REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

TANZANIA EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE (TEITI)

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE FINANCIAL AND COMPLIANCE AUDIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

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March 2025

AR/CG/TEITI/2023/24

Mandate

The statutory mandate and responsibilities of the Controller and Auditor-General are provided for under Article 143 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 and in Section 10 (1) of the Public Audit Act, Cap. 418.

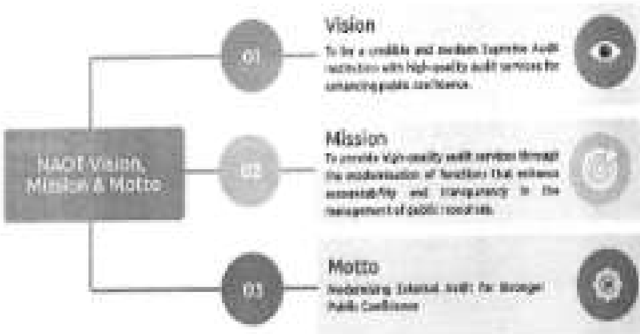

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

AR	Audit Report
ARMC	Audit and Risk Management Committee
ATC	Accountability and Transparency Committee
Cap	Chapter
CG	Central Government
FPHRAC	Finance, Planning, Human Resources and Administration Committee
IESBA	International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ISSAIs	International Standard of Supreme Audit Institutions
MSG	Multi-stakeholder Group
NA	Not Applicable
NBAA	National Board of Accountants and Auditors
R.E	Revised Edition
Sect.	Section
TEITI	Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

1.0 INDEPENDENT REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

Executive Secretary,
Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative,
Ministry of Minerals,
Madini Street,
Government city - Mtumba,
P. O. Box 422,
DODOMA, TANZANIA.

1.1 REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Unqualified Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, cash flow statement and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) as at 30 June 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Accrual basis of accounting and the manner required by the Public Finance Act, Cap. 348

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the section below entitled "Responsibilities of the Controller and Auditor General for the Audit of the Financial Statements". I am independent of Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) Code of Ethics, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, were of most significance in my audit of the financial statements of the current period. I have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in my report.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Statement from the Multi-Stakeholder Group Chairman, Statement from the Executive Secretary, Statement of Management responsibility and Declaration by the Head of Finance but does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon which I obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed on the other information that I obtained prior to the date of this audit report, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IPSAS and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

Responsibilities of the Controller and Auditor General for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an audit report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my audit report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are, therefore, the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my audit report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest of such communication.

In addition, Section 10 (2) of the Public Audit Act, Cap. 418 requires me to satisfy myself that the accounts have been prepared in accordance with the appropriate accounting standards.

Further, Section 48(3) of the Public Procurement Act, Cap. 410 requires me to state in my annual audit report whether or not the audited entity has complied with the procedures prescribed in the Procurement Act and its Regulations.

1.2 REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATIONS

1.2.1 Compliance with the Public Procurement law

Subject matter: **Compliance audit on procurement of works, goods, and services**

I performed a compliance audit on the procurement of works, goods, and services in the Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) for the financial year 2023/24 as per the Public Procurement laws.

Conclusion

Based on the audit work performed, I state that the procurement of works, goods and services of Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) is generally in compliance with the requirements of the Public Procurement laws in Tanzania.

1.2.2 Compliance with the Budget Act and other Budget Guidelines

Subject matter: **Budget formulation and execution**

I performed a compliance audit on budget formulation and execution in Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) for the financial year 2023/24 as per the Budget Act and other Budget Guidelines.

Conclusion

Based on the audit work performed, I state that the Budget formulation and execution of the Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) is generally in compliance with the requirements of the Budget Act and other Budget Guidelines.

Charles E. Kichere,
Controller and Auditor General,
Dodoma, United Republic of Tanzania.
March 2025

2.0 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT FROM THE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER GROUP CHAIRMAN

1.1 Introduction

Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) was established under the Tanzania Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability) Act No. 23 of 2015 for the purpose of ensuring transparency and accountability in extractive industries and to provide for other related matters.

The objective of TEITI is to strengthen and enhance transparency and accountability in the administration of Tanzania's extractive industries so that the exploitation of non-renewable and finite resources can stimulate growth and help to reduce poverty. TEITI objectives complement the government's efforts to enhance the governance of natural resources so that the exploitation of resources can stimulate growth and help to reduce poverty. The government is contributing to this cause by collaborating with extractive companies and civil society organisations to mainstream transparency and accountability into the government's administration framework for extractive industries.

1.2 Vision

To be a reputable Public Institution that ensures transparency and accountability through effective management of natural resources in the extractive industries in Tanzania and Africa.

1.3 Mission

To ensure that the benefits of oil, gas and mineral resources are verified, duly accounted for, and prudently utilized for the wellbeing of Tanzanians.

1.4 Core values

To fulfil its mandates and objectives, TEITI adheres to its core values as listed below:

i. **Loyalty:** We are an Organisation that values its employees and respects its employees with honesty and loyalty.
ii. **Professionalism:** We maintain the highest degree of professionalism and ethical standards, building value-added relationships with customers and stakeholders focused on the delivery of quality services.
iii. **Pursuit of excellence in service:** We understand our activities objectively and pursuit of excellence in service.
iv. **Commitment:** We are responsible in encouraging creativity, innovation and commitment that lead to enhancement of our capacity in handling regulatory issues in extractive industries.
v. **Integrity:** We believe in integrity and determined to treat customers and each other with trust and encourage effective management of the natural resources that brings efficiency and result oriented.
vi. **Teamwork:** We believe in teamwork, putting together diverse expertise to achieve success.

1.5 Overall Performance during the year 2023/24

Rational utilization of funds disbursed by the government enabled TEITI to record several achievements in implementing planned activities for the year 2023/24. During the year TEITI among other things, implemented the following: -

i. Preparation of TEITI 14th Reconciliation Report for the Financial Year 2021/22

TEITI Committee in its 90th meeting approved the preparation of the TEITI reports by national Secretariat instead of using the Independent Administrator. The TEITI Secretariat completed the preparation of the scoping report which is a base for identifying the contribution of the extractive industry in the year under review. Also, the scoping exercise identified/ proposed the mining, oil and gas companies to be included for reconciliation exercise. The scoping report has shown that the Government has received an amount of 2.74 trillion shillings. The income has been contributed from five (5) Government Institutions which are the Mining Commission (MC), the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), Office of the Treasury Registrar (TR), Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and National Environment Management Council (NEMC). In addition, the threshold of 2 billion shillings was proposed, that means 56 companies which paid above 2 billion shillings in the Financial Year 2021/22 were selected for reconciliation. The Final Reconciliation report was made public on 29 June 2024.

ii. Continue conducting awareness on the use of Data published in TEITI Reports

Among the roles of TEITI is to encourage citizens and civil societies to use TEITI data published in the TEITI reports in questioning the Government on the contribution of revenues and benefits derived from extractive activities. In carrying out this role, TEITI has participated in the Mining technology and investment exhibition held in Geita Region, TEITI participated in the 47th Dar es salaam International Trade Fair in July 2023, Tanzania Energy Conference in September 2023 and also participated in the "Jukwaa la Uziduaji" organized and coordinated under the umbrella of Civil Organizations involved in the extractive activities (HakiRasilimali). "Jukwaa la Uziduaji" is a principal dialogue space where relevant stakeholders across all levels meet to critically discuss, exchange experiences, and learn from one another to advance transparency and accountability in extractive industries. Apart from the awareness conducted, TEITI attended radio program organized by Wasafi Media that took place in Dodoma. During the program, TEITI had the opportunity to conduct the awareness on the use of the data produced in the Report.

iii. Implementation of Beneficial Ownership Disclosure Requirement

The beneficial ownership disclosure aims at improving investment climate, reducing illegal practices and conducts in the extractive industries such as tax evasion, corruption, illicit financial flows, and outcomes of conflict of interests. Besides, it enhances transparency and accountability of extractive companies and government, adherence to the rule of law, and enhances revenue collection by unveiling shadow companies, which are likely to evade tax payments. In October 2023 TEITI held a meeting with the Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA) to discuss the best way to implement the disclosure of the names of shareholders and beneficial owners in mining, oil and natural gas companies according to the TEITA Act, Chapter 447 and the Companies Act, Chapter 212.

During the period under review, two companies disclosed beneficial owners to the level of individual names, while 22 disclosed only shareholders. Also, TEITI is in the process of conducting awareness sessions for extractive industries on the importance of disclosing individual names. This move is expected to enhance compliance and accountability within the extractive industries.

iv. Validation on the EITI Implementation in Tanzania

In April 2023, Tanzania was evaluated on the implementation of the EITI requirements with the aim of assessing if Tanzania continues to comply with transparency in the management of mineral resources, oil and natural gas. In November 2023, the EITI Board presented the final report of the evaluation, where the results shows that Tanzania attained the moderate score in implementing the EITI Standard 2019 where it scored 77/100 based on three areas which are Stakeholder engagement (82.5), Transparency (73.5) and Outcome and Impact (75.5). The board commended the efforts of the Government and various stakeholders in implementing the EITI activities in the country. In addition, the board recommended 14 corrective actions to be worked on before next validation from January 1, 2027.

v. Implementation of TEITI Organization Structure

In December 2021, The President of the United Republic of Tanzania approved the Organization Structure of TEITI. It consists of Accountability and Transparency and Corporate and Service schedules with Internal Audit, Legal Service, Information, Technology and Statistics and Procurement management Units. To fully implement the structure, TEITI prepared various operational documents which are Audit Charter, Audit Committee Charter, ICT Policy, ICT Strategy, Incentives Scheme, Financial Regulations, Staff Regulations, Client Service Charter, TEITA Committee Charter and Training Need Assessment. These documents, among other things, will help in the performance of the daily activities of the Institution.

