

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

No. 4

24<sup>th</sup> January, 2024

***SPECIAL BILL SUPPLEMENT***

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THE WRITTEN LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) ACT,  
2024

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**NOTICE**

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This Bill to be submitted to the National Assembly is published for general information to the public together with a statement of its objects and reasons.

Dodoma,  
24<sup>th</sup> January, 2024

MOSES M. KUSILUKA,  
*Secretary to the Cabinet*

**A Bill**  
*for*

**An Act to amend certain written laws.**

**ENACTED** by the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania.

**PART I**  
**PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS**

- Short title                      **1.** This Act may be cited as the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act, 2024.
- Amendment of certain written laws                      **2.** The written laws specified in various Parts of this Act are amended in the manner specified in their respective Parts.

**PART II**  
**THE DEEP SEA FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ACT,**  
**(CAP. 388)**

- Construction Cap. 388                      **3.** This Part shall be read as one with the Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Act, hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act”.

Amendment  
of section 11

4. The principal Act is amended in section 11 by adding immediately after subsection (2) the following:

“(3) The members referred to in paragraphs (c), (d), (e) and (f) of subsection (1) shall be appointed by the Minister in consultation with the Minister responsible for fisheries in Tanzania Zanzibar.

(4) The tenure of office for members referred to in subsection (2) shall be three years but shall be eligible for reappointment for another term.”.

Amendment  
of section 16

5. The principal Act is amended in section 16 (1) by deleting paragraph (n) and substituting for it the following:

“(n) appoint in writing-

(i) such persons from amongst officers of the Authority to be licensing officers, fisheries inspectors, or authorised officers to carry out duties as prescribed in the regulations; and

(ii) such persons from amongst officers of the Authority or other qualified and accredited individuals, to be fisheries observers; and”.

Amendment  
of section 35

6. The principal Act is amended in section 35 by adding immediately after subsection (2) the following:

“(3) A person who contravenes the provision of subsection (1) commits an offence and on conviction, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the maximum amount set out in the Second Schedule to this Act, and in addition, all fish or fish products shall be seized by the court.

Amendment  
of Second  
Schedule

7. The principal Act is amended in the Second Schedule by adding immediately after the twelfth row that contains reference to section 34(5) the following row:

“

35(3) )	operator of a fishing vessel, engaged in any fishing activities without a valid and applicable licence, authorisation or other permission.	1 million
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”

**PART III**  
**AMENDMENT OF THE MINING ACT,**  
**(CAP. 123)**

Construction  
Cap. 123

**8.** This Part shall be read as one with the Mining Act, hereinafter referred to as “the principal Act”.

Amendment  
of section 4

- 9.** The principal Act is amended in section 4, by-
- (a) deleting the word “lime” appearing in the definition of the term “industrial minerals” and substituting for it the word “limestone”;
  - (b) deleting the words “mineral right holder” appearing in the definition of the term “integrity pledge” and substituting for them the words “mineral rights holders, licenced dealers and licenced brokers”;
  - (c) inserting the word “geothermal” between the words “uranium” and “thorium” appearing in the definition of the term “energy minerals”;
  - (d) adding in their appropriate alphabetical order the following new definitions:
    - ““geothermal resources” means mineral resources that contain thermal energy;
    - “mineral auction” includes mineral auction by tender;”;
  - (e) deleting the definition of the terms “gross value” and “mineral processing” and substituting for them the following:
    - “gross value” means the market value of minerals as determined at the point of sale or, in the case of consumption within Tanzania, at the point of

delivery within Tanzania through valuation pursuant to section 126 of this Act:

Provided that-

- (a) for the purposes of calculating the amount of royalties payable, the Government shall be entitled to reject the valuation if such value is steeply low on account of deep negative volatility, unless the raw minerals are disposed of for beneficiation within the United Republic; and
- (b) where the Government rejects the valuation, it shall have the option to buy the minerals at the low value ascertained;”.

““mineral processing” means the practice of beneficiating or liberating valuable minerals from their ores which may combine a number of unit operations including crushing, grinding, sizing, screening, classification, washing, froth floatation, gravity concentration, electrostatic separation, magnetic separation, leaching, smelting, refining, calcining and gasification or any other processes incidental thereto;”

- (f) deleting figure “US\$ 100,000” appearing in the definition of the term “mining licence” and substituting for it with figure “US\$ 5,000,000”; and
- (g) deleting the word “milling” appearing in the definition of the term “processing area” and substituting for it the word “comminution”.

