

CHAPTER

8

8. ANALYSIS OF THE REPORTED DATA

8.1. Analysis of Government Revenues

The analysis of data on the payments made by extractive companies and the government receipts from the extractive companies indicates that for 2023/2024, the total government receipt was **TZS 1,519,787,481,005.79**. The mining sector contributed **TZS 1,173,157,712,475.56**, equivalent to **77.19%** of the government's revenue, while the oil and gas sector contributed **TZS 346,629,768,530.23** which is equivalent to **22.81%** as shown in *Figure 4*.

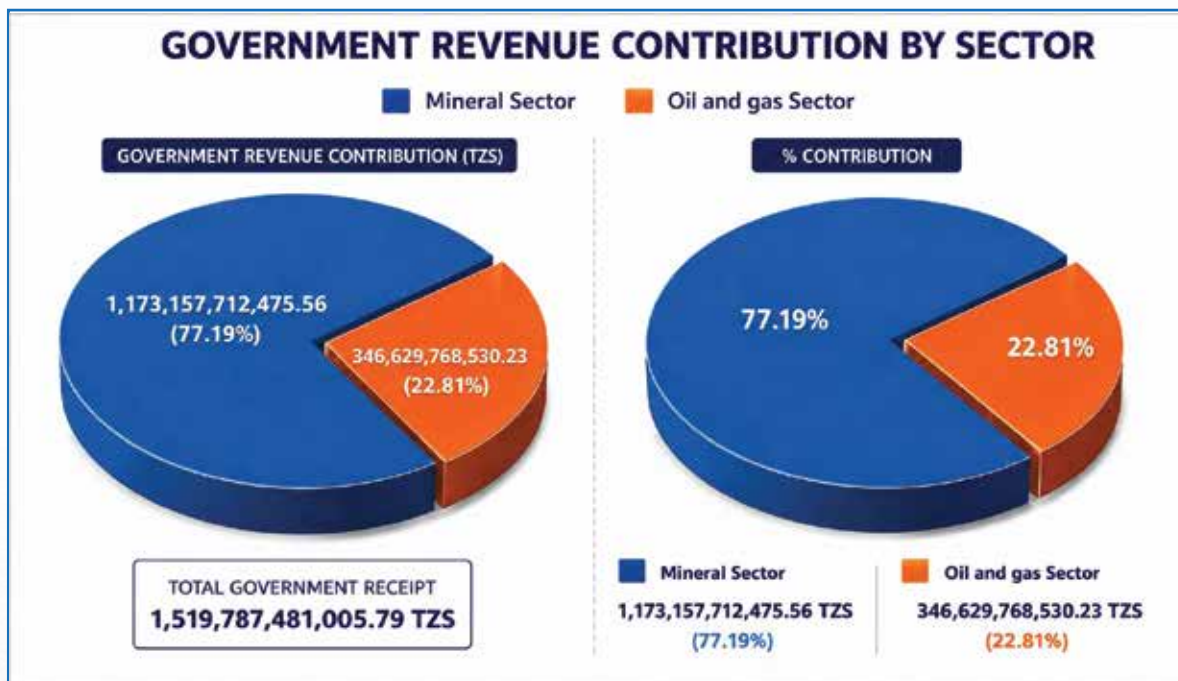


Figure 4: Government revenues by Sector

8.2. Analysis by Revenue Streams Contribution

The revenue stream analysis indicates that corporate tax was the largest contributor to total government receipts at 48.14%, followed by mining royalties at 24.58% and profit share from gas at 11.93%. Mineral inspection and clearance fees represented 4.30%, dividends from government shares accounted for 4.11%, while gas royalties contributed 3.01%, skills and development levy contributed 1.41%, and service levy accounted for 1.37%. All other remaining revenue streams each contributed less than 1% of the total government revenue as detailed in **Table 26**.

