



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



DAR RAPID TRANSIT AGENCY (DART)

**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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AR/LG/DART/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.



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

AFCS	Automated Fare Collection System
AFD	French Development Agency
BiDMIS	Billing and Debt Management Information Systems
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
CAG	Controller and Auditor General
CBD	Central Business District
DART	Dar es Salaam Rapid Transit Agency
DMDP	Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project
DUTP	Dar es Salaam Urban Transport Improvement Project
EFD	Electronic Fiscal Device
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ISSAIs	International Standard of Supreme Audit Institutions
ITS	Intelligent Transport System
LATRA	Land Transport Regulatory Authority
MAB	Ministerial Advisory Board
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOW	Ministry of Water
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIT	National Institute of Transport
PAP	Projects Affected Person(s)
PAR	Project Appraisal Report
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PO-PSMGG	President's Office Public Service Management and Good Governance
PO-RALG	President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government
POS	Point of Sale
PPP	Public Private Partnership
TR	Treasury Registrar
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TSP	Transitional Service Provider
TZS	Tanzania Shilling
UDART	Usafiri Dar es Salaam Rapid Transit
USD	United States Dollar
VAT	Value Added Tax

1.0 INDEPENDENT REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

Chairperson of the Board,
Ministerial Advisory Board (MAB),
Dar Rapid Transit Agency (DART),
P. O. Box 38456,
DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA.

1.1 REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Unqualified Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Dar Rapid Transit Agency (DART), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of financial performance, 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 present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of Dar Rapid Transit Agency (DART) as at 30 June 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with 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 Dar Rapid Transit Agency (DART) 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 financial statements of the current period. 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 Honorable Minister's Statement and the Declaration by the Head of Finance but 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, in doing so, consider whether the other information 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 enable the preparation of 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 on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing 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 the financial statements 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 matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period 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 LEGISLATIONS

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 Dar Rapid Transit Agency (DART) for the financial year 2023/24 as per the Public Procurement laws.

Conclusion

Based on the audit work performed, I state that, except for the matter described below, procurement of goods, works and services of Dar Rapid Transit Agency (DART) is generally in compliance with the requirements of the Public Procurement laws.

Resumption of Contract without Competitive Tendering

DART resumed a contract for 177 buses without competitive tendering, contrary to Regulation 76 of the Public Procurement Regulations, 2013. Although the initial tender was cancelled and the decision upheld, DART proceeded with negotiations and obtained approval from the Steering Committee, subject to government payment guarantees. The buses are expected to be delivered by December 2024. This approach avoided the competitive procurement process, raising concerns about transparency, accountability, public trust, and the efficient use of resources.

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 Dar Rapid Transit Agency (DART) for the financial year 2023/24 as per the Budget Act and other Budget Guidelines.

Conclusion

Based on the audit work performed, I state that Budget formulation and execution of Dar Rapid Transit Agency (DART) is generally in compliance with the requirements of the Budget Act and other Budget Guidelines.



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



2.0 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

2.2 REPORT OF MINISTERIAL ADVISORY BOARD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

2.3 INTRODUCTION

The Management hereby submit their report together with the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024 which disclose the state of affairs of the Dar Rapid Transit Agency (DART).

2.4 ESTABLISHMENT

The Dar Rapid Transit Agency (DART) is one of the semi-autonomous public organizations currently charged under the President's Office -Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG). It was established under the Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG) by The Executive Agencies (The Dar Rapid Transit Agency) (Establishment) Order, 2007 issued through Government Notice Number 120 of 25 May 2007. The said Order was made under Section 3 of the Executive Agencies Act, Number 30 of 1997, CAP. 245 (as amended). The Agency is mandated to perform the following three main functions. First, to establish and operate the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system in Dar es Salaam. Second, to ensure the orderly flow of traffic on urban streets and roads. Third; to ensure effective management of the Agency.

2.5 VISION

To become a regional leading urban mass transit agency providing affordable, reliable and modern mobility for sustainable development.

2.6 MISSION

To provide quality urban mass transit services through establishing, operating and effectively managing urban mass transit for national and regional sustainable development.

2.7 CORE VALUES

The Agency's core values are:-

- (a) Integrity;
- (b) Safety and Reliability;
- (c) Sustainability;
- (d) Customer focused;
- (e) People centered service;
- (f) Teamwork and collaboration.

2.8 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Agency is responsible for establishing and operating the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) System in Dar es Salaam, ensuring the orderly flow of traffic on urban streets and roads and ensuring effective Management of the Agency through a well-performing and effective Management and establishing commercially viable operation.

2.9 DUTIES OF THE AGENCY

In carrying out its functions the Agency shall strive to improve urban mobility for the residents of Dar es Salaam which will subsequently: -

- (a) Enable poverty reduction;
- (b) Improve living standards;
- (c) Lead to sustainable economic growth and act as a pioneer of private and public investment partnership in the transport sector in the city.

2.10 FUNCTIONS OF THE AGENCY

The functions of the Agency shall be: -

- (a) Pioneer BRT system in the city by: -
 - (i) Developing DART system infrastructure, and
 - (ii) Putting in place concessionaires (fare collectors, fund managers and bus operators)
- (b) To put in place high quality, technically well managed public bus services by:
 - (i) Preparing detailed design of the BRT phases,
 - (ii) Preparing a detailed design of the total BRT system.
- (c) To prepare detailed design of the whole DART System to ensure: -
 - (i) There are well defined service standards and mechanisms for quality assurance to be followed by service providers.
 - (ii) Effective maintenance mechanism for DART infrastructure facilities is established.
- (d) To provide walkways and bikeways for non-motorized transport users by constructing walkways and bikeways for non-motorized transport (NMT) users alongside DART corridors.
- (e) To improve traffic circulations through intersections by intersection redesigning and rebuilding to eliminate traffic congestion.
- (f) To coordinate Public Transport Systems in order to facilitate orderly traffic flow by coordinating the development of transportation linkage plan.
- (g) To establish and develop a well performing and effective management.
- (h) To establish and maintain effective commercially viable operations to ensure financial sustainability of the DART System.

2.11 COMPOSITION OF THE MINISTERIAL ADVISORY BOARD

The Ministry Advisory Board (MAB) consists of Chairperson, other four members who are non-executive Directors and one Executive Director who is the Chief Executive of the Agency. All of them are Tanzanian citizens and they were appointed on 20 October 2022.

The Ministerial Advisory Board Members who were appointed are as follows: -

Table 1; Ministerial Advisory Board Members

S/N	NAME	POSITION	QUALIFICATION	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	END OF TENURE	AGE
1.	Dr. Florens Martin Turuka	Chairman	PhD (Agric. Economy)	20 October 2022	20 October 2025	64
2.	Eng. Benjamin Kiloba Dotto	Member	MSc. Advanced Computer Science	20 October 2022	20 October 2025	46
3.	Ms. Mwantumu Mshirazi Salimu	Member	LL.M (Taxation)	20 October 2022	20 October 2025	55
4.	Eng. Aron Johnson Kisaka	Member	MSC - Automobile Services	20 October 2022	20 October 2025	59
5.	Eng. Johansen Jonathan Kahatano	Member	MSc Engineering	20 October 2022	20 October 2025	58
6.	Dr. Athumani Juma Kihamia	Secretary and CE	PhD (Finance Management)	17 January 2024	16 January 2029	54

2.12 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The overall responsibilities of the Ministry responsible for Regional Administration and Local Government, among other things, include general determination of the Agency policy framework and the boundaries, within which the Agency operates, and the financial resources that are to be made available to the Agency. The Minister is also responsible for the provision of the general direction and control of the Agency and the general responsibility of organizing, carrying out and encouraging measures for the development of the sustainable DART Agency.

In performing his duties, the Minister is assisted by the Permanent Secretary, who is responsible for Regional Administration and Local Government and is advised by the Ministerial Advisory Board (MAB). The day-to-day Management of the DART Agency is responsibility of the Chief Executive assisted by the Agency Management and advised by the Audit Committee of the Agency.

2.13 THE MINISTERIAL ADVISORY BOARD (MAB)

The Ministerial Advisory Board (MAB) provides an oversight strategic role, through the Minister responsible for Regional Administration and Local Government, in terms of Section 6 Executive Agency Act, the MAB shall consist of a chairperson and other members being not more than five.

2.14 AUDIT COMMITTEE

In accordance with the Public Finance Regulations of 2001 (Regulation 30- 32) and Regulation 2.8 of the Agency's Financial Regulations of 2019, the Committee is responsible for reviewing and guiding financial matters and audit issues, especially on value for money and good governance.

2.15 MANAGEMENT

The Management Team of the Agency constitutes the Chief Executive, six Directors, and six Head of Units.

- i. The Chief Executive;
- ii. Director of Transportation Development;
- iii. Director of Operations and Infrastructure Management;
- iv. Director of Finance and Accounts;
- v. Director of Information and Communication Technology;
- vi. Director of Commercial and Business Development;
- vii. Director of Human Resources, Management and Administration;
- viii. Head of Internal Audit;
- ix. Head of Legal Service;
- x. Head of Procurement Management;
- xi. Head of Communication and Public Relations;
- xii. Head of Planning and Research;
- xiii. Head of Quality and Risk Management.

Table 2: Management Team that served for the year ended 30 June 2024.

SN	NAME	DESIGNATION	DURATION
1	Dr. Athumani J. Kihamia, PhD	The Chief Executive	January, 2024 to date
2	Dr. Edwin P. Mhede, PhD	The Chief Executive	May, 2021 to January 2024
3	Dr. Elphas Mollel, PhD	Director of, Human Resource, Management and Administration	May, 2020 to date
4	CPA Deusdely O. Casmir	Director of Finance	December, 2021 to date
5	Dr. Eng. Philemon K. Mzee	Director of Operations and Infrastructure Management	March, 2017 to date
6	Eng. Mohamed Kuganda	Ag. Director of Transportation and Development	May 2024 to date
7	Eng. Fanuel O. Kalugendo	Director of Transportation and Development	January 2021 to May 2024
8	Adv. Domina Madeli	Head of Legal Service	October 2018 to date
9	Silla Raphael Okumu	Ag. Head of Procurement Unit	March 2023 to Sept 2023
10	Mr. Eliakimu S. Mungure	Head of Procurement Management Unit	September 2023 to date
11	CPA. Flora Fifi	Head of Internal Audit	November 2020 to date
	Mr. Ng'wanashigi T. Gagaga	Ag. DICT	March 2017 to July 2024
12	Mr. William V. Gatambi	Head of Communication and Public Relation	January 2016 to date
13	Mr. Iddi A. Mshili	Ag. Head of Planning and Research Unit	June 2024 to date

2.16 KEY STRENGTHS AND RESOURCES

The Agency continues to give priority to key resources which are people, tangible and intangible resources such as appropriate technology which contribute in strengthening service delivery, productivity and financial sustainability. These strengths and resources are explained briefly below.

(i) Human Resources

Customer satisfaction is mostly anchored on people and hence employees continue to be the most important assets. Their zeal, hardworking and commitment have ensured the Agency performs well during the year. The Agency has skilled, motivated and experienced employees who are considered as the resources in pursuing its objectives. The Agency encourages and supports capacity-building programmes to impart the required knowledge to employees to give them an edge in performing their activities.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2024, the Agency sponsored some of its staff to attend different trainings on professional, soft skills and management issues.

(ii) Co-operation and support from various Stakeholders

The Agency has internal and external stakeholders and has been encouraging harmonious relationship with them. Their support and involvement in DART activities makes a significant impact and contribution to service delivery to the public. The Agency has continued receiving enormous support from stakeholders. Among others include Commuter service providers, DART commuters, Fare collectors, Fund Manager, Development Partners (i.e., WB, AfDB, AFD and JICA), Daladala operators, Other public transport service providers (e.g., bodaboda, three-wheeler and taxi), Land Transport Regulatory Authority (LATRA), Employees'/workers' association, Government Ministries (i.e., PO-RALG, MoFP, MoWT, MoCLA, PO-PSMGG, MLHSD), Government agencies/authorities/operations (e.g., TARURA, TBA, TEMESA, TANROADS, TTCL, eGA, TMA), Offices of Attorney General, Parliament and Office of Treasury Registrar, Law enforcers (e.g., court of law, police and private security companies to mention a few.

(iii) Legal Framework

Legal and regulatory frameworks which govern smooth implementation of the Agency mandate include the Roads Traffic Act No. 168, DART Agency Establishment Order No. 120 (2007), Public Service Act (2002), Public Finance Act (2001), DART Financial Regulations (2019), Public Procurement Act (2011), Public-Private Partnership CAP No. 103 R. E. (2019), Environmental Management Act (2004), Urban Planning Act (2007) and the World Bank Procurement Guidelines. All these were key and useful during the financial under review. The Agency will continue to comply with legal and regulatory frameworks in the implementation of urban mass transit projects.

(iv) Financial Performance and Sustainability

The Agency's sources of revenue are provided under Section 5.4.1 of the DART Agency Establishment Order, 2007. The following are the major sources of funds for the Agency: -

- (a) Fares;
- (b) Rental Charges from buildings such as bus terminals buildings;
- (c) Subsidy from Government;
- (d) Fees on advertisements posted inside the buses and Agency's infrastructures;
- (e) Fines and penalty;
- (f) Grants from local and foreign organizations;
- (g) Income from Investments; and
- (h) Other Incomes from charges for services rendered.

(v) Financial Performance

During the year the Agency earned total revenue of TZS. 19.13 billion (2022/23: TZS 73.38 billion). The previous year revenue was higher due recognition of non-monetary revenue from World Bank used to finance infrastructural assets that handed over to the Agency by TANROADS. The Agency incurred total expenses of TZS. 18.65 billion (2022/23: 29.20 billion), previous year expenses were increased by TZS 8.51 billion which is the expected credit loss recognized due to adoption of IPSAS 41. The details of revenue and expenses are as follows: -

➤ Levies

For the year ended 30 June 2024, the amount of levies was TZS 3.84 billion (2022/23: TZS 3.03 billion), the increase was mainly caused by performance deductions charged to TSP due to failure to meet KPI as per contract.

➤ Investment Income

This include interest earned from the funds invested under UTT, the amount as at 30 June 2024 was TZS 474.43 million (2022/23: TZS 722.09 million), the decrease was due to withdrawal of capital from funds invested.

➤ Other Revenue

Other revenue for the year ended 30 June 2024 was TZS 10.20 billion (2022/23: TZS 8.40 billion), these are the monies received from billboards fee, parking fee, access fee, sanitation fee and miscellaneous receipts.

