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ASSOCIATION OF TANZANIA EMPLOYERS

Employers' Choice

**E-MAGAZINE
SPECIAL
EDITION**

PERFORMANCE TRENDS OF INVESTMENT, INDUSTRY & TRADE IN TANZANIA:

Highlights of Speech by

Hon. Dr. Ashatu Kijaji,

Minister of Investment, Industry and Trade

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On Thursday, 4th of May 2023, the Minister responsible for Investment, Industries, and Trade (MIIT), Hon. Dr. Ashatu Kijaji, presented to the parliament the implementation status of the Ministry's 2022/2023 Annual Plan that entailed major undertakings and achievements in boosting Investment, Industry, and Trade growths in Tanzania.

Hon. Kijaji's speech highlighted crucial aspects of the nation's economic performance, the country's regional and global participation in international trade as well as the Government's strategic response to challenges affecting Investment, Industries, and investment. In addition, the Minister explained the positive spillover effects of various industries and investments in Tanzania including increased employment opportunities, agricultural value addition, and country's economic growth. Emphasis has also been made on the vital role of Public-Private Partnerships in catalyzing the country's Industrial Revolution Agenda and propelling Tanzania's economic growth.

This bulletin attempts to summarize the key points addressed in the Minister's speech, shedding light on the Tanzanian government's achievements and future aspirations in the realms of investment, industries, and trade.



Hon. Dr. Ashatu Kijaji, Minister of Investment, Industry, and Trade

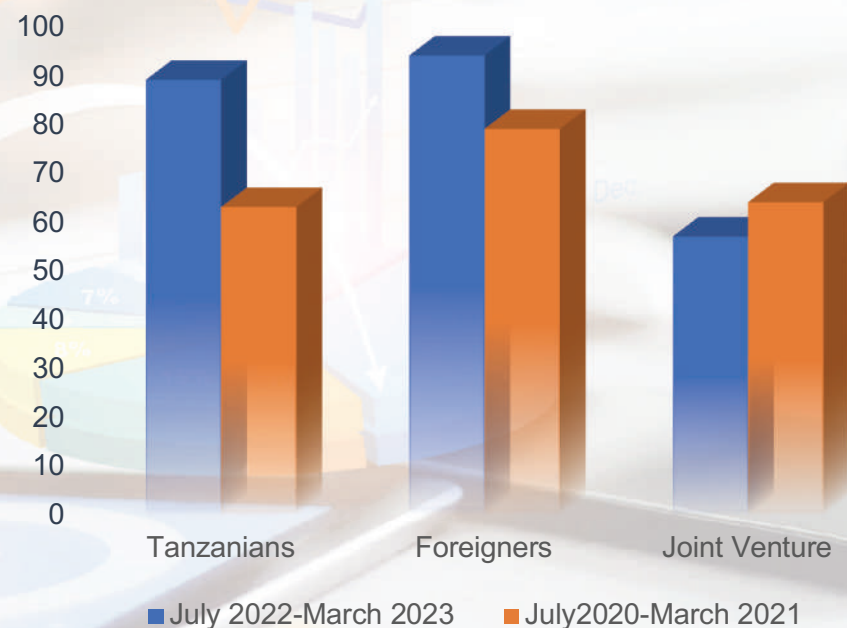
Investment Performance

The Government continues to implement appropriate policy and non-policy interventions to ensure Tanzania remains to be a competitive investment destination within the region. Improving the business environment and investment climate, organizing local and international Trade fairs, and facilitating local and foreign Business to Business (B-B) or Government to Government (G-G) meetings have been part of the Government's major undertakings in the 2022/2023 fiscal year.

As a result, between July 2022 and March 2023, the Ministry registered about 240 new projects with a total investment capital of approximately \$4.4 billion and a job creation potential of about 39,245 persons. This marks an increase of 16.5% in project registrations compared to the same period in 2021/22. Out of the registered projects, 89 are owned by Tanzanians, 94 by Foreigners, and 57 through Joint Ventures.

The graph below shows a comparison of project registration for the period between July 2020-March 2021 and July 2022-March 2023.