Table 26: Government Contribution by Revenue Streams

S/no	Description of the payment	Government Receipts	% Contributions
A	Payments to the Mining Commission (MC)	452,031,123,895.27	29.74
1	Annual Rent	13,036,384,761.69	0.86
2	Clearance & Inspection fees	65,370,653,468.32	4.30
3	Mining Royalties	373,624,085,665.26	24.58
B	Payments made to Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC)	231,105,663,608.28	15.21
1	Royalty	45,789,022,451.58	3.01
2	Acreage/Licence fees	606,396,757.44	0.04
3	Training Fees	1,578,144,288.73	0.10
4	Profit Share	181,300,697,926.21	11.93
5	Tariff on gas transport through SoNGAS pipeline	1,831,402,184.32	0.12
C	Payments made to Tanzania Revenue Authority (Large Tax payers & Domestic Revenue Department)	753,025,921,721.28	49.55
1	Corporate tax	731,634,840,020.37	48.14
2	Skill Development Levy (SDL)	21,391,081,700.91	1.41
D	Payments made to Local Authorities (Service Levy)	20,797,438,243.18	1.37
1	Geita District Council - Geita Gold Mining Limited	2,084,343,551.66	0.14
2	Geita Town Council - Geita Gold Mining Limited	4,057,625,254.88	0.27
3	Tarime District Council - North Mara Gold Mine Limited	4,280,227,281.04	0.28
4	Mtwara District Council - M&P Exploration and Production Co. Ltd	1,174,673,683.05	0.08
5	Kilwa District Council - Pan African Energy Tanzania	1,005,985,811.00	0.07
6	Msalala District Council - Bulyanhulu Gold Mine Ltd	2,144,114,305.58	0.14
7	Nyang'wale District Council - Bulyanhulu Gold Mine Ltd	1,056,056,299.76	0.07
8	Songwe District Council - Shanta Gold Limited	844,092,626.15	0.06
9	Ikungi District Council - Shanta Gold Limited	526,565,692.16	0.03
10	Rufiji District Council- TPDC	33,946,862.13	0.0022
11	Mtwara Mikindani-TPDC	2,489,972.12	0.00
12	Kilwa District Council- TPDC	198,791,732.89	0.01
13	Mkurunga District Council- TPDC	43,405,748.44	0.00
14	Ubungo District Council - TPDC	2,547,479.49	0.00
15	Kinondoni District Council - TPDC	6,094,843.69	0.00
16	Mtwara District Council - TPDC	225,215,823.68	0.01
17	Lindi District Council- TPDC	5,486,329.06	0.00
18	Tanga City Council - Maweni Company Limited	625,394,256.97	0.04
19	Mkurunga District Council - Maweni Company Limited	158,371,813.32	0.01
20	Mbinga District Council - Ruvuma Coal Company Limited	661,858,988.08	0.04
21	Mbinga District Council - Jitegemee Company Limited	198,162,513.52	0.01
22	Kishapu District Council - Jitegemee Company Limited	398,821,518.50	0.03
23	Geita District Council - Buckreef Company Limited	242,474,592.37	0.02

S/no	Description of the payment	Government Receipts	% Contributions
24	Butiama District Council - ZEM Company Limited	144,924,239.43	0.01
25	Ileje District Council - ZEM Company Limited	37,890,692.67	0.00
26	Songwe District Council - Mohamed Sharif	204,325,206.18	0.01
27	Mbinga District Council - Market Insight Company Limited	41,365,821.91	0.00
28	Biharamulo District Council - Stamigold Company Limited	127,912,484.09	0.01
29	Mkuranga District Council - Neelkath Company Limited	21,113,692.99	0.00
30	Nsimbo District Council - Jiuxing Company Limited	121,907,585.00	0.01
31	Nyang'wale District Council- Busolwa Mining Limited	21,405,898.80	0.00
32	Chunya District Council- Pama Mining Limited	88,395,101.00	0.01
33	Songwe District Council- Pama Mining Limited	11,450,541.57	0.00
E	Payment to the Treasury Registrar	62,409,508,537.78	4.11
1	Dividends for Government Shares held in the Company	62,409,508,537.78	4.11
F	Payments made to National Environment Management Council	417,825,000.00	0.03
1	Annual Monitoring and Audit Fee	417,825,000.00	0.03
	Total	1,519,787,481,005.79	100.00

8.3. Analysis by Government Agencies Contribution

Figure 5 shows that in the 2023/24 financial year, the Tanzania Revenue Authority received approximately 49.55% of the total reconciled government revenues, followed by the Mining Commission with 29.74%, the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation with 15.21%, the Treasury Registrar with 4.11%, local government authorities with 1.37%, and the National Environment Management Council with 0.02%.

