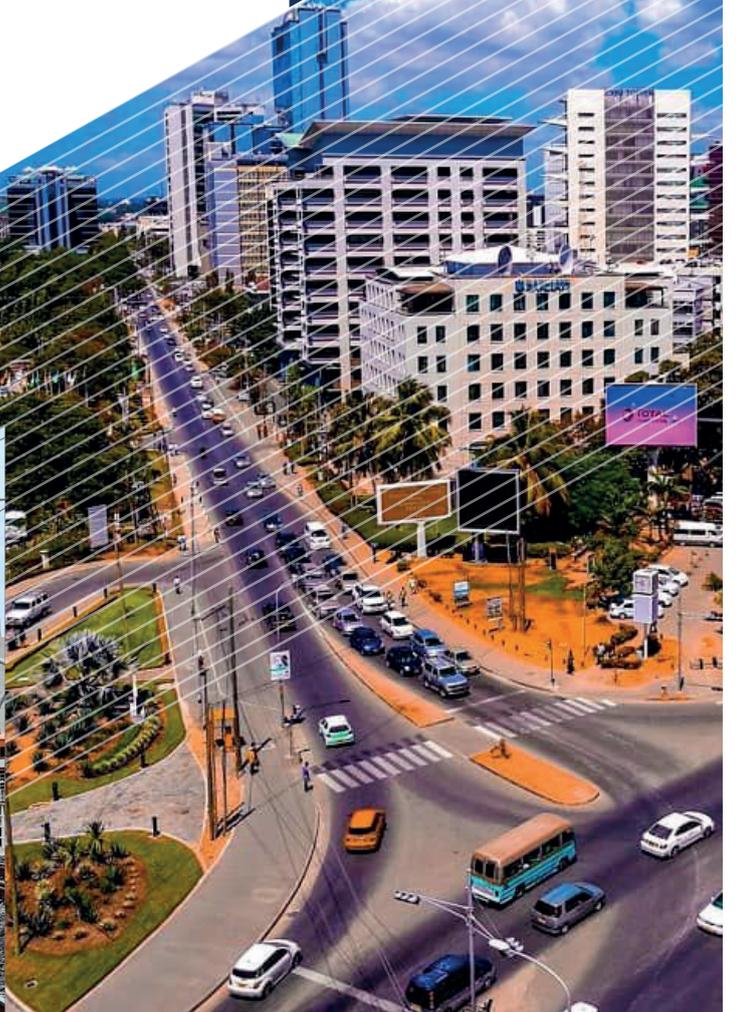




**United Republic of Tanzania**  
**Blueprint for Regulatory**  
**Reforms to Improve**  
**Investments and Business**  
**Environment in Tanzania**

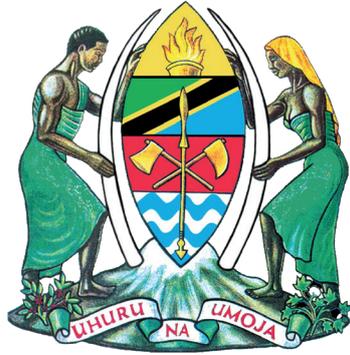
**IMPACT**  
**ASSESSMENT**  
**REPORT, 2024**



**President's Office, Planning and Investment**

**Dodoma, 2024**





THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms to Improve  
Investments and Business Environment in Tanzania

IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT, 2024

President's Office, Planning and Investment

Dodoma, 2024

# KEY NOTE

The Government of Tanzania adopted the Blueprint for the improvement of business environment in May 2018. Following this, the Blueprint Action Plan (BAP) was officially launched in June 2019. Since its inception, various regulatory bodies have been actively implementing its directives. The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, has exhibited a high level of ownership and commitment to driving the Blueprint's implementation. Her involvement in "The Royal Tour" film further underscores her proactive initiative to attract global investors to Tanzania. Her diplomatic visits to other countries primarily focus on showcasing Tanzanian business prospects to foreign investors. Concurrently, her domestic visits aim to bolster and motivate local investors while urging regulatory authorities to align their regulations with the Blueprint's objectives.

In fostering a conducive business environment and attracting investment, H.E. the President has articulated four pillars: Reform, Reconciliation, Resilience and Rebuilding (the 4Rs). Through this strategic framework, the government is committed to consolidating policy and institutional building. Recognising that economic growth hinges on both domestic and foreign investment, the government emphasizes the importance of nurturing investment under the principles of policy consistency, transparency in service delivery, and predictability of policy, laws, and regulations. Furthermore, these reforms aspire to position Tanzania as a leader in the business environment within the region. In alignment with this goal, the Government has previously launched various initiatives such as BEST, BRN, and now MKUMBI.

The 6<sup>th</sup> phase Government recognises that political stability is a crucial factor influencing investor decisions. Under the leadership of H.E. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the Government is steadfast in its commitment to maintaining and building strong democracy, instilling confidence and trust among investors, and showcasing Tanzanian investment prospects on the global stage. It remains dedicated to implementing the principles of good governance, empowering youth, and achieving 50-50 gender balance, aiming for equal representation in senior decision-making positions.

Additionally, building socio-economic resilience stands as a paramount priority for the 6<sup>th</sup> phase Government. The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic underscored



the necessity of such preparedness. In response, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania developed and implemented a comprehensive resilience plan. This plan served as a crucial tool for stimulating growth and safeguarding macroeconomic stability during the pandemic. Key components of the plan included improvements in social services, healthcare, education, the cultivation of a skilled labour force, economic empowerment initiatives, and monetary policy interventions aimed at bolstering liquidity and revitalising the sectors severely impacted by the crisis, such as tourism, trade, and the financial sector.

In its efforts to rebuild the economy, the Government has undertaken significant investments in transport infrastructure, with a focus on facilitating the efficient movement of goods and people. Simultaneously, considerable investments have been directed toward strengthening the electricity infrastructure, ensuring a reliable and consistent energy supply nationwide. These initiatives underscore the Government of Tanzania's commitment not only to executing the reforms delineated in the blueprint but also to addressing additional reform opportunities identified throughout the implementation process.

The World Bank's "Doing Business 2020: Comparing Business Regulations in 190 Economies" report ranked Tanzania 141 out of 190 countries. It's important to note that this data was collected during the initial phase of our country's Blueprint implementation plan. Since then, as highlighted in the impact assessment Reports of 2024, numerous reforms have been undertaken by Ministries and Regulatory Authorities. These reforms encompass amendments to laws aimed at eliminating overlapping mandates, the reduction and abolishment of fees and charges, and the introduction of joint inspections by regulatory authorities. Moreover, the Government, through the Office of the Treasury Registrar, is currently engaged in the process of consolidating 16 institutions with overlapping functions and dissolving four others. This strategic move aims to enhance the business environment by streamlining operations and reducing redundancy.

Given the substantial progress made through these reforms, it's highly plausible that if reputable international organisations were to conduct a similar study today, Tanzania would likely rank among the top 50 countries in terms of 'ease of doing business'.

The Government has undertaken crucial amendments to laws that previously hindered a conducive business environment. These amendments facilitated the identification and elimination of conflicting mandates amongst regulatory authorities, a reduction or elimination of burdensome fees and charges, the



introduction of joint and risk-based inspections for goods and premises, and streamlining the process for fee, charge, and tax payments.

While acknowledging that challenges persist within the business environment, the Government remains committed to addressing them. Concurrently, the Government values and recognizes the private sector stakeholders' affirmation regarding the positive impacts stemming from the ongoing implementation of the Blueprint.

The outbreak of COVID19 significantly impacted various sectors, notably tourism, trade, and transport, dealing severe blows to the business environment. Collaborating closely with the private sector, the Government made concerted efforts to mitigate these effects and preserve the business environment. Presently, the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict has introduced fresh challenges to the business environment. This external factor has triggered a global increase in fuel and food prices, posing new hurdles. In response, the Government is actively engaging with diverse stakeholders, including the private sector, to safeguard the hard-earned positive impacts achieved within the business environment. This collaborative approach aims to navigate and minimize the adverse effects stemming from the current global situation.

The 6<sup>th</sup> Phase Government of Tanzania is committed to sustaining a participatory approach to improving the business environment. Recognising that the Blueprint was developed through a collaborative spirit between the public and private sectors, the same collaborative spirit has guided its implementation. Similarly, this impact assessment report has been conducted through this joint collaboration. In launching this report, I call upon regulatory authorities to prioritise and ensure maximum participation of the private sector in all regulatory adjustments impacting the business environment. It's through the joint efforts of both the public and private sectors that Tanzania can establish herself as the premier destination for doing business. This partnership is pivotal in fostering an environment conducive to sustainable economic growth and prosperity for all stakeholders involved.

The Government expresses appreciation for the immense technical and financial contributions provided by esteemed development partners such as the European Union, the World Bank, and the Africa Development Bank, among others. It's crucial to acknowledge that these contributions have been instrumental in realising the current positive impacts within the Tanzanian business environment. Their assistance has played a pivotal role in facilitating the advancements achieved thus far.



I take this opportunity to encourage the private sector to place greater confidence in our country's business environment and investment climate. Tanzania is committed to supporting and enhancing your path towards surpassing business goals not just within our borders, but extending your success across Africa via the African Union Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA). Invest in Africa by investing in Tanzania.



**Hon. Kassim Majaliwa Majaliwa (MP)**

The Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania.

# THE STATEMENT FROM THE MINISTER

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is dedicated to enhancing the business and investment climate as part of a comprehensive reform agenda aimed at fostering economic growth and prosperity for all citizens. Reforming the business and investment environment stands as a key pillar of the 4Rs—Resilience, Reform, Reconciliation, and Rebuilding—under the leadership of H.E. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

To systematically advance these reforms, the Government, in collaboration with the private sector, launched the Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms to Improve the Business Environment in Tanzania in June 2019. This Blueprint seeks to conduct a thorough review of the business landscape, with the overarching goal of proposing essential reforms to tackle the challenges that hinder business operations and investment in Tanzania. These challenges primarily fall into three categories: the high cost of doing business, complex and protracted approval processes, and the presence of multiple, often costly regulatory authorities overseeing business activities.

This report presents the findings of the impact assessment conducted over the five-year implementation period of the Blueprint. It highlights significant achievements in overcoming the challenges that have constrained business activities in Tanzania and illustrates the progress made in creating a more favorable business environment. The report also identifies new challenges that have surfaced, which continue to impede business and investment development, thereby setting the stage for the next phase of reforms.

On behalf of my colleagues at the President’s Office—Planning and Investment, particularly the Business Environment Unit, which serves as the government’s implementation arm of the Blueprint—I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all stakeholders who have contributed to this initiative. I would like to especially acknowledge the financial support from the European Union, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank, which has been crucial in facilitating the Blueprint’s



implementation. My sincere appreciation goes to all key stakeholders with whom we have collaborated, including, but not limited to, the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF), Confederation of Tanzania Industries (CTI), Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA), Tanzania Women Chamber of Commerce (TWCC), CEO Roundtable, Tanzania Association of Tour Operators (TATO), Tanzania Chamber of Trade (TCT), European Business Group-Tanzania (EUBG-TZ), American Chamber of Commerce-Tanzania (AMCHAM-TZ), Association of Consulting Engineers in Tanzania (ACT), Tanzania Chamber of Mines (TCM), and Tanzania Women Miners Association (TAWOMA). I look forward to further collaboration as we embark on the next set of reforms aimed at making Tanzania an even more attractive destination for business and investment.



**Hon. Prof. Kitila Alexander Mkumbo (MP)**

Minister of State, President's Office, Planning and Investment

# PREFACE

The Cabinet approval of MKUMBI in May 2018 and the subsequent launch of the Blueprint Action Plan implementation in June 2019 opened a new phase towards improving Tanzania's business environment and investment climate in Tanzania. However, a notable challenge encountered during the MKUMBI implementation was the insufficient funding allocated for effective coordination and supervision.

In December 2021, the Government of Tanzania received a grant of Euros 23 million from the European Union for the implementation of the Business Environment, Growth, and Innovation (BEGIN) project. This project comprises three main components aimed at catalysing progress:

- Component I focuses on advancing the blueprint for regulatory reform, aiming to significantly improve the Tanzanian business environment.
- Component II aims to elevate compliance among Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) with quality standards. This initiative seeks to broaden market access, reduce compliance costs related to standards, and fortify consumer protection measures.
- Component III is geared toward improving the ecosystem for entrepreneurship and innovation, with a specific emphasis on fostering an environment conducive to the growth of women and youth-led MSMEs.

Component I of the project was initially spearheaded by the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade. The adjustments made by H.E. the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, in 2023 placed Component I under the supervision of the President's Office, Planning and Investment. Concurrently, Component II is being implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in collaboration with the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS). Component III, on the other hand, is being executed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in collaboration with the Tanzania Industrial Research Organization (TIRDO), the Small Industrial Development Organization (SIDO), and the Tanzania Commission of Science and Technology (COSTECH).

The Blueprint implementation report issued by the MIIT in March 2022, alongside the inception report from the France-based consulting firm 'Expertise and Advisors' for BEGIN Component I, underscored the Government's successful execution



of numerous regulatory reforms for the business environment. Building on this foundation, during the National Blueprint Steering Committee meeting in June 2022, the Ministry was directed to conduct an impact assessment for the Blueprint implementation.

An independent consultant, Ebenezer Gabriel Laizer, led a team funded by the European Union to conduct a comprehensive cross-cutting impact assessment. This assessment involved data collection from various entities, including Ministries, Regulatory Authorities, Regional Secretariats, Local Government Authorities, Business Associations, and Business Firms. The objective was to identify both the positive and negative impacts resulting from the implementation of the blueprint. Notably, this assessment was conducted successfully in collaboration with active involvement from the private sector.

In summary, the findings highlight several positive impacts across key areas. These include:

- a. Reduction in permit application timeframes, with an average decrease from 14 days to just 3 days for most of the permits.
- b. Observations of fewer or no queues at regulatory authority offices, attributed to the implementation of electronic systems.
- c. Successful resolution of overlaps in mandates between regulatory authorities such as TFDA and TBS.
- d. There was a substantial decrease in the transit time for cargo trucks traveling from Dar es Salaam to the Zambia border (Tunduma) and Rwanda border (Rusumo), reduced from 4 and 7 days to 2 and 3 days, respectively.

In addition, despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine conflict, the assessment reveals a recovery in various areas such as exports, imports, and employment across both the public and private sectors. These outcomes represent just a glimpse of the positive impacts identified by this comprehensive assessment.

In the fourth quarter of 2023, the President's Office, Planning and Investment, made the decision to update the findings of 2022 and produce a 2024 impact assessment report. This final report serves as the culmination of collective efforts from numerous individuals and institutions. We recognise the invaluable support received from our Ministers: Hon. Prof. Kitila Alexander Mkumbo (MP), Minister of State, President's Office, Planning and Investment, and Hon. Jenista



J. Mhagama (MP), Minister of State, Prime Minister’s Office (Policy, Parliamentary Affairs, and Coordination). While it is not possible to acknowledge everyone, we extend our gratitude for the financial support provided by the European Union and the dedicated commitment demonstrated by the technical BEU team, under the leadership of Baraka Aligaesha, Director of Business Environment.

Our heartfelt appreciation extends to the Minister of Industry and Trade, Hon. Dr. Ashatu K. Kijaji (MP), Deputy Minister, Hon. Exaudi Kigahe (MP), Dr. Hashil T. Abdallah, currently Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Industry and Trade, for the initial support, and Prof. Godius K. Kahyarara, the initiator of the Impact Assessment, former Permanent Secretary at MIIT, Dr. John K. Mduma, CEO-WCF, Dr. Kenneth Mdadila, lecturer from UDSM, Julius Mwambeso, Geoffrey Lugongo, Rehema Ikamba, Natasha Ngowi, and Hugolin Mrema, to mention a few from the President’s Office, Planning and Investment, for their invaluable technical support; furthermore, the support from PMO and PO-RALG teams for data collection and reviewing of the report.

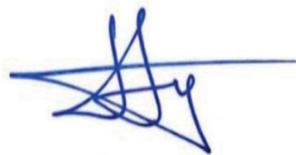
We also acknowledge the technical support provided by consultancy firms, namely COWI International, in collaboration with Expertise & Advisors France - based Company as well as Ecorys Netherlands - based. Again, we acknowledge the contribution of consultant Ebenezer G. Laizer (Expertise & Advisors) for his unconditional support during the production of this report. The collaboration and support from Private Sector Associations/Business Associations throughout this assignment are highly appreciated.

The President’s Office acknowledges and values the high level of cooperation provided by regulatory authorities during the crucial data collection phase for this important exercise. As we face new and emerging challenges, the Government remains resolute in its commitment to commence and sustain these reforms, recognizing the necessity for coordinated action among key players.



**Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida**

Permanent Secretary  
President’s Office, Planning  
and Investment  
Dodoma, 2024



**Dr. Jim James Yonazi**

Permanent Secretary (Policy, Parliament  
& Coordination)  
Prime Minister’s Office  
Dodoma, 2024



# LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACT	Agriculture Council of Tanzania
AMCHAM-TZ	American Chamber of Commerce in Tanzania
AQRB	Architects and Quantity Surveyors Registration Board
BEE	Business-Enabling Environment
BEGIN	Business Environment, Growth, and Innovation
BEU	Business Environment Unit
BIU	Blueprint Implementation Unit
BRELA	Business Registration and Licensing Agency
CFA	Clearing and Forwarding Agency
CRB	Contractors Registration Board
CTI	Confederation of Tanzania Industries
DITI	Department of Industry, Trade and Investment
ERB	Engineers Registration Board
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
EPZA	Export Processing Zone Authority
EU	European Union
EUBG	European Union Business Group
EUD	European Union Delegation to Tanzania
EWURA	Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority
DC	District Council
FFR	Fire Force Rescue
FOB	Free on Board
GePG	Government Electronic Payment Gateway
GCLA	Government Chemistry Laboratory Agency
GRP	Government Resource Planning
HFRS	Health Facility Registration System
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
LGA	Local Government Authority
MIIT	Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade
MKUMBI	Mpango wa Kuboresha Mazingira ya Biashara na Uwekezaji
MP	Member of Parliament
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NIDA	National Identification Authority

ORS	Online Registration System
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Authority
PE	Project Estimates
PMP	Project Management Plan
PO-RALG	President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government (TAMISEMI)
SBT	Sugar Board of Tanzania
SBC	Seven-Up Bottling Company
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organization
SSRA	Social Security Regulatory Authority
SUMATRA	Surface and Marine Transport Regulatory Authority
TAEC	Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company
TASAC	Tanzania Shipping Agency Cooperation
TATO	Tanzania Association of Tour Operators
TAWOMA	Tanzania Women Miners Association
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TCCIA	Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture
TCM	Tanzania Chamber of Mines
TCRA	Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority
TCT	Tourism Confederation of Tanzania
TFDA	Tanzania Food and Drug Authority
TIC	Tanzania Investment Centre
TMDA	Tanzania Medicines & Medical Devices Authority
TPA	Tanzania Ports Authority
TPSF	Tanzania Private Sector Foundation
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TPC	Tanzania Posts Corporation
TPHPA	Tanzania Plant Health and Pesticides Authority
TPRI	Tanzania Pesticides Research Institute
TTLB	Tanzania Tourism Licensing Board
WMA	Weight and Measures Agency



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United Republic of Tanzania  
Blueprint for Regulatory  
Reforms to Improve  
the Business Environment

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The primary objective of the impact assessment report is to evaluate the implementation of the Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms in Tanzania. This Blueprint was adopted as a framework designed to enable a holistic review of the Business-Enabling Environment (BEE) in Tanzania. Its core purpose was to propose reforms aimed at addressing several key challenges, including:

- a. High compliance costs, both in monetary terms and time required for initiating and operating business,
- b. Complex and cumbersome pre-approval procedures,
- c. Multiplicity and duplicity of processes hindering business operations,
- d. Identification of loopholes within laws and regulations enforced by regulatory authorities, and
- e. High compliance and enforcement costs are impacting both the government and the private sector.

The Government of Tanzania launched the implementation of the Blueprint in 2019. According to the Blueprint Implementation Report released in December 2021, a total of 20 Ministries, alongside their respective agencies, actively carried out and implemented the outlined regulatory reforms. The implementation of the Blueprint led to the inception of the Business Environment, Growth, and Innovation (BEGIN) programme, funded by the European Union. The overarching objective of BEGIN is to promote inclusive economic growth, employment, and innovation, with a strong focus on empowering women and youth while enhancing consumer protection.

Comprising three vital components, Component I aligns with Tanzania's Blueprint for regulatory reforms, striving to elevate the Tanzanian business environment. Component II aims to increase compliance among MSMEs with quality standards, aiming to widen market access, reduce standards compliance costs, and enhance consumer protection measures. Simultaneously, Component III aims to improve the ecosystem for entrepreneurship and innovation, particularly emphasising support for women and youth-led MSMEs.

The contractual agreement for financial support between the EU and the Government of Tanzania was formalised in December 2020. Meanwhile, since the programme's launch in 2019, the Government of Tanzania has diligently implemented numerous recommended reforms. In light of this background, stakeholders were engaged in discussions and reached consensus to conduct an impact assessment



**Despite the challenges posed by COVID-19, findings indicate that 71% of regulatory authorities that implemented the Blueprint reported an increase in annual revenue collections.**

specifically targeting the executed reforms. The impact assessment for the Blueprint implementation was conducted by a team comprising members from various entities. This team included representatives from the President's Office, Planning and Investment, leading consultants funded by the EU, and individuals from prominent business associations such as TPSF, CTI and TCCIA.

The data collection process involved Ministries, regulatory authorities, regional secretariats, Local Government Authorities, business associations, and business firms across multiple regions, including Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Arusha, Mwanza, and Mbeya.

The impact assessment was guided by specific indicators, acting as key study questions to gauge the effectiveness of the reforms. These indicators included:

- i. The duration required to process permits,
- ii. The annual count of permits issued by regulatory bodies,
- iii. Annual registration figures of business firms by regulatory authorities,
- iv. Annual revenue collection by regulatory authorities,
- v. Assessment of the ease of payment for fees and taxes, and
- vi. Stakeholders' awareness of the MKUMBI.

The team relied on statistical data sourced from regulatory authorities to measure the above indicators. To facilitate comparative analysis, the timeframe from 2014/15 to 2018/19 was designated as the period before reforms, while the period from 2019/20 to 2022/23 was identified as the period after reforms. This demarcation enabled a clear comparative assessment of the impact brought about by the reforms introduced within this distinct timeframe.



The team conducted comprehensive data analysis, revealing both positive impacts and persisting challenges that need to be addressed. H.E. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, is devoted to resolving the challenges. This dedication was evident in her inaugural address to Parliament on April 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2022, her engagements during visits to other countries, and her participation in the Royal Tour movie. Despite the challenges posed by COVID-19, the findings from 2022 indicate that 71% of regulatory authorities that implemented the Blueprint reported an increase in annual revenue collections. These revenues stem from various fees, including application fees, permit fees, inspection fees, and subscription fees, among others. It's noteworthy that several regulatory authorities have either abolished or reduced fees, while others have introduced new fees. However, it's important to highlight that most of the newly introduced fees are considerably lower than those that were abolished. For example, the Fire and Rescue Force (FRF) reduced fees in nine (9) categories, amounting to TZS 24 million, while introducing one new fee and adjusting another, totaling TZS 7 million. In essence, FRF reduced fees by TZS 24 million and introduced new ones totaling TZS 7 million (detailed information is provided in the subsequent sections).

It is notable that several regulatory authorities, such as SBT, TMDA, TBS, and GCLA, among others, as highlighted in the implementation report (March 2022), have undertaken significant measures by abolishing or reducing fees. These authorities did not introduce any new fees but witnessed increased revenue due to economies of scale, primarily attributed to the introduction of more businesses into the market. For instance, SBT abolished 16 fees while retaining one, which was also reduced, yet experienced a surge in companies importing industrial sugar compared to pre-reform levels. This substantial increase in revenue isn't due to newly introduced fees or escalated rates on existing fees. Rather, the revenue upsurge is a direct result of the increased number of permit applications in their respective sectors. The rise in the number of issued permits demonstrates this trend, indicating that revenue growth stems from a surge in permit applications rather than fee adjustments.

The findings indicate that 55% of the 11 regulatory authorities observed an overall increase in the issuance of permits, business licenses, and inspection services. The remaining 5 (45%) experienced a slight decrease in some services while not observing an overall increase. Sectors such as Agriculture and Livestock demonstrated amplified meat production and increased exports, directly contributing to revenue growth. Although there may be additional factors contributing to these observed positive impacts, this study specifically focused on the implementation of the Blueprint for the regulatory reforms and did not delve into other potential influential elements.

The introduction of electronic systems or the automation of business processes within regulatory authorities has been a game changer in improving the business



environment in Tanzania. This adoption has led to a significant reduction in the number of days required to process permits/licenses from an average of 14 days to 3 days, although this timeframe variation isn't universal across all permits. For instance, registration for private hospitals, previously taking 12 months, has been streamlined to just 3 months.

Furthermore, these electronic systems have not only reduced processing times but also curtailed the costs and time spent by applicants visiting regulatory authority offices. Currently, applicants have the convenience of lodging applications online from their preferred locations. All that's required is a functional computer and access to the internet, enabling a more seamless and efficient application process.

The introduction of electronic systems has notably contributed to reduced corruption, as it limits physical interactions between government officers and investors. However, it is also important to note that the stipulated processing timeframe of 3 days for processing permits and applications assumes that the submitted applications are complete and the electronic systems are operational. Delays may occur due to incomplete applications and the occasional downtime of the electronic systems. Notably, SBT proved to the impact assessment team that SBC Tanzania Ltd. (Pepsi) successfully processed and received their permit within a remarkably brief time span of six (6) hours. Other businesses also confirmed that when systems are functional, the process of filling out forms and uploading all documents can take between 1 to 3 days, and a business license can be issued within 1 to 6 days.

Feedback from business associations corroborated these observations from their members, highlighting that the primary issue lies in system downtimes. When the electronic systems are operational, completing forms and uploading documents can be accomplished within hours, significantly expediting the overall process.

The findings underscore that business associations such as TPSF, CTI, TCCIA, ACT, and others possess good knowledge of the MKUMBI. These associations actively engaged in the data collection process and participated in validating the impact assessment report. Their involvement plays a key role in monitoring and ensuring accountability among regulatory authorities.

During the data collection phase in 2022 and 2024, the team observed the proactive stance taken by these associations in advocating for their members. They actively defended against malpractices from regulatory authorities and challenged unfriendly by-laws issued by LGAs. This proactive engagement demonstrated the robust link between these associations and the Government, especially regulatory authorities at the central Government. This strong partnership significantly contributed to adding value to the business environment in Tanzania.

Despite the achievements made by the Tanzanian Government in implementing



the Blueprint, there are persisting challenges that need to be resolved for further improvement of the country's business environment. Primarily, in 2022 a significant majority (91 percent) of individual business firms lacked awareness of the Blueprint. Increased (or widespread) awareness of the Blueprint could potentially bolster accountability measures.

Interestingly, while individual business firms acknowledged the gradual improvement in the business environment, they admitted to lacking awareness of the Blueprint itself. It was recommended that the President's Office, Planning and Investment collaborate more closely with business associations to ensure that these key stakeholders are well-informed about the Blueprint and its ongoing implementation. This heightened awareness among key stakeholders can potentially amplify the impact and effectiveness of the Blueprint's initiatives. In 2024, there was a significant improvement in this area, as many business firms were well-informed about the blueprint and its implementations. During an online focus group held on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2024, all 15 business companies and members of CTI demonstrated awareness of the Blueprint and its implementation. They provided valuable contributions regarding the successful implementation of the Blueprint and the persisting challenges faced.

Another challenge facing the implementation of the Blueprint is the emergence of new fees and charges introduced by certain regulatory authorities. To address this, it is recommended that regulatory authorities adopt the model used by counterparts that increased revenues through a reduction or abolishment of fees. This approach focuses on improving the business environment by amending unfriendly laws, aiming to attract more businesses served, and subsequently increasing revenue collection through economies of scale.

In 2024, the findings revealed that some LGAs are considering assigning DITI officers as tax collectors. Chunya District Council was among the sampled LGAs, and its data indicated that DITI officers are tasked with collecting fees/charges on house rent. DITI officers are supposed to ensure good business environments at the LGAs level. However, integrating DITI into fees/charges collection may undermine the objective of establishing the department at the LGA level. It is highly recommended to develop job descriptions for DITI departments at all LGAs to ensure that they fulfill the purposes for which they were created.

Additionally, it's advisable to re-evaluate the taskforce responsible for reviewing both new fees and the adjustment of existing ones. As per the information obtained, this taskforce is operating within the Ministry of Finance. Strengthening and empowering this taskforce to oversee fee revisions at both central and local Governments will be instrumental. This empowerment will ensure the preservation of the positive environment created by these reforms and facilitate ongoing improvements.



The decision made by the Government to move the Business Environment Unit (BEU) to the President's Office, Planning and Investment, is highly appreciated. This change has addressed numerous structural challenges that BEU encountered under the Ministry of Industry and Trade. BEU holds a crucial legal mandate to oversee the implementation of the Blueprint across various Ministries operating within the Government. It is appropriate for BEU to be situated in the President's Office, Planning and Investment, which holds a higher hierarchy than line ministries. The Impact Assessment 2022 revealed challenges confronting the BEU in fulfilling its coordination role under MIIT. The success of data collection is often attributed to the connections of the BEU coordinator within other Ministries rather than solely stemming from the legal mandate. In instances where the BEU coordinator lacked connections, the team enlisted officers from the Office of the Prime Minister to assist in collecting the required data.

Projects that are successful within the Government sphere often thrive due to the support provided by a solid legal framework. Though BEU is now under the President's Office, Planning and Investment, it is still recommended that a Business Facilitation Bill be thoroughly reviewed and the Business Facilitation Act be ratified. These actions would empower the BEU and DITI (Department of Industry, Trade, and Investment) to effectively coordinate and supervise Blueprint's implementation, including gaining access to crucial related data.

While electronic systems are increasingly prevalent within Government institutions, there are regulatory authorities lacking the necessary information systems. Their reliance on manual systems not only operates at a slower pace but also fosters an environment conducive to corruption and other unethical conduct. An illustrative example is the lack of clarity regarding the appropriate fees for services, leaving room for corrupt practices to thrive.

The ongoing initiatives aimed at automating the business processes of these regulatory authorities deserve heightened attention. The design of electronic systems should address challenges comprehensively. For example, electronic systems should not only monitor businesses to ensure the accurate payment of fees but also effectively control any malicious practices perpetuated by unscrupulous officers within the regulatory authorities.

Additionally, it's imperative to develop and deploy functional complaint portals, aggregated procedure mapping portals, and a robust land bank management information system. These measures are essential steps toward enhancing efficiency, transparency, and accountability within regulatory bodies.

The current approach to estimating tax returns at the initial stages of a business



is not aligned with the objectives of BEE. This discrepancy warrants further assessment. It has been communicated to the team that these estimations will be more accurately determined after the first year of operations. However, current practices contradict these facts. As it stands, applicants are required to obtain tax clearance to acquire a business license. However, obtaining tax clearance hinges on paying taxes based on these initial estimates. If the reported information is accurate, it is crucial for the Government to instruct the regulatory authorities to adhere to best practices. Instituting a grace period would also give the regulatory authorities the opportunity to establish a baseline for tax estimations.

Numerous regulatory authorities engage with investors at various stages, leading to increased costs and time consumption. Businesses value regulatory authorities that conduct joint inspections, as they significantly save valuable time. However, to optimize these benefits, it's crucial for the responsible authorities to actively facilitate streamlined joint inspection programmes. During the 2024 impact assessment, business companies reported the application of risk-based assessment, which is considered the current best practice. It is recommended for all regulatory authorities to study and adopt this approach wherever possible.

Further recommendations involve advocating for awareness programmes at the LGAs level to educate councillors about the Blueprint's benefits and the advantages of attracting more businesses to their respective jurisdictions. Additionally, the BEU should conduct consultations, effectively lobbying influential MPs before Parliament sessions. These consultations could be organized with individual MPs and potentially within their constituencies. The primary objective would be to guide them through proposed amendments aimed at improving the business environment. This programme could involve key figures such as the Minister, Deputy Minister, the PS, Deputy PS, and members of the Parliamentary Committee responsible for investment, industry, and trade.

The meetings with TBS on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2024 revealed that the regulatory authorities have the capacity to resolve overlaps in mandates themselves. For instance, the overlapping mandates between TBS and the Meat Board regarding registration, sales, and storage of meat were successfully addressed through collaboration between the two authorities. A meeting was convened between TBS and the Meat Board, leading to the development and signing of an MoU, effectively resolving the overlaps. This serves as a significant lesson to be adopted by other regulatory authorities.





# United Republic of Tanzania Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms to Improve the Business Environment

## INTRODUCTION



# 1. Introduction

The Tanzanian Government adopted the Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms to improve the business Environment in Tanzania with the aim of improving regulatory procedures, preventing regulatory overlaps, promoting transparency, and establishing a robust monitoring and evaluation framework. Adopted in June 2019, the Blueprint Action Plan is currently being executed through reforms integrated into the financial year budgets. For optimal implementation, the Blueprint's reform agenda instituted a dedicated governance structure overseen by the National Blueprint Steering Committee, operating at the Permanent Secretaries' level. This committee is responsible for guiding and supervising the successful execution of the Blueprint's objectives.

The Tanzanian Government has undertaken significant strides to improve the country's business environment. It has actively reviewed, amended existing laws, and enacted new ones to decrease compliance costs and eliminate overlapping responsibilities among regulatory authorities. Business associations and firms have acknowledged the noticeable impact of these regulatory reforms on the business environment. Moreover, regulatory authorities themselves reported heightened visibility of reforms, evident through increased market presence, a rise in revenues, and increased production after reforms. In light of these advancements, an impact assessment was conducted to evaluate the status of implemented reforms from 2019/20 to 2021/22 and in 2024.

The impact assessment report comprises nine chapters. Chapter One introduces the assessment's purpose, while Chapter Two delineates its objectives. Chapter Three elaborates on the methodologies used for data collection, analysis, report writing, and its validation. Moving forward, Chapter Four encapsulates the summary of findings gleaned from the impact assessment, while Chapter Five delves into discussing these findings. It also evaluates the Blueprint's summarized matrix of recommended reforms against the reforms that were actually implemented.

Chapter Six conducts a comparative analysis of services offered before and after the reforms, shedding light on whether these changes resulted in positive or negative impacts. Chapter Seven outlines the challenges encountered and presents recommendations for enhancing Blueprint implementation. It highlights key challenges requiring Government attention to maintain the achieved milestones and pursue further progress. Chapter Eight serves as the report's conclusion. Additionally, the report includes annexes housing various materials, such as the tools used for data collection and other key documents.



In 2022, the impact assessment team comprised a consortium of consultants funded by the European Union. Additionally, it included personnel from diverse entities such as the Business Environment Unit, the Prime Minister’s Office, and representatives from Business Associations like the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF), the Confederation of Tanzania Industries (CTI), and the Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture (TCCIA). This collaborative effort ensured a comprehensive assessment by pooling expertise from governmental bodies and key stakeholders in the private sector. In 2024, the team had a similar composition in addition to an officer from the President’s Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) albeit without TPSF members.

The data for the impact assessment was collected from a diverse range of sources. This included Ministries, regulatory authorities, and regional secretariats in Dodoma, Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mwanza and Mbeya. Moreover, information was sourced from numerous Local Government Authorities such as Arusha City, Arusha District Council, Chamwino District Council, Mwanza City Council, Ilemela District Council, Ilala Municipal Council, Kigamboni Municipal Council, Temeke Municipal Council, Kinondoni Municipal Council, and Ubungu Municipal Council. Additionally, data was collected from various Business Associations such as TPSF, CTI, TCCIA, ACT, Cooperative Unions, EUBG, AmCham-TZ, TAWOMA, TATO, among others. Furthermore, insights were gathered from 23 business firms located in major cities across Tanzania.

Under the leadership of the President, H.E. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the 6<sup>th</sup> Phase Government has displayed increased commitment to fostering public-private dialogue and a renewed drive to improve Tanzania’s business environment. This dedication has been evident through tax and legislative reforms aimed at bolstering the nation’s economic landscape. During this assessment, the private sector has acknowledged the progress achieved in implementing the Blueprint. However, they have also emphasised the necessity for further regulatory reforms to position Tanzania as one of the top-performing nations in the region. Therefore, the impact assessment serves as a snapshot depicting the status quo of Tanzania’s business environment subsequent to the implementation of the Blueprint. The Impact assessment also functions as a change management mechanism, informing stakeholders from both the public and private sectors about the implementation of the Blueprint.



## 2. Objectives

The general objective of the impact assessment conducted on the implementation of the Blueprint was to find out the impacts experienced by both the public and the private sectors resulting from the implemented regulatory reforms. The detailed and specific objectives outlining this assessment can be found in Section 3.1, delineated within the impact assessment metrics. It's important to note that this impact assessment was an update of the one conducted in August 2022.

## 3. Methodologies

The impact assessment for the Blueprint implementation in Tanzania adopted various methods for sampling, data collection, and data analysis, encompassing both Primary data collected directly from Ministries, regulatory authorities, regional secretariats, Local Government Authorities, business associations, and business firms. Additionally, secondary data was collected from diverse literature and reports provided by stakeholders. A comparative analysis strategy was adopted to compare outcomes before reforms (from 2014/15 to 2018/19) with those observed after the reforms (spanning from 2019/20 to 2022/23).

Furthermore, tables detailing the stakeholders engaged in the impact assessment for the Blueprint implementation have been included as annexes 1 to 6, offering a visual representation of the involved entities and their contributions to the assessment process. Certainly, the impact assessment employed the following methods to collect primary data from various stakeholders:

- a. Face-to-face interviews: This method was predominantly used to collect data directly from regulatory authorities, business associations, and business firms.

**The impact assessment team, comprising 14 members, was tasked with responsibilities including data collection, reviewing, and validating the report.**

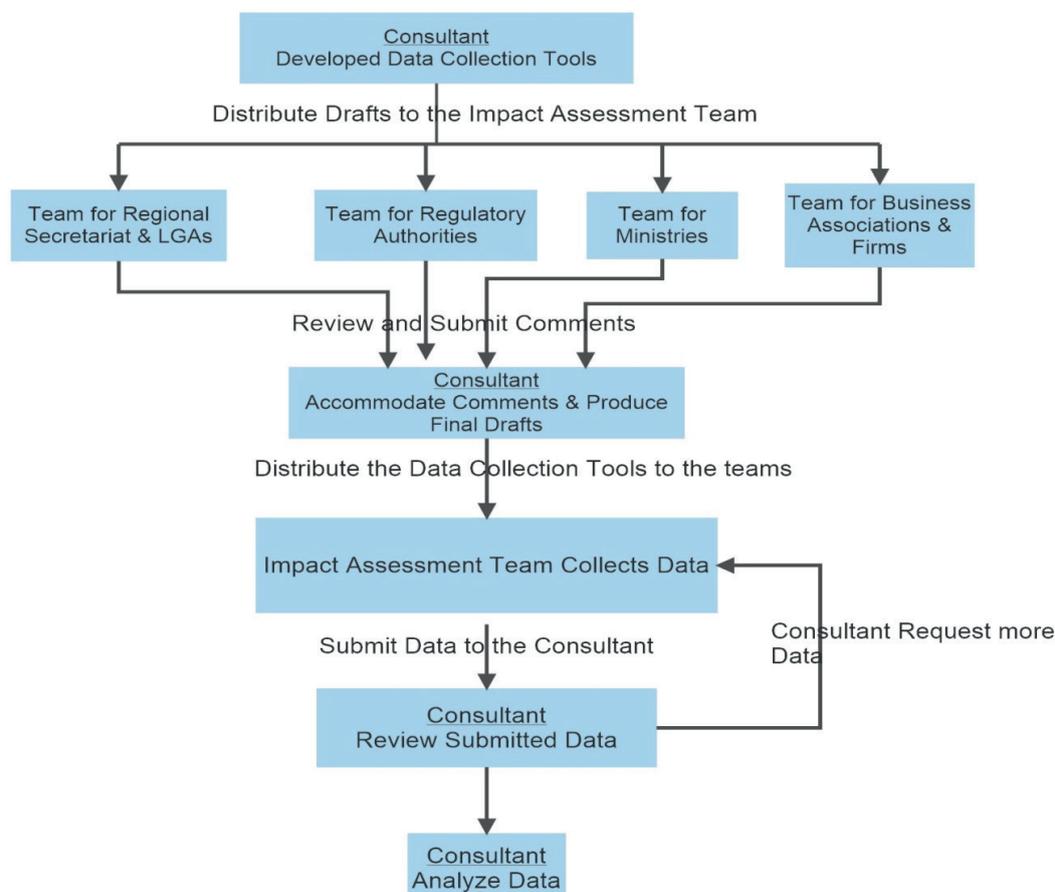


- b. Questionnaires: This method was employed to collect data from regulatory authorities. It included both written responses and information from stakeholders that may not have initially responded.
- c. Observation: This method involved observing the existing interactions between business associations and business firms.
- d. Online Focus Groups: This method was primarily utilised in 2024, when CTI created an online room and invited its 15 members to deliberate on the Blueprint implementation. This encompassed completed reforms along with their respective benefits and persisting challenges.

The consultant developed the data collection tools, which were subsequently shared with the impact assessment team for their input, comments, and approval. The impact assessment team was comprised of 14 members in 2022 and 20 members in 2024. The team was tasked with responsibilities including data collection, reviewing, and validating the report. The composition of this team is detailed in Annex 8, showcasing the individuals involved in this phase of the assessment. The final drafts of data collection tools are also shown in the Annexes.

**Figure 1** shows the approach adopted for data collection.

**Figure 1: The Approach Adopted for Data Collection**



The impact assessment applied secondary data obtained from various sources, often referred to as a desk review. The business enabling environment has been a focal point for scholars, Government Ministries, business organisations, and business firms across different countries, resulting in an abundance of documentation in this field. Notably, documents developed for the Business Environment, Growth, and Innovation (BEGIN) project and the Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms to Improve the Business Environment hold significant importance. The Blueprint document serves as the primary reference for business regulatory reforms in Tanzania. Additionally, the progress/ implementation report for the Blueprint, spanning from July to December 2021, stands as another key reference.

This implementation report covers reforms executed by different Ministries and regulatory authorities until December 2023, offering detailed insights into their implementation progress. Moreover, international documents pertinent to the business enabling environment, such as the World Bank’s “Doing Business 2020: Comparing Business Regulations in 190 Economies,” have been helpful in informing the Blueprint for regulatory reforms. Annex 7 contains a comprehensive list detailing the secondary data used as references for this impact assessment report.

### **3.1 Impact Assessment Metrics**

The implementation report for 2022 sourced from the Ministry of Investment, Industry, and Trade (Currently known as Ministry of Industry and Trade) served as a foundational guide for implemented reforms. The team focused on questioning key stakeholders about the impact of each implemented reform. The implementation report for 2024, which is sourced from the President’s Office, Planning and Investment, serves as an update to the 2022 report. The search for impacts resulting from the implemented Blueprint reforms was guided by the following key factors:

- a. Level of Ownership of the Blueprint Implementation by the Government of Tanzania: This metric aimed to gauge the level of ownership exhibited by the Government of Tanzania and other institutions in implementing the Blueprint. Strong ownership by top Government leadership and institutions is critical for directing necessary resources and effectively monitoring the results.
- b. Number of reviewed and amended laws related to business environments: This metric aimed to ascertain the quantity of laws associated with business environments that were reviewed, amended, and officially approved.
- c. Number of business permits issued by Government regulatory authorities before and after regulatory reforms: This metric serves as a key indicator, showcasing the comparison in the issuance of permits before and after regulatory reforms. Increased permits signify a positive impact on businesses, reflecting the Blueprint’s implementation results.



- d. Trend of revenues generated by Government regulatory authorities: This metric involves tracking revenue trends from regulatory authorities before and after the launch of business regulatory reforms. A decline in revenue might be anticipated if fees were reduced or abolished, while an increase may indicate growth in respective sectors due to more businesses.
- e. Number of registered business firms by regulatory authorities before and after the launch of business regulatory reforms. It is anticipated that businesses will increase in different sectors as a result of the completed reforms.
- f. Number of days required to process business permits by respective regulatory authorities: This metric measures the duration needed to process business permits by regulatory authorities before and after the launch of business regulatory reforms.
- g. Number of days for cargo transport from Dar es Salaam Port to the borders of neighbouring countries before and after reforms. This indicator aims to gauge the impact of reforms on police checkpoints, weigh stations, etc.
- h. Feedback from business associations on implemented reforms and assessments of the situation before and after regulatory reforms.
- i. Feedback from individual business firms on implemented reforms and assessments of the situation before and after regulatory reforms.

### **3.2 Validation of Impact Assessment report**

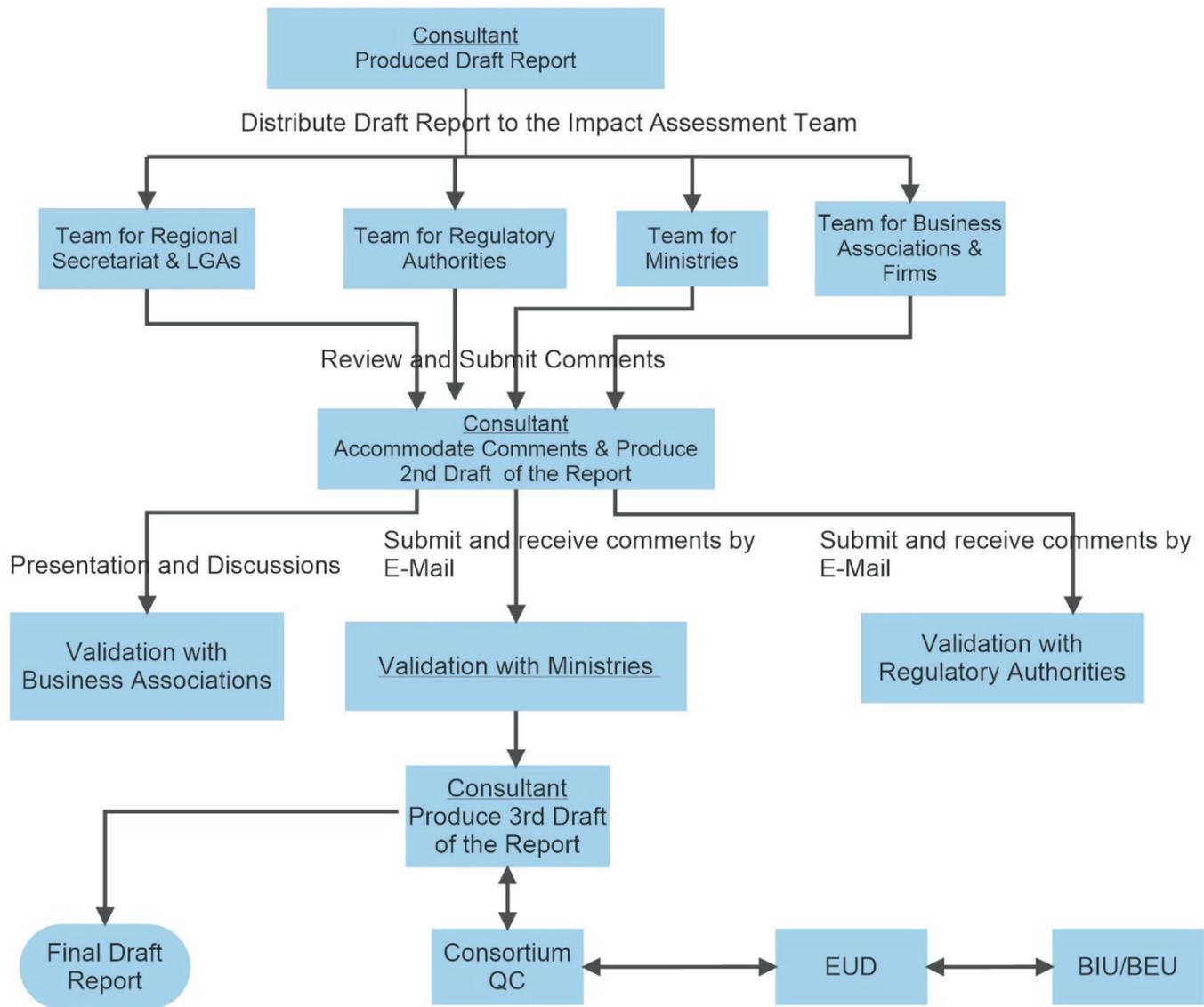
Best practices entail validating the reports from the original sources of data collection. The draft report for 2022 underwent a validation process involving meetings conducted with various business associations between August 26<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022. Notable among these business associations were the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF), the Confederation of Tanzania Industries (CTI), the Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture (TCCIA) and the European Union Business Group Tanzania (EUGB).

Additionally, the draft report was submitted to 15 Ministries and 14 regulatory authorities for their review and comments, facilitated through email communication as part of the validation process. The American Chamber of Commerce in Tanzania (AmCham-TZ) also received the draft report for their review and input. Due to time constraints, conducting validation with a broader spectrum of business associations and their respective firms was not feasible. Instead, these business associations were encouraged to distribute the draft report among their key members to solicit a wider scope of feedback. In 2024, BEU shared the draft report with Ministries, regulatory authorities, and business associations for review and comments before its publication.



Figure 2 illustrates the approach adopted during data analysis and the subsequent development of the draft report.

**Figure 2: The Approach Adopted in Developing Impact Assessment Report**





#### 4. Summary of Findings

The summary of findings presented here is derived from the impact assessment surveys conducted in July and August 2022, and in February 2024. The surveys encompassed Government Ministries, Regulatory Authorities, Regional Secretariats, Local Government Authorities, Business Associations, and Business Firms. These surveys were conducted across major Tanzanian cities, including Dodoma, Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mwanza and Mbeya. The impact assessment team conducted a total of 82 interviews/questionnaires across various levels in 2022 and 56 in 2024, as outlined in Annexes 1 to 6. The summary of findings is structured with items numbered 1 to 16 under 4.1, highlighting positive impacts observed from the implemented reforms. Items numbered 1 to 11 under 4.2 address ongoing challenges that remain, which are yet to be resolved for the successful implementation of the Blueprint.

## 4.1 Positive Impacts

The positive impact resulting from the Blueprint reform, as defined by the findings from the impact assessment surveys, is characterised by a noticeable increase in the fluency or services offered to businesses by regulatory authorities. Several positive impacts have been identified, including support for the Blueprint by the top leadership of the Government, Parliament, and business associations. The positive impacts on the business environment is anticipated to contribute to the economic growth of the country through various avenues, such as:

- Increased investments leading to a rise in business permits/licenses issued,
- Enhanced Government revenues due to increased economic activity,
- Expanded employment opportunities resulting from business growth, and
- Ultimately, these factors contribute to increased incomes and improved welfare of the citizens.

**i. Ownership by the Government of Tanzania.** The business community expressed their appreciation to H.E. the President of the United Republic of Tanzania for championing the implementation of the Blueprint. In her inaugural speech to the Parliament on April 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2021, she emphasised economic growth as a primary national priority. Her diplomatic visits to various countries have significantly bolstered economic relations between Tanzania and its trading partner countries. Notably, she actively promoted Tanzania's investment opportunities abroad, demonstrating a commitment to attracting foreign investments. Moreover, the President's involvement in the Tanzania Royal Tour movie demonstrated her willingness to go the extra mile to foster economic prosperity for the country. Additionally, the Government's substantial investments in improving transport infrastructure (such as roads, railways, ports, airports, and telecommunications) and electricity further demonstrate commitment to improving the business environment. The commitment and ownership of the Blueprint were also evident in the discussions held in the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania.

**ii. Financial Support from the European Union.** The Government of Tanzania secured financial support totaling Euro 9,700,000 designated for the implementation of the Blueprint. The Business Environment Unit (BEU) within the President's Office, Planning and Investment is the key player in this project. Although the project estimates (PE) document was endorsed by the responsible parties in December 2021, the initial fund transfer was received in June 2022.



Delays in fund disbursement were attributed to procedural inefficiencies within the Ministry of Finance's system used for disbursing funds to Government institutions. These allocated funds are intended to empower the BEU, enabling it to effectively coordinate, supervise, and implement regulatory reforms geared toward improving the business environment.

**iii. Abolished and reduced fees/charges.** The business community has not only acknowledged but also appreciated the efforts of many regulatory authorities – such as GCLA, SBT, TMDA, TBS, OSHA, FRF – in reducing and abolishing various fees and charges. For example, among others, reduced and abolished fees and charges. Over the period between 2017/18 and 2022/23, the Government of Tanzania amended (abolished and reduced) a total of 374 fees and charges. These reforms reduced the costs associated with starting and conducting business operations in Tanzania.

Big businesses and industries have reported notable reductions in fees and streamlined processes, especially in areas like the clearance of consignments from ports. The abolishment of certain fees has even resulted in the removal of specific regulatory authorities from certain processes, thereby reducing the processes and time required by business firms. This has translated into tangible savings in both money and time for business firms. However, concerns have been raised regarding the abolishment of certain fees and the introduction of new ones. An analysis conducted within this study indicated that while several fees were reduced or abolished, the introduction of new fees or increases in existing ones outweighed the reductions. For example, SBT abolished 16 fees while retaining one, which was also reduced. Additionally, OSHA abolished and reduced 15 fees amounting to TZS 35 billion annually.

**iv. Government Revenues Increased.** Once again, it's important to note that this observation is not an endorsement of using regulatory authorities solely for revenue collection. Rather, it highlights how reforms can inadvertently contribute to increased revenues. The findings from the impact assessment indicate that various reforms, including the reduction and abolishment of fees, the introduction of electronic systems, the establishment of joint/risk-based inspections, elimination of overlapping mandates, and the introduction of electronic single windows, have resulted in an increase in Government revenues.

Data collected from 14 regulatory authorities in 2022, despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 outbreak in 2020/21, demonstrated a positive impact on revenue collection. Notably, there was a significant increase in revenues collected by these regulatory authorities following the implementation of these



reforms. The success and notable achievements of these regulatory authorities in implementing reforms can serve as benchmarks and inspire other reluctant authorities to adopt similar reforms.

The data collected from regulatory authorities such as TBS, GCLA, TPA, TIC, TCRA, TMDA, among others, consistently indicated an increase in revenue collection. Importantly, this study affirms that the increase in revenue collection is not related to the introduction of newly imposed fees and charges. This corroborates the foresight outlined in the main document of the Blueprint section 4.2.

**v. Increased number of business firms registered by regulatory authorities.**

As stated above, the regulatory reforms implemented in Tanzania have notably attracted more businesses. Data from regulatory authorities revealed that, even in 2022, despite the challenges posed by COVID-19, there has been an increase in the registration of business firms subsequent to these reforms. Regulatory authorities such as BRELA, SBT, TMDA, and TBS have provided evidence showcasing an upswing in business registrations following the implementation of reforms.

Moreover, these regulatory bodies have confirmed the trickle-down-effects stemming from these reforms, which include the generation of employment opportunities, the introduction of new technologies, forex, and skills transfer. These positive impacts resulting from the reforms contribute to the overall economic growth of the country.

**vi. Introduction to Electronic Systems.** The introduction of electronic systems has been a game-changer, bringing about significant transformation, not only reducing the processing time required for business permits but also reducing bureaucratic red-tape and instances of corruption. These electronic systems have notably minimised face-to-face interactions between Government and business firms' officers, mitigating opportunities for corrupt practices that often arise during in-person dealings. For example, individuals can now conveniently apply for licenses and permits remotely through online platforms.

The introduction of the Government Electronic Payment Gateway (GePG) has facilitated businesses in paying fees and charges conveniently through mobile money, banks, or banks agents. Additionally, the government has designed, developed, and managed the Government Enterprise Service Bus (GovESB), a system enabling easy and secure communication and information exchange among various government systems. As reported by the e-Government Authority



(e-GA), by the end of 2023, 130 systems from 119 institutions had been integrated into GovESB. Efforts are ongoing to connect more systems to GovESB to achieve the objective of integrating all Government Systems.

The impact assessment team observed a significant reduction in client queues at regulatory authority premises such as BRELA, GCLA, TCRA and TMDA due to the shift towards online filing capabilities. This observation was reinforced by feedback from various local and foreign business associations, as well as individual firms, all of which confirm substantial improvements following the introduction of electronic systems.

