ARC

AFRICA RISK CONSULTING

Tanzania Monthly Briefing August 2026

Tanzania Summary 14 August 2026

President Samia Suluhu Hassan (2021-present) inaugurates a new six-member Presidential Commission of Inquiry, tasked with investigating the violence around the October 2025 general election. Tanzania lists its first offshore shilling-denominated bond on the London Stock Exchange (LSE) on 24 July, raising $100m to be used by local commercial bank NMB Bank as a financing facility for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in Tanzania. In parallel, the Bank of Tanzania (central bank) announces it will relax its foreign exchange rules to allow overseas investors to buy government-issued Treasury bills and bonds. The Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC) and the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) sign a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with global energy trader Vitol Bahrain to develop the $20-billion Tanga Regional Energy Hub, aimed at helping the countries better utilise their oil resources and infrastructure.

Hassan launches new commission of inquiry

President **Samia Suluhu Hassan** (2021-present) on 7 August inaugurated a new six-member **Presidential Commission of Inquiry**, tasked with investigating the violence around the October 2025 general election. This is the second such commission to be appointed; the previous commission reported its findings in April, including that at least 518 people were killed, but caveating that this was largely due to the protestors' violence *(see ARC Briefing Tanzania May 2026)*.

The first commission, chaired by retired chief justice **Mohamed Chande Othman**, recommended that a criminal inquiry take place. This new commission has been tasked with identifying perpetrators to prosecute, as well as identifying who instigated the violence, who provided funding for it and which other parties were involved. The commission will also focus on investigating criminal acts.

While this commission is also chaired by another retired justice, **Shaban Ali Lila,** and includes three other retired high court judges, it includes two judicial figures from **Namibia** and **Uganda** – Justice **Petrus Tilainge Damaseb** and Justice **Barishaki Cheborioni** respectively. Hassan noted in the inauguration that this was done to include a broader perspective in the commission, but it is likely the government's attempt to add credibility to this new commission.

The commission has 150 days to complete its investigation and will use the evidence gathered by the previous commission as its starting point, which included 1,323 interviews with victims, 953 written affidavits and scrutiny of images and videos from social media.

The government has shown some follow-through on the previous commission's recommendations with this new commission, but scepticism remains. The previous commission's findings sought to help absolve the state's responsibility as much as possible, which helped to avoid any accountability. Adding to this scepticism, the government did not make the first commission's report publicly available, which has left little expectation for more accountability with this latest commission.

There is also the possibility that the identification of any perpetrators may be politically motivated. The **Mwanza** magistrate's court announced on 23 July that 23 people would faces charges of terrorism for allegedly participating in a terrorism meeting connected to the **Saba Day** protests on 7 July. The charges come as the government has increasingly clamped down on grassroots activists, using terrorism-related charges to detain and charge its political opponents. This rhetoric has been increasing in recent months, with Hassan noting in a speech on 9 July that people who call themselves activists are carrying out acts that are actually terrorism. Opposition party **Chadema** has noted that up to 51 of its members are facing terrorism charges, including university students. These actions drastically minimise any potential reconciliation or positive momentum under this second commission and add to the scepticism around the government's actions.

Tanzania lists offshore bond as central bank alters foreign exchange rules

Tanzania listed its first offshore shilling-denominated bond on the **London Stock Exchange (LSE)** on 24 July, raising $100m to be used by local commercial bank **NMB Bank** as a financing facility for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in Tanzania. Of the financing, 20% has been earmarked for women-owned businesses. The **World Bank** – of which the bond issuer, **International Finance Corporation (IFC)**, forms part– estimates the facility will support between 13,000 and 20,000 jobs.

Finance minister **Khamis Mussa Omar** called the listing a new start in Tanzania's journey engaging with international capital markets, especially in its local currency. The bond's listing on the LSE and issuance by the IFC is reflective of investor and institutional confidence in the country. Local currency listings is a World Bank goal aimed at reducing foreign exchange risk for businesses and investors.

The **Bank of Tanzania (BoT)** (central bank) followed this development by announcing that it would relax its foreign exchange rules to allow overseas investors to buy government-issued **Treasury** bills and bonds. Until this change, only Tanzanians and members of the **Southern African Development Community (SADC)** and **East African Community (EAC)** were able to buy local bonds and bills. Opening the local market to non-resident investors will enable Tanzania to capture a wider net of investors, and deepen the domestic financial market.