➤ Wages, salaries and employee benefits

In the financial year 2022/23 the amount paid for wages, salaries and employee benefits was TZS 6.46 billion (2022/2023: TZS 5.33 billion), the increase was mainly caused by increase in salaries for employees and increase in activities financed by donors.

➤ **Use of goods and services**

During the current year the amount of use of goods and services was TZS 5.34 billion (2022/2023: TZS 6.60 billion), the decrease was mainly caused by the activities funded by donors which decrease significantly.

➤ **Maintenance Expenses**

Maintenance expenses were TZS 594.09 million (2022/2023: TZS 983.02 million), the decrease is due to the decrease of maintenance activities for the year under review.

➤ **Depreciation of PPE**

During the year the Agency charged depreciation of TZS 2.31 (2022/2023: TZS 1.72 billion), the increase in depreciation was caused by acquisition of new assets by the Agency.

➤ **Amortization of Intangible Assets**

The amount of amortization of computer software for financial year was TZS 13.95 million (2022/23: TZS 6.97), the increase is caused by full depreciation charged during the year as for previous year the assets were not acquired at the beginning of the year, therefore the amortization was apportioned depending on the date in which they were acquired.

➤ **Loss on Assets and Liabilities**

No loss recognized during the year (2022/2023: TZS 2.77 billion.)

➤ **Other Expenses**

Other expenses were TZS 878.06 million (2022/2023: TZS 3.03 billion), the decrease is due to the decrease of activities financed by World Bank for the year under review.

➤ **Expected Credit Loss**

During the year under review the expected credit loss was TZS 2.70 billion (2022/23: TZS 8.51 billion), ECL for the previous year was higher due to adoption of IPSAS 41.

➤ **Social Benefits**

Social benefits were TZS 37.40 million (2022/23: TZS 10.63 million), this includes the amount contributed to different organization to support social activities.

➤ **Transfers**

Transfers during the year were TZS 308 million (2022/2023: TZS 226.23 million), the increase is due to the increase of amount contributed to the consolidated fund for the year under review.

➤ **Surplus (deficit)**

At the end of financial year 2023/24 surplus was TZS 475.87 million compared to TZS 44.17 billion for previous financial year. The previous year surplus was higher due to recognition of non-monetary revenue from the Donor used to finance infrastructural assets handed over to the Agency by TANROADS. However, the surplus for the previous year have been reduced by TZS 8.51 billion due to recognition of expected credit loss as a result of adoption IPSAS 41 and adjustment made on deposit account.

(vi) Financial Position

The Agency's financial position as 30 June 2024 shows total assets of TZS 184.78 billion (2022/2023: TZS. 183.20 billion), The total assets were reduced by TZS 2.70 which is expected credit loss recognized after the adoption of IPSAS 41. During the same period, the Agency has recorded liabilities with the total amount of TZS 7.05 billion (2022/23: TZS 5.95 billion). Details of each item of assets and liabilities are as follows.

➤ **Cash and Cash Equivalent**

Cash and cash equivalent as at 30 June 2024 is TZS 4.74 billion (2022/2023: TZS 1.13 billion). The fund comprises of own sources other charges, salaries deductions for the month of June 2024 and development fund for phase V.

➤ **Receivables**

Receivables as at 30 June 2024 were TZS 6.66 billion (2022/2023: TZS 7.25 billion), decrease in receivables was mainly caused a decrease expected credit loss charged during the year.

➤ **Inventories**

Inventories during the year amounted to TZS 1.01 billion (2022/2023: TZS. 1.12 million), increase was due to smart cards which were still in the store at the end of the year waiting for installation of smart gates in BRT system.

➤ **Other Financial Assets**

As at 30 June 2023 amount of other assets was TZS 1.44 billion (2021/2022: TZS 1.55 billion), these are funds invested under UTT to earn interest. Decrease was caused by amount withdrawn by the Agency in order to finance different activities during the financial year.

➤ **Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)**

Total carrying of PPE as at 30 June 2024 was TZS 170.85 billion (2022/2023: TZS 172.06 billion), the decrease is caused by acquisition of less assets during the year as compared to the previous year.

➤ **Intangible Assets**

These are computer software with value of TZS 20.93 million; (2022/2023: TZS 34.88 million), the decrease is caused by amortization charged during the year.

➤ **Payables**

During the year ended 30 June 2024 payables was TZS 404.37 million (2022/23: TZS 3.24 billion), during the previous year amount of payables was higher as there were much funds committed by donors (AfDB & World Bank) but not paid for goods and services enjoyed by the Agency. All commitments were paid during the year under review.

➤ **Deferred Income**

During the year deferred income was TZS 6.61 billion (2022/23: TZS 2.56 billion), the increase was due to grants received for development of BRT Phase - 5 which was not used up to the end of the financial year.

➤ **Deposits**

The amount of deposit for the year ended 30 June 2024 was TZS 39.70 million (2022/23: TZS 140.52 million).

➤ **Net Asse/Equity**

The financial year ended 30 June 2024 the total of net asset is TZS 177.73 billion (2022/23: TZS 177.24 billion). Opening balance of accumulated surplus have been reduced by expected credit loss amounting TZS 2.70 million as a result of adoption of IPSAS 41.

(vii) Cash Flow Position

During the period, the Agency was able to collect cash from its contractual business partners basically in form of access fees. Generally, the Agency was able to meet timely its obligations that matured during the year. The Agency's cash flow position as at 30 June 2024 shows TZS 4.85 billion (2021/22: TZS 1.15 billion) which is cash balance at bank.

(viii) Liquidity

The liquidity ratio 3.54 (2022/23; 3.29), which is fairly constant as compared to the previous year, the Agency was financially healthy as it could meet its current obligations three times when they become due.

Current ratio = current assets/current liabilities = $13.86/7.05 = 1.96$ (2022/23: $=11.07/5.95=1.86$)

2.17 OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

2.17.1 Objectives and Strategies

During the year, DART focused on the implementation of its strategic objectives which guides the Agency's operations in five years' period. The following were the Strategic Objectives and Strategies that were used for achieving the set strategic objectives:-

Objective A: HIV/AIDS Infections and Non-Communicable Diseases Reduced and Supportive Services Improved.

Objective B: Enhance and Sustain Effective Implementation of National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

Objective C: Reliability, Security and Safety of DART System Infrastructure and Operation Management Improved.

Objective D: Investment and Financial Management Enhanced.

Objective E: Automation of DART System Traffic Management and Security Enhanced.

Objective F: Governance and Management Systems and Human Resource Management Improved.

Objective G: Institutional Coordination and Public Awareness on DART System Improved.

Objective H: Legal and Regulatory Framework Enhanced.

2.17.2 Achievements

During the year, the Agency witnesses significant achievements as follows: -

(a) Improvement of DART System phase I

DART Agency in collaboration with Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) has been implementing Improvement of BRT phase 1 project which were categorized into two packages named package A and package B. Package A comprises the Widening of Ubungo-Kimara Road Section and Ancillary Works Along Morogoro and Kawawa Roads. The contractor for package A is M/s Sichuan Road & Bridge (Group) Corporation Ltd (SRBG) from China and the supervising consultant is M/s Soosung Engineering Consultants (Korea) in joint venture with M/s Shinsung Engineering Company Limited (Korea) in Association with Afrisa Consulting Ltd (Tanzania). Construction started on 1st November 2023 and expected completion date is May, 2025. Therefore, till the end FY 2023/2024, the road work reaches 4.61%.

Package B comprises the Rehabilitation of a section of Obama Drive including the Integration of Ferry Access to Kivukoni Bus Terminal and Msimbazi Road. The contractor for package B is M/s Chinas Railway Seventh Group Co. Ltd (CRSG) from China and the supervising consultant is M/s Soosung Engineering Consultants (Korea) in joint venture with M/s Shinsung Engineering Company Limited (Korea) in Association with Afrisa Consulting Ltd (Tanzania). Commencement of the project was 2 January 2024 and expected completion date is 2 January 2025.

(b) Construction of DART System Phase II.

The BRT Phase II that is presently in construction was expected to be completed in October 2023. The construction works have been divided into two separate lots:

- **Lot 1: Road Works (20.3 km roads, 2 flyovers and 29 bus stations).**
Road Works of phase II comprises of 20.3km of dedicated bus lanes and mixed traffic lanes, 2 Fly-overs at VETA and Uhasibu and 29 Bus stations at the median of the corridor. The Contractor for Lot 1 is Sinohydro Corporation Limited from China while the Consultant is BOTEK Bosphorus Consulting Corporation from Turkey. The infrastructure construction for Lot 1 commenced on 6th May 2019 and were planned to be executed for a period of 3 years until 5th May 2022. The completion date was originally extended to 09th March 2023, However, due to some challenges during construction, the contractor was given an extension to finalize the road work. At the current, the work progress reached 98.9%.
- **Lot 2: Building Works (1 Depot, 2 Terminals and 4 Feeder stations).**
Building Works of DART Phase 2 comprises of 1 Bus Depot at Mbagala, 2 Bus Terminals at Mbagala and Kariakoo-Gerezani and 4 Feeder Stations at Chang'ombe/DUCE, Mtoni kwa Azizi Ally, Mtoni Kijichi (Misheni) and Zakhem. The Contractor for Lot 2 is M/s China Civil Engineering Construction Corporation (CCECC) from China while the Consultant is M/s Inter Consult Limited from Tanzania. The infrastructure construction for Lot 2 commenced on 1st March, 2019 and were planned to be executed for a period of 2 years until on 31st July 2021. The project is substantially completed and it was handed to the Agency in November 2021.

(c) Construction of DART System Phase III.

The BRT Phase III that is presently in construction is expected to be completed in March 2025. The construction works have been divided into two separate lots:

- **Lot 1: Road Works (23.3 km roads, 3 terminals, 3 feeder stations, 32 bus stations and park and ride facility at Gongolamboto).**
Road Works of phase III comprises of 23.3km of dedicated bus lanes and mixed traffic lanes, 3 terminals and 32 Bus stations at the median of the corridor and 3 feeder stations on the side of the road. The Contractor for Lot 1 is Sinohydro Corporation Limited from China while the Consultant is SMEC International from Australia. The infrastructure construction for Lot 1 commenced on 1st August 2022 and were planned to be executed for a period of 20 months until 31st March 2024. The completion date was originally extended to 31 March 2025. At the current, the work progress reached 56.6%.

- **Lot 2: Building Works (1 Depot).**
Building Works of DART Phase 3 comprises of 1 Bus Depot at Gongolamboto which will be financed by The World Bank and at the current the Agency in collaboration with Tanroads are in process of procuring the contractor who will conduct the project under design and build contract.

(d) Construction of DART System Phase IV.

The BRT Phase IV that is presently in construction was expected to be completed in April 2025. The construction works have been divided into three separate lots:

- **Lot 1: Road Works (13.5 km roads, 1 bridge, 2 terminals, 20 bus stations and 10 feeder stations).**
Road Works of phase IV lot 1 comprises of 13.5km of dedicated bus lanes and mixed traffic lanes, 1 bridge, 2 terminals and 20 Bus stations at the median of the corridor and 10 feeder stations on the side of the road. The Contractor for Lot 1 is China Geo-Engineering Corporation from China while the Consultant is Kunhwa Engineering & Consulting Company Limited in JV with Seoul Housing & Dongsung Engineering Company Limited from Korea. The infrastructure construction for Lot 1 commenced on 1st November 2023 and were planned to be executed for a period of 18 months until 02nd October 2024. At the current, the work progress reached 7.4%
- **Lot 2: Road Works (15.63 km roads, 4 bridges, 3 terminals, 19 bus stations and 5 feeder stations).**
Road Works of phase IV lot 2 comprises of 15.63km of dedicated bus lanes and mixed traffic lanes, 4 bridges, 3 terminals and 19 Bus stations at the median of the corridor and 5 feeder stations on the side of the road. The Contractor for Lot 2 is Shandong Luqiao Group Company Limited from China while the Consultant is Kunhwa Engineering & Consulting Company Limited in JV with Seoul Housing & Dongsung Engineering Company Limited from Korea. The infrastructure construction for Lot 2 commenced on 1st November 2023 and were planned to be executed for a period of 18 months until 02nd October 2024. At the current, the work progress reached 7.5%
- **Lot 3: Building Works (Mbuyuni Depot, Simu2000 Depot and Kivukoni terminal).**
Building Works of phase IV lot 3 comprises of Mbuyuni Depot, Simu2000 Depot and Kivukoni terminal. The Contractor for Lot 3 is China Communications Constructions Construction Company Limited from China while the Consultant is Kunhwa Engineering & Consulting Company Limited in JV with Seoul Housing & Dongsung Engineering Company Limited from Korea. The infrastructure construction for Lot 3 commenced on 1st November 2023 and were planned to be executed for a period of 18 months until 02nd October 2024. At the current, the work progress reached 1.5%

(e) Effective Management of Transitional Service Provider (TSP) Contract.

The agreement between DART and the transitional service provider (UDART), by enable the transparency and quality of service in DART system phase 1. DART Agency achieved this through enforcing monthly monitoring and supervision of TSP services (monitoring KPIs, non- compliance areas and taking contractual measure as per TSP contract). During the year under review a total of TZS 3.84 billion was recorded as performance deductions (2022/2023 TZS 3.41 billion).

(f) Improvement of Public Transport Service in Dar es Salaam

The BRT system has significantly reduced travel time from Kimara-Posta route, ranging from 36 to 42 minutes during peak hours by BRT compared to 60-80 minutes by private vehicles and 90-120 minutes by Daladala, also congestion has been reduced.

(g) Decrease in the transportation costs

A decrease in the cost of transportation, for example some residents of Kimara used to spend about 20,000 Tanzanian Shillings to put fuel in their cars, now they spend TZS 1,300 as fare per day.

(h) Involvement of the Private Sector

The operation and provision of public transport services on the DART project encourages the participation of the private sector through a partnership between the Public and Private Sector, (PPP). In addition, the DART system provides opportunities and attracts donors/stakeholders to invest in infrastructure, public transportation services, and run economic activities in the system. This success is due to the participation of the Private Sector in the provision of public transport services. Using the Public Private Partnership (PPP) has attracted donors/stakeholders to invest in infrastructure and public transport services and traffic has decreased especially on the Morogoro road.

(i) The use of Modern Technology

The BRT Project has promoted the use of Technology in fare collection systems (AFCS) and bus guidance systems (ITS). This technology not only simplifies the transportation service but also helps to improve and maintain the environment.