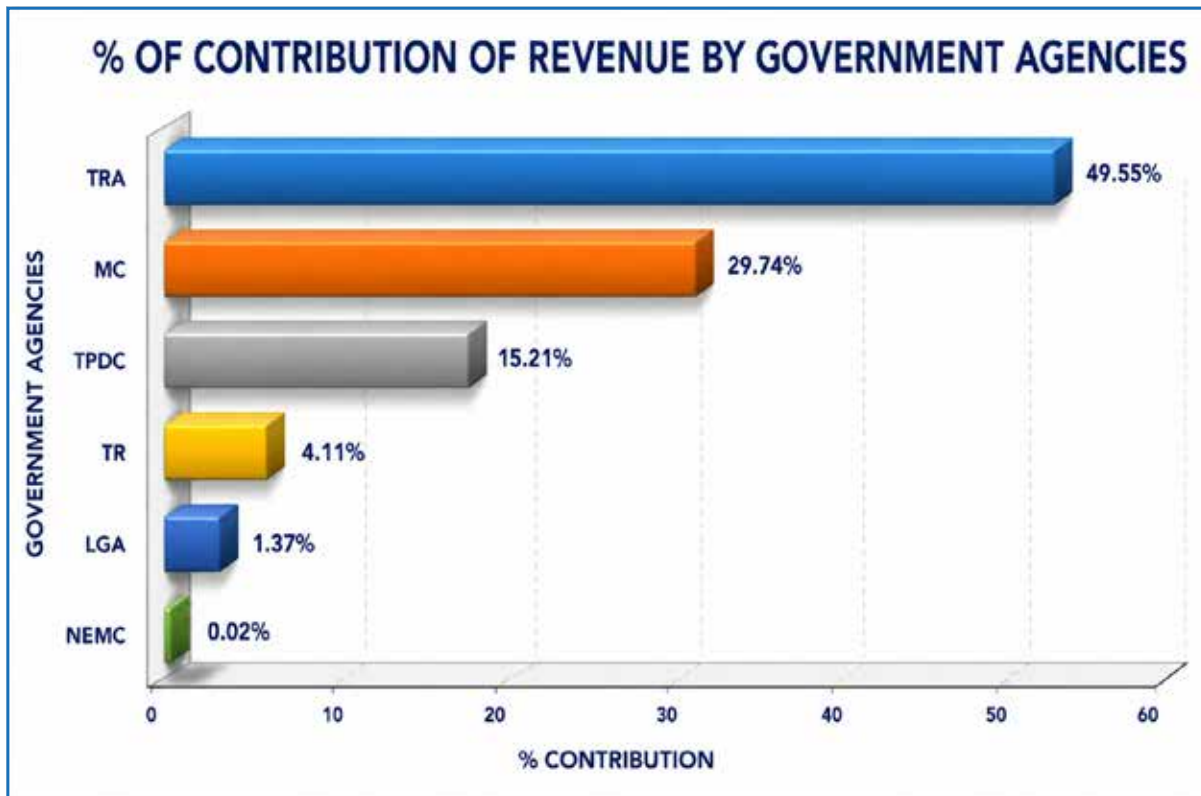


Figure 5: Government revenue contribution by receiving agencies

8.4. Analysis by Sector Contribution

A comprehensive analysis was carried out to determine the contribution of each sector to the total reconciled government receipts for the 2023/24 financial year. The distribution of contributions across the sectors is summarized below:

Mining Contribution

The mining companies have contributed 77.19% of the Government revenues collected from the extractive industry in 2023/2024 as shown in **Table 27**. Data indicates that seven (7) top mining companies each contributed above 1% equivalent to 70.76%, while the remaining contributed below 1%.

Table 27: Mining Companies Contribution to Government Revenues

S/NO	Company Name	Government	%
1	Geita Gold Mining Limited	444,228,184,633.72	29.23
2	North Mara Gold Mine Limited	291,716,784,659.71	19.19
3	Bulyanhulu Gold Mine Limited	149,088,149,486.32	9.81
4	Shanta Mining Company Limited	80,043,862,564.05	5.27
5	Twiga Minerals Corporation Limited	53,482,072,393.18	3.52
6	Sotta Mining Corporation Limited	36,745,387,527.52	2.42
7	Ruvuma Coal Limited	20,124,265,008.99	1.32
8	Jitegemee Holdings Company Limited	11,788,991,641.32	0.78
9	Mazabu Mine Company Limited	11,759,561,759.72	0.77
10	Williamson Diamonds Limited	10,971,130,347.66	0.72

S/NO	Company Name	Government	%
11	Buckreef Gold Company Limited	10,376,117,449.22	0.68
12	Maweni Limestone Limited	10,091,967,609.41	0.66
13	Mohamed Omar Shariff	5,242,924,214.96	0.34
14	Zem Development (T) Co. Limited	4,894,263,807.90	0.32
15	State Mining Corporation	4,627,472,094.25	0.30
16	Market Insight Limited	3,980,845,982.36	0.26
17	Isaya Edwin Zakaria	3,243,445,339.82	0.21
18	Tembo Nickel Corporation Limited	2,883,979,931.44	0.19
19	Jiuxing Tanzania Mining Co. Limited	2,677,803,270.07	0.18
20	Pama Gold Company Limited	2,653,011,413.95	0.17
21	Stamigold Company Limited	2,543,043,380.96	0.17
22	Bharya Engineering and Contracting Co Ltd	2,461,703,062.00	0.16
23	Mantra Tanzania Limited	2,407,225,750.78	0.16
24	Busolwa Mining Limited	2,085,557,117.25	0.14
25	Katavi Mining Company Limited	1,371,117,802.72	0.09
26	National Development Corporation	840,640,247.18	0.06
27	Neelkanth Salt Limited.	790,422,310.77	0.05
28	Fema Mining and Drilling Limited	37,781,668.33	0.0025
	Total	1,173,157,712,475.56	77.19

Oil and Gas Contribution

The oil and gas companies have contributed 22.81% of the Government revenues collected from the extractive industry in the year 2023/2024 as shown in **Table 28**. Results indicate that three (3) top gas companies each contributed above 1% equivalent to 21.78 % while the remaining three (3) companies each contributed less than 1%.

