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Mozambique LNG assessment of the conditions for ending the Force Majeure

This document describes the conditions that led to the decision made in November 2025 by Mozambique LNG consortium to lift the Force Majeure that was declared in 2021 and to resume project activities.

The Mozambique LNG project was launched in 2019. It involves the development of the offshore Golfinho/Atum gas field in the Area 1 concession in northern Mozambique and the construction of an onshore liquefaction plant with a capacity of 13 MTPA in the Afungi Peninsula in Cabo Delgado province. TotalEnergies joined the project in 2019 through its subsidiary TotalEnergies EP Mozambique Area 1 (TEPMA1).

The Project is carried out by a consortium comprising TEPMA1, Mitsui, Oil India, ONGC Videsh, Bharat Petroleum, PTTEP and the national company ENH.

In March 2021, terrorist attacks in northern Cabo Delgado seriously degraded security conditions in the Project area. As a result, Mozambique LNG declared Force Majeure in April 2021 and suspended its activities.

Throughout the Force Majeure period, Mozambique LNG demonstrated its solidarity with the people of Mozambique and continued to invest significantly in socio-economic development programs to support local communities in Cabo Delgado province. These actions reflected the Project's conviction that socio-economic development can contribute to stability and resilience over the long term, alongside security measures led by the State.

In November 2025, the Mozambique LNG consortium decided to lift the Force Majeure declared in 2021 and resume project activities. In January 2026, the full restart of Mozambique LNG project activities was announced. This announcement followed the Government's confirmation of the security measures that had been implemented by the State to address security in the region including the long-term participation of Rwandan Defense Forces under a Government-to-Government bilateral framework. The restart of the project was also based on a secure operating mode and risk mitigations measures as set out in this document.

1. Country Context and Background to the Force Majeure Situation

The Mozambique LNG Project represents a USD 20 billion investment and is expected to contribute significantly to the economic growth of Mozambique in the coming years.

The resumption of the Mozambique LNG project is widely seen as critical for the State to restoring investor confidence, boosting exports, and easing fiscal pressures. This outlook is reinforced by ENI's approval of a second floating LNG platform and ExxonMobil's planned launch of Area 4's onshore LNG construction.

Mozambique's near-term outlook remains closely tied to gas development in Cabo Delgado, a historically fragile province marked by recurrent instability. Since the 2000s, radicalization intensified amid economic vulnerability, culminating in violent incidents starting from 2017, such as the attacks on Mocímboa da Praia in 2017 and 2020 and in Palma in 2020–2021. These events led to the declaration of Force Majeure on the Mozambique LNG project in April 2021.

The decision of the Project to declare Force Majeure was due to the Concessionaire's¹ inability to carry out its obligations under the Host Government Contract² due to the severe deterioration of the security situation.

The Force Majeure notice set out several issues, within the responsibility of the Government of Mozambique, that required to be addressed prior to the resolution of the Force Majeure.

¹ Concessionaire: Partners in the Mozambique LNG Project

² EPCC: Exploration and Production Concession Contract is a legal agreement between the Government of Mozambique and a concessionaire governing the terms under which petroleum exploration and production activities are carried out

Based on information available to the Project, by end 2025 these conditions had been sufficiently fulfilled to support resolution of Force Majeure and restart under the restricted operating mode described in this document (see appendix I).

2. Evolution of the Security Situation Since March 2021

In July 2021, the State of Mozambique officially recognized the existence of the terrorist threat in Cabo Delgado and called for help from the international community. In July and August 2021, Mozambique mobilized support from Rwanda and from the Southern African Development Community to address this threat. As a result of these deployments, the Government gradually regained control of the territory of Cabo Delgado.

Mozambique has benefitted from constant international support through military training missions from the European Union (successively EUTM and EUMAM³ missions, extended until 30 June 2026), the United States (in 2023 and 2024) and Rwanda (contingent of 525 soldiers trained in April 2025 and continuing with the creation of a training centre in Nacala).