**vii. Reduced complaints towards Government Regulatory Authorities.**

Out of the 14 regulatory authorities assessed in this study in 2022, 4 of them (29%) were still identified as “difficult to deal with.” Conversely, 10 out of 14 regulatory authorities (71%) successfully fostered positive working relationships with the business community. The complaints registered during the impact assessment primarily revolve around issues concerning unclear procedures for fee calculations, challenges related to timing for inspections, and difficulties arising from the attitudes of officers representing these authorities. Specifically, regulatory authorities such as OSHA, FFR, NEMC, and TAEC were highlighted as receiving more complaints. Approximately 50% of the business firms interviewed reported these authorities as entities that are still challenging to deal with. In 2024, OSHA was no longer on the list, leaving 3 (21%) authorities categorised as “difficult to deal with,” while 11 (79%) maintained positive working relationships with the business community.

**viii. Overlapping mandates have been resolved.**

The Government has proactively addressed the issue of overlapping mandates within regulatory authorities, implementing various initiatives to streamline operations and minimise duplications. One such instance involved resolving overlapping mandates between TBS and TFDA by dissolving TFDA and establishing TMDA. This restructuring led to the transfer of control over food and cosmetics to TBS. Another notable action was the merger of TPRI and TPHPA to mitigate overlapping functions. Additionally, TASAC’s exclusive mandate for clearing and forwarding was redefined, allowing private sector involvement in clearing and forwarding common commodities. TASAC now retains an exclusive mandate for specific imports and exports, effective from 2022. According to TASAC reports, these reforms have yielded positive outcomes, notably reducing complaints directed toward them by 80%. In 2024, the team discovered an overlap of mandates between TBS and the Meat Board, which was resolved through an MoU between the two authorities. Other regulatory authorities will adopt this approach.



**ix. Amendment of the Legal Framework:** The Government's commitment to fostering a favourable business environment in Tanzania since the launch of the Blueprint in 2019 is evident through the review and amendment of various laws. For example, on June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2022, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania signed the Finance Bill 2022 into effect, making it the Finance Act. This Act encompassed amendments to multiple laws, including the Business Names (Registration) Act, the Companies Act, the Trustees Incorporation Act, the Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Act, the Electronic and Postal Communications Act, the Income Tax Act, the Insurance Act, the Land Act, the Local Government (District Authorities) Act, the Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Tanzania Investment Act, the Tanzania Shipping Agencies Act, the Tax Administration Act, the Tax Revenue Appeals Act, and the Value Added Tax Act. These amendments represent significant strides in Blueprint implementation.

For instance, amendments to the Land Act aim at reducing interest on land rent arrears from 1% per month to 0.5%, aiming to ease financial burdens on businesses. Additionally, amendments to the Local Government Acts (District Authorities and Urban) have mandated LGAs to establish one-stop business centres. These centres are intended to streamline, promote, and facilitate business activities within their areas of jurisdiction. It's worth noting that the abolition of fees and charges is introduced through the legal framework and can be reduced or abolished through law amendments. As of March 2024, there are 55 amended laws related to business environments, and 16 laws are under review.

**x. Joint and Risk-Based Inspection Programmes have been established.**

The Blueprint identified joint inspections as another crucial reform area, and the Government has taken necessary steps to initiate these efforts. For example, the fire rescue force, OSHA, NEMC, and TBS have a joint inspection programme. While this was in its initial stages in 2022, there were plans to expand this program further by involving more regulatory authorities. Despite these initiatives, complaints persist regarding multiple regulatory authorities dealing with business firms at different times, indicating a need for greater coordination and streamlining of these inspection processes. In 2024, some business firms confirmed the adoption of risk-based assessment by certain regulatory authorities. These firms appreciated and encouraged this approach to be adopted by more or all regulatory authorities.

**xi. One-Stop Centres were established.** Some regulatory authorities have taken the initiative to establish one-stop centres aimed at expediting essential services and eliminating the cost and time typically associated with physically moving



from one office to another in pursuit of these services. An example of this is the Tanzania Post Corporation (TPC), which has established one-stop centres in Dar es Salaam and Dodoma.

**xii. Tanzania Electronic Single Window System (TeSWS).** The electronic single window system is designed to streamline international trade and transport processes by enabling involved parties to submit standardized information and documents through a single-entry point, meeting all requirements related to import, export, and transit related regulatory requirements. Initially, several regulatory authorities were involved in this reform, including TRA, NEMC, Immigration, Labour Sector, NIDA, OSHA, TBS, TMDA, TANESCO, BRELA, Land Sector and TAEC.

In 2020, the custodians of the TeSWS conducted a pilot test at Dar es Salaam Port and at Julius Nyerere International Airport, involving fifteen (15) selected companies. One of the significant benefits of this system is that Clearing and Forwarding Agents (CFAs) will only need to lodge a single declaration, which will be processed by all government departments responsible for cargo clearance. This streamlines and expedites the clearance process at both entry and exit points, such as ports, airports, and border points, reducing bureaucratic delays. While there are plans for multiple electronic window systems, this study primarily focuses on those hosted and managed by TIC and TPA.

In August 2023, TIC launched the TeSW, and 12 regulatory authorities were already connected during the launch. Some of these are TIC, NIDA, TRA, BRELA, Immigration, TMDA, TBS, NEMC, TANESCO, and OSHA.

The Smart Card issued by the Government of Tanzania serves the dual purpose of residence and work permits, made possible through the integration of electronic systems for both permits. While this model operates on a smaller scale, involving only two electronic systems, it serves as a good model of an electronic single window system. Foreign business associations, such as EUBG and AmCham-TZ, highlighted the Smart Card as one of the notable and commendable reforms implemented by the Government of Tanzania during their interviews.

**xiii. Establishment of the Business Environment Unit.** This Unit was initially established within MIIT (currently MIT) to oversee the day-to-day activities of the Blueprint implementation in close collaboration with sectors and Ministries. Its primary mandate includes effective planning, management, and implementation of Blueprint initiatives. Furthermore, the BEU is tasked with



monitoring the timely implementation of activities according to the established schedule and serves as the Secretariat to the steering committee overseeing these efforts. Initially, the Unit started with only one technical person who also served as the coordinator for Blueprint implementation. Presently, the BEU has expanded to eight (8) technical personnel, with plans for further expansion in the near future. Following changes enacted by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania in 2023, BEU was relocated to the President's Office, Planning and Investment. The acting Director has since been confirmed as the full Director of BEU. The presence of this Unit and the recent improvements have significantly contributed to adding value to the Blueprint implementation and the Tanzanian business environment in general.

**xiv. Establishment of Industry, Trade, and Investment Departments (DITI)**

**in LGAs.** One of the positive impacts resulting from the Blueprint implementation in July 2022 was the approval by the Government of Tanzania to establish new departments across all 185 LGAs. These departments have been tasked with several key responsibilities, including coordinating the implementation of the Blueprint within their respective areas of jurisdiction. The departments will also ensure that local by-laws align with the Blueprint's objectives for fostering a conducive business environment. Additionally, these departments will actively support the establishment of one-stop centres at the LGA level. Furthermore, they will play a crucial role in supporting the design, development, and deployment of electronic systems, including the electronic single window and other facilitative mechanisms. Officers within these departments will actively engage with the business community, listening to their concerns and working towards finding appropriate solutions to address their complaints and challenges. In 2023, DITIs were established within LGAs, and the vacancies were subsequently filled.

**xv. Establishment of the Office of Tax Ombudsman Service.**

This service was established in July 2019 following the amendment of the Tax Administration Act, Cap. 438 by the Finance Act, 2019. The responsibilities of this office, as outlined in Section 45 of the Finance Act, 2019, include reviewing and addressing complaints from taxpayers related to service, procedural, or administrative matters. These complaints can be directed against the administration of tax laws by the authority, the Commissioner General, or staff of the Tanzania Revenue Authority. The operationalization of these amendments was implemented through Government Notice No. 105 of 2022 and Government Notice No.106 of 2022 (Fin & Law June 2022). In 2022, the team recommended further assessment to identify necessary improvements at this office and provide appropriate



recommendations. In 2024, the team is recommending the same, as sufficient information was not collected during data collection. This special assessment, which will lead to the improvement of this office, will add significant value to the Tanzanian business environment.

**xvi. Establishment of Business Help Desk in the Ministries.** The findings from 2022 indicate that certain Ministries, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, have established ‘help desks’ dedicated to assisting businesses. These help desks are staffed with full-time personnel whose performance appraisal criteria prioritize improving the wellbeing of businesses operating within their respective sectors. This model has proven highly effective, offering practical solutions to challenges faced by businesses within these specific sectors. The Agriculture Council of Tanzania has affirmed the effectiveness of these ‘help desks’, recognising their instrumental role in addressing challenges encountered by businesses in these sectors. Personnel manning these ‘help desks’ serve as advocates for businesses within their respective Ministries, facilitating smoother interactions and resolving sector-specific issues. Encouraging the adoption of similar models in other Ministries could significantly benefit businesses across various sectors. Based on the findings from 2024, the team recommends replicating this approach in other areas.

#### **4.1 Negative Impacts: Existing Challenges**

This section addresses the existing challenges encountered in the implementation of the Blueprint. It highlights implemented reforms that are retrogressing due to inadequate monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks. Additionally, it emphasizes the necessity of empowering the BEU at the MIIT, as well as the DITI at the LGAs, enabling them to effectively coordinate and supervise Blueprint implementation at both central and local Government levels respectively.

**(i) Insufficient Personnel at One-Stop centres:** The challenge with some established one-stop centres is the absence of officers from all regulatory authorities due to limited personnel capacity. This challenge is poised to be resolved by the introduction of electronic single window systems, eliminating the necessity for officers from all regulatory authorities to be physically stationed at the centres. In 2022, Tanzania Post Corporation was already planning to transition from one-stop centres to electronic single windows, promoting the adoption of these systems. According to business associations, certain personnel at the one-stop centres only provide procedural information without executing the actual process of issuing permits or registration. This information



is often available on the respective regulatory authorities' websites. There is a growing demand for one-stop centres to replicate the full suite of services offered by regulatory authorities, enabling applicants to obtain all services without necessarily having to visit multiple offices. In 2024, the findings show no progress made in this area.

- (ii) **Unethical Practices in Law Enforcement:** Numerous challenges arising between regulatory authorities and the business community are connected to the behaviour and conduct of officers representing these regulatory authorities. For instance, a recurring complaint concerns TRA officers halting cargo trucks as a means to exert pressure in favour of their interests. Consequently, cargo owners are compelled to address the issue urgently, especially concerning perishable goods. Occasionally, the transporter possesses all required documentation, but disputes arise concerning the value indicated in the receipt. Such practices occasionally hint at enforcement methods that reflect corrupt behaviour. Another pertinent example concerns electronic systems. On occasion, despite system downtimes, a mere phone call to a specific officer within the regulatory authority will activate the system and allow the transaction to go through. This occurrence raises concerns about potential internal sabotage targeting the electronic systems. Addressing these issues warrants a thorough assessment followed by targeted reforms to ensure system integrity and prevent such manipulations.
- (iii) **Deterioration of electronic systems.** The deployment of electronic systems significantly transformed Tanzania's business environment. The electronic systems led to a remarkable reduction in delays and costs. However, recent complaints highlight issues regarding system slowdowns and occasional outages. These downtimes in electric systems have resulted in penalties for businesses due to late submissions. Additionally, there have been reports of certain officers within regulatory authorities being able to reactivate these systems upon receiving a phone call from a user. This rekindles unnecessary interactions between Government officers and business firms, potentially fostering corrupt practices. A comprehensive assessment in this domain is recommended to identify the root causes of these breakdowns and recommend appropriate solutions.
- (iv) **Proliferation of Electronic Systems:** Consolidating the multitude of electronic systems within Government institutions is a critical step that requires careful assessment. The high cost involved in developing, deploying, and maintaining these systems underscores the need for a Government Resource Plan (GRP),



akin to an Enterprise Resource Plan (ERP) in the Government domain. Assessing these systems will help identify those that need replacement and those suitable for integration, both of which aim to streamline operations and reduce costs. Designing a unified GRP for Local Government Authorities centrally hosted in one data centre accessible via the National Fibre Optic Network, presents an opportunity to enhance efficiency while reducing operational and maintenance costs. A model similar to the LGRPII programme 2011 to 2013, where LGAs were interconnected to one central data centre in Dodoma to access their systems, could serve as a Blueprint for this initiative.

**(v) Information gap between business associations and business firms.** The 2022 impact assessment findings highlighted a significant knowledge gap between business associations and business firms regarding the Blueprint. An illustrative example is a programme aired by East Africa Television on 26<sup>th</sup> July 2022, focused on improving Tanzania's business environment. Participants from business associations and an individual entrepreneur, along with the Blueprint implementation coordinator from MIIT (now MIT), took part. During the programme, business association representatives exhibited broad knowledge of the Blueprint and its implementation, while the entrepreneur lacked even basic information about it. The business association representative adeptly addressed all the entrepreneurs' queries, indicating a need for knowledge dissemination initiatives from business associations to entrepreneurs/firms. The knowledge disparity was also evident during the impact assessment's data collection process. It is recommended that business associations undertake initiatives to transfer Blueprint-related knowledge to individual firms and entrepreneurs. On the other hand, foreign business associations such as EUBG and AmCham-TZ confirmed that the majority of their members are well-informed about the Blueprint. The findings of 2024 revealed significant improvement in this area. All 15 business companies that participated in the online focus group organized by CTI were fully aware of the blueprint and its implementation. Both Business Associations and BEU were commended for their efforts. Similar strategies should be applied to ensure that entrepreneurs are also well-informed about the blueprint and its implementation.

**(vi) Slow Implementation of the Blueprint by Business Associations.** The report indicates that among the reforms outlined in the Blueprint, business associations were required to establish self-regulation within their associations. However, as per the findings, this particular reform is yet to be implemented. Notably, the literature reviewed didn't highlight other reforms that business



associations were expected to execute apart from self-regulation. This implies that while the Government is responsible for 99% of Blueprint implementation, the aspect allocated to business associations, which accounts for 1%, is yet to be implemented. Implementing self-regulation among business associations and firms is vital, as it fosters accountability and transparency within these organizations. Furthermore, it can contribute to improving the ethical standards and conduct of business firms operating in Tanzania. Embracing a code of ethics is another area where business firms themselves can play a significant role in fostering ethical practices within their operations.

**(vii) Low Implementation of Blueprint in Local Governments.** The lack of compliance with Blueprint implementation at the LGA level poses a significant challenge. The efforts made by the central government are significantly hindered when there is low compliance at the LGA level. This discrepancy undermines the impact of reforms initiated by the central government. The findings reveal that LGAs lack adequate information about the Blueprint and its implementation. Moreover, some LGAs tend to focus solely on increasing fees and levies as a means to boost their revenues. However, evidence from central Government regulatory authorities demonstrates that reducing fees/taxes and implementing reforms are effective strategies to attract more businesses. This approach has resulted in increased revenues and yielded positive effects such as employment opportunities and the transfer of technology and skills. Encouraging LGAs to adopt the central Government's model of attracting more businesses through reform implementation could potentially be effective when advocating for similar reforms at the LGA level.

**(viii) The introduction of new fees and new regulations.** Some regulatory authorities are eager to impose more fees, taxes, and new regulations that may not be conducive to a favourable business environment. The current set-up allows Ministries to announce new fees or charges through their respective Ministers. Similarly, at the Local Government Authorities level, councillors convene to deliberate and ratify by-laws concerning new fees or charges. It is imperative to establish a regulatory agency responsible for reviewing these fees and charges and approving any proposed changes. The involvement of the Ministry responsible for Finance and the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade, which oversees the country's business environment, is crucial in this process. Although it's understood that PO-RALG (TAMISEMI) is meant to approve LGAs' by-laws, instances such as the introduction of container fees by a Dar es Salaam LGA suggest otherwise. Further assessment in this area is essential to gain clarity and address these discrepancies.

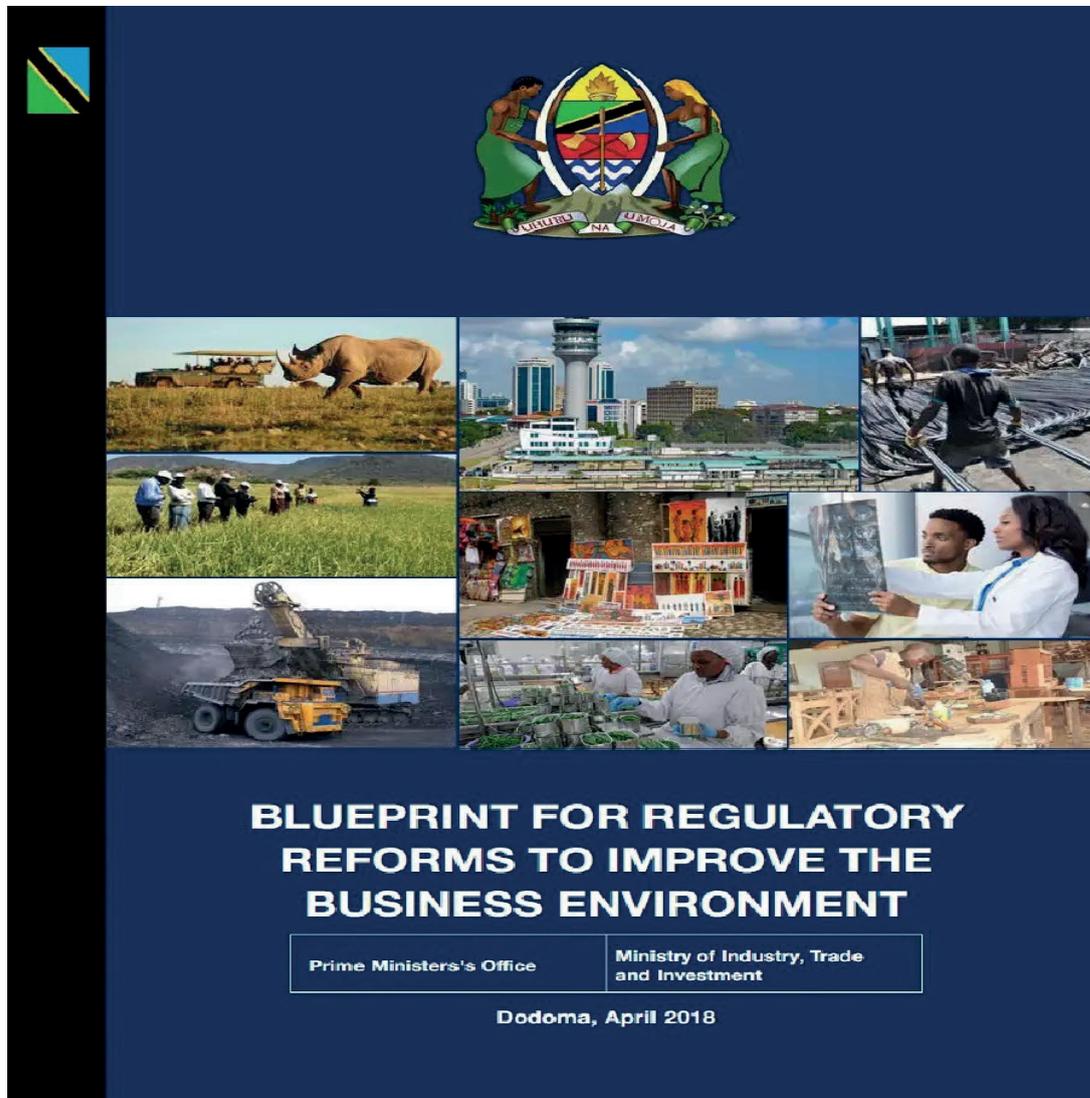


- (ix) Awareness of the Blueprint within the Business Community.** The 2022 impact assessment revealed a significant gap in Blueprint awareness between business associations and business firms. Among the twenty-three business firms surveyed, a staggering twenty-one (91%) had neither seen nor were aware of the Blueprint or its implementation. Only two (9%) out of twenty-three business firms have heard about the Blueprint. The foreign business associations (EUBG and AmCham TZ) confirmed that their members were well-informed about the Blueprint and actively monitored its implementation. This gap indicates a need for more extensive distribution and awareness campaigns regarding the Blueprint among local business firms. Collaborative efforts between the MIIT and Business Associations are recommended to ensure comprehensive awareness among business firms and better engagement with Blueprint initiatives. As mentioned earlier, the findings in 2024 indicated significant improvement in this area. It is recommended for BEU and business associations to continue advocating for the Blueprint and its implementation with key stakeholders.
- (x) Unintegrated Efforts.** Efforts by BEU for the implementation of the Blueprint fall under the President's Office, Planning and Investment, while the Tax Reform Taskforce operates under the Ministry of Finance. Despite having the same stakeholders and the shared objective of improving Tanzania's business environment, there is currently a lack of coordination between the two initiatives. To maximize their intended objectives, there is a pressing need for coordination between BEU and the Tax Reform Task Force. Furthermore, discussions and reviews conducted by the Tax Reform Taskforce should be aligned with the recommendations of the Blueprint. BEU should also be actively involved in the preparations and operations of the taskforce.
- (xi) Challenges in Securing Business Loans.** Many Tanzanians have promising business ideas but struggle to meet the loan requirements to finance their ventures. Gassiah and Kikula (2021) conducted a study on the challenges faced by small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in accessing loans from commercial banks in Tanzania. The study identified high interest rates, a lack of collateral, short repayment periods, limited loan information, integrity issues among bank officers, and a lack of innovation as major obstacles for SMEs seeking credit facilities from commercial banks. As part of improving the business environment, the Government should explore ways to ease access to loans for initiating and expanding businesses in the country.



## 5 Discussions of Findings

### 5.1 Summarised Recommendations from the Blueprint



This section delves into Reform Matrix A1, which provides a summary of proposed recommendations outlined in the Blueprint. The Blueprint matrix outlines 42 recommendations, with 9 focusing on the application of existing laws and regulations, while 33 recommendations pertain to the amendment of existing laws and regulations. Specifically, the Blueprint recommends the application of nine existing laws, the amendment of 24 laws (comprising 21 Acts), and the amendment and formulation of nine (9) categories of regulations. Additionally, the Government of Tanzania included 64 more laws for review and amendment, bringing the total to 88 laws. As of March 2024, the Government has already reviewed and amended 55 (62%) of these laws. Currently, 16 (18%) laws are under review. If passed by parliament and signed by the President in 2024, it will result in a total of 71

amended laws, constituting 81% of the total. The 16 laws currently under review could potentially lead to the dissolution of 4 Government agencies and the merging of 16 others. The matrix below illustrates the recommendations provided by the Blueprint. The first part outlines the quick wins from the application of existing laws, while the second part presents the 32 laws and 9 regulations recommended by the Blueprint for amendment. Annex 34 provides the list of laws amended by the Government from 2019 to 2023.

### Set 1: Invoke and evoke statutory powers of the Minister - Quick Wins (QW)

**Table 1: Matrix for Implementation of the Blueprint**

S/N	Blueprint Recommendations
A1	The Blueprint recommended utilising Standard Act (Section 31) to empower the responsible Minister to issue directives to the TBS Board for resolving existing challenges
A2	The Blueprint recommended employing the Weights and Measures Act (Section 17) for the Minister to appoint a committee to advise him/her on issues arising from the implementation of the Act
A3	The Blueprint recommended utilising the OSHA Act (Section 2) for the Minister to exempt its application to certain workplaces and factories
A4	The Blueprint recommended utilising the OSHA (Act Section 5) for the Minister to delegate some of OSHA's functions under the Act to the LGAs
A5	The Blueprint recommended employing the Dairy Industrial Act (Section 9) for the Minister to appoint the Chairperson of the Tanzania Dairy Board and five members to advise him/her on issues related to dairy policies and strategies
A6	The Blueprint recommended utilising the Dairy Industrial Act (Section 15) for the Minister to exempt any class of persons from all or any provisions of the Act under Section 34
A7	The Blueprint recommend enforcing the EWURA Act (Section 7), which requires the Authority to consult the Minister before cancelling any license
A8	The Blueprint recommended employing the TFDA Act (Section 42) for the Minister responsible for health (on advice of the director of TFDA and after consultation with the Minister responsible for Livestock) to make regulations for premises of slaughter of animals or birds and sale of meat for human consumption, as well as inspection
A9	The Blueprint recommended employing the SUMATRA Act (Section 6(4)) for the Minister to issue directives in resolving identified conflicts in the transport sector



## Set 2: Legal Review

The second set of recommendations centred on reforms that necessitated legal reviews. The Blueprint recommends reforms that entail **legal reviews**. The Blueprint recommends reforms that entail legal review, identifying areas requiring the amendment of some sector laws and the realignment of others. It also provides recommendations related to legal issues of a general nature, cutting across most sectors and regulatory agencies. Hereunder are the areas where the Blueprint recommends amendments to the law.

S/N	Blueprint Recommendations
	<b>TBS and Sector Related Agencies</b>
B1	1. Reviewing the Standards Act No.2 2009 to resolve overlapping mandates
B2	2. Tanzania Food and Drug Authority Act No.1, 2003 to resolve the overlapping mandates between TBS and TFDA
B3	3. Weights and Measures Act No.20 1982 to resolve conflicting and duplicating mandates between EWURA and TBS regarding the monitoring of standards and quality of petroleum products and equipment in the country
B4	4. Energy and Water Utility Regulatory Authority Act No. 11, 2001 (The Blueprint did not specify recommended reforms)
B5	5. Occupational Safety and Health Act No.5, 2003 (The Blueprint did not specify recommended reforms)
B6	6. Environment Management Act No. 20, 2004 2001 (The Blueprint did not specify recommended reforms)
	<b>Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA)</b>
B7	The Blueprint recommended amending regulations to enable TRA to rationalize the VAT treatment for raw materials, aiming to promote domestic industries and enhance industrial inter-linkage and value addition
	<b>Immigration and Labour Sectors</b>
B8	The Blueprint recommended amendments on:  1. Non-Citizen Employment Regulation Act No.1, 2015;

S/N	Blueprint Recommendations
B9	2. Social Security Regulatory Authority Act No. 8, 2008: One specific recommendation was to amend the law to assign the routine work permit inspection mandate to a single agency, particularly the labour officer. In cases where there is insufficient personnel from the labour office to administer the inspection, the regulation should allow either immigration officers or police officers, but not both simultaneously.
B10	3. For emergency inspections, coordination needs to be between the police force, immigration, and labour officer
B11	4. Rationalization and harmonization of work permit fees
	5. Harmonize the conditions of the two permits to ensure validity throughout the country
B12	6. Amend legislation to eliminate conflict so that the permit can be recognized by the labour authorities
B13	7. Legislation should be amended to provide clarity on the timeframe for processing an application from the time of submission to the issuance of the permit.
	<b>Social Security Issues</b>
B14	<p>The Blueprint identified reforms in the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordination of all Social Security Schemes under one Ministry,</li> <li>2. Review social security policies and laws,</li> <li>3. Consolidation of schemes into two main funds: one for the private sector and another for the public sector,</li> <li>4. Synchronization of data for Social Security Schemes,</li> <li>5. Harmonization of procedures for company registration under a single agency, providing relevant information to the labour division for regulation,</li> <li>6. Centralization and automation of employers' registration and remittance of contribution collections,</li> <li>7. Merger of social security funds into two schemes: one for the government and another for the private sector,</li> <li>8. Coordination of inspections on registration to the schemes under the auspices of SSRA, pending the amendment of laws,</li> <li>9. Harmonization of deduction rates among all social security schemes,</li> <li>10. Creation of a conducive environment to encourage employees in the formal sector to join schemes,</li> <li>11. Amendment of Section 31 of SSRA Act, 2008 (Cap 135) to allow the informal sector into schemes,</li> <li>12. Establishment of centralized payments to informal sector groups.</li> </ol>



S/N	Blueprint Recommendations
	<b>Tourism Sector</b>
B15	The Blueprint recommended amendments to the following:  1. The Wildlife Conservation (Tourism Hunting) Regulations, 2015: Review the guiding laws of the Wildlife Division and TIC respectively, to address legal contradictions in issuing hunting permits
B16	2. The Tanzania Investment Act No.7, 2007: Review regulations and eliminate the double licensing element in hunting tourism. Additionally, review the law requiring training of local professional hunters
	<b>Agriculture Sector</b>
B17	<b>The Blueprint Recommended amendments in the following areas:</b>  1. The VAT Act No. 24, 2007: Amend the VAT Act 2014 to accommodate modern horticultural inputs and equipment in its list of exemptions. This includes dam liners for irrigation technology, spare parts for greenhouses, biological control agents, agronets, plant protection substances, and storage, post-harvest and cooling equipment
B18	Grazing Land and Animal Feed Resources Act No 13, 2010: Delegate the issue of registration of manufacturers and suppliers/distributors of animal feeds to the Department of Policy and Management (DPM).  Control of the import and export of animal feeds could be handled by DVS in the interest of veterinary public health. Collaboration with the Department of Plant Protection may be necessary where required.
B19	The Dairy Industry Act No.8, 2004: DVS or TDB should handle the import/export of milk and milk production based on consignment. Consideration should be given to refraining from charging exports.
B20	Animal Diseases Act No.17, 2003: As an interim measure, TDB and DVS, both under one Ministry, should enter an MoU to address observed challenges while measures are taken to change the law to reflect the recommendations made herein
B21	Tanzania Fertilizer Act No.9, 2009:  1. TDB should coordinate the registration of premises/business names/processors or manufacturers
B22	2. Revert to zero-rating of the sub-sector inputs
B23	3. Amend the law to charge VAT on processed milk



S/N	Blueprint Recommendations
B24	4. Review the legal framework to eliminate conflicting and overlapping mandates between TFRA and other regulatory agencies, such as WMA
	<b>Transport And Logistics</b>
B25	Local Government (District Authorities) Act No. 7,1982: LGAs' bylaws should specify the exact amount of fees associated with permits. The Minister responsible for LGAs should institute regulations to establish an indicative fee range within which all LGAs' fees will fall
B26	Local Government (Urban Authority) Act No. 8, 1982: Create a one-window facility that will issue single permits to be used across all LGAs
B27	Tanzania Forest Act No. 7, 2002: Harmonize the TRA and TFS regulations to address controversies. Either TRA should relax its regulatory conditions for such types of cargo, or TFS should relax the requirement prohibiting transportation of forestry products beyond 18:00 hours.
B28	TRA Act No. 11, 1995: TFS issues permits for the transportation of forestry products while prohibiting transportation beyond 18:00 hours. At the same time, TRA requires that trucks with transit goods report at every earmarked station at a stipulated time, which sometimes extends beyond 18:00 hours. In complying with TFS requirements, trucks can end up breaching TRA requirements, leading to penalties.
	<b>Construction Sector</b>
B29	1. The Architects and Quantity Surveyors (Registration) Act No. 4, 2010: Aim to resolve the unnecessarily long time taken to register professionals
B30	2. Engineers Registration Act No. 15, 1999: Aim is to extend the validity of certificates/licenses/permits from one year to five years for engineers, firms, and technicians
	<b>Mining Sector</b>
B30	1. Local Government (District Authorities) Act No. 7, 1982: Standardize LGA payments and fees related to activities in the mineral sector
B32	2. Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act No. 8,1982: Review regulations on radioactive fees imposed on cement raw materials to enhance competitiveness
	<b>Health Sector</b>
B33	Private Hospitals (Registration) Act, 1997: The recommendation is to review the legal framework to allow for temporary permits/licenses and decentralize decision-making for aspects still performed at the Ministry Headquarters. It was recommended to establish zonal one-stop doors and window shops at the LGA level in Dar es Salaam and Mwanza, a regional level in Dar es Salaam and Mwanza, a one-window-stop center in each district throughout the country.



## 5.2 Ownership of the Blueprint - Government



The preceding sections detailed the high level of ownership shown by the Tanzanian Government in implementing the Blueprint. The 6<sup>th</sup> Phase President of the United Republic of Tanzania is a prominent champion of the business enabling environment. Her dedication to economic growth through business improvement was evident from her inaugural speech on April 22<sup>nd</sup> 2021 in Parliament, where she highlighted it as a key priority.

H.E. the President's participation in the Royal Tour movie, aimed at attracting local and foreign investors to the tourism industry, has been proven successful. Her visits to various countries have effectively promoted investment opportunities in Tanzania. For example, an article in the Daily News dated 15<sup>th</sup> June 2022 highlighted the outcome of her visit to Oman, where a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Oman Airports and Kilimanjaro Airports Development Company (KADCO) to facelift Kilimanjaro International Airport (KIA). TanzaniaInvest.com reported on February 23, 2024, that H.E. the President promoted Tanzania's Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) during her visit to the US. Moreover, H.E. the President's domestic visits have served as a reminder to regulatory authorities, including local Governments, to prioritise the creation of a conducive environment for businesses. In 2023, H.E. the President established the President's Office, Planning and Investment. BEU was moved from the Ministry of Investment, Industry, and Trade to this new Office to give it a higher hierarchy. These concerted efforts underscore the profound dedication and ownership exhibited by H.E. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan in advancing the Blueprint's implementation and fostering an environment conducive to robust economic growth.

On February 27, 2024, the Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Dr. Philip Isidor Mpango, instructed the Minister of State, Office of the President,



Planning and Investment, Hon. Prof. Kitila Mkumbo (MP), and the Minister of Finance, Dr. Mwigulu Nchemba (MP), to consider the views of businessmen and investors to enhance tax policies and laws. This directive aligns with the repeated instructions from H.E. President to establish a business-friendly tax regime aimed at creating a better business environment in Tanzania.

The Government's commitment to improving the business environment is also demonstrated by the substantial investments in transport infrastructure. Notably, Tanzania stands out among East African countries for its significant investments in this sector. Efforts have focused on bolstering sea and lake ports, enhancing international and regional airports, and expanding road networks. Studies such as Logistics Capacity Assessments (LCAs) underscore that road transport is the most widely used in Tanzania, carrying over 90% of the passengers and 75% of the freight traffic. The Tanzania National Roads Agency reports a network encompassing 86,472 km of roads, including 12,786 km of trunk roads and 21,105 km of regional roads. The remaining 52,581 km comprise district, urban, and feeder roads under the purview of the President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG). Notably, substantial improvements and expansions of services have occurred in seaports (Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Mtwara) and lake ports. Complementing these developments are substantial investments in railways and power generation (electricity), ensuring a reliable power supply. These efforts on the infrastructure have significantly improved the country's business environment by markedly improving the movement of goods and people in Tanzania and to neighbouring land-linked countries.

The President's Office, Planning and Investment, is significantly prioritising the implementation of the Blueprint. Spearheading the reforms is the Business Environment Unit (BEU), formerly known as the Business Implementation Unit (BIU). Moreover, in July 2022, the Government approved the establishment of Industry, Trade, and Investment Departments (DITI) within the Local Government Authorities. The BEUs mandate encompasses guiding Blueprint implementation nationally, while the DITI will oversee implementation at the LGAs level. Furthermore, the Tanzanian Government successfully secured financial support from the European Union for the implementation of components 1, 2, and 3 of the BEGIN programme, showcasing the Ministry's commitment and ownership of these initiatives.

Ownership is also evident within regulatory authorities such as TMDA, GCLA, SBT, BRELA, OSHA, and TBS. These entities have emerged as ardent advocates of improving the business environment. Notably, their proactive stance has resulted in significant amendments to 80 parts of the Finance Act since 2019. These amendments have led these authorities to abolish and reduce a total of 374 fees and charges by 2024.





### 5.3 Ownership of the Blueprint - Parliament

The Parliamentary Committee on Industries, Trade and Environment has exhibited commitment to the Blueprint implementation. In 2022 sessions, Members of Parliament have actively urged the Government to fast-track the business facilitation Act, aiming to facilitate the implementation of the Blueprint across both central and local Government levels. While acknowledging the milestones made by the Government in the implementation of the Blueprint, the Committee also recognize persisting challenges affecting the country's business environment. Moreover, the Committee emphasized that the full implementation of the Blueprint would empower traders, manufacturers, and entrepreneurs to effectively utilize economic opportunities and compete effectively in the domestic, regional, and global markets.

In line with this, the committee recommended that the Government needs to establish a specialised authority responsible for overseeing and controlling fees and charges proposed by ministries, regulatory authorities, and local Government authorities. These initiatives underscore the Parliament's ownership and dedication to fostering a conducive business environment.

### 5.4 Ownership of the Blueprint - LGAs

There is a noticeable lack of ownership for the Blueprint in the Local Governments Authorities. It is important to note that LGAs are also regulatory authorities. Firstly, these regulatory authorities lack adequate awareness about the Blueprint. Furthermore, the reduction or abolishment of fees and charges does not align with

their interests, as it could potentially hinder their ability to meet revenue targets. Notably, Local Government Authorities wield the power to establish and enforce by-laws, often including creating new fees and charges for businesses as a means to achieve their annual revenue targets. Interestingly, the impact assessments revealed that regulatory authorities increased their revenues by reducing or abolishing fees and charges.

Consequently, there remains a notable lack of ownership and commitment to implementing the Blueprint at the Local Government level. Urgent and concerted efforts are imperative to drive the Blueprint's implementation at LGA level, thereby improving the country's business environment. Furthermore, the research indicates that certain LGAs fail to meet revenue targets due to inadequately structured revenue collection mechanisms, leading to potential mismanagement. It is recommended to institute effective systems for the collection of LGAs' revenues, ensuring these systems benefit the authorities and not individuals.

## **5.5 Ownership of the Blueprint - Business Associations**

Despite the Business Associations falling short in implementing their intended 1% of reforms for business environment through self-regulation, they have exhibited proactive involvement in supporting reforms to be implemented by the Government. Business associations like TPSF, CTI, and TCCIA participated in the assessment process, contributing through interviews and assigning dedicated officers to the impact assessment team. Notably, observations during data collection highlighted that these business associations leverage their knowledge of the Blueprint to support their members. There was a noticeable frequency of communication between these business associations and business firms, focusing on issues related to fees, charges, mandates and other matters pertaining to the Blueprint.

In February 2022, one of the Local Government Authorities in Dar es Salaam imposed a fee of TZS 300,000 for each 40ft long container landing within its jurisdiction. The CTI and its members promptly convened discussions regarding this new by-law. The issue was escalated to the responsible LGA, prompting joint meetings to address the repercussions of the newly introduced fees. Additionally, intervention from the Minister from the President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (TAMISEMI) ensued. The Minister issued a directive to the Regional Secretariats overseeing LGAs, emphasising that any attempt to impose new fees and levies should consider the 6<sup>th</sup> Phase Government's intentions to attract more investors. These collective efforts led to the suspension of the fee and by-law at an early stage. Such actions highlight the high-level of ownership demonstrated by



business associations. It's worth noting that such fees introduced by LGAs without the involvement of the private sector undermine the central Government's efforts to foster a conducive business environment.

In 2022, TCCIA concluded a two-year project, Building Bridges, initiated in January 2020 and funded by the EU. The project aimed to improve the business environment and increase private sector participation in national development goals. This comprehensive study engaged entrepreneurs from various regions across the country.

Additionally, in March 2022, EUBG released a report on EU Investments in Tanzania titled, "How European Investment Contributes to Industrialisation and Development in Tanzania," also funded by the EU. These reports exemplify the ownership of business associations in implementing the Blueprint. For instance, CTI conducted a study in November 2020 titled, "Impact of the Blueprint Reforms in the Manufacturing Sub-Sector and Suggested Reform Priorities." This study surveyed industry owners, with varying perceptions: 8 (40%) observed minimal or no impact, 5 (25%) indicated that there was no impact, 3 (15%) believed that the reforms did not reduce operational costs, and 4 (20%) reported significant reductions in operational costs. Notably, these studies relied on data from 2017 to 2019, predating the reforms, while the impact assessment utilised data from 2022, hence yielding differing findings.

Furthermore, numerous associations, such as the Agriculture Council of Tanzania (ACT), Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF), Tanzania Women Miners Association (TAWOMA), Tanzania Association of Tour Operators (TATO), and Tanzania Chamber of Mines (TCM), participated in this impact assessment through interviews. The findings indicated that all 14 participating business associations were aware of the Blueprint and actively advocated for its implementation. Given adequate facilitation in terms of resources and capacity building from the Government and development partners, the business associations could effectively conduct necessary assessments for the business environment.

## **5.6 Laws Reviewed and Amended for Business Environment**

Section 5.1 above outlines the Blueprint's recommended amendments and the achieved milestones in every recommendation. The Government reviewed and made amendments to various laws aimed at improving the country's business environment. Amendments to business-related laws were primarily executed through the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendment) Acts and the Finance Acts.



Since the initiation of regulatory reforms in 2019, the amendments predominantly targeted laws concerning the ease of the business environment and Investment climate in Tanzania. The amendment targeted creating the best environment for Small, Medium and Larger Enterprises in Tanzania both foreign and domestic. For example, amendments were made to several key Acts, including the excise (Management and tariffs) Act (Cap. 147), the Income Tax Act (Cap. 332), the Port Charge Act (Cap. 264), the Standards Act (Cap. 130), the Tax Administration Act (Cap. 438), and the Value Added Tax Act (Cap. 148). As mentioned earlier, between 2019 and 2024, the Government of Tanzania amended 55 laws related to the business environment, with 16 currently under review. These 16 laws under review would potentially result in the dissolution of 4 Government institutions and the merger of 16 Government agencies.



## 6 Comparative Analysis - Before and After Regulatory Reforms



Regulatory authorities have actively contributed to the implementation of the Blueprint by reducing and abolishing various fees and charges. For example, GCLA abolished 14 fees and reduced 9, SBT abolished 16 fees, TMDA abolished 12 fees, TBS abolished 6 fees, the Agricultural Sector abolished 15 fees, OSHA abolished and reduced 15 fees, and FFR reduced 8 fees and introduced 2 new ones. In total, between 2017/18 and 2022/23, the Government of Tanzania amended (abolished and reduced) 374 fees and charges. This substantial abolishment and reduction of fees have notably lowered the operational costs for businesses in Tanzania. For example, the fees abolished and reduced by OSHA alone amount to TZs 35 billion per year.



Moreover, several regulatory authorities that abolished or reduced fees experienced increased revenues due to attracting more businesses and leveraging economies of scale. Beyond fee changes, amendments to laws aimed to eliminate overlapping mandates, establish joint inspections, and encourage the introduction of electronic systems. Subsequent sections will describe the impacts of these reforms on various aspects, such as business growth in Tanzania, revenues collected by regulatory authorities, the issuance of permits by regulatory authorities, the number of business firms registered, the number of days needed to process permits, production rates, and more.

## **6.1 Permits Issued and Revenues Collected by Regulatory Authorities**

This section conducts an analysis of revenues collected before and after regulatory reforms, covering the periods from 2014/15 to 2018/19 and 2019/20 to 2022/23. While the primary focus of regulatory authorities is not revenue collection for the Government, the implemented reforms inadvertently led to increased revenue collection, as detailed below. The findings reveal that 5 out of 7 regulatory authorities (71%) experienced a significant rise in revenue collection after reforms. Conversely, 2 regulatory authorities (29%) witnessed a slight decline in revenue collection. However, there are indications that these 2 regulatory authorities, alongside others, are poised for a remarkable increase in revenues in the future. This projection is based on the fact that there are a growing number of business firms registered by these regulatory authorities.

This section also conducts an analysis of the number of permits issued by various regulatory authorities both before and after the implementation of regulatory reforms. The analysis encompasses 8 different components, including permits issued, inspected goods for imports, samples tested, meat production, and companies registered. Across all 8 items, there was a noticeable increase after reforms, as detailed in the subsequent sections. These findings suggest that the implemented reforms have led to positive impacts, demonstrating increases in issued permits, the number of registered businesses, as well as improvements in imports and exports.

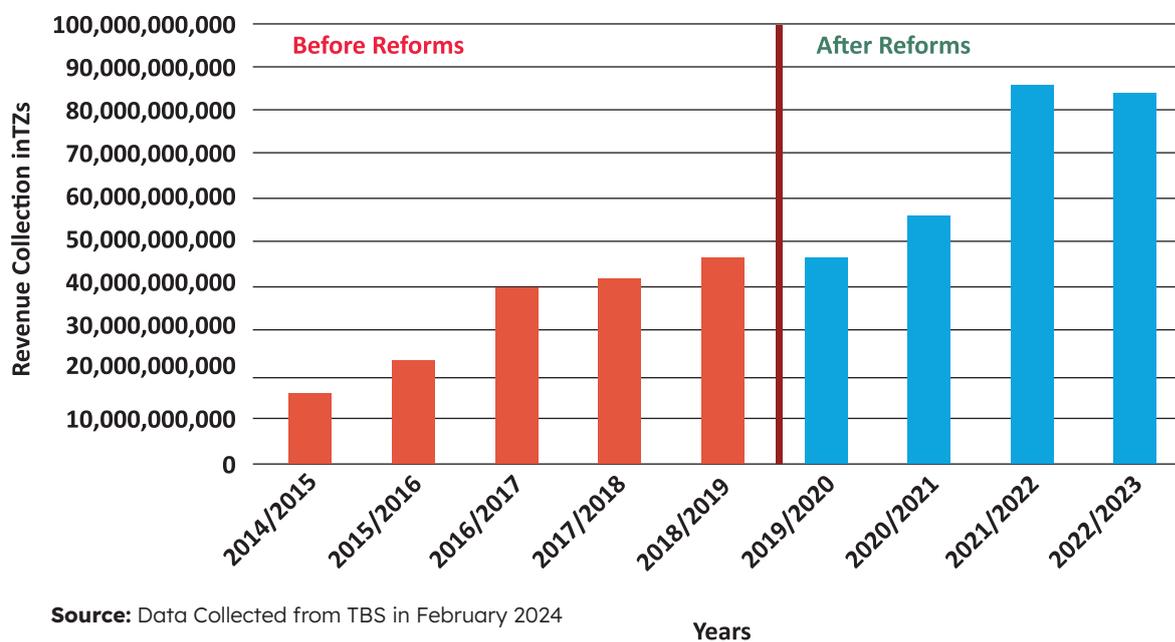
### **6.1.1 TBS Revenues Before and After Reforms**

This section presents the revenue collected by TBS subsequent to abolishing 6 fees as part of the regulatory reforms. The Government introduced additional reforms within this regulatory authority, resolving overlapping mandates with the TFDA.



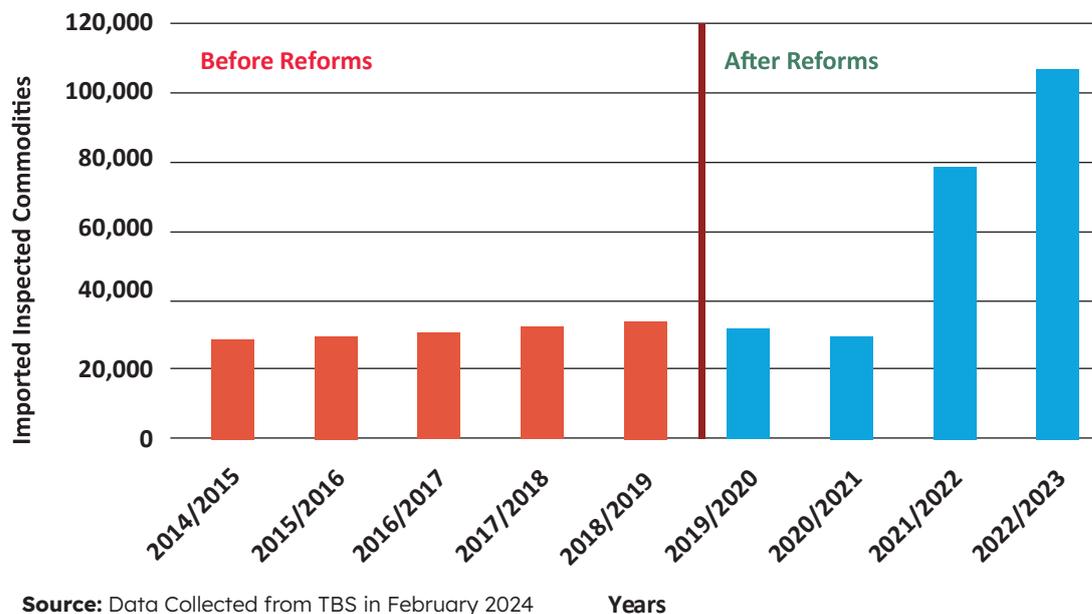
These reforms, among others, yielded positive impacts, resulting in increased revenue collection for TBS in 2020/21 and 2021/22. Prior to reforms, TBS recorded an average annual income of TZs 34 billion. Post-reforms, this figure surged to TZs 63 billion annually. Therefore, it can be concluded that the reforms implemented within TBS had a positive impact on revenue collections. Figures 3 to 6 illustrate the data trends of TBS revenues and rendered services before and after reforms:

**Figure 3: TBS Revenues Before and After Regulatory Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from TBS in February 2024

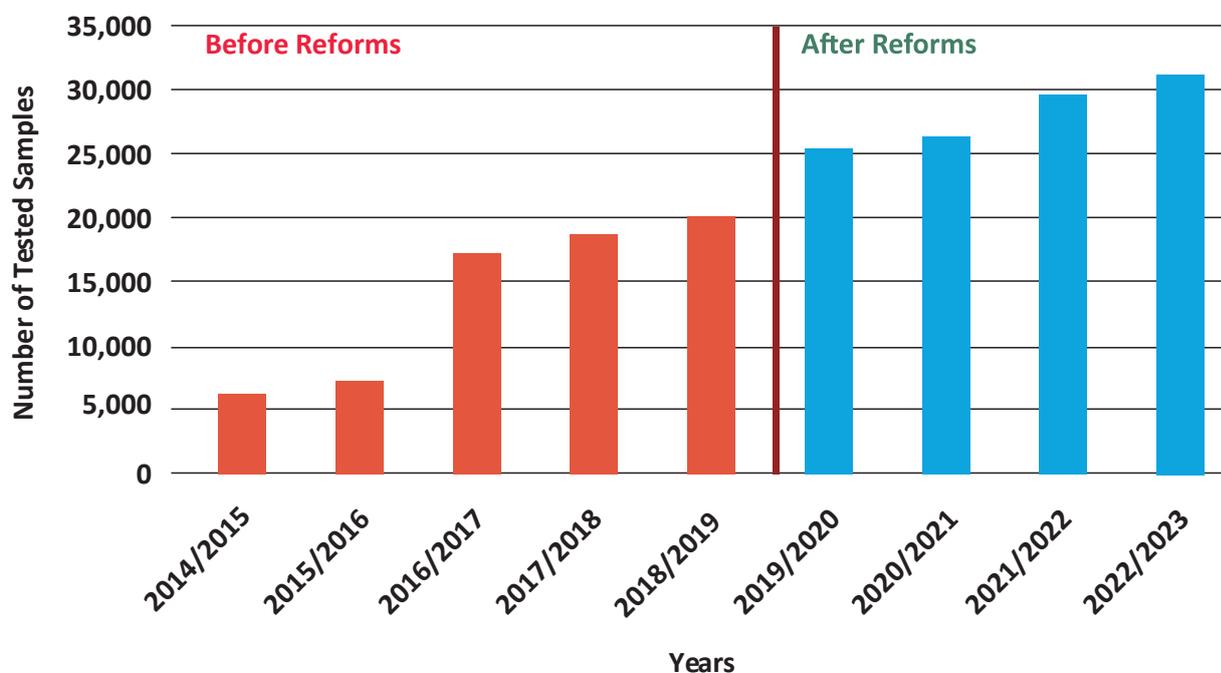
**Figure 4: Imported Goods Inspected by TBS**



Source: Data Collected from TBS in February 2024

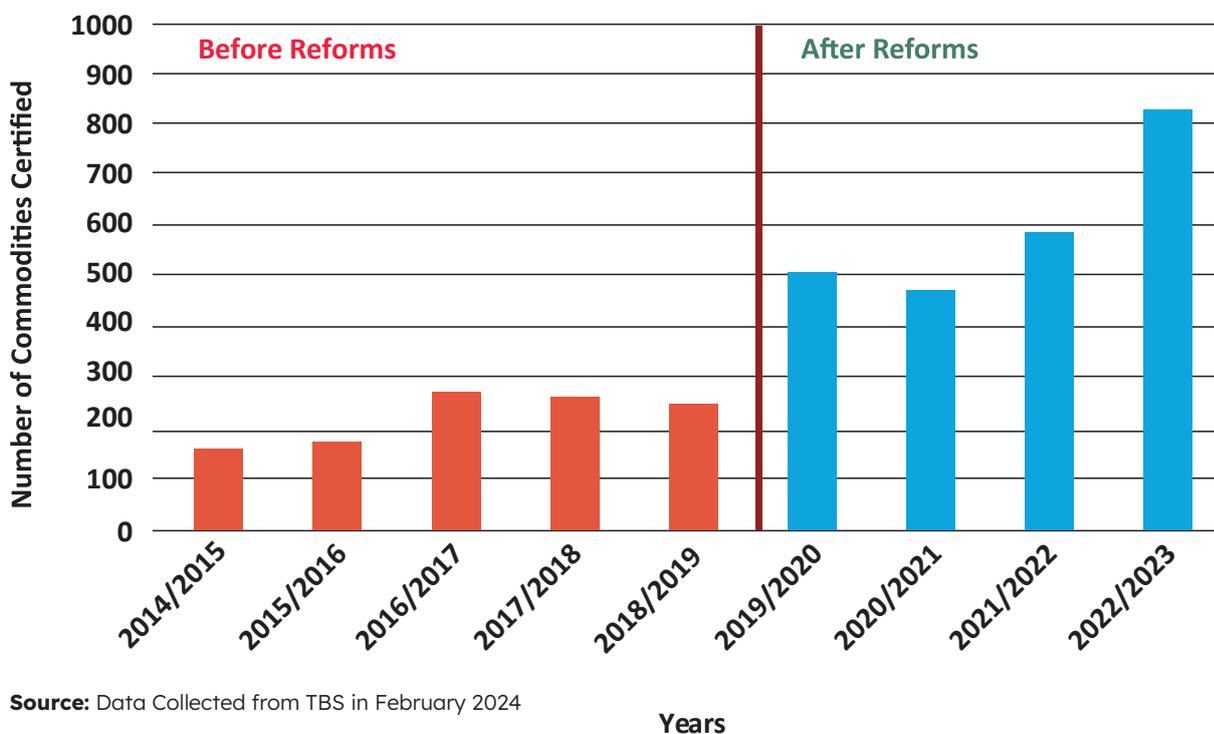


**Figure 5: TBS: Number of Samples Tested by TBS Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from TBS in February 2024

**Figure 6: TBS: Number of Products Certified Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from TBS in February 2024

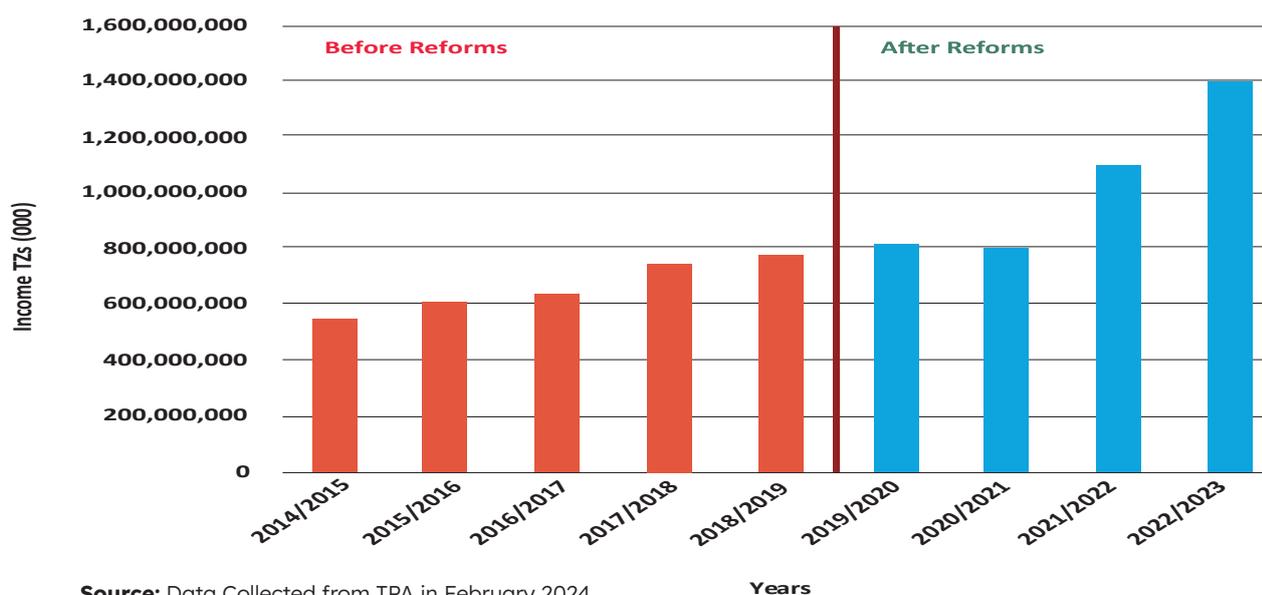


### 6.1.2 TPA Revenues Before and After Reforms

The Tanzania Ports Authority is one of the key stakeholders in the implementation of the Blueprint to improve Tanzania’s business environment. According to the World Bank’s report, the Dar es Salaam Port serves as the primary gateway for 90% of Tanzania’s trade. The Bank of Tanzania Consolidated Zone Economic Performance Report for the year ending 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023 shows that the volume of cargo handled through major sea and lake ports increased by 17.2 percent to 24.2 million tonnes from the amount recorded in the previous year, dominated by Dar es Salaam and Mtwara ports. The increase in the volume of cargo in Dar es Salaam port was largely attributed to an increase in exportation of dry and liquid bulk, whereas for Mtwara port it was driven by coal and cement exports. The improved performance of Mbamba Bay port was due to the increased volume of cargo in relation to beverage exports to Malawi and coal transported to Mbeya through Kiwira port for the Mbeya cement factory.