Table 28: Oil and Gas Contribution on Government Revenues

S/No	Company Name	Government	Percentage
1	M&P Exploration Production Tanzania Limited	204,799,979,431.32	13.48
2	Pan African Energy Tanzania Limited	97,711,954,837.66	6.43
3	Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation	28,551,451,598.08	1.88
4	Cyprus Mnazi Bay Limited	11,716,388,629.00	0.77
5	Ophir Tanzania Limited	1,932,833,272.62	0.13
6	Shell Exploration and Production Tanzania Limited	1,082,292,033.27	0.07
7	Equinor Tanzania AS	527,310,517.60	0.03
8	Ndovu Resources Limited	307,558,210.68	0.02
	Total	346,629,768,530.23	22.81

Local Government Authority's Contribution

Table 29 shows the contribution of the Local Government Authorities (LGA) through the service levy collected from the extractive companies. These payments were included in the reconciliation scope as they are important to the areas served by LGAs. LGAs contributed about 1.37 % (TZS 20,797,438,243.18) of the total

government receipts amounted to TZS 1,519,787,481,005.79 from the reported local government authorities in 2022/23.

Table 29: LGAs Contribution to Government Revenues

S/No	Payments made to Local Authorities (Service Levy)	Amount
1	Tarime District Council - North Mara Gold Mine Limited	4,280,227,281.04
2	Geita Town Council - Geita Gold Mining Limited	4,057,625,254.88
3	Msalala District Council - Bulyanhulu Gold Mine Ltd	2,144,114,305.58
4	Geita District Council - Geita Gold Mining Limited	2,084,343,551.66
5	Mtwara District Council- M&P Exploration and Production	1,174,673,683.05
6	Nyang'wale District Council - Bulyanhulu Gold Mine Ltd	1,056,056,299.76
7	Kilwa District Council – Pan African Energy Tanzania	1,005,985,811.00
8	Songwe District Council - Shanta Gold Limited	844,092,626.15
9	Mbinga District Council - Ruvuma Coal Company Limited	661,858,988.08
10	Tanga City Council - Maweni Company Limited	625,394,256.97
11	Ikungi District Council - Shanta Gold Limited	526,565,692.16
12	Kishapu District Council - Jitegemee Company Limited	398,821,518.50
13	Geita District Council - Buckreef Company Limited	242,474,592.37
14	Mtwara District Council - TPDC	225,215,823.68
15	Songwe District Council - Mohamed Sharif	204,325,206.18
16	Kilwa District Council - TPDC	198,791,732.89
17	Mbinga District Council - Jitegemee Company Limited	198,162,513.52
18	Mkurunga District Council - Maweni Company Limited	158,371,813.32
19	Butiama District Council - ZEM Company Limited	144,924,239.43
20	Biharamulo District Council - STAMIGOLD Company Ltd	127,912,484.09
21	Nsimbo District Council - Jiuxing Company Limited	121,907,585.00
22	Chunya District Council- Pama Mining Limited	88,395,101.00
23	Mkurunga District Council- TPDC	43,405,748.44
24	Mbinga District Council - Market Insight Company Limited	41,365,821.91
25	Ileje District Council - ZEM Company Limited	37,890,692.67
26	Rufiji District Council- TPDC	33,946,862.13
27	Nyang'wale District Council- Busolwa Mining Limited	21,405,898.80
28	Mkurunga District Council - Neelkanth Company Limited	21,113,692.99
29	Songwe District Council- Pama Mining Limited	11,450,541.57
30	Kinondoni District Council - TPDC	6,094,843.69
31	Lindi District Council- TPDC	5,486,329.06
32	Ubungo District Council - TPDC	2,547,479.49
33	Mtwara Mikindani-TPDC	2,489,972.12
	Total	20,797,438,243.18

8.5. Analysis of Companies' Reported Data

Production Data

The production data for 2023/2024 compared to 2022/2023 indicate mixed performance across the extractive sector. Natural gas production in cubic feet declined from 33.46 billion cft to 27.53 billion cft, possibly due to reduced output from mature gas fields, scheduled maintenance, or lower domestic and export demand. However, gas reported in mmscf increased, which may reflect differences in reporting entities, measurement methods, or improved operational efficiencies. Coal production declined significantly by about 66 percent, likely attributable to reduced market demand, logistical constraints, environmental compliance measures, or

operational challenges in coal mines. Diamond production rose sharply, likely due to expanded mining activities, while new reporting of hard coal and salt indicates improved production coverage. The significant rise in concrete production was likely driven by increased infrastructure and mining-related construction activities. Overall, the sector's performance reflects the impact of commodity prices, operational conditions, investment levels, and reporting changes. Overall, the variations demonstrate the sector's sensitivity to commodity prices, operational conditions, investment levels, and changes in reporting coverage. **Table 30** shows the production data of Minerals and Oil and Gas for the year 2022/2023 and 2023/2024. The more analysis are shown in **Annex 2**.