Addition of section 5B

**10.** The principal Act is amended by adding immediately after section 5A the following:

“Critical and  
strategic  
minerals

**5B.**-(1) The Minister may, on recommendation of the Geological Survey of Tanzania and by order published in the *Gazette*, and upon approval by the Cabinet, declare certain minerals to be critical or strategic.

(2) The order made under this section shall prescribe conditions applicable to the critical or strategic minerals, and any contravention of such conditions shall be an offence.

(3) For the purpose of this section-

- (a) a mineral shall be considered to be “critical” where it becomes essential to the national economic, geopolitical consideration, technology, industrial use, and its supply is limited or threatened; and
- (b) “strategic minerals” means mineral resources with diplomatic or defence importance.”.

Amendment  
of section 8

**11.** The principal Act is amended in section 8(1) by adding immediately after paragraph (b) the following:

“(c) an individual or a company that fails to pay an application fee within twenty eight days from the date of notification of payment of such fee, and in which case such application shall be deemed as withdrawn.”.

Amendment  
of section  
27F

**12.** The principal Act is amended in section 27F, by-  
(a) adding immediately after subsection (4) the  
following:

“(5) The provisions of section 63 shall  
apply to the mineral rights holder who fails to  
submit mineral data under subsection (3).

(6) A mineral right holder who  
submits false or misleading information  
commits an offence and on conviction shall  
be liable-

(a) in case of an individual, to a fine  
of not less than five million  
shillings but not exceeding ten  
million shillings or to  
imprisonment for a term of not  
less than twelve months but not  
more than three years or both; or

(b) in case of a body corporate, to a  
fine of not less than two hundred  
million shillings but not  
exceeding five hundred million  
shillings.”;

(b) renumbering subsection (5), (6), and (7) as  
subsections (7), (8) and (9) respectively.

(c) deleting the words “the written authorisation of”  
appearing in subsection (8) as renumbered and  
substituting for them the words “verification of  
results from”.

Additional of  
sections 27I

**13.** The principal Act is amended by adding  
immediately after section 27H the following:

“Mineral  
Laboratory

**27I.-(1)** There is  
established a mineral laboratory  
within the Mining Commission  
known as the Mining Commission  
Mineral Laboratory which shall be  
under the control and authority of  
the Commission.



(2) The mineral laboratory shall be used for analysing minerals and mineral products or samples in respect of-

- (a) import or export of minerals, mineral products or samples;
- (b) minerals or mineral products in storage or in transit within the United Republic;
- (c) minerals which are covered by a mineral trading permit; and
- (d) minerals or mineral products at mines or mineral processing plants.

Amendment  
of section 66

- 14.** The principal Act is amended in section 66, by-
- (a) adding the words “inspection fee” after the word “rent” appearing in subsection (1); and
  - (b) adding the words “inspection fee” after the word “rent” appearing in subsection (3).

Amendment  
of section 73

- 15.** The principal Act is amended in section 73-
- (a) in subsection (4), by adding immediately after paragraph (g) the following:  
“(h) tanzanite.”; and
  - (b) by adding immediately after subsection (4) the following:  
“(5) In this Part-  
    - (a) “metallic minerals” includes all metallic minerals other than gold; and
    - (b) “coloured gemstone” includes all coloured gemstones other than diamond and tanzanite.”.

- 16.** The principal Act is amended in section 86A, by-

Amendment  
of section  
86A

- (a) adding immediately after subsection (3) the following:

“(4) Notwithstanding subsection (3), where the importer produces authentic documents proving importation of minerals from outside the United Republic and that he has paid royalty in the country of origin, he shall not pay royalty upon disposal of such minerals.

(5) A person who makes any statement which is false or misleading with the intention of obtaining benefit under subsection (4), commits an offence and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than five million shillings but not exceeding fifty million shillings or three times the value of the imported mineral, whichever is greater, or to imprisonment for a term of not less than one year but not exceeding two years or to both.”

- (b) renumbering subsection (4) as subsection (6).

Amendment  
of section 87

**17.** The principal Act is amended in section 87(1)-

- (a) in subsection (1), by-

- (i) adding immediately after paragraph (b) the following:

“(c) in the case of gemstone for export disposed of at the mineral auction or international gem fair, premium of fifteen *per centum*”;  
and

- (ii) renaming paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) as paragraphs (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) respectively; and

- (b) deleting subsection (6).

