

AI for Good



Strategies to Enable Innovative AI Solutions

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INTIC – The ICT Regulator

INTIC KEY RESPONSIBILITIES

INTIC
Instituto Nacional de Tecnologias de Informação e Comunicação

ICT Regulator autority



- Decreto n.º 9/2011 - INTIC Struture Update
- Decreto no 90/2020 – INTIC structure
- Lei nº 3/2017 - Electronic Transactions



To ensure the implementation of the Electronic Transactions Act



Development of the legal framework for personal data protection and cyber security and IA



development of the legal framework to promote e-commerce development of the legal framework to promote e-commerce and related activities



To support law enforcement in the field of ICTs



to promote the development of policies, strategies and a legal framework that enable digital transformation

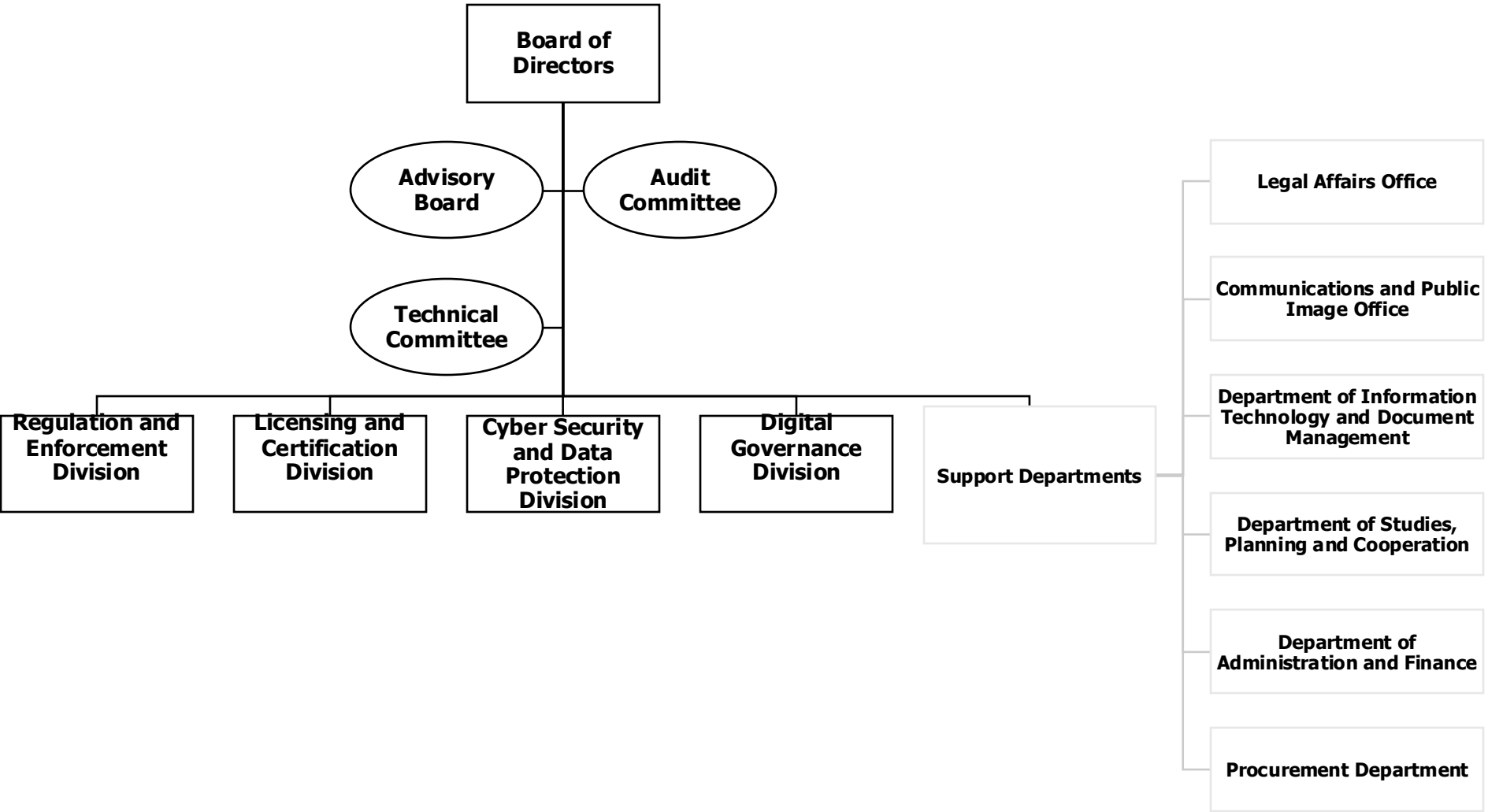


To carry out ICT research for the development of the Information Society in Mozambique & ICT Industry in general