Table 30: Mineral/Gas Production Data Comparison Between Year 2022/23 and 2023/24

Project/Item	Quantity		
	2023/24	2022/23	Difference
Gas(cft)	27,531,744,702.00	33,460,480,355.00	5,928,735,653.00
Gas (mmscf)	41,234,431.28	33,901,862.66	7,332,568.62
Coal (Tones)	978,865.54	2,874,914.04	1,896,048.50
Hard coal (Tones)	1,695,551.64	-	1,695,551.64
Cement (Tons)	0	798,358.11	798,358.11
Gold (Ounces)	632,861.00	622,283.21	10,577.79
Concentrates (OZ)	494,956.10	566,817.48	71,861.38
Clinker (Tons)		366,852.72	366,852.72
Gold (Grams)	141,894.83	309,440.74	167,545.91
Diamond Rough (Carats)	323,434.00	140,516.00	182,918.00
Salt (Tone)	74568.48	0	74,568.48
Silver (Ounces)	1,397.67	103,274.47	101,876.80
Aggregates (cubic m)	0	6,881.86	6,881.86
Copper and Gold Concentrate (Tone)	2,590.14	3,239.90	649.76
Concrete (m3)	1,972,155.00	1,238.00	1,970,917.00

Export and Local Sales Data

Between 2022/2023 and 2023/2024, Tanzania's extractive sector recorded sharp fluctuations in production and revenues. Gold sales dropped dramatically from 1.93 million ounces to 599 thousand ounces, with revenues falling due to reduced exports, reporting changes, or operational disruptions. Gas volumes rose, but revenues declined, reflecting lower global prices or contractual adjustments. Coal

sales contracted in both volume and value, likely driven by weaker demand, transport challenges, and the global energy transition.

Diamonds performed strongly, with increases in both quantity and value, supported by improved production and favorable market prices. Copper and gold concentrate sales fell, possibly due to reduced output or weaker international prices, while silver sales also declined, linked to lower by-product recovery. Overall, the sector's performance was shaped by commodity price volatility, operational efficiency, and shifting market conditions, underscoring the need for resilience and diversification.

Table 31 shows the exports and local sales data for the period of 2022/2023 and 2023/2024. More analysis is shown under **Annex 3**.

Table 31: Export and Local Sales

Mineral Type and Measure	2023/24		2022/23	
	Quantity	Sales Amount (TZS)	Quantity	Sales Amount (TZS)
Gold (Ounces)	599,057.66	1,496,146,928,071.63	1,933,679.66	6,831,821,304,457.00
Gas (mmscf)	41,234,381.78	310,164,974,714.05	33,901,862.66	633,212,184,207.18
Coal (Tones)	695,431.35	86,525,196,250.80	2,669,192.60	320,413,299,198.08
Cement (Tons)	0	0	798,358.11	156,751,463,082.89
Diamond rough (Carats)	297,915.00	131,257,953,740.46	175,124.00	114,181,270,700.00
Copper & Gold Conc. (Tn)	2,590.14	18,144,549,121.51	3,239.90	43,354,570,230.28
Gold (Grams)	141,894.83	23,579,295,899.23	214,938.82	25,603,126,913.00
Silver (Ounces)	248,616.79	20,561,452,750.42	447,184.04	23,381,369,003.07
Aggregates M.cubic	0	0	6,881.86	144,219,500.00
Copper (Pound)			6,087,078.14	22,907,961.08

Capital Expenditure and Operating Cost Data

The analysis of capital expenditure and operating costs shows that total company expenditures remained relatively stable between the two years, declining slightly from TZS 5.52 trillion in 2022/2023 to TZS 5.38 trillion in 2023/2024. Capital expenditure decreased from approximately TZS 1.81 trillion to TZS 1.55 trillion, which may indicate completion of major investment phases, postponement of expansion projects, or cautious investment decisions influenced by global economic uncertainties.

Conversely, operating costs increased slightly from TZS 3.72 trillion to TZS 3.83 trillion, suggesting rising production costs, inflationary pressures, higher fuel and energy expenses, or increased labor and maintenance costs. The continued dominance of operating costs over capital investments reflects the maturity of many extractive operations in Tanzania, where companies are focusing more on sustaining production rather than undertaking large-scale new developments. The expenditure patterns may also reflect efforts by companies to optimize existing operations amid fluctuating commodity markets. **Table 32** shows the capital expenditure and operating cost data as reported by the companies for the period of 2022/2023 and 2023/2024. More analysis is shown under **Annex 4**.

Table 32: Capital Expenditure and Operating Cost Data as Reported by Companies

Year	Company Capital Expenditures (TZS bn)	Company operation costs (TZS bn)	Total	Percentage (CAPEX)	Percentage (OPEX)
2023/24	1,550.23	3,828.66	5,378.89	28.8	71.2
2022/23	1,806.34	3,716.80	5,523.14	32.70	67.30

Procurement of Goods and Services Data

Procurement of goods and services declined from TZS 4.30 trillion in 2022/2023 to TZS 3.77 trillion in 2023/2024, indicating a reduction in overall procurement activities within the extractive sector. Procurement of goods experienced a notable decline, which could be associated with reduced capital investments, lower production levels in some commodities, or completion of construction and expansion projects that previously required substantial material inputs. Service procurement remained relatively high and increased proportionally, suggesting that companies continued to rely heavily on outsourced technical, transport, maintenance, and professional services to sustain operations. The shift toward higher service expenditure may also indicate growing operational complexity and increased use of specialized contractors. Additionally, inflationary pressures and exchange rate fluctuations may have influenced procurement costs and purchasing decisions. Overall, the decline in procurement spending may reflect reduced operational expansion and cautious spending strategies adopted by companies during the reporting period. **Table 33** shows summary of procurement of good and service data as reported by

companies. A detailed procurement analysis by individual companies has been compiled and presented in **Annex 5** for reference.

