REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

ISO 9001:2015 Certified

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PLANNING AND INVESTMENT (VOTE 11)

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

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March 2025

AR/CG/VOTE-11/2023/24

About the National Audit Office

Mandate

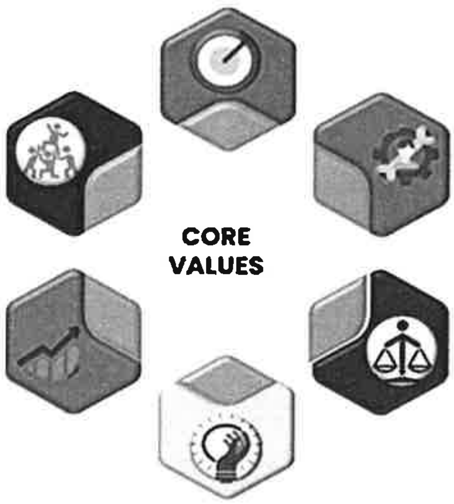
The statutory mandate and responsibilities of the Controller and Auditor-General are provided for under Article 143 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 and in Section 10 (1) of the Public Audit Act, Cap. 418.

NAOT Vision, Mission & Motto

01 Vision
To be a credible and modern Supreme Audit Institution with high-quality audit services for enhancing public confidence.

02 Mission
To provide high-quality audit services through the modernisation of functions that enhance accountability and transparency in the management of public resources.

03 Motto
Modernising External Audit for Stronger Public Confidence



Independence and objectivity
We are an impartial public institution, independently offering high-quality audit services to our clients in an unbiased manner.

Teamwork Spirit
We value and work together with internal and external stakeholders.

Results-Oriented
We focus on achievements of reliable, timely, accurate, useful, and clear performance targets.

Professional competence
We deliver high-quality audit services based on appropriate professional knowledge, skills, and best practices

Integrity
We observe and maintain high ethical standards and rules of law in the delivery of audit services.

Creativity and Innovation
We encourage, create, and innovate value-adding ideas for the improvement of audit services.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
BEGIN	Business Environment Growth and Innovation Programme
BIT	Bilateral Investment Treaties
CAG	Controller and Auditor General
CEPA	Comprehensive Economic Agreement
CIA	Chief Internal Auditor
CPA	Certified Public Accountant
DBEU	Director of Business Environment Unit
D-Fund	Direct to Project Fund
DPP	Director of Policy and Planning
DPR	Director of Private Investment
DPU	Director of Public Investment
EAC	East African Community
e-GA	e- Government Authority
EPZA	Export Processing Zones Authority
GPSA	Government Procurement Supplies Agency
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
IPSASB	International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
LGA	Local Government Authority
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
NACSAP - IV	Strategy and Action Plan Phase Four
NBAA	National Board of Accountants and Auditors
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
OC	Other Charges
PE	Personal Emolument
PMG	Paymaster General
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
POPI	President's Office Planning and Investment
PSSSF	Public Service Social Security Fund
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
TeIW	Tanzania Electronic Investment Window
TFRS	Tanzania Financial Reporting Standard
TIC	Tanzania Investment Centre
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
UAE	United Arab Emirates
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollar

1.0 INDEPENDENT REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

Accounting Officer,
President's Office, Planning and Investment,
Government City - Mtumba,
P. O. Box 104,
40403 DODOMA.

1.1 REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Unqualified Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the President's Office, Planning and Investment (Vote 11), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of financial performance, the statement of changes in net assets, cash flow statement and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial position of the President's Office, Planning and Investment (Vote 11) as of 30 June 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Accrual basis of accounting and the manner required by the Public Finance Act, Cap. 348.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the section below entitled "Responsibilities of the Controller and Auditor General for the Audit of the Financial Statements". I am independent of the President's Office, Planning and Investment (Vote 11) in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) Code of Ethics, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Statement by the Honourable Minister, the Statement by the Permanent Secretary, the Report by Those Charged with Governance, the Statement of Management Responsibilities, and the Declaration by the Head of Finance, but it does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon, which I obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2 REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1.2.1 Compliance with the Public Procurement Laws

Subject matter: Compliance audit on procurement of works, goods, and services
I performed a compliance audit on the procurement of works, goods, and services in the President's Office Planning and Investment (Vote 11) for the financial year 2023/24 as per the Public Procurement laws.

Conclusion

Based on the audit work performed, I state that the procurement of goods, works, and services of the President's Office Planning and Investment (Vote 11) generally complies with the requirements of the Public Procurement laws in Tanzania.

1.2.2 Compliance with the Budget Act and other Budget Guidelines

Subject matter: Budget formulation and execution
I performed a compliance audit on budget formulation and execution in the President's Office Planning and Investment (Vote 11) for 2023/24 as per the Budget Act and other Budget Guidelines.

Conclusion

Based on the audit work performed, I state that, except for the matter described below, Budget formulation and execution of President's Office Planning and Investment (Vote 11) generally complies with the requirements of the Budget Act and other Budget Guidelines.

Funds received above approved budget by TZS 3,721,848,654

Section 45(b) of the Budget Act, Cap. 439 requires that funds disbursed to votes be based on performance and the approved budget. To the contrary, I noted that during the financial year 2023/24, the President's Office received TZS 21,753,989,680 for the development activities budget which was TZS 3,721,848,654 above the approved development budget of TZS 18,032,141,026 without prior reallocation.

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

2.0 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE MINISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

INTRODUCTION

The President's Office, Planning and Investment (POPI) was established through Government Proclamation No. 407 A and B (GN No. 407) of 22 June 2023, following the President's decision to reform the government structure, whereby investment issues were transferred from the former Ministry of Investment, Industry, and Trade and public investment and national planning affairs from the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

The Government of Tanzania has established POPI as the central body responsible for coordinating and overseeing planning and investment activities including both public and private sectors in the country. This restructuring aims to streamline decision-making processes, enhance efficiency, and promote sustainable development. The new structure allows for better integration and coordination between planning and investment initiatives and ensures efficient resource allocation. POPI is well-positioned to sustainably drive economic growth and social progress by bringing together expertise from the public and private sectors.

The Office is responsible for formulating and monitoring policies on planning and investments, promoting and facilitating domestic and foreign investment, coordinating international organisations related to investments, improving the business environment, and monitoring the performance of Extra Ministerial Departments, Parastatal Organizations, Agencies, Programme and Projects under the Office including the Planning Commission affairs, Office of Treasury Registrar affairs, Tanzania Investment Centre affairs and Export Processing Zones Authority affairs.

IMPLEMENTATION OF OFFICE'S FUNCTIONS

The office drives economic growth, attracts investment, and creates employment opportunities for Tanzanians. Through strategic partnerships and innovative approaches, the office has attracted foreign direct investment and promoted local entrepreneurship, significantly improving infrastructure development, job creation, and overall economic prosperity.

The Office plays a crucial role in shaping the country's economic future and ensuring that Tanzanians have access to opportunities for growth and development. The office helps build a more prosperous and sustainable future for all citizens by fostering a conducive investment climate and collaboration between various stakeholders. Tanzania has been instrumental in attracting foreign direct investment by transferring technology and expertise to local businesses, facilitating partnerships between foreign investors and local entrepreneurs, and streamlining the regulatory environment. This has made it easier for local and foreign companies to do business in the country, increasing investment and job creation.

Establishing special economic zones has attracted multinational corporations looking to take advantage of Tanzania's strategic location and growing consumer market. These zones provide companies with access to state-of-the-art infrastructure and a skilled workforce, making it easier to set up operations and expand their businesses in the country.

The Tanzanian government has implemented various incentives to encourage foreign investment, such as tax breaks and streamlined regulatory processes. These have further boosted the country's appeal to multinational corporations, leading to job creation and economic growth. Tanzania's stable political climate and commitment to economic reform have helped instil confidence in investors, making it a preferred choice for businesses seeking to establish a foothold in East Africa.

To sustain its economic growth and attract more foreign investment, Tanzania must continue prioritising infrastructure development, modernising ports, roads, and airports, and enhancing its regulatory framework to ensure a transparent and stable business environment that encourages entrepreneurship and innovation.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2023/24

The Office successfully implemented the Plan and Budget for the Financial Year 2023/24, achieving several significant achievements. These included the approval of the recommendation for the National Development Plan for the year 2024/25 by Parliament, the appointment of the National Team of the National Development Vision 2050, review of the National Investment Promotion Policy of 1996 and development of new National Investment Policy 2024, preparation of Public Investment Bill, and participation in a detailed assessment of 248 State Owned Enterprises, leading to the merger of 16 Institutions and the dissolution of four (4), conducted a study on the ease of doing business and investment in Tanzania for the year 2023 (National Doing Business), conduct impact assessment of the implementation of Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms to Improve the Business Environment and preparing and submitting to the Cabinet Assessment report of agricultural farms and public investment areas.

The other achievements were the preparation of an interim Strategic Plan of the POPI for the financial year 2024/25 to 2025/26; the registration of 298 projects through TIC expecting to invest 3,466.22 million US Dollars and create 105,376 jobs; the establishment of the Tanzania Electronic Investment Window (TeIW) system, which is a system to serve investors through a single window; and through EPZA, 17 projects were registered, which have created 12,870 jobs, invested foreign capital amounting to 1,033.27 million US Dollars and the amount of 206 million US Dollars was obtained as export earnings.

13-3-2025

Prof. Kitila Alexander Mkumbo (MP) — Date

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

STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

The office is presenting its annual report for the financial year 2023/24, detailing its operational performance and significant milestones achieved towards strategic goals. The report includes financial statements, performance metrics, and other data to give stakeholders a comprehensive overview of the office's activities and outcomes.

This is the first annual report since the office reforms from the Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The report reflects the POPIs plan and budget implementation for 30 June 2024.

The financial statements provide a detailed breakdown of the expenditures and revenues of each sub-vote within the POPI. In addition, the statements also include a summary of the key performance indicators and targets achieved by each division. This information is crucial for assessing the office's overall financial health and performance. The Finance and Accounts Unit is key in ensuring the financial statements are accurate and compliant with regulations. The Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning unit uses this data to track progress towards organisational goals and identify areas for improvement. These units work together to ensure transparency, accountability, and efficiency in managing resources within the Office.

During the Financial Year 2023/24, POPI allocated the approved budget totalling TZS 26,659,613,000, out of which TZS 10,606,639,000 equivalents, or 39.79%, were for the Development Budget for projects to be implemented by the Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) and Export Processing Zone Authority (EPZA); TZS 16,052,974,000 equivalents, or 60.21%, were for the Recurrent Budget. The Recurrent Budget consisted of TZS 4,321,238,000 as Personnel Emoluments (PE) and TZS 11,731,736,000 as Other Charges (OC).

Following the transfer of the Business Environment Unit from the Ministry of Investment, Industry, and Trade to POPI with its budget of TZS 13,527,045,000, Personal Emolument was TZS 180,360,000, Other charges were TZS 127,000,000, and Development Grant was TZS 13,219,685,000, which increased the POPI's budget through reallocation between votes from TZS 26,659,613,000 to TZS 40,186,658,000.

During the mid-year review after reallocation, POPI operated under a revised budget of TZS 36,083,907,593, of which TZS 18,051,766,567 was the recurrent budget and TZS 18,032,141,026 was the development budget. The development budget consists of TZS 6,812,456,026 for local development projects implemented by TIC and EPZA, and TZS 11,219,685,000 was a D-fund from the European Union to implement the BEGIN project. The recurrent budget consists of Personal Emolument TZS 5,806,202,567 and Other Charges TZS 12,245,564,000.

During the year under review, POPI received exchequer grants of TZS 37,483,453,513, of which TZS 21,753,989,680 were for development expenditures and TZS 15,729,463,833 were for recurrent expenditures. The recurrent expenditures included Personal Emoluments of TZS 5,598,444,829 and Other Charges of TZS 10,131,019,004.

The report provides a comprehensive analysis of the Office's operations and financial review, assisting stakeholders in evaluating strategies and their potential for value creation. It details the implementation of planned activities to achieve POPI objectives in its Interim Strategic Plan, analyses revenue sources, expenses, and budget variances, and discusses the Office's financial position, including liquidity, solvency, and profitability. It also highlights risks and opportunities that may impact the Office's future financial performance, enabling informed decision-making.

Taugee 13.03.2025

Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida — Date
Accounting Officer

3.0 THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

3.1 INTRODUCTION
The President's Office, Planning and Investment has submitted its financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024. The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions as per Public Finance Act Cap 348, the Public Procurement Act Cap 410 and its Regulations of 2013, also in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Accrual Basis of Accounting together with Tanzania Financial Reporting Standard (TFRS1) - The Report by Those Charged with Governance issued by NBAA, Public Assets Management Guideline, 2019 and other guidelines issued by Treasury.

3.2 ESTABLISHMENT
The President's Office, Planning and Investment (POPI) was established through Government Proclamation No. 407 A and B (GN No. 407) of 22 June 2023, following the Honourable President's decision to reform the government structure. Investment issues were transferred from the former Ministry of Investment, Industry, and Trade and national planning affairs from the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

The POPI – Vote 11 is comprised of twelve (12) sub-votes, namely: Administration and Human Resources Management Division, Finance and Accounts Unit, Policy and Planning Division, Legal Unit, Government Communication Unit, Internal Audit Unit, Procurement and Management Unit, Information and Communication Technology, Public Sector Investment Division, Private Sector Investment Division, Business Environment Unit and Monitoring and Evaluation Unit.

POPI has devised its vision, mission statements, and core values to carry out its mandate. The vision and mission statements spell out both aspirations, which should serve as motivation for its function and purpose or reason for existence. Moreover, POPI has also identified the requisite core values to create a new culture for the management and employees.

3.3 VISION, MISSION AND CORE VALUES
The Vision and Mission of the POPI are clearly shown in the Interim Strategic plan as follows:

➢ **VISION STATEMENT**

Visionary planning and strategic investment for sustainable development.

➢ **MISSION STATEMENT**

Driving sustainable development for all Tanzanians through promoting pragmatic planning and investment for inclusive growth.

➢ CORE VALUES

The six principles guiding the implementation of the POPI strategic plan are described in Table 1. All staff shall execute the plan under the same ethical framework.

TABLE 1: CORE VALUES

Core Value	Description
Integrity	We are true to ourselves, our Institution, and our nation. We always endeavour to observe rules and regulations even when no one is watching. Our honest, strong moral principles and responsibility ensure diligence in serving our nation and meeting stakeholders' expectations.
Meritocracy	We are committed to ensuring that decisions regarding planning and investment are based on competences for the overall development of the nation.
Pragmatism	We are committed to ensuring that our plans are practical and serve the customers more sensibly and realistically.
Entrepreneurial	We are embracing creativity, persuasiveness, and supportiveness in national planning and unleashing the utilisation of investment potential.
Stakeholder focus	Being under the President's Office, our aspiration and focus aim to support our main stakeholders' interests.
Creativity and Innovation	The Office is committed to embracing better, acceptable and efficient methods while implementing its mandates.

3.4 OBJECTIVES

The core objectives of POPI in carrying out its functions and exercising its powers as provided in the establishing Instrument are to formulate policies on investment and their implementation, promote domestic and foreign investment, improve the business environment, and maintain relationships with international organisations relating to investment by;

a) Objective A: HIV/AIDS infections and non-communicable diseases reduced and supportive services improved;
b) Objective B: Implementation of National Anti-corruption strategy enhanced and sustained;
c) Objective C: Investment promotion, facilitation and monitoring improved;
d) Objective D: Public sector investment coordination enhanced; and
e) Objective G: staff performance and service delivery improved.

3.5 FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The POPI plays a critical role in coordinating and overseeing the development of planning and investment policies in the country. Its primary focus is to promote both domestic and foreign investment. In the upcoming financial year, POPI aims to ensure enough land is reserved for investment, allocate specific areas for investment opportunities, strengthen regional councils, encourage private sector participation in special economic zones, and enhance stakeholder training to improve the overall investment and business environment.

3.6 ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

POPI emphasises that environmental awareness is crucial in shaping public attitudes and that public education fosters nature preservation and conservation habits.