To ensure the establishment and operation of Mozambique's Digital Certification System

Manage the .mz domain

THE INTIC STRUCTURE



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Background and The Context

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The Context

The widespread adoption of Artificial Intelligence creates significant opportunities for digital transformation, innovation and development, but also raises challenges related to the **protection of fundamental rights, security, transparency, accountability, inclusion and trust.**

In this context, AI governance must go beyond the definition of principles, creating mechanisms that allow us to **experiment, assess risks, produce evidence, learn and improve regulation.** AI Regulatory Sandboxes can provide controlled environments for experimentation, bringing together regulators, companies, universities, civil society and citizens.

TECHNOLOGY
PEOPLE
TRUST
DEVELOPMENT



MOZAMBIQUE
CONNECTED TO AN
INCLUSIVE FUTURE

OUR LEGAL ROAD MAP

Legal and Regulatory Framework for ICT in Mozambique

Electronic Transactions Law (ETL) – Law No. 3/17, of 9 January

The Law establishes the principles, general rules and legal regime for electronic transactions in general, electronic commerce and electronic government in particular, aiming to guarantee the protection of citizens' rights, technologies and information and communication infrastructure.

Decree No. 67/2017, of 1 December
Approves the Framework for Government Interoperability.

Resolution No. 4/5/2019, of 20 June
Ratifies the Convention on Cybersecurity and Personal Data Protection of the African Union.

Resolution No. 51/2017, of 21 June
Approves the Information Society Policy.

Resolution No. 59/2019, of 16 October
Approves the Strategic Plan for the Information Society.

Decree No. 82/2020, of 10 September
Approves the Regulation on the Use of the .mz Domain.

Resolution No. 69/2021, of 31 December
Approves the National Cybersecurity and Information Security Strategy.

Decree No. 42/2024, of 8 August
Approves the Regulation on the Scientific Research Repository.

Decree No. 59/2023, of 27 July
Approves the Regulation of the Electronic Registration of Domain Names and Licensing of Electronic Certification and Platform Service Providers.

Resolution No. 3/2024, of 23 July
Approves the National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy.

Electronic Transactions Law – Law No. 3/17, of 9 January
Establishes the legal regime for electronic transactions.

Cybersecurity and Cybercrime Laws
Cybersecurity Law – Law No. 13/2026, of 1 July; Cybercrime Law – Law No. 14/2026, of 1 July.

Personal Data Protection Law
Proposed Law on Personal Data Protection – proposal under consideration.

Data Centre Regulation – Decree No. 71/2025, of 31 December
Establishes the applicable legal regime for the creation, operation and management of data centres, defining requirements for licensing, safety, efficiency and resilience.

Cloud Computing Regulation – Decree No. 72/2025, of 31 December
Establishes the legal regime applicable to the provision of cloud computing services, including requirements for security, privacy, availability, continuity and compliance.

OUR LEGAL ROAD MAP - Chronological Overview

2004

Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique

Approved on 16 November 2004.

Revisions: Law No. 1/2018 and Law No. 11/2023.

2017

Law No. 3/2017, of 9 January

Electronic Transactions Law.

Decree No. 67/2017, of December

Interoperability Regulation.

2018

Resolution No. 17/2018, of 21 June

Information Society Policy.

2019

Law No. 21/2019, of 11 November

Law on Legal and Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters.

Law No. 24/2019, of 24 December

Law Revising the Penal Code.

Decree No. 59/2019, of 3 July

Digital Certification Regulation.

2020

Decree No. 82/2020, of 10 September

.MZ Domain Regulation.

2021

Resolution No. 69/2021, of 31 December

National Cybersecurity Policy and its Implementation Strategy.

2023

Decree No. 59/2023, of 27 October

Regulation on the Registration and Licensing of Electronic Service Intermediaries and Digital Platform Operators.

Amended by Decree No. 44/2025, of 28 November.

2024

Law No. 8/2024, of 7 June

Legal framework for the electronic processing of judicial proceedings.

2025

Decree No. 44/2025, of 28 November

Amendment to Decree No. 59/2023.

