

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter details the legislative framework for the EIA process associated with the proposed *Sasol Pipeline and FSO Project*. National (Mozambican) laws deemed relevant for the successful implementation of all components of the Project are presented in this Chapter. Furthermore, Sasol has committed to comply with international guidelines and standards (the Equator Principles, World Bank Group Operational Policies and the International Finance Corporation Performance Standards) where these are more rigorous or detailed than Mozambican National standards or where Mozambique standards do not exist.

3.2 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

Environmental management in its entirety, with the EIA process in particular, is regulated by a number of national laws and regulations. These are discussed in the following Section.

3.2.1 *The Constitution of Mozambique*

The Constitution is the supreme law of the land and any act or conduct that is inconsistent with the principles enshrined within the Constitution is considered unlawful. The Constitution provides for the protection of the natural environment and other socio-economic rights under the following articles:

“Article 117 (1): The state shall promote efforts to guarantee the ecological balance and the conservation and preservation of the environment for the betterment of the quality of life of its citizens.”

“Article 111: In granting titles for the use and enjoyment of land, the State shall recognize and protect rights acquired through inheritance or occupation, unless there is a legal reservation or the land has been legally attributed to another person or entity.”

“Article 112(2): The State shall promote the just distribution of the proceeds of labour.”

“Article 90 (1): All citizens shall have the right to live in, and the duty to defend, a balanced natural environment.”

3.2.2

The Environmental Law

The *Environmental Law (Decree No 20/1997 of 1 October)* was passed by the Mozambican Parliament in July 1997. The aim of this law is to provide a legal framework for the use and correct management of the environment and its components. Core principles for environmental management in Mozambique include:

- Citizen's quality of life improvement and protection of the country's biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Recognition and valuing of local communities' traditions and knowledge.
- Polluters responsible for environmental degradation will be liable for rehabilitation measures or compensation costs.
- Prohibition of the discharge of any polluting substances into the soil, subsoil, water or atmosphere or any other form of degradation of the environment, which falls outside the limits stipulated by law.
- Prohibition of the importation of dangerous residues or dangerous waste, except as provided for in specific legislation.
- Prioritization of preventative systems against environmental degradation.

With their focus on the EIA process, *Articles 15 to 17* establish that any activity, which by virtue of its location, design or scale, may cause significant environmental impacts will require an Environmental License from the designated authorities. The authorities will only issue a license, in terms of the final decision, based on the findings of an EIA process.

3.2.3

Regulation on the Environmental Impact Assessment Process

The *Regulation on the Environmental Impact Assessment Process approved by Decree No 45/2004 of 29 September* as amended by *Decree No 42/2008 of 4 November*, defines the procedures that must be followed in an EIA process.

Under Article 2, the requirement of this *Decree* applies to all public or private activities which can, directly or indirectly, influence the environment, in accordance with the terms of Article 3 of the Environmental Law.

Under Article 3, the Project must be assessed against activity category lists (Category A, B and C projects) and additional environmental criteria as defined under Articles 6, 7 and 8 to determine the EIA process requirements. The Project has been classified as a 'Category A Project' by the *Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER)* and thus will be subject to the development of a full Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

Note: New Regulations governing the Environmental Impact Assessment process in Mozambique have been published in *Decree No 54/2015*, which took effect on 30 March 2016. However, the Sasol Pipeline and FSO Project was registered under *Decree No 45/2004* and will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of this legislation. The applicability of the new requirements on an on-going Project will be discussed with MITADER as part of the submission of this EPDA.

3.2.4 *Amendments to the Regulations for the Environmental Impact Assessment Process*

The *Amendments to the Regulations for the Environmental Impact Assessment Process (Decree 42/2008 of 4 November)* provide for revisions and changes to certain Articles of *Decree No 45/2004*. The following amendments are of potential significance to this Project:

- Amendment to Article 18 which specifies the timeframes for issuing decisions including the additional provision of timeframes in the review of EMPs.
- Amendments to Article 20 with respect to validity of environmental licenses, and specifically the requirements in terms of renewal of licenses.
- Amendments to Article 25 with respect to an increase in environmental licensing taxes, and taxes related to changes in licenses.

3.2.5 *General Directive for Environmental Impact Studies*

The *General Directive for Environmental Impact Studies (Ministerial Diploma 126/2006 of 19 July)* establishes the content and information requirements for an EIR. The directive also establishes the minimum requirements of the EIR with respect to information and report structure.

3.2.6 *General Directive for the Public Participation Process in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process*

The *General Directive for the Public Participation Process in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process (Ministerial Diploma 130/2006 of 19 July)* expands on the procedural requirements for the public participation process, as established in the EIA regulations. This directive establishes the norms and general principles that need to be met in undertaking the public participation process.