NUMBER OF PROJECTS & OWNERSHIP SHARE

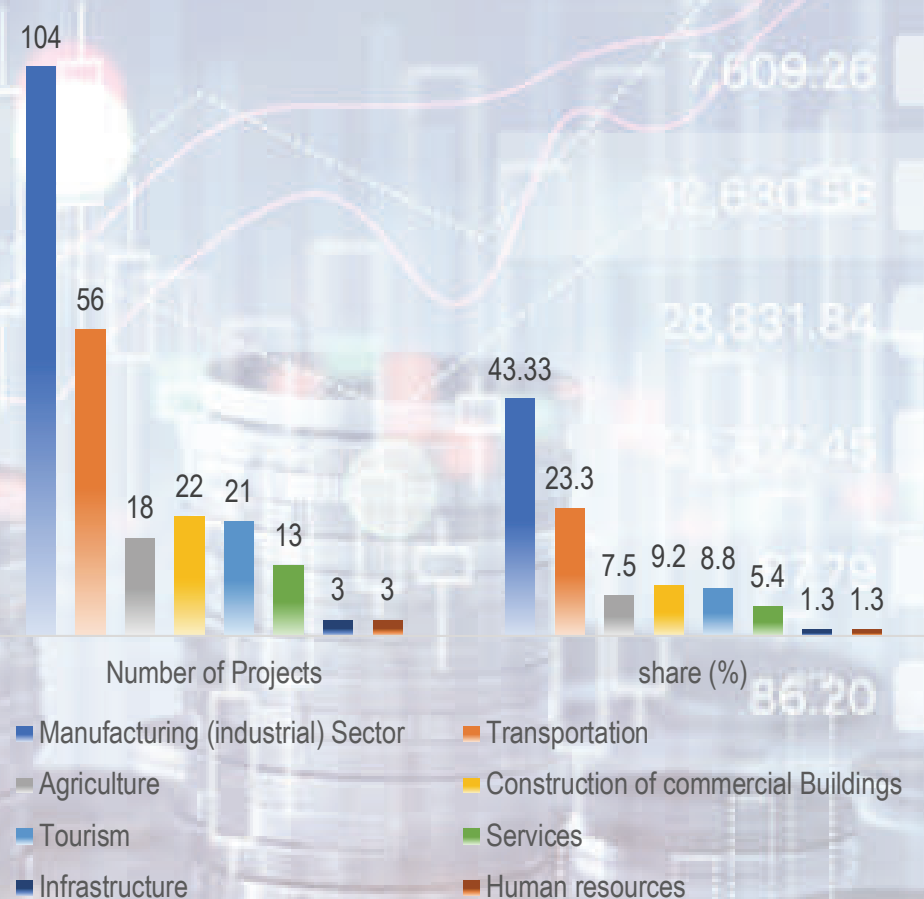


Project Registration: Sectoral Distribution & Capital Invested

Between July 2022 and March 2023, the Manufacturing Sector attracted more projects (43.33%), followed by the Transportation Sector (23.3%), the Agriculture Sector (7.5%), and commercial building construction (9.2%). Tourism, Services, Infrastructure, and Human Resources sectors accounted for smaller percentages of registered projects.

The industrial production sector had the largest capital investment of \$2.8 billion (65.4%), followed by transportation with \$861.95 million (19.65%), and Commercial Building Construction with \$382.45 million (8.69%). Dar es Salaam and Pwani had the most registered projects, with 111 and 33, respectively.

Additionally, the Ministry registered 5 projects in Economic Processing Zones (EPZ) with an investment capital of about \$11.99 million US dollars which are expected to contribute to exports worth \$12.46 million and job opportunities for about 1,247 people. These projects have started production in the sectors of Agriculture (1), Forestry (3), as well as Industry (1). Sales of about \$17.15 million have been made so far and employment to about 523 people has been created, of whom 342 are men and 181 are women. In addition, the markets of the produced products include countries in Europe, the United States, Asia, Canada, South Africa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, China, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, Egypt, India, Dubai, and Pakistan.



Industrial Performance: Value Addition & Job Creation

The Industrial Sector has continued to grow and spread throughout the country with the Private sector owning a large share. A desk review that was conducted by the Ministry in 2021 suggested that Tanzania's industrial base is composed of majorly Micro industries with coverage about 62,400 (77%) industries, followed by small industries with about 17,274 (21%) industries. Medium industries are only 684 (0.84%) while Large ones are approximately 618 (0.76%). To improve the contribution of the Agricultural Sector in the economy (GDP), MIIT continues to promote the establishment of factories to add value to agricultural products, increase exports, and employment opportunities.

The following are some of the industries that have been established and or expanded to add value to agricultural produces:

1. Sugar Industries

The Bagamoyo Sugar Factory has invested \$110 million and started sugar production in July 2022, producing 30,000 tons of sugar per year, with plans to produce 70,000 tons when completed in 2024/2025. The Mkulazi Sugar Factory II is expected to start



production in July 2023 and produce 50,000 tons of sugar per year. The Kilombero Sugar Factory is expanding its production to reach 133,358 tons per year and generate 4,500 direct jobs and 65,000 indirect jobs. The Kagera Sugar Factory has expanded its production to reach 123,190 tons in the 2022/23 season and provided 436 direct and 10,667 short-term jobs. These factories aim to reduce the gap in sugar production and dependence on imported sugar in Tanzania.

2. Edible Oil Industries

Tanzania has 771 factories producing cooking oil, with 21 large and medium-sized factories and 750 small factories. These factories produce 205,000 tons of oil, including 180,000 tons of sunflower oil and 25,000 tons of palm oil and cotton. The small factories use 20% of seed processing capacity, while large and medium-sized factories use 25 to 40% of installed capacity. However, these factories produce below their capacity due to the lack of raw materials, which are available for only four months. Despite this, the country's demand for edible oil is approximately 570,000 tons, leading to the importation of 365,000 tons to meet demand.