Decree No. 71/2025, of 31 December

Regulation on the Construction and Operation of Data Centres.

Decree No. 72/2025, of 31 December

Cloud Computing Regulation.

2026

Decree No. 14/2026, of 17 April

Establishes the National Artificial Intelligence Commission.

Law No. 13/2026, of 1 July

Cybersecurity Law.

Law No. 14/2026, of 1 July

Cybercrime Law.

PROPOSAL

Proposed Personal Data Protection Law (2026).

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Strategies to Enable Innovative AI Solutions

From Principles to Institutional Building

We are building the foundations for a responsible AI

Mozambique is developing an integrated set of instruments:

- Personal Data Protection Law
- National Digital Transformation Strategy
- National Artificial Intelligence Strategy
- National Data Governance Policy and Strategy
- National Cybersecurity Strategy
- National Digital Inclusion Strategy
- Regulation of the E-Government Interoperability Framework



This set of instruments enables the treatment of AI not as an isolated technology, but as part of a **national digital governance ecosystem.**

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Digital Transformation as a National Agenda

Digital Transformation Strategy



IA Strategy



Data Governance Polcy & Strategy



e-Gov Interoperability Framework



Cybersecurity Strategy (2026–2031)



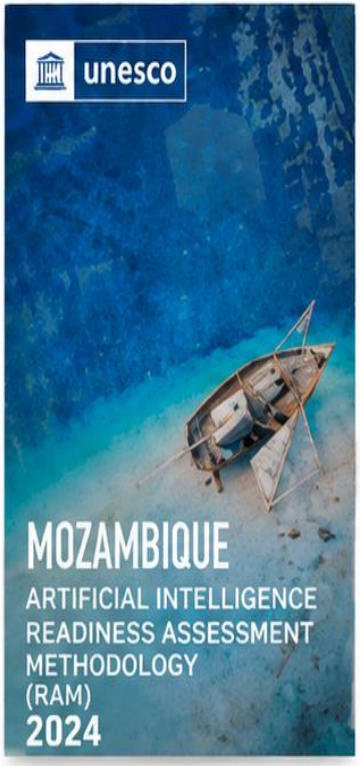
Digital Inclusion Strategy



Telecom Strategy/Broadband

Alignment with gloabal pratices

Recommendations of the Readiness Assessment Methodology (RAM) Report for Mozambique on UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence



Dimension	Recommendation	Timeline	Priority
Regulatory Framework	Promote the regulation set out in the Data Protection Law	2024–2026	High
	Adopt the AI regulatory framework	2025–2026	High
	Promote the integration of ethical principles into the AI curriculum	2025–2026	Medium
	Establish a governance structure to oversee the implementation of IA	2024–2026	Medium
Stakeholder Engagement	Create an AI Data Protection Working Group	2025	Medium
	Improve multi-stakeholder dialogue and discussion on AI	2026–2027	High
	Develop training programmes on AI	2024–2026	Medium
Research and Capacity Development	Assess the level of AI skills and training needs	2024–2027	High
	Promote the training of competencies in AI	2024–2027	Medium
	Analyse the impact of AI on the labour market and future skills	2025–2027	Medium
	Adopt specific measures to ensure digital accessibility for people with disabilities	2026–2027	Medium

UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of AI was adopted in 2021 and is the **first global normative** instrument on AI, aimed at guiding the development of AI in a human-centred, ethical, inclusive and sustainable manner.

Mozambique was selected by UNESCO as one of the pilot countries for the implementation of the **Readiness Assessment Methodology (RAM)** on Artificial Intelligence approved by UNESCO in 2021.

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IA Strategy Aligned with gloabal pratices

Public consultation and engagement: together for a more inclusive AI Strategy

The development of the Proposal for the National Artificial Intelligence Strategy of Mozambique has followed a broad **public consultation and engagement process**, involving direct consultation and contributions from international organisations, research centres, regulators, academia, the private sector and civil society.

DIALOGUE
KNOWLEDGE
PARTNERSHIPS
FOR AI IN THE
SERVICE OF
PEOPLE



Main contributing entities:

IRCAI under UNESCO	ITU	UNECA	CETIC.BR	Among others
Technical support and sharing of international experiences on the ethical and responsible use of AI.	Support for the Sandboxes initiative for AI Regulators and capacity building in AI governance.	Contributions on policies, evidence and inclusive development in Africa.	Sharing of experiences in regulation, innovation and digital inclusion.	Contributions from regulators, academia, private sector and civil society.