Table 33: Procurement of Goods and Service data as reported by Companies

Year	Goods (TZS bn)	Services (TZS bn)	Total (TZS bn)	Percentage (Goods)	Percentage (Service)
2023/24	1,620.98	2,147.68	3,768.66	43	57
2022/23	2,103.07	2,201.08	4,304.14	53.19	46.81

Employment Data

a) Number of Employees

Employment data indicate a slight decline in total employment from 11,490 employees in 2022/23 to 11,214 employees in 2023/24. The number of foreign employees remained relatively stable, suggesting that companies maintained a consistent level of expatriate technical expertise. Skilled local employment increased for both males and females, indicating continued localization of skilled positions and investment in local workforce capacity building. However, unskilled employment declined significantly, especially among female employees, which may be attributed to mechanization, operational restructuring, outsourcing of non-core services, or completion of labor-intensive construction activities. The decline in total employment despite stable production in some commodities suggests that companies may be pursuing operational efficiencies and automation to reduce labor costs. Nevertheless, the increase in skilled local employees reflects positive progress toward local content development and human capital enhancement within the extractive sector. **Table 34** shows the employment data as reported by companies.

Table 34: Number of Employees 2022/2023 and 2023/2024

Details	Foreign Employees		Local Employees - Skilled		Local Employees - Unskilled		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
No. of Employees 2023/24	377	11	8,721	1,197	839	154	11,299
Percentage (%)	3.34	0.1	77.18	10.59	7.43	1.34	100
No. of Employees 2022/23	394	11	8,197	1,002	1,301	585	11,490
Percentage (%)	3.43	0.10	71.34	8.72	11.32	5.09	100

b) Payments to Employees

Employee compensation paid by reporting extractive companies increased from TZS 467.31 billion in FY 2022/23 to TZS 485.39 billion in FY 2023/24, representing a growth of 3.9 percent. Skilled local employees accounted for the largest share of employment payments at 74.3 percent, up from 68.5 percent in the previous year, reflecting increased participation of Tanzanian professionals in the sector. Payments to foreign employees declined slightly from 25.2 percent to 23.7 percent of total employment payments, suggesting progress in workforce localization. However, payments to unskilled local employees fell significantly, from TZS 29.55 billion to TZS 10.14 billion, which may indicate operational changes, increased mechanization, or outsourcing of low-skilled functions. Overall, the findings demonstrate the extractive sector's continued contribution to employment income and local content development in Tanzania. **Table 35** shows the contribution of employment in extractive sector. More analysis is shown under **Annex 6**.

Table 35: Payment to Employees 2022/2023 and 2023/24

Item	Foreign Employees	Local Employees Skilled	Local Employees Unskilled	TOTAL
Total Payment (TZS bn) 2023/24	114.82	360.43	10.14	485.39
	23.65	74.26	2.09	100
Total Payment (TZS bn) 2022/23	117.66	320.10	29.55	467.31
Percentage (%)	25.18	68.50	6.32	100.00

9. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EXPENDITURE

In accordance with Requirement 6 of the EITI Standard 2023, implementing countries are required to disclose information that enables stakeholders to understand the social and economic contributions of the extractive industries, including social expenditures, quasi-fiscal expenditures, and the environmental and social impact of extractive activities.

In line with Requirements 6.1 (Social expenditures), 6.2 (Quasi-fiscal expenditures), and 6.4 (Environmental and social impact), this chapter presents disclosures on: material mandatory and voluntary social expenditures; quasi-fiscal expenditures by SOEs, where applicable; and environmental expenditures, transfers, and the environmental and social impact management framework. This report has reconciled the annual audit and monitoring fee. Other payments such as Review fee, EIA/EA Registration fee and penalty were only reported unilaterally.

9.1 Disclosure of Social Expenditures

For the financial year 2023/2024, reporting companies disclosed social expenditures incurred for the benefit of host communities and the general public. These expenditures include both mandatory social expenditures, required under legal, regulatory, or contractual frameworks and voluntary social expenditures, undertaken at the discretion of companies. The following information is disclosed by the nature and purpose of the expenditure; whether the expenditure is cash or in-kind; the beneficiary, including whether it is a government entity or third party, and the value of the expenditure.

The data, as presented in **Table 36**, covers nine focus areas and amounts to a total of TZS 13,236,742,748.02 for the Fiscal year 2023/24. The analysis assesses the distribution of CSR spending, identifies priority areas, and draws several implications. More analysis is shown under **Annex 7**.