3. Grape Crop subsector

The Ministry has taken steps to increase the value of grape crops and motivate farmers to increase production. In 2022/2023, the Ministry connected farmers and small processors of grapes with large factories in the Dodoma region, which provided a reliable market for the farmers and avoided spoilage of grapes in the field. From July 2022 to March 2023, the Ministry found a market for 9,765 tons of grapes, with 9,265 tons purchased by 18 factories in Dodoma for wine production and 500 tons purchased by the Jambo factory for juice production. The sale of grapes generated 11.7 billion shillings, with farmers from various villages benefiting from this initiative.

4. Textile and Clothing Industries

Tanzania's textile and clothing sub-sector has 10 factories that provide 15,300 direct and 45,000 indirect jobs. The factories have an average capacity of 36,742 tons of spinning, 145 million meters of weaving, and 7,920 tons of knitting per year, with the ability to make over 43 million different clothes.

Production in the textile and clothing industries has been increasing over the past three years, with clothing and apparel industries producing an average of 45,415 million square meters in 2019, 53,067 million square meters in 2020, and 65,365 million square meters in 2021. The lack of capital to purchase sufficient raw materials remains a challenge, and the government is working to facilitate the availability of raw materials by removing import taxes on materials that are not available in the country.

The Ministry calls upon construction of industries specifically to manufacture fertilizers to reduce external dependence.

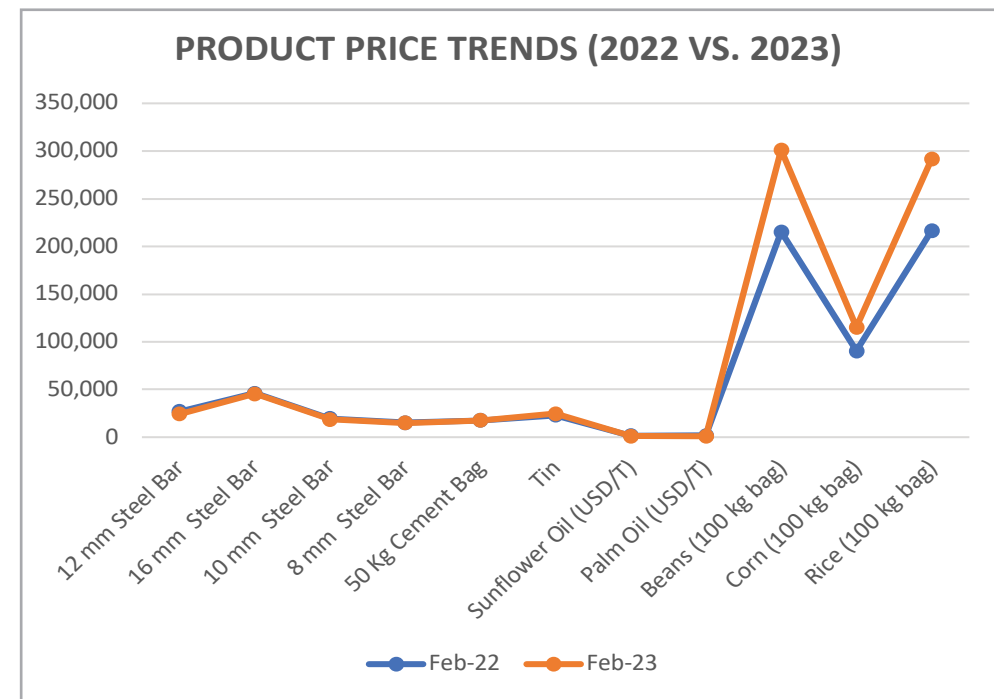


Comparative Trend in Prices of Essential Products and Food Crops in the Country...

The Ministry has been monitoring and providing information on price trends for essential products and food crops in the country, aiming to empower stakeholders like producers, consumers, industrialists, and traders. The prices of construction materials have shown a declining trend, with the average price of one 12 mm steel bar decreasing by 9.1%, 16 mm steel bar by 1.1%, 10 mm steel bar by 4.2%, and 8-mm steel bar by 1.1%. Cement prices remained stable, while tin prices increased by 6.4%. The removal of trade restrictions on cooking oil led to a 27.03% drop in sunflower oil prices and a 45.09% drop in natural palm oil prices.

There has been an increase in food crop prices, with beans increasing by 40%, corn by 27.5%, and rice by 34.6%. This is due to climate change effects on yield and increased demand from neighboring countries. Inflation in Tanzania remains lower than neighboring countries, with a rate of 4.9% in January 2023, compared to 9.1% in Kenya, 10.4% in Uganda, and 21.7% in Rwanda.

The government commits to provide reliable information on product prices and collaborate with local authorities to obtain timely and appropriate data. Business facilitation and extension officers are encouraged to monitor agricultural production and price trends and submit information to the Ministry





Trade Integration: Bilateral, Regional, and Multilateral negotiations

The Government through MIIT has actively pursued investment and business opportunities through international cooperation, participating in regional and international meetings. Some of the bilateral negotiations include:

1. Tanzania vs Mozambique

The Ministry participated in the 15th Meeting of the Standing Commission for Cooperation between Tanzania and Mozambique held in August 2022, in Dar es Salaam. The aim of the meeting was to discuss the implementation of the resolutions of the 14th Meeting of the Standing Commission for Cooperation held in 2006 and to propose new areas of cooperation in the sectors of Defense, Energy, Mining, Construction, Transport, Livestock and Fisheries, Natural Resources and Tourism, Education, Science and

Technology, Water, Health, Culture, Arts and Sports, Information, Communication, and Information Technology as well as the Investment, Industry, and Trade.