The major reforms implemented by TPA in the implementation of the Blueprint include the design, development, and deployment of the Electronic Single Window System (TeSWS). According to the Blueprint implementation report, the deployment of this system was put in place, and different institutions are already connected. TPA was collecting an average annual revenue of TZS 661 billion before reforms and TZS 1.03 trillion after reforms. Figure 7 to 11 show the situation of TPA’s revenue and core activities before and after reforms.

**Figure 7: TPA Revenues Before and After Reforms**



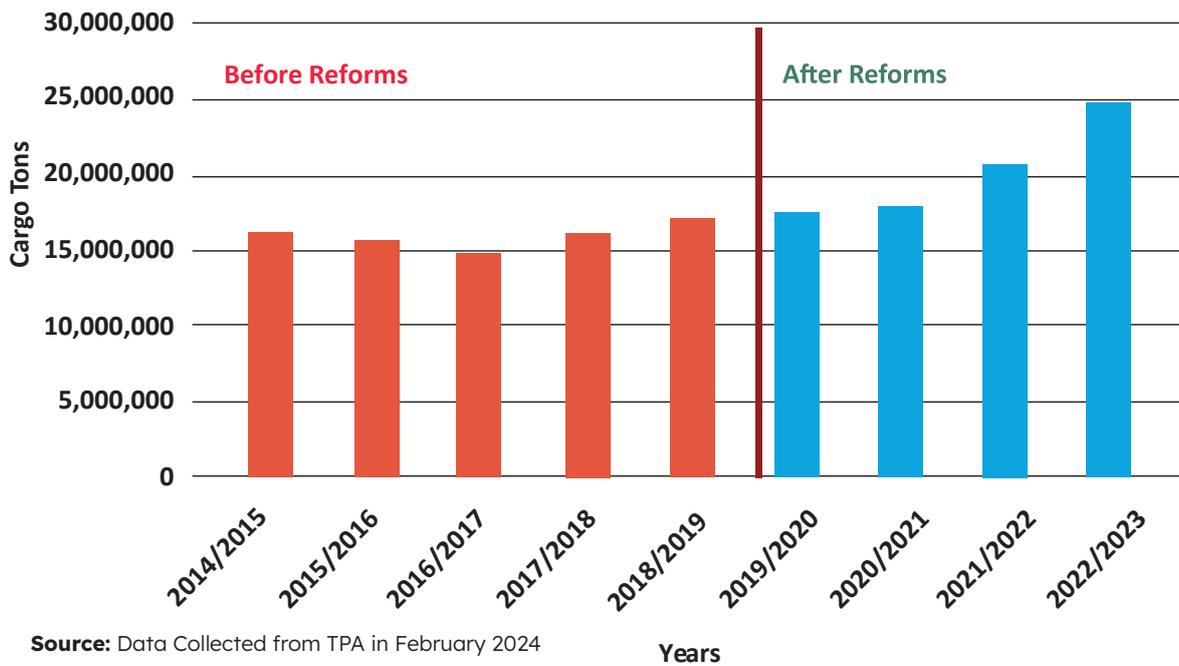
**Source:** Data Collected from TPA in February 2024

**Note:** There has been a consistent increase in revenues collected by TPA. A slight decrease was noted in 2020/21, likely attributed to the impacts of COVID 19, but a remarkable increase was observed from 2021/22 to 2022/23.



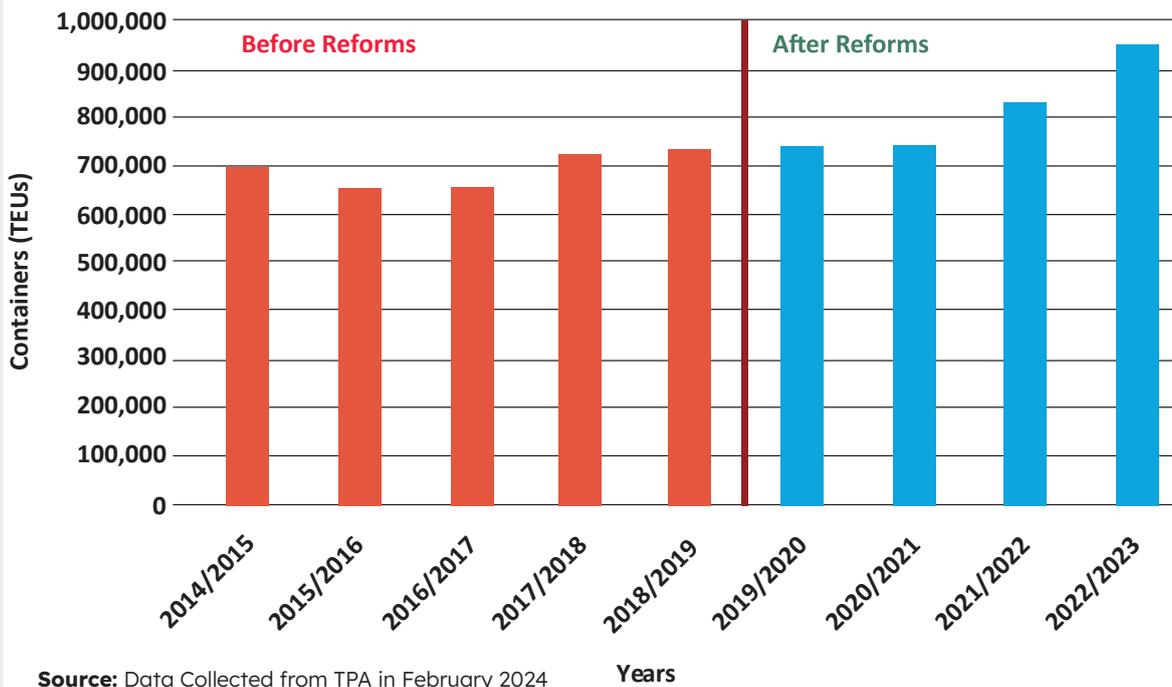
### 6.1.3 TPA Cargo in Tons Before and After Reforms

Figure 8: TPA Cargo in Tons Before and After Reforms



### 6.1.4 TPA Number of Containers Before and After Reforms

Figure 9: Number for Containers Before and after Reforms



### 6.1.5 TPA Number of Ships Calls Before and After Reforms

Figure 10: Number of Ships Calls Before and After Reforms



Source: Data Collected from TPA in February 2024 Years

### 6.1.6 TPA Transit Cargo in Tons Before and After Reforms

Figure 11: Transit Cargo in Tons Before and After Reforms



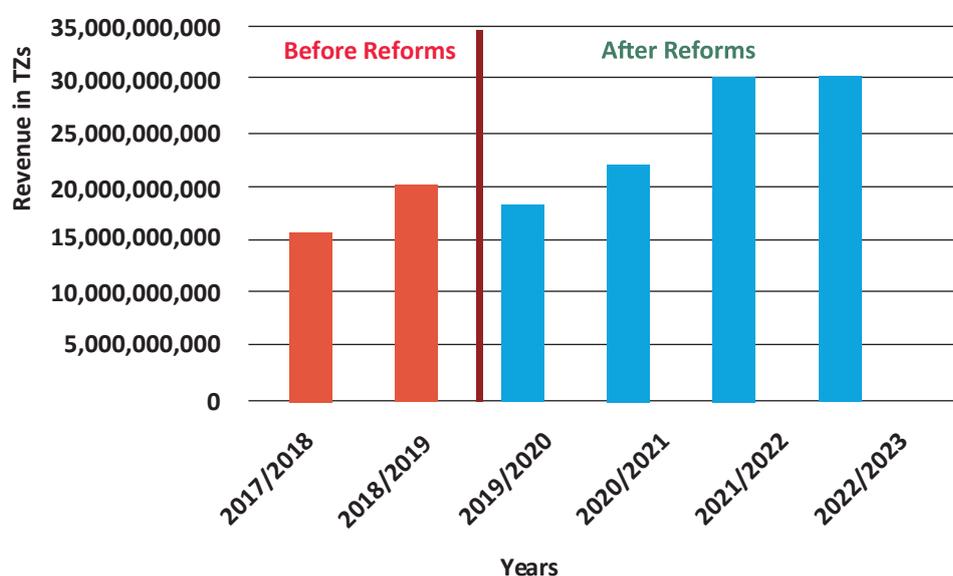
Source: Data Collected from TPA in February 2024 Years



### 6.1.7 GCLA Revenues Before and After Reform

The Government has implemented regulatory reforms in the Government Chemist Laboratory Agency (GCLA). As part of these reforms, the regulatory authority abolished 14 and reduced 9 others. These measures, combined with additional implemented reforms, succeeded in attracting more businesses to the sector, resulting in a notable positive impact on revenue collection. GCLA collected more revenues in 2022/23, and there was a remarkable increase in 2021/22 and 2022/23. Before the reforms, GCLA was collecting an average annual revenue of TZs 18 billion, which increased to TZs 23 billion after the reforms. Figures 12 to 14 depict the comparative analysis of revenues collected, and permits issued by GCLA before and after the reforms.

**Figure 12: GCLA Revenues Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from GCLA in February 2024

**Figure 13: Permits Issued by GCLA Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from GCLA in February 2024



**Figure 14: Chemicals Dealers Registered by GCLA Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from GCLA in February 2024 Years

### 6.1.8 TCRA Mobiles Subscription Revenues Before & After Reforms

The Tanzanian Government implemented the Blueprint within the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA). Notably, the Electronic and Postal Communications (Online Content) (Amendments) Regulations, 2022, and the Electronic and Postal Communications (Radio and Television Broadcasting Content) (Amendments) Regulations, 2022 are among the Acts already amended to foster improvements in the business environment. These amendments included a 50% reduction in the license fee for online media licenses, lowering the fee from TZs 100,000 to TZs 50,000, and reducing the annual license fee from TZS 1,000,000 to TZs 500,000.

These reforms, alongside others implemented, yielded positive impacts on revenue collection, particularly in mobile subscription fees. Despite a consistent increase in revenue collection from 2015 onwards, TCRA collected more revenue from mobile subscriptions in 2021/22 than in previous years. According to the Blueprint Implementation Report of March 2022, TCRA did not introduce any new fee/charge. Figure 15 to 21 show the revenue collection, permits issued, and other services offered by TCRA before and after the implementation of reforms:

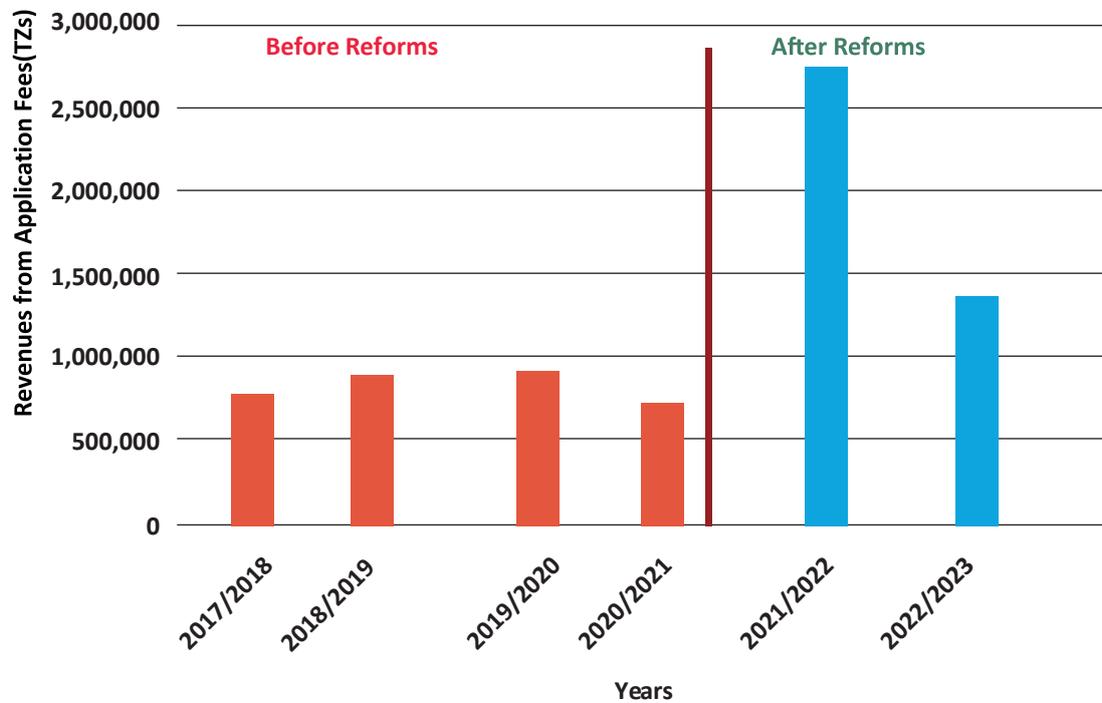


**Figure 15: TCRA Mobile Subscription Revenues Before and After the Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from TCRA in February 2024

**Figure 16: Revenue Collected by TCRA from Application Fees**



Source: Data Collected from TCRA in February 2024.

Note: The team requested justification for the low revenues in 2021 and COVID 19 was reported as the major cause.

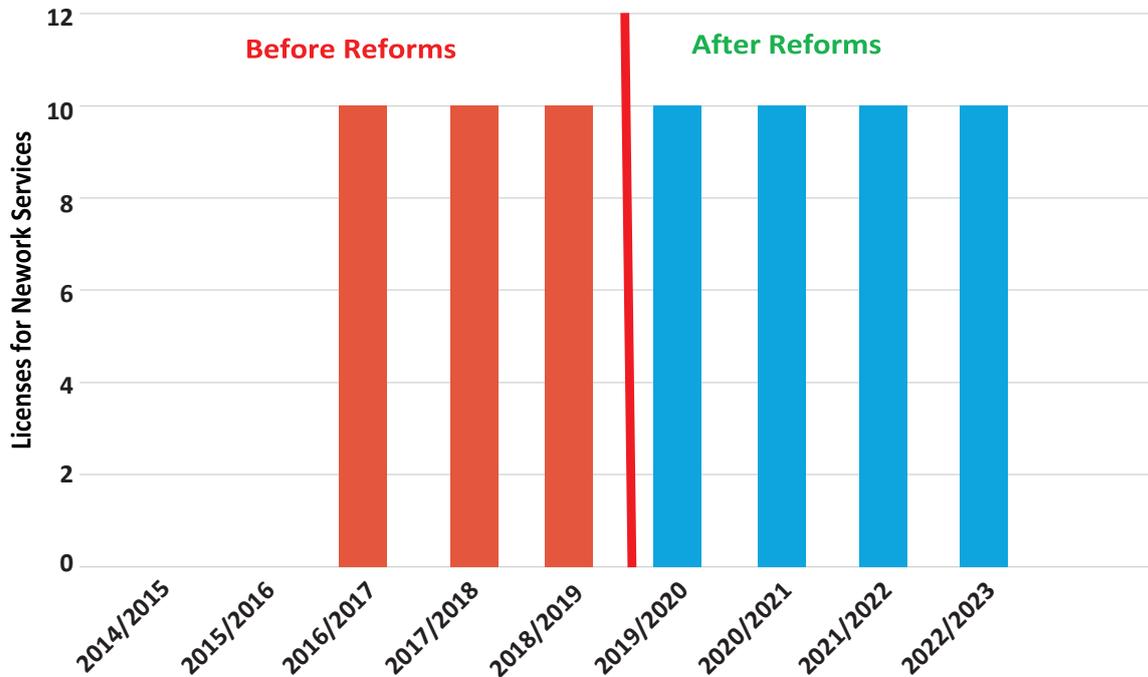


**Figure 17: TCRA Network Facility Licences Issued Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from TCRA in February 2024. Years

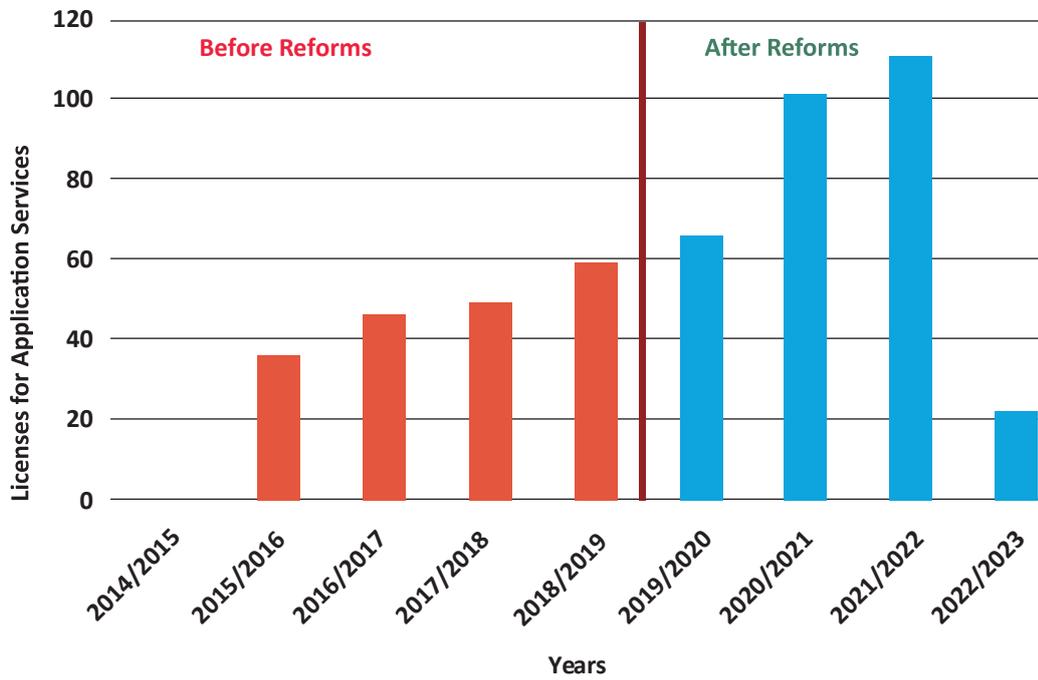
**Figure 18: TCRA Network Services Licences Issued Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from TCRA in February 2024. Years

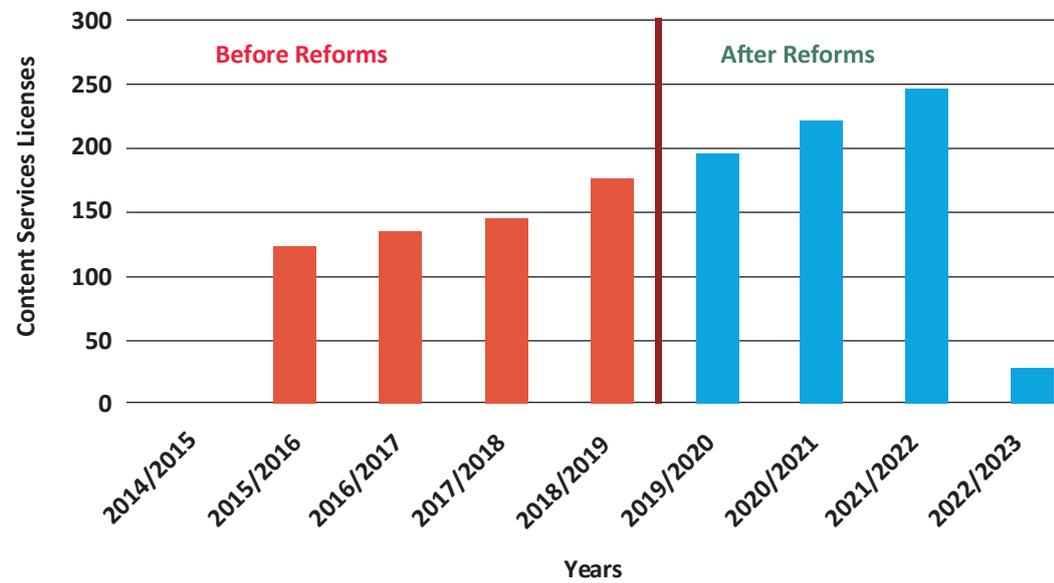


**Figure 19: TCRA Application Services Licences Issued Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from TCRA in February 2024

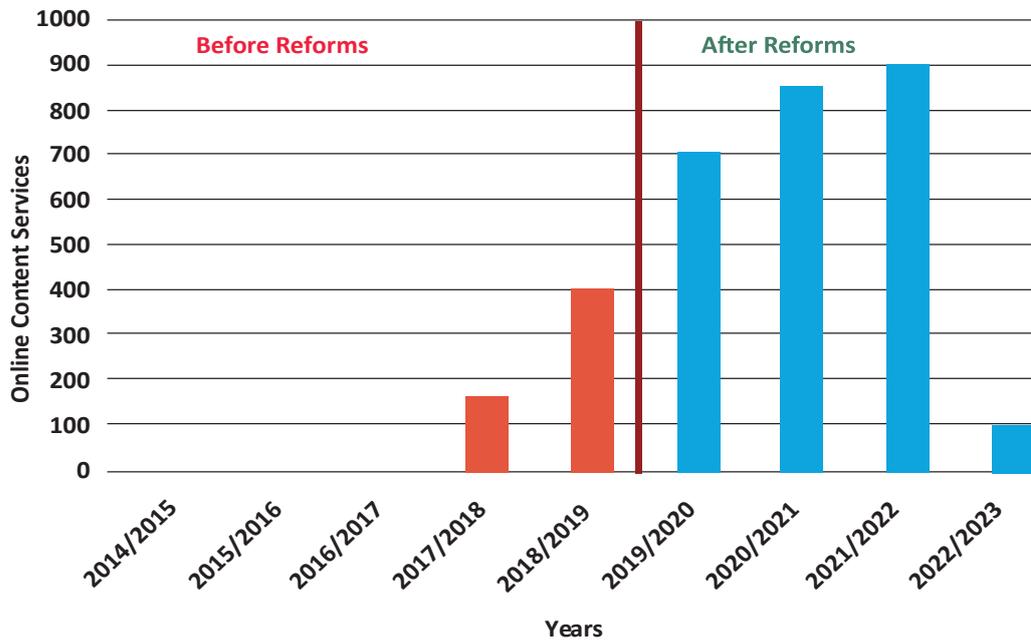
**Figure 20: TCRA Content Services Licences Issued Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from TCRA in February 2024



**Figure 21: TCRA Online Content Services Issued Before and After Reforms**

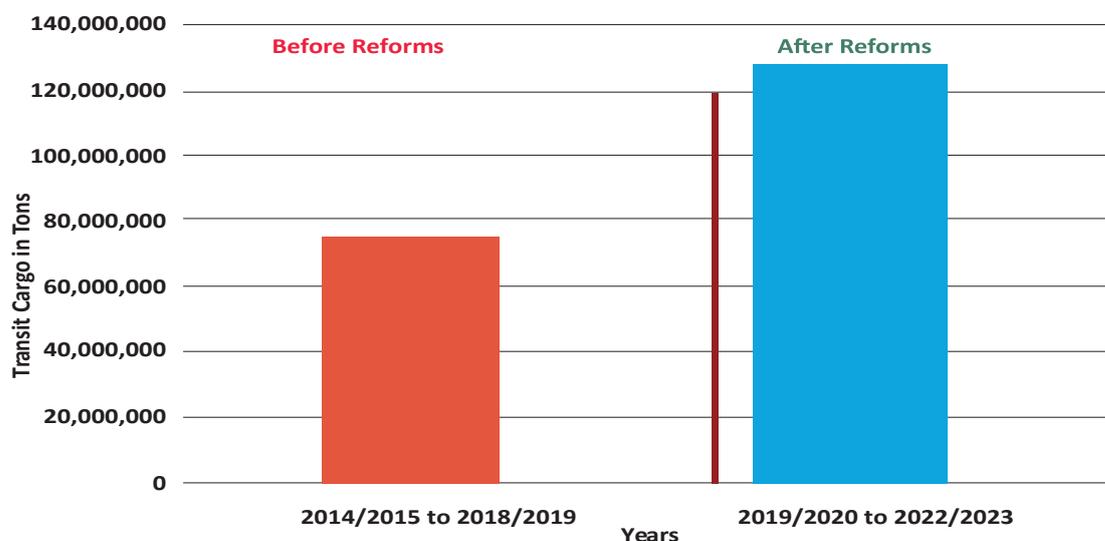


Source: Data Collected from TCRA in February 2024

### 6.1.9 TMDA Revenues Before and After Reforms

The Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority (TMDA) embarked on implementing the Blueprint, abolishing 12 fees as part of its regulatory reforms. These reforms, coupled with others, yielded positive impacts. Notably, TMDA’s revenue collections increased by TZs 51.9 billion between 2019/20 and 2022/23, representing a 69% upsurge after reforms. It’s important to note that, as per the Blueprint Implementation Report of March 2022, TMDA did not introduce any new fee charges during this period. Figures 22 to 25 illustrate the revenues collected, permits issued, and other services rendered by TMDA before and after the reforms:

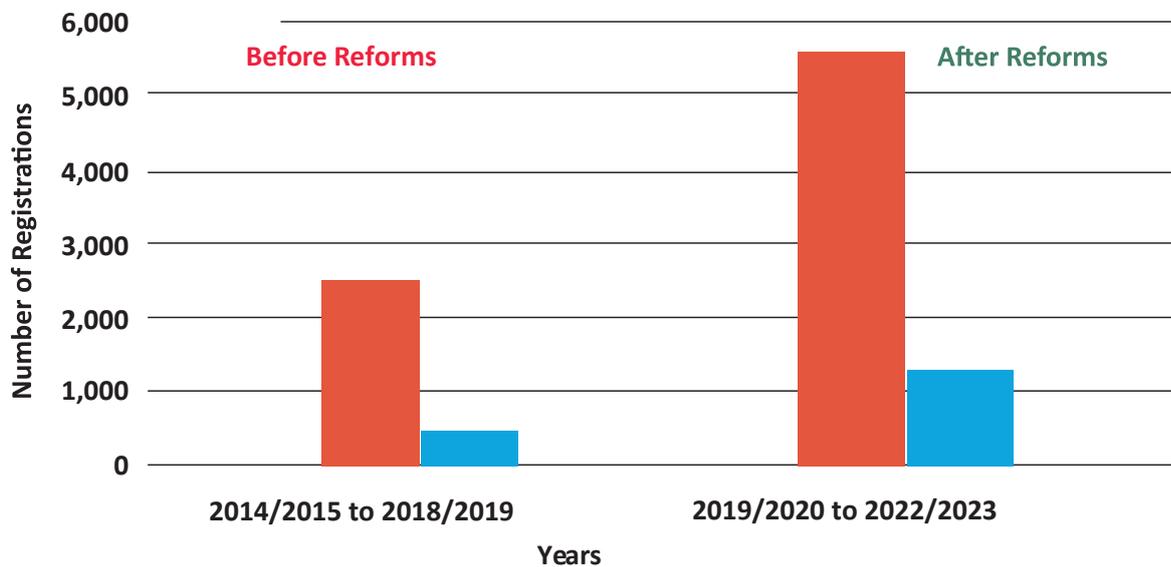
**Figure 22: TMDA Revenues Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from TMDA in February 2024

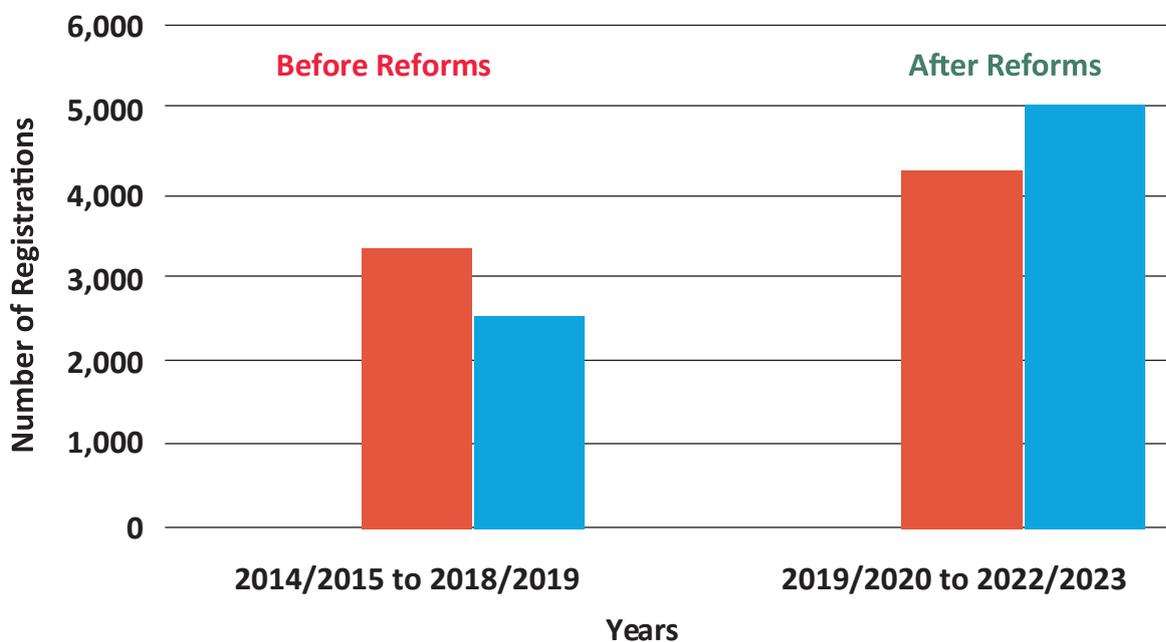


**Figure 23: TMDA Registered Medicinal Products, Medical Devices and Diagnostics**



Source: Data Collected from TMDA in February 2024

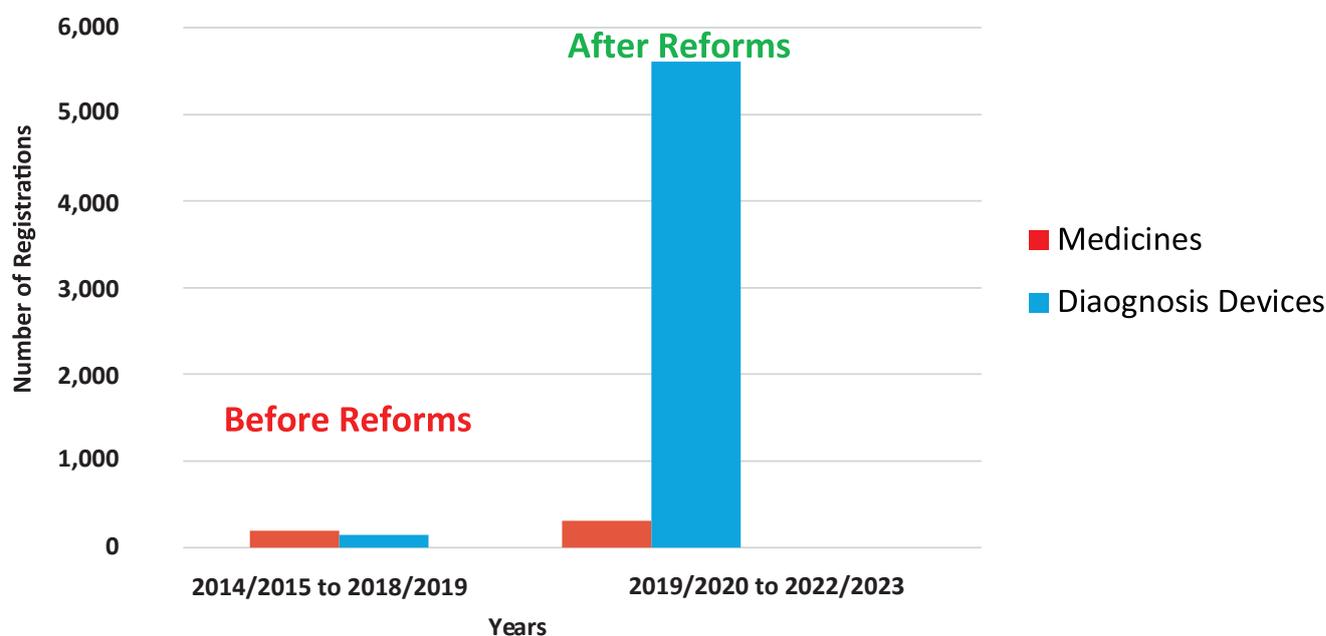
**Figure 24: TMDA Issued Permits for Import of Medicines and Diagnosis Devices**



Source: Data Collected from TMDA in February 2024



**Figure 25: TMDA Issued Permits for Import of Medicines and Diagnosis Devices**



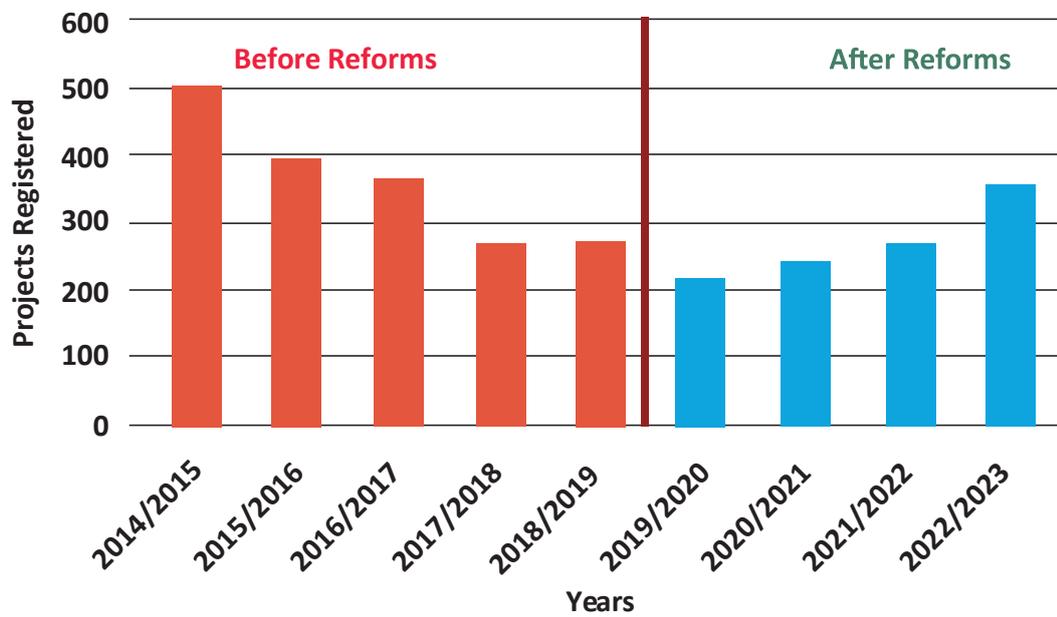
Source: Data Collected from TMDA in February 2024

### 6.1.10 TIC Revenues Before and After Reforms

Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) stands as one of the regulatory authorities at the forefront of implementing the Blueprint. Acting through TIC and EPZA, the responsible Ministry granted a substantial land area of 458,361 hectares to investors, a process that involved processing 495 title deeds. From 2015 to 2022, TIC successfully registered 2,533 projects, including 21 expanded projects. These endeavours generated revenues of TZs 36 billion while also creating 447,623 employment positions. Notably, TIC experienced increased revenues between 2019/20 and 2020/21. However, owing to the impact of COVID-19, there is a slight decline in revenues noted in 2021/22. Nevertheless, there is a notable positive trend, as recorded in February 2024. Figures 26 to 29 show the revenues collected, registered projects, employments, and the value of projects registered by TIC before and after the implementation of reforms.

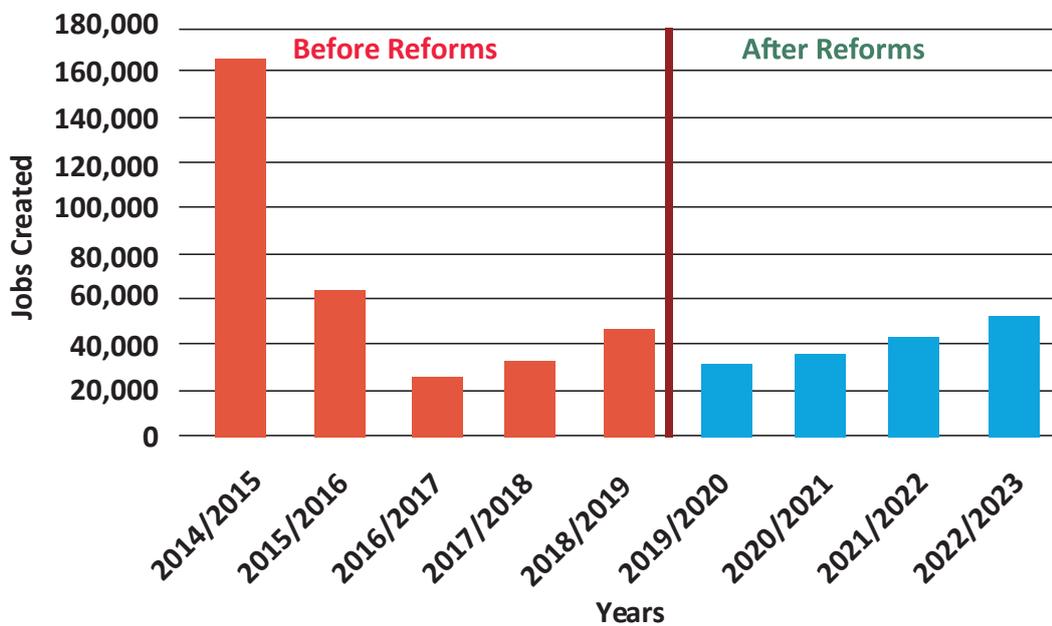


**Figure 26: TIC Projects Registered Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from TIC in February 2024

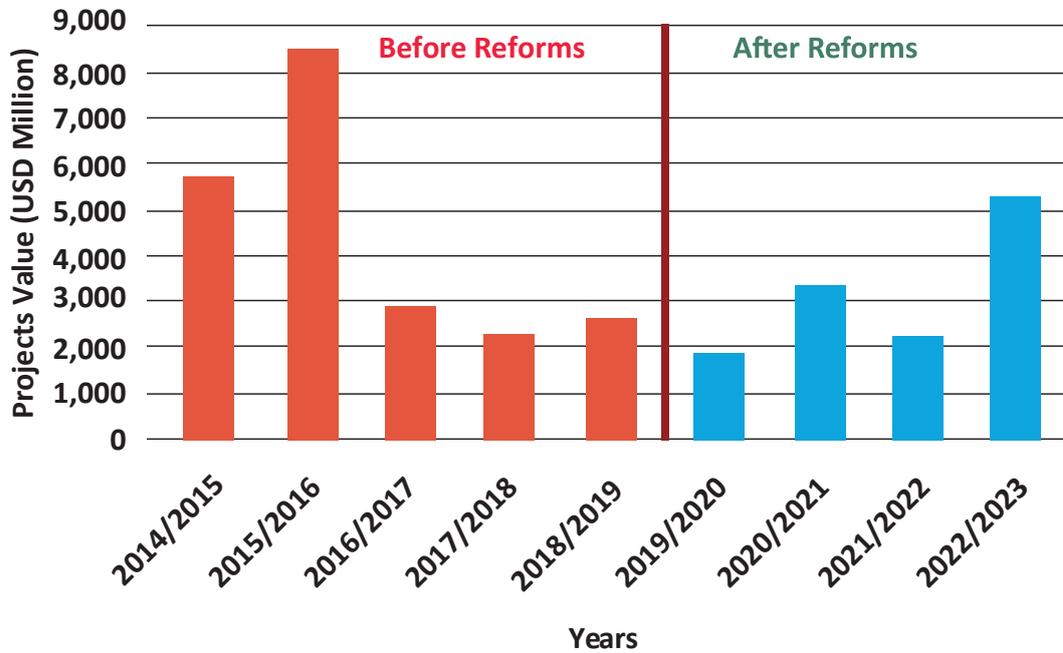
**Figure 27: TIC Jobs Created Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from TIC in February 2024

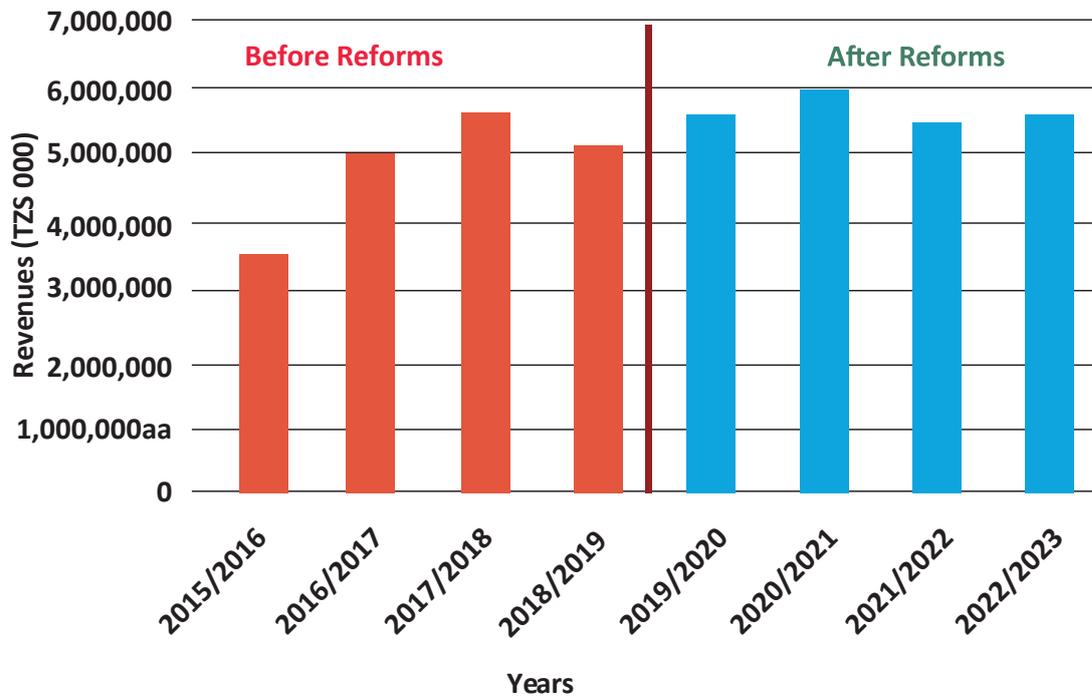


**Figure 28: TIC Projects Value Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from TIC in February 2024

**Figure 29: TIC Revenue Collected from Application Fees Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from TIC in February 2024



### **6.1.11 Tourism TTLB Revenues Before and After Reforms**

The Tanzania Tourist Licensing Board (TTLB) has commenced implementing the Blueprint with the Government of Tanzania designing, developing, and deploying an electronic system enabling tourism agencies to apply for licenses and permits online. This system streamlines the application process, allowing applicants to receive payment control numbers and print their licenses. Notably, this digital platform minimizes interactions with Government officers, emphasizing efficiency and reducing bureaucratic engagement. Additionally, the auctioning of hunting blocks is facilitated through electronic systems, further modernizing and enhancing processes within the tourism sector.

This new approach was notably more transparent and added revenue to the Government. For example, the auctioning of hunting blocks saw substantial increases in prices achieved through the online system. Previously, a hunting block of class III, which was previously sold for USD 18,000, fetched USD 200,000 through the online auction. This is an 11-fold increase from its prior price. Similarly, a class II hunting block previously sold for USD 30,000 was auctioned for USD 250,000 online, marking a ninefold price increase. Additionally, a class I hunting block previously valued at USD 60,000 was sold for USD 285,000 through the online auction, nearly 5 times its previous price. These remarkable hikes in prices exemplify the significant positive impact of the online auction system on revenue generation for the Government.

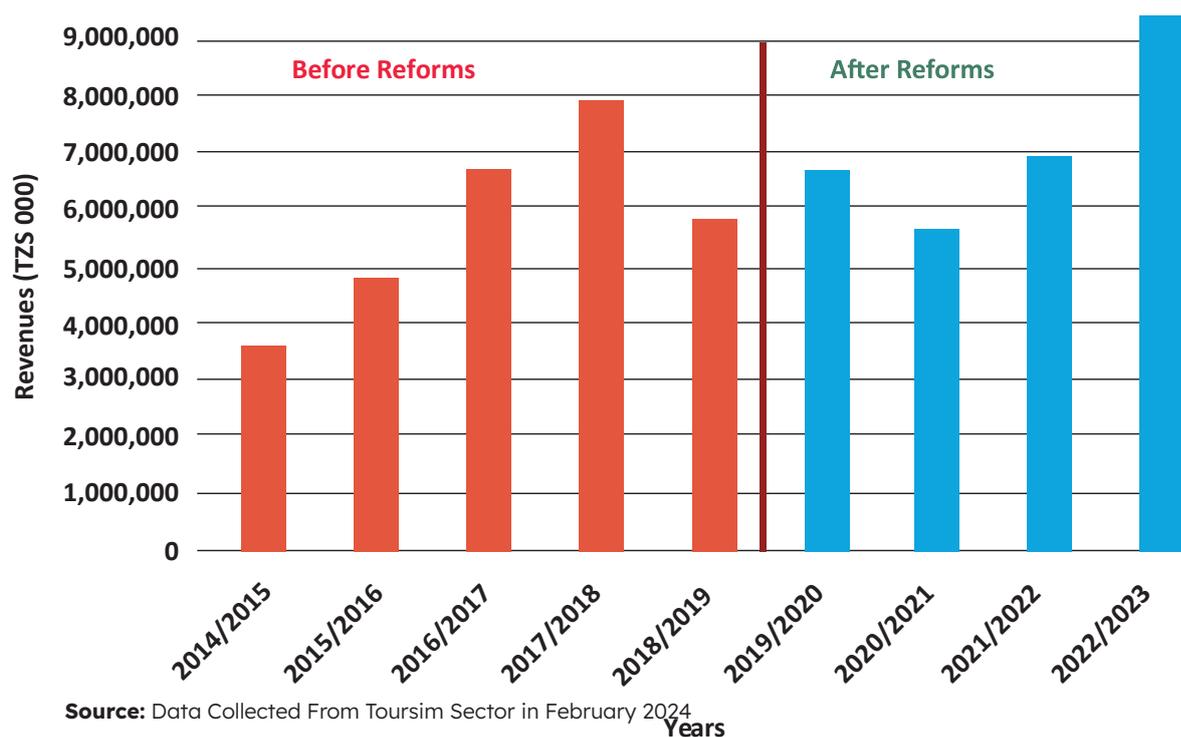
The tourism sector has experienced notably positive impacts following these reforms. For example, there has been a substantial increase in the number of investors in tourism agents, rising from 1,269 in 2015 to 2,884 in 2023. Furthermore, revenues within the sector increased from TZS 3,666,586,702.17 in 2015 to TZS 9,516,186,500.00 in 2023. Additionally, reforms were enacted in the Tourism Development Levy (TDL), transitioning from the previous accommodation fee of USD 1.5 per guest to a charge of 1% of the room value (room tariff). According to the regulatory authority, this reform led to increased Government revenue, from USD 1,815 in 2020 to USD 8,681 in 2021, marking an impressive increase of 378%. Moreover, this reform fostered equitable conditions among small and large investors in the sector.

Before these reforms, the tourism sector averaged an annual revenue of TZs 3.7 billion, which escalated to TZs 9.5 billion after the reforms, signifying a substantial positive impact on revenue collection within the sector. Tourism took a severe blow due to COVID-19 and is currently in the process of recovery. However, the concerted efforts by H.E., the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, in promoting the



industry, coupled with the implemented reforms, led to a remarkable increase in revenues in 2022/23, as shown in Figure 30.

**Figure 30: Tourism: Revenues Collected Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected From Tourism Sector in February 2024

Note: There are still more reforms to be implemented in this sector, but some are already being implemented.

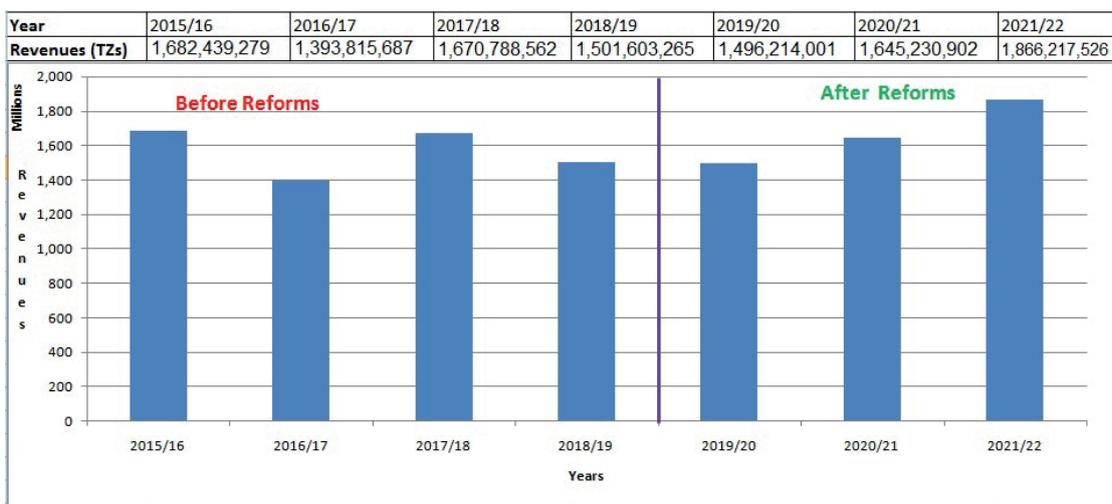
### 6.1.12 LGAs Revenues and Business Licenses Before and After Reforms

During the impact assessment, reports on revenues collected by three LGAs - Arusha City Council, Arusha District Council, and Chamwino District Council - were obtained. The findings indicate a significant increase in issued permits and revenues within these LGAs following reforms. This impact is evident since all businesses operate within the jurisdiction of LGAs, benefiting directly from reforms initiated by the central Government. For example, consider Chamwino DC, which typically garners an average monthly revenue of TZs 82,716, 833.33. However, between June 18, 2022, and July 16, 2022, their revenue collection amounted to TZs 89,721,028.56, exceeding the monthly target by TZs 7,004,195.23. Similarly, positive revenue trends are observed in other LGAs. Likewise, there was a remarkable increase in Group B licenses issued by LGAs, attributable to regulatory reforms implemented by the central Government.



Therefore, it's evident that the positive impacts observed at LGAs stem from reforms initiated by the central Government that trickle down to the LGAs rather than originating solely within the LGAs themselves. The figures below illustrate the trends for both Arusha City Council and Arusha District Council, showcasing a steady increase in revenues and issued business licenses after reforms.

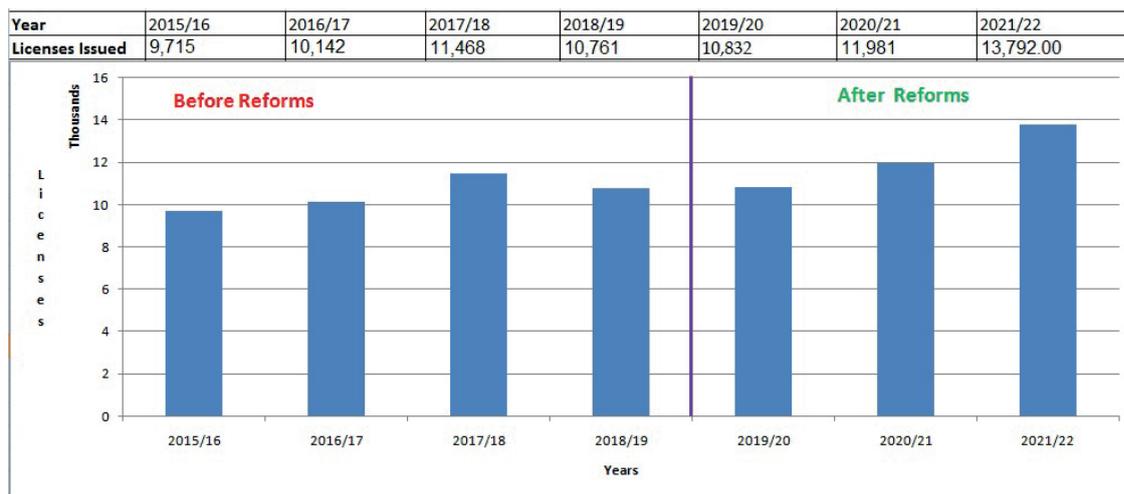
**Figure 31: Arusha City Council Revenues Before and After Reforms**



**Source:** Data Collected from Arusha City Council in August 2022.

**Note:** The data for 2023 was not received.

**Figure 32: Arusha City: Number of Licenses Issued Before and After Reforms**



**Source:** Data Collected from Arusha City Council in August 2022.

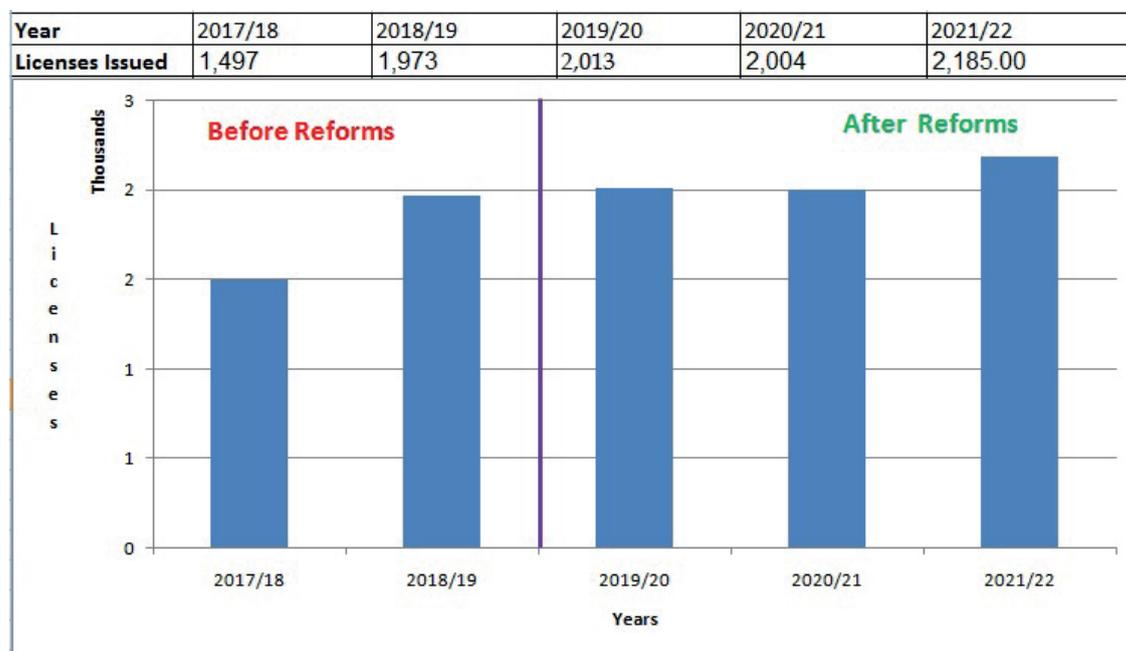


**Figure 33: Arusha District Council Revenues Before and After Reforms**



Source: Questionnaire Response from Arusha City Council

**Figure 34: Arusha DC: Business Licenses Issued Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from Arusha DC in August 2022.