Our appreciation

Mozambique expresses its sincere appreciation to all stakeholders and partners for their valuable contributions, knowledge and practical experiences, which have been an essential part of the development of the Proposal for the National Artificial Intelligence Strategy of Mozambique, with special recognition for the **Regulatory Sandboxes initiative.**

A strategy built with people, for people.

The public consultation and engagement process strengthens the legitimacy, relevance and inclusiveness of the Proposal for the National Artificial Intelligence Strategy of Mozambique.

PEOPLE
IDEAS
PARTNERSHIPS
SOLUTIONS

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IA Strategy: Vision, Mission & Value

VISION — Where we want to be

To build a **robust, ethical and innovative national AI ecosystem**, positioning Mozambique as a **digitally resilient, competitive and prepared** country for the global knowledge economy.

MISSION – How we will get there

To promote the **responsible development, adoption and governance** of AI, guiding it towards:

- Economic growth
- Modernization of the State
- National AI ecosystem
- Social inclusion
- Quality of life

VALUES — What guides the transformation

- Human-Centred Development
- Technological and Data Sovereignty
- Inclusion and Equity
- Public Trust
- Justice and Human Dignity
- Responsible Innovation
- Multi-Stakeholder Cooperation
- Sustainability

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IA Strategy: Principles

1. ETHICS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

People-centred AI, respecting rights, freedoms and human dignity.

2. TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Transparent and explainable AI, with responsibility and accountability.

3. SECURITY AND TECHNOLOGICAL ROBUSTNESS

Safe, reliable and robust AI, protecting people, data and critical systems.

4. CYBERSECURITY, RESILIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Protection against cyber threats, system resilience and promotion of environmental sustainability.

5. DATA SOVEREIGNTY AND NATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

Data sovereignty, responsible governance and sustainable use of AI for the country's well-being.

6. INCLUSION AND DIGITAL ACCESSIBILITY

Inclusive and accessible AI, reducing inequalities and promoting full participation for all.

7. RISK-BASED APPROACH

Managing AI risks throughout the life cycle, with mitigation and continuous monitoring.