The Agreements reached during the Meeting include:- Collaborating in removing Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs); Collaborating in Investment areas between the Tanzania Investment Center (TIC) and the Mozambique Investment Center (APIEX); Participating in trade fairs organized by each country to promote trade and making references to the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA) and the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce signed in 2019 to ensure that the expected goals are met as planned including the MoU to take into account the real needs of the present time.



2. Tanzania vs Malawi

The Ministry participated in the Fifth (5) Meeting of the Standing Commission for Cooperation between the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Malawi held in October 2022 in Dar es Salaam. The meeting reviewed the implementation of the resolutions of the 4th Meeting of the Commission held in February 2017 in Lilongwe, Malawi including identifying new areas of cooperation. The determined areas that have already begun to be addressed include: - The use of the Simplified Trade Regime (STR) for medium and small entrepreneurs when they cross the border of these two countries; Resolution of Non-Tariff Trade Barriers (Non-Tariff Barriers - NTBs); and Strengthening Cooperation between the Private and Public Sectors to facilitate trade between these countries.

3. Tanzania vs Oman

Other issues discussed and accepted in the meeting include Establishment of a Trade Agreement between Tanzania and Oman, Establishment of an Investment Fund (Oman - Tanzania Investment Vehicle), Use of the Port of Salalah Oman for cargo originating from or going to various parts of the world and cooperation in joint cargo shipping at sea (Joint Cargo Shipping). In addition, since the issues discussed and accepted in the meeting require time in their implementation, the Ministry has continued with the monitoring of the implementation of relevant issues in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation as well as relevant institutions.



4. Tanzania vs China

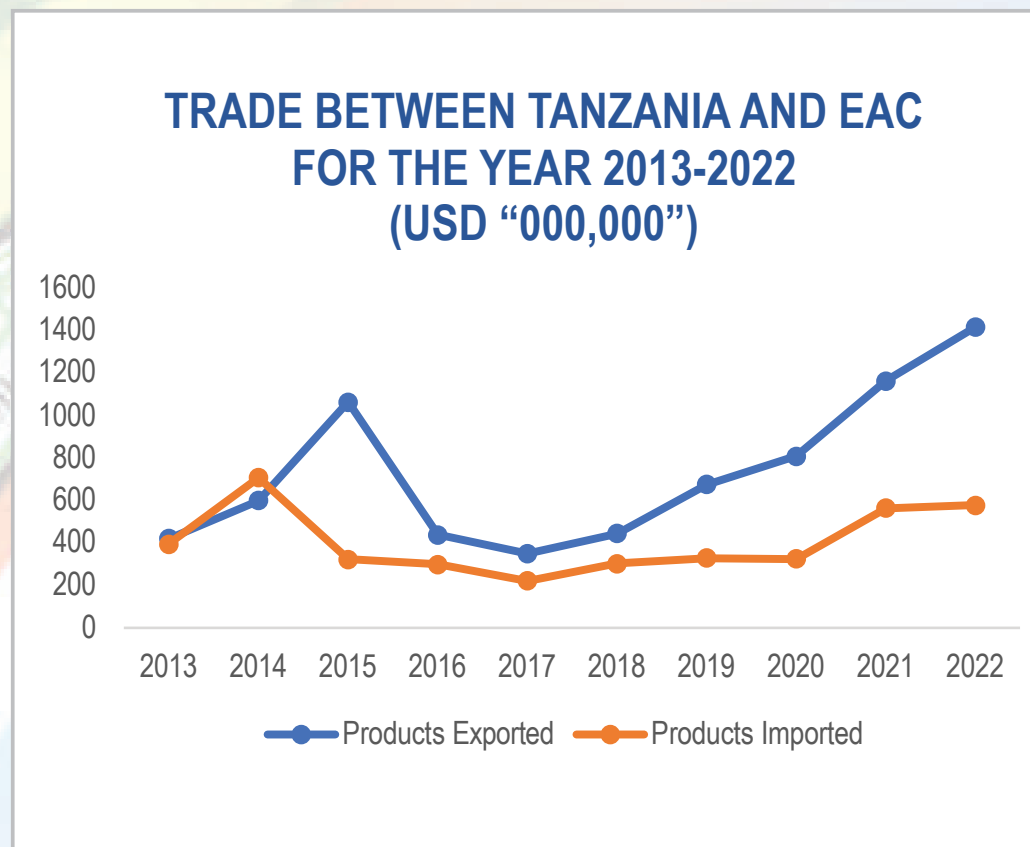
In her visit to China, HE. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the URT made in China in November 2022, opened door to about 98 percent of Tanzanian products to enter its market without being charged customs duty. The program started in December 2022 and currently the Ministry continues to motivate and encourage the Private Sector to seize the opportunity. Similar opportunities exist in other markets including India, Russia, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

These negotiations availed the country access to potential markets for more than 8,000 products and services to be sold on regional markets, including the East African Community (EAC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Implementing the Common Market Protocol of the East African Community on Trade in Goods and Services

The Ministry participated in the Ministerial meeting of the Sectoral Council for Trade, Industry, Finance, and Investment (SCTIFI) held on November 28 to December 2, 2022, in Arusha. Through the meeting, various issues were discussed including the issue of Tanzania ratifying the Tripartite Free Trade Area Agreement (COMESA-EAC - SADC Tripartite) and an expert analysis report on the Economic Partnership Agreement between the UK and Kenya (Kenya -UK EPA).