(j) Reduction in Environmental Pollution

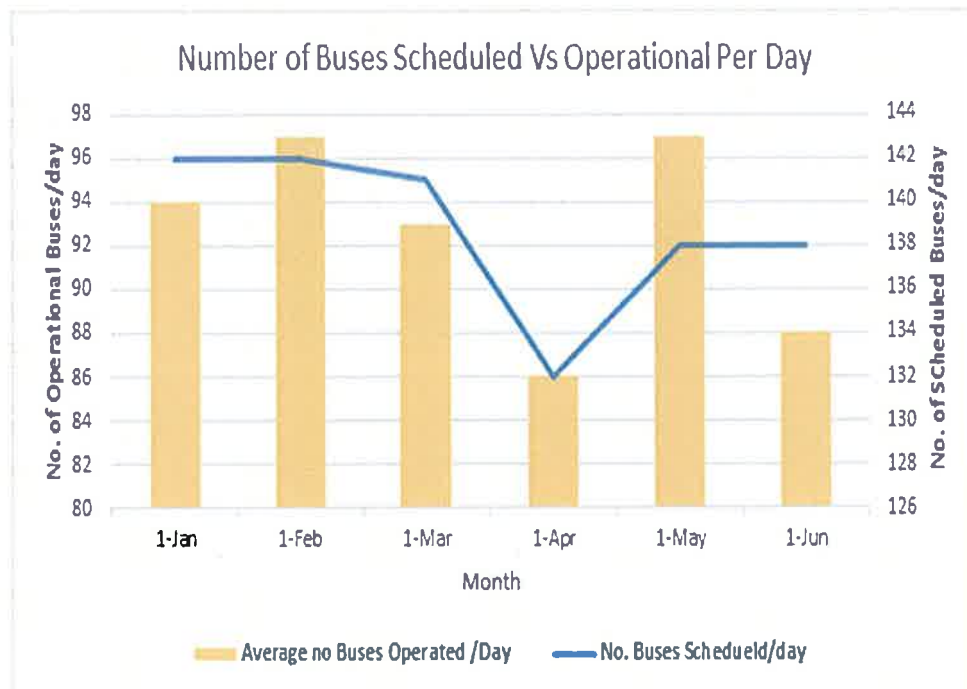
The project has helped in reducing greenhouse gas emissions which is one of the main benefits of establishing a BRT project in cities. In Dar es Salaam, public transport has been contributing a lot to the production of hot gas because more than 98 percent of the needs of all public transport are provided by average trucks, most of which are more than 10 years old and are not well maintained. Our studies have shown that the introduction of the BRT system, the first phase, has significantly reduced the production of carbon dioxide, where the 210 buses that currently exist have reduced the production of carbon dioxide by 1,616.84 tons.

(k) **Effective Supervision of travel service in DART system**

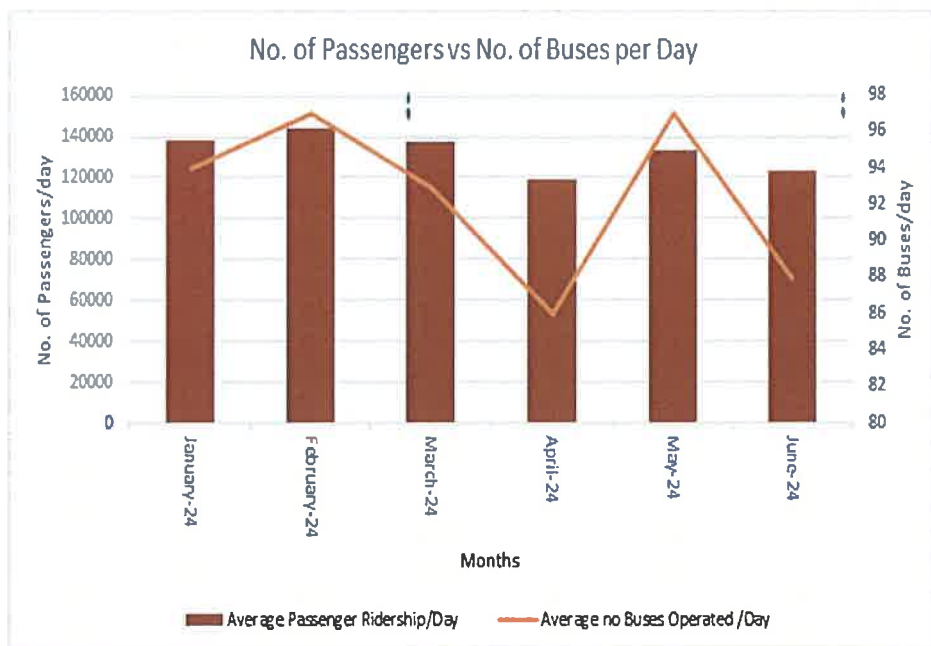
The Agency continues to assess and monitor the performance of the transit bus service during the financial year under review. The assessment covers vital operational aspects, including passenger trends, active buses, fare-generated revenue, and the overall performance of the bus service provider.

- **Service Quality and Service Efficiency**

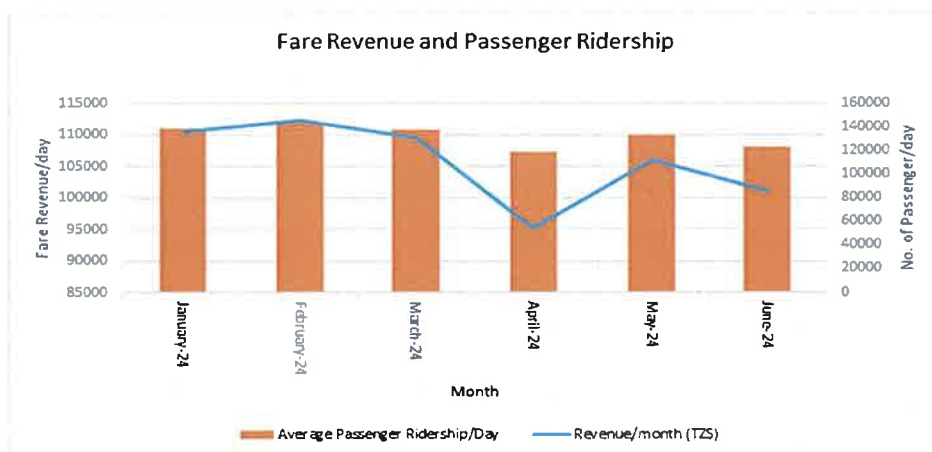
The graph below compares the service quality for the third and fourth quarters of Financial Year 2023 - 24 as in figure below.



TSP has fleet strength of 210 buses which includes 109 numbers of articulated buses and 101 number 12-meter rigid buses. However, for the past two quarters of the FY 2023/24, TSP is operating only 50 percent of the available fleet of buses per day. This had a huge impact on the passenger's ridership and fare revenue. The number of buses and linked passenger ridership per day and fare revenue has been presented graphically below showing the average ridership per day compared with the number of buses operated per day.

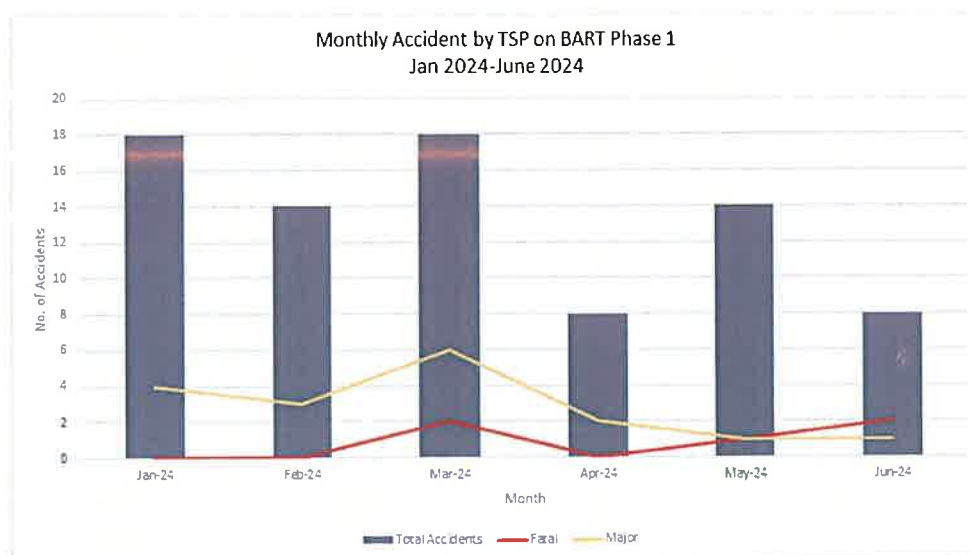


The average fare revenue per month for the year ended 30 June 2024 was TZS 3.51 billion (2022/23; TZS 3.64 billion) while average ridership per month in FY 2023/24 was 4.44 million (2022/23; 5.06 million) showing a 4% reduction in fare revenue and 12% reduction in passenger ridership. This reduction in fare revenue and ridership is due to non-availability of planned number of buses.



(I) Road Crash Analysis

Holistically, there is a reduction in fatal accidents, but the major accidents continued. There have been 74 fatal accidents on the Phase 1 corridor till June 2024 since the start of TSP operations in May 2016. On average 0.74 fatal accidents every month. The accident analysis is shown in the figure below.



2.17.3 Financing

The Agency's operations are financed mainly through Access fees collected from regulated service providers in the urban mass transport sector (Bus Service Provider, Advertising Agents and other rental Fees) by 58%. Other sources of financing include Government Subvention Recurrent PE 12%, Government Subvention Recurrent OC 2%.

During the year total revenue amounting to TZS 20.52 billion (2022/23: TZS 70.59 billion) were received indicating a decrease of 71% compared to the previous year as shown in Table 3, the decrease was due to decrease in activities funded by donors.

Table 3: Summary of the actual funds received during financial 2023/24 & 2022/23

S/N	Sources of fund	Amount (TZS) 2023/2024	%	Amount (TZS) 2022/23	%
1	Recurrent PE	2,398,214,978	12	1,927,233,523	3
2	Recurrent OC	382,641,000	2	471,601,134	1
4	Gvt Grants-Development	536,731,258	3	5,487,198,876	8
5	Own Source	11,929,139,820	58	9,366,058,202	12
6	D-Fund	5,278,000,000	25	53,334,720,130	76
	TOTAL	20,524,727,056	100	70,586,811,864	100

Table 4: Summary of actual funds spent during financial 2023/24 & 2022/23

S/N	Sources of funds	Amount (TZS) 2022/24	%	Amount (TZS) 2022/23	%
1	Recurrent PE	2,398,214,978	14	1,927,233,523	3
2	Recurrent OC	382,641,000	2	471,601,134	1
3	Revenue Grants - WB	0	-	54,631,354,003	78
4	Gvt grant -development	525,802,880	3	41,867,863	0.1
5	D-Fund	704,303,222	4	-	
6	Own Source	12,926,069,677	76	13,397,543,834	19
	Total	16,937,031,757	100	70,469,600,357	100

2.17.4 Development Implementation of Future Phases of DART System

DART Phase V

Phase V corridor has 26.0 Km, runs from Ubungo interchange to Mwalimu Nyerere Bridge. The Consultant namely M/s Kunhwa Engineering & Consulting Co. Ltd from Korea in association with AQGOLA Engineering & Management Services LTD, from Tanzania were procured through TANROADS to undertake the detailed infrastructure design for Phase 5, the assignment which started since on mid-2018. The Consultant has submitted the design final reports for contractor's procurement processes.

The Agency in collaboration with TANROADS has updated the tender documents and advertised for procurement of the Contractors.

DART Phase VI

Phase 6 corridor has 33.5Km, runs from Morroco to Kawe via Mwaikibaki road, and the extension of phase one up to Kibamba and phase two up to Vikindu. The detailed design for the DART system phase 6 has not yet started. The Government through DART continued with technical discussion with Green Climate Fund (GCF) Secretariat for possible financing the development of the BRT Phase 6 infrastructure at a tune of USD 261 million.

Resettlement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

Ubungo Maziwa area was identified and proposed for construction of the new depot for phase one project. The area covers approximately 68,000 sqm and shall save as an alternative for Jangwani depot which is usually affected by floods. Already 68 out of 90 project Affected Person have been paid TZS 5.4 billion and 22 have not paid due to existence of land conflict. Moreover, the process of transferring the NHIF area and area owned by the Treasury Registrar which are also proposed for depot project, are still underway. PO - RALG through Dar Es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project (DMDP) signed a contract of USD 275,150 with Inter-Consult Ltd (ICL) of carrying out the assignment for "Provision of consultancy services for preparation of preliminary and detailed engineering design, cost estimates, bidding documents and environmental and

social due diligence for the construction of BRT depot at Ubungu Maziwa in Dar es salaam. Advertisement for procurement of Contractors has been done by PO-RALG through DMDP on April-June 2024. For the BRT Phase 4, the Agency continues to make close follow up on the request for compensation funds of TZS 32.48 billion submitted to the Ministry of Finance (MoF) eligible for 134 Affected Persons of Mbuyuni and Mlalakuwa of which a reminder letter with Ref. No. CCA.104/5/01/30 of 22 April 2024 was sent. Moreover, the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study was done and eventually the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Certificate obtained.

Similarly, the Agency still expedite the follow up of TZS 70.86 billion requested to the MoF for compensation to the affected properties along BRT Phase 5 corridor letter with reference No. CGB.7/402/01'J'/102 of 13 February, 2023 of which more than 1300 PAPs will be compensated. The reminder letter with Ref. No. CCA.104/5/01/30 of 22 April 2024 has already been sent to expedite our request. ESIA study for phase 5 was finalized and submitted to NEMC for approval to obtain EIA certificate.

Implementation of The Transit Oriented (TOD) Project

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Government of Tanzania signed the agreement for the Technical Cooperation Project titled "Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) for Dar es Salaam. The Project overall goal is to promote Transport Oriented Development (TOD) pragmatic methodology in the urban planning of Dar es Salaam. The Project purpose is to enhance the capacity of relevant institutions to use TOD method for urban planning and improve mobility along the BRT lines and establish coordination mechanisms for planning and implementation. The duration of the Project is 36 months from June 2022 to May 2025 of which draft of TOD Strategies, Conceptual Design of Station Area Development (Pilot) and TOD Guidelines has been prepared.

2.17.5 Public Awareness

The Agency must enhance public knowledge, awareness and understanding of the mass public transport sector including the rights and obligations, ways in which complaints and disputes may be initiated and resolved, and the duties and functions of DART Agency.

As a way of providing feedback to the public on DART Agency's performance, a public awareness and relations programme is implemented through a comprehensive communication strategy as an integral part of the Agency's functions to enhance public knowledge, awareness, and understanding of the mass transit sector and its characteristics.