In addition, the number of employees as per the Institutions Scheme of Service is 31 who carry out the work of TEITI fully unlike what was in the case previously with 8 employees. Moreover, the procedures to fulfil the leadership positions of the Institute are ongoing as all of the top management is still in acting capacity.

vi. Developing an Electronic System that will facilitate the preparation of TEITI Reports

To support extractive companies, government institutions, and the TEITI Secretariat prepare TEITI's annual reports, TEITI is still working on building an electronic system, This system aims to simplify provision and access of payment and revenue information and other information that has been made public through TEITI reports.

Through this system, companies and the Government will be directly reporting all information on the income generated by the Extractive Industries and thus TEITI will be responsible for comparing them. This work also aims to reduce the cost and time of TEITI Reports preparation. The e-Government Agency (eGA) has given approval to TEITI to continue the development of the EDR-AIS System and currently TEITI technical team is in the development stage of the system.

vii. **Implementation of Contract disclosure Requirement**

Requirement 2.4 of the EITI Standard 2023, requires every EITI implementing countries to disclose all extractive industries contracts which were entered between the extractive companies and the respective country (at least from 2021 onwards) as a basis for the public's understanding of the contractual rights and obligations of companies operating in the country's extractive industries. The requirement further aims to ensure that contract disclosure is contributing to stakeholders' ability to monitor compliance with contractual obligations. During the year under review, the Ministry of Minerals has submitted six Framework Agreements to TEITI for review and identification of the areas for disclosure. The review was conducted by a special team of various government entities, including TEITI, the Ministry of Minerals, the Ministry of Energy, and the President's Office. The mining companies were informed about the intention of the government to disclose the contracts so that they could provide their concerns, if any, before the disclosure. Currently, TEITI is still waiting the feedback from the extractive companies. However, in the oil and gas sector, no new contract has been entered since 2021.

1.6 Key Challenges

During the year under review, TEITI experienced several challenges that impacted its performance. The challenges included the budget deficit, limited office accommodation and working tools and delays in the approval of the Executive Secretary, Head of Units and Head of Schedules.

1.7 The Way Forward

To address the challenges, TEITI will undertake the following: -

i) Continues to cooperate with the Ministry of Finance through the Ministry of Minerals to increase the budget that will enable TEITI to implement its activities properly. Through this strategy, the Ministry of Finance provided TEITI with a Development Budget amounting to TZS 400,000,000.
ii) Continues to purchase working tools as per the availability of funds. Additionally, TEITI has obtained permission to use the current Ministry's office located in Mtumba after the completion of the new Ministry building.
iii) Collaboration with the Ministry of Minerals has been making follow up from the President Office - Public Service Management and Good Governance in the efforts to solve the acting positions challenge facing the institution.

On behalf of the MSG (TEITI Governing Board), it is a great honour to present to you the Financial Report for the year 2023/24.

CPA. Ludovick Utouh
BOARD CHAIRMAN

Date: 7th March 2025

2.0 STATEMENT FROM THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

2.1 Introduction

It is a great pleasure to present to you the Financial Statements of TEITI for the period ended 30 June 2024. The statements have been prepared as per Section 25 (4) of the Public Finance Act [Cap 348 R.E 2020] and on an accrual basis in line with Treasury Circular No. 6 of 2018/19.

The Financial Statements presented include a Statement of Financial Position; a Statement of Financial Performance; a Statement of Change in Net Assets/Equity; a Statement of Cash Flows; a Statement of Comparison of Budget against actual amount and Notes to the Financial Statements. Together with the Financial Statements are Schedules as required by International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and Public Finance Act [Cap 348 R.E 2020].

2.2 Main Functions of TEITI

The main functions of the TEITI Committee are as follows: -

(i) Develop a framework for transparency and accountability in the reporting and disclosure by all extractive industry companies on revenues due to or paid to the Government;

(ii) Require from any extractive industry company or from the statutory recipients an accurate account of money paid by and received from the company at any period, as revenue accruing to the Government from such company for that period;

(iii) Require extractive industry companies to disclose to the Committee accurate records of the cost of production, capital expenditures at every stage of investment, volumes of production and export data from extractive industry companies in respect of each license;

(iv) Promote the effective citizen participation and awareness of extractive industry companies and its contribution to socio-economic development;

(v) Conduct investigations on material discrepancy from revenue payments and receipts in the extractive industry companies in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(vi) Make reconciliations on payments from extractive industry companies and Government receipts;

(vii) Identify discrepancies and undertake measures to enhance capacity of any relevant organ of the Government or local government authority having statutory responsibility to monitor revenues and payments by all extractive industry companies to the Government;

(viii) Disseminate by way of publication of reconciliation and investigation reports or otherwise any information concerning revenues received by the Government from extractive industry companies as it may consider necessary;

(ix) Promote the effective citizen participation and awareness of resources governance in extractive industry and its contribution to socio-economic development.

(x) Make consultation amongst Government, civil society and companies for effective management of natural resources;

(xi) Supervise affairs of the Secretariat;

(xii) Carry out research or studies for the furtherance of the functions of the Committee; and

(xiii) Undertake any other activities related to its functions.

2.3 TEITI Financing

The sources of funds for TEITI consist of: -

i) Government Subvention as money appropriated by Parliament for the purpose of TEITI.

ii) Grants received by TEITI from Development Partners and

iii) Any other money legally acquired and received by TEITI for the execution of its functions.

2.4 Implementation of the Plan and Budget

During the Financial Year 2023/24, TEITI recorded major achievements despite of some challenges.

2.5 Achievements

i) Publication of TEITI fourteenth (14th) report for the period of 2021/22. The report among other things has made a reconciliation of the payments of mining, oil and gas companies and revenue to the Central Government and to the councils that receive fees (Service levy) in accordance with the Local Government Finance Act, 1982 as well as Government Revenue from extractive companies. The TEITI reports are available on the TEITI website (www.teiti.go.tz);

ii) Update of extractive industry data in the TEITI Dashboard. https://www.teiti.go.tz/dashboard/;

iii) Preparation of various institutional operational documents, which are the Internal Audit Charter, Audit Committee Charter, ICT Policy, ICT Strategy, Incentives Scheme, Financial Regulations, Staff Regulations, Client Service Charter, TEITI Committee Charter, and Training need Assessment.

2.6 Challenges and planned strategies

During the period under review, TEITI encountered various challenges. Key challenges faced and strategies to overcome the challenges are detailed in Table1

Table 1: Challenges and Planned Strategies

S/N.	Challenges	Strategies
1	Budget deficit	TEITI continues to cooperate with the Ministry of Finance through the Ministry of Minerals so as to increase the budget that will enable TEITI to implement its activities properly. Through this strategy, the Ministry of Finance provided TEITI with Development Budget amounting to TZS 400,000,000.
2	Limited office accommodation and working tools.	TEITI continues to procure working tools as per the availability of funds. Additionally, TEITI has attained permission to use the current Ministry's office located in Mtumba after the completion of the new Ministry building.
3	Delay in approval of Executive Secretary, Head of Units and Head of Schedules	TEITI in collaboration with the Ministry of Minerals has been making follow up from the President's Office - Public Service Management and Good Governance in the efforts to solve the referred challenge.

2.7 Corporate Governance

TEITI is supervised by the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) as a Governing Board composed of the Chairman and eight (8) members to oversee the operations of TEITI so as to ensure a high standard of corporate governance is attained throughout the organization. The composition of the eight (8) members is as follow; two representatives from civil society organizations, two from extractive companies and four from the Government. In its operation, the MSG has three (3) committees, namely; Accountability and Transparency Committee, Finance, Planning, Human Resources and Administration Committee, Audit and Risk Management Committee. The Executive Secretary (ES) is the Head of TEITI and Secretary to the MSG.

2.8 Composition of the Board

The MSG shall be composed of the following members: -

- i) The Chairman who shall be appointed by the President;
- ii) Four (4) persons from Government entities appointed by the minister one of whom shall be the Attorney General or his representative;
- iii) Two (2) persons from extractive industry companies;
- iv) Two (2) persons from civil society organizations; and
- v) The Executive Secretary shall be the Secretary of the Committee.