Amendment  
of section 88

**18.** The principal Act is amended in section 88(1) by deleting the phrase “has the meaning attributed to those words in subsection (6) of section 87 and that provision”.

Amendment  
of section  
90A

**19.** The principal Act is amended in section 90A(5) by adding immediately after the word “producers”, the words “and minerals disposed of during government organised mineral auction or international gem fair.”.

Amendment  
of section  
100C

**20.** The principal Act is amended in section 100C by adding immediately after subsection (7) the following-

“(8) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 100B(2) and subsections (3) and (4) of this section, gemstones disposed of during the government organised mineral auction or international gem fair may be exported.”

Amendment  
of section  
100D

**21.** The principal Act is amended in section 100D(3) by deleting the words “shall not” and substituting for them the word “may”.

Amendment  
of section  
106

**22.** The principal Act is amended in section 106(1) by inserting the words “licensed dealer or licensed broker” between the words “holder” and “who undertakes”.

PART IV  
THE TANZANIA FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE ACT,  
(CAP. 280)

Construction  
Cap. 280

**23.** This Part shall be read as one with the Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute Act, hereinafter referred to as the “principal Act”.

Amendment  
of section 21

**24.** The principal Act is amended in section 21 by adding immediately after paragraph (b) the following closing phrase:

“that failure shall be construed as the termination of research and the Institute shall recommend to the Commission for Science and Technology for termination of the research clearance.”.

Repeal of  
section 24

**25.** The principal Act is amended by repealing section 24.

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**OBJECT AND REASONS**

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This Bill proposes to amend three laws, namely the Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 388, the Mining Act, Cap. 123 and the Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute Act, Cap. 280. The proposed amendments aim to address challenges identified in the respective provisions during the implementation of the laws.

The Bill is divided into Four Parts whereby, Part I deals with Preliminary Provisions which include the title of the Bill and the manner in which the laws proposed to be amended are amended in their respective Parts.

Part II of the Bill proposes to amend the Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Act, Cap. 388, whereby section 11 is proposed to be amended with a view to prescribing the appointing authority of the members of the Technical Advisory Committee specified in paragraphs (c), (d), (e) and (f). The section is further amended with a view to prescribing tenure of members of the Technical Advisory Committee. Currently, the law is silent as to the appointing authority of such members and their tenure of office. The aim of this amendment is to enhance clarity and do away with the obscurity in relation to the appointing authority and tenure of office of members of the Technical Advisory Committee.

Section 16 is proposed to be amended in order to give the Director General power to appoint qualified and accredited individuals as fisheries observer. Currently, the law requires the Director General to appoint fisheries observers only from amongst officers of the Authority. The aim of this amendment is to widen the scope of appointment by taking on board persons who are not officers of the Authority.

Section 35 is proposed to be amended to create an offence relating to engaging in any fishing activities without a valid and applicable licence, authorisation or other permission. Currently, the law only prohibits the carrying out of fishing activities without a valid licence, authorization or permission, but it does not create an offence for contravention of such provisions. The Second Schedule is amended with a view to including in the list, the new offence created under the proposed amendment to section 35.

The aim of this amendment is to enhance enforcement of such section in the event of contravention.

Part III of the Bill proposes to amend the Mining Act, Cap. 123 whereby section 4 is proposed to be amended in certain definitions for the purpose of assigning appropriate meaning, enhance clarity and increase comprehensibility of the provisions of the Act. It is further proposed to amend the interpretation of the term “energy mineral” by adding geothermal resources as part of energy mineral recognised under the Act. The purpose of this amendment is to make geothermal resources which may be associated with minerals such as sulphur, gold, silver, lithium, helium and mercury that contains thermal energy to be governed under the Act as energy mineral.

The Act is proposed to be amended by adding section 5B to empower the Minister, upon recommendations from the Geological Survey of Tanzania, to declare certain minerals as critical and strategic for the United Republic. The aim of this amendment is to determine critical and strategic minerals for the purpose of maximizing socio-economic development and enhancing national security.

Section 8 is proposed to be amended to impose a time limit for an application for grant of mineral right where an applicant fails to pay the application fee for the respective area. The aim of the amendment is to ensure timely payment.