During the year under review, DART Agency implemented successfully activities related to Communications and Public Relations functions as per the Communication Strategy and Action plan for the year 2023/24. The implementation of the plan was made through various media outlets such as print and electronic media, meetings, public hearings, and consultations.

2.18 Public Awareness Programme

During the period under review, the Agency implemented the following communication activities:

2.18.1 TV and Radio Programme

During the financial year that ended June 30, 2024, DART Agency prepared and aired 22 TV programs, less than the target of 25 programs that were planned. During the same period, The Agency aired 19 Radio programs against 22 programs that were planned to be aired during the period under review. Other TV and radio programmes were planned but could not be run due shortage of resources. The Agency also aired special interviews on the demand for smart cards, the shortage of buses, procurement of a Service Provider, and progress on Phase II and Phase III BRT infrastructure development.

2.18.2 Social Media Platforms

The DART Agency in this period of review, intensively, made use of its social media platforms such as Facebook, X (Twitter), and Instagram@DARTMwendokasi to disseminate messages to its various stakeholders on different themes including road safety measures, bus operations, Mwendokasi App for purchasing tickets using mobile phones, newly established Automated Fare Collection System (AFCS), demand on smart cards, shortage of buses, the ongoing BRT infrastructure development on Phase III along Nyerere Road and its branches, and on customer service week.

2.18.3 Advertisements

During the year, the Agency published various advertisements. The advertisements were mainly traditional ones for vacancies and tenders.

2.18.4 News and Feature articles

The Agency also coordinated the publishing of news articles concerning different themes on the DART project with different media houses. By doing so, the DART Agency was mentioned many times in news bulletins on various TV stations including TBC Taifa, TBC 1, Uhuru FM, Channel10, Star TV, Azam TV, Wasafi FM, Clouds TV, and various online TVs and blogs.

2.18.5 Seminars and Consultations

During the financial year ending June 30, 2024, The Agency conducted about 3 Seminars and consultations with various stakeholders to educate the public about the benefits of implementing the BRT project in Dar es Salaam.

During the same period, the Agency held seminars and consultative meetings with key stakeholders such as the News Editors, and News Reporters.

2.18.6 Exhibitions

The Agency participated in the 47th Dar Es Salaam International Trade Fair (47th DITF) and World Workers' Day festivals. During the exhibitions, DART Agency conducted public awareness, by providing information and educational activities, whereby various publications such as brochures, newsletters, and DART reports were distributed to the public. At the end of the exhibitions, the Agency's pavilion was visited by more than 2000 visitors. Also, the Agency in collaboration with TANTRADE provided BRT Bus transport to the public during two weeks of exhibitions.

2.18.7 Publicity Materials

During the year, the Agency distributed DART Agency's promotional materials to the Government and the general public through various events such as the 47th Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair (SabaSaba) exhibitions, Nanenane exhibitions, and public inquiry and stakeholder meetings.

The publicity reports distributed included the DART Agency Annual report, brochures, and banners, booklets on the customer service charter for internal and external stakeholders.

2.18.8 Complaints and Disputes

The Agency attended 1317 complaints during the financial year under review. The complaints were divided into three categories namely, critical cases, major cases, and minor cases. Most of the reported complaints included poor customer care from attendants, cashiers, and security companies, bus delays and change deficit.

The Agency plays a great role in providing customer care awareness to all stakeholders who are involved directly in the daily operations of BRT. Also, bus monitoring is conducted daily to ensure the smooth flow of buses.

Regional Cooperative Meetings

The main objective of regional cooperation is to provide sector inputs to Government delegation during regional and international meetings. Furthermore, exchange sector challenges within the international and regional meetings, and Dart Agency to have access to information necessary for sector development within the country and performance benchmarking.

During the period, the Agency participated in various meetings as follows:

Table 5; Summary of regional cooperative meetings

SN	Meetings	Month
1.	Transit Oriented Development; planning for diversity and social inclusion conference	September 2023
2.	27 Conference of the parties of the UNFCCC (COP 27 Egypt)	November 2023
3.	Founding General Assembly Meeting of the African Association of Urban Transport Authorities (AAUTA-Ivory Coast)	February 2024
4.	African Federation of Institutes of Auditors (AFIIA)- Ghana	May 2024
5.	Leaders in Urban Planning (LUPT) workshop-Rwanda	May 2024

2.18.9 RECRUITMENT

During the reviewed period the Agency recruited ten employees including four (4) transport officers, two (2) technicians, two (2) engineers, one (1) ICT Officer and one (1) assistant procurement officer who made a total number of staff to reach 98. Staff gender structure is indicated in table 5.

Table 6- Staff complement

ITEM	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Staff complement	74	24	98
Percentage	76	24	100

2.18.10 RISK MANAGENT AND CONTROL

The management has remained committed to effective risk management and control processes to ensure the sustainability and resilience of its operations.

Its requirements of Agency's policy to review risk management framework every three years, during the year 2023/24 the management conducted a comprehensive risk management framework review because the last review was conducted in 2019. This review is critical to updating our risk management framework and ensuring it aligns with current Agency standards and the evolving risk landscape.

Also, the management conducted extensive risk assessments to identify, evaluate, and prioritize risks that could impact our objectives. This systematic process involved cross-departmental collaboration to ensure a thorough understanding of potential risks. Risk assessment help the Agency to develop an updated risk register. This register categorizes all identified risks, detailing their nature, potential impact, likelihood, and controls in place to mitigate them. The Risk register serves as a dynamic tool, regularly reviewed and updated to reflect new insights and changing circumstances.

Therefore, by reviewing risk management framework and conducting risk assessment Dart Agency has improved two main areas;

Enhanced Risk Awareness: Through training and awareness programs, the Agency has fostered a culture of risk awareness among employees at all levels,

Improved Risk Mitigation: Implementation of advanced risk mitigation strategies has resulted in better management of key risks, reducing potential impacts on our operations.

2.19 EMPLOYEE WELFARE

2.19.1 Staff Relations

Good relationship between employees and Management of the Agency was observed and maintained during the year under review by involving Workers' Council Meeting and facilitation of Agency's Workers Union (TUGHE) members to participate in their statutory meetings and May Day celebration.

2.19.2 Capacity Building

The Agency's policy is to equip its staff with relevant Sectorial, Managerial, and Operational competencies to enhance their service delivery to the public. During the year under review, 41 staff attended local and international trainings from own sources and donor funds to excel in their duties and contribute to the success of the Agency.

2.19.3 Medical services

The Agency provides medical insurance cover through NHIF with special supplementary scheme.

2.19.4 Health and Safety

The Agency takes all reasonable and practicable steps to safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of its employees by adhering to the Occupational and Safety Rules and Regulations (OSHA). On 15th March 2024, OSHA officers conducted a Workplace inspection to DART Head Quarters offices and provide recommendations on how to improve the workplace.

2.19.5 HIV/AIDS Interventions

During the year under review, Agency's HIV/AIDS and Non-communicable diseases coordinator and Peer educator participated in World AIDS Day commemoration nationally in Morogoro to learn new initiative taken by the government in combating HIV/AIDS.

2.19.6 Employment Benefit Plan

The Agency pays contributions to the Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF) which is publicly administered.

2.19.7 GENDER PARITY

During the year, the Agency had 74 males and 24 Females. The Management Team comprises two (2) females who are Heads of Units.

2.20 POLITICAL AND CHARITABLE DONATIONS

2.20.1 Political Donations

The Agency does not make donations towards political activities. During the financial Year ended 30 June 2024, the Agency did not make any donation towards political activities.

2.20.2 Charitable Donations

During the period under review, the Agency provided donations to Ukonga Prison as part of the commemoration of Women's' Day.

2.20.3 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

It is the policy of the Agency to contribute towards activities that improve people's lives in communities. During the financial year under review, DART Agency supported the National Institute of Transportation (NIT), Water Institute and Kigamboni Municipal Council.

2.21 PREJUDICIAL ISSUES

During the period, there was one (1) issue that was outside the control of the Agency that in some way hindered to some extent the achievement of the Agency's objective. That issue was failure to get approval to review the BRT fare tariffs from the relevant Authority.

2.22 RELATED PARTY

DART Agency regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly or to exercise significant influence over Agency. Related parties comprise of Members of the Ministerial Advisory Board (MAB), The Chief Executive, Directors and Head of Units.

2.23 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS IMPLEMENTATION

The Agency, in collaboration with other stakeholders including the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC), continued to participate in compliance monitoring on matters related to protection of the environment and social safeguard. During the year under review the Agency participated in the following activities.

- **Livelihood Restoration**

The Agency together with TASAF and TANROADS conducted a pilot project called Impact evaluation where the poor families along BRT I and III corridors will receive assistance and asked not to shift from where they are living near BRT system. The aim is to make them stay and enjoy benefits of BRT project and not shift due to failure to afford standard of living. So far 1549 households have been reached and all receive entrepreneurship skills course and the process of giving them money for rent is in process.

- **Services to Special Groups in BRT System**

The Agency supervise the team that is providing an assistance to special groups such as elders, people with disabilities, sick people, pregnant women and children. Agency provide services to assist special groups to enjoy the use of public transport more comfortable when using BRT system. It also provides school bus in the morning and evening only for students. At an average per month, the Agency provided services to 2,000 elders, 70,000 students, 1,500 people with disabilities, 700 sick people and 500 pregnant women.

- **Greening at DART system Phase I**

The Agency has taken initiatives to improve the environment along DART system Phase I by planting 1000 trees by the support from NMB Bank. The trees were planted from Ubungu terminal to Magomeni Mapipa. In doing this, different stakeholders were involved to facilitate the activity. TUPADA Group of volunteer environmental protection, Tanzania Forestry Service Agency (TFS), Ubungu Municipal Council, people living along places where trees were planted were involved as they have important role to play for the survival of the tress. Out of 1000 trees planted, only 500 trees survived due to different reasons including improper use of roadsides for parking of bodaboda, bajaj, buses and informal business activities. The Agency in collaboration with TUPADA is still taking care of the tress and planning to extend along the whole BRT one corridor.

2.24 PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The Agency believes in and provides equal opportunities to persons with disabilities. During the year under review, one (1) staff with a sight disability was retired.

2.25 KEY CHALLENGES AND THE WAY FORWARD

The Agency encountered various challenges while discharging its functions during the year under review. Key challenges encountered included the following: -

- **Invasion of Petty Traders, Vehicles and Motorcycles in the DART Infrastructure:**

The invasion of petty traders to BRT infrastructure causes different problems including littering and general uncleanliness at terminals, stations and along the corridor. Also, the invasion of vehicles and motorcycles causes fatal accidents on the exclusive BRT lanes. There have been 74 fatal accidents on the Phase I corridor till June 2024 since the start of TSP operations in May 2016. On average 0.74 fatal accidents every month.

Way forward

The Agency has continued to engage key stakeholders include the Police, Municipalities, the Regional Commissioner, the Regional Administrative Secretary and District Commissioners in resolving the invasion issue including setting aside special areas for small businesses. The Agency is proceeding with education campaign to all stakeholders on proper usage of the DART system in order to reduce the rates of road accidents to minimum levels and curb vandalism of the DART system.

- **Legal Challenges:**

The Agency lacks selflegal mandate to enforce its own regulations that would suit its unique operation model of mass transit and the effective management of the project it oversees. This emanates from the fact that the Agency was established via ORDER an NO. 120 of 2007 under Subsidiary Legislation of the Executive Agency Act, Cap 245.

Way forward

The Agency has requested the PO-RALG for the enactment of a law that will not only give DART the mandate to oversee the project but rather give the Agency authority over developing modern public transport across the cities in the country.

- **Automated Fare Collection System:**

The Agency has developed its own Automated Fare Collection System (GoT-AFCS) which is used in all bus stations and terminals. The new system uses paper tickets with QR codes and the attendants use Point of Sale Machines (POS) to validate the tickets from passengers. However, the system doesn't support the use of smart cards and this might create possible leakages of fare revenues.

Way forward

The Agency has procured validation gates and smart cards that will replace the use of paper tickets with QR codes. The installation of validation gates is on-going and the use of smart cards is expected to start in September 2024.

- **Shortage of buses providing transport service to the public**

The existing service provider has 210 buses which is less compared to the required number of buses to operate in the first phase (305 buses) according to the project design.

Way forward

The Procurement of the Bus Operator has already been approved by the Steering Committee and negotiations has been concluded with Emirate National Group (ENG). The agency is awaiting approval of Government payment guarantees for ENG to continue with arrangements to supply the Buses. The buses are expected to be supplied in December 2024.

- **Flooding at Msimbazi Valley:**

Heavy rains falling in the City of Dar es Salaam cause flooding in the Msimbazi River and affect the Jangwani depot thus disrupting the normal flow of vehicles. Moreover, the surrounding areas are also facing a similar situation to the extent that all other social activities which were formally being conducted at Jangwani area including political, religious congregations, playgrounds, car parking and other similar activities are currently totally stopped. In that regard, the floods at the area have decreased the use value of the depot site.

Way forward:

The government, through the DMDP project, is looking for solutions to the challenges of Msimbazi Valley by building infrastructure that will not be affected by heavy rains. In addition, TANROADS has excavated sand and solid waste in the river and Msimbazi Bridge as a short-term measure to reduce the impact of flooding. This measure has helped prevent flooding on Morogoro Road. This practice of removing sand and solid waste is continuous until a permanent solution is found to avoid flooding on the roads.

- **Shortage of Agency Office Accommodation**

The agency is faced with the challenge of a shortage of existing office rooms that do not meet the needs of all employees, so employees are forced to sit in large numbers in existing office rooms

Way forward

Currently, the Agency is in the process of evaluation of bids from the Contractors for renovation of the building which was given by the Central Government. In addition, the Management has made major improvements to improve the current office environment and appearance of the buildings as part of the implementation of the KAIZENI system. This generally increases the working conditions for the productivity and efficiency of the delivery of Services to our customers inside and outside the Agency.

- **Difficulties in acquiring areas for project implementation**

There has been a resistance from both Government institutions and individuals who are the owners of the land objecting the acquisition processes and compensation amount. These include resistance of Mbezi Goig Resident where phase IV feeder station and pack and ride are designed. Also, areas owned by Government Institution such as Simu 2000 owned by Ubungo Municipal Council, for phase IV project, NHIF and Treasury Registrar area at Ubungo Maziwa for phase I depot, the tendency normally delays the implementation of the project.

Way forward

Holding meeting with the institutions/individuals owning the lands planned for depots development together with the key stakeholders. As a result of this intervention the Agency and NHIF has agreed to enter into MOU on how the refund of the monies used by NHIF to acquire that land will be repaid. Also, the Agency and Ubungo Municipal Council, has agreed to have an integrated and inclusive development of the Simu2000 plot so as to accommodate the interest of both parties.