Note: Data for 2023 was not received.

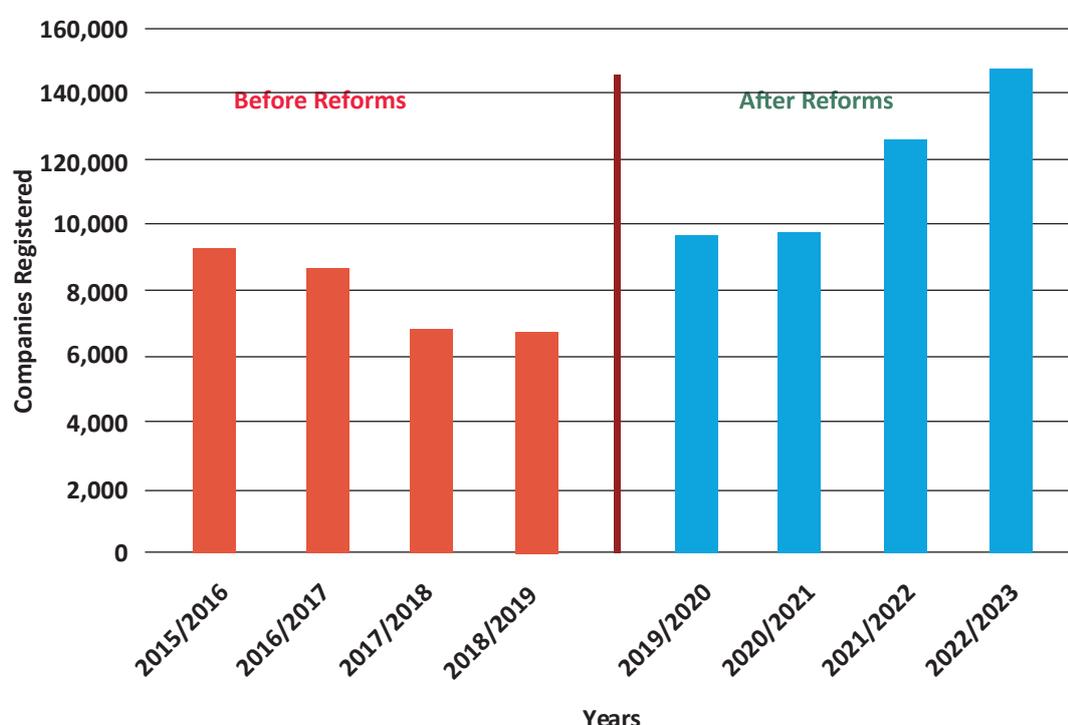


### 6.1.13 BRELA Statistics Before and After Reforms

Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA) stands as one of the Government’s regulatory authorities that initiated the implementation of the Blueprint. Notable amendments were made to the law, such as changes to the Companies Act Section 16(2) to eliminate the requirement for a stamp from the Commissioner of Oaths when establishing a company in Tanzania. Additionally, BRELA introduced electronic systems for the issuance of business permits and licences, integrating these systems with the Government electronic payment gateway (GePG). This integration enables online applicants to submit their applications online, and they can also pay the required fees remotely.

Prior to the reforms, BRELA registered an average of 7,817 companies annually, which surged to 11,655 companies after the reforms, marking a significant increase of 3,838 companies (49%). Similarly, the registration of business names increased from an average of 13,928 business names per year before reforms to 22,177 after reforms, representing a substantial increase of 8,249 business names (59%). These statistics showcase the positive impacts brought about by the reforms, as demonstrated in Figures 39 to 42:

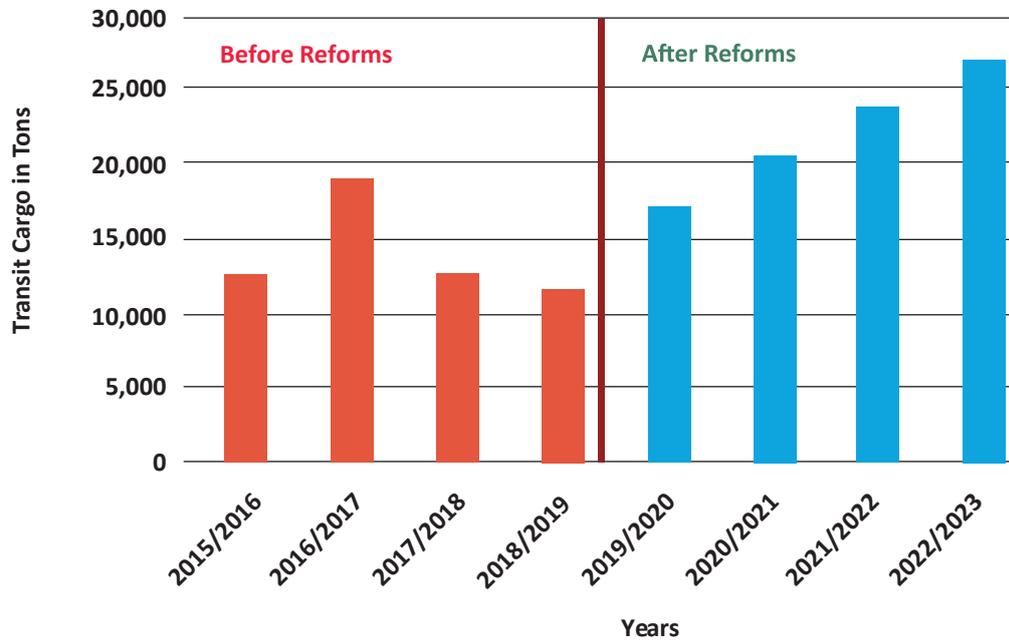
**Figure 35: BRELA: Registered Companies Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected From BRELA in February 2024

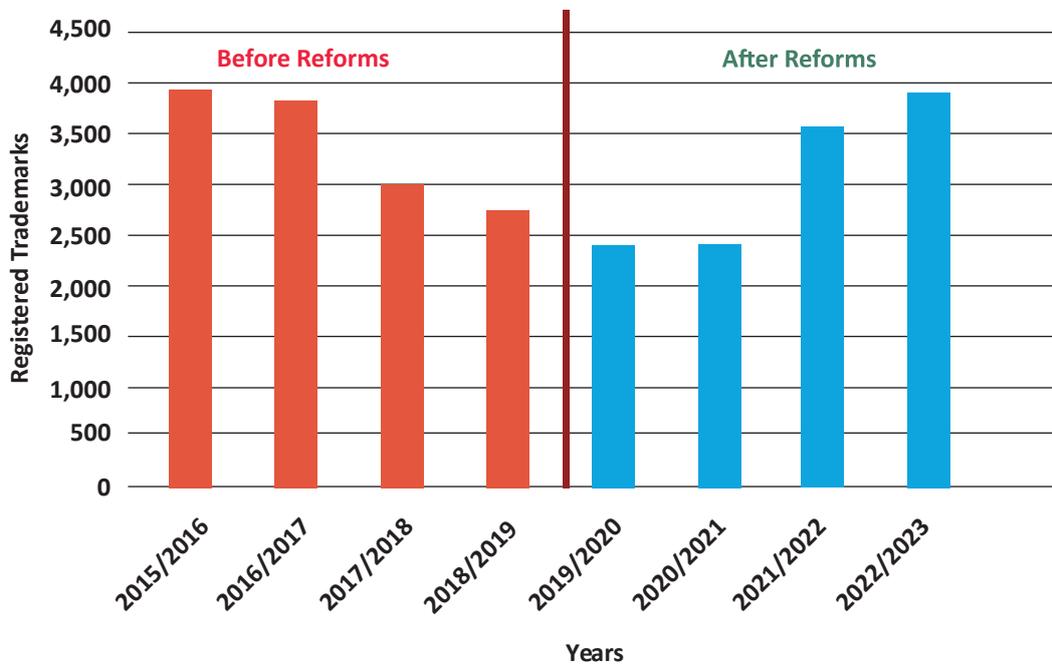


**Figure 36: BRELA: Issued Business Names Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected From BRELA in February 2024

**Figure 37: BRELA: Trademark Registration Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from BRELA in February 2024



**Figure 38: BRELA: Business Licences (A) Issued Before and After Reforms**



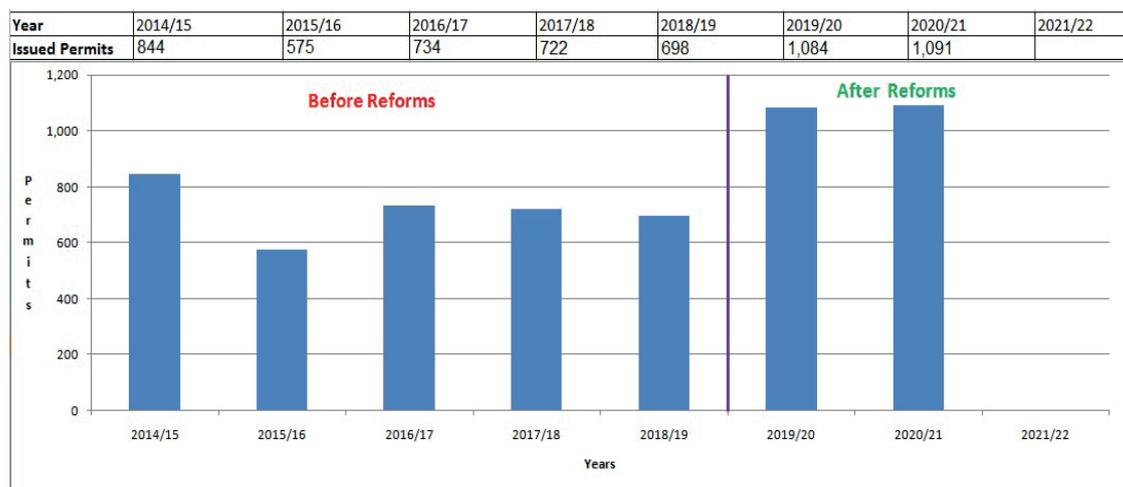
Source: Data Collected from BRELA in February 2024

#### 6.1.14 National Environment Management Council (NEMC)

The National Environment Management Council, as one of the regulatory authorities implementing the Blueprint, was subject to analysis during the assessment to understand how the reforms affected the number of permits issued. Prior to the reforms, the number of permits issued by NEMC exhibited oscillating patterns. For example, in 2014/15, there were 844 permits issued, followed by a decline to 575 permits in 2015/16. This trend continued throughout 2018/19. However, starting in 2019/20, there has been a remarkable increase of 1,084 permits issued, followed by 1,091 permits in 2020/21. The received data suggests a gradual and consistent increase in permits issued by NEMC subsequent to regulatory reforms. Figure 43 illustrates the number of permits issued by NEMC before and after the implementation of reforms:



**Figure 39: Permits Issued by NEMC Before and After Reforms**

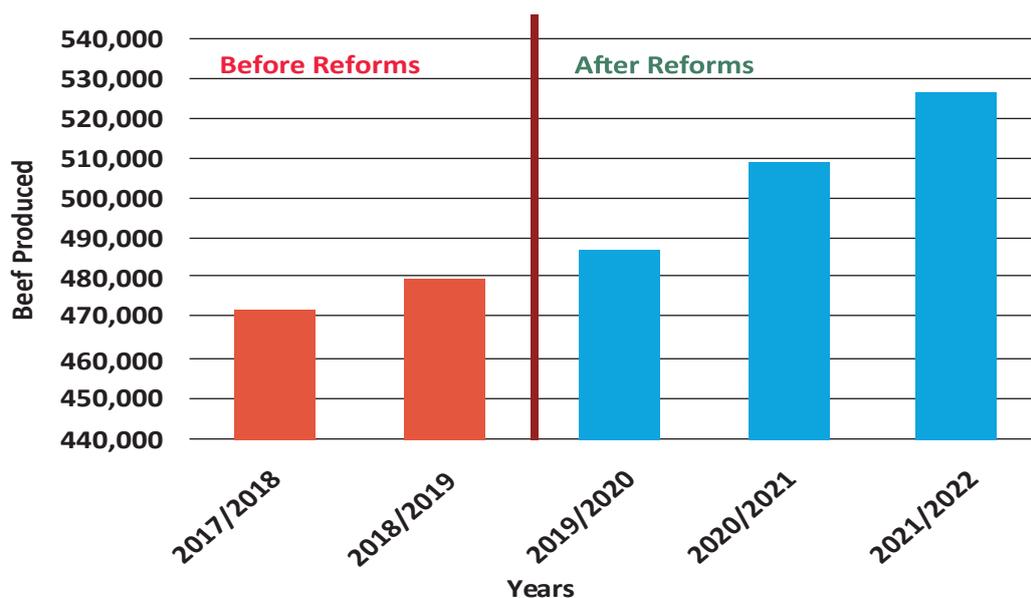


Source: Data Collected from NEMC in August 2022

### 6.1.15 Livestock Sector

The livestock sector has enacted various amendments to improve the business environment. For example, the Government amended the fees for meat exports, eliminating the previous 1% fee from free on board (FOB) and instead introducing specific charges: TZs 100 per kilogram for beef, TZs 50 for mutton and goat meat. Presently, businesses are levied TZs 110,000 per container, irrespective of its weight. These reforms have increased meat exports, witnessing a surge from 1,774.29 tons in 2020/21 to 8,877.80 tons in 2021/22, marking a substantial increase of 400%. Figures 44 to 50 illustrate various productions (beef, chicken, mutton, pork, and goat) before and after the implementation of these reforms.

**Figure 40: Livestock: Beef Production Before and After Reforms**

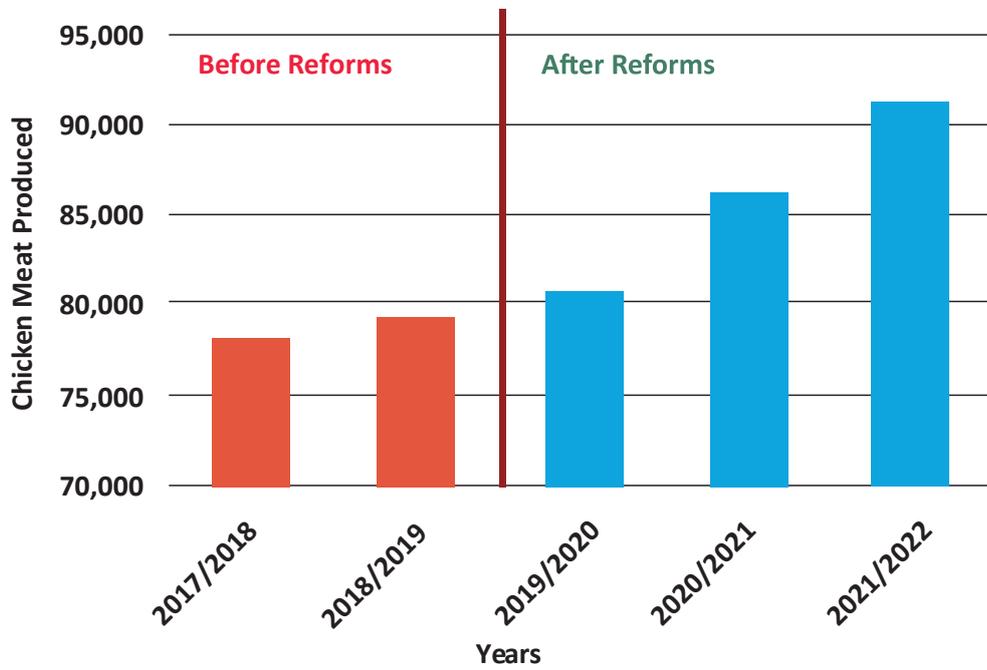


Source: Data Collected from the Livestock Sector in August 2022

Note: Based on the data collected from the sector, the number of livestock (beef cattle and goats) sold in various auctions in the country has increased from 2.9 million in 2017/18 to 4 million in 2021/2022.

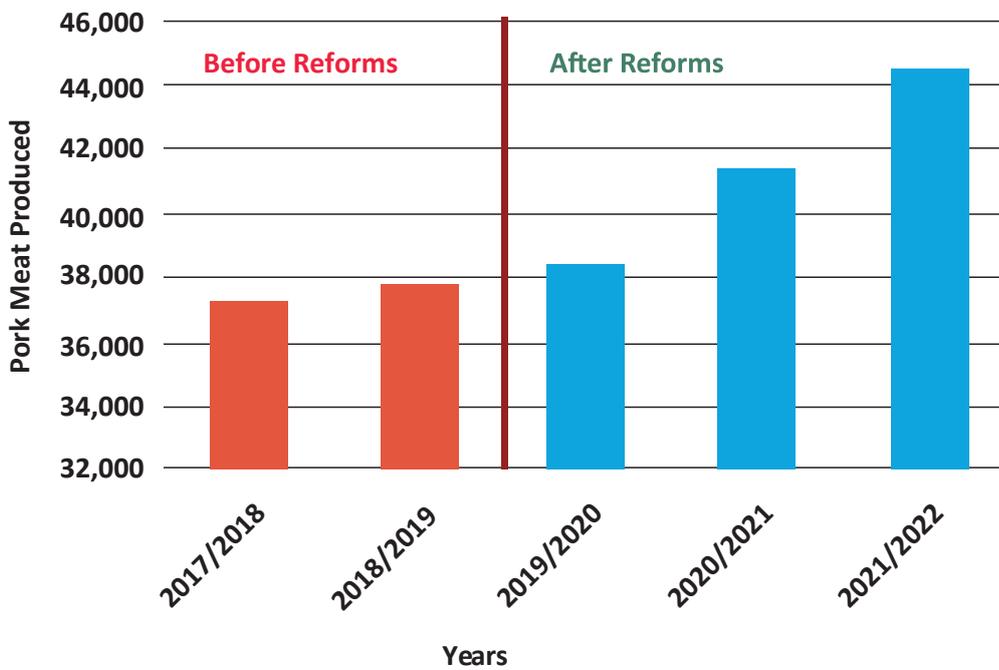


**Figure 41: Livestock: Chicken Meat Production Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected From Livestock Sector in August 2022

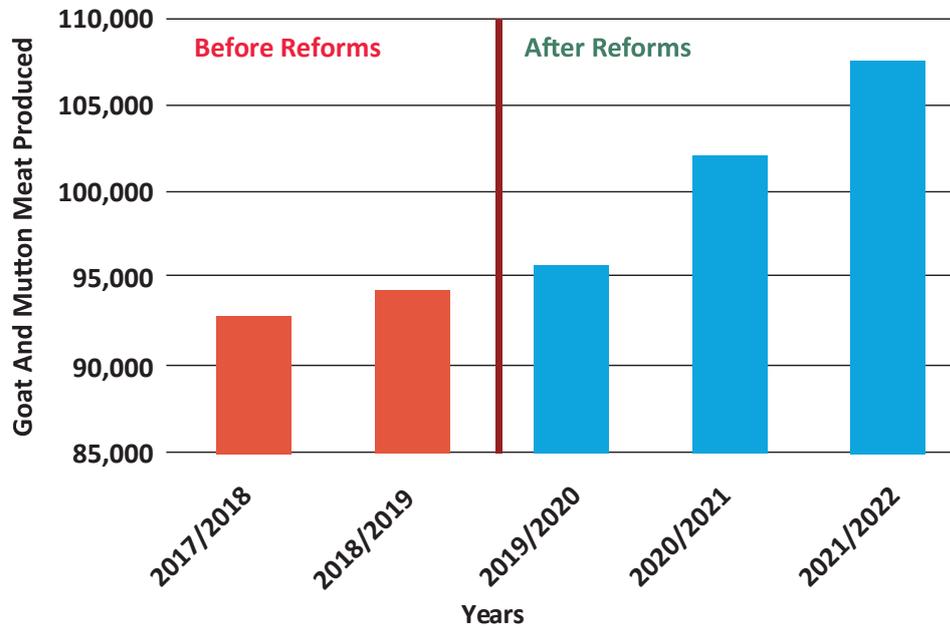
**Figure 42: Livestock: Pork Meat Production Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from Livestock in August 2022

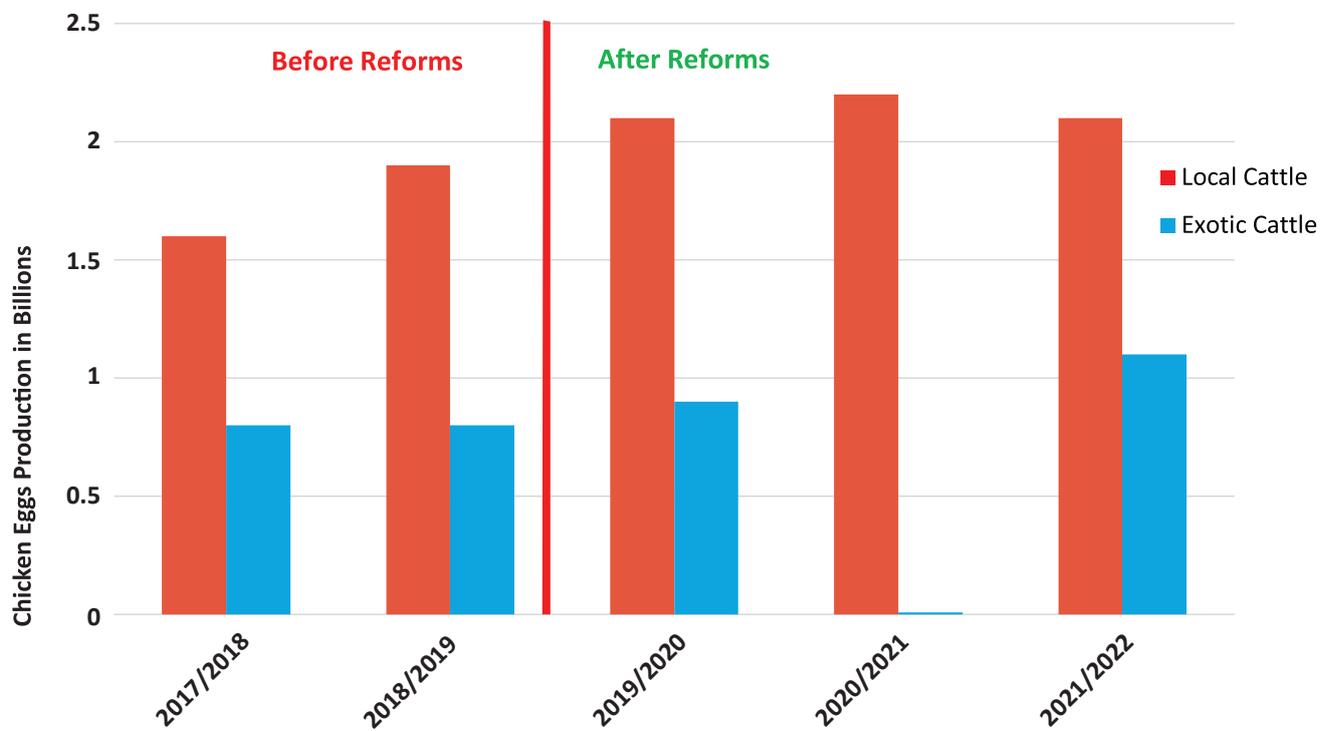


**Figure 43: Livestock: Goat and Mutton Meat Production Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from Livestock in August 2022.

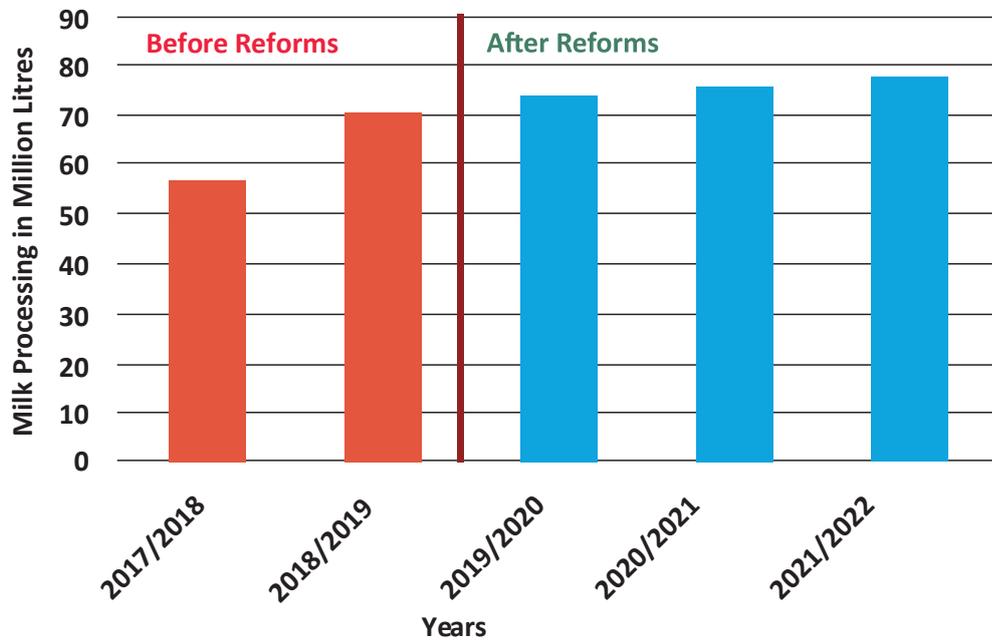
**Figure 44: Livestock: Milk Production from Local Cattle Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from Livestock in August 2022

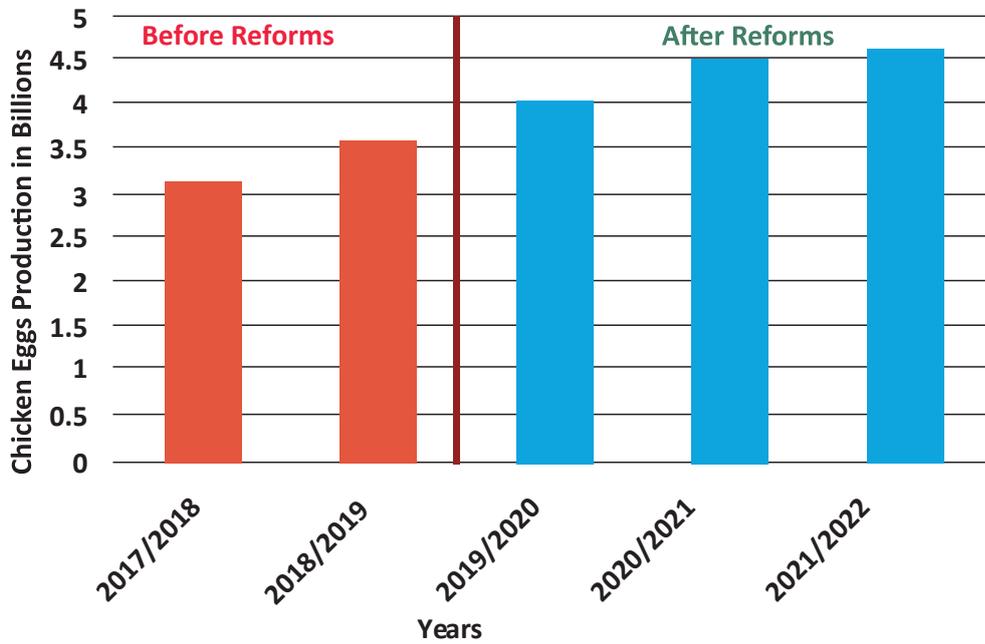


**Figure 45: Livestock: Milk Processing Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from Livestock in August 2022

**Figure 46: Chick Eggs Production Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from Livestock in August 2022.

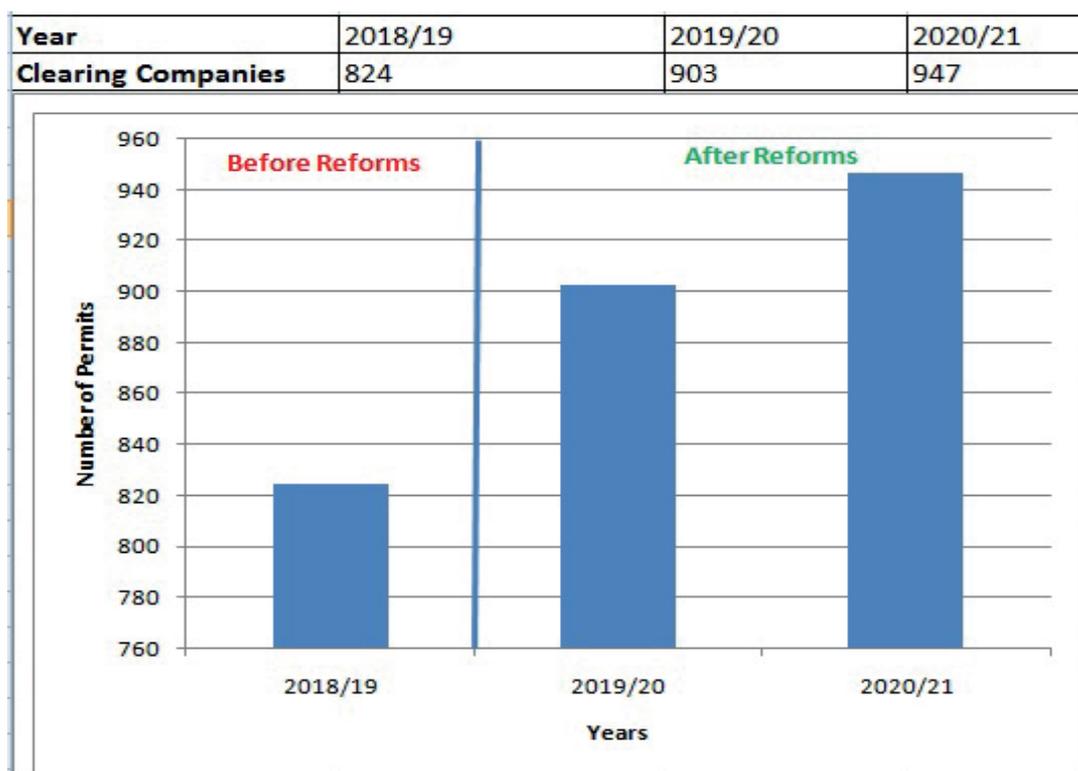
Note: The data for 2023 on the above indicators was not received.



### 6.1.16 Transport Sector

The construction of the dry port at Kwana Coastal Region has reached 65% completion as of the 2022 report. The programme was anticipated to achieve full completion, reaching 100% by December 2022. The ongoing rehabilitation efforts for major roads connecting Tanzania and neighbouring countries have made significant progress. For example, the 2022 report indicated that the rehabilitation of the Ushirombo-Lusahunga road section (110 km), part of the Central Corridor, has been completed. This progress has correlated with an increase in registered businesses within this sector: cargo trucks increased from 113,345 in 2018 to 169,942 in 2023, while passenger buses rose from 46,449 in 2018 to 50,939 in 2023. However, certain indicators, like cargo trucks and passenger buses, exhibited a slight decline in 2020 and 2021, likely due to the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak. Figures 47 to 49 show the trend of issued licenses before and after reforms.

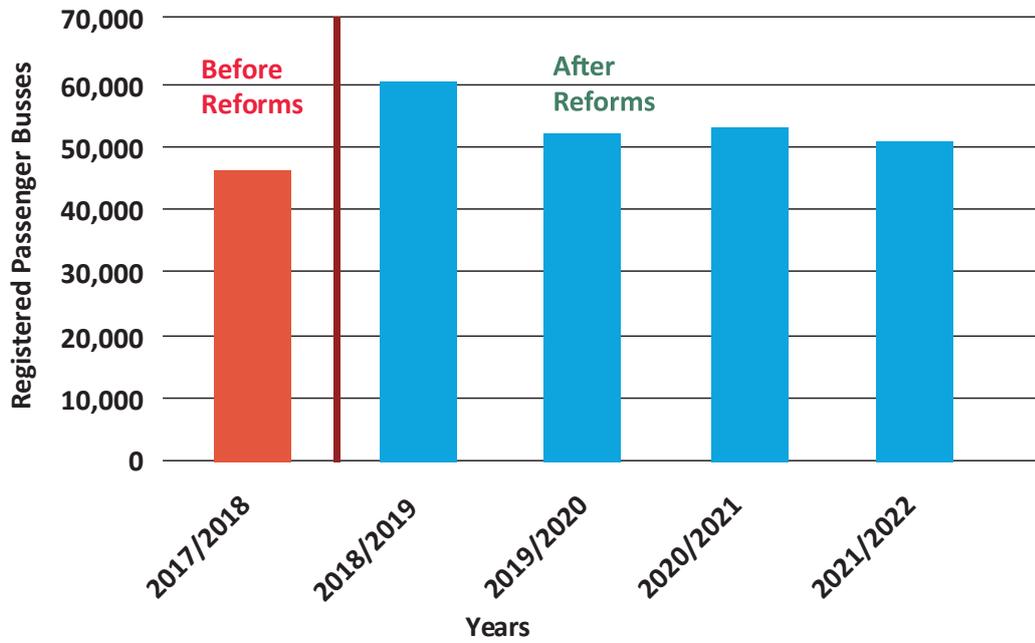
**Figure 47: Registered Clearing Companies Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from Transport Sector in August 2022

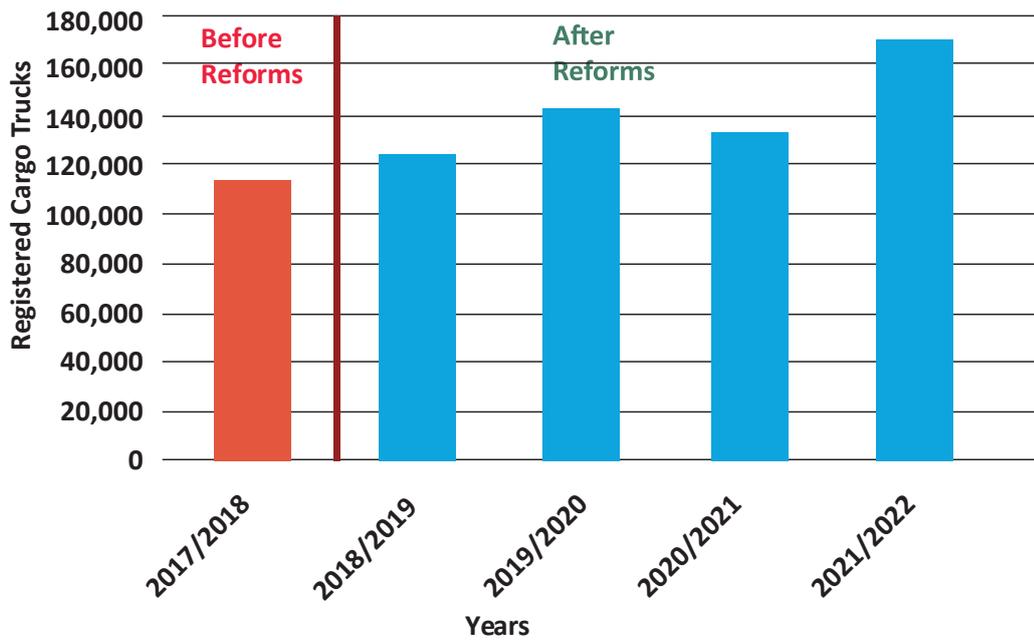


**Figure 48: Transport Sector: Registered Buses Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from Transport Sector in February 2024

**Figure 49: Transport Sector: Registered Cargo Trucks Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from Transport Sector in February 2024



### 6.1.17 Sugar Board of Tanzania (SBT)

The Sugar Board of Tanzania has been an active participant in implementing the Blueprint, abolishing 16 fees and introducing electronic systems. These reforms have resulted in positive impacts, including an increase in the domestic production of sugar within the country and an increase in the import of industrial sugar, indicating the expansion of other related businesses. Figures 50 to 55 illustrate the quantity of different types of sugar and related activities under SBT before and after the reforms.

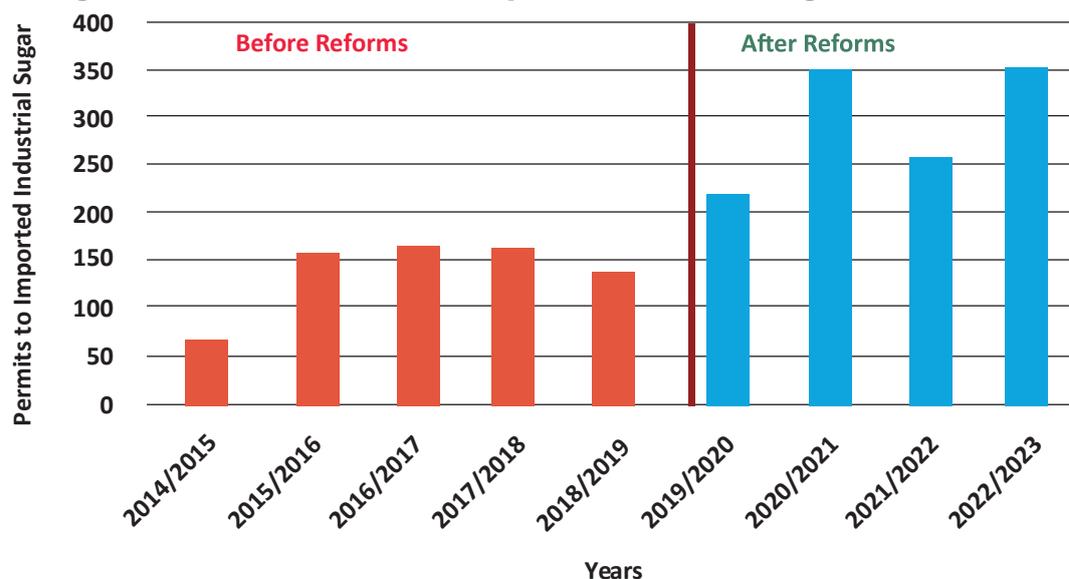
**Figure 50: SBT Domestic Sugar Production in Tanzania Before and After Reforms**



**Source:** Questionnaire Response from Sugar Board of Tanzania

**Note:** There is a steady growth of local sugar production after reforms, but before reforms the production was oscillating.

**Figure 51: SBT Permits to Import Industrial Sugar Before and After Reforms**



**Source:** Data Collected from SBT in February 2024

**Note:** There is a decline in 2021/22, but it was still higher than any year's imports before reforms. In 2023, 2023 there has been a remarkable increase for the imported industrial sugar.



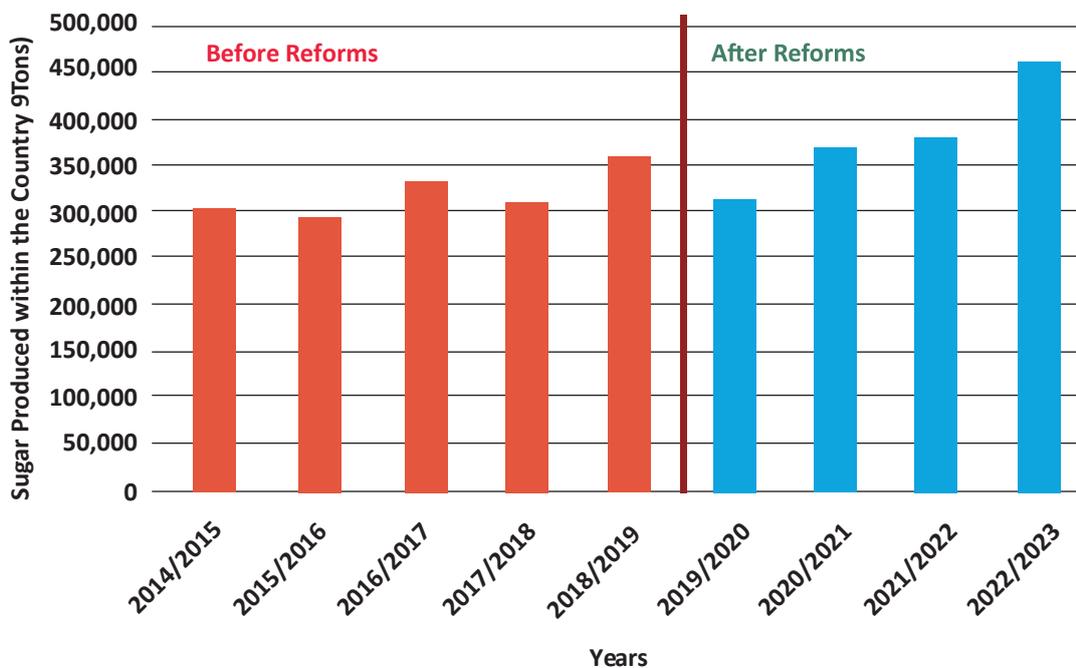
**Figure 52: SBT: Permits to Import Domestic Sugar Before and After Reforms**



**Source:** Data Collected from SBT in February 2024

**Note:** The decline in the permits to import domestic sugar means the local production is meeting the the market demand.

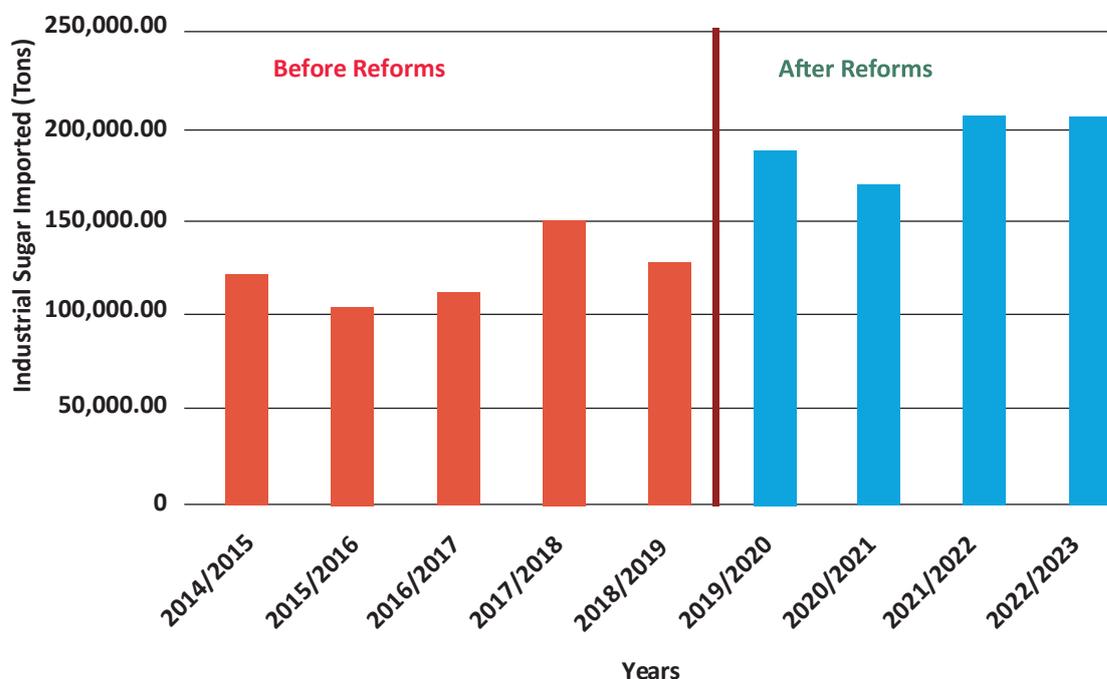
**Figure 53: SBT Sugar Produced within the Country Before and After Reforms**



**Source:** Data Collected from SBT in February 2024

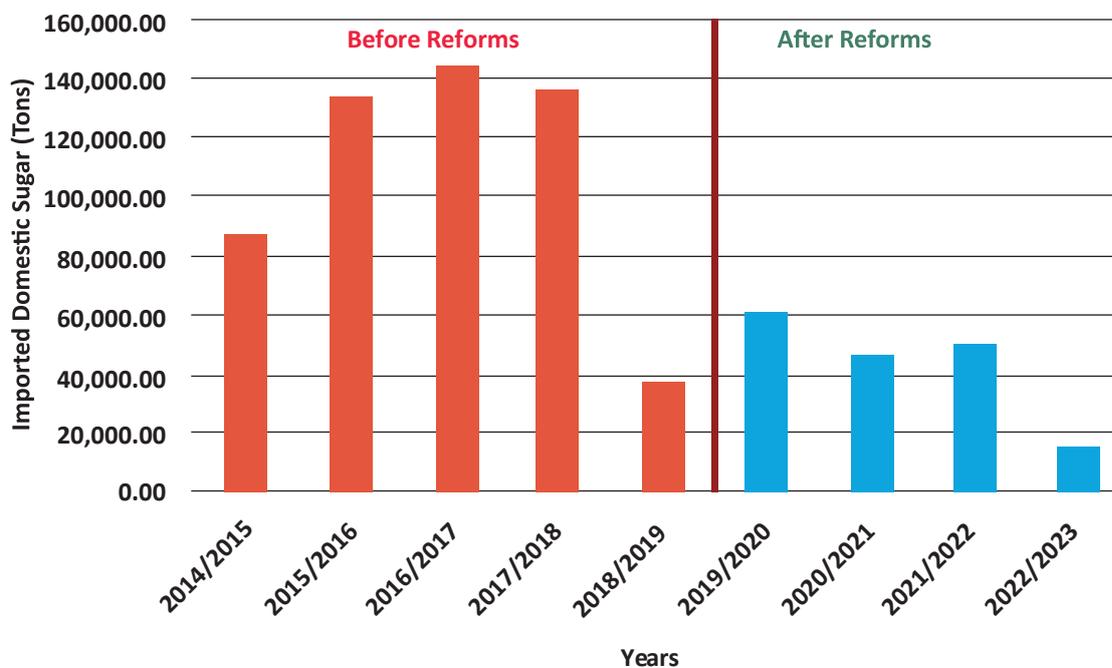


**Figure 54: SBT Imported Industrial Sugar Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from SBT in February 2024

**Figure 55: SBT: Amount of Imported Domestic Sugar Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from SBT in February 2024

**Note:** As Stated above, the declined of import of domestic sugar means the local production has improved and meeting the market demand.

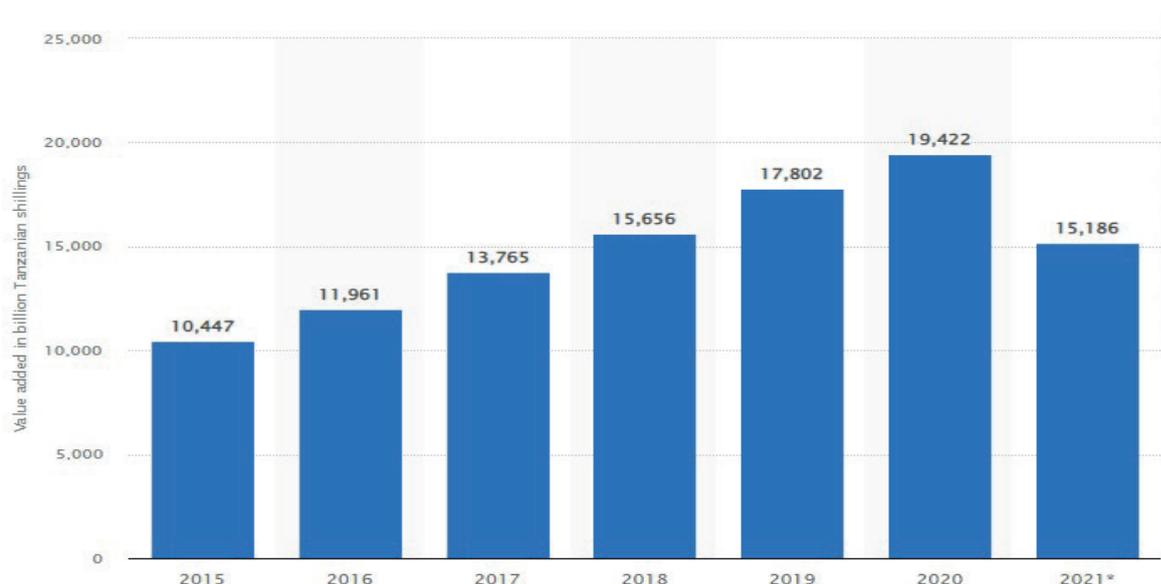


### 6.1.18 Works Sector

The Works Sector is among the regulatory authorities that spearheaded the implementation of the Blueprint, aiming to streamline the Construction Industry Boards (SMT) laws by consolidating them into a single Construction Industry Development Board. Additionally, plans were underway to review Law No. 4 of 2010 concerning Architects and Quantity Surveyors. These efforts aimed to expedite the process of registering and obtaining building permits, thereby reducing associated costs and the time required for registering experts and companies. Furthermore, the sector aimed to introduce electronic systems to address stakeholder complaints regarding TASAC and resolve challenges related to cargo cars crossing the border. Collaborations between the Ministry of Works and Transport, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East Africa Cooperation, and the Ministry of Health have expedited the border crossing process for cars and cargo. According to research conducted by Lars Kamer, titled “Lead of the African Market” and dated August 1, 2022, the construction sector contributed TZs 15 trillion, equivalent to approximately USD 6.7 billion, to Tanzania’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from the first to the third quarter of 2021. Figure 56 depicts the contribution to Tanzania’s GDP from 2015 to 2021, and Figures 57 to 62 illustrate the works sector’s activities before and after reforms.

The following figures illustrate the number of registered businesses and professionals within this sector before and after these reforms.

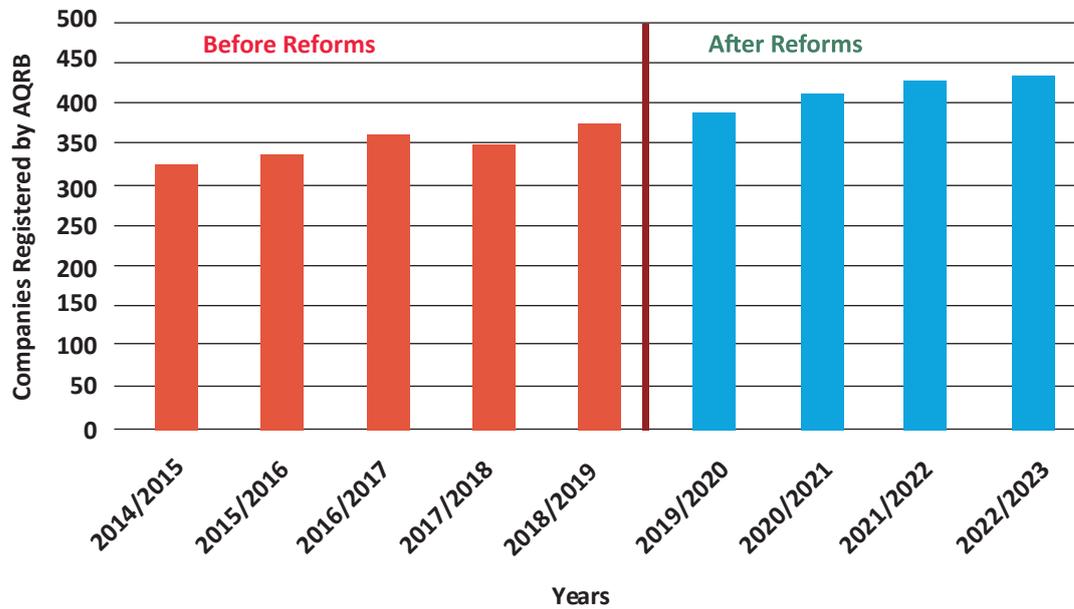
**Figure 56: Value added of the construction sector to the Tanzania GDP**



Source: Statista 2022

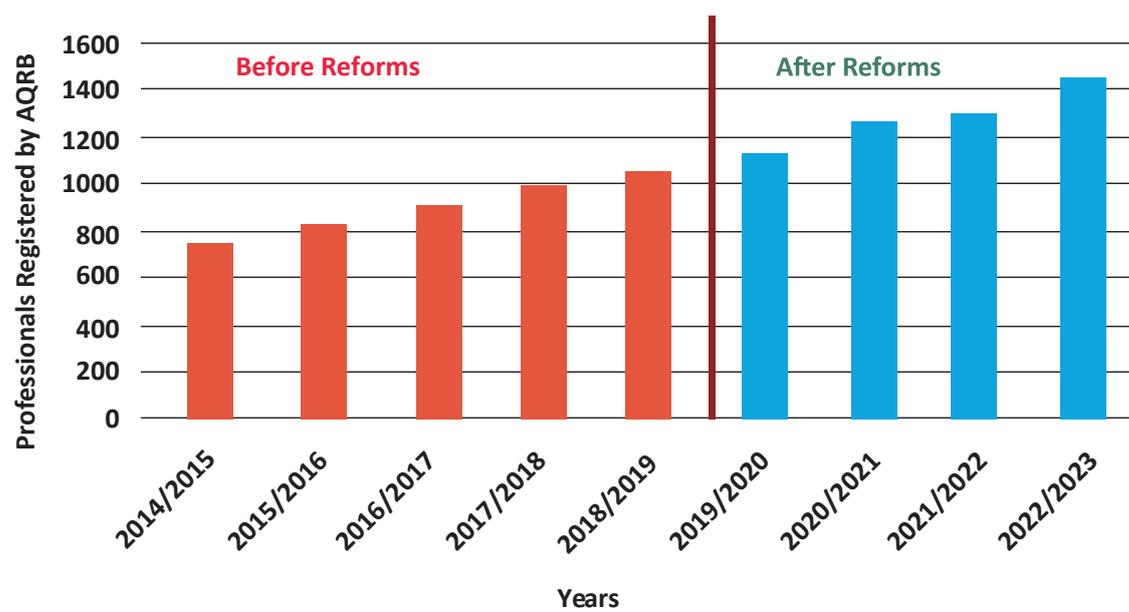


**Figure 57: AQRB: Registered Companies Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from AQRB in February 2024

**Figure 58: AQRB: Registered Professionals Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from AQRB in February 2024.



**Figure 59: Ministry of Works Registered Businesses Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from Ministry of Works in August 2022.

**Figure 60: Ministry of Works: Registered Professionals Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from Ministry of Works in August 2022

**Note:** Despite the positive impacts observed in the aforementioned indicators, there have been contrasting negative trends in other areas. For instance, the registration of construction projects declined from 1,097 projects in 2021 to 60 projects in 2022. Similarly, the number of inspected projects increased from 3,233 in 2021 to 56 in 2022. Additionally, there was a noticeable drop in the registration of Engineers, dropping from 247 in 2021 to 81. The figure below shows fluctuations across these indicators.



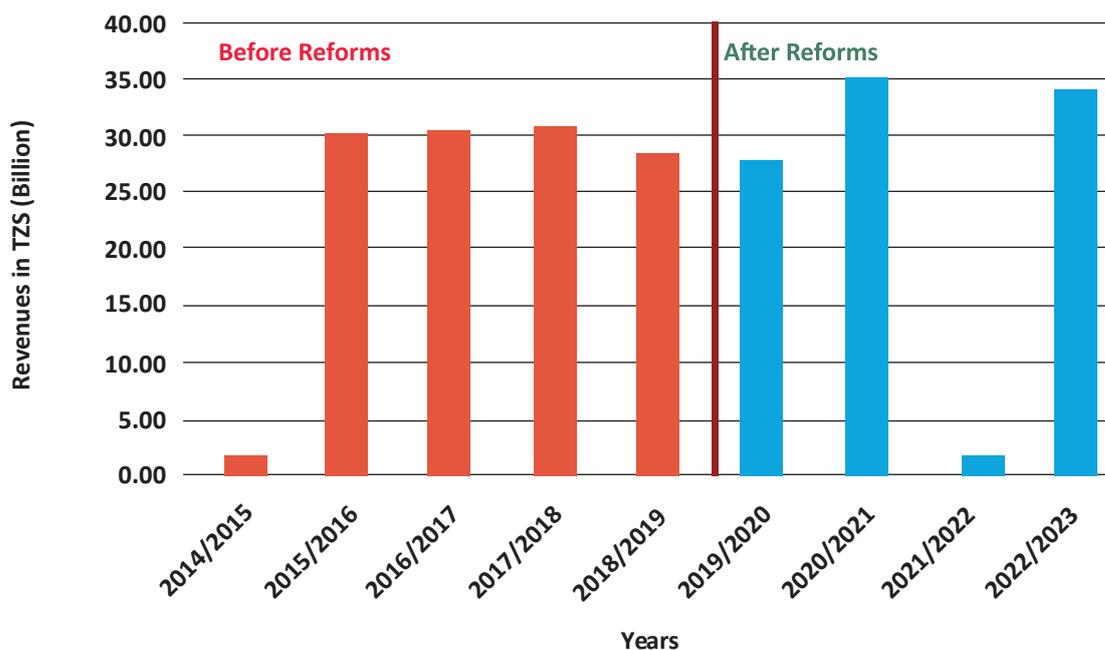
**Figure 61: Works Sector: Registered Contractors Before and After Reforms**



**Source:** Data Collected from the Works Sector in August 2022

**Note:** Despite the increase in registered businesses and professionals following the reforms, the findings highlight a decline in revenues collected by this sector. For example, the revenue collection in 2021 was about TZs 35 billion, while in 2023 it was TZs 34 billion, as shown in the figure below. This downturn could potentially be linked to the decrease in contractor registration, as shown above.