The names of MSG Members and their qualifications are shown in **Table 2**

Table 2: The names and qualifications of MSG Members

S/N	Names	Position	Institution	Appointment Date
1	CPA. Ludovick S. Utouh	Chairperson	Presidential appointee	January, 2023
2	Mr. Adam A. Anthony	Member	(CSO) HakiRasilimali	January, 2023
3	Mr. John B. Tindyebwa	Member	Tanzania Chamber of Minerals	January, 2023
4	Eng. Theonestina K. Mwasha	Member	CSO-TADev	January, 2023
5	Mr. John S. Kitauke	Member	(Government)-AG	January, 2023
6	CPA. Mathias D. Luciano	Member	(Government)-TRA	January, 2023
7	Ms Zoe D. Daniel	Member	(Companies)-OGAT	January, 2023
8	Eng. Yahya I. Samamba	Member	(Government)-MoM	January, 2023
9	CPA. Ahmed M. Hassan	Member	(Government)-TPDC	January, 2023

2.9 Committees of the Board

The objective and composition of each Committee is provided in detail as follows;

2.9.1 Accountability and Transparency Committee

The main objective of this committee is to oversee and advise TEITI Management on technical matters pertaining to accountability and transparency. The committee consist of the following members: -

Table 3: List of Transparency and Accountability Members

S/N	Name	Qualification	Designation	Position	Appointment Date
1.	Mr. John S. Akuo	Bachelor of Laws (L.L.B)	Advocate, State Attorney at Attorney General Chambers, Headquarters.	Chairperson	30 January 2024
2.	Eng. Yahya I. Samamba	MSC. Engineering Project Management	Permanent Secretary-MoM	Member	30 January 2024
3.	Mr. Adam A. Anthony	Master of Public Policy	Executive Director - HakiRasilimali	Member	30 January 2024

2.9.2 Finance, Planning, Human Resources and Administration Committee

The main objective of the committee is to oversee and advice on all matters related to finance, planning, budgeting, administration and procurement. The committee consist of the following members: -

Table 4: List of Finance, Planning, Human Resources and Administration Members

S/N	Name	Qualification	Designation	Position	Appointment Date
1.	Mr. Adam A. Antony	Master of Public Policy	Executive Director Haki Rasilimali	Chairperson	30 January 2024
2.	Mr. John Bosco Tindyebwa	M.Sc. in Applied Geology	Director and consultant -HTL Consulting	Member	30 January 2024
3.	Ms. Zoe D. Bernard	Master's in International marketing management	Executive Assistant- Oil and Gas Association of Tanzania (OGAT)	Member	30 January 2024

2.9.3 Audit and Risk Management Committee

To provide the MSG with independent, objective advice on the adequacy of management's arrangements with respect to the internal controls, internal audit, external audit, financial reporting, risk management, compliance to legislative, regulatory and other requirements, compliance to values and code of ethics, fraud risk management and governance aspects of the Management of the Institution. The committee consist of the following members: -

Table 5 : List of Audit and Risk Management Committee Members

S/N	Name	Qualification	Designation	Position	Appointment Date
1.	Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Mussa	Master of Business Administration (MBA)- CPA(T)	Manager PSA Accounting-TPDC	Chairperson	30 January 2024
2.	Mr. Mathias Deoratius Luciano	Master of Business Administration (MBA)- CPA(T)	Manager Audit Extractive Section -TRA	Member	30 January 2024
3.	Eng. Theonestina K. Mwasha	MSc, Mineral Process Design	Executive Secretary-Foundation for	Member	30 January 2024

S/N	Name	Qualification	Designation	Position	Appointment Date
			ASM Development		

2.9.4 Meetings of the Board and its Committees

During the year 2023/24, the TEITI MSG and its committees held four (4) ordinary meetings respectively. Most of the members of the MSG had satisfactory attendance in all meetings conducted in the period under review. Table 6 shows a summary of the number of meetings attended by Members of MSG and its Committees in the period ended 30 June 2024.

Table 6: Attendance of Members to the MSG and Committee meetings

S/N	Members	Number of Meetings			
		MSG	ATC	FPHRAC	ARC
1.	CPA. Ludovick S. Utouh	4	NA	NA	NA
2.	Mr. Adam A. Anthony	4	1	1	NA
3.	Mr. John B. Tindyebwa	4	NA	1	NA
4.	Ms Zee O. Bomani	4	NA	1	NA
5.	Eng. Yahya I. Samamba	4	1	NA	NA
6.	Mr. John S. Kiruro	4	1	NA	NA
7.	Eng. Theonestina K. Mwasha	4	NA	NA	2
8.	CPA. Mathias D. Lucumi	4	NA	NA	2
9.	CPA. Ahmad M. Nassor	4	NA	NA	2

2.9.5 Management and its Committees

TEITI is headed by the Executive Secretary (ES) who is vested with all powers of management of all daily activities of TEITI. Administratively the ES reports directly to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Minerals and Functionally the ES reports to the Governing Board (MSG) of TEITI. ES is assisted by two (2) Managers and four (4) Head of Units. The Organization structure is shown in Chart 1 and Units as listed are as follows:

i) Transparency and Accountability Unit Manager;
ii) Corporate Services Unit Manager;
iii) Legal Services Unit;
iv) Internal Audit Unit;
v) Procurement Management Unit; and
vi) ICT and Statistics Unit.

The Management of TEITI has five (5) Committees namely employment committee, Integrity committee, HIV and non-communicable diseases, budget Committee and ICT steering committee.

Functions of Employment Committee

The Employment Committee is mandated to perform the following functions:

i) Promotion of employees;
ii) Confirmation of employees in their positions; and
iii) Re-categorization of employees who have upgraded or changed their education credentials.

According to the above circular, the TEITI Employment Committee is constituted by four (4) members as detailed in below: -

Table 7: Employment Committee Members

S/N	Name	Qualification	Designation	Position	Date of Appointment
1.	Joachim Tibenda Mjoki	BSC Economics & Project Planning, MBA Inter. Business and PGD in Economic	Principal Economist II	Chairperson	04th June 2024
2.	Jacqueline Joseph Aloyce	BA Sociology, MBA	Senior Human Resource Officer I	Secretary	04th June 2024
3.	Agnes Bikira Kabula	Advance Diploma in Accounts	Accounting Officer I	Member	04th June 2024
4.	Godwin Mwemezi Mashala	Bachelor of Arts in Mass Communication	Public Relation Officer I	Member	04th June 2024

Functions/Activities Performed

In the Financial Year ending 30 June 2024 the committee held a meeting once to approve the promotion of 14 employees.

2.9.6Budget Committee

The budget committee of TEITI was established as per Section 17 (2) (e) of the Budget Regulations of the year 2015. The Committee is composed of: -

i) Executive Secretary who is the chairperson of the committee;
ii) Head of the Planning Schedule as secretary; and
iii) Head of Units and Schedules.

Functions of Budget Committee

According to Section 17 (3) of the Budget Regulation 2015, the functions of the Budget Committee shall be to:

i) Review revenue collection measures;
ii) Allocate resources based on strategic plans and national priorities without exceeding the ceiling provided by the Paymaster General;
iii) Evaluate Budget Performance; and
iv) Perform other functions as described in the strategic plan.

Functions/Activities Performed

i) Reviewed mid-year and annual budget performance for the year 2023/24; and
ii) Scrutinized and approved TEITI budget for the year 2024/25.

2.9.7 Tender Board

TEITI is now in the process of establishing a Tender Board. During financial year 2023/24 TEITI was using the Ministry of Minerals' Tender board.

Functions of Tender Board

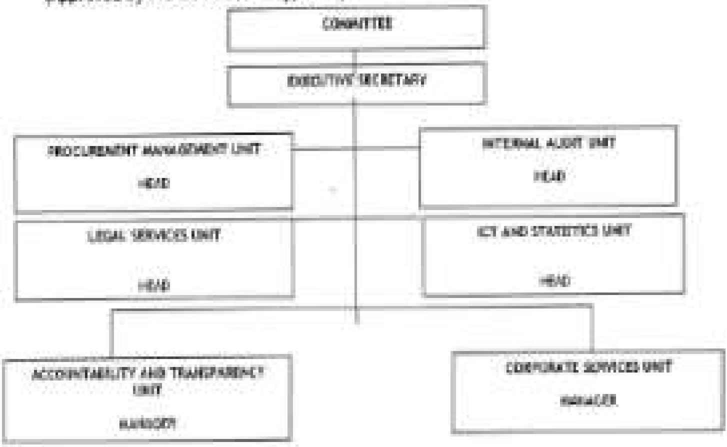
According to Section 33 (1) of the Public Procurement Act, (CAP 410 RE 2022) the function of the Tender Board shall be to:

i) Deliberate on the recommendations from the Procurement Management Unit and approve the award of contracts;
ii) Review all applications for variations, addenda or amendments to on-going contracts;
iii) Approve tendering and contract documents;
iv) Approve procurement and disposal by tender procedures; and
v) Ensure that best practices in relation to procurement and disposal by tender are strictly adhered to by procuring entities.

2.10 Organization Structure of TEITI

The Organization structure of TEITI is shown in Chart 1 below:

THE ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE FOR TEITI COMMITTEE AND SECRETARIAT
(Approved by PIC on 14 February, 2020)



2.11 Solvency

TEITI confirms that applicable accounting standards have been followed and that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. TEITI has reasonable expectation that it has adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future.

2.12 Financial Performance for the year 2023/24

In the year 2023/24 TEITI was allocated a budget of TZS 1,639,572,320 This budget includes TZS 12,250,000 for Backlog, TZS 446,736,000 for Personal Emoluments (PE), TZS 780,586,320 for Other Charges (OC) and TZS 400,000,000 as supplementary budget for Development Local.

In the period from July 2023 to June 2024 TEITI received a total amount of TZS 1,627,240,020 including opening balance of TZS 12,250,000 and spent a total amount of TZS 1,554,096,491. The amount of carryover for the year ended 30 June 2024 was TZS 85,393,529. The breakdown of receipts and expenditures during the period is as show below.

Table 8: Other Charges (OC) Statement for the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2024.