3.7 ICT INITIATIVES

POPI has adopted 15 new application systems for 2023/24, recognising ICT's role in implementing its Vision and Mission, streamlining office workflows and improving efficiency. The systems adopted are:

i. Government Mail System -GMS
ii. File Management system (e-office)
iii. Travel Permit system (e-Vibali)
iv. e - Utendaji (PEPMIS and PIPMIS)
v. e - Mikutano
vi. Digital signature (e - Signature)
vii. National e-Procurement System of Tanzania (NeST)
viii. Mfumo wa Uhasibu Serikalini (MUSE)
ix. Centralized Budget Management System (CBMS)
x. Direct to Project Funds Management Information System (D-Fund)
xi. Government ICT Services Portal (GISP)
xii. Government Messaging System (Kakakuona)
xiii. Government Assets Management Information System (GAMIS)
xiv. Government Salary Payment Platform (GSPP)
xv. Human capital Management Information System (HCMIS)

POPI developed a website for stakeholders and is working on digitalising business processes in collaboration with teams from other technical institutions.

3.8 ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

The POPI comprises 12 sub-votes, namely: Administration and Human Resources Management Division, Finance and Accounts Unit, Policy and Planning Division, Legal Unit, Government Communication Unit, Internal Audit Unit, Procurement and Management Unit, Information and Communication Technology, Public Sector Investment Division, Private Sector Investment Division, Business Environment Unit and

Monitoring, and Evaluation unit. The key management personnel of the Vote 11 are listed in **Table 2.**

TABLE 2: KEY MANAGEMENT OF THE POPI

S/N	Name	Gender	Nationality	Position
1	Dr. Tausi M. Kida	Female	Tanzanian	Permanent Secretary
2	Benjamin S. Chilumba	Male	Tanzanian	Director of Administration and Human Resource Management
3	CPA Lucy W. Chigudulu	Female	Tanzanian	Chief Accountant
4	Ellykedo T. Ngonyani	Male	Tanzanian	Director of Policy and Planning
5	Prudens R. Rweyongeza	Male	Tanzanian	Director of Legal Service
6	Raymond A. Mtani	Male	Tanzanian	Ag. Head of Government Communication Unit
7	CPA Raphael A. Shango	Male	Tanzanian	Ag. Chief Internal Auditor
8	Jackson W. Musiba	Male	Tanzanian	Director of Procurement Management Unit
9	Alphonce M. Malibiche	Male	Tanzanian	Head of Information and Communication Technology
10	Elikana A. Mtumweni	Male	Tanzanian	Director of Public Investment
11	Aristides R. Mbwasi	Male	Tanzanian	Director of Private Investment
12	Baraka Eligaesha	Male	Tanzanian	Director of Business Environment
13	Fortunata A. Soka	Female	Tanzanian	Director Monitoring and Evaluation

3.9 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

3.9.1 COMMITTEES OF THE POPI

During 2023/24, various committees were established to successfully implement established objectives, targets, and activities. Among them, the following committees were in place: -

i. Audit Committee;
ii. Tender Board
iii. ICT Steering Committee
iv. Employment Committee;
v. Integrity Committee;
vi. Budget Committee; and
vii. HIV/AIDS and Non – Non-Communicable Disease Committee;

3.9.2 AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee, established by Public Finance Act Cap. 348, assists the Permanent Secretary in its oversight responsibility concerning the audit and implementation of the financial reporting system in compliance with the relevant legislation and best International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The Terms of the Audit Committee are reflected in the Audit Committee Charter. The committee comprises five members, four executives and one non-executive, and the permanent secretary appoints the chairman. Their names, positions and organisations are listed in **Table 3**.

TABLE 3: MEMBERS OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

S/N	Name	Position	Gender	Nationality	Designation	Appointment Date	Qualification	Age
1	CPA Paul C. Temba	Chairman	Male	Tanzanian	CIA - Ministry of Water	31/5/2024	CPA(T), Postgraduate Diploma in Accountancy	46
2	Aristides R. Mbwasi	Secretary	Male	Tanzanian	DPR - PO-PI	31/5/2024	MSc in Management, Economics and Customer Studies	46
3	Amoury A. Amoury	Member	Male	Tanzanian	DPP - Ministry of Health	31/5/2024	Master of Art in Economics	46
4	Baraka S. Aligaesha	Member	Male	Tanzanian	DBEU - PO-PI	31/5/2024	MBA (International Business)	43
5	Elikana A. Mtumweni	Member	Male	Tanzanian	DPU - PO-PI	31/5/2024	MSc in Economics and Finance	45
6	CPA Zaina T. Mohammed	Member	Female	Tanzanian	CIA - NHC	31/5/2024	CPA(T), Master of Business Administration	54

In the financial year 2023/24, the audit committee did not conduct any meetings, as its members were appointed on 31 May 2024, a month before the end of the financial year. The inaugural meeting occurred in August 2024, part of the subsequent financial year. During this first meeting, several key activities were carried out, including:

i. Reviewed the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2024;
ii. Reviewed the Internal Control framework;
iii. Reviewed and approved the Internal Audit Activity Plan for the year 2024/25 and
iv. Reviewed and recommended the risk management framework and risk register.

3.9.3 TENDER BOARD

The Tender Board was established under Sec. 28 of the Public Procurement Act of 2011 (as revised in 2016). **Table 4** shows Tender Board Members.

TABLE 4: TENDER BOARD MEMBERS

S/N	Name	Position	Gender	Nationality	Date of Appointment
1	Ellykedo T. Ngonyani	Chairperson	Male	Tanzanian	03/8/2023
2	CPA. Lucy W. Chigudulu	Member	Female	Tanzanian	03/8/2023
3	Aristides R. Mbwasi	Member	Male	Tanzanian	03/8/2023
4	Fadhili A. Chilumba	Member	Male	Tanzanian	03/8/2023
5	Octavian J. Rutta	Member	Male	Tanzanian	03/8/2023
6	Erasmo A. Mbilinyi	Member	Male	Tanzanian	03/8/2023
7	Alphonce M. Malibiche	Member	Male	Tanzanian	03/8/2023

Activities Performed During the Year

During the financial year 2023/24, the Tender Board performed the following activities:

i. Held three ordinary meetings;
ii. Conducted One extraordinary meeting;
iii. Annual procurement plan for 2023/24 deliberated and approved;
iv. Approved four procurement contracts for the financial year 2023/24; and
v. 25 tender board decisions were made through circular resolution by approving procurement methods, shortlisting, and awarding recommendations for tenders.

3.9.4 ICT STEERING COMMITTEE

Section 18(1) of the e-Government Act No. 10 of 2019 establishes an ICT Steering Committee within the President's Office, Planning and Investment. The committee comprises seven members and provides technical guidance and oversight for effectively implementing various ICT initiatives. **Table 5** shows ICT Steering Committee members.

The committee can invite other members for specialised expertise or insights. It convenes quarterly meetings and may hold extraordinary meetings when necessary.

TABLE 5: ICT STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

S/N	Name	Position	Gender	Nationality	Date of Appointment
1	Dr. Tausi M. Kida	Chairperson	Female	Tanzanian	13/3/2024
2	Alphonce M. Malibiche	Secretary	Male	Tanzanian	13/3/2024
3	Ellykedo T. Ngonyani	Member	Male	Tanzanian	13/3/2024
4	CPA. Lucy W. Chigudulu	Member	Female	Tanzanian	13/3/2024
5	CPA. Raphael A. Shango	Member	Male	Tanzanian	13/3/2024
6	Jackson W. Musiba	Member	Male	Tanzanian	13/3/2024
7	Aristides R. Mbwasi	Member	Male	Tanzanian	13/3/2024

Activities Performed During the Year

During the financial year 2023/24, the ICT steering committee performed the following activities:

i. Conduct meetings to discuss various issues as per committee responsibilities
ii. Review of e-Government guidelines and standards implementation report
iii. Ensuring continuous monitoring and evaluation of institutional ICT projects

3.9.5 EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

The employment committee is an Ad hoc Committee" appointed by the Permanent Secretary to facilitate the appointment, promotion, re-categorization, and confirmation of staff as stipulated in Regulation D. 45(1) of the Standing Order for the Public Service, 2009.

TABLE 6: EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

S/N	Name	Position	Gender	Nationality	Date of Appointment
1	Ellykedo T. Ngonyani	Chairperson	Male	Tanzanian	31/5/2024
2	Benjamin S. Chilumba	Secretary	Male	Tanzanian	31/5/2024
3	CPA. Lucy W. Chigudulu	Member	Female	Tanzanian	31/5/2024
4	Aristides R. Mbwasi	Member	Male	Tanzanian	31/5/2024
5	Fortunata A. Soka	Member	Female	Tanzanian	31/5/2024

Activities Performed During the Year

In the financial year 2023/24, the employment committee facilitated the promotion of 24 staff, re-categorised one staff member, and confirmed two staff members.

3.9.6 INTEGRITY COMMITTEE

POPI has Integrity Committees, as shown in Table 7; POPI established the Integrity Committee to comply with the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan Phase Four (NACSAP - IV) of 2023 - 2030, which conduct its quarterly meetings and underpinned its functions as follows:

TABLE 7: INTEGRITY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

S/N	Name	Position	Gender	Nationality	Date Of Appointment
1	Fadhili S. Chilumba	Chairperson	Male	Tanzanian	01/5/2024
2	Theresia M. Siringi	Secretary	Female	Tanzanian	01/5/2024
3	Nyanjira M. Mabu	Member	Female	Tanzanian	01/5/2024
4	Octavian J. Rutta	Member	Male	Tanzanian	01/5/2024

Activities performed during the year

i. To manage and support the fight against corruption in the Ministry;
ii. To manage, receive and act on all complaints that occur or are brought;
iii. To monitor and manage all disciplinary issues for POPI employees and
iv. To hold a meeting every quarter of the fiscal year

3.9.7 BUDGET COMMITTEE

Budget Act CAP 439 Section 18 (2) directs the Permanent Secretary to establish the Budget Committee and the composition of which shall be prescribed in the regulations. Section 17 (1) & (2) of the Budget Regulations directs the Permanent Secretary to establish the Budget Committee, of which he/she shall be a Chairperson, and the Secretary shall be the Director of Policy and Planning. Further, the Regulations stipulate that Members of the Committee shall be the Heads of Departments, Sections, and Units.

TABLE 8: BUDGET COMMITTEE MEMBERS

S/N	Name of Member	Position	Gender	Nationality	Date of Appointment
1.	Dr. Tausi M. Kida	Chairperson	Female	Tanzanian	14/ 8/2023
2.	Ellykedo T. Ngonyani	Secretary	Male	Tanzanian	14/ 8/2023
3.	Benjamin S. Chilumba	Member	Male	Tanzanian	14/ 8/2023
4.	Aristides R. Mbwasi	Member	Male	Tanzanian	14/ 8/2023
5.	Elikana A. Mtumweni	Member	Male	Tanzanian	14/ 8/2023
6.	CPA. Lucy W. Chigudulu	Member	Female	Tanzanian	14/ 8/2023
7.	Baraka S. Aligaesha	Member	Male	Tanzanian	14/ 8/2023
8.	Fortunata A. Soka	Member	Female	Tanzanian	23/10/2023
9.	Jackson W. Musiba	Member	Male	Tanzanian	14/ 8/2023
10.	Raymond A. Mtani	Member	Male	Tanzanian	14/ 8/2023
11.	Alphonce M. Malibiche	Member	Male	Tanzanian	14/ 8/2023
12.	CPA. Raphael A. Shango	Member	Male	Tanzanian	14/ 8/2023
13.	Prudens R. Rweyongeza	Member	Male	Tanzanian	14/ 8/2023

Activities Performed During the Year

During the financial year 2023/24, the committee undertake monthly meetings to: -

a. Allocate resources as per release based on strategic plan and priorities
b. Evaluate budget performance

3.9.8 HIV/AIDS AND NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES COMMITTEE

POPI established an HIV/AIDS and Non-communicable Diseases Committee that met quarterly and underpinned its functions relating to HIV/AIDS and Non-communicable Diseases issues. The committee members are in **Table 9**.

TABLE 9: MEMBERS OF HIV/AID AND NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE COMMITTEE

S/N	Name Of Member	Position	Gender	Nationality	Date Of Appointment
1	Dr. Tausi M. Kida	Chairperson	Female	Tanzanian	31/5/2024
2	Benjamin S. Chilumba	Secretary	Male	Tanzanian	31/5/2024
3	CPA. Lucy W. Chigudulu	Member	Female	Tanzanian	31/5/2024
4	Ellykedo T. Ngonyani	Member	Male	Tanzanian	31/5/2024
5	Margareth J. Tindwa	Member	Female	Tanzanian	31/5/2024

Activities Performed During the Year

During the financial year 2023/24, the committee, through the Department of Administration and Management of Human Resources, organised training for the. The training is based on:

i. Role and importance of Good Governance in the development and prosperity of the Nation and its citizens;
ii. Consider and adhere to Good Governance in the implementation of responsibilities and
iii. The principles of the code of ethics and conduct for the Public Service in Tanzania.

3.10 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN AND BUDGET

3.10.1 ACHIEVEMENTS

Implementation of the POPI Plan and Budget for the financial 2023/24 resulted in the following notable achievements:

a) Establishment and implementation of a robust regulatory and policy framework to guide Public Investment Management

i. Public Investment Bill was prepared and submitted in the Parliament for the first time in November 2023 for further parliamentary procedures;
ii. The Minister of State, Planning & Investment presented the Bill to the Parliamentary Public Investment Committee (PIC) on 9 January 2024, followed by a collection of opinions from stakeholders by the PIC;
iii. On 10 January 2024, PIC collected opinions from stakeholders;
iv. Discussion regarding submitted opinions on the Bill involving the government and PIC was done on 18 January 2024;
v. In February 2024, POPI coordinated the review, improvement of the Bill and preparation of the Schedule of amendments after receiving comments from PIC, stakeholders and Cabinet;
vi. Review and improve the meetings of the Bill after receiving comments from stakeholders, the Minister of State (Planning & Investment), and the Cabinet, which were coordinated in March 2024. A schedule of amendment was prepared, and

vii. The second reading of the Bill to the Parliament is expected to be done and discussed during the 15th Parliamentary Session in the financial year 2024/25.

b) Supervise OTR's evaluation and restructuring function in public organisations

i. Guideline for merging/dissolving Public Institutions prepared, approved and disseminated;
ii. Participated in merging exercise of SIDO, TEMDO and CAMARTEC;
iii. Coordinated and participated in the merging exercise of RITA and NIDA;
iv. Participated in merging exercise of TIC and EPZA;
v. Conducted a follow-up on the implementation of the merging of 16 public institutions and the dissolving of 4 public institutions.

c) Mitigation of public investment issues affecting public investment by public enterprises

i. Supportive supervision was conducted on eight strategic projects: SGR, JNHPP, TAZARA, Bagamoyo SEZ, Mkulazi Sugar, and Improvement of Dar es Salaam Port, Tanga, and Mtwara Port. Advice was given to respective organisations during site visits, and other details were documented in the report, which was submitted to the PS and the Minister.
ii. Collaborated with the Ministry of Finance to prepare a cabinet paper to make recommendations for developing agricultural farms and investment areas. The Draft Cabinet Paper was discussed by the Cabinet Secretariat on 30 January 2024, followed by a site visit and preparation of the Comprehensive Paper with recommendations to be tabled in the Working Session of Permanent Secretaries for deliberations done in February 2024 as directed by the Cabinet Secretariat. In collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, the experts visited the farms and finalised the Assessment Report in March 2024. The report has already been submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat for further action.
iii. Organized a Working Session to Discuss Partnership Projects between the Public and Private Sectors (PPP) looking for Investors in collaboration with the PPP Unit of the Ministry of Finance. The session was held on 10 January 2024. After the Session, the Team of Experts is currently preparing a report with recommendations to be presented in the Working Session of the Permanent Secretaries and Heads of Institutions of the relevant Sectors on a date to be arranged.
iv. Organized the Stakeholders' Meeting on 5 March 2024, which discussed the complaints of the investor of Kunduchi Beach Hotel against the Office of the Treasury Registrar. The meeting proposed resolutions to enable investment in the hotel to continue without hindrance and increase productivity.