Throughout 2022, 2023 and 2024, the security situation in Cabo Delgado gradually improved, first in the main towns and critical roads, and then in more remote areas.

Since August 2021, sustained pressure on terrorists and territorial control have restricted their movement and reduced their operational space. Today, terrorists are mainly located in a single main base area (Catupa), relying on smaller teams to conduct their activities outside this base. Although civilian traffic continues to use the road between Pemba and Palma, the risk of security incidents on or near the main N380 road (from Pemba to Mocimboa Da Praia) close to Catupa Forest continues to prevent complete freedom of movement in this area. The security situation still needs to be monitored on some road sections to enable full freedom of movement.

On 27 August 2025, a Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) was signed in Kigali between Mozambique and Rwanda, under the auspices of the two heads of state. This agreement provides a framework for the longer-term deployment of the Rwandan soldiers and their engagement in Cabo Delgado Province. This longer-term deployment was also confirmed by the President of the Republic Daniel Francisco Chapo on 2 October 2025 during a public formal address as a key element of the return to sustainable security in the Cabo Delgado province.

2.1 Focus on the Palma and Mocimboa da Praia Districts

The Palma District, where the Afungi peninsula is located, has been largely spared from terrorist violence since 2022, although there were some isolated incidents in 2025 and 2026.

Concerning Mocimboa da Praia, 3 incidents occurred in September and October 2025 where terrorists were active in the outskirts of the Mocimboa da Praia town resulting in the death of 8 civilians.

³ European Union Training Mission and European Union Military Assistance Mission

The terrorists continue to favour the targeting of isolated, rural villages that enable resupply opportunities. They occasionally directly confront small groups of HGSE⁴, or their base locations to largely drive weapons resupply.

3. Security Operating Mode

3.1 LNG site

Site Description: The Mozambique LNG Project's onshore site is located on the Afungi Peninsula in northern Mozambique, approximately 10 kilometres from the city of Palma by road and 3 kilometres by sea. The site's geophysical characteristics - flat terrain, sparse vegetation, and limited access points from both land and sea - make it particularly well suited for the development of large-scale industrial infrastructure.

Ownership and Management: The land for the project is managed by Rovuma Basin LNG Land, Lda (RBLL), a Mozambican company. RBLL's ownership structure includes three key partners: TEPMA1; Mozambique Rovuma Venture S.p.A. (MRV), operator for the adjacent Area 4 project; and Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos (ENH), Mozambique's national oil and gas company, which holds the land use right ('Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra', or DUAT). The DUAT grants legal authority to use and develop the 6,400-hectare site, which features a clearly defined and controlled access perimeter.

Facilities Overview: Within this land, the Mozambique LNG Project is constructing extensive facilities, including a liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant, accommodation camps capable of housing up to 15,000 people, an industrial port to support the supply of materials and equipment as well as LNG exports, and an airstrip that is currently 1,600 meters in length. These infrastructure elements are designed to support the full lifecycle of LNG production and export operations.

Security Measures: The entire LNG site is supported by a security system, which includes perimeter controls, a double high- security fence, access controls, and surveillance by both land and sea intended to reduce risks to people and assets. The security arrangements are subject to regular review and audits by relevant entities to assess implementation and compliance.

3.2 Containment Mode

To restart the project, the Afungi LNG site will operate in a secure mode ("Containment Mode"). This refers to the operating principle that no staff from Mozambique LNG Project, its contractors or subcontractors, may go outside of the fenced perimeter of the LNG site.

All logistics will be made by sea and by air for transportation of materials, equipment and personnel. All batching plants and camps have been relocated within the fenced LNG site perimeter.

⁴ HGSE: Host Government Security Forces (HGSE) refers specifically to the Mozambican state's official armed and security institutions that are responsible for defending national sovereignty and maintaining internal security.

Contracts with local suppliers for goods will be done through the creation of marketplaces to enable broader access to locally produced goods without compromising the rigorous control of movement of Project personnel.

