

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

This is the 16th Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) Report, covering the fiscal year from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024. The United Republic of Tanzania joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in 2009, demonstrating its commitment to promoting transparency and accountability in the extractive sector. The preparation of this Report has been carried out in accordance with the EITI Standard 2023 and the Tanzania Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability) Act, Cap. 447 (TEITA Act).

EITI implementing countries are required to produce annual reports that enhance transparency in the extractive industries. EITI Standard 2023 provides a comprehensive framework for strengthening institutional systems related to data collection, reporting, and auditing. It also supports the reconciliation of payments made by extractive companies with revenues received by the Government, thereby improving the credibility, accuracy, and reliability of disclosed information.

The Tanzania EITI Report for the period under review provides a comprehensive overview of Tanzania's extractive industries, including key contextual information, governance and regulatory frameworks, and recent sector developments. It presents the sector's contribution to the national economy, including revenues, production, exports, and employment.

Furthermore, the Report identifies Government entities responsible for revenue collection, outlines applicable revenue streams, and presents reconciled financial data for the 2023/2024 period based on the agreed materiality threshold. In addition, the report includes disclosures on unilateral payments by artisanal and small-scale miners, social and environmental expenditures, disaggregated employment data, and mine closure provisions. It also highlights key findings and recommendations, and documents progress made in addressing outstanding corrective actions, as well as the implementation status of recommendations from previous Tanzania EITI Reports.

1.2. Objective of the Report

The objective of this report is to disclose comprehensive information on the extractive industry in Tanzania for the period 2023/2024. It presents reconciled data on payments made by extractive companies and revenues received by the Government entities, in accordance with the established reporting framework.

The Report further provides contextual information, an overview of the extractive sector, including key developments, as well as findings and recommendations arising from the reconciliation process. The information in the report is intended to inform and enrich public dialogue and to support improved governance, transparency, and accountability in the management of Tanzania's extractive resources.

1.3. Scope of the Report

This report covers payments made by extractive companies, as well as revenues received by the Government entities for the fiscal year 2023/2024. It further presents information on social expenditures, employment data, production and sales of minerals, oil and gas, operational costs, energy transition issues, anti-corruption policies, Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) and local content for the same reporting period.

The disclosed data are systematically disaggregated by Government entities, reporting companies, revenue streams, and, where applicable, by individual projects to enhance transparency and facilitate detailed analysis. In addition, the report includes relevant contextual information on sector developments and their contribution to the national economy, with updates provided as of May 2026.

1.4. Approach and Methodology

This report was prepared in accordance with the Terms of Reference (ToR) approved on 2nd October 2025. The preparation of the 16th TEITI Report followed the steps outlined below:

- i. Collection of relevant data and information for the preparation of the Draft Scoping Report;
- ii. Submission of the Draft Scoping Report for review and approval;
- iii. Distribution of reporting templates to reporting entities and provision of training on how to complete them;

- iv. Processing of data and information submitted by reporting entities through the completed templates;
- v. Reconciliation of financial data and information disclosed by reporting entities, including identification of discrepancies within the agreed scope and any data gaps;
- vi. Analysis of reconciled financial and non-financial data;
- vii. Preparation of the draft 16th TEITI Report and undertaking of broad consultations with key stakeholders, including civil society organizations (CSOs);
- viii. Finalization of the draft 16th TEITI Report incorporating inputs from the MSG for approval; and
- ix. Publication of the 16th TEITI Report.

1.5. Reporting Entities

Based on the Scoping Report of 2023/2024, Government entities receiving revenues from the extractive sector and extractive companies that met materiality thresholds were requested to provide information on receipts and payments respectively as per scoped revenue streams. Therefore, six (6) government entities (TRA, MC, TPDC, NEMC, OTR, and LGAs), 30 mining companies and seven (7) oil and gas companies were considered for reconciliation exercise.