Also, the Agency in corroboration with the Ministry of Land and Housing Settlement Development is engaging the affected individuals in conducting valuation of their properties for compensation purposes.

2.26 SOLVENCY

Since its establishment, the Agency has managed to finance its operations through sources specified under the DART Establishment Order, 2007, Section 5.4.1. The Management considers the Agency to be solvent on the strength of its financial position as at 30 June 2024 as set in these financial statements and the Notes thereon.

2.27 AUDIT MANDATE

The Controller and Auditor General is the Statutory Auditor of the Dar Rapid Transit Agency by virtue of Article 143 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania and as amplified in Section 10 of the Public Audit Act, Cap 418 [R.E 2021]. In that regard, the CAG shall carry out audit of the Agency's financial statements of the year ended 30 June 2024.


.....
Dr. Athumani J. Kihamia
THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE


.....
Dr. Florens M. Turuka
MAB-CHAIRPERSON

27.03.2025
.....
DATE

2.28 STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

These financial statements have been prepared by the Management of the Dar Rapid Transit Agency in accordance with the Dart Agency Establishment Order, 2007 and Public Finance Act. Cap 348 [R.E 2020].

The Management of DART is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of effective internal control designed to give reasonable assurance that the transactions recorded in the financial statements are within the statutory requirement and that they contain the receipts and use of resources by the Agency.

The Management of DART is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time of the financial position of the Agency, and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with DART AGENCY Establishment Order. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of DART and, hence, for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud, error and other irregularities.

The DART Management confirms that suitable accounting policies have been used and applied consistently, and reasonable and prudent judgment and estimates have been made in the preparation of financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024. The Management also confirm that International Public Sector Accounting Standards - Accrual basis of Accounting have been followed and the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis to the best of the Management's knowledge, the internal control system has operated adequately throughout the reporting period and the accounting and underlying records provide a reasonable basis for the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Management accepts responsibility for the integrity of the Financial Statements, the information that contain and their compliance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards. Nothing has come to the attention of the Management to indicate that DART will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of the Statements.

Approved by the Management and signed on its behalf by:



Dr. Athumani J. Kihamia
THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE



Dr. Florens M. Turuka
MAB-CHAIRPERSON

27.03.2025
DATE

2.29 DECLARATION OF HEAD OF FINANCE

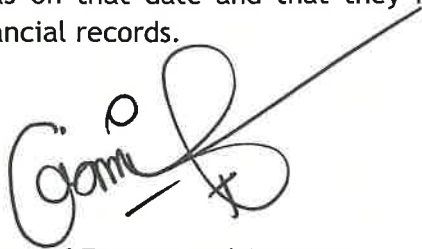
The National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) according to the power conferred under the Auditors and Accountants (Registration) Act. No. 33 of 1972, as amended by Act No. 2 of 1995, requires financial statements to be accompanied with a declaration issued by the Head of Finance/Accounting responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the entity concerned.

It is the duty of a Professional Accountant to assist the Board of Directors/Governing Body/Management to discharge the responsibility of preparing financial statements of an entity showing true and fair view of the entity's position and performance in accordance with applicable International Accounting Standards and statutory financial reporting requirements. Full legal responsibility for the preparation of financial statements rests with the Management as under the Management statement of Responsibility on an earlier page.

I, **DEUSDELITY O. CASMIR** being the Director of Finance and Business Development of DART Agency during the period under review do 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 including IPSAS - Accrual Basis of Accounting and other statutory requirements.

I therefore confirm that the financial statements give a true and fair view position of the DART Agency as on that date and that they have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records.

Signed by:



Position: Director of Finance and Accounts


NBAA Membership No. ACPA 2358

Date: 27.03.2025

2.30 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	<u>Note</u>	2023/24 TZS	2022/23 TZS Restated
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	62	4,747,497,682	1,130,006,735
Receivables	67	6,662,233,187	7,259,673,535
Inventories	70	1,010,179,893	1,127,303,476
Other Financial Assets	71	1,449,406,973	1,559,685,738
Total Current Asset		13,869,317,734	11,076,669,486
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	77	170,858,091,733	172,063,047,513
Intangible Assets	78	20,933,932	34,889,886
Non-Current Asset Held for sale	95	28,752,760	28,752,760
Total Non-Current Asset		170,907,778,428	172,126,690,159
TOTAL ASSETS		184,777,096,162	183,203,359,645
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	89	404,371,345	3,243,798,165
Deferred income	93	6,607,907,215	2,569,785,225
Deposits	94	39,703,786	140,528,627
Total Current liabilities		7,051,982,347	5,954,112,017
TOTAL LIABILITIES		7,051,982,347	5,954,112,017
Net Assets		177,725,113,815	177,249,247,627
NET ASSETS/EQUITY			
Taxpayers Fund		106,906,582,474	106,906,582,474
Accumulated Surplus		70,818,531,341	70,342,665,154
TOTAL NET ASSETS/EQUITY		177,725,113,815	177,249,247,627


 Dr. Athumani J. Kihamia
 THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE


 Dr. Florens M. Turuka
 MAB-CHAIRPERSON

27.03.2025
 DATE

2.31 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

		2023/24	2022/23
Classification of Expenses by Nature			Restated
REVENUE	Note	TZS	TZS
Revenue, grants	16	4,602,616,064	61,220,753,663
Levies	18	3,848,930,183	3,033,703,441
Investment Income	21	474,439,227	722,092,827
Other Revenue	31	10,203,917,402	8,400,294,393
Total Revenue		19,129,902,877	73,376,844,324
EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS			
Expenses			
Wages, salaries and employee benefits	34	6,464,048,270	5,334,621,356
Use of goods and services	35	5,345,003,047	6,604,933,054
Maintenance Expenses	36	594,091,063	983,023,366
Depreciation of PPE	77	2,311,484,267	1,721,139,116
Amortization of Intangible Assets	78	13,955,954	6,977,977
Loss on Assets and Liabilities	47	-	2,771,932,968
Other Expenses	52	878,063,304	3,030,065,573
Expected Credit Loss	54	2,701,990,785	8,515,994,139
Social Benefits	56	37,400,000	10,630,000
TOTAL EXPENSES		18,346,036,690	28,979,317,549
Transfers			
Other Transfers	60	308,000,000	226,237,169
TOTAL EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS		18,654,036,690	29,205,554,718
Surplus/(deficit) during the year		475,866,187	44,171,289,606


 Dr. Athumani J. Kihamia
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 MAB-CHAIRPERSON

27.03.2025
 DATE

2.32 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Taxpayers Fund (TZS)	Accumulated surplus/(deficit) (TZS)	Total (TZS)
At 1 July 2023	106,906,582,474	70,342,665,154	177,249,247,628
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	475,866,187	475,866,187)
At 30 June 2024	106,906,582,474	70,818,531,341	177,725,113,815
At 1 July 2022	106,906,582,474	19,722,988,633	126,629,571,107
Adjustment for provision for impairment for receivables		6,448,386,915	6,448,386,915
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		44,171,289,606	44,171,289,606
At 30 June 2023	106,906,582,474	70,342,665,154	177,249,247,628


 Dr. Athumani J. Kihamia
 THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE


 Dr. Florens M. Turuka
 MAB-CHAIRPERSON

27.03.2025
 DATE

2.33 CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	2023/24 TZS	2022/23 TZS
RECEIPTS		Restated
Revenue Grants	8,060,012,448	63,533,830,874
Other Revenue	8,141,345,197	3,297,184,723
Levies	3,848,930,183	3,033,703,441
Increase in Deposit	-	-
Total Receipts	20,050,287,828	69,864,719,038
PAYMENTS		
Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	6,242,439,428	5,362,896,856
Use of Goods and Service	8,250,410,241	6,183,525,527
Social Benefits	37,400,000	10,630,000
Other Transfers	308,000,000	226,237,169
Other Expenses	878,063,304	3,030,065,573
Maintenance Expenses	594,091,063	983,023,366
Decrease in Deposit	100,824,841	243,717,238
Total payments	16,411,228,877	16,040,095,729
Net Cash inflows from Operating Activities	3,639,058,951	53,824,623,308
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant, and equipment	(525,802,880)	(54,631,354,003)
Acquisition of Intangibles	-	(41,867,863)
Withdraw of Investment in UTT	110,278,766	558,010,825
Investment Income from UTT	474,439,227	722,092,827
Net cash outflows from investing activities	58,915,113	(53,393,118,214)
Net Increase	3,697,975,526	431,505,105
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	1,154,179,071	722,673,966
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	4,852,154,597	1,154,179,071

Dr. Athumani J. Kihamia
THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Dr. Florens M. Turuka
MAB-CHAIRPERSON

27.03.2025

DATE

Controller and Auditor General

AR/LG/DART/2023/24

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

	Original Budget (TZS)	Reallocations/ Adjustments (TZS)	Final Budget (TZS) (B)	Actual Amount on Comparable Basis (TZS) (A)	Different Final Budget & Actual (TZS) (B-A)
RECEIPTS					
Revenue grants	3,037,015,800	-	3,037,015,800	8,060,012,448	(5,022,996,648)
Other Revenue	12,908,724,415	-	12,908,724,415	8,141,345,197	4,767,329,221
Levies	4,008,000,000	-	4,008,000,000	3,848,930,183	159,069,817
Finance Income	256,225,125	-	256,225,125	474,439,227	(218,214,102)
Withdraw of Investment in UTT	-	-	-	110,278,766	(110,278,766)
Total Receipts	20,209,965,340	-	20,209,965,340	20,524,727,056	(314,761,716)
PAYMENTS					
Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	5,977,660,052	362,038,919	6,339,698,971	6,242,439,428	97,259,543
Use of Goods and Service	8,570,666,500	511,661,081	9,082,327,581	8,250,410,241	831,917,340
Social Benefits	102,300,000	-	102,300,000	37,400,000	64,900,000
Other Transfers	308,362,017	-	308,362,017	308,000,000	362,017
Other Expenses	225,900,000	(50,000,000)	175,900,000	878,063,304	(702,163,304)
Maintenance Expenses	1,071,301,442	(473,700,000)	597,601,441	594,091,063	3,510,378
Decrease in Deposit	-	-	-	100,824,841	(100,824,841)
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	3,953,775,330	(350,000,000)	3,603,775,330	525,802,880	3,077,972,450
Total Payments	20,209,965,340	-	20,209,965,340	17,047,310,523	3,162,654,817
Net Receipts/Payments	-	-	-	3,477,416,533	(3,477,416,533)



Dr. Athuman J. Kihamia
THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE



Dr. Florens M. Turuka
MAB-CHAIRPERSON

27-05-2025

Controller and Auditor General

AR/LG/DART/2023/24

REASONS FOR CHANGE ON COMPARISON BETWEEN THE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

The Agency uses cash basis budget approved by the Parliament in which the original budget for financial year 2023/24 was TZS 20.21 billion. During the period the Agency collected a total of TZS 20.52 billion, the actual fund collected for own sources (levies, finance income and other revenue) was less than the budgeted amount; this was significantly caused by the following reasons;

- Access fee budgeted for phase II not collected due to delay in procurement of Bus Operator,
- Revenue from sales of smart cards not collected due to delay of procurement and installation of smart gates,

Revenue grants

The final budget for revenue grants was TZS 3.04 billion and the actual amount collected was TZS 8.06 billion. The overcollection was due to fund from French Development Agency for financing development of BRT phase V received through D-Fund and was not included in the original budget.

Own sources

The final budget for revenue from non-exchange transactions TZS 17.17 billion and the actual amount collected was TZS 12.46 billion. Uncollected revenue from access fee and revenue from sales of smart cards caused by delay of procurement of service providers.

Expenses

In financial year 2023/24, the amount of budget under expenses categories were higher than the actual expenses, The difference was mainly caused by failure to implement some of the activities financed by own source which was not collected as per budget.

2.35 GENERAL INFORMATION

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

Ubungu Maji,
Morogoro Road,
P. O. BOX 724,
16103 DAR ES SALAAM - TANZANIA.
Tel: +255 22 2700486/280
E-mail: ce@dart.go.tz
Website: www.dart.go.tz

LAWYER

Attorney General's Office
P. O. BOX 630,
DODOMA - TANZANIA.

Fax: +255 22 2700603

BANKERS

Bank of Tanzania
Mirambo Street
11884 Dar es Salaam '
P. O. BOX 2939
DAR ES SALAAM - TANZANIA

CRDB Bank PLC,
Azikiwe Premier Branch,
B.W. Mkapa Towers-Azikiwe Street
P. O. BOX 9531,
DAR ES SALAAM - TANZANIA.

NMB Bank PLC,
Bank House Branch,
Samora Avenue,
P. O. BOX 9031,
DAR ES SALAAM - TANZANIA

AUDITORS

Controller and Auditor General
National Audit Office
Audit House'
4 Ukaguzi Road,
P. O. BOX 950
41104 TAMBUKARELI,
DODOMA - TANZANIA

2.36 CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

The introduction of IPSAS 41 substantially modifies IPSAS 29 by classifying financial assets and liabilities through a principles-based classification model, a forward-looking expected credit loss model.

THE IMPACT OF CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

The impact of introducing IPSAS 41 is the emergence of Expected credit loss /gain in the Financial Statements by having different Cash and Cash Equivalent figures reported in the Statement of Financial Position and the Statement of Cash flows with Exposure at Default (EAD) (Balance) at the end of the financial year.

The Entity operates with the following Banks with global ratings and Probability of Default (PD) as provided in the table below.

No	Name of the Bank	Rating Agency	Score	Probability of Default (PD)
1	Bank of Tanzania			
2	CRDB	Moody's	B ₂ +	2.16%
3	NMB	Moody's	B ₁	2.16%

2.37 BASIS FOR PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost and accrual basis, unless otherwise specified (the Statement of Cash Flows).

Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial are prepared in Tanzania Shillings, which is the Agency's functional and presentation currency and all values are rounded to the nearest shillings except where otherwise indicated.