Description	Amount (TZS)
Opening balance	12,250,000
Receipt during the year	780,586,320
Funds available	792,836,320
Total expenditure during the year	782,458,443
Balance C/F	10,377,877

Table 9: Other Charges (OC) Receipt and Expenditure for 2023/24

Month	Amount Received (TZS)	Expenditures (TZS)
July, 2023	65,548,860	0
August, 2023	360,000,000	74,085,600
September, 2023	52,039,080	133,752,500
October, 2023	52,039,080	114,520,732
November, 2023	45,534,700	133,916,000
December, 2023	32,524,450	145,789,237
January, 2024	65,548,860	59,308,798
February, 2024	19,514,658	26,714,773
March, 2024	32,524,450	36,369,642
April, 2024	32,524,450	22,845,000
May, 2024	13,788,274	12,982,252
June, 2024	0	7,156,658
Total	780,586,320	782,458,443

Table 10: Personal Emoluments (PE) Statement

Description	Amount (TZS)
Opening balance	0
Receipt during the year	446,653,781
Funds available	446,653,781
Total expenditure during the year	446,571,401
Balance C/F	**82,380**

Table 11: Personal Emoluments (PE) Receipt and Expenditure

Month	Amount Received (TZS)	Expenditures (TZS)
July, 2023	37,879,000	37,879,000
August, 2023	29,015,000	29,015,000
September, 2023	32,175,000	32,175,000
October, 2023	37,938,000	37,935,000
November, 2023	41,018,000	41,028,000
December, 2023	41,048,600	41,048,600
January, 2024	41,680,600	41,683,400
February, 2024	41,851,100	41,851,100
March, 2024	43,303,500	40,385,500
April, 2024	42,023,500	42,023,500
May, 2024	41,324,601	41,324,601
June, 2024	37,387,400	37,385,500
Total	**446,653,900**	**446,571,401**

Table 12: Development Fund (Development Local)

Description	Amount (TZS)
Opening balance	0
Receipt during the year	400,000,000
Funds available	400,000,000
Total expenditure during the year	325,066,648
Balance C/F	**74,933,352**

Table 8: Development Fund (Development Local) Receipt And Expenditure

Month	Amount Received (TZS)	Expenditures (TZS)
MAY, 2024	400,000,000	204,040,148
JUNE, 2024	0	121,026,500
Total	**400,000,000**	**325,066,648**

2.13 Risk Management and Internal Controls

TEITI accepts final responsibility for risk management and its internal control systems. It is the task of the management to ensure that adequate internal financial and operational control systems are developed and maintained on an ongoing basis in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding: -

i) The effectiveness and efficiency of operations;
ii) The safeguarding of the TEITI assets;
iii) Compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
iv) The reliability of accounting records;
v) Business sustainability under normal as well as adverse conditions; and

vii) Responsible behaviours towards all stakeholders.

The efficiency of any internal control system is dependent on the strict observance of prescribed measures. There is always a risk of non-compliance of such measures by staff. Whilst no system of internal control can provide absolute assurance against misstatement or losses, TEITI's system is designed to provide reasonable assurance that the procedures in place are operating effectively. TEITI assessed the internal control systems throughout the financial year ended 30 June 2023 and is of the opinion that they met accepted criteria. TEITI carries risk and internal control assessment through the Audit Committee. The key elements of the system of internal control are as follows: -

i) **Delegation**

Overall objectives of TEITI are agreed by the MSG, which delegates the day-to-day operations to the Secretariat for execution. There is a clear organization structure, detailing the lines of the duty between MSG and the Secretariat.

ii) **Budgets**

Annual budgets are prepared by the Management and reviewed by TEITI Budget Committee and then reviewed by the Finance, Planning, Human Resources and Administration Committee of the MSG and approved by the MSG Meeting. Budgets are derived from the TEITI Strategic Plan.

iii) **Competence**

Staff skills are maintained both by a formal recruitment process and a performance appraisal system, which identifies training needs. Also, necessary training both in-house and externally helps to consolidate existing staff skills and competencies.

iv) **Internal Audit**

An Internal Audit Unit assesses risk and reviews controls. The unit ensures that recommendations to improve controls are followed up by the Management. The Head of Internal Audit reports functionally to the Audit and Risk Committee and administratively to the Executive Secretary.

2.14 Gender parity

TEITI is an equal-opportunity employer. It gives equal access to available opportunities and ensures that the best person is appointed to a given position without gender, marital status, tribe, and religion and disability discrimination. As of 30 June 2024, TEITI had a total of 25 staff as indicated in below: -

Table 14: Gender Parity

Gender	Financial Year	
	2023/24	2022/23
Female	11	9
Male	15	11
Total	26	20
Ratio (Female: Male)	0.7:1	0.8:1

2.15 Donations

During the financial year 2023/24 no charitable was donated.

2.16 Employee's welfare

i) **Relationship between Management and Employees**
The relationship between employees and management continued to be in good harmony. The Management performed well during the accounting period for planning and evaluating TEITI's targets.

ii) **Employee Benefits**
TEITI currently provides retirement benefits for its employees based on Government circulars, rules and regulations as defined in the contribution plans.

iii) **Staff Development**
A total of nine (9) staff have been trained during the period under review, whereby eight (8) staff attended short courses, and one (1) staff attended long course programs. In addition, several in-house training sessions were conducted on Public Employees Performance Management Information System (PEPMIS), Public Institutions Performance Management Information System (PIPMIS) and Handling of Documents and Government secrets.

iv) **Medical Assistance**
All Members of Staff together with a maximum number of four (4) beneficiaries (dependents) for each employee were availed with medical insurance. The employer contributes 3 percent of the employee's basic salary to the insurer, the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF). Other medical assistances which are not covered by the insurance are provided as per Standing Order 2009.

v) **Trade Union**
A healthy relationship continues to exist between management, personnel and Tanzania Union of Government and Health Employees (TUGHE). During the period ended 30 June 2024 management continue to provide conducive environment to run their affairs. Also, management facilitated workers through their trade union to participate in the workers' day celebration.

vi) **HIV at a Place of Work**

TEITI is sensitive on addressing HIV issues. TEITI has set a budget regarding HIV/AIDS issues.

vii) **Financial assistance to staff**

This is available to all confirmed employees depending on the assessment by Management in collaboration with respective association/union leaders of the need and circumstance and ability to make payment in accordance with the existing Standing Order, 2009.

viii) **Persons with disabilities**

It is the policy and practice of TEITI not to discriminate against persons with disability during recruitment and in working places.

2.17 Legal and Regulatory Requirements

TEITI is an Autonomous Institution established under the Tanzania Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability) Act No. 23 of 2015. TEITI is under the Ministry of Minerals and is required to comply with the laws of the land and Government procedures.

2.18 Prejudicial Issues

TEITI faces a number of challenges including insufficient budget, fewer numbers of Staff to manage its critical technical functions and low salary packages compared to the hard and risky nature of services offered by TEITI. This may lead to its failure in accomplishing its roles effectively.

2.19 Registered Office

The office of Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative is located at the Geological Survey of Tanzania (GST) offices at Kikuyu Avenue No.8, in Dodoma City.

2.20 Bankers

TEITI's Bankers are Bank of Tanzania (BoT) and National Microfinance Bank (NMB).

2.21 Auditors

The Controller and Auditor General is the Statutory Auditor of the Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative by virtue of Article 143 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania as amplified under Section 32 (1) of the Public Audit Act (CAP 418 RE 2020).

Mariam S. Mgaya
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Date: 07/03/2025

3.0 COMMENTARY TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1 Introduction

This part of the report describes comprehensively the information in regard to the financial results pertaining to the financial year 2023/24 for the Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (TEITI). It provides overall picture of information on the financial and physical performance for the financial year 2023/24 in comparison with previous year (2022/23) as per IPSAS' requirements. There were no previous year's figures that have been restated.

3.2 Overview of Financial Statements

3.2.1 Revenue

Approved Estimates

During the year 2023/24 approved budget was TZS 1,639,572,320 were TZS 12,250,000 was backlog; TZS 446,736,000.00 was personal emoluments, TZS 780,586,320 was recurrent expenditure and TZS 400,000,000.00 was developments while the approved recurrent budget of the prior year 2022/23 was TZS 758,282,918.

Funds Received

During the financial year 2023/24, TEITI received total funds of TZS 1,627,240,021.00 from the Government broken down to Personal Emoluments TZS 446,653,701.00, Recurrent Expenditure TZS 780,586,320.00 and Developments TZS 400,000,000.00. This is an increase of 206 percent compared to the prior year 2022/23 due to an increase of Development Grants and Personal Emoluments, where TZS 532,640,880.00 was received.

3.2.2 Expenses

During the financial year ended 30 June 2024, TEITI budgeted to spend TZS 1,639,572,320 while actual expenses incurred was TZS 1,554,096,491 equivalent to 95% in various expenses in the financial year ending 30 June 2024 compared to actual expenses incurred in the year 2022/23 amounting to TZS 535,258,235. The expenditure was mainly charged in executing its activities as per the following categories;

Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits

During the year 2023/24, the amount incurred for wages, salaries and employee benefits was TZS 812,107,200 being an increase of 194 percent when compared to TZS. 276,398,200.00 for the financial year 2022/23. The increase was caused by an increased number of staff. Detailed in **NOTE 34**.

Use of Goods and Services

During the year 2023/24 the cost of supplies and consumables was TZS 770,363,630 being an increase of 49 percent when compared to TZS 516,356,323.00 of the financial year 2022/23. The increase was caused by an increased number of staff and goods procured. **NOTE 35**

Maintenance expenses

The TEITI incurred a total of TZS 34,691,873.00 in maintenance expenses during the year ended 30 June 2024 being an increase of 99 percent when compared to TZS 17,470,882.00 of financial year 2022/23 as detailed in **NOTE 36**.

Other Expenses

The TEITI incurred a total of TZS 57,810,000.00 in other expenses during the year ended 30 June 2024 being an increase of 91 percent when compared to TZS 30,285,100.00 of the financial year 2022/23 as detailed in **NOTE 52**.

Grants and Transfers

The TEITI incurred a total of TZS 260,000.00 in grants and transfers during the year ended 30 June 2024, representing a 100 percent increase compared to the financial year 2022/23, when no grants and transfers as detailed in **NOTE 59**. The funds were used to pay the NBAA subscription fee.