Section 27F is proposed to be amended by adding new subsections so as to impose penalties on mineral rights holders who provide false or misleading information or fail to submit accurate mineral data. The purpose of the amendment is to enhance compliance with the law. Additionally, the section is proposed to be amended to make it a requirement for mineral data on samples that are required to be exported out of the country by mineral rights holders to be verified by the Geological Survey of Tanzania. The aim of this amendment is to protect mineral data confidentiality for mining companies.

The Act is proposed to be amended by adding new section 27I with a view to establishing the Mining Commission Mineral Laboratory. The objective of the amendment is to formalise the existence of such laboratory and enable it to carry out its duties on a legal basis. Section 66 is proposed to be

amended to impose penalty for failure to pay the inspection fee as specified in the Act. The aim of the amendment is to enhance compliance of the law.

Section 73 is proposed to be amended to incorporate dealer licenses for tanzanite minerals independently and dealers of other colored gemstones. The purpose of the amendment is to regulate tanzanite minerals specifically, acknowledging their exclusive presence in Tanzania as well as to facilitate their branding.

Section 86A is proposed to be amended so as to exonerate an importer from paying royalty for imported minerals upon proof of payment of royalties from the country of origin and providing punishment for making false statement. The objective of the amendment is to avoid double payment of royalty and enhance compliance of the law.

Section 87 is proposed to be amended by increasing the rates of royalty to be paid by to the Government by the miners who exports gemstone disposed of at the mineral auction or international gem fair. The aim of the proposed amendment is to widen the collection of Government revenues from the mining activities.

Section 90A is proposed to be amended with a view to disapply inspection requirements for minerals disposed of during government organised mineral auction or international gem fair. The objective of the amendment is to avoid increasing cost of auction for dealers and enhance participation in government's organised auctions.

Section 100C is proposed to be amended in order to lessen restrictions on export of gemstones disposed during the Government organised mineral auctions or international gem fair. The aim of the proposed amendment is to enhance and facilitate mineral trading. Section 100D is proposed to be amended so as to allow trading of mineral concentrates within the country. The objective of the amendment is to attract investment on mineral concentrates refining and raw mineral industries within the country.

Section 106 is proposed to be amended to require licensed dealers and licensed brokers of minerals to provide an integrity pledge. The purpose is to uphold ethical standards, honesty and integrity in their operations as well as compliance with the laws.

Part IV of the Bill proposes to amend the Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute Act, Cap. 280. Section 21 is proposed to be amended by introducing closing words to the effect that any contravention to what is stated in paragraphs (a) and (b) may render the research clearance terminated. The aim of the proposed amendment is to enhance compliance with the law. Section 24 is proposed to be repealed as the powers given to the Director of Fisheries contradict the powers entrusted to the Board. The aim is to avoid conflict and to create smooth and effective operation of the legislation.

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**MADHUMUNI NA SABABU**

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Muswada huu unapendekeza kufanya marekebisho katika Sheria Tatu ambazo ni Sheria ya Usimamizi na Maendeleo ya Uvuvi wa Bahari Kuu, Sura ya 388, Sheria ya Madini, Sura ya 123 na Sheria ya Taasisi ya Utafiti wa Uvuvi Tanzania, Sura ya 280. Mapendekezo ya marekebisho yanalenga kuondoa mapungufu ambayo yamejitokeza wakati wa utekelezaji wa baadhi ya masharti katika Sheria husika.

Muswada huu umegawanyika katika Sehemu Nne. Sehemu ya Kwanza inahusu masharti ya utangulizi ambayo yanajumuisha jina la Muswada na namna ambavyo masharti ya Sheria mbalimbali yanapendekezwa kurekebishwa.

Sehemu ya Pili ya Muswada inapendekeza marekebisho katika Sheria ya Usimamizi na Maendeleo ya Uvuvi wa Bahari Kuu, Sura ya 388 ambapo kifungu cha 11 kinapendekezwa kurekebishwa kwa madhumuni ya kuainisha mamlaka ya uteuzi wa wajumbe wa Kamati ya Wataalam ya Ushauri walioainishwa katika aya za (c), (d), (e) na (f). Aidha, kifungu cha 11 kinarekebishwa ili kuainisha muda wa wajumbe wa Kamati ya Wataalam ya Ushauri kushikilia wadhifa huo. Kwa sasa, sheria iko kimya kuhusu mamlaka ya uteuzi wa wajumbe hao, na muda wao wa kushika wadhifa huo. Lengo la marekebisho haya ni kuondoa ombwe lililopo sasa kuhusiana na mamlaka ya uteuzi na muda wa wajumbe kushikilia wadhifa huo kwenye Kamati ya Wataalam ya Ushauri.