The BoT noted in its statement that the change would promote Tanzania as an investment destination among international investors. The move will help the government to attract new and diversified capital and showcase that while the country is going through a politically sensitive time, its banking reforms and agenda remain on track and a focus of the government. The listing alongside the change in foreign exchange regulations signal a shift towards modernising Tanzania's financial infrastructure.

Tanzania and Uganda sign agreement for energy hub

During a visit by **Uganda**'s President **Yoweri Museveni** (1986-present) to Tanzania on 5 and 6 August, the **Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC)** and the **Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC)** signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with global energy trader **Vitol Bahrain** to develop the $20-billion **Tanga Regional Energy Hub**, aimed at helping the countries to better utilise their oil resources and infrastructure. The hub will host a refinery, storage terminal, seaport and infrastructure to transport oil products from Uganda to Tanzania. Vitol already has agreements in place with UNOC but this new agreement with TPDC extends the regional network.

In addition to the hub, Museveni and Hassan discussed progress on the **East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP)**, which will transport oil from Uganda's **Tilenga** and **Kingfisher** fields to Tanzania's port of **Tanga** for export. The hub will extend these downstream operations. The pipeline is 1,443 km long and will transport up to 230,000 barrels per day (bpd). In June, Tanzania's energy ministry confirmed that construction was 86% complete.

Uganda's oil production has been delayed several times but is now reportedly on track for 31 August. Between the energy hub and EACOP, Tanzania is playing a central role in Uganda's oil production journey, which has become an area of regional competition. **Nigerian** businessman **Aliko Dangote** confirmed in a post on social media platform **X** that he had chosen to establish a new 700,000 bpd **Dangote Refinery** in **Lamu** (**Kenya**), picking the location over Tanga. Dangote noted that despite EACOP's infrastructure at Tanga, Kenya's port infrastructure and distribution networks were more favourable. Uganda also has plans for a 60,000 bpd facility, **Hoima**, which would help it refine oil for domestic use, while the Tanga facility will help push out greater volumes for redistribution in Uganda and the wider region.

The new regional energy hub returns Tanzania and Uganda to the regional competition, especially with the support of Vitol as a global oil trader with significant expertise. The challenge for Tanzania will be establishing distribution networks that can match the planned infrastructure. The Hoima, Tanga and Lamu projects represent a shift in regional dynamics, and could see East Africa become a greater player in energy security for the continent.

Notably, TPDC director of investment **Derick Moshi** confirmed on 8 August that the state-owned entity is carrying out its own exploration activities, and that the TPDC believes it will *"after a short while"* be able to announce oil discoveries. If proven crude oil reserves are identified, Tanzania would be able to reach commercial production relatively quickly, as much of the infrastructure (EACOP, regional energy hub) would already be in place or under construction. Even if no oil is discovered, Tanzania has established itself as a key regional player in the energy sector and will continue to derive benefit.

Planner

19 – 21 Nov 2026 **(Tanzania)** 7th **Tanzania Mining and Investment Conference**

2026 **(Tanzania) Ntorya Gas Project** to begin operations

Jan 2027 **(Tanzania and Uganda)** Exports of oil via the **East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP)**

19 Jun – 17 Jul 2027 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** Tanzania, **Uganda** and **Kenya** to co-host the **Africa Cup of Nations 2027 (AFCON)**

Chronology

12 Aug 2026 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *The Citizen*. **India**'s commerce ministry confirms that trade between Tanzania and India reached $9 billion during the 2025/26 financial year, reflecting growing commercial and investment ties between the two countries;

11 Aug 2026 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *The Citizen*. **Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA)** notes that the **Port of Dar es Salaam** recorded a 17% increase in transit cargo in the 2025/2026 financial year, indicating stronger regional trade flows and growing demand for Tanzania's port services;

10 Aug 2026 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *The Citizen*. Tanzania and **Serbia** agree to strengthen bilateral trade and economic cooperation, aiming to expand commercial ties between the two countries;

10 Aug 2026 **Washington D.C (United States)** *L'Express*. The United States (US) **Senate** votes to extend the **African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)** through December 2028, preserving preferential access to the US market for eligible **sub-Saharan African** exports;

7 Aug 2026 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *Reuters.* **Bank of Tanzania** (central bank) relaxes foreign exchange rules to allow foreign investors to buy government-issued **Treasury** bonds and bills;