3.1.3 Assets and Liabilities

Cash and Cash Equivalents

During the year 2023/24, the balance of cash and cash equivalents was TZS 85,391,529.00, while the cash and cash equivalent for the year 2022/23 was TZS 12,250,000.00, an increase of 597 per cent. Cash and Cash equivalents involved the cash at the BOT at the end of the financial year 2023/24. There were no funds at NMB Account. The analysis of this is detailed in Note 62.

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment during the year ended 30 June 2024 amounted to TZS 58,123,598 being a decrease of 12% when compared to TZS 65,683,624.00 of year 2022/23 as detailed in the schedule of PPE.

Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities which arose from legal claims against TEITI for the year ending 30 June 2024.

Inventories

During the year 2023/24, the inventory of fuel was TZS 6,673,788.00 being an increase of 100% when compared to the financial year 2022/23, when there was no inventory balance. Changes in inventory figures have been recognized in the reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities to surplus/ (deficit and shown in the notes to the Financial Statement. The analysis of this is detailed in **Note 70**.

Work in Progress (WIP) on Intangible Asset

During the year 2023/24, the work in progress was TZS 47,150,000 (Intangible Asset) relating to development of an Extractive Data Reporting Management System. This represent a 100 percent increase compared to the financial year 2022/23, as no expenses were incurred on WIP in 2022/23.

Outstanding Liabilities

During the year ended 30 June 2024, there were outstanding liabilities totaling TZS 260,353,529, which comprising payables of TZS 174,960,000 and deferred income of TZS 85,393,529. In comparison, for the financial year ended 30 June 2023, there was deferred income of TZS 12,250,000 at the time of closing the financial year.

Extraordinary Items

There was no extraordinary item during the financial year ended 30 June 2024 as it was in the financial year 2023/24.

Political And Charitable Donations

During the financial year ending 30 June 2024, there were no political and charitable donations that the TEITI gave or received.

Comparative Figure

The financial statements of TEITI have been prepared by using **International Public Sector Accounting Standards** (IPSASs), where previous year's financial statements are compared with current year's financial statements to determine the financial trends of the institution.

3.3 Related Party Disclosure

Parties are considered to be related if one party can control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. They include relationships with subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and key management personnel. For the Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative; key management personnel include the Executive Secretary, Managers, Head of Units and Head of Schedules.

Mariam S. Mgaya
Executive Secretary

07/03/2025
Date

4.0 STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

Management of the Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the entity's state of affairs and its operating results in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) on the accrual basis, in conformity with the provision of section 30 of the Public Finance Act Cap.348. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether on account of fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances which provide reasonable assurance that the transactions recorded are within the statutory authority, and properly record the use of all public financial resources accordingly.

To the best of our knowledge, the system of internal control has operated adequately throughout the reporting period, and the records and underlying accounts provide a reasonable basis for preparing the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Procurement of goods, works consultancy and non-consultancy services to the extent that they are reflected in these financial statements have been done in accordance with the Public Procurement Act (CAP 410 RE 2022)

We accept responsibility for the integrity of these financial statements, the information they contain and their compliance with the Public Finance Act Cap.348 and its Regulations; International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) accruals basis; and guidelines issued or may be issued from time to time by Paymaster General and Accountant General.

In our opinion, nothing has come to the attention of the management that the financial statements do not present fairly all material respect of the operations of the entity and will not remain a going concern for the next twelve months from the date of these statements.

[signature]

Mariam S. Mgaya
Executive Secretary

07/03/2025

Date

5.0 DECLARATION OF THE HEAD OF FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

The National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) according to the power conferred under the Auditors and Accountants (Registration) Act. No. 33 of 1972, as amended by Act No. 2 of 1995, requires financial statements to be accompanied with a declaration issued by the Head of Finance/Accounting responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the entity concerned.

It is the duty of a Professional Accountant to assist the Management to discharge the responsibility of preparing financial statements of an entity showing true and fair view of the entity position and performance in accordance with applicable International Accounting Standards and statutory financial reporting requirements. Full legal responsibility for the preparation of financial statements rests with the Board of Directors/Governing Body as under Directors Responsibility statement on an earlier page.

I, **Honest Christofa Humba** being the Head of Finance and Planning Schedule (TR Vote 213) hereby acknowledge my responsibility of ensuring that financial statements for the year ended 30June 2024 have been prepared in compliance with applicable accounting standards and statutory requirements. I thus confirm that the financial statements give a true and fair view financial position of Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) - government accounts as on that date and that they have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records.

Signed by :

Position : **Ag. Head of Finance and Planning Schedule**

NBAA Membership No : **ACPA 5298**

Date : 07 March 2025

6.0 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6.1 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	Notes	2023/24 TZS	2022/23 TZS
ASSETS			
Current Asset			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	62	85,393,529	12,250,000
Inventories	70	6,673,788	0
Total Current Asset		92,067,317	12,250,000
Non-Current Asset			
Property, Plant and Equipment	73	58,123,598	65,683,624
Intangible Assets (WIP)	75	47,150,000	0
Total Non-Current Asset		105,273,598	65,683,624
TOTAL ASSETS		197,340,915	77,933,624
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables and Accruals	89	174,960,000	0
Deferred Income (Revenue)	93	85,393,529	12,250,000
Total Current Liabilities		260,353,529	12,250,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		260,353,529	12,250,000
Net Assets		(63,012,614)	65,683,624
NET ASSETS			
Accumulated Surpluses/(Deficits)		(63,012,614)	65,683,624
TOTAL NET ASSETS		(63,012,614)	65,683,624

07/03/2025

Mariam S. Mgaya
Executive Secretary

Date

6.2 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		TZS	TZS
REVENUE			
Subvention from other Government entities (Revenue Grants)	16	1,554,096,491	840,710,505
TOTAL REVENUE		1,554,096,491	840,710,505
EXPENSES			
Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	34	812,107,200	274,798,200
Use of Goods and Service	35	770,363,630	516,536,323
Maintenance Expenses	36	34,661,873	17,470,082
Depreciation of PPE	37	7,560,026	21,106,295
Other Expenses	52	57,810,000	30,285,100
Grants and Transfer	59	260,000	0
TOTAL EXPENSES		1,682,792,729	861,816,800
Deficit for the period		(128,696,238)	(21,106,295)

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Mariam S. Mgaya
Executive Secretary

07/03/2025

Date

6.3 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2024

	Acc. Surplus/ (Deficit)	Total
	TZS	TZS
Opening Balance as at 01 Jul 2023	65,683,624	65,683,624
Deficit for the Year	(128,696,238)	(128,696,238)
Closing Balance as at 30 Jun 2024	(63,012,614)	(63,012,614)
Opening Balance as at 01 Jul 2022	86,789,919	86,789,919
Deficit for the Year	(21,106,295)	(21,106,295)
Closing Balance as at 30 Jun 2023	65,683,624	65,683,624

Mariam S. Mgaya
Executive Secretary

07/08/2025
Date

6.4 CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
RECEIPTS		
Funds Received	1,627,340,021	532,640,880
Total Receipts	**1,627,340,021**	**532,640,880**
PAYMENTS		
Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	812,107,200	276,398,200
Use of Goods and Services	602,077,418	211,104,073
Other Expenses	57,810,000	30,285,100
Maintenance Expenses	34,691,873	17,470,882
Grants and Transfers	268,000	0
Total Payments	**1,506,946,491**	**535,258,255**
NET CASH FLOW GENERATED FROM/ (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**120,293,529**	**(2,617,375)**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investing Activities		
Intangible Assets-WIP	(47,150,000)	0
Total Investing Activities	**(47,150,000)**	**0**
NET CASH FLOW (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(47,150,000)**	**0**
Net cash Increase/(Decrease)	73,143,529	(2,617,375)
Cash and Cash Equivalent at beginning of period	12,250,000	14,867,375
Cash and Cash Equivalent at end of period	85,393,529	12,250,000

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Mariam S. Mgaya
Executive Secretary

07/03/2025
Date

6.5 STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Budget approved on the Cash Basis (Classification of Payments by Nature)

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	REALLOCATION /ADJUSTMENT	FINAL BUDGET (B)	ACTUAL AMOUNT ON COMPARISON BASIS (A)	DIFFERENT FINAL BUDGET AND ACTUAL (B-A)	VARIANCE %	REMARKS
	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS		
RECEIPTS							The variance is due to the under issue of funds compared to the approved budget and procurement processes of acquisitions of computers, which was carried forward to the financial year 2024/25
Funds Received	1,639,572,330.00	-	1,639,572,330.00	1,627,240,031.00	12,332,299.00		
Total Receipts	1,639,572,330.00	-	1,639,572,330.00	1,627,240,031.00	12,332,299.00	1%	
PAYMENTS						-	
Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	805,993,330.00	29,320,160.00	835,313,490.00	812,107,200.00	23,206,290.00	3%	
Use of Goods and Services	661,244,175.00	(44,289,760.00)	616,954,415.00	602,077,418.00	14,876,997.00	2%	
Other Expenses	57,810,000.00	-	57,810,000.00	57,810,000.00	-	-	
Maintenance Expenses	45,150,825.00	2,513,600.00	47,664,425.00	34,691,873.00	12,972,552.00	27%	
Grants and transfer	23,194,000.00	(22,914,000.00)	280,000.00	260,000.00	20,000.00	7%	
Acquisition of Property, plant and equipment	46,180,000.00	(11,800,000.00)	34,380,000.00	-	34,380,000.00	100%	
Acquisition of Intangibles Asset	-	47,150,000.00	47,150,000.00	47,150,000.00	-	-	
Total Payment	1,639,572,330.00	0	1,639,572,330.00	1,554,096,491.00	85,475,829.00	5%	
Net Payments	-	-	-	73,143,540.00			

Mariam S. Mgaya
Executive Secretary

07/05/2025
Date

RECONCILIATION OF ACTUAL AMOUNTS ON A COMPARABLE BASIS AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

A reconciliation between the actual amounts on a comparable basis as presented in the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts and the actual amounts in the Statement of Cash Flows (IPSAS 24).