Kifungu cha 16 kinapendekezwa kufanyiwa marekebisho ili kumpa Mkurugenzi Mkuu mamlaka ya kuteua watu wenye sifa na weledi stahiki kuwa waangalizi wa uvuvi. Hivi sasa, Sheria inamtaka Mkurugenzi Mkuu kuteua waangalizi wa uvuvi kutoka miongoni mwa maafisa wa Mamlaka pekee. Madhumuni ya marekebisho haya ni kupanua wigo wa uteuzi, kwa kujumuisha watu ambao sio maafisa wa Mamlaka.

Kifungu cha 35 kinapendekezwa kurekebishwa ili kuweka masharti ya kisheria yanayoanzisha kosa la kujihusisha na shughuli zozote za uvuvi bila leseni halali na inayotumika, idhini au ruhusa nyingine. Kwa sasa, sheria inakataza kufanya shughuli za uvuvi bila leseni halali, idhini au ruhusa,



lakini haijaweka sharti linaloanzisha kosa kutokana na kukiuka masharti hayo. Jedwali la Pili linarekebisha ili kujumuisha katika orodha, kosa jipya lililoundwa chini ya mapendekezo ya marekebisho ya kifungu cha 35. Madhumuni ya marekebisho haya ni kuimarisha utekelezaji wa kifungu hicho iwapo ukiukwaji wowote utajitokeza.

Sehemu ya Tatu ya Muswada inapendekeza kufanya marekebisho katika Sheria ya Madini, Sura ya 123 ambapo kifungu cha 4 kinapendekezwa kufanyiwa marekebisho katika tafsiri kwa lengo la kutoa maana iliyokusudiwa, kuongeza ufasaha, na uelewa wa misamiati iliyotumika katika Sheria. Aidha, kifungu hiki kinapendekezwa kurekebisha katika tafsiri ya msamiati “madini ya nishati” kwa kuongeza rasilimali za jotoardhi katika orodha ya madini ambayo yanatambuliwa chini ya Sheria. Lengo la marekebisho haya ni kufanya madini ambata kama vile salfa, dhahabu, fedha, zebaki, *lithium*, *helium* na madini mengine ambayo ni rasilimali za jotoardhi ambazo hubeba nishati ya joto yasimamiwe na Sheria kama Madini ya Nishati.

Sheria inapendekezwa kufanyiwa marekebisho kwa kuongeza kifungu cha 5B ili kumpa mamlaka Waziri kutangaza baadhi ya madini kuwa ya muhimu na ya kimkakati kwa Jamhuri ya Muungano, baada ya kupokea mapendekezo kutoka Taasisi ya Jiolojia na Utafiti wa Madini Tanzania. Lengo la marekebisho haya ni kutambua madini muhimu na ya kimkakati ili kukuza maendeleo ya kijamii na kiuchumi na kudumisha usalama wa taifa.

Kifungu cha 8 kinapendekezwa kufanyiwa marekebisho kwa kuongeza aya mpya ya (c) ili kuweka kikomo cha muda kwa maombi ya kupewa haki ya madini pale ambapo muombaji ameshindwa kulipa ada ya maombi kuhusiana na eneo husika. Lengo la marekebisho ni kuhakikisha malipo yanafanyika kwa wakati.

Kifungu cha 27F kinapendekezwa kufanyiwa marekebisho ili kuweka adhabu kwa wamiliki wa haki za madini ambao wanatoa taarifa za uongo au zenye kupotosha au kushindwa kuwasilisha taarifa sahihi za madini. Lengo la marekebisho haya ni kuhakikisha utii wa Sheria. Aidha, kifungu hiki kinapendekezwa kufanyiwa marekebisho kwa kuweka takwa la kuthibitishwa kwa sampuli za madini yanayosafirishwa kwenda nje ya nchi na Taasisi ya Jiolojia na Utafiti wa Madini Tanzania. Lengo ni kulinda usiri wa tarifa za madini kwa makampuni ya uchimbaji madini.