In that meeting, it was found that the Agreement violated the provisions of Article 37 of the EAC Customs Union Protocol. The article requires the member countries to hold joint discussions with foreign countries especially those requesting economic cooperation or if one country holds discussions with other countries outside the EAC, it should provide information to the EAC Secretariat, to inform the other member countries and finally obtain the consent of those countries and Kenya did not follow that procedure. The discussion of this issue is still ongoing within our EAC Community.



Source: TRA, 2023



The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

Tanzania through MIIT has participated in the Ninth AfCFTA Trade Ministerial Meeting in Accra, Ghana, where the country successfully defended her position on “product origin” in special production areas and tobacco related products aimed at protecting local producers.

In September 2022, the Ministry organized the first Conference of Women and Youth in Business under AfCFTA in Dar es Salaam, resulting in recommendations for establishing a protocol to strengthen their participation in the African continent's development.

In November 2022, the Ministry attended an African Union meeting in Niamey, Niger, focusing on Industrial

Development, Economic diversification, and AfCFTA. Tanzania encouraged the use of Kiswahili as the official business language in Africa to overcome language barriers.

The meeting focused on policy issues and strategies to strengthen industrial development in Africa as well as the use of the opportunities of the AfCFTA Agreement in promoting trade among African countries.

The Ministry has held various Meetings and Workshops with the Private Sector regarding the use of AfCFTA opportunities and recent meetings have been held on January 24, 2023, and on April 11 - 17, 2023 with businessmen and experts from the AfCFTA Secretariat where understanding continued to be provided on the procedures of compliance when selling goods in the AfCFTA market.



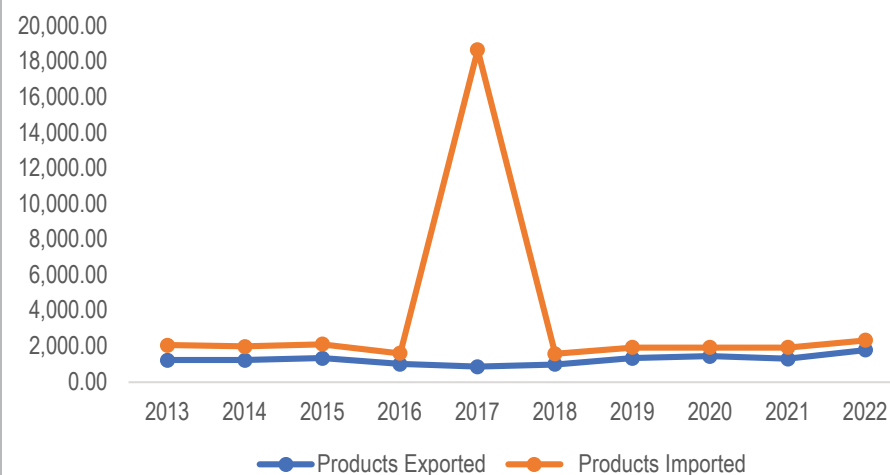
Negotiations on Trade in Services for Six (6) Priority Sectors in SADC Trade Block

The Ministry in collaboration with the SADC Secretariat organized a workshop for both Public and Private Sectors' stakeholders involved in Trade in Services to discuss the implementation of the six (6) Service Business sectors opened in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) held on 12 - 14 September 2022, Dodoma.

In addition, the services opened are Communication, Finance, Transport, Tourism, Energy and Construction. Another goal of the workshop was to organize for the preparation of the second phase of discussions to open the remaining sub-sectors of Business Services which are Business, Education, Health, Distribution, Environment and Culture and Sports. Therefore, the Ministry continues with the preparation of identifying areas in those sectors that the country thinks should be opened considering the interests of the country in the respective areas.



TRADE BTN TANZANIA AND SADC FOR THE YEAR 2013-2022 (USD "000,000")



Measures to Improve Business Environment and Investment Climate



POLICY REFORMS

The Ministry has encouraged the construction of factories to add value to agricultural products and produce products needed in large quantities to promote exports and generate employment.

The Ministry has been actively involved in developing business negotiations between countries at the bilateral, regional, and international levels to expand market opportunities and attract investment in the country. They have been developing policies that promote business and investment opportunities, such as collaborating in removing non-tariff barriers, participating in trade fairs, and strengthening cooperation between private and public sectors.

The Ministry has been evaluating and providing information to the public about the trends in the prices of important

products and food crops, which is important for empowering stakeholders to make decisions that will contribute to growing the economy.