1.6. Data Collection

The reporting templates were prepared and submitted to the identified government entities and extractive companies. The TEITI Secretariat trained the reporting entities on how to fill the templates. The entities were required to fill the reporting templates and submit to the TEITI Secretariat by April, 30th, 2026.

1.7. Reconciliation and Investigation of Discrepancies

The reconciliation process was carried out on a cash accounting basis. Each extractive company's payments were compared to the corresponding revenue data reported by the government entities. Consequently, all discrepancies identified were listed item-by-item to each Government entities and extractive company.

Further investigation was conducted on discrepancies of individual financial flows exceeding TZS 2 million and discrepancies of more than one percent of the total government receipts.

Unless otherwise stated, all financial figures presented in this report are expressed in Tanzanian Shillings (TZS). A conversion rate is the annual average (USD 1 = 2,309.82 TZS) for the 2023/2024 period as per the Bank of Tanzania (BoT) was applied for payments made in US Dollars.

1.8. Data Submission

Thirty-seven (37) companies were selected for the reconciliation exercise in the 16th report based on a materiality threshold of TZS 2 billion. However, only 36 companies, equivalent to 97.29% submitted reporting templates for reporting purposes with the exception of one company (TANCOAL Energy Tanzania Limited) which did not submit the reporting template. The non-submission was due to changes in ownership and the absence of clear records and data required for the preparation of the TEITI report. Based on the reconciliation approach, thirty-six (36) companies were reconciled with respect to revenue streams approved. This report includes information from reporting entities up to 30th April, 2026.

1.9. Data Certification

In accordance with Requirement 4.9 of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Standard 2023, TEITI ensured that all submitted reporting templates were duly signed by authorized senior officers. The financial statements of government entities were audited by the Controller and Auditor General (CAG), while those of extractive companies were audited by certified external auditors registered with the National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA), in line with the Companies Act, Cap. 212. Details of companies' certified reporting templates is as presented in Section 7.4.

2. GOVERNANCE, TRANSPARENCY AND ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

This chapter provides contextual information on Tanzania's extractive sector, with a particular emphasis on the governance and policy framework of the Tanzania EITI and key issues in implementing the 2023 EITI Standard. It also outlines the sector's contribution to the national GDP, employment, production, and exports.

2.1. Governance and Policy Framework for Tanzania EITI

This framework is designed to strengthen accountability, transparency and public participation in the management of mining, oil and gas. Through structured reporting processes and active engagement among government, industry, civil society organizations and other stakeholders, TEITI supports broader governance reforms, enhances institutional capacity, and promotes informed public dialogue. These mechanisms help build trust between citizens, the government, and extractive sector actors.

In alignment with the EITI Standard 2023, TEITI continues to evolve and address emerging policy priorities, including beneficial ownership transparency, contract disclosure, environmental reporting, and subnational revenue management. This ensures the governance systems remain responsive and effective, enabling the extractive sector to contribute meaningfully to sustainable development and long-term economic growth.

2.2. Oversight by the Multi-Stakeholder Group

The Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) ensures that the principles of transparency and accountability are upheld in the governance of extractive resources through inclusive representation from the government, extractive companies, and civil society organizations.

Government Engagement

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has continued to demonstrate a strong commitment to the implementation of EITI. This commitment is evidenced through the timely submission of both financial and non-financial data necessary for reconciliation and reporting in the TEITI Reports.

The government continues to disclose key information, including revenues, royalties, licenses, contracts, and production volumes. Furthermore, it has strengthened EITI implementation through the enactment of relevant legislation and the development of policies and procedures that promote transparency and accountability in the extractive sector.

Company Engagement

Mining, oil and gas companies operating in Tanzania continue to actively participate in the EITI process. These companies provide essential data required for the preparation of TEITI Reports and engage constructively by offering feedback through their respective associations.

Their participation ensures that industry perspectives are adequately reflected in the reporting process, demonstrating a commitment to transparency, accuracy, and timely disclosure. In addition, many reporting companies have publicly disclosed their anti-corruption policies through their official websites.