3.2.7 *Specific Legislation*

ERM will also take into consideration the following legislation:

- *Decree 56/2010 – Environmental Regulation for Petroleum Operations* - Sets the EIA process to be implemented for petroleum operations. Defines the project activity categories and the environmental assessment level required for each category.
- *Law 21/2014 – Petroleum Law* - Establishes the system of allocation of rights to conduct petroleum operations and decommissioning in the country and includes aspects relating to Safety and Environmental Protection and the discharge of contaminated water and oil residues.
- *Decree 34/2015 – Regulation for Petroleum Operations* - establishes the operational requirements, including aspects related to safety, health and environmental protection and provides a list of environmental issues to consider while conducting petroleum operations.

3.3 *SUPPORTING LEGISLATION RELEVANT TO THE PROJECT*

In addition to the primary legislation discussed earlier in this Chapter, supplementary environmental legislation and other relevant legislation are provided in *Table 3.1*:

Table 3.1 *List of Supplementary Environmental Legislation and Other Relevant Legislation*

Sectors	Law/Decree	Title	Description
ENVIRONMENTAL	<i>Law 10/99</i> of 7 July	Law of Forestry and Wildlife	Establishes the principles with respect to the formalisation of protected areas and the management of forestry and wildlife resources. Article 13 establishes the need for protection of places of historical and cultural value to the local communities.
	<i>Decree 12/2002</i> of 6 June amended by <i>Decree 11 / 2003</i> of 25 March	Forestry and Wildlife Regulation	Establishes additional regulations in support of the Forestry and Wildlife Law. This regulation provides the guiding principles associated with the management, protection, use and exploitation of forest and wildlife resources.
	<i>Law 16/2014</i> of 20 June	Biodiversity Conservation Law	Established basic principles and rules on the protection, conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biological diversity in conservation areas, as well as the framework for the integrated management for sustainable development for the country.
	<i>Decree 25/2011</i> of 15 June	Regulation on the Process of Environmental Auditing	This Regulation defines environmental auditing as a management tool for the systematic, documented and objective evaluation of the operation and organization of the management system and the environmental protection and control processes.
	<i>Decree 18/2004</i> of 2 June amended by <i>Decree 67/2010</i> of 31 December	Regulation on Environmental Quality Standards and Wastewater Emissions	Regulates and ensures effective control and monitoring on the quality of the environment and natural resources. It establishes specific standards and regulations on water quality, atmospheric emissions and noise. These regulations will be of relevance during the construction phase of the Project and with regard to fuel storage during operations.
	<i>Decree 11/2006</i> of 15 June	Regulation on Environmental Inspections	Regulates the activities associated with supervision, control and compliance with environmental protection standards at national level.
	<i>Decree 83/2014</i> of 31 December	Regulation on Hazardous Waste	Establishes the legal framework for hazardous waste management in Mozambique so as to minimise negative impacts on social health and the environment.
<i>Decree 94/2014</i> of 31 December	Regulation on Urban Solid Waste Management	Establishes the legal framework for urban solid waste management in Mozambique so as to minimise negative impacts on social health and the environment. This regulation sets out rules for classification of solid waste, the forms of waste segregation, waste collection and transport, waste treatment and waste disposal.	

Sectors	Law/Decree	Title	Description
WATER	<i>Law 16/1991 of 3 August</i>	The Water Law	<p>Establishes the basis for management of water resources and advocates a “user pays” and “polluter pays” policy. This law stipulates, for cases of private water use, that full priority shall be given to water supply to the population (human consumption and health care needs). Furthermore, it prohibits the private use of water where the provision of such water use will be to the detriment of the environment.</p> <p>Article 18 appoints the Regional Water Administrations as the institutions responsible for the management of surface and underground water resources and assigns management, control and planning competences including approval of bulk water construction works. In this context, the Regional Water Administration of (referred to as ARA-Sul) was created for the management of the River Basin within Mozambique boundaries.</p> <p>Articles 25 and 26 that details private water use and priorities. In the case of private water use, the law stipulates, through Article 26, that water supply must be prioritised for human consumption and fulfilment of sanitary requirements. Furthermore, it mentions that private water use that jeopardises water demands for environmental protection is prohibited.</p> <p>It should be noted that the rights for private water use can be obtained through the provision of a license in the terms of the law and its regulations (Article 25). This includes works with a non-permanent character that do not alter riverbeds or banks, lakes, lagoons or swamps (Article 32).</p>
LAND RIGHTS/ACQUISITION	<i>Law 19/1997 of 1 October</i>	The Land Law	<p>Establishes as a general principle that, in Mozambique, land is the property of the state. The Land Law and associated regulations establishes land use rights and the means by which individuals or companies may obtain the rights to use land (referred to as DUAT). In addition, other provisions that merit special attention considering the context of the Project for which this law provides legal guidance includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impacts of the Project existing DUATs; • Impacts on zoning and land use planning for social and economic purposes; and • Impacts on agriculture; and • Impacts on public health due to ecological changes.