The Ministry has also designed a system of Business Information to face the challenge of access. The Government is working towards strengthening the availability of reliable information on the prices of products and markets.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade in Tanzania has implemented policies to improve the country's business environment and investment climate, such as strengthening the Online Registration System (ORS) and Tanzania National Business Portal (TNBP) to facilitate service delivery, designing a system of Business Information, and preparing a Guide to Business and Investment Opportunities.



LEGAL REFORMS

- The Ministry prepared and submitted to Parliament a Bill to enact a New Investment Law for the year 2022. The law was passed by Parliament in November 2022. In addition, in February 2023 the law was signed by the Honorable President of the United Republic of Tanzania and announced in the Government Gazette. The Ministry has continued with the preparation of the Regulations to facilitate the implementation of the law.
- Additionally, Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and the Special Production Zone for Exports (EPZ) Acts have been with the aim of addressing challenges impeding investments especially in customs area for some of the products including Livestock related products that are produced or sold under these two programs (EPZ&SEZ) which provide incentives to local and foreign investors.
- In addition, the Ministry has continued to fully participate in the programs coordinated by the East African Community in the improvement and preparation of regulations (EAC Regulations) that will lead to the law of the Special Economic Zone being revived in the customs laws of East Africa (East African Custom Management Act) thus removing the nuisance of long term for investors of the Special Economic Zone program.
- In the period from July 2022 to March 2023, the Ministry collected the opinions of stakeholders regarding the amendment of the Law on Business Licenses (Chapter 208). Proposals for the amendment of the Law were presented to the stakeholders of the Public and Private Sector where the opinions collected include the harmonization of activities for the issuance of Business Licenses and Permits and the reduction of penalties and fines in order not to affect the capital and increase the costs of doing business in the country.



- The Ministry organized a dialogue session to discuss and address challenges affecting the implementation of the National Industries Licensing and Registration Act, Chapter 46 of the year 1967 which was held in December 2022 and included participants from Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.
- In the spirit of building industrialized economy, the Ministry embraced the recommendations made to improve the business environment and investment climate. Despite the limitations noted in the Law, both parties recommended to continue using the Law while efforts to amend it continue to be taken by involving all important stakeholders.
- In addition, a team of IT experts from the Ministry of Trade and Industrial Development Zanzibar continue to collaborate with BRELA to integrate the systems for the issuance and registration of Industrial licenses to facilitate.

STRATEGIES

Reviewing the Cotton, Textile and Clothing Strategy and the Strategy to Protect, Promote and Develop Domestic Industries

- The Ministry continues to implement various strategies to develop the Industrial Sector in the country, including the Textile and Clothing Strategy. In addition, a draft strategy and various stakeholders have participated to give their opinions. Likewise, the Ministry is continuing with the exercise of reviewing the implementation of the Strategy for Promoting, Developing and Protecting Industries for the year 2011.
- The implementation of the Strategy along with other issues aims to continue enabling the private sector to carry out its responsibilities as the main pillar of the economy. The strategy aims to ensure that the production of products meets the quality requirements to increase competition abroad and within the country and continue to encourage investment in industries that use local raw materials.