Table 36: Expenditure on CSR Projects by Focus Area

No.	Focus Area	Value (TZS)	Share (%)
1	Education projects/activities	4,532,203,224.05	34.24
2	Health services projects	2,791,439,225.77	21.09
3	Water and sanitation projects	1,533,369,365.77	11.58
4	Infrastructure development projects	814,483,826.74	6.15
5	Sports/arts and entertainment activities	460,971,136.11	3.48
6	Economic empowerment projects	1,345,078,775.43	10.16
7	Environmental conservation projects	357,405,267.04	2.70
8	Humanitarian aids contribution	83,359,931.15	0.63
9	Other contributions/payments	1,318,431,995.96	9.96
	TOTAL	13,236,742,748.02	100.00

Education accounts for the largest share of CSR spending at **TZS 4,532,203,224.05 (34.24%)**, making it the single most funded focus area. This reflects the extractive sector's recognition of human capital development as a long-term investment and responds to national priorities under the Tanzania Development Vision (DIRA 2050). Typical interventions include construction and rehabilitation of school infrastructure, provision of learning materials, and capacity-building for teachers.

Health services represent **21.09% (TZS 2,791,439,225.77)** of total CSR investment. Combined with water and sanitation (11.58%), social sector spending totals approximately 67% of all CSR expenditures. This concentration in health and education aligns with Tanzania's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) commitments and community benefit expectations near extractive operations, where service deficits tend to be acute.

At **TZS 1,533,369,365.77 (11.58%)**, water and sanitation is the third largest focus area. Water access is a critical social licence issue for extractive operations, particularly in arid mining regions. TEITI stakeholders should monitor whether these investments address extraction-related water impacts or constitute genuinely additive community benefits.

Economic empowerment projects account for **10.16% (TZS 1,345,078,775.43)**, reflecting a meaningful commitment to livelihood development beyond the extractive enclave. These programmes including skills training, SME support, and local

procurement initiatives are particularly valued under the EITI beneficial ownership and local content disclosure agenda.

Infrastructure projects received **TZS 814,483,826.74 (6.15%)**. While modest as a share of total CSR, infrastructure investments often generate high visibility and lasting social value.

The remaining categories include other contributions/payments: 9.96% (TZS 1,318,431,995.96), Sports, arts and entertainment: 3.48% (TZS 460,971,136.11), Environmental conservation: 2.70% (TZS 357,405,267.04) — notably low given the environmental footprint of extractive activities and Humanitarian aid: 0.63% (TZS 83,359,931.15).

In conclusion, CSR expenditure demonstrates that extractive companies operating in Tanzania are making measurable contributions to community development, totalling **TZS 13,236,742,748.02** across nine focus areas. The strong orientation towards education and health is commendable and socially responsive. However, the low allocation to environmental conservation and the opacity of the 'Other contributions' category limit the value of these disclosures for accountability purposes.

9.2 Disclosure of Environmental Expenditures

In accordance with Requirement 6.4 of the EITI Standard 2023, implementing countries are required to disclose information related to the management of environmental impacts and, where applicable, material environmental payments. For the financial year 2023/2024, reporting entities disclosed environmental expenditures and transfers, including payments made in compliance with environmental laws and regulations. These include Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Audit (EA) registration fees, annual environmental monitoring and audit fees, environmental review and certification fees, environmental penalties and compliance charges, as well as expenditures related to environmental remediation, rehabilitation, and restoration.

Where environmental payments are material and made to government entities, they are considered within the scope of reconciliation in line with Requirement 4.1. The Annual Environmental Monitoring and Audit Fee remains one of the key mandatory environmental payments subject to disclosure and, where applicable, reconciliation.

Including M&P Exploration, which alone contributes TZS 63m, the analysis shows that the highest fee payers are Williamson Diamond (TZS 30.2m), M&P Exploration (TZS 63m), Market Insight (TZS 23.7m), and several large gold mines (Geita, Bulyanhulu, Buckreef, North Mara at TZS 25m each). Oil and gas firms like Equinor and TPDC remain relatively low contributors. Overall, the consolidated total reaches TZS 316.08m, with compliance costs heavily concentrated among large-scale mining and exploration companies.

Details of environmental payments made by reporting companies to relevant government authorities, including the National Environment Management Council (NEMC), are presented in **Table 37**.