6 Aug 2026 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *The Citizen*. Tanzania signs several public-private partnership agreements in the health and energy sectors at the **Africa50 Infrastructure Forum** in Dar es Salaam, aiming to accelerate investment in critical infrastructure and improve public service delivery;

5 Aug 2026 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *Mining Weekly*. **Isle of Man**-headquartered **Lifezone Metals** selects **United States (US)**-backed consortium **Orion CMC** as the preferred investor in the **Kabanga** nickel project, aiming to help develop one of the world's largest high-grade nickel sulphide deposits;

4 Aug 2026 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *The Citizen*. **Uganda**'s President **Yoweri Museveni** arrives in Tanzania for his second visit of 2026, underscoring the strengthening of bilateral relations between the two neighbouring countries;

3 Aug 2026 **Arusha (Tanzania)** *The Citizen*. The **East African Business Council (EABC)** and the **East African Community (EAC)** meet to discuss strengthening cooperation aimed at reducing trade barriers and improving the regional business environment;

2 Aug 2026 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *The Citizen*. At the inauguration of the President **Julius Nyerere National Referral Hospital** in **Angola**, President **Samia Suluhu Hassan** calls on **African** countries to reduce their dependence on overseas medical treatment by investing in high-quality healthcare systems on the continent;

30 Jul 2026 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *The Citizen*. Following a meeting with political parties, President **Samia Suluhu Hassan** announces the revival of Tanzania's constitutional reform process;

29 Jul 2026 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *The Citizen*. **Tanzania Startup Association (TSA)** confirms Tanzania regained its position as **Africa**'s fifth-largest destination for startup funding in 2026, reflecting renewed investor confidence and growth in the country's innovation ecosystem;

27 Jul 2026 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *The Citizen*. President **Samia Suluhu Hassan** swears in newly appointed senior officials in **Zanzibar**, urging public leaders to uphold integrity and avoid favouritism in their duties;

27 Jul 2026 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *The Chanzo.* A **United States (US) House of Representatives** delegation from the house armed services committee meets with defence minister **Rhimo Nyansaho** and foreign affairs minister **Mahmoud Thabit Kombo**, to discuss cooperation in trade, investment, defence and security;

27 Jul 2026 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *The Citizen*. Finance minister **Khamis Mussa Omar** announces that Tanzania raised TSh 263 billion ($100m) through its first offshore bond listed on the **London Stock Exchange (United Kingdom)**, denominated in Tanzanian shillings;

23 Jul 2026 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *Daily Nation*. **Somali** pirates seize control of a Tanzanian fuel tanker travelling from **Yemen** in a renewed act of piracy affecting maritime security in the region;

21 Jul 2026 **Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)** *The Citizen*. **Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA)** notes that Tanzania is preparing to accelerate the growth of its electric vehicle (EV) market by introducing clearer standards and regulations aimed at supporting investment, consumer confidence and sustainable transport development;

About Africa Risk Consulting:

Africa Risk Consulting (ARC) is a pan-African consulting company that provides timely, relevant information and advice that enables its clients to take informed investment decisions and to safeguard their reputations.

ARC's core consulting services include integrity due diligence and corporate investigations, political advisory and country assessments, opportunity monitoring and reputation risk management. Most relevant to private equity firms is ARC's integrity due diligence and corporate investigations capability. Specifically, ARC offers pre-deal integrity checks to highlight red flags before negotiations start; full detailed multi-jurisdictional reputation due diligence; and supplier and senior hire vetting and repeat due diligence for compliance programmes. ARC is unique in that it offers a 10-day delivery for a routine integrity due diligence. ARC also offers a suite of corporate investigations services from immediate investigation, evidence gathering, e-discovery, forensic accounting and whistleblower support on one end to crisis media management and regular monitoring on the other.

About ARC Briefing:

ARC Briefing is ARC's essential business information service.

Companies at any stage in their Africa expansion, whether building or communicating an Africa strategy, investing directly, expanding current operations, financing other investors, doing the legal leg-work or researching the Africa growth trend, need ARC Briefing.

ARC Briefing is an information service keeping you:

- Up to date with Country Chronologies of business-critical events
- In the know via Country Briefings on political, economic, business and operating trends. Written in-country, ARC experts analyse and comment
- Ahead with Country Planner which details future elections, budgets, regulatory changes etc.

Getting in touch

Please contact us by email info@africariskconsulting.com