Description	Operating TZS	Financing TZS	Investing TZS	Total
The actual amount is on a comparable basis as presented in the budget and actual comparative statement.	120,293,529	0	(47,150,000)	73,143,529
Basis Differences	-	-	-	-
Timing Differences	-	-	-	-
Entity Differences	-	-	-	-
Actual Amount in the Statement of Cash flows(Net cash Increase/(Decrease))	120,293,529	0	(47,150,000)	73,143,529

The timing difference mostly not applicable since the financial statements and budget documents are prepared for the same period. However, there might be an entity difference: the budget is prepared for separate entities, and the financial statements consolidate all entities controlled by the reporting entity. There might also be a basis difference: the budget is prepared on a cash basis and the financial statements on an accrual basis.

6.6 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

6.6.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) was established under the Tanzania Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability) Act No. 23 of 2015 for the purpose of ensuring transparency and accountability in extractive industries and to provide for other related matters. The other general information is:

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS	Ministry of Minerals, P.O. Box 422, **DODOMA,** **TANZANIA.**
ACCOUNTING OFFICER	Mariam S. Mgaya, Executive Secretary, TEITI, P.O.BOX 361, **DODOMA.**
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	Manager Operations, Bank of Tanzania, 18 Jakaya Kikwete Road, P.O. Box 2303, **DODOMA.**
	Branch Manager NMB Bank, Kambarage Branch, P.O. Box 3093, **DODOMA.**
LAWYERS	Attorney General, Attorney General's Chambers, P.O. Box 9050, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
AUDITOR	The Controller and Auditor General, The National Audit Office, Tambukareli Street, P.O. Box 950, Dodoma, Tanzania.

6.6.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The TEITI Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Public Finance Act, Cap. 348 [R.E 2020] and comply with the requirements of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Accrual Basis. The financial statements are presented in Tanzania Shillings (TZS).

1. Statement of Compliance

The entity's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Public Finance Act of 2001 (revised 2004) and comply with the requirements of the International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS).

2. Date of Authorization for Issue

The financial statements of Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (TEITI) for the year ended 30 June 2024 have been approved by Management and submitted to the Controller and Auditor General (CAG) for audit in 30 August 2024.The authorised date for the issue of Financial Statements to the Public is after receiving an opinion from the Controller and Auditor General on or before 31 March 2025.

Mgaya
....
MARIAM S. MGAYA
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Date: 07/03/2025

6.6.3 REPORTING ENTITY

The financial statements are set to present Vote TR 213 - Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) under Ministry of Minerals.

6.6.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies adopted, which are consistent throughout the year under review, are shown below.

Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the Government's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Government operates (the functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Tanzanian Shillings (TZS), which is the Government's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Tanzanian Shillings using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of financial performance.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and bank balances in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Employment benefits

Employee benefits include salaries, pensions and other related employment costs. Employee benefits are recognized on an accrual basis. The Government operates a defined benefit plan. Different plans and contribution rates for employers and employees are detailed below:

Table 9: Percentage of Contribution to Social Security Funds

No	Name of the Fund	Employer Contribution	Employee Contribution
1.	PSSSF	15%	5%

Government grants

Recognition of Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Government grants)

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognized as an asset shall be recognized as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognized in respect of the same inflow.

As the entity satisfies a present obligation recognized as a liability in respect of an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognized as an asset, it shall reduce the carrying amount of the liability recognized and recognize an amount of revenue equal to that reduction.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of any replacement parts in accordance with the related recognition criteria.

Depreciation

The Government has adopted the straight-line method for depreciation of Public Assets which is allocated systematically over the useful life of the respective assets as stated in the Public Finance (Management of Public Property) Regulations, 2024 and the accounting policies applicable.

The depreciable amount of an asset shall be allocated on a systematic basis over its estimated useful life. The prevailing International Standard for depreciation shall be applied over the useful life of the assets. In accordance with the Generally Acceptable Valuation Principles (GAVP), depreciation for valuation purposes shall be the adjustment made to the replacement cost to reflect physical deterioration, functional and economic obsolescence.

Estimated Useful Life (EUL)

Assets ran as economic life peculiar to themselves depending on make, constant handling and operational use. Assets expected life are projected in ranges as per **Table 14.**

The carrying values of cash - generating property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of assets (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of financial performance in the year the asset is derecognized. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciating property, plant and equipment are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each financial year-end. When each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

Table 10: Estimated Useful Life for Assets

Description	Useful years
Administration assets	
Leasehold land	Over the lease term
Buildings	
• Office	50

Description	Useful years
Plant and machinery	15
Office Equipment	10
Computer Equipment's	5
Furniture and Fittings	10
Motor vehicles	
• Heavy duty (5 tons and above)	20
• Light duty (below 5 tons)	10

Land

The land consists of (i) undeveloped land; and (ii) developed land (if the land element is material); where the Government has obtained control of the assets. If the cost can be measured reliably, the land is then measured on a cost basis. If the land element is not material, developed land is grouped together with buildings under property, plant and equipment in "land" and "buildings" categories. The land is not depreciated.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets (consisting of computer software's) acquired are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be finite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The expected useful life is approximately 5 years.

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected consumption pattern of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets is recognized in the statement of financial performance. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the Carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in surplus/deficit when the asset is derecognized.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Government has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event. It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Government expects some or all, of the provisions to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the surplus/deficit net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition. Cost of Stationeries and other consumables is determined and accounted for on first in first out basis.

Receivables

Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. The gains and losses are recognized in surplus/deficit when the receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Impairment of financial assets

The entity assesses at each statement of financial position date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognized in surplus/deficit If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in surplus/deficit. In relation to trade receivables, a provision for impairment is made when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Ministry will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account. Impaired debts are derecognized when they are assessed as uncollectible.

Revenue

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Government and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Taxpayer's funds
This is monies invested by the government to satisfy individual or collective needs or to create future benefits. It includes all monies invested on capital expenditure.

Change in Accounting Policy
The introduction of IPSAS 41 substantially modifies IPSAS 29 by classifying financial assets and liabilities through a principles-based classification model, a forward-looking expected credit loss model.

The Impact of Change in Accounting Policy
The impact of introducing IPSAS 41 is the emergence of Expected credit loss /gain in the Financial Statements by having different in trade receivables figures reported in the Statement of Financial Position with Exposure at Default (EAD) (Balance) at the end of the financial year. During the financial year ended 30 June 2024 we had no receivables. Moreover, we have only one bank account at Bank of Tanzania. Due to this fact the IPSAS 41 had not applied.

6.6.5 EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

Events after the reporting period are those events, favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

a) Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period (adjusting events after the reporting period); and
b) Those that is indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period (non-adjusting events after the reporting period).

6.6.6 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Institution financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

Estimates and assumptions
The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Impairment of non-financial assets
The entity assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. Non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be

recoverable. When the value in use calculations is undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

6.6.7 RISKS MANAGEMENT

The entity is subject to a number of financial and operational risks, hazards and strategic risks and is responsible for ensuring appropriate risk management strategies and policies are in place within any mandate provided by legislation. The head of the departments manages all types of risk associated with Government activities.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk of loss due to adverse movements in interest rates. In general, interest rate risk is managed strategically by issuing a mix of fixed and floating rate debt.

(b) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk refers to the risk of loss due to adverse movements in foreign exchange rates. A range of instruments is currently being used to minimize the Government's exposure to foreign exchange risk including currency.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the loss due to the lack of liquidity preventing quick or cost-effective liquidation of products, positions or portfolios. Liquidity risk is managed on an individual entity basis, which generally requires entities to hold assets of appropriate quantity and quality to meet all their obligations as they fall due.

6.6.8 FUTURE CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance and some amendments thereon that might impact on the entity's financial statements are listed below. This listing of standards issued is those that the entity reasonably expects to have an impact on disclosures, financial position or performance when applied at a future date. The entity intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

a) IPSAS 43 introduces a right-of-use model that replaces the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership model in IPSAS 13, *Leases*. For lessors, IPSAS 43 substantially carries forward the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership model in IPSAS 13. IPSAS 43 has an effective date of January 1, 2025. Earlier application is permitted in certain circumstances.

IPSAS 44 - Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. This standard fills a gap in the IPSAS suite by providing guidance on how to account for public sector assets that are held for sale on commercial terms," said IPSASB Chair Ian Caruthers. "Adding guidance on this topic is important from a public interest perspective, as it ensures transparency and accountability when decisions to sell public sector assets have been taken. IPSAS 44 has an effective date of 01 January 2025. Earlier application is permitted.

6.6.9 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES/ASSETS

The entity had no new contingent liabilities/assets in the financial year 2023/24.

6.6.10 GUARANTEES

The entity had not made any guarantee during the year ended 30 June 2024.

6.6.11 COMMITMENTS

There were no commitments arising during the financial year ended 30 June 2024.

6.6.12 GOING CONCERN

The accounts have been prepared on going concern basis on the assurance by the Project management that they will continue to provide financial support for the foreseeable future.

6.6.13 RELATED PARTY TRANSATIONS

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements (in this Standard referred to as the "reporting entity").
Related Party Transactions include the Director's fees. Emoluments for related party transactions in the financial statements have been disclosed as required by IPSAS 20.