Civil Society Engagement

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) continue to play a critical role in promoting transparency and accountability within the extractive sector. They actively raise public awareness on issues related to extractive revenues, contractual arrangements, and the social and environmental impacts of extractive activities.

CSOs also analyze and disseminate TEITI Reports to local communities, thereby enhancing public understanding and enabling citizens to hold both the government and extractive companies accountable. Furthermore, many CSOs conduct independent research and monitoring activities, including tracking company compliance with tax obligations, assessing the use of extractive revenues by local authorities, and evaluating the social and environmental impacts of extractive operations.

Multi-Stakeholder Stakeholder Group Engagement

In accordance with Requirement 1.4 of the EITI Standard 2023, TEITI Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) continued to provide effective oversight, strategic direction, and inclusive decision-making in the implementation of EITI activities

during the 2025/2026 Fiscal year. The TEITI MSG operates in line with MSG Charter, which define its roles, responsibilities, and procedures, including provisions for transparency, accountability, and inclusive participation.

In the same period, the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) provided oversight of the implementation of TEITI activities, including follow-up on recommendations from previous reports and Validation outcomes, while ensuring that implementation remained aligned with national priorities and the EITI Standard. The MSG also reviewed and approved key deliverables, including the TEITI Work Plan, to ensure that extractive sector governance contributes effectively to sustainable development, economic growth, and public accountability in Tanzania.

Furthermore, the MSG actively guided Stakeholder engagement and outreach strategies aimed at promoting public awareness and participation in extractive sector governance, targeting government entities, extractive companies, civil society organizations, the media, and local communities to enhance the understanding and use of TEITI disclosures. In addition, the MSG facilitated policy dialogue and advocated for reforms based on findings and recommendations from TEITI Reports, engaging relevant government institutions and parliamentary committees to strengthen transparency, accountability, and governance in the extractive sector.

2.3. Work Plan, Monitoring and Review

TEITI implemented its Work Plan for the financial year 2025/2026 within a comprehensive strategic and policy framework that ensures coherence with both national development priorities and international transparency standards. The Work Plan is closely aligned with the Tanzania Development Vision 2050 (DIRA 2050), which provides the long-term national aspiration for transforming Tanzania into a middle-income and semi-industrialized economy. It also reflects the priorities outlined in the National Five-Year Development Plan (2021/22–2025/26), particularly in relation to industrialization, domestic resource mobilization, and sustainable management of natural resources.

The implementation of the Work Plan is anchored in the legal provisions of the Tanzania Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability) Act, which mandates TEITI to promote transparency and accountability in the management of

extractive resources. In addition, the Work Plan is fully aligned with the requirements of the EITI Standard 2023, ensuring that Tanzania continues to meet international best practices in disclosures, multi-stakeholder engagement, and public accountability.

The activities outlined in the Work Plan reflect Tanzania's national priorities for the extractive industries, including strengthening revenue transparency, enhancing beneficial ownership disclosure, improving contract transparency, and promoting effective oversight of the mining, oil, and gas sectors. Furthermore, the Work Plan incorporates initiatives aimed at strengthening data quality and accessibility, increasing public awareness and stakeholder participation, and supporting policy dialogue on extractive sector governance.

Overall, the 2025/26 Work Plan serves as a key instrument for advancing TEITI's mandate, ensuring that extractive sector governance contributes effectively to sustainable development, economic growth, and public accountability in Tanzania.

2.4. Ongoing Efforts in Mining, Oil and Gas Contract Disclosure

Contract and license disclosure in Tanzania's extractive sector is guided by the TEITA Act, 2015 and its 2019 Regulations, which mandate the publication of concessions, contracts, and licenses in both the mining, oil and gas sectors. Contract disclosure remains a continuous process, driven by the regular signing of agreements within the extractive industries. To date, TEITI has managed to disclose contractual information of three contracts which can be accessed through TEITI website¹. Additionally, TEITI maintains active engagement with relevant stakeholders specifically, mining companies and government entities which are regulatory entities (PURA for Oil and Gas and Mining Commission for minerals) and the Office of the Attorney General to facilitate disclosure. This involves securing the necessary consents in accordance with the terms of the contracts and prevailing legal frameworks.