d) Guidance and support to the OTR on implementing public investment functions

i. Analysis of the report regarding Repossessed Privatized Industries has been conducted, and recommendations;
ii. The development of the project database, including PPP projects, has started. The initiative will inform the formulation of a strategy for promotion.

e) Development of the National Investment Policy 2024 and its implementation strategy

i. Draft National Investment Policy 2024 and implementation strategy with stakeholders' comments in place;
ii. Updated baseline study on National Investment Promotion Policy 1996 in place;
iii. The draft of the National Investment Policy 2024's cabinet paper was approved by management and is awaiting submission to the Cabinet.

f) Develop and implement an M&E framework for private investment programs and projects

i. Draft of National Investment Report 2023 in place
ii. Draft National Industrial Park Development Guidelines in place
iii. Nine Investor Disputes were handled, whereby two disputes were resolved
iv. Monitoring the implementation of various Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) signed during the Presidential visits in USA, UAE and Oman was conducted,
v. The concept note for the development of the National Investment Data System was developed submitted, and approved by e-GA,

g) Bilateral and Regional Investment Treaties activities were conducted: -

i. Negotiations of two BITs. The first one is with the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and the third round of negotiations was held on 25 - 28 September 2023 in UAE.
ii. The second one is the BIT with Canada, which Tanzania notified Canada of termination in 2022. Following Canada's request, Tanzania presented the revised draft BIT and participated in the Technical Meeting held in Canada on 14 - 18 November 2023.
iii. Coordinated the review and preparation of comments for three BITs which are with Iran signed in 2015, but because both Parties have not yet notified the entry into force, Tanzania proposes to review the signed BIT according to Tanzania's 19 position; India BIT which India submitted; and Qatar BIT corresponding to the final agreement concluded in 2013. All reviews and comments have been shared with other parties, and their responses have been followed.
iv. A draft BIT with Indonesia was prepared following the directives of the two countries' presidents during the Indonesian president's State Visit to Tanzania in September 2023.

v. Review of Terms of Reference (TOR) for the negotiations of the Comprehensive Economic Agreement (CEPA) between Tanzania and UAE was coordinated in October 2023 following Government directives that the POPI should lead the negotiation team.

h) The participation of mandatory regional economic communities' meetings was facilitated whereby the following activities were conducted: -

i. SADC Ministerial Committee Meeting on Finance and Investment held on 15 – 20 July 2023 in DRC, which considered the SADC Investment report for 2022,
ii. EAC Investment and Trade Ministerial Meeting held on 16 – 18 July 2023 in Kenya which, among other things, held a discussion with the US Trade Representative on EAC US Trade and Investment Framework.
iii. The AfCFTA Meeting of Senior Officials was held virtually on 28 July 2023, which, among other things, considered the technical recommendations on the AFCFTA Investment Protocol following the directives of the Heads of States Summit. The recommendations of Senior Officials were considered in the AfCFTA Ministerial Meeting 20 held on the 6 - 8 December 2023 in Dar es Salaam, and it was resolved that Algeria, Morocco and Egypt Ministers of Trade should have a consultation meeting for the Articles 19 and 21 and present to the next ministerial meeting,
iv. Coordinated the preparation of URT's expression of interest proposal to host the Pan African Trade and Investment Agency (PATIA), which was submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for consideration by the AfCFTA Secretariat,
v. I participated in the AfCFTA workshop on National Capacity building on the EAC Tariff offer (Category B & C product) of the AfFCTA, organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to enhance understanding of the negotiated offers.

i) Development of Special Economic Zones and Industrial Parks

i. Follows ups the Steering Committees of Permanent Secretaries' directives given in the meeting of 31 May 2023 for the POPI to monitor the development of Sinotan Industrial Park and compile investors' concerns for the park made,
ii. The Compensation payment event of Ruvuma SEZ under EPZA amounting TZS 5,337,632,743.06 in collaboration with the Ruvuma RS was coordinated. The Minister of State POPI officiated the event,
iii. The meeting of key stakeholders on the development of the Bagamoyo Special Economic Zone to consider the report on the revised Master Plan and Feasibility study was coordinated on 13 September 2023;
iv. Field visit to Kahama District Council's investment areas located in Nyanshimbi SEZ, Chapulwa Industrial Area, Ummy Mwalimu Industrial Area, KOM Industrial Park and Buzwagi SEZ to assess the implementation status and challenges developed by the Council was conducted on the 16 - 18 October 2023,

Following outcry and concerns of environmental pollution submitted by surrounding communities, an environmental impact assessment involving experts from POPI, NEMC, Ubungo DC, and EPZA at Benjamin Mkapa SEZ in Dar es Salaam was coordinated and facilitated.

j) **Business and Investment Environment Improvement**

i. 13 Laws and 67 fees and levies were reviewed for Business improvements through the Finance Act 2023,
ii. The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was developed to ease inspection matters in the tourism sector, including tourist hotels,
iii. A Guideline for the newly established Trade, Industry and Investment Department in Local Government Authorities was prepared,
iv. The first phase of the development of the Tanzania Electronic Investment Window (TeIW) system, integrating the eight modules of the TeIW system into seven, was developed and launched on October 2023,
v. Tender for procurement of LGA Furniture, LGA Desk Computers, Project Vehicles, and ICT equipment through the BEGIN project was advertised, and tender evaluations for biding clients were conducted in January 2024,
vi. A performance assessment of Public-Private Dialogue (PPD) at Regional Business Councils (RBC) was conducted.
vii. The laws governing the transport sector were reviewed to allow the transportation of forest products from exotic trees (softwood) for 24 hours.

k) **Tanzania to host the Pan Africa Trade and Investment Agency (PATIA);**

The improvement of the concept note by specifying the location of the Institute's permanent office and preparing strategies to persuade member countries to support Tanzania in achieving that goal is in progress;

l) **Coordinating International Investment Agreements (Agreements to Protect and Promote Investment between countries);**

All agreements have been analysed and recommendations made, in addition, the discussion of various agreements continues to be coordinated.

m) **Prepare a Strategy/Program/Policy to promote investment in car assembly industries in the country**

POPI, in collaboration with Ministries/Public and Private Institutions and experts from the Association of African Automobile Manufacturers (AAAM), has collected preliminary information for stakeholders in the public and private sectors. They are expected to hold a meeting with the private sector in early July 2024 and present the information proposal to the Honourable Minister of State.

n) Preparation and implementation of POPI strategies and plans

i. POPI Strategic Plan for the year 2024/25 - 2025/26 prepared and approved;
ii. POPI's Budget for the fiscal year 2024/25 submitted and approved by the Parliament;
iii. Parliamentary reports and answers prepared and submitted to the Parliament;
iv. A meeting between POPI and the Planning Commission regarding the implementation status of the preparation of Vision 2050 was conducted, and policy guidance and a way forward were provided to PC.

o) Implementation of POPI Human Resources Plan

i. 26 employees were Promoted;
ii. Job List prepared and finalised from 16-29 October 2023;
iii. Leave Roaster was prepared and finalised on 15 December 2023;
iv. PE budget prepared;
v. Counselling and Voluntary Testing (VCT) on HIV/AIDS conducted;
vi. Awareness Seminar on Non-Communicable Diseases was conducted on 31 January 2024;
vii. Draft Anti-Corruption Strategy in place;
viii. Ethics and Anti-Corruption Work program was submitted to the State House on 16 April 2024;
ix. Staff Seminar on Corruption was held on 31 January 2024, and a Seminar on Ethical Conduct was held from 1 to 3 March 2024;
x. Draft Training Program in place;
xi. Voluntary counselling was conducted, and
xii. Draft Client Service Charter (CSC).

p) Implementation of POPI Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

i. POPI M&E Readiness Assessment report prepared, approved and submitted to Prime Minister's Office;
ii. Draft statistical database template in place;
iii. Draft Annual M&E Plan for the year 2024/25 in place;
iv. M&E session with M&E Units for Institutions under PO-PI were conducted;
v. Monthly M&E report prepared and submitted to Permanent Secretary;
vi. Preparation of scorecard template completed;
vii. Government directives report on implementation of National Multispectral Strategic Framework for Economic Empowerment prepared and submitted to PMO; and
viii. The report on the implementation of a government strategy for the shortage of foreign currencies was prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Finance.

3.10.2 CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

During the period under review, the POPI faced a few issues and challenges in implementing its plans and budget. Some of those were:

i. Deficiencies in processing and facilitating investment in various MDAs and LGAs;
ii. Some institutions and employees have expressed a negative attitude towards business improvement proposals that may impact their institutions somehow.
iii. Fear of reforms to reduce the revenue of the Regulatory Authorities that collect revenue;

3.10.3 WAY FORWARD

The POPI intends to perform the following activities in 2024/25 to work on the challenges experienced.

i. The Office is developing a guideline for the coordination of investment matters in the country;
ii. The office plans to train senior regional secretariats and LGA officers on enhancing the country's business environment.

3.11 SOLVENCY AND GOING CONCERN

Management confirms that applicable accounting standards (IPSAS, TFRS, the Public Finance Act Cap. 348 and other Governing legislatures) have been complied with, that accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period, and that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Likewise, Management reasonably expects POPI to continue its operations for the foreseeable future.

3.12 EMPLOYEES' WELFARE

POPI ensures employee welfare by adhering to employment rules and the Public Servants Employment Policy, including timely payment, equitable remuneration, annual leave, healthcare, and decision-making participation. It values a dedicated, skilled, and motivated workforce for high-quality services, prioritising continuous employee development and engagement and maintaining a strong, positive management-employee relationship.

a) Management and Employees' Relationship

A healthy relationship existed between Management and employees during the year. There was a harmonious relationship between management and employees and no unresolved employee complaints during the year.

b) Working Environment

POPI management believes that employees should find working there inspiring and personally elevating. They accept co-responsibility for their full potential development. Career progress is based on individual initiative, commitment to innovative thinking, and professional expertise, resulting in rewards and personal growth.

c) Opportunities and Fairness

Management is convinced that equal opportunities for all employees, irrespective of ethnicity, race, gender, disability, or religion, should be pursued. Management accepts that only through the total commitment, loyalty, and dedication of its employees will it be able to achieve its performance targets.

d) Post-employment Benefits

Almost all POPI employees are members of PSSSF. The Ministry contributes 15% of each employee's basic salary to the Fund on behalf of all permanent employees, and each employee contributes 5% of their basic salary.

e) Medical Services

POPI operates an insured (health benefit) plan for employees, their spouses and up to a maximum of four dependents. Contribution is paid to the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF). The contributions made by the Office to NHIF during the year are 6% of the employee's basic salary, where POPI contributes 3%, and employees contribute 3%.

f) Training Facilities

POPI continually offers comprehensive training programs to ensure employees are adequately trained at all levels. Employees are allowed to attend short and long training programmes both locally and abroad to upgrade their skills and enhance career development.

3.13 GENDER PARITY

The Office is an equal opportunity employer dedicated to providing fair consideration for all employment opportunities. It had 80 employees during the year ended 30 June 2024. Of these, 51 were male, and 29 were female, as shown in **Table 10** below.

TABLE 10: NUMBER OF STAFF

S/N	Gender	Number of Employees	Percentage
1	Male	51	64
2	Female	29	36
	Total	**80**	**100**

POPI recruitment policy gives all people equal opportunity in the recruitment process to fill vacant employment posts. The Office does not discriminate between male and female applicants for the vacant posts. In this regard, great care is taken when implementing the policy to ensure that education/professional qualifications, competencies, key attributes, and essential criteria for selection and appointment are not compromised.

3.14 STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP

POPI recognises the importance of addressing the needs of its key stakeholders and satisfying their needs, interests, and expectations to fulfil its mission. During the year that ended 30 June 2024, the stakeholder analysis was undertaken as indicated in Table 11 below.

TABLE 11: STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP

No.	Name of stakeholders	Service offered to stakeholders	Expectations of stakeholders
1.	Extra Ministerial Agencies under the Office (Planning Commission, Tanzania Investment Centre, Export Processing Zone Authority and Office of Treasury Registrar)	• Facilitate and advise on the issues of National policy, Acts, plans and regulations. • Guidance on matters relating to the policy, Acts and regulations.	• Provide timely advice on national policy, acts, and regulations.
2.	PO, PSMGG	• Reports on employees and other required information concerning the circular implementations.	• Providing quality services to clients in planning, investment and business environment improvement. • Adherence to public service circulars.
3.	MDAs, LGAs	• Guidance on matters of planning, investment and business environment.	• Timely guidance on matters relating to the policy, Acts and Regulations.
4.	Financial institution	• Customers demanding financial services. • Provide a good environment for investment.	• Provided with a conducive environment for investment.

No.	Name of stakeholders	Service offered to stakeholders	Expectations of stakeholders
			• To have a good business relationship.
5.	Ministry of Finance	• Quality progress implementation reports. • Quality annual budget estimates. • Guidance on planning and investment.	• Timely and quality reports. • Timely submission of required information.
6.	NBS	• Accurate and reliable information on investment and planning reports.	• Provided with accurate and reliable information on planning and investment.
7.	Private sector (TPSF, CTI, TCCIA, CEO-round table).	• Accurate information regarding investment areas and opportunities. • Accurate information and feedback on various government interventions on investment matters.	• Engagement in Government interventions. • Access to reliable information on planning, investment and business environment improvements.
8.	Parliament	• Planning and investment reports. • Annual development plan and budget estimates.	• Timely provision of required reports. • Provided with quality annual development plan and budget estimates.
9.	National Audit Office	• Financial reports; • Procurement reports; • Financial laws, regulations and other legislations; • Fund allocation and releases; • Information on internal audit functions; • Report on the status of implementation of CAG audit recommendations in MDAs, LGAs and RSS; and	• Provided with quality reports and information.

No.	Name of stakeholders	Service offered to stakeholders	Expectations of stakeholders
		• Structured Responses and Action Plan to implement Audit.	
10.	Investors	• Information on investment opportunities. • Facilitation on strategic engagement. • Timely handling of investment complaints. • Investment guidelines.	• Engagement in Government interventions. • Access to reliable information on planning, investment and business environment improvements.
11.	Development partners	• Continuous engagement and information sharing. • Project implementation reports.	• Efficient utilisation of provided financial resources. • Improved level of transparency and accountability.
12.	Employees	• Conducive working environment. • Capacity building. • Advise on human resource issues (circulars).	• Provided with a conducive working environment. • Exposure to best practices. • Carrier development
13.	Community	• Conducive Business Environment. • Enhance Corporate Social Responsibility. • Awareness of investment and business environment improvement.	• Provided with reliable information on planning, investment and business environment issues
14.	Civil society (CBOs, NGOs, FBOs)	• Information on planning, investment and business environment.	• Provided with reliable information on planning, investment and business environment issues.
15.	Media	• Information on planning, investment and business environment, and engagement	• Provided quality, reliable and accurate information on planning, investment and business environment issues.

No.	Name of stakeholders	Service offered to stakeholders	Expectations of stakeholders
			• Engagement on government interventions
16.	Judiciary	• Accurate and reliable information for judicial matters. • Policy, contracts and legal framework.	• Provided with quality and accurate information
17.	Research and Academic institutions	• Accurate information for conducting research.	• Provided with accurate and reliable information for conducting research. • Continuous engagement
18.	Politicians	• Accurate and reliable information for decision-making. • Engagement on matters related to planning, investment and business environment.	• Timely provision of required information.

3.15 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT

The POPI offers various benefits to staff, categorised based on standardisation as follows:

(a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits, including first-time employment, regular monthly benefits, compensated absences, education grants, tax reimbursement, and the current portion of long-term benefits, are expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date, based on accrued entitlements at current pay rates.

(b) Other long-term benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are benefits that are expected to be settled more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are treated as non-current liabilities. A long-term employee benefit includes long-term service leave or sabbatical leave and other long-service benefits.

The POPI has a defined benefit plan in which employers contribute 15% to the Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF), and employees contribute 5%. During the year ended 30 June 2024, POPI contributed TZS 247,589,044.08.