Sectors	Law/Decree	Title	Description
	<i>Decree 66/98</i> of 8 December amended by <i>Decree 1/2003</i> of 18 November and <i>Decree 43/2010</i> of 20 of October	Land Law Regulation	Provides regulations with respect to the Land Law, 19/1997 of 1 October. The regulation presents a series of provisions related to public owned land, land use rights, land title application process, inspection and taxes. Of relevance to the Project would be the provisions included in Article 17, which determines the liability for damages and / or compensation to the land use holder of land intended for other use by a public or private investor. The land law outlines the procedures to be followed during application and acquisition of land use rights (DUAT) and establishes the obligation for payment of land taxes. Articles 22 introduces the procedures for land acquisition and the competent authorities that need to be involved.
	<i>Ministerial Diploma no 29/2000 - A</i> of 17 March	Technical Annex to the Land Law Regulation	Defines the approach and implementation mechanisms associated with the title application process. Furthermore, the technical annex makes provision concerning the rights and duties of the local communities.
TERRITORIAL PLANNING	<i>Decree 19 of 2007</i> of 18 July	Territorial Planning Law	Establishes the principles, objectives and legal framework for land planning in Mozambique. This regulation outlines the measures and regulatory procedures required in improving living standards for the people of Mozambique and to sustainable development.
RESETTLEMENT	<i>Decree 31/2012</i> of 8 August	Regulations for the Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities	These regulations stipulate the basic rules and principles associated with resettlement, as a result of public or private economic activities, performed by national or foreign, natural or legal persons, with a view to the promotion of the citizens' quality of life and the protection of the environment.
	<i>Ministerial Resolution No. 156/2014</i>	Technical Directive on the Resettlement Plans Preparation and Implementation Process	The Directive aids in: ensuring and verifying compliance with the goals included in resettlement and action plans; assessing the level of satisfaction of the needs of the resettled persons; and Technically assessing and validating the information received from the plan implementation process.

Sectors	Law/Decree	Title	Description
MARINE	<i>Decree 45/2006</i> of 30 November	Regulation for Prevention of Pollution on the Marine and Coastal Environment	Provide for the regulation of the marine and coastal environment. Article 5 stipulates that every harbour, harbour installation, platform, emitting installation along the coast as well as its support installations must as an obligation have adequate installations or means for the collection and treatment of the several types of residues and for combatting pollution. Furthermore, the decree stipulates that the discharge in waters of national jurisdiction of harmful or dangerous substances - that in terms of the international norms and of the regulation in force on management of residues, represent a high risk both for human health and aquatic ecosystems, including those temporarily classified as such, such as ballast water, residues from tank washing or other mixtures that contain such substances - is prohibited.
	<i>Law 4/1996</i> of 4 January	Sea Law	This Law defines the legal context of jurisdictional rights regarding ocean situated along the Mozambique coastline and contains provisions regarding the normative bases for regulating the administration and maritime activities of the country, and it establishes sovereignty rights of the State for purposes of exploration and enjoyment of its natural resources.
	<i>Decree No. 43/2003</i> of 10 December	General Regulation on Maritime Fishing (REPMAR)	The Minister of Fisheries, based on the comments from the administration of commission of fisheries, will determine the list of aquatic species subject to special protection regime, total or partial, and particular applicable conditions.
	<i>Decree 35/2007</i> of 14 August	Regulation on Maritime Commercial Transport	Regulates marine transport and related activities in Mozambique. Requires an authorization (issued by the Director General of INAMAR) to perform any maritime commercial activities (it applies also for passengers and cargo) led by vessels within the waters under the Mozambican jurisdiction.
LABOUR	<i>Law 23/2007</i> of 1 August	Labour Law	Defines aspects related to the hiring of workers, the rights and responsibilities of workers, including hygiene and health and safety. The law also discusses the labour relations between employers and workers and the laws in terms of national and foreign workers.
CULTURE	<i>Law 10/1988</i> of 22 December as amended by <i>Law 13/2009</i> of 25 February	Cultural Protection Law	Establishes the legal protection for material and immaterial assets associated with Mozambican cultural heritage (existing or yet to be discovered). With focus on the Project, Article 13 stipulates the need to communicate any findings of buildings, objects or documents that may potentially be classified as assets of cultural heritage.