**Figure 62: Works Sector: Revenues from Work Permits Before and After Reforms**



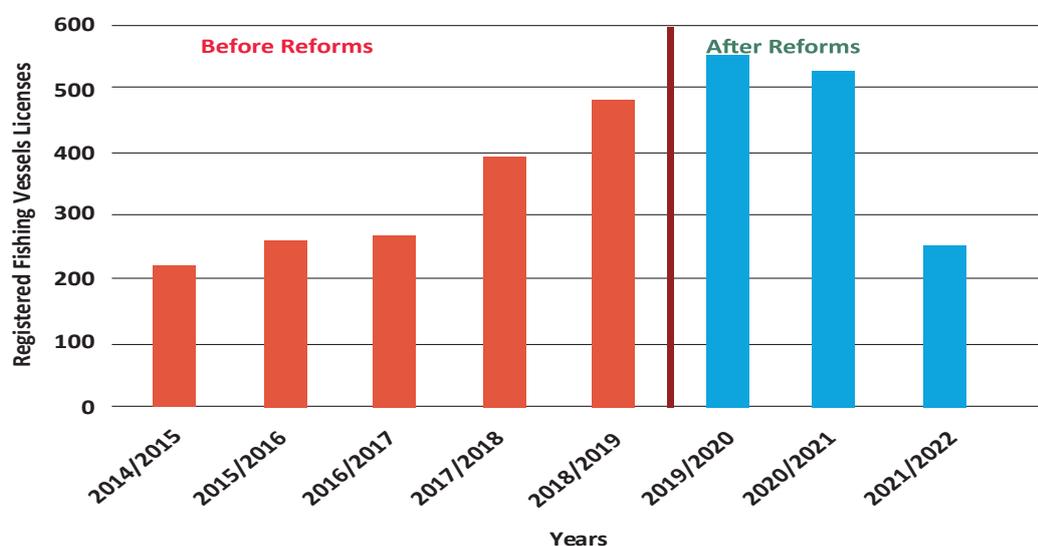
**Source:** Data Collected from Ministry of Works in February 2024



### 6.1.19 Fisheries Sector

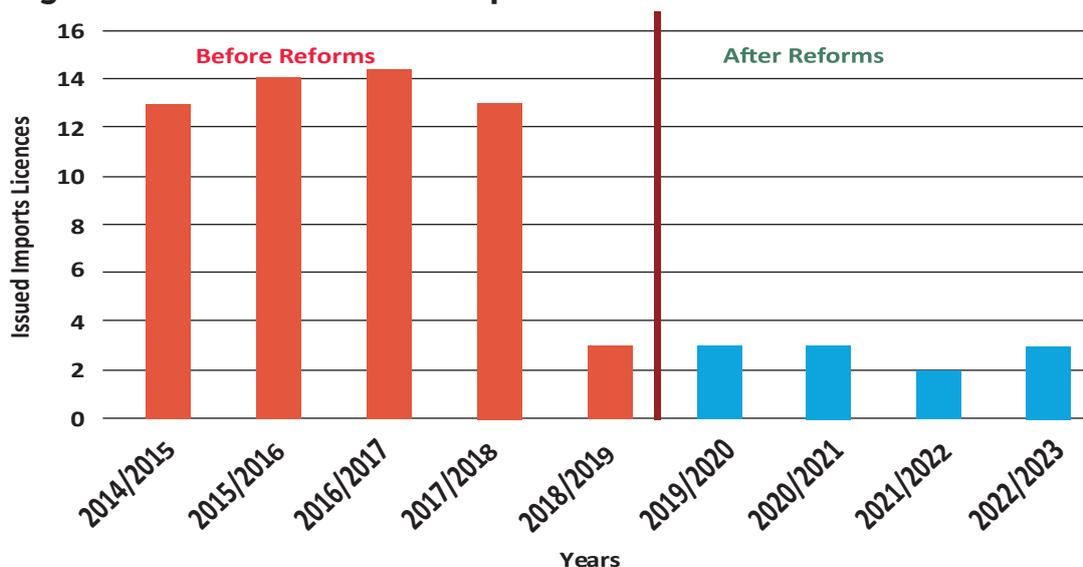
The Fisheries Sector implemented reforms, including the amendment of regulations to resolve overlaps in mandates and reduce fees. These significant reforms were primarily implemented in 2022, notably through GN No. 491B of July 1, 2022, and GN No. 478E of July 1, 2022, which commenced on July 1, 2022. Currently, the Fisheries sector has yet to realize the positive impacts of these reforms, likely due to their recent implementation. The impact assessment revealed a decline in the issuance of permits for fisheries licenses, exports, and imports, as indicated in the figures below.

**Figure 63: Fisheries Sector: Licenses for Fishing Vessels Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from Fisheries Sector in February 2024

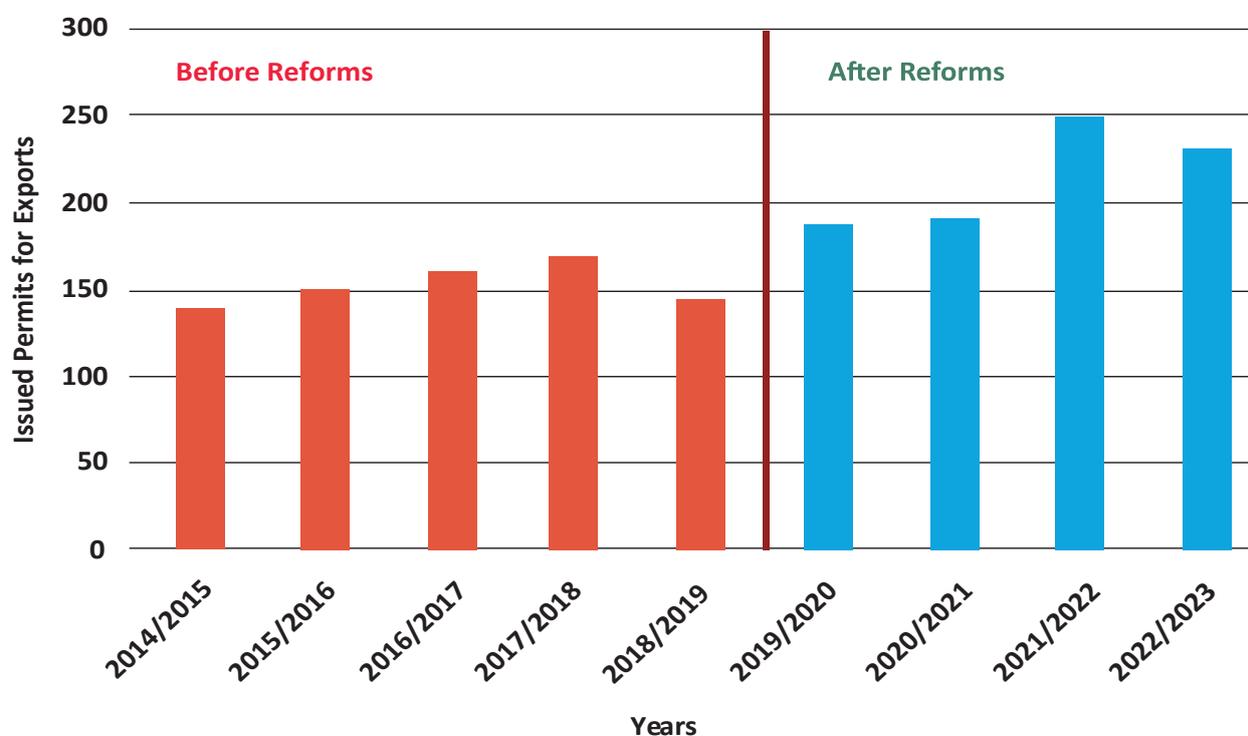
**Figure 64: Fisheries Sector: Import Permits Issued Before and After Reform**



Source: Data Collected Fisheries Sector in February 2024

Note: The analysis shows the decline in 2021/22, but there is a growth in 2022/23.



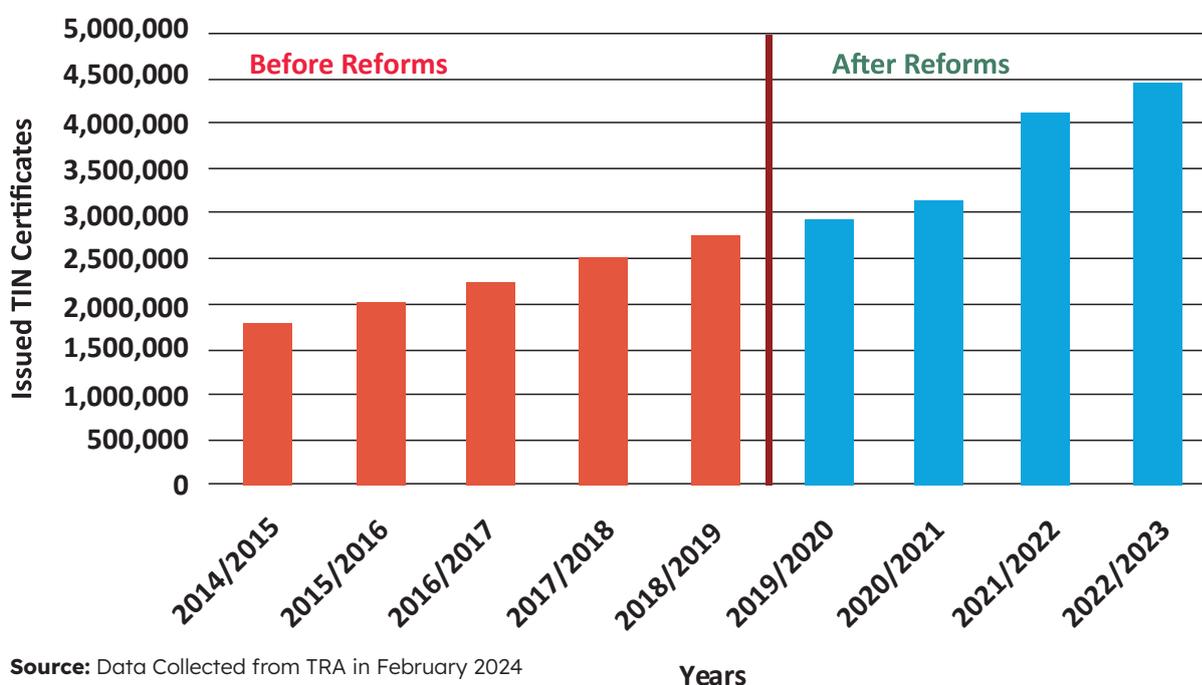
**Figure 65: Fishery Sector: Export Permits Issued Before and After Reforms**

**Source:** Data Collected from Fisheries Sector in February 2024.

### 6.1.20 Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA)

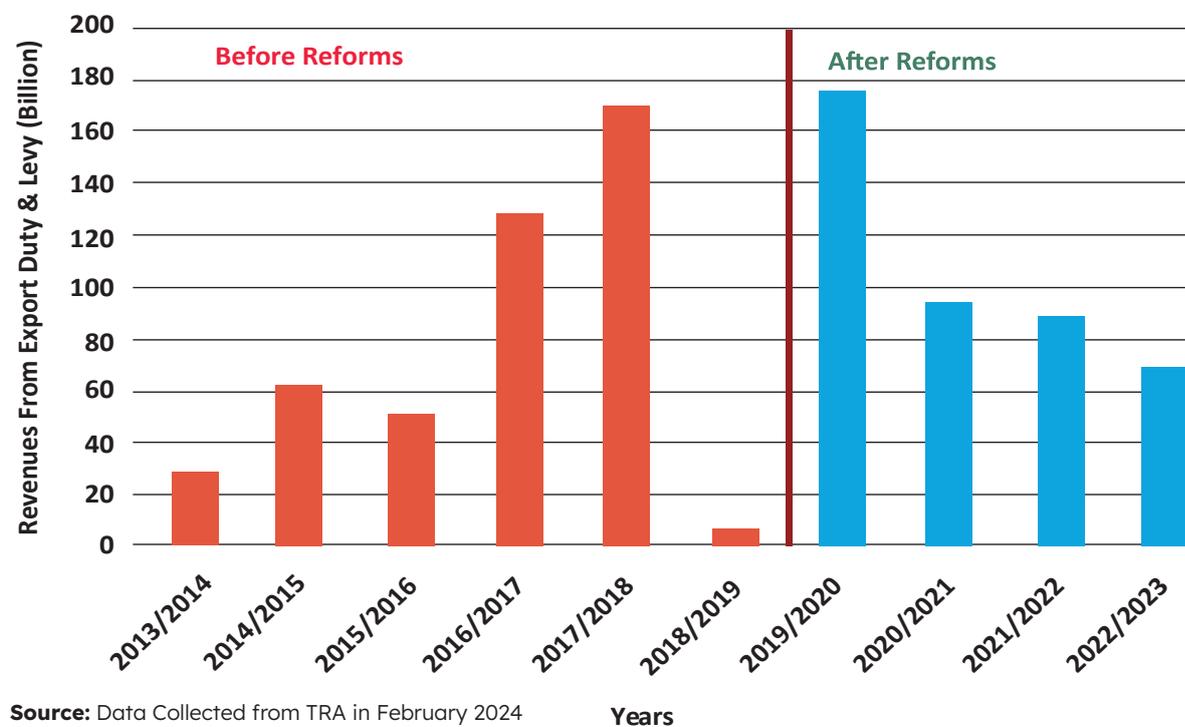
The Tanzania Revenue Authority is among the regulatory authorities that implemented reforms, including amendments to laws, the introduction of electronic systems, capacity building, and public awareness campaigns. TRA is a champion of tax administration reforms, involving many stakeholders in the review and recommendations of tax administration laws. However, participants in this impact assessment expressed concerns about being penalized for delayed submissions caused by system downtime, which is discussed further in the challenges section. The following figures show the trend of TRA activities before and after reforms.

**Figure 66: TRA: Issued TIN Certificates Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from TRA in February 2024

**Figure 67: TRA: Revenues from Export Duty & Levy Before and After Reforms**

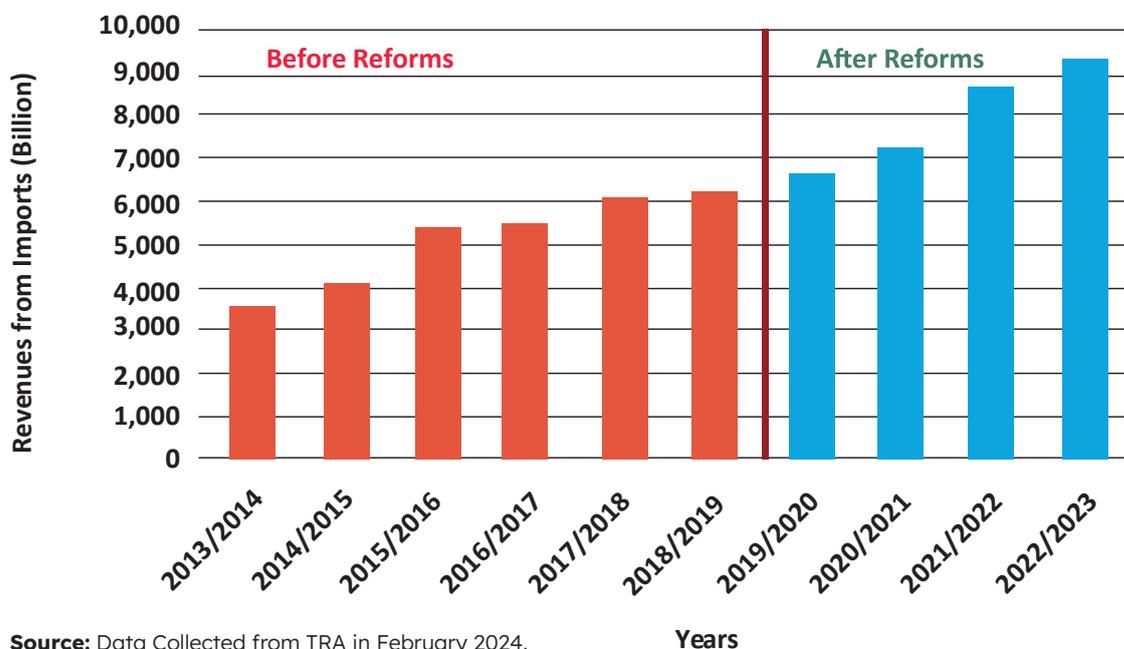


Source: Data Collected from TRA in February 2024

**Note:** The trend shown by the graph after reforms deserves explanation. Time did not allow to go back to TRA to inquire about justifications for the decline of revenues from export duty and levy after reforms.



**Figure 68: TRA: Revenues from Imports Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from TRA in February 2024.

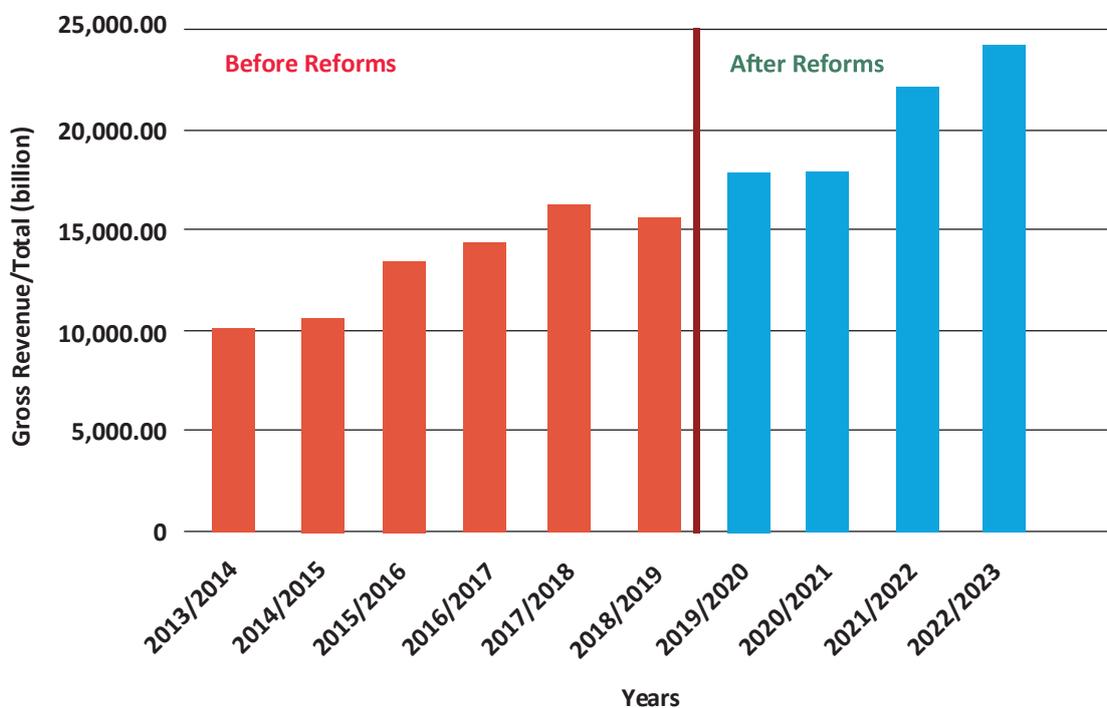
**Figure 69: TRA: Domestic Revenue Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from TRA in February 2024



**Figure 70: TRA: Gross/Total Revenues Before and After Reforms**



Source: Data Collected from TRA in February 2024

### 6.1.21 Tax Ombudsman Office of Tanzania (TOST)

The Tax Ombudsman plays a crucial role in improving business environments within any country. According to the PCW,, besides overseeing the tax administration processes, the Ombudsman can also function as an Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) body. This involves taxpayers seeking an independent review of a tax assessment resulting from a tax audit outside the environment where the dispute arose. The RSA Tax Ombud website emphasizes that the Tax Ombud ensures prompt and efficient resolution of all taxpayer complaints while maintaining fairness at all times. In Tanzania, the Tax Ombudsman Office of Tanzania (TOST) is an independent government entity established under Section 28A of the Tax Administration Act, Cap 438, in 2019. The office operates with a full legal mandate to redress maladministration pertaining to procedural, service, and administrative matters committed by the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) in administering tax laws. Complainants can utilise designated communication channels to access services provided by our office. Unfortunately, during the years 2022 and 2024, the team did not manage to collect data from this office, and the interviewed business community was not aware of its existence. It is recommended to include this office in the next impact assessment.



## 6.2 Application of Electronic Systems

The regulatory authorities designed, developed, and deployed electronic systems that have significantly enhanced Tanzania's business environment. These electronic systems automate organizational business processes, aiming to bolster efficiency within institutions. By reducing costs, reducing time waste, increasing productivity, minimising errors, and enabling real-time oversight of business processes, these electronic systems encompass a range of functionalities. These include systems used for issuing permits and licences, facilitating business registrations and applications, streamlining payment processes, implementing electronic single-window systems, and various facilitating functionalities. During the impact assessment, the team asked diverse stakeholders, such as Ministries, regulatory authorities, business associations, and business firms, questions about the observed impacts resulting from these electronic systems.

Stakeholders have lauded the Government's initiatives in deploying electronic systems across regulatory authorities, citing numerous benefits:

- a) **Increased applications:** The convenience of applying remotely from any location has attracted more applicants. Even during the COVID-19 outbreak, the number of permits issued by Tanzanian regulatory authorities increased due to the accessibility of online application options.
- b) **Reduced Corruption:** Stakeholders confirmed a decline in corrupt practices as the introduction of electronic systems limited physical interactions between Government officers and business firms, curtailing opportunities for corrupt deals.
- c) **Increased Government revenues:** Contrary to expectations that reducing or abolishing fees and charges would reduce Government revenue, 71% of regulatory authorities implementing the Blueprint reported a remarkable revenue increase post-reform. The introduction of electronic systems simplified the application process, which led to the attraction of more businesses in the respective sectors.
- d) **Cost efficiency:** The need for applicants to travel to authorities' offices has reduced significantly, allowing them to use online systems from their offices or homes.
- e) **Time efficiency:** Electronic systems, which conduct quality checks, have significantly reduced processing times. Regulatory authorities that previously required up to 14 days for processing permits now require merely 1 to 3 days, as depicted in Table No. 2, comparing processing times before and after reforms.



- f) Reduced/eliminated fake permits: The issuance of permits/licences through electronic systems has complicated the production of fake permits and facilitated simplified inspection processes, resulting in a minimal presence of counterfeit permits in the market.
- g) Reduced office queues at regulatory authorities: Observation during the impact assessment revealed diminished queues at regulatory authority offices such as BRELA, TMDA, TBS, TCRA, TIC, and SBT, among others. Furthermore, the introduction of electronic systems supported compliance with the COVID-19 requirement, enabling applicants to interact with regulatory authorities through electronic systems.

### 6.3 Reduced Police Checkpoints

The data collected in 2022 shows that the Tanzanian Police Force implemented reforms to address concerns about excessive checkpoints along major transportation routes. Interviews revealed that reforms along the South and Central Corridors, crucial for the transportation of goods, significantly reduced checkpoints. Before the reforms, there were 65 police checkpoints along the road from Dar es Salaam to Tunduma (the Zambia-Tanzania border); after the reforms, only 4 checkpoints remain. Cargo vans that used to spend 4 days on this route now take only 2 days after reforms. Similarly, the road from Dar es Salaam to Rusumo (Rwanda-Tanzania border) had 18 police checkpoints before reforms; the reforms reduced them to 3 checkpoints. Cargo cars previously spent 7 days on this route from Dar es Salaam to Rusumo; now they are reduced to 3 days after reforms. These reforms have notably increased the efficiency of cargo transportation, enabling more trips in one month.

### 6.4 Employment Growth

Improving the business environment in any country often aims to foster job creation, a key objective. The impact assessment collected data specifically related to job opportunities arising from regulatory reforms. Both the Government and business firms confirmed an increase in employees to meet the escalating market demands. For example, at a macro scale, TIC registered 447,623 new jobs stemming from new and expanded projects across the country (2022 Statistics). Based on 2023 data, TIC registered 53,781 jobs in 2023 alone. On a microscale, individual regulatory authorities also confirmed an increase in the number of employees. For example, Mansoor Daya Chemicals manufacturers increased the number of employees from 80 to 120 in 2022; BRELA increased their employees from 80 to 200 (2022 data); and the Fire Rescue Force employed 400 new fire fighters (2022 data). Consequently, these reforms triggered a high demand for labour within the regulatory authorities and various business firms, which led to increased employment opportunities.



## 6.5 Reduced the Number of Days - Permits Processing

The preceding sections have outlined the positive impact resulting from the implementation of the Blueprint. The table below illustrates the list of regulatory authorities alongside the reduction in processing days since the reforms (showing the duration required for processing permits before and after the reforms):

**Table 2: Days needed to process Permits and Applications**

S/N	Name of the Regulatory Authority	Before Reforms (Days)	After reforms (Days)
1	Business Registrations and Licensing Agency (BRELA)	7	1 to 3
2	Government Chemist Laboratory Authority (GCLA)	2	20 minutes to 1 hour
3	Tanzania Tourism Licensing Board - TTLB	7 to 14	1 to 3
4	Immigration (Ministry of Home Affairs)	14 to 20	3 to 5
5	National Environment Management Council (NEMC) - Tanzania (NEMC)	149	95
6	Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA) - Registration Certificate	14	1
	Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA) - Compliance Certificate	28	3
7	Work Sector-work permits for Class B & C	7 to 14	3
	Work Sector-work permits for Class A (first application)	7 to 14	7
8	Architects and Quantity Surveyors Registration Board (AQRB) - Locals Applications		2
	Architects and Quantity Surveyors Registration Board (AQRB) - Foreigners Applications	90	3
9	Contractors Registration Board (CRB)	4	2
10	Sugar Board of Tanzania	3	1
11	Ministry of Health (Registration of Private Hospitals)	182 -to 365	30 to 90
10	Fire & Rescue Force (FRF)	20 to 30	2 to 3

11	TASAC	30 to 60	14 to 21
12	Fisheries Sector	7	1 to 3
13	Livestock Sector	2 to 5 hours	30 to 60 Minutes
14	PMO-LYED	14	3 to 7
15	TMDA Evaluation of medicinal products including vaccines	240	180
	TMDA Registration of domestic manufactured Class A medical devices	100	20
	TMDA Registration of Class B, C and D medical devices	200	45
	TMDA Inspection of new premises	5	5
	TMDA business permit for new premises for manufacturing of medicines, medical devices, diagnostics and other regulated products	5	3
16	Mining Sector	3	1
17	TCRA Individual licenses Network Facility, Network Application, Application Services, Content Services	150	120
	Class License (Courier Services, Importation, etc)	30	15
18	Agriculture Sector	30 to 60	1 to 3

**Note:**

1. All 23 business firms in Table No. 10 have confirmed experiencing reduced processing times for permits/licenses when utilising the electronic system, provided their applications are complete. It's imperative for the Government of Tanzania to ensure the continuous availability of electronic systems within regulatory authorities to avoid compromising the benefits derived from these reforms.

2. During the impact assessment, the team asked questions regarding delays, contradicting the figures presented above. Regulatory authorities responded that current delays stem from incomplete forms and the intermittent downtime of electronic systems. The days provided in the table above assume the submission of complete applications and the uninterrupted availability of the electronic system.



## 6.6 Other Findings

### 6.6.1 Mapping the Findings to the International Standards

The regulatory reforms implemented by the Government of Tanzania align with specific areas of business regulations measured by the World Bank report titled “Doing Business 2020: Comparing Business Regulations in 190 Economies.” These areas also guided the development of the Blueprint for Business Environment in Tanzania. The table below describes the 11 key areas utilised to gauge the ease of doing business. Additionally, it provided an overview of the current status of the areas that were involved in the impact assessment:

**Table 3: Mapping the Blueprint Implementation to the International Standards**

S/N	Area Measured by WB & Blueprint	Tanzania Blueprint Implementation
1	Starting a Business	<p>This was measured through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction of Electronic Systems to speed up the process and allow remote access.</li> <li>2. Number of business licenses/permits issued before and after reforms.</li> <li>3. Annual revenue collected from applications of licenses/permits before and after reforms.</li> <li>4. Procedures Mapping.</li> </ol> <p>Tanzania has made a remarkable progress in this area. There is a need to ensure sustainability for the introduced electronic systems. Some agencies have not worked on procedure mapping.</p>
2	Resolving Insolvency	<p>This was not covered during the impact assessment. The Blueprint shows that Tanzania was ranked very well in this area and there are no recorded reforms between 2019 and 2021.</p>
3	Enforcing Contracts	<p>This was not covered during the impact assessment. The Blueprint shows that Tanzania was ranked very well in this area and there are no recorded reforms in between 2019 and 2021.</p>
4	Paying Taxes	<p>This was measured through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Taxes reduced and abolished</li> <li>2. Introduction of electronic systems to speed up the process and allow remote access for easy payment.</li> <li>3. Procedures Mapping</li> </ol> <p>23 out of 23 (100%) of the interviewed firms confirmed huge improvement in ease of paying taxes/fees but recommended improving the availability of electronic systems. Some agencies have not worked on procedure mapping.</p>



5	Trading Across Borders	<p>This was measured through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One- Stop Border Post (OSBP)</li> <li>2. Introduction of single window</li> <li>3. Procedures Mapping</li> </ol> <p>Tanzania has made a remarkable progress in this area. There is a need to ensure sustainability for the introduced electronic systems. Some agencies have not worked on procedure mapping.</p>
6	Protecting Minority Investors	<p>In the previous international reports 2019, Tanzania was ranked 60 out of 137 countries. There are no recorded reforms in this area between 2019 and 2021.</p>
7	Getting Credit	<p>In the Previous International reports 2019, Tanzania scored 65%. There are no recorded reforms in this area between 2019 and 2021.</p>
8	Registering Property	<p>The Blueprint indicated that the duration it takes to register a property for purposes of registering and starting businesses is often as long as 67 days, which is the same as in the World Bank's Report. There were no recorded reforms in this area between 2019 and 2021.</p>
9	Getting Electricity	<p>This is measured through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. TANESCO participation in one- stop- centre and single window.</li> <li>2. Procedures Mapping</li> </ol> <p>Tanzania has made a remarkable progress in this area. TANESCO has established their one-stop centres and also provided officers for one-stop centres established by other institutions. TANESCO has also mapped its procedures.</p>
10	Dealing with Construction Permits	<p>This was measured through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction of electronic systems to improve the processes of Engineers Registration Board (ERB), and Contractors Registration Board (CRB)</li> <li>2. Time required to process the construction permits</li> <li>3. Fees reduced and abolished in application of these permits</li> <li>4. Simplified regulations under this reform area</li> <li>5. Procedures Mapping</li> </ol> <p>Tanzania has made remarkable progress in this area as electronic systems are designed, developed, and deployed. This has led to a reduction in the number of days needed to process construction permits, etc. There is a need to ensure sustainability for the introduced electronic systems.</p>
11	Labour Market Regulations	<p>This was measured through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction of electronic systems to improve the processes of work permits</li> <li>2. Reduced and abolished fees for processing work permits</li> <li>3. Simplified regulations under this reform area</li> <li>4. Procedures Mapping</li> </ol> <p>Tanzania has made remarkable progress in this area. The introduction of ePermits, which integrate processes for residence and work permits, is a huge achievement. This has led to a reduction in the number of days needed to process residence and work permits for foreign employees. There is a need to ensure sustainability for the introduced electronic systems.</p>



## 7 Challenges and Recommendations

Despite the notable achievements mentioned earlier, creating an optimal business-enabling environment (BEE) remains an ongoing process. The Tanzanian government is committed to further improving investment and the business environment and to being a training ground for reform in Africa by continuing to implement reform areas essential to positioning itself as one of the leading countries in Africa for BEE. The Private sector's prevailing concern revolves around the sustainability of the implemented reforms. The Government take this as an opportunity to address the concern. Therefore, this section will delve into private sector concerns and propose recommendations to address them.

### 7.1 Unimplemented Blueprint Recommendations

Several reforms outlined in the Blueprint remain unimplemented, with some listed in the implementation reports. The Government has initiated the implementation of reforms, demonstrating commitment and ownership from top-level authorities. However, it is crucial to acknowledge that certain reforms implemented by Government Ministries and Agencies were not part of the prior action plan but were triggered by actions taken by Government during reform. Based on the Blueprint Implementation Report, 20 Ministries have implemented the reforms. The table below highlights a selection of reforms identified in the implementation report that are pending implementation, accompanied by reasons for their delay. The data used is from the information collected in August 2023.

**Table 4: Incomplete Reforms from Blueprint Implementation Report**

S/N	Institution	Incomplete Reform	Reasons
1	Ministry of Finance/ Ministry of Industry and Trade	Tanzania Electronic Single Window System (TeSWS)	The system is implemented on 80% of the Tanzanian mainland, and Zanzibar is at the final stage of law and regulation amendment. Currently, it is under the Tanzania Revenue Authority for completion.
2	Ministry of Home Affairs	Building a system to connect other regulatory authorities to the inspection activities. The aim is to have a system that can integrate and share data with other systems dealing with inspections.	The efforts to build the said system are ongoing. The FFR has also developed its electronic system, which allows applicants to submit their applications online.  Note: Further, the Government is committed to continuing to improve the inspection process for all regulatory bodies.
3	President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (TAMISEMI)	Amendment of Liquor Act of 1968 and Local Government Finance Act Section 290 have reviewed to improve the processing of Liquor licenses.	The Background Paper for amendment is in place. The Consultation with private sector for recommendation is underway.

		Amendment for the Livestock and Disease Control Act 2013 to reduce fees and charges in this sector	Draft of proposed amendment in place, waiting validation with private sector.
		Amendment for the Fishery Act. 2013 to reduce fees and charges in this sector	A draft of the proposed amendment is in place, waiting for validation with the private sector.
		Local Governments establish one-stop centres in the cities of Dar es Salaam and Mwanza.	This activity is ongoing.
4	Ministry of Works and Transport - Sector of Works	Do the Amendments to determine the validity period of Certificates and Licenses for Professionals registered in the Building Design and Building Appraisal sector.	Amendments have not been made pending the completion of the review of Law No. 4 of the year 2010.
		Reviewing the Construction Industry Boards (SMT) Laws to have a single Construction Industry Development Board. This aims to reduce time and costs spent by stakeholders when dealing with all these regulatory authorities.	The Ministry defended why there is no need for amendments of laws: The aims of these proposed reforms is to remove overlapping mandates, time, and costs. The Ministry said there are overlaps, the time and costs can be reduced by introduction of electronic single- window system.
5	Ministry of Agriculture Review law and legislation related to the Tea sector to harmonize the multiplicity issue		This activity is ongoing
	Review law and legislation related to the coffee sector to harmonize the multiplicity issue		This activity is ongoing
6	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Review and amend The Dairy Industry Act of 2004 and the Animal Disease Act of 2003 to charge a levy per consignment on the import/export of milk and milk products.	This activity is ongoing



		Review laws and regulations regulating Meat Industry to remove multiple regulatory roles and export taxes from agencies.	This activity is ongoing
		Review Fisheries Act Cap 279 of 2003 and related laws governing the fishery sector	This activity is ongoing
7	Prime Minister's Office -Labour, Youth, Employment and persons with Disability	Review Of the National Social Security Fund Act, (Cap. 50)	This activity is ongoing
		Review Of the Public Service Social Security Fund Act, (Cap. 371)	This activity is ongoing
		Review Of the Workers Compensation Act, (Cap. 263)	This activity is ongoing

**Note:** The majority of these pending reforms are expected to be completed by 2025.

**Recommendations:**

To streamline the monitoring and evaluation of regulatory reforms, it's advisable for the Business Environment Unit (BEU) to establish and manage an online register. The register can have a list of reforms to be implemented in each Ministry, implemented reforms, pending reforms, emerging issues, and a column for remarks. This will simplify the monitoring and evaluation of regulatory reforms. In line with the registration of the existing reform, the government should review MKUMBII by 2025.

**Responsible institutions:** President's Office, Planning and Investment/ BEU



## 7.2 Sustainability of Technical Working Groups Meetings

The technical working groups' meetings serve as the driving force behind regulatory reforms. The private sector associations prefer to have informal and uncoordinated engagement with the government, which cannot yield better reforms for the entire sector. The implementation of MKUMBI established eight technical working groups focusing on crucial sectors:

1. Industry and Trade,
2. Natural Resources and Tourism,
3. Agriculture and Fisheries,
4. Works, Transport, and Communication,
5. Health,
6. Mining and Energy,
7. Local Government, and
8. Cross-Cutting issues.

These TWGs comprise appointed experts drawn from implementing agencies, Private Sector Organizations (PSOs), research, and academia. Their purpose is to drive sector-specific reforms. The groups amalgamate diverse expertise to address regulatory issues and bolster the implementation process. It's imperative to have strong private sector expertise representation, establish a clear schedule, and allocate adequate resources to support the functioning of these technical working groups.

### **Recommendations:**

The Private Sector Association should improve the coordination of representation in TWGs. Additionally, there's merit in considering the establishment of a technical working group dedicated to foreign business associations; the Government should take the lead on this. This group can focus on discussing and proposing amendments pertaining to specific issues relevant to their associations.

**Responsible institutions:** The President's Office, Planning and Investment, Business Associations, and other stakeholders.



### 7.3 Introduction of New Fees and Charges

The entire programme governing the introduction of fees and charges for businesses in the country requires a comprehensive redesign. Presently, various regulatory authorities at both the central and local Governments levels introduce new fees and charges without any validation mechanism. This structure allows regulatory authorities to propose and implement new fees/charges once approved by the Minister, while Local Government Authorities introduce new fees/charges upon approval by the councilors.

An illustrative case of the impact of this fragmented system is the introduction of a new fee for containers in Dar es Salaam, highlighting the consequences of lacking a regulatory agency for new fees and inadequate stakeholder involvement. The findings reveal that the processes and powers behind introducing these new fees and charges primarily lie with those seeking to impose them. If this pattern persists, it could lead to the proliferation of unfavourable fees within the business environment. For example, LGAs often introduce new fees to compensate for those abolished through amendments to Finance Acts.

**Recommendations:** Recognizing the necessity of generating funds for governmental services, the strategic introduction and amendment of fees and charges should be a well-structured and participatory process to lead the implementation of judicious fees and charges that promote Tanzania's competitiveness in regional and global markets.

**Responsible institutions:** The Ministry of Finance

### 7.4 The Deterioration of Electronic Systems

During the impact assessments conducted in both 2022 and 2024, a decline in the performance of electronic systems managed by regulatory authorities was noted. The business community highlighted that, while these systems initially performed well upon introduction, they are currently experiencing frequent downtime. This led to instances where businesses faced penalties for missing payment and submission deadlines due to system outages, despite their attempts to make early submissions. Earlier sections have underscored how the implementation of electronic systems revolutionized processes. The primary goal of these systems is to enhance organizational workflows, reduce costs and time, and boost productivity. However, these objectives can only be met if the systems remain consistently available and functional. Instances where businesses resort to reaching out to specific officers within the authority to resolve system glitches, resulting in successful transactions, create concerns about a potential regression to reliance on physical interactions

between Government officers and business firms. Identifying the root causes behind these frequent system failures is imperative. Such challenges observed in this domain undermine the central Government's efforts in regulatory reform.

**Recommendations:** The challenges encountered with electronic systems necessitate a comprehensive assessment to pinpoint the actual issues and propose suitable solutions. This assessment will involve scrutinizing network structures (including bandwidth capacity), evaluating system capacity concerning concurrent users, assessing backups and network redundancy, and examining disaster recovery strategies in place. Additionally, the assessment will review maintenance plans to ensure systems are regularly updated as needed. The design of the systems shall align closely with user requirements, addressing organizational challenges from a holistic perspective. For instance, incorporating governance components into electronic systems can help combat unethical conduct by officers. These systems should possess features enabling precise calculation of specific fees and penalties, utilize geographical coordinates to track officer locations, solicit business officer signatures, implement robust code security, allow the business community to provide feedback, and deploy other necessary precautions.

It is recommended to involve officers from business associations and business firms in developing user requirements and testing these systems. This inclusive approach will facilitate the design of systems that address challenges experienced by both the second and third parties involved. During the validation phase, it came to light that the eGA (e-Government Agency) had previously conducted an assessment of Government electronic systems. This assessment should serve as a baseline for the proposed assessment.

**Responsible institutions:** the e-Government Authority and the Ministry of Information, Communication, and Information Technology.

## 7.5 Lack of Awareness of the Blueprint & Communication Strategy

The 2022 impact assessment revealed a high level of awareness about the Blueprint among Ministries, regulatory authorities, and business associations. However, there is a notable lack of awareness regarding the Blueprint within Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and among business firms. In 2022, the business community acknowledged positive changes in the business environment, but a majority (91 percent) were unaware of the existence of the Blueprint. In 2024, significant awareness of the blueprint and its implementation was observed in the majority of business firms. Business associations and The President's, Planning and Investment did commendable work in raising awareness in 2023. The impact assessment itself serves as a change management mechanism. These efforts should persist to reach



the remaining percentage of business firms, entrepreneurs, and LGAs that are still unaware of the blueprint and its implementation.

**Recommendations:** The Government should formulate a comprehensive Change Management Plan with a primary focus on raising awareness among business firms and the general public about a better business environment. In this context, ‘the public’ refers to Tanzanians and prospective investors from other countries.

**Responsible institutions:** MDA’s and PSO’s

## 7.6 Lack of Business Facilitation Act

The Business Environment Unit (BEU) is tasked with coordinating the implementation of the Blueprint, operating as one of the units within the President’s Office, Planning and Investment. This development occurred in 2023, when BEU was established under the Ministry of Investment, Industry, and Trade (MIIT). Within the Government structure of Tanzania, MIIT operated at a similar hierarchical level as other Ministries involved in implementing reforms. It’s important to note that MIIT doesn’t possess the structural mandate to issue directives or supervise the activities of other Government Ministries and Agencies. During the data collection phase of the impact assessment, the team observed the challenges faced by the BEU in coordinating reform activities across other Ministries. The transfer of BEU from MIIT to the President’s Office, Planning and Investment, endowed it with necessary mandates. Nevertheless, the importance of the Business Facilitation Act remains critical. Similarly, the introduction of business facilitation units at the Local Government Authorities (LGAs) level would encounter similar challenges if not provided with a mandate from the legal framework especially when conducting problem solving and facilitating investors.

**Recommendations:** A crucial recommendation is for the Government to conduct a comprehensive review of the Business Facilitation Bill and expedite its approval to establish the Act. Many countries that have made significant strides in improving their business environment have empowered reform through a robust legal framework.

**Responsible institutions:** The President’s Office, Planning and Investment-

## 7.7 Lack of Personnel for One-Stop centres

Numerous regulatory authorities have established one-stop centres that necessitate personnel from various other regulatory bodies. With more centres expected to be established, there's an apparent absence of a regulatory authority capable of providing personnel for each centres. Feedback from the business community indicates that certain officers from regulatory authorities stationed at these one-stop centres offer guidance but not the actual services required. This suggests that while some regulatory authorities have deployed personnel, they haven't equipped them adequately with the necessary tools to provide the essential services.

**Recommendations:** It is imperative to conduct an assessment of existing one-stop centres to evaluate the current level of service delivery. This assessment should also determine the requisite number of one-stop centres and allocate them effectively across various regulatory authorities. Additionally, the assessment ought to identify the necessary resources required by each regulatory authority to ensure the provision of comprehensive services from their respective one-stop centres. Electronic single-window systems (eSWs) are recommended to replace the one-stop centres. It is recommended design and implement electronic single-window systems effectively. This approach will reduce the number of personnel required by one-stop centres and and enhance efficiency.

**Responsible institutions:** The President's Office, Public Service and Good Governance, eGA.

## 7.8 Proliferation of Electronic Systems in the Government

Within the government, multiple electronic systems often serve similar functions, suggesting that integrating or interfacing these systems could potentially replace several others. However, partial or complete integration or interface among these government systems undermines the benefits offered by electronic systems. Despite the existence of numerous systems, the challenge of generating comprehensive reports persists within institutions at both the central and local government levels. The absence of full integration hinders the achievement of aggregate reports. For instance, during the data collection phase of the impact assessment, regulatory authorities mentioned having systems in place, yet obtaining requested reports entailed several weeks due to the lack of seamless integration or interface. Though the Government has taken various steps, including establishing the Government Enterprise Service Bus (GovESB), which has integrated various government systems into about 130 of the 119 institutions, further steps are recommended for the interoperability of the systems.



**Recommendations:** It's highly advisable to conduct an assessment of electronic systems across both central and local government levels to pinpoint areas for replacement and integration. This assessment would pave the way for the development of Government Resource Planning (GRP), akin to an ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) system tailored for governmental use. From an ERP perspective, GRP represents management software that encompasses a suite of integrated applications, enabling government to collect, store, manage, and interpret data from various directorates and units.

**Responsible institutions:** Office of the Prime Minister - Policy, Parliamentary and Coordination, The President's Office, Public Service and Good Governance/The e-Government Authority (eGA):

## 7.9 Lack of Cooperation for Inter-Ministerial Regulatory Authorities

The impact assessment noted a commendable level of collaboration among regulatory authorities operating under the same Ministry. This collaborative effort is directed at assisting business firms in expediting applications and processing consignment clearances. For instance, a high level of collaboration is evident between GCLA and TMDA, both falling under the Ministry of Health. In such cases, these regulatory authorities have the capacity to adopt permits or inspection reports from their counterparts, streamlining processes. However, contrasting scenarios arise when dealing with regulatory authorities from different Ministries, where such collaboration is less prevalent.

**Recommendations:** It is highly recommended to establish a collaboration model among regulatory authorities under a single Ministry and extend this model across all regulatory authorities within the government. These authorities should be reminded that they operate for the unified purpose of serving one Government and the community of Tanzania. Implementing such a collaborative model has the potential to significantly impact and elevate regulatory reforms. Furthermore, it's imperative to devise and implement a mechanism that effectively disseminates and embeds the President's commitment within Ministries and regulatory authorities across the spectrum.

**Responsible institutions:** Office of the Prime Minister for coordination; the President's Office, Public Service and Good Governance.

## 7.10 Complaints Portal for Business Firms

The findings reveal the absence of a formal complaints/feedback portal connecting business firms with the Office of the President, Planning and Investment. Establishing a complaint portal could serve as a valuable source of data for both the central Government, Local Government, and other stakeholders. During the impact assessment, the complaints gathered could have been channeled through such a portal by business firms. This portal would serve as a live repository, keeping the implementation and facilitation units abreast of the challenges faced by the business community in the country, thereby ensuring an updated understanding of the hurdles encountered.

**Recommendations:** It is recommended that the President, Planning and Investment, develop a dedicated complaint portal to facilitate the submission of complaints by both existing and potential investors. This portal would serve as an additional rich source of data for monitoring the status of reform implementation, problem solving at LGAs and regulatory body.

**Responsible institutions:** The President's Office, Planning and Investment

## 7.11 Lack of Procedure Mapping Portal

Procedure mapping entails outlining the processes that business firms need to follow when applying for registration, business licenses/permits, making payments, or fulfilling any other compliance requirements. The primary aim of procedure mapping is to clearly communicate the steps required for successful completion of these processes. It provides a comprehensive, step-by-step guide for completing applications, payments, registrations, and more, offering an end-to-end perspective. To ensure transparency and accessibility, the central Government mandated all regulatory authorities to document and publish procedures for every application, payment, registration, etc., on their respective websites. These published guidelines are expected to be clear, straightforward, and easily accessible to the applicants.

**Recommendations:** It is recommended to establish an online procedure mapping portal to facilitate direct communication with the existing and prospective business community in Tanzania.

**Responsible institutions:** The President's Office, Public Service and Good Governance, and the and the e-Government Authority.



## 7.12 Lack of Self-Regulations Among Business Associations

Previous sections highlighted the call for self-regulation within business associations, a responsibility often attributed to TPSF as the Apex body. Once more, emphasizing the significance of self-regulation for fostering accountability within businesses, thereby enhancing the overall business environment. Self-regulation plays a pivotal role in addressing unethical practices conducted by officers within businesses or by the businesses themselves. It underscores the importance of ethics applicable to all parties involved, be it the Government or Businesses.

**Recommendations:** It is recommended that an Apex body take the lead in the establishment of self-regulation for business associations. This will require involvement of multiple stakeholders for ownership purposes.

**Responsible institutions:** Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TSPF), TCCIA, CTI and Other Business Associations.

## 7.13 Lack of Coordination and Donors' Resources

Development partners are instrumental in supporting the economic endeavours of developing nations like Tanzania. However, the lack of coordination among these partners often results in the duplication of efforts. This redundancy occurs when two or more donors fund similar activities through different Government institutions.

**Recommendation:** There is a need for enhanced coordination among donors to mitigate the duplication of efforts in Tanzania. If donors within Tanzania are organized under an association with leadership, it could facilitate meetings to deliberate and establish agreements on coordinating their endeavours, thereby preventing duplications.

**Responsible institutions:** The Donors' Community.

## 7.14 Land Bank Information Management Systems

Despite the proliferation of information systems in the Government, several critical information systems remain undeveloped. Notably, a land management information system is absent. Land ownership stands out among the areas generating numerous complaints. Various regulatory authorities handle land management for investors, including the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements, Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC), the Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA), and Local Government Authorities. For instance, the Ministry, through TIC and EPZA, allocated 458,361 hectares of land to investors, involving the processing of 495 title deeds. Additionally, the Ministry has set aside 224,000 acres of land for

investment. LGAs have also allocated land for investments. A comprehensive land management information system should encompass details of available land for investment, including location, size, proximity to infrastructure like electricity and water sources, soil details, compensation requirements, and procedures for leasing the land. Moreover, other systems, such as a complaint portal and a consolidated process mapping portal, have been mentioned as necessary components of an integrated and efficient information system.

**Recommendations:** It is recommended to initiate the design, development, and deployment of a comprehensive Land Bank Information Management System. This system should consolidate land data from all key stakeholders and make it accessible to investors.

**Responsible institutions:** The President's Office, Planning and Investment.

### **7.15 Lack of Ethical Norms in Law Enforcement**

The previous sections extensively addressed this challenge. The absence of ethical conduct among Government officers could significantly impact the credibility of Tanzania's business environment. When regulatory authority officers exhibit unethical behaviour, it reflects poorly on the entire country. Despite the efforts of H.E., the President of Tanzania, to promote the country abroad, unethical conduct among regulatory officers could severely undermine these endeavours. Consequently, it may lead to decreased local and foreign investments, attrition of existing investors, and consequential harm to the economy.

**Recommendations:** It is advisable to conduct further assessments in this domain to identify viable solutions to address this issue.

**Responsible institutions:** President's Office, Public Service Management and Good Governance, Prevention and Combating of Corruption.-



## 8 Conclusion

The Government of Tanzania adopted the Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms aimed at improving Tanzania's business environment and investment climate, commencing implementation in 2019. This initiative saw the amendment of diverse laws through Parliament, reducing and/or abolishing fees and charges, eliminating overlaps of mandates, establishing joint inspections, and designing, developing, and deploying electronic systems. At the national level, a Business Environment Unit (BEU) was established within the President's Office, Planning and Investments, ensuring coordination. Additionally, Investment, Industry and Trade Departments were established within Local Government Authorities which is a key institutional reform and pillar to sustain business and investment climate reforms. These reforms have resulted in an incredible increase in the formalization of our economy, an increase in domestic investment and foreign investment, and the confidence of the international market in our products and services.

While the primary goal of regulatory authorities is not revenue collection, these reforms inadvertently increased Government revenue. The introduction of electronic systems emerged as a game changer in improving regulatory reforms in Tanzania's regulatory landscape. Processing times for permits were significantly reduced, slashing the number of days required to process most of the permits from 14 days to 3 days. Previously lengthy procedures that required months of processing are also reduced to fewer days through the application of electronic systems. For example, private hospital registrations, previously taking 6 to 12 months, now conclude within 3 months. However, there are still occasional delays attributed to incomplete applications and occasional downtime of electronic systems.

Unethical behaviours among both Government officers and Private Sector officers and the deteriorating state of electronic systems stand as significant threats to the progress achieved in improving Tanzania's business environment. To mitigate these challenges, it is recommended that the Government take serious measures to combat them. The introduction of a complaint portal that allows for systematic reporting and escalation of issues to relevant responsible institutions, with feedback shared with the business community, would add value to the Tanzanian business environment.

Reviewing and passing the Business Facilitation Bill is essential to empowering robust investment and business reforms at the central and local Government levels, respectively. Ensuring widespread awareness of the MKUMBI initiatives among businesses and the public will foster accountability among implementers. Additionally, careful scrutiny of new laws and by-laws is crucial to avoid



undermining the milestones achieved. Leveraging the existing controls within the Ministry of Finance, the President’s Office Planning and Investment, and PO-RALG (TAMISEMI) for a thorough review of these laws before approval is strongly recommended. Addressing these challenges proactively is key to safeguarding the positive impacts of the MKUMBI.

Therefore, the Government of Tanzania has successfully implemented numerous impactful reforms between 2019 and 2024, generating valuable lessons and training grounds for reform in Africa. While considerable progress has been made, the Government is committed to further improving investment and the business environment in the country. The recommendations provided in this report are poised to accelerate the implementation of the MKUMBI, safeguard the milestones achieved, and ensure the sustained momentum of Tanzania’s better investment and business environment. Further, this serves as a benchmark for the review of MKUMBI by 2025. Invest in Africa by investing in Tanzania.



## 9 Annexes

These annexes include comprehensive data collection tools for 2022 and updated versions for 2024. However, not all data collection tools for 2024 are included to avoid making the report bulky.