ONLINE SERVICE

Export Promotion Strategy

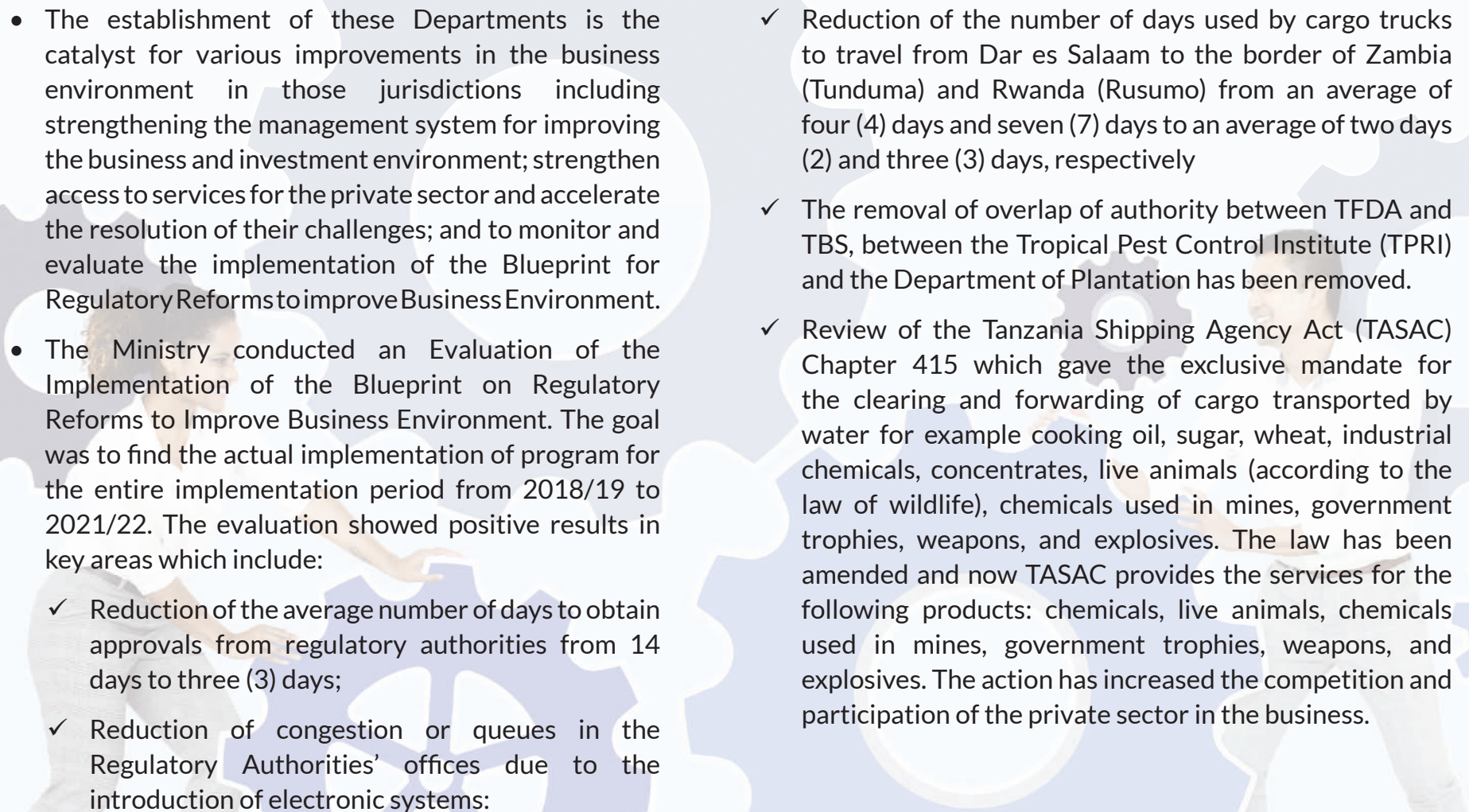
- The Ministry is preparing a strategy to promote exports (National Export Strategy - NES). The Draft Strategy has been prepared and validation workshop conducted from both sides of the Union. Improvements to the draft of the strategy are ongoing based on the views given by the stakeholders and once they are all incorporated the Strategy will be launched.
- The Completion of the Strategy will encourage the increase of product production, promote exports, increase the National GDP and employment in the country.

Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms to Improve the Business Environment

- The Ministry, in collaboration with the sector's stakeholders, analyzed and submitted proposals for the amendment of 19 laws, among which 12

laws aimed at reducing duplicity in regulatory institutions' functions were approved by the Parliament and came into force on July 1, 2022.

- These changes led to the revision of 39 fees and levies. To enhance facilitation, the Government has established the Department of Industry, Trade, and Investment in all 184 Local Government Authorities and Sections of Industry, Trade, and Investment in the Secretariat of all 26 Regions in this country where its implementation officially began on July 1, 2022.

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- The establishment of these Departments is the catalyst for various improvements in the business environment in those jurisdictions including strengthening the management system for improving the business and investment environment; strengthen access to services for the private sector and accelerate the resolution of their challenges; and to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms to improve Business Environment.
 - The Ministry conducted an Evaluation of the Implementation of the Blueprint on Regulatory Reforms to Improve Business Environment. The goal was to find the actual implementation of program for the entire implementation period from 2018/19 to 2021/22. The evaluation showed positive results in key areas which include:
 - ✓ Reduction of the average number of days to obtain approvals from regulatory authorities from 14 days to three (3) days;
 - ✓ Reduction of congestion or queues in the Regulatory Authorities' offices due to the introduction of electronic systems:
 - ✓ Reduction of the number of days used by cargo trucks to travel from Dar es Salaam to the border of Zambia (Tunduma) and Rwanda (Rusumo) from an average of four (4) days and seven (7) days to an average of two days (2) and three (3) days, respectively
 - ✓ The removal of overlap of authority between TFDA and TBS, between the Tropical Pest Control Institute (TPRI) and the Department of Plantation has been removed.
 - ✓ Review of the Tanzania Shipping Agency Act (TASAC) Chapter 415 which gave the exclusive mandate for the clearing and forwarding of cargo transported by water for example cooking oil, sugar, wheat, industrial chemicals, concentrates, live animals (according to the law of wildlife), chemicals used in mines, government trophies, weapons, and explosives. The law has been amended and now TASAC provides the services for the following products: chemicals, live animals, chemicals used in mines, government trophies, weapons, and explosives. The action has increased the competition and participation of the private sector in the business.



MIIT KEY PRIORITIES & OBJECTIVES in 2023/2024 Fiscal year

KEY PRIORITIES

In the Fiscal Year 2023/2024, the Ministry's main priorities include:

- Implementing Model-Projects of Magadi Soda Engaruka, Coal (Makaa ya Mawe) - Mchuchuma and Chuma (Iron)- Liganga.
- Investment in special economic zones (SEZ) and industrial zones including Nala SEZ, Kwala SEZ, Mkulazi SEZ, Bagamoyo Special Investment Zone.
- Strengthening the Capacity of Industrial Production and Service Delivery.
- Improving the Business Environment.
- Promoting Economic Empowerment of Citizens.
- Promoting the Private Sector's involvement in driving the economy
- Coordinating bilateral, regional, and international business negotiations
- Strengthening Trade Services and Marketing.