Sectors	Law/Decree	Title	Description
	<i>Decree 27/1994</i> of 20 July	Archaeological Heritage Protection Regulation	Establishes the rights and protection of resources that have archaeological and historical value. Article 21 of this regulation prohibits the execution of construction and demolition or any other works that may result in physical changes to the protection zones of archaeological property of high scientific value or that are important to preserve for the future generations. This regulation establishes, <i>inter alia</i> that the finding of artefacts shall be reported to the local authorities (District Administration or Municipal Council) within a period of 48 hours.

Mozambique is signatory to a number of international conventions and agreements relating to environmental management and energy, and in certain cases these have influenced the development of policies, guidelines and regulations. The EIA process will need to consider these conventions and agreements and ensure compliance as applicable during the planning, construction and operational phases of the Project.

Mozambique is a signatory to the following international conventions and protocols, which are of relevance to the Project and will be considered in the EIA Phase:

Table 3.2 *List of Conventions and Resolutions*

Name
Environment: General
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially the Water Fowl Habitats of Aquatic Birds (Ramsar Convention) (1975)
United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)(1992)
Convention on Tropical Areas of International Importance which serve as Habitats for Aquatic Birds Resolution 45/2003 of 05 November
African Convention of Nature and Natural Resource Conservation Resolution 18/81 of 30 December
Environment: Climate Change
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985)
Montreal Protocol to Protect the Ozone Layer (including 1990 and 1999 amendments) (1987)
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 1992 and 1997 Kyoto Protocol (1992 and 1997)
Hazardous Substances
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (1998)
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2002)
Waste
Convention on the Ban on the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (Bamako Convention) (1991)
The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1989)
Heritage
UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)
Marine
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (MARPOL73/78), Annexes I-V (Mozambique is not signatory to Annexure VI)
International Convention and Protocol on Civil Responsibility for Hydrocarbon Pollution Resolution 52/2001 of 6 November
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974
Load Lines Convention 66
Tonnage Convention 69
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (COLREGs)
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978

Name
International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR)79
International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC) (1990)
Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 2000 (OPRC-HNS Protocol)
Bunkers Convention 01
East Africa Marine Protection, Management and Development Convention 17/96 of 26 November
Labour
Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
Human Rights
Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination :1969
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women :1981 (CEDAW)
Convention on the Rights of the Child :1990
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families :2003
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities :2008 (ICRPD)

3.5

INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

The aim of following international guidelines and standards is to ensure all issues are considered and managed in line with international good practice. This section describes the most relevant international guidelines and standards that aim to ensure that all environmental and social issues are considered and managed in line with international good practice. Sasol is committed to best oil industry practice. Where standards and guidelines are absent in Mozambique law, or are less stringent than equivalent industry guidelines, Sasol will, wherever possible, comply with the more stringent industry guideline.

3.5.1

The Equator Principles

Sasol is committed to conformance with the Equator Principles and IFC Performance Standards throughout in its Mozambique activities, whether or not any lending institutions are involved (such as the IFC). The Equator Principles (EPs) are a risk management framework which has been adopted by financial institutions for determining, assessing and managing environmental and social risks in projects. They are primarily intended to provide a minimum standard for due diligence to support responsible risk decision-making. Equator Principle Financial Institutions (EPFIs) commit to implementing the EPs in their internal environmental and social policies, procedures and standards for financing projects and will not provide Project Finance or Project-Related Corporate Loans to projects where the client will not, or is unable to, comply with the EPs. In order to facilitate potential access to funding for project development, potential borrowing organisations need to consider the EPs as well as the environmental and social risk management as part of the EIA process.

These EPs, shown in *Box 3.1* (please note that EPs highlighted in **bold** are relevant to the EIA Phase of the Project), require that projects conduct an EIA process in compliance with the IFC Performance Standards (PS) on Environmental and Social Sustainability (IFC PSs). The requirements of the IFC PSs are discussed in *Section 2.4.3*.

Box 3.1

The Equator Principles

1. **Review and categorisation**
2. **Social and environmental assessment**
3. **Applicable environmental and social standards**
4. Environmental and Social Management System and Equator Principles Action Plan
5. **Stakeholder Engagement**
6. Grievance mechanism
7. Independent review
8. Covenants
9. Independent monitoring and reporting
10. **Reporting and Transparency**

3.5.2

World Bank Group Operational Policies

World Bank funded projects and activities are governed by Operational Policies designed to ensure that the projects are economically, financially, socially and environmentally sound. For projects that are not seeking financing from the World Bank their policies and procedures serve as relevant standards for international good practice.