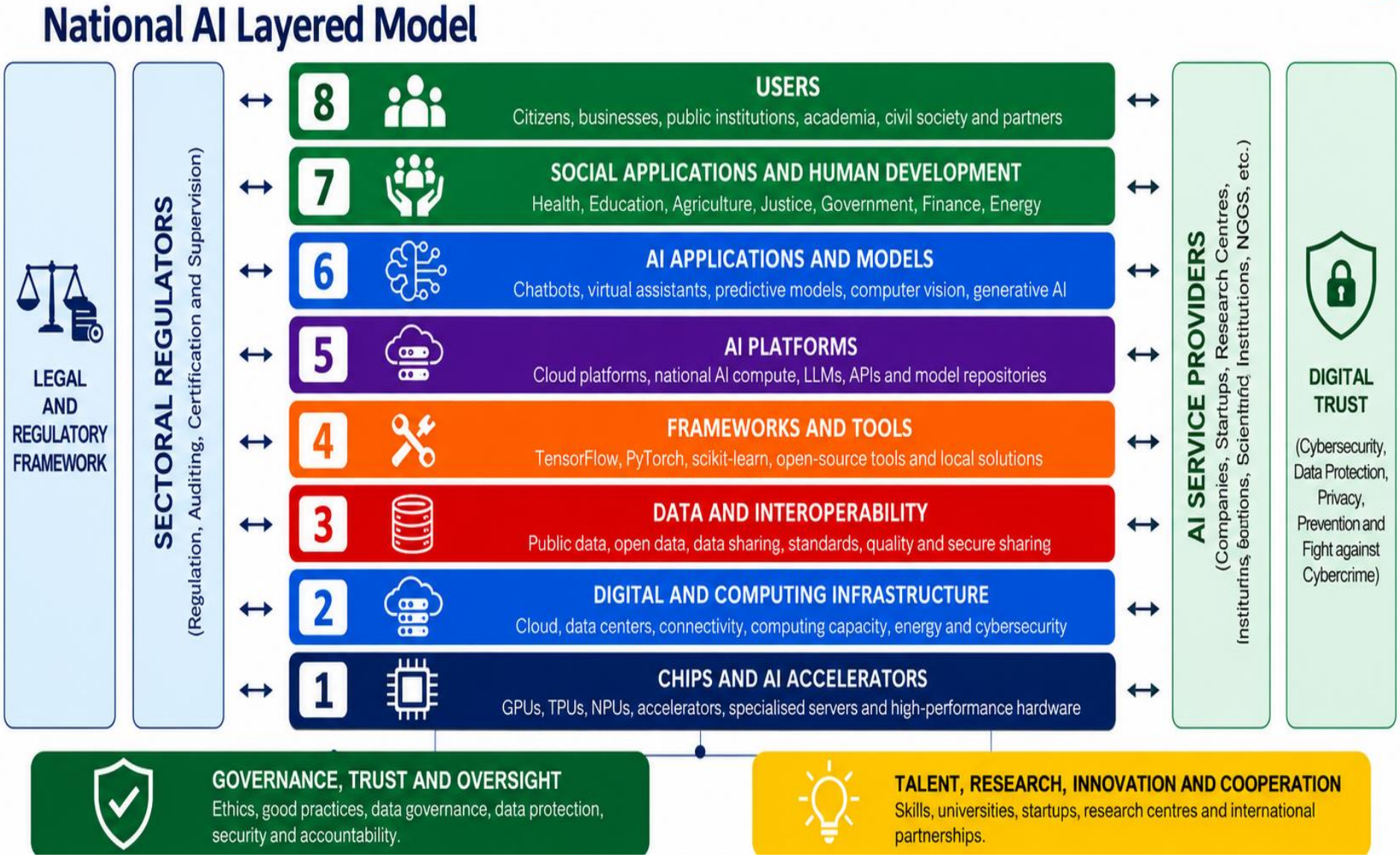


AI AT THE SERVICE OF MOZAMBIQUE

Innovation with Ethics, Inclusion, Sovereignty and Social Impact