All contractors and subcontractors must commit to complying with the Containment Mode. All individuals entering the site must also comply with the containment rules.

Personnel may go beyond the perimeter of the LNG site for a limited number of reasons, for example for:

- security personnel, for external security assessment;
- socio-economic development personnel, for the implementation of the socio-economic program;
- environmental personnel, for the fulfilment of the Project's environmental obligations.

Such missions are strictly controlled through dedicated Journey Management Permits, protected by dedicated escorts and tracked by intelligent vehicle management systems (IVMS).

3.3 Quitunda and Afungi Based Workers

The Project has committed to local content objectives and seeks wherever possible to provide employment opportunities to people living in the vicinity of the LNG site. This is particularly important for the Quitunda community, which is located less than 1km from the DUAT and whose inhabitants were relocated as a result of the Project.

Specific commitments have been made to provide this community with job opportunities. All inhabitants of the Quitunda village have been registered by the Mozambique LNG Project through a dedicated census which allows the identification of candidates for the Project workforce.

Quitunda village benefits from the strong presence of public security forces (Mozambican Police, Community Police and Rwandan police in the area, with one of the main security bases located less than 2km from the Quitunda village. There are also regular patrols by the security forces in the village and there is a permanent police station having access 24/7 to these security forces.

As an exception to the Containment Mode, community workers from Quitunda village can work during the day within the LNG site returning to their home at night. Such workers are transported to the LNG site by bus. The catchment area for workers bused into the LNG site has also been expanded to include other areas of the Afungi Peninsula.

3.4 Security Infrastructure and Dedicated Organization

The LNG site benefits from a robust security system based on a combination of advanced physical and technological components.

A security department based in Afungi is responsible for planning, management and operational supervision of all the site's security systems. It supervises the security of Mozambique LNG personnel, and the respect by contractors and subcontractors of security rules.

3.5 The Protection Force (PF)

Security in the project area falls within the sovereign prerogatives of the Mozambican State.

A memorandum of understanding signed in March 2019 between Mozambique LNG, Rovuma LNG, and the Mozambican authorities governed logistical support to a joint police-military unit (JTF), together with strict human rights commitments, including training of more than 5,000 personnel on the Voluntary Principles of Security and Human Rights standards. This memorandum of understanding was terminated and replaced by a new agreement in October 2023 between Mozambique LNG, Rovuma LNG, and the Mozambican authorities on the restoration of public services in Cabo Delgado.

A dedicated Protection Force (PF) was established by the Minister of Defense and the Minister of Interior of Mozambique for the protection of the Mozambique LNG and Rovuma LNG projects. It is composed of members of the Mozambican security forces and members of the Rwandan Security Forces reporting to the Minister of Defense of Mozambique.

The Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of the Interior of Mozambique have committed that the PF shall apply Voluntary Principles of Security and Human Rights standards. The PF mission is of a defensive nature to protect the area surrounding the LNG site. The Project supports training, engagement and grievance follow-up consistent with the VPSHR, within its appropriate leverage and role.

3.6 Evacuation plan

An LNG Site evacuation plan can be triggered immediately as necessary.

Air evacuation capacities: The Afungi airport is located inside the secured LNG Site and is fully operational, the 1,600-metre internal runway allows for the take-off and landing of aircraft for evacuation, according to established priorities.

Sea evacuation capacities: The port facilities in Afungi allow the transfer of people using ferry type vessels.

4. Human Rights

From a human rights perspective, the Project's efforts during the Force Majeure period were focused mainly on providing humanitarian assistance to local community members; training the armed forces on the VPSHR and engaging with government institutions to investigate incidents or grievances.