Foreign Currencies Translation

Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are converted into Tanzania Shillings (functional currency), at rates ruling at the transaction dates, momentary assets liabilities at the statement of Financial Position date which are expressed in foreign currencies are translated into Tanzania Shillings (TZS) at rates ruling at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated. The resulting differences from conversion and translation are dealt with in the Statement of financial performance in the period in which they arise. The Statement of Cash flow is prepared using direct method.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH IPSAS AND LAWS

The financial statements of the Agency are prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Accrual Basis of Accounting as issued by International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) and other applicable laws of United Republic of Tanzania and directives including Public Finances Act, 2001 as amended in 2004, and Accounting Circular no. 6 on the preparation of financial statements and other financial reports and closure of the financial year 2022/23 issued by the Ministry of finance and Planning. The list of standards used include the following

- ✓ IPSAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements,
- ✓ IPSAS 2 Cash Flows Statements,
- ✓ IPSAS 3 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors,
- ✓ IPSAS 9 Revenue from Exchange Transactions,
- ✓ IPSAS 12 Inventories
- ✓ IPSAS 14 Events after the reporting date,
- ✓ IPSAS 17 Property, Plant and Equipments,
- ✓ IPSAS 19 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets,
- ✓ IPSAS 20 Related Party Disclosures,
- ✓ IPSAS 21 Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets,

- ✓ IPSAS 23 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers),
- ✓ IPSAS 24 Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements
- ✓ IPSAS 25 Employee Benefits,
- ✓ IPSAS 26 Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets,
- ✓ IPSAS 39 Employee Benefits,
- ✓ IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments,

3.0 STANDARDS ISSUED, NOT YET EFFECTIVE AND WITH NO IMPACT

The following are the list of standards issued but not yet effective according to the nature of Agency's operations

- ✓ IPSAS 4 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates,
- ✓ IPSAS 5 Borrowing Costs,
- ✓ IPSAS 6 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements,
- ✓ IPSAS 7 Investments in Associates,
- ✓ IPSAS 8 Interests in Joint Ventures
- ✓ IPSAS 10 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies,
- ✓ IPSAS 11 Construction Contracts,
- ✓ IPSAS 13 Leases,
- ✓ IPSAS 15 Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation,
- ✓ IPSAS 16 Investment Property,
- ✓ IPSAS 18 Segment Reporting,
- ✓ IPSAS 19 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets,
- ✓ IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information About the General Government Sector,
- ✓ IPSAS 27 Agriculture
- ✓ IPSAS 28 Financial Instruments: Presentation,
- ✓ IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement,
- ✓ IPSAS 30 Financial Instruments: Disclosures,
- ✓ IPSAS 31 Intangible Assets,
- ✓ IPSAS 32 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor,
- ✓ IPSAS 34 Separate Financial Statements,
- ✓ IPSAS 35 Consolidated Financial Statements,
- ✓ IPSAS 36 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures,
- ✓ IPSAS 37 Joint Arrangements,
- ✓ IPSAS 38 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities,
- ✓ IPSAS 40 Public Sector Combinations,
- ✓ IPSAS 42 Social Benefits.

4.0 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue comprises of inflows of economic benefits received and receivable by the reporting entity, which represents an increase in net assets/equity, other than increases relating to contributions from owners. For the Agency, Revenue comprises of the fair value of grants received from the government and other donors, fees charged on services rendered to the customers such as parking fees, access fees, levies and fees from permits on billboard and posters rentals

The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measured until all contingencies relating to that income have been resolved. The Agency bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of the business partner, type of transaction and specifics of each arrangement.

4.1 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions

This is the revenue received from the transactions which are not exchange transactions which include grants received from the Government and Donors. Its recognition depend on the nature of the conditions and their settlement, for revenue from non-exchange transactions with conditions specifying that the Agency is to provide goods or services to third parties, or return unused funds to the Government or Donor, the funds are recognized as a liability until the goods or services are provided where the liability is subsequently reduced and revenue is recognized. If the grants have no conditions, then the revenue is recognised directly in the Statement of Financial Performance when the grants are received.

4.2 Revenue from Exchange Transactions

Revenue from Exchange transactions is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Agency and the amount of which can be reliably measured. This includes parking fees, access fees, levies and fees from permits on billboard and posters, sanitary charges, rental revenue, interest income and other revenue.

a) Interest Income

Interest Income is an income from the interest earned on cash temporarily held in fixed deposits, call account deposits, or purchase of the Treasury bill. The Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable and it accounted for in the period in which it is earned. Interest income is included as other income in the Statement of Financial Performance.

b) Parking Fees

Revenue is recognized when the cash is received from the customers for the usage of the Agency's parking lots in designated areas.

c) Access Fees

Revenue is recognized for the usage of BRT infrastructures (BRT lanes, stations and terminals) by the bus operator

d) Permit and Billboard Fees

Revenue is recognized for the usage of BRT infrastructures (pedestrian's bridges, stations and terminals) by the advertising companies.

e) Fines and Penalties

For contractual customers, revenue is recognized when the customer fails to comply with the contract terms, however, for non-contractual parties, revenue is recognized when the cash is received.

f) Sanitary Charges

Revenue is recognized when the cash is received from the customers for the usage of toilet services.

g) Other revenue

It is recognized and accounted for as income to the Agency in the period in which it is earned.

4.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

All property, plant and equipment are initially measured and recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Historical cost comprises expenditure initially incurred to bring the asset to its location and condition ready for its intended use.

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they increase the current economic benefits or service potential and meet the recognition criteria. Expenditure incurred to replace a component of item of property and equipment is counted for separately and capitalized while the major replaced component is derecognized. All other expenditure items, which do not meet recognition criteria, are recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance as expenses as they incurred.

As guided by the Public Assets Management Guideline, Depreciation on assets is calculated on the straight-line basis to write down the cost of each asset, to its residual value over their estimated useful lives. The Agency is charging depreciation when the asset is available for use irrespective of the date of acquisition. The depreciation ceases when the asset is derecognized. The annual rates of depreciation that have been consistently applied are as follows:

Description	Useful life (years)	Depreciation Rate (%)
Buildings	50	2
Infrastructural assets	100	1
Computers Desktop and Laptop	4	25

Description	Useful life (years)	Depreciation Rate (%)
Printers	7	14
Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)	7	14
Furniture & fixtures	5	20
Motor Vehicles (light duty)	5	20
Motor Cycles	7	14
Office Equipment's	5	20
Plant & machinery	15	6.7

The assets and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each Statement of the Financial Position date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are considered in determining surplus or deficit.

4.3.1 Recognition

The cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is recognized as an asset if, and only if the asset is being controlled by the Agency; it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Agency; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

4.3.2 Measurement

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

4.3.3 Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized when asset is disposed; or when no future economic benefits or service potentials are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on de-recognition of Property, Plant and Equipment is determined by reference to their carrying amount and is taken into account in determining operating profit.

4.3.4 Subsequent Measurement

The Agency use the cost model to record the subsequent measurements.

Impairment of financial assets/receivables

Impairment loss occurs when the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognized in the statement of financial position after deducting accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, while recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Impairment, therefore, reflects a decline in

the utility of an asset to the entity that controls it. The asset is regarded as impaired as it is no longer capable of providing the entity with service potential - it has little, or no, utility for the entity in contributing to the achievement of its objectives.

The impairment of financial asset is calculated using expected credit losses model. The Entity recognizes loss allowances {Expected Credit Losses (ECL)} on all financial assets except those that are measured at FVTSD and credit impaired financial assets. The Entity uses the credit loss model approach in determining the impairment of cash/cash equivalent and receivables. A loss allowance is calculated at each reporting date however, the ECL model is updated in June 2023, basis to accommodate any event that might cause significant increase in credit risks on financial asset. The term 'expected credit loss' does not imply that losses are anticipated, rather that there is recognition of the potential risk of loss. Determining 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 credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition.

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

Inputs into measurement of ECLs

The key inputs into the measurement of ECLs are the discounted product 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 expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure 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 for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month,

which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof. The Lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12month PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the loans. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band.

ECL FOR CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

ECL was calculated for cash and cash equivalent which are in commercial banks with value of more than TZS 7,500,000 at the closing date of the financial year. Loss Given Default (LGD) is the percentage of loss expected given by the formular $(1 - (7,500,000 / \text{cash and cash equivalent at bank}))$. Also The Entity operates with NMB and CRDB Bank with current global ratings of AA- from Fitch, Aa3 from Moody's, and AA- from S&P, which gives Probability of Default (PD) of 0.0216. Therefore ECL is calculated by multiplying closing balance of cash/cash equivalent by LDG and PD.

$$\text{ECL} = \text{Cash/cash equivalent} \times \text{LGD} \times \text{PD}$$

Analysis of Cash and Cash Equivalent

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

Description	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Cash at Bank and on hand	4,747,497,682	1,130,006,735
Expected Credit Loss		
Opening balance	24,172,524	-
Charged during the year	80,484,573	24,172,524
Closing balance	104,657,097	24,172,524
Gross Cash and Cash Equivalent	4,852,154,779	1,154,179,259

ECL FOR RECEIVABLES

ECL was calculated for receivables with outstanding amount over 365 days adjusted by forecasted loss rate under three scenarios, base, best and worst case scenarios. Then the average for three scenarios is calculated to obtain the probability weighted ECL. Analysis is shown in the following table;

Analysis of receivables

Description	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Balance	6,662,233,187	7,259,673,535
Expected Credit Loss		
Opening balance	8,491,821,614	-

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Charged during the year	2,621,507,671	8,491,821,614
Closing balance	11,113,329,285	8,491,821,614
Gross receivables	17,775,562,472	15,751,495,149

Derecognition Financial assets

The Entity derecognizes a financial asset when:

- a) The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or
- b) 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 asset 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 recognized in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

Recognition

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Entity has contractual obligation to deliver cash as a result of goods or services received.

Measurement

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in surplus or deficit. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in surplus or deficit. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in surplus or deficit.

Derecognition

The Entity derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Entity also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in surplus or deficit

4.4 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of computer software licenses which are capitalized based on the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortized over their estimated useful lives.

Intangible assets are initially recorded at historical cost and accounting for intangible assets is based on its useful life. An intangible asset with finite useful life is amortized and an intangible asset with indefinite useful life is not. Maintenance of the intangible assets is charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

4.4.1 Amortization

The depreciable of intangible asset with a finite useful life shall be allocated using straight line basis at 33.3%. The amortization shall cease at the date that asset is derecognized. Amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with finite useful life shall be received at least at each reporting date if the expected useful life of the asset is different from the previous estimate.

4.4.2 Residual Value

An intangible asset with finite useful life residual value shall be assumed to be zero unless there is an active market for that asset.

4.5 Investments and Other Financial Instruments

The Agency classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into following categories: -

- Held-to -Maturity investment
- Loans and Receivables
- Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained/incurred and takes place at initial recognition. Hence, financial assets are classified at fair value as appropriate. When financial assets are recognized initially, they are measured at fair value. The Agency determines the classification of its financial assets on initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year end.

4.6 Inventories

There are no inventories held for sale during the year, inventories for consumption (Stocks and Consumables), i.e. stationeries, are measured at cost upon initial recognition. After initial recognition inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Cost is determined by the First - In -First - Out (FIFO) method. Current replacement cost is the cost the entity would incur to acquire the inventories on the reporting date. Usually, the Agency conducts stock taking exercise on yearly basis.

4.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Agency has a present legal or constructive obligation because of past events, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and/or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. However, the Agency has not made any provision during the year.

4.8 Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future. In the process of applying the Agency's accounting policies, management has made estimates, in the determination of the useful lives.

4.9 Employee Entitlements

Employee entitlements are recognized when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for estimated liability of such entitlements as a result of services rendered by employees up to the Statement of Financial Position date. The estimated monetary liability for employees accrued annual leave entitlement at the Statement of Financial Position date is recognized as an expense accrual.

4.10 Retirement Benefit Obligation

The Agency contributes to statutory benefits for its employees under the Permanent and Pensionable term of employment at the rate of 15% of basic salary to the Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF).

4.11 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

16. Revenue Grants

Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Government Grant Personal Emolument	2,398,214,978	1,927,233,523
Government Grant Development Local	536,731,258	5,487,198,876
Government Grant Development Foreign	704,303,222	53,334,720,130
Government Grant Other Charges	382,641,000	471,601,134
Revenue Grants - Non-Monetary	580,725,606	-
	4,602,616,064	61,220,753,663

18. Levies

Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Fines and Penalties	3,848,930,183	3,033,703,441
	3,848,930,183	3,033,703,441

21. Investment Income

Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Interest	474,439,227	722,092,827
	474,439,227	722,092,827

31. Other Revenue

Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Billboards fees	540,887,334	328,960,206
Hire of Services	9,232,034,160	7,312,845,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	133,222,906	326,670,687
Parking fees	240,631,700	329,371,202
Sanitation fees	57,141,302	102,447,298
	10,203,917,402	8,400,294,393

34. Wages, Salaries and Employee's Benefits

Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Acting Allowance	-	7,937,000
Casual Laborers	513,946,533	228,477,775
Civil Servants	2,389,017,228	1,936,431,273
Civil Servants Contracts	-	176,788,813
Court Attire Allowance	4,000,000	6,000,000
Electricity	139,139,283	147,276,868
Extra Duty	19,439,770	33,550,000
Field (Practical Allowance)	537,353,800	492,703,500
Food and Refreshment	370,314,647	320,574,790
Furniture	104,657,203	-
Honoraria	403,500,000	321,581,720
Housing allowance	1,036,059,992	751,494,285
Leave travel	135,950,553	180,207,239

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Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Medical and Dental Refunds	1,100,000	2,999,956
Moving Expenses	42,496,000	19,388,900
National Health	54,132,000	54,050,000
Outfit Allowance	3,000,000	4,600,000
Responsibility Allowance	106,922,952	81,764,626
Sitting Allowance	272,516,465	370,728,900
Telephone	162,621,896	47,579,566
Water Allowance	167,879,949	-
Water and Waste Disposal	-	150,486,146
	6,464,048,270	5,334,621,357

35. Use of Goods and Service

Details	2023/24(TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Accommodation	-	31,600,000
Advertising and Publication	15,067,450	50,633,120
Air Travel Tickets	54,480,802	227,826,152
Bed Sheets and Linen	3,700,00	-
Communication Network Services	55,013,252	45,743,831
Computer supplies and accessories	-	6,170,000
Conference facilities	85,361,898	83,369,725
Diesel	288,215,542	229,608,847
Drugs and Medicine	2,080,000	-
Educational radio and TV broadcasting	58,710,395	19,486,000
Electricity	18,148,603	37,510,807
Entertainment	365,878,732	476,942,885
Food and Refreshments	90,043,251	156,044,875
Gifts and Prizes	16,000,000	10,200,000
Ground travel (bus, railway, water, etc)	7,500,000	7,435,080
Ground travel (bus, railway taxi, etc)	562,422,195	346,782,958
Inspection fee	2,000,000	-
Internet and Email connections	101,405,272	62,540,155
Lodging/Accommodation	11,495,000	10,000,000
Newspaper	-	3,000,000
Office Consumables (papers, pencils, pens and stationaries)	144,719,989	269,954,429
Outsourcing Costs (includes cleaning and security services)	1,311,525,981	980,974,660
Per Diem - Domestic	1,774,967,880	2,771,255,898
Per Diem - Foreign	158,202,634	166,473,832
Printing and Photocopying Costs	740,000	1,980,000
Protective Clothing, footwear and gears	425,000	9,500,000
Remuneration of Instructors	-	3,980,000
Rent	4,008,000	-
Research and Dissertation	4,000,000	-
Software License Fees	-	5,000,000
Special Uniforms and Clothing	7,460,840	3,960,000