Sheria inapendekezwa kufanyiwa marekebisho kwa kuongeza kifungu kipyua cha 27I ili kuanzisha Maabara ya Madini ya Tume ya Madini. Lengo la marekebisho hayo ni kuirasimisha taasisi hiyo na kuiwezesha kutekeleza majukumu yake kwa msingi wa sheria. Kifungu cha 66 kinapendekezwa kufanyiwa marekebisho ili kuweka adhabu kwa mtu atakayeshindwa kulipa ada ya ukaguzi kama ilivyoainishwa katika Sheria. Lengo la marekebisho haya ni kuhakikisha utii wa Sheria.

Kifungu cha 73 kinapendekezwa kufanyiwa marekebisho ili kutofautisha leseni za wafanyabiashara wa madini ya tanzanite na wafanyabiashara wa madini ya vito vingine vya rangi. Lengo la marekebisho haya ni kuweka udhibiti wa madini ya tanzanite kwa namna maalumu na kuyatangaza kwa kuzingatia uwepo wa madini hayo wa kipekee nchini Tanzania.

Kifungu cha 86A kinapendekezwa kufanyiwa marekebisho ambapo muingizaji wa madini nchini hatatakiwa kulipa mirabaha kwa madini yanayoingizwa nchini endapo atathibitisha kuwa amelipa mirabaha katika nchi yalikutoka madini. Lengo la marekebisho ni kuepusha ulipaji wa mirabaha zaidi ya mara moja.

Kifungu cha 87 kinapendekezwa kufanyiwa marekebisho kwa kuongeza viwango vya mirabaha inayopaswa kulipwa Serikalini na wafanyabiashara wa madini ya vito yanayosafirishwa kwenda nje ya nchi ambayo yamenunuliwa katika minada ya madini na maonyesho ya kimataifa ya madini ya vito. Lengo la marekebisho haya kuongeza wigo wa ukusanyaji wa mapato ya Serikali kutoka katika shughuli za madini.

Kifungu cha 90A kinapendekezwa kufanyiwa marekebisho kwa lengo la kuondoa masharti kuhusu ukaguzi kwa madini yanayouzwa wakati wa mnada wa madini unaosimamiwa na Serikali au unaotokana na maonyesho ya kimataifa ya vito. Lengo la marekebisho haya ni kuepusha gharama za minada kwa wafanyabiashara na kuongeza ushiriki wao katika mnada unaosimamiwa na serikali.

Kifungu cha 100C kinapendekezwa kufanyiwa marekebisho ili kupunguza vikwazo kwa usafirishaji wa nje ya nchi vito vya thamani vilivyouzwa na Serikali au katika maonyesho ya kimataifa ya madini. Kifungu cha 100D kinapendekezwa kufanyiwa marekebisho ili kuruhusu biashara ya

makinikia ndani ya nchi. Lengo la marekebisho haya ni kuvutia uwekezaji katika viwanda vya madini ghafi nchini.

Kifungu cha 106 kinapendekezwa kufanyiwa marekebisho ili kuwataka wafanyabiashara wa madini walio na leseni na mawakala au madalali walio na leseni kuapa kiapo cha uadilifu. Lengo la marekebisho haya ni kudumisha viwango vya maadili, uaminifu, na uadilifu katika shughuli za madini, pamoja na kuzingatia Sheria.

Sehemu ya Nne ya Muswada huo inapendekeza kurekebisha Sheria ya Taasisi ya Utafiti wa Uvuvi Tanzania, Sura ya 280 ambapo kifungu cha 21 kinapendekezwa kurekebishwa ili kuongeza maneno ya nyongeza mwishoni mwa kifungu hicho yanayoweka bayana kwamba ukiukaji wowote wa masharti yaliyoainishwa katika aya (a) na (b) unaweza kufanya kibali cha utafiti kusitishwa. Madhumuni ya marekebisho haya ni kuhakikisha utii wa Sheria. Kifungu cha 24 kinapendekezwa kufutwa kwani mamlaka aliyopewa Mkurugenzi wa Uvuvi yanakinzana na mamlaka yaliyotolewa kwa Bodi. Lengo la marekebisho haya ni kuepusha mgongano wa mamlaka na kuiwezesha sheria itekelezeke kwa urahisi na ufanisi.

Dodoma,  
23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2024

ELIEZER MBUKI FELESHI,  
*Attorney General*