The POPI operates an insured health plan with contributions to the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF). Both employers and employees contribute 3% each. During the year ended 30 June 2024, POPI contributed TZS 148,223,126.45.

3.16 PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The POPI enforces the National Policy for Disabled Persons, providing employment opportunities for disabled staff during recruitment. In the event of staff members becoming disabled, every effort shall be made to ensure that their employment continues and appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the POPI that training, career development, and promotion for persons with disabilities should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

3.17 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.17.1 HIV/AIDS AND NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The National HIV/AIDS Policy mandated HIV/AIDS awareness activities, providing medical care and food to infected individuals, conducting voluntary testing for HIV, hypertension, and diabetes, and offering staff training on HIV/AIDS and non-communicable diseases.

3.17.2 FRAUD ISSUES

The POPI instituted control measures to prevent fraud.

3.17.3 FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

The POPI employs a National Anti-corruption strategy and action plan guided by four principles: prevention, law enforcement, public awareness, and institutional building. The management aims to reduce corruption opportunities and motivations by ensuring compliance with the Public Procurement Act, 2023, its regulation 2024 and Public Finance Act No. 6, 2001, creating public awareness, and enhancing the functions of the integrity committee.

3.18 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Workers councils have been utilised to enhance workers' participatory system. In contrast, others like the tender board, Procurement Management Unit, Internal Audit Section, audit committee, and ethics Committee have been engaged for transparency and integrity.

3.19 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Report by those charged with Governance is prepared per the Tanzania Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 (TFRS No. 1) issued by the National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA). POPI financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB).

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Public-Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) and based on historical cost. They cover procurement of goods, works, consultancy, and non-consultancy services in accordance with Public Procurement Act No. 7 of 2011 and its Regulations of 2016. The statements are presented in Tanzanian Shillings (TZS) and are prepared under the accrual basis of accounting, based on the going concern bases.

3.20 APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.

The Controller and Auditor General is the statutory auditor for the POPI according to the provisions of Article 143 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 (revised 2000) and section 10 (1) and the Public Audit Act, Cap 418 (R.E 2021).

3.21 RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AUDITOR

The Controller and Auditor General (CAG) has a statutory responsibility to report to the stakeholders whether, in his opinion, the POPI's financial statements fairly present the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows for the year ended in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs), the Tanzania Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS 1), and the Public Finance Act, Cap. 48.

3.22 APPROVAL

This Report was approved and authorised for issue and signed by:

Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida

Accounting Officer

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

The POPI's management is responsible for preparing annual Financial Statements ended 30 June 2024, which provide a fair view of the entity's state of affairs and operating results in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) on Accrual Basis, in accordance with the Public Finance Act No. 6 of 2001 Section 30(2) & (4) as revised in 2004.

The responsibility involves designing, implementing, and maintaining internal controls for financial statements, selecting appropriate accounting policies, and making reasonable estimates to ensure transactions are within the statutory authority. This includes properly recording the use of public financial assistance, ensuring the accuracy of financial statements, and preventing material misstatements due to fraud or error. The mandate was granted under the Ministers (Discharge of Ministerial functions) Act (Cap 299), as per Government Gazette No.619 A, published on 30 August 2023, outlining the responsibilities of government entities and businesses.

Moreover, the Permanent Secretary, who was present during the execution of the budget as passed by the Parliament, signed these Financial Statements. The government budget for the Vote was approved for the fiscal period from 01 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, and the Vote continued to operate in the same manner as the approved budget for the period to 30 June 2024.

To the best of our knowledge, the internal control system has operated adequately throughout the reporting period, and the records and underlying accounts provide a reasonable basis for preparing the financial statements for the year ending 30 June 2024. Procurement of goods works, consultancy and non-consultancy services to the extent that they are reflected in these financial statements has been done in accordance with the Public Procurement Act No. 7 of 2011 and its Regulations of 2016.

Management is responsible for the integrity of financial statements, their content, and compliance with the Public Finance Act No. 6 of 2001, International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Accrual, and guidelines from the Paymaster General and Accountant General. They are also responsible for building trust in users and providing a true and fair view of the reporting entity's state of affairs.

In our opinion, management is aware that the financial statements fairly present, in all material respects, the entity's operations. Furthermore, management has assessed that the entity will continue as a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of these financial statements

Tausi 13.03.2025

Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida **Date**

Accounting Officer

DECLARATION BY THE HEAD OF FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

The National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA), according to the power conferred under the Accountants and Auditors Amendment Act, 2021, as amended by Act No. 2 of 1995, requires Financial Statements to be accompanied by a declaration issued by the Head of Finance/Accounting responsible for preparing the Financial Statements of the entity concerned.

It is my duty as a Certified Professional Accountant to assist the management in discharging the responsibility of preparing and furnishing Financial Statements of an entity showing a true and fair view of the entity's position, performance, and cash flows in accordance with applicable International Public Sector Accounting Standards and other statutory financial reporting requirements. Full legal responsibility for preparing Financial Statements rests with the Treasury management, as stated in the statement of responsibilities for financial statements by those charged with governance on an earlier page.

Thus, I, **CPA Lucy William Chigudulu**, the Head of Finance and Accounts of the POPI (Vote 11), hereby acknowledge my responsibility of ensuring that financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 have been prepared in compliance with applicable accounting standards and statutory requirements.

Consequently, I confirm that the financial statements portray the true and fair view of the state of affairs of the POPI (Vote 11) for the year ended 30 June 2024 as of that date and that they have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records.

CPA. Lucy William Chigudulu
ACPA 4932
Chief Accountant
Date: 13/03/2025

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The financial statements for the financial year 2023/24 provide a record of the POPI financial performance and a comparative analysis of actual expenditures against the budget. The financial statements have been prepared and presented based on the accrual basis of accounting. Additional details have been included to promote understanding as required under the requirements of Section 25 of the Public Finance Act 2001 as amended in 2004 and in compliance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

1.2 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The financial statements consist of:

(A) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

This provides information about the accumulated surplus/deficit at the reporting year-end date - the difference between POPI's total assets and liabilities. It explains how resources are available to support future operations and the unfunded liabilities.

(B) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This measures the net surplus or deficit of the reporting year - the difference between revenues and expenses. It provides information about the POPI cost of program delivery and the amounts and resources of revenue.

(C) STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY

This highlights the sources of changes in the overall financial position.

(D) CASH FLOW STATEMENT

This provides information about POPI's liquidity and solvency, including how POPI raised and used during the period and how it repaid its borrowings. It measures the difference between the actual cash coming in and cash going out.

(E) STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS

This highlights whether the approved budget used resources. It shows differences between the actual expenditure and the approved budget appropriation.

(F) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes comprise a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. It provides additional information on the financial statements as required under IPSAS.

1.3 FINANCIAL POSITION

This provides information on the accumulated surplus or deficit in the reporting year. It also explains how resources are available to support future operations and the unfunded liabilities.

The financial position of the POPI for the year ended 30 June 2024 had recorded net assets amounting to TZS 1,358,750,428, which resulted from total assets of TZS 12,078,870,850 and liabilities of TZS 10,720,120,422 the material items in the financial position comprise the following: -

1.3.1 Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent during the year consist of an unspent cash balance from TZS 10,345,233,694. This is disclosed in Note 62 of the Financial Statements.

From the unspent balance mentioned in Note 62 (Cash and Cash Equivalents) of the financial statement, an amount of TZS 8,969,964,255 from the unspent balance of the BEGIN project has been included on the face of the financial statements.

1.3.2 Prepayment

For the year ended 30 June 2024, the POPI recorded TZS 513,271,876 as a prepayment. These prepayments were due to the Government Procurement Supplies Agency (GPSA) payments for purchasing motor vehicles, stationery, and fuel. Still, they were not delivered to the POPI until 30 June 2024. This is disclosed in Note 69 of the Financial Statements.

1.3.3 Inventories

For the year ended 30 June 2024, the Office recorded TZS 6,927,700 as Inventory. These inventories included only Stationeries. This is disclosed in Note 70 of the Financial Statements.

1.3.4 Property Plant and Equipment

The property, plant, and equipment reported in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 comprised office furniture and fittings, computer and photocopier, air conditioner, and motor vehicles. The carrying amount of PPE as of 30 June 2024 was TZS 1,213,437,580. This is disclosed in Note 77B of the Financial Statements.

1.3.5 Payable and Accruals

Payables and accruals for the year ended 30 June 2024 is TZS 181,297,500. It resulted from Unpaid Suppliers for the goods and services rendered during the year. This is disclosed in Note 89A of the Financial Statements

1.3.6 Deposit

For the year ended 30 June 2024, the deposit account had balances amounting to TZS 1,568,858,668 in favour of consultancy services and outstanding commitments. It included a deposit of TZS 1,568,093,668 and an unapplied of TZS 765,000. This is disclosed in Note 94 of the Financial Statements

1.3.7 Deferred Income

For the year ended 30 June 2024, the POPI recorded deferred income amounting to TZS 8,969,964,254, resulting from the Unspent balance from the BEGIN project.

1.3.8 Taxpayers Fund

For the year ended 30 June 2024, the Office reported taxpayer funds totalling TZS 191,118,700. This amount reflects the assets provided to the Office at its establishment as initial capital from the Ministry of Industry and Trade for the BEGIN project.

1.4 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This measures the net surplus or deficit of the reporting year, the difference between revenues and expenses. It provides information on the POPI cost of program delivery and the amounts and resources of revenue.

For the year ended 30 June 2024, the POPI recorded a surplus of TZS 1,167,631,728 from the total revenue of TZS 22,031,697,519 and expenses and transfers of TZS 20,864,065,791. The major line items of financial performance comprise the following;

1.4.1 Revenue Grants

The POPI revenue comprises grants from the Government through exchequer issues. Revenue was recognised to the extent that it was probable that the economic benefit would flow and revenue could be measured reliably. During the year under review, revenue was TZS 22,031,697,519. This is disclosed in Note 16 of the Financial Statements

1.4.2 Expenses

These are costs incurred by the POPI in facilitating the delivery of planned activities, transfers, and accruals. For the year ended 30 June 2024, TZS 20,813,875,991 was incurred.

1.4.3 Wages, Salaries and Employment Benefits

The expenditure for wages, salaries, and employee benefits in the year ended 30 June 2024, including cash spent and outstanding staff claims, was TZS 4,178,865,468. This is disclosed in Note 34 of the Financial Statements.

1.4.4 Use of Goods and Services

The note comprises payments made when procuring consumable goods and services. Expenditure for supplies and consumable goods for the year ended 30 June 2024 was TZS 8,940,396,731. This is disclosed in Note 35 of the Financial Statements

1.4.5 Grants and Transfers

These are funds transferred to government institutions under the POPI and transfer payments to other institutions. Transfers during the year ended 30 June 2024 were TZS 7,310,188,145. This is disclosed in Note 59 of the Financial Statements

1.4.6 Other expenses

The POPI spent TZS 10,155,743 on consultancy fees and sundry expenses for the year ended 30 June 2024. This is disclosed in Note 52 of the Financial Statements

1.4.7 Expected Credit Loss

For the year ended 30 June 2024, the POPI recorded a total of TZS 193,589,228 in costs associated with Expected Credit Losses (ECL). This figure reflects the estimated financial losses that PO-PI anticipates will arise from cash and cash equivalents tied to the BEGIN project fund, primarily attributed to potential defaults. This is disclosed in Note 54 of the Financial Statements

1.4.8 Maintenance Expenses

The POPI spent TZS 137,137,356 on maintenance of motor vehicles, office equipment, computers and other related equipment, tyres and batteries for the year ended 30 June 2024. This is disclosed in Note 36 of the Financial Statements

1.4.9 Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

The office charged the Property, Plant and Equipment depreciation for the year ending 30 June 2024 TZS 93,733,120. This is disclosed in Note 77 of the Financial Statements.

1.5 CASH FLOWS

This provides information about POPI liquidity and solvency, including how it was raised and how cash was used during the period. It measures the difference between the actual cash coming in and the cash going out. It comprises cash flow from operating activities, cash flow from investing activities, and cash flow from financing activities.

1.5.1 Cash flow from operating activities

Total receipts from operating activities comprised of exchequer received for the year ended 30 June 2024 were TZS 39,052,312,181, whereby total payments were TZS 20,445,317,120, resulting in net cash flow from operating activities of TZS 18,606,995,062.

1.5.2 Cash flow from investing activities

Cash flow from investing activities consists of the funds used to procure non-current assets amounting to TZS 1,586,380,400. During the financial year that ended 30 June 2024, TZS 1,116,052,000 was used to purchase non-current assets and advance payments for acquiring property, plant, and equipment TZS 470,328,400.

1.6 COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

This statement compares approved budget appropriation and the actual expenditure, comparing budget and actual amounts.

For the year ended 30 June 2024, the POPI had a final budget of TZS 36,083,907,593, of which TZS 18,051,766,567 was allocated for recurrent expenditures and TZS 18,032,141,026 was for development expenditures.

During the reporting period, the exchequer collected a total revenue of TZS 37,483,453,513, while actual expenditures amounted to TZS 22,031,697,519, representing 58.77% of the total revenue. The difference between revenue and expenditures resulted from unspent funds in the BEGIN project, which was awaiting review by the World Bank due to changes in the procurement procedure.

1.6.1 Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits
The final budget for wages, salaries, and employee benefits for the year that ended 30 June 2024 was TZS 5,725,778,346, while the actual expenditure for the same period was TZS 4,178,865,468, which is equivalent to 72.98% of the final approved budget. The variance was primarily due to the office not being fully staffed for the entire year, resulting in lower overall wages, salaries, and employee benefits.

1.6.2 Use of Goods and Services
The final budget for supplies and consumable goods was TZS 12,077,551,210, while the actual expenditure for the year 2023/24 was TZS 8,808,970,408, which is equivalent to 72.94% of the final approved budget. This shortfall was primarily due to insufficient funds from the Treasury, which did not provide the full amount required for the budget.

1.6.3 Other Expenses
The final budget for other expenses for the period ended 30 June 2024 was TZS 16,000,000, while the actual expenditure for the same period was TZS 10,155,743, equivalent to 63.47% of the final approved budget. This shortfall was caused by insufficient funds from the Treasury, preventing the full utilisation of the allocated resources.

1.6.4 Maintenance Expenses
The final budget for maintenance expenses for the period ended 30 June 2024 was TZS 328,155,276, while the actual expenditure for the same period was TZS 137,137,356, equivalent to 41.80% of the final approved budget, indicating significant underspending. This discrepancy arose mainly from two factors: insufficient funds released from the treasury, limiting the execution of planned maintenance, and a shortage of motor vehicles across departments, reducing operational capacity.

1.6.5 Grants and Transfer
The final budget for Grants and Transfer expenses for the year ended 30 June 2024 was TZS 11,446,152,036, while the actual expenditure for the same period was TZS 7,310,188,145, equivalent to 63.86% of the final approved budget. It included Personal emolument and Development grants for TIC and EPZA.

A significant variance arose from transferring TZS 4,900,653,904 development funds to TIC and EPZA shortly before the financial year ended. Although these funds were executed for transfer to TIC and EPZA, they did not reach their intended recipients and were transferred to the Paymaster General (PMG) as unutilised funds.

1.6.6 Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment

The final budget for the Acquisition of Property, Plant, and Equipment in 2023/24 was TZS 6,489,915,725, while the actual expenditure was TZS 1,586,380,400, equivalent to 24.44% of the final approved budget.