Details	2023/24(TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Subscription Fees	41,035,000	14,230,000
Telephone Charges (Land Lines)	14,067,530	46,321,587
Tuition Fees	114,960,000	462,415,701
Uniforms	25,367,800	17,525,000
Visa Application Fees	-	2,500,000
Water Charges	6,000,000	43,967,512
	5,345,003,047	6,604,933,054

36. Maintenance Expenses

Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Computers, printers, scanners, and other computer related equipment	8,440,000	1,000,000
Motor Vehicles and Water Craft	109,617,886	92,124,979
Outsource maintenance contract services	441,757,432	833,561,445
Small Tools and Implements	1,500,000	7,880,000
Tyres and Batteries	32,775,745	48,456,942
	594,091,063	983,023,366

47. Loss on Assets and Liabilities

Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Doubtful debt	-	2,754,730,000
Obsolete stocks	-	17,202,968
	-	2,771,932,968

52. Other Expenses

Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Agency fees	98,760,000	25,949,140
Audit fee	30,000,000	22,000,000
Burial Expenses	5,160,000	3,000,000
Consultancy fees	31,722,216	2,916,111,433
Legal fees	2,700,000	5,000
Other Payments	708,161,088	60,000,000
Registration Fees	1,560,000	3,000,000
	878,063,304	3,030,065,573

54. Expected Credit Loss

Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Expected Credit Loss	2,701,990,785	8,515,994,128
	2,701,990,785	8,515,994,128

56. Social Benefits

Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Food Security Distribution	2,400,000	-
Relief Assistance	35,000,000	10,630,000

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	37,400,000	10,630,000
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60. Other Transfer

Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Contribution to CF (15%)	308,000,000	226,237,169
	308,000,000	226,237,169

62. Cash and cash equivalent

Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
BoT Own Source Collection Account	2,316,749	3,551,146
Deposit Account USD	4,234,656	114,211,060
Development Expenditure Cash Account	80,050,081	987,678,410
D-Fund	4,578,380,694	-
Ownsource Development Expenditure	9,569,082	-
Ownsource Recurrent Expenditure GF	118,524,480	-
Ownsource Revenue Collection	30,900	-
Provision for ECL (Cash)	(104,657,097)	(24,172,524)
Recurrent Expenditure Cash Account	23,579,007	22,421,077
Deposit-Unapplied Cash Account	35,469,129	26,317,566
	4,747,497,682	1,130,006,735

Movement for Expected Credit Loss for cash and cash equivalent

Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Opening balance as at 01.07.2023	24,172,524	-
Charge during the year	80,484,573	24,172,524
Closing balance as at 30.06.2024	104,657,097	24,172,524

Calculation for LGD

LGD for NMB= $1 - (7,500,000 / 1,036,417,053) = 0.99$

LGD for CRDB = $1 - (7,500,000 / 100,048,881) = 0.93$

ECL for cash and Cash equivalent

Bank Name	Balance June 2023 (A)	PD (B)	LGD (C)	ECL= A*B*C
NMB	1,036,417,053	0.0216	0.99	22,162,742
CRDB	100,048,881	0.0216	0.93	2,009,782
TOTAL	1,136,465,934			24,172,524

LGD for NMB= $1 - (7,500,000 / 4,852,514,741) = 0.9985$

Bank Name	Balance June 2024 (A)	PD (B)	LGD (C)	ECL = A*B*C
NMB	4,852,514,741	0.0216	0.9985	104,657,097
TOTAL	4,852,514,741			104,657,097

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67. Receivables

Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Imprest Receivable	65,154,700	103,659,583
Other Receivables	17,710,407,772	15,647,835,566
Total receivables as at 30 June 2024	17,775,562,472	15,751,495,149
Less: Expected Credit Loss	(11,113,329,285)	(8,491,821,614)
Balance as at 30 June 2024.	6,662,233,187	7,259,673,535

Movement for Expected Credit Loss for receivables

Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Opening balance as at 01.07.2023	8,491,821,614	-
Charge during the year	2,621,507,671	8,491,821,614
Closing balance as at 30.06.2024	11,113,329,285	8,491,821,614

COMPUTATION OF ECL FOR RECEIVABLES

Name	Outstanding balance above 365 days	Base Scenario	Case	Best Scenario	Case	Worst Scenario	Case	Probability Weighted ECL
Alliance Media (T) Ltd	17,094,438	17,094,438		17,094,438		17,094,438		17,094,438
A1 Outdoor	90,455,935	90,455,935		90,455,935		90,455,935		90,455,935
Spark Venture	187,000,000	187,000,000		187,000,000		187,000,000		187,000,000
Urafiki Textile Co. Ltd	173,810,000	173,810,000		173,810,000		173,810,000		173,810,000
UDART	8,023,461,241	8,023,461,241		8,023,461,241		8,023,461,241		8,023,461,241
TOTAL	8,491,821,614	8,491,821,614		8,491,821,614		8,491,821,614		8,491,821,614

ECL FOR 2023/24

Name	Outstanding balance above 365 days	Base Scenario	Case	Best Scenario	Case	Worst Scenario	Case	Probability Weighted ECL
Alliance Media (T) Ltd	17,094,438	17,094,438		17,094,438		17,094,438		17,094,438
A1 Outdoor	143,175,935	143,175,935		143,175,935		143,175,935		143,175,935
Spark Venture	199,000,000	199,000,000		199,000,000		199,000,000		199,000,000

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Name	Outstanding balance above 365 days	Base Scenario	Case Best Scenario	Case Worst Scenario	Probability Weighted ECL
Urafiki Textile Co. Ltd	123,810,000	123,810,000	123,810,000	123,810,000	123,810,000
UDART	10,628,431,222	10,628,431,222	10,628,431,222	10,628,431,222	10,628,431,222
Brian's group	597,596	597,596	597,596	597,596	597,596
EACLC Ltd	1,318,113	1,318,113	1,318,113	1,318,113	1,318,113
Grand Carl Care Co. Ltd	149,165	149,165	149,165	149,165	149,165
TOTAL	11,113,576,469	11,113,576,469	11,113,576,469	11,113,576,469	11,113,576,469

70. Inventories

Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Consumables	991,571,398	1,132,821,192
Fuel	18,608,494	11,685,252
Provision for obsolete stocks	-	(17,202,968)
	1,010,179,893	1,127,303,476

Movement for provision for obsolete stocks

Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Opening balance as at 01.07.2023	-	-
Increase during the year	-	17,202,968
Closing balance as at 30.06.2024	-	17,202,968

71. Other Financial Assets

Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Other Financial Assets	1,449,406,973	1,559,685,738
	1,449,406,973	1,559,685,738

77. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land (TZS)	Infrastructural Assets (TZS)	Buildings (TZS)	Plant & machinery (TZS)	Motor Vehicle (TZS)	Beds, desks, shelves, tables, chairs and cabinets (TZS)	Computers & photocopiers (TZS)	Total (TZS)
Cost								
As at 01.07.2023	51,490,626,817	124,877,942,631	433,725,225	330,856,749	2,290,843,058	495,402,628	3,562,481,568	183,481,878,679
Additions - Monetary	525,802,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	525,802,880
Addition - non-monetary	-	-	-	-	-	5,085,622	575,639,984	580,725,606
As at 30.06.2024	52,016,429,697	124,877,942,631	433,725,225	330,856,749	2,290,843,058	500,488,250	4,138,121,552	184,588,40,165
Depreciation								
As at 01.07.2023	-	8,757,933,828	56,557,413	135,011,643	892,231,698	351,651,878	1,225,444,704	11,418,831,165
Depreciation charge	-	1,248,779,426	8,674,504	22,057,117	300,466,686	42,052,576	689,453,958	2,311,484,267
As at 30.06.2024	-	10,006,713,254	65,231,917	157,068,760	1,192,698,383	393,704,454	1,914,898,662	13,730,315,432
Carrying value								
As at 30.06.2024	52,016,429,697	114,871,229,377	368,493,308	173,787,990	1,098,144,675	106,783,795	2,223,222,889	170,858,091,733

	Land (TZS)	Infrastructural Assets (TZS)	Buildings (TZS)	Plant & machinery (TZS)	Motor Vehicle (TZS)	Beds, desk, shelves, table, chairs and cabinets (TZS)	Computers & photocopiers (TZS)	Total (TZS)
Cost								
As at 01.07.2022	45,755,538,249	79,853,520,439	433,725,225	330,856,749	1,016,392,908	386,199,348	1,074,291,755	128,850,524,676
Additions - Monetary	5,735,088,568	-	-	-	1,274,450,150	109,203,280	2,488,189,813	9,606,931,811
Addition-Nonmonetary	-	45,024,422,192	-	-	-	-	-	45,024,422,192
As at 30.06.2023	51,490,626,817	124,877,942,631	433,725,225	330,856,749	2,290,843,058	495,402,628	3,562,481,568	183,481,878,679
Depreciation								
As at 01.07.2022	-	7,959,398,623	47,882,909	119,016,428	579,014,224	266,702,890	725,676,986	9,697,692,050
Depreciation charge	-	798,535,205	8,674,504	15,995,225	241,335,576	84,948,988	571,649,618	1,721,139,116
As at 30.06.2023	-	8,757,933,828	56,557,413	135,011,643	892,231,698	351,651,878	1,225,444,704	11,418,831,165
Carrying value								
As at 30.06.2023	51,490,626,817	116,120,008,803	377,167,812	195,845,106	1,398,611,360	143,750,750	2,337,036,864	172,063,047,512

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78. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Details	Computer software (TZS) 2023/24	Computer software (TZS) 2022/23
Cost		
As at 01.07	41,867,863	-
Addition	-	41,867,863
As at 30.06	41,867,863	41,867,863
Depreciation		
As at 01.07	6,977,977	-
Charge for the year	13,955,954	6,977,977
As at 30.06	20,933,932	6,977,977
Carrying Value		
As at 30.06	20,933,932	34,889,886

89. Payables and Accruals

Details	Opening balance (TZS)	Addition (TZS)	Payments (TZS)	Balance (TZS)
Staff claim	7,650,000	229,258,842	7,650,000	229,258,842
Retention	-	5,275,114	-	5,275,114
Supplies of goods and services	3,170,902,235	9,365,500	3,013,607,779	166,659,957
Withholding Tax payables	65,245,930	642,605	62,711,102	3,177,433
	3,243,798,165	244,542,061	3,083,968,881	404,371,346

93. DEFERRED INCOME

Details	Opening balance (TZS)	Funds received (TZS)	Amortised (TZS)	Balance (TZS)
Deferred Subvention Capital	2,547,364,148	5,278,000,000	1,241,034,480	6,584,329,668
Deferred Subvention Revenue	22,421,077	2,782,012,448	2,780,855,978	23,579,007
Total	2,569,785,225	8,060,012,448	3,317,587,234	6,607,907,215

Closing balance is represented by;

Details	(TZS)
E-Bajaji	80,050,081
Compensation-loaned	1,930,582,809
D-Fund	4,573,696,778
Sub Total Capital Deferred	6,584,329,668
Other Charges (OC)	20,549,673
Personal Emoluments (PE)	3,029,334
Sub Total Recurrent deferred	23,579,007
Grand Total	6,607,907,215

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94. Deposits

Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Deposit General	4,234,656	114,211,060
Unapplied Deposit Account	35,469,130	26,317,568
	39,703,786	140,528,627

95. ASSET HELD FOR SALE

COST	2022/23 (TZS)	2021/22 (TZS)
As at 01.07.2023	100,634,659	100,634,659
Addition	-	-
As at 30.06.2024	100,634,659	100,634,659
Depreciation		
As at 01.07.2023	71,881,899	71,881,899
Charge during the year	-	-
As at 30.06.2024	71,881,899	71,881,899
Carrying Value	28,752,760	28,752,760

Aging analysis

(a) Receivables

SN	CATEGORIES	TOTAL (TZS)	ECL (TZS)	NET AMOUNT (TZS)	Less than or equal to 365 days (TZS)	More than 365 days (TZS)
1	A1 Outdoor	143,175,935	142,455,935	720,000	-	720,000
2	Spark Venture	204,460,000	199,000,000	5,460,000	-	5,460,000
3	Alliance Media (T) Ltd	17,094,438	17,094,438	-	-	17,094,438
4	Cash Collectors	158,700	-	158,700	158,700	-
5	UDART-Performance deductions	15,321,727,050	9,758,495,542	5,563,231,508	1,721,316,325	3,841,915,183
6	DDC	84,909,330	-	84,909,330	-	84,909,330
7	TEMEKE MC	152,396,959	-	152,396,959	-	152,396,959
8	UDART-Access fee	869,935,680	869,935,680	-	-	-
9	Brian Group Ltd	54,880,000	732,019	54,147,981	54,147,981	-
10	Grand Cares Ltd	21,000,000	191,061	20,808,939	20,808,939	-
11	EACLC Ltd	82,581,120	1,614,610	80,966,510	80,966,510	-
12	China Tanzania Urafiki Textile	123,810,000	123,810,000	-	-	-
13	TRA (VAT refundable)	634,278,562	-	634,278,562	-	634,278,562
14	Imprest	65,154,700	-	65,154,700	65,154,700	-
	GRAND TOTAL	17,775,562,474	11,113,329,285	6,662,233,189	1,942,553,155	4,719,680,034

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(b) Creditors

SN	CATEGORIES	TOTAL (TZS)	Less than or equal to 365 days (TZS)	More than 365 Days (TZS)
1	Staff Claims	229,258,842	229,258,842	-
2	Supplies and Consumables Used	166,659,957	166,659,957	-
3	Withholding tax	3,177,432.57	213,995	2,963,438
4	Retention	5,275,114	5,275,114	-
	GRAND TOTAL	404,371,345.57	401,407,908	2,963,438

