yes	
XV.8.a	If your answer to question <u>XV.8</u> is yes, is it customary to cite in the award such legal authors and doctrine?	Yes	
XV.8.b	If your answer to question <u>XV.8</u> is yes, is it permitted to cite legal authors and doctrine that were not cited by the parties?		This can only be answered on a case-by-case basis, under the duty to abide by the due process principle and the obligation to give reasons for the decision rendered.
XVI. Use of annexes and diagrams		(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.

XVI.1	Are annexes to the award permitted?	Yes	There are no particular restrictions in this respect.
XVI.1.a	If you answer to question <u>XVI.1</u> is yes, is it customary?	NA	
XVI.2	Is it permitted for the award (interim, partial and/or final) to include tools used by the arbitral tribunal during the deliberation process (tables, diagrams, flow charts, etc)?	Yes	
XVI.2.a	If your answer to question <u>XVI.2</u> is yes, is it customary to use such tools in the award?	Yes	
XIV.2.b	If your answer to question <u>XVI.2</u> is yes, is it permitted for such tools to be produced by the arbitral tribunal, in other words, to use items that are not on the record?	Yes	As long as those tools are only demonstrative of facts and evidence that is on the record and the due process principle is complied with.
XVII.	Miscellaneous	(Yes/ No /NA)	Additional comments, if any.
XVII.1	Are there any other local requirements for the validity on an award?	No	
XVII.1. a	If you answer to question <u>XVII.1</u> is yes, please briefly indicate (in the comments column) which requirements are needed	NA	