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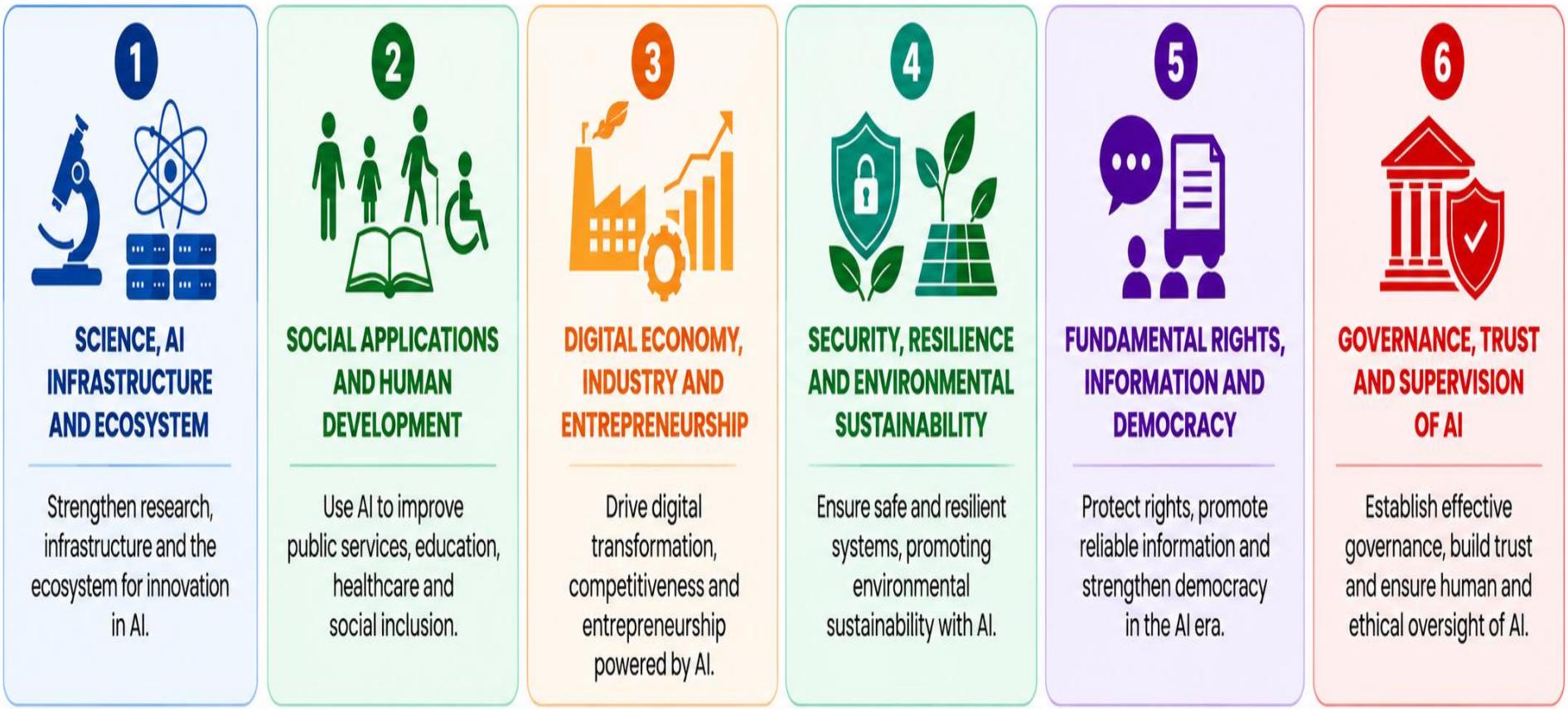
IA Strategy: Layered Model