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

(a) Receipts

Particular	Amount (TZS)	Note
Revenue Grants		
Revenue earned in the financial performance	4,602,616,063	16
Add/less change in working capital		
Deferred Subvention Capital	4,573,696,778	93
Deferred Subvention Current	1,156,470	93
Revenue Grants-Non-Monetary	(580,725,606)	16
Statement of Cash flows	8,060,012,448	
Levies		
Fines and Penalties	3,848,930,183	32
Statement of Cashflows	3,848,930,183	
Investment Income		
Interest	474,439,227	21
Statement of Cashflows	474,439,227	
Other Revenue		
Revenue earned in the financial performance	10,203,917,402	31
Add/less change in working capital		
Receivables	(2,062,572,206)	
Statement of Cashflows	8,141,345,196	

(b) Payments

Wages, salaries and employee benefits

Particular	Amount (TZS)	Note
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Opening payable balance of Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits as at 1 July 2023	7,650,000	89
Add:		
Expenses incurred in the financial performance with regard to Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	6,464,048,270	34
Total expenditure for Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits (Accrual and Cash)	6,471,698,270	
Less:		
Closing payable balance of Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits as at 30 June 2024	229,258,842	34
Cash paid for Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits per Cash Flow Statements	6,242,439,428	

Use of Goods and Service

Description	Amount (TZS)	Note
Opening payable as at 1st July, 2023		
Withholding tax payable 1 st July 2023	65,245,930	89
Supplies of goods and services 1 st July 2023	3,170,902,235	89
Add:		
Expenses in the financial performance	5,345,003,047	35
Closing balance Imprest 30 June 2024	65,154,700	67
Closing balance Inventory 30 June 2024	1,010,179,893	70
Total (A)	9,656,485,804	
Less:		
Opening balance Imprest 30 June 2023	103,659,583	67
Opening balance inventory 30 June 2023	1,127,303,477	70
Ending payable as at 30 June, 2023		
Retention	5,275,114	89
Withholding tax payable 30 June 2023	3,177,433	89
Supplies of goods and services 30 June 2023	166,659,957	89
Total (B)	1,406,075,563	
Cash paid for Supplies and Consumables Used per Cash Flow Statements (A - B)	8,250,410,241	

Social benefits

Description	Amount (TZS)	Note
Opening balance	-	
Add:		
Expenditure incurred during the year	37,400,000	56
Total	37,400,000	
Less:		
Closing Balance	-	
Cash paid for Other Expenses per Cash Flow Statements	37,400,000	

Other Transfers

Description	Amount (TZS)	Note
Opening balance	-	
Add:		
Expenditure incurred during the year	308,000,000	60
Total	308,000,000	
Less:		
Closing Balance	-	
Cash paid for Other Expenses per Cash Flow Statements	308,000,000	

Other Expenses

Description	Amount (TZS)	Note
Opening balance	-	
Add:		
Expenditure incurred during the year	878,063,304	52
Total	878,063,304	
Less:		
Closing Balance	-	
Cash paid for Other Expenses per Cash Flow Statements	878,063,304	

Maintenance Expenses

Description	Amount (TZS)	Note
Opening balance	-	
Add:		
Expenditure incurred during the year	594,091,063	36
Total	594,091,063	
Less:		
Closing Balance	-	
Cash paid for Maintenance Expenses per Cash Flow Statements	594,091,063	

CASH FLOW RECONCILIATION - CASH FLOW GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

Details	2023/24 (TZS)	2022/23 (TZS)
Surplus/(surplus) for the year	475,866,187	44,171,289,606
Add/ (Less) Non-Cash Item		
Depreciation	2,311,484,267	1,721,139,116
Amortization of intangibles	13,955,954	6,977,977
Loss on Assets and Liabilities	-	2,771,932,968
Expected Credit Loss	2,701,990,785	8,515,994,128
Revenue Grants-Non-Monetary	(580,725,606)	-
Add/ (Less) Change in Working Capital		
Deferred Income	4,038,121,990	2,313,077,211
Inventories	117,123,584	(1,048,534,381)
Deposit	(100,824,841)	(243,268,472)

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Payables and Accruals	(2,839,426,820)	1,483,740,336
Receivables	(2,024,067,323)	(5,145,632,353)
Investment Income	(474,439,227)	(722,092,827)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	3,639,058,951	53,824,623,308

Re-Classification and Restatement of Prior year Figures

In line with Para 55 of IPSAS - 1 which requires that; when the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements is amended, comparative amounts shall be reclassified unless the reclassification is impracticable. The agency has re-classified the prior year balances to enhance fair presentation and comparability as shown in the table below;

Components	Comparative figure 2023/24	Prior year's figure Audited in financial statement 2022/23	Re-Classified Amount	Reason for Re-Classification
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION				
Cash and cash equivalent	1,130,006,735	1,168,592,947	38,586,212	Reclassification of cash and cash equivalent to recognize expected credit loss TZS 24,172,524, correction of overstated amount of TZS 14,406,136 and overstated amount for deposit TZS 7,552
Provision for impairment of receivables	8,491,821,614	6,448,386,925	2,043,434,689	Reclassification of provision for impairment to recognize expected credit loss
Receivables	7,259,673,535	9,303,108,234	2,043,434,698	Adjustment made relating to ECL due to adoption of IPSAS 41
Deposit	140,528,627	140,087,223	441,404	Adjustment made due to correct understated amount for deposit TZS 441,404 which were not accounted for in statement of cashflows.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE				
Subvention from other Government	-	61,220,753,663	(61,220,753,663)	Reclassification of other Subvention from other Government entities to Revenue Grants
Revenue grants	61,220,753,663	-	61,220,753,663	

Components	Comparative figure 2023/24	Prior year's figure Audited in financial statement 2022/23	Re-Classified Amount	Reason for Re-Classification
Surplus for the year	44,171,289,606	52,702,138,835	8,530,849,229	Adjustment made due to recognition of expected credit loss TZS 8,516,435,541, correction of errors of use of goods and services which were not accounted for in the statement of cashflows TZS 14,406,136
Accumulated Surplus	70,342,665,154	72,425,127,467	2,082,462,214	The figure was increased by TZS 6,448,386,915 due to adjustment for provision of impairment for receivables after adoption of ISAS 41, decreased by TZS 8,516,435,541 being ECL charged and also decreased by TZS 14,406,136 being correction of errors of use of goods and services which were not accounted for in the statement of cashflows.
Use of goods and services	6,604,933,054	6,590,077,960	14,855,094	Adjustment of Use of goods and services which was omitted while was incurred and paid.
Decrease in deposit	243,717,238	243,709,686	7,552	Adjustment amount which was omitted

Description	Reported in 2023/24	Audited figure - 2022/23	Adjustments	Reasons
Cash Flow Statements				
Use of Goods and Service	6,183,525,527	6,169,119,190	- 14,406,337	Correction of errors of payment of Use of Goods and Service which were not accounted for in the cash flow statements.
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	1,154,179,071	1,168,592,948	14,413,877	Payment of Use of Goods and Service which were not accounted for in the cash flow statements.
Statement of Financial Performance				
Use of goods and services	6,604,933,054	6,590,077,960	- 14,413,877	Adjustment of Use of goods and services which was omitted while was incurred and paid.
Expected Credit Loss	8,515,994,139	-	8,515,994,139	Adjustment for Recognition of ECL following adoption of IPSAS 41 - Financial Instruments which replaced the previous IPSAS 29. Following adoption of IPSAS 41; Previous recognised provision for impairment of receivable of TZS

				<p>6,448,386,925 which was accounted for in line with IPSAS 29 in the financial statements of prior year 2022/23 has been written off by Debiting Provision for Impairment of receivables and Crediting Accumulated Surplus for the previous year 2022/23 by TZS 6,448,386,925.</p> <p>Likewise, the adoption of IPSAS 41 has resulted into adjustments of recognition of ECL allowances of TZS 24,172,524 for cash and cash equivalent held by Commercial banks; and TZS 8,491,821,614 being ECL allowances for Receivables; resulting into Total ECL allowances of TZS 8,515,994,138 recognized in the previous financial statements of 2022/23.</p>
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Revenue grants (non-monetary) received through Donors (World Bank/AfDB)

During the year under review the Agents received services provided by different suppliers using revenue grants (non-monetary) from the World Bank and AfDB window. The payments of these services were incurred by TANROADS on behalf of the Agency. The payments include consultancy services, training expenses, assets acquired and other operational expenses. The assets acquired were paid and then transferred to the Agency, this kind of expenses were recognised as non-monetary assets and recorded in the Statement of Financial Position.

Recurrent expenses were charged in the Statement of Financial Performance of TANROADS, therefore are not included in the Statement of Financial Performance of Dart Agency. Total expenses incurred by TANROADS on behalf of the Agency during the year was TZS 5,276,643,125 including TZS 4,695,917,519 current and TZS 580,725,606.08 non current expenses. The table below shows analysis of non-monetary expenses incurred for the year ended 30th June 2024;

SN	PAID EXPENSES	AMOUNT (TZS)
1	Py:8485 DAI NIPPON PRINTING CO. LTD	809,744,433.53
2	Py:8508 COMMISSIONER FOR LARGE TAX PAYER	32,894,329.28
3	Py:8509 SOFTNET TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED	238,484,288.33
4	Py:8510 COMMISSIONER FOR LARGE TAX PAYER	4,111,798.07
5	Py:8322 VERA INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL & TOURS LTD	6,492,532.20
6	Py:8323 DAR RAPID TRANSIT(DART)	14,808,809.40
7	Py:8089 AMI CHAND SRIVASTAVA	30,208,854.78
8	Py:8461 AMI CHAND SRIVASTAVA	45,313,306.49
9	Py:8090 COMMISSIONER FOR LARGE TAX PAYER	5,330,985.82
10	Py:8462 COMMISSIONER FOR LARGE TAX PAYER	7,996,454.41
11	15% w/Tax for Ami	5,019,951.66
12	Py:8635 INTER-CONSULT LTD	42,036,000.00
13	Py:8482 BENE-CONSULT (T) LIMITED	178,336,600.00

SN	PAID EXPENSES	AMOUNT (TZS)
14	Py:8624 BRONZE TECH COMPANY LIMITED	99,341,926.87
15	Py:8089 AMI CHAND SRIVASTAVA	30,208,854.78
16	Py:8461 AMI CHAND SRIVASTAVA	45,313,306.49
17	Py:8090 COMMISSIONER FOR LARGE TAX PAYER	5,330,985.82
18	Py:8462 COMMISSIONER FOR LARGE TAX PAYER	7,996,454.41
19	15% w/Tax for Ami	5,019,951.66
20	Py:8741 AMI CHAND SRIVASTAVA	15,104,427.39
21	Py:8785 AMI CHAND SRIVASTAVA	30,208,854.78
22	Py:8783 AMI CHAND SRIVASTAVA	30,208,854.78
23	Py:10027 BENE-CONSULT (T) LIMITED	122,471,660.00
24	Mohammed Builders Limited.	569,142,993.00
25	Py:8323 DAR RAPID TRANSIT(DART)(Indonesia)	189,270,239.24
26	Py:8324 DAR RAPID TRANSIT(DART)(Indonesia)	205,378,348.97
	SUB TOTAL PAID EXPENSES	2,775,775,202.15
	UNPAID EXPENSES	
1	GSD Plus	291,053,629.68
2	Rebel Group	500,796,507.94
3	DART Refund-Training fees	41,119,829.52
4	Vera Internation &Tours Ltd	16,634,840.12
5	DART (Group India)	65,217,651.69
6	DART Refund (Kigali)	40,211,989.13
7	DART Refund (India airticket)	36,046,603.80
8	DART Refund-Airticket-AfDB	57,973,619.39
9	DART Staff (Factory Test China)	32,708,955.30
10	DART Refund & perdiem for Staff (South Africa)	87,579,896.64
11	DART Staff Group Italy)	128,918,675.90
12	Ami Chand	39,024,961.11
13	Ami Chand	39,024,961.11
14	Emanuel Maduhu	14,418,641.52
15	DART Refund for Beetle Motors Limited	111,387,388.00
16	M/S Bronze Tech Company Limited	64,742,440.00
17	DART Refund seminar	67,795,000.00
18	Beetle Motors Limited	76,099,380.00
19	Beetle Motors Limited	64,437,440.00
20	BENE Consult(T) Limited	186,676,000.00
21	Mohamed Builders Limited	495,284,968.19
22	IDOM Consulting	43,714,544.17
	SUB TOTAL UNPAID	2,500,867,923.21
	GRAND TOTAL	5,276,643,125.35

**LIST OF TRANSACTIONS/BALANCES WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

SN	GOODS/SERVICES RECEIVED	NAME OF ENTITY PROVIDED GOODS/SERVICES	AMOUNT PAID (TZS)
1	SERVICE	TANESCO	28,488,018.47
2	GOODS	GPSA	960,018,513.82
3	SERVICE	DAWASA	42,749,259.12
4	SERVICE	TTCL	52,588,589.09
5	SERVICE	AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION MANAGEMENT	7,950,000.00
6	GOODS	DODOMA CITY COUNCIL	20,000,000.00
7	SERVICE	E-GOVERNMENT AGENCY	4,000,000.00
8	SERVICE	MZUMBE UNIVERSITY MOROGORO	4,680,000.00
9	SERVICE	PUBLIC PROCUREMENT REGULATORY AUTHORITY	1,500,000.00
10	SERVICE	TEMESA	4,464,262.46
11	SERVICE	TANZANIA PUBLIC SERVICE COLLEGE	12,250,000.00
12	SERVICE	NBAA	13,270,000.00
13	SERVICE	TBA	15,739,621.76
14	SERVICE	TANZANIA AIRPORT AUTHORITY	1,190,000.00
15	SERVICE	TANZANIA STANDARD NEWSPAPER	1,180,000.00
16	SERVICE	TBS	17,380,000.00
17	SERVICE	ICT COMMISSIONER	5,000,000.00
18	SERVICE	ENGINEERS REGISTRATION BOARD	4,200,000.00
19	SERVICE	MUHIMBILI UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH AND ALLIED SCIENCES	1,600,000.00
20	SERVICE	LAW SCHOOL OF TANZANIA	4,100,000.00
21	SERVICE	BUREAU FOR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION	13,138,300.00
22	SERVICE	MINISTRY OF LANDS REVENUE COLLECTION AC	60,000,000.00
23	SERVICE	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT COUNCIL NEMC	6,936,000.00
24	SERVICE	TANZANIA BROADCASTING CORPORATION	9,981,000.00
25	SERVICE	Tanzania Records and Archives Management Professional Association	900,000.00
26	SERVICE	DAR ES SALAAM INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	3,640,000.00
27	SERVICE	FIRE AND RESCUE FORCE TANZANIA	4,080,000.00
28	SERVICE	UTAWALA CHUO CHA SANAA	6,050,000.00