Taugee — 13.03.2025

Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida — Date

Accounting Officer

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
ASSETS			
Current Asset			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	62	10,345,233,694	0
Prepayments	69	513,271,876	0
Inventories	70	6,927,700	0
Total Current Asset		**0,865,433,270**	**0**
Non-Current Asset			
Property, Plant and Equipment	77B	1,213,437,580	0
Total Non-Current Asset		**1,213,437,580**	0
TOTAL ASSETS		**12,078,870,850**	**0**
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables and Accruals	89A	181,297,500	0
Deferred Income	93	8,969,964,254	0
Deposits	94	1,568,858,668	0
Total Current Liabilities		**10,720,120,422**	**0**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**10,720,120,422**	**0**
Net Assets		**1,358,750,428**	**0**
NET ASSETS/EQUITY			
Capital Contributed by:			
Taxpayers Fund		191,118,700	0
Accumulated Surpluses		1,167,631,728	0
TOTAL NET ASSETS/EQUITY		**1,358,750,428**	**0**

Tausi
Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida

Accounting Officer

13·03·2025
Date

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Classification of Expenses by Nature	Note	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
REVENUE			
Revenue			
Revenue Grants	16	22,031,697,519	0
TOTAL REVENUE		**22,031,697,519**	**0**
EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS			
Expenses			
Wages, Salaries, and Employee Benefits	34	4,178,865,468	0
Use of Goods and Service	35	8,940,396,731	0
Maintenance Expenses	36	137,137,356	0
Other Expenses	52	10,155,743	0
Expected Credit Loss	54	193,589,228	0
Depreciation of Property, Plant, and Equipment	77B	93,733,120	0
Total Expenses		**13,503,687,846**	**0**
Transfer			
Grants and Transfers	59	7,310,188,145	0
Total Transfer		**7,310,188,145**	**0**
TOTAL EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS		**20,813,875,991**	**0**
Surplus		**1,167,631,728**	**0**

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Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida

Accounting Officer

13·03·2025

Date

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSET AND EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Taxpayers/Share Capital TZS	Accum. Surplus/(Deficit) TZS	Total TZS
Opening Balance as of 01 Jul 2023	0	0	0
Additional Capital Injected	191,118,700	0	191,118,700
Surplus for the Year	0	1,167,631,728	1,167,631,728
Closing Balance as at 30 Jun 2024	**191,118,700**	**1,167,631,728**	**1,358,750,428**
Opening Balance as of 01 Jul 2022	0	0	0
Additional Capital Injected	0	0	0
Surplus for the Year	0	0	0
Closing Balance as at 30 Jun 2023	**0**	**0**	**0**

Tausi (signature)

Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida

Accounting Officer

13·03·2025

Date

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
RECEIPTS			
Revenue Grants	16	37,483,453,513	0
Increase in Deposit	94	1,568,858,668	0
Total Receipts		**39,052,312,181**	**0**
PAYMENTS			
Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	34	4,178,865,468	0
Use of Goods and Service	35	8,808,970,408	0
Other Expenses	52	10,155,743	0
Maintenance Expenses	36	137,137,356	0
Grants and Transfers	59	7,310,188,145	0
Total Payments		**20,445,317,120**	**0**
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**18,606,995,062**	**0**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investing Activities			
Advance Payment for Acquisition of Property Plant and Equipment	103	(470,328,400)	0
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	77A	(1,116,052,000)	0
Total Investing Activities		**(1,586,380,400)**	**0**
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(1,586,380,400)**	**0**
Net Increase		**17,020,614,662**	**0**
Cash Surrendered to Holding Account		0	0
Cash Surrendered to PMG	71	6,481,791,740	0
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the period		0	0
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period		**10,538,822,922**	**0**

Tausi

Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida

Accounting Officer

13 · 03 · 2025

Date

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PLANNING AND INVESTMENT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

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

	Original Budget	Reallocations/ Adjustments	Final Budget (B)	Actual Amount on Comparison Basis (A)	Difference Final Budget & Actual (B A)
	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS
RECEIPTS					
Revenue Grants	26,659,613,000	9,424,294,593	36,083,907,593	37,483,453,513	(1,399,545,920)
Increase in Deposit	0	0	0	1,568,858,668	(1,568,858,668)
Total Receipts	**26,659,613,000**	**9,424,294,593**	**36,083,907,593**	**39,052,312,181**	**(2,968,404,588)**
PAYMENTS					
Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	2,246,728,750	3,479,049,596	5,725,778,346	4,178,865,468	1,546,912,878
Use of Goods and Service	4,519,793,750	7,557,757,460	12,077,551,210	8,808,970,408	3,268,580,802
Social Benefits	1,055,000	(700,000)	355,000	0	355,000
Other Expenses	25,000,000	(9,000,000)	16,000,000	10,155,743	5,844,257
Maintenance Expenses	442,200,000	(114,044,724)	328,155,276	137,137,356	191,017,920
Grants and Transfers	14,473,154,000	(3,027,001,964)	11,446,152,036	7,310,188,145	4,135,963,891
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	4,951,681,500	1,538,234,225	6,489,915,725	1,586,380,400	4,903,535,325
Total Payment	**26,659,613,000**	**9,424,294,593**	**36,083,907,593**	**22,031,697,519**	**14,052,210,074**
Net Receipts/Payments	**0**	**0**	**0**	**17,020,614,662**	**(17,020,614,662)**

13·03·2025

Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida

Accounting Officer

Date

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

TABLE 12: GENERAL INFORMATION

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS Government City - Mtumba, 1 Ardhi Street, P.O. Box 104, **40403** Dodoma, Tanzania	**BANKER** Bank of Tanzania, 2 Mirambo Street, P.O. Box 2939, 11884 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
PERMANENT SECRETARY Permanent Secretary Government City - Mtumba, 1 Ardhi Street, P.O. Box 104, **40403** Dodoma, Tanzania.	**BANKER** CRDB Bank Plc P.O Box 401, LAPF Dodoma Branch, NCCC Link William Mkapa Road, Dodoma, Tanzania.
LAWYER President Office, Planning and Investment Legal Unit Government City - Mtumba, 1 Ardhi Street, P.O. Box 104, **40403** Dodoma, Tanzania.	
EXTERNAL AUDITOR Controller and Auditor General National Audit Office, 4 Ukaguzi Road P.O. Box 950 **41104** Tambukareli Dodoma. **Tanzania.**	

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Office's Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Public Finance Act Cap 348 and other amendments of 2015 and Comply with the requirements of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) Accrual Basis.

3. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) on an accrual basis as issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) and the requirements of the:

i. Public Finance Act Cap. 348;
ii. The Budget Act, Cap. 439;
iii. Public Procurement Act Cap. 410;
iv. Treasury Circulars and Guidelines issued from time to time; and

v. TFRS No1: The Report by Those Charged with Governance.

4. AUTHORISATION DATE

The present financial statements were submitted to the Controller and Auditor General for certification and tabled to the President of the United Republic of Tanzania before being tabled to the Parliament and becoming public; hence were authorized on

....

5. REPORTING ENTITY

The financial statements are for the POPI (Vote 11). Financial statements encompass the reporting entity as specified in the relevant legislation.

6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous year in accordance with IPSASs Accrual Basis as explained below: -

6.1.1 Foreign currency translation Functional and presentation currency

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

6.1.2 Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Tanzanian Shillings using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and the translation at year-end are reported in the statement of financial performance. Financial assets measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the closing date.

6.1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less and are measured at amortised cost in the statement of financial position. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

6.1.4 Unspent balance

In accordance with the requirement of the constitution of URT and the Public Finance Act No. 6 of 2001, as amended in 2004, unspent cash balances for recurrent and development accounts are returned to the consolidated fund in the course of the following year.

6.1.5 Employee benefits

Employee benefits include salaries, pension and other related employment costs. Employee benefits are recognised on the accrual basis. The POPI operates a defined contribution plan where contributions are paid to the Public Service Social Security Fund, where the Employer contributes 15% and employees 5%.

Additionally, the POPI operates an insured (health benefit) plan where contributions are paid directly to the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF). Both the employer and employee contribute 3% of gross salary. Expenses for the defined benefit plan for the year ended 30 June 2024 were TZS 148,223,126.45 contributed to NHIF and TZS 247,589,044.08 for PSSSF.

During the year under review, expenses for the defined benefit plan for the Key Management Personnel were TZS 46,301,100.00 for PSSSF and TZS 27,780,660.00 for NHIF. This is in accordance with Para 58 of IPSAS 25 on Employees' Benefits and IPSAS 20, which requires an entity to disclose its contribution to defined plans for the key management personnel in the financial statements.

6.1.6 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue from non-exchange transactions is governed by IPSAS 23 and mainly comprises taxes and transfers. Revenue comprises gross inflows of economic benefits or service potential received and receivable by the POPI, representing an increase in Net asset/equity other than increases relating to owner contributions. Moreover, revenue is recognised to the extent that the economic benefits will probably flow to the Treasury, and the revenue can be reliably measured.

6.1.7 Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Government will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received. Government grants whose primary condition is that the Government should purchase, construct, or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred income in the statement of financial position and transferred to the statement of financial performance on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets. Other government grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the costs for which they are intended to compensate on a systematic basis. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or to give immediate financial support to the Government with no future related costs are recognised in the statement of financial performance in the period in which they become receivable.

6.1.8 Other transfers

Other transfers include fees, fines, penalties, licenses, gifts, donations (including goods-in-kind), and transfers from other government entities. These are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity, and the asset's fair value can be measured reliably. Services-in-kind are not recognised as revenue but are disclosed in the financial statements. During the year under review, there was no such transaction; hence, the policy was not applied to the POPI.

6.1.9 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property Plant and Equipment are initially recorded at cost, which are those costs directly attributable to bringing them to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by Management. Subsequently, property, plant, and equipment are reported at cost or fair value less accumulated depreciation.

Costs are included in the assets carrying amounts only when it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs for property, plant, and equipment are charged to the statement of performance.

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant, and equipment shall be derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from derecognising an item of property, plant, and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of financial performance in the year the asset is derecognised.

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

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such costs include replacing part of the property, plant, and equipment.

6.1.10 Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant, and equipment is provided using a straight-line method, allocated systematically over the useful life of the respective assets as issued in the Public Finance (Management of Public Property) Regulation, 2024 and the applicable accounting policies. The depreciation expenses during the year are charged in the statement of financial performance.

6.1.11 Estimated Useful Life (EUL)

Assets had an economic life peculiar to themselves depending on their make, constant handling, and operational use. However, the useful life has been revised depending on the asset's condition, as per **Table 13.**

TABLE 13: ESTIMATED USEFUL LIFE

Description	**Years**
Administration assets	
Plant and machinery	15
Building	50
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	10
Office Equipment	10
Motor vehicles	
▫ Light duty (below 5 tons)	10
Computer (Desktops, Laptops and Tablets)	8
Servers	10
Network/Telecom Equipment	10
Other equipment (with purchase value > or = 50,000)	25
Intangible assets - computer systems and software	10

6.1.12 Intangible assets

Intangible assets (e.g., computer software) acquired are measured at cost on initial recognition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at a cost less than accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets are not capitalised, and expenditure is charged against surplus/deficit in the year the expenditure is incurred.

Expenditure that enhances the performance of computer software programs beyond their original specifications shall be recognised as capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be finite. Intangible assets with a finite life are amortised over their useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The expected useful life is approximately 10 years.

The amortisation expense on intangible assets is recognised in the statement of financial performance. Gains or losses arising from the de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset. When the asset is derecognised, it is recognized in surplus/deficit. Intangible assets are derecognised when no future economic benefits are expected from their use.

The amortisation period and method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected consumption pattern of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

6.1.13 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

The POPI assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the POPI estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher an asset's fair value, the fewer costs to sell, and the higher its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset unless it does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and written down to its recoverable amount.

6.1.14 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower cost and net replacement cost. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials: Purchase cost is determined on a first-in-first-out basis. Stationeries and other consumables: Cost is determined on a first-in-first-out basis.
- Finished goods and work in progress - the cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal capacity but excluding borrowing costs.
- Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

6.1.15 Deferred Income Capital and Revenue

Deferred income refers to the cash balance remaining at the end of the period and is reported as a liability on the statement of financial position. It represents expenses that have not been utilised as of the reporting date.

6.1.16 Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting period are favourable and unfavourable between the end of the reporting period and when the financial statements are authorised for issue. There are two types of events after the reporting date, which include adjusting and non-adjusting items as per IPSAS 14 Events after the reporting date. No material events influenced the financial statements during the reporting period.

6.1.17 Accounts Payable

Accounts payable are obligations to pay for goods or services acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers and staff claims. Accounts payable are recognised in the statement of financial position, initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective exchange rate for international organisations.

6.1.18 Deposit

Deposit includes third-party monies retained for special purposes; the deposit balance is presented in the statement of financial position and measured by fair value. Derecognised when contractual claims become due.

6.1.19 Revenue

Revenue represents the amount earned, not necessarily received during the financial year, and comprises tax, non-tax revenue, financing income, and external assistance.

6.1.20 Financial Instruments Recognition

The Entity recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions.

6.1.21 Financial Assets

i. Initial and Subsequent Measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured as per the following criteria:

i. The management model within which the Financial Asset is held.
ii. The characteristics of contractual cash flows are solely payments of Principal and Interest.

ii. Classification of Financial Assets

Classification is based on the criteria mentioned above. As a result, the following classes of financial instruments arise namely;

i. Financial assets at Amortized Cost,
ii. Financial asset at Fair Value through Net asset/ Equity, and
iii. Financial asset at Fair Value through Surplus or Deficit.

iii. Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

Financial Assets are subsequently measured at Amortized Cost if both of the following conditions are met;

i. The financial asset is held within a management model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flow and
ii. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. This includes Cash and Cash Equivalent.

iv. Impairment of financial assets

The impairment of financial assets is calculated using the expected credit losses model. The Entity recognises loss allowances (Expected Credit Losses (ECL)) on all financial assets except those measured at FVTSD and credit-impaired financial assets.

The Office uses the financial assets' amortised cost approach to determine the impairment of cash and cash equivalents. A loss allowance is calculated at each reporting date; however, the ECL model is updated every 12 Months to accommodate any event that might cause a significant increase in credit risks on financial assets.

The term 'expected credit loss' does not imply that losses are anticipated but that there is recognition of the potential risk of loss. Whether an expected credit loss should be based on 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the financial asset's credit risk since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows: Financial assets measured at amortised cost as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;

v. Inputs into measurement of ECLs

The key inputs in measuring ECLs are the discounted products of probability of default (PD), loss-given default (LGD), and exposure at default (EAD).

The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per "Definition of default and credit-impaired" above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.

EAD is based on the amounts the Entity expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD). Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the Bank's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is a percentage loss per exposure unit at the time of default (EAD).

LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months, and Lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each future month and each exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not been prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, discounts it back to the reporting date, and sums it up. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation.

The Lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12-month PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the loans. It is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band.

This is supported by historical analysis.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

	2024	2023
Cash at the Bank and on hand	10,538,822,922	0
Expected Credit Loss:		
Opening	0	0
Charged during the year	193,589,228	0
Closing	0	0
Cash as per Statement of Net Asset	**10,345,233,694**	

vi. Analysis of Cash and Cash Equivalent

For the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent comprise the following balances with less than 12 months of maturity from the date of acquisition.

	2024	2023
Cash as per Statement of Financial Position	10,345,233,694	0
Expected Credit Loss	193,589,228	0
Gross Cash and Cash Equivalent	10,538,822,922	0

Moreover, the Entity operates with CRDB Bank, which has current global ratings of Aa3 from Moody's, which gives a Probability of Default (PD) of 2.16%.

vii. De-recognition of financial assets

The Entity derecognises a financial asset when:

i. The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire;

ii. It transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which either:

- substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred; or
- the Entity neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership, and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

When The Entity enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position but retains all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

6.1.22 Taxpayers Funds

These are monies invested to satisfy individual or collective needs or to create future benefits. They include all funds invested in capital expenditures by the Government of Tanzania before the financial year ended 30 June 2023, and they are derecognised when respective noncurrent assets are removed from the books of accounts.

6.2 GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTITIES/SIGNIFICANT CONTROLLED ENTITIES

The POPI, by the law, has some entities under its control. These legal entities are required by law to prepare their financial reports. The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 are separately prepared by each entity per **Table 14.**

TABLE 14: GOVERNMENT ENTITIES UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE POPI

NAME OF INSTITUTION	JURISDICTIONS
Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC)	Established under the Tanzania Investment Act of 2023
Planning Commission (PC)	Established under the Planning Commission Act of 2023
Office of Treasury Registrar (OTR)	Established as a corporate body under Section 3 of the Treasury Registrar Act, Cap.370
Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA)	Established in 2006 following an amendment of the Export Processing Zones (EPZ) Act of 2002

7.0 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES, AND ASSUMPTIONS

Preparing the financial statements for every financial year requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, and liabilities at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities to be affected in the future.

