



Tanzania
Extractive
Industries
Transparency
Initiative



Taasisi ya Uhamasishaji Uwazi na Uwajibikaji katika
Rasilimali za Madini Mafuta na Gesi Asilia

16th TANZANIA EITI REPORT

for the Fiscal Year 2023/2024

Promoting Transparency,
Accountability and Sustainable
Management of Tanzania's
Extractive Resources



Transparency today
Prosperity tomorrow



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Abbreviation / Acronym	Meaning
BFS	Bankable Feasibility Study
BL	Broker Licence
BoT	Bank of Tanzania
CAG	Controller and Auditor General
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CNOOC	China National Offshore Oil Corporation
COR	Corporate Tax
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DFS	Definitive Feasibility Study
DL	Dealer Licence
DNGPP	Draft Natural Gas Promotion Plan
DXA	Document Exchange Absolute (unit)
EACOP	East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EMA	Environmental Management Act, Cap.191
EPP	Environmental Protection Plan
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ESIAs	Environmental and Social Impact Assessments
EWURA	Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority
FID	Final Investment Decision
GASCO	Gas Oil Company Tanzania Limited
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Gov't	Government of Tanzania
GPL	Gemstone Prospecting Licence
GST	Geological Survey of Tanzania
LAAC	Local Authority Accounts Committee
LCP	Local Content Plan
LGA	Local Government Authority
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
MC	The Mining Commission
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
ML	Mining Licence
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MoE	Ministry of Energy
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoM	Ministry of Minerals
MPSA	Model Production Sharing Agreement
MSG	Multi-Stakeholders Group
NBAA	National Board of Accountants and Auditors
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NDC	National Development Corporation
NEMC	The National Environment Management Council
NGUMP	Natural Gas Utilization Master Plan
NICTBB	National ICT Broadband Backbone
NMGM	North Mara Gold Mine
NOC	National Oil Company
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OMCTP	Online Mining Cadaster Transactional Portal

Abbreviation / Acronym	Meaning
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Authority
OTR	Office of Treasury Registrar
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PCL	Processing Licence
PIC	Public Investment Committee
PL	Prospecting Licence
PML	Primary Mining Licence
PPL	Primary Processing Licence
PSAs	Production Sharing Agreements
PSSSF	Public Service Social Security Fund
PURA	Petroleum Upstream Regulatory Authority
QFE	Quasi Fiscal Expenditure
RBF	Result Based Financing
REA	Rural Energy Agency
REE	Rare Earth Elements
RFL	Refinery Licence
SBM	STAMIGOLD Biharamulo Mine
SDL	Skills Development Levy
SEFA	Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa
SL	Smelting Licence
SML	Special Mining Licence
SOEs	State Owned Enterprises
STAMICO	State Mining Corporation
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited
TCF	Trillion Cubic Feet
TEITA Act	Tanzania Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability) Act, Cap. 447
TEITI	Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
TFS	Tanzania Forest Services Agency
TGC	Total Graphitic Carbon
TGDC	Tanzania Geothermal Development Company
THM	Total Heavy Minerals
TIC	Tanzania Investment Centre
TIS	Thermal Insulation System
ToR	Terms of Reference
TPDC	Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TREO	Total Rare Earth Oxide
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
UNOC	Uganda National Oil Company
USD	United States Dollar
VAT	Value Added Tax

FOREWORD

With great pride and a deep sense of responsibility and commitment, the Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) is pleased to present its 16th Report covering the period from 1st July 2023 to 30th June 2024. This Report reaffirms TEITI's continued dedication to upholding the requirements of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Standard and ensuring that accountability and transparency activities under the sector are being undertaken in accordance with the country's laws and regulations. It further reflects ongoing efforts to ensure that revenues generated from the country's natural resources are managed responsibly and contribute meaningfully to national development and the welfare of all citizens.

The extractive sector remains a significant contributor to Tanzania's economy through its role in generating Government revenue and supporting broader socio-economic development. The extractive sector contributes 10.3% of GDP, underscoring its pivotal role in Tanzania's economic landscape. The 16th TEITI Report provides a comprehensive disclosure of payments made by extractive companies and revenues received by the Government, thereby strengthening public oversight and fostering trust among stakeholders.

It is anticipated that the findings and recommendations contained in this Report will support evidence-based policy development, strengthen transparency practices, and promote constructive dialogue among stakeholders. TEITI remains committed to advancing accountability mechanisms and supporting sustainable development through effective governance of the extractive sector.

Amb. Wilson M. Masilingi
CHAIRMAN - TEITAC

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The TEITI Secretariat extends sincere appreciation to all stakeholders who contributed to the successful preparation of the 16th TEITI Report. It is the product of collaborative efforts among Government institutions, extractive companies, and Civil Society Organizations operating within the TEITI's multi-stakeholder framework. Their continued collective engagement demonstrates a shared responsibility for ensuring that Tanzania's natural resources are managed transparently and accountably for the benefit of both present and future generations. It presents key findings from the reconciliation process, identifies discrepancies, and provides recommendations.