An inventory of active production and exploration contracts, concessions, agreements, and licenses shows that, in the oil and gas sector, no new contracts have been signed or amended since January 1, 2021, hence no disclosure for the

¹ <https://www.teiti.go.tz/publications/contract>

current reporting period. Legal and practical barriers to disclosure include commercial confidentiality clauses, limited stakeholder awareness, and the need to balance transparency with contractual obligations. The TEITA Committee will review and update a roadmap for contract disclosure, which includes awareness campaigns, consultations and progressive implementation.

2.5. Implementation of Beneficial Ownership (BO) Disclosure

For the 2023/2024 reporting cycle, beneficial ownership disclosure in Tanzania's extractive sector was undertaken in line with the TEITA Act, 2015, its Regulations, and the EITI Standard 2023. A total of five (5) extractive companies, including State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), complied with the beneficial ownership disclosure requirements by submitting complete and verifiable information on their beneficial owners while thirteen (13) extractive companies whose data have been reconciled are listed on recognizable stock exchange markets, and therefore compliant with alternative disclosure regimes through capital market regulations. The thirteen listed companies are traded on recognizable stock exchanges, including: Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (DSE) - <https://dse.co.tz>, London Stock Exchange (LSE) - <https://www.londonstockexchange.com>, Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) - <https://www.tsx.com>, Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) - <https://www.jse.co.za>, New York Stock Exchange - <https://www.nyse.com/index>, Oslo Stock Exchange - <https://www.euronext.com/en/markets/oslo>, Jakarta Stock Exchange - <https://www.idx.co.id/en>, Sydney Stock Exchange - <https://www.ssx.sydney/>, and Euronext Paris Stock Exchange - <https://www.euronext.com/en/about-uronext/markets/paris>. Currently, the TEITI Beneficial Ownership Register (<http://bo.teiti.go.tz>) lists BO data (Name, Nationality, Class of Shares, Number of Shares, % of Shares, and Value of Shares) for 12 mining companies which are privately owned. This demonstrates continued improvement in transparency practices within the extractive industry.

The inclusion of both listed entities and SOEs in the reporting scope strengthens accountability and ensures that ownership and control information in the extractive sector is adequately disclosed and independently verified. However, implementation of full public disclosure faces several challenges, including data reliability concerns, confidentiality clauses in extractive industry contracts and compliance requirements

under Tanzania's Personal Data Protection Act, 2022. The Act establishes safeguards for the collection, processing, and disclosure of personal data, thereby limiting the publication of information that may identify individuals without lawful authorization or consent.

2.6. Contribution of the extractive sector to Gross Domestic Product

According to the Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the mining and quarrying sector comprises of minerals, natural gas and crude oil. **Figure 1** illustrates that the extractive sector contributed 10.3% of GDP in 2025 compared to 10.1% in 2024². This increase is attributed by increased in the production of minerals particularly coal, gypsum, salt, diamonds, limestone and copper.