### 9.1 Annex 1: Ministries Participated in IA in 2022 & 2024

**Table 5: Ministries that Participated in the Impact Assessment**

S/N	Government Ministries Involved in Impact Assessment	Dates for Data Collection	Location
1	Ministry of Works and Transport- Works Sector	2022 & 2024	Dodoma
2	Ministry of Energy/TANESCO	2022 & 2024	Dodoma
3	Ministry of Works and Transport- Transport Sector	2022 & 2024	Dodoma
4	Ministry of Home Affairs	2022	Dodoma
5	Ministry of Agriculture	2022 & 2024	Dodoma
6	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	2022 & 2024	Dodoma
7	Ministry of Health	2022	Dodoma
8	Ministry of Minerals	2022 & 2024	Dodoma
9	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	2022 & 2024	Dodoma
10	President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (TAMISEMI)	2022	Dodoma
11	Prime Minister's Office Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disability (PMO-LYED).	2022 & 2024	Dodoma
12	Office of the Vice President Union and Environment	2022	Dodoma
13	Ministry of Finance and Planning.	2022	Dodoma
14	Ministry of Information, Communication and Information Technology	July & August 2022	Dodoma
15	Ministry of Industry and Trade	2022 & 2024	Dodoma
16	President's Office, Planning and Investment	2024	Dodoma



## 9.2 Annex 2: Regulatory Authorities which Participated in IA in 2022 & 2024

**Table 6: Regulatory Authorities which Participated in the Impact Assessment**

S/N	Regulatory Authorities Involved in the Impact Assessment	Dates Data Collected	Location
1	Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS)	2022 & 2024	Dar es Salaam
2	Business Registration and Licensing Agent (BRELA)	2022 & 2024	Dar es Salaam
3	Export Processing Zone Authority (EPZA)	2022	Dar es Salaam
4	Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC)	2022 & 2024	Dar es Salaam
	Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO)	2022	Mbeya
5	Occupation and Safety Health Authority (OSHA)	2022 & 2024	Dar es Salaam & Arusha
6	Tanzania Medicines & Medical Devices Authority (TMDA)	2022 & 2024	Dar es Salaam
7	Tanzania Tourism Board	2022	Arusha
8	Government Chemist Laboratory Authority (GCLA)	2022 & 2024	Dar es Salaam
9	Engineers Registration Board (ERB)	2022 & 2024	Dar es Salaam
10	Contractors Registration Board (CRB)	2022 & 2024	Dar es Salaam
11	Tanzania Shipping Agency (TASAC)	2022 & 2024	Dar es Salaam
12	Architects And Quantity Surveyors Registration Board (AQRB)	2022 & 2024	Dar es Salaam
13	Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority (TCRA)	2022 & 2024	Dar es Salaam
14	Sugar Board Tanzania (SBT)	2022 & 2024	Dar es Salaam



### 9.3 Annex 3: Regional Secretariats which participated in IA in 2022 & 2024

**Table 7: Regional Secretariats which Participated in Impact Assessment**

S/N	Regional Secretariats Involved in the Impact Assessment	Date Interviewed
1	Mbeya	July 2022
2	Mwanza	July 2022 & August 2024
3	Arusha	July 2022
4	Dar es Salaam	July 2022
5	Dodoma	August 2022

### 9.4 Annex 4: Local Governments which Participated in the IA in 2022 & 2024

**Table 8: Local Governments which Participated in the Impact Assessment**

S/N	Local Government Authorities Involved in the Impact Assessment	Dates Data Collected	Location
1	Mwanza City Council	2022 & 2024	Mwanza
2	Ilemela Municipal Council	2022 & 2024	Mwanza
3	Arusha City Council	2022	Arusha
4	Arusha District Council	2022	Arusha
5	Ilala Municipal Council	2022	Dar es Salaam
6	Kigamboni Municipal Council	2022	Dar es Salaam
7	Temeke Municipal Council	2022 & 2024	Dar es Salaam
8	Kinondoni Municipal Council	2022	Dar es Salaam
9	Ubungo Municipal Council	2022	Dar es Salaam
10	Chamino District Council	2022 & 2024	Dodoma



## 9.5 Annex 5: Business Associations which Participated in the Impact Assessment

**Table 9: Business Associations which Participated in the Impact Assessment**

S/N	Business Associations Involved in the Impact Assessment	Dates Data Collected	Location
1	The Confederation of Tanzania Industries (CTI)	2022 & 2024	Dar es Salaam
2	Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA)	2022 & 2024	Dar es Salaam & Mbeya
3	Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF)	2022	Dar es Salaam
4	Nyanza Cooperative Union	2022	Mwanza
5	Tanzania Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association	2022	Dar es Salaam
7	Tanzania Chamber of Mines	2022	Mwanza
8	Mbeya Ileje Cooperative Union Office	2022	Mbeya
9	Tanzania Association for Tour Operator (TATO)	2022	Arusha
10	Agricultural Council of Tanzania (ACT)	2022 & 2024	Dar es Salaam
11	Tanzania Women Miners Association (TAWOMA)	2022 & 2024	Dares Salaam
12	Business Community of Tanzania (JWT)	2022 & 2024	Dar es Salaam
13	European Business Group (EUBG)	2022	Dar es Salaam
14	The American Chamber of Commerce in Tanzania (AmCham-TZ)	2022	Dar es Salaam



## 9.6 Annex 6: Business Firms which Participated in the Impact Assessment

**Table 10: Business Firms which Involved in the Impact Assessment**

S/N	Business Firms Involved in the Impact Assessment	Dates Data Collected	Location
1	DELOITTE Tanzania	2022	Dar es Salaam
2	Tanzania TOUKU Garment	2022	Dar es Salaam
3	Shells Pharmaceuticals	2022	Dar es Salaam
4	LANCET Laboratories Tanzania	2022	Dar es Salaam
5	PLASCO LTD	2022	Dar es Salaam
6	Drafco Group Limited	2022	Dar es Salaam
7	Five Star Printers Ltd	2022	Dar es Salaam
8	Mansoor Daya Chemicals Manufacturers	2022	Dar es Salaam
9	Mbeya Rice Group LTD	2022	Mbeya
10	SBC Tanzania Limited	2022 & 2024	Mbeya
11	Marmo E. Granito Mines (T) Ltd	2022	Mbeya
12	OMEGA Fish	2022	Mwanza
13	Tanzania Breweries Limited (TBL)	2022 & 2024	Mbeya
14	Tanzania Posts Corporation (TPC)	2022 & 2024	Dar es Salaam
15	Mbeya Yetu Online TV	2022	Mbeya
16	Knews 24 Media Online TV	2022	Mbeya
17	Haroub TV	2022	Mbeya
18	Raphael Group Limited	2022	Mbeya
19	Mbeya Ileje Cooperative Union Office	2022	Mbeya
20	Sunflag (Tanzania) Limited	2022 & 2024	Arusha
21	Four Points by Sheraton Arusha, The Arusha Hotel	2022	Arusha
22	Sunset Tarangire Ltd	2022	Arusha
23	Tanzania Cigarette Company Ltd (TCC)	2022	Dar es Salaam
24	The New Safari Hotel Arusha	2024	Arusha
25	SOPA Lodge Arusha	2024	Arusha



## 9.7 Annex 7: Sources of Secondary Data Used in the Impact Assessment

**Table 11: Sources of Secondary Data used in Impact Assessment**

S/N	Document Title	Type of Data
1	Project Estimate, Business Environment, Growth, and Innovation (BEGIN)	The contract between the Government of Tanzania and the European Union on Business Environment Growth and Innovation for component 1. The activities to be done with respective budgets are described in his document.
2	Terms of Reference – Part A, Review and Advisory services for BEGIN Component I.	These terms of reference provided details about the BEGIN project and about the team of consultants engaged to support Blueprint Implementation Unit (BIU) for review and support services.
3	Blueprint Action Plan until March 2022 “UTEKELEZAJI WA MPANGO WA KUBORESHA MAZINGIRA YA BIASHARA (BLUEPRINT) HADI KUFIKIA MACHI, 2022”.	This document shows the blueprint implementation until March 2022. It has covered the planned activities for the business regulatory reforms, the actual assessment of reform activities, milestones and challenges.
4	Blueprint For Regulatory Reforms to Improve The Business Environment, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment, Dodoma, April 2018.	This is the genesis of Business Environment Growth and Innovation for component. This is the document which identified and recommended reform areas.
5	Blueprint Implementation Report July to December 2021 “TAARIFA YA UTEKELEZAJI WA MPANGO KAZI WA KUBORESHA MFUMO WA UDHIBITI WA BIASHARA (BLUEPRINT) KUENZIA JULAI HADI DESEMBA, 2021” – BANGOKITITA.	This is the genesis of the impact assessment as the reform areas, initial stakeholders were extracted from it. The Government Ministries and Regulatory Authorities which implemented business regulatory reforms are listed in this document with respective reform areas.
6	Description of Action CTR 428-294 for Quality standards and compliance programme for the United Republic of Tanzania (QUALITAN).	This is the document about BEGIN Component 2 project intervention under SO2. It focuses on strengthening the capacity of the Tanzania Bureau of Standards, including the functioning and reach of laboratories, standardization activities, ICT and management of information systems. Support will be provided to MSMEs to comply with the standards.
7	Doing Business 2020: Comparing Business Regulations in 190 Economies. World Bank Group 2020.	This was the 2020 World Bank report on Business Enabling Environment. The report compared business regulations in 190 economies (Tanzania included). It has served as the foundation of business regulatory reforms in many countries.



## 9.8 Annex 8: Composition of Impact Assessment Team

S/N	Name	Position	Roles During Impact Assessment
1	Baraka Aligaesha	Director of Business Environment, President's Office, Planning and Investment	1. Team Technical Director
2	Ebenezer G. Laizer	Lead Consultant	1. Draft Data Collection Tools 2. Review Collected Data 3. Draft Reports 4. Produce the Final Draft Report 5. Collect Data from Specific Sources 6. Design and Conduct Validations
3	Julius Mwambeso	Team Leader/Principal Trade Officer POPI	1. Collect Data 2. Review Reports and Provide Comments
4	Geoffrey Lugongo -	Team Member Principal Trade Officer - POPI	1. Collect Data 2. Review Reports and Provide Comments
5	Natasha Ngowi	Team Member Senior Trade Officer - POPI	1. Collect Data 2. Review Reports and Provide Comments
6	Hugolin Joseph	Trade Officer	1. Collect Data 2. Review Reports and Provide Comments
7	Alifaki Chengula	Team Member - POPI	1. Collect Data 2. Review Reports and Provide Comments
8	Hassan Mwinyimkuu	Team Member - POPI	1. Collect Data 2. Review Reports and Provide Comments.
9	Agnes G. Malebeto	Team Member - POPI	1. Collect Data 2. Review Reports and Provide Comments.
10	Noela Kweka	Team Member - POPI	1. Collect Data 2. Review Reports and Provide Comments.



11	Richard Mtitu	Team Member - POPI	1. Collect Data 2. Review Reports and Provide Comments.
12	Raphael A. Shango	Team Member - POPI	1. Collect Data 2. Review Reports and Provide Comments.
13	Charlese. Munisi	Team Member - POPI	1. Collect Data 2. Review Reports and Provide Comments.
14	Akida Mnywenyera	Officer from CTI	1. Collect Data 2. Review Reports and Provide Comments.
15	Rehema R. Ikamba	Team Member - POPI	1. Collect Data 2. Review Reports and Provide Comments.
16	Lameck Sangulla	Team Member - POPI	1. Collect Data 2. Review Reports and Provide Comments
17	Jesse Chonde	Team Member - POPI	1. Collect Data 2. Review Reports and Provide Comments
18	Mihayo Kadete	Team Member PO-RALG	1. Collect Data 2. Review Reports and Provide Comments
19	Rashidi Kilambo	Team Member PMO	1. Collect Data 2. Review Reports and Provide Comments
20	Kelvin Ogodo	Team Member TCCIA	1. Collect Data 2. Review Reports and Provide Comments
21	Raymond Mtani	Editing, Communication and Visibilty - POPI	1. Ag. Head of Government Communication Unit

**Note:** In 2022 we had only 14 team members and members from TPSF



## 9.9 Annex 9: Reform Areas Identified from Government Reports

S/N	Reform Area	Description
1	Arbitration Act	<p>The bill was prepared, presented to the Parliament, and was signed by the President in 2020. Amendments were as described below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction of the definition of international arbitration, definition of domestic arbitration</li> <li>2. The Act provides many more definitions in comparison to the Previous Act, which only has definitions for two terminologies - 'the court' and 'submission'. However, the Act has not defined a final award.</li> <li>3. Meaning of court</li> <li>4. Scope of application of provisions</li> <li>5. Meaning of 'seat of arbitration'</li> <li>6. section 8 of the Act provides that the provisions of the Act shall only apply where the arbitration agreement is in writing, and any other agreement between the parties as to any matter is effective for purposes the Act only if it is in writing.</li> <li>7. Stay of legal proceedings</li> <li>8. Procedure for appointment of arbitrators</li> <li>9. Arbitrator's qualifications</li> <li>10. General power of tribunal</li> <li>11. Recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards</li> <li>12. Establishment and Operation of Centre</li> </ol>
2	Business Facilitation Bill. 2020	This proposed Act aimed to empower the 10 principles of the blueprint. It was presented in the Cabinet but not passed.



S/N	Reform Area	Description
3	Financial Act. 2019/2020	The Finance Act, 2021 (Act No. 3 of 2021) has amended 22 revenues and other related laws in Tanzania with a view to imposing and altering certain taxes, duties, levies, and fees in order to enhance the collection and management of public revenues. The amended laws are the Companies Act, Cap. 212; The Electronic and Postal Communications Act, Cap. 306; The Excise (Management and Tariff) Act, Cap. 147; The Government Loans, Grants and Guarantees Act, Cap. 134; The Gaming Act, Cap. 41; The Higher Education Students' Loans Board Act, Cap. 178; The Income Tax Act, Cap. 332; The Local Government Authorities (Rating) Act, Cap. 289; The Motor Vehicle (Tax on Registration and Transfer) Act, Cap. 124; The National Payment Systems Act, Cap. 437; The Non- Citizens (Employment Regulation) Act, Cap. 436; The Ports Act, Cap. 166; The Public Audit Act, Cap. 418; The Road and Fuel Tolls Act, Cap. 220; The Stamp Duty Act, Cap. 189; The Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority Act, Cap. 172; The Tanzania Shipping Agencies Act, Cap. 415; The Tax Administration Act, Cap. 438; The Tanzania Revenue Authority Act, Cap. 399; The Tax Revenue Appeals Act, Cap. 408; The Value Added Tax Act, Cap. 148; and The Vocational Education and Training Act, Cap. 82.
4	Abolition of Fees Charged by Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority (TMDA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fees related to registration of Vaccines and Biologicals USD 150</li> <li>2. Fees related to registration of Herbal medicines USD 150</li> <li>3. Fees related to medical devices USD 100</li> <li>4. fees for diagnostics USD 250</li> <li>5. Food Fees USD 100</li> <li>6. Fees for antiseptics and diagnostics TZs 100,000</li> <li>7. Fees for reagents USD 100</li> <li>8. Fees for inspection of new shops for food shops TZs 50,000</li> <li>9. Fees for Registration of Retail veterinary medical Store which was between TZs 50,000 and 100,000</li> <li>10. Fees for Inspection of Fish Industry which was between TZS 200,000 to TZS 250,000.</li> <li>11. Fees for inspection of new Fish stores/shops which was TZS 50,000.</li> <li>12. Annual License Fee for Fish businesses which was between TZS 50,000 to TZS 300,000.</li> </ol>
5	Abolition of Fees charged by Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Application form fees for TBS Mark which was TZS 50,000</li> <li>2. Fees for application of TBS mark guarantee which is 15% of quality inspection (transport costs and overhead fees).</li> <li>3. Fees for TBS mark license which was 50% of transport charges, test of samples from markets and industries.</li> <li>4. Fees for purchase of application form for imports.</li> <li>5. calibration of equipment based on industrial metrology which was TZS 10,000 for a distance of less than 5km from TBS office, TZS 50,000 for a distance of 5km to 7km, and TZS 100,000 for a distance of over 7km within Dar Es Salaam Region.</li> <li>6. Fees for control of medical devices which was 0.2% of the value.</li> <li>7. TBS passed a resolution to inspect, test, and issue certification for all young entrepreneurs who are SIDO- trained, free of charge.</li> </ol>



S/N	Reform Area	Description
6	Government Chemist Laboratory Authority - Amendment of The Industrial and Consumer Chemicals Management and Control) Act Capt 182)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Abolish the fee of the old permit and introduce the new one which USD 50</li> <li>2. Abolish the fee charged for change of information which was USD 50</li> <li>3. Abolish fee for registration of Clearing Agent which was charged USD 500 during each time of registration.</li> <li>4. Abolish the fee charged for changing registration information which was USD 100.</li> <li>5. Abolish fee charged for emergency inspection which was charged USD 300 for each inspection.</li> <li>6. Abolish fee for registration maintenance for Mattress manufacturers which was charged USD 1,000.</li> <li>7. Abolish fee for registration maintenance for Colour Coating Industries which was charged USD 1,000.</li> <li>8. Abolish fee for registration maintenance for Textile Industries which was charged USD 1,000.</li> <li>9. Abolish fee for registration maintenance for Leather Industries which was charged USD 1,000.</li> <li>10. Abolish fee for registration maintenance for Plastic Industries which was charged USD 1,000.</li> <li>11. Abolish fee for registration maintenance for Other Big Companies which were charged USD 1,000.</li> <li>12. Abolish fee for registration maintenance for Small Industries which were charged USD 250.</li> <li>13. Abolish fee for registration maintenance for big distributors who were charged USD 1,000.</li> <li>14. Abolish fee for registration maintenance for Medium distributors who were charged USD 500.</li> <li>15. Charge a fee of TZS 40,000 for each chemical instead of USD 20 during the period of registration.</li> <li>16. Charge a fee of TZS 200,000 for big entrepreneurs and TZS 50,000 for young entrepreneurs for Certificate holder registration.</li> <li>17. Charge a fee of TZS 200,000 instead of USD 100 for big entrepreneurs and TZS 50,000 for young entrepreneurs for Chemicals Premises registration.</li> <li>18. Charge a fee of TZS 300,000 instead of USD 300 per day, for each inspector of Scrap Solvents &amp; Chemicals.</li> <li>19. Charge a fee of TZS 200,000 instead of USD 500 for search and proposing the appropriate method of destroying Solvents &amp; Chemicals.</li> <li>20. Charge a fee of TZS 300,000 instead of USD 300 for each officer who will supervise parking/loading, transport, unloading, and destroying of Scrap Solvents &amp; Chemicals.</li> <li>21. Charge a fee of TZS 300,000 instead of USD 200 for inspection of chemical premises.</li> <li>22. Charge daily fee of TZS 150,000 for Transportation Routes assessment and emergency inspection.</li> <li>23. Charge daily fee of TZS 150,000 per person instead of USD 100 for those who escort dangerous chemicals</li> <li>24. There is a table showing the fees for transport of different sizes of chemicals within the country and those which are on transit.</li> </ol>



S/N	Reform Area	Description
7	Amendments under the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Ministry is about to launch an electronic system which will issue permits and receive payments for statutory fees.</li> <li>2. The Ministry has started the process of reviewing leather fees for the aim of amending them. The technical working groups have started meetings.</li> <li>3. The Ministry has also started reviewing the fees (export royalty) in the fishery Sector for the purpose of reducing them. This includes the licenses to export fish products.</li> <li>4. Fee for milk transport permit for less than 51 litres which was TZS 5000</li> <li>5. Fee for milk collection centres for 201 liters per day which was TZS 50,000.</li> <li>6. Fee for registration of milk producers of less than 51 litres which was TZS 5,000 per day.</li> <li>7. Fee for registration of distributors of milk/livestock inputs which was TZS 500,000.</li> <li>8. Fee for registration of small beef livestock keepers which was TZS 15,000.</li> <li>9. Fee for registration of Medium beef livestock keepers which was TZS 50,000.</li> <li>10. Fee for registration of big beef livestock keepers which was TZS 75,000.</li> <li>11. Fee for registration of primary markets supervisors which was TZS 20,000</li> <li>12. Fee for registration of Secondary markets supervisors and borders which was TZS 20,000.</li> <li>13. Fee for registration of Secondary markets at borders which was TZS 50,000.</li> <li>14. Fee for registration of business people for primary markets which was TZS 30,000.</li> <li>15. Fee for registration of business people for secondary markets which was TZS 60,000.</li> <li>16. Fee for registration of business people selling meet products outside the country which was TZS 100,000.</li> <li>17. Fee for permit to transport chicks which was TZS 1,000. for 100chicks</li> <li>18. Fee for transport of Chicken within the country which was TZS 200 per chicken</li> <li>19. Fee for Leather transport permit outside the district which was TZS 5,000.</li> <li>20. Fee for fish from Main Ocean which was USD 0.40 per 1KG</li> <li>21. Reduce the fee charged for fishery in cold/soft water (Lakes, rivers, and dams) based on the given table.</li> <li>22. Reduce fees charged on fish and its products fished from Salt Oceans outside the country.</li> <li>23. Reduce fees of fish for exports.</li> </ol>



S/N	Reform Area	Description
8	Amendments under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The fee for doing tourism business (included professional hunting) which was USD 200 for Tanzanian and USD 1,000 for foreigners has been abolished</li> <li>2. Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009 Section 38 has been amended to increase years of hunting permits from 5 to 10 years for permits of class I and II, and 15 years for permits of class III.</li> <li>3. Tourism Act No. 29 of 2008 was amended in September 2021 to improve the system of registration and issuing license (Tanzania Tourism Business License) whereby the application for registration and licensing are done through the online portal.</li> <li>4. The Government has reduced the license fee for Travel Agents from USD 2000 to USD 500.</li> <li>5. The Government has introduced the Forest Resource Management Information System which is interfaced with GePG and MNRT portal to integrate services and payments.</li> <li>6. The Government has reviewed and amended the Government Notice Number 454 of 2019 through GN No. 59 of 28/01/2022 to changes fees as a way to improve business environment for forest products in Tanzania.</li> <li>7. The Government reviewed and amended GN No. 85 and GN NO. 627 to allow the private sector to invest in natural forests, reduced the fees, and allowed establishment of Zoos in forest areas near towns.</li> </ol>
9	Fees Abolished under Ministry of Water and Irrigation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Utilization fee for boreholes owners which was TZS 100,000.</li> </ol>
10	Fair Competition Commission FCC (, Fair Competition Act)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amendment clarifies that financial penalties for competition law contraventions in Tanzania will now be limited to turnover sourced in Mainland Tanzania.</li> <li>2. The Bill proposes section 60(1) of the FCA to be amended that the Commission may impose fine of not less than five percent but not exceeding ten percent of annual turnover which has a source in mainland Tanzania instead of turnover to include incomes from other countries.</li> </ol>



S/N	Reform Area	Description
11	Companies Act, Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. New subsection (4) has been added by listing the following particulars required when one intends to incorporate a company: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⌚ Date of birth for individuals or date of incorporation or registration (for legal entities).</li> <li>⌚ Nationality.</li> <li>⌚ Country of residence or incorporation.</li> <li>⌚ Tax Identification number (TIN) (if any); and</li> <li>⌚ Any other information as may be prescribed.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. The prescribed form should now contain the National identification number, TIN (for Tanzanians), passport (for foreigners), email, address, phone number and certificate of incorporation (for companies incorporated outside Tanzania).</li> <li>3. The new section requires the Registrar of Companies to be notified where there is a transfer or transmission of shares within 28 days from the date of such transfer or transmission.</li> <li>4. The tax clearance certificate from the Tanzania Revenue Authority has to be attached as well for notification purposes.</li> <li>5. The section has been substituted:</li> <li>6. Private/Public Companies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⌚ Private Companies are required to have a secretary who appears to them to have the requisite knowledge and experience to discharge the functions of the secretary of a private company.</li> <li>⌚ Public Companies are required to have a secretary who is a person qualified as an advocate, certified public accountant or auditor.</li> </ul> </li> <li>7. The minimum age for appointment of a director is now 18 years (from 21) and maximum age limit (70), has been removed.</li> <li>8. For smooth operation of the Online Registration System, the Minister for trade (the Minister) may in consultation with the Minister for finance waive late filing fees by notice published in the gazette.</li> <li>9. A company registered has to keep originals of the company filed documents for the period as the Minister may by regulations prescribe.</li> <li>10. The Registrar may require verification for the purpose of ascertaining the authenticity of the facts lodged by the company in such a manner he may consider appropriate.</li> <li>11. The amendment was done on Section 16(2) of the Companies Act to remove the need of the stamp from the Commissioner of Oaths as one of the requirements when applying for opening a company in Tanzania.</li> </ol>
12	Companies Act Rules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Company Forms Amendments</li> </ol>



S/N	Reform Area	Description
13	Sugar Board of Tanzania (SBT)	2. The fee charged by this board has been reduced from 2 percent of the consignment value or 2 percent of USD 460 which is USD 9.20 per ton to 7.50 per ton. Sixteen (16) Fees were abolished by this Regulatory Authority.
14	Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The fee of TZs 250,000 has been abolished which was charged from each participant who wanted to carryout public awareness program.</li> <li>2. The inspection fee of TZs 80,000 will also be removed through these reforms.</li> <li>3. Furthermore, the accident investigation fee of TZs 500,000 which was paid to each investigation officer will be reduced to TZS 120,000 to each officer and shall not be more than TZs 1,000,000.</li> </ol>
15	Fire and Rescue Force	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fee for Certificate of Competence has been reduced from TZs 500,000 to TZs 200,000,</li> <li>2. Inspection fee for fire prevention and protection in mining areas less than 2000 sqm from TZs 6,000,000 to TZs 100,000.</li> <li>3. Inspection fee fire prevention and protection in mining areas of between 2001 and 4000 sqm from TZs 6,000,000 to TZs 150,000.</li> <li>4. Inspection fee fire prevention and protection in mining areas of between 4001 and 9000 sqm from TZs 6,000,000 to TZs 200,000.</li> <li>5. Inspection for gas cylinders of 1 to 10 tons from TZs 2,000,000 to TZS 1,500,000.</li> <li>6. Inspection fee for fire prevention and protection in stores selling gas cylinders of less than 100 sqm from TZS 100,000 to TZS 40,000.</li> <li>7. Inspection fee for fire prevention and protection in retail and wholesale stores from TZS 40,000 to TZS 20,000.</li> <li>8. Inspection fee for fire prevention and protection in Electricity Production Centres of less than 10 megawatts from TZS 6,000,000 to TZS 200,000.</li> <li>9. Fire prevention and protection in Electricity Production Centres of less than 10 megawatts from TZS 6,000,000 to TZS 200,000.</li> </ol> <p><b>The following fee was introduced</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inspection for gas cylinders of 11 to 20 tons which is TZs 2,000,000</li> <li>2. Inspection fee for small loan offices which is from TZS 40,000 to TZS 5,000,000 based on the size of the premises</li> </ol>



S/N	Reform Area	Description
16	Local Government Finance Act.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. fees for Billboards, Posters and Hoarding from TZS 10,000 to TZS 4,000</li> <li>2. The Liquor Act of 1968 and Local Government Finance Act Section 290 have reviewed to improve the processing of Liquor licenses.</li> <li>3. The Local Government Finance Act Section 290 has been reviewed to standardize the crops fees throughout local Governments. All Local Governments are now supposed to charge 3% for cash and food crops of more than 1 ton. The procedures for permits and fees have been included in the bylaws of local Governments.</li> <li>4. The Local Government Finance Act Section 290 has been reviewed to abolish the fee for meat inspection, and the National Meat Board has been informed about this process.</li> <li>5. Improve the procedures of Tax collection between TRA and Local Governments. The system which was by Local Governments LGRCIS has been suspended and the new system was launched on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2021 which is interfaced with TRA system for information sharing.</li> <li>6. The Local Government Finance Act Section 290 has been reviewed to reduce the fees for guest houses from 20% to 10% and is included in the Local Governments Bylaws.</li> <li>7. To abolish the permit issued by local governments for social exhibitions and being issued by the National Arts Council (BASATA).</li> <li>8. The Local Government Finance Act Section 290 has been reviewed to abolish the fee for music and retain the fee for disco.</li> <li>9. The Local Government Finance Act Section 290 has been reviewed to abolish fees for mixed crops charged by local governments and leave that responsibility for Cereal and Other Produce Board of Tanzania (CPB)</li> <li>10. Local Governments have been instructed to stop charging fees for slaughterhouse and that responsibility be done by the Tanzania the National Meat &amp; Poultry Processing Board (TGPG)</li> </ol>



S/N	Reform Area	Description
17	Electronic Systems in Institutions issuing Permits, Licenses, and other Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government electronic payment gateway (GePG). All Government Institutions receive payments through this system for services offered by the Governments. Till December 2021 900 Government Services providers were connected to this gateway.</li> <li>2. Business Registration and Licensing System. This is used to register companies, business names, issue business licenses, and Trademarks by BRELA</li> <li>3. Integrated Standard, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Testing (ISQMT) which is used for inspection within and outside the country, buildings registrations, commodities registration, and technical support for commodities for Exports. It is managed by TBS</li> <li>4. Revenues information systems used to provide support in auctions, registration and taxpayer number, provide VAT information, Customs licenses, registration of artists' works, and produce tax returns.</li> <li>5. Systems for Tanzania Medicines &amp; Medical Devices Authority which are used for issuing licenses for Solvents &amp; Chemicals.</li> </ol> <p>Other Organizations which have been able to automate their business Processes are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ministry of Finance and Planning</li> <li>2. Ministry of Water</li> <li>3. Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism</li> <li>4. Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>5. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation</li> <li>6. Ministry of Labour and Employment (Idara ya Kazi)</li> <li>7. Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC)</li> <li>8. Special Zone Investment Authority in Tanzania (Mamlaka ya Ukanda Maalumu wa Uwekezaji Nchini Tanzania)</li> <li>9. Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission: TAEC</li> <li>10. Mining Commission</li> <li>11. Tanzania Ports Authority</li> <li>12. Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA)</li> <li>13. Surface and Marine Transport Authority - SUMATRA</li> <li>14. Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI)</li> <li>15. Tanzania Tobacco Board (TBB)</li> <li>16. Cashew nut Board of Tanzania (CBT)</li> <li>17. Tanzania Shipping Agencies Corporation (TASAC)</li> <li>18. National Identification Authority (NIDA)</li> <li>19. Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA)</li> </ol> <p>Integration has been done between BRELA and NIDA systems, TRA Revenue system, TIN System, Land Management System for recognition of industrial areas, TCRA system for location identification, PTA Container clearing system and borders (Single window)</p>
18	Overlaps of Duties and Mandates	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The issue of foods and cosmetics permits have been moved from Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority (TMDA) to Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS)</li> </ol>



S/N	Reform Area	Description
19	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)	<p>The following institutions have developed and published the SOPs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Immigration issued guidelines for permits and passports applications</li> <li>2. Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS)</li> <li>3. Government Chemist Laboratory Authority (GCLA)</li> <li>4. Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority (TMDA)</li> <li>5. Tanzania Shipping Agencies Corporation (TASAC)</li> <li>6. Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA)</li> <li>7. Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA)</li> <li>8. Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA)</li> <li>9. Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission: (TAEC)</li> <li>10. Tanzania Mining Commission</li> <li>11. Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO)</li> </ol>
20	One Stop Centre	<p>Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA) has established one-stop-centres to make sure domestic and foreign investors can process the permits and licenses and land for investment from one place. The one-stop-centre-involves the following Government Institutions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tanzania Revenue Authority</li> <li>2. National Environment Management Council (NEMC)</li> <li>3. Foreign Affairs for Immigration Services</li> <li>4. Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development</li> <li>5. National Identification Authority (NIDA)</li> <li>6. Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS)</li> <li>7. Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority (TMDA)</li> <li>8. Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development</li> </ol> <p>The Presiden't Office, Public Service Management and Good Governance have contributed to the same efforts in the establishment of Social Services Offices. There are already 48 offices (32 in Tanzania Mainland and 16 in Zanzibar) in the following regions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dar es Salaam,</li> <li>2. Dodoma,</li> <li>3. Morogoro,</li> <li>4. Kigoma,</li> <li>5. Geita,</li> <li>6. Mbeya,</li> <li>7. Arusha,</li> <li>8. Mtwara,</li> <li>9. Zanzibar, and</li> <li>10. Pemba.</li> </ol> <p>There are efforts to replicate the same at the local Governments level.</p>



S/N	Reform Area	Description
21	Taking Services Near to the People	<p>The Government has done efforts of taking services near to the entrepreneurs. The following institutions have opened zones and regional offices within the Country:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS)</li> <li>2. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)</li> <li>3. National Environment Management Council (NEMC)</li> <li>4. Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority (TMDA)</li> <li>5. Contractors Registration Board (CRB)</li> <li>6. Architects and Quantity Surveyors Registration Board</li> <li>7. Engineers Registration Board (ERB)</li> <li>8. Government Chemist Laboratory Authority (GCLA)</li> <li>9. Weight and Measures Agency (WMA)</li> </ol>
22	Joint Investigation Systems	<p>The following Institutions have established joint investigation in working premises:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)</li> <li>2. National Environment Management Council (NEMC)</li> <li>3. Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS)</li> </ol> <p>They are supposed to develop criteria and guidelines for simplified and effective inspections.</p>
23	Risk Based Inspection	<p>Responsible Institutions are supposed to establish control measures, inspection criteria and procedures for the institution responsible with inspections: The following Institutions have started working on this area:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS)</li> <li>2. Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA)</li> <li>3. National Environment Management Council (NEMC)</li> </ol>
24	Capacity Building in Authorities Responsible with Controls	<p>The following institutions have started building capacity for performance improvement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fire &amp; Rescue Force - 249 officers are trained within the country and abroad.</li> </ol>
25	Industry self-regulation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This is specific for the Private Sector to make sure the sector is accountable to themselves and to the Government.</li> </ol> <p>The reforms have not started in this area.</p>

S/N	Reform Area	Description
26	Implementation of Work Plans by MDAs	<p>The Government is continuing to implement the Blueprint as stated above: Other areas where reforms are done:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reduction social security fund contributed by the private sector from 1% of gross income to 0.6%.</li> <li>2. Abolishment of fee for fire prevention and protection charged for houses in big farms which was between TZS 100,000 and TZS 1,000,000.</li> <li>3. To add the areas' size exempted from fees of fire prevention and protection for business exhibitions from 2000 sqm to 10,000 sqm</li> <li>4. To add the number of in campus students' schools who are exempted from fee of fire prevention and protection from 100 to 200.</li> <li>5. National Environment Management Council (NEMC) to reduce the fees for destruction of expired drugs, from TZS 1,000,000 to TZS 100,000.</li> <li>6. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to reduce the electrical inspection, electrical insulation test and general inspection for single test from TZS 590,000 to TZS 150,000, from new applicants of oil businesses.</li> <li>7. Change of mode of license application for Insurance companies to issues permanent license for companies which are doing well, and three years for companies which require probation period.</li> <li>8. Refrigerated containers) (HS Code 8418.69.90 used in horticulture are exempted from VAT.</li> <li>9. The Government has reduced import duties for sheets of paper (HS Code 4805.11.00 and 4805.19.00) used for wrapping/ packing horticulture/flower products from 10% to 0% in one year.</li> </ol>
27	The President's Office, Public Service Management and Good Governance (PO PSMGG)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 57 structures for public service institutions have been launched from July to December 2021.</li> <li>2. 43 Structures are ready for submission to the PIC Committee for discussion.</li> <li>3. Two centres for One -Stop -Centre have been established in two Regional postal offices (Dar es Salaam and Dodoma). During the report writing, 11,551 citizens have already received services from these centres.</li> <li>4. (PO PSMGG) developed the procedures guidelines for one-stop center and was launched in December 2021.</li> <li>5. Develop and rollout e-Government Systems Human Capital Management Information System (HCMIS) was launched and during the report writing 541 institutions have already started using the system in HR and payroll management. 558 new users from 241 institutions are trained and registered in the system. Employees will be able to apply leaves, transfers, loans online, they can also retrieve their personal data.</li> <li>6. The portal of Talk with Minister (PO PSMGG) was established. During the report writing, a total of 2,290 public servants and citizens have submitted their comments.</li> <li>7. The e-feedback system has been launched. During the report writing complaints 239,160 were received and managed by different public institutions</li> <li>8. The Ministry is working to finalize and disseminate training needs assessment guidelines for public service</li> <li>9. The Ministry is reviewed and disseminate the Circulars on recruitment of foreign Experts in the Public Service.</li> </ol>



S/N	Reform Area	Description
28	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. From 1<sup>st</sup> July to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021. The ministry has issued online residence permits of Class A=1624, Class B=8144 and Class C=1959, which make a total of 11727. There is an increase as from 1<sup>st</sup> July to 30<sup>th</sup> December 2020, a total of 7159 residence permits.</li> <li>2. The e-permit for Immigration Department is interfaced with those of Ministry of Labor and Employment. Now applicants can apply both (Work Permit and Residence permit from one portal).</li> <li>3. The Fire Brigade Act No. 14 of 2007 has been amended to reduce the fee of Inspection for fire prevention and protection at investment premises. The amendments of GN.106 of 2008 have reduced many fees for Investors in Tanzania.</li> <li>4. The overlap assignment between Fire Brigade and Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA) has been removed.</li> <li>5. Identification and Registration of people of 18 years and above.</li> <li>6. Produce and distribute National Identity Number (NIN) and National IDs in all districts of Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar. Between 1<sup>st</sup> July and 31<sup>st</sup> December 241,734 citizens were registered to make a total of 22,778,905 citizens registered.</li> <li>7. Connects the Public and Private organizations to the systems of identification and registration. Between 1<sup>st</sup> July and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021, two more institutions were connected to make a total of 57 organizations (25 are Government and 32 are private).</li> </ol>
29	Agriculture Sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. VAT exemption for Agriculture Insurance was introduced.</li> <li>2. Revenues Act. Section 332 was amended to increase the gross income which is exempted from revenue tax from TZS 50,000 to TZS 100,000, for primary Cooperative Unions.</li> <li>3. Tanzania Plant Health and Pesticide Authority (TPHPA) has been integrated with Tropical Pesticides Research Institute (TPRI) to increase efficiency in pesticides management.</li> <li>4. Finance Act 2020/21 introduced excise duty of 10% for sisal ropes and codes from outside the country as a way to protect internal production.</li> <li>5. Tanzania Sugar Board has reduced the excise duty for imported sugar from USD 9 per ton to USD 7.5 per ton.</li> <li>6. Customs Act has been amended to reduce the excise duty of 25% charged for importation of Coffee Parking bags with HS Codes: 7310.21.00; 6305.10.00; 3923.50.00; 3923.50.90; 3920.30.90; na 48.19.</li> <li>7. The Finance Act of 2020/21 has been amended to reduce the tax of micronutrients for fertilizer manufacturing from 25% to 0%. They are known as HS Codes: 2710.99.00; 2528.00.00; 3505.20.00.</li> </ol>

S/N	Reform Area	Description
30	Ministry of Works and Transport	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Government has reviewed and amended Act No 4 of 2010 to reduce the time used to register experts Architects and Quantity Surveyors used by Architects and Quantity Surveyors Registration Board (AQRB)</li> <li>2. The introduction of Online Registration System (ORS) made it possible to processes the application in two days.</li> <li>3. The Ministry through AQRB has been registering projects through electronic system whereby all (AQRB, CRB and ERB) are using an integrated system to cut-off bureaucracies and reduce costs</li> <li>4. The Government reviewed and amended fees of Tanzania Shipping Agencies Corporation TASAC which received many complaints. This was done through GN No 181. The new fees were effective from February 2021.</li> <li>5. The Ministry of works and Transport worked together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East Africa Cooperation, and the Ministry of Healthy to speed up the process of border crossing for cars and cargo.</li> <li>6. The Ministry instructed TASAC to continue issuing permits for Inland Container Depot (ICD) which are 30km away from the port to continue working till January 2022.</li> <li>7. The Government rehabilitated roads Isaka – Ushirombo (132km), Ushirombo – Lusahunga (110km) which are part of Central Corridor.</li> <li>8. The Government is still reviewing the Tanzania Shipping Agencies Act, Cap415; The Railways Act No.10 of 2017; and The Ports Act. No.17</li> <li>9. The Ministry is reviewing the fees and taxes with high level complaints from the stakeholders in transport sector.</li> <li>10. The Ministry is working on the transfer of land port from Dar es Salaam to Kwala in Coastal Region to reduce the congestion in Dar Es Salaam.</li> <li>11. The Ministry is working to improve the limited Railway Services for the central Corridor.</li> <li>12. The Ministry is working on finding the solutions for challenges facing the drivers who crossing borders.</li> <li>13. The Ministry is working on the road transport challenges from the port of Dar es Salaam to the countries of great lakes</li> </ol>
31	Ministry of Information, Communication and Information Technology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Communication Sector has deployed an electronic system for license application. Between 1st July and 31 December 2021 592 licenses have been issued through this system.</li> <li>2. The Communication Sector has revived The Electronic and Postal Communications (Radio and Television Broadcasting Content) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022, the Electronic and Postal Communications (Licensing) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022. These reduced the fees of obtaining license in these areas, abolished the license for selling communication equipment and reduced annual fees.</li> </ol>



S/N	Reform Area	Description
32	Ministry of Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Ministry has delegated the mandate of issuing licenses to the Local Governments through the regulation for delegation of powers GN No 476/2015. The aim to take services near to the people and is expected to be complete by June 2022.</li> <li>2. The Ministry has deployed information systems such as telemedicine and System for disease monitoring (eIDSRIDSR / IDWE)</li> </ol>
33	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The ministry set aside 224,000 acres of land in different local governments for investments.</li> <li>2. Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA) and Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) have set aside 458,361 Hectares of land for investment and 495 permits are already prepared.</li> <li>3. The Ministry is using electronic systems in Mining areas for land tax estimates and for land tax payment.</li> </ol>
34	Ministry of Water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Ministry has started collecting opinions from different stakeholders on review of laws for amendments to be able to attract investors and involve the private sector</li> <li>2. The Ministry is advocating the participation of private sector in water sector through PPP, concept notes for five projects are already prepared. Two of these projects were at pre-feasibility study during the report writing.</li> <li>3. The Ministry has started meetings with stakeholders in Basin Water Boards such as Victoria, Nyasa and Wami/Ruvu to discuss the water permits and other challenges.</li> </ol>
35	Ministry of Energy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. TANESCO in collaboration with other stakeholders such as TIC have established One Stop Facilitation Centre-OSFC.</li> <li>2. TANESCO from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2021 has appointed an Officer responsible for investors at OSFC</li> <li>3. In order to remove overlaps, the permits to import gunpowder is under the Ministry of Mining not MITI neither BRELA.</li> <li>4. The Ministry of Mining issues the licenses for storage of gunpowder and not issued by LGAs to avoid overlaps of mandate/duties</li> <li>5. The permits to build the storage for gunpowder (magazine), magazine licenses, and licenses for production of gunpowder in industrial areas are only issued by the Ministry of Mining.</li> </ol>
36	Vice President's Office, Union and Environment.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The National Environmental Policy of 1997 was reviewed, and the National Environmental Policy of 2021 was adopted. The environmental management act 2004 need to be amended for effective implementation of the above policy.</li> </ol>

S/N	Reform Area	Description
37	Ministry of Labour and Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Government has abolished the fee for registration of working area which was between TZS 50,000 to TZS 1,800,000.</li> <li>2. The Government abolished the fee of TZS 2,000 for the application form for registration of working area.</li> <li>3. Fain associated with fire suppression equipment which was TZS 500,000.</li> <li>4. Fee for OSHA license which was TZS 200,000 per year.</li> <li>5. Fee for OSHA experts which was TZS 450,000 per hour per expert.</li> <li>6. Fee for public awareness which was charged TZS 250,000 per participant.</li> <li>7. The accident inspection fee is reduced from TZS 500,000 for each inspector to TZS 120,000 per inspector.</li> <li>8. Time to process Health Registration Certificate has been reduced from 14 days to 1 day through electronic system. The applicant can print own certificate anywhere.</li> <li>9. Time to process Health Compliance License has been reduced from 28 days to 3 days</li> <li>10. The Workplace Inspection Management System (WIMS) has been launched and its operational</li> <li>11. The Government has integrated the electronic systems for residence permit and work permit. One smart card (ePermit) is produced through the electronic system which has details for residence and work permits.</li> <li>12. Days for permits applications have been reduced from 14 days to 3 and up to 7 days. This is due to the cut down of business processes from 33 to 7</li> </ol>
38	Ministry of Culture Arts and Sports	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Ministry is working with TCRA and COSOTA to develop regulations for resale right</li> <li>2. COSOTA, BASATA and TFB are working together to establish a one stop centre</li> <li>3. The Ministry is working on the reviewing and amending the financial and property rights Acts. This involves COSOTA, TRA, and WUSM. They are also working on Blank tape Levy.</li> </ol>
40	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Ministry wrote to the Ministry of Livestock and Fishery with letter with reference CE.325/387/01/40 of 28th April 2020. For Joint review the Livestock and Animal Diseases Act of 2013 for the purposes of amending fees, permits, and other laws to improve the business environment in Tanzania.</li> <li>2. The Ministry communicated with Ministry of Livestock and Fishery with letter CE.325/387/01/40 of 28th April 2020 to review the fees for fishing licenses.</li> <li>3. The Ministry is reviewing the Liquor Act of 1968 and the Local Government Finance Act Section 290 to deal with challenges of short period of business license (from 6 months to 12 months). They will also look on fees.</li> <li>4. The Ministry is working on Local Governments Finance Act Section 290 to review and remove fees for buying crops, joint permit, and includes these changes in the bylaws.</li> <li>5. The Ministry is reviewing Local Government Finance Act Section 290 to review and remove the fee for permits of harvesting trees, logs, timber, polls, and charcoal</li> <li>6. The Ministry is working closely with the Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism to identify their supervisory responsibilities after the above proposed changes.</li> <li>7. The Ministry is working on the establishment and supervision of 25 One Stop Business Centres at LGA level</li> </ol>



S/N	Reform Area	Description
41	Ministry of Finance and Planning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Most of the reforms of this Ministry are covered in other MDAs.</li> <li>2. The Ministry is responsible to reduce and abolish fees which are charged by MDAs as way to improve business environment in the Country.</li> <li>3. The Ministry is responsible to simplify and make more effective and efficient the process of Government revenue collection which includes introduction of electronic systems.</li> <li>4. The Ministry is responsible in designing and roll out the electronic Single Window system for clearing containers from the ports and at the borders.</li> <li>5. The Ministry is responsible for designing and developing the information system that will produce and disseminate tax information to the taxpayers.</li> <li>6. The Ministry is responsible to review and amend the VAT for milk businesses to create conducive environment for business people in this area.</li> <li>7. The Ministry is reviewing and will amend the VAT exempt some technologies used for garden products</li> </ol>
42	Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 1) of Act 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amendment of Interpretation of Laws Act [Cap 1 R.E. 2019]</li> <li>2. Amendment of the Land Disputes Courts Act [Cap 216 R.E 2019]</li> <li>3. Amendment of the Magistrates' Courts Act [Cap 11 R.E. 2019]</li> </ol>
43	Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No.2) Act of 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amendment of the Insurance Act</li> <li>2. Amendment of the Permanent Sovereignty Act</li> <li>3. Amendment of the Unconscionable Terms Act</li> </ol>
44	The Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act (No.3) 2019 PART II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amendment of the Companies Act</li> <li>2. Amendment of the Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Act.</li> <li>3. Amendment of the Films and Stage Plays Act.</li> <li>4. Amendment of the Non-Governmental Organizations Act</li> <li>5. Amendment of the Societies Act</li> <li>6. Amendment of Statistics Act</li> <li>7. Amendment of Tanzania agencies Act</li> <li>8. Amendment of the Trustee's Incorporation Act</li> </ol>
45	Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 4) Act	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amendment of the Non-Citizens (Employment Regulations) Act of 2015</li> <li>2. the Mining Act</li> </ol>
46	Mining Act 2019 Revised Edition (see also No. 4 Written Miscellaneous Act)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Amended to strengthen the Government's participation in the management of its 16% free carried interest shares in mining companies holding mining licenses or special mining licenses.</li> <li>4. Amended to facilitate establishment of special arrangements which entitle the Government to directly participate in the mining operations for the purposes of safeguarding the interests of the Government.</li> </ol>



## 9.10 Annex 10: Interview Guide Ministry of Tourism 2022

### Ukusanyaji wa Data Kwenye Wizara

#### Utelezaji wa Blueprint katika ngazi ya Wizara

Tarehe:	
Wahojiwa	Wizara ya Maliasili na Utalii
Muhoji (Jina)	

#### Maelekezo kwa Wahoji:

- i. Document hii ina maeneo ambayo yamefanyiwa au imelekezwa kufanyiwa maboresho na serikali ya Jamuhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ndani ya Wizara ya Maliasili na Utalii. Wapitishie wahojiwa katika kila kipengele wauwaulize kama maboresho yamafanyika kama yalivyokusudiwa na kama wamepata mrejesho kutoka kwenye jamii ya biashara. Kama bado haijafanyika, uliza ni lini itafanyika.
- ii. Nakili maelezo kwa wingi ili kuboresha taarifa ya mwisho
- iii. Kumbuka kuomba repoti ziliandikwa na zinaendana na utekelezaji wa Blueprint. Pia kumbuka kujaza jedwali la takwimu kwenye ukurasa wa mwisho.



### Tumia Jedwali lifuatalo:

S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
1	<p>Mamlaka ya kutoa vibali na leseni za uwindaji yabaki chini ya Wizara ya Maliasili na Utalii.</p> <p>Kupitia sheria zinazoongoza Idara ya Wanyamapori na Sheria za Kituo cha Uwekezaji ili kuondoa vifungu zinazokinzana katika eneo la utoaji wa vibali vya uwindaji.</p> <p>Kupitia viwango vya ada za uwindaji ili kuongeza ushindani wa kibiashara ushindani katika tasnia ya uwindaji.</p> <p>Serikali imepitia Kifungu cha 38 cha Sheria ya Kuhifadhi Wanyamapori. Nambari 5 ya mwaka 2009 na kuongeza muda wa umiliki wa vitalu vya uwindaji kutoka miaka 5 hadi miaka 10 kwa vitalu vya uwindaji vya Daraja la I na II na Miaka 15 kwa Daraja la III. Suala hili liliripotiwa katika ripoti zilizopita</p>	<p>1. Je sheria zimepitiwa na migongano imeshaondolewa?</p> <p>2. Maboresho haya yameleta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?</p> <p>3. Je kuna maboresho mengine ya kuboresha mazingira ya biashara yaliyofanyika katika eneo hili?</p>	
2.	<p>Tanzania Tourist Licencing Board (TTLB) Kupunguza kiwango cha ada ya leseni kulingana na viwango vya kimataifa. Lengo ni Kufanya maboresho ya Sheria na Kanuni ili maombi ya Leseni ya TTBL yafanyike kwa njia ya mtandao ili kupunguza gharama na muda mrefu wa kufanya maombi mpaka kupata Leseni.</p> <p>Mapitio ya Sheria ya Utalii Na. 29 ya Mwaka 2008 yalifanyika Mwezi Septemba, 2021 kwa lengo la kuboresha mfumo wa usajili na utoaji wa Leseni ya Biashara za Utalii (TTBL) nchini. Aidha, kwa sasa maombi ya usajili na utoaji leseni ya Biashara za Utalii (TTBL) yanafanyika kwa njia ya mtandao.</p>	<p>1. Je mfumo wa kutoa leseni ya TTBL kwa njia ya mtandao inaendeleaje?</p> <p>2. Maboresho haya yameleta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?</p> <p>3. Je kuna maboresho mengine ya kuboresha mazingira ya biashara yaliyofanyika katika eneo hili?</p>	
3	<p>Kupunguza tozo zinazohusu sekta ya utalii kwa kupitia sheria zote zinazohusiana na Biashara ya Utalii. Lengo ni kuboresha vigezo vya usajili na utoaji Leseni ya Biashara ya Utalii kupitiwa ili kuleta ushindani wa kibiashara.</p> <p>Wizara imepunguza Ada ya Leseni kwa Wakala wa Safari za Utalii ( Travel Agents) kutoka Dola za Marekani 2000 hadi kufikia Dola za Marekani 500 ili kuwezesha wigo wa ushindani wa biashara za utalii.</p>	<p>1. Maboresho haya yameleta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?</p> <p>2. Je kuna maboresho mengine ya kuboresha mazingira ya biashara yaliyofanyika katika eneo hili?</p>	



S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
4.	<p>Wizara itoe vibali vya mbaao ngumu. Pia kuwa na mfumo wa kielektroniki wa kujisajili, kufanya malipo na kusafirisha mazao ya Misitu na Nyuki. Lengo ni kupunguza muda wa mteja kujisajili, kufanya malipo na kupata hati za kusafirisha mazao ya Misitu na Nyuki kwa haraka.</p> <p>Mfumo wa kielektroniki umeanzishwa kwa ajili kujisajili, kufanya malipo na kusafirisha mazao ya misitu na nyuki (Forest Resource Management Information System) ambao umeunganishwa na mfumo wa malipo wa GePG pamoja na MNRT portal.</p> <p>Wizara imefanya mapitio ya Tangazo la Serikali (Government Notice) Namba 454 la mwaka 2019. na kutengeneza GN Na. 59 ya 28/01/2022. Mapitio haya yamefanyika kwa lengo la kufanya marekebishi ya tozo mbalimbali ambazo zilikuwa kero kwenye biashara ya mazao ya misitu.</p> <p>Wizara kupitia Wakala wa Huduma za Misitu imetengeneza na inatumia Mfumo wa ufuatiliaji wa asali ujulikanao kama Honey traceability System ambao hufanya ufuatiliaji wa ubora wa asali kuanzia kwenye eneo la kufugia, kuchakata, kusafirisha hadi inapofika sokoni. Mfumo huu unafanya kazi pamoja na mpango wa ufuatiliaji wa mabaki ya kemikali kwenye mazao ya nyuki. Kutokana na uwepo na usimamizi wa mfumo huu asali kutoka Tanzania imeendelea kupata kibali cha kuuzwa katika nchi mbalimbali zikiwemo zile za Umoja wa Ulaya.</p> <p>Mwongozo wa Usimamizi na Uanzishwaji wa Manzuki na Hifadhi za Nyuki (2021) umeandalia, kuzinduliwa na kusambazwa kwa wadau mbalimbali</p>	<p>1. Je mfumo wa kielektroniki wa kusajili ya kufanya malipo unaendeleaje?</p> <p>2. Maboresho haya yameleta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?</p> <p>3. Wizara inatoa vibali vya mbaao ngumu?</p> <p>4. Mfumo wa ufuatiliaji asali unaendeleaje na je ni mfumo wa kielektroniki?</p> <p>5. Mwongozo wa Usimamizi na Uanzishwaji wa Manzuki na Hifadhi za Nyuki (2021) unaendeleaje kutumika na umefanyika maboresho yeyote?</p> <p>6. Je kuna maboresho mengine ya kuboresha mazingira ya biashara yaliyofanyika katika eneo hili?</p>	
5	<p>Kutoa vibali vya uvunaji miti na upandaji miti. Kujenga mazingira wezeshi ya uwekezaji katika Hifadhi za Misitu yenye mazingira Asilia. Lengo ni kuongeza kipato kutokana na utalii ekolojia na kuimarisha uhifadhi.</p> <p>Wizara imefanya mapitio ya kanuni (GN Na. 85 na GN Na. 627) ambayo yametoa ruhusa kwa sekta binafsi kuwekeza kwenye hifadhi za misitu asilia na kuboresha tozo kwenye biashara ya mazao ya misitu kwa kuweka viwango rafiki. Kanuni hizo pia zimetoa ruhusa ya uwekezaji wa maeneo ya kufugia Wanyama hai (zoo) katika hifadhi za Misitu zilizopo maeneo jirani na miji ili kukuza utalii wa ndani na ajira kwa Watanzania.</p>	<p>1. Je wizara sasa inatoa vibali vya uvunaji miti?</p> <p>2. Maboresho haya yaliyofanyika yameleta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?</p>	







## 9.12 Annex 12: Interview Guide PO-RALG 2022

### Ukusanyaji wa Data Kwenye Wizara Utelezaji wa Blueprint katika ngazi ya Wizara

<b>Tarehe:</b>	
<b>Wahojiwa</b>	<b>OFISI YA RAIS – TAWALA ZA MIKOA NA SERIKALI ZA MITAA (TAMISEMI)</b>
<b>Muhoji (Jina)</b>	

#### Maelekezo kwa Wahoji:

- Document hii ina maeneo ambayo yamefanyiwa au imelekezwa kufanyiwa maboresho na serikali ya Jamuhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ndani ya TAMISEMI. Wapitisha wahojiwa katika kila kipengele wauwaulize kama maboresho yamafanyika kama yalivyokusudiwa na kama wamepata mrejesho kutoka kwenye jamii ya biashara. Kama bado haijafanyika, uliza ni lini itafanyika.
- Nakili maelezo kwa wingi ili kuboresha taarifa ya mwisho
- Kumbuka kuomba repoti ziliandikwa na zinaendana na utekelezaji wa Blueprint. Pia kumbuka kujaza jedwali la takwimu kwenye ukurasa wa mwisho.