During the year 2023/24 related party remunerations was for the Board of Directors of TEITI amounted to TZS 55,000,000 as compared to previous year 2022/23 whereby TZS 15,500,000 was incurred.

6.7 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	2023/24 TZS	2022/23 TZS
16 - Revenue Grants		
Government Grant Personal Emolument	447,421,200	0
Government Grant Development Local	325,066,848	0
Non-Monetary Revenue-Capital	0	305,452,290
Subvention Other Charges	781,598,443	535,258,215
Total Revenue	1,554,086,491	840,710,505
34 - Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits		
Casual Labourers	200,000	250,000
Civil Servants	447,421,200	0
Court Attire Allowance	2,000,000	0
Extra-Duty	274,020,000	125,087,600
Facilitation Allowance Expenses employee	7,000,000	0
Food and Refreshment	3,200,000	0
Honoraria	51,700,000	106,710,000
Leave Travel	5,600,000	4,165,600
Moving Expenses	12,521,000	11,000,000
Outfit	300,000	600,000
Sitting Allowance	10,350,000	26,875,000
Telephone	3,700,000	1,710,000
Total	812,107,200	276,398,200
35 - Use of Goods and Service		
Advertising and Publication	4,900,000	3,440,400
Air Travel Tickets	8,189,000	10,945,000
Catering Services	1,500,000	0
Computer Supplies and Accessories	4,252,100	0
Conference Facilities	14,700,000	9,050,000
Diesel	12,326,215	530,000
Entertainment	7,950,000	4,900,000
Food and Refreshments	35,161,258	19,608,879
Gifts and Prizes	1,000,000	1,700,000
Ground travel (bus, railway taxi, etc)	27,635,000	9,123,500
Health Insurance	0	173,000
Internet and Email connections	1,967,000	0
Newspapers and Magazines	500,000	700,000
Consultancy Services	0	305,452,290

	2023/24 TZS	2022/23 TZS
Office Consumables (papers, pencils, pens and stationaries)	5,301,400	5,251,400
Outsourcing Costs	174,960,000	0
Per-Diem-Domestic	458,950,000	113,479,104
Per Diem - Foreign	912,500	17,145,840
Posts and Telegraphs	680,000	359,350
Printing and Photocopying Costs	2,470,000	2,981,000
Rent of Booth and Tent Services Expenses	480,000	0
Research and Dissertation	0	2,800,000
Training Materials	0	950,000
Tuition Fees	6,280,000	6,670,000
Uniforms and Ceremonial Dresses	0	1,507,000
Visa Application Fees	0	728,200
Total	778,363,630	516,556,323

36 - Maintenance Expenses

Motor Vehicles and Watercraft	29,358,273	14,402,882
Tyres and Batteries	5,333,600	3,068,000
Total	34,691,873	17,470,882

52- Other Expenses

Directors fee	55,000,000	15,500,000
Sundry Expenses	2,810,000	14,785,100
Total	57,810,000	30,285,100

59- Grants and Transfers

Transfer-National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA)	260,000	0
Total	260,000	0

62 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

Development Expenditure Cash Account-	74,933,353	0
Recurrent Expenditure Cash Account	10,460,177	12,250,000.00
Total	85,393,529	12,250,000.00

70 - Inventories

Fuel	6,673,708	0
Total	6,673,708	0

77 - Cost of Property, Plant and Equipment

Hardware: servers and equipment (incl. desktops, laptops etc.)	29,433,777	29,433,776

	2023/24 TZS	2022/23 TZS
	34,178,127	34,178,127
Audio visual equipment	43,535,574	43,535,574
Computers and Photocopiers	1,233,595	1,233,594.90
Printers and Scanners	12,670,797	12,670,797
TV and Radios	22,371,008	22,371,008
Servers	886,656	886,656
Office Furniture and Fittings	6,696,500	6,696,500
Air condition	30,680,000	30,680,000
Camera	3,540,000	3,540,000
Projector	(22,603,357)	(21,627,578)
Acc. Depreciation Hardware: servers and Equipment (incl. desktops, Laptops, UPS)		
Acc. Depreciation Audio visual equipment	(32,719,190)	(32,356,986)
Acc. Depreciation Computers and Photocopiers	(26,098,838)	(23,279,793)
Acc. Depreciation Printers and Scanners	(1,143,270)	(1,130,935)
Acc. Depreciation TV and Radio	(11,081,235)	(10,904,618)
Acc. Depreciation Servers	(20,388,445)	(20,158,160)
Acc. Depreciation Office Furniture and Fittings	(753,034)	(736,320)
Acc. Depreciation Air Condition	(2,752,969)	(2,314,799)
Acc. Depreciation Camera	(8,590,400)	(6,136,000)
Acc. Depreciation Projector	(991,200)	(708,000)
	58,123,598	65,683,624

78-Intangible Asset

Work in-Progress	47,150,000	0
Total	47,150,000	0

89-Payables and Accruals

Consultancy Fee - Mzumbe University	174,960,000	0
Total	174,960,000	0

93- Deferred Income (Revenue)

Description		
Opening balance 1 July 2023	12,250,000	14,867,375
Add: Revenue received during the year	1,627,240,021	532,640,880
Total income	1,639,490,021	547,508,255
Less: Amortized amount	1,554,096,491	535,258,255
Closing Deferred balance 30 June 2024	85,393,529	12,250,000

77A - Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

	2023/24 TZS	2022/23 TZS
Depreciation- Hardware servers and equipment	975,775	851,360
Depreciation- Audio visual equipment	562,114	4,823,160
Depreciation- Computers and Photocopiers	2,819,045	4,773,840
Depreciation- Printers and Scanners	13,718	86,754
Depreciation- TV and Radios	176,418	678,362
Depreciation- Air Conditioner	438,179	1,339,300
Depreciation- Servers	220,285	1,548,160
Depreciation- Furniture and Fittings	16,704	61,360
Depreciation- Camera	2,454,400	6,138,000
Depreciation- Projector	280,200	788,000
Total	7,590,028	21,108,299

PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

GOVERNMENT OTHER CHARGES

CODES AND LINKAGE	DESCRIPTION	CUMULATIVE STATUS ON MEETING THE PHYSICAL TARGET	EXPENDITURE STATUS				
Target Code	Target Description	Actual Progress	Cumulative Budget-Carry over & Recurrent Budget (TZS)	Actual Amount Received Plus Opening Balance (TZS)	Cumulative Actual Expenditure-(TZS)	Balance TZS	% Spent of the Budget (%)
			(A)		(B)	(A-B)	(B/A)
C001	Transparency and accountability in extractive sector improved by June, 2027	Operation costs during the period of July 2023 to June 2024 were covered.	197,900,000	197,900,000	197,900,000	0	100%
C003	Beneficial ownership register developed and operational by June, 2027	The activities were implemented successfully.	125,300,000	125,300,000	125,300,000	0	100%
C005	Awareness about the use of EITI Data increased by June, 2027	The activities were implemented successfully.	117,650,000	117,650,000	117,650,000	0	100%
B001	Working tools and facilities facilitated to all staff by June, 2027	Working tools were procured and staff were facilitated with their stationery	351,986,320	351,986,320	341,608,443	10,377,877	97%
Total			792,836,320	792,836,320	782,458,443	10,377,877	99%

GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT FUND

During the period TEITI received Development fund TZS 400,000,000 and spends TZS 325,066,647 on the activities tabled below and remaining with a balance of TZS 74,933,353

Objective Description	Activities Description	Original Budget TZS	Actual Amount Received plus Opening balance (TZS)	Cumulative Actual Expenditure (TZS)	Balance (TZS)	% Spent	Remarks
		(A)		(B)	(C)=(A)-(B)	(C)= (B)/(A)*100	
Transparency and accountability in the extractive Industry enhanced	C01S01: To produce Scoping & TEITI reconciliation report covering payments and revenues collected in the financial year 2022/23 and to implement EITI Board corrective actions and Validator's recommendations emerging from the Validation exercise by June 2025	113,724,000	113,724,000	113,724,000	0	100%	The activities were implemented successfully
	C01S02: To Identify and Analyse ICT needs for TEITI and Develop Technological Solutions by June, 2024	82,653,200	82,653,200	82,653,200	0	100%	The activities were implemented successfully
	C01S03: To collect, analyse, interpreted data for preparation of Extractive Industry statistical Book by June, 2024	53,510,000	53,510,000	53,510,000	0	100%	The activities were implemented successfully
	C01S04: To collect data for preparation of TEITI REPORT by June, 2024	34,730,475	34,730,475	34,730,475	0	100%	The activities were

Objective Description	Activities Description	Original Budget TZS	Actual Amount Received plus Opening balance (TZS)	Cumulative Actual Expenditure (TZS)	Balance (TZS)	% Spent	Remarks
		(A)		(B)	(C)=(A)-(B)	(C)= (B)/(A)*100	
							implemented successfully
Capacity of TEITI to deliver service enhanced	001S01: To equip and facilitate the TEITI Secretariat and Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) by June, 2024	115,382,125	115,382,125	40,448,772	74,933,353	35%	The activities were implemented successfully
Total		400,000,000	400,000,000	325,066,647	74,933,353	81%	Overall implementation performance.