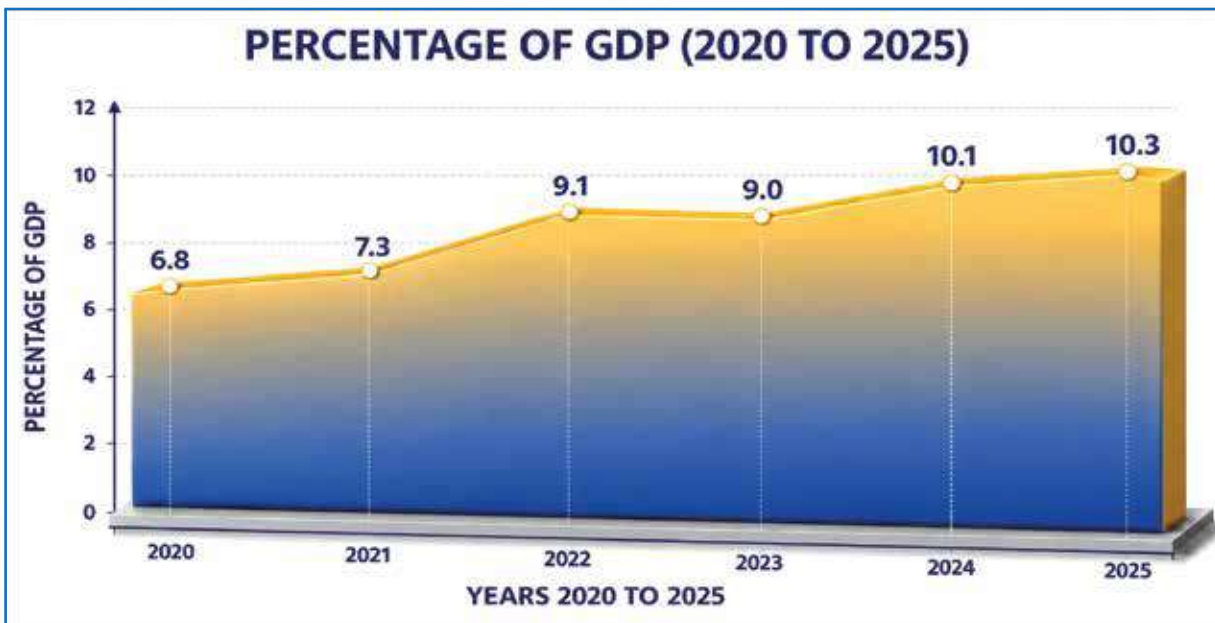


Figure 1: Contribution of the Extractive Sector to Gross Domestic Product

In the particular period under discussion the sector maintained its third position and had the highest positive rate of change in contribution to GDP, connoting its significance among other sectors of the economy. Those achievements include the active involvement of small-scale miners which has increased mineral production; employment opportunities; and procurement of mining-related goods and services. The other attribute was the increased production of minerals particularly coal, gypsum, salt, diamonds, limestone and copper. The last attribute was the continued role of the Mining Commission to strengthen the monitoring and inspection of daily

² https://www.popi.go.tz/uploads/documents/en-1776327996-Hotuba%20va%20Bajeti%202026_27-Kitabu%20Final%20File_260413_260416_103510.pdf

operations at production sites of small, medium, and large-scale miners for efficiency³. The following table provides details.

Table 1: Position and Contribution Shares of the key economic sectors to GDP

Sn	Economic Activities	% Contribution 2025	% Contribution 2024	% Change
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24.3	26.3	(2)
2	Construction	11.9	12.8	(0.9)
3	Mining and Quarrying (Extractive)	10.3	10.1	0.2
4	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair	8.6	8.6	-
5	Transportation and Storage	8.3	7.5	0.8
6	Other remaining sectors	36.6	34.7	1.9

Source: Economic Survey Report 2024 & Budget Speech from the President Office Planning and Investment

2.7. Contribution of the Extractive Industry to Employment

In the fiscal year 2023/2024, the Extractive Industry employed a total of 79,809 individuals, reflecting an increase of 7,094 employees compared to 72,715 the previous year. This workforce size accounted for approximately 2% of the overall employment in Tanzania Mainland, highlighting the sector's modest yet significant role in the national labor market. However, employment records reveal a persistent gender imbalance, with men outnumbering women across all job categories and professional levels⁴.