7.1 Judgments

In applying the POPI's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which significantly affect the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

7.2 Determination of the useful lives of property, plant, and equipment

Management uses government circulars issued from time to time to determine the useful lives and, hence, depreciation rates of property, plant, and equipment items. The useful lives of the property, plant, and equipment were reviewed to determine the life span of the assets.

7.3 Impairment of Cash balances in Bank

The Entity reviews its financial assets measured at amortised cost at each reporting date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recognised in surplus or deficit. In particular, judgment by entity management is required to estimate the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of impairment loss required. Such estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors, and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes in the impairment.

The Entity judges whether any observable data indicates a measurable decrease in an individual asset's estimated future cash flows in that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating an adverse change in the rating outcome or national or local economic conditions correlating with asset defaults.

When scheduling future cash flows, management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss incurred.

8. EXCHANGE RATES

Foreign currency transactions are converted into Tanzania shillings using the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date, as per **Table 15.**

TABLE 15: EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	30 June 2024	30 June 2023
United States Dollar (USD)	2,640.00	2,339.10
Euro (EUR)	2,831.14	2,557.10

9. FUTURE CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

No standards have been issued, and they are yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Ministry's financial statements. The Entity reasonably expects to have an impact on disclosures, financial position, or performance when applied soon. The Entity assesses and intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

9.1. IPSAS 43 - Leases:

IPSASB approved IPSAS 43 Leases with an effective date of January 1, 2025. IPSAS 43 supersedes IPSAS 13, Leases and introduces the right-of-use model for lessees, aligning with IFRS 16, Leases. In its Other Lease-Type Arrangements project, the IPSASB will continue to consider public sector-specific leasing issues, such as concessionary leases. The entity is currently assessing the impact of the standard.

9.2. IPSAS 44- Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations:
In May 2022, IPSASB issued IPSAS 44, which specifies the accounting for assets held for sale and the presentation of discontinued operations. It requires assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be:

- measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and depreciation on such assets to cease; and
- presented separately in the statement of financial position, and results of discontinued operations are to be presented separately in the Statement of financial performance. IPSAS 44 will be effective for periods beginning or after 1 January 2025.

9.3. IPSAS 45 - Property, Plant and Equipment:

This standard guide accounting for Property, Plant and Equipment so that users of Financial Statements can discern information about an entity's investment in its PPE and its changes.

The standard applies to PPE used to develop or maintain biological assets related to agricultural activity other than bearer plants, mineral rights, mineral reserves such as oil, natural gas, and similar non-regenerative resources, and the recognition and measurement of exploration and evaluation assets. IPSAS 45 removed IPSAS 17's scope exclusion of Heritage Asset. This standard will be effective on 1 January 2025, with earlier application permitted.

9.4. IPSAS 46- Measurement.
This standard's objective is to define measurement bases that assist in fairly reflecting the cost of services, operational capacity, and financial capacity of assets and liabilities. The Standard identifies approaches under those measurement bases to be applied through individual IPSAS to achieve financial reporting objectives.

An entity that prepares and presents financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting shall apply IPSAS 46, Measurement, to measure assets and liabilities. The measurement requirements described in this Standard apply to initial and subsequent measurements unless specific guidance is included in the individual IPSAS. IPSAS 46 will be effective for periods beginning or after 1 January 2025.

9.5. IPSAS 47- Revenue:
IPSAS 47 is a single source of revenue accounting guidance in the public sector. It presents two accounting models based on a binding arrangement. This new Standard

provides focused guidance to help entities apply the principles to account for public sector revenue transactions.

This new Standard provides focused guidance to help entities apply the principles to account for public sector revenue transactions. To meet this objective, an entity must consider the transaction terms and all relevant facts and circumstances to determine the type of revenue transaction and set out the accounting requirements to account for it. IPSAS 47 will be effective for periods beginning or after 1 January 2026.

9.6. IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses.

This standard's objective is to establish the principles that a transfer provider (an entity) shall apply to report useful information to financial statement users about the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions.

To meet the objective, This Standard requires an entity to consider the transaction terms and all relevant facts and circumstances to determine the transfer expense transaction type and set out its accounting requirements. IPSAS 48 will be effective for periods beginning or after 1 January 2026.

9.7. IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans.

This standard prescribes the accounting and reporting requirements for public sector retirement benefit plans, which provide retirement benefits to public sector employees and other eligible participants. IPSAS 49 will be effective for periods beginning or after 1 January 2026.

10. RISKS MANAGEMENT

The Entity comprises several financial and operational risks, hazards, and strategic risks. Hence, it is responsible for ensuring appropriate risk management strategies and policies are in place within any mandate provided by legislation with assistance from the parent ministry.

10.1. Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk refers to exchange loss due to adverse movements in foreign exchange rates.

10.2. Liquidity risk

The Entity failed to settle some liabilities due to a delay in releasing funds. Then, the Entity has considered unsettled liabilities in the forthcoming financial year budget by continuing to dialogue with the Ministry for the timely release of funds as per the approved budget.

10.3. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the loss due to the non-performance by counterparties to discharge an obligation. The Entity is subjected to the risk of untimely recovered advances from staff and its balance(s) of Cash in the Bank(s). No outstanding receivables during this year.

Total Cash in the Banks to which the Entity is exposed to credit risk as of 30 June 2024, with its comparative figures are presented in the table below according to the classification of assets (classification according to external credit rating is done based on credit ratings published by Standard and Poor's)

	Ratings	
Description	**2024**	**2023**
CRDB	2.16%	2.16%

10.4. Credit quality

Credit quality per class of financial assets. The table below shows the quality by class of asset for all financial assets exposed to credit risk based on the Entity's credit rating system. The amount presented is the gross impairment allowances.

30.06.2024

Description	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Cash & Cash Equivalent	193,589,228	0	0	193,589,228
Total	**193,589,228**	**0**	**0**	**193,589,228**

10.3.1. Movement in Expected Credit Loss Allowance

The following tables explain the changes in the loss allowance between the previous period and the current reporting period due to changes in credit risk factors:

Cash and Cash Equivalent:

Description	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Loss Allowance as of 30 June 2023	0	0	0
New Financial Assets Originated/Purchased	193,589,228	0	0
Financial Asset derecognised	0	0	0
Change in risk parameters	0	0	0
Loss Allowance as of 30 June 2024	193,589,228	0	0

11. ORIGINAL AND FINAL APPROVED BUDGET AND COMPOSITION OF ACTUAL AND BUDGET AMOUNTS

The approved budget is developed on a cash basis from 01 July 2023 to 30 June 2024. Paragraph 14 of IPSAS 24 requires entities to disclose reasons for the material difference between net approved estimates and the actual amount spent. Table 15 compares the original and final approved budget, and Table 16 compares the final budget and the actual amount received.

TABLE 16: COMPARISON BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND FINAL APPROVED BUDGET

Comparative Analysis 30 June 2024	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance	Reasons
Total Receipts	26,649,613,000	36,083,907,593	9,434,294,593	Reallocation to receive a transferred project BEGIN from Vote 44
Total Payments	26,649,613,000	36,083,907,593	9,434,294,593	

TABLE 17: COMPARISON BETWEEN THE FINAL APPROVED BUDGET AND ACTUAL

Comparative Analysis 30 June 2024	Final Budget	Actual Amount	Variance	Reasons
Total Receipts	36,083,907,593	37,483,453,513	(1,399,545,920)	Funds were received above the budget
Total Payments	36,083,907,593	22,031,697,519	14,052,210,074	Delay in receiving the allocated fund from the treasury

12. COMMITMENTS

Commitments are future expenses and liabilities incurred on contracts entered into a balance sheet date. Commitments are classified as:

i. Capital commitments: aggregate amount of capital expenditure contracted for but not recognised as paid or provided for at balance date;
ii. Non-cancellable operating leases with a lease term of more than one year and
iii. Other non-cancellable commitments (these may include consulting contracts).

During the financial year 2024/25 POPI did not have any commitment.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key Management Personnel

There are 19 key management personnel in the POPI. They include seven Directors, seven Assistant Directors and five Heads of Units as indicated in the POPI Organizational Structure as per **Table 18**. The aggregate remuneration of members of the management group determined on full-time within this category is:

TABLE 18: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

S/N	Title	Number Staff	Basic Salary (TZS)
1	Directors	7	336,240,000
2	Assistant Directors	7	426,210,000
3	Head of Units	5	163,572,000
Total		**19**	**926,022,000**

There was neither remuneration advanced and prepaid nor balance outstanding for the period ended 30 June 2024. The figures remained consistent since there were no changes during the reporting period.

14. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the POPI. The POPI has no contingent liability. No provision for liability has been made as at 30 June 2024.

15. RECONCILIATION OF SURPLUS WITH NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

The Government, through Circular No. 11 of 2015, adopted a direct method of reporting cash flow from operating activities in line with para 28 and 29 of IPSAS 2. As per the referred standard, this option requires reporting entities to provide a reconciliation of surplus/deficit from ordinary activities with the net cash flow from operating activities.

	2024	2023
	TZS	TZS
Surplus for the Period	1,167,631,728	0
Add/ (Less) Non-Cash Item		
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	93,733,120	0
Expected Credit Loss Impairment	193,589,228	0
Funds transferred to PMG	6,481,791,740	
Add/ (Less) Change in Working Capital		
Deferred Income	8,969,964,254	0
Inventories	(6,927,700)	0
Other Receipt	1,568,858,668	0
Payables and Accruals	181,297,500	0
Prepayments	(42,943,476)	0
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**18,606,995,062**	**0**

	2024	2023
	TZS	TZS

16 - Revenue Grants		
Government Grant Personal Emolument	5,593,891,220	0
Government Grant Development Foreign	4,990,536,426	
Government Grant Development Local	2,892,835,096	0
Government Grant Other Charges	8,554,434,777	0
	22,031,697,519	**0**
Add/Less (Change in Working Capital)		
Deferred D-fund addition	8,969,964,254	
Development Deferred Income Addition	4,900,653,904	0
Recurrent Deferred Income Addition	1,581,137,836	0
	15,451,755,994	**0**
	37,483,453,513	**0**

34 - Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	**2024 TZS**	**2023 TZS**
Civil Servants	1,176,538,171	0
Court Attire Allowance	1,000,000	0
Electricity	48,729,439	0
Extra-Duty	1,227,540,300	0
Furniture Expenses	16,000,000	0
Honoraria	250,750,000	0
Housing Allowance Discretionary Expenses	96,738,000	0
Leave Travel	16,247,218	0
Moving Expenses	264,509,000	0
Outfit Allowance	600,000	0
Professional Allowances	895,000,000	0
Sitting Allowance	136,885,778	0
Subsistence Allowance	1,575,000	0
Telephone	46,752,562	0
	4,178,865,468	**0**

35 - Use of Goods and Service	**2024 TZS**	**2023 TZS**
Per Diem - Foreign	27,000,000	0
Advertising and Publication - Communication & Information	10,980,000	0
Air Travel tickets Training - Domestic	580,000	0
Air Travel tickets Training - Foreign	15,000,000	0
Air Travel Tickets Travel - In - Country	189,000,000	0
Air Travel Tickets Travel Out of Country	429,570,000	0
Books, Reference and Periodicals	6,685,000	0
Cleaning Supplies - Use of goods and Services	650,000	0
Computer Supplies and Accessories	2,491,000	0
Conference Facilities	187,388,536	0
Courier Services	110,029	0
Diesel	261,600,171	0
Drugs and Medicines	500,000	0
Electricity - Utilities Supplies and Services	2,000,000	0
Entertainment - Hospitality Supplies and Services	28,980,000	0

Food and Refreshments	324,489,730	0
Gifts and Prizes	8,000,000	0
Ground Transport (Bus, Train, Water)	66,975,928	0
Ground travel (bus, railway taxi, etc.) Travel - In - Country	819,056,029	0
Ground travel (bus, railway taxi, etc.) Travel Out Of Country	7,500,000	0
Health Insurance Travel Out of Country	1,000,000	0
Internet and Email connections	150,000	0
Mobile Charges	7,029,000	0
Newspapers and Magazines	10,428,400	0
Office Consumables (papers, pencils, pens and stationaries)	187,353,493	0
Outsourcing Costs (includes cleaning and security services)	18,420,000	0
Per Diem - Domestic	5,188,127,707	0
Per Diem - Foreign	804,013,971	0
Perdiem	115,323,952	0
Posts and Telegraphs	1,732,750	0
Printing and Photocopying Costs	19,575,500	0
Programs Transmission Fees	2,000,000	0
Publicity	2,700,000	0
Remuneration of Instructors	1,940,000	0
Rent - Office Accommodation	60,000,000	
Special Foods (diet food)	17,365,150	0
Sporting Supplies	5,000,000	0
Subscription Fees	5,770,000	0
Telephone Charges -Utilities Supplies and Services	1,800,000	0
Training Allowances	37,200,000	0
Training Materials	9,067,500	0
Tuition Fees Training - Domestic	37,375,000	0
Uniforms -Clothing, Bedding, Footwear and Services	5,000,000	0
Visa Application Fees	12,800,000	0
Water Charges	667,886	0
	8,940,396,731	**0**

36 - Maintenance Expenses	**2024**	**2023**
	TZS	**TZS**
Motor Vehicles and Water Craft	37,249,433	0
Outsource maintenance contract services - Buildings	10,000,000	0
Outsource maintenance contract services - Office Equipment and Appliances	800,000	0
Outsource maintenance contract services - Vehicles and Transportation Equipment	42,798,486	0
Outsource maintenance contract services - Water and Electricity Installations	10,000,000	0
Telephone Equipment (ground line)	6,710,049	0
Tyres and Batteries	29,579,388	0
	137,137,356	**0**

52 - Other Expenses	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
Consultancy fees	720,000	0
Sundry Expenses	9,435,743	0
	10,155,743	**0**

54 - Expected Credit Loss	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
Expected Credit Loss	193,589,228	0
	193,589,228	**0**

Explanatory Note 54

As of 30 June 2024, the bank reported a significant closing balance for the BEGIN project, amounting to TZS 8,969,964,254. However, in accordance with the IPSAS 41, it is essential to consider the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) arising from potential defaults. Based on an assessment that indicated a probability at a default rate of 1.60%, it was estimated that the associated loss would be TZS 193,589,228.