During the Force Majeure period, the Project also worked to update its human rights risk assessments including through the following:

- **Independent assessment on the socioeconomic, humanitarian and human rights situation in the Palma-Afungi-Mocimboa area (Cabo Delgado):** In early 2023, Jean-Christophe Rufin, an international expert on humanitarian action, was mandated to evaluate the humanitarian, socio-economic and human rights situation in the Project area to assist the Mozambique LNG partners in deciding if the conditions are met for resuming the Project. The Project has been active in implementing the resulting action plan which relates to security, resettlement, and socio-economic development support. In 2024, Jean-Christophe Rufin led a follow-up mission which concluded that the recommendations were being implemented.
- **Updated Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD) by LKL Consulting:** in 2022, LKL, an international firm specialized in human rights in the extractive sector, was requested by Mozambique LNG to update the initial human right due diligence conducted in 2020. The updated HRDD focused on security, resettlement, labor, and gender equality. LKL interviewed 94 community members, 17 civil society organization representatives, 21 implementing partners and consultants, and 18 national human rights and judicial institution's representatives. The updated HRDD allowed the Project to re-define and update its HRDD Action Plan.

Voluntary Principles of Security and Human Rights (VPSHR): In light of the complex security situation in Cabo Delgado, the Project has reinforced its commitment to the VPSHR and its promotion with the Protection Forces. A Project VPSHR Coordinator has been nominated. This Coordinator supports ongoing training and engagement with the Protection Forces and follows-up on security-related grievances or incidents that are reported by stakeholders. The Project has used its leverage to influence the Government of Mozambique on its implementation of the VPSHR and participates in the work of a VPSHR Working Group in Cabo Delgado, which helps to increase awareness and exercise leverage for implementation of the VPSHR with public security forces and other relevant stakeholders. The VPSHR Working Group has a strong civil society focus. At the end of 2025, certain articles were published in the international press regarding severe abuses that were alleged to have been carried out by Mozambican soldiers in 2021.

Mozambique LNG stated that it had no knowledge of those alleged events and that, before the publication of these allegations, it had never received any information indicating that such events took place, despite maintaining a close communication with the local communities.

Based on a review of documents and information available at the time of the alleged facts, Mozambique LNG has not identified any information nor evidence that would corroborate the allegations of severe abuses. In March 2025, the Attorney General of Mozambique publicly confirmed the opening of a criminal investigation into these allegations of abuses. At the request of TotalEnergies, the Mozambican Commission on Human rights (CNDH) also announced in March 2025 that it would carry out its own assessment of all relevant information to ensure that the facts are duly ascertained and that the rights of the parties involved are fully respected.

According to the press release published March 13th, 2026: “After analyzing the information collected, the CNDH informs that, up to this moment, no evidence has been found that confirm allegations of torture or summary executions within the perimeter of the Mozambique LNG Project».

5. **Socio-Economic Performance**

During the period following April 2021, there was initially virtually no international or national organizations able to provide additional support to local communities. The implementation by Mozambique LNG of an enhanced socio-economic programme during this period contributed strongly to maintaining and then restoring stability in the area, while allowing the Project to develop close relations with the local communities. The following are examples of initiatives taken during the Force Majeure period:

- **Projects’ Social Performance Management System:** The Project continues to implement its comprehensive Societal Performance Management System (SPMS) that includes strategy, policies, procedures, and a framework for assurance. This system ensures proactive management of risks, impacts, and stakeholder engagement through various Social Management Plans (SMPs).
- **Vulnerable People Program:** The Vulnerable People Program (VPP) started in 2018. After the 2021 Palma terrorist attack, the program was adapted to provide humanitarian support to the most vulnerable and aid in the return of internally displaced persons (IDPs). In 2024, the Project actively engaged the Government to start enrolling neighboring communities’ vulnerable people into the vulnerable national social security system. In April 2025, the VPP resumed support for 643 resettled households in Quitunda village.
- **Resettlement** A Resettlement Plan was approved in 2017 to manage the relocation and economic displacement of people having an interest in the DUAT and in the fishing zone impacted by the Project.