2.8. Production and Export

Production of Minerals

During the year 2023/2024, the overall value of minerals produced amounted to TZS 10,558,818,121,029.20. Gold accounted for the largest share of the value, contributing 75.3% of the total value as detailed in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Volumes and Values of Produced Minerals for the Year 2023/2024

S/No.	Mineral type	Unit	Weight	Value (TZS)	Value (%)
1	Gold (Large Scale)	Kg	28,959.49	4,741,403,870,051.01	44.9
2	Gold (Medium Scale)	Kg	4,100.97	646,079,879,179.61	6.1
3	Gold (Small Scale)	Kg	17,328.25	2,565,881,432,749.31	24.3
4	Total Gold	Kg	50,388.71	7,953,365,181,979.93	75.3
5	Copper Concentrates	Tons	29,761.82	512,303,542,650.05	4.9
6	Silver	Kg	10,834.25	26,996,564,545.74	0.3
7	Tin	Kg	410,416.42	20,276,878,103.79	0.2
8	Diamond	Ct	302,286.49	113,676,876,465.16	1.1

³ https://www.tumemadini.go.tz/media/uploads/annual_reports/2025/11/24/REPORT_PRINT_2025_A3LATEST_compressed.pdf

⁴ <https://www.nbs.go.tz/uploads/statistics/documents/en-1755335179-Tanzania%20Formal%20Sector%20Employment%20and%20Earnings%20Survey%202023-24%20-%20Report.pdf>

S/No.	Mineral type	Unit	Weight	Value (TZS)	Value (%)
9	Tanzanite (Cut and Polished)	Ct	24,592.18	10,150,990,515.33	0.1
10	Tanzanite (Rough)	Kg	26,487.52	17,347,235,106.38	0.2
11	Tanzanite (Beads)	Kg	66,801.44	1,275,669,253.61	0.0
12	Graphite	Tons	22,669.06	24,296,425,505.04	0.2
13	Coal	Tons	2,967,929.20	866,099,058,728.38	8.2
14	Other gemstones (Rough)	Tons	63,901.82	85,909,740,156.58	0.8
15	Other gemstones (Cut and Polished)	Ct	114,309.76	30,148,417,020.98	0.3
16	Other Metallic Minerals	Tons	113,078.63	89,423,486,322.91	0.8
17	Other Industrial Minerals	Tons	11,532,369.98	336,665,783,770.10	3.2
18	Building Materials	Tons	29,239,836.22	470,872,226,367.83	4.5
19	Samples	Kg	241.48	10,044,537.43	0.0
TOTAL (TZS)				10,558,818,121,029.20	

Source: Mining Commission Annual Report 2023/24

Export of Minerals

During 2023/2024, a total export value amounted to TZS 9,480,542,894,581.00, the exports comprise of various minerals including gold, diamonds, raw gemstones, cut and designed gemstones, building minerals, tin, copper, coal and other mineral products as described in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Major Mineral Exports 2023/2024.

S/No.	Mineral Type	Unit	Weight	Value (TZS)	% Value of Mineral Exported	No. of Permits
1	Gold	Kg	60,519.97	8,132,374,876,443.07	85.78	1,104
2	Silver	Kg	622.03	1,469,958,235.33	0.02	21
3	Diamond	Ct	302,164.86	114,315,330,274.83	1.21	37
4	Bauxite	Tons	11,720.00	1,509,910,873.00	0.02	14
5	Mica	Tons	7,082.81	4,272,264,389.43	0.05	68
6	Aggregate	Tons	4,630.00	1,683,482,115.00	0.02	6
7	Salt	Tons	34,409.25	9,471,505,589.77	0.10	158
8	Lime	Tons	12,399.25	284,123,114.15	0.00	11
9	Limestone	Tons	191,531.00	4,901,645,548.22	0.05	130
10	Coal	Tons	2,156,998.20	536,867,332,766.17	5.66	7,724
11	Ilmenite sand	Tons	6,447.60	4,114,613,555.66	0.04	9
12	Gypsum	Tons	14,669.28	6,190,066,972.40	0.07	80
13	Graphite	Tons	20,098.93	23,806,503,195.47	0.25	54
14	Tin concentrate	Tons	471.32	18,357,507,041.62	0.19	23
15	Copper concentrates	Tons	25,692.99	463,552,360,159.05	4.89	64
16	Gold concentrates	Tons	2,100.39	18,541,753,566.83	0.20	10
17	Zircon sand	Tons	1,523.00	2,005,494,524.95	0.02	4
18	Marble blocks	Tons	2,478.88	1,360,804,524.97	0.01	17
19	Phosphate	Tons	9,705.00	7,915,365,592.70	0.08	18
20	Tanga stones	Tons	1,641.00	69,800,000.00	0.00	21
21	Granite blocks	Tons	13,247.30	5,006,578,650.61	0.05	37