ECL Calculation schedule

	A	B	C	D=A*B*C	A-D
CRDB	8,969,964,254	0.0216	0.999	193,589,228	8,776,375,027

Where by:

Loss Given Default = 1 - (7,500,000/8,969,964,254) = 0.999

59 - Grants and Transfers	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
Export Processing Zone Authority (EPZA)	4,721,380,593	0
Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC)	2,588,807,552	0
	7,310,188,145	**0**

62 - Cash and Cash Equivalents	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
Deposit Cash Account	1,568,093,668	0
DFund Cash Account	8,969,964,254	0
Provision for ECL (Cash)	(193,589,228)	
Unapplied Cash Account	765,000	0
	10,345,233,694	**0**
Add/Less (Change in Working Capital)		
Provision for ECL (Cash)	193,589,228	
	10,538,822,922	

69 - Prepayments	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
Prepayment Consumables	42,943,476	0
Prepayments Assets - Monetary	470,328,400	0
	513,271,876	**0**

70 - Inventories	2024	2023
	TZS	TZS
Consumables	6,927,700	0
	6,927,700	**0**

71 - Cash Surrendered to PMG	2024	2023
	TZS	TZS
Transfer to PMG - DEV	4,900,653,904	0
Transfer to PMG - Recurrent	1,581,137,836	0
	6,481,791,740	**0**

77A - Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	2024	2023
	TZS	TZS
Air Conditioner Monetary	(17,931,160)	0
Cameras Monetary	(15,812,000)	0
Computers and Photocopiers Monetary	(376,865,480)	0
Motor vehicles, Monetary	(400,780,600)	0
Office Furniture Monetary	(304,662,760)	0
	(1,116,052,000)	**0**

77B - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Cost/Revaluation					Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment					Carrying Value
Description	At 01-July-2023	Addition Monetary	Addition Non-Monetary	Transfers	30-Jun-24	1-Jul-23	Charge during the year - Depreciation	Charge during the year - Impairment	Transfers	30-Jun-24	
Air Conditioner	0	17,931,160	0	0	17,931,160	0	82,760	0	0	82,760	17,848,400
Cameras	0	15,812,000	0	0	15,812,000	0	-	0	0	-	15,812,000
Computers and Photocopiers	0	376,865,480	0	0	376,865,480	0	19,839,869	0	0	19,839,869	357,025,611
Motor vehicles	0	400,780,600	0	0	400,780,600	0	33,398,383	0	0	33,398,383	367,382,217
Office Furniture and Fittings	0	304,662,760	191,118,700	0	495,781,460	0	40,412,108	0	0	40,412,108	455,369,352
TOTAL	**0**	**1,116,052,000**	**191,118,700**	**0**	**1,307,170,700**	**0**	**93,733,120**	**0**	**0**	**93,733,120**	**1,213,437,580**

89A - PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

Descriptions	Opening	Paid	Rejected	Addition	Balance
Supplies of goods and services	0	0	0	181,297,500	181,297,500
Wages, Salaries and Employee benefits	0	0	0	0	0
Withholding tax	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**181,297,500**	**181,297,500**

89B - AGING ANALYSIS - PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS

			2024					
Description	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-23	Up To 1 Month	1 - 3 Months	3 - 12 Months	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	Over 5 Year
Staff Claim Addition	0	0	0	188,353,680	(188,353,680)	0	0	0
Supplies of goods and services Addition	181,297,500	0	0	48,323,134	132,974,366	0	0	0
Withholding tax	0	0	2,053,898	342,039	(2,395,938)	0	0	0
Total	**181,297,500**	**0**	**2,053,898**	**237,018,853**	**(57,775,251)**	**0**	**0**	**0**

93 - Deferred Income

Descriptions	Opening	Increase in Deferred	Decrease in Deferred	Transfer to PMG	Transfer To Holding	Balance
Development Deferred Income	0	7,793,489,000	2,892,835,096	4,900,653,904	0	0
D-fund Deferred	0	13,960,500,680	4,990,536,426	0	0	8,969,964,254
Recurrent Deferred Income	0	15,729,463,833	14,148,325,997	1,581,137,836	0	0
TOTAL	**0**	**37,483,453,513**	**22,031,697,519**	**6,481,791,740**	**0**	**8,969,964,254**

	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
94 - Deposits		
Deposit General	1,568,093,668	0
Unapplied Deposit Account Addition	765,000	0
	1,568,858,668	**0**

103 - Advance Payment for Acquisition of Property Plant and Equipment		
Prepayments Assets - Monetary	(470,328,400)	0
	(470,328,400)	**0**

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Code	Description	Net Approved Estimates 2023/2024	Actual Expenditure 30 June 2024	Variance	Exp. As % of Approved Estimates
1001	Administration and Human Resource Management	3,821,661,150	3,527,340,018	294,321,132	92
1002	Finance and Accounts Unit	460,222,500	451,702,500	8,520,000	98
1003	Policy and Planning Division	1,526,470,057	1,511,025,137	15,444,920	99
1004	Legal Unit	349,360,000	285,475,617	63,884,383	82
1005	Government Communication Unit	403,030,000	141,498,000	261,532,000	35
1006	Internal Audit Unit	375,400,000	133,390,000	242,010,000	36
1007	Procurement Management Unit	352,526,250	112,995,165	239,531,085	32
1008	Information and Communication Technology Unit	422,260,000	176,675,700	245,584,300	42
2001	Public Sector Investment Unit	1,913,563,108	1,606,293,539	307,269,569	84
2002	Private Sector Investment Unit	8,119,913,502	5,913,355,321	2,206,558,181	73
2004	Business Environment Unit	307,360,000	288,575,000	18,785,000	94
		18,051,766,567	**14,148,325,997**	**2,836,392,789**	**84**
2002	Private Sector Investment Unit	6,812,456,026	2,892,835,096	3,919,620,930	42
2004	Business Environment Unit	11,219,685,000	4,990,536,426	6,229,148,574	44
	TOTAL	**18,032,141,026**	**7,883,371,522**	**10,148,769,504**	**44**

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Dr Tausi Mbaga Kida
Accounting Officer

Date

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Continued)

STATEMENT OF VOTE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	2023/2024			2022/2023		
APPROVED ESTIMATES	Recurrent TZS	Development TZS	Total TZS	Recurrent TZS	Development TZS	Total TZS
Original Approved Estimates	16,052,974,000	10,606,639,000	26,659,613,000	0	0	0
Add/Less Supplementary Estimates	0	0	0			
Add/Less Reallocation	1,998,792,567	7,425,502,026	9,424,294,593	0	0	0
Net Approved Estimates	**18,051,766,567**	**18,032,141,026**	**36,083,907,593**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Exchequer Received during the Year	15,729,463,833	21,753,989,680	37,483,453,513	0	0	0
Less: Net Expenditure	14,148,325,997	7,883,371,522	22,031,697,519	0	0	0
Less: Unretired Imprest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unutilized Budget	**2,322,302,734**	**(3,721,848,654)**	**(1,399,545,920)**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Unutilized Exchequer Received	**1,581,137,836**	**13,870,618,158**	**15,451,755,994**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Represented by						
Cash in Hand with PMG	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less: Account Payable	0	0	0			0
Cash Transferred to the PMG	1,581,137,836	4,900,653,904	6,481,791,740	0	0	0
Cash Transferred to Holding Account	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	**8,969,964,254**	**8,969,964,254**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Dr Tausi Mbaga Kida

Accounting Officer

13.3.2025

Date

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Continued)

CASHFLOW STATEMENT RECURRENT AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
RECEIPTS		
Revenue Grants	15,729,463,833	0
Total Receipts	**15,729,463,833**	**0**
PAYMENTS		
Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	3,298,865,468	0
Use of Goods and Service	4,698,433,982	0
Social Benefits	0	0
Other Expenses	10,155,743	0
Maintenance Expenses	137,137,356	0
Grants and Transfers	4,417,353,049	0
Total Payments	**12,561,945,598**	**0**
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**3,167,518,236**	**0**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investing Activities		
Advance Payment for Acquisition of Property Plant and Equipment	(470,328,400)	0
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,116,052,000)	0
Total Investing Activities	(1,586,380,400)	0
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(1,586,380,400)**	**0**
Net Increase	**1,581,137,836**	**0**
Cash Surrendered to Holding Account	0	0
Cash Surrendered to PMG	1,581,137,836	0
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of period	0	0
Cash and cash equivalent at end of period	0	0

Tausi 13·03·2025

Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida
Accounting Officer **Date**

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Continued)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT - DEVELOPMENT AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
RECEIPTS		
Revenue Grants	21,753,989,680	0
Total Receipts	**21,753,989,680**	**0**
PAYMENTS		
Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	880,000,000	0
Use of Goods and Service	4,110,536,426	0
Maintenance Expenses	0	0
Grants and Transfers	2,892,835,096	0
Total Payments	**7,883,371,522**	**0**
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**13,870,618,158**	**0**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investing Activities		
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	0	0
Total Investing Activities	**0**	**0**
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**0**	**0**
Cash Surrendered to PMG	4,900,653,904	0
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of period	0	0
Cash and cash equivalent at end of period	8,969,964,254	0

Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida
Accounting Officer

13.03.2025
Date

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Continued)

CASHFLOW STATEMENT - DEPOSIT AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
RECEIPTS		
Increase in Deposit	1,568,858,668	0
Total Receipts	**1,568,858,668**	**0**
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**1,568,858,668**	**0**
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of period	0	0
Cash and cash equivalent at end of period	1,568,858,668	0

Tausi

Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida

Accounting Officer

13 · 03 · 2025

Date

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Continued)

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL RECURRENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Description	Original Budget	Budgeted Amount Reallocations/Adjustments	Final Budget (B)	Actual Amount on Comparison Basis (A)	Different Final Budget & Actual (B-A)
	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS
RECEIPTS					
Revenue Grants	16,052,974,000	1,998,792,567	18,051,766,567	15,729,463,833	2,322,302,734
Total Receipts	**16,052,974,000**	**1,998,792,567**	**18,051,766,567**	**15,729,463,833**	**2,322,302,734**
PAYMENTS					
Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	2,246,728,750	1,106,949,596	3,353,678,346	3,298,865,468	54,812,878
Use of Goods and Service	4,519,793,750	402,431,853	4,922,225,603	4,698,433,982	223,791,621
Social Benefits	1,055,000	(700,000)	355,000	0	355,000
Other Expenses	25,000,000	(9,000,000)	16,000,000	10,155,743	5,844,257
Maintenance Expenses	442,200,000	(276,115,000)	166,085,000	137,137,356	28,947,644
Grants and Transfers	3,866,515,000	767,181,010	4,633,696,010	4,417,353,049	216,342,961
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	4,951,681,500	8,045,108	4,959,726,608	1,586,380,400	3,373,346,208
Total Payment	**16,052,974,000**	**1,998,792,567**	**18,051,766,567**	**14,148,325,997**	**3,903,440,570**
Net Receipts/Payments	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,581,137,836**	**(1,581,137,836)**

13·03·2025

Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida

Accounting Officer

Date

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Continued)

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Budgeted Amount				
Description	Original Budget	Reallocations/Adjustments	Final Budget (B)	Actual Amount on Comparison Basis (A)	Different Final Budget & Actual (B-A)
	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS
RECEIPTS					
Revenue Grants	10,606,639,000	7,425,502,026	18,032,141,026	21,753,989,680	(3,721,848,654)
Total Receipts	**10,606,639,000**	**7,425,502,026**	**18,032,141,026**	**21,753,989,680**	**(3,721,848,654)**
PAYMENTS					
Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	0	2,372,100,000	2,372,100,000	880,000,000	1,492,100,000
Use of Goods and Service	0	7,155,325,607	7,155,325,607	4,110,536,426	3,044,789,181
Maintenance Expenses	0	162,070,276	162,070,276	0	162,070,276
Grants and Transfers	10,606,639,000	(3,794,182,974)	6,812,456,026	2,892,835,096	3,919,620,930
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	0	1,530,189,117	1,530,189,117	0	1,530,189,117
Total Payment	**10,606,639,000**	**7,425,502,026**	**18,032,141,026**	**7,883,371,522**	**10,148,769,504**
Net Receipts/Payments	**0**	**0**	**0**	**13,870,618,158**	**(13,870,618,158)**

Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida
Accounting Officer

13.03.2025
Date

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Continued)

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL DEPOSIT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Budgeted Amount				
Description	**Original Budget**	**Reallocations/Adjustments**	**Final Budget (B)**	**Actual Amount on Comparison Basis (A)**	**Different Final Budget & Actual (B-A)**
	TZS	**TZS**	**TZS**	**TZS**	**TZS**
RECEIPTS					
Increase in Deposit	0	0	0	1,568,858,668	(1,568,858,668)
Total Receipts	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,568,858,668**	**(1,568,858,668)**
Total Payment	0	0	0	0	0
Net Receipts/Payments	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,568,858,668**	**(1,568,858,668)**

Dr. Tausi Mbaga Kida
Accounting Officer

Date 13·08·2025

SUPPLEMANTERY INFORMATION (Continued)

FUND RELEASED CONFIRMATION

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Telegrams : "TREASURY" Dodoma
Telephone : 2123909/2123950
Fax: 2123982.
(All official communications should be addressed to the Permanent Secretary Treasury).
In reply please quote:
Ref.No.EB/AG/159/23/9

Treasury Square Building,
18 Jakaya Kikwete Road,
P. O. BOX 2802,
11468 Dodoma.
TANZANIA
30th July, 2024

To: Permanent Secretary,
Prime Minister's Office-Investment (VOTE 011)
P.O.BOX
DAR ES SALAAM

RE: CONFIRMATION OF EXCHEQUER ISSUES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2023/2024

Please confirm in writing the following as early as possible.

A: Exchequer Issues - Issued to you from **1st July, 2023** to **30th June, 2024** are as follows;

i) Supply Vote	Shs	15,729,885,885.73
ii) Development Vote	Shs	7,793,489,000.00
iii) C.F.S.	Shs	-

B: Your net approved estimates as at this day of **30th June, 2024** are as shown below:

i) Supply Vote	Shs	18,051,766,567.00
Less: Appropriation in Aid	Shs	-
Net approved estimate	Shs	
ii) Development Vote	Shs	18,032,141,026.00
iii) C.F.S.	Shs	

G. Mngara

For: PERMANENT SECRETARY – TREASURY

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Continued)
EXCHEQUER RELEASED LIST FROM 01/07/2023 TO 30/06/2024

Date	Reference Number	Description	Amount Received
	FUND TYPE: GOVT GRANT RECURRENT-PE		
20 Jul 2023	EB/AG/159/23/2947	Gov Salary for 31 Jul 2023 - 11-Y6	181,397,320
20 Jul 2023	EB/AG/159/23/2947	Gov Salary for 31 Jul 2023 - 11-TR66	140,806,125
22 Aug 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3085	Mishahara ya watumishi 47 wa TR66 -Export Processing Zones Auth. - 11	148,769,125
22 Aug 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3085	Mishahara ya watumishi 85 wa Y6 -Tanzania Investment Centre - 11	190,080,320
19 Sep 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3283	Gov Salary for 30 Sep 2023 - 11	2,172,000
19 Sep 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3283	Gov Salary for 30 Sep 2023 - 11-Y6	187,601,320
19 Sep 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3283	Gov Salary for 30 Sep 2023 - 11-TR66	135,324,992
20 Oct 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3451	Gov Salary for 31 Oct 2023 - 11	61,884,000
20 Oct 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3451	Gov Salary for 31 Oct 2023 - 11-Y6	202,601,320
20 Oct 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3451	Gov Salary for 31 Oct 2023 - 11-TR66	132,373,125
27 Nov 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3682	Gov Salary for 30 Nov 2023 - 11	96,804,000
27 Nov 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3682	Gov Salary for 30 Nov 2023 - 11-Y6	208,470,320
27 Nov 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3682	Gov Salary for 30 Nov 2023 - 11-TR66	136,342,125
18 Dec 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3854	Gov Salary for 31 Dec 2023 - 11	99,292,000
18 Dec 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3854	Gov Salary for 31 Dec 2023 - 11-Y6	333,281,600
18 Dec 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3854	Gov Salary for 31 Dec 2023 - 11-TR66	131,938,125
19 Jan 2024	EB/AG/159/23/3999	Gov Salary for 31 Jan 2024 - 11	130,349,200
19 Jan 2024	EB/AG/159/23/3999	Gov Salary for 31 Jan 2024 - 11-Y6	210,643,320
19 Jan 2024	EB/AG/159/23/3999	Gov Salary for 31 Jan 2024 - 11-TR66	132,002,125
21 Feb 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4142	Gov Salary for 29 Feb 2024 - 11	134,940,519
21 Feb 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4142	Gov Salary for 29 Feb 2024 - 11-Y6	217,476,920
21 Feb 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4142	Gov Salary for 29 Feb 2024 - 11-TR66	323,518,525
21 Feb 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4145	Malipo ya tofauti ya fedha za mishahara (Payroll) na fedha zilizotolewa mwezi Desemba, 2023 - 11	5,010,000
20 Mar 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4251	Gov Salary for 31 Mar 2024 - 11	156,667,519
20 Mar 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4251	Gov Salary for 31 Mar 2024 - 11-Y6	214,835,320
20 Mar 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4251	Gov Salary for 31 Mar 2024 - 11-TR66	138,408,525
19 Apr 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4372	Gov Salary for 30 Apr 2024 - 11	162,474,519
19 Apr 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4372	Gov Salary for 30 Apr 2024 - 11-Y6	220,365,320
19 Apr 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4372	Gov Salary for 30 Apr 2024 - 11-TR66	142,542,525
21 May 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4522	Gov Salary for 31 May 2024 - 11	160,639,019
21 May 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4522	Gov Salary for 31 May 2024 - 11-Y6	220,365,320
21 May 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4522	Gov Salary for 31 May 2024 - 11-TR66	132,586,525
21 Jun 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4634	Gov Salary for 30 Jun 2024 - 11	170,889,019
21 Jun 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4634	Gov Salary for 30 Jun 2024 - 11-Y6	201,993,320