During the Force Majeure period, the Project understood the importance of continuing resettlement activities despite the difficult security conditions. All 643 physically affected households received compensation for land, crops, fruit trees, assets, disturbance and were resettled in new homes in Quitunda, with the last families relocated in May 2024. The new houses are three-bedroom homes built to high standards, representing a material improvement in living conditions and an important asset for future generations.

- **Livelihood Programme for Project-Affected Persons** This programme for persons impacted by onshore activities also continued through the Force Majeure period and consists of:

- Agriculture-based activities either on Government allocated subsistence lands or people's own lands, focusing on improving agricultural production, through training and technical assistance, and introducing improved post-harvest management technology
 - Diversification away from agricultural activities, focusing on skills, employability, and small businesses.
- **Mozambique LNG Foundation:** Established at the end of 2023, the Mozambique LNG Foundation expands socio-economic engagement across the province of Cabo Delgado. The Foundation aims to contribute to long-term development within two main pillars: human capital development and economic diversification. Mozambique LNG partners have committed a total of USD 200 million to the Foundation. Its programs focus on early childhood development, education, energy access, and development of local economic activities. They aim to contribute to reduce malnutrition and child mortality, keep children in well-equipped and safe schools (especially girls), engage and qualify youth, improve access to sustainable energy, support job-creating businesses, and enhance household and community incomes.

Appendix I - Assessment of criteria considered prior to the resolution of Force Majeure and decision to restart

The following criteria were considered by Mozambique LNG in the decision to resolve Force Majeure and restart the Project under Containment Mode.

A) assessment of the security environment in Cabo Delgado

Across Cabo Delgado Province, Rwandan Security Forces now operate in support of HGSCF. Whilst the terrorists continue to conduct attacks, throughout 2025 the majority are conducted against isolated villagers or isolated HGSCF outposts. Most incidents occur close to the Catupa forest, located ~100km from the Project site.

B) Assessment of access arrangements to the Project' sites in the Afungi peninsula by sea and air as well as road access as required

Access to the Project site for personnel is undertaken primarily by air and the airport with the Project site is operational. Port facilities are designed to allow Project logistics to be performed by sea, and the main berthing facilities are operational. The Project execution plan is designed to avoid reliance on road access to reach the LNG Site.

C) Secure military outposts and villages in the vicinity of the Project site continuously manned by government personnel

There are now Mozambican Protection Forces located at strategic locations around the LNG Site and its neighboring communities. Rwandan and Mozambican Forces are also based in Palma and in Mocimboa da Praia and along the road between the two cities.

Mozambican, Rwandan and Tanzanian forces have been deployed along the border with Tanzania from Palma to Nangade. Since deployment of this security network the population has returned to the cities and communities.

D) Security of the maritime areas encompassed in the LNG Plant

Within Palma Bay, high-speed boats are operated by armed Protection Forces. These operate 24/7.

E) Re-establishment of activities of any agency or instrumentality of the government or from a political subdivision thereof required to give any approvals, licenses, permits, authorizations, consents or releases or any assistance, advice or guidance relating to the above, such activities to be given or granted expeditiously and without undue delay

Public services have fully returned in Palma district, schools reopened and government administration, notary public, tax authorities, maritime authorities, health services and justice entities are now all functional.

F) Assurances provided by the Government of Mozambique guarding the protection framework applicable to the concessionaire, its employees and property

His Excellency President Daniel Francisco Chapo delivered a public address in Maputo on 2 October 2025 publicly giving security assurances: *"Our government, in collaboration with the Concessionaires, has been taking measures to address security challenges. To this end, last August, we signed the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) between Mozambique and Rwanda, an international instrument that confirms the continued presence of Rwandan forces in Cabo Delgado, at least during the construction period of the Mozambique LNG and Rovuma LNG projects, and the capacity building of Mozambican forces, with support from Rwandan forces and others, including forces from other nations. The ultimate goal is to equip our forces to independently maintain security. Therefore, we affirm that the conditions are now in place for the lifting of the Force Majeure"*.

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