#### Tumia Jedwali lifuatalo:

S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
1	Serikali mwezi Agosti, 2021 imeridhia kuanzisha Idara ya Biashara, Viwanda na Uwekezaji kwenye Mamlaka za Serikali za Mitaa ambapo Idara hizo zitaanza utekelezaji rasmi kuanzia mwezi Julai, 2022. Uanzishwaji wa idara hizo zitasaidia aboresho mbalimbali ya mazingira ya biashara	1. Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	

S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
2.	Serikali imefanyia marekebisho Sheria ya Leseni za Vileo ya Mwaka 1968 sambamba na Sheria ya Fedha ya Serikali za Mitaa, Sura 290 na kubaini upungufu kwa sasa hatua inayofuata ni kuifanyiwa marekebisho ili kuimarisha usimamizi wa utoaji wa leseni za vileo. Ofisi ya Rais TAMISEMI inaendelea kukamilisha marekebisho ya Sheria ya Leseni za Vileo ya mwaka 1968 ili kukabiliana na mapungufu yaliyobainishwa kwenye sheria hiyo,	1. Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
3	Serikali imefanyia marekebisho ya Sheria ya Fedha za Serikali za Mitaa Sura 290 katika kipengele kinachohusu ushuru wa mabango ambapo ushuru wa mabango ulianza kutozwa rasmi kuanzia mwezi Julai, 2021. Marekebisho ya Sheria ya Fedha ya mwaka 2021 pia yamezingatia viwango vya kutoza ambapo kwa sasa mwongozo unataka kuwa na viwango sawa vya tozo kwa Halmashauri zote.	Mafanikio gani yamepatikana baada ya kutekeleza maboresho haya kwa jamii ya biashara na serikali kwa ujumla?	
4	Kufanya marekebisho ya Sheria ya Mifugo na Udhibiti wa Magonjwa ya Mwaka 2013. Lengo ni Uwepo wa kupunguza utitiri wa kodi na tozo zenye kero katika sekta ya mifugo. Mlifanya mawasiliano na Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi kupitia barua yenye Kumb Na CE.325/387/01/40 ya tarehe 28 Aprili, 2020 ili kufanya marekebisho ya Sheria kwa kuondoa ada ya kibali cha kusafirisha mifugo katika Sheria husika	1. Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
5	Kufanya marekebisho ya Sheria ya uvuvi ya mwaka 2013 kwa kuondoa Ada ya Leseni ya uvuvi na mazao ya bahari. Lengo ni kufuta au kupunguza ukubwa wa ada na tozo unaopunguza ushindani wa kissekta. Mliwasiliana na Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi kupitia barua Kumb. Na CE.325/387/01/40 ya tarehe 28 Aprili, 2020 ili kufanya marekebisho ya Sheria kwa kufuta ada ya leseni ya uvuvi na mazao ya Bahari	1. Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	



S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
6	Sheria ya Fedha ya Serikali za Mitaa, Sura 290 ilifanyiwa marekebisho kupitia Sheria ya Fedha ya Mwaka 2017 ambapo vimewekwa viwango vinavyofanana vya ushuru wa mazao. Kwa sasa Halmashauri zote zinatoza kiwango cha asilimia 3 kwa mazao ya biashara na chakula yanayozidi Tani moja (1). Aidha, utaratibu wa upatikanaji wa vibali pamoja na kiwango cha ushuru umeingizwa kwenye Sheria Ndogo za (Ada na Ushuru) za Halmashauri.	1.Tunaomba ueleeze mafanikio yaliyopatikana katika jamii ya biashara na serikali kwa ujumla baada ya maboresho haya	
7	Kufanya marekebisho ya Sheria ya Fedha za Serikali za Mitaa, Sura 290 pamoja na Sheria Ndogo za ya Machinjio ya Halmashauri kwa kuondoa Ada ya ukaguzi wa nyama. TAMISEMI inaendelea kuzisimamia Halmashauri ili kuhakikisha ada ya ukaguzi wa nyama haitozwi.	1. Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
8	TAMISEMI imefanyia maboresho kwenye mfumo wa ukusanyaji wa mapato kutoka mfumo wa sasa wa LGRCIS ili kuondoa mapungufu yaliyokuwepo. Mfumo mpya utaanza kutumika kuanzia tarehe 01 Julai, 2021 ambao utaruhusu Halmashauri na TRA kubadilishana taarifa za walipa kodi kupitia mfumo ikiwemo mapato ya Wafanyabiashara wanaopaswa kulipa ushuru wa huduma	1.Tunaomba ueleeze mafanikio yaliyopatikana katika jamii ya biashara na serikali kwa ujumla baada ya maboresho haya	
9	Sheria ya Fedha za Serikali za Mitaa, Sura 290 imefanyiwa marekebisho kupitia Sheria ya Fedha ya Mwaka 2015 na kupunguza ushuru wa nyumba za kulala wageni kutoka asilimia 20 ya awali hadi kufikia asilimia 10. Aidha, kiwango hiki cha asilimia 10 kimeingizwa katika Sheria Ndogo za Halmashauri.	1.Tunaomba ueleeze mafanikio yaliyopatikana katika jamii ya biashara na serikali kwa ujumla baada ya maboresho haya	

S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
10	Kufuta ada ya kibali cha maonesho ya utamaduni kinachotozwa na Halmashauri na jukumu hilo kuachiwa BASATA ifikapo mwaka 2021.	1. Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
11	Kuondoa ada ya kibali cha muziki na kubakiza ada ya Disco ifikapo mwaka 2021	1. Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
12.	Kuondoa ada ya ununuzi wa mazao mchanganyiko na badala yake vitumike vibali vinavyotolewa na Bodi za Mazao	1.Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
13	Kuondoa ada ya ununuzi wa Kahawa inayotozwa na Halmashauri na kutambua vibali vinavyotolewa na Bodi ya Mazao.	1.Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
14	Kuondoa ada ya uuzaji wa Kahawa inayotozwa na Halmashauri na badala yake vitumike vibali vya Bodi ya Mazao.	1.Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
15	Kuondoa ada ya kibali cha uvunaji wa miti na mazao ya misitu inayotozwa na Halmashauri na badala yake tozo hizo zisimamiwe na Kitengo cha Misitu na Nyuki cha Wizara ya Maliasili na Utalii	1.Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
16	Kufanya kikao cha pamoja kati ya Ofisi ya Rais - TAMISEMI na Wizara ya Maliasili na Utalii kwa ajili ya kuweka utaratibu mzuri wa uvunaji wa rasilimali hizo.	1. Je kikao hiki kilikaa? 2. kama kilikaa, utaratibu gani uliwekwa? 3. Kama hakijakaa, kitakaa lini?	



S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
17	Kuhakikisha Halmashauri zinaendelea kutoza ushuru wa mabango madogo madogo yanayotumika kutambulisha biashara. viwango vya tozo vifanane kwa Halmashauri zote.	1.Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
18	Halmashauri zimeelekezwa kupitia barua kumb.Na. CE. 325/387/01/60 ya tarehe 28 Aprili, 2020 kushirikiana na TASAC katika kuimarisha utaratibu wa utoaji wa leseni kwa mujibu wa Sheria na kufanya marekebisho ya Sheria Ndogo.	1.Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
19	Kuondoa ada ya leseni ya ununuzi wa mazao na badala yake vitumike vibali vinavyotolewa na Bodi ya mazao	1.Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
20	Aidha, Mamlaka za Serikali za Mitaa zimeelekezwa kupitia barua yenye Kumb.Na: CE.325/387/01/60 ya tarehe 28 Aprili,2020 kuacha kutoza ada ya machinjio makubwa yanayosimamiwa na Bodi ya Nyama.	1.Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
21	Kuondoa ada ya kibali cha kusafirisha mifugo na badala yake zitumike leseni za Biashara za kusafirisha mifugo	1.Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
22	Mamlaka za Serikali za Mitaa kutenga maeneo ambayo vitaanzishwa vituo vya utoaji wa Huduma za pamoja katika Mikoa ya Dar es Salaam na Mwanza.	1.Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	







## 9.14 Annex 14: Interview Guide Ministry of Agriculture 2022

### Ukusanyaji wa Data Kwenye Wizara Utelezaji wa Blueprint katika ngazi ya Wizara

<b>Tarehe:</b>	
<b>Wahojiwa</b>	<b>Wizara ya Kilimo</b>
<b>Muhoji (Jina)</b>	

#### Maelekezo kwa Wahoji:

- i. Document hii ina maeneo ambayo yamefanyiwa au imelekezwa kufanyiwa maboresho na serikali ya Jamuhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ndani ya Wizara ya Kilimo. Wapitisha wahojiwa katika kila kipengele wauwaulize kama maboresho yamafanyika kama yalivyokusudiwa na kama wamepata mrejesho kutoka kwenye jamii ya biashara. Kama bado haijafanyika, uliza ni lini itafanyika.
- ii. Nakili maelezo kwa wingi ili kuboresha taarifa ya mwisho
- iii. Kumbuka kuomba repoti ziliandikwa na zinaendana na utekelezaji wa Blueprint. Pia kumbuka kujaza jedwali la takwimu kwenye ukurasa wa mwisho.

#### Tumia Jedwali lifuatalo:

S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
1	Kufanya marekebisho ya Sheria ya Kodi ya Ongezeko la Thamani (VAT) ili kutoa msamaha wa kodi katika sekta ndogo za kilimo. Kufanya mapitio ya tozo na kanuni zinazoathiri maendeleo ya kilimo kwa lengo la kuondoa utitiri wa kodi, ada na tozo. Kufanya marekebisho ya sheria ya TPRI kwa lengo la kuwezesha uagizaji wa viautilifu katika sekta ya mazao ya bustani na mazao mengine	1.Mfumo huu unagendeleaje? 2. Tueleze mafanikio zaidi yaliyopatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	



S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/Majibu
2.	Kufanya marekebisho ya sheria na kanuni zinazohusiana na tasnia ya mkonge kwa lengo la kuwianisha uwepo wa utitiri wa tozo na ada katika tasnia ya mkonge (to harmonize the multiplicity issues). Marekebisho yamefanyika katika Sheria ya Fedha 2020/21 kwa kuongeza kodi ya asilimia 10 (excise duty of 10%) katika kamba zisizotengenezwa kwa mkonge (katani) kwa lengo la kulinda viwanda vya kuchakata mkonge nchini.	1.Je yamefanyika marekebisho mengine katika eneo hili na ni yapi? 2.Haya marekebisho yaliyofanyika kuongeza asilimia 10 (excise duty) katika kamba zisizotengenezwa ndani ya nchi, zilemeleta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
3	Kufanya mapitio ya tozo na kanuni zinazoathiri maendeleo ya tasnia ya sukari kwa lengo la kuondoa utitiri wa kodi, ada na tozo katika tasnia ya sukari. Serikali imefanya marekebisho katika Sheria ya ushuru wa Forodha kwa nchi za Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki kwa kutoza kiwango cha asilimia 35 badala ya kiwango cha asilimia 100 kwa kipindi cha mwaka mmoja kwa sukari ya matumizi ya kawaida (consumption sugar) inayoagizwa kutoka nje ya nchi kwa vibali maalumu kwa lengo la kuziba pengo (Gap Sugar) ya uzalishaji wa sukari nchini. Serikali imefanya marekebisho katika Sheria ya tasnia ya sukari kwa Kupunguza kiwango cha tozo inayotozwa na Bodi ya Sukari (Sugar Board Import Fee) kutoka asilimia 2 ya thamani ya mzigo au asilimia 2 ya dola za Marekani Mia Nne na Sitini (460) sawa na takribani dola za Marekani 9 kwa tani, chochote kitakachokuwa kikubwa hadi dola 7.5 kwa tani moja.	1.Je yamefanyika marekebisho mengine katika eneo hili na ni yapi? 2.Haya marekebisho yaliyofanyika kuongeza asilimia 35 ya ushuru wa forodha badala ya asilimia 100 imeleta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
4	Kufanya mapitio ya tozo na kanuni zinazoathiri maendeleo ya tasnia ya kahawa kwa lengo la kuondoa utitiri wa kodi, ada na tozo katika tasnia ya kahawa. Marekebisho yamefanyika katika Sheria ya ushuru wa Forodha kwa nchi za Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki kwa kupunguza Ushuru wa Forodha kutoka asilimia 25 kwa kipindi cha mwaka mmoja kwenye vifungashio vya kuhifadhia kahawa vinavyotumiwa na viwanda vya kusaga/kusindika kahawa nchini.	1.Je yamefanyika marekebisho mengine katika eneo hili na ni yapi? 2.Haya marekebisho yaliyofanyika ya kupunguza ushuru wa forodha kutoka 25 imeleta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	





## 9.16 Annex 16: Interview Guide Ministry of Energy 2022

### Ukusanyaji wa Data Kwenye Wizara Utelezaji wa Blueprint katika ngazi ya Wizara

Tarehe:	
Wahojiwa	Wizara ya Nishati
Muhoji (Jina)	

#### Maelekezo kwa Wahoji:

- Document hii ina maeneo ambayo yamefanyiwa au imelekezwa kufanyiwa maboresho na serikali ya Jamuhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ndani ya Wizara ya Nishati. Wapitisha wahojiwa katika kila kipengele wauwaulize kama maboresho yamafanyika kama yalivyokusudiwa na kama wamepata mrejesho kutoka kwenye jamii ya biashara. Kama bado haijafanyika, uliza ni lini itafanyika.
- Nakili maelezo kwa wingi ili kuboresha taarifa ya mwisho
- Kumbuka kuomba repoti ziliandikwa na zinaendana na utekelezaji wa Blueprint. Pia kumbuka kujaza jedwali la takwimu kwenye ukurasa wa mwisho.

#### Tumia Jedwali lifuatalo:

S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/Majibu
1	Uanzishaji wa kituo/Dirisha la Kieletroniki la kutolea huduma za masuala ya Umeme kwa Wateja na Wawekezaji ili kurahisisha urahisi wa kufanya biashara. TANESCO kwa ushirikiana na Kituo cha Uwekezaji Tanzania (TIC) pamoja na Taasisi nyingine imeanzisha dirisha moja la kuwahudumia wawekezaji (One Stop Facilitation Centre-OSFC) kupitia TIC. Katika kipindi cha Julai hadi Disemba, 2021 TANESCO imeweza kumteua Afisa mmoja kwa ajili ya OSFC ili kuwahudumia wawekezaji.	1. Je mmeshaanzisha kituo/Dirisha la Kieletroniki? 2. Dirisha moja la kuwahudumia wawekezaji (One Stop Facilitation Centre-OSFC) linaendeleaje? 3. Je bado mnayo Ofisa mmoja wa TANESCO anayehudumia OSFC? 4. Maboresho haya yameleta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla? 5. Je kuna maboresho mengine ya kuboresha mazingira ya biashara yaliyofanyika katika wizara/sector yenu?	



<b>Takwimu</b>								
Omba Takwimu za leseni/vibali zilizotolewa kuanzia mwaka 2015 hadi mwaka 2022(Omba wakupe majina na takwimu za vibali/leseni vilivyotolewa na wizara kwa ajili ya kuendesha biashara nchini)								
Mwaka	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Jina la kibali/Leseni								
Kabla ya maboresho, kutoa kila kibali ilikuwa inachukua siku ngapi?								
Baada ya maboresho, kutoa kila kibali inachukua siku ngapi?								
Mapato yaliyopatikana kwenye kutoa vibali katika sekta hii tangu 2015 hadi 2022								
Idadi/jumla ya wadau/ wafanya biashara tangu 2015 hadi 2022								



## 9.17 Annex 17: Interview Guide Ministry of Energy 2024

### Ukusanyaji wa Data Kwenye Wizara Utelezaji wa MKUMBI katika ngazi ya Wizara

<b>Tarehe:</b>	
<b>Taasisi</b>	<b>Wizara ya Nishati</b>
<b>Jina</b>	

#### Utangulizi:

Serikali kupitia Ofisi ya Rais Mipango na Uwezekezaji inasasisha taarifa ya mwaka 2022 ya Mpango wa Kuboresha Mazingira ya Biashara (MKUMBI) nchini. Tunashukuru kwa ushirikiano mliotupatia mwaka 2022. Mwaka huu tunaomba takwimu za mwaka 2022/2023 ambazo zitatuwezesha kusasisha taarifa ya MKUMBI 2024.

1. Mwaka 2022 TANESCO iliporiti kwamba imeanzisha dirsha moja la kuwahudumia wawezekaji (One Stop facilitation Center - OSFC ). Haya madirisha mnayo mangapi kwa sasa na yapo wapi?
2. Je kuna mpango wa kubadilisha OSFC kuwa za kieletronik? kama ndio mmefikia wapi kwenye utekelekezaji?
3. Mwaka 2023 TANESCO iliporiti kwamba imeweza kutoa Afisa wa TANESCO kuhudumia kwenye OSFC zilizoanzishwa na taasisi zingine. Je mpango huu unaendelea na mmeweza kutoa afisa kwa kila OSFC?

<b>Takwimu</b>									
Kwasababu mlishatutumia takwimu za 2015 hadi 2022, tunaomba takwimu za leseni/vibali zilizotolewa kwa mwaka 2023 (tunaomba mtupe majina na takwimu za vibali/leseni vilivyotolewa na wizara kwa ajili ya kuendesha biashara nchini)									
Mwaka	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jina la kibali/ Leseni									



Kabla ya maboresho, kutoa kila kibali ilikuwa inachukua siku ngapi?									
Baada ya maboresho, kutoa kila kibali inachukua siku ngapi?									
Mapato yaliyopatikana kwenye kutoa vibali katika sekta hii kwa mwaka 2023									
Idadi/jumla ya wadau/wafanya biashara tangu kwa mwaka 2023									

## 9.18 Annex 18: Interview Guide Ministry of Finance 2022

### Ukusanyaji wa Data Kwenye Wizara Utelezaji wa Blueprint katika ngazi ya Wizara

<b>Tarehe:</b>	
<b>Wahojiwa</b>	<b>Wizara ya Fedha na Mipango</b>
<b>Muhoji (Jina)</b>	

#### Maelekezo kwa Wahoji:

- i. Document hii ina maeneo ambayo yamefanyiwa au imelekezwa kufanyiwa maboresho na serikali ya Jamuhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ndani ya Wizara ya Fedha na Mipango. Wapitishie wahojiwa katika kila kipengele wauwaulize kama maboresho yamafanyika kama yalivyokusudiwa na kama wamepata mrejesho kutoka kwenye jamii ya biashara. Kama bado haijafanyika, uliza ni lini itafanyika.
- ii. Nakili maelezo kwa wingi ili kuboresha taarifa ya mwisho
- iii. Kumbuka kuomba repoti ziliandikwa na zinaendana na utekelezaji wa Blueprint. Pia kumbuka kujaza jedwali la takwimu kwenye ukurasa wa mwisho.

## Tumia Jedwali lifuatalo:

S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
1	<p>Serikali iliazimia kufuta au kupunguza viwango vya ada na tozo kero zinazotozwa na Wizara, Idara na Taasisi mbalimbali za Serikali. business formalization.</p> <p>Taarifa zinaonyesha kwamba serikali imepunguza au kufuta tozo na ada kero kwa wafanyabiashara takribani 228 toka kuanza kwa utekelezaji wa Blueprint ili kuboresha mazingira ya biashara na uwekezaji.</p>	<p>1. Je kuna tozo zaidi ya hizi 228 zilizofutwa?</p> <p>2. Baada ya serikali kupunguza tozo hizi, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?</p>	
2.	<p>Kurahisisha ulipaji na ukusanyaji wa mapato mbalimbali ya Serikali ikiwa ni pamoja na uanzishwaji wa Mifumo ya Kieletroniki. Lengo ni kupunguza muda na taratibu ndefu katika ulipaji na ukusanyaji mapato ya Serikali.</p> <p>Taarifa zinaonyesha kwamba serikali ilianzisha mfumo wa malipo ya serikali wa GePG. Hadi mwezi Disemba 2021, Mfumo wa GePG ulikuwa umeshaunganisha watoa huduma takribani 900. Hivyo kurahisisha ulipaji wa kodi na tozo na ada mbalimbali</p>	<p>1. Je mfumo na huu unaendeleaje na mpaka sasa ni watoa huduma wangapi wameshaunganishwa kwenye mfumo?</p> <p>2. Ni watoa huduma wangapi wanategemewa kuunganishwa kwenye huu mfumo na kama bado wengine hawajaunganishwa ni kwa sababu zipi?</p> <p>2. Ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?</p>	
3	<p>Kukamilisha ujenzi wa Mfumo wa pamoja wa Kieletroniki wa uondoshaji shehena (Single Window) katika bandari na mipaka mingine. Lengo ni kupunguza gharama za uondoshaji shehena bandarini na maeneo mengine ya mipaka sambamba na kupunguza urasimu.</p> <p>Taarifa zinaonyesha kwamba ujenzi wa mfumo umekamilika na mfumo umeanza kutumika kwa baadhi ya Taasisi. Aidha, TRA inaendelea na kuunganisha Taasisi nyingine zinazohusika kwenye uondoshaji wa shehena bandarini.</p>	<p>1. Je kuna taasisi zingine zimeshaunganishwa kwenye huu mfumo na zipi?</p> <p>2. Mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwa jamii ya biashara na serikali kwa ujumla baada ya kutekeleza maboresho haya?</p>	



S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
4	Ujenzi wa Mfumo wa utoaji wa taarifa za kodi kwa walipa kodi. Lengo ni kupunguza gharama na muda katika utoaji wa taarifa mbalimbali za kodi. Taarifa zinaonyesha kwamba mfumo wa utoaji wa taarifa za makadirio na ritani za kodi ya mapato umeanza kutumika.	1. Mfumo huu unaendeleaje na je mmeshakusanya maoni ya watumiaji? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla baada ya maboresho haya?	
5	Kufanya marekebisho katika sheria ya VAT na Sheria ya maziwa ili kutoa nafuu kwa wafanyabiashara katika tasnia ya maziwa. Lengo ni Kutoza kodi kwa kiwango cha asilimia sifuri katika pembejeo za kuzalisha maziwa na kuondolewa kodi kwenye bidhaa za maziwa zilizosindikwa Taarifa zinaonyesha kwamba Kwa mujibu wa kipengele cha 3 cha Jedwali la Sheria ya Kodi ya Ongezeko la Thamani inatoa msamaha kwa maziwa yaliyochakatwa na ambayo hayajachakatwa. Aidha, Kwa mujibu wa kifungu cha 55 cha Sheria ya VAT, bidhaa zinazotuzwa kodi ya VAT kwa kiwango cha asilimia sifuri ni zile zinazouzwa nje ya nchi.	1. Pendekezo ilikuwa ni kutoa msamaha kiwango cha asilimia sifuri katika pembejeo za kuzalisha maziwana kondolewa kodi kwenye bidhaa za maziwa yaliyosindikwa, je kifungu cha 55 cha sheria VAT kinahitaji marekesbiho zaidi ili kufukia lengo? 2.Je ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla baada ya maboresho yaliyofanyika katika eneo hili?	
6	Kufanya marekebisho ya Sheria ya Kodi ya Ongezeko la Thamani (VAT) ili kutoa msamaha kwa baadhi ya teknolojia zinazotumika katika uzalishaji wa mazao ya bustani. Lengo ni kuweka mfumo rafiki wa kodi katika uzalishaji wa mazao ya bustani ifikapo Julai, 2020. Taarifa zinaonyesha kwamba marekebisho ya Sheria ya Kodi ya Ongezeko la Thamani, kutoa msamaha kwa baadhi ya teknolojia zinazotumika katika uzalishaji wa mazao ya bustani.	1. Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	



## 9.19 Annex 19: Interview Guide Ministry of Fishery 2022

### Ukusanyaji wa Data Kwenye Wizara Utelezaji wa Blueprint katika ngazi ya Wizara

<b>Tarehe:</b>	
<b>Wahojiwa</b>	<b>Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi - Sekta ya Uvuvi</b>
<b>Muhoji (Jina)</b>	

#### Maelekezo kwa Wahoji:

- Document hii ina maeneo ambayo yamefanywa au imelekezwa kufanywa maboresho na serikali ya Jamuhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ndani ya Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi - Sekta ya Uvuvi. Wapitishwa wahojiwa katika kila kipengele wauwaulize kama maboresho yamafanyika kama yalivyokusudiwa na kama wamepata mrejesho kutoka kwenye jamii ya biashara. Kama bado haijafanyika, uliza ni lini itafanyika.
- Nakili maelezo kwa wingi ili kuboresha taarifa ya mwisho
- Kumbuka kuomba repoti ziliandikwa na zinaandana na utekelezaji wa Blueprint. Pia kumbuka kujaza jedwali la takwimu kwenye ukurasa wa mwisho.

#### Tumia Jedwali lifuatalo:

S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
1	Kupitia viwango vya tozo (Export Royalty) ili viwe vya kiushindani. Pia ni kuondoa muingiliano wa kanuni zinazohusu viwango vya tozo ya mazao yanayosafirishwa nje ya nchi Lengo ni kupunguza idadi ya leseni na gharama za kufanya biashara na kudhibiti utorohaji wa mazao ya uvuvi nje ya Nchi	1. Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2. Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
2.	Kufanya vikao na wadau wa uvuvi wanaojihusisha na usafirishaji wa mazao ya uvuvi. Lengo ni kupata muafaka wa kuondolewa kwa gharama za kupata vibali na leseni.	1. Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2. Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	





## 9.20 Annex 20: Interview Guide Ministry of Health 2022

### Ukusanyaji wa Data Kwenye Wizara Utelezaji wa Blueprint katika ngazi ya Wizara

<b>Tarehe:</b>	
<b>Wahojiwa</b>	<b>Wizara ya Afya</b>
<b>Muhoji (Jina)</b>	

#### Maelekezo kwa Wahoji:

- Document hii ina maeneo ambayo yamefanyiwa au imelekezwa kufanyiwa maboresho na serikali ya Jamuhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ndani ya Wizara ya Afya. Wapitishie wahojiwa katika kila kipengele wauwaulize kama maboresho yamafanyika kama yalivyokusudiwa na kama wamepata mrejesho kutoka kwenye jamii ya biashara. Kama bado haijafanyika, uliza ni lini itafanyika.
- Nakili maelezo kwa wingi ili kuboresha taarifa ya mwisho
- Kumbuka kuomba repoti ziliandikwa na zinaandana na utekelezaji wa Blueprint. Pia kumbuka kujaza jedwali la takwimu kwenye ukurasa wa mwisho.

#### Tumia Jedwali lifuatalo:

S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
1	Kukamilisha Sheria ya Bima ya Afya kwa Wote, Kufanya mapitio ya Sera ya Taaifa ya Afya pamoja na Mkakati wa Utekelezaji wake na kujenga uelewa kwa wadau kuhusu miongozo hiyo. Kukamilisha andiko la Sera, Mkakati wa Utekelezaji wake pamoja na Sheria ya Bima ya Afya kwa wote ifikapo Juni, 2022. Rasimu ya andiko la Sheria ya Bima imewasilishwa na kupitishwa katika ngazi ya maamuzi ya Kabineti Sekretarieti na IMTC na sasa ipo katika ngazi ya Baraza la Mwaziri. Aidha, Rasimu ya Sera ya Afya imewasilishwa na kupitishwa katika ngazi ya Sekretarieti ya baraza la Mwaziri na sasa ipo katika ngazi ya IMTC.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Je Rasimu ya andiko la Sheria ya Bima imefikia wapi kwa sasa?</li> <li>Kama maboresho katika eneo hili yamekamilika yamekameta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?</li> <li>Je kuna maboresho mengine ya kuboresha mazingira ya biashara yaliyofanyika katika eneo hili?</li> </ol>	
2.	Kufanya mapitio ya Sheria ili kuwezesha utoaji wa leseni katika ngazi ya Halmashauri. Kanuni ya kukasimisha madaraka ya kutoa leseni (The regulation for delegation of powers GN No 476/2015) ipo katika hatua ya mapitio na inatarajia kukamilika ifikapo Juni, 2022. Rasimu ya kanuni imeandaliwa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Je utekelezaji wa rasimu hii inaendeleaje?</li> <li>Maboresho haya yameleta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?</li> <li>Je kuna maboresho mengine ya kuboresha mazingira ya biashara yaliyofanyika katika eneo hili?</li> </ol>	



S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
3	Kuwezesha kuifanya mifumo ya TEHAMA katika Sekta ya Afya ili iweze kubadilishana taarifa. Mfumo wa kufuatilia udhibiti wa magonjwa (System for disease monitoring (eIDSR/IDSR / IDWE) umeaimarishwa na unatumika katika kutoa huduma ya Tiba Mtandao (telemedicine)	1. Ni mifumo ya TEHAMA ipi mnayo katika sekta ya afya na je sasa zinaweza ubadilishana taarifa? 2. Kama maboresho haya yamekamiliika, yameleta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla? 2. Je kuna maboresho mengine ya kuboresha mazingira ya biashara yaliyofanyika katika eneo hili?	

### Takwimu

Omba Takwimu za leseni/vibali zilizotolewa kuanzia mwaka 2015 hadi mwaka 2022(Omba wakupe majina na takwimu za vibali/leseni vilivyotolewa na wizara kwa ajili ya kuendesha biashara nchini)

Mwaka	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Aina ya Kibali/ Leseni								
Hospitali								
Vituo vya afya								
Nyumba za Wauguzi wa Matibabu								
Maduka ya dawa								
Maabara								
Vituo vya utafiti								
Kabla ya maboresho ilikuwa inachukua siku ngapi mpaka kutoa vibali								
Baada ya maboresho inachukua siku ngapi kutoa vibali								
Mapato yatokanayo na vibali kuanzia 2015 hadi 2022								
Idadi ya wadau/ biashara katika sekta hii tangu 2015 had 2022.								



## 9.21 Annex 21: Interview Guide Ministry of Home Affairs 2022

### Ukusanyaji wa Data Kwenye Wizara Utelezaji wa Blueprint katika ngazi ya Wizara

<b>Tarehe:</b>	
<b>Wahojiwa</b>	<b>Wizara ya Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi</b>
<b>Muhoji (Jina)</b>	

#### Maelekezo kwa Wahoji:

- Document hii ina maeneo ambayo yamefanyiwa au imelekezwa kufanyiwa maboresho na serikali ya Jamuhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ndani ya Wizara ya Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi. Wapitisha wahojiwa katika kila kipengele wauwaulize kama maboresho yamafanyika kama yalivyokusudiwa na kama wamepata mrejesho kutoka kwenye jamii ya biashara. Kama bado haijafanyika, uliza ni lini itafanyika.
- Nakili maelezo kwa wingi ili kuboresha taarifa ya mwisho
- Kumbuka kuomba repoti ziliandikwa na zinaandana na utekelezaji wa Blueprint. Pia kumbuka kujaza jedwali la takwimu kwenye ukurasa wa mwisho.

#### Tumia Jedwali lifuatalo:

S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
1	Utoaji wa Vibali vya Kazi na Ukaazi kwa njia ya Mtandao. Lengo ni (1)Kutoa Vibali vya Kazi na Ukaazi kwa haraka na ubora (2)Kuondoa changamoto zilizopo ili kusaidia kuboresha mazingira bora ya kibiashara na uwekezaji nchini. Idara ya Uhamiaji ilizindua Mfumo wa Utoaji wa huduma ya Vibali vya Ukaazi na visa kwa mtandao (e-Permit & e-Visa) tarehe 26/11/2019 ikiwa ni sehemu ya maboresho muhimu katika utoaji wa huduma bora kwa wateja. (2) Mwezi Mei, 2021 Mifumo ya e-permit ya Idara ya Uhamiaji na Idara ya Kazi iliunganishwa (Intergrated)	1.Mfumo huu unaendeleaje? 2. Tueleze mafanikio zaidi yaliyopatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	

S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
2.	Kurekebisha kiwango cha ada ya ukaguzi na izingatie ufanisi wa kazi. Kanuni ya ukaguzi GN.106 ya mwaka 2008 pamoja na marekebisho yake ya 2014. GN 63. Inaendelea kufanyiwa marekebisho, Mara ya mwisho iliwasilishwa Wizara ya Mambo ya Ndani ya nchi ili iwasilishwe Wizara ya fedha na Mipango kwa ajili ya kuingizwa kwenye vikao vya mfumo wa kurekebisha kodi. Kununua magari mawili (2) ya kuzima moto, kununua magari 16 ya utawala, Kununua vifaa mbalimbali vya kuzima moto na maokozi, nunuzi wa boti mbili za uokoaji na kuajiri Askari wapya 400 Kuondoa majukumu yanayoingiliana katika shughuli za ukaguzi.	1. Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
3	Kuweka utaratibu/mfumo utakao unganisha na mamlaka zingine katika shughu za ukaguzi. Lengo ni kuanzisha mfumo utakao somana na mamlaka zingine katika shughuli za ukaguzi.	1. Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
4	Usajili na Utambuzi wa Watu. Lengo ni kufanya usajili na utambuzi wa watu wenye umri wa miaka 18 na kuendelea, kuzalisha na kusambaza Namba za Utambulisho (NIN) na Vitambulisho vya Taifa katika Wilaya zote Tanzania Bara na Zanzibar. Katika kipindi cha kuanzia mwezi Julai hadi Disemba, 2021, jumla ya wananchi 241,734 walisajiliwa hivyo, kufikia jumla ya wananchi 22,778,905 waliosajiliwa.	1. Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla? 3. Ni wanachi wangapi mpaka sasa wameshasajiliwa na wangapi wameshapewa vitambulisho vya Taifa?	





## 9.22 Annex 22: Interview Guide Ministry of Livestock 2022

### Ukusanyaji wa Data Kwenye Wizara Utelezaji wa Blueprint katika ngazi ya Wizara

<b>Tarehe:</b>	
<b>Wahojiwa</b>	<b>Wizara ya Mifugo - Sekta ya Mifugo</b>
<b>Muhoji (Jina)</b>	

#### Maelekezo kwa Wahoji:

- Document hii ina maeneo ambayo yamefanyiwa au imelekezwa kufanyiwa maboresho na serikali ya Jamuhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ndani ya Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi - Sekta ya Mifugo. Wapitishie wahojiwa katika kila kipengele wauwaulize kama maboresho yamafanyika kama yalivyokusudiwa na kama wamepata mrejesho kutoka kwenye jamii ya biashara. Kama bado haijafanyika, uliza ni lini itafanyika.
- Nakili maelezo kwa wingi ili kuboresha taarifa ya mwisho
- Kumbuka kuomba repoti ziliandikwa na zinaendana na utekelezaji wa Blueprint. Pia kujaza jedwali la takwimu kwenye ukurasa wa mwisho.

#### Tumia Jedwali lifuatalo:

S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
1	Kupitia sheria ya ngozi na kanunu zake. Kugatua Mamlaka ya utoaji wa vibali na leseni kwa wafanyabiashara wa ngozi ili kurahisisha upatikanaji na kupunguza urasimu. Kikao cha kwanza cha mapitio ya Sheria ya Ngozi na Kanuni zake kilifanyika katika ngazi ya wataalam. Hatua inayofuata ni kikao cha wadau kwa ajili ya kupata maoni yao	1. Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2. Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
2.	Kutengeneza Mfumo wa kieletroniki wa utoaji vibali na ulipaji wa tozo mbalimbali katika Sekta ya Mifugo. Wizara ilikuwa katika hatua za mwisho za kukamilisha mfumo wa kielektroniki wa utoaji wa vibali na ulipaji wa tozo mbalimbali katika Sekta ya Mifugo ikiwemo vibali vya kusafirisha ngozi nje ya nchi.	1. mfumo huu umefikia wapi katika utekelezaji? 2. Kama mfumo umekamilika marekebisho je unafanya kazi kama ilivyotegemewa? 3. Mabdiliko haya yaemeleta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla? 4. Je kuna maboresho mengine yaliyofanyika katika kuboresha mzingira ya biashara katika sector yenu?	





## 9.23 Annex 23: Interview Guide Ministry of Minerals 2022

### Ukusanyaji wa Data Kwenye Wizara Utelezaji wa Blueprint katika ngazi ya Wizara

Tarehe:	
Wahojiwa	Wizara ya Madini
Muhoji (Jina)	

#### Maelekezo kwa Wahoji:

- Document hii ina maeneo ambayo yamefanyiwa au imelekezwa kufanyiwa maboresho na serikali ya Jamuhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ndani ya Wizara ya Madini. Wapitisha wahojiwa katika kila kipengele wauwaulize kama maboresho yamafanyika kama yalivyokusudiwa na kama wamepata mrejesho kutoka kwenye jamii ya biashara. Kama bado haijafanyika, uliza ni lini itafanyika.
- Nakili maelezo kwa wingi ili kuboresha taarifa ya mwisho
- Kumbuka kuomba repoti ziliandikwa na zinaendana na utekelezaji wa Blueprint. Pia kumbuka kujaza jedwali la takwimu kwenye ukurasa wa mwisho.

#### Tumia Jedwali lifuatalo:

S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
1	<p>Katika kuondoa mgongano wa kimamlaka na taasisi nyingine katika usimamizi wa utoaji wa vibali:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wizara ya Madini pekee ndio inatoa vibali vya kuingiza baruti nchini na kusafirisha na kwenda nje ya nchi. Hivyo, Wizara ya Uwekezaji, Viwanda na Biashara wala BRELA hawatoi vibali hivi.</li> <li>Wizara ya Madini pekee ndio inatoa vibali kwa ajili ya kuruhusu ujenzi wa maghala ya kuhifadhia baruti (Magazine) bila malipo. Hivyo, Wizara ya Uwekezaji, Viwanda na Biashara wala BRELA hawatoi vibali hivi.</li> <li>Leseni zote za stoo za kuhifadhi baruti hutolewa na Ofisi za Afisa Madini Wakazi baada ya mteja kukamilisha matakwa ya Sheria ya Baruti na Kanuni zake. Hivyo, Mamlaka za Serikali za Mitaa (LGAs) hazitoi leseni za stoo za kuhifadhia baruti.</li> <li>Leseni zote za kutengeneza baruti katika maeneo ya viwanda hutolewa na Wizara ya Madini. Leseni hizi hazitolewi na Wizara ya Uwekezaji, Viwanda na Biashara wala hazitolewi na LGAs.</li> <li>Vibali vya ulipuaji wa baruti hutolewa na Wizara ya Madini pekee kupitia kwenye ofisi za Afisa Madini Wakazi, vibali hivi havitolewi Wizara ya Uwekezaji, Viwanda na Biashara wala LGAs,</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maboresho haya yameleta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?</li> <li>Je kuna maboresho mengine ya kuboresha mazingira ya biashara yaliyofanyika katika wizara/sector yenu?</li> </ol>	



Takwimu								
Omba Takwimu za leseni/vibali zilizotolewa kuanzia mwaka 2015 hadi mwaka 2022(Omba wakupe majina na takwimu za vibali/leseni vilivyotolewa na wizara kwa ajili ya kuendesha biashara nchini)								
Mwaka	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vibali/Leseni								
Kabla ya maboresho, muda wa kutoa kila kibali ilikuwa ni siku ngapi?								
Baada ya maboresho, muda wa kutoa kila kibali inachukua muda gani?								
Mapato yaliyopatikana kwenye vibali ndani ya seketa hii tangu 2015 hadi 2022								
Idad/jumla ya wadau/wafanya biashara kwenye sekta hii tangu 2015 hadi 2016								

## 9.24 Annex 24: Interview Guide Transport Sector 2022

### Ukusanyaji wa Data Kwenye Wizara Utelezaji wa Blueprint katika ngazi ya Wizara

<b>Tarehe:</b>	
<b>Wahojiwa</b>	<b>Wizara ya Ujenzi na Uchukuzi - Sekta ya Ujenzi</b>
<b>Muhoji (Jina)</b>	

#### Maelekezo kwa Wahoji:

- Document hii ina maeneo ambayo yamefanywa au imelekezwa kufanywa maboresho na serikali ya Jamuhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ndani ya Wizara ya Ujenzi ya Uchukuzi - Sekta ya Ujenzi. Wapitishwa wahojiwa katika kila kipengele wauwaulize kama maboresho yamafanyika kama yalivyokusudiwa na kama wamepata mrejesho kutoka kwenye jamii ya biashara. Kama bado haijafanyika, uliza ni lini itafanyika.
- Nakili maelezo kwa wingi ili kuboresha taarifa ya mwisho
- Kumbuka kuomba repoti ziliandikwa na zinaandana na utekelezaji wa Blueprint. Pia kumbuka kujaza jedwali la takwimu kwenye ukurasa wa mwisho.

#### Tumia Jedwali lifuatalo:

S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/Majibu
1	Kufanya mapitio ya sheria Na. 4 ya mwaka 2010 ya Wabunifu Majengo na Wakadiraji Majenzi. Lengo ni Kupunguza Muda unaotumika kusajili wataalam na makampuni. kwa kipindi cha Julai hadi Desemba, 2021 Bodi imeendelea kusajili Wataalam kwa kutumia mfumo wa Online Registration System (ORS)	1.Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla? 3. Je mfumo wa ORS umekidhi matarajio ya watumiaji (User requirements?)	
2.	Kuwiainisha Muda halali wa kutumia (validity) wa Vyeti na Leseni kwa Wataalam waliosajiliwa katika sekta ya Ubunifu Majengo na Ukadiraji Majenzi. Lengo ni Kufupisha na Kurahisisha taratibu zilizopo .	1. Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	





## 9.25 Annex 25: Interview Guide Works Sector 2022

### Ukusanyaji wa Data Kwenye Wizara Utelezaji wa Blueprint katika ngazi ya Wizara

<b>Tarehe:</b>	
<b>Wahojiwa</b>	<b>Wizara ya Ujenzi na Uchukuzi - Sekta ya Usafiri</b>
<b>Muhoji (Jina)</b>	

#### Maelekezo kwa Wahoji:

- Document hii ina maeneo ambayo yamefanywa au imelekezwa kufanywa maboresho na serikali ya Jamuhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ndani ya Wizara ya Ujenzi na Uchukuzi - Sekta ya Usafiri. Wapitishwa wahojiwa katika kila kipengele wauwaulize kama maboresho yamafanyika kama yalivyokusudiwa na kama wamepata mrejesho kutoka kwenye jamii ya biashara. Kama bado haijafanyika, uliza ni lini itafanyika.
- Nakili maelezo kwa wingi ili kuboresha taarifa ya mwisho
- Kumbuka kuomba repoti ziliandikwa na zinaendana na utekelezaji wa Blueprint. Pia kumbuka kujaza jedwali la takwimu kwenye ukurasa wa mwisho.

#### Tumia Jedwali lifuatalo:

S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
1	Tozo (Fees) na kodi mbalimbali (charges) zinazolalamikiwa na wadau wa usafirishaji nchini. Lengo ni kupunguza tozo ili kuweka ushindani dhidi ya yozo zinazotozwa katika nchi jirani.	1.Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
2.	Ufinyu wa huduma za usafirishaji kwa njia ya reli kupitia ushoroba wa kati. TRC imenunua mabehewa 44 ya mizigo na vichwa 3 vya treni ambavyo vimewasili nchini mwezi Oktoba, 2021. Aidha, Shirika linaendelea kutekeleza mradi wa ukarabati wa mabehewa ambapo tayari mabehewa 240 na injini 7 za sogeza zimekarabatiwa.	1. Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	



S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/Majibu
3	Changamoto za kuvuka mipaka zinazowakabili madereva. Lengo ni Kupunguza uchelewaji wa magari ya mizigo kuvuka mipakani.	1. Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
4	Uhamishaji wa Bandari kavu kutoka kwenda eneo la Kwala (Pwani). Lengo ni kukidhi Takwa la maeneo ya bandari kavu (ICDs) kuwa umbali usiopungua km 30 kutoka bandarini.	1. Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
5	Changamoto za miundombinu ya barabara zenye umuhimu mkubwa katika usafirishaji wa mizigo kati ya Bandari ya Dar es salaam na nchi za maziwa makuu.	1. Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
6	Maboresho ya sheria: 1. Sheria ya Uwakala wa Meli Tanzania, Sura ya 415 (Tanzania Shipping Agencies Act, Cap415) Kifungu cha 7 cha Sheria ya Tanzania Shipping Agencies Act, Cap 415) kinatoa mamlaka ya kipekee (Exclusive Mandate) kwa Shirika la Uwakala wa Meli Tanzania (TASAC) ya kushughulikia bidhaa zenye maslahi mapana kwa Taifa. Lengo ni kupunguza mawanda ya mamlaka ya kipekee ya TASAC ili kukuza utendaji kazi wa sekta binafsi kwa kuongezewa baadhi ya shughuli ambazo zimekuwa zikifanywa na TASAC ambazo zimeonekana kuwa zinaweza kufanywa na sekta binafsi. 2. Sheria ya Reli Na.10 ya mwaka 2017, (The Railways Act No.10 of 2017) ilipendekezwa kufanyiwa marekebisho ili watoa Huduma Binafsi kuweza kufanya shughuli za kutoa huduma za usafiiri kwa njia ya reli (Open Access). 3. Sheria ya Bandari Na.17 ya 2004 (The Ports Act. No.17) Sheria ya Bandari Tanzania ilifanyiwa marekebisho mwaka 2019 kupitia marekebisho Mbalimbali ya Sheria Na.7 ya mwaka 2019 (Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act (No.7) of 2019. Lengo ni kuiwezesha TPA kuboresha huduma za bandari nchini kwa mujibu wa mikataba ya kimataifa na pia kufanya marekebisho katika maeneo yaliyobaki ya Sheria ili kutekeleza Mpango Mkakati wa kuboresha mazingira ya biashara nchini.	1. Mmefikia hatua gani katika utekelezaji wa maboresho haya? 2.Kama utekelezaji umekamilika, ni mafanikio gani yamepatikana kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	





## 9.26 Annex 26: Interview Guide Ministry of Employment 2022

### Ukusanyaji wa Data Kwenye Wizara Utelezaji wa Blueprint katika ngazi ya Wizara

<b>Tarehe:</b>	
<b>Wahojiwa</b>	<b>OFISI YA WAZIRI MKUU – KAZI, VIJANA, AJIRA NA WENYE ULEMAVU</b>
<b>Muhoji (Jina)</b>	

#### Maelekezo kwa Wahoji:

- i. Document hii ina maeneo ambayo yamefanyiwa au imelekezwa kufanyiwa maboresho na serikali ya Jamuhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ndani ya Ofisi Ya Waziri Mkuu – Kazi, Vijana, Ajira Na Wenye Ulemavu. Wapitishe wahojiwa katika kila kipengele wauwaulize kama maboresho yamafanyika kama yalivyokusudiwa na kama wamepata mrejesho kutoka kwenye jamii ya biashara. Kama bado haijafanyika, uliza ni lini itafanyika.
- ii. Nakili maelezo kwa wingi ili kuboresha taarifa ya mwisho
- iii. Kumbuka kuomba repoti ziliandikwa na zinaendana na utekelezaji wa Blueprint. Pia kumbuka kujaza jedwali la takwimu kwenye ukurasa wa mwisho.

### Tumia Jedwali lifuatalo:

S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/Majibu
1	<p>Kupunguza gharama za uendeshaji kwa wawekezaji kwa kupunguza tozo na ada mbalimbali pamoja na kuondoa urasimu katika kutoa huduma. Kulingana na ripoti ya utekelezaji Serikali imeondoa tozo saba zifuatazo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Kuondoa Ada ya Usajili wa eneo la kazi iliyokuwa ikitozwa kati ya Sh. 50,000 hadi Sh.1, 800,000;</li> <li>(ii) Kuondoa Ada ya fomu ya usajili sehemu za kazi iliyokuwa ikitozwa Sh. 2,000;</li> <li>(iii) Kufuta Faini zinazohusiana na vifaa vya kuzimia moto ya Sh. 500,000;</li> <li>(iv) Kuondoa Ada ya Leseni ya kukidhi matakwa ya Sheria ya Afya na Usalama Mahali pa Kazi iliyokuwa inatozwa Sh. 200,000 kwa mwaka;</li> <li>(v) Kuondoa Tozo ya Ushauri wa kitaalam wa Usalama na Afya ya Sh. 450,000 kwa saa kwa mtaalam;</li> <li>(vi) Kufuta tozo ya mafunzo ya elimu kwa umma iliyokuwa inatozwa kiasi cha shilingi laki mbili na nusu (250,000/=) kwa kila mshiriki; na</li> <li>(vii) Kupunguza ada ya uchunguzi wa ajali iliyokuwa ikitozwa Shilingi laki tano (500,000/=) kwa kila mtaalam anayefanya uchunguzi hadi Shilingi laki moja na elfu ishirini (120,000/=) kwa kila mtaalam.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maboresho haya yameleta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?</li> <li>2. Je kuna tozo zingine zilizoondolewa au kufutwa?</li> </ol>	
2	<p>Kupunguza muda wa kujisajili, kupata kibali na cheti cha usalama na afya mahali pa kazi. Kulingana na ripoti ya utekelezaji:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a)Muda wa kusajili Sehemu za Kazi kupungua kutoka siku 14 hadi 1; na</li> <li>b)Muda wa kupata Leseni kupungua kutoka siku 28 hadi siku 3.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Je ni kweli kwamba sasa waombaji wa kusajili sehemu ya kazi wanapata hii huduma ndani ya siku moja?</li> <li>2. Je ni kweli kwamba waombaji wa leseni sasa wanaweza kupata ndani ya siku 3?</li> <li>3. Mfumo wa TEHAMA wa Usimamizi wa Taarifa za Kaguzi nchini (Workplace Inspection Management System (WIMS)) unaendeleaje, umeshaanza kutumika na una changamoto zipi?</li> <li>3. Maboresho haya yameleta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?</li> </ol>	



S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
3	<p>Kufanyia Mapitio Sheria Na. 1/2015 ya Kuratibu Ajira za Wageni Nchini. Lengo ni kuondoa mwingiliano wa jukumu la utoaji wa vibali na ugazi miongoni mwa Taasisi za Serikali (Ni nani akague kati ya afisa uhamiaji, afisa polisi, au afisa wa idara ya kazi)</p> <p>2. Kulikuwa pia na swala la kupunguza ada kubwa ya kulipia Vibali vya Kazi</p> <p>3. Pia kulikuwa na swala la kuanzisha mfumo wa kielektronik (ePermit) ili kupunguza muda wa jutoa vibali</p> <p>4. Pili ilielekezwa kuungisha mfumo wa idara ya kazi na mfumo wa Uhamiaji ili mwamboji aweze kujaza form moja kwa maombi ya work-permit na residence permit na kuweza kutoa kibali kimoja (Smart Card)</p> <p>5. Kuweka mipaka ya utoaji wa vibali vya ajira vya muda na vya kawaida (Business Pass/Visa - temporary work permit)</p>	<p>1. Maboresho haya yamefikia wapi?</p> <p>2. Kama yamekamilika yameleta mafanikio gani kwa jamii ya wafanyabishara na serikali kwa ujumla?</p>	
4	<p>Kufanyia Mapitio Sheria ya Hifadhi ya Jamii. Lengo ni Kurahisisha ulipaji wa mafao na ukusanyaji wa michango kwenye Mifuko ya Hifadhi ya Jamii.</p>	<p>1. Maboresho haya yamefikia wapi?</p> <p>2. Kama yamekamilika yameleta mafanikio gani kwa jamii ya wafanyabishara na serikali kwa ujumla?</p>	
5	<p>Malalamiko ya Wafanyabiashara kwa OSHA.</p>	<p>Wakati wa ukusanyaji data OSHA ni moja ya taasisi ya serikali inayolalamikiwa sana na wadau. Je Mmepokea malalamiko kutoka kwa wadau na mmechukua hatua zipi?</p>	

Takwimu

Omba Takwimu za leseni/vibali zilizotolewa kuanzia mwaka 2015 hadi mwaka 2022(Omba wakupe majina na takwimu za vibali/leseni vilivyotolewa na wizara kwa ajili ya kuendesha biashara nchini)

Mwaka	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vibali/Leseni								
Kabla ya maboresho, muda wa kutoa kila kibali ilikuwa ni siku ngapi?								
Baada ya maboresho, muda wa kutoa kila kibali inachukua muda gani?								
M a p a t o yaliyopatikana kwenye vibali ndani ya seketa hii tangu 2015 hadi 2022								
Idadi/jumla ya wadau/wafanya biashara kwenye sekta hii tangu 2015 hadi 2016								



## 9.27 Annex 27: Interview Guide Environment Sector 2022

### Ukusanyaji wa Data Kwenye Wizara Utelezaji wa Blueprint katika ngazi ya Wizara

<b>Tarehe:</b>	
<b>Wahojiwa</b>	<b>Ofisi Ya Makamu Wa Rais – Muungano na Mazingira</b>
<b>Muhoji (Jina)</b>	

#### Maelekezo kwa Wahoji:

- i. Document hii ina maeneo ambayo yamefanyiwa au imelekezwa kufanyiwa maboresho na serikali ya Jamuhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ndani ya Ofisi Ya Makamu Wa Rais – Muungano na Mazingira. Wapitishe wahojiwa katika kila kipengele wauwaulize kama maboresho yamafanyika kama yalivyokusudiwa na kama wamepata mrejesho kutoka kwenye jamii ya biashara. Kama bado haijafanyika, uliza ni lini itafanyika.
- ii. Nakili maelezo kwa wingi ili kuboresha taarifa ya mwisho
- iii. Kumbuka kuomba repoti ziliandikwa na zinaendana na utekelezaji wa Blueprint. Pia kumbuka kujaza jedwali la takwimu kwenye ukurasa wa mwisho.

#### Tumia Jedwali lifuatalo:

S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
1	Mapitio ya Sera ya Taifa ya Mazingira ya Mwaka 1997 kwa ajili ya kuwezesha kufanyika mapitio ya Sheria ya Usimamizi wa Mazingira ya Mwaka 2004 ili kuzipatia ufumbuzi changamoto za uhifadhi na usimamizi wa mazingira zinazokwamisha jitihada za kufanya biashara na uwekezaji nchini. Kulingana na ripoti ya utekelezaji: 1) Sera ya Taifa ya Mazingira ya Mwaka 1997 imefanyiwa mapitio na kuzinduliwa rasmi na Makamu wa Rais tarehe 21 Februari, 2022. 2) Ilikuwa inatarajiwa kuwa Sheria ya Usimamizi wa Mazingira ya Mwaka 2004 itafanyiwa maboresho ili kuwezesha Sera hiyo kuweza kutekelezwa kwa ufanisi.	1. Maboresho haya yamefikia hatua gani za utekelezaji? 2. Je maboresho ambayo yamekamilika yameleta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	



S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/Majibu
2	Kuondoa changamoto ya uratibu wa ukaguzi wa sehemu za biashara. Lengo ni kushirikisha wadau katika kukagua na kutoa vyeti vya ukaguzi wa mazingira ya biashara na uwekezaji. Ripoti ya utekelezaji inaonyesha kuwa kuanzia Julai hadi Disemba, 2021 Baraza lilitekeleza kazi zifuatazo: Ukaguzi wa Athari za Mazingira (Environmental Audit) ambapo jumla ya vyeti vya EIA 2,625 na EA vyeti 147 vimesainiwa; kufanya udhibiti wa taka hatarishi ambapo jumla ya tani 464 za taka hatarishi zimeteketezwa.	1. Je ushirikiano na wadau wengine katika ukaguzi unaendeleaje? 2. Maboresho haya yameleta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?	
3	Malalamiko ya Taasisi za Serikali na Wafanyabiashara kwa NEMC.	Wakati wa ukusanyaji data NEMC ni moja ya taasisi ya serikali inayolalamikiwa sana na wadau. Je Mmepokea malalamiko kutoka kwa wadau na mmechukua hatua zipi?	

### Takwimu

Omba Takwimu za leseni/vibali zilizotolewa kuanzia mwaka 2015 hadi mwaka 2022(Omba wakupe majina na takwimu za vibali/leseni vilivyotolewa na wizara kwa ajili ya kuendesha biashara nchini)

Mwaka	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vibali/Leseni								



Kabla ya maboresho, muda wa kutoa kila kibali ilikuwa ni siku ngapi?								
Baada ya maboresho, muda wa kutoa kila kibali inachukua muda gani?								
Mapato yaliyopatikana kwenye vibali ndani ya seketa hii tangu 2015 hadi 2022								
Idadi/jumla ya wadau/wafanya biashara kwenye sekta hii tangu 2015 hadi 2016								

## 9.28 Annex 28: Interview Guide Communication and Technology 2022

### Ukusanyaji wa Data Kwenye Wizara Utelezaji wa Blueprint katika ngazi ya Wizara

<b>Tarehe:</b>	
<b>Wahojiwa</b>	<b>Wizara ya Mawasiliano and Technology</b>
<b>Muhoji (Jina)</b>	

#### Maelekezo kwa Wahoji:

- Document hii ina maeneo ambayo yamefanyiwa au imelekezwa kufanyiwa maboresho na serikali ya Jamuhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ndani ya Wizara ya Mawasiliano na Teknologia. Wapitisha wahojiwa katika kila kipengele wauwaulize kama maboresho yamafanyika kama yalivyokusudiwa na kama wamepata mrejesho kutoka kwenye jamii ya biashara. Kama bado haijafanyika, uliza ni lini itafanyika.
- Nakili maelezo kwa wingi ili kuboresha taarifa ya mwisho
- Kumbuka kuomba repoti ziliandikwa na zinaendana na utekelezaji wa Blueprint. Pia kumbuka kujaza jedwali la takwimu kwenye ukurasa wa mwisho.

