

IFRS® SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURE STANDARDS (ISSB STANDARDS)— APPLICATION AROUND THE WORLD



JURISDICTIONAL PROFILE: Tanzania

Disclaimer—The information in this profile is for general guidance only and may change from time to time. You should not act on the information in this profile, and you should obtain specific professional advice to help you in making any decisions or in taking any action in relation to this profile. If you believe that the information is incorrect, please contact us at regulatoryaffairs@ifrs.org.

This profile provides information about the application of ISSB Standards in Tanzania. The ISSB Standards are developed and issued in the public interest by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB). The ISSB is a standard-setting body of the IFRS Foundation (Foundation), an independent and not-for-profit organisation.

The Foundation has prepared this profile applying an analysis that is in accordance with the [Inaugural Jurisdictional Guide for the adoption or other use of ISSB Standards \(Jurisdictional Guide\)](#) and based on information provided by jurisdictional authorities in response to a questionnaire the Foundation issued on the regulatory approach to the use of the ISSB Standards. The Foundation invited the questionnaire’s respondent and international accounting firms to review a draft of the profile.

The purpose of the Foundation’s jurisdictional profiles is only to illustrate the extent of adoption or other use of the Standards across the globe. The profiles do not reflect the intellectual property licensing status of the Standards within any given jurisdiction. The Standards are protected by copyright and are subject to licensing arrangements agreed upon within their jurisdiction. For further information, please contact licensing@ifrs.org.

Description of the jurisdictional approach

Jurisdictional approach towards the adoption or other use of ISSB Standards¹
Updated 12 June 2025

	Current ²	Target ³
Jurisdictional approach	Adopting ISSB Standards with limited transition	Fully adopting ISSB Standards

¹ Refers to the range of approaches that jurisdictions may take to ‘adopt, apply or otherwise be informed by’ ISSB Standards when introducing sustainability-related disclosure requirements in their legal and regulatory frameworks, as set out in Section 3.4 of the *Jurisdictional Guide*. This range includes approaches that involve the adoption or other use of IFRS S1 *General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information* and IFRS S2 *Climate-related Disclosures* directly, as well as the introduction of local sustainability-related disclosure requirements (or standards) designed to deliver functionally aligned outcomes to those resulting from the application of IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 (referred to as ‘requirements with functionally aligned outcomes’).

² The current approach describes the most up-to-date status of a jurisdiction’s sustainability-related disclosure requirements reflecting what entities in the jurisdiction are required or permitted to apply at the time the jurisdictional profile is published.

³ The target approach describes the stated jurisdictional target that a jurisdiction aims to achieve for sustainability-related disclosure requirements reflecting either the final milestone in the jurisdictional roadmap or requirements that have already been introduced by law or regulation but where application by entities will only be required at a future date.

Regulatory approach to sustainability-related disclosures

<p>Has the relevant authority(ies) in the jurisdiction published a decision to require sustainability-related financial disclosures?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>
<p>Does the jurisdiction's regulatory framework for sustainability-related disclosures adopt or otherwise use ISSB Standards?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>
<p>Description of and links to the relevant announcement, roadmap, standards and/or law or regulation.</p>	<p>In July 2024, the National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) issued Technical Pronouncement No. 1 of 2024, Adoption and Implementation of Sustainability Reporting Standards in Tanzania, which adopts IFRS S1, IFRS S2 and all future ISSB Standards.</p> <p>The Bank of Tanzania issued the Guidelines - Guidelines on Reporting of Sustainability - Related Risks and Opportunities for Banks and Financial Institutions, 2025 and the Guidelines - Guidelines on Climate - Related Financial Risks Management and Disclosures, 2025, both of which require application of ISSB Standards by financial institutions. The Guidelines require banks and financial institutions to implement the guidelines as per the NBAA roadmap.</p>
<p>Summary of the timeline for the application of the jurisdiction's sustainability-related disclosure requirements by entities in the jurisdiction.</p>	<p>Public interest entities (listed entities and entities meeting jurisdiction specific thresholds and criteria; see additional details in the <i>Reporting entities</i> section below) and public sector entities are mandated to apply ISSB Standards for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2025.</p>

Extent of application of ISSB Standards

Requirements	
<p>Applicable ISSB Standards: which ISSB Standards does the legal or regulatory framework adopt or otherwise use?</p>	<p>IFRS S1 <i>General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information</i>, IFRS S2 <i>Climate-related Disclosures</i> and all future ISSB Standards.</p>
<p>Scope: what information is an entity in the jurisdiction required to disclose?</p>	<p>Material information about the sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect its cash flows, its access to finance or the cost of capital over the short, medium or long term.</p>

Focus: at whom is the information provided by sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the jurisdiction focused? Existing and potential investors, lenders and other creditors.

Placement of disclosures: does the jurisdiction require that an entity include sustainability-related financial disclosures as part of its general purpose financial reports? Yes. Sustainability-related financial disclosures are required to be published in the *Report by those charged with governance* (a report required by Tanzania Financial Reporting Standard No. 1).

Timing of reporting: does the jurisdiction require that an entity report sustainability-related financial disclosures at the same time as its related financial statements? Yes. Sustainability-related financial disclosures are required to be published at the same time as the related financial statements as required by IFRS S1 (subject to transition relief for the first annual reporting period, consistent with paragraph E4 of IFRS S1).

Transition reliefs: do the jurisdiction’s requirements include any **extensions** of the transition reliefs included in IFRS S1 and IFRS S2?

Yes.