77 - PPE SCHEDULE 2023/24

Descriptions	Cost/Revaluation	Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment				
	Cost as at 01-July 2023	Cost as at 30-Jun-24	Accumulated depreciation as at 30-June-2023	Charge during the year - Depreciation	Accumulated depreciation as at 30-Jun-24	Carrying Value TZS
Cameras	30,680,000	30,680,000	6,136,000	2,454,400	8,590,400	22,089,600
Air Conditioner	4,696,500	4,696,500	2,314,799	438,170	2,752,969	1,943,531
Audio visual equipment	34,178,127	34,178,127	32,556,986	162,114	32,719,100	1,459,026
Computers and Photocopiers	43,535,574	43,535,574	23,279,793	2,819,045	26,098,838	17,436,736
Hardware: servers and equipment	29,433,776	29,433,776	21,627,578	975,775	22,603,353	6,830,424
Office Furniture and Fittings	886,656	886,656	736,320	16,704	753,024	133,632
Printers and Scanners	1,253,595	1,253,595	1,130,155	13,716	1,143,870	109,724
Projector	3,540,000	3,540,000	708,000	283,200	991,200	2,548,800
Servers	22,371,008	22,371,008	20,168,160	220,285	20,388,445	1,982,564
TV and Radios	12,670,7967	12,670,797	10,904,618	176,618	11,081,235	1,589,561
TOTAL	185,246,033	185,246,033	119,562,408	7,560,026	127,122,434	58,123,598

PPE SCHEDULE 2022/23

Descriptions	Cost/Revaluation of an Assets			Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment		
	Cost as at 01-July-2022	Cost as at 01-July-2023	Accumulated depreciation as at 30-June-2022	Depreciation Charge during the year	Accumulated depreciation as at 30-June-2023	Carrying Value (TZS)
Cameras	30,680,000	30,680,000	0	6,136,000	6,136,000	24,544,000
Air Conditioner	6,696,500	6,696,500	975,499	1,339,300	2,314,799	4,381,701
Audio visual equipment	34,178,127	34,178,127	27,733,826	4,823,160	32,556,986	1,621,141
Computers and Photocopiers	43,535,574	43,535,574	18,505,953	4,773,840	23,279,793	20,255,781
Hardware: servers and equipment (incl. desktops, laptops etc.)	29,433,775	29,433,775	20,976,338	651,240	21,627,578	7,806,197
Office Furniture and fittings	886,456	886,456	674,988	61,340	736,330	150,126
Printers and Scanners	1,253,595	1,253,595	1,043,407	86,758	1,130,165	123,430
Projector	3,540,000	3,540,000	0	708,000	708,000	2,832,000
Servers	23,377,808	23,377,808	18,820,800	1,548,160	20,368,960	3,008,848
TV and Radios	12,620,797	12,620,797	9,928,756	975,362	10,904,118	1,716,679
TOTAL	185,248,032	185,248,032	98,484,111	21,158,298	119,642,409	65,483,623

78 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS-WIP

WIP is associated with the initiation cost incurred for developing an Extractive Data Reporting Management System.

Descriptions	Cost/Revaluation			Carrying Value (TZS)
	Cost as at 01-July-2023	Addition Monetary	Cost as at 30-Jun-2024	
Computer Soft ware	0	47,150,000	47,150,000	47,150,000
TOTAL	0	0	47,150,000	47,150,000

89A: ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNTS PAYABLES AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

S/N	Category	Total Amount	<30days	>30<60 days	>60<90days	>90<365days	>365<2Years	Above 2 Years
1	Supplies of Goods and Services	174,960,000	0	0	0	174,960,000	0	0
	Total	174,960,000	0	0	0	174,960,000	0	0

RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO SURPLUS (DEFICIT)

Narrations	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
Surplus/ Deficit from Ordinary Activities	(128,494,218)	(21,106,295)
Non-Cash Movements:		
Depreciation	7,560,026	21,106,295
Non-Monitory Revenue	0	(305,452,250)
Use of Goods and Service	0	305,452,250
Change in Working Capital		
Decrease/Increase in Payables	174,960,000	0
Decrease/Increase in Deferred Income (Revenue)	73,143,538	(2,617,375)
Inventories	(6,673,788)	0
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIN ACTIVITIES	120,293,524	(2,617,375)

Mkoya

Mariam S. Mgaya
Executive Secretary

07/03/2025
Date

STANDARD TRIAL BALANCE REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Natural Account (Gfs Codes)	Descriptions	Debit Amount (TZS)	Credit Amount (TZS)
[illegible]	Government Grant Personal Emolument	0.00	447,431,200.00
[illegible]	Government Grant Development Local	0.00	[illegible]
[illegible]	Subvention Other Charges	0.00	791,599,640.11
[illegible]	Civil Servants	447,431,200.00	0.00
[illegible]	Leave Travel	1,600,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Extra Duty	374,020,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Outfit Allowance	300,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Sitting Allowance	18,250,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Court Attire Allowance	1,000,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Moving Expenses	12,521,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Facilitation Allowance Expenses- employee	2,000,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Honoraria	51,290,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Casual Labour (Discretionary)	380,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Food and Refreshment	2,280,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Telephone	1,768,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Office Consumables (papers, pencils, pens and stationaries)	5,400,400.00	0.00
[illegible]	Computer Supplies and Accessories	4,350,100.00	0.00
[illegible]	Newspapers and Magazines	300,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Printing and Photocopying Costs	2,470,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Outsourcing Costs (...)	174,960,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Travel	11,326,212.00	0.00
[illegible]	Conference Facilities	14,700,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Rent of Boats and Tent Services Expenses	400,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Tuition Fees Training - Domestic	6,280,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Air Travel Tickets Travel - In-Country	8,389,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Ground travel (bus, railway taxi, etc) Travel - In-country	17,635,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Per Diem - Domestic	458,950,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Per Diem - Foreign	914,500.00	0.00
[illegible]	Internet and Email connections	1,367,040.00	0.00
[illegible]	Posts and Telegraphs	500,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Advertising and Publication - Communication & Information	4,300,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Catering Services	1,500,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Food and Refreshments	75,968,150.00	0.00
[illegible]	Entertainment - Hospitality Supplies And Services	7,950,000.00	0.00
[illegible]	Gifts and Prizes	1,000,000.00	0.00
22021101	Motor Vehicles and Watercraft	29,358,271.61	0.00
[illegible]	Tyres and Batteries	5,318,800.00	0.00
[illegible]	Hardware: servers and equipment (incl. desktops, laptops etc.) Depreciation	979,774.83	0.00
[illegible]	Audio visual equipment Depreciation	902,114.50	0.00
[illegible]	Computers and Photocopiers Depreciation	1,814,044.71	0.00
[illegible]	Printers and Scanners Depreciation	13,775.36	0.00
[illegible]	TV and Radios Depreciation	175,417.91	0.00
[illegible]	Air Conditioner Depreciation	405,170.12	0.00
[illegible]	Cameras Depreciation	1,454,400.00	0.00
[illegible]	Servers Depreciation	220,184.84	0.00
[illegible]	Projector Depreciation	283,780.00	0.00

Natural Account (GFS Codes)	Description	Debit Amount (TZS)	Credit Amount (TZS)
21060211	Office Furniture and Fittings Depreciation	14,703.98	0.00
26311195	Transfer - National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA)	200,000.00	0.00
28010213	Director's Fee	55,000,000.00	0.00
28010207	Sundry Expenses	2,810,000.00	0.00
31102106	Audio visual equipment Monetary	4,780,000.00	0.00
31102108	Computers and Photocopiers Monetary	5,275,000.00	0.00
31102113	TV and Radios Monetary	775,960.00	0.00
31102114	Air Conditioner Monetary	6,696,500.00	0.00
31104602	Hardware: servers and equipment (incl. desktops, laptops etc.) Non-Monetary	7,860,000.00	0.00
31104615	Cameras Non Monetary	16,480,000.00	0.00
31104673	Projector Non Monetary	3,540,000.00	0.00
31151130	Work-in-Progress Monetary	47,150,800.00	0.00
31221114	Fuel	6,673,798.00	0.00
32181102	Supplies of goods and services Addition	0.00	174,960,000.00
33182112	Development Deferred Income Addition	0.00	74,933,352.58
33194110	Deferred Subvention Current	0.00	10,460,176.89
61122602	Hardware: servers and equipment (incl. desktops, laptops etc.) Opening	26,613,756.35	0.00
61122606	Audio visual equipment Opening	25,478,124.56	0.00
61122608	Computers and Photocopiers Opening	38,157,573.66	0.00
61122609	Printers and Scanners Opening	1,251,566.90	0.00
61132113	TV and Radios Opening	11,894,828.67	0.00
61132117	Servers Opening	32,371,000.25	0.00
61132130	Office Furniture Opening	888,455.81	0.00
61460102	Hardware: servers and equipment (incl. desktops, laptops etc.) Accumulated Depreciation	0.00	20,480,302.58
61460106	Audio visual equipment Accumulated Depreciation	0.00	22,714,100.34
61460108	Computers and Photocopiers Accumulated Depreciation	0.00	26,396,837.95
61460109	Printers and Scanners Accumulated Depreciation	0.00	1,142,870.44
61460113	TV and Radios Accumulated Depreciation	0.00	11,881,775.47
61460114	Air Conditioner Accumulated Depreciation	0.00	2,752,568.92
61460115	Cameras Accumulated Depreciation	0.00	8,530,400.00
61460117	Servers Accumulated Depreciation	0.00	20,358,444.54
61460173	Projector Accumulated Depreciation	0.00	995,300.00
61460241	Office Furniture and Fittings Accumulated Depreciation	0.00	753,022.98
62127103	Recurrent Expenditure Cash Account	11,460,176.89	0.00
62127114	Development Expenditure Cash Account	74,933,352.58	0.00
62271101	Accumulated Surplus/Deficit Opening	0.00	69,583,473.93
90000011	Opening Balance Control	0.04	0.00
Total		3,087,756,078.03	1,087,756,078.02