Table 37: Disclosure of Mandatory Environmental Expenditure in Year 2023/24

Sno	Name Of Developer	EIA/EA Registration Fee	Annual Monitoring And Audit Fee	Review Fee	TOTAL
1	Geita Gold Mining Limited	-	25,000,000	-	25,000,000
2	Bulyanhulu Gold Mine Limited	-	25,000,000	-	25,000,000
3	M&P Exploration & Production Limited	-	63,000,000	-	63,000,000
4	Pan African Energy Tanzania Limited	200,000	20,000,000	-	20,200,000
5	Equinor Tanzania AS	-	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
6	Shanta Mining Company Limited	-	7,500,000	-	7,500,000
7	Maweni Limestone Limited	-	-	15,000,000	15,000,000
8	Ruvuma Coal Limited	-	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
9	Williamson Diamond Limited	200,000	25,000,000	5,000,000	30,200,000
10	Sotta Mining Corporation Limited	-	300,000	-	300,000
11	Buckreef Gold Company Limited	-	25,000,000	-	25,000,000
12	Tembo Nickel Corporation Limited	200,000	-	15,000,000	15,200,000
13	Katavi Mining Company Limited	-	7,500,000	-	7,500,000
14	Jitegemee Holdings Company	200,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	15,200,000
15	TPDC	-	6,000,000	-	6,000,000
16	STAMICO	200,000	-	-	200,000
17	Jiuxing Tz Mining	200,000	-	5,000,000	5,200,000
18	Market Insight Limited	200,000	15,525,000	8,000,000	23,725,000
19	Neelkhanth Salt Limited	200,000	450,000	-	650,000
20	North Mara Gold Mine	200,000	25,000,000	-	25,200,000
	Total	1,800,000	261,275,000	53,000,000	316,075,000

9.3 Quasi-Fiscal Expenditures

In accordance with Requirement 6.2 of the EITI Standard 2023, implementing countries are required to disclose quasi-fiscal expenditures undertaken by state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in the extractive sector. For this report, Quasi-fiscal expenditures refer to transactions undertaken by SOEs on behalf of the government that are not recorded in the national budget, including but not limited to social services such as infrastructure, education, and health projects; subsidies; public service obligations; and other off-budget expenditures.

For the financial year 2023/2024, reporting SOEs were requested to disclose any quasi-fiscal expenditures undertaken during the period under review. Based on disclosures received and subject to confirmation by relevant SOEs and government institutions, no material quasi-fiscal expenditures were identified during the reporting period.

In accordance with the EITI Standard, where such expenditures are identified in future reporting cycles, disclosures will include: the nature and scope of the expenditure; the beneficiary; the monetary value; the financing mechanism; and whether the expenditure is recorded on- or off-budget.

9.4 Environmental and Social Impact of Extractive Activities

The objective of the requirement 6.4 of the EITI Standard 2023, is to provide a basis for stakeholders to assess the adequacy of the regulatory framework and monitoring efforts to manage the environmental and social impact of extractive industries, and to assess extractive companies' adherence to their environmental and social obligations.

Mining activities lead to vegetation clearing, landscape disturbance, and attract input chemicals such as mercury whose application and disposal are detrimental to the environment and creatures if not managed properly, while offshore oil and gas activities lead to emissions and accidental chemical spills which are environmental pollutants.

Tanzania has the Environmental Management Act (EMA), Cap 191, which guides the extractive industry operations in order to protect the surrounding environment. Extractive companies are required to prepare and submit Environmental Impact

Assessments (EIAs) to relevant authorities. For Primary Mining License (PML) holders, an Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) is a requirement.

The National Environment Management Council evaluates, assesses, and approves operations and conducts monitoring and evaluations to ascertain compliance with the approved EIA. The First Schedule of the Environmental Management Regulations, 2018, specifies activities that require mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit. Type A projects include the following petroleum related activities into (a) oil & gas field exploration and development; (b) construction of offshore and onshore pipelines; (c) construction of oil and gas separation, processing, handling and storage facilities; (d) construction of oil refineries; and (e) Transportation of petroleum products through pipelines.

On the other hand, small-scale mining projects and the construction of natural gas storage facilities are categorized as type B1 projects, which have medium to high environmental impact. Type B2 projects are small-scale activities and enterprises that require registration but do not require an EIA report. They only require a Project Brief, which is examined and issued with an EIA Certificate.

To supplement this, sectoral laws take into account environmental management by setting proactive environmental requirements. For instance, the Mining Act requires any application for a Mining Licence and Special Mining Licence (SML) to be accompanied by an environmental certificate issued by the NEMC after an EIA is approved pursuant to the requirements of the Environment Management Act, Cap. 191. Also, applicants are required to include a feasibility study which should set out the proposed program of mining operations including measures to be taken in relation to any adverse impacts to the environment as well as the estimated recovery rate of ore and the proposals for its treatment and disposal.

Environmental protection in the oil and gas industry is governed under the Environmental Management Act, Cap. 191, Petroleum Act, Cap. 392 and other relevant laws. Under the oil and natural gas exploration and production projects in Tanzania, EIA is a mandatory requirement. EIA is administered by the Vice President's Office (Department of Environment) and NEMC. There are also guidelines for managing environmental emergencies related to major oil spills and gas leakages, spills of other hazardous substances, among others.

Oil and Gas exploration and production operations have the potential for various impacts on the environment depending on the stage of the process, size, complexity of the project, nature, sensitivity of the surrounding environment, effectiveness of planning, pollution prevention, mitigation and control techniques. Therefore, enforcing stringent environmental regulations is crucial to mitigate these risks. Additionally, engaging local communities, respecting their rights, and ensuring they benefit from these projects is essential to maintain social harmony and secure the social license to operate.