	Description of relief	Duration of relief
IFRS S2	Disclosure of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions phased in over a longer period than provided for in IFRS S2, with differing relief periods for various categories of emissions.	Varies by category of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, beginning in 2026. Category 15 disclosures will be required from 2028. All categories will be phased in by 2029, providing relief for up to three years longer than IFRS S2 transition reliefs. See the jurisdictional roadmap for details.

Jurisdictional modifications: do the jurisdiction’s requirements include any modifications to the requirements in IFRS S1 and IFRS S2? No.

Schedule of differences between ISSB Standards and jurisdictional requirements, if applicable and available. Not available.

Dual reporting: is ‘dual reporting’ allowed, such that entities in the jurisdiction may assert compliance both with IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards as issued by the ISSB and another set of standards (for example, compliance with both ISSB Standards and the jurisdiction’s sustainability-related disclosure requirements)?

Not addressed in the framework.

Assertion of compliance: does the jurisdiction’s legal or regulatory framework require entities to make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance?

Yes—with IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards as issued by the ISSB.

Reporting entities

Are all or most⁴ **domestic** publicly accountable entities either required or permitted to comply with the jurisdiction’s sustainability-related disclosure requirements?

Yes—required.

Required for all ‘public interest entities’, which includes an entities meeting any of the following:

- Debt or equity instruments traded in a public market or in the process of issuing such instruments for trading in a public market.
- Holds assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders as one of its primary businesses (banks, credit unions, insurance companies, securities brokers/dealers, mutual funds and investment banks, etc).
- Commercial entities with total gross capital of not less than Tanzanian shilling 50 billion and which have significant influence in the provision of essential and strategic goods and services to the public (electricity generation and transmission and related services; petroleum products and natural gas; water, sewerage sanitation and telecommunication services; transport services in wider area of the United Republic of Tanzania; extractive industry; food processing, distribution and marketing; communication and entertainments).

Also required for public sector entities.

⁴ In accordance with the *Jurisdictional Guide*, ‘most’ publicly accountable entities is intended to capture the weight of the entities in relation to the economy or activity in the jurisdiction, instead of the number of entities subject to the requirements. It is based on the relative weight of listed entities captured by the requirements in relation to the jurisdiction’s gross domestic product or the overall market capitalisation in the main equity index.

Are entities without public accountability either required or permitted to comply with the jurisdiction's sustainability-related disclosure requirements?

Yes—permitted for all.

What sustainability-related disclosure requirements apply to **foreign** publicly accountable entities?

Foreign publicly accountable entities are required to report in accordance with the same framework as domestic publicly accountable entities.

Reporting entity: do the jurisdiction's requirements specify that an entity's sustainability-related financial disclosures shall be for the same reporting entity as the related financial statements?

Yes.

Other sustainability reporting considerations

Additional disclosure requirements: does the jurisdiction require or permit an entity to provide additional disclosures within the report that contains sustainability-related financial disclosures based on ISSB Standards?

Yes.

If additional disclosures are permitted or required, what is the basis for such additional information?

The roadmap does not have specific provisions requiring or permitting an entity to provide additional disclosures within the sustainability report; however, the *Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange PLC Rules, 2022* permit listed entities to report environmental, social and governance information through application of ISO 26000 and GRI Standards.

Does the jurisdiction require that any such additional disclosures are clearly identified and do not obscure information required by ISSB Standards?

IFRS S1 is required for all reporting entities and therefore any additional information is required not to obscure information required by ISSB Standards.

Digital reporting: is digital reporting of sustainability-related disclosures required?

No.

If yes, what digital reporting taxonomy is used (if applicable)?

Not applicable.

Assurance: what level of assurance over sustainability-related disclosures does the jurisdiction require?

Financial statements auditors are required to consider whether there are material inconsistencies between the sustainability-related disclosures and the financial statements; to consider whether there are material inconsistencies between the sustainability disclosures and the auditor's knowledge obtained in the financial statements audit; and to report in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) 720 *The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information*.

Other comments regarding the content of sustainability-related financial reporting or the use of ISSB Standards in the jurisdiction.

None.

Jurisdictional authorities

Organisation(s):

[Bank of Tanzania](#)
[Capital Market and Securities Authority](#)
[Dar es salaam Stock Exchange](#)
[Ministry of Finance](#)
[National Board of Accountants and Auditors](#)
[Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority](#)

Role of the organisation(s):

Bank of Tanzania: regulates and supervises commercial banks and financial institutions, through issue of rules, regulations and guidelines for the sector.

Capital Market and Securities Authority: supervises and regulates the securities industry and commodities exchanges through inspections, surveillance and enforcements. The CMA issues guidelines and rules for capital market entities to exercise this mandate.

Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange: provides a platform for the listing and transfer of equities of listed entities. The Exchange issues listing rules to require entities to produce financial statements in accordance with the prescribed reporting framework in the jurisdiction.

Ministry of Finance: responsible for sustainability reporting in the public sector.

National Board of Accountants and Auditors: is established by the Accountants and Auditors (Registration) Act, 2002, with a mandate to stipulate accountancy or auditing standards and guidelines, as appropriate, and to ensure compliance with the standards and guidelines. NBAA is therefore the local standard-setting body in Tanzania.

Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority: is a statutory regulatory body responsible for regulating the electronic and postal communication sector in Tanzania. It issues guidelines and rules on various matters relating to the operating of the telecoms and postal comms in the jurisdiction. Some of these may have corporate reporting implications.

Website: <https://www.nbaa.go.tz/>