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IA Strategy: Pilares

PILLARS OF THE NATIONAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE STRATEGY

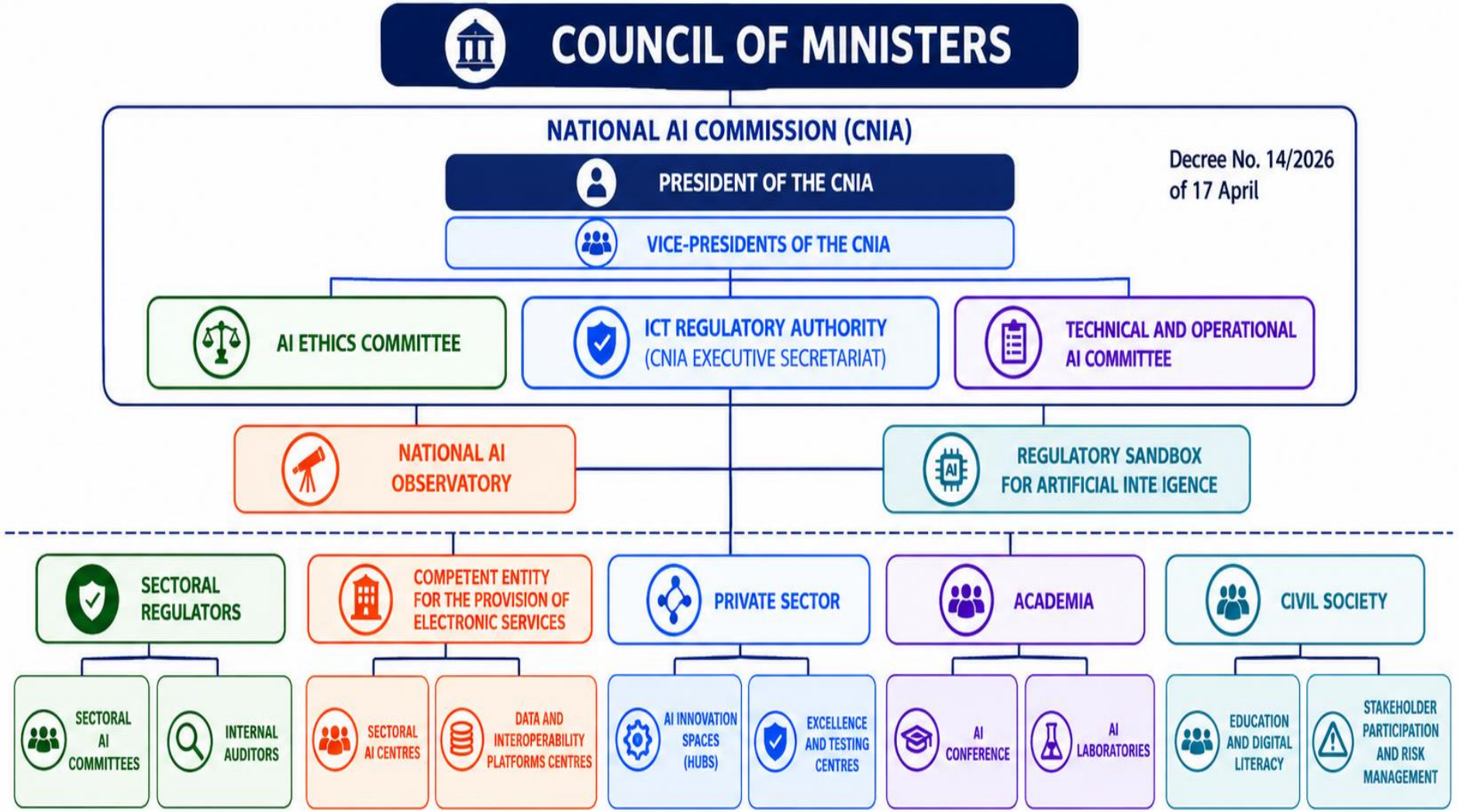


ETHICS • INCLUSION • SECURITY • SOVEREIGNTY • INNOVATION • COLLABORATION • SOCIAL IMPACT | A DIGITAL AND INCLUSIVE MOZAMBIQUE

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IA Strategy: Governance

National AI Governance Model



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Regulator SandBox (1)

WHAT IS A REGULATORY SANDBOX?

A safe space to experiment, learn and regulate better



- → Controlled environment
- → Supervised experimentation
- → Regulator–innovator participation
- → Defined limits and safeguards
- → Evidence generation
- → Risk assessment
- → Regulatory learning
- → Policy improvement

It is not the absence of regulation.

It is regulation based on experimentation and evidence.

Mozambique was selected bythe ITU as a pilot country to benefit from the **ITU AI for Good Sandbox** initiative dedicated to Artificial Intelligence.

The ANPD Brazil defines a regulatory sandbox as a collaborative experimental environment between the regulator, regulated entity and other interested parties, using a controlled and supervised methodology. (Services and Information Portal – Brazil)

Regulator SandBox (2)

WHY A SANDBOX FOR AI?

AI presents challenges that require regulatory learning



Before implementation

- How does the system work?
- What data does it use?
- What risks does it present?
- Can it cause discrimination?
- Are the decisions explainable?
- Who is responsible?

During testing

- Monitoring
- Impact assessment
- Security testing
- Transparency
- Human oversight
- Data protection