The World Bank has ten environmental and social Safeguard Policies that are used to examine the potential environmental and social risks and benefits associated with World Bank lending operations. These safeguard policies include the following (please note that the safeguard policies in **bold** are potentially relevant to the Project):

1. **Environmental Assessment;**
2. **Natural Habitats;**
3. Forestry;
4. Pest Management;
5. **Cultural Property;**
6. Revised Draft Operational Policy 4.10: Indigenous People (replaces operational Directive 4.20 on Indigenous Peoples);
7. **Involuntary Resettlement** (economic and physical displacement);
8. Safety of Dams;
9. Projects in International Waters; and
10. Projects in Disputed Areas.

3.5.3

The International Finance Corporation

IFC Performance Standards

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), a division of the World Bank Group that lends to private investors, has released a Sustainability Policy and a set of Performance Standards on Social and Environmental Sustainability (January 2012).

These Standards replace the prior safeguard policies and are used to evaluate any project seeking funding through the IFC. It should be noted, that even for projects that do not anticipate seeking financing from the IFC, the IFC Performance Standards are typically applied as a benchmark of international good practice.

These standards also include stakeholder engagement and disclosure obligations of the client in relation to project-level activities. In the case of direct investments (including project and corporate finance provided through financial intermediaries), the IFC requires that its clients apply the Performance Standards to manage environmental and social risks and impacts so that development opportunities are enhanced (IFC, 2012).

The IFC Performance Standards are outlined in *Box 3.2* below (please note that standards highlighted in **bold** are considered relevant to the Project).

Box 3.2

International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards

Performance Standards:

- **PS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts.**
- **PS 2. Labour and Working Conditions**
- **PS 3. Resources Efficiency and Pollution Prevention**
- **PS 4. Community, Health, Safety and Security**
- **PS 5. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement**
- **PS 6. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**
- PS 7. Indigenous Peoples
- **PS 8. Cultural Heritage**

IFC Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines

The Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice. The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are normally acceptable to the IFC and World Bank, and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities at reasonable costs by existing technology. This information supports actions aimed at avoiding, minimising and controlling EHS impacts during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of a project or facility.

When host country (eg: Mozambique) regulations differ from the levels and measures presented in the EHS Guidelines, projects will be expected to achieve whichever is more stringent. If less stringent levels or measures are appropriate in the view of specific project circumstances, a full and detailed justification for any proposed alternatives is required. General EHS Guidelines exist which contain information on cross-cutting environmental, health, and safety issues potentially applicable to this Project. These are listed in *Box 3.3*.

Box 3.3

IFC General EHS Guidelines

<p><i>General EHS Guidelines</i></p> <p>1. Environmental</p> <p>1.1 Air Emissions and Ambient Air Quality</p> <p>1.2 Energy Conservation</p> <p>1.3 Wastewater and Ambient Water Quality</p> <p>1.4 Water Conservation</p> <p>1.5 Hazardous Materials Management</p> <p>1.6 Waste Management</p> <p>1.7 Noise</p> <p>1.8 Contaminated Land</p> <p>2. Occupational Health and Safety</p> <p>2.1 General Facility Design and Operation</p> <p>2.2 Communication and Training</p> <p>2.3 Physical Hazards</p> <p>2.4 Chemical Hazards</p> <p>2.5 Biological Hazards</p> <p>2.6 Radiological Hazards</p> <p>2.7 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</p> <p>2.8 Special Hazard Environments</p> <p>2.9 Monitoring</p> <p>3. Community Health and Safety</p> <p>3.1 Water Quality and Availability</p> <p>3.2 Structural Safety of Project Infrastructure</p> <p>3.3 Life and Fire Safety (L&FS)</p> <p>3.4 Traffic Safety</p> <p>3.5 Transport of Hazardous Materials</p> <p>3.6 Disease Prevention</p> <p>3.7 Emergency Preparedness and Response</p> <p>4. Construction and Decommissioning</p> <p>4.1 Environment</p> <p>4.2 Occupational Health and Safety</p> <p>4.3 Community Health and Safety</p>

In addition to the General EHS Guidelines, sector-specific guidelines have also been developed. Sector specific guidelines deemed applicable to the Project will be considered in the EIA process. The Guidelines of relevance to the Project and the EIA process are:

- Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Offshore Oil and Gas Development, 2007.
- Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Onshore Oil and Gas Development, 2007.