We are particularly grateful for the valuable support provided by the Ministry of Minerals, the Ministry of Energy, the Bank of Tanzania, the National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania Revenue Authority, Mining Commission, Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation, the National Environmental Management Council, Local Government Authorities, and participating companies. The support you provided enabled TEITI to prepare and produce this report as per standards and on time. We value your time, resources, efforts and remain hopeful that such a spirit will still reign in other undertakings among us.

I commend the TEITI Secretariat team for the determined efforts you have shown in planning, coordinating and executing all assignments as intended. Your excellent work remains recorded as a success.

Mariam S. Mgaya

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 16th Tanzania Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TEITI) Report covers the fiscal year 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 and is prepared in accordance with the EITI Standard 2023 and the Tanzania Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability) Act, Cap. 447. It presents reconciled payments by extractive companies and revenues received by Government entities, alongside contextual analysis of governance, production, exports, employment, environmental and social obligations, local content, and sector reforms.

Economic Contribution

The extractive sector contributed 10.3 percent to GDP in 2025, up from 10.1 percent in 2024, making it the economy's third largest contributor to the economy. Growth was driven by higher mineral production particularly coal, gypsum, diamonds, limestone, copper, and gold with enhanced monitoring by the Mining Commission. In oil and natural gas, the contribution rose following an increase in natural gas production and sales. Employment in the extractive industry grew to 79,809 from 72,715 in the previous year, demonstrating the sector's growing importance in income generation and livelihood creation despite persistent gender imbalances.

Production and Exports

Mineral production was valued at TZS 10.56 trillion, with gold accounting for approximately 75.3 percent of the total value produced. Mineral exports reached TZS 9.48 trillion, of which gold contributed 85.78 percent. Coal, copper concentrates, graphite, diamonds, and nickel also recorded notable export performance. Natural gas production rose marginally from 81,903.30 MMSCF in 2022/2023 to 82,949.50 MMSCF in 2023/2024, all consumed domestically for power generation and industrial activities.

Governance, Transparency, and Reforms

Through the active participation of the Tanzania Extractive Industry Transparency and Accountability Committee which is the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG), TEITI advanced beneficial ownership disclosure, contract transparency, and open data access. Five extractive companies and State-Owned Enterprises complied fully with beneficial ownership requirements, and thirteen listed companies disclosed BO

information through various stock exchange markets. Ongoing reforms including amendments to the Mining Local Content Regulations and review of the Model Petroleum Production Sharing Agreement, demonstrate Government efforts to improve sector governance and align the industry with national development priorities.

Local Content and Corporate Social Responsibility

In mining, 798 of 802 submitted local content plans were approved. Tanzanians accounted for 97 percent of employment, and procurement from local firms reached USD 1.8 billion equivalent to 88 percent of total procurement expenditure, indicating increasing participation of local suppliers in the extractive value chain. In upstream petroleum, Tanzanians made up about 85 percent of the workforce and local procurement rose to about 55 percent. Seven major mining companies implemented CSR projects worth TZS 18.9 billion, focused on education, health, and infrastructure in host communities.

Strategic Minerals and Emerging Opportunities

Tanzania holds significant potential in critical minerals tied to the global energy transition, including graphite, nickel, rare earth elements, lithium, cobalt, niobium and helium. The Kabanga Nickel, Ngualla Rare Earth, Mahenge and Epanko Graphite, Southern Rukwa Helium and Panda Hill Niobium projects continued to progress toward various stages of development. Tanzania's geological potential, combined with ongoing reforms and increasing global demand for battery minerals and renewable energy technologies, will position the country to be a strategic supplier in global mineral markets. The Government is promoting value addition, local beneficiation, and supporting infrastructure to maximize benefits from these resources.

Reconciliation Result

The reconciliation covered 36 out of 37 selected extractive companies (representing a 97.29 percent compliance rate, based on a TZS 2 billion materiality threshold) and six Government entities: namely the Tanzania Revenue Authority, Mining Commission, Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation, National Environment Management Council, Office of the Treasury Registrar, and Local Government Authorities. The exercise was conducted on a cash accounting basis, with

discrepancies above the agreed threshold investigated and resolved. Reporting was disaggregated by company, revenue stream, and Government entity in line with the EITI Standard 2023, strengthening the credibility of disclosed data and public confidence in revenue management.

During the reconciliation exercise, extractive companies initially reported total payments of **TZS 1,444,728,050,638.85** to government entities, whereas government agencies recorded corresponding receipts totaling **TZS 1,527,489,108,286.18**. This resulted in a discrepancy of **TZS 82,238,265,509.28**, with company reported payments being lower than the amounts recorded by government entities, the noted discrepancies requiring further investigation and adjustments.

Following the completion of all necessary reconciliation adjustments, the final payments reported by extractive companies amounted to **TZS 1,519,853,574,535.05**, while the final revenues recorded by government entities totaled **TZS 1,519,787,481,005.79**. The resulting unreconciled difference of **TZS 66,093,529.26**, representing **0.0043%** of total government recorded revenues, is considered immaterial and falls well within acceptable reconciliation thresholds under the EITI Standard 2023. As provided under Section 18 of the TEITA Act, Cap 447, the unreconciled difference of **TZS 66,093,529.26** equivalent to **0.0043%** of total government recorded revenues is deemed immaterial. Accordingly, the matter does not require referral to, or further investigation by, the Controller and Auditor General (CAG).