After

- Evidence
- Adjustments
- Recommendations
- Regulation
- Responsible scaling

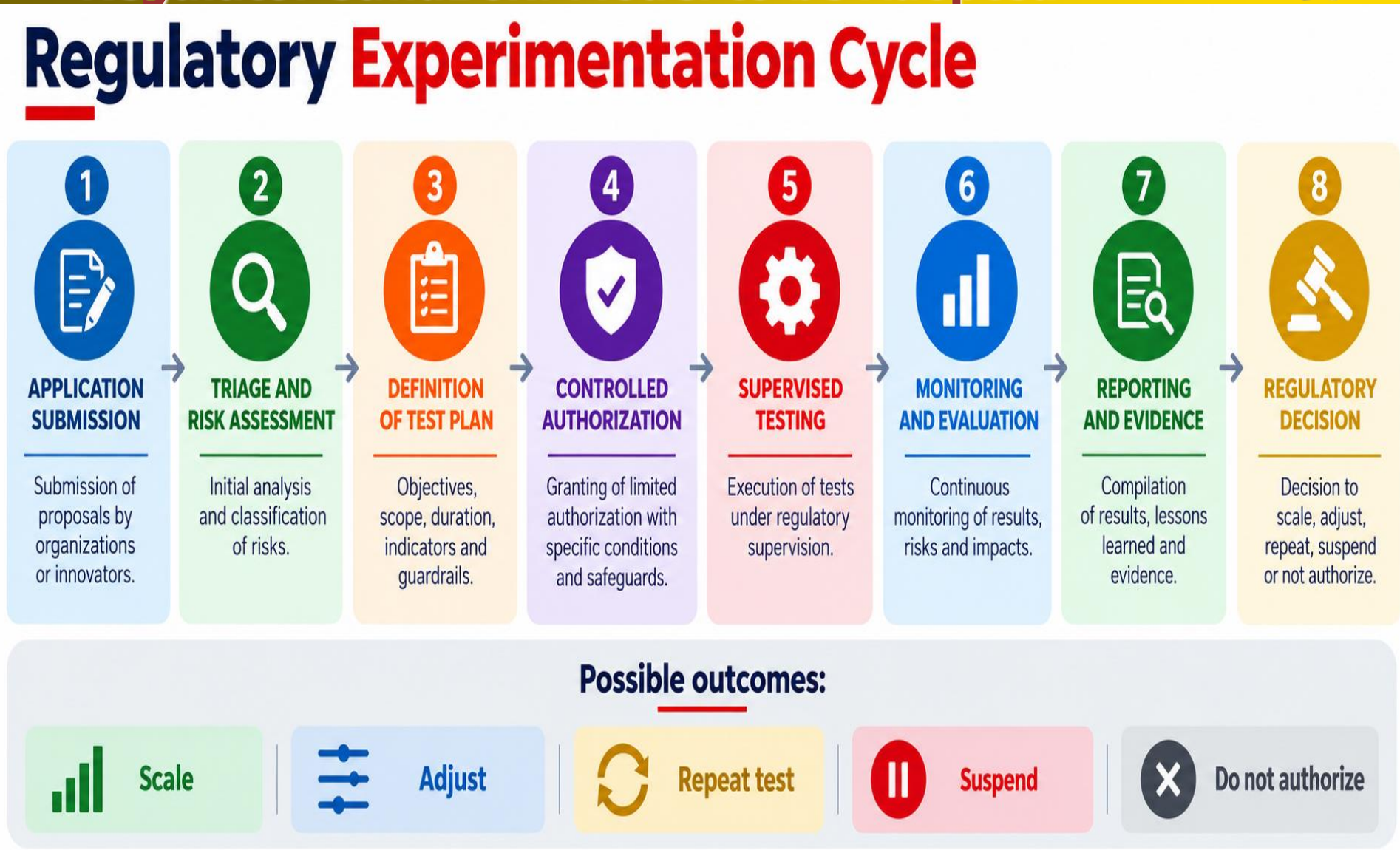
Regulator SandBox: Principles

What should guide an AI Sandbox in Mozambique?



Principle	Practical application
Human Rights and Ethics	Assessment of impacts on people
Transparency	Information on how the system works and is used
Accountability	Clear identification of those responsible
Security	Robustness and cybersecurity testing
Privacy	Data protection from the design phase
Inclusion	Testing with different groups and contexts
Human Oversight	Human intervention in critical decisions
Sustainability	Assessment of environmental impacts
Risk-based Approach	Requirements proportionate to the risk

Regulator SandBox: Model to be Adopted



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Regulator SandBox: Priority Use Case

Where to start experimenting?

Digital Public Services

AI for simplification and personalization of public services.



Health

Support systems for clinical decision-making and resource management.



Education

Intelligent tutoring and personalized learning.



Agriculture

Forecasting, diagnosis and support for agricultural productivity.



Finance

Fraud detection and risk management.



Digital Inclusion

AI solutions for citizens with different levels of digital literacy.



Key criterion:

high potential for benefit + manageable risk + possibility of evaluation.

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Regulator SandBox: Participants (inclusive)

Experimental governance requires collaboration



Government and Regulators
Define the framework and follow the process.

Universities and Research Centres
Provide knowledge, rigorous scientific support and independent evaluation.

Companies and Startups
Develop and test innovative solutions.

Development Partners
Provide financial support, experience and international best practices.

Civil Society
Contribute to legitimacy, transparency and the defence of the public interest.

Citizens and End Users
Benefit, provide feedback and contribute to more inclusive solutions.

The role of the regulator is not only to supervise.

It is also to:

guide → test → learn → generate evidence → improve regulation

More stakeholders.
Better solutions.
A safer, more inclusive and effective service for everyone.



TOGETHER FOR A MORE INCLUSIVE DIGITAL FUTURE

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Regulator SandBox: AI for Good - Way Forward

01 Plan Approval

02 Alignment with ITU

03 Project Implementation

04 Institutional Coordination

AI for Good Sandbox – Mozambique

Experiment → Evaluate → Learn → Scale

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Conclusions

The responsible governance of Artificial Intelligence will not be built only through principles.
It will be built through the ability to **experiment, evaluate, learn, correct, regulate and collaborate.**

In this context, the **Regulatory Sandbox** can serve as a bridge between **innovation and trust**, allowing the testing of solutions in controlled environments, generating evidence and refining regulatory instruments before their large-scale deployment.

Mozambique is preparing to experiment with Artificial Intelligence, contributing to digital entrepreneurship and economic development.

The next step will be the transformation of **ethical principles into evidence-based actions**, contributing to the development of better public policies and regulatory interventions.





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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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