MAIN OBJECTIVES

Investment Promotion

The Ministry plans to implement the following strategies to promote investment in the country

- Continue to coordinate the resolution of conflicts and investment challenges in the country.
- Continue coordinating the establishment of special economic zones (Special Economic Zones).
- Development in SEZ areas (Master Plan and Feasibility Study).
- To motivate the private sector, Regional Governments, and stakeholder institutions to invest in developing Special Investment Zones (SEZ).

- Development of National Flagship Projects (Bagamoyo SEZ and Tanga SEZ).
- Completing compensation payments in SEZ areas (Bagamoyo, Tanga, Manyoni, Nala, and Ruvuma).
- Encouraging the development of Special Economic Zones through the Capital Markets.
- Improving local infrastructure at the Benjamin William Mkapa Special Investment Zone (BMW SEZ); To encourage private sector investment in 7 industrial areas entrusted to the EPZ Authority.

Industrial Development

The following are some of the strategies to attain industrial development:

- Completing Policies, Strategies and Guidelines to develop the Industrial sector.
- Improving and increasing the prosperity and productivity of industries in the country.
- Have statistics, assessments and information that will enable to develop the Industrial sector.
- Facilitating the establishment of new industries and new industries.
- Continuing with the implementation of strategic and exemplary projects.

- Negotiating with the investor to sign a joint venture agreement and paying for Coal mining licenses Katewaka.
- To carry out detailed geological research and paying for mining licenses in the Coal Project Remembrance.
- Developing the KMTTC factory in Kilimanjaro Region.
- Continue with the construction of basic infrastructure in Kongani Industrial – TAMCO.
- Developing the TBPL Factory and continuing to find markets for the products produced.

Trade Integration

The Ministry has planned to implement the following strategies in developing Trade Integration:

- Continue to coordinate commercial negotiations between countries (Bilateral), Regional (Regional) and International (Multilateral) for expanding market opportunities and attracting investment in the country.
- Managing and coordinating the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).
- Coordinating the establishment of the Tripartite Free Trade Area comprising COMESA, EAC and SADC Regions.



Business Development

The Ministry has planned to implement the following strategies in developing Business:

- Managing, coordinating, and improving the enabling environment for doing business in the country.
- Connecting producers, processors, and traders with local and foreign markets.
- Encourage and facilitate trade across borders.
- Strengthening and improving the Information Collection System Markets.
- Conducting various research about the availability of markets crops and products.
- Through the 2008 Agricultural Products Marketing Policy.
- Preparing 640 national standards in various sectors/fields.
- Issuing a quality license for 800 products from various sectors.

Economic Empowerment and Private Sector Development

In the year 2023/2024, the Ministry plans to implement the following strategies

- Coordinating the private sector so that it can fully participate in development activities;
- Promoting the participation of citizens in economic activities;
- Coordinating the development of small industries and small and medium businesses;
- Increase the participation of Tanzanians in strategic projects and investments;
- Implementing the Sectoral Strategy for Citizen Economic Empowerment (NMSFEE) and its Guidelines;
- Coordinating the Facilitation Program for the Establishment of Agricultural Products Processing Industries by involving public institutions;

- Encourage citizens to establish and join wealth production groups, savings, and loan associations (SACCOS), rural community banks (VICOBA) and other economic groups;
- Providing education to the citizens to understand the opportunities available in the funds and programs for the economic empowerment of the citizens;
- Monitor the implementation of the National Policy for Economic Empowerment of Citizens in 2004;
- Coordinate access to business education and entrepreneurship for young people, cooperatives and economic groups;
- Coordinate capacity building programs among Tanzanians to increase their commercial and production skills and knowledge;
- Strengthening the institutional systems and the ability to coordinate and monitor all the activities of the Economic Empowerment of Citizens;
- Developing SIDO Industrial Streets by building new industrial buildings in Kigoma, Dodoma and Simiyu Regions and Renovating buildings and infrastructure
- Completing the Integrated IT System of the SIDO organization in the Coast, Simiyu, Katavi, Songwe and Manyara regions;
- Transfer technology by strengthening Technology Development Centers (TDCs) of SIDO;
- Capitalizing the Citizens' Fund (NEDF);
- Promote the organization and products of small industries;
- Increasing the scope of SIDO services for Entrepreneurs by providing business and technical training as well as consulting using IT; and
- strengthen the performance of the Organization by adding work tools, especially cars, computers, training equipment and furniture.

Improving Business Environment

In the 2023/2024 Fiscal Year, the Ministry has planned to implement the following strategies in improving the Business Environment: -

- Continue to improve the business environment in the country;
- Establishing an effective monitoring and evaluation structure in business development;
- Motivating and coordinating sectoral dialogue leading to improvements in the business environment; and
- Ensuring overlapping and similar regulatory authorities' functions are dissolved and consolidated respectively.



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