S/No.	Mineral Type	Unit	Weight	Value (TZS)	% Value of Mineral Exported	No. of Permits
22	Iron ore	Tons	250.00	39,429,798.33	0.00	2
23	Lead ore	Tons	33.23	108,681,263.12	0.00	2
24	Manganese ore	Tons	671.64	47,000,000.00	0.00	1
25	Copper ore	Tons	1,806.89	5,879,480,875.15	0.06	31
26	Nickel ore	Tons	22,120.40	41,135,178,245.28	0.43	86
27	Terazo	Tons	130.00	5,700,000.00	0.00	2
28	Dolomite	Tons	390.00	19,550,000.60	0.00	2
29	Sand	Tons	12,300.00	158,600,000.00	0.00	5
30	Lithium ore	Tons	1,396.22	2,154,703,038.89	0.02	13
31	Magnesite ore	Tons	9,500.00	190,000,000.00	0.00	2
32	Magnesium oxide	Tons	6,000.00	120,000,000.00	0.00	1
33	Titanium ore	Ton	45.00	92,526,891.39	0.00	2
34	Opal	Ton	2.00	1,045,544.00	0.00	1
35	Tanzanite rough	Kg	44,414.19	7,558,238,437.83	0.08	1,676
36	Tanzanite cut	Cts	19,265.06	5,730,539,370.53	0.06	
37	Gemstones rough	Kg	100,194,842.35	59,230,943,982.70	0.62	
38	Gemstones cut	Cts	34,104.02	-	-	
Total				9,480,542,894,581.05	1000	11,436

Source: Mining Commission Annual report 2023/2024

Production and Export of Oil and Gas

As per TPDC, natural gas production activities are still carried out in the Mnazi Bay and Songosongo gas fields, both located onshore in Tanzania. In fiscal year 2023/2024, these two gas fields produced a total of 82,949.50 Mmscf of natural gas, valued at USD 302,798,792.30 while in the fiscal year 2022/2023, production was 81,903.30 Mmscf which amounted to USD 316,920,619; and it was further observed that all produced natural gas under the reviewed period was consumed domestically. The production of natural gas in 2023/2024 was higher compared to the year 2022/2023, indicating a consistent upward trend in production over recent years. **Table 4** presents the production of natural gas per company and the percentage difference between fiscal year 2022/2023 and 2023/2024.

Table 4: Production of Natural Gas between FY 2022/2023 and 2023/2024.

Company	Gas Field	2022/23 Produced Gas (Mmscf)	2022/23 Value of Gas Produce (USD)	2023/24 Produced Gas (Mmscf)	2023/24 Value of Gas Produce (USD)	Difference in Gas Produced (Mmscf)	Difference in value of Gas Produced (USD)
Maurel & Prom Company Limited	Mnazi Bay	33,955.10	131,387,518	41,306.30	161,479,492.30	7,351.20	30,091,974.3
Pan African Energy Tanzania Limited	Songosongo	47,948.20	185,533,101	41,643.20	141,319,305.00	(6,305.00)	(44,213,796.0)
TOTAL		81,903.30	316,920,619	82,949.50	302,798,797.30	1,046.20	14,121,821.7