### Tumia Jedwali lifuatalo:

S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/Majibu
1	<p>Kutoa leseni kwa njia ya mtandao ili kuongeza ufanisi. Lengo ni Kuondoa kero ya ucheleweshaji wa maamuzi katika kutoa leseni.</p> <p>Katika kipindi cha Julai 2021 hadi Disemba 2021, Mamlaka ya Mawasiliano ilifanikiwa kutoa Leseni 592 kama ifutavyo.</p> <p>2. Uhuishaji wa Sheria na Kanuni ili kukidhi mahitaji ya ukuaji wa Sekta</p> <p>Kulingana na ripoti ya utekelezaji Mamlaka ya Mawasiliano Tanzania ilifanikiwa kuhuisha kanuni mbili a) The Electronic and Postal Communications (Amendment) Regulations, 2022, na b) Postal Communications (Licensing) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022</p>	<p>1. Je kuna Maboresho mengine yanayoendelea katika eneo hili?</p> <p>2. Je maboresho ambayo yamekamilika yameleta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?</p>	
3	<p>Malalamiko ya wafanyabiashara kwa TCRA na taasisi zingine za udhibiti.</p>	<p>Je Mmepokea malalamiko kutoka kwa wadau kuhusu taasisi za udhibiti ambazo zipo chini ya wizara hii na mmechukua hatua zipi?</p>	

Takwimu (Nyingi tulishaomba TCRA) lakini kama zipo tayari katika ngazi ya wizara mchukue

Omba Takwimu za leseni/vibali zilizotolewa kuanzia mwaka 2015 hadi mwaka 2022(Omba wakupe majina na takwimu za vibali/leseni vilivyotolewa na wizara kwa ajili ya kuendesha biashara nchini)

Mwaka	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vibali/Leseni								



Kabla ya maboresho, muda wa kutoa kila kibali ilikuwa ni siku ngapi?								
Baada ya maboresho, muda wa kutoa kila kibali inachukua muda gani?								
Mapato yaliyopatikana kwenye vibali ndani ya seketa hii tangu 2015 hadi 2022								
Idadi/jumla ya wadau/wafanya biashara kwenye sekta hii tangu 2015 hadi 2016								

## 9.29 Annex 29: Interview Guide National Environment Council 2022

### Ukusanyaji wa Data Kwenye Taasisi za Serikali Utekelezaji wa Blueprint katika ngazi ya Mamlaka ya Udhhibiti

<b>Tarehe:</b>	
<b>Wahojiwa</b>	<b>National Environment Management Council</b>
<b>Muhoji (Jina)</b>	

#### Maelekezo kwa Wahoji:

- Document hii ina maeneo ambayo yamefanywa au imelekezwa kufanywa maboresho na serikali ya Jamuhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania ndani ya NEMC. Wapitishwa wahojiwa katika kila kipengele wauwaulize kama maboresho yamafanyika kama yalivyokusudiwa na kama wamepata mrejesho kutoka kwenye jamii ya biashara. Kama bado haijafanyika, uliza ni lini itafanyika.
- Nakili maelezo kwa wingi ili kuboresha taarifa ya mwisho
- Kumbuka kuomba repoti ziliandikwa na zinaandana na utekelezaji wa Blueprint. Pia kumbuka kujaza jedwali la takwimu kwenye ukurasa wa mwisho.

### Tumia Jedwali lifuatalo:

S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Matokeo/ Majibu
1	<p>Mapitio ya Sera ya Taifa ya Mazingira ya Mwaka 1997 kwa ajili ya kuwezesha kufanyika mapitio ya Sheria ya Usimamizi wa Mazingira ya Mwaka 2004 ili kuzipatia ufumbuzi changamoto za uhifadhi na usimamizi wa mazingira zinazokwamisha jitihada za kufanya biashara na uwekezaji nchini. Kulingana na ripoti ya utekelezaji:</p> <p>1) Sera ya Taifa ya Mazingira ya Mwaka 1997 imefanyiwa mapitio na kuzinduliwa rasmi na Makamu wa Rais tarehe 21 Februari, 2022.</p> <p>2) Ilikuwa inatarajiwa kuwa Sheria ya Usimamizi wa Mazingira ya Mwaka 2004 itafanyiwa maboresho ili kuwezesha Sera hiyo kuweza kutekelezwa kwa ufanisi.</p>	<p>1. Maboresho haya yamefikia hatua gani za utekelezaji?</p> <p>2. Je maboresho ambayo yamekamilika yameleta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?</p>	
2	<p>Kuondoa changamoto ya uratibu wa ukaguzi wa sehemu za biashara. Lengo ni kushirikisha wadau katika kukagua na kutoa vyeti vya ukaguzi wa mazingira ya biashara na uwekezaji. Ripoti ya utekelezaji inaonyesha kuwa kuanzia Julai hadi Disemba, 2021 Baraza lilitokeleza kazi zifuatazo: Ukaguzi wa Athari za Mazingira (Environmental Audit) ambapo jumla ya vyeti vya EIA 2,625 na EA vyeti 147 vimesainiwa; kufanya udhibiti wa taka hatarishi ambapo jumla ya tani 464 za taka hatarishi zimeteketezwa.</p>	<p>1. Je ushirikiano na wadau wengine katika ukaguzi unaendeleaje?</p> <p>2. Maboresho haya yameleta mafanikio gani kwenye jamii ya wafanyabiashara wa eneo hili na kwa serikali kwa ujumla?</p>	
3	<p>Malalamiko ya Taasisi za Serikali na Wafanyabiashara kwa NEMC.</p>	<p>Wakati wa ukusanyaji data NEMC ni moja ya taasisi ya serikali inayolalamikiwa sana na wadau. Je Mmepokea malalamiko kutoka kwa wadau na mmechukua hatua zipi?</p>	



Takwimu								
Omba Takwimu za leseni/vibali zilizotolewa kuanzia mwaka 2015 hadi mwaka 2022(Omba wakupe majina na takwimu za vibali/leseni vilivyotolewa na wizara kwa ajili ya kuendesha biashara nchini)								
Mwaka	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Vibali/Lesseni								
Kabla ya maboresho, muda wa kutoa kila kibali ilikuwa ni siku ngapi?								
Baada ya maboresho, muda wa kutoa kila kibali inachukua muda gani?								
Mapato yaliyopatikana kwenye vibali ndani ya seketa hii tangu 2015 hadi 2022								
Idadi/jumla ya wadau/wafanya biashara kwenye sekta hii tangu 2015 hadi 2016								



## 9.30 Annex 30: Interview for Guide for Regional Secretariats and LGAs 2022

### Ukusanyaji wa Data Kwenye Mikoa na Halmashauri Utelezaji wa Blueprint katika ngazi ya Mkoa na Halmashauri

Tarehe:	
Wahojiwa	Mikoa na Halmashauri
Muhoji (Jina)	

#### Maelekezo kwa Wahoji:

- iv. Document hii ina maeneo ambayo yamefanyiwa maboresho ya serikali ya Jamuhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania. Wapitishie wahojiwa katika kila kipengele wauwaulize kama kuna mafanikio yalionekana kwa kila kipengele cha maboresho katika sekta zao.
- v. Nakili maelezo kwa wingi ili kuboresha taarifa ya mwisho
- vi. kumbuka kuuliza kama kuna tafiti zilizofanyika na kuomba nakala
- vii. Kumbuka kuomba takwimu kama ilivyoonyeshwa kwenye Jedwali Namba 1.

#### Maeneo yaliyofanyiwa Maboresho ni haya yafuatayo:

1. **Maboresho yalipelekea kuanzishwa kwa sheria ya Usuluhishi (Arbitration Act) ya mwaka 2020:** Sheria hii inatoa nafasi kwa pande zilizo katika migogoro ya kibiashara kuamua namna bora ya kusulisha migogoro.

**Swali:** Je katika ngazi yenu, mmeshaanza kuona matokeo ya maboresho haya.

2. **Sheria ya Fedha ya Mwaka 2019/2020:** Kupitia shera ya fedha ya mwaka 2019/2020 Serikali imefuta au kupunguza jumla ya ada na tozo hamsini na nne (54) zinazotowwa na Wizara, Idara na taasisi zinazojitegemea. Katika ngazi yenu je mnaona mazingira ya biashara kuboreka kutoka na mabadiliko haya? kwa mfano maombi ya lesseni kuongezeka: Maboresho haya yamefanywa na taasisi zifuatazo:

- a. Mamlaka ya Dawa aa Vifaa Tiba (TMDA)
- b. Shirika la Viwango Tanzania (TBS)
- c. Mamlaka ya Maabara ya Mkemia Mkuu wa Serikali
- d. Wizara ya Mifugo na Uvuvi- Sekta ya Mifugo
- e. Wizara ya Maliasili na Utalii
- f. Wizara ya Maji



- 3. Sheria ya Fedha ya Mwaka 2020/2021:** Serikali kupitia Sheria ya Fedha ya Mwaka 2020 imefuta au kupunguza jumla ya ada na tozo sitini (60) zinazotowwa na Wizara, Idara na Taasisi zinazojitegemea. Pia serikali imefanya maboresho katika maneo yafuatayo.
- a. Tume ya Ushindani (Fair Competition Commission – FCC): Marekebisho ya kifungu cha 60 cha Sheria ya Ushindani kinachohusu adhabu ya makosa ya ushindani ili ihusishe tu pato ghafi lililopatikana ndani ya Tanzania Bara pekee na si duniani kote
  - b. Wakala wa Usajili wa Biashara na Leseni (BRELA): Kufuta kipengele cha 16(2) cha Sheria ya makampuni ili kuondoa takwa la kugongewa muhuri na Kamishna wa Viapo ili kuonyesha umetimiza matakwa ya Sheria hiyo wakati unafungua kampuni au kuhuisha usajili.
  - c. Bodi ya Sukari: Kupunguza tozo inayotowwa na Bodi ya Sukari kutoka asilimia 2 ya thamani ya mzigo au asilimia 2 ya dola za Marekani mia nne na sitini (460) sawa na takriban dola za Marekani 9 kwa tani, chochote kitakachokuwa kikubwa hadi dola 7.5 kwa tani moja.
  - d. Wakala wa Usalama na Afya Mahali pa Kazi (OSHA): Tozo za elimu ya umma, ada ya ukaguzi ya asilimia 80, na ada ya uchunguzi wa ajali zimepunguzwa na zingine kufutwa.
  - e. Jeshi la Zima Moto na Uokoaji: Tozo nyingi zinazotowwa na taasisi hii zimepunguzwa
  - f. Sector ya Mifugo: Tozo mbali mbali kwenye secta hii yamepunguzwa na zingine kufutwa.
  - g. Sector ya Uvuvi: Tozo mbali mbali kwenye secta hii yamepunguzwa na zingine kufutwa.
  - h. Mabango ya Matangazo: Marekebisho kwenye Jedwali la viwango vya tozo chini ya Kanuni za Ada ya Mabango na Matangazo [Local Government Finance (fees for Billboards, Posters and Hoarding) Order 2019], ili kupunguza kiwango cha tozo ya matangazo kwenye magari ya wazalishaji wa bidhaa yanayotumika kusafirisha bidhaa hizo toka viwandani kwenda kwa wasambazaji kutoka kiwango cha sasa cha shilingi 10,000 hadi shilingi 4,000.
  - i. Mifumo ya Kielektroniki Katika Taasisi za Utoaji Vibali, Leseni na Huduma Nyinginezo: Serikali kupitia Wizara na Taasisi mbalimbali imeendelea kujenga na kuimarisha mifumo ya kietroniki ili kuboresha utoaji wa huduma. Mifumo hiyo imelenga kutoa leseni, vibali na huduma nyingine hasa zinazolenga sekta binafsi katika kuanzisha na kuendesha biashara.



**Swali:** Katika ngazi yenu je mnaona mazingira ya biashara kuboreka kutoka na mabadiliko haya? kwa mfano maombi ya lesseni kuongezeka na viashiria vingine?

- 4. Kuunganisha Mifumo ya Kielektroniki Katika Taasisi:** Mifumo imeunganishwa ili kurahisisha utoaji wa huduma, kwa mfano mfumo wa GePG. Mwingine ni kama mfumo wa BRELA na NIDA, mfumo wa TIN, mfumo wa wizara ya Ardhi, mifumo ya bandari na TRA. Katika ngazi yenu je mnaona mazingira ya biashara kuboreka kutoka na mabadiliko haya? kwa mfano maombi ya lesseni kuongezeka na viashiria vingine?
- 5. Muungiliano wa Majukumu katika Taasisi:** Miongoni mwa muungiliano ulioondolewa ni pamoja na kuondoa jukumu la kusimamia utoaji wa vibali vya chakula na vipodozi kutoka iliyokuwa Mamlaka ya Chakula na Dawa (TFDA) kwenda Shirika la Viwango Tanzania (TBS).
- 6. Miongozo na Taratibu za Utoaji Huduma (Standard Operating Procedures – SOPs):** Miongozo na taratibu mbalimbali imeendelea kutolewa na taasisi za serikali ili kuwezesha watumiaji wa huduma kupata urahisi na uelewa wa taratibu mbalimbali za uombaji wa vibali kulingana na biashara zao.
- 7. Kuanzisha Na Kuimarisha Vituo Vya Pamoja Vya Kutoa Huduma:** Ofisi ya Waziri Mkuu kupitia Kituo cha Uwekezaji (TIC) na taasisi zingine za serikali zimeimairisha Mfumo wa Huduma za Mahala Pamoja (One Stop Centre) ambapo imahakikisha Mamlaka zinazopaswa kutoa huduma katika kituo hicho zina uwakilishi na zinawasiliana.
- 8. Kusogeza Huduma Karibu na Watumiaji:** Katika kuboresha mazingira ya biashara nchini, taasisi mbalimbali za serikali zimeendelea kusogeza huduma zake karibu na wajasiriamali. Kwa kufungua ofisi zake katika Kanda na Mikoa mbalimbali nchini. Kwa mfano TBS, OSHA, NEMC, Bodi Ya Kusajili Wakandarasi, Bodi Ya Usajili Wabunifu Majengo Na Wakadiriaji Majenzi, Mkemia Mkuu wa Serikali, Bodi Ya Usajili Wahandisi ,na Wakala wa Vipimo.
- 9. Kuboresha Mifumo ya Ukaguzi wa Pamoja:** Mamlaka za udhibiti zimeanza kufanya kaguzi za kawaida kwa pamoja kwenye maeneo ya biashara na viwanda.
- 10. Kujenga Uwezo Katika Mamlaka za Udhibiti:** Mfano, katika robo ya kwanza na ya pili ya mwaka wa fedha 2019/20, Jeshi la Zimamoto na Uokoaji lilitoa mafunzo mbali mbali na ndani na nje ya nchi kwa jumla ya askari 249.



- 11. Sheria Zinazotumika katika Mamlaka ya Serikali za Mitaa (OR – TAMISEMI):** Kuna maeneo ambayo yameshaanza kufanyiwa marekebisho kama sheria ya Leseni za Vileo ya Mwaka 1968 imefanyiwa mapitio sambamba na Sheria ya Fedha ya Serikali za Mitaa, Sura 290 na kubaini upungufu. Maeneo mengine ni kama kuweka viwango vinavyofanana vya ushuru wa mazao (asilimia 3 kwa mazao ya biashara na chakula yanayozidi Tani moja). Pia kuboresha utaratibu wa kutoza tozo baina ya TRA na Halmashauri kama vile kuunganisha mifumo ya kielectronic ziwezi kushirikiana data. Halmashauri kutambua vibali vinavyotolewa na Bodi ya Mazao Mchanganyiko, Halmashauri kuacha kutoza ada ya machinjio makubwa yanayosimamiwa na Bodi ya Nyama, mfumo wa Vituo vya huduma za pamoja kwenye Mamlaka za Serikali za Mitaa.
- 12. Utumishi wa Umma na Utawala Bora (OR-MUUUB):** Vituo viwili (2) vya Huduma Pamoja (One Stop Centres) vimeanzishwa katika Ofisi za Shirika la Posta katika Jiji la Dar es Salaam na Dodoma. Jumla ya wananchi 11,551 wamepata huduma za Serikali kupitia vituo hivyo: (angalia new statistics). Usanikishaji wa Mfumo mpya wa HCMIS umefanyika, Mfumo wa Watumishi Mtandao umesanifiwa na kujengwa. Kupitia mfumo huu watumishi wa umma wataweza kupata huduma ya uhamisho, likizo, taarifa binafsi na uombaji wa mikopo kwa njia ya mtandao, Kuanzishwa kwa Mfumo wa Sema na Waziri wa UTUMISHI. Jumla ya watumishi na wananchi 2,290 wameshasema na WN-OR MUUUB kupitia mfumo huo, na eMrejesho kwa ajili ya kupokea na kushughulikia Pongezi, Maoni, Malalamiko kutoka kwa watumishi na wananchi.
- 13. Wizara ya Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi:** Mifumo ya Vibali vya Ukaazi kwa njia ya Mtandao imejengwa, e-permit ya Idara ya Uhamiaji na Idara ya Kazi imeunganishwa na inasomana (Intergrated). Kuondoa majukumu yanayoingiliana katika shughuli za ukaguzi mfanokati ya Jeshi la Zimamoto na Uokoaji na OSHA. kusambaza Namba za Utambulisho (NIN) na Vitambulisho vya Taifa katika Wilaya zote Tanzania Bara na Zanziba. Kuunganisha Taasisi za Umma na Binafsi katika Mfumo wa Usajili na Utambuzi
- 14. Sekta ya Kilimo:** Kuna Kodi na tozo ambazo viwango vimepunguzwa kwa lengo ya kuboresha mazingira ya biashara.



**15. Sekta ya Ujenzi na Uchukuzi:** muda unaotumika kusajili wataalam na makampuni unaotumiwa na Bodi ya Usajili wa Wabunifu Majengo na Wakadiriaji Majenzi (AQRB) umepunguzwa kwa kutumia mfumo wa Online Registration System (ORS) sasa haichukui zaidi ya siku mbili (2). Wizara kupitia AQRB imeendelea na usajili wa miradi kwa njia ya mfumo ya kielektroniki ambapo Bodi zote (AQRB, CRB na ERB) zimeunganishwa katika mfumo mmoja wa kielektroniki. Wizara ilifanya mapitio na uchambuzi wa tozo za TASAC zilizokuwa zikilalamikiwa ulifanyika.

**16. Sekta ya Mawasiliano:** Mamlaka ya Mawasiliano imefanikiwa kutengeneza Mfumo wa uombaji leseni kwa njia ya mtandao ambao umewezesha wafanyabiashara kuomba leseni kwa urahisi na Mamlaka kufanya maamuzi ya kutoa leseni hizo kwa haraka. Mamlaka ya Mawasiliano ilifanikiwa kuhuisha kanuni mbili ambazo ni; The Electronic and Postal Communications (Radio and Television Broadcasting Content) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022, na The Electronic and Postal Communications (Licensing) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022.

**17. Sekta ya Mifugo na Uvuvi:** Wizara ilipitia kanuni zinazohusu viwango vya tozo kwa mazao mbalimbali ya uvuvi ikiwemo leseni na ushuru wa kusafirisha mazao ya uvuvi na kupunguza viwango hivyo

**18. Sekta ya Afya:** Wizara imeandaa Kanuni ya kukasimisha madaraka ya kutoa leseni (The regulation for delegation of powers GN No 476/2015) ili kuwezesha wa utoaji wa leseni katika ngazi ya Halmashauri. Wizara imeimarisha na kuanza kutumia katika kutoa huduma ya Tiba Mtandao (telemedicine) mfumo wa kufuatilia udhibiti wa magonjwa (System for disease monitoring (eIDSRIDSR / IDWE).

**19. Sekat ya Ardhi:** Wizara imetenga ardhi yenye ukubwa wa ekari 224,000 kwa ajili ya shughuli za uwekezaji kwenye mipango kabambe iliyoandaliwa katika Halmashauri mbalimbali nchini. Wizara imewezesha wawekezaji kupata ardhi kupitia TIC na EPZA ambapo hadi kufikia sasa ardhi yenye ukubwa wa Hekta 458,361 imemilikishwa kwa wawekezaji kupitia mamlaka hizo na jumla ya hati 495 zimeandaliwa. Ulipaji kodi umekuwa rafiki zaidi baada ya kuanza kutumia njia za kielektroniki za kufanya ukadiriaji na ulipaji wa kodi za ardhi nchini



- 20. Sekta ya Maji:** Kwenye taarifa hakuna maboresho ambayo yamekamilka, uliza kama yapo ambayo yamefanyika ndani ya miaka miachache baada ya taarifa kutoka.
- 21. Secta ya Nishati na Madini:** TANESCO kwa ushirikiana na Kituo cha Uwekezaji Tanzania (TIC) pamoja na Taasisi nyingine imeanzisha dirisha moja la kuwahudumia wawekezaji (One Stop Facilitation Centre-OSFC) kupitia TIC. Swala ya utoaji wa lesseni na uhifadhi wa baruti unafanya na wizara ya madini ya siyo BRELA wa LGA.
- 22. Maswala ya Mazingira (OMR-MM):** Sera ya Taifa ya Mazingira ya Mwaka 1997 imefanyiwa mapitio na kupata Sera ya Taifa ya Mazingira ya Mwaka 2021.
- 23. Kazi na Ajira (OWM-KAV):** Katika kupunguza gharama za wawekezaji Serikali imeondoa tozo saba katika eneo hili.
- 24. Sekta za Utamaduni, Sanaa na Michezo:** Wizara imefanikisha uwepo wa One stop center ambapo ofisi za COSOTA, BASATA na Bodi ya Filamu Tanzania (TFB) zipo katika jengo moja. Hii imerahisisha usimamizi wa shughuli za sanaa.

**Swali:** Katika ngazi yenu je mnaona mazingira ya biashara kuboreka kutoka na mabadiliko haya? kwa mfano maombi ya lesseni kuongezeka na viashiria vingine?

25. Kama kuna maeneo mengine ambayo maboresho yamefanyika lakini hayatajwa katika document hii.
26. Tunaomba utueleze changamoto za utekelezaji wa Blueprint katika ngazi yenu na katika ngazi zingine.
27. Una mapendekezo gani kwa ajili ya kuboresha utekelezaji wa Blueprint

Takwimu za Leseni za Daraja B zilizotolewa kabla na baada ya kuanza kwa utekelezaji wa Bluepint.

#### Jedwali 12: Takwimu za Leseni Zilizotolewa Kuanzia mwaka 2015 hadi 2022

Jina La Halamshauri/ RC								
Mwaka	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Idadi ya Leseni Daraja B Zilizotolewa</b>								
<b>Mapato yaliyokusanywa</b>								
<b>Chanzo za Data</b>								

Note: Kama kuna report zinahuzu hizi takwimu chukua.

### 9.31 Annex 31: Questionnaire Guide for Statistics from Regulatory Authorities 2024

#### Quantitative Data from Regulatory Authorities

##### Tanzania Revenue Authorities (TRA)

1. Revenue from Imports from 2014/15 to 2022/23
2. Revenue from Exports from 2014/15 to 2022/23
3. Number of issued TIN from 2014/15 to 2022/23
4. Domestic Revenue from 2014/15 to 2022/23
5. Names, functionalities, and status of electronic Systems
6. There are complaints, the TRA online system suffers serious downtime to the extent of not being accessible. This caused delays and businesses are penalized for not meeting the deadline.
7. The status of single window system (also list the involved stakeholders)



8. Time for clearing/inspecting the cargo before and after reforms (in days)
9. Time for issuing TIN before and after reforms (in days)
10. The status of Tax Ombudsman system

#### **Tanzania Ports Authorities (TPA)**

1. Number containers received from 2014/15 to 2022/23
2. Number of ships Arrived in Tanzanian ports from 2014/15 to 2022/23
3. Size of on transit Cargo arrived in Tanzania ports from 2014/15 to 2022/23
4. Names, functionalities, and status of electronic systems
5. Status of single window system and involved stakeholders
5. Time of clearing cargo before and after reforms (in days)
6. Revenues collected by the TPA from 2014/15 to 2022/23

#### **Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS)**

1. Number of product certified from 2014/15 to 2022/23
2. Premises Registered from 2014/15 to 2022/23
3. Number of imported products inspected from 2014/15 to 2022/23
4. Number of samples tested from 2014/15 to 2022/23
5. Number of food products registered from 2014/15 to 2022/23
6. Number of Cosmetics registered from 2014/15 to 2022/23
7. Number of days for registration of each product before and after reforms
8. Number of days for inspections of each product before and after reforms
9. Names, functionalities, and status of electronic systems
10. Revenue collected by TBS from 2014/15 to 2022/23

#### **Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC)**

1. Number of projects registered from 2014/15 to 2022/23
2. Value of projects registered from 2014/15 to 2022/23
3. Number of employments generated by projects from 2014/15 to 2022/23



4. number of days for registration before and after reforms
5. Names, functionalities, and status of electronic systems
6. Revenue collected by TIC from 2014/15 to 2022/23

### **Business Registration and Licensing Agency (BRELA)**

1. Number of Business Name Registration from 2014/15 to 2022/23
2. Number of companies registered from 2014/15 to 2022/23
3. Number of trademarks registered/issued from 2014/15 to 2022/23
4. Number of business licenses Group A issued from 2014/15 to 2022/23
5. Names, functionalities, and status of electronic systems
6. Revenue collected by BRELA from 2014/15 to 2022/23

### **Tanzania SUGAR BOARD (TSB)**

1. Number of issued permits for industrial sugar from 2014/15 to 2022/23
2. Number of issued permits for domestic sugar from 2014/15 to 2022/23
3. Amount of sugar produced within the country from 2014/15 to 2022/23
4. Amount of imported sugar from 2014/15 to 2022/23
5. Number of days for issuing permits before and after reforms
6. Names, functionalities, and status of electronic systems
7. Revenue collected by the Sugar Board from 2014/15 to 2022/23

### **Tanzania Medicines & Medical Devices Authority (TMDA)**

1. Number of issued permits for medicines from 2014/15 to 2022/23
2. Number of issued permits for medical devices from 2014/15 to 2022/23
3. Number of business firms registered from 2014/15 to 2022/23
4. Revenue collected by TMDA from 2014/15 to 2022/23
5. Number of days for registration/issuing permit of each product before and after reforms



6. Number of days for inspections of each product before and after reforms
7. Names, functionalities, and status of electronic systems

### **Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority (TCRA)**

1. Number and names of issued permits from 2014/15 to 2022/23
2. Number of registered businesses firms from 2014/15 to 2022/23
3. Revenue collected by from permits registrations from 2014/15 to 2022/23
4. Number of days required to process permits before and after reforms

### **Tanzania Shipping Agencies Corporation (TASAC)**

1. Number and names of issued permits from 2014/15 to 2022/23
2. Number of registered businesses firms from 2014/15 to 2022/23
3. Revenue collected by from permits registrations from 2014/15 to 2022/23
4. Number of days required to process permits before and after reforms

### **Government Chemistry Laboratory (GCLA)**

1. Number and names of issued permits from 2014/15 to 2022/23
2. Number of registered businesses firms from 2014/15 to 2022/23
3. Revenue collected by from permits registrations from 2014/15 to 2022/23
4. Number of days required to process permits before and after reforms



## **Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP)**

1. The status of Government e-Payment Gateway (GEPG)
2. The Government payments before and after GEPG (two years before and two years after)
3. How many Government institutions are currently using the system
4. How many Government institutions are not yet using the system (what are the reasons behind)



## 9.32 Annex 32: Questionnaires for E-Government Authority 2024

### Ukusanyaji wa Data Utelezaji wa MKUMBI katika ngazi ya EGA

#### Utangulizi:

Serikali kupitia Ofisi ya Rais Mipango na Uwezekezaji inasasisha taarifa ya mwaka 2022 ya Mpango wa Kuboresha Mazingira ya Biashara (MKUMBI) nchini. Tunaomba taarifa kutokana na maswali hapa chini ili tuweze kusasisha taarifa ya MKUMBI 2024.

#### Maswali

1. Watumiaji wengi wa huduma za Serikali kwa kutumia mtandao wamekuwa wakilalamika kuanzia siku za karibuni kwamba kuna ukosefu wa mtandao mara kwa mara kwenye Taasisi zinazotoa huduma kwa njia mtandao kama BRELA, TRA, n.k. Hii imepelekea mpaka baadhi ya biashara kutozwa faini kwa kuchelewa kufanya malipo lakini shida ni upatikanaje wa mtandao. Je suala hili mnalitambuana je hatua zipi mmezichukua?;
2. Kumekuwa na mifumo mingi sana ya Serikali kwa ajili ya kuhudumia wananchi, kwa mfano katika ngazi ya serikali za mitaa kuna mifumo 600. Je mmefanya tadamini kuona ni mifumo ipi zinapaswa kuondolea na kazi zake kufanya na mifumo mengine (replacement) na zipi za kuunganisha katika jitihada za kupunguza wingi wa mifumo na gharama za uendeshaji?
3. Tuliomba taarifa za vibali na biashara zilizosajiliwa kutoka kwenye mamlaka ya udhibiti yenye mifumo ya kielektronik lakini ilikuwa muda sana kupata. Tuligetemea kama mifumo imetengenezwa kuwa kufauti user requirements zilizoandikwa kwa kushirikisha watumiaji, taarifa hizi zingepatikana mara moja. Je mnasimamia uandikaji wa mahitaji ya watumiaji (User requirements) na matengenezo ya mifumo kwenye taasisi za serikali?
4. Baadhi ya Halmashauri zinashindwa kutumia mifumo katika kutoa huduma zao kwakuwa huduma hiyo haijawafikia, je ni Halmashuri ngapi mpaka sasa zimepata mtandao wa Serikali na je kuna hatua zinazochukuliwa kufikisha huduma hizo katika Halmashauri ambazo bado?; na
5. Taasis nyingi za serikali zinataka kuwa na electronic single window system (eSWS), je kuna usimamizi wa kuhakikisha kwamba hizi eSWS zitazungumza ili kupunguza mifumo ambayo haijaunganishwa (interfaced)?
6. Kama kuna guidelines za jinsi taasisi za serikali zinapaswa kununua mifumo, tunaomba nakala ili tuweze kujibu maswali ya wadau wa MKUMBI
7. Je kuna huduma zozote mnazotoa ambazo zinawasaidia Wafanyabiashara kwanjia moja au nyingine?



### 9.33 Annex 33: Interview Guides for Business Associations and Business Firms 2022

#### Ukusanyaji wa Data Kwenye Business Associations and Business Firms Utekelezaji wa Blueprint katika ngazi ya Biashara

<b>Tarehe:</b>	
<b>Wahojiwa</b>	<b>Business Associations &amp; Firms</b>
<b>Muhoji (Jina)</b>	

#### Maelekezo kwa Wahoji:

- Document hii ina maswali kwa sector binafsi. Wapitishie wahojiwa katika kila kipengele wauwaulize.
- Nakili maelezo kwa wingi ili kuboresha taarifa ya mwisho
- Kumbuka kuomba repoti ziliandikwa na zinaendana na utekelezaji wa Blueprint. Pia kumbuka kujaza jedwali la takwimu kwenye ukurasa wa mwisho.

#### Tumia Jedwali lifuatalo:

S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Majibu
1	Blueprint ya Maboresho ya Mazingira ya Biashara	1. Je unafahamu blueprint ya kuboresha mazingira ya biashara? 2. Je unafahamu kwamba serikali imeshaanza kutekeleza blueprint?	
2	Sheria Zilizobadilishwa	1. Je unafahamu kwamba Serikali imefanya mabadiliko ya sheria ili kuboresha mazingira ya biashara? 2. Je umeona kwamba serikali imeodnoa mwingiliano wa majukumu ya taasisi zake kama TFDA na TBS? 3. Je umeona kwamba serikali imevuta kodi mbali mbali ili kuboresha mazingira ya biashara? 4. Je Umeona kwamba Serikali imepunguza kodi zingine kwa ajili ya kupunguza kero kwa wafanya biashara? 5. Je umeona kwamba serikali imeunganisha ukaguzi wa taasisi za udhibiti ili kupunguza kero kwa wafanyabiashara? 6. Je maboresho haya yameleta tija gani kwenu kama wafanya biashara?	



S/N	Eneo la Mboresho	Maswali	Majibu
3	Mifumo ya kielektronik	<p>1. Je mifumo ya kielektronik yamesaidiaje kwenye uombaji wa vibali?</p> <p>2. Je mifumo ya kielektronik imsaidiaje kwenye kuokoa gharama na muda?</p> <p>3. Urahisi wa ulipaji ushuru na kodi upoje kwa sasa?</p>	
4	Muda wa Kuomba Vibali na Leseni	<p>1. Zamani mlikuwa mnatumia muda gani kuomba vibali na leseni?</p> <p>2. Je kwa sasa mnatumia muda gani kuomba vibali na leseni?</p>	
5	Serikali imewekeza kwenye miundombinu kama barabara, bandari, viwanja wa ndege, reli, na umeme	<p>1. Maboresho haya yameleta tija gani kwenye mazingira ya biashara?</p> <p>2. Maboresho haya yamepunguza kwa kiasi gani gharama za kufanya biashara?</p>	
6	Ajira	<p>1. Mlikuwa na wafanyakazi wangapi kabla ya maboresho haya?</p> <p>2. Mna wafanyakazi wangapi baada ya maboresho haya?</p>	
7	Uzalishaji	<p>1. Uzalishaji ulikuwa kiasi gani kabla ya maboresho?</p> <p>2. Uzalishaji ni kiasi gani sasa baada ya maboresho?</p>	
8	Changamoto	<p>1. Mna changamoto zipi kwenye kila mamla ya udhibiti mnayoshughulika nayo?</p>	

## 9.34 Annex 34: Laws Reviewed through the Finance Act and the Written Laws 2019 to 2023

### President's Office, PLANNING AND INVESTMENT LAWS REVIEWED THROUGH THE FINANCE ACT AND THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) FROM 2019 TO 2023

#### A: LIST OF REVIEWED LAWS THROUGH THE FINANCE ACTS

No.	Reviewed Law	Finance Act
	<b>THE FINANCE ACT, 2023</b>	
1.	The Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Act, (Cap. 218)	2023
2.	The Electronic and Postal Communications Act, (Cap. 306)	2023
3.	The Excise (Management and Tariff) Act, (Cap. 147)	2023
4.	The Export Tax Act, (Cap. 196)	2023
5.	The Food Security Act, (Cap. 249)	2023
6.	The Foreign Vehicles Transit Charges Act, (Cap. 84)	2023
7.	The Gaming Act, (Cap. 41)	2023
8.	The Income Tax Act, (Cap. 332)	2023
9.	The Land Act, (Cap. 113)	2023
10.	The Local Government Authorities (Rating) Act, (Cap. 289)	2023
11.	The Local Government Finance Act, (Cap. 290)	2023
12.	The Mining Act, (Cap. 123)	2023
13.	The National Payment Systems Act, (Cap. 437)	2023
14.	The Road and Fuel Tolls Act, (Cap. 220)	2023
15.	The Tax Administration Act, (Cap. 438)	2023
16.	The Tanzania Revenue Authority Act, (Cap. 399)	2023
17.	The Value Added Tax Act, (Cap. 148)	2023
18.	The Vocational Education and Training Act, (Cap. 82)	2023



<b>THE FINANCE ACT, 2022</b>		
1.	The Animal Diseases Act, (Cap. 156)	2022
2.	The Bank of Tanzania Act, (Cap. 197)	2022
3.	The Business Names (Registration) Act, (Cap. 213)	2022
4.	The Cashewnut Industry Act, (Cap. 203)	2022
5.	The Companies Act, (Cap. 212)	2022
6.	The Copyright and Neighboring Rights Act, (Cap. 218)	2022
7.	The Dairy Industry Act, (Cap. 262)	2022
8.	The Excise (Management and Tariff) Act, (Cap. 147)	2022
9.	The Electronic and Postal Communications Act, (Cap. 306)	2022
10	The Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority Act, (Cap. 414)	2022
11	The Export Tax Act, (Cap. 196)	2022
12	The Fertilizers Act, (Cap. 378)	2022
13	The Foreign Vehicles Transit Charges Act, (Cap. 84)	2022
14	The Gaming Act, (Cap. 41)	2022
15	The Government Loans, Guarantees and Grants Act, (Cap. 134)	2022
16	The Hides, Skins and Leather Trade Act, (Cap. 120)	2022
17	The Income Tax Act, (Cap.332)	2022
18	The Insurance Act, (Cap.394)	2022
19	The Land Act, (Cap. 113)	2022
20	The Land Transport Regulatory Authority Act, (Cap. 413)	2022
21	The Local Government Finance Act, (Cap. 290)	2022
22	The Local Government (District Authorities) Act, (Cap. 287)	2022
23	The Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act, (Cap. 288)	2022
24	The Mining Act, (Cap. 123)	2022
25	The National Payment Systems Act, (Cap. 437)	2022
26	The Occupational Safety and Health Act, (Cap. 297)	2022
27	The Ports Act, (Cap. 166)	2022
28	The Tanzania Investment Act, (Cap. 38)	2022
29	The Tanzania Revenue Authority Act, (Cap. 399)	2022

30	The Tanzania Shipping Agencies Act, (Cap.415)	2022
31	The Tax Administration Act, (Cap. 438)	2022
32	The Tax Revenue Appeals Act, (Cap. 408)	2022
33	The Trustees Incorporation Act, (Cap. 318)	2022
34	The Value Added Tax Act, (Cap. 148)	2022
35	The Vocational Education and Training Act, (Cap. 82)	2022
<b>THE FINANCE ACT, 2021</b>		
1	The Companies Act (CAP 212)	2021
2	The Electronic and Postal Communications Act (CAP 306)	2021
3	The Excise (Management and Tariff) Act (CAP 147)	2021
4	The Government Loans, Grants and Guarantees Act (CAP 134)	2021
5	The Gambling Act (CAP 41)	2021
6	The Higher Education Student's Loans Board Act (CAP 178)	2021
7	The Income Tax Act (CAP 332)	2021
8	The Local Government Authorities (Rating) Act (CAP 289)	2021
9	The Motor Vehicle (Tax on Registration and Transfer) Act (CAP 124)	2021
10	The National Payment Systems Act (CAP 437)	2021
11	The Non-Citizens (Employment Regulation) Act, (CAP 436)	2021
12	The Ports Act (CAP 166)	2021
13	The Public Audit Act (CAP 418)	2021
14	The Road and Fuel Tolls Act, (CAP 220)	2021
15	The Stamp Duty Act (CAP 189)	2021
16	The Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority Act, (CAP 172)	2021
17	The Tanzania Shipping Agencies Act (CAP 415)	2021
18	The Tax Administration Act, (CAP 438)	2021
19	The Tanzania Revenue Authority Act, (CAP 399)	2021
20	The Tanzania Revenue appeals Act, (CAP 408)	2021
21	The Value Added Tax Act (CAP 148)	2021
22	The Vocational Education and Training Act (CAP 82)	2021



	<b>THE FINANCE ACT, 2020</b>	
1	The Anti-Money Laundering Act, (Cap. 423)	2020
2	The Companies Act, (Cap. 212)	2020
3	The Electronic and Postal Communications Act, (Cap. 306)	2020
4	The Excise (Management and Tariff) Act, (Cap. 147)	2020
5	The Fair Competition Act, (Cap. 285)	2020
6	The Income Tax Act, (Cap. 332)	2020
7	The Land Act, (Cap. 113)	2020
8	The Local Government Finances Act, (Cap. 290)	2020
9	The Mining Act, (Cap.123)	2020
10	The Motor Vehicles (Tax on Registration and Transfer) Act, (Cap. 124)	2020
11	The National Parks Act, (Cap. 282)	2020
12	The Ngorongoro Conservation Area Act, (Cap. 284)	2020
13	The Tanzania Revenue Authority Act, (Cap. 399)	2020
14	The Tax Administration Act, (Cap. 438)	2020
15	The Treasury Registrar (Powers and Functions) Act, (Cap. 370)	2020
16	The Trustees' Incorporation Act, (Cap. 318)	2020
17	The Value Added Tax Act, (Cap. 148)	2020
18	The Vocational Education and Training Act, (Cap. 82)	2020
	<b>THE FINANCE ACT, 2019</b>	
1	The Airport Service Charge Act, (Cap.365)	2019
2	The Excise (Management and Tariff) Act, (Cap.147)	2019
3	The Income Tax Act, (Cap.332)	2019
4	The Port Service Charge Act, (Cap.264)	2019
5	The Road Traffic Act, (Cap.168)	2019
6	The Standards Act, (Cap.130)	2019
7	The Tanzania Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Act, (Cap.219)	2019
8	The Tax Administration Act, (Cap. 438)	2019
9	The Value Added Tax Act, (Cap.148)	2019



**President's Office, PLANNING AND INVESTMENT  
LAWS REVIEWED THROUGH THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS  
AMENDMENTS) FROM 2019 TO 2023**

**B: LAWS REVIEWED THROUGH THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS  
AMENDMENTS)**

<b>THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) (NO. 4) ACT, 2023</b>	
(To The Gazette of The United Republic of Tanzania No. 48 Vol. 104 Dated 1st December, 2023. Printed By the Government Printer, Dodoma by Order of Government)	
1.	Amendment Of the Business Licensing Act, (Act No. 25 Of 1972)
2.	Amendment Of the Small Industries Development Organisation Act, (Cap. 112)
3.	Amendment Of the Tanzania Trade Development Authority Act, (Cap. 155)
4.	Amendment Of the Weights and Measures Act, (Cap. 340)
<b>THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) (NO. 3) ACT, 2023</b>	
To The Gazette of The United Republic of Tanzania No. 40 Vol. 104 Dated 6 <sup>th</sup> October, 2023 Printed By The Government Printer, Dodoma By Order Of Government	
1.	Amendment Of the Export Processing Zones Act, (Cap. 373)
2.	Amendment Of the Special Economic Zones Act, (Cap. 420)
<b>THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) (NO. 2) ACT, 2023</b>	
To The Gazette of The United Republic of Tanzania No. 40 Vol. 104 Dated 6 <sup>th</sup> October, 2023 Printed by The Government Printer, Dodoma by Order of Government	
1.	Amendment Of the Atomic Energy Act, (Cap. 188)
2.	The Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organisation Act, (Cap. 159)
<b>THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) ACT, 2023</b>	
To the Gazette of the United Republic of Tanzania No.28 Vol. 104 dated 14 <sup>th</sup> July, 2023 Printed by the Government Printer, Dodoma by Order of Government	
1.	AMENDMENT OF THE VALUE ADDED TAX ACT, (CAP. 148)
<b>THE LAWS REVISION (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) ACT, 2023</b>	
To the Gazette of the United Republic of Tanzania No.28 Vol. 104 dated 14 <sup>th</sup> July, 2023 Printed by the Government Printer, Dodoma by Order of Government	
1.	Amendment of the Excise (Management and Tariff) Act, (Cap. 147)



2.	Amendment of the Income Tax Act, (Cap. 332)
3.	Amendment of the Tanzania Revenue Authority Act, (Cap. 399)
4.	Amendment of the Workers' Compensation Act, (Cap. 263)
<b>THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) (NO. 3) ACT, 2022</b> To The Gazette of the United Republic of Tanzania No. 45 Vol. 103 Dated 2th December, 2022 Printed by The Government Printer, Dodoma by Order of Government	
1.	Amendment of the Banking and Financial Institutions Act, (Cap. 342)
2.	Amendment of the Capital Markets and Securities Act, (Cap. 79)
3.	Amendment of the Mining Act, (Cap. 123)
4.	Amendment of the Public Finance Act, (Cap. 348)
5.	Sheria Ya Uwekezaji Tanzania Ya Mwaka 2022
<b>THE WRITTEN LAWS (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2022</b> ACT SUPPLEMENT To the Gazette of the United Republic of Tanzania No.9. Vol.103 dated 7th October, 2022 Printed by the Government Printer, Dodoma by Order of Government	
1.	Amendment of the Excise (Management and Tariff) Act, (Cap. 147)
2.	Amendment of the Income Tax Act, (Cap. 332)
3.	Amendment of the Mining Act, (Cap. 123)
4.	Amendment of the Road and Fuel Tolls Act, (Cap. 220)
5.	Amendment of the Value Added Tax Act, (Cap. 148)
<b>THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) (NO. 2) ACT, 2022</b> ACT SUPPLEMENT To the Gazette of the United Republic of Tanzania No.7. Vol.103 dated 7th October, 2022 Printed by the Government Printer, Dodoma by Order of Government	
1.	Amendment of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, (Cap. 432)
2.	Amendment of the Public Leadership Code of Ethics Act, (Cap. 398)
<b>THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) ACT, 2022</b> ACT SUPPLEMENT To the Gazette of the United Republic of Tanzania No. 1 Vol.103 dated 8 <sup>th</sup> March, 2022 Printed by the Government Printer, Dodoma by Order of Government	
1	Amendment of the College of Wildlife Management Act, (Cap. 209)
2	Amendment of the Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Act, (Cap. 218)
3	Amendment of the Criminal Procedure Act, (Cap. 20)

4	Amendment of the Economic and Organised Crimes Control Act, (Cap. 200)
5	Amendment of the National Prosecutions Service Act, (Cap. 430)
6	Amendment of the National Sports Council of Tanzania Act, (Cap. 49)
7	Amendment of the Penal Code, (Cap. 16)
8	Amendment of the Universal Communications Services Access Act, (Cap. 422)
9	Amendment of the Veterinary Act, (Cap. 319)
	<b>THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) (NO. 3) ACT, 2021 ACT SUPPLEMENT</b> To the Special Gazette of the United Republic of Tanzania No.41. Vol.102 dated 11th October, 2021 Printed by the Government Printer, Dodoma by Order of Government
1	Amendment of the Advocates Act, (Cap. 341)
2	Amendment of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, (Cap. 108)
3	Amendment of the Business Names (Registration) Act, (Cap. 213)
4	Amendment of the Companies Act, (Cap. 212)
5	Amendment of the Environmental Management Act, (Cap. 191)
6	Amendment of the Land Disputes Courts Act, (Cap. 216)
7	Amendment of the Magistrates' Courts Act, (Cap. 11)
8	Amendment of the National Assembly (Administration) Act, (Cap. 115)
9	Amendment of the Tourism Act, (Cap. 65)
10	Amendment of the Trade and Service Marks Act, (Cap. 326)
	<b>THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) (NO. 4) ACT, 2021 ACT SUPPLEMENT</b> To the Special Gazette of the United Republic of Tanzania No.41. Vol.102 dated 11th October, 2021 Printed by the Government Printer, Dodoma by Order of Government
1	Amendment of the Electronic and Postal Communications Act, (Cap. 306)
2	Amendment of the Judges (Remuneration and Terminal Benefits) Act, (Cap. 424)
3	Amendment of the Medical Stores Department Act, (Cap. 70)
4	Amendment of the Mining Act, (Cap. 123)
5	Amendment of the National Council for Technical Education Act, (Cap. 129)
6	Amendment of the National Health Insurance Fund Act, (Cap. 395)
7	Amendment of the Non-Citizens (Employment Regulation) Act,
8	Amendment of the Political Service Retirement Benefits Act, (Cap. 225)
9	Amendment of the Tanzania Extractive Industries (Transparency and Accountability) Act, (Cap. 447)



10	Amendment of the Tanzania Posts Corporation Act, (Cap. 303)
11	Amendment of the Universal Communications Service Access Act, (Cap. 422)
12	Amendment of the Vocational Education and Training Act, (Cap. 82)
13	Amendment of the Workers Compensation Act, (Cap. 263)
	<b>THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) (NO. 2) ACT, 2021 ACT SUPPLEMENT</b> To the Special Gazette of the United Republic of Tanzania No.4. Vol.101 dated 14th July, 2021 Printed by the Government Printer, Dodoma by Order of Government
1	Amendment of the Electronic and Postal Communications Act, (Cap. 306)
2	Amendment of the Environmental Management Act, (Cap. 191)
3	Amendment of the Fair Competition Act, (Cap. 285)
4	Amendment of the Government Proceedings Act, (Cap. 5)
5	Amendment of the Local Government (District Authorities) Act, (Cap. 287)
6	Amendment of the Local Government Finances Act, (Cap. 290)
7	Amendment of the Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act, (Cap. 288)
8	Amendment of the Natural Wealth and Resources (Permanent Sovereignty) Act, (Cap. 449)
9	Amendment of the Natural Wealth and Resources Contracts (Review and Re-Negotiation of Unconscionable Terms) Act, (Cap. 450)
10	Amendment of the Petroleum Act, (Cap. 392)
11	Amendment of the Railways Act, (Cap. 170)
12	Amendment of the Roads Act, (Cap. 167)
13	Amendment of the Public Private Partnership Act, (Cap. 103)
	<b>THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) ACT, 2021 ACT SUPPLEMENT No. 1</b> To the Gazette of the United Republic of Tanzania No. 18 Vol. 102 dated 30th April, 2021 Printed by the Government Printer, Dodoma by Order of Government
1	Amendment of the Interpretation of Laws Act, (Cap. 1)
2	Amendment of the Land Disputes Courts Act, (Cap. 216)
3	Amendment of the Magistrates' Courts Act, (Cap. 11)
	<b>THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) (No. 2) ACT, 2020 ACT SUPPLEMENT</b> To the Gazette of the United Republic of Tanzania No.3. Vol. 101 dated 19th June, 2020 Printed by the Government Printer, Dodoma by Order of Government
1	Amendment of the Advocates Act, (Cap. 341)

2	Amendment of the Agricultural Inputs Trust Fund Act, (Cap. 401)
3	Amendment of the Electricity Act, (Cap. 131)
4	Amendment Of the Fertilizers Act, (Cap. 378)
5	Amendment of the Forest Act, (Cap. 323)
6	Amendment of the Grazing Land and Animal Feed Resources Act, (Cap.180)
7	Amendment of the Interpretation of Laws Act, (Cap. 1)
8	Amendment of the Labour Institutions Act, (Cap. 300)
9	Amendment of the National Defence Act, (Cap. 192)
10	Amendment of the National Parks Act, (Cap. 282)
11	Amendment of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Act, (Cap. 284)
12	Amendment of the Seeds Act, (Cap. 308)
13	Amendment of the Sugar Industry Act, (Cap. 251)
14	Amendment of the Wildlife Conservation Act, (Cap. 283)
	<b>THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) (NO.3) ACT, 2020</b> <b>ACT SUPPLEMENT</b> To the Gazette of the United Republic of Tanzania No.6. Vol. 101 dated 19th June, 2020 Printed by the Government Printer, Dodoma by Order of Government
1	Amendment of the Animal Welfare Act, (Cap. 154)
2	Amendment of the Basic Rights and Duties Enforcement Act, (Cap. 3)
3	Amendment of the College of Business Education Act, (Cap. 315)
4	Amendment of the Firearms and Ammunition Control Act, (Cap. 223)
5	Amendment of the Immigration Act, (Cap. 54)
6	Amendment of the Interpretation of Laws Act, (Cap. 1)
7	Amendment of the Judiciary Administration Act, (Cap. 237)
8	Amendment of the Law Reform (Fatal Accidents and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, (Cap. 310)
9	Amendment of the Laws Revision Act, (Cap. 4)
10	Amendment of the Law School of Tanzania Act, (Cap. 425)
11	Amendment of the National Assembly (Administration) Act, (Cap. 115)
12	Amendment of the Presidential Affairs Act, (Cap. 9)
13	Amendment of the Wildlife Conservation Act, (Cap. 283)



	<b>THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) ACT, 2020</b> <b>ACT SUPPLEMENT No. 1</b> To the Gazette of the United Republic of Tanzania No. 8 Vol. 101 dated 21st February, 2020 Printed by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam by Order of Government
1	Amendment of the Civil Procedure Code, (Cap. 33)
2	Amendment of the Criminal Procedure Act, (Cap. 20)
3	Amendment of the Dairy Industry Act, (Cap. 262)
4	Amendment of the Executive Agencies Act, (Cap. 245)
5	Amendment of the Fisheries Act, (Cap. 279)
6	Amendment of the Government Proceedings Act, (Cap. 5)
7	Amendment of the Law of The Child Act, (Cap. 13)
8	Amendment of the Local Government (District Authorities) Act, (Cap. 287)
9	Amendment of the Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act, (Cap. 288)
10	Amendment of the Meat Industry Act, (Cap. 421)
11	Amendment of the Penal Code, (Cap. 16)
12	Amendment of the Probate and Administration of Estates Act, (Cap. 352)
13	Amendment of the Tanganyika Law Society Act, (Cap. 307)
14	Amendment of the Trustees' Incorporation Act, (Cap. 318)
	<b>THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) (NO 7) ACT, 2019</b> <b>ACT SUPPLEMENT</b> To the Gazette of the United Republic of Tanzania No. 48 Vol. 100 dated 22 <sup>nd</sup> November, 2019 Printed by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam by Order of Government
1	Amendment of the Animal Disease Act, (CAP 156)
2	Amendment of the Animal Welfare Act (CAP 154)
3	Amendment of the bank Of Tanzania Act, (CAP 197)
4	Amendment of the Government Loans, Guarantees and Grants Act, (CAP 134)
5	Amendment of the HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Act, (CAP 431)
6	Amendment of the Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (Management and Control) Act (CAP 182)
7	Amendment of the Mining Act, (CAP 123)
8	Amendment of the National Leaders 'Funeral Act, (CAP 419)
9	Amendment of the Ports Act, (CAP 182)
10	Amendment of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, (CAP 19)
11	Amendment of the Registration and Identification of Persons Act, (CAP 36)

<p align="center"><b>THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) (NO.4) ACT, 2019</b>  <b>ACT SUPPLEMENT No. 11</b>            To the Gazette of the United Republic of Tanzania No.28 Vol. 100 dated 20th September,            2019 Printed by the Government Printer, Dodoma by Order of Government</p>	
1	Amendment of the Advocates Act, (Cap. 341)
2	Amendment of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, (Cap. 108)
3	Amendment of the Criminal Procedure Act, (Cap.20)
4	Amendment of the Extradition Act, (Cap. 368)
5	Amendment of the Government Proceedings Act, (Cap. 5)
6	Amendment of the Magistrates' Courts Act, (Cap. 11)
7	Amendment of the National Prosecutions Service Act, (Cap.430)
8	Amendment of the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Act, (Cap. 329)
9	Amendment of the Proceeds of Crimes Act (Cap. 256)
10	Amendment Of the Office of The Attorney General (Discharge of Duties) Act, (Cap. 268)
11	Amendment Of the Tanganyika Red Cross Society Act, (Cap. 66)
<p align="center"><b>THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) (NO. 5) ACT</b>  <b>ACT SUPPLEMENT-Vol 12</b>            To the Gazette of the United Republic of Tanzania No.39. Vol.100 dated 20<sup>th</sup> September,            2019 Printed by the Government Printer, Dodoma by Order of Government</p>	
1	Amendment of the Electronic and Postal Communications Act, (Cap. 306)
2	Amendment of the Firearms and Ammunition Control Act, (Cap. 223)
3	Amendment of the National Arts Council Act, (Cap. 204)
4	Amendment of the National Examination Council of Tanzania Act, (Cap. 107)
5	Amendment of the National Security Council Act, (Cap. 61)
6	Amendment of the Weights and Measures Act, (Cap. 340)
7	Amendment of the Wildlife Conservation Act, (Cap. 283)

## OTHER LAWS

No.	Reviewed Law	Date Gazetted
1	THE PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2023	14 <sup>th</sup> July, 2023
2	THE TANZANIA INVESTMENT ACT, 2022	13 <sup>th</sup> June, 2023
3	THE FIRE AND RESCUE FORCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2021	11 <sup>th</sup> October, 2021
4	THE ARBITRATION ACT, 2020	21 <sup>st</sup> February, 2020
5	THE PLANT HEALTH ACT, 2020 - 17 JUNE, 2020	19 <sup>th</sup> June, 2020
6	THE E-GOVERNMENT ACT, 2019	20 <sup>th</sup> Sept, 2019







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