21 Jun 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4634	Gov Salary for 30 Jun 2024 - 11-TR66	134,021,525

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Continued)

Date	Reference Number	Description	Amount Received
	FUND TYPE: GOVT GRANT RECURRENT-OC		
10 Jul 2023	EB/AG/159/23/2903	Kugharamia ununuzi wa samani na vitendea kazi. Maombi haya yamewasilishwa kwa barua Kumb.Na.CAB.263/165/01 ya tarehe 6 Julai, 2023. - 11	590,500,000
22 Jul 2023	EB/AG/159/23/2958	Kugharamia ushiriki wa Mkutano wa Baraza la Mawaziri la Biashara na Uwekezaji baina ya Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki na Marekani tarehe 16 - 18 Julai, 2023 Jijini Nairobi, Kenya. Maombi haya yamewasilishwa kwa barua Kumb.Na.CAB.36/111/01 ya tarehe 10 Julai, 2023. - 11	60,000,000
26 Jul 2023	EB/AG/159/23/2979	Uendeshaji wa Ofisi - 11	618,328,000
26 Jul 2023	EB/AG/159/23/2979	Utilities (umeme, maji na simu) - 11	6,400,000
30 Aug 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3125	Uendeshaji wa Ofisi - 11	494,662,400
30 Aug 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3125	Utilities (umeme, maji na simu) - 11	6,400,000
26 Sep 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3298	Uendeshaji wa Ofisi - 11	494,662,400
26 Sep 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3298	Utilities (umeme, maji na simu) - 11	6,400,000
03 Oct 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3343	Kugharamia ununuzi wa gari la Mhe. Waziri wa Nchi, Ofisi ya Rais Mipango na Uwekezaji aina ya Toyota Land Cruiser VXR.	400,780,600
27 Oct 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3476	Uendeshaji wa Ofisi - 11	432,829,600
27 Oct 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3476	Utilities (umeme, maji na simu) - 11	6,400,000
30 Nov 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3719	Uendeshaji wa Ofisi - 11	309,164,000
30 Nov 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3719	Utilities (umeme, maji na simu) - 11	6,400,000
28 Dec 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3883	Uendeshaji wa Ofisi - 11	309,164,000
28 Dec 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3883	Utilities (umeme, maji na simu) - 11	6,400,000
31 Jan 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4036	Uendeshaji wa Ofisi - 11	618,328,000
31 Jan 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4036	Utilities (umeme, maji na simu) - 11	6,400,000
29 Feb 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4163	Uendeshaji wa Ofisi - 11	618,328,000
29 Feb 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4163	Utilities (umeme, maji na simu) - 11	6,400,000
28 Mar 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4274	Uendeshaji wa Ofisi - 11	618,328,000
28 Mar 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4274	Utilities (umeme, maji na simu) - 11	6,400,000
30 Apr 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4398	Uendeshaji wa Ofisi - 11	618,328,000
30 Apr 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4398	Utilities (umeme, maji na simu) - 11	6,400,000
02 May 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4418	ugharamia zoezi la kuunganisha Taasisi ya RITA na NIDA. Maombi haya yamewasilishwa kwa barua Kumb.Na.CAB.177/246/01/76 ya tarehe 17 Aprili, 2024. - 11	386,828,000
31 May 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4551	Uendeshaji wa Ofisi - 11	618,328,000
31 May 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4551	Utilities (umeme, maji na simu) - 11	6,400,000
31 May 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4551	Kugharamia ununuzi wa magari saba (7) kwa matumizi ya Ofisi. Maombi haya yamewasilishwa kwa barua Kumb.Na.CB.3/84/01/97 ya tarehe 23 Machi,2024 - 11	1,892,161,100
31 May 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4551	Kugharamia ununuzi wa vitendea kazi vya Ofisi. Maombi haya yamewasilishwa kwa barua Kumb.Na.CB.3/84/01/97 ya tarehe 23 Machi,2024 - 11	355,170,904

23 Jun 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4643	Uendeshaji wa Ofisi - 11	618,328,000
23 Jun 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4643	Utilities (umeme, maji na simu) - 11	6,400,000
	TOTAL [GOVT GRANT RECURRENT-OC]:		**10,131,019,004**

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Continued)

Date	Reference Number	Description	Amount Received
	FUND TYPE: GOVT GRANT DEVELOPMENT-LOCAL		
27 Oct 2023	EB/AG/159/23/3498	Kuiwezesha EPZA kulipa hati za madai za wakandarasi, washauri elekezi na wazabuni waliotoa huduma. Maombi haya yamewasilishwa kwa Barua Kumb. Na. BC. 87/233/01 ya tarehe 27 Juni, 2023 - 11	2,892,835,096
31 May 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4563	Kugharamia uanzishwaji wa Benki ya Ardhi.Maombi haya yamewasilishwa kwa barua Kumb.Na.AB.126/185/01/54 ya tarehe 07 Machi, 2024. - 11	3,896,940,000
31 May 2024	EB/AG/159/23/4563	Kugharamia uendelezaji wa maeneo maalum ya kiuchumi yanayohusika na uzalishaji wa bidhaa za mauzo ya nje.Maombi haya yamewasilishwa kwa barua Kumb.NA.CB.240/258/01/31 ya tarehe 21 Machi,2024. - 11	1,003,713,904
	TOTAL [GOVT GRANT DEVELOPMENT-LOCAL] :		**7,793,489,000**

FUND TYPE: GOVT GRANT DEVELOPMENT- FOREIGN

Date	Reference Number	Description	Amount Received
20 Dec 2023	00210000T2400152	BEGIN PROJECT	13,960,500,680
	TOTAL [GOVT GRANT DEVELOPMENT- FOREIGN] :		**13,960,500,680**

Date	Reference Number	Description	Amount Received
	FUND TYPE: DEPOSIT		
06 May 2024	00210000T2400152	MALIPO KWA AJILI YA SAMANI	1,568,093,668
	TOTAL [DEPOSIT]:		**1,568,093,668**

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Continued)

TRIAL BALANCE REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Natural Account	Description	DEBIT TZS	CREDIT TZS
13310101	Government Grant Personal Emolument	0.00	5,593,891,220.28
13310102	Government Grant Other Charges	0.00	8,554,434,777.05
13320101	Government Grant Development Local	0.00	2,892,835,096.00
13320102	Government Grant Development Foreign	0.00	4,990,536,425.58
21111101	Civil Servants	1,176,538,171.10	0.00
21113101	Leave Travel	16,247,218.00	0.00
21113103	Extra-Duty	1,227,540,300.00	0.00
21113113	Outfit Allowance	600,000.00	0.00
21113114	Sitting Allowance	136,885,778.14	0.00
21113115	Subsistence Allowance	1,575,000.00	0.00
21113126	Professional Allowances	895,000,000.00	0.00
21113128	Court Attire Allowance	1,000,000.00	0.00
21113129	Moving Expenses	264,509,000.00	0.00
21114101	Honoraria	250,750,000.00	0.00
21121101	Electricity	48,729,438.71	0.00
21121102	Housing Allowance discretionary Expenses	96,738,000.00	0.00
21121104	Telephone	46,752,562.00	0.00
21121107	Furniture Expenses	16,000,000.00	0.00
22001101	Office Consumables (papers, pencils, pens and stationaries)	187,353,493.06	0.00
22001102	Computer Supplies and Accessories	2,491,000.00	0.00
22001105	Books, Reference and Periodicals	6,685,000.00	0.00
22001108	Newspapers and Magazines	10,428,400.00	0.00
22001109	Printing and Photocopying Costs	19,575,500.00	0.00
22001112	Outsourcing Costs (includes cleaning and security services)	18,420,000.00	0.00
22001113	Cleaning Supplies - Use of goods and Services	650,000.00	0.00
22002101	Electricity - Utilities Supplies and Services	2,000,000.00	0.00
22002102	Water Charges	667,886.24	0.00
22002107	Telephone Charges - Utilities Supplies and Services	1,800,000.00	0.00
22003102	Diesel	261,600,170.74	0.00
22004102	Drugs and Medicines	500,000.00	0.00

Natural Account	Description	DEBIT TZS	CREDIT TZS
22004103	Special Foods (diet food)	17,365,150.00	0.00
22006112	Uniforms -Clothing, Bedding, Footwear and Services	5,000,000.00	0.00

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Continued)

TRIAL BALANCE REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Natural Account	Description	DEBIT	CREDIT
		TZS	TZS
22007103	Rent - Office Accommodation	60,000,000.00	0.00
22007109	Conference Facilities	187,388,535.58	0.00
22008102	Tuition Fees Training - Domestic	37,375,000.00	0.00
22008104	Remuneration of Instructors	1,940,000.00	0.00
22008107	Training Allowances	37,200,000.00	0.00
22008108	Training Materials	9,067,500.00	0.00
22008109	Air Travel tickets Training - Domestic	580,000.00	0.00
22008110	Ground Transport (Bus, Train, Water)	66,975,927.91	0.00
22008115	Perdiem	115,323,952.05	0.00
22009101	Air Travel tickets Training - Foreign	15,000,000.00	0.00
22009108	Per Diem - Foreign	27,000,000.00	0.00
22010101	Air Travel Tickets Travel - In - Country	189,000,000.00	0.00
22010102	Ground travel (bus, railway taxi, etc.)Travel - In - Country	819,056,028.76	0.00
22010105	Per Diem - Domestic	5,188,127,706.94	0.00
22011101	Air Travel Tickets Travel Out Of Country	429,570,000.00	0.00
22011102	Ground travel (bus, railway taxi, etc.) Travel Out Of Country	7,500,000.00	0.00
22011105	Per Diem - Foreign	804,013,971.46	0.00
22011106	Visa Application Fees	12,800,000.00	0.00
22011107	Health Insurance Travel Out Of Country	1,000,000.00	0.00
22012101	Internet and Email connections	150,000.00	0.00
22012102	Posts and Telegraphs	1,732,750.00	0.00
22012104	Programs Transmission Fees	2,000,000.00	0.00
22012105	Advertising and Publication - Communication & Information	10,980,000.00	0.00
22012106	Courier Services	110,028.52	0.00
22012110	Mobile Charges	7,029,000.00	0.00
22012111	Publicity	2,700,000.00	0.00
22012113	Subscription Fees	5,770,000.00	0.00
22013113	Sporting Supplies	5,000,000.00	0.00
22014104	Food and Refreshments	324,489,730.00	0.00
22014105	Entertainment - Hospitality Supplies and Services	28,980,000.00	0.00
22014106	Gifts and Prizes	8,000,000.00	0.00
22019110	Outsource maintenance contract services - Buildings	10,000,000.00	0.00
22020111	Outsource maintenance contract services - Water and Electricity Installations	10,000,000.00	0.00

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Continued)

TRIAL BALANCE REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Natural Account	Description	DEBIT	CREDIT
		TZS	TZS
22021101	Motor Vehicles and Water Craft	37,249,433.30	0.00
22021102	Tyres and Batteries	29,579,388.00	0.00
22021107	Outsource maintenance contract services - Vehicles and Transportation Equipment	42,798,485.70	0.00
22024106	Outsource maintenance contract services - Office Equipment and Appliances	800,000.00	0.00
22024107	Telephone Equipment (ground line)	6,710,049.11	0.00
22033701	Expected Credit Loss	143,399,428.00	0.00
23140101	Motor vehicles, Depreciation	33,398,383.00	0.00
23150108	Computers and Photocopiers Depreciation	19,839,869.00	0.00
23150114	Air Conditioner Depreciation	82,760.00	0.00
23160153	Office Furniture Depreciation	40,412,108.00	0.00
26311147	Export Processing Zone Authority (EPZA)	4,721,380,593.20	0.00
26311225	Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC)	2,588,807,551.98	0.00
28520204	consultancy fees	720,000.00	0.00
28520307	Sundry Expenses	9,435,742.50	0.00
31121101	Motor vehicles, Monetary	400,780,600.00	0.00
31122108	Computers and Photocopiers Monetary	376,865,480.33	0.00
31122114	Air Conditioner Monetary	17,931,159.95	0.00
31122115	Cameras Monetary	15,812,000.00	0.00
31122202	Office Furniture Monetary	304,662,759.63	0.00
31124702	Office Furniture Non-Monetary	191,118,700.00	0.00
32171201	Prepayment Consumables	42,943,476.00	0.00
32171202	Prepayments Assets - Monetary	470,328,400.00	0.00
33181102	Supplies of goods and services Addition	0.00	181,297,500.00
33181108	Unapplied Deposit Account Addition	0.00	765,000.00
33181109	Deposit General	0.00	1,568,093,668.00
33182111	Recurrent Deferred Income Addition	0.00	1,581,137,836.40
33182112	Development Deferred Income Addition	0.00	4,900,653,904.00
33191105	Transfer to PMG - Recurrent	1,581,137,836.40	0.00
33191106	Transfer to PMG - DEV	4,900,653,904.00	0.00
33191109	Deferred Dfund Addition	0.00	8,969,964,254.00
33310101	Taxpayer Fund Addition		191,118,700.00
61221101	Consumables	6,927,700.00	0.00
61465101	Motor vehicles, Accumulated Depreciation	0.00	33,398,383.00

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Continued)

TRIAL BALANCE REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Natural Account	Description	DEBIT TZS	CREDIT TZS
61466108	Computers and Photocopiers Accumulated Depreciation	0.00	19,839,869.00
61466114	Air Conditioner Accumulated Depreciation	0.00	82,760.00
61466702	Office Furniture Accumulated Depreciation	0.00	40,412,108.00
62123115	Deposit Cash Account	1,568,093,668.00	0.00
62123124	Unapplied Cash Account	765,000.00	0.00
62123227	D-Fund Cash Account	8,969,964,254.00	0.00
62123231	Provision for ECL (Cash)	0.00	143,399,428.00
		39,661,860,929.31	**39,661,860,929.31**

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Continued)

DISCLOSURE OF INTER-PSES TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

TRANSACTIONS WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

S/N	Goods/ Services provided (Revenue)	Goods/ Services Provided (Expenses)	Counterpart entity	Amount
1		Conference facilities	Arusha International Conference Centre	2,442,600
2		Tuition fee	College of Business Education	1,555,000
3		Conference facilities	National Assembly	8,100,000
4		Motor vehicle maintenance	Tanzania Electric Mechanical and Electronics Service Agency	19,053,165
5		Stationery	Government Printer	3,875,000
6		Stationery	Government Procurement Services Agency	30,000,000
7		Fuel	Government Procurement Services Agency	140,000,000
8		Motor vehicles	Government Procurement Services Agency	871,109,000
9		Subscription Fee	National Board of Accountants and Auditors	1,995,000
10		Tuition Fees Training	Public Procurement Regulatory Authority	4,400,000
11		Subscription Fee	Procurement and Supplies Professionals and Technicians Board	2,000,000
12		VIP Service fee	Tanzania Airports Authority	7,230,000
13		Tuition Fees Training	Tanzania Association for Public Administration and Human Resource	1,250,000
14		Posts and Telegraphs	Tanzania Posts Corporation	300,000
15		Tuition Fee	Tanzania Public Service College	6,000,000
16		Tuition Fee Training	Tanzania Records and Archives Management Professional Association	450,000
17		Advertising	Tanzania Standard Newspapers Ltd	3,304,000
18		Telephone Charges	Tanzania Telecommunications Corporation Limited	1,545,029
19		Conference Facilities	Vocational Education and Training Authority	10,430,000
	Total			**1,115,038,794**

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Continued...)

BALANCES WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

S/N	Goods/Services provided (Assets)	Goods/Services received (Liabilities)	Counterpart entity	Amount
1.		VIP Service fee	Tanzania Airports Authority	3,650,000
Total				**3,650,000**

LIST OF GRANTS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

No.	Name of Institution	Amount transferred
1.	Export Processing Zones Authority	4,721,380,593
2.	Tanzania Investment Centre	2,588,807,552
